

Confederate Veteran.

March/April 2011

Confederate Memorial Day

Those People

Part 2

By Dr. Clyde Wilson



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

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

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

General Lawrence O'Bryan Branch15



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Their souls scream out to me23

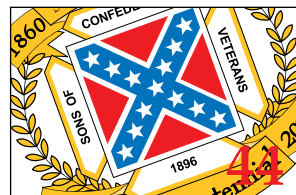


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ON THE COVER — Stone Fort Camp 1944, Nacogdoches, TX, Past Commander John Key during their 2010 Memorial Service. — Photo by John Mosele.

Dedication of Honor



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

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

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

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

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

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

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S. A. CUNNINGHAM
FOUNDER

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

FRANK B. POWELL, III

EIC@SCV.ORG

9701 FONVILLE ROAD
WAKE FOREST, NC 27587

CONTRIBUTORS

CHARLES KELLY BARROW
C.E. AVERY

ANN RIVES ZAPPA

DR. T. Y. HITER

MARK W. EVANS

DR. CLYDE WILSON

MAJOR CHRISTOPHER J.M.
CUMMINGS

DONALD ALLEN JONES

GREGG CLEMMER

GREG STEWART

JAMES P. BEVILL

ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE

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

LEGAL COUNSEL R. BURL MCCOY

PROOFREADERS HELEN M. SHARP SARA N. POWELL

PUBLISHER SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, INC.

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FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

Spring is almost upon us which means Confederate Memorial Services will be happening all around the Confederation — not to mention all the Sesquicentennial events taking place this year. Make sure you take advantage of these special events by attending as many as you can. The Sesquicentennial of the War for Southern Independence is a once-in-a-lifetime occurrence which we are fortunate to be a part of. We honor Confederate Memorial Day with our cover photo submitted by Compatriot John Mosele. Thanks for sending it in!

Our Sesquicentennial series continues with part two of an essay by Dr. Clyde Wilson on *Those People*. Response has been great and overwhelmingly positive. Thanks for all the compliments and ideas. Many of you have expressed your desire to have these essays published in book form in the future. We stated before plans are to publish the essays in book form at the end of Commander-in-Chief Givens' term. Probably in two versions, a hardback keepsake collector's edition plus a paperback edition for everyday use. In the meantime, we hope to publish the essays individually in pamphlet form so camps can distribute copies to a wider audience. Stay tuned.

A good problem to have is having more letters to the editor than space permits. The extra letters will be in our next issue. Thanks for all of your opinions and ideas.

It's not too early to make plans to be in Montgomery, Alabama, for our National Reunion in July. A complete schedule of events plus a registration form is included in this issue.

Make sure you check out the late-breaking news on page 43. A new assault on our heritage is beginning — just like many of us have feared for years — and everyone needs to be aware of it.

Please continue to send in letters to the editor and camp news photos. I appreciate all of your comments, both pro and con. As always, if you have any questions please let me know. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

R. MICHAEL GIVENS

CIC@SCV.ORG

Honor is like an island, rugged and without shores; we can never reenter it once we are on the outside.— Nicolas Boileau-Despréaux, 17th Century writer

Dear Compatriots,

I hope you are all well. We are now well underway into the sesquicentennial of the War to prevent Southern Independence. I hope you are enjoying the essays that have been published for you in the *Confederate Veteran* and finding them useful. They are here for us to learn from and to hone our skills of defense. There is little more aggravating to the meddlesome and vexatious Yankee than a well-educated Southerner. Unless, of course, it is a well-educated Southerner in the midst of the sesquicentennial of the War that the Yankees would rather just go away? But it won't go away and neither will we.

I hope you enjoy Dr. Wilson's present installment on *those people*, and I am sure you will glean useful information from it to further the cause. It is imperative that we are all prepared for the task at hand. During these years of remembrance and celebration we will be questioned and maligned for our choices and beliefs.

The press brought out the heavy artillery beginning on December 20, 2010, at the Secession Gala in Charleston, South Carolina. The press had fired volleys during the weeks leading up to the event, but once the day came, they fell into a conniption. National television coverage was rife with slander and misinformed, fear-based conjecture. The SCV was on hand to set the record straight where we were able.

I was personally interviewed by scores of journalists, both print and radio. I was asked to appear on the television show *Hardball*. Our Chief of Heri-

tage Defense Dr. Tom Hiter sat-in on that one and did a fine job. In reference to another television show, I responded to insults levied against us by Al Sharpton by sending him a personal letter, then making the letter open through a press release. Sharpton allowed that the South waged war on America to overthrow the government and the Secession Gala was designed to celebrate treason and slavery. I corrected his mistakes and requested an opportunity to sit together and discuss our differences and our commonalities and hopefully do some good for our country in the process. Thus far, I have yet to receive an answer.

The press (particularly the American and British press) is obsessed with race and victimology. At the Secession Gala, a journalist from the U.K. accused Southerners of having a "selective nostalgia" because we celebrate the bravery and tenacity of our ancestors' struggle to protect their families from an invasion, but we do not celebrate slavery. "The kettle is black," cries the pot! The British government cut off the ears of dissidents during their own civil war. British General Oliver Cromwell raided Ireland from August 1649 to May 1650, perpetrating the most ruthless process of ethnic cleansing that there has ever been suffered in western European history, with the arguable exception of the Norman Conquest. In response to the Irish bloodshed, sounding as much like Sherman or Butler, Cromwell said,

"I am persuaded that this is a righteous judgment of God upon these barbarous wretches ..."

The British were arguably responsible for the death of one million Irish during the potato famine, and their former empire is built upon the corpses of millions of Asians, Africans and Native Americans. I suppose these journalists know “selective nostalgia” when they see it. They relentlessly picked at the question of slavery but never once owned up to the fact that it was their people who created agricultural colonies here in America and elsewhere, based on the labor of human chattel. It was their people who stole the Africans from their homes and families, cramming the kidnapped, frightened and abused people into the dark, cruel holds of their slave ships and brought the survivors across the seas as slaves. Is this the Great Britain that they celebrate in their “Renaissance Fairs?” I suspect not.

And as for our finger-pointing friends to the North, are they taking the time to remember their own contribution to the evil enormity of slavery? Do the fine people of New England celebrate the fact that all slave ships built in America were built by and sailed by hands of their exalted ancestors? It was the congressmen of New England who argued against the Southern Congressmen that slaves were no different than cattle and sheep, and they were not to be counted as people for apportionment. The Southerners countered they were to be counted as whole people and eventually had to compromise at three-fifths. Nearly the entire financial infrastructure of the antebellum North was based on the slave trade or profits from the slave-based industry. For 164 years the former slaveport of Boston, Massachusetts, was the controlling center of the slave trade for the entire Western Hemisphere.

When the Yankee and British slave traders brought human beings to America from Africa, it was they who enslaved them. Slavery is the darkest period of American history. But for the arrogant press to put all the blame on the South is the same as condemning a drug addict but ignoring the sins of the trafficker and the dealer.

We in the SCV do not celebrate slavery in any way. I am sure I speak for all of our membership when I declare we are grateful for slavery’s demise. But when the narcissistic press accuses us of harboring sympatric feelings toward slavery, we must compel ourselves to drop the same question back into their contemptible laps.

Monsieur Boileau-Despréaux compared honor to an island. Once we leave, we can never go back. He was right about that. Gentlemen, this is the fight which we have not asked for, but we knew was coming. It’s now or never. The Confederacy was peopled by our own families, a people which followed that simple but defining American ideal, “the consent of the governed.” If we don’t stand up for their good names, no one will. The time is now; the time is ours.

God bless you all,

Michael Givens
Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans



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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members.

Mormon practices in article clarified

To the Editor:

In the article "Those People" in the January-February 2011 issue of *Confederate Veteran*, Dr. Clyde Wilson writes on page 63, middle column: "That small area of New York State, within a space of twenty years or so, saw Joseph Smith receive a new book of the Bible from the angel Moroni and found the polygamous Mormon church ..."

That narrative contains two errors: The Book of Mormon is a completely separate book from the Holy Bible, not a new book within it.

The Mormons have not practiced polygamy since the year 1890.

*Clifton Palmer McLendon
Upshur County Patriots Camp 2109
Gilmer, Texas*

Southern presidents don't add up

To the Editor:

I thoroughly enjoyed reading Donald Livingston's essay "Why the War Was Not About Slavery" in the September/October 2010 issue, but one point caught my eye. On page 22, Mr. Livingston states "As of 1860, 11 presidents had come from the South, only five from the North." Could Mr. Livingston clarify which presidents he is including? By my count, eight of the first 16 presidents were Southern: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Tyler, Polk, and Taylor. William Henry Harrison was born in Virginia in 1773 but was elected from Ohio. Of the remaining seven, both John and John Quincy Adams were born in Massachusetts, Martin Van Buren and Millard Fillmore were from New York, Franklin Pierce was from

New Hampshire, James Buchanan was from Pennsylvania, and Abraham Lincoln was from Illinois (though he was born in Kentucky). Mr. Livingston's article was excellent, but I believe in this one instance it contains an accidental mistake.

*Steven Dossman
Robert E. Lee Camp 239
Fort Worth, Texas*

Feels we should change the SCV logo

To the Editor:

Since moving to Florida some eight years ago, I was at first pleased to see the Battle Flag much in evidence. Large and small stickers on vehicles, T-shirts and tiny Battle Flags flying from antennas seemed to be evidence of very real support for Southern heritage. However, when I approached most of the folks whom I observed showing the colors, I was disappointed to hear that very few had a clue of what the Battle Flag should stand for. Most simply called the Battle Flag the "rebel flag" and would say in one way or the other that flying that flag meant that they were "rebels!" Even fewer had ever heard of SCV or UDC and about the same number showed no interest in attending a meeting, so that they could learn more or even join us in keeping our side of the true, historic story alive. Conversely, a number of the people to whom I have spoken regarding SCV, and who have appeared to be highly intelligent, have shied away from my suggestion that they attend a meeting of the SCV *BECAUSE* the pin or patch that I am wearing does bear an image of the Battle Flag. They draw away from any organization showing the Battle Flag, in fear of being labeled "racist!"

The fact is, the Battle Flag was hi-

jected years ago and to the majority of the world evokes a negative context. The flag represents racism, the Klan, skinheads or Hank Williams Jr. swilling bourbon and more — all negative. News clips showing young rebels marching in Europe will many times show them carrying our flag and, again, sully the honor of the Confederacy by their actions and message. I wager to the majority of people who would respond to any poll asking the question concerning what the Battle Flag means to them, when shown an image of the Battle Flag, would not respond that the flag stands for the preservation of Southern heritage. They would answer, referring to some negative connotation, simply because the flag has been used by many groups who portray a negative image of hatred to the mainstream.

For years I was involved in direct sales and called on people in and around Baltimore. There is no way that I would display the Battle Flag on my vehicle while delivering my product to customers. Doing so would enter into the realm of discussing politics and religion with those same customers, which any salesman knows, is poison when done while selling anything. I was accused by other Compatriots of being "fainthearted," because I did not buy and display the SCV license plate on my vehicles. I would only say that the very funds that I donate to SCV come from my business activities and any public display that would negatively impact my business would be unacceptable to me. Avoiding any display which may cause me to lose customers is not being faint of heart, but simply has to do with keeping the doors of my business open!

As with the many undereducated folk I see displaying the Battle Flag here in Florida, even those well-edu-

cated, in the main, do not see the Battle Flag as anything but a symbol of hate and racism. For that reason, I have suggested the symbol representing SCV should be one of the national flags of the Confederacy, which all of us could wear and otherwise display without fearing being attacked or in any way being labeled as racist.

Too many of those who could be drawn to our cause are turned off by our ubiquitous display of the "rebel" flag! No successful business would continue a display that obviously turns away prospective customers and/or clients. Why should we operate otherwise?

We are seeing the chance to bring much new blood into the SCV evaporate simply because the initial image that many prospective members see is the Battle Flag. Were the same pitch made to a prospective member, while displaying one of the National Flags of the Confederacy, no negative connotation would be attached. Can anyone refute this concept? Would anyone claim that any one flag should be the only flag to represent the American Revolution? Why then is a flag that to too many screams *racism*, be kept as the only flag to represent the SCV and/or historic preservation? No other business or organization that I know of uses a symbol that evokes so much fear and hatred, when they desire to draw mainstream citizens to their cause! If anyone knows of such an organization, other than SCV, please tell me so that I can issue a correction regarding my belief. Flying the Battle Flag is not unlike walking into a field of fighting bulls while twirling a bull fighter's red cape! Is our goal to inflame the very folks whom we should be targeting for membership and support?

Changing the logo of SCV to no longer bear the Battle Flag is in no way a sign of defeat or retreat. It is, however, a move to not only reach a larger number of people in our society, but to correct mistakes made in the past. If we let

go of the idea that changing our symbol is a retreat and accept the concept of what our symbol *should* mean to all who view it, then changing the symbol becomes something that all of us who can read would embrace.

Steven L. Ashe

*Maj. Gen. William D. McCain Camp 584
DeLand, Florida*

Misinformed educator 'embarrassed' by flags

To the Editor:

Here in Virginia, as Lee/Jackson Day has been approaching, there has been a controversy about flying Confederate Flags. Lexington, VA, is just up the road, and the local SCV Camp asked for permission to fly the Second National Flag, Lee's Headquarters Flag and two different versions of the Virginia State Flag. They wanted to have the flags flying for the events on January 15, honoring Lee and Jackson; however, the city of Lexington told them the flags could only stay up part of the week and would be taken down on Thursday or Friday. The city planned to put up US Flags for Martin Luther King Jr. Day. That is a separate issue in itself, but what bothers me is what I saw on the local news here in Roanoke. The news interviewed a member of the SCV Camp in Lexington only to show about two words of his interview and then cut to an interview of a teacher from the Washington and Lee University. The teacher voiced her displeasure of the flag and stated she was "embarrassed" to have those flying.

Well, I am "embarrassed" that an institution of education would employ someone who apparently needs more education. Not to mention the university is named after one of the men being honored Saturday. I am also "embarrassed" the media would be so one-sided about the subject. As for the teacher, I would have thought she would have shown more respect in honoring a for-

mer president of the university which she works for.

I am NOT "embarrassed" by the Confederate Flags; in fact, I have never in my life been more proud of my heritage. I have only been a member of the SCV for a little more than a year, but in that year I have been involved within the camp as well as the Virginia Division. My ancestor was Captain Charles Henry Jones of the 57th VA and fought at Gettysburg. I try to picture what courage it must have taken when the order came for them to get up and advance. When the soldiers got up to start the charge, it wasn't for slavery or any other political issue. They were doing it to protect their families, and for one another. They stood up together brother with brother, knowing what would be in store for them.

If our ancestors could show this kind of bravery, then we *MUST* stand up for their honor each and every time it is challenged! Never be "embarrassed" by our Confederate Flag!

David T. McCorkel

*28th Virginia Infantry Camp 491
Roanoke, Virginia*

Local camps the way for us to increase membership

To the Editor:

In response to Commander Lee Cross' recommendation we open up SCV membership to all interested parties, I respectfully disagree. We already have the Friends of the SCV, and I think that is good enough. I am proud to be a member of something I hold to be a very special fraternity, if you will. To me, it is special to be in an organization with men who, like me, are "children" of one or more Confederate Veterans. In some way, this is unique, and I don't want to lose that.

I know many of us would like to be a bigger organization, and it appears to

Continued on page 52

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

There Are No Shortcuts

Laziness leads to a sagging roof; idleness leads to a leaky house. Ecclesiastes 10:18

In a society which wants minute rice in 45 seconds, we are always searching for a shortcut to do things quickly so we can move on to the next task at hand. Many times we accept mediocrity over excellence, so we don't have to take an extra step, which in turn saves the valuable commodity of time. We come to accept and even expect an inferior quality in our lives, and to some degree desire it. In fact, bad habits are easily shaped, whereas good practices take dedication and a concerted effort. Our human nature seems to select effortlessness over thoroughness, quick over detailed. Glynnis Whitwer stated, "Sadly, with enough choices like that, we end up with a life-culture of shallow rather than deep. Instead of pushing through to the next level of excellence, we settle. And then we wonder why things aren't the way we wish they were. I've discovered there are no shortcuts to anyplace worth going."

In a camp it is the **RESPONSIBILITY** of the officers to not look for the occasional shortcuts but to strive for distinction for the camp by going that extra mile. It was once stated that if you don't master the fundamentals of something, you will never master anything. But what are the basic responsibilities of the officers?

First and foremost, the elected men of the camp are to give leadership and guidance to the membership as a whole; they are the final authority over operations and activities of the camp. They should listen to the desires of the camp and formulate a plan of action on how to accomplish the goals. There should be no show horses, but a group of men willing to work

countless hours together. In doing this they are helping to ensure their camp — with the help from the membership — is extraordinary.

It is their responsibility to be prepared and proficient in all matters pertaining to the SCV, or to know who or where to find the answers to questions they may not be able to answer. For example, if the camp is to run effectively, the camp commander needs to know how to complete a new member application; the adjutant must know how much and where to send in the dues of that new member. In knowing simple things like this, it is displayed to the members that the elected men of that camp care and want to see the group prosper.

Even though all meetings should be business-like in fashion, there should be a spirit of camaraderie amongst the members, which begins with the officers. Greet everyone who comes into the room and make sure no one is left out or feels unwelcomed. Per a study, a person attending a church for the first time will determine if he/she will stay within the first seven to ten minutes, so make sure your visitors and members feel welcomed and wanted. Alan Taylor stated, "You should not be event-driven, but personally driven." Know the members, those who come on a regular basis and those who pay their dues since all are important in a camp. It is easy to teach a group, but it is more difficult to connect with each man under your leadership. However, by doing so, the officers help build a family-like environment that can only be positive toward the camp's growth and retention.

Conviction of the camp is also the responsibility of its leaders. Lee was not a man of little conviction, but of much conviction. Those who oppose the true history of the War Between the States speak with a passion that many members do not possess. They believe intensely in their opinions, while we merely quote primary sources without confidence or zeal. If we are not persuasive in our speech and actions, it appears to the public that we are just apathetic. So the leaders must direct the mood of the camp members. But to do this you must be able to communicate effectively.

One of the most successful and effective ways to encourage the members' enthusiasm is to have engaging speakers and programs which impart information to the members so they become more knowledgeable about the history of the War Between the States. For instance, many may not know the CSS *Shenandoah* surrendered her colors to England on November 6, 1865, this being the last Confederate Flag flown in the war. The different types of programs for a group are innumerable. Teach the members in a method which will encourage them to wish to learn more once they get home. By doing this, it will also ensure members will desire to come to each meeting.

Education of the public is equally as important as the membership and is additionally a responsibility of the officers. This does not mean they are to be the only ones who write articles for the newspaper, do living histories in the schools, or use other means of reaching the community. It is their task to make sure the camp is doing something. The Sesquicentennial — a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity — gives many occasions for such educational material. Embrace this time as a catalyst and use its momentum to bring awareness of the camp. Welcome the prospect to work with other groups to acquire a venue to relate Confederate history. In addition, Confederate History and Heritage month is another setting to inform about Confederate facts of the area. Have the local county, municipalities, etc. to proclaim Confederate History month.

It is important to understand that no matter how great the officers of the camp are if the members are lacking in a desire to learn or be led, it is an uphill battle and more than likely a losing one. Upon joining the SCV it is considered the man has a desire to promote and be taught about Southern heritage. If he only joined to receive a certificate, or because his father or grandfather wanted him to, this person may not be reachable or teachable. More than likely, this member will not pay his dues after a year or two and will be inactive.

Another responsibility the officers have is to be

RELIABLE, which has many faces to it. First, meetings should be reliable in nature. No one wants to attend a meeting which jumps around each month or that is moving from one location to the next. Try to find a location, date and time that works for the majority of the group. Remember, not everyone will be pleased, so do not cater to the minority.

In being reliable, the average member needs to feel he can trust the camp is being run efficiently and effectively by the officers. That reliability is essential in the growth of a camp. Without it, the camp is basically sailing without a rudder. The officers have to build that confidence in their skills by how the meeting is run and how events are planned. Members should have high expectations of their officers since they are put there to lead. Not all members will be leaders, but all members need leaders.

To help the officers in the front lines, a new training site on our National SCV web site has been added. It takes the commander and adjutant through a series of courses to help better prepare them for serving their members. There are suggested ways to help make a camp successful through just these two offices, which are the most crucial in any camp. Please take the time to review these presentations, especially if you are or, are considering being, one of these officers. Upon completion of the training, a certificate is issued to the individual to verify and confirm to the members of the camp that this person is serious in helping the camp to succeed.

In closing, let's consider you never want a doctor to take a shortcut on the treatment for an illness or for the building contractor to cut corners during construction or have a mechanic to charge lots and do little. It is not unfair for our members to have high standards for the officers of their camps. But this is a team effort where ALL in a camp must work to make it thrive. It cannot merely be the leaders to make a successful group. Convenience isn't always best and shortcuts don't always work. Strive for a superiority that is unique for your camp this year. Set goals that are obtainable short-and long-term. And remember

Responsibility + Reliability + Respect + Resources = Retention

Deo Vindice!

Charles Kelly Barrow

Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief

barrowscv@inbox.com





Forward The Colors

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

It has begun!

I've been around the business of heritage defense for a while. So have most of you. I only became chief of heritage defense last July, but before that I served as commander of the Kentucky Division for six years. During my tenure as Division Commander we successfully prosecuted the Duty and Childress cases, and I got to know quite a bit about the heritage business. Furthermore, before taking on the job as national heritage chief, I contacted Past Chairman Frank Earnest, and pumped his brain about the job. All of this has given me a pretty good grasp of what the heritage defense is about, and has been about, for several years. Take my word for it, there's a change in the air.

During the normal course of events, most heritage violations fall into three rough categories: first and foremost, there are the school T-shirt cases. Next, we run into the "Battle Flag on a bumper sticker" issues, and, finally, we encounter the "You can't fly that flag around here" problems. Now, this isn't to belittle any of those. They're all heritage violations, and we have to fight them. We have, and we will. Now, though, there's a difference in what we're seeing and what's being re-

ported.

Item: A preacher in Arizona publicly renounces his alma mater (Bob Jones University), and uses the fact to repudiate everything Southern, and especially everything Confederate.

Item: A Virginia textbook includes a handful of factual errors, and a *Washington Post* writer uses it as an opportunity to publish a diatribe against the Confederacy.

Item: A cable TV network in Georgia refuses to publish SCV ads because they don't "toe the line" of political correctness in terms of slavery and the War.

Item: A *New York Times* reporter reports on the upcoming sesquicentennial by publishing an extremely slanted and bitter article aimed at the SCV and anybody else who is not openly anti-Confederate.

Item: A group of private citizens in Charleston, SC puts on a ball to celebrate South Carolina's secession. Several national news outlets cover it, and at least two major *talk* shows schedule the event for on-air excoriation.



What on earth is going on? What does this sea change in the nature of heritage offenses mean? Well, Compatriots, as an old infantry soldier and a man with a few years in this business, let me tell you what it means. It means that it has begun.

What has begun? The main battle. The

big push. The most serious assault on our heritage that any of us can ever remember. The fight that we've all been waiting for.

Every infantryman knows when he's just getting probed, and when it's a for-real attack on his whole position. One good way to know is when the entire combat outpost line is engaged, pretty much all at once. During the War, they didn't call it that. In those days, they were called "pickets," and both the attackers and the defenders had them: troops out there in front as a screen against surprise encounters with the other side. When they bumped into each other, there would be an exchange of gunfire, then they'd each pull back into their respective units to prepare for the main battle. A defending division commander (or higher) could guess pretty closely the size and seriousness of an attack by watching these small unit explosions along his front. So can we.

The sesquicentennial is upon us, and so is the fight which we have to win, if there's ever to be a bicentennial. Our enemies have already begun their attack upon us and our ancestors. From a national perspective, we can see this is not some small, isolated action. This time, they're about to engage us all across the front. This time, they mean to destroy us.

What can we do about it? You know the answer. Every infantryman knows the answer. At Division level and above, we have to mount immediate spoiling attacks — break up their momentum! At Brigade and Battalion, step up our intelligence gathering and be ready with defensive fires. And at the single soldier level, lean forward

in the foxhole. Make sure you have a couple of extra magazines loaded, and grenades loose. This is what we're here for.

Every camp and every Division needs to be planning sesquicentennial observances every year, during the sesqui. Every newspaper who has an editor needs to be getting letters on a weekly or

***We have to resist every attempt
to take down the Battle Flag,
and we have to find new
opportunities to fly it.***

monthly basis, asking why our ancestors aren't getting better coverage. Every radio talk show needs to be scheduling interviews with camp commanders and others who know a little something about what we're about. They ought to be calling us, but if they don't, then we have to call them. This is it. This is the big one. We must get our story told.

And, we must rebuff every charge made against us. We must take on every city council and every fiscal court that refuses to honor our ancestors. We must be constantly and alertly looking for offenses, and we must be calling them on every one we find. We have to resist every attempt to take down the Battle Flag, and we have to find new opportunities to fly it. Mega-flags are great, and we need more of them, but 30,000 three-by-five-foot flags would be, too!

The SCV needs to come out of this four years from now the unquestioned leader in all things Confederate. To do that, we have to win the fight that's being presented to us.

We can do it. We must. It has begun.

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



Chaplain's Comments

Mark W. Evans
Chaplain-in-Chief



Christian Warriors

Although Yankee revisions of history, coupled with verbal assault, cloud many minds, indestructible truth remains. Our Confederate forebears gave us a Christian heritage straight from the infallible, inerrant Word of God.

General Robert E. Lee was a decided Christian, professing Christ alone as his Lord and Savior. His reason for drawing his sword against the North defies Yankee presuppositions. Before the war, he was a *Union man*. His friend and confidant, Bishop Joseph P. B. Wilmer, Protestant Episcopal Church, addressed a gathering at the University Place, Sewanee, Tennessee, in 1870.

During the speech, Wilmer recalled a question he had asked of the general at the start of the war. "Is it your expectation that the issue of this war will be to perpetuate the institution of slavery?" The man destined to lead the Army of Northern Virginia said, "The future is in the hands of Providence, but if the slaves in the South were mine, I would surrender them all, without a struggle, to avert this war."

Wilmer told the gathering, "I

asked him next upon what his calculations were based in so unequal a contest, and how he expected to win success; was he looking to divided counsels in the North, or to foreign interposition?" The general replied, "My reliance is in the help of God." Wilmer asked, "Are you sanguine of the result?" The South's renowned warrior said, "At present I am not concerned with results. God's will ought to be our aim and I am quite contented that His designs should be accomplished, and not mine" (*Southern Historical Society Papers*, 246, 247).

General Lee was not defending slavery. Neither did he join the fight because he thought he was on the winning side. What, then, was his reason for entering the conflict? He was acting upon principle. A close friend, Confederate Chaplain J. William Jones, said, "Robert Edward Lee regarded his allegiance to the sovereign State of Virginia as paramount to all other, and that he must obey her voice at whatever sacrifice of feeling, or of personal interest. He regarded any attempt to 'pin the States in the Union with the bayonet' as a violation of the

fundamental principles for which the fathers fought in 1776" (Jones, 126).

Chaplain Jones added, "Hon. John B. Baldwin, the able Union leader of the Virginia Convention, well voiced the sentiment of the party when, in reply to a letter from a Northern friend asking, 'What will the Union men of Virginia do now?' he wrote, 'We have no 'Union' men in Virginia now, but those who were 'Union' men will stand to their guns and make a fight which shall shine out on the page of history as an example of what a brave people can do after having exhausted every means of pacification'" (126). General Lee, along with many others, fought because his first duty was to defend his state. He foresaw the approach of tyranny from the North. Our present political turmoil validates his alarm.

General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson was also a devout Christian. He prayerfully considered his response to the Northern threat. His chief-of-staff and chaplain, Robert L. Dabney, said he reached his decision "from the peculiar

strength of his conviction concerning the righteousness and necessity of this war. Had he not sought the light of the Holy Scriptures, in thorough examination and prayer, had his pure and honest conscience not justified the act, even in the eye of that Searcher of hearts, whose fear was his ever-present, ruling principle, never would he have drawn his sword in this great quarrel, at the prompting of any sectional pride or ambition or interest or anger or dread of obloquy. But having judged for himself, in all sincerity, he decided, with a force of conviction as fixed as the everlasting hills, that our enemies were the aggressors, that they assailed vital, essential rights, and that resistance unto death was our right and duty (Dabney, 440).

"Stonewall" Jackson's favorite motto was "Duty is ours: consequences are God's." The steel in his soul came from a conscience convinced from the Scriptures that he was doing the will of God. Dabney said of him, "The great question, 'What if I die in this quarrel?' was deliberately settled; so deliberately, so maturely, that he was ready to venture his everlasting all upon the belief that this was the path of duty" (440).

The South's invincible general, well-taught in the teachings of the sacred Scriptures, sacrificed his life rather than yield to Yankee oppression.

Generals Lee and Jackson were but two of a vast number of Christian warriors fighting for the South. Charles F. Pitts, in his book, *Chaplain in Gray*, said many Confederate officers were united with their pastors in the belief "that the cause of the South was just." He listed examples: "D. H. Hill, T. R. Cobb, A. H. Colquitt, Kirby Smith, J. E. B. Stuart, J. B. Gordon, C. A. Evans, A. M. Scales, 'Willie' Pegram, and others." Pitts also noted, "The war



General Thomas J. Jackson

was to see the conversion of at least 150,000, among whom were to be some well-known generals, Richard S. Ewell, W. D. Pender, John B. Hood, R. H. Anderson, R. E. Rodes, and posthumously promoted Colonel W. H. S. Baylor" (30).

Two centuries before the Southern struggle, other leaders expressed the same convictions of General Lee, General Jackson, and a vast host of Dixie's warriors. These combatants prayed their way through the war, giving God the glory for every victory and turning to Him for refuge in every defeat.

Such Christian warriors were not bigoted racists and traitors. They were God-fearing defenders of their homes, their Constitutional liberties, their biblical convictions, and their right to self-government. As Sons of Confederate Veterans, we maintain and defend our heritage. The principles motivating our ancestors came from the Bible. We need the same teachings spread through our land today. Our country is in danger from Marxism, humanism, atheism, secularism and other anti-Christian movements.

The Lord is our refuge and strength. The Spirit of God teaches

that the King of kings "must reign till He hath put all enemies under His feet" (I Corinthians 15:25).

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For several years, the Sons of Confederate Veterans have conducted Chaplains' Conferences. These meetings feature special speakers on topics relevant to the duties and ministries of chaplains. Literature and books will be available. This meeting provides opportunities to meet other chaplains and form lasting friendships. The fellowship is truly wonderful. Our next conference is planned for April 7th and 8th, beginning Thursday evening and ending Friday afternoon. We are grateful to Past Chaplain-in-Chief John Weaver for opening his church in Fitzgerald, GA, for the meeting. Wives and visitors are welcome. Please pray for these meetings as we seek the Lord's blessing and spiritual prospering of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. If you would like to attend and receive more information, please contact me at markwevans@bellsouth.net, (864) 235-6471 (home), (864) 631-8952 (cell), or 20 Sharon Drive, Greenville, SC 29607. *Deo Vindice*.



The Last Roll



Fighting Joe Wheeler 1372
Birmingham, AL
Jessie Royall Lewis

3rd Sergeant William John
Martin 2004
Winfield, AL
Ricky Wayne Smith

Maj. Fontaine R. Earle 1453
Fayetteville, AR
Aaron Lee Bowers

Gen. Robert E. Lee 1383
Sarasota-Bradenton, FL
Arch P. Shelton

Gen. John B. Gordon 46
Atlanta, GA
Kenneth H. Basye

Tattnall Invincibles 154
Reidsville, GA
Jimmy Lee Davis

Brigadier General E. Porter
Alexander 158
Augusta, GA
Claude Ray Thomas

Thomas Marsh Forman 485
Brunswick, GA
Joseph Allen Newton

Gen. Henry Lewis Benning
517
Columbus, GA
Jon Robert Craig

B/G Henry Kent McCay
2172
Jesup, GA
Horace Leroy Lavender

Major Thomas J. Key 1920
Kansas City, KS
John E. Bullock

South Kansas Camp 2064
Wichita, KS
Daniel Maloy Graves

Camp Moore 1223
Tangipahoa, LA
Russell Bridges
James P. Leblanc

Gainesville Volunteers 373
Picayune, MS
John Patton Evans

East Mississippi Greys 1666
Forest, MS
Asa A. Putnam

Captain Jesse S. Barnes 771
Wilson, NC
William T. Greene

Maj. Egbert A. Ross 1423
Charlotte, NC
Clarence Ronald Welch

Jackson Rangers 1917
Sylva, NC
Daniel Bryson Hooper

Pvt. Drury Warren 2180
Ponca City, OK
Neal Norman North

River's Bridge 842
Fairfax, SC
Harold Dupree Crim

Fort Sumter 1269
Charleston, SC
Gerald Potter Dickinson
George E. Campsen

Capt. Andrew T.
Harlee 2010
Dillon, SC
**Percy Glendale
Locklear**

John R. Massey 152
Fayetteville/Lincoln Co.,
TN
Calvin Lee Cucksee

John Hunt Morgan 270
Springfield-Greenbrier, TN
John Stanfill Watts

M/G William D. McCain
HQ 584
Columbia, TN
Tim Williams

Hill-Freeman 1472
Trenton, TN
Kenneth L. Merritt

The General Robert E. Lee
1640
Memphis, TN
Frank M. McCroskey

Dillard-Judd 1828
Cookeville, TN
Willard Raymond Holland

Capt. Jesse Amason Camp
282
Center, TX
Arnold F. Kaluza

Gen. W. R. Scurry 606
Wichita Falls, TX
Norman F. Eubanks

2nd Texas Frontier District
1904
De Leon, TX
Billy Ira Dippel

Colonel D. H. Lee Martz 10
Harrisonburg, VA
Andrew Harner Yancey

A. P. Hill 167
Colonial Heights, VA
Ronald B. Faison

Alexander L. Hensley (VA
Division HQ) 530
Richmond, VA
James Robert Cox

Urquhart-Gillette 1471
Franklin, VA
Franklin E. Whitley

Capt. William Latane' 1690
Mechanicsville, VA
James Russell Lind

Tom Smith 1702
Suffolk, VA
Charles E Mertig

General John Randolph
Chambliss 1779
Emporia, VA
James E. Ewing
Danny J. Bennett

Brandy Rifles Co. E 1918
Culpeper, VA
Edwin Ingle Reeves



*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



General Lawrence O'Bryan Branch

Lawrence O'Bryan Branch was born in Enfield, North Carolina, on November 28, 1820. He was orphaned as a child and put under his uncle's guardianship, who was at the time the Secretary of the Navy.

While preparing for college Branch was tutored by Salmon P. Chase, who would later become Lincoln's chief justice, in Washington, DC. Later, he attended North Carolina's Bingham Military Academy. He briefly attended the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, but went on to graduate from Princeton College in 1838. After this, he studied law in Nashville, Tennessee, where he also owned and edited a newspaper.

In 1840 Lawrence moved to Tallahassee, Florida, where he was admitted to the bar to practice law by a special act of the state legislature. The following year he served as an aide to General Leigh Reid during the Seminole Indian Wars.

Branch first entered into politics in 1846 when he ran for the General Assembly of Florida but lost the race. Two years later he moved back to North Carolina. Between 1850 and 1855 he held a number of posts including the North Carolina Literary Board;



*General Lawrence O'Bryan Branch
in a pre-war uniform.*

director for North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; director for the state bank; Democratic President Elector; and president of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.

In 1855 Lawrence was elected to the US House of Representatives, a position he held until March 1861.

When North Carolina left the Union, he joined the Raleigh Rifles as a private in April 1861. He was quickly appointed colonel and given the position of quartermaster and paymaster of state

troops. In September he resigned from this position and was sent as an advisor to President Jefferson Davis, on North Carolina coastal defenses.

Soon afterwards Branch was commissioned colonel of the 33rd North Carolina Troops. Next, he was promoted to brigadier general and assigned to the North Carolina coast department, near New Bern. In March 1862 his outnumbered brigade was defeated at New Bern.

Two months later, Branch's Brigade was transferred to Virginia, where they were attached to A.P. Hill's Light Division of Jackson's Corps. As such, they fought at Hanover Court House, Cedar Mountain, Second Manassas, Ox Hill, Harper's Ferry and Sharpsburg.

On September 17, 1862, his brigade arrived at Sharpsburg, Maryland, just in time to stop the Federal onslaught and save the day for Lee's Army. Shortly afterwards, while at a staff meeting, Branch was instantly killed by a sharpshooter.

General Branch was buried at Old City Cemetery in Raleigh, North Carolina.



Those People

(The Yankees)

By Dr. Clyde Wilson

The flag which he [my grandfather, Francis Scott Key] had then so proudly hailed, I saw waving at the same place over the victims of as vulgar and brutal despotism as modern times have witnessed. — Francis Key Howard, a prisoner of Lincoln at Fort McHenry, 1861

Slavery is no more the cause of this war than gold is the cause of robbery. — Governor Joel Parker of New Jersey, 1863

It always makes me proud of my country to see all those fine young men in the U.S. Army. — Crooked Yankee banker in the classic film *Stagecoach*

Continued from the previous issue
of *Confederate Veteran*

In my previous article on “Those People,” as General Lee called the invading Yankees, I pointed out the antislavery sentiment of some Northerners was never in itself sufficient to support the election of a Republican president, much less a war of invasion and conquest of the Southern people by the federal government. Other and more powerful interests lay behind the rise of the Republican party. The most important of these interests were capitalists who wished to use the federal government in numerous ways to enhance their wealth (which they pre-

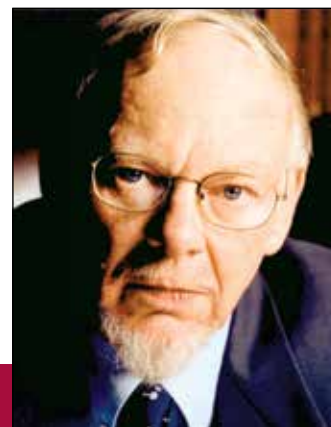
sented as necessary to the prosperity and progress of the whole country). Their schemes had long been hamstrung by the Constitutional scruples and small government principles of the majority of Southern congressmen who held to the Jeffersonian preference for a small, inexpensive, and unobtrusive government.

The most fundamental American political division had been revealed in the conflict of Jefferson and Hamilton in the first days of the US government. Jeffersonians, largely though not entirely Southern, believed that the “consent of the governed” found its bottom

line in the will of the people of each State, that the federal govern-

ment was one of specific and limited authority explicit in the Constitution, and in general that government governed best when it governed least and, unlike the monarchies of the Old World, left the people to peacefully enjoy the fruits of their labor.¹

From the beginning Hamiltonians, largely affluent Northerners, had seen the federal government as a tool, the powers and activities of which



Dr. Clyde N. Wilson is Emeritus Distinguished Professor of History at the University of South Carolina. He was the editor of the 28-volume edition of *The Papers of John C.*

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

were to be stretched and expanded at every opportunity, and the Constitution as a springboard of power which was to be reinterpreted at will. The government should be used to develop the American Union into a great and rich *nation* by encouragement of profitable business enterprise in the manner of the British Empire. Such a government would, in their view, strengthen the country and increase general prosperity through policies that would, not incidentally, further empower and enrich influential Northern-centered interests.²

Fundamental to these conflicts was a basic regional division in the American economy. The South produced the immense majority of foreign exports — tobacco, cotton, rice, sugar — without which there could have been no foreign trade. Part of the Northern economy was mercantile — involved with the carrying trade in Southern products. But after the War of 1812 the Northern economy was increasingly industrialized as an outlet for surplus capital and population. That economy could produce nothing which was not produced by the more advanced British industry. Northern industrialists thought they needed tariffs (taxes) on imports so the price of British goods would be raised and Northern goods could be sold at great profit for just a little less than the taxed imports. This was presented as the “American System,” a boon to the whole country, purportedly increasing the wealth and strength of the *nation*.

Thoughtful Southerners quickly perceived the tariff forced them to pay higher than market prices for manufactured goods and, by discouraging reciprocal trade, depressed the European market for Southern produce. Why should Northerners sell their products in a home market artificially protected by the government, while the price of cotton, on which so much of the national economy depended, was decided in a completely open world market over which the pro-

ducers had no control? “Why should the government pay the expenses of one set of men and not of another?” asked John C. Calhoun. He further pointed out that the benefits of the “American System” went entirely to the wealthy class of the North and not to Americans in general. Besides, the Constitution allowed the federal government to levy tariffs in order to support itself, not to provide unconstitutional favours to some people at the expense of others.³

New Englanders, with their customary arrogance, attempted to disguise their greed by claiming the South was poor and backward, low prices for its products being due entirely to its own laziness and ignorance. This absurdity has been repeated endlessly by historians. In fact the South was prosperous and produced the greater part of the wealth of the country. Southerners did not go in for industry in a big way because their agricultural life was more profitable and congenial. The most important innovation of the pre-war period, the McCormick reaper, though manufactured in the Midwest where it was needed, was invented by a Southerner, as were other important items. Through the leadership of scientific farmers like Edmund Ruffin, the worn-out lands of the older Southern states had been restored to productivity before the War. When it became necessary to repel invasion, Confederate scientists and engineers, professional and amateur, performed miracles of industrial production and technological innovation. The “backwardness” of the South was entirely in the eye of the hostile beholder.⁴

From the War of 1812 up to the Polk administration of 1844-1849, US politics had consisted largely of conflict between Jeffersonian and Hamiltonian policies, as indicated by continuing inconclusive struggles over the national bank, national debt, federal expenditures, the tariff, sub-

sidized “internal improvements,” and the disposition of the vast public domain of Western lands. By the later 1840s Polk and the Democratic party had seemingly settled many of these questions. In the Walker Tariff of 1846, taxes on imports had been brought down to a level which did not force Americans to pay higher prices to politically favored Northeastern manufacturers. Polk’s independent treasury had seemed to kill off the “national bank” project for good, establishing the long-desired Jeffersonian goal of separating the control of the currency from the power and profit of private banking interests. And the president had vetoed as unconstitutional a multi-million dollar “Rivers and Harbors” bill which had contemplated federal subsidy of hundreds of local “improvement” boondoggles, largely for the Great Lakes states.

Polk’s Democrats were a little more prone to rely on the manipulation of political machinery and more ready to go to war than Jefferson had been; but, as in the Louisiana Purchase and Florida acquisition, Jeffersonians had always been alert to expanding American borders where there were potential foreign threats. The successful Mexican War was acquiring vast new undeveloped and sparsely settled territory for homes for future generations of Americans, and had canceled the threat that any European imperial power could occupy the Pacific coast. Calhoun, the most farseeing and fair minded leader of the time, warned Americans to settle for these gains and not take the road to further conquest and imperialism, to the “Manifest Destiny” which many were touting. More territory was forbidden fruit which would poison American republicanism.

Alas, the Democratic party triumph over Hamiltonianism in the 1840s was to be short-lived. Towards the end of the war, David Wilmot of Pennsylvania introduced into the

House of Representatives what was to become known as "the Wilmot Proviso." Wilmot had supported the administration's tariff reductions, to the disfavor of his iron-industry state, and was anxious to regain some favor at home. The Wilmot Proviso said slavery would not be legal in any of the huge territory to be acquired by the ongoing war with the Mexican dictator Santa Anna. The ground had been prepared by Northern anger over the blocked rent-seeking agenda and by a furor a few years earlier against the admission of the independent Republic of Texas to the Union. This furor had persuaded much of the Northern public, especially the fourth made up of the foreign-born, that when Northerners moved west it was a mission to settle a continent, and when Southerners moved west it was a diabolical conspiracy to spread slavery.

The measure, which President Polk decried as politically motivated, unnecessary, and dangerous,⁵ was quickly passed in the House by a resentful Northern majority, failed in the Senate, and was passed again by the House the next year. The measure clearly violated the Missouri Compromise line, widely regarded as sacred, which had heretofore been applied to all new territory. A few years later, the proponents of the Proviso policy would dishonestly erupt in hysteria, claiming that Southerners had overthrown the sacred Missouri Compromise by the Kansas-Nebraska acts which allowed the people of any territory to vote to legalize slavery if they chose. (Even though the Kansas-Nebraska acts resulted not from Southern demands but from the machinations of Northern politicians.)

For Southerners, the passage of the Proviso by a Northern majority meant the long tacit agreement to share new territory between the North and South would soon be abrogated. There would be no more Southern States and the South would become a permanent minority to be governed by hostile interests — in

the Union which had been founded by their fathers and grandfathers for their protection and well-being. This in fact was exactly what the predominant interests of the North wanted. It was particularly galling to the South since everyone was well aware it was Southern statesmanship and Southern military courage which had been responsible for almost all the expansion of American territory.

When the Wilmot Proviso broke upon the country, Southerners had been going about their daily lives, those who were not in Mexico exhibiting their American patriotism in arms. Southerners had no agenda for "spreading slavery." But they deeply resented the implied offense to their honor and apprehended the effects of an obviously hostile Northern majority. And in their view of the Constitution, the legality or prohibition of slavery was to be decided by the American peoples who would create new sovereign states in the acquired region, when (or after) those sovereign states came into being.

The crisis created by the Wilmot Proviso was supposedly settled by a hobbled-together politicians' creation known as "the Compromise of 1850," which most Southerners accepted hopefully in the interest of peace. The two great national leaders Henry Clay and Daniel Webster denounced abolitionists and urged Northerners to settle on a compromise and save the Union, the latter sacrificing his Northern popularity by his plea for moderation. In a last great speech, a few weeks before his death, the other great national elder statesman, Calhoun, told the Senate and the country that this compromise was useless because it did not touch the basic issue. While the South considered it a settlement in good faith, he said, for the now dominant forces in the North it was only as a steppingstone to further demands and concessions. The Union to which he had devoted his life would frightfully dissolve in the near future, probably in the wake of a presidential election.

A furor over "the extension of

slavery" had arisen which, coupled with strengthening Northern resentment at the Southern obstruction of capitalist-favored legislation, would end a little more than a decade later in the seizure of the White House by a new party, the Republicans, elected entirely by Northern votes and boastfully and forthrightly dedicated to Northern economic interests and to making sure that all new territory would be "Free Soil," the exclusive domain of white men — black people, slave or free, forever excluded. Thus the years before Lincoln's election were embroiled in controversy over the question of the status of future states. The hysterical political style of the North (as described in my previous article), encouraged by the cynical propaganda of ambitious politicians, converted Southern insistence on equality in the territories into a diabolical campaign by a ruthless "Slave Power" or "Slavocracy" to dominate the country and even to enslave Northern whites.

While the War was not "about" slavery, it is true that heated conflict over the "extension" or "expansion" of slavery marked American politics in the years leading up to secession. This issue, and the relative behavior of North and South in regard to it, is complicated and has more often than not been misrepresented by historians. Let us try to make sense of what led up to the Wilmot Proviso, and then, without too much complicated legislative detail, what happened after.

In 1785 the Continental Congress adopted a measure preventing slavery in the huge Northwest Territory which had been conquered by Virginia and given for the use of the citizens of all the states. The measure was drafted by Jefferson and had the support of most of the South. This was before the Constitution was ratified and at a time when the possibility of bringing in many thousands more African slaves to work new lands was wide open. For many reasons, almost nobody wanted that.



A SOUTHERN PLANTER ARMING HIS SLAVES TO RESIST INVASION.

The further importation of slaves into the United States was forbidden in 1808, with Southern approval. The issues and conditions had changed in 1819 when Missouri, settled largely by people from Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky, wrote its constitution and applied for admission to the Union. A Northern majority in Congress attempted to bar the admission of Missouri on the grounds that its constitution allowed slavery. (Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, along with Louisiana from the Louisiana Purchase, had already been admitted with slavery. The treaty with France had required that private property of the French inhabitants in the Purchase be respected.)

President Monroe and his cabinet and the elder statesmen Jefferson and Madison immediately recognized for what it was this attempt to bar the sovereign people of Missouri from the Union under the constitution they had written. It was a cynical play for power, to rally elements of the North

against the Southern Jeffersonians who had ruled for two decades and to dilute future Southern influence.⁶

Eventually there was a compromise, carried by the South and a few friendly Northerners, that admitted Missouri with a constitution drawn up by its citizens, but stipulated that a line would be drawn through the remainder of the Louisiana Purchase above which slavery would not be legal during territorial status. There was no active emancipation involved in either the Northwest Ordinance or the Missouri Compromise, and many people visited and even remained considerable periods in the upper region with their slaves. In the 1820s Illinois seriously considered the legalization of slaveholding.

The Missouri controversy darkened Jefferson's last years. Jefferson had always thought slavery a bad thing and wished something could be done about it. But the sovereignty of the people of the states was more

vital than the intractable matter of the black slaves. Jefferson said the conflict was "a fire-bell in the night" that was "the death-knell" of the American Union. He was not referring to slavery as the danger that would destroy the Union, contrary to what has often been asserted. The danger to the Union was not slavery, which had long existed, but the attempt of the North to dictate to the people of a sovereign state the nature of its society. A few years later, in the last months of his life, Jefferson recommended that Virginia once more assert sovereignty and nullify unconstitutional federal "internal improvements" legislation.⁷

And Jefferson pointed out an important consideration which was conveniently forgotten in later controversies and overlooked by historians. The Northern attempt to forbid slavery in Missouri did not result in the freedom of one single slave. The issue was where the slaves would be located. In fact, the Northern attempt

to control “the expansion of slavery” was counterproductive and hostile to black people because de-concentrating the slave population over a larger territory would encourage ameliorated conditions and eventual emancipation.

When Thomas Jefferson looked westward he saw succeeding generations of Americans creating new self-governing commonwealths. If the future generations wanted to go off on their own and form new confederacies, which he expected to happen in the West, that was not a problem — they would still be Americans. He compared the new states to younger sons who were free to decide things for themselves. It was not the force of the federal government which held Americans together — it was their common blood and fellow feeling. The highest value was not a “sacred Union” but “consent of the governed.”

When Lincoln’s backers looked Westward they had a very different vision. They saw natural resources to be exploited for private profit with government encouragement, new markets to be developed, more political offices to be filled, and a lure for thousands of immigrants to increase the value of the lands bestowed on the capitalists by the government — all enhancing the growing power of the “nation.” For them the West was not a source of new self-governing States for Americans but a vast opportunity for wealth for those who knew how to grab the opportunity. And not a few Northerners were regarding the South in the same way. Southerners were not fellow Americans, they were troublesome obstacles to be got out of the way so that their territory could be properly exploited by “the nation.” The War made this attitude widespread and respectable. From here it was only a short step to exterminating the obstacle. The same people who had tried to prevent the admission of Texas to the Union now regarded it not as a sister State worthy of respect but as a territory to be conquered and used. “Preserving the

Union” now meant something very different from what it had before.⁸

Neither white nor black Southerners had any role to play in the new version of “the Union.” One of the many ignored Northern realities of the time is that some Yankees expected the black population to die out when removed from the protection of slavery, and the white population to be exterminated or driven out. Then the South would be repopulated by New Englanders who knew how to make maximum profit, using immigrants who were less expensive and more efficient workers than blacks. Some brilliant Yankee entrepreneurs thought they could take over plantations and produce the immensely valuable crops of the South more profitably than it was being done. A number followed in the wake of Union armies with the hope of getting rich on confiscated Southern plantations, and even more tried it during Reconstruction. Lots of Yankees got rich off the South during Reconstruction, but not from growing cotton.

A circular reportedly passed among Wall Street insiders in late 1861 is most illuminating:

Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power and this I and my friends are in favor of, for slavery is but the owning of labor and carries with it the care of the laborers, while the European plan, led on by England, is that capital shall control labor by controlling wages. The great debt that capitalists will see to it is made out of the war must be used as a means to control the volume of money.

Wall Street was already a major force in behalf of domestic operators and international bankers, all eager to “support” Lincoln’s war. Any 21st century American who has not been asleep for the last few years is well aware how bankers thrive on government spending and debt.

In 1853 the Kansas-Nebraska acts were passed, killing the 1850 Compromise by allowing the question of slavery to be decided by the

people of a Territory rather than by a geographic line, and raising a very slight possibility that there might be slavery above the Missouri Compromise Line. This was not done at the demand of Southerners, who indeed believed that only a sovereign State and not the people of a territory could decide this issue. The new and needless laws had to do with the schemes of Northern capitalists and politicians to expedite the construction of a transcontinental railroad from Chicago.

The Kansas-Nebraska acts created a backlash that brought together the agendas of many disparate elements of the North. They could all agree on an urgent need to prevent “the extension of slavery.” Those who wanted to strike a blow at slavery, those who resented Southern political power that retarded Northern profits, New Englanders long bred on vicious hatred of everything Southern, people for whom the American Union must become a powerful unified “nation” with a unique holy mission, and those Northerners, numerous in every State, who feared having any black people near them, now all had a common platform. It was an issue which by his clever manipulation was to vault to prominence a seemingly washed-up but very clever and ambitious politician named Lincoln.

The resulting agitation fueled the rise of a new party, the Republicans. The Republicans made much of the Northwest Ordinance and the Missouri Compromise to suggest that their stand against “the extension of slavery” was a sacred policy of the Founding Fathers which vile Southerners were trying to overturn to spread their evil institution. They even named their party “Republican” after Jefferson’s party. But their construction of the issue was pure dishonest demagoguery to arouse in the Northern public the belief that a diabolical “slave power conspiracy” was out to destroy the hallowed principles of the Founders. They were not copying Jefferson, the critic of slav-

ery, they were denying the Jefferson who had warned against raising a furor over “the extension of slavery.” Not to mention that the Republicans stood for economic policies that were the polar opposite of Jeffersonian. The Republicans actually gave little thought to the effect of their propaganda on the South. Their goal was to embarrass and displace the Democratic party in the North. That was Lincoln’s strategy in his celebrated debates with Stephen A. Douglas in 1858.

A point that is nearly always hidden in discussions of the conflict over slavery: No Southerner ever insisted that any state, new or old, had to be a slave state. That was a matter that could only be settled by the sovereign people of a state itself. No Southern leader ever denied that a state could decide for itself whether to permit slavery. The Confederate Constitution allowed for the admission of non-slave states. The question was over the territories, not yet states, that were under the control of Congress and were the common inheritance of all citizens. The restriction of Southern settlement in new lands was an insult and a portent that the South faced an increasingly vulnerable status within the Union. As it became ever more evident that the North intended to dominate and rule in its own interests, Southerners began to insist increasingly that the North show good faith in obeying the Constitutional provisions in regard to slavery, about the only provisions left that favored the South.

During the overheated politics of the 1850s, Presidents Pierce and Buchanan and the Supreme Court all tried to encourage moderation and keep an even hand. But the aggressive new face of the North sensed triumph and would not be satisfied.

It is in this sense that the conflict leading up to secession was “about” slavery.

It is now established with almost Soviet rigour that the War to Prevent Southern Independence was “caused by” or “about” slavery. It is, in fact,



A Northern cartoon blaming Democrats for the bloodshed in Kansas.

absurd to attribute such an immense and revolutionary event to one cause. Earlier generations of historians, more objective and learned than the current crop, wrote about clashing economic interests and cultures and political ambitions and agitations as among the causes. The emphasis on slavery these days is not the result of some new historical wisdom or newly discovered truth. Rather, it is the result of Americans today being obsessed with race and victimology, of the unfortunate tendency of many Americans to sugarcoat acts of aggression with idealistic rationalizations, and an intensification of the “blame the South” theme that has been chronic throughout American history.

Those who tout slavery as the whole and only cause of The War always cite the secession ordinances of the seven Deep South States that seceded first. Indeed, these did mention interference with slavery as one of the causes of separating from the Union. The current crop of historians have converted this one aspect into a blanket claim that the War was all about slavery, leaving an impression that it was entirely the South’s fault for defending an evil institution against the benevolent agenda of the North for freedom. This makes the gigantic hidden assumption that the federal government had no choice

about invading and destroying the South and that it did so to free the slaves.

Nothing could be more obvious than that the conflict over “the extension of slavery” was a contest of political power between the North and the South which had grown steadily apart in economics, religion, customs, values, and ways of life. According to a recent British historian, Marc Egnal: “For most Republicans non-extension [of slavery] was more an economic policy designed to secure Northern domination of Western lands than the initial step in a broad plan to end slavery.” Though historians like to cite Lincoln’s few pretty words about the immorality of slavery, the status and welfare of the African-American population carried no significant weight in the Republican agenda. As Frederick Douglass, the leading black American of the 19th century, was later to observe, “Mr. Lincoln was pre-eminently the white man’s president.”⁹

The writer Ambrose Bierce, who was a hard-fighting Union soldier throughout the war, wrote that he had never met an abolitionist in the Union army and that the only black people he had seen were the concubines and servants of Union officers.

To assert that slavery was the sole “cause” of The War while ignoring the

powerful driving force of the capitalists who adopted the Republican party as their instrument, is superficial historianship and verges upon dishonesty. No serious observer can ignore this aspect. No honest thinker can accept any monocausal explanation for an event as huge and complex as the war of 1861-1865. Life is more complicated than that, and proper history teaches us about life.

Even if slavery in a sense was a cause of secession, that does not make it a cause of the War, for a war of conquest to prevent secession was a choice. And not an obvious one to many Northerners as well as Southerners. A choice made even more questionable by the fact of Lincoln's unprecedented election by only two-fifths of the people and the seceded States' declared willingness to negotiate in good faith. The South had no need to fight to "preserve slavery," which had long existed and was in no immediate peril. When the States declared that hostility to slavery was their reason for secession, they meant that they did not accept the right of ill-disposed, irresponsible outsiders to carry out an endless program of hateful slander and petty interferences with their daily life in a Union which their fathers and grandfathers had created for their liberty and well-being.

The "causes" of the war were many, but strictly speaking what the war was "about" was the nature of the Union. Black slaves had been an integral part of American (not just Southern) society for well over two centuries and nobody had gone to war either to keep them or to emancipate them. Indeed, Lincoln declared that he had neither the desire nor the power to interfere with slavery, and he would not know how to go about it even if he had the intent and the power. (Illinois did not admit black people to citizenship and sharply discouraged them from living there.) Lincoln would not and could not inaugurate war to free the slaves. He could and did, however, inaugurate

war.

As described in my previous article, a number of new developments were responsible for a hardening Northern attitude through the 1850s: One was the growing emotion of "national greatness," sometimes seen as a divine mission of a chosen people, the Americans. (Look at the lyrics of *The Battle Hymn of the Republic*.) Nationalism, the desirability of one territory unified under one strong government, was a major idea in all the Western world in the 19th century and provided major support for the war against the South. To this day it fuels the emotions of people who fervently but erroneously regard secession as "treason."

The influence of industrialists and bankers, which had been somewhat restrained by the interests of Northern traders and shippers, was now predominant. Industry was strong and growing stronger. Chicago and Detroit had grown in barely a decade from hamlets to mighty industrial centers. The new balance of power was revealed in 1860-1861 when the Southern-oriented free-traders of New York were vanquished by the Republicans. Industry created a Northern proletariat of dependent workers for the first time in America, many of them foreign-born, who, among other things, could be persuaded to vote as their employers dictated and forced by unemployment or bribed by bounties to fill up the ranks of the Union armies.

Lincoln's party paid little attention to the status or welfare of African-Americans. They did, however, as soon as they controlled Congress, pass: 1) the highest tariff on imports in American history; 2) a national banking system by which favored institutions were entitled to create money out of the air and virtually control the credit and currency of the country (predecessor to the Federal Reserve). 3) a massive giveaway of public lands, which previously had been sold at modest prices to genu-

ine settlers. (A popular plank of Lincoln's platform was "Vote Yourself a Farm," meaning a Homestead Law by which those who settled 160 acres of public land could own it. But the real purpose of this law was to give away millions of acres of land to favored railroad and mining interests. It never occurred to the emancipators to allow a single square inch of land in the great empty spaces of the Midwest to the freed slaves. That would be allowing them into Northern territory, to prevent which was a high priority for nearly all Northerners, including the most avid opponents of slavery.) 4) a contract labor law by which virtually enslaved gangs of foreign workers could be brought in — to keep down the wages of native American labor. 5) a Morrill Act for "land-grant colleges" which inserted the federal government into education for the first time. (Morrill, the Vermont Senator who was responsible for this legislation also gave his name to the "Morrill Tariff.")

Not much to do with slavery, except that slavery helped to produce the immense crops of the South which made up the vast majority of America's foreign trade, which the ruling interests of the North were not about to relinquish. Chronology here is important, as it is, indeed, in achieving clarity about any historical event. Large segments of Northern opinion at first received secession calmly. "Let the erring sisters go in peace." Southerners, however rashly and unwisely, were simply invoking the good old American founding principle of "consent of the governed." Abolitionists felt freed of contamination. But then the capitalists began to collar the editors and the politicians. The North could not afford to let the highly productive Southern economy get beyond its grasp. Lincoln announced that he would initiate no hostilities but he would collect the tariff at the ports.¹⁰

Quite true that Lincoln posed no immediate threat to slavery. That

Continued on page 56

Their souls scream out to me

By Donald Allen Jones

They lay under forgotten grass
their deeds derided,
their stories lost; those who would speak — chided.
Their souls scream out to me.

From Georgia and Tennessee,
from most every State and foreign burg
they fought for this land of the free.
Their souls scream out to me.

From Sumter and First Manassas
to Fredericksburg and doleful Chancellorsville
and that sorrowful courthouse at Appomattox.
Their souls scream out to me.

They served with Gordon and Watie.
They rode with Morgan and Forrest.
They fought under Jackson and Lee.
Their souls scream out to me.

They did time at Camp Chase.
Their spirits writhed in (H)Elmira.
At Douglas were lost lives of the Confederate Black race.
Their souls scream out to me.

Their battles have ended, their Cause seemed lost.
Time has passed and history changed.
Political correctness rises up at honor's cost.
Their souls scream out to me.

Truth has hidden behind the ass
and the elephant; from loose tongues lies glide.
And I wait, my time I bide.
Their souls scream out to me.

That banner laid low, from high it's been tossed,
treated as cloth, as a dishonored rag.
I took it up, damned be the cost.
Their souls scream out to me —

Deo Vindice!

Submitted by Donald Allen Jones, a member of the Ogeechee Rifles Camp 941, Statesboro, Georgia.

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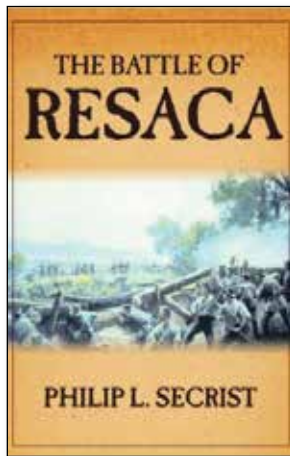
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USCT Monument



Books in Print

The Battle Of Resaca Atlanta Campaign, 1864

Philip L. Secrist holds history degrees from the University of Tennessee, Auburn University, and the University of Georgia. He first became interested in the Resaca battlefield in 1958 and visited the site frequently for the following thirty years. In 1993, the State of Georgia decided to create a historical commission to preserve the historic battlefield at Resaca and scores of other sites. Philip L. Secrist was a member of the Georgia Civil War Commission.



In *The Battle of Resaca*, Author Secrist has divided his book into two parts, the first part dealing with the battle and the second part describing the rediscovery of the site and efforts to preserve the field for future generations.

Included in this book are maps of the various placements of soldiers and artillery, and many excellent photographs. Author Secrist details each phase of the battle, which marked the beginning of General Sherman's campaign in May of 1864 to take Atlanta and bring this area of the South to her knees. Originally, the Confederate forces were under the command of General Joseph E. Johnston. Unfortunately, President Jefferson Davis, in one of his many tragic military blunders, replaced Johnston for misguided and spiteful personal reasons. The tide of this battle caused Sherman to change

his original plans and take a different route toward Atlanta.

On the 15th to 17th of May, 2009, the 145th Anniversary of the Battle of Resaca was reenacted on the original site. This reviewer served as a private in Brunson's Battery, Pee Dee Light Artillery, No. 4 position, firing a 10-Pound Parrott cannon. On Sunday, Brunson's Battery was one of the cannons in the reenactment of the defeat of Corput's Four-Gun Battery.

Author Secrist writes in detail about the resurrection of interest in the battlefield and subsequent Georgia efforts to reclaim Confederate history through preservation of this site. He includes pictures of the men on the commission and a map of the modern development plan for the battlefield.

Southerners and students of history interested in this bloody geographical area during the War Between the States will find much valuable information in Secrist's book, *The Battle of Resaca*.

Author: Philip L. Secrist
Publisher: Mercer University Press
1400 Coleman Ave.
Macon, GA 31207
Paperback \$16.00

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

The South's Last Boys In Gray Last Living Chapter of The American Civil War

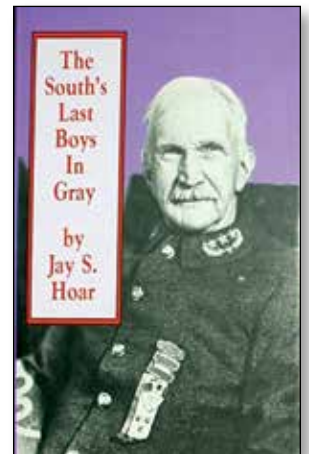
Students of the War Between the States are familiar with the apocryphal allegation that since Appomattox, society has "birthed a book a day" on the "late unpleasantness." If so, fifty-five thousand titles exceed the reading capacity of anyone this reviewer knows. Yet this torrent of tomes continues. Consider the more than eighty Lincoln books pushed into print in 2009 for Old

Abe's bicentennial birth year. Did they tout any undiscovered manuscript hoards ... offer any new, rail-splitting revelations? Reader and reviewer can hash this around countless campfires yet all grasp the notion that such popular publishing whims will continue...if for no other reason than anything Lincoln sells.

But how refreshing the reading becomes when a truly unique War Between the States study emerges, a lifetime's labor of diligent research, passion for answers, and dedication to detail, published on a subject no other author has explored.

After meeting the last surviving veteran of Gettysburg in 1949, New Englander Jay Hoar would confront the reality that this "emotive experience...[had] smoldered in me for twenty years." His curiosity fired, Professor Hoar determined to chronicle the lives of the last living veterans of the Blue and Gray, rewarding readers in 1986 with *The South's Last Boys in Gray* and then in 2007 with the companion study, *The North's Last Boys in Blue*.

Drawing upon extraordinarily obscure resources that reflect not only Hoar's academic doughtiness but his broad, searching curiosity to find the facts, both volumes capture the contextual essence of aging veterans who were graced with the privilege of witnessing their now united America blossom into the world's most powerful na-



Continued on page 48



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The Surgeon Corps

Dear Compatriots:

Greetings! I hope you and yours are doing well as we are moving on into the new year. Often, at the first part of the new year, there is much talk of personal “resolutions” for the new year. By the time you read this article, your resolution “energy” might be starting to wane. So, leave it to yours truly to attempt to motivate “all of y’all” and get you excited, once again, with some “healthy” resolutions.

The primary health problem affecting our Confederation and these United States which I see most with a great deal of frequency in my clinic is obesity. The problem with obesity is one may not see the effects of being overweight until many years down the road. However, when the problems start, they rarely let up, unless one starts to return to his ideal body weight (IBW). Your physician can help you calculate your IBW when you have your annual physical examination.

When I think of our gallant, noble Confederate ancestors going for without for so long, I shudder to think of what they might say to their descendants in Dixie. For example, would they ask us since we were warned by them early on that we would be ridiculed and the butt of many jokes, why did we not take better care of ourselves, our children’s and our posterity’s health? With our inherited values of Christian moderation and self-control and respect of the body as a temple, we should be leading these States as the best example of health and fitness. It is never too late to make changes and restore one’s health, much less the health and fitness of the South.

One way to improve our overall health is by riding ourselves of the couch and TV. This is just one of a few ways that I’m going to go over to attempt to get y’all to begin an active lifestyle. The best thing you can do for yourself and your family with the time you have saved from wasting on the “tube” is to start walking.

If you have not been walking in awhile, well, it is time to start. In Dixieland, we have the best of all four seasons to get out of doors and enjoy the majesty of the Confederation. There are a few nice places to even walk in Yankeeland (for those of you caught above the Mason-Dixon!). Start out walking about 15 minutes at an

easy pace at least three to four times a week. Then, work yourself up to 30-minute walks. Do not stop to talk, etc. The walking needs to be uninterrupted.

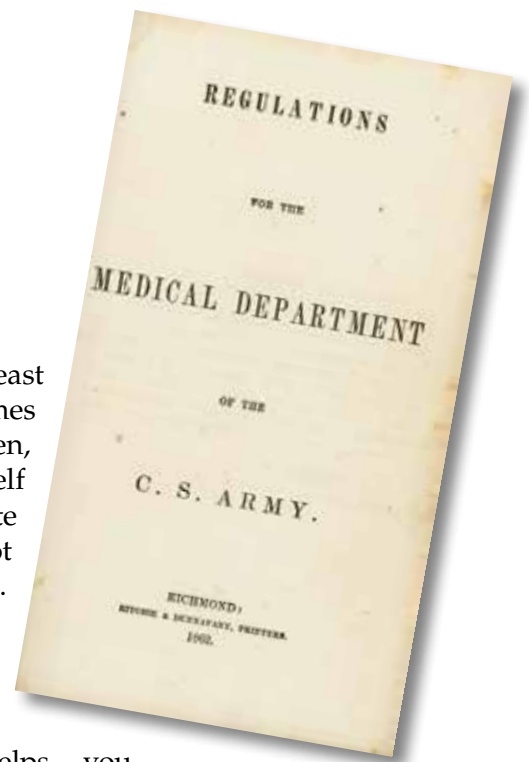
Walking uninterrupted helps you get your heart rate up, and this helps do a number of beneficial things for the body, including burning fat. Once you get to 30 minutes, start pushing and challenging yourself. I know that Mississippians, like myself, like a good challenge. I’m sure our cousins in the others States do, too! Walking helps reduce stress, too, and we need to be able to handle stress, especially, as long as the Southern Poverty Law Center and other such “nice” organizations are around!

Now, I’m sure that many of y’all agree with me “in spirit” but are not, yet, truly motivated. I will now give you a few things you can do to encourage yourself and to stick with it now that we are into the new year and we may be even starting to forget what our resolution(s) was or were.

First, try to set realistic goals. Most of us are not Jim Thorpe preparing for the Olympics. “Start low and go slow” is what my patients often hear from me. You can even get started by finding ways to park a little further away from the infernal doors of Walmart or whatever “big-box” you go to purchase Chinese goods.

Try using the stairs instead of an elevator. Another thing you can do to get started is make use of idle time. One does not always have to be in a gym suit to exercise.

Practice tightening up your abdominal muscles while at your desk. Do stretches throughout the day. Once you start looking for “windows of opportunity” you will be surprised all the time you do have to improve your health!



Continued on page 42

Army of Northern Virginia



On March 12, 2010, Tom Vernon, right, of the **Zebulon Vance Camp 15**, Asheville, NC, teamed with Jule Morrow of the **Julius Welch Camp 229**, Haywood County, NC, to give a program on the WBTS to the 2nd grade class of Ms. Prohm at the Mountain Community Charter School, Hendersonville, NC, as part of a continuing effort by the camps to educate the public on the true history of the WBTS.



Pictured from left at the **Stonewall Camp 380**, Virginia Beach, VA, 2010 Lee-Jackson Banquet are Camp Commander James Bowes, Army of Northern Virginia Commander Brag Bowling and Tom Goodrich who presented Commander Bowling with the 2010 Stonewall Jackson Achievement Award.



On May 8, 2010, **The Robeson Rifle Guard Camp 216**, Lumberton, NC, held their Confederate Memorial Day celebration on the steps of the Robeson County Courthouse. Commander Bryan Stanton presented the program, and descendants of Private Calvin C. Britt laid a wreath at the foot of the Confederate Monument. Members of the **Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168**, Fayetteville, NC, provided the Color Guard. After the ceremony the earthly remains of Private Calvin C. Britt, Co. E, 51st NC Infantry, was taken by horse and wagon to Norment Cemetery in Lumberton for reinterment.



Pictured are members of the **General States Right Gist Camp 1451**, Bogansville, SC, who are dedicated to keeping the graves of Confederate Soldiers and their families as the duty of our fraternity of Confederates. This is the cemetery of General States Rights Gist family at the grave of his brother James. The general fell at the Battle of Franklin, TN. Pictured from left, J.Adams, J.Petty, D.Stevens, B.Berry, J. Bishop, Dr. C. Rucker and B. Thompson.



Michael Hauser of the **Powhatan Troop Camp 1382**, Powhatan, VA, recently located the grave of his great-great-great uncle, Private William G. Hauser, who served in Company D, 21st NC. Private Hauser is buried at Concord Methodist Church, Lewisville, NC.



Pictured are **MD Division** officers elected at the 2010 MD Division Convention held in Ocean City, MD. Pictured from left, Judge Advocate William Trimble, 1st Lt. Commander James Dunbar, Commander Jay Barringer, 2nd Lt. Commander Chris McCall, Treasurer Mike Glenn and Adjutant Joe McArtor.

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



The **Palmetto Sharpshooters Camp 1428**, Anderson, SC, hosted a Confederate Memorial Day ceremony on May 8, 2010, on the Anderson County Courthouse Square. The speaker for the event was Georgia educator Charles Kelly Barrow, who spoke about the sacrifices of the average citizen and the soldiers during the war. Pictured from left, Michael Barnes, Charles Kelly Barrow, Camp Commander Jim Whitesides and John Grey.



The **Micah Jenkins Camp 1569**, Rock Hill, SC, welcomes new member Larry Gregory. Pictured from left, Chris Sims, Laddie Parrish, Camp Commander Jim Floyd, Larry Gregory and Brad Blackmon.



The **Lt. F. C. Frazier Camp 668**, High Point, NC, honored 2nd Lt. Eli Crowell, MD, of the 57th Regiment, N.C. Troops with great-great grandson Lt. Commander Charles Crowell III, MD presenting a membership certificate to his son, Charles Crowell IV, great-great-grandson.



Lt. Colonel John Zebelean, USAF (Ret.), right, congratulates Navy Ensign Evan Berenholtz after commissioning him as part of graduation ceremonies at Virginia Military Institute. Both men are compatriots in the **Major General Isaac Ridgeway Trimble Camp 1836**, Ellicott City, MD. Inside Ensign Berenholtz's class ring are the words *Deo Vindice*.



Pictured are the **Norfolk County Grays Camp 1549**, Chesapeake, VA, Color Guard at their 1st Annual Lee/Jackson Banquet on January 16, 2010, in Virginia Beach, VA. From left, Robert Shirley, Color Sergeant Kenzy Joyner, Tommy Simmons, Mallory Read and James Curtin.



Compatriots Jim Bryant, left, and Wayne Halsey of the **Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Archer Camp 2013**, Havre de Grace, MD, were recently awarded SCV Vietnam War Service Medals.

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



The **Charlotte County Grays Camp 1964**, Charlotte Court House, VA, held its annual Confederate Memorial Service at the Smith Family Cemetery on April 25, 2010. The program was attended by members of the camp, ladies from the H.A. Carrington Chapter 1055, UDC and guests. Pictured are camp members with guest speaker Bill Hatley, far right.



Colonel William A. Stowe Camp 2142, Dallas, NC, members set up a booth at the Stanley, NC, Oktoberfest. They talked with many potential new members and gave them applications. Pictured is their booth, guarded by Brian Duckworth and James Fisk.



The **Delaware Grays Camp 2068**, Seaford, DE, awarded a new membership certificate to Patrick Dykes DiMichele of Milton, DE, who joins on the record of his great-great-great uncle Owen Dykes, 1st Regiment AL Volunteers. Also receiving supplemental certificates is camp member Thomas Meadows for his great-great-great uncles' services: Corporal Peter H. Wimbish and brother Private John Lee Wimbish, who both served in Company I, 24th VA Infantry, and died in Confederate service.



10th NC Heavy Artillery Co. B, Black River Tigers Camp 2152, Coats, NC, cleaned up a deserted family cemetery. Confederate Veteran Private James Stuart of the 31st NC Troops, Co. C is buried here. Pictured from left, Rodney Carroll, Bill Faircloth, Martin Warren, Joey Hancock, Tony Mangum and Harry Denton.



The VA Division 5th Brigade Color Guard marched in the town of Orange Christmas Parade, and later learned that they won the 1st Place Award for the Adult Marching Unit category. All members marching in the parade were from the **Reverend Beverly Tucker Lacy Camp 2141**, Locust Grove, VA.



Dale Whitfield, a member of the **47th Regiment NC Troops Camp 166**, Wake Forest, NC, at the graves of two of his great-grandfathers who served all four years in the WBTS. Pictured from left, Captain Rufus James Woolwine (51st VA) and 1st. Sgt. Samuel Harden Dunkley (50th VA), both buried in Stuart, Patrick County, VA. The town name was changed from Taylorsville to Stuart in 1884 in honor of General J.E.B. Stuart who was born on the Letcher farm of his great-grandfather nearby.



Army of Northern Virginia



Compatriots John Kirby, Jr. and Hub Clapper of the **Brigadier General Nathan G. Evans Marion Camp 24**, Marion, SC, placed a wreath on the Confederate monument in Marion, SC, on May 8, 2010, in honor of Confederate Memorial Day.



The members of the **General P. G. T. Beauregard Camp 1458**, Sumter, SC, held their annual Confederate Memorial Day observance at the Confederate Soldiers' plot in the Sumter Cemetery on May 9, 2010. The names of the 249 Confederate soldiers buried in the cemetery were read and the eulogy was given by 1st Lt. Bobby Baker with the Color guard and the rifle salute led by member Bruz Crowson.



Members of the **Davidson Guards Camp 1851**, Davidson County, NC, held a Confederate Memorial Day Service May 9, 2010, at the Lexington City Cemetery. After the service members went to the Confederate monument to place a wreath.



Members and spouses of the **Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD, toured the Falling Waters area, the final phase of the Gettysburg Campaign, which occurred in July 1863. Pictured from left, Stuart and Liz McClung, tour leader Toby Law, Steve DeFreitas, Marianne and Jerry Bayer, and Robert Butts.



Colonel Henry L. Benbow Camp 859, Manning, SC, members S. Dodds Douglas and father Stephen L. Douglas repair one of the broken headstones in Oak Grove Cemetery.



Major James Lide Coker Camp 146, Hartsville, SC, Commander Danny Turnage, center, swore in new members Joseph Peavy and Brandon Peavy, who joined on the record of Sergeant James Franklin Kelley, Co. F, 7th SC Infantry, Enfield Rifles.

Army of Tennessee



Members of the **Admiral Raphael Semmes Camp 11**, Mobile, AL, placed six headstones on previously unmarked graves at the UCV monument in Magnolia Cemetery in Mobile, one belonging to Duff Green, a brigadier general.



Members of the **Samuel H. Powe Camp 255**, Waynesboro, MS, stand in front of a billboard they erected on Highway 84 in Wayne County. The billboard was originally put up several years ago, but was destroyed by Hurricane Katrina. While replacing this billboard, they received several horn honks of approval. Pictured from left, N. L. Shoemaker, Jr., Buddy Wells, Zachary Boyles, Cecil Boyles, Michael Boyles, Camp Commander Forrest S. Daws and Ted Huffman.



Officers of the **Longstreet/Zollicoffer Camp 87**, Knoxville, TN, Ron Jones, far right and John Hitt, far left, welcome new members to the camp. Pictured are Art Barker, Randy Tindell, Aaron Sorah, Rick Scott, James Lee, Norman Holliman, Dan McCarley, Rodney Erby, Jim Barnes and Paul Ballew.



Compatriot Ben Hestley, **St. Clair Camp 308**, Ashville, AL, receives the annual resolution declaring April as Confederate History and Heritage Month in St. Clair County.



The **Madison County Grays Camp 1526**, Colbert, GA, recently presented the **Jackson County Volunteers Camp 94**, Jefferson, GA, a check for \$100 for the restoring and replacement of the Confederate Monument in downtown Jefferson, GA. The Madison County camp challenges other groups to match their donation. Pictured from left, Adjutant Frank Gillispie, David Mann, Commander Bill Sewell and Commander Steve Satterfield.



Rome High students Courtney Holcombe, Ben Woodard and Chelsea Beard stand at the recently cleaned monument in Myrtle Hill Cemetery in Rome, GA, following a cleanup sponsored by the **General Nathan B. Forrest Camp 469**, Rome, GA.

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



The **Sam Davis Camp 590**, Biloxi, MS, honored Colonel J. J. Thornton at a Memorial Service recently in Pass Christian, MS, with other camps from MS and LA attending. The guest speaker was the Honorable Grady Howell, a member of the **Jefferson Davis Camp 635**, Jackson, MS, of the MS Department of Archives and History.



Members of SCV camps from the 1st Brigade, GA Division and guests took part in dedication service of the First Battle of Trion Factory monument. The battle was fought on the Summerville-LaFayette road in Chattooga County, GA, on September 15, 1863. Those taking part included representatives from **Pvt. John Ingraham Camp 1977**, Chickamauga, GA, **General John B. Gordon Camp 599**, LaFayette, GA., **Forrests Escort Camp 469**, Rome, GA., and **Lt. T. H. Glover Camp 943**, Douglasville, GA. The event was jointly hosted by the **Chattooga County Camp 507**, Summerville, GA., along with the **Missionary Ridge Camp 63** Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.



Steven P. Woodard, 2nd Lt. Commander of the **John B. Gordon Camp 599**, LaFayette, GA, placed a cross of honor on his great-great-great-grandfather Wilson Cleveland Woodard's grave. Woodard was 1st Sergeant in Co. A, 65th GA and is buried at Tails Creek Baptist Church in Ellijay, GA.



8th Florida Quincy Young Guards Camp 703, Quincy, FL, members Jamey B. Creel and Huston B. Creel swear in the camp's newest life member, Mitchell H. Green, just hours before deploying to Iraq. He joined under George Shelton Pickle of the 51st GA, Co A – Early Guards, who was the great-great grandfather of both Jamey and Mitch.



Shown is a new member of the **John K. McNeill Camp 674**, Moultrie, GA. Four-month-old Blake Stephens, joined under his great-great-great-grandfather, 1st Sergeant Asa Castleberry Stephenson, of the 4th Battalion GA State Guards Infantry. Blake is shown with his dad Brad and Camp Commander Jason Bullard.



Tippah Tigers Camp 868, Ripley, MS, Commander Marty Hubbard presented Dr. Christopher Cummins a plaque from Sons of Confederate Veterans GHQ recognizing the corporate sponsorship of Dr. Cummins and the Magnolia Medical Clinic.

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



Three generations of the Baird Family join **Sam Davis Camp 1293**, Brentwood, TN. Pictured from left, Will Baird, Barton Baird and William Baird who are collateral descendants of Charles L. Baird, sergeant in the 45th Infantry, H Company, Army of Tennessee. Commander Larry Cockerham and Mike Plumley presented their member certificates.



A flat granite memorial marker was placed at the gravesite of Private Thomas Berry Culwell in Lower Green's Creek Cemetery in Dublin, TX. Thomas enlisted in Captain Johnson's Spy Company in 1862, spent some time as a prisoner of war, and then the remainder of the war in General Bragg's army in Tennessee. The marker was arranged for by Culwell's grandson Jackson Culwell, a member of the **William Lundy Camp 1699**, Crestview, FL. The dedication of the marker was conducted by the **2nd Texas Frontier Camp 1904**, De Leon, TX.



Compatriot Ricky Smith, **Lt. James T. Woodward Camp 1399**, Warner Robins, GA, was presented this painting at Old Clinton War Days. The event is held the first weekend of May each year. The painting was presented by Valerie Dobson and brother Wayne Dobson, also a member of Camp 1399. Ms. Dobson's painting shows a memorial service at Old Clinton Church cemetery. Old Clinton War Days depicts the Union invasion of the small Georgia community.



The **General Ben Hardin Helm Camp 1703**, Elizabethtown, KY, dedicated three interpretive markers at the city's cemetery. One marker highlighted the Battle of Elizabethtown, which took place in December 1862. The other two markers list the names along with several photographs of Confederate soldiers who served from Hardin County. Pictured are John Eastridge, John R. Clark, Tim Walker, Dewy Yopp, Joey Oller and Tim Bowman.



The **Savannah Militia Camp 1657**, Savannah, GA, recently completed an iron cross restoration project at the Bonaventure Cemetery in Savannah, GA. A total of 162 crosses were removed from their respective grave sites, stripped of all rust, debris, etc. and were restored and placed back on their original sites.



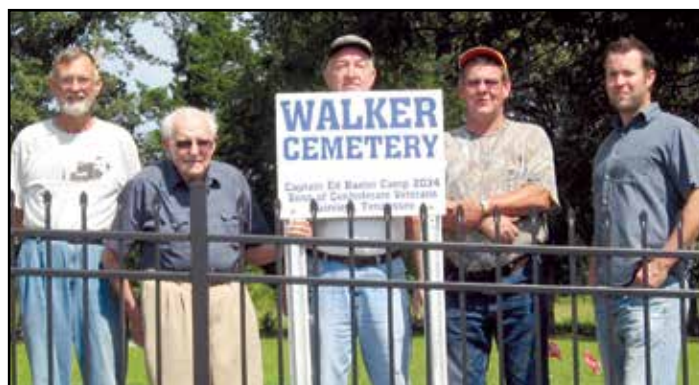
Members of the **Sergeant William A. Hamby Camp 1750**, Crossville, TN, place a Confederate Cross of Honor on the grave of 3rd Corporal Alexander Morrow, Co. A., 28th Tennessee, who was murdered shortly before the end of the War.



Army of Tennessee



The **Lieutenant Robert D. Powell Camp 1817**, Blountville, TN, and Vaughn's Brigade of the TN Division raised a 15- x 25-foot Battle Flag 1 1/2 mile inside the TN state line overlooking Interstate 81. Camp Commander Steve Schneider presented Dustin and Jessica Salley with a certificate of appreciation for allowing us to lease this spot.



Members of the **Captain Ed Baxter Camp 2034**, Fairview, TN, placed a sign and erected a flag pole at the Walker Cemetery west of Fairview. The flag pole will fly the US and Confederate Flags and is visible from Highway 840. One Confederate Veteran and three unknown Confederate soldiers who died during the war are buried in the cemetery.



New member Bryant Byrd is sworn into the **Rabun Gap Riflemen Camp 1929**, Clayton, GA, by Commander William L. English.



Men of the **Captain Winston Stephens Camp 2041**, MacClenny, FL, recently made a trip to Waynesville, NC, to pay their respects at a UDC monument placed in 1923 in honor of the last shot fired in the war east of the Mississippi River. Pictured are Jon Georgie and Alvin Lee Kyle, III.



Bill Speck, right, Commander of the **Myers-Zollicoffer Camp 1990**, Livingston, TN, welcomes new camp member Curtis Hayes, Mayor of Livingston. Mayor Hayes is the great-great grandson of Private Sam Cullom, who honorably served in the 8th Tennessee Infantry during the War of Northern Aggression.



This photo of **Rock Island Memorial POW Camp 2229**, Stillman Valley, IL, Fly Tent was taken at the Savanna, IL, Civil War Days on October 10-11. A flag-raising ceremony, ladies' fashion show, battle reenactment and medical demonstrations were held each day.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



The first-ever *H. L. Hunley* SCV JROTC award in Louisiana was presented to Zachary High School Army JROTC Cadet Second Lieutenant Felecia Dunford by Sergeant-at-Arms James Cannon of the *H. W. Allen Camp 133*, Baton Rouge, LA.



The *General James H. McBride Camp 632*, Springfield, MO, dedicated a monument to General James H. McBride and his family on May 22, 2010, in Houston, MO, at the Texas County Justice Center. Honor guards Steven and Tommy Gale flanked the monument honoring Confederate General James Haggin McBride at the dedication ceremony.



The *O. M. Roberts Camp 178*, Waxahachie, TX, inducted new member Mark W. Bounds, the great grandson of Private Samuel Hamilton Leslie, Co. I, 19th TX Cavalry, Parson's Brigade. Presenting his membership certificate and pin is Camp Commander Tom Coppock.



Members of the *Frontier Guards Camp 996*, Junction TX, joined with members of other camps from the area at Fort Chadbourne's Education Day, April 30, 2010.



The *General Richard M. Gano Camp 561*, Fort Smith, AR, held a headstone-setting event at Oak Cemetery in Fort Smith on April 10, 2010. Members of the camp set 17 stones at this event.



Sergeant First Class (Ret.) James Cook, Senior JROTC Instructor (left), acting on behalf of *AZ Division* Commander Richard Montgomery, presents the *H.L. Hunley* JROTC Award and the *AZ Division's* David N. Showalter Leadership Award to Cadet Sergeant Wilford W. Young (center) of the Pinon, AZ, High School "Eagles" Battalion. Pictured (right) is the Eagles Battalion Commander Cadet Sergeant First Class Rechelle Capp.

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



The **John H. Reagan Camp 2156**, Palestine, TX, and the **Johnson-Sayers-Nettles Camp 1012**, Teague, TX, hosted a War Between the States Education Program for the 8th-grade American History students of Ms. Alicia Daniel's Cayuga Middle School class on April 27, 2010. The class crowds around a 12-pounder mountain howitzer and uniformed crew of Calvin Nicholson, Stanley Black, Kirby McCord and Marc Robinson, while the Richard Taylor Battle Flag flutters overhead.



Members of the **Alamo City Guards Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX, presented the "common soldier" of the Confederate Army to some 360 middle school students at Church Hill Middle School in New Braunfels, TX, in May 2010. Pictured from left, Mike Holcomb, Rudy Krisch III, 8th-grade history teacher Ms. Courtney Krisch and Rudy's granddaughter and Commander Russ Lane.



On March 23, 2010, members of **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, accompanied by UDC Chapter 2298 president, presented a War Between the States history presentation to the students and staff of the 3rd-grade class of Fruchthendler Elementary School in Tucson, AZ. Pictured from left, Bobby Morris, Camp Commander John Potenza, President Gretchen Brittain and Richard Montgomery.



The **Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708**, Scottsdale, AZ, held a Confederate Memorial Day ceremony at the gravesite of the camp's namesake. Granville H. Oury served as Arizona's representative in the Confederate Congress, held a commission in the Confederate Army, and, after the war, served in the US Congress. He is the only man to have served in both legislative bodies.



Members of the **Lieutenant General Richard Taylor Camp 1308**, Shreveport, LA, line up for the parade at the annual Poke Salad Festival in Blanchard, Louisiana, on May 8, 2010. From left, Jeff Bogan, Evan McMichael, Wilbur Snellings, Steve Shipp, Camp Commander Bobby Herring, Orin Swann, David Hill and Ben Head.



Mrs. Emilie Siarkewicz of Chapter 2298 UDC and **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, Past Commander Dwaine Bright admire the new AZ Confederate Veterans memorial installed and dedicated in the Southern AZ Veterans Memorial Cemetery on April 17, 2010.

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



At the annual Confederate Country Christmas Party in Gorman, TX, troops line up to be judged by the ladies for the Best Confederate Uniform Contest. Frank Bussey, seventh from the left, was chosen by the ladies as the Best Dressed Soldier. He was presented with a real Confederate \$10 bill. The party was hosted by the **2nd Texas Frontier District Camp 1904**, DeLeon, TX, and the Cactus Rose Chapter 23, OCR.



Several camps participated proudly in the Memorial Day Ceremony at the Houston National Cemetery May 31, 2010. TX Division camps in attendance were the **Major Joseph N Dark Camp 2026**, Kountze; **Dick Dowling Camp 1295**, Beaumont; **Walter P. Lane Camp 1745**, Orange; **Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275**, Livingston; **Private Kyle Grundy Needham Camp 2171**, Porter and the **13th Texas Infantry Regiment Camp 1565**, Angleton.



The **Colonel Leon D. Marks Camp 1596**, Shreveport, LA, Commander John Preston welcomed new member Bob Thompson.



The **John H. Reagan Camp 2156**, Palestine, TX, honored Private D. T. Davis, Co. I, 7th TX Cavalry, March 21, 2010, in a military grave marker dedication ceremony at the Old Pilgrim Cemetery near Elkhart, TX. The Reagan Camp was assisted in this ceremony by the **Johnson-Sayers-Nettles Camp 1012**, Teague; the Davis-Reagan Chapter 2292 UDC, Palestine; the **J. L. Halbert Camp 359**, Corsicana, and the ladies of the Reagan Camp.



The **Cross of Saint Andrew Camp 2009**, Alto, TX, held a black powder shooting event in honor of our ancestors. More than 30 shooters enjoyed a wide variety of classic firearms from the War era at their safe, secure range on Cannon Ridge. Five stages were available, ranging from single shot percussion pistol, cap and ball revolver, percussion shotgun, sharps carbine and muzzle-loading long rifle.



At the Brahan Masonic Lodge in La Vernia, TX, an entry carpet was dedicated, the colors of which were chosen to represent the Confederate Service of early Lodge members. **TX Division** Brigade Commander Don Lawrence and several SCV members presented a letter of greetings and appreciation during their visit to the Lodge.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



New member of the **Texas Bonnie Blue Camp 869**, San Antonio, TX, J. Homer Ferguson, who lives in Idaho, but was impressed with the memorial of his family member.



Brigadier General Richard M. Gano Camp 892, Poteau, OK, Commander David Tampon, Rick Yates present a replica of the 26th AL Battle Flag to three descendants of Robert Donald Logan, who served in Co. H of the 26th AL. Descendants are OK Division Commander Larry Logan, Don Logan and Jim Burton. The dedication of the Southern Cross of Honor was sponsored by Camp 892 and the **General Richard M. Gano Camp 561**, Ft. Smith, AR, and was held at Ellis Chapel Cemetery, north of Wister, OK.



Members of the **Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920**, Kansas City, KS, spent April 10, 2010, cleaning the Mine Creek battlefield at Pleasanton, KS. Members surround the only Confederate monument in the state of Kansas, erected by the KS Division in 2002. Pictured, kneeling, John Weir, Greg Miller, Commander Spike Speicher, Travis Bullock, Merle Leech, and Mike Smith. Standing, Dan Peterson, Craig Freeman, Ricky Bullock, Jim King, Eric Martinez, Paul Allen and Jacob Martinez.



A Confederate wedding was held in June 2010 at Harmony Cove Baptist Church for **Sabine Rifles Camp 2057**, Many, LA, Commander Tony Jack Remedies and Ashley Mechelle Chance.



A.S. Johnston Camp 983, Decatur, TX, Past Commander J. E. Haynes, left, made a presentation of a Certificate of Appreciation to Past Adjutant W. B. Woodruff, Jr. for his service during the past 10 years.



The **General Joseph L. Hogg Camp 972**, Rusk, TX, celebrated Juneteenth presenting the Advance the Colors Award to Tony and Vickie Cline on June 19, 2010, for flying the Confederate Flag at Tony's BBQ. Pictured from left, Charles Nunnery, Tom McCall, Kevin McCall, Tony and Vickie Cline, Commander J. D. Campbell, Rod Acker, David Riley and Scott Bell.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

OVERSEAS

OS CONFEDERADOS 1653
SAO PAULO, BRAZIL
HILLMAN, JIMMYE STANDARD
PENDERGRAFT, LEE OWEN

ALASKA

CSS SHENANDOAH 1820
ANCHORAGE
HAYS, SHAWN LAMAR

ALABAMA

RAPHAEL SEMMES 11
MOBILE
BENSCH, KURT GUSTAVE
HAAS, JASON RANDALL

COLONEL SNODGRASS 232
STEVENS
EIDSON, CHRISTOPHER SCOTT
WESTMORELAND, TYLER DRAKE

EGBERT J. JONES 357
HUNTSVILLE
WATSON, STEVEN WAYNE

DENT'S ARTILLERY 486
EUFULA
HUDSON, COLT HUNTER

CONFEDERATE GRAY 523
ASHLAND/LINEVILLE
GRIFFIN, SHAUN BRADLEY

CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS 768
ATHENS
KIRK, FLOYD SHERILL
LEWIS, REX DUANE

COFFEE COUNTY RANGERS 911
ENTERPRISE
TAYLOR, BRUCE HAROLD

THOMAS JEFFERSON DENNEY
1442
CULLMAN
CORK, ROBIN
PEOPLES, EDDIE
SMITH, RICHARD BRIAN

TURKEY TOWN VALLEY 1512
ETOWAH COUNTY
GLENN, KEVIN JAMES
MARTIN, JAMES LYLE

THE PRATTVILLE DRAGOONS
1524
PRATTVILLE
LOCKWOOD, DANIEL ALLEN
SMYTH, DANIEL LOUIS
SUTTLE, TYLER R.

DABNEY H. MAURY 1754
GRAND BAY
FERGUSON, JEFFREY SHERMAN
FERGUSON, JESSE SHERMAN
SIMS, CHRISTIAN NICHOLAS

DEKALB RIFLES 1824
SYLVANIA
CRAWFORD, LOGAN REED

THE TALLASSEE ARMORY
GUARDS 1921
TALLASSEE
FORMBY, BART J.
GRIGGS, CHARLES IRVIN
JEFFCOAT, JOSEPH JENE
SPRADLEY, TOMMIE EDWARD
WHATLEY, CAPERS THOMASON
WHATLEY, ERNEST THOMASON

HARTSOOK GUARD 2163
BANKSTON
TAYLOR, JAMES PHILLIP
WILSON, FREDDIE LEN

ARKANSAS

GEN. ROBERT C. NEWTON 197
LITTLE ROCK
BROWN, FLOYD EDWARD
SNODGRASS, PHILLIP ALVIN

JOB S. NEILL 286
BATESVILLE
BIRD, WAYNE THOMAS

JESSE N. CYPERT 397
SEARCY
BOWERS, MARCUS
BOWERS, NICHOLAS
MCMASTER, JAMES BRENT

GEN. RICHARD M. GANO 561
FORT SMITH
BLEVINS, KENNETH PAUL

DAVID O. DODD 619
BENTON
BUSBY, BRUCE MURPHY
CORNWELL, LAMONT BRINSON

JAMES M. KELLER 648
HOT SPRINGS
BEARDEN, ROBERT J.
ELAM, JAMES WARREN

THOMAS C. HINDMAN 656
PRAIRIE GROVE
JACKSON, RODNEY WAYNE

GEN. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE
1433
PINE BLUFF
KALKBRENNER, MATTHEW BOLIN

ARIZONA

COL. SHEROD HUNTER 1525
PHOENIX
HOWELL, JOHNATHAN BOYCE
THOMSON, CHASE MARTIN

CPT. GRANVILLE H. OURY 1708
SCOTTSDALE
TURNER, TODD ALLEN

CALIFORNIA

GENERAL GEORGE BLAKE COSBY
1627
SACRAMENTO
VARNUM, DANIEL HESTER

CAPTAIN JAMES IREDELL
WADDELL 1770
ORANGE COUNTY
MILLS, SCOTT ALLEN

GENERAL WADE HAMPTON 2023
MODESTO
PARSONS, LARRY EUGENE

GENERAL ALBERT SIDNEY
JOHNSTON 2048
TEHACHAPI
FOWLER, SHELTON LYNN

COLORADO

STERLING PRICE 676
DENVER
MARTIN, JASON WILLIAM

FLORIDA

GENERAL JOSEPH FINEGAN 745
YULEE
JONES, JOSHUA HAROLD
LONG, JIMMY DAVID

KIRBY-SMITH 1209
JACKSONVILLE
HEADLEY, WARREN GLEN

COL. DAVID LANG 1314
TALLAHASSEE
COLMERY, BENJAMIN HERRING

BRIG. GEN. EVANDER M. LAW
1323
LAKELAND
PERKINS, JESSE L.

MADISON STARKE PERRY 1424
GAINESVILLE
BRYANT, FRANK GATES

FINLEY'S BRIGADE 1614
HAVANA
LODGE, JEFFERY EARL

CAPT. BLUFORD M. SIMS 1630
OCOE
STRICKLAND, STEVEN GREGORY

GEORGIA

GENERAL LAFAYETTE McLAWS
79
FAYETTEVILLE
TOMME, JOHN MICHAEL

GILMER LIGHT GUARDS 89
ELLIJAY
BRADFORD, BOBBY WARREN

FRANCIS S. BARTOW 93
SAVANNAH
BUSH, WESLEY MONROE
RHODES, ALEXANDER PATRICK
RHODES, BRANDON PAUL

JACKSON COUNTY VOLUNTEERS
94
JEFFERSON
MOON, RICHARD CLAY

BRIG. GEN. T. R. R. COBB 97
ATHENS
FLANAGAN, JAMES ALTON
MAXEY, TUCKER HUDSON

JOHN MCINTOSH KELL 107
GRIFFIN
PERRY, FRANK HARRIS

COL. CHARLES T. ZACHRY 108
MCDONOUGH
ANDERSON, WESLEY (CRAIG)

LT. COL. THOMAS M. NELSON
141
ALBANY
DUCK, THOMAS V.
WILSON, JAMES LAWRENCE
WILSON, JASON LAWRENCE

TATNALL INVINCIBLES 154
REIDSVILLE
RICH, LEWIS LAVERNE

BRIG. GEN. E. PORTER
ALEXANDER 158
AUGUSTA
MILLER, CARL THOMAS
ROGERS, PHILLIP EARL

McDANIEL-CURTIS 165
CARROLLTON
SEEDORE, RICHARD HAMILTON

THOMAS MARSH FORMAN 485
BRUNSWICK
BROWN, ROBERT MILTON
JOINER, THOMAS RANDALL

CHATTOOGA 507
SUMMERVILLE
HAMMOND, JASON ROBERT

JOHN B. GORDON 599
LAFAYETTE
ALDRIDGE, JESS BRANNIN
PORTER, MICHAEL RAY

HARALSON INVINCIBLES 673
WACO
MOODY, MICHAEL SHANE

WILLIAM THOMAS OVERBY/
COWETA GUARDS 715
NEWMAN
HOLLADAY, BOB L.
MULKEY, DUSTIN TYLER

HABERSHAM GUARD 716
DEMOREST
DOMINY, JAY STEPHEN

APPLING GRAYS 918
BAXLEY
KEARNEY, WILLIAM ASHLEY

OGEECHEE RIFLES CAMP 941
STATESBORO
BOWEN, WILLIAM KENNETH
DeLOACH, LEE HARDY
PALMER, THOMAS J.
ROGERS, DAVID LAWTON

MCLEOD-MORING 1386
SWAINSBORO
SCOTT, JOHN WAYNE

52ND GEORGIA REGIMENT 1418
CLEVELAND
HILL, RONALD GUY

JOHN B. GORDON MEMORIAL
1449
THOMASTON
SHEPARD, JAYCEE THOMAS

THE ROSWELL MILLS 1547
ROSWELL
WAGNER, LEW EDWARD

CAMP McDONALD 1552
KENNESAW
HARPER, DAVID F.

STEWART-WEBSTER 1607
RICHLAND
BRIDGES, DEAN A.
GATLIN, LAWSON JOHN
USHER, TALIN

DAVID W. PAYNE 1633
BLAIRSVILLE
HONEA, ROBERT K.

COL. HIRAM PARKS BELL 1642
CUMMING
HARRIS, TERRY CARVEL
MORECRAFT, JOHN CALVIN

THE SAVANNAH MILITIA 1657
SAVANNAH
EMSWELLER, JERRY ROBERT
KICKLIGHTER, MICHAEL
JACKSON

DECATUR GRAYS 1689
BAINBRIDGE
SUBER, WILLIAM HARVEY

SHARPSBURG SHARPSHOOTERS
1729
SHARPSBURG
JOHNSON, ENOCH HENRY

COL. JOSEPH McCONNELL 1859
RINGGOLD
HARRELL, KENNETH TODD
JOHNSON, ANDY CARL
KILGORE, TERRY LEE
MOORE, JOEY GLENN

MAJ. GEN. AMBROSE RANSOM
WRIGHT 1914
EVANS
WREN, CURTIS KEVIN

PVT. JOHN INGRAHAM 1977
CHICKAMAUGA
SWADER, WILLIAM ALEXANDER

LOGAN E. BLECKLEY 1998
COCHRAN
GRIMSLEY, JOSHUA
HOLLAND, JEFFERY WAYNE
RICHARDS, BILLY WAYNE

ROBERT E. LEE 2005
COBB COUNTY
BRYANT, ROBERT E.

CAPT. JAMES KNOX SEABOARD
GUARDS 2022
WAYNESVILLE
CLELAND, ROBERT KELLY
RAY, MICHAEL GLENN

CAMP DAVIS 2073
GUYTON
LANCASTER, RICHARD L.

CONCORD RANGERS 2135
DAWSONVILLE
MARTIN, KADE ANDREW
STOUT, JESSE NATHANAEAL

MONTGOMERY
SHARPSHOOTERS 2164
MT. VERNON
HAYES, JOHN LEON
RUSHING, JONAH BROOK

ILLINOIS

LT. GEORGE E. DIXON 1962
BELLEVILLE
RUNELLS, DAVID CHARLES
SISSON, ROBERT LEANDER

KANSAS

GEN. LEWIS ARMISTEAD 1847
SALINA
OTEY, THOMA JACKSON
PRICE, LIAM ZACHERY

B/G WILLIAM STEELE 1857
LEAVENWORTH
BLACKBURN, CHARLES BUCK

KENTUCKY

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE 100
LEXINGTON
DITTO, DALE STEWART
DITTO, DANIEL BRIDGES
DITTO, DAVID THOMAS
DITTO, JOHN ANDERSON
DITTO, WILLIAM HAUGHTON

GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN 1495
PADUCAH
PRICE, JAMES SMITH
VASSEUR, TIMOTHY LINN

EDWARD FLETCHER ARTHUR
1783
CORBIN
MARTIN, WILLIAM

LOUISIANA

COL. CHARLES D. DREUX 110
NEW ORLEANS
JETER, JAMES R.

BEAUREGARD 130
NEW ORLEANS
MATKIN, CHARLES DOUGLAS
ORTH, JAMES ELMORE
ORTH, JAMES ERICKSON

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR 1308
SHREVEPORT
CANNADY, THOMAS RICHARD

SGT. JAMES W. NICHOLSON 1478
RUSTON
DICKERSON, JIMMY TODD
KIMBELL, BRADLEY SCOTT

AMBASSADOR JOHN SLIDELL
1727
SLIDELL
CROWE, ROMAN SETH
CROWE, SABIN URIAH
SMITH, DAVID I.
SMITH, JEREMY
SMITH, JOSHUA JOSEPH
SMITH, ROBERT EUGENE

LT. ELIJAH H. WARD 1971
FARMERVILLE
ADKINS, MICHAEL LAYNE
ADKINS, TERRY WAYNE
HODGE, JONAH ZACHARY
HODGE, MICHAEL DENTON

GENERAL LOUIS HEBERT 2032
LAFAYETTE
LeBLANC, JOSHUA BRIAN

SABINE RIFLES 2057
MANY
LONGORIA, MARK ANTHONY

MARYLAND

COL. HARRY W. GILMOR 1388
BALTIMORE
MATTEO, DENNIS PAUL

COL. WILLIAM NORRIS 1398
DARNESTOWN
BROWN, FRANK MICHAEL

CAPT. JAMES I. WADDELL CSN
1608
ANNAPOLIS
FINN, KELLY GREGORY

MAJ. GEN. ISAAC RIDGEWAY
TRIMBLE CAMP 1836
ELLCOTT CITY
COATES, HUNTER RAY
COATES, JARED RAY
PENDERGRASS, ERICK JOSEPH

MAJOR GENERAL ARNOLD
ELZEY 1940
SALISBURY
THORNTON, HARLAN WADE

MICHIGAN

ADM. RAPHAEL SEMMES 1321
DEARBORN
SCHANKIN, DAVID OWEN

MISSOURI

STERLING PRICE 145
ST. LOUIS
WILSON, JOHN ARTHUR

COL. JOHN T. COFFEE 1934
OSCEOLA
WINTER, TODD MITCHELL

MISSISSIPPI

JONES COUNTY ROSIN HEELS
227
LAUREL
DOGGETTE, BILLY C.
GAMBRELL, JAMES DARYL
SMITH, WILLIAM THOMAS

RANKIN ROUGH AND READY'S
265
BRANDON
SMYLIE, KENNETH CRAIG

COL. W. P. ROGERS 321
CORINTH
MILLSAPS, RUFUS EARL
WEST, DAVID ROY

GAINESVILLE VOLUNTEERS 373
PICAYUNE
LEAUMONT, WILLIAM FRANCIS

TIPPAAH TIGERS 868
RIPLEY
DANIEL, JAMES CORNELIUS
RAKESTRAW, MARTY TODD
RAKESTRAW, STEVE HUGHEY

WILLIAM D. CAMERON 1221
MERIDIAN
GARNER, MATTHEW WAYNE

LT. GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD
FORREST 1353
HATTIESBURG
SMITH, BRANDON MATTHEW

CHRISTOPHER (KIT) MOTT 1379
HOLLY SPRINGS
AUTRY, KELLEY MITCHELL
GANDY, WILLIAM CADE
WESCOTT, LYLE D.

7TH MISS. INFANTRY BATT 1490
PURVIS
BRELAND, HARVEY DEE

GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD
FORREST 1649
MERIDIAN
CAMPBELL, JAMES F.

EAST MISSISSIPPI GREYS 1666
FOREST
CHIPLEY, BRANDON DOWDLE
CHIPLEY, STEVEN THOMAS

STOCKDALE RANGERS 1681
SUMMIT
BUTLER, GEORGE
SIMMONS, WAYNE D.

NORTH CAROLINA

GEORGE DAVIS 5
WILMINGTON
MACHADO, ERIC MARCIANO

ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE 15
ASHEVILLE
HUGG, DUSTIN SHAWN

PVT. LORENZO L. BENNITT-PVT.
ROBERT F. DUKE 773
DURHAM
BENNETT, MICHAEL THOMAS

COL. SAMUEL McDOWELL
TATE 836
MORGANTON
LOWMAN, ROBERT DANIEL

CAPT. CHARLES F. CONNOR 849
HICKORY
HOUSER, BENNETT MERWYN

COL. JOHN SLOAN 1290
GREENSBORO
SAUNDERS, FRANKLIN PHILLIP

DR. B. T. PERSON 1517
FREMONT-PIKEVILLE
SASSER, DONALD WHITLEY

J. E. B. STUART 1598
MT. AIRY
JAMES, DONALD CALVIN
JAMES, MARK LEE

GEN. ROBERT F. HOKE/WM. J.
HOKE 1616
LINCOLNTON
KINKER, WILLIAM THEODORE

SON OF MARS 1632
LAURINBURG
BENTON, LARRY GILBERT

THE CSA UNKNOWN SOLDIER
1753
LANES CREEK TOWNSHIP
ALDRIDGE, ANDREW DANIEL
ALDRIDGE, BRUCE DANIEL
ALDRIDGE, CHAD LUCAS
ALDRIDGE, DUSTIN WAYNE
ALDRIDGE, EDWARD BENTLEY
ALDRIDGE, WAYNE
ALDRIDGE, WILLIAM EDWARD
AUTRY, ALBERT GENE
BEALL, JUSTIN THOMAS
BEALL, THOMAS MOSELEY
BOSWELL, JESSE KEITH
BRASWELL, EDDIE LYNN
BYRUM, FRANKLIN EUGENE
LANEY, JAMIE LEE
LANEY, JAXEN SAMUEL
McDONALD, MARTIN DOUGLAS
PANQUE, JAMES ROBERT
PARKER, JEFFREY WAYNE
PARKER, THOMAS ANDREW
PATE, ROBERT
DARRELL HALL
WILLIAMS, LARRY D.

JACKSON RANGERS 1917
SYLVA
HINSON, BERNARD JEFFERY
HOOPER, ERIC D.

PETTIGREW'S PARTISANS 2110
KINSTON
HARPER, WESLEY BRENT

BREVARD RANGERS 2132
BREVARD
NEWTON, HARRY DALE
OWENBY, ALLISON SHANE

COL. WILLIAM A. STOWE 2142
DALLAS
CASH, CHRISTOPHER GENE
CASH, JEFFERY CHAD
HAYES, REGINALD WAYNE
HENSLEY, JAMES DINO

10TH NC HVC ARTY CO. B BLACK
RIVER TIGERS 2152
COATS
PENNINGTON, RYAN MICHAEL

THE BURKE TIGERS 2162
VALDESE
ROBERTS, THOMAS LEWIS

CABARRUS RANGERS-GEN
RUFUS C. BARRINGER 2318
MIDLAND

BAILEY, ERIK CHARLES
BAILEY, TERRY LYNN
FLOWE, ANDREW PARRISH
FOLEY, JACOB K.
FURR, RONNIE DANIEL
LANHAM, BERRY P.
LAYOK, JAMES DUANE
LAYOK, JAMES STEWART
LAYOK, JEFFERY JAMES
MAINER, TED G.
MULLINS, RANDY ALLEN
PENNINGER, BRIAN ANTONIA
SMITH, JERRY DEXTER
SMITH, KEITH ALLEN
TAYLOR, MARK EDWARD
YORK, BENJAMIN ROBERT
YORK, BRAXTON CHASE

NEW JERSEY

PVT. MEREDITH POOL 1505
HAMMONTON
HANN, DANIEL V.
MORAN, THOMAS E.

NEVADA

LT. DIXON-CSS HUNLEY 2016
SPARKS
ROBERTS, HAROLD EDWARD

OHIO

CAPTAIN THOMAS W. PATTON
2021
BOARDMAN
JONES, STEFFON WYDELL

QUANTRILL'S RAIDERS 2087
MAYFIELD HEIGHTS
STOBBS, HENRY BRYAN

OKLAHOMA

CAPTAIN CLEM VAN ROGERS 481
OKLAHOMA CITY
HAYES, BASIL AUGUSTUS
HINKLE, WILLIAM BURNELL

CAPTAIN JAMES J. McALESTER
775
McALESTER
WILSON, RON IRLAN

BRIG. GEN. RICHARD M. GANO
892
POTEAU
TAMPLIN, DAVID ALAN

COL. DANIEL N. MCINTOSH 1378
TULSA
MAIN, LEONARD LEE
SPRUELL, CHRISTOPHER
ENSLEY

PVT. DRURY WARREN 2180
PONCA CITY
NICKELS, NORMAN A.
OLIVE, RICHARD WESLEY
WOLFENBARGER, HARRY
ADDISON

PENNSYLVANIA

PVT. JOHN WESLEY CULP
MEMORIAL 1961
GETTYSBURG
MARCOS, KEVIN B.

SOUTH CAROLINA

SECESSION 4
CHARLESTON
BURBAGE, JOHN P.

PVT. THOMAS E. CALDWELL 31
CLOVER/YORK
HELTON, STEVEN MARINE

16TH SOUTH CAROLINA
REGIMENT 36
GREENVILLE
WYATT, MICHAEL BARRY

GENERAL RICHARD H.
ANDERSON 47
BEAUFORT
BEALL, ANDREW JACKSON
MAYNARD, JOHN EDGAR
SADLER, ROBERT ALEXANDER
SMOCK, CONNER HARDEN

WEE NEE VOLUNTEERS 58
KINGSTREE
CLOWNEY, JAMES EDDIE

ADAM WASHINGTON BALLENGER
68
SPARTANSBURG
McGUINN, ETHAN SCOTT

JOSEPH B. KERSHAW 82
CAMDEN
BROWN, DENNIS JODIE
THOMAS, JAMES(JIM) MILLER

LITCHFIELD 132
CONWAY
COLLINS, JOSEPH JEREMY
SHELLEY, ROBERT DAVIS
WILLIAMS, WEBSTER DOUGLAS

H. L. HUNLEY 143
SUMMERVILLE
CLYDE, PATRICK WAYNE
KNIGHT, ROBERT HERMAN
PINILLOS, FERNANDO RICARDO

MECHANIZED CAVALRY
HEADQUARTERS 212
BLACKSBURG
BRADFORD, DANIEL GRANGER

RIVER'S BRIDGE 842
FAIRFAX
EVANS, KENNETH GEORGE

COL. HENRY LAURENS BENBOW
859
MANNING
MACK, PHILLIP W.
SHAW, ALTON B.

GENERAL ELLISON CAPERS 1212
MONCK'S CORNER
HOLIFIELD, RILEY C.

STAR OF THE WEST 1253
CHARLESTON
THOMAS, ZACHARY SLOAN

FORT SUMTER 1269
CHARLESTON
EVANS, BEAU BRYANT
MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM
ALEXANDER
STUHR, FREDERICK VIOHL

PEE DEE RIFLES 1419
FLORENCE DARLINGTON
HATCHELL, THOMAS RANDY

WITHERSPOON-BARNES 1445
LANCASTER
MAHAFFEY, JEFFREY PAUL

GEN. STATES RIGHTS GIST 1451
BOGANSVILLE
ORR, WALTER KENT

GEN. MARTIN W. GARY 1532
EDGEFIELD
GIBSON, JAMES WILLIAM
TROTTER, JUSTIN J.

SGT. BERRY BENSON 1672
NORTH AUGUSTA
CRAWFORD, PETER I.

CAPTAIN MOSES FOWLER 1721
FOUNTAIN INN
WRIGHT, TONY A.

GENERAL JOHN BRATTON 1816
WINNSBORO
QUATTLEBAUM, ROBERT T

FIRST IN SECESSION/
CHESTERFIELD 1963
CHESTERFIELD
PLYLER, STEPHEN RANDALL

TENNESSEE

N. B. FORREST 3
CHATTANOOGA
CAMPBELL, JOHN ANDERSON
DOUBERLY, LYNDAL BENTON
DOUGLASS, BRIAN SCOTT
JACKSON, TITUS ARNETT
RICHEY, ROBERT FARRIS
SAPP, SPENCER VINCENT
SKIPPER, JAMES PRICE
STUCKEY, HUBERT MILES

LONGSTREET-ZOLICOFFER 87
KNOXVILLE
HENDERSON, JOHN DAVID

DR. J. B. COWAN 155
TULLAHOMA
McFARLAND, ROBERT TROY

OTHO FRENCH STRAHL 176
UNION CITY
BARTON, TERRY JOE

NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 215
MEMPHIS
McLEMORE, HOWARD THOMAS

SIMONTON-WILCOX 257
COVINGTON
HUDSON, BILLY WALLACE

CAPT. WILLIAM H. McCAULEY
260
DICKSON COUNTY
WALLEY, SCOTT LINDSEY

JOHN HUNT MORGAN 270
SPRINGFIELD-GREENBRIER
CHERRY, KYLE JACKSON
NICKS, ROBERT ALLAN

M/G WILLIAM D. MCCAIN HQ 584
COLUMBIA

CARITHERS, JEFFREY C.
CLEMMONS, JOSEPH EDWARD
COLONNA, RICHARD CLAY
FRYE, BRUCE ALAN
HOLT, NELSON (TIM) W.
HOWELL, DONNIE R.
MURRAY, WALTER ALLAN
PORCH, GUY WESTON
PORCH, JARED MATTHEW
PORCH, JUSTIN GRANT
POWERS, BENJAMIN JAMES
POWERS, MICHAEL EPSIE
SAMMONS, WILLIAM PAUL
SHIVER, RODNEY DEAN
TYRNEY, JEDEDIAH D.
WATSON, BRIAN DALE

GEN. ROBERT H. HATTON 723
LEBANON
WALLACE, MICHAEL WAYNE

COLONEL JOHN SINGLETON
MOSBY 1409
KINGSFORT
CRADIC, GENE B.

GEN. A. P. STEWART 1411
WINCHESTER
COPPINGER, BRANDON DONALD

COL. W. M. BRADFORD/COL. J.
G. ROSE 1638
MORRISTOWN
DIXON, HARLAN F.
DOCKERY, HAROLD NMN
McNABB, MICHAEL LARRY

THE GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE
1640
MEMPHIS
BUTCHER, THOMAS W.
DOUGLAS, GARY B.
WATERS, BRADFORD

SERGEANT WILLIAM A. HAMBY
1750
CROSSVILLE
GANNON, ROWLAND CRAIG

CROCKETT RANGERS 1774
ALAMO
COOP, TAYLOR BOND

BELL'S PARTISANS 1821
TRIMBLE
FAULKNER, DAVID

DILLARD-JUDD 1828
COOKEVILLE
FARLEY, JEFFREY LYNN

MYERS-ZOLICOFFER 1990
LIVINGSTON
DAVIS, JUSTIN
LOFTIS, DALTON
PHIPPS, DANIEL DEAN
PHIPPS, LARRY DEAN

RAWDON-SPEARS 2113
SUMMERTOWN
DICKSON, BRANDON G.

MAJOR NATHANIEL F. CHEAIRS
2138
THOMPSON'S STATION
WILLIAMS, KENNETH N.

LEE'S LONG RIDERS 2184
LINDEN
CLARK, STEVEN RAY
FIELDER, DONNIE KEITH
GRAVES, EDDIE JOE
TURNER, WILLIE B.

TEXAS

MAJ. GEORGE W. LITTLEFIELD
59
AUSTIN
WHITE, BRUCE DALE
YOUNG, DON OLAN

CAPT. JAMES P. DOUGLAS 124
TYLER
LAND, KENDALL
STEWART, DENNIS IRVING

GEN. FELIX H. ROBERTSON 129
WACO
STANFORD, MICHAEL

J. M. MATT BARTON 441
SULPHUR SPRINGS
AINSWORTH, JIM H.

DIXIE CAMP 502
GEORGETOWN
GORE, ROGER DALE
MILLER, JAMES ROBERT

GEN. W. R. SCURRY 606
WICHITA FALLS
PARTON, CHARLES (VAN)

GRIMES COUNTY GREYS 924
ANDERSON
McMULLEN, FABER FRANCIS

CLEM BASSETT 967
RICHMOND
MATTHEWS, JESSE DUNLAP

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON 983
DECATUR
GILLILAND, JAMES GAYLORD
GILLILAND, JOSEPH WALLER

FRONTIER GUARD 996
JUNCTION
BAUGH, JIMMY
TAYLOR, (JAY) JOHN WESLEY

ALAMO CITY GUARDS 1325
SAN ANTONIO
STEPHENSON, JAMES ALLEN

GEN. SAM BELL MAXEY 1358
PARIS
BALL, RAYMOND JESSE

GRANBURY'S TEXAS BRIGADE
1479
CONROE
COVERT, ALVIN TERRY
DUNN, JOEY
EAGERTON, KEITH B.

13TH TEXAS INFANTRY 1565
ANGLETON
DIETZ, DOUGLAS G.
GRIFFITH, GREGG MARTIN

WILLIAM H. L. WELLS 1588
PLANO
BOWEN, JAMES BEVERLY

GENERAL TOM GREEN 1613
SAN ANGELO
WALLACE, RUDOLPH WAYNE

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

COLONEL MIDDLETON TATE
JOHNSON 1648
ARLINGTON
FULTON, BUSTER L.

COLONEL E. W. TAYLOR 1777
BEDFORD
HEBERT, ANDREW TODD

COL. PHILLIP A. WORK 1790
WOODVILLE
CLARK, JOSEPH

LEE-BOURLAND 1848
GAINESVILLE
WATERS, CHARLES RICHARD

2ND TEXAS FRONTIER DISTRICT
1904
DE LEON
ANGLIN, PRENTICE RAY

HILL COUNTRY 1938
FREDERICKSBURG
SEDWICK, ROY DOUGLAS
STRICKLAND, MILTON MILLER
TRICE, JERRY WAYNE

THE CROSS OF SAINT ANDREW'S
2009
ALTO
FRANCIS, THOMAS JOSEPH
NORTON, RONNIE

THOMAS JEWETT GOREE 2129
MADISONVILLE
BOWMAN, DONNIE GENE

JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP 2156
PALESTINE
BOEDEKER, KARL STEWART
SWINNEY, BARRY THOMAS
WILSON, COLLIN JACE

MAJ. GEN. PATRICK CLEBURNE'S
7TH TX INFANTRY 2182
THE WOODLANDS
KERNAN, MICHAEL ROBERT

VIRGINIA

THIRTEENTH VIRGINIA
MECHANIZED CAVALRY 9
NORFOLK
POFFENBARGER, SR., ROBERT
WILLIAM

ISLE OF WIGHT AVENGERS 14
SMITHFIELD
HALL, EARL T.

STONEWALL 380
VIRGINIA BEACH
LEARD, ADRIAN
PARSONS, LINWOOD RUSSELL
REASON, SHANE

PRINCESS ANNE 484
VIRGINIA BEACH
SIMPSON, SCOTT WHITEHURST
STANTON, JEREMY
VAN NOSTRAND, ANTHONY RAY

JOHN M. JORDAN 581
SOUTH BOSTON
ADKINS, STEVEN TODD
WEATHERFORD, MARSHALL
NORMAN

BLACK HORSE 780
WARRENTON
COX, ERIC CONWAY
RANDALL, MARK SCOTT
STEVENS, WILLIAM HENRY

PITTSYLVANIA VINDICATORS 828
CALLANDS
SHIELDS, STEVEN CAREY

JOHN D. IMBODEN 1504
STAUNTON
HINER, STEPHEN L.
PROFFITT, DANIEL LEE
PROFFITT, NATHAN JACOB
SUPINGER, BRIAN KEITH

NORFOLK COUNTY GRAYS 1549
CHESAPEAKE
MATTHEWS, JUSTIN WAYNE
TYSOR, VANCE EDWIN

GENERAL JOHN RANDOLPH
CHAMBLISS 1779
EMPORIA
BOWEN, CHARLES ANDREW

CHARLOTTE COUNTY GRAYS
1964
CHARLOTTE COURT HOUSE
DUNNAVANT, JAMES ELLIS

SALTVILLE HOME GUARD 2098
SALTVILLE
CARRICO, GREGORY MARK
DODGION, ROBERT GRAHAM

WASHINGTON

R. E. LEE 587
SEATTLE
PUCKETT, RICHARD ARLEN

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY 2178
PASCO
PRIDDY, GARLAND RAY

WEST VIRGINIA

FLAT TOP COPPERHEADS 1694
PRINCETON
KEATON, ERIC LEE



The bronze statue of President George Washington on the north side of the statehouse in Columbia, South Carolina, which was blocked from view by a three-sided box so as not to offend any of the attendees during the annual Martin Luther King service on January 17, 2011.

Continued from page 27

The Surgeon Corps

One of the best things you can do is track your improving health with some sort of log book. Another way to track yourself and hold yourself accountable is to have a commitment to someone else. Find a buddy to exercise with, instead of one to sit and watch TV. Tell your family and friends and co-workers what you are doing and encourage them to hold you accountable. Another recommendation I like to pass on is that when desiring to keep your health at a maximum, never take more than two days off. Lastly, do something for yourself when you get to certain "milestones." For example, get you a new Confederate Naval Jack to display on your auto or on a pole at home. Just don't go out to McDonald's and ruin your gains, please!

I firmly believe that we can all improve our health. I feel that by becoming better stewards of our body, we

not only honor our ancestors but we honor our Lord. Compatriots, we all need each other, especially, during this Sesquicentennial of the Cause for Southern Independence. We cannot afford to let any of our brothers fall and leave the fight early due to poor health. We not only need each other, but we need thousands more!

If you have any specific questions regarding any of the above or some other question, please let me know. It is a pleasure to serve Commander Givens as your surgeon. Until next time, get out there and get movin' in the sunny South and elsewhere. Tip o' the kepi to the Tippah Tigers! God bless.

Deo Vindice.

Your Humble Servant,

Major Christopher J M Cummins, MD
Magnolia State Family Medicine
www.magstfm.com
Surgeon-in-Chief

An Assault on All of America's Heritage

There are those both North and South who think there is a limit to how bad things can get. Unfortunately, there is no limit. Most Northerners don't care about our Southern Heritage and many Southerners either don't care or are too complacent to defend it.

For years now, even decades, and one might even say the last 150 years, voices have cried out an unheard warning. It has been foretold that when the last Battle Flag comes down, so too, shall the Stars and Stripes come down.

On Monday January 17, 2011, the NAACP organized a Martin Luther King ceremony on the north side of the Capitol steps in Columbia, South Carolina. This was the Federally appointed day for this occasion. The Capitol steps are certainly a public place. Opinions may vary on just how, but no one can argue, that Martin Luther King had a significant effect on American history. So far no problem. They certainly had the Constitutional right to assemble. Besides, I am sure, they had all the necessary permits which we are required to have for an event such as this.

So then, what was the problem? Well, on the steps of the South Carolina Capitol, there was something they found offensive. Something so offensive that it had to be covered

by a three-sided box. What was this offensive object? It was the statue of George Washington. That is right, they found the image of the *Father of Our Country*, to be offensive and unbearable. (See photo at left on previous page.)

It would appear that the forewarned time has arrived. Should we change the name of the nations' Capital and the state of the name as well? Should all the statues of George Washington come down? If they were so offended, did they pass a basket and turn in all those dollar bills and quarters with his offensive image on them?

In these politically correct times, nearly everything we say and do is declared offensive to someone. Can there be anything more offensive than covering up a statue of the *Father of our Country*?

Almost unbelievably there is more to this disgusting story. We shall soon hear more from our Compatriots in South Carolina. They have lead the fight for the Constitution and Liberty before. I am sure we can look to them to lead an outcry against this insult to our country and to all Americans now.

— B. Frank Earnest, Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia Department



Sons of Confederate Veterans Sesquicentennial Society

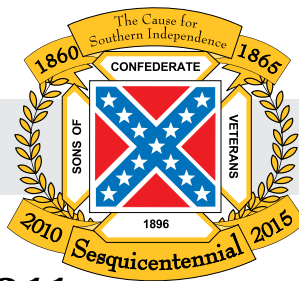
The Sesquicentennial (150th Anniversary) of the Cause for Southern Independence is upon us! The Sons of Confederate Veterans has established a unique way you can show support for our efforts and build a legacy for the future. It is the SCV Sesquicentennial Society! By joining this prestigious group you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

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

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

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

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



Come to *Montgomery* in 2011

Where the Confederate Government was formed 150 years ago.

Confederate Sesquicentennial S.C.V.Reunion / Convention

July 13th though the 16th 2011

*Host Camp Captain Henry C. Semple 2002 Montgomery Ala.
2011SCVreunion.com*

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

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

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

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

Wednesday, 13 July 2011

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

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

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

Thursday, 14 July 2011

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

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

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

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

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

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

Friday, 15 July 2011

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

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

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

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

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

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

Saturday, 16 July 2011

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

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

Debutantes' Events See Debutants' Schedule.

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

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

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

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

E-mail address for the Reunion: <phxdavis.scv@me.com>

Web-Site: 2011SCVreunion.com



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_____ (relationship to you _____)

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

Registration fee:

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

Events and meals:

Wednesday:

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

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

Thursday:

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

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

Capitol, White House and Archives

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

Friday:

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

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

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

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

Saturday:

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

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

(No. of couples__x \$135=\$____.)+ (No. of ind'v'ls__x \$75.=\$____.) = \$_____.

Ancestor Memorials:

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

No. of Memorials__x \$5= \$_____.

Débutantes:

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

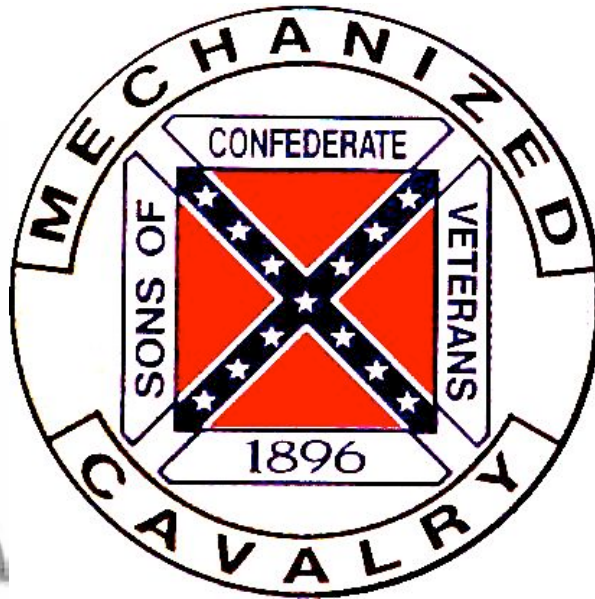
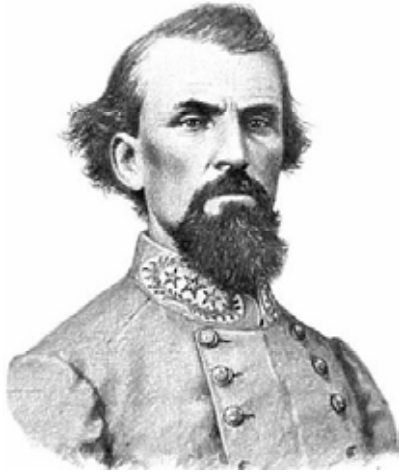
TOTAL\$_____.

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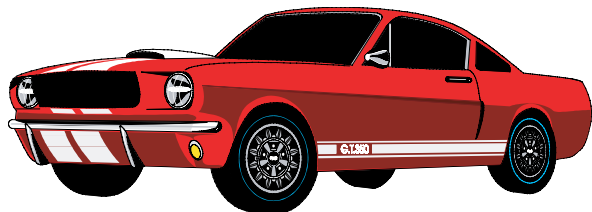
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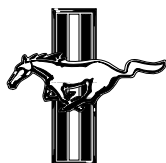
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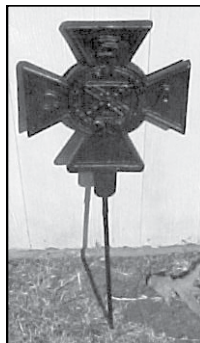


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Books in Print

tion, defeat world tyranny twice, and emerge with the earth's highest standard of living in the century after their frightful fight. From inquiring letters to the editors of local papers and treks to isolated, rural burying grounds to personal contacts with individuals ranging from the Real Daughters and Sons of War veterans and celebrities such as silent film star Mary Pickford, Hoar has bequeathed to the rest of us, as he would style it, "The Last Living Chapter of the American Civil War."

Indeed, this 2010 updated edition of *The South's Last Boys in Gray* is by his own quiet admission, his last contribution to the subject. It is the professor's magnum opus. At first glance this enormous book, measuring 8 x 11 inches... and fully two inches thick, looks quite daunting. Yet inside reside the stories of those Old Rebs — complemented in this edition by more than twenty additional individuals — who as contemporaries of Lee and Jackson and Forrest fought and endured America's greatest crisis, then lived nearly a century more to greet some of us. Besides anecdotal evidence, Hoar draws upon soldiers' diaries, letters, and memoirs, interviews and correspondence from surviving children, friends, and acquaintances, as well as family Bibles, yellowed newspaper accounts, reunion records, pension files, and census tallies. As one author to another, this reviewer can only admire — and wonder — at Jay's daily challenge to pursue such labors, all the while believing in the project, yet solitary in his research, seeking historic serendipity in a task ignored by his peers.

There are many reasons to celebrate this study. In addition to the individual narratives of the last of the Gray, where else might one find an extensive listing of the last surviving Old Rebs by individual state, the last surviving commissioned Confederate

officers, and the final surviving slaves (Professor Hoar reveals the last of these as passing over the river in 1983!). And what other writer has documented 120 individual names for our less than civil War? An added bonus is presented in Appendix E when Hoar treats his readers to a beginning exploration of "Our Eldest and Last Veterans of the American Revolution."

Some reading this will of course recall author William Marvel's 1991 research into the veracity of that very last surviving Old Reb, Walter Washington Williams of Texas, who died in 1959. Instead of 1842 as Hoar put Williams' birthdate in his first edition, Marvel establishes beyond a reasonable doubt that Williams was probably born in 1854 and began exaggerating his age in 1932 when he applied for a Confederate pension from Texas. Hoar acknowledges this revealing research, but states that "in all fairness to Walter W. Williams, all he ever claimed himself to be was ... a forager." It was the Lone Star State's urging and acceptance more than Williams' eagerness, writes Hoar, that "made him a full-fledged Texas soldier, and, in so doing, invented him a precise unit."

The volume is laced with period and modern family portraits, in many cases hand-captioned by Hoar himself. In his determination to "get it right," the professor has even inked in additional reference page numbers into the text and corrected the long erroneous caption accompanying the famous photograph of R. E. Lee, George Peabody, W. W. Corcoran and eight ex-Confederate generals gathered at White Sulphur Springs in the Summer of 1869, as published in 1911 in Volume 10 of the Francis Trevelyan Miller's *Photographic History of the Civil War*. And for memorabilia collectors, Hoar graces the frontispiece of every volume with an authentic, uncanceled three-cent US postage stamp commemorating the Final Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans.

Much more might be said here. Footnotes grace the bottom of the pages as they should, instead of those bothersome endnotes stuffed to the rear. The print is large for easy read-

ing; this is not a volume to be rushed into, for these sagas are to be found nowhere else. And unlike so many WBTS tomes, this is a book about people, not wars. That alone is reason enough for true students of the conflict to seek this title. Yet it should be known that book collectors also covet Hoar's works: both of his previous editions of *Boys in Gray* and *Boys in Blue* currently command more than \$100 each on Amazon.com. Yet in this reviewer's opinion, this unique volume demonstrates an elegiac research style rarely seen in historical studies.

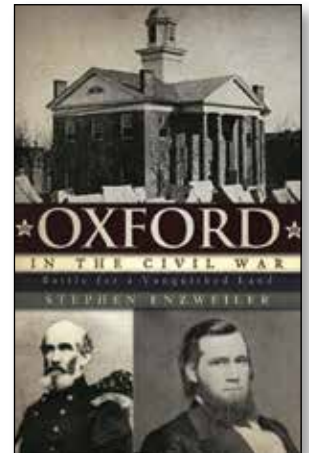
Author: Professor Jay S. Hoar
Publisher: Bo-ink-um Press
248 Temple Road, Temple, ME 04984
Hardback \$75.00

Reviewed by Gregg S. Clemmer

Oxford in the Civil War: Battle for a Vanquished Land

O*xford in the Civil War: Battle for a Vanquished Land* is a unique view of Oxford and Ole Miss just as the land there was first settled by Europeans and during the War years. The author, Stephen Enzweiler, tells the story of the conflict through the lives of the people living there, an effective departure from simply describing battles, strategies, and troop movements in the area.

The story begins with the arrival of the first wave of pioneer citizens which came mostly from the Carolinas: the Thompson, Pegues and Isom families. They founded Oxford. The second group arrived as the Cotton Boom of the 1840s and 1850s was in full tilt. They include LQC Lamar, E.A.P Barnhard, Augustus Longstreet



and Dr. Henry Branham. Finally, the last arrivals to Oxford, just before the War, were the students at the University, most of whom never made it back after the War. None of the University Greys did, the storied unit mustered on campus at the start of the War. One of them, Jeremiah Gage, purposefully stained his last letter home to his mother with blood from his mortal wound received just before the fateful charge of the Greys at Gettysburg.

Enzweiler's skillful use of contemporary letters and correspondence is buttressed by his use of later documentation gathered by the WPA. Former slaves from that time were interviewed (some being the same slaves owned by the masters who wrote or received the earlier letters). Their recollections matched the owners and citizens' description of an epic story of turbulent change and personal sacrifice.

The personal approach to the true story of the real people who lived through the times is a must read for any friend of Oxford, Ole Miss and history.

Author: Stephen Enzweiler
 Publisher: The History Press
 Charleston, SC www.historypress.net
 Paperback \$19.99

Reviewed by Greg Stewart

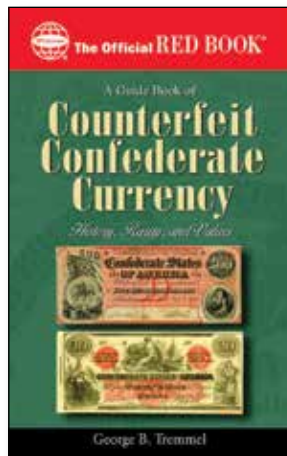
A Guide Book of Counterfeit Confederate Currency, History, Rarity and Values

Although war profiteering has existed from the beginning of time, the sheer volume of counterfeit Confederate notes produced by Northern printing operations during the War is staggering. Tremmel's book is an entertaining, meticulously documented and handsomely illustrated study of the onslaught of counterfeit money which was unleashed on the Confederate States of America, largely by individuals who sought to profit by exploiting the newness of the Southern currency. This book should have great appeal to collectors of the Confederate paper money series, as well as military historians on both sides of the conflict.

Tremmel divides his well-written and logically organized book into two parts. The first part lays the historical narrative, and the second part is a full-color catalogue of the various issues which were produced by counterfeiters during the war.

The narrative begins with a history of counterfeiting during the period and in the formation of a paper money system to facilitate the funding of the Confederate cause. CSA Treasury Secretary C.G. Memminger was forewarned by Southern bankers not to use a variety of non-standardized designs for notes of the same denomination. But the Treasury's haste in implementing a new monetary system, and the massive volume of low-quality notes invited public confusion regarding the identification of the new currency — one which would be rapidly exploited by counterfeiters. As predicted by the bankers, a large number of bogus notes began circulating in the South as early as the spring of 1862, literally forcing the Confederate government to recall and exchange an early series of notes entirely, replacing them with a new series and creating even more uncertainty among the public. The replacement notes, which like virtually all that followed, would also be extensively counterfeited.

The counterfeiting problem was so pervasive that it was once described by CSA Senator Clement Clay during a session of the Confederate Congress as follows: "Now, sir, I regard this as one of the most dangerous, and, it may be, one of the most destructive blows made against our government. Its aim and tendency is to destroy all faith in the currency of the country, to destroy the credit of the government itself and to disable it from raising and supporting



armies." This picture the author paints for us in relation to the CSA government efforts to restore order to the money supply is one of endless frustration and helplessness. Tremmel cites concerns shown in the Treasury Department correspondence that employees in the CSA's legitimate printing operations were suspected of removing stolen lithographic transfers for later use in producing counterfeits. In the spring of 1863, 10,000 blank \$20 CSA notes were stolen from an authorized CSA printing contractor in Columbia, South Carolina, unleashing a torrent of legitimate bills upon the public — except with forged dates and bogus signatures. Even the most seasoned war historians will be awestruck by the sheer volume and variety of counterfeit notes which circulated in the Confederate States during the war years. Tremmel's study estimates as much as \$36 million in counterfeit notes circulated during the War. Of these, the author meticulously illustrates and describes 221 distinct varieties of bogus Confederate notes, 61 different "shin-plasters" or low denomination issues, 11 "fantasy notes" — printed with the markings of legitimate CSA issues and which circulated in the South as part of a pervasive Northern scam.

This book is a real eye-opener. Collectors will relish in this meticulously organized catalogue of counterfeit notes, high-quality illustrations, and the detailed numbering system. However, the true value in the book is in the magnificently written historical narrative which focuses on an unbridled form of economic warfare. This lays the groundwork for placing the hundreds of examples into their proper context. This book belongs in the library of every serious War historian, regardless of whether they have ever attempted a collection of CSA paper money.

Author: George B. Tremmel
 Publisher: Whitman Publishing, LLC
www.whitmanbooks.com
 Hardback \$19.99

Reviewed by James P. Bevill

NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

SCV Dues Proporation

This is the way the prorated dues system works:

The SCV operates on a fiscal year (not calendar) beginning August 1st of one year and going through July 31st of the following year. The current fiscal year, August 1, 2010 through July 31, 2011, which will be shown as status 2010 on your roster, and it means the member's dues are paid through July 31, 2011. Additionally, there is a three month grace period from August 1st through November 1st when members are still current while camps work to collect the annual dues for the next fiscal year. Dues submissions postmarked after November 1st of each year are subject to a \$5 late fee in addition to the normal \$30 dues. This extra \$5 fee also applies to all delinquent members wishing to reinstate.

If someone reinstates or joins as a new member in February, March, or April 2011 (which is technically the third quarter of our fiscal year) he can pay his \$30 yearly dues and the \$5 processing fee, and he has the option to pay an additional \$15 for a total of \$50 to join for both the current fiscal year as well as the next fiscal year, meaning his dues will be paid through July 31, 2012.

If someone reinstates or joins as a new member in May, June, or July 2011 (which is technically the 4th quarter of our fiscal year) he can pay his \$30 yearly dues and the \$5 processing fee, and he has the option to pay an additional \$7.50 for a total of \$42.50 to join for both the current fiscal year as well as the next fiscal year, meaning his dues will be paid through July 31, 2012.

IMPORTANT

Please remember this prorated dues option is only available when the member pays dues for both the current and next fiscal years. There is not an option to pay only the partial dues for remainder of the current fiscal year. This prorated dues policy, originally

adopted at the 2005 Nashville Reunion, is a great improvement over the past practice when men who joined during the last six months of the fiscal year had only one option which was to pay the entire \$30 for the remaining months in the fiscal year and the three month grace period.

*****PLEASE DO NOT JUST SEND THE PARTIAL PRORATED DUES AMOUNT WITHOUT INCLUDING A FULL YEAR'S DUES WITH IT*****

Funding Request Deadline

Compatriots,

Requests for funds to be considered by The Budget and Finance Committee and the General Executive Council (GEC) at the GEC's pre-convention meeting to be held on July 13, 2011, must be received by June 1, 2011.

Funding requests should be sent to Adjutant-in-Chief Rand (chuckrand3@gmail.com) and Executive Director Sewell (exedir@scv.org). It is preferred that requests and supporting documentations be sent as attachments to an e-mail message.

If you send the request and supporting documents in hard copy format, it should be sent to AIC Rand, Executive Director Sewell and Army Commanders Earnest, Strain and Honnoll who also serve on the Budget and Finance Committee. Mailing addresses can be found on the national committee page at this address: www.scv.org/committeeView.php?cid=Bff.

Those seeking funds should also fill out the form at this address on scv.org: www.scv.org/pdf/SCVFundRequests.pdf.

The information requested in the form is the minimum that is needed to consider a request. You are encouraged to submit other information regarding your request if it helps clarify the purpose and other particulars of the project.

If you have any questions please contact me by e-mail or phone at 318-387-3791.

Chuck Rand
Adjutant In Chief

2011 Award Nomination Forms

2011 Award Nomination Form for awards to be presented at the 2011 National Convention can be found on the SCV web site. Send one copy of the completed form to SCV Chief of Staff Spike Speicher at colspike@hotmail.com and one copy to Membership Coordinator Bryan Sharp at membership@scv.org. Deadline for submission of forms is Friday May 17, 2011.

Annual Point Lookout Meeting Moved to May

The Descendants of Point Lookout Organization (DOPL) will be having their 20th Annual Pilgrimage May 14, 2011, 10 AM to 3 PM at Confederate Memorial Park, Point Lookout, MD.

A memorial ceremony will start at 10 AM. Starting at 11 AM, live music, vendors, food and drinks will be available. POW skits in the living history area will be every hour, with various speakers throughout the day ending at 3 PM.

This will be a family event. *No Fee!* A handicap equipped Porto Potty will be on site for those with special needs. Come meet the descendants!!!

Southern-Confederate *Only* vendors — Southern books, authors, artists, etc., are welcome. No vendor charge.

For more information contact: Descendants of Point Lookout Organization President William J. Hagin at 912-414-3850, e-mail moonrib@yahoo.com, web site www.plpow.com

Jefferson Davis Memorial Service in Richmond

The annual Jefferson Davis Memorial Service will be held on June 4, 2011 at 9 AM. This year's keynote speaker is the great-great-grandson of President Davis, Bert Hayes-Davis.

The memorial service is a family event complete with music, songs, poems historians and authors. There will be a marching bagpipe band, honor guard and musket salute. An unforgettable artillery salute with replica cannons across the James River is a highlight. Period dress is encouraged, but not required. The ceremonial flags, which have flown on the president's flag pole, will be made available along with a certificate of authenticity. Free souvenir programs, ribbons and light refreshments will be served on a first come, first serve basis.

The ceremony remembers and honors a Southern gentleman who served with the US Army during the Black Hawk War and was a hero of the Mexican War. In addition to serving as president of the Confederacy, Jefferson F. Davis served as a US Congressman, US Senator and Secretary of War.

The memorial service is sponsored by the Virginia Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans and is free and open to the public.

CW Relic Show in Pigeon Forge, Tennessee

The second annual Civil War Relic Show at the Smoky Mountain Convention Center, 4010 Parkway, Pigeon Forge, TN, adjacent to the Ramada and just past Red Light #9 will be August 27-28.

Smoky Mountain Resorts along with the Tennessee Division's of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the United Daughters of the Confederacy are sponsoring a relic show like no other. Along with vendors from across the country offering their wares you can witness living history encampments of both CSA and USA soldiers and artillery demonstrations. Listen to first-person impressions by famous WBTS historic personalities such as Generals Lee, Grant, Forrest, Jackson, Stuart and many others. All for the weekend ad-

mission price of \$8, children under 12 \$4. Free parking. In the evening take in any of the attractions and restaurants this family fun destination has to offer.

Eight foot vendor space is available for \$65 through the end of July, after which the price is \$80. Hours are 9-5 on Saturday and Sunday. For registration and lodging information please contact Smoky Mountain Resorts toll free 1-800-223-6707, phone local 865-908-3015 or fax 865-908-1046.

New Movies Released for Sesquicentennial Viewing

Southern talent both behind and in front of the movie camera has produced several fine films for Sesquicentennial viewing. These films are refreshingly free of present day *Political Correctness* and *slavery* obsession and should be of interest to all compatriots of the SCV and any other Americans looking for honest history. These are real Southern movies, by and for Southerners.

Not one but two recent, independently produced feature length films deal with the suffering and heroic determination of Southern people during Sherman's terror expedition through South Carolina in the winter of 1865. The Southern characters are admirable. And the Yankee characters are as they should be. Both movies were produced and filmed in Georgia and South Carolina with mostly native cast and crew. *The Last Confederate* is based upon the real life experiences of Captain Julian Adams and his Northern bride, Eveline McCord. *Firetrail* is an adaptation of the novel of the same name by Lydia Hawke.

Both films ring true in their history and in their presentations of the courage and dignity of the Confederate people. One of the things most enjoyable is the slow, formal, and courteous speech of the Southern characters. It may sound a bit artificial to 21st century people but it actually portrays what our people were like.

The Historic Sandusky Foundation of Lynchburg, Virginia, has produced an hour-long reenactment of *Hunter's Raid: Defending Hearth and Home*. This is a faultless production — the history of the Yankee raid on Lynchburg in the

summer of 1864, its evil intentions, and how it was defeated, are made clear as history and as Southern experience. This film could well serve as a model for other films of specific events of the War between the States.

Another excellent shorter film recreates the well-known story of *The Angel of Marye's Heights*: the extraordinary Christian heroism of Confederate Sgt. Richard Kirkland who risked his life to bring water and comfort to the wounded Yankees on the field of Fredericksburg.

DVDs of *The Last Confederate* and *Hunter's Raid* can be found on www.amazon.com.

For *Firetrail* see www.forbesfilm.net, and for *The Angel of Marye's Heights* see www.theangelmovie.com.

Walmart Backs Off Plans to Build on Wilderness Battlefield

In an unexpected development, Walmart announced January 24, that it has abandoned plans to pursue a special use permit previously awarded to the retail giant for construction of a supercenter on the Wilderness Battlefield. The decision came as the trial in a legal challenge seeking to overturn the special use permit was scheduled to begin in Orange County circuit court.

"We are pleased with Walmart's decision to abandon plans to build a supercenter on the Wilderness battlefield," remarked James Lighthizer, president of the Civil War Trust. "We have long believed that Walmart would ultimately recognize that it is in the best interests of all concerned to move their intended store away from the battlefield. We applaud Walmart officials for putting the interests of historic preservation first. Sam Walton would be proud of this decision."

The Civil War Trust is part of the Wilderness Battlefield Coalition, an alliance of local residents and national groups seeking to protect the Wilderness battlefield. Lighthizer noted the Wilderness Battlefield Coalition has sought from the very beginning to work with county officials and Walmart to find an alternative location for the proposed superstore away from the battlefield.



Dispatches From the Front

me that we are moving in that direction, especially with the new emphasis of our commander-in-chief. Remember, we grow primarily through the work of the local camps, and with encouragement and education into how to recruit, we will grow in numbers, and hence in clout.

Daryl Coleman
Ross' 6th Texas Cavalry Camp 965
Terrell, Texas

Need to think differently to attract new members

To the Editor:

In response to a letter in your January/February issue about "Opening up the SCV is key to future growth" by Commander Lee Cross, I would like to say that I understand his concern. The SCV as well as just about any civic organization you can name such as the Boy Scouts, Lions Club, Moose Lodge, Masons, etc., has seen a decline in membership over the years.

Why? Today's society of people just do not participate in clubs and organizations like in the past as our parents and grandparents did. Everyone is in too big a rush and do not have time to devote to causes in which they believe. They would rather complain about it than help to fix it.

As much as I would like to see the SCV grow, opening the doors to anyone, I don't think is the answer. Having a link to a Confederate soldier is the bond that ties us all together. Watering down the ranks to include anyone and giving the voting rights and holding ranks within the camp I believe would cause more problems than helping our causes.

I actually like the way we handle men now who wish to join but who do not have a Confederate ancestor, and that is to let them join as an associate member with no voting ability and cannot be elected into the ranks.

Therefore, then how do we grow, especially attracting younger men? I think several things need to happen. One is we need to change the image of the SCV. Many people have never heard of us, and the ones who have do not know the difference between us and some hate groups. Two, I would like to see every camp have a member that is well-spoken and knows the true history of the War Between the States that can represent each camp with the media and general public. Three, each month when we have speakers at our camp meeting, let's invite the local history teachers and principals to come in and see firsthand what we are about and hear the true facts of the war instead of a "Yankee" version. Four, we have to get in the 21st Century. If we want young people, then we have to do things to attract and retain young people. Modern web sites with interactive ability would be a great attraction. Maybe form a committee of young adults and teenagers and ask them what they want.

In summary, we need to get out the old box we've been in for so many years and think and do differently. Some things we try may fail. If so, change it and try something else. But changing to accept anyone I think is a prelude to open the doors for other changes — then we start to question: Should we change our flag? Should we change this? We should change that? Where do we stop?

May I say I'm proud to be the great-great-grandson of a Confederate Veteran and I'm from the state of South Carolina which stood its ground first to say no more.

Steve Morris
Florence, South Carolina
Pee Dee Rifles Camp 1419

Very thankful to live his adult life in Dixie

To the Editor:

It was with great interest I read the dispatch from Commander Lee Cross in the January/February issue of the *Confederate Veteran*.

I am a Friend of the SCV. It is not my fault that I was not blessed with a Confederate heritage. This does not

make me any less a Confederate in my heart and mind. My office is proudly decorated with pictures of Lee, Jackson and Forrest. The Naval Jack Battle Flag and Stainless Banner, along with my certificate as a Friend, with General Lee's Last Order, are also here.

I have visited Richmond, Fredericksburg, Bloody Angle, Harpers Ferry, Charleston, Appomattox Courthouse and many more sites of the South's brave effort for freedom.

Remember Cleburne, Von Bork and many others who fought for the South's freedom were not born here.

I feel blessed by our God to have lived my adult life in Dixie and will die and be buried in my beloved Confederate soil.

Gentlemen, do not turn your backs on people like me who are Confederates in our hearts and minds. May God bless you and our beloved Land.

John Beatty
Friend of the SCV
Ardmore, Tennessee

Refreshing to hear from our Northern friends

To The Editor:

It can be discouraging at times, even though we have the truth on our side, concerning The War Between The States. In spite of having the truth, our opportunities for reaching the masses seem to be very limited. In contrast, the liberal, politically correct national media salivates to let the other side spew out their propaganda of the mythological moral crusade of the righteous North against the evil South.

So it was very refreshing to see two letters to the editor in the January/February edition of the *Confederate Veteran* written by friends born in the North who have understood that all they were taught in school about the War "ain't necessarily so." I commend both of them for studying beyond the "government-approved" history books. I hope many more folks up North have done the same.

Ronnie Slack
Longstreet/Zollicoffer Camp 87
Knoxville, Tennessee

Period theologians would differ with article

To the Editor:

While there has been much praise for Dr. Livingston's essay, "Why the War Was Not About Slavery," September/October 2010 *Confederate Veteran*, any self-conscious Christian should have been offended. Dr. Livingston states that slavery was "an American sin" The conscientious Christian apologist should search for his supporting argument. I did. No argument was presented. It was simply stated *ipse dixit*.

Dr. Livingston states, "Most all antebellum Americans believed two propositions." Proposition one was that "Southerners, like most Americans, thought that slavery abstractly considered is a violation of natural law." How he knows this is not revealed, nor is any justification of natural law. Natural law is only valid inasmuch as it comports with Biblical law. As Blackstone testified of natural law, "[T]he doctrines thus delivered we call the revealed or divine law, and they are to be found only in the holy scriptures." (1W Blackstone p 42). Dr. Livingston was not this careful.

When Dr. Livingston appealed to natural law he endorsed subjectivity and necessarily denied the truth. The truth is not discovered by reason, but by God's written revelation, Holy Scripture. If reason is the source of knowledge, it must of necessity speak with one voice. It does not. In fact, the radical abolitionists of Yankeedom, the heretical Unitarians and Transcendentalists, were influenced by Enlightenment rationalism. These disgraceful infidels spoke with the same voice as our esteemed Southern Compatriot. On the other hand, the period theological giants, Reformed theologians Dabney (King of Calvinist theologians) Palmer, Thornwell and Charles Hodge (Prince of Calvinist theologians), were content to appeal to Scripture.

The truth is that God, Who is not the author of sin, has ordained the "peculiar institution" because of sin. He has established regulative principles of slavery prescribing the conduct of both master and slave. As the Presbyterian Old School General As-

sembly of 1845 reported, "This Assembly cannot, therefore, denounce the holding of slaves as necessarily a heinous and scandalous sin, calculated to bring upon the Church the curse of God, without charging the Apostles of Christ with conniving as such sin, introducing into the Church such sinners, and thus bringing upon them the curse of the Almighty."

One must ask if a foreign power invaded a country to abolish an institution ordained by God Almighty, is armed resistance justified? If China invaded Tennessee and demanded the institution of marriage abolished, is armed resistance justified? The answer is unequivocally Yes. If yes, how much more so should any other God-ordained institution be defended? If the war was not about defense of this God-ordained institution, it should have been.

Tom Pardue Sr.

*Col. John Singleton Mosby Camp 1409
Kingsport, Tennessee*

Sesquicentennial music album proposed

To the Editor:

I'm an upcoming musician known as Celtic Confederate. My first performance will be April 2nd, 2011, at the Lt. Colonel John W. Inzer Home & Museum, owned and operated by St. Clair Camp 308 with the assistance of UDC Chapter 1488. The performance is for the Inzer Museum's 1st annual motorcycle ride through St. Clair County, Alabama, to raise money for the home's restoration and operation. There will be numerous bands playing in the backyard of the Inzer home from morning to afternoon.

I would like to see the SCV sponsor a musical album to commemorate the Sesquicentennial. There are numerous Confederate musicians who could contribute to the album. Some that I am familiar with are Ross Moore, Free South, Jed Marum, Un-Reconstructed, 2nd South Carolina String Band, Rebel Son, Song Rider, Jimmy Phillips and Rick Revel. This is the only chance these musicians have to do something like this for such an event in history.

Most of them won't be here for the Bicentennial, and I will be 77 if I live to be that age.

Releasing a music album could be just one of our tactics for the Sesquicentennial. The artists could autograph the first 100 copies, and the SCV could charge double or triple for the first 100 signed by all the artists. The material needs to be newly written, or at least newly recorded, and it is almost mandatory the production be managed by the same production team. I would be willing to be one of the assistant producers, if needed. The Free South album has the best production I've heard in Confederate music.

The album should be a mixture of all Southern music, including Celtic Folk, Cajun Folk, Zydeco, Blues, Southern Rock, Outlaw Country, Contemporary Country, Bluegrass or Bluegrass Gospel, Spanish-Western, Native American, and general Folk or Appalachian Folk. If we lack in including some essential instruments such as uilleann pipes, bagpipes, and steel guitar, then we will not have the ideal concept album.

The album should be diverse in order to appeal to all audiences who enjoy Southern music, and so that each song provides a different perspective of feelings from various Confederate people from the late 1800s and today (the musicians and the characters they may portray). The album should definitely not focus only on the ears of an SCV audience, but appeal especially to young Southerners and potential sympathizers who reside around the world.

The cover art needs to be as appealing as the music should be. I have completely no knowledge of major labels' limitations and contracts, but it'd be awesome if we could somehow get Trace Adkins, Rickey Medlocke or any ideal mainstream musician on the album. The profits should go to a specific project or fund, with suggestions from the musicians. Check out my music and web site at CelticConfederate.com or send me an e-mail to WayDownYonder@gmail.com

*Bradford Weaver
St. Clair Camp 308
Ashville, Alabama*



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July/August 2011.....	May 1
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November/December 2011.....	September 1
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Those People

does not mean that he posed no threat to the South, however. Historians comb through every word uttered or written by Southerners at the time to identify evil and unworthy motives and are ingenious in explanations of why Southerners really meant something else more evil and devious than what they actually said. At the same time, Northern motives and actions are assumed as righteous on the basis of Lincoln's occasional pieties. On the one hand, Lincoln was the farseeing and humane statesman who said that "a house divided against itself could not stand" and the nation must become all slave or all free. On the other hand, the South was hysterical in regarding this benevolent and moderate statesman as a threat. Lincoln is always allowed to have it both ways, as in the Gettysburg Address, where he simulatenously claims credit for preserving the hallowed heritage of the founding fathers AND launching a revolutionay "new birth of freedom." Meanwhile, historians, most of them not even aware that they are doing so, always start with the assumption that Southerners are bad people who should not be viewed as having a single point on their side of the argument and whose words and acts must be reinterpreted to be seen in a negative light.

It is easy to believe in the honesty of Lincoln's position if you are already certain that Lincoln had been picked by God to lead the "nation" on to a higher plane. But very poor historianship to take Lincoln's words as conclusive without paying attention to the situation of the time. Abe was in fact covering his posterior and making things look good for European public opinion. Plenty of spokesmen for his party were at the same time boasting and crowing with delight that a Northern party was tak-

ing power that would serve Northern and only Northern interests.

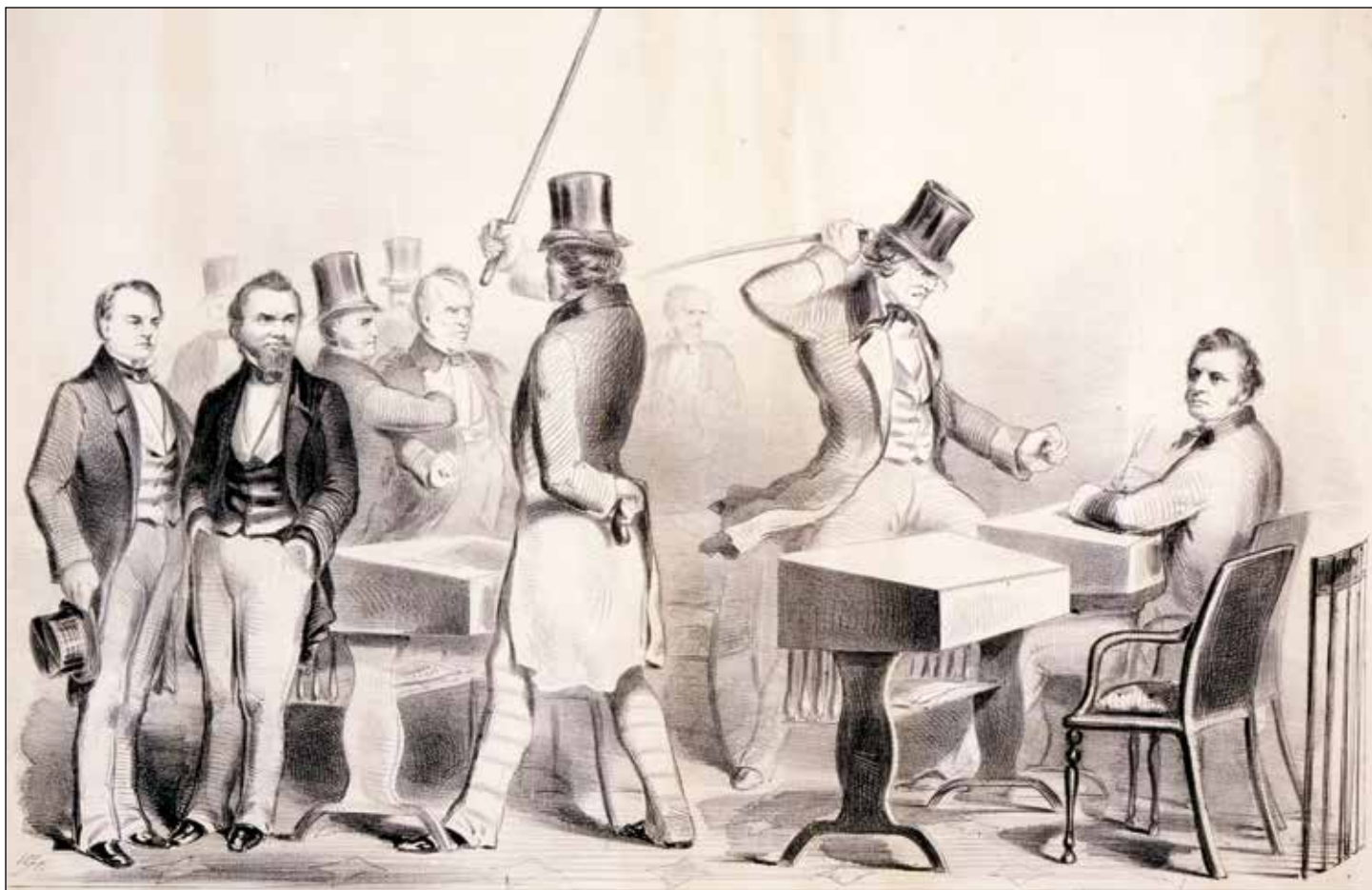
Lincoln and respectable Republicans of course disclaimed John Brown. Brown, an obvious psychopath, in 1859 led a raid on a Virginia town and murdered a number of its citizens, including a respectable free black man and a grandnephew of George Washington. (Brown wanted Washington's sword as a talisman.) He had pikes to arm the slaves and a constitution naming himself president. It is emblematic that Brown's raid is still celebrated as a "slave revolt," when in fact no slave had anything to do with it. Southerners understood perfectly that Brown's expedition was an attack by Northerners, that it was financed and graced by some of the richest and most respectable Yankees, and that in some quarters Brown's execution was proclaimed to be a noble martyrdom. A ludicrously false and sentimental painting showing Brown blessing a black baby on his way to the gallows shows how delusional much of Northern thinking about the South was.¹¹

For the Republicans, widely regarded as radical troublemakers, to succeed to power Northerners had to be led to believe that the South was an actual threat to their way of life and values as well as to their economic interests. This impression Lincoln's party worked hard to implant. Relentless propaganda portrayed the South as a benighted land ruled by a few tyrannical aristocrats who lorded it over the slaves and a mass of degraded whites and conspired with Northern Democrats to rule or ruin the Union and reduce the Northern working man to slavery. This slander was a false picture of the South, where democratic rule and rough

social equality was as prevalent as in the North, if not more so. But the idea that Southern actions were explained by "a slave power," a conspiracy of a few aristocrats who completely dominated the South, was deeply implanted and is still invoked by historians who should know better. This false picture is essential to the moral justification of the Union cause. If the South was a democratic society in which the majority of the citizens made a free choice to separate from the North, their ruthless conquest seems far less righteous.

The Republican campaign against the non-existent "slave power conspiracy" reflects a common defense mechanism. Accuse others of the evil designs which you yourself entertain. And the false Republican claim that the South was dominated by a small aristocracy disguised the growing power of the wealthiest bankers and industrialists in New York, a power that, unlike that of Southern leaders, was wielded behind the scenes, then and now. True, Southerners of all classes aspired to an aristocratic ideal of honorable behavior, unlike pragmatic Yankees, but the South was as democratic as the North, and many ways more so. True, the South's democracy was only for white men, but in that respect it did not differ from the North.¹²

Thoughtful leaders of the South and eventually a large majority of the people saw secession as a way to avoid permanent economic exploitation and constant interference in their day-to-day life, which was likely to grow worse with the federal machinery in the hands of the first avowedly sectional party in American history. Northerners were determined to slander and harass the South relentlessly and replace the Union with a



A Northern cartoon showing Preston Brooks of South Carolina caning Charles Sumner of Massachusetts.

“nation” in their own image. All most Southerners wanted was to be left alone and for their one-time brethren of the North to stop abusing them at home and abroad. Further, thoughtful Southerners understood fully in 1860 that they had the strength of character, unique culture, and economic power to justify independence. Secession was no hysterical reaction and no conspiracy. Secession was openly and vigourously debated. The farewell speeches of Southern Senators in early 1861 are grave, calm, and sad.¹³

Republican rhetoric grew more heated and insulting as the 1850s moved on. Some Southerners replied in kind but most hoped that the uproar would die down as other mass enthusiasms in the North had. A few Southerners talked of re-opening the importation of slaves from Africa, but this was mostly a desire to tweak the Yankees’ beaks. The idea never

got any purchase and was quickly quashed by mainstream opinion. This same opinion ruled when the foreign slave trade was absolutely forbidden by the Confederate Constitution. A few Southerners talked of finding new slave states in the Caribbean or Central America. Most notably, a soldier of fortune from Tennessee, William Walker, conducted a brief government in Nicaragua until the Yankee mogul Cornelius Vanderbilt had him murdered for interfering with his business.

These were ephemeral phenomenon that were frowned down by mainstream Southern opinion, but they provided “proof” to Republicans then and to historians later that there was a conspiracy underway by the leaders of the South to spread slavery.

Things reached critical proportions when men from Missouri and armed “settlers” from New England clashed over control of the territorial

government of Kansas. Much of the violence was the usual frontier disorder and dispute over land claims, but some had to do with the sectional conflict. As far as the Northern press and subsequent historians are concerned, the whole thing was a question of Missouri ruffians beating up on saintly New England pioneers. This is very far from the truth. There was violence from both sides including Yankee atrocities against civilians in Missouri (which continued throughout the War and Reconstruction) and the stealing and mass murder endeavours of one of those saintly New Englanders, John Brown. Young William Quantrill, who came from Ohio to assist the antislavery forces, was so disgusted by their violence, greed, and hypocrisy that he joined the Southern side.¹⁴

“Bleeding Kansas” was the cause of the Brooks-Sumner incident. Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, a pompous pseudo-intellectual

disliked even by his allies, made a speech blaming Kansas' troubles entirely on Southerners, a violent, criminal, unredeemable people unworthy of civilised company. He used such obscene language against South Carolina and her Senator Butler that several Northern Senators cried "Shame!" Sumner had previously announced that he would never participate in the barbarous Southern custom of dueling. So Representative Brooks of South Carolina, Butler's nephew and a veteran of the Mexican War, walked into the Senate when it was not in session and thrashed Sumner with a gutta-percha cane. Sumner feigned serious injury and spent most of the next two years in Europe, returning to the Senate only one day — to cast a vote for the tariff.¹⁵

The incident did not prove Southerners were barbarians. What it proved was America was now mentally and emotionally two different countries. Southerners, old-fashioned and serious people largely governed by a code of honor, believed a man

was responsible for his words. For many Northern leaders, politics was now a game. You said various things for various audiences to manipulate the voters and maneuver for advantage. Southerners did not understand this and Northerners did not understand Southerners were serious men and not political gamesters.

This was proved decisively when Lincoln said from one side of his mouth that "a house divided against itself cannot stand" and the country must become all slave or all free. From the other side of his mouth he assured the South and moderate Northerners that he had not hostile intentions. His ambiguous stand was good politics in the North but even more threatening to the South than overt hostility. It would seem that in 1861 Lincoln believed that secession was merely political posturing and with a little show of strength he could overcome it. It was one of the most egregious mistakes in history.

More subtle, but perhaps more

important, was the transformation of Northern politics into a business. Southern leaders sought office as they had always done, as a matter of honour and recognition. Increasingly Northern office-holders were party men, looking out for salaries and contracts. And generally second-class men subservient to the industrialists and bankers who wielded the real power without deigning to run for office. Historians have been quick to recognise and criticise the "Great Barbecue" of political/financial corruption that characterised the period after the war.

Somehow, they seem to assume, this all mysteriously happened after the saintly Lincoln left the scene. In fact, the use of the government for profit in any and every way possible was intrinsic to the whole Republican agenda, Lincoln's war started it, and Lincoln was deeply involved in its practices.

The philosopher Orestes Brownson, a loyal but perceptive supporter

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of the Union, observed not long after the war.

Nothing was more striking during the late civil war than the very general absence of loyalty or feeling of duty, on the part of the adherents of the Union The administration never dared confide in the loyalty of the federal people. The appeals were made to interest, to the democracy of the North against the aristocracy of the South; to anti-slavery fanaticism; or to the value and utility of the Union, rarely to the obligation in conscience to support the legitimate or legal authority; prominent civilians were bribed by high military commissions; others, by advantageous contracts for themselves or their friends for supplies to the army; and the rank and file by large bounties and high wages. There were exceptions, but such was the rule.¹⁶

There is another aspect of the history of "those people" of the North that historians have noted but avoided acknowledging the full significance of. Lincoln could not have won his election without foreigners and would have had a harder time winning his war if every fourth Union soldier had not been an immigrant. In the period before the war the South received some immigrants. It is a fact that almost every foreigner (and every Northerner too) who had lived in the South for any period of time before the War was a loyal Confederate. This tells us much about the hospitality and congeniality of Southern society, as does that fact that many Northern army officers who had married into Southern families resigned and joined the Confederacy.

By 1860 a fourth of the Northern population was made up of recent immigrants. Unlike the peaceful farmers who had come from Germany in the colonial period, those who came after 1848 were infected with Napoleonic militarism and revolutionary zeal. Between 1840 and 1860 the American population increased by one-third from immigrants alone

— including at least a million and a half Germans. They settled mainly in Lincoln's Midwest and made up from eight to 17 per cent of the population of every Midwestern State in 1860. Lincoln recognised early the importance of this constituency to his ambitions by secretly purchasing a German language newspaper and subsidising several others. Recent German immigrants were prominent in the convention that nominated Lincoln and as Republican campaign orators. It appears that these immigrants tipped the balance, swinging the traditionally Democratic and Southern-oriented Midwest into the Republican column and making Lincoln's election possible. The civil war that broke out in Missouri at the beginning of The War resembled a fight between Confederate Americans and recently-arrived German Unionists.

The German revolutionaries brought with them an aggressive drive to realise in America the goals that had been defeated in their homeland with the failure of the revolutions of 1848. Their drive was towards "revolution and national unification," the slogan of the revolutionary Frankfurt Convention. The most prominent among them, Carl Schurz, shortly after his arrival, expressed disappointment at the non-ideological nature of American politics and vowed to change that. The Germans brought into the American regional conflict and into Republican rhetoric a diagnosis of class conflict (crusade to overthrow the "slave-drivers") and a spirit of militarism. This subverted the traditional moderate party politics of the Union.¹⁷

In January 1865 Karl Marx wrote an address in praise of Lincoln for an International Conference of Workers. Marx described the American war as a conflict between "the labor of the emigrant" and the aggression of the "slave driver." An evil rebellion, he said, had sprung up in the "one great democratic republic whence the first Declaration of the Rights of Man was issued." Marx knew nothing about

America and even less about American labor and was applying abstract categories without meaning except to ideologues. But Marx took his cue from Lincoln in the Gettysburg Address in misrepresenting the Declaration of Independence as kin to the French Revolution's "Rights of Man." Marx's bank roller Friedrich Engels remarked: "Had it not been for the experienced soldiers who entered America after the European revolution, especially from Germany, the organization of the Union Army would have taken much longer than it did."¹⁸

Consider the enormity that Southern men, sons and grandsons of the founders of the country, fighting for their cherished self-government, are killed by foreigners in blue preaching an alien doctrine. Lincoln was not "preserving the Union" as he sometimes claimed, he was establishing an empire on a different model.

One of the best of Confederate memoirs is General Richard Taylor's *Destruction and Reconstruction*. In May 1865 Taylor went with one aide in a railroad handcar to find a ranking Union general and surrender the last few thousand Confederate soldiers in the vicinity of Mobile. Formalities concluded, the federal officers invited Taylor to join them for a meal (which he badly needed). Most of the federals behaved politely and avoided any conversation that would create hard feelings in their recently surrendered foe. However, as Taylor relates:

There was, as ever, a skeleton at the feast, in the person of a general officer who had recently left Germany to become a citizen and soldier of the United States. This person, with the strong accent and idioms of the Fatherland, comforted me by assurances that we of the South would speedily recognise our ignorance and errors, especially about slavery and the rights of the States, and rejoice in the results of the war ... I apologized meekly for my ignorance, on the ground that my ancestors had come from England to Vir-

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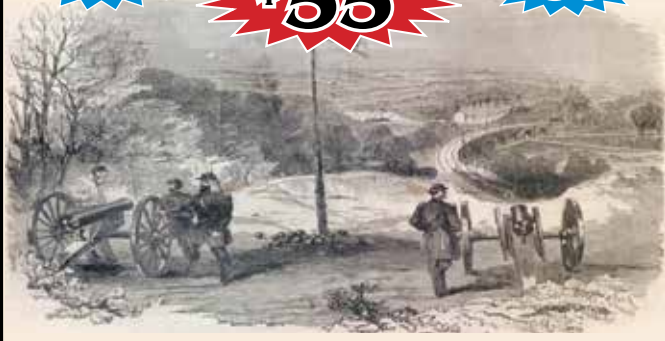
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ginia in 1608, and in the short intervening period of two hundred and fifty-odd years, had found no time to transmit to me correct ideas of the duties of American citizenship. Moreover, my grandfather, commanding the 9th Virginia regiment in our Revolutionary army, had assisted in the defeat and capture of the Hessian mercenaries at Trenton, and I lamented that he had not, by association with these worthies, enlightened his understanding. My friend smiled blandly, and assured me of his willingness to instruct me.¹⁹

Taylor did not mention that he was the son of a president of the United States. "Those people" were triumphant, but they were a different people in a very different country from that of its Founders.

Endnotes

¹See Jefferson's *Kentucky Resolutions of 1798* and 1st inaugural address of 1801.

²The writings of the Virginian John Taylor of Caroline in the early 1800s are a comprehensive analysis of the Northern capitalist agenda and the inequities, deceptions, Constitutional distortions, and economic fallacies involved.

Americans of the 21st century, suffering under catastrophic government debt and multibillion dollar bailouts of bankers and speculators, could learn a lot from Taylor.

³For the tariff see *The Essential Calhoun*, ed. Clyde N. Wilson, (New Brunswick, NJ: 1992), pp. 189-218.

⁴A Southerner invented the Gatling gun, and the Colt revolver was designed by Texas Rangers. Confederate innovations in mines, artillery, ironclads, and submersibles are well-known. The Tar Heel genius Colonel George W. Rains at the Augusta Arsenal made sure the Southern army never lacked for gunpowder and small arms. The Italian historian Raimondo Luraghi has written the best history of Confederate industry, though not all of his works have been

translated. Just before the 1860 election, a Yankee named Frederick Law Olmsted travelled through the South and published his observations in the Northern press. He is still cited by historians as evidence that the Southern population was ignorant, impoverished, surly, and backward, even though it is now known that Olmsted doctored his findings to make Republican party propaganda.

⁵Polk: *The Diary of a President*, ed. Allan Nevins (New York: 1968), pp. 34--59.

⁶Glover Moore, *The Missouri Controversy, 1819-1821* (Lexington KY: 1953).

⁷Jefferson letters to John Holmes, April 22, 1820; to William Branch Giles, December 26, 1825

⁸Though unanimously hostile to the South, a number of historians have recently written candidly about Northern history in the period before and during the War to Prevent Southern Independence: Susan-Mary Grant, *North over South*; Harlow W. Sheidley, *Sectional Nationalism*; Richard F. Bense, *Yankee Leviathan*; Ernest L. Tuveson, *Redeemer Nation*; Marc Egnal, *Clash of Extremes*; William Marvel, *Mr. Lincoln Goes to War*.

⁹Frederick Douglass, *Oration in Memory of Abraham Lincoln*, Washington, April 14, 1876.

¹⁰Kenneth M. Stampp, *And the War Came* (Baton Rouge: 1950); Charles Adams, *For Good and Evil* (New York: 1992); and works cited in Note 8.

¹¹James C. Malin, *John Brown and the Legend of Fifty-Six* (Philadelphia: 1942); Otto J. Scott, *The Secret Six* (several editions).

¹²Frank L. Owsley, *Plain Folk of the Old South*, is the classic description of the democratic society of the Old South. Though historians constantly repeat each other in stating that Owsley has been refuted, they can cite no substantial work that has done this, and recent historians, not sympathetic to the South but seeking a more complex picture, have supported Owsley.

"Those people" were triumphant, but they were a different people in a very different country from that of its Founders.

¹³*The Politics of Dissolution*, ed. Marshall L. DeRosa (New Brunswick NJ: 1998).

¹⁴Paul R. Peterson, *Quantrill of Missouri: The Making of a Guerilla Warrior* (2003).

¹⁵David H. Donald, *Charles Sumner and the Coming of the Civil War* (New York: 1960). Donald's biography of Charles Sumner is an illustration of how American historians are affected by current events. In the first volume, cited above, Sumner is portrayed as a destructive figure. In the second volume, *Charles Sumner and the Rights of Man*, published in 1970, Sumner is a hero. Charles Sumner had not changed at all between 1960 and 1970, but the Civil Rights Revolution had got underway.

¹⁶Orestes Brownson: *Selected Political Essays*, ed. Russell Kirk (New Brunswick NJ: 1989), pp. 204-205

¹⁷Charlotte L. Brancaforte, ed., *The German Forty-Eighters in the United States* (New York: 1989); A.E. Zucker, ed., *The Forty-Eighters: Political Refugees of the German Revolution of 1848* (New York: 1950); Hans L. Trefoosse, Carl Schurz (Knoxville: 1982); Al Benson and Walter D. Kennedy, *Red Republicans and Lincoln's Marxists* (Gretna, LA: 2011).

¹⁸Marx's manifesto is in *Abraham Lincoln: Selections from His Writings*, ed. Philip S. Foner, a Communist pamphlet published in New York in 1944.

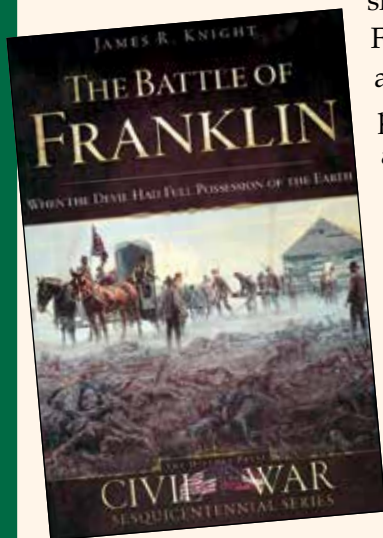
¹⁹Richard Taylor, *Destruction and Reconstruction: Personal Reminiscences of the Civil War* (1879); pp. 230-231 in the 1998 J.S. Sanders edition.



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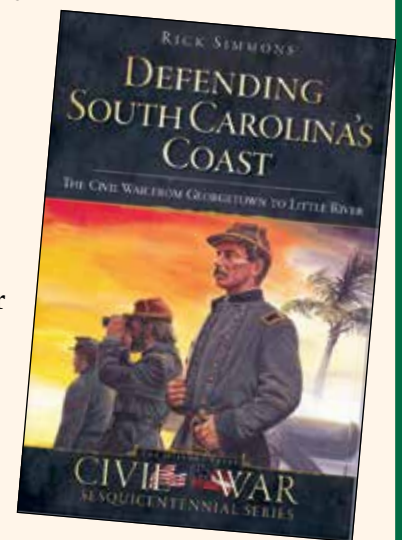
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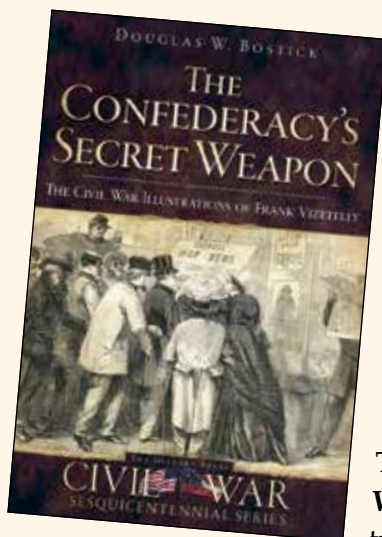


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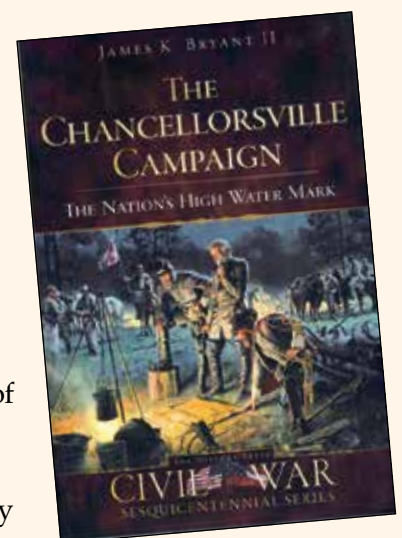


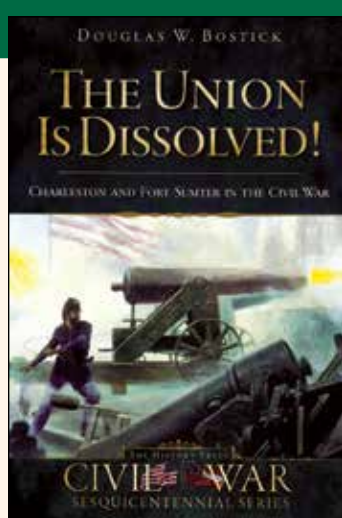
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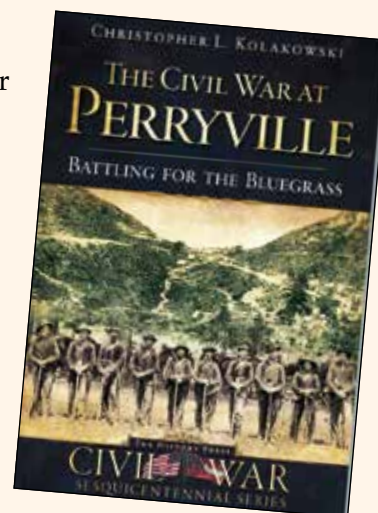




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