

Confederate Veteran.

May/June 2009



“Off To War”

(c) 2008 J. D. W.

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

The Jefferson Davis Tribute Rifle

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

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

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

The 1862 Richmond Musket Rifle

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

Only 300 Available

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

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

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

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

Deo Vindice

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

A Historic Project to Promote and Defend Our Precious Southern Heritage

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



Sketch of statue.

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

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

* All orders are subject to acceptance and credit verification prior to shipment. Virginia residents please add 5% sales tax.

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

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

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY IN
THE INTEREST OF CONFEDERATE
ASSOCIATIONS AND KINDRED TOPICS

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S. A. Cunningham

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Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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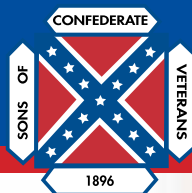
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Confederate Veteran.

ESTABLISHED 1893

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FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

I have received more than a few requests for more battle stories in the pages of the *Confederate Veteran*. It's a challenge to publish more battle stories for several reasons. First, they are usually long, and we only have a limited number of pages devoted to articles. For example, in three issues each year, six pages are used for reunion information and the Sam Davis Youth Camp. I don't mean to bore you with the details of magazine construction, but I'm not sure everyone understands. Second, not that many battle stories are submitted for publication, but we have many more ancestor articles and camp projects.

However, this issue we feature a battle story, *Lee at Gettysburg*. Thanks to Compatriot Ron Jones for submitting it. As a three-day battle, any story about Gettysburg will be long, so part one is presented in this issue, with part two slated for the July / August issue. I hope you enjoy it, and I'll be on the lookout for more battle stories for future issues.

I attended my first Stephen D. Lee Institute in Charleston on the first weekend in February and thoroughly enjoyed it. Of course, Charleston is a great Southern city and I hadn't visited it since the burial of the CSS *Hunley* crew five years ago, so it was a good excuse to visit again. I heartily recommend the Institute to everyone. The speakers were outstanding, the crowd was great and the fellowship with fellow Confederates was excellent. I'm already looking forward to next year's event in Nashville.

Our national reunion will be here before we know it. An updated registration form and information, along with a schedule of events, starts on page 50. Make your plans now!

A new Sam Davis Youth Camp in Texas has been added to this year's schedule. Of course, new info and registration form are on page 26.

Please continue to send in your camp photos and letters. As always, please let me know if you have any questions. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

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

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

‘There is no venue we need fear to tread’

Greetings, Compatriots,

When participating in public events with my camp, there is one statement that I sometimes hear that just astounds me. I will first tell you why this one utterance so perplexes me before I let you know what it is.

Our camp, like a great many others, has been very visible in the public and the media. We participate in many local parades and festivals, perform living history demonstrations, and speak to schools and local civic groups. We take part in the largest Memorial Day ceremony in the area and have a ceremony on Confederate Memorial Day in front of our parish courthouse. I once worked with a reporter from a local TV station on a story that turned out to be a four-part series on the history and meaning of the Confederate Flag, which by all accounts, turned out well. There was even one occasion where several of us were thrown out of a mall for wearing Confederate uniforms. Of course, the mall cops denied later that was the reason. This garnered a large amount of press coverage. It was, literally, a front-page news story, and there was even an editorial cartoon about it on the *opinion page* of the paper. The overwhelming amount of coverage was in our favor. The head of security at the mall was later fired.

Now that I have outlined a little of the background, I will get to the statement I always dread to hear.

Invariably, we will be doing some public event and someone will come up to us and say “I never heard of the SCV before” or “I have been looking for an organization like this for years.” Amazing! We have wondered aloud if these men never get out or ever see the news. Maybe they have been overseas for a few years.

However, there is a good lesson in this for all of us. We have to look for ways to cast a wider net because it is clear some large number of potential SCV members do not even know we exist — and we must find innovative ways to reach them.

First, I suggest that we should be proactive and peremptory when dealing with the media. Camps or Brigades should routinely make contact with members of the local media, even if — or especially if — nothing is going on at that moment. Go to your local TV and radio stations as well as the newspaper to meet with the editors and news directors. Tell them who you are and what the SCV is. Take some materials to leave with them, give them your contact information and ask them to please contact you should a story arise that involves the War or the Flag. It is much better to make our points in the initial story than trying to play defense or catch-up after a story has run that we find objectionable. Follow up your visits with a letter thanking them for their time and consideration. I have seen this work. There have been several occasions when reporters have called us first.

Another possible untapped venue is civic organizations. Many of them have the same problems we experience in trying to line up interesting speakers and new topics for monthly meetings. Contact the civic groups in your area and provide them with a several different topics on which your members can provide presentations. I have seen this kind of presentation will result in other invitations from attendees who also belong to other groups. I think it is especially worthwhile to make this kind of contact with your local veterans' groups. There you will find men who are normally sympathetic with anyone who is telling a history of bravery and sacrifice.

Another tactic in the effort to reach out further is to include governmental bodies. I am well aware that all too often many elected officials run screaming from our Heritage because they fear any negative comments. But this is not always the case, and you will never know until you try.

Here is one example. I had the pleasure of speaking at the Kirby-Smith Camp 1209 at their Lee/Jackson banquet in Jacksonville, Florida, this January. While there I got to meet a lady about whom I had already heard wonderful things. Her name is Glorious Johnson. She is a retired school teacher and a member of the Jacksonville City Council. You may recall that recently our compatriots there fought a winning battle to stop the renaming of Forrest High School. Miss Johnson added her considerable influence and voice to our efforts. She is one elected official who understands the importance of history and remembrance. That night at the banquet she wore a lovely period dress and led the singing of *Dixie!* Miss Johnson also happens to be a lady of African descent. So you never know who is friend or foe until it comes time to actually hit the line. Always approach elected officials with a positive demeanor. If you approach a politician with an attitude of "We know you may not like this, but ..." you will set a negative tone from the start. In plain language, give them credit for having some sense until they show you differently.

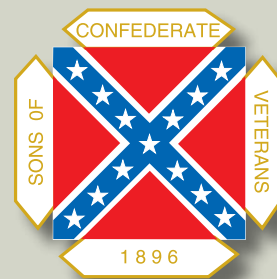
When spreading our message and promoting the cause, there is no venue we need fear to tread.

From the highest mountain to the lowest valley, carry our message and the truth we know.

Cast a wide net and be seen!

Deo Vindice

Charles E. McMichael
Commander-in-Chief
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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members.

Disputes joint resolution of Congress

To the Editor:

In the last issue of the *Confederate Veteran* there was a letter that stated the following:

On March 2, 1928, the United States Senate issued the following joint Resolution: #41 "A war was waged between 1861-1865 between TWO organized governments. The United States of America and the Confederate States of America.

These were the official titles of the contending parties.

It was NOT a Civil War as it was not fought between two parties within the same government. It was NOT a war of secession, for the Southern States seceded without a thought of war. The right of a state to secede had never been questioned. It was not a War of Rebellion, for sovereign, independent states, co-equal, CANNOT REBEL against each other. It was the War Between the States, because 22 nonseceding states made war on 11 seceding states to force them back into the United States. It was not until after the surrender of 1865 that secession was decided to be unconstitutional."

The author has been misinformed.

What actually occurred was that Congress in 1928 passed a joint resolution concerning a wartime claim by Nevada against the United States. The resolution referred to the conflict as the 'War Between the States' in explaining the context of the claim. (The resolution's sponsor called it the "Civil War" in his remarks on the Senate floor).

Even the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Sons of Confederate Veterans' official histories noted this resolution did not constitute *official recognition*.

The war has never been recognized as the War Between The States by the

government of the United States, nor has the Confederacy ever been recognized as a country. Yes, I believe it was a country, but the truth must prevail.

"Teach history as it was ... not as it is."

John Tucker
Buffalo Guards Camp 1975
Buffalo, New York

Flies both United States and Confederate Flags

To the Editor:

This is in response to the letter of Michael Biggers. Although born in California many years ago, myself and my parents had great respect for the Confederacy. When small we used to fly a Confederate Flag on our radio antenna. When I was in Vietnam, my wife and my parents flew the Confederate Flag at our house (she stayed with my parents). In Vietnam I flew a Confederate Flag, as did many of us. Our new lieutenant had us take all state and other flags down as it was "causing problems." My friend, a black American E-6, had no problem with the flag I flew. Most of the men in my battalion were from the South and proud of it. Yet I must say they were just as proud of the United States flag but not necessarily felt the same about Yankees. We must remember that many of the Confederate generals left the Union army, and did so after much soul-searching. After the war, many served in the US Congress. Although their love of the Confederacy had not died, they saluted the US flag. In most courtrooms in the South, both the US and Confederate flags flew.

I am aware of how the South was treated after the war, but it again had become part of the United States of America. Again, remember that the soldiers of the Confederacy had been at one time proud Americans.

Never could the displaying of the US flag be an insult to our brave ancestors. They never stopped being Americans (the idea of America), and being Americans was what made them great. The seal has Washington on it. The national flags were red, white, and blue, in many cases. The Battle Flag was red, white, and blue, with stars. They were fighting to get free of a tyrannical and oppressive government, much as we have now. That is guaranteed us in the Declaration of Independence, written as all knew and know by a Virginian.

I fly both flags at my home and was reprimanded in 1985 by the state supreme court for flying a Confederate Flag on Lee's birthday because it happened to be on or near MLK's birthday. Many of us have fought under the US flag and proud of it in the Spanish American War, WWI, WWII, Korea, Vietnam, Iraq and Afghanistan. This is our country now, and our charge is to tell the truth about the War and not let its well-earned glory be betrayed. There are some places where the Confederate Flag should be flown alone, such as memorials and parades. It would not be insulting to fly a US flag at these events or places either. Nor would it be a dishonor not to fly the US flag. Until something drastic happens our flag is the flag of the United States of America for we are Americans of Confederate heritage. A heritage which is far superior to the heritage of sons of the Yankee veterans. We have been one country for more than 140 years. It was apparently God's will that we lost the war because our ancestors fought better and planned better and were more God-fearing than the average Yankee. These facts we must live with. If the time again comes as it will (God willing it will be a long time off) to break from the Union, we will never stop being Americans and proud of the heri-

tage of our ancestors who fought and died for America from the Revolution on.

Walter A. Murray, Jr.
Judge retired, BA, JD, MA, PhD
General William D. McCain Camp 584
Gillette, Wyoming

Confederate Flags not allowed over graves

To the editor,

In reply to Mr. Young's letter *Fly the US Flag Alongside the Confederate Flag*, I strongly disagree with his views.

To state that "we dishonor our ancestors when we do not honor the United States Flag," is misleading, to say the least.

The reason that I, and many others like me, fly only the Confederate Flag is due to the fact that our government has waged a *cultural war* upon us Southerners. This is our way of fighting back.

Here, in Missouri, the government has torn down the Confederate Flags that flew over mass graves containing Confederate dead. The public has not been allowed a say in the matter. This is in spite of the fact that polls have shown an overwhelming majority of Missouri citizens want these flags returned to their rightful place of honor.

Also, Mr. Young implies that Confederates were not Americans — when in fact, they were the real Americans! They were the ones who were fighting for the Constitution and the Founders' vision for this land.

In closing, Mr. Young reflects Lincoln's tyranny when he demands that Southerners fly the US Flag alongside the Confederate Flag. It's none of his business what flag is flown on private property.

Mr. Young and his camp can do whatever they wish; however, don't tell me what to do. What Mr. Young needs to remember is that appeasement accomplishes nothing.

In closing Mr. Young and those

with his views need to remember one thing: we're the SCV, not the VFW.

Glenn Lacy
John T. Coffee Camp 1934
Advance, Missouri

Boy Scouts under attack on many fronts

To the Editor:

In reference to the editorial in the March/April edition by Chief of Heritage Defense B. Frank Earnest, I admire, respect, and understand his zeal for our organization, but respectfully ask him to ease up on The Boy Scouts of America, at least temporarily. I am not privy to the specific correspondence between Mr. Earnest and the Scouts, but am aware that for the past few years the Scouts have been literally at war with their enemies.

The Scouts' refusal to amend the requirement that members swear an oath to God (i.e. barring atheists) and refusing to allow homosexuals to serve as Scout leaders have brought them all the controversy they can likely handle at the moment. Judges in California are refusing to have any connections to the "bigoted" (discrimination due to sexual orientation) organization.

Recently, the organization successfully defended a lawsuit by the ACLU to stop the Defense Department from allowing the Boy Scouts to hold its National Jamboree every four years at Fort A.P. Hill in Fredericksburg, VA (citing unconstitutional establishment of religion because the organization's membership is limited to those who believe in God). In 2004, the Pentagon settled a lawsuit by telling military bases around the world not to become direct sponsors of Boy Scout troops or Cub Scout dens.

The Scouts have had to defend various lawsuits across the country, attempting to prevent them from using any public buildings for meetings (separation of church and state). Hope-

fully, education and shameless advocacy will provide a future where neither adherence to core values or celebration of heritage is impeded by the intolerant few.

For now, it is understandable that the Scouts are averse to any additional controversy.

Don R. Anderson
General William B. Bate Camp 34
Gallatin, Tennessee

Confused about Point Lookout flag

To the Editor:

I read the Point Lookout article with interest, as my great-great-grandfather Private William H. Moore, 4th South Carolina Cavalry, was imprisoned there in the spring and summer of 1865. Thanks for the article.

Of note, there is an error in both the article, and likely with the compatriots at Point Lookout. In the photo on page 17, they are hoisting the Confederate States Navy Jack. This is very puzzling, since I'm not sure how much the CS Navy had to do with Point Lookout. Surely their number held prisoner there were very few. Additionally, the photo has been encaptioned Battle Flag. Are the folks at *Confederate Veteran* unaware of which flags are which? The Battle Flag of that similar design belonged to the Army of Northern Virginia, and it was square. As it was, it was never an official CSA flag, but it was adopted as the canton of the second and later national ensigns. But again, the rectangle-shaped flag was not that canton.

I sincerely hope the folks at the magazine consider writing an article on the flags, explaining the flags, and perhaps give the history of the various souvenir versions. As a note, the UCV convened a committee on this very issue in 1904, and it appears the same mistake is cropping up again.

Continued on page 56

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

SCV — Back on the Track!

"The winner ain't the one with the fastest car; it's the one who refuses to lose."

— Dale Earnhardt

When our ancestors answered the call to protect their families and their country from invasion, they did not stop to ask if they had the biggest army or what the world opinion of their actions might be. They did not ask if the food would be good during the march or if their families at home would be cared for by the government. They simply did their duty.

To paraphrase Dale Earnhardt's statement, our men didn't have the fastest car, but they did refuse to lose. Some may argue that the Cause for which our forefathers fought was long ago lost. Some may contend that their hopes perished, just as Mr. Earnhardt's did that fateful day in Daytona in 2001. But I hope you will agree

with me that the Cause of the Confederacy is neither lost nor dead but is found and lives on in the hearts and actions of men who favor freedom over repression.

Our efforts to vindicate the Confederate soldier and to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations are difficult, to say the least. Nearly all of the modern media view our culture as something to be ridiculed and exploited. President Jefferson Davis said, "If we lose this war, the North would rewrite history in its favor." Today, virtually all Southern schools teach our children from books published in the North by Northern authors.

Dealing with the attitude of our Northern detractors is one thing, but the most pitiful sight is the self-hating Southerner who feels he must prove something to the *enlightened* Yankee. How these misguided miscreants can be so blind to their own noble heritage is beyond my understanding. My own moral fiber would



never allow me to turn on my own family as these people so carelessly do.

But this is what makes our job so interesting and our victories so sweet. Every time we successfully defend the Cause or present our ancestors' story, we are brought closer to their vindication.

A prime example is the saga of recent NASCAR affronts. About three years ago, under the tutelage of the forward-thinking Brian France, NASCAR turned its back on its faithful fans and turned to the North and West in search of a broader and, perhaps, more *presentable* audience. I am sure that their intention was not to completely dismiss the Southern fan (as long as his money was still green), but to gather more fans (read as *money*) and water down the influence of the Southern fans.

In an effort to diversify, Brian France had his organization ban all uses of Confederate symbols. "Any area that NASCAR controls at the racetrack, you will never see the Confederate Flag," said NASCAR diversity director Tish Sheets. "It is not allowed on race cars, driver uniforms, in the garage area or on any NASCAR-licensed product."

That was made clear several years ago when the Sons of Confederate Veterans planned to sponsor a car. NASCAR refused to allow the sponsorship, even though several teams were struggling to stay in existence.

NASCAR President Mike Helton said at the time, "We believe that the old Southeastern redneck heritage that we had is no longer in existence." His boss, Brian France, responded, "I know exactly what he means when he talks about the regional stereotype and how he's like all of us, working to get past that." Imagine if that stereotype was aimed at any other group than Southerners. No matter how much money they have, NASCAR would have been pummeled into submission and drummed out of business.

Well, the fans were not warming to the France's plans of inclusiveness. The Southern response was written in a front-page piece of the *Charlotte Observer*, "NASCAR Faithful Feeling The Burn." Concerning Helton's comments, "kicked up a storm from Southern racing fans, some of whom wondered if NASCAR had finally crossed a threshold from taking its devotees for granted to publicly being embarrassed by them."

So why am I going on about this? By the time you read this, you will already know that the SCV has gotten back on the race track. Our car is scheduled to run in the Carolina 200 at Rockingham, North Carolina! This is an ARCA race and has no connection to NASCAR. The folks at ARCA have been very friendly to us and welcome our participation. Our race team is

James Hylton Motorsports. Our driver is the legendary James Hylton. At the time I am writing this, Mr. Hylton is preparing his paperwork to join the SCV through the service of his great-grandfather William Anderson Hylton, late of the 54th Virginia Infantry.

I was meeting with Mr. Hylton at the Daytona International Speedway back in February. He was getting ready to qualify for the first race of the season. I noticed a Confederate Flag flying defiantly in the middle of the infield. Mr. France's ban is still in effect, so I made my way over to have a word with the stalwart defender of the Southern will. When I arrived, I met a young man from Georgia who, with his family, stayed in their motor home in the infield during race week. I asked him about the flag and if he knew about the ban. He allowed that when Brian France pays for his parking space, then Brian France might have a say about his flag.

I told the young man about the SCV. He had never heard of us. I left him with literature and an invitation to join us.

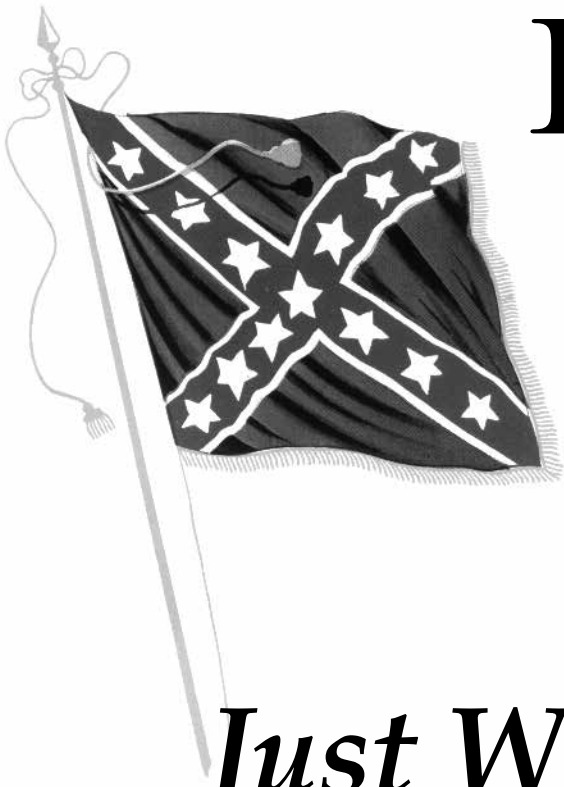
This is exactly the point: Whether the rulers of NASCAR like it or not, race fans are predominantly Southern. Our pool of potential new members are Southern. Hundreds of thousands of Southern race fans watch these races. Simply stated, the race is a great venue to attract new members. It is the low-hanging fruit of our future success. Not only are the stands filled with potential members, but many thousands more are watching in the comfort of their homes. The Rockingham race is being televised on the Speed Network. Our logo will be seen alongside many recognized organizations and products. This sort of exposure is persuasive and will raise awareness for the SCV.

I hope that our efforts will lead to many more members joining the SCV — and a public enlightened to the good works of our members and our grand organization. I hope that by finding a way around the problem of NASCAR's bigoted front-office restrictions, our own morale will be boosted and we will all remember that we don't necessarily need the fastest car, but we do need the will to win, while refusing to lose.

PS: As of today (March 10th), the reinstatement letter initiative has brought 545 past members back into the fold. Ninety-nine of these men (18 percent) have made optional gifts to Heritage Defense, totaling \$3,245. Division commanders are now taking up the charge. Best of luck to you all.

Michael Givens
Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief, SCV
ltcic@scv.org





Forward The Colors

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

Just Why Does Our Heritage Need Defending?

Well, I guess that depends on what is meant by “needing defending.” If this implies that the actions of our ancestors need excusing or explaining, of course, they do not.

I wanted to do this article without doing a comparison between North and South. That is almost impossible, considering that the North and South pretty much went through the same experiences at the same time and places. Let us try to figure out just why we and our ancestors, and our heritage, are under constant attack and persecution.

First, let's do away with the whole slavery issue. The highest figure anyone can give is that, at most, six percent of Southerners owned slaves. That means that at least 94 percent of the soldiers of the Confederate Army had no reason to fight for slavery. From the very beginning, Lincoln offered to continue the institution of slavery if the South would come back into the Union. This offer was not accepted, and our ancestors continued to fight for their Independence. If not slavery, then what

did our ancestors do that was so wrong or evil? For one thing, our critics just love to talk about things like Andersonville. Yes, Union POWs did suffer and starve there. They leave out the fact that it was the Union blockade that was starving everyone in the South, including those POWs. They leave out that our commissioner of POWs, Robert Old, begged the Union for food to feed their own men, and that they refused. They also leave out the fact that our POWs were deliberately starved in a land that had abundant food and other necessities of life.

It all begins with the fact that they invaded us. South Carolina did all they could to avoid a conflict at Fort Sumter. Lincoln did all he could to provoke a fight. Even then, no one was killed and Major Anderson and his men marched away, carrying their flag and under arms. They were evicted, not captured. After 1st Manassas, we could have easily taken their Capitol, Washington, DC, but this was not our goal.

Only after two years of a defensive war did the Confederacy decide to carry the War to the enemy.

Even then, many of our ancestors did not understand or approve of this decision. All they wanted was freedom and independence. In all the fighting in and around Gettysburg, only one civilian was accidentally killed. No one can know just whose bullet killed Jenny Wade. However, they still insist that it was a shot fired by a Confederate soldier. How many homes were burned and civilians killed in their invasion of the South? Cities were under siege, and indiscriminately shelled by their artillery.

As I said, I did not wish to make a comparison, but I find it impossible not to do so. After Cold Harbor, in June of 1864, General Grant refused an offer from General Lee for a truce. This was so that the wounded Union soldiers might be removed from the field. Instead, General Grant allowed his own wounded men to lie in the fields for three days and die. He did not want news of his defeat to cause Lincoln to lose the nomination for reelection. Would Robert E. Lee let his men die for such a trivial reason?

One final thought. While so much is said about the Black Race, what about the Red Race? The

highest-ranking American Indian on either side was General Stand Waite. He led five tribes as part of the Confederate Army. At the same time, the United States used one race (Buffalo Soldiers) in an attempt to annihilate another race, the (American Indian).

They use euphemisms like *Civil War* and *Union Army* to confuse the issue. It wasn't the *Union Army* that committed all these atrocities. It was the United States government and the United States Army that did far worse to the Southern people than they have ever done to any other nation on the globe. The only way they can cover their own misdeeds is to keep blaming us and our ancestors.

Remember these things when people malign our Heritage. We must defend the Confederate Soldiers' good name with these truths.

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



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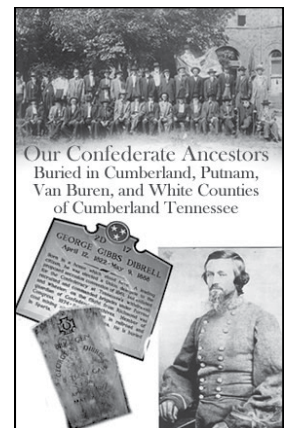
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Chaplain's Comments

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



The George Washington, Robert E. Lee Connection

Two of the greatest men of the South and of our nation are George Washington and Robert E. Lee. Both of these men were unashamedly Christian. Both Washington and Lee were men of high moral character. On Washington's tombstone are the words "Jesus said, I am the Resurrection and the Life; he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." John XI:XXV. Both men set forth high standards for themselves. At age 15, Washington wrote out the *110 Rules of Civility and Decent Behaviour in Company and Conversation*. Rule 108 states: "When you speak of God, or His attributes, let it be seriously and with reverence."

Robert E. Lee also had rules that he lived by, rules from God's Word and rules based upon it. As to Lee's faith, he once said, "I can only say that I am nothing but a poor sinner, trusting in Christ

alone for salvation."

What about the connection between Washington and Lee? It is without question that these two men and their families are providentially linked together.

I. Connection One: Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee

A. Henry Lee, III was Robert E. Lee's father. Henry was born in Virginia in 1756; he graduated from Princeton in 1773. He returned from college to prepare for war with Britain.

1. His skill with horses and his temperament made him a natural as a cavalryman. He was commissioned a captain with the Virginia Light Dragoons, who were sent to join the Continental Army.

a. "Light Horse Harry" led his men on lightening-fast raids on enemy supply trains, crippling the enemy.

b. In a surprise attack at Pau-

lus Hook, New Jersey, Henry Lee and his men captured 400 British soldiers, with the loss of only one man.

c. Harry's daring attracted the attention and admiration of General George Washington, and so the connection begins. Lee was quickly promoted.

d. Leadership runs in the family, and Henry was elected governor of Virginia in 1792. Remember, this is Robert E. Lee's father.

2. General George Washington was Light Horse Harry Lee's idol. One day his son, Robert, would be president of Washington College, Lexington, VA; and today that school is Washington and Lee University.

B. "Light Horse Harry" Lee was appointed to the Continental Congress; and upon the death of President George Washington, he was asked by the Congress to deliver a tribute to the general and

president he so loved, describing him for posterity. Here are those famous words that he, the father of R.E. Lee wrote:

"First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen ... second to none in the humble and endearing scenes of private life."

II. Connection Two: Growing Up In The Washington Area

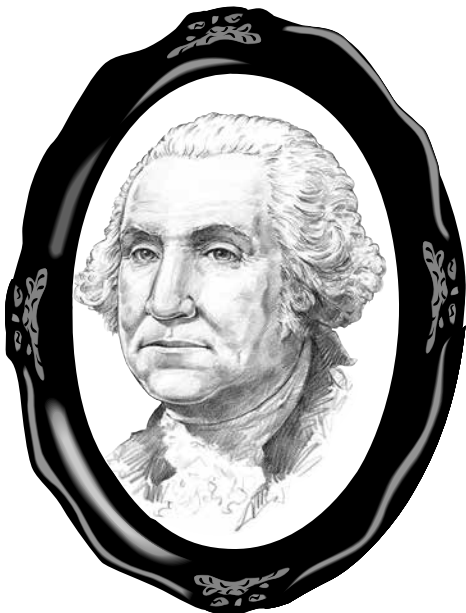
A. Robert E. Lee was born at Stratford, Westmoreland County, VA, January 19, 1807.

B. Although born at Stratford, Robert E. Lee spent most of his boyhood in a stately Federal townhouse mansion, at 607 Oronoco Street, Arlington, VA.

1. It was at this house that R.E. Lee's mother had entertained George Washington, who died just eight years before the birth of Robert.

2. It was here that the Marquis de Lafayette paid a formal call on Ann Hill Carter Lee, widow of General Henry Lee.

3. In the drawing room of this historic home Mary Ann Fitzhugh married George Wash-



ington Parke Custis, grandson of Martha Washington.

C. Robert E. Lee grew to manhood in a town where the influence and example of George Washington was deeply ingrained in the citizenry.

1. R.E. Lee's boyhood heroes were his father, "Light Horse Harry" Lee, the Scottish patriot Wallace, and George Washington.

2. Robert E. Lee and his hero George Washington had a tremendous impact for good on this great nation.

III. The Arlington National Cemetery Connection

A. The property now known as Arlington National Cemetery was developed by George Washington Parke Custis, the grandson of Martha Dandridge Custis Washington, wife of General Washington, and the adopted son of President George Washington, her husband. He was 18 months old when orphaned.

1. The 1,100-acre estate overlooks the city of Washington, DC. If you have ever been to the house at Arlington, you know what a beautiful view of the city it affords.

2. The widow Martha Custis married George Washington in 1759, and the orphaned George Washington Parke Custis lived at Mount Vernon from the time he was 18 months old. When he was twenty, Martha, his grandmother, died. Soon after her death, he began work on his own house, the magnificent Arlington! The house is built on land once called "Mount Washington." The property was inherited from his stepfather, George Washington. Throughout his long life, nearly 100 years, he was known as the



child of Mount Vernon.

3. The home became a shrine to the first president, George Washington.

4. Mary Ann Randolph Custis, the only child of Washington Custis, grew up at Arlington. Daily she was surrounded by remembrances of George Washington — his china, silverware, bookcases, camp equipment, clothing, portraits and bed.

B. Keep in mind that Mary Ann Randolph Custis, the wife of Robert E. Lee, was the only child of George Washington Parke Custis, the adopted son of George Washington.

1. With his marriage to Mary Ann Custis in 1831, Robert E. Lee, through marriage, became the chief representative of the Father of American independence. It is George Washington who graces the seal of the Confederate States of America.

2. The Lees lived in the house for thirty years. It was here that Robert E. Lee, from his second-floor bedroom, made his decision

Continued on page 42

The Last Roll



Capt. Mortimer Jordan 84
Gardendale, AL
David J. Morrow

Decatur Sons of Liberty 580
Decatur, AL
Chuck Landers

Capt. Thomas H. Hobbs 768
Athens, AL
Hugh Vernon Strain

Captain Henry C. Semple
2002
Montgomery, AL
Jacob L. Bateman

General Jo Shelby 1414
Harrison, AR
Charles Gifford Pinkston

Confederate Secret Service
1710
Sierra Vista, AZ
Kenneth Peter Polley

Jackson County Volunteers
94
Jefferson, GA
Doyle E. Williams

McDaniel-Curtis 165
Carrollton, GA
Marion Lafayette Fisher

James T. Woodward 1399
Warner Robins, GA
Robert (Rocky) A. Griffith

Blue Ridge Rifles 1860
Dahlonega, GA
Russell Alvin Scarbrough

Logan E. Bleckley 1998
Cochran, GA
Thomas G. Le Guin

Lt. Lovett Allen Tully 2071
Colquitt, GA
Glenn M. Justice

John Kempshall 1534
Maroa, IL
Wayne S. Kempshall

Major Thomas J. Key 1920
Kansas City, KS
Gary Lynn Roland

Beauregard 130
New Orleans, LA
Donald A. Bernard

Rankin Rough And Ready's
265
Brandon, MS
Tim Leroy Cupit

Gainesville Volunteers 373
Picayune, MS
Jacob John Manger

Goldsboro Rifles 760
Goldsboro, NC
Dennis Alan Brock

Ivy Ritchie 1734
Albemarle, NC
Walter L. Smith

Captain Thomas W. Patton
2021
Boardman, OH
Robert W. Johnson

The Southern Cross of
Honor 2136
Salem, OH
Thomas E. Brister

Secession 4
Charleston, SC
Sylvester M. Mabie
Donald F. Ham

Brig. Gen. Nathan G. Evans
Marion 24
Marion, SC
Billy W. Altman

Brig. Gen. Samuel
McGowan 40
Laurens, SC
Alton Wayne Tollison

Litchfield 132
Conway, SC
**Malcolm Graeme
Cameron**

Pee Dee Rifles 1419
Florence Darlington,
SC
Thomas Chiles Griffin

Palmetto Sharp Shooters
1428
Anderson, SC
Ralph Newton Bridges

P. G. T. Beauregard 1458
Sumter, SC
Edward Louis Warmoth

Gen. Martin W. Gary 1532
Edgefield, SC
William Earl Crim

Battery White 1568
Georgetown, SC
Joseph W. Hattersley

M/G Benjamin F. Cheatham
72
Manchester, TN
John Wiley Rollins

John R. Massey 152
Fayetteville/Lincoln Co., TN
William B. Simmons

Marshall Rangers 297
Lewisburg, TN
Harvey E. Allison

M/G William D. McCain
HQ 584
Columbia, TN
Perry Wayne Belcher
Edward J. Moss
Jack Thomas Dossett
Ben C. Echols
Paul Ralph Wilkerson

The General Robert E. Lee
1640
Memphis, TN
Hardie M. Phipps

Capt. Abner S. Boone, 41st
TN Infantry 2094
Belleville, TN
Jim Davis

Albert Sidney Johnston 67
Houston, TX
Jerome Darby Fox
Joseph Guy Rollins

Hood's Texas Brigade 153
San Antonio, TX
Donald Joseph Knapp

Albert Sidney Johnston 983
Decatur, TX
Gene Leroy Lowrance

George Overton Stoner 1000
Victoria, TX
Oswald Donald Jones

Colonel Middleton Tate
Johnson 1648
Arlington, TX
Joseph L. Brooks

The Cross of Saint Andrew
2009
Alto, TX
Morris E. Byers

Garland-Rodes 409
Lynchburg, VA
James Kenneth Swisher

The Bedford Rifle Grays
1475
Bedford, VA
Tony R. Rader
Henry Hampton Bowyer

Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



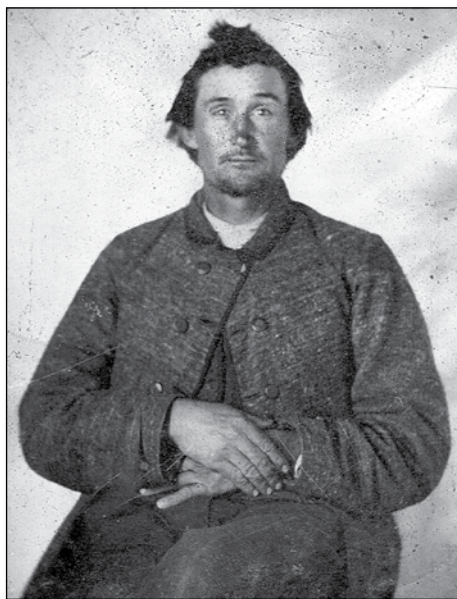
11th Mississippi Infantry

The 11th Mississippi consisted of ten companies, most from the northeastern part of the state. They were ordered to Corinth in April 1861, where they were organized on May 4. The regiment was then sent to Lynchburg, Virginia, where they were mustered into the army for one-year service on May 13. Six days later they arrived at Harper's Ferry, where they reportedly clamored for rifles to replace their old muskets.

In the organization of the Army of the Shenandoah, under General Joseph E. Johnston, the 11th and 2nd MS, 4th AL, and 1st TN became part of General B.E. Bee's brigade.

At Manassas they were overwhelmed by the Federals and forced to fall back behind Gen. Jackson's line. During the battle they suffered seven killed and 21 wounded. They spent winter in camp near Dumfries on the Potomac River. In March 1862, the regiment was reorganized, officers elected and men reenlisted for the duration of the war near Yorktown.

During the Seven Pines Battle the 11th Mississippi supported the 3rd Alabama in an attack against the 52nd New York, taking the line on June 1. At Gaines' Mill, they made the famous charge across



Unidentified 11th MS Infantryman.

the ravine held by Union infantry and artillery, sweeping the enemy away, but suffering 18 killed, 142 wounded and three missing. They were again under fire at White Oak Swamp on June 30 and at Malvern Hill on July 1.

The Second Manassas campaign brought another victory at Thoroughfare Gap when the 11th was in the charge there to relieve Jackson's Army on August 29. The brigade captured an artillery piece, three stands of colors and 100 prisoners. The next day they again fought at Manassas, near the Chinn's house. The 11th lost 22 killed and 87 wounded in the two days of fighting.

In September, they were near the Dunker Church at Sharpsburg, Maryland, where Hood was attacked on the 16th, repulsing the enemy. Colonel Liddell of the Mississippi Brigade fell mortally wounded during the assault. The next day brought more fighting, with the lieutenant colonel of the regiment wounded and the major killed. The 11th lost eight killed, including the color bearer, 96 wounded, and the regimental flag was lost.

The brigade was sent to Richmond, where the 11th and 2nd Mississippi regiments were brigaded under General Davis in another Mississippi Brigade. In December, the brigade was sent to Goldsboro, North Carolina, where they operated against a Union force. They were attached to Heth's Division in June 1863, when they started on the Pennsylvania campaign.

On July 3, they participated in the charge up Cemetery Ridge at Gettysburg as part of Pettigrew's Division. During the charge, all the brigade officers were killed or wounded. The 11th suffered 32 killed and 170 wounded or captured. Of 38 men in Company K, only seven answered roll call that evening. Companies A and C both had men make it over the stone

Continued on page 57

Lee at Gettysburg

His Finest Hour?

By Ronald E. Jones

Prelude To Battle

By the spring of 1863, Jefferson Davis' policy of spreading his troop resources over the entire South and trying to defend the Confederacy at any point of enemy incursion was rapidly depleting the already limited resources of the Confederate States of America.

Although more often than not victorious on the battlefield, the South was living on borrowed time due to the vast superiority of men and materials and the superior railway system enjoyed by the North. In addition, the departmentalizing of the armies of the Confederacy created petty empire-building, where one commander would rather hold on to troops not needed in his area than to send them to a rival in a different theatre of operations whose need was greater. This also resulted in hoarding supplies that were badly needed by the troops.¹

Robert E. Lee recognized that the war could be lost in either the East or the West, but won only in the East. The grand Army of the Potomac was reeling from devastating losses at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and the Northern population was war-weary

to the point that many were now ready to let the Southern States go. One more Southern victory would most likely be the final straw, especially if this victory could come on Northern soil. With these things in mind Lee traveled to Richmond on May 14, 1863, for what would be four days of intense meetings with President Jefferson Davis and members of his cabinet.

His thoughts were as follows:²

1) He opposed the idea of taking troops from his command to relieve Vicksburg as some had been advocating. This would leave little choice but to retire to the works around Richmond creating another siege.

2) He also opposed remaining on the defensive line of the Rappahanock. This, in his opinion, would just be forcing the South into a slow death.

3) He proposed striking boldly into the North. This would accomplish among other things:

A) Taking the war out of war-ravaged Northern Virginia, allowing Virginia farmers to raise their crops unmolested.

B) Placing the Northern army on the defensive and forcing a battle on his terms.

C) Increasing the political pressure in the North on Washington, DC.

Lee also petitioned Davis for the return to his command of numerous army units now detached and stationed in Richmond and in various areas of the Carolinas. His petitions succeeded in gaining three of General George Pickett's brigades from Richmond and two assigned to the 2nd Corps Division of Henry Heth. What Lee did not get was five additional brigades of mostly North Carolina and South Carolina troops, including Pickett's last two brigades, a total of more than eleven thousand experienced infantry.³

These troops, although originally part of the Army of Northern Virginia, had been assigned to the defense of Richmond and to the command of Daniel Harvey Hill in North Carolina. The end result was that Lee was to march the ANV into Pennsylvania, again overmatched numerically by its antagonist while thousands of seasoned troops languished in almost total inactivity.⁴

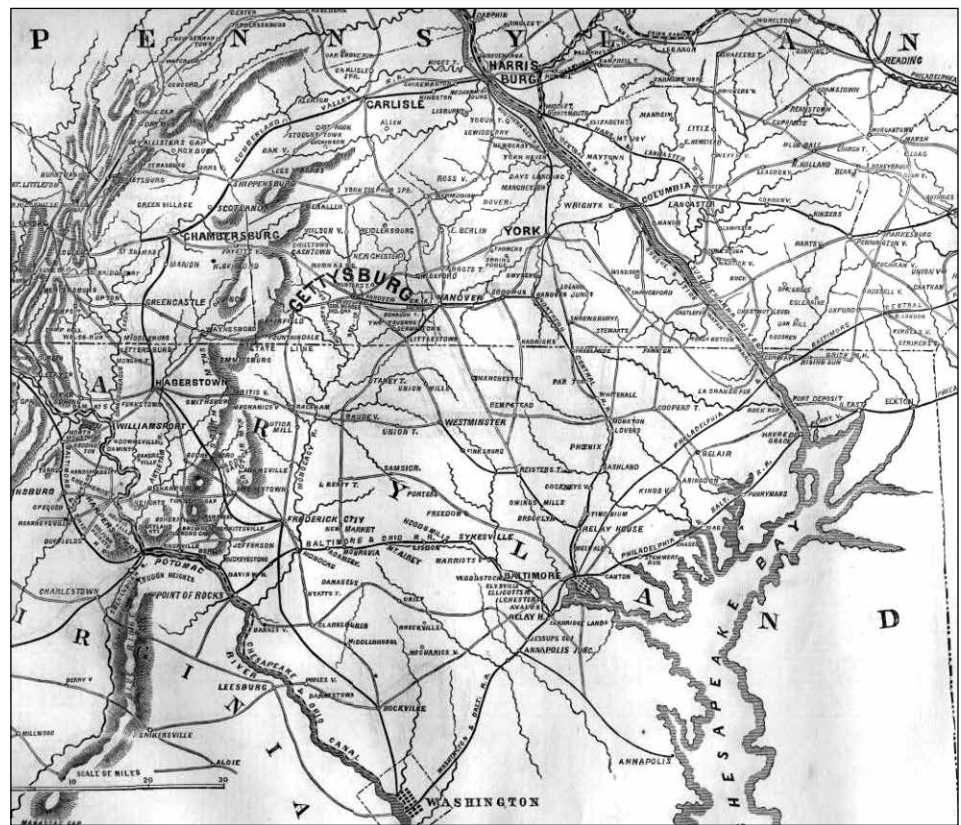
After gaining concurrence for his campaign, albeit without the aid of the additional troops he requested, Lee began to formulate a plan. On

June 3, 1863, he began his move up the Shenandoah Valley toward Maryland, and ultimately, Pennsylvania. In the meantime, Lee's cavalry arm was to be surprised and suffer a serious blow to its pride at Brandy Station.

Although technically a victory if measured in casualties (two-to-one in terms of losses), Stuart held the field at day's end by a very thin margin, and his reputation suffered in newspapers throughout the South. However, for the next twelve days Stuart carried out his assignment well and afflicted blow after blow on the Federals. On June 25, Stuart began what was to be his infamous ride through the Union lines and away from Lee's army — this despite direct orders to the contrary. There has been much conjecture and discussion on Lee's manner of issuing what has been referred to as *discretionary orders to subordinates*. Many say he gave lee-way to Stuart in determining the best method of accomplishing his objectives. I do not subscribe to these theories, but, instead, I believe Lee issued firm orders allowing his subordinates to use discretion in carrying out the orders. Listen to Lee's orders taken from dispatches to Stuart on June 22, 1863:

"Do you know where he (the enemy) is and what he is doing? I fear he will steal a march on us and get across the Potomac before we are aware ... if you find he is moving northward, and that two brigades can guard the Blue Ridge and take care of your rear, you can move with the other three (brigades) into Maryland and take position on General Ewell's right. Place yourself in communication with him, guard his flank, keep him informed of the enemy's movement and collect all the supplies you can for the use of the army. All supplies taken in Maryland must be authorized and paid for. I will send you a general order on this subject (order 72) which I wish you to see is strictly complied with."⁵

On the 23rd in a dispatch to Stuart, Lee instructed Stuart as follows: "After crossing the Potomac, you must move on and feel the right of Ewell's troops." He closed, "Be watchful and circumspect in all your movements."⁶ This last statement was clearly an order by Lee to avoid any foolish display of bra-



vado. His orders to "place yourself in communication with him" and "to feel the right of Ewell's troops" clearly indicate he is to stay with the army. Some historians have somehow read into these dispatches that Lee gave Stuart discretion and latitude to do what he thought was best.

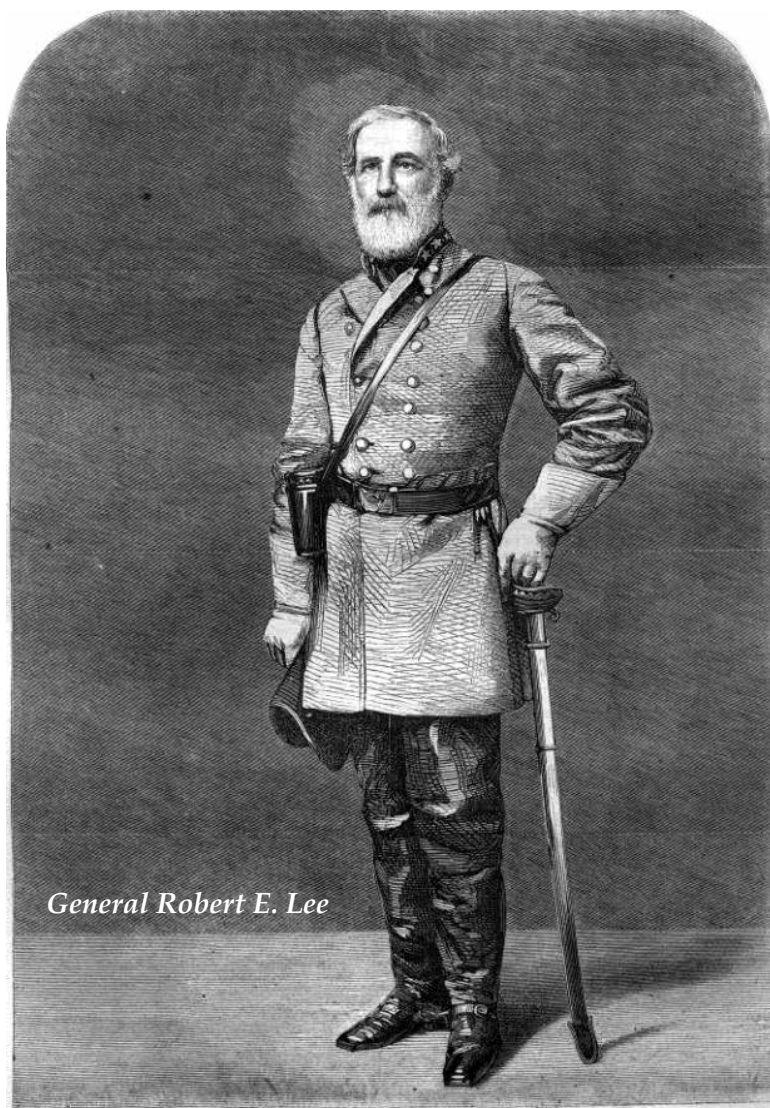
On June 25, Stuart found that Hancock had broken camp and was moving north on his (Stuart's) intended route, effectively blocking Stuart's movement through and between the seven Union Corps now scattered across Virginia, just west of Washington.⁷ It was at this point that Stuart embarked on his movement which separated his command from the Army of Northern Virginia and left Lee *sightless*.

Lee in the meantime was formulating his plans to engage and defeat the Army of the Potomac. He was set to advance his army on a course to which he knew he must give his all. He knew his only hope for winning the war was a complete victory before the Northern army could rejuvenate itself. Napoleon is quoted as saying "At the commencement of a campaign, to advance or not to advance is a matter for grave consideration, but when once the offensive has been assumed, it must be sustained

to the last extremity."⁸

During the last week of June, Lee met twice with General Isaac Trimble, like himself an engineer, to discuss topography. It was during this period his plan for the campaign solidified. During their first meeting, Lee had shared the following expressions of optimism: "We have again outmaneuvered the enemy, who even now does not know where we are or what our designs are. Our whole army will be in Pennsylvania day after tomorrow, leaving the enemy far behind and obliged to follow us by forced marches. I hope with these advantages to accomplish some signal results and to end the war, if Providence favors us." In another meeting five days later, Trimble recalled Lee having said nearly verbatim: "Our army is in good spirits, not over fatigued, and can be concentrated at any one point in twenty-four hours or less. I have not yet heard that the enemy have crossed the Potomac and am waiting to hear from General Stuart. When they hear where we are, they will make forced marches to interpose their forces between us and Baltimore and Philadelphia.

They will come up, probably through Frederick, broken down with hunger and hard marching, strung out



General Robert E. Lee

on a long line, and much demoralized when they come into Pennsylvania. I shall throw an overwhelming force on their advance, crush it, follow up the success, drive one corps back on another and by successive repulses and surprises before they can concentrate create a panic and virtually destroy the army.

Hereabout (putting his hand to the map and touching Gettysburg) we shall probably meet the enemy and fight a great battle and if God gives us the victory, the war will be over and we shall achieve the recognition of our independence."⁹

General Henry Heth recalls that in a conversation with him Lee offered much of the same optimism. "His intention was to strike his enemy the very first available opportunity that offered ... believing he could, when such an

opportunity offered ... crush him."¹⁰

So it was with the promise of great results that Lee led his Army of Northern Virginia toward a showdown with the Army of the Potomac. It was at this point that unplanned circumstances began to play a major role in the best-laid plans of General Robert E. Lee.

— DAY 1 —

We have already touched on the first unplanned circumstance, Stuart's unauthorized deviation from orders. This event played a major role in the second unplanned event, which was Heth's engagement of Buford's Cavalry, and subsequently Reynold's 1st Corps, without proper coordination and support. Heth's overzealousness may well have resulted from his aforementioned discussion with Lee to

"strike the enemy the very first opportunity offered."

In any event, Heth's first efforts were a disaster as the brigades led by Davis and Archer were crushed and forced to withdraw. Lee had given Hill orders not to bring on a general engagement for exactly the reasons leading to Heth's initial failure. This failure, along with the failure of the two brigades of Rodes' 2nd Corps Division on Heth's left could have spelled disaster for Lee's plans, except for some outstanding work by Heth's remaining two brigades and Dorsey Pender's Light Division from Hill's 3rd Corps and the three remaining brigades of Rodes' Division, along with the remarkable success of Gordon's Brigade from Early's Division as well as Early's other brigades.

The brigades of Pettigrew and Brockenbrough from Heth's Division held the line against the Union 1st Corps, allowing Perrin's Brigade to smash the Union left, capturing four colors, including the 1st Corps flag, and driving them from Seminary Ridge.¹¹ At about the same hour Early's Division of 2nd Corps, spearheaded by the assault of the Georgia Brigade of General John Brown Gordon on what is now called Barlow's Knoll, routed Howard's 11th Corps and sent them reeling back through the town and to the ridges beyond.

At this point the Federals were in a total rout, retreating frantically through Gettysburg and across the open fields between Seminary Ridge and Cemetery Hill. Was Lee's prophesy about to come true? Remember his words: "I shall throw an overwhelming force on their advance, crush it, follow up the success, drive one Corps back on another and by successive repulses and surprises before they can concentrate, create a panic and virtually destroy the army."¹²

And so ended what historian Robert Krick has called "unquestionably one of the best days Lee's army ever enjoyed."

Unfortunately for Lee, he was missing his "right arm." The loss of Jackson at Chancellorsville now loomed very large indeed. By order of march, the first of Lee's arrivals at Gettysburg were Hill's 3rd Corps and Ewell's 2nd

Corps. Now that Jackson was gone, Lee's most dependable lieutenant had still not arrived on the scene. Lee's vision, which now only required the action of a strong leader to come true, was in the hands of Corps Commanders who had in their last engagements been Division Commanders. *Both failed him!* Despite their successes of the afternoon, Hill refused to pursue without support, even though his second Division under Anderson was fresh and had not been engaged — and Ewell just froze. It is possible that Ewell just could not believe his own good fortune. Despite two direct orders, delivered by Major Walter Taylor and later by Captain James Power Smith, Ewell chose to do nothing. Both orders essentially directed Ewell to “press the action and take the heights” and both orders ended with the words “if practicable.” This is the phrase that has led many historians to label this a “discretionary order” and support Ewell's position despite the fact that Taylor and Smith both agree that the orders were clear and fault Ewell for not carrying them out. Even Ewell did not deny that Lee had given him orders to press the attack; he simply found excuses not to do so.

Not to have pressed the advantage on July 1 was a mistake of historic proportions. The troops which would have been pursued had suffered more than 9,000 casualties out of the 14,300 engaged, or about 63 percent.¹³ Hill and Ewell on the other hand each had fresh divisions, numbering more than 6,000 men each which could have been put into action with proper coordination. In addition, the divisions of Early and Pender, which although heavily engaged, were still up for more fighting.

Ewell was not the only direct subordinate of Lee to fail him, as General William N. Pendleton, Chief of Artillery for the Army of Northern Virginia failed to act on Lee's orders to find a suitable place for batteries to open fire on the “valley between our positions and the enemies' batteries next to the town.”¹⁴

Major David Gregg McIntosh, a 3rd Corps Artillery Commander, described what he saw — “The Union troops driven into the town from different di-

rections were wedged and jammed in the streets and soon became a disorganized mass. Artillery and ambulances struggling to get through the tangled crowd added to the confusion. Had the fugitives been allowed no pause and had the Confederates followed closely on their heels, the very momentum of the flight, to say nothing of the contagion of panic, would have swept aside every support, and the pursuers could easily have rushed the Cemetery and surrounding heights.”¹⁵

Much has been said of what would have happened if Jackson had been at Gettysburg. Maybe his own words would offer a clue.

“when you strike and overcome him, never let up in pursuit so long as your men have the strength to follow, for an army routed, if hotly pursued, becomes panic stricken, and can then be destroyed by half their number.” — General Jackson

Unable to sleep due to what he considered the grave mistake of not pursuing, John Brown Gordon met with Ewell and Early at 2 AM the morning of July 2nd. Gordon, who had resisted the order to call off his attack that afternoon until he had received the order for the third time, was still lobbying to attack, even in the dark. He offered the following: After daylight, he said, it would cost 10,000 men. He later wrote “Those works were never carried but the cost of the assault upon them, the appalling carnage resulting from the efforts to take them, far exceeded that which I ventured to predict.”¹⁶

As good as day one had been for Lee's army, day two was to provide an opportunity for even greater success than that of the first day. However, as day one had ended with unfinished business, day two was to end in an equally disappointing fashion, with more unfinished business.

While it is accurate to point out that the failures of Hill and Ewell had allowed Meade to establish a formidable defensive position in the bend and point of what has become well-known as Meade's fishhook line, the shank and eye of the hook were a totally different situation.

During the early evening of Day one, Lee began to formulate his plans for the next day. His options were essentially four:

- 1) Withdraw from the field back the way he had come.
- 2) Remain in position and wait for Meade to attack.
- 3) Move in a flanking maneuver around either flank of the Army of the Potomac. The option most considered was a move to the right around the Union left flank anchored on the morning of the second day at the south end of Cemetery Ridge.
- 4) Resume the offensive.

Let's examine these options one at a time.

1) This option was never really seriously considered by Lee for reasons which are obvious. He had come north to draw the Army of the Potomac, and he had done so and he had decisively won the first day's fighting.

2) Meade's previous history and post-Gettysburg history indicates that it was very unlikely he would have attacked. On the morning of Day Two the Army of the Potomac was still consolidating and in no position to attack, and by the third and fourth days when he had his army all in place, he could have easily attacked — and chose not to do so. Lee was a master at reading the minds of his opposing counterparts and he knew that Meade, as a recently appointed commander, would likely be cautious to move.

3) A move to either flank without Stuart's Cavalry could have been disastrous, and at a minimum, would have seriously compromised Lee's lines of communication and resupply.

4) The Army of Northern Virginia had severely mauled two corps of the Army of the Potomac on day one and was in high spirits after those successes. In addition, even though his lack of cavalry had hampered his intelligence-gathering, Lee had surmised correctly that the Army of the Potomac was strung out and not yet consolidated, where on the other hand, by early to late morning on July 2, he would have all his army together except for Pickett's Division of three brigades and

supporting artillery, about 6,000 men. It seemed, therefore, that his most favorable window of opportunity was as early as he could get troops in position the next day.

He knew that by mid-morning of the next day, two of the finest divisions in the Army of Northern Virginia, those of John Bell Hood and Lafayette McLaws, would be available for action. Some of the first day's last action had seen two brilliant charges, those of Abner Perrin and John Brown Gordon. Perrin, commanding Samuel McGowan's South Carolina Brigade, had finished off the 1st Corps by smashing into the Federal left flank while Scales' North Carolinians were locked up with the Iron Brigade of 1st Corps. Perrin's charge, against artillery-supported infantry in good defensive position, broke the Federal position on McPherson's Ridge and sent the 1st Corps, arguably the Federal Army's best, reeling back across the fields separating Seminary Ridge and Cemetery Hill. Just minutes earlier, Early's Division headed by Gordon's Georgia Brigade had delivered a knock-out blow to the right flank of Howard's 11th Corps, sending them in full flight thru Gettysburg.¹⁷ With these successes fresh on his mind, it is quite understandable why Lee was convinced an attack the next day was not only warranted but a must, the reticence of Hill and Ewell notwithstanding.

Once committed to the offensive, Lee visited Ewell and the 2nd Corps. It was his intention to move Ewell to the right of the town to assist in the next day's assault. Ewell, who had by this time received info that Culp's Hill was undefended, convinced his superior that he could take the hill and be positioned on the high ground on the Federal right and should remain north of town. (Ewell did not know at this time that the opportunity to take Culp's Hill while undefended had been lost due to his delay in ordering it done). With his plan in mind, Lee returned to his headquarters and slept for a couple of hours until about 3 AM. He then began to work on the specifics of his planned attack on the Federal left. Around 4 AM, Lee's chief engineering officer Captain Johnston was ordered to take a group and scout the areas on the southern

end of Cemetery Ridge and the Round Tops area. In the absence of *his eyes*, Stuart's Cavalry, he was uncertain how far Meade had extended his line down the ridge.

While Johnston was still scouting, General William Pendleton, commander of the Army of Northern Virginia Artillery, reported to Lee that he had scouted along the southern end of the field and had seen no infantry. His route had obviously not extended as far as Johnston's, for Johnston's was still out and would not return until sometime before 9 AM. During this period of time Lee met with Longstreet and McLaws to personally indicate where he wished 1st Corps to attack. After speaking with Johnston upon his return, Lee rode about 9:30 AM to Ewell's headquarters meeting first with Isaac Trimble in Ewell's absence. Ewell, who was out observing Federal positions, soon returned and discussion ensued. Ewell was still convinced that his Corps should remain in place even though his delay in attempting to seize Culp's Hill the evening before had resulted in the Federals seizing and fortifying it during the night. During this meeting Lee admonished Ewell and later his lieutenants about their performance the previous evening, leading to the need for the day's plan of action, by saying to each of them: "We did not or we could not pursue our advantage of yesterday."¹⁸ This reprimand which Trimble later reported in his writings for the *Southern Historical Society Papers* is a clear indication that Lee felt he had given clear orders to Ewell to seize the advantage offered them the previous day.

— DAY TWO —

It is possible that more has been written regarding the circumstances of events leading up to the afternoon attack than any other military event in American history, much of it involving questions related to why the attack was not launched until around 4 PM. After the war in a speech at Washington and Lee College, Jubal Early made the absurd claim that Lee had ordered Longstreet to make a dawn attack. Exactly one year later, at the same venue, General Pendleton made the same claim.

Lee's staff officers, Colonel Charles Venable and Major Walter Taylor, disputed this claim.¹⁹ Lee was aware that Longstreet's troops were not in position and could not be in position for a dawn attack, and further that the ground to be attacked had not been scouted and would not be until nearly 9 AM on July 2. It is well-documented when Alexander's Artillery and Hood and McLaws' Infantry arrived on the field and it was mid-morning in both cases. Why did the attack not take place until late afternoon? The reasons are many and clearly supported by men who were there.

Let's examine the timeline of day two.

- Hood and McLaws reach Cashtown and Marsh Creek, respectively, shortly after midnight on the 1st.
- At the same time, the 1st Corps Artillery is beginning their march to Gettysburg from Greenwood.
- Hood rests for about two hours, then resumes his march.
- McLaws' march is delayed as a result of Hood's troops being in the way.
- Law's Brigade, which was Hood's largest, was even further away, guarding the flank at New Guilford. His march to Gettysburg was to begin at 3 AM and it would be almost nine hours before he would join the remainder of Hood's command.

This is very important to understanding the timing of July 2 as Longstreet and his lieutenants had petitioned Lee to allow Law to come up before beginning the attack. Longstreet was already bothered by not having Pickett on the field. He had likened it to "going into battle with one boot off." Lee had approved, and after Law's arrival, positioning for the attack was begun between 12 PM and 1 PM. During the march into position, it was discovered that the proposed route was visible to Union observers and consequently delayed by approximately two hours while the lead elements counter-marched. By the time the 1st Corps troops had reached their proposed jumping-off point around the Peach Orchard and Wheatfield, Union 3rd Corps Commander Daniel Sickles had moved

forward from his position on Cemetery Hill to a position now precisely where the 1st Corps was to form.

The next hour was one of the most critical hours in the three days of conflict at Gettysburg. It was during this hour that Robert E. Lee totally changed his plan of attack — from a simultaneous attack up the Emmitsburg Road to an *en échelon* attack. As it turned out, this turn of events was to present an opportunity of epic proportions. As we will see, with proper execution, this attack could have easily won Lee the victory he so desperately needed. An *en échelon* attack or *attack in progression* allowed each succeeding brigade to follow up on any advantage gained by the previous attacking brigade.

Evander Law's Alabama Brigade, arriving upon the field between noon and 1 PM, was hurried to the far right of Hood's Division and began the attack by moving around the foot of Big Round Top and into the valley between Big and Little Round Top. The two regiments on the extreme right flank, those of Oates (the 15th) and Bulger (the 47th), had moved up Big Round Top, and rested to allow the march-weary soldiers to have their canteen's filled. Law's aide seeking them out to inform them of the wounding of Hood and that Law was now in command, found them at rest and urged them to push on. The refilled canteens never reached them and the short time they had spent resting and waiting on them turned out to be critical, as it allowed Colonel Strong Vincent's Brigade of Barnes Division, Sykes 5th Corps of the Army of the Potomac to arrive on the scene and take up position on the slopes of the little hill.

Although Law's Brigade was able to push the Union forces back from Plum Run in the area south of the Devil's Den, the brigade did not achieve the success that the remainder of Longstreet's Corps enjoyed or those of the three brigades of Anderson's Division of Hill's Corps that advanced on day two.

Before Law's Brigade had actually become engaged, Hood's old Texas Brigade under Robertson and Henry "Rock" Benning's Brigade of Georgians had already become hotly engaged in and around the Devil's Den

The struggle for Devil's Den, looking toward the Confederate lines. From a war-time sketch.
Battles and Leaders.



and Roses' Woods in front of Houck's Ridge. Benning had originally been ordered to support Law's left, but when he stepped out with his brigade, Law's troops had now moved far to the right, and Benning, guiding on the left of the troops in his front, found them to be Robertson's.

Despite the rough terrain over which they were advancing and some regimental entanglements, the middle two brigades of Hood's Division advanced steadily. Meanwhile, Robertson, not knowing of Benning's movements and thinking his left was exposed, sent an urgent message requesting that George Anderson move his brigade of Georgians, in support of his left. Anderson stepped out, guiding on Benning, who was now on his right, moved northeasterly through Rose's Woods and into an open wheatfield. During the initial thrusts as Hood's attack opened, an event occurred which was to play a major role in the outcome of day two. Hood, while positioning artillery to support the advancing infantry, was struck by shrapnel from an exploding shell and lost to the army for the rest of the battle. In fact, he had performed his last service with the Army of Northern Virginia. Wounded once again at Chickamauga during Longstreet's Campaign south in September, he was, upon his recovery, to join the Army of Tennessee and command it on its ill-fated attempt to retake Nashville and Middle Tennessee in the fall of 1864.

Lee at Gettysburg will continue in our next issue.

Endnotes

- 1 William Glenn Robertson: *Army Depts Encyclopedia of the Confederacy* Vol. 1, p. 71
- 2 Scott Bowden & Bill Ward: *Last Chance for Victory* pp. 18-19
- 3 Bowden & Bill Ward: *Last Chance for Victory* p. 38
- 4 *Official Records* 18: p. 1092; OR 27, pt. 3, pp. 946-947; OR 18, p. 1063
- 5 *Official Records* 27, Pt 3, p. 913 Dowdey and Manarin: *The Wartime Papers of R.E. Lee*
- 6 *Official Records* 27, Pt 3, p. 923 Dowdey and Manarin: *The Wartime Papers of R.E. Lee*
- 7 *Official Records* 27, Pt 2, p. 692
- 8 Maxims of Napoleon *Last Chance for Victory* Bowden and Ward, p. 133
- 9 *Last Chance for Victory*, pp. 137-138 Isaac Trimble, *The Campaigns and Battle of Gettysburg* pp. 209-211
- 10 *Last Chance for Victory*, p. 138. Heth letter published in *Southern Historical Society Papers*, vol 4, p. 156
- 11 Abner Perrin letter, July 29, 1863, to Governor Milledge Luke Bonham.
- 12 Isaac Trimble to John C. Bachelder *The Bachelder Papers*, Vol 2, p. 925
- 13 *Official Records* 27, Pt 1, pps. 173-174; 182-183
- 14 *Official Records* 27 Pt 2, p. 349
- 15 Glenn Tucker, *High Tide at Gettysburg*, p. 183
- 16 *High Tide at Gettysburg*, p. 188
- 17 Bowden and Ward *Last Chance for Victory*, pgs 171,172,175,237
- 18 *Last Chance for Victory*, pgs. 253-254
- 19 *Last Chance for Victory*, pgs 369-371

• Call To Arms! •

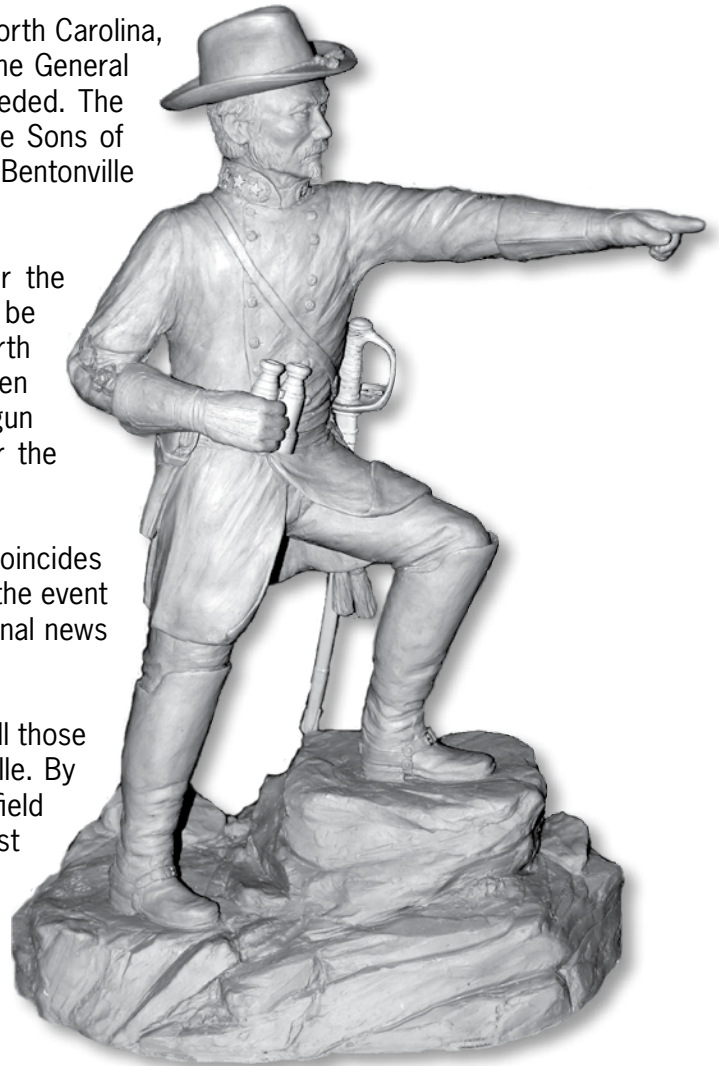
The Smithfield Light Infantry Camp 1466, Smithfield, North Carolina, has embarked on its most ambitious campaign to date, The General Joseph E. Johnston Statue Campaign. **YOUR HELP** is needed. The statue is to be erected on private property donated to the Sons of Confederate Veterans. It will be located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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



Children of the Confederacy meet at Elm Springs

The Children of the Confederacy held their Winter General Board Meeting at Elm Springs on Saturday January 31, 2009. Back row, from left, Dixie Chelette, Keystone Heights, FL; William Myers, Front Royal, VA; Richard Fairchild, Madison, MS; A.J. Widowski, Brunswick, OH; McCoy Herold, Thomasville, GA. Front row, from left, Kathryn Cook, Pine Hill, AL; Susan Milton, Star City, AR; William Baber II, North Charleston, SC; Mrs. Pam Trammell, Texarkana, TX; Justin Harris, North Augusta, SC.

COMPATRIOTS:

You are invited to hear
Ron Maxwell,
director and producer of *Gettysburg* and *Gods and Generals*
at the

**Annual Jefferson Davis Ceremony Confederate
Monument Jackson Circle
Arlington National Cemetery
Sunday, June 7, 3:00 PM**

Be it resolved the Sons of Confederate
Veterans in Convention Assembled join in
sponsorship with the Confederate Memorial
Committee of this significant annual event in
our nation's capital—July, 2008.

Join us and support this ceremony with a contribution and
by urging your camp or division to contribute.
For more information, please contact us at 1-888-331-6165
or tgmoore@mindspring.com

Contributions to: Confederate Memorial Committee, 809 Princess St., Alexandria, VA 22314

Recruit, Retain, Relate — *Anger or Rage?*

by Ed Butler, Heritage Promotion Committee Chairman

First, I would like to apologize for the trouble I caused some of you who tried to reach me by email by putting an incorrect e-mail address in my last article. My wife and I have shared the epbutler@charter.net e-mail address for several years. Recently I opened the edbutlerscv@yahoo.com account for SCV correspondence. The e-mail I included was a combination of both and, of course, did not work. I proofread my articles several times before submitting them, but never looked at the e-mail address in my last article. I will strive for perfection, knowing I will never achieve it!

Since my mother crossed the river in 1981, my two sisters and I rotate hosting Christmas for my family. We are separated by considerable distances, so the Christmas gathering is always a cherished time for all of us. In 2008, 23 family members gathered in Tennessee. One of my brothers-in-law wanted to visit the local flea market. I have seen people wearing some of the products being sold by a vendor there, but in the six or eight years it has been open, I had never been there. We instinctively turned to the right when we entered and casually made the circuit around the main building. Several vendors had the usual merchandise imprinted with our sacred banners. One of the last vendors we came

to had the most appalling, disgusting, and rancid assortment of trash I have ever seen.

I was appalled at the assortment of shirts and other merchandise with pictures of beasts — human, animal, and imaginary. All were printed over or with the St. Andrew's Cross! Some would be considered porn by anyone with a Christian upbringing. I was standing there in silence looking at the tremendous assortment when the attendant sauntered over and asked if he could "fix me up with some shirts." By that time I had about lost my remarkable presence of mind and ignored the fact that he was probably twenty years my junior, five or six inches taller and forty to fifty pounds heavier! My brother-in-law, who was carrying a hefty black walnut walking cane, had moseyed on to the next vendor's booth.

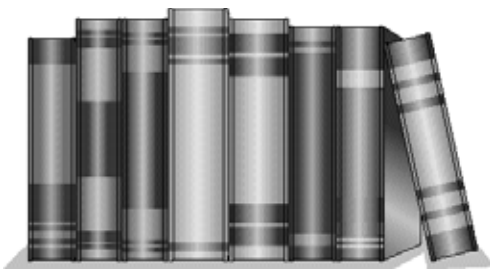
After a considerable period of silence, I responded, "If I did not own a shirt and it was zero degrees outside, I would walk bare-chested to my truck rather than wear such trash." His response and much of the dialogue that ensued is not suitable for printing in a magazine dedicated to *THE GREATEST FIGHTING FORCE EVER ASSEMBLED*. At one point I asked if he had Southern ancestors, to which he responded in the affirmative. My questions as to why he would de-

grade the South, insult his ancestors, and dishonor a two-thousand-year old Christian symbol were mostly ignored.

I managed to suppress a portion of my Scottish temper and reminded him that this is not the left coast, the upper right coast, or the hill that is the hangout of so many bureaucrats of imagined importance. My question as to why he would sell this trash finally received a curt response which will surprise no one, "for the money!" While some of the eleven counties that make up the Upper Cumberland Plateau have higher than desired unemployment because of a varied economic base, much of this area has refused to participate in the planned recession. I further suggested that he could find a better way to make a living than deal in pure garbage that insulted his, my, and countless thousands of peoples' ancestry. Sensing that I had thoroughly worn out my welcome, as casually as possible, I sauntered on down the aisle. I was glad he was not selling big walking canes, cast iron skillets, or pocket knives! I must admit, I was filled with anger or rage — perhaps both!

This man's indifference toward selling his putrid collection of trash is much more common, even in the South, than most of us would like to acknowledge.

Continued on page 57



Books in Print

The Rebel and the Rose James A. Semple, Julia Gardiner Tyler and the Lost Confederate Gold

Authors Wesley Millett and Gerald White have written a fascinating book that readers would swear is a novel about the Confederacy. But this account is fact, not fiction, and well-researched. Readers will appreciate the extensive Bibliography.

The authors begin their story on Sunday, April 2, 1865, at 11 PM. President Jefferson Davis and prominent members of his Cabinet sat uncomfortably in a lurching passenger car on one of the last trains to leave Richmond before the fall of the capital of the Confederacy. President Davis had lingered in the city too long, hoping for positive war news from General Robert E. Lee and another miracle to save Lee's Army and the South. This eleventh-hour escape amid the chaos was partly his fault.

In the dilapidated train rode not only the hierarchy of the collapsing Confederate government, but the entire treasury remaining to the Confederate States. Secretary of War John C. Breckinridge had been charged with the responsibility of procuring railroad cars and a serviceable locomotive. James A. Semple, Head of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing for the Navy and Paymaster, had charge of the treasury.

Woven into this odyssey of flight

for Davis and the Confederate Cabinet members is the personal story of James Semple, designated as "The Rebel," and Julia Gardiner Tyler, "The Rose." Julia Gardiner was the second wife of President John Tyler. Semple was married to Letitia Tyler, President Tyler's daughter by his first wife. This tangled friendship between Semple and Julia covered many years, from before the War Between the States, until several years after the end of the War. The authors speculate about the specifics of this relationship and quote several letters from Semple to Julia expressing his love.

The Rebel and the Rose is a riveting story. Jefferson Davis at first hoped to consolidate the remaining Confederate Armies and continue the War. As the train traveled South, he met in Greensboro, NC, with Generals P.G.T. Beauregard and Joseph E. Johnston. Jefferson was stunned when both stated that further bloodshed was futile and Johnston asked that he be allowed to open surrender negotiations with Sherman.

The flight through North Carolina, into South Carolina, and finally to Washington, GA, are described in graphic detail. Davis began formulating plans to escape to Texas or to Florida, from where he could reach Bermuda, Cuba or the Bahamas. He was joined for a time in this journey by Varina and the Davis children, who had been staying in Charlotte, NC.

In Chapter 13, *Exodus*, the authors give a most interesting historical account of what happened to the Cabinet members, most of whom shared Jefferson Davis's flight from Richmond.

The Rebel and the Rose is a page-turner and a mystery that will appeal to Southern readers. What did become of the Confederate treasury? In an Appendix, Millett and White include an "Analysis of Confederate Treasury Funds." No accurate account was made of the funds during the packing

process in Richmond, but certain disbursements from the treasury were recorded and the records preserved. The authors present three scenarios of what might have become of the money. For Southerners having a desire to treasure hunt, Millett and White suggest a strong possibility that thirty-nine kegs of Mexican coins remain buried at Danville, VA. They write "Certain parts of the city have been investigated with geophysical surveying equipment. Confirmation (of caches of metal) ... rests in the hands of city officials, who to date, have not allowed the digging of an exploratory test hole."

The Rebel and the Rose is a must-read for Confederate Southerners.

Authors: Wesley Millett and Gerald White
Publisher: Cumberland House Publishing
www.cumberlandhouse.com
Hardback \$24.95

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

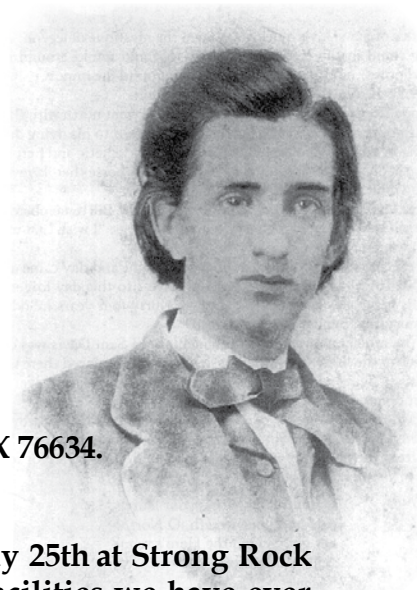
Destroying the Republic: Jabez Curry and the Re-Education of the Old South

Public education as we know it today has not always existed in the form of taxpayers paying for the government to educate our children. The evolution to this mode of teaching actually began during the Colonial Period, but up until the War Between the States, most schools were privately funded and only for white males. This would drastically change during Reconstruction.

Destroying the Republic: Jabez Curry and the Re-Education of the Old South explores the life of Jabez Curry before, during and after the War Between the States. By using primary sources, many from Mr. Curry's own letters and writ-

Continued on page 46

Calling All Sons and Daughters to the 7th Annual Sam Davis Youth Camp



Co-Ed Camps: The first camp will be held from Sunday June 29th to Saturday, July 5th at Three Mountain Retreat, 1648 FM 182, Clifton TX 76634. The deadline for applications is Friday June 19, 2009.

The second camp will be held from Sunday July 19th to Saturday July 25th at Strong Rock Camp, six miles north of Cleveland, GA. This is one of the nicest facilities we have ever had and the camp promises to be even greater than in previous years. The deadline for applications is Thursday July 9, 2009.

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

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

— Only 23% correctly identified James Madison as the “Father of the Constitution.” — Yet, 98% knew that “Snoop Doggy Dog” is a rapper.

— Just over half, 52% knew that George Washington's Farewell Address warned against establishing permanent alliances with foreign governments. - Yet, 99% correctly identified Beavis & Butthead.

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

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

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

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

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

**Jack E. Marlar, Director
Sam Davis Youth Camp**

**E-mail: marlars3@bellsouth.net
Phone/Voice Mail: (864) 862-3946**

The Sam Davis Youth Camp - 2009 Registration Form

Full Name: _____

Street Address: _____ City: _____

State: _____ Zip Code: _____ E-Mail Address: _____

Gender: _____ Male _____ Female

Date of Birth: *(must be born on or before June, 1997)* _____

Which SD Youth Camp will you be attending? _____ Texas _____ Georgia

Name of Sponsoring SCV Camp: _____

Parent or Guardian with Whom Camper Lives: _____

Parent/Guardian Work or Emergency Contact Phone Number: _____

Required Medical Information

Please attach additional information as needed.

Date of Last Tetanus Booster: _____

Prescribed Medication Taken, if any: _____

Reason for Taking Medication: _____

Specific Allergies (including type of reaction): _____

Does Camper Have Asthma or Hay Fever? _____

Specific Activities to Be Restricted (Please state reason): _____

Insurance Information (Group, Plan Number & Phone Number). Please attach copy of Insurance Card

Medical Release Form

Registration cannot be processed without the signature of the camper's parent or guardian on this release form.

In case of medical emergency, I understand every effort will be made to contact parents or guardians of campers. In the event that I cannot be reached, I hereby give permission to the physician selected by the Sam Davis Youth Camp to hospitalize; secure proper treatments; and order injection, anesthesia, or surgery for my child as named. I also understand that the Sam Davis Youth Camp reserves the right to review any information given and determine camper capability based upon that information.

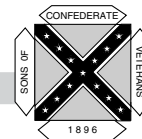
Parent or Guardian's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Payment Information

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

Registration Deadlines: June 19, 2009 Texas and July 9, 2009 Georgia

Army of Northern Virginia



In recognition of the upcoming Sesquicentennial for the War Between the States, a \$150 check from the **George Davis Camp 5**, Wilmington, NC, was presented to Jim McKee as the first donation in a fund-raising campaign toward the purchase of a Pattern 1840 32-pound gun, which is to be mounted at Gun Emplacement No. 3, Battery B, at Fort Anderson, NC. Pictured from left, Paschall Barrett, Camp Commander Alan P. Hilburn, Sr., Jim McKee, and E. W. Fredrickson.



Members of the **Captain William S. Lineberry Camp 92**, Asheboro, NC, on Saturday, September 13, 2008, set up a living history for the Allred Family's annual reunion at Grays Chapel United Methodist Church, which has 51 known Confederate soldiers buried in its cemetery.



Compatriot Michael Barnes, a member of the **Manse Jolly Camp 6**, Piedmont, SC, attended the Civil War Symposium at the SC Department of Archives & History on September 20, 2008. He is shown with Archivist Patrick McCauley inspecting the original copy of the December 15, 1860 Ordinance of Secession of the state of South Carolina.



Pictured are members of the **Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, gathered around the gravesite of the camp's namesake, Moses Wood, at Oakland Cemetery on Confederate Memorial Day, May 10, 2008.



On June 2, 2008, **General Richard H. Anderson Camp 47**, Beaufort, SC, Commander Claude McElveen recognized two of Beaufort's native sons for their service to our country and the state of South Carolina. Russell Q. Brewton and Gerald Lee Wynn were presented the SCV's highest military award, the War Service Medal.



On July 26, 2008, members of the **Litchfield Camp 132**, Conway, SC, installed six Southern Iron Crosses of Honor on the graves of the Confederate Veterans buried at Withers Memorial Cemetery in Myrtle Beach, SC. A new headstone was also installed on the grave of Corporal Jonathan E. Todd, one of Compatriot Bob Gray's Confederate ancestors. Pictured from left, Terry Carter, Edward Altman, Eddie Pippin, Camp Commander Ken Thrasher, Ed Thompson, Bob Gray and Cheryl Stalvey.

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



On May 10, 2008, members of the **Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168**, Fayetteville, NC, celebrated Confederate Memorial Day at Cross Creek Cemetery in Fayetteville. During the service the camp presented their 2008 scholarship winner Mark Leslie DeSessa with a \$1,000 scholarship. From left, Camp Commander Bruce Tyson, Mark DeSessa and Dwayne Aaron.



Compatriots from the **General States Rights Gist Camp 1451**, Bogansville, SC, were honored by the current Miss North Carolina, Andrea Duke, at the Coon Dog Parade July 5, 2008, in Saluda, NC. Pictured from left, Rusty Rush, Chris Rucker, Andrea Duke, Jim Crocker, Henry Dobey, Stephanie Mayfield and Jim Bishop.



Members of **The McDowell Men Camp 379**, Marion, NC, installed a marker in the Swannanoa Gap, west of Old Fort. The marker is a memorial to an unknown Confederate soldier who is buried nearby. The soldier was killed in the spring of 1865 as a result of the fighting that occurred in the Swannanoa Gap in April 1865, one of the last skirmishes of the War Between the States.



Nine SCV camps attended the gravemarker dedication for Captain Wilson T. Jenkins, 14th NC, Co. A, on September 28, 2008, at Sunset Hill Cemetery in Littleton, NC. Captain Jenkins' company led the last charge and did the last firing of Infantry at Appomattox Court House, VA, on April 9, 1865. The following camps were present: the **Captain Jesse S. Barnes Camp 771**, Wilson, NC; **Colonel L.L. Polk Camp 1486**, Garner, NC; **General Matt Ransom Camp 861**, Weldon, NC; **Franklin Rifles Camp 310**, Louisburg, NC; **Private Lorenzo Dow Williams Camp 1456**, Reidsville, NC; **General James B. Gordon Camp 810**, North Wilkesboro, NC; **Tom Smith Camp 1702**, Suffolk, VA; **Urquhart-Gillette Camp 1471**, Franklin, VA; and **The Old Brunswick Camp 512**, Lawrenceville, VA.



Rivers Bridge Camp 842, Fairfax, SC, member Mark Humphreville and Confederate reenactor H.K. Edgerton during the Confederate Memorial Day activities at Elmwood Cemetery's Confederate Soldiers' section in Columbia, SC, on May 3, 2008.



A brass band plays period pieces at the fifth-annual Old South Picnic held by the **19th Virginia Infantry Camp 1493**, Charlottesville, VA and UDC Chapter 154, located at Clara Belle Wheeler's Buena Vista Plantation in Charlottesville, VA, on July 20, 2008. The mansion is seen in the background as well as the brass band which provided 19th-century music for the occasion.

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



At the recent picnic meeting of **The Battle Of Sharpsburg Camp 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD, held September 27, 2008, at member Robert Butts' home, they had great fun and entertainment firing Butts' Mountain Howitzer. From left, Phil Bikle, Glen Stickel, Tim Bikle, Robert Butts and camp friend John Powell, ranger/historian of Harpers Ferry National Park.



Major General Isaac Ridgeway Trimble Camp 1836, Ellicott City, MD, compatriots Jay Barringer and Terry Klima, PA Division compatriot Ron Glazier, and other members of the combined MD and PA color guard wait to begin the ceremony to honor black Confederate soldier Weary Clyburn in Monroe, NC, on July 19, 2008.



Mingo Camp 1717, Spivey's Corner, NC, sponsored an all-day celebration of the local history of the War for Southern Independence on August 9, 2008. Pictured is the group at the Sampson County Courthouse to honor the monument to the Confederate soldier placed there in 1916. Camp member Paul Fann read Father Abram Joseph Ryan's poem *March of the Deathless Dead*, a part of which is inscribed on the base of the monument.



The Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948, Taylorsville, NC, held a service of dedication for new VA headstones that were recently erected at the Old Hopewell Cemetery for six Confederate Veterans buried there. Private John W. Hartness, Co. G, 38th NC; Private John S. Bradshaw, Co. G, 38th NC; Private Henry S. McClain, Co. K 7th NC; Private Theophilus Shoemaker, Co. E, 37th NC; Private Joseph M. Looper, Co. B, 54th Battalion NC Home Guard and Private Lee M. Lowrance, Co. G, 38th NC. Pictured from left, Compatriots Gale Morrison and Bobby Hartness.



The Matthew Fontaine Maury Camp 1722, Fredericksburg, VA, along with the **Reverend Beverly Tucker Lacy Camp 2141**, Locust Grove, VA, joined forces to honor Private William B. Newton, 30th VA Infantry, Co. I, with an iron cross dedication at the Newton family cemetery in Stafford, VA, on June 14, 2008.



Pictured is a Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway Marker that the **First in Secession Camp 1963**, Chesterfield, SC, has adopted, located on Highways 1 and 9 in Wallace, SC.



Army of Northern Virginia



The winners of the annual **Private John Wesley Culp Camp 1961**, Gettysburg, PA, trap shoot in Waynesboro, PA. Three SCV camps were represented: the **Brigadier General Lewis A. Armistead Camp 1960**, Pittsburgh, PA; **Brigadier General Johnson Kelly Duncan Camp 2028**, Lancaster-Lebanon, PA and Camp 1961. Pictured front row from left, Savanna Lewis, Theresa Schultz, Greg Moser, Chad Craver and Linda Roberts. Back row from left, Jim Geary, Bugs Jurena, Rudy Jurena, Jamie Palmisano, Denny Roberts, Steve Farver and James Palmisano.



Flying the colors at the 139th Taynuilt, Scotland Highland Games, in July 2008. Ian Malcolm Grant MacIntyre, the 17th Chieftain of Camus-na-h-Erie is holding the **Rev. Tucker Lacy Camp 2141**, Locust Grove, VA, flag with VA Division Treasurer Joe Wright at the Highland Games for the Clan MacIntyre World Gathering. Joe carried the camp flag in the parade to the delight of the attendees who were quite aware of the historical connection of their St. Andrew's Cross and our Confederate Battle Flag.



On June 15, 2008, members of the **Charlotte Grays 1964**, Charlotte Co., VA, and the **Armistead-Hill-Goode Camp 749**, Mecklenburg Co., VA, provided the color guard and musket salute for the UDC rechartering ceremony of the H. A. Carrington Chapter 1055. The H. A. Carrington Chapter was disbanded in 1944 and rechartered on March 31, 2008. The ceremony was held at the Carrington's ancestral home, Mulberry Hill Plantation, in Randolph, VA.



The **Burke Tigers Camp 2162**, Valdese, NC, and the **C.F. Connor Camp 849**, Hickory, NC, held a dedication service to honor four Confederate soldiers at Pisgah Methodist Church in the Balls Creek community on September 28, 2008.

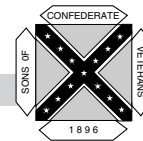


Members of the **Maryland Mechanized Cavalry Camp 2134**, Saint Leonard, MD, recently visited the Maryland monument in Gettysburg, PA.



On April 12, 2008, **MD Division** Commander Clarence Woods swears in **MD Division** officers for the 2008-2010 period. From left, Elliott Cummings, Adjutant; William Trimble, Judge Advocate; Terry Klima, 2nd Lt. Commander; Michael Glenn, Treasurer; Jim Dunbar, 1st Lt. Commander; Donald Beck, Commander.

Army of Tennessee



The **Brigadier General E. Porter Alexander Camp 158**, Augusta, GA, Honor Guard recently held a gravemarker dedication for Major Charles Lowndes Whitehead, Co. E, 4th Regiment GA Infantry. Approximately 150 people were in attendance; 80 were from the 5th-grade class of Hephzibah Elementary School at Bath Presbyterian Church, near Blythe, GA. From left, Perry Herron, Jim Kirchner, Joe Winstead, Ron Udell, Stan Scritchfield, Terry Shockey, Bill Storres, Philip Weaver, Ben Creech and Lee Herron.



Members of the **John Hance O'Steen Camp 770**, Trenton, FL, UDC Olustee Chapter 2488 and the Children of Confederacy Black Hawk Cavalry 856, refurbish two Southern Crosses for two Confederate Veterans buried in Priscilla Baptist Church cemetery. From left, Tim Kaminski, Skee Hutson, Clement Lindsey, Lindsey Hutson and Annette Lindsey-Hutson.



Pictured are officers of the **Major General William T. Martin Camp 590**, Natchez, MS, with the wreath they placed on the tomb of the Unknown Confederate Soldier at the Confederate Memorial Day service held at Beauvoir on April 26, 2008. Pictured from left, Camp Commander Allen Terrell, Clark Jackson, Sr. and Jason Blaney.



The **Jackson County Volunteers Camp 94**, Jefferson, GA, with members from the **27th GA Regiment Camp 1404**, Gainesville, GA, the **Madison County Grays Camp 1526**, Colbert, GA and the Order of the Confederate Rose with other family and friends met on March 1, 2008, to clean the White Family Cemetery. Pictured from left, kneeling, David Mann, C.J. Willis, Steve Satterfield and Andrew Dorsey. Standing from left, Cathy Jones, Tony Fuller, Jason Elrod, Diane Fuller, Dale Dillow, Randy Evans, Dwight Wier, James Willis, Mike Bowen and Robert Satterfield.



Compatriots of the **George "Tige" Anderson Camp 453**, Anniston, AL, memorialize the gravesite and memory of General Anderson at Edgemont Cemetery on April 26, 2008. The ceremony was part of annual ceremonies conducted by the camp during Confederate Heritage Month. Pictured from left, Pete Sexton, Wayne Jennings, Camp Commander Brian Kirkwood, Jeff Brimer, Frank Leatherwood, Lee Gay and Reiber Heath.



Pictured are members of the **Ogeechee Rifles Camp 941**, Statesboro, GA and the **Black Creek Volunteers Camp 549**, Sylvania, GA, who participated in an Adopt-A-Highway cleanup project on Saturday, May 10, 2008, in Statesboro, on Highway 301 South.

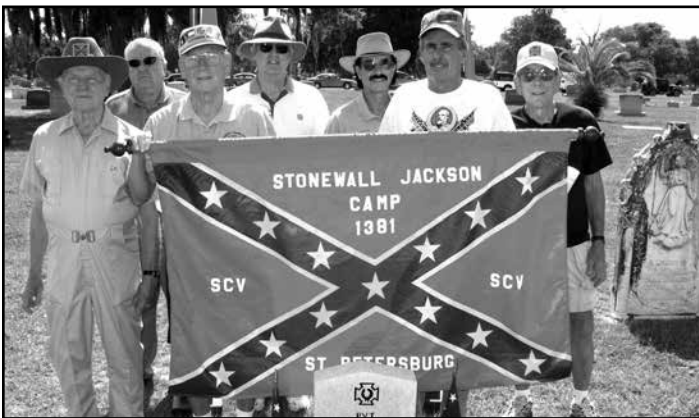
Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin Divisions



On April 29, 2008, the **Tippah Tigers Camp 868**, Ripley, MS, with the assistance of the Blue Mountain, MS, General M.P. Lowery United Daughters of the Confederacy, held a Confederate Memorial Day Service on their official state holiday. From left, Mr. Chandler, Rev. James Taylor, Dr. Christopher Cummins, Mssrs. Evans, Mauney, Camp Commander Mauldin, Albritton and Monroe.



The **Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, unveiled the 1914 United Confederate Veterans Reunion Historical Marker at the December camp meeting. It is the camp's largest historical marker and it has put the SCV on the offense by letting the public now know why Confederate Park is named for our ancestors. The meeting of the Confederate Veterans on May 6-8, 1914, represented the twenty-fourth annual Reunion of Confederate survivors.



On May 24, 2008, members of **Stonewall Jackson Camp 1381**, St. Petersburg, FL, dedicated the headstone set for Private Joseph J. Bethell, Co. K, 4th FL Infantry, CSA at the Royal Palm Cemetery in St. Petersburg, FL.



Members of **27th GA Regiment Camp 1404**, Gainesville, GA, held a Cross of Honor dedication for Lt. David Terrell Harris Co. E. 21st GA Volunteer Infantry, one of the Immortal 600, at Alta Vista Cemetery in Gainesville, GA, on March 29, 2008. From left, Mike Couch, Montana Thrasher, Clifford Johns, Ralph Mills, David James, Breanna Kemp, Wilson Kemp, Marty Baird and Jason Elrod.



Pictured is **Europe Camp 1612** Commander Achim "Archy" Bänisch swearing his father, Erwin Gerhard Bänisch, into membership in the SCV.



Mike Mitchell designed, carved and erected as a personal project for a family cemetery in Cool Springs Cemetery in Decatur County, GA, this monument. On April 24, 2007, Robert Daffin, a member of the **Theophilus West, MD Camp 1346**, Marianna, FL, gave the keynote address at the dedication service hosted by the **Decatur County Grays Camp 1689**, Bainbridge, GA.

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



In April 2008 members of the **General Ben Hardin Helm Camp 1703**, Elizabethtown, KY, set up an information and recruiting table at the Ancestral Trails Historical Society Book Fair. Members passed out information about local genealogy and how to trace your Confederate ancestry and mark Confederate soldiers' graves. Pictured from left, Don Stovall, Steve Lindsey, Geoff Walden, Camp Commander Tim Bowman and Bill Ralls.



On April 2, 2008, members of the **A. H. Colquitt "Fire Eaters" Camp 1958**, Newton, GA, honored their camp namesake by visiting his gravesite in Macon, GA. Macon's famed cherry trees bloom in the background. From left, Will Kidd, Dodd McCollum, Jimmy Rhodes, V. T. Akridge and Harry Malcom.



Commander Robert Gates of the **Major William M. Footman Camp 1950**, Ft Myers, FL, receives the SCV Commendation Medal on August 25, 2008. Pinning the medal is Compatriot Tom Geffert of Punta Gorda, FL.



Pictured is the **2nd Lt. Joseph Morgan Camp 2012**, Perry, FL, float in the Florida Forest Festival parade in Perry, FL, in October 2007. The camp's float has won the Grand Marshall's Award for "Being the Most Creative" two years in a row.



Pictured is **Private E.F. Arthur Camp 1783**, Corbin, KY, Commander Wayne Taylor presenting Honor Cadet Brandon Smith the Arthur Camp Cadet JROTC award at the Military Ball, held at Whitley County High School, April 5, 2008. This award is presented yearly to a deserving cadet.



The **Lt. George E. Dixon Camp 1963**, Belleville, IL, held its annual memorial service at the Alton Confederate Cemetery. Approximately 25 participants attended the ceremony held on May 17, 2008. Camp Adjutant Gale Red, left, provides historical background on the cemetery, which contains the remains of 1,500 Confederate POWs. Camp Commander John Merritt and Confederate widow Sharon Red observe.



Army of Tennessee



Miscellaneous school supplies along with Box Tops for Education and Campbell soup labels to assist in purchasing needed equipment were recently donated to Chatsworth Elementary School by the **Lieutenant Colonel William Luffman Camp 938**, Chatsworth, GA. Pictured from left, back row, Milton Clarke, Mitchell Parker, Principal Mike Pritchett, Jerry Luffman, Adam Parker and Commander Steve Hall. Front row from left, Mascots Kaylee Parker, Matthew Parker and Emmalee Parker, along with Morgan Parker.



Seven new members were inducted into the **N. B. Forrest Camp 3**, Chattanooga, TN, recently as part of a marker dedication service for three Confederate soldiers in the historic Chattanooga Confederate Cemetery. Shown taking their membership oaths are from left, Ashley Cook, Ron LeMarr, Carl Hobbs, J. C. Barker, Pete Potter, Jerry Snow and David Cole.



Members of the **Colonel William Bradford/Colonel James G. Rose Camp 1638**, Morristown, TN, recently visited the monument of John Hunt Morgan in Lexington, KY. From left, Tony Trent and Kevin Withrell.



Members of the **N. B. Forrest Camp 215**, Memphis, TN, served as honorary escorts for the ladies of the Tennessee Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, at their 2008 Convention held at Memphis on October 10, 2008.

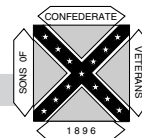


Compatriot Kenneth R. Amburgey of the **Captain James L. Bishop Camp 1943**, Kendallville, IN, with the assistance of friends in the **Colonel Ben Caudill Camp 1629**, Whitesburg, KY, located the grave of his great-great-great grandfather, Private Alfred Amburgey, Co. A, 13th KY Cavalry, who had been a POW at Camp Douglas, IL.

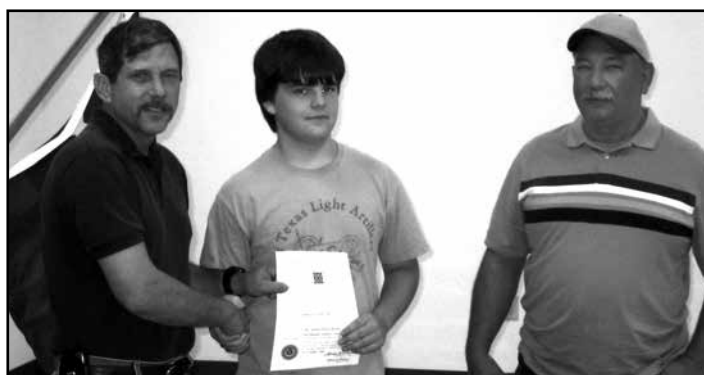


The **Savage/Stewart Camp 522**, Piedmont, AL, presented the Ladiga Cavalry Skirmish Memorial on October 18, 2008, at Carmel Cemetery, Spring Garden, AL, to honor the 44 Confederate soldiers at rest and the skirmish that occurred there.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



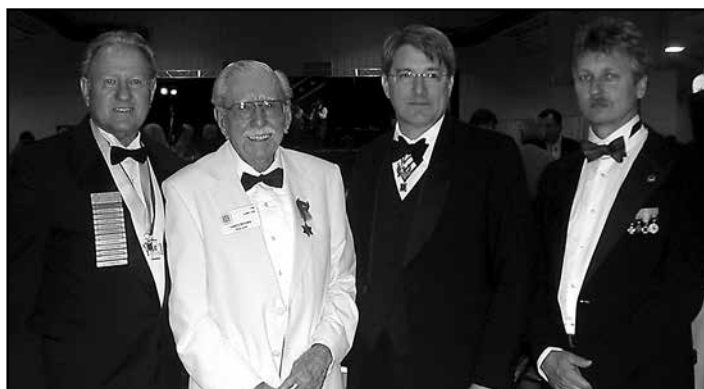
On October 26, 2008, the **Elijah Gates Camp 570**, Fulton, MO, dedicated a new marker for First Lieutenant William Jesse Gooldy, of Co. D, 28th VA Infantry. A flag was presented to Mary Beth "Gooldy" Mathis, closest living descendant of Gooldy.



On July 12, 2008, **Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275**, Livingston, TX, Commander Art Maxwell welcomed new member Garrett Glover, from Mount Pleasant, with his membership certificate as Mike Farrar looks on. Garrett also gave a presentation on Camp Douglas Prison Camp.



The **Frontier Guards 996**, Junction, TX, and the Mary Harlow Griffith OCR Chapter, hosted the reunion of the Mt. Remnant Brigade 100th Anniversary in August, 2008, in Junction. The Frontier Guards thank those in attendance, including reenactors of Co. H, 7th Texas Infantry, Cleburn's Division-Granbury's Brigade, **General Tom Green Camp 1613**, San Angelo, TX; **Hill Country Camp 1938**, Kerrville/Fredericksburg, TX and the **Sul Ross Camp 1457**, Bryan, TX.



Real Son James Brown of **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ (in white dinner jacket) is shown with AZ Gadsden Brigade Commander Bobby Morris, Commander-in-Chief Chris Sullivan and Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief-Elect Michael Givens at the Banquet and Ball at the 113th SCV Reunion in Concord.



The **Dick Dowling Camp 1295**, Beaumont, TX, sponsored a living history/reenactment event on September 6, 2008, to commemorate the 145th anniversary of the Battle of Sabine Pass, TX. Due to damage of the Battleground Park from Hurricane Rita in September 2005, the event was held at Gladys City Museum on the campus of Lamar University in Beaumont, TX. Several camps of the Texas 10th Brigade were represented.



Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710, Sierra Vista, AZ, Commander Ben Middleton (right) presents the SCV Meritorious Service Medal to Camp 1710 Lt. Commander Silas Griffin on behalf of Commander-in-Chief Chris Sullivan and AZ Division Commander John Mangum at the June 28, 2008, camp meeting. Camp 1710/AZ Division Adjutant Curt Tipton is pictured left.

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



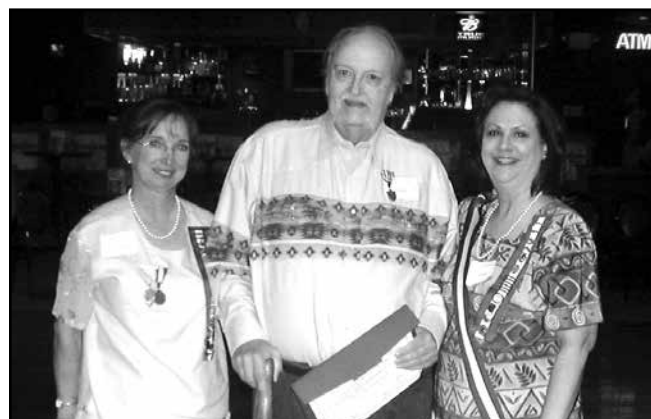
Lieutenant David Kennedy, **Brigadier General William Steele Camp 1857**, Leavenworth, KS, recently visited the grave of his great-great-grandfather, Captain James Lee Kennedy, 32nd MS Infantry, in Wynnewood, OK. The grave has been tended for years by Mrs. Brenda Choate, UDC. Captain Kennedy moved to Oklahoma in 1910 to live with one of his sons.



The Evadale Rebels' football team and their school still fly the Confederate Battle Flag, where we were invited to be the homecoming game honor guard in the **Major J. N. Dark Camp 2026**, Kountze, TX. Other camps represented are **Dick Dowling 1295**, Beaumont, TX, **Walter P. Lane 1745**, Orange, TX and the **Colonel Philip A. Work 1790**, Woodville, TX.



The **Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275**, Livingston, TX and the **Joseph Andrew Jackson Sheffield Camp 2153**, Kirbyville, TX, worked with young people at the gravestone-dedication of John P. Mann, Co. K, 13th TX Cavalry, ancestor of compatriot Hank Van Slyke, a member of the **Walter P. Lane Camp 1745**, Orange, TX.



Past Treasurer-General UDC Janet Grams (left), and UDC Treasurer-General Stacy McSwain, present the UDC's Meritorious Service Award to **Texas John Slaughter Camp 2074**, Tombstone, AZ, Past Commander Ted McSwain for his service during the Vietnam War at the AZ Division SCV Convention on June 7, 2008.



Pictured at the Osceola Monument dedication is **Coffee Camp 1934**, Osceola, MO, Commander Gary Ayres. This monument was erected to remember the total destruction of Osceola and the murder of 12 civilian men by the Union Army. Also, the base is set on memorial bricks to our Confederate Ancestors.



Chris Mathis of the **Colonel C. L. Pyron Camp 2144**, Albuquerque, NM, delivered the dedication speech at the marker of First Lieutenant William Jesse Gooldy, of Co. D, 28th VA Infantry.

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



Firing party at graveside dedication on November 1, 2008, for CSA General C. C. Crews, Hillsboro, NM. From left, **NM Division** Commander Jim Red, Assistant NM Division Commander, with back to camera in uniform, Dr. John Smith and 1st member of firing squad, Ed "Pappy" Whitted.



Members of the **Governor Samuel W. T. Lanham Camp 586**, Weatherford, TX, man a table at the Weatherford Peach Festival. From left, Mike Fields, David Murray and Tim Bingham.



Two new members were sworn in and presented certificates of membership at a recent meeting of the **A. S. Johnston Camp 983**, Decatur, TX. From left are Chaplain Bob Ware, new members Mike Range and Don Ogle and Camp Commander Frank Perrin.



Pictured are **NM Division** Adjutant John Pittsenbarger and wife Irene at the Military Ball at the Chickamauga battle reenactment at Chickamauga, GA, on September 20, 2008.



Compatriots from the **13th Texas Camp 1565**, Angleton, TX, participated in the rededication of the gravesite of Confederate General John Bankhead Magruder, hero of the Battle of Galveston. The 15th Texas Living History Group served as honor guard, firing three volleys at the Episcopal Cemetery, which is the final resting place of many Confederate soldiers.



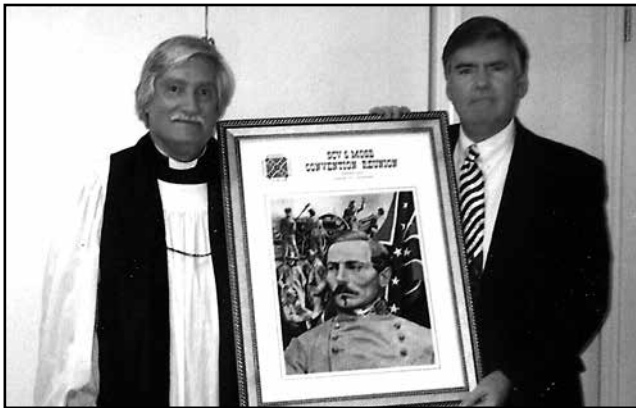
Texas Bonnie Blue Camp 869, San Antonio, TX, donated toys, clothing, hats, scarves and gloves to the Ronald McDonald House in San Antonio, TX, in December 2008. From left, Camp Commander John Miller, weekend supervisor Laura and Camp Adjutant Terry Dunn are in front of the house.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



At the Christmas meeting of the **Sabine Rifles Camp 2057**, Many, LA, Camp Commander Tony Remedies swore in and presented a membership certificate to the newest member, Rickey Robertson, as Robert McKnight looks on.



Beauregard Camp 130, New Orleans, LA, honored the sacred memory of General Leonidas Polk with a religious service conducted in the same manner as would have been performed during his life. Commander Bob Marrero presented a token of the camp's appreciation to the officiant, the Rt. Rev. Presley Hutchens, Anglican Catholic Bishop of Louisiana.



On December 6, 2008, members from four North Texas camps joined to march in the Waxahachie, TX, Christmas Parade. Joining members of the **O. M. Roberts Camp 178**, Waxahachie, TX, were members from the **Robert E. Lee Camp 239**, Ft. Worth, TX; **Colonel Middleton Tate Johnson Camp 1648**, Arlington, TX and the **Captain J. L. Halbert Camp 359**, Corsicana, TX.



On January 19, 2009, at the Confederate monument on the lawn of the Gregg County Courthouse in Longview, TX, dozens of compatriots from the East and Northeast Texas Brigades gathered to celebrate Confederate Heroes Day, a Texas holiday. Compatriots from the sponsoring camp, **General John Gregg 958**, Longview, TX, as well as the **General Walter P. Lane 1455**, Longview, TX; **J. M. "Matt" Barton 441**, Sulphur Springs, TX; **Captain James P. Douglas 124**, Tyler, TX; **W. W. Heartsill 2042**, Marshall, TX; **Upshur County Patriots 2109**, Gilmer, TX and the **New Salem Invincibles 2107**, Ponta, TX; all took part in the ceremony.



Silver State Grays Camp 1989, Las Vegas, NV, members attended the Las Vegas Civil War Roundtable Christmas Dinner on December 19 at the Las Vegas National Golf Club. From left are Pete and Paula Carnes, Ken Frey portraying General Pickett, and Dr. John Minor.



On January 19, 2009, the **Cross of Saint Andrew Camp 2009**, Alto, TX, held their sixth-annual Confederate Heroes' Day ceremony at Mt. Comfort Cemetery in Maydelle, where a new grave-marker was dedicated for Private Thomas L. Ballew of Co. A, 18th TX Cavalry. A roll call of all Confederate veterans buried there was read, and the Southern Belles placed flowers in their memory.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

RAPHAEL SEMMES 11
MOBILE
RICHERSON, DON LESLIE

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 16
AUBURN
HALL, JEFFERY MARTIN
TURNER, GARY MILTON

PVT. AUGUSTUS BRADY 385
TROY
CROWE, DENNIS WAYNE
MC SWEAN, MALCOLM W.
WALKER, EDWIN

MAJ. JOHN C. HUTTO 443
JASPER
PRESCOTT, BRANDON CHASE

CRADLE OF THE CONFEDERACY 692
MONTGOMERY
DURDEN, COLONEL MASON

CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS 768
ATHENS
BYRD, CHARLES E.
FELKER, JIMMY WAYNE

COL. WILLIAM A. JOHNSON 898
TUSCUMBIA
FISHER, GENE HOWARD

COFFEE COUNTY RANGERS 911
ENTERPRISE
WHITTAKER, TRAVIS LOMAX

FIGHTING JOE WHEELER 1372
BIRMINGHAM
REEVES, BRIAN LAMAR

THE PRATTVILLE DRAGOONS 1524
PRATTVILLE
MCGOUGH, GERRY JONATHON

CAPT. WILLIAM HOUSTON
SHELBY 1537
COLUMBIANA
COX, JIMMIE EDWIN

DABNEY H. MAURY 1754
GRAND BAY
VINING, RODERICK A.
VINING, RICHARD WILLIAM

THE TALLASSEE ARMORY
GUARDS 1921
TALLASSEE
BAZZELL, GLENN STEVEN
BRANTLEY, RONALD ETHEN
BUSH, III, JAMES LANIER
COAN, TIMOTHY ALBERT
HATCHETT, JOSHUA BRYAN
PARKER, JACKSON BRADSHAW
SHAVER, JOHNIE GILBERT
WELDON, MICHAEL DAVID

COL. HOLLAND M. BELL 1997
FAYETTE
MEADOWS, JAMES D.

CAPTAIN HENRY C. SEMPLE 2002
MONTGOMERY
MOODY, JOHN MILTON

PVT. WILLIAM M. CARNEY 2088
ATMORE
BLACK, ANTHONY BENTON
COTITA, JR., SAMUEL A.

TEN ISLANDS 2678
OHATCHEE
PETTY, RODNEY DALE

ARKANSAS

GEN. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE 1433
PINE BLUFF
MORRISON, DAVE ALEC

MORRISON, CHARLIE RAY
MORRISON, PASCAL MATT

GEN. THOMAS DOCKERY 1577
MAGNOLIA
WILLIAMS, DOUGLAS W.

COL. ROBERT G. SHAVER 1655
JONESBORO
SNIVELY, JOHN PETER

BATTLE OF MASSARD PRAIRIE 1830
VAN BUREN
HICKMON, JAMES
JAMES, CHRISTOPHER DALE
MURPHY, HARRY JOE
STARR, CHESTER F.
VESTAL, TERRY RAY

ARIZONA

CAPTAIN HUNTER'S ARIZONA
RANGERS 1202
TUCSON
DYBUS, DONNELLY ANDREW

PVT. C. W. LUCAS – FORREST'S
ESCORT 2316
PRESCOTT VALLEY
MATHIS, SCALLY
STONER, TRAVIS MICHAEL
WESTMORELAND, HENRY LEE

CALIFORNIA

THE STAINLESS BANNER 1440
SAN JOSE
WOOD, ROBERT LEE

INLAND EMPIRE 1742
INLAND EMPIRE
MONROE, WILLIAM JAMES

GENERAL WADE HAMPTON 2023
MODESTO
CASEY, STEVEN CURTIS

COLORADO

GOV. CHARLES S. THOMAS 2126
GRAND JUNCTION
BUVINGER, WILLIAM
CAMPBELL, TAD DAVID
ECKERMAN, MARK ALAN

FLORIDA

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY 556
TAMPA
HAWKINS, JOHN WESLEY
McCALLISTER, DAVID RHODES
PARKER, DANIEL ANDREW
WRIGHT, DENNIS STEVEN

GENERAL JOSEPH FINNEGAN 745
YULEE
PHILLIPS, III, NELVIN LINNELL

KIRBY SMITH 1209
JACKSONVILLE
ANDERSON, LINTON JOSEPH
CRADDOCK, GREGORY JOHN
HAILEY, ROBERT B.
KELLER, JOHN M.
MCMILLAN, JORDAN D.
MILLIKEN, PHILLIP W.
SNIPES, JAMES MANUEL
WILLET, CHRISTOPHER BRUCE

THEOPHILUS WEST M.D. 1346
MARIANNA
CAIN, EDDIE SHERRILL
CONRAD, TONY GENE
SIMS, BUFORD
WILLIAMS, RONALD E.

THIRD FLORIDA WILDCATS 1437
BROOKSVILLE
BATES, BRADLEY N.

GEN. DAVID E. TWIGGS 1462
WAUCHULA
ANDREU, JACK ROSS

BATTLE OF OLUSTEE 1463
LAKE CITY
LANGFORD, JR., PAUL D.
PENNINGTON, ZACHARY L.

GEN. JAMES PATTON ANDERSON 1599
WEST PALM BEACH
IMBODEN, WILLIAM JOHN

FINLEY'S BRIGADE 1614
HAVANA
ALLEN, JERRY WAYNE

CAPT. BLUFORD M. SIMS 1630
OCOEEE
LYNCH, JAMES EDWARD
METTS, JOSEPH KEVIN

LT. FRANCIS CALVIN MORGAN
BOGGESS 2150
EVERGLADES CITY
BRACKETT, JERRY WILL

GEORGIA

GEN. EDWARD DORR TRACY, JR. 18
MACON
CROSS, TERRY L.

CLEMENT A. EVANS 64
WAYCROSS
BAILEY, III, JESSE F.

FRANCIS S. BARTOW 93
SAVANNAH
WHEELS, MICHAEL ANTHONY

BRIG. GEN. T. R. R. COBB 97
ATHENS
SAVELLE, TIMOTHY MORRIS
WILSON, GARY L.

COL. CHARLES T. ZACHRY 108
MCDONOUGH
WILLIAMS, STEVEN RANDALL

BRIG. GEN. E. PORTER ALEXANDER 158
AUGUSTA
ARMOUR, DAVID N.
HERRON, SR., WILLIAM P.
ROGERS, MARK ANTHONY

CHATTOOGA 507
SUMMERVILLE
BEAM, JOSEPH CALVIN
WILLMON, JAMES DOYLE

BLACK CREEK VOLUNTEERS 549
SYLVANIA
BROWN, JR., JAMES WALTON

YANCY INDEPENDENTS 693
SUMNER
STONE, GREGORY RAY

STATE OF DADE 707
TRENTON
ELLISON, SHAWN PHILLIP

LT. DICKSON L. BAKER 926
HARTWELL
WILLIAMS, JR., ROBERT DANIEL

GEN. ROBERT A. TOOMBS 932
VIDALIA
OSBORN, WILLIAM DAVID

OGEECHEE RIFLES CAMP 941
STATESBORO
BANKS, WILLIAM ALEXANDER

FORREST'S ESCORT 1239
WINSTON
BLANKENSHIP, DAVID SCOTT
HALE, PAUL JASON
HARRIS, WESLEY CHADWICK

THE CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL 1432
STONE MOUNTAIN
DONALDSON, DUANE A.

JOHN B. GORDON MEMORIAL 1449
THOMASTON
BRYAN, JOSEPH HAROLD
BRYAN, MARVIN SEAN
BRYAN, BILLY JOE

COL. HIRAM PARKS BELL 1642
CUMMING
ANDERSON, JEFFERY WAYNE

THE SAVANNAH MILITIA 1657
SAVANNAH
GREENWELL, CECIL HUGH
MYRICK, RANDOLPH KEITH

COL. JOSEPH MCCONNELL 1859
RINGGOLD
DEAN, JACOB NATHANIEL
DEAN, BRANDON CHARLES RAY
DEAN, REGINALD DENNY
HUTCHESON, JR., JIMMY C.
TURNER, MARK ANTHONY

BLUE RIDGE RIFLES 1860
DAHLONEGA
COFIELD, MATTHEW
CHRISTOPHER

RABUN GAP RIFLEMEN 1929
CLAYTON
BARLOW, CLINTON DEREK
BYRD, JOSEPH BRYANT

LT. LOVETT ALLEN TULLY 2071
COLOQUITT
HENLEY, NICHOLAS SHEFFIELD

MONTGOMERY
SHARPSHOOTERS 2164
MT. VERNON
CASTLEBERRY, FRANKLIN T.

ILLINOIS

PRIVATE SPINCE BLANKENSHIP 1802
MARION
GULLEDGE, ERIC PAUL

LT. GEORGE E. DIXON 1962
BELLEVILLE
BOOTH, MARCUS PATTON
HEADLEE, JOSHUA KEITH
HEADLEE, DENNIS KEITH
PADDOCK, JOSHUA BURTON
PRICHARD, JR., JOHN RICHMOND
SISSON, ROBERT ALAN
YOUNG, ALEXANDER PATRICK

INDIANA

CAPT. ARTHUR M. RUTLEDGE 1413
BLUFFTON
STOUFFER, RODNEY D.

A. J. RINGO 1509
NEW CASTLE
SHIFLET, KEVIN EDWIN

KANSAS

COLS. LEWIS & HARRISON 1854
TOPEKA
TEBBUTT, WILLIAM WAYNE

MAJOR THOMAS J. KEY 1920
KANSAS CITY
BROWN, J. SCOTT

KENTUCKY

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE 100
LEXINGTON
FORBESS, II, BILLY AUGUSTA
SAMONS, JUSTIN
SLOAN, AUSTIN SHADE
WRIGHT, LUCAS ANDREW

GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN 1495
PADUCAH
BONEY, JERRY ALAN
POSEY, MASON COLE
POSEY, GAVIN BLAKE

COLONEL BENJAMIN CAUDILL 1629
WHITESBURG
BACK, TIMOTHY

EDWARD FLETCHER ARTHUR 1783
CORBIN
TEATER, BYRON

5TH KENTUCKY INFANTRY 2122
MOREHEAD
STEAGALL, CARL EDWARD

KENTUCKY SECESSION SITE 2125
RUSSELLVILLE
HANKS, DANIEL RAY

LOUISIANA

COL. CHARLES D. DREUX 110
NEW ORLEANS
ELLINGHAUSEN, III, EDWIN A.

CAMP MOORE 1223
TANGIPAHOA
HATTAWAY, ERIC WARREN
KELLEY, STEVEN LEE
MCCARTER, CHRISTIAN LEE
MCCARTER, ZACHARY CLARK
TATE, LOGAN DEWAYNE

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR 1308
SHREVEPORT
MORSE, ROBERT SANFORD

CAPT. JAMES W. BRYAN 1390
LAKE CHARLES
ANDREWS, RAYMOND J.
CLANTON, MICHAEL WAYNE
RICHARDSON, CHARLES
MICHAEL

CAPTAIN THOMAS O. BENTON 1444
MONROE
GRIFFIN, KENNETH LEE
GRIFFIN, MICHAEL LAMAR
OSBON, KENNETH R.

SGT. JAMES W. NICHOLSON 1478
RUSTON
McMASTER, LOUIS WAYNE

MAJ. THOMAS MCGUIRE 1714
WEST MONROE
MORGAN, RANDY JAMES
RICHARDSON, MASON EDWARD

LT. ELIJAH H. WARD 1971
FARMERVILLE
THOMPSON, SR., JASON
ALEXANDER

SABINE RIFLES 2057
MANY
AUTREY, CARLTON R.

MARYLAND

COL. WILLIAM NORRIS 1398
DARNESTOWN
WALLS, ADAM JAMES

CAPT. JAMES I. WADDELL CSN 1608
ANNAPOLIS
CHURCHILL, GREGORY SEAN
GARREN, JR., WILLIAM MAHLO
OLIVER, PHILLIP WILLIAM
OLIVER, MICHAEL JAMES
OLIVER, GREGORY BRUCE

MAJ. GEN. ISAAC RIDGEWAY
TRIMBLE CAMP 1836
ELLCOTT CITY
ATWELL, DEVIN THOMAS
ATWELL, RYAN PATRICK
ATWELL, WILLIAM TIMOTHY
ATWELL, WILLIAM TYLER
HALL, FRANK

MAJOR GENERAL ARNOLD
ELZEY 1940
SALISBURY
DAILEY, RICHARD DEAN

LT. COL. ROBERT H. ARCHER 2013
HAVRE DE GRACE
MILLS, MARK CHRISTOPHER

MECHANIZED CAVALRY 2134
SAINT LEONARD
MOYE, RALPH A.
SHEFFER, JR., JAMES M.
WENDEL, JOHN NEIL

MISSOURI

STERLING PRICE 145
ST. LOUIS
SCHMELZLE, RICHARD A.

SPRINGFIELD
GEN. JAMES H. MCBRIDE 632
MOORE, MITCHELL CLAUDE

B/G MOSBY MONROE PARSONS 718
JEFFERSON CITY
GABEL, GARRETT DEAN

COL. JAMES J. SEARCY 1923
COLUMBIA
CROCKETT, ROLF R.
IVY, RANDALL L.

COL. JOHN T. COFFEE 1934
OSCEOLA
LONG, JIMMY MARTIN

MISSISSIPPI

RANKIN ROUGH AND READY'S 265
BRANDON
BLACK, III, JAMES ROBERT
MORRIS, KEN
PENNINGTON, WILLIAM CLINT

COL. W. P. ROGERS 321
CORINTH
JARNAGIN, WILLIE JENE

M/G WILLIAM T. MARTIN 590
NATCHEZ
ANDERSON, III, LEWIS CONRAD
HAYES, GEORGE JUSTIN

LT. GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD
FORREST 1353
HATTIESBURG
COFFEY, WILLIAM FRANK
EVANS, DAKOTA WAYNE

PRIVATE SAMUEL A. HUGHEY 1452
HERNANDO
HAILEY, STEVEN MACK
STAFFORD, STEPHEN COLEY

7TH MISS. INFANTRY BATT 1490
PURVIS
GRAY, ROBERT W.

GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD
FORREST 1649
MERIDIAN
JORDAN, JR., ROBERT LEE

STOCKDALE RANGERS 1681
SUMMIT
FREDRICK, CHARLES

LOWRY RIFLES 1740
RANKIN COUNTY
COUCH, CHASE PATRICK

AUGUSTA GREYS 1956
NEW AUGUSTA
HIGGINBOTHAM, LARRY E.

CALHOUN AVENGERS 1969
CALHOUN CITY
STODDARD, WILLIAM R.

NORTH CAROLINA

GEORGE DAVIS 5
WILMINGTON
EPPS, EVERETT NEIL
WILLIAMS, JAMES MELVIN

THE McDOWELL MEN 379
MARION
BENFIELD, MICHAEL RAY
CARTER, DAVID GERALD

M/G STEPHEN DODSON
RAMSEUR 387
STATESVILLE
STAMEY, WILLIAM THEODORE

LT. F. C. FRAZIER CAMP 668
HIGH POINT
HAWLEY, EDWARD O'NEAL

GOLDSBORO RIFLES 760
GOLDSBORO
BROCK, II, DENNIS ALAN

COLUMBUS COUNTY
VOLUNTEERS 794
WHITEVILLE
STRICKLAND, ROBERT EARL
STRICKLAND, ANDY

JAMES B. GORDON 810
WILKESBORO
STEWART, JUSTIN LEE

CAPTAIN JONAS COOK 888
MT. PLEASANT
FAGART, VINCENT WARREN
MORGAN, JR., FRED JAMES

COL. JOHN SLOAN 1290
GREENSBORO
MOORE, DAVID R.
THOMAS, EFRID N.

LEWIS A. ARMISTEAD 1302
JACKSONVILLE
JOHNSON, DAVID WAYNE
PARKER, BOBBY JOE
PARKER, AARON DEWAYNE

SMITHFIELD LIGHT INFANTRY
1466
SMITHFIELD
EASON, DENNIS BLAKE

COL. LEONIDAS LAFAYETTE
POLK 1486
GARNER
GREEN, BRANDON
HERRING, JOHN LATHAN
JONES, III, JOHN WESLEY

COL. STEPHEN DECATUR POOL
1597
BEAUFORT
CREECH, JR., JESSE DEL
CREECH, JR., JESSE HAYWOOD
CREECH, III, JESSE HAYWOOD
CREECH, JESSE DEL
WIRT, RICHARD D.

GEN. ROBERT F. HOKE/WM. J.
HOKE 1616
LINCOLNTON
JOHNSON, ANDREW EDWARD

CLEVELAND REGIMENTS 1663
CLEVELAND COUNTY
WORCESTER, TROY WAYNE

ROCKINGHAM RANGERS 1835
MAYODAN
FARGIS, DONALD GLENN

ROCKY FACE RANGERS 1948
TAYLORSVILLE
BOLICK, JOSEPH MARSHALL
REID, JEFFERY MILTON

SCOTCH RIFLEMEN 2001
MOORE COUNTY
MATTOCKS, THOMAS BIZZETTE

COL. LAWRENCE M. ALLEN 2093
MARS HILL
FRANKLIN, ROBERT LEE

COL. WILLIAM A. STOWE 2142
DALLAS
HELTON, CHARLES LEWIS
HELTON, LARRY WAYNE
JENKINS, MORRIS GILMORE
TYSON, JEFFERY LAWING
TYSON, JOHN LAWING

10TH NC HVY ARTY, CO. B BLACK
RIVER TIGERS 2152
COATS
UMBERGER, RANDY DEAN

CABARRUS RANGERS-GEN
RUFUS C. BARRINGER 2318
MIDLAND
BARRINGER, SHERIDAN REID
JUSTICE, GARY WILLIAM
McCOY, DALTON LEE
RUSSELL, WILLIAM ANTHONY
SAVAGE, JEREMY EUGENE
SIMPSON, II, MONTY RYAN
TARLTON, III, WALTER THOMAS
WELCH, WILLIAM DERRICK

NEW MEXICO

B/G HENRY HOPKINS SIBLEY
2075
ALBUQUERQUE
LOVELESS, JEFFERSON MAGEE

NEVADA

LT. DIXON-CSS HUNLEY 2016
SPARKS
BARNES, DOUGLAS
KOHSE, WILLIAM R.
MEDLIN, DAVID VON

NEW YORK

GEN. ARCHIBALD GRACIE 985
NEW YORK
MCDONALD, LUKE ANDERSON

OHIO

LT. JONATHAN BRESSLER 1536
CINCINNATI
STRAUSBAUGH, FRANCIS

THE SOUTHERN CROSS OF
HONOR 2136
SALEM
PEPE, ANTHONY TYLER
WORKMAN, JAMES T.

OKLAHOMA

BRIG. GEN. STAND WATIE 149
ARDMORE
CHILDRRESS, DANIEL BURT

FIRST CHEROKEE VOLUNTEERS
1501
EDMOND
MIZE, JOSHUA HEATH

LT. WILLIAM H. MAYES 2078
PRYOR CREEK
CAMPBELL, NEIL THOMAS

PVT. GRAYSON & BREWER
CAMP 2118
ELK CITY
STRATTON, BARNEY OTIS
SWART, JACKSON DAVIS

OREGON

COL. ISAAC WILLIAM SMITH 458
PORTLAND
TAYLOR, MICHAEL
WHITLEY, FLOYD WILEY

PENNSYLVANIA

LT. GENERAL JOHN C. PEMBERTON 2060
WEST CHESTER
CULBERTSON, MATTHEW
LAWRENCE

SOUTH CAROLINA

SECESSION 4
CHARLESTON
BROWN, PAUL WARREN
POLLARD, ROBERT EMMETT
WHEELER, III, RICHARD EUGENE

BRIG. GEN. SAMUEL MCGOWAN
40
LAURENS
CLARK, JR., GRAEM MASON
JACKS, DUSTIN MATHIS
KEANE, LIAM LEONARD
KEANE, III, JOHN LEADER
PLOWDEN, TRAVIS CLIFTON

15TH REGIMENT SC
VOLUNTEERS 51
LEXINGTON COUNTY
WOODS, ROBERT E.
WOODS, JR., ALBERT WARREN

COL. OLIN M. DANTZLER 73
ORANGEBURG
MORRIS, EDWIN CRADDOCK

CAPTAIN MOSES WOOD 125
GAFFNEY
SARRATT, MICHAEL FRANCIS

3RD SC CAVALRY CO. I OF
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HALLEX, CHARLES WILLIAM

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BREEN, MATTHEW MITCHELL
HUCKS, JAMES ERIC THOMAS
LEGRANDE
MARTIN, JR., OLIN LEONARD
MCIVEY, EDWIN DARGAN

H. L. HUNLEY 143
SUMMERVILLE
BRINSON, JR., ANDREW ALLEN
BRINSON, DAVID J.
DAY, JAMES EATON
HUDSON, BRUCE
KNIGHT, JR., EMANUEL DAVID
KNIGHT, DAVID CHARLES
SINGLETERY, TED LESE
VARNADO, JOHN R.
WIGGINS, MICHAEL
WIGGINS, CHRIS PATRICK
WIGGINS, JR., LEROY CLARENCE
WIGGINS, BARRETT LIMEHOUSE

GEN. WADE HAMPTON 273
COLUMBIA
LOVELESS, WALLACE REID
POTTER, CARL DALE

RIVER'S BRIDGE 842
FAIRFAX
MOSKOW, HERBERT ABRAHAM

COL. HENRY LAURENS BENBOW
859
MANNING
SMOAK, III, GERALD CLARENCE

GENERAL JOE WHEELER 1245
AIKEN
BOLEN, RODNEY
MCGEE, CARL
MCGEE, III, CARL L.

PEE DEE RIFLES 1419
FLORENCE/DARLINGTON
EVANS, ARCHIE RAY
HAINES, COREY M.
HAINES, SR., VINSON F.
NOCHER, MICHAEL CASEY
WATTS, CALEB RUSSELL

PALMETTO SHARP SHOOTERS
1428

ANDERSON
BOLT, JACK LAMAR
BOLT, MARION JACK
BROWN, THOMAS HARRISON
BROWN, CHRISTOPHER THOMAS
CHEEK, CARL E.
EVERSON, GUY R.
MCGEE, JR., KEN

P. G. T. BEAUREGARD 1458
SUMTER
BROWN, III, THOMAS EDWARD
CALLEN, SR., MONTE HARMON

B/G MICAH JENKINS 1569
ROCK HILL
BROWN, CHRISTOPHER K.

B/G BARNARD E. BEE 1575
AIKEN
FAULKNER, MICHAEL STEVEN
MOORE, JR., JERRY D.

COLLETON RANGERS 1643
WALTERBORO
STRICKLAND, KYLE FISHER
STRICKLAND, CHARLES ALLEN

WILLIAM H. DUNCAN/
HAYGOOD'S BRIGADE 1650
BARNWELL
ATKINS, MILES DANIEL

CAPTAIN MOSES FOWLER 1721
FOUNTAIN INN
EPPS, ROBERT DAVID
MOREEE, DAVID CAROL
SHIRLEY, BOBBY WAYNE

HAMPTON'S IRON SCOUTS 1945
DENTSVILLE
JONES, MICHAEL W.
PHILLIPS, JR., WILLIAM D.

COLONEL CHARLES JONES
COLCOCK 2100
RIDGELAND
FLOYD, JAMES D.

TENNESSEE

N. B. FORREST 3
CHATTANOOGA
BARKER, JAMES CONWAY
MYHAN, MARK EDWARD

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON 28
NASHVILLE
BAKER, SR., RICHARD W.

SAMUEL R. WATKINS 29
COLUMBIA
BULLOCK, BRIAN K.
POTTS, CHRIS M.

MURFREESBORO 33
MURFREESBORO
HALL, PEYTON WILLIAM
HALL, JR., RONNIE DALE
MALONE, MICHAEL ROBERT
SOAPES, SR., ROBERT A.
TRUETT, MARK ALAN

GEN. WILLIAM B. BATE 34
GALLATIN
ANDERSON, DON R.
JOHNSTON, JAMES DAVID

LONGSTREET-ZOLICOFFER 87
KNOXVILLE
BYERLEY, MICHAEL ALAN
LEE, GEORGE ALLEN
MILLER, SAMUEL HOWARD

OTHO FRENCH STRAHL 176
UNION CITY
MATHIS, DAVID KENT

NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 215
MEMPHIS
BLOODWORTH, JR., ALTON
LINWOOD
CLARK, JOHN ARTHUR
WYATT, JR., JACKIE RAY

FORT DONELSON 249
DOVER
WILBURN, CASEY LOGAN

SIMONTON-WILCOX 257
COVINGTON
VERNOR, JR., JOHN H.
WHITE, JESSE ALLEN

PVT. IKE STONE 564
HENDERSON
BOWLES, JEFFERY F.
RHODES, GLEEMAN A.
THORNHILL, JOHN EDWIN

M/G WILLIAM D. McCain HQ 584
COLUMBIA
BALYEAT, DONALD J.
BRANDENBURG, JR., HARVEY
HILL
COFFMAN, SR., JEFFREY LYNN
CURTIS, DAVID ANDREW
FEWELL, JOSEPH ALEXANDER
GIBSON, KENNETH MARTIN
HEADLEY, TIMOTHY WADE
KEELING, BLAIR RYAN
KEELING, BEAU TAYLOR
KEELING, DANIEL EUGENE
KISSANE, MAURICE R.
McKEEVER, PETER FRANCIS
MINOR, DENNIS EUGENE
NEESE, DAVID MERTON
NICHOLSON, LARRY TAYLOR
RUSSELL, MICHAEL BRETT
SEAY, JEFFERY J.
SPITZER, JON MICHAEL
STEVENSON, MIKE SCHARRON
TINGEN, CURTIS WESTON

GEN. GEORGE GIBBS DIBRELL
875
SPARTA
DABBS, DARRELL CARL
WORLEY, BILLY D.

BATTLE OF SHILOH 1454
SHILOH
PEARCY, JASON WAYNE

SAVAGE-GOODNER 1513
SMITHVILLE
LEFEVRE, ZACHARY LEE

WIGFALL GREYS 1560
COLLIERVILLE
HOLLAND, WILLIAM KEVIN
JONES, JR., WILLIAM HOOPER
WHITE, MATTHEW MICHAEL

THE GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE
1640
MEMPHIS
BUCHANAN, CALE MICHAEL
BUCHANAN, MARK EDWARD
DEBERRY, MATTHEW CROSBY
DEBERRY, MICHAEL LYNN

SERGEANT WILLIAM A. HAMBY
1750
CROSSVILLE
GUTHRIE, ROBERT SCOTT
HAMBY, KEITH JENNINGS

LT. ROBERT D. POWELL 1817
BLOUNTVILLE
RIGSBY, JAMES MICHAEL
WHITFIELD, JOHN BEASLEY

MYERS-ZOLICOFFER 1990
LIVINGSTON
COPELAND, KENNETH
TOOTHMAN, GLENN

MAJ. GEN. JOHN HUNT MORGAN
2053
GREENEVILLE
BOGART, CHADWICK ALAN
HALL, JEREMY ALLEN
JONES, JAMES C.
LOWREY, P. K.

RODERICK, FORREST'S WAR
HORSE 2072
SPRING HILL
BOWLIN, LLOYD A.

MAJOR NATHANIEL F. CHEAIRS
2138
THOMPSON'S STATION
GIBSON, DONALD M.
GIBSON, MICHAEL BRENT

TEXAS

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON 67
HOUSTON
CANNON, STEVEN RAY

CAPT. JAMES P. DOUGLAS 124
TYLER
KINARD, QUENTEN VAUGHAN
KINARD, DENNIS RAY
STANLEY, JERRY LUTHER

GEN. FELIX H. ROBERTSON 129
WACO
BRAY, ROBERT EARL
MEECE, JACK TERRELL

HOOD'S TEXAS BRIGADE 153
SAN ANTONIO
WAINNER, ROBIN RAY

R. E. LEE 239
FT. WORTH
BYRUM, DANIEL SCOTT
FOGERSON, PATRICK LEE
GARRETT, MICHAEL LEE

CAPT. JESSE AMASON CAMP 282
CENTER
BARRETT, JAMES PARINO
DOYLE, JAMES ROGER
HARTT, CHRISTOPHER LYNN
HUGHES, JR., ROBERT IRVIN
HUGHES, SR., ROBERT IRVIN
HUGHES, III, ROBERT TRAMMELL
IRISH, LEONARD BAILEY
LUCAS, JR., CLAUDE AUSTIN
LUCAS, JAXON KWAYDE
MILLER, LARRY EDWARD
MILLER, EDWARD PARRISH
SAMFORD, CLARENCE ALEX
WILLIFORD, II, GEORGE ARVIN
YOUNGBLOOD, DOWELL DEAN

GEN. W. R. SCURRY 606
WICHITA FALLS
LANCASTER, MARK ALDEN

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

COL. A. M. HOBBY 713
CORPUS CHRISTI
WOOD, III, ERNEST MASON

TEXAS BONNIE BLUE 869
SAN ANTONIO
BELLAMY, GARY PAUL

STONEWALL JACKSON 901
DENTON
BAXTER, BRENT SHANE
CHANCELLOR, RAYMOND LOUIS

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON 983
DECATUR
MCNEILL, CARL ALAN

GEORGE OVERTON STONER 1000
VICTORIA
CHESTER, THOR ERIC

COL. THOMAS S. LUBBOCK 1352
LUBBOCK
DOUGLASS, ANDREW JUSTIN
EARNEST, MILTON
WALKER, MICHAEL CLIFTON

GRANBURY'S TEXAS BRIGADE 1479
CONROE
MENNEL, ROBERT LORNE
PARADOWSKI, CHRISTOPHER
ADAM
TURNER, LARRY G.

GEN. HORACE RANDAL 1533
CARTHAGE
HADEN, BYRON DAWAYNE

13TH TEXAS INFANTRY 1565
ANGLETON
DIETZ, WILLIAM ANDREW
DIETZ, RICHARD ANTHONY
HOLIMAN, HARVEY HAYDEN

COLONEL MIDDLETON TATE
JOHNSON 1648
ARLINGTON
CROWDER, CHRISTIAN M.
GRIFFITH, JACK W.
HALL, COUNTREE
RITCHEY, DAVID
WALKER, RALPH
YOUNG, SAMUEL
YOUNG, CARLTON E.

COLONEL E. W. TAYLOR 1777
BEDFORD
DeCARLO, ALAN NICHOLAS
PRYOR, PAUL ROGER

COL. GUSTAV HOFFMANN 1838
NEW BRAUNFELS
MEHRER, MARK JOSEPH

2ND TEXAS FRONTIER 1904
DE LEON
WEIBLE, CLIFFORD LOUIS

TERRY'S TEXAS RANGERS 1937
CLEBURNE
BONHAM, BOBBY WAYNE

STONE FORT 1944
NACOGDOCHES
LANCASTER, WAYNE RAY

MAJOR J. N. DARK 2026
KOUNTZE
KERR, DOUGLAS DUANE

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KATY
JENNINGS, RANDALL WAYNE

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COON, NOEL THOMAS
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GILMER
FEAGIN, JR., HUBERT CLARK
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VIRGINIA

LEE JACKSON 1
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GREGORY, THOMAS ADAM
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LAMB, WILLIAM CHARLES
WINGFIELD

COLONEL D. H. LEE MARTZ 10
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BAUGHER, JOSEPH CLAY

GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET 1247
RICHMOND
HARLOW, DALE ANDREW

THE STONEWALL BRIGADE 1296
LEXINGTON
HOEFFEL, JR., KENNETH M.

FINCASTLE RIFLES 1326
ROANOKE
GRAY, JAMES MATTHEW
SALMONS, RONALD C.
STUMP, FREDRIC SYLVESTER
WALLACE, ROBERT DERRING

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FRANKLIN
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THE BEDFORD RIFLE GRAYS 1475
BEDFORD
HAMM, JR., LAURENCE RANDALL

NORFOLK COUNTY GRAYS 1549
CHESAPEAKE
SHIRLEY, JR., JAMES ROBERT

TURNER ASHBY 1567
WINCHESTER
REILEY, ERIC LAHUE

TOM SMITH 1702
SUFFOLK
BUNCH, EDWARD DARYL
JOHNSON, JR., RAYMOND O.
PULLEN, ZACHARY M.
WILLIS, LARRY R.

PRINCESS ANNE 1993
VIRGINIA BEACH
APPPERSON, JACK ALFONSO
WILSON, JASON SCOTT

NELSON GRAYS 2123
NELSON COUNTY
FITZGERALD, EDWIN
FITZGERALD, ROBERT
MAYS, SR., MARSHALL
ANDERSON
MAYS, JR., MARSHALL
ANDERSON
SPOUSE, MARK AVERY

REVEREND BEVERLY TUCKER
LACY 2141
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SILVRANTS, ROBERT LEE
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Continued from page 13

Washington and Lee Connection

to resign from the US Army and defend Virginia.

3. It is interesting that the Lee's named two of their sons *Custis*, after her father's family and *Fitzhugh* the maiden name of her mother.

4. Think of it: the only father that Mary Ann Custis Lee's father had ever known was George Washington!

C. During the War for Southern Independence, Arlington was confiscated. The Federal government took over the property for taxes, which they insisted must be paid in person by General Lee; the amount of the tax was \$92.07. The confiscation would later be ruled illegal. In June of 1873, nearly three years after General Lee's

death, Mary Ann Lee wanted to see Arlington for a last time, but when she saw what the Federals had done to the house, how run-down and empty it was, she refused to get out of her carriage and go inside.

1. In 1882, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled that Arlington had been illegally seized and that Custis Lee was free to claim his inheritance. But the property had been made into a graveyard, with about 20,000 graves scattered over the property, thus restricting its use.

2. When the US government offered to buy the property for \$150,000, Custis Lee had nothing else to do but accept.

IV. A Memorial to Robert E. Lee

A. In 1925, 64 years after confiscation, the house was restored.

B. In 1933, the upkeep of the property was assured when the property was transferred to the National Park Service.

C. In 1955, the house at Arlington was designated as a memorial to Robert E. Lee. By this, the property once belonging to George Washington Custis, the adopted son of George Washington, is linked once again to the Lee's.

Conclusion: There is without a doubt an undeniable link between George Washington and Robert E. Lee!



A Visit To Gettysburg

By Gene Gallant

I walked today along an ancient path
that wound through a rock-bound glen,
And it seemed that I could clearly see
a vision of what once had been.
I saw scattered along that narrow path
a ragged band in faded gray,
with rifles at the ready
awaiting the coming day.
And as the dawn touched each soldier's face
as they watched the sun ascend,
each wondered what fate had in store for them
as they faced the Devil's Den.
Soon the command was given
and the rebel charge was made,
and many a Southern lad now lies
in a lonely, unmarked, forgotten grave.
Was that charge worth the terrible price
that the Gods of War extracted that day?
As the gallant men of Hood's Brigade
threw caution to the wind
and stormed across that bloody ground
that led to the Devil's Den.
We may never know the answer —
Although a hundred thousand words
have described that bloody battle
at this place called Gettysburg.



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

Carry Me Back

by Bill Young

The Rebel Yell

The rebel yell. Nearly everyone has heard of it, but there are few, if any, people alive today who have actually heard it. I have been to many reenactments of battles of the War Between the States, but with all due respect to the reenactors in butternut and gray who strive so hard for authenticity, I have NEVER heard anything that came close to the real thing. Frankly, everything I have heard has been puny, pathetic, and downright pitiful. We Southerners have forgotten how to give the rebel yell.

The rebel yell was a form of art. It struck terror into the hearts of the Yankees. It made their blood run cold. Their first instinct was to throw down their muskets and run for their lives. Some of them took the next step — and did exactly that.

Can you imagine how the soldiers of the Union 11th Corps on the eve of the Battle of Chancellorsville must have felt when they were sitting around their campfires cooking supper, playing cards, smoking pipes, and just relaxing when suddenly, without warning, wild rabbits, turkeys, and deer ran through their campsite? And right behind them came the 25,000 men of

Jackson's Corps bursting through the woods waving their red battle flags, firing their muskets, and screaming the high keen of the rebel yell at the top of their lungs? Is it any wonder that they jumped to their feet and fled?

fateful day and straight into the mouths of the Union cannons on Cemetery Ridge. Finley said "When we were about 100 yards from the stone fence, a junior officer couldn't stand it any longer. He gave the order we had



First Lieutenant George Finley commanded Company K of the 56th Virginia Infantry Regiment in Pickett's charge at Gettysburg. His regiment went right up the middle on that

all been waiting for. 'Take good aim. Aim Low. Fire!' We fired one time, and then he said, 'Now let's holler!' EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE YAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAH!

The rebel yell rent the air for the first time that day. We screamed like fiends and demons from hell — and it was awe-inspiring and the ground fairly trembled! Some of the Yankees tucked their tails between their legs and ran for the rear like sheep. I saw two Union cannoneers turn and run. One of them had a rammer on his shoulder. Somebody near me shouted, ‘Stop, you Yankee devils!’ but they kept on running.”

I once had the good fortune to speak on the telephone with a man named Grady Turner. Grady was in Texas, and I was in Virginia. Grady was 95 years old. His father, Stephen W. Turner, served as a first lieutenant in the 56th Virginia. Grady had heard his father and some of his old comrades scream the rebel yell, so Grady screamed it for me over the telephone. I was stone deaf in my left ear for three days!

For the past 18 years, I have traveled to 18 states and to London to do a first-person impres-

sion of Lieutenant Finley and his true account of Pickett’s charge at Gettysburg. At the climax of the story, I scream the rebel yell as loud and as long as I can. I did it once at a gun show in Pittsburgh, and a court clerk said to me afterwards, “What a great way to clear a court room!” I did it once in London for the American Civil War Round Table of the United Kingdom, and a waiter in the kitchen dropped a stack of

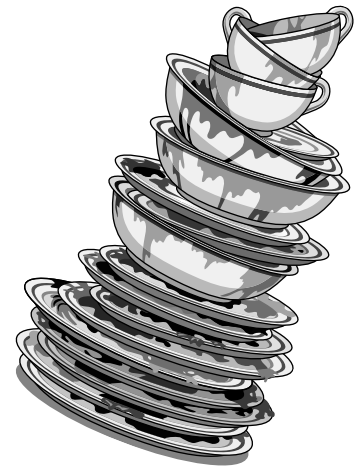
china dishes.

When ever I do it for a school group, the principal always sticks his head in the door to see if he should call the police. After a performance, I am usually hoarse for several days, and sometimes I lose my voice altogether. My wife scolds me: “You gave the rebel yell last night, didn’t you? You ought not to do it. It’s not good for your health.”

My rebel yell may not be perfect, but it certainly does get

everyone’s attention. People tell me “I never expected to hear anything like that. You caught me by surprise.”

If I can do that, think of what the old Confederates could do together. I would pay big money just to hear the men of Jackson’s Corps yell as they came charging out of the woods at Chancellorsville. I’ll bet it would make my blood run cold. I would surely be glad that I was on their side.



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Books in Print

ings, the author, Mr. John Chodes, exposes to the reader Mr. Curry, who was an aristocratic Alabamian who served his country prior to the onset of war in the Alabama Assembly and United States Congress, where he steadfastly supported states' rights and a small, limited Federal government. "As an active promoter of education, he (Mr. Curry) staunchly believed that this important function was entirely each state's responsibility and completely outside Washington's sphere," Mr. Chodes states on the back cover.

Curry was elected from the 4th District of Alabama in the Confederate Congress, where he participated in the creation of the Confederate Constitution. He was assigned to four committees in the Provisional Congress: Postal, Commercial Affairs, Rules, and Flag and Seal. In February, Curry would end his term as a Congressman and return to Alabama, only to have Jefferson Davis appoint him as Commissioner under the Habeas Corpus Act, to serve with General Johnston's army, where he would stay until the end of the war.

When the war was over, Curry returned home to Talladega to try to assume a normal life; however, Reconstruction was as cruel to him as it was to many Confederate soldiers and dignitaries. "For years after the surrender, detachments of Union troops marched through the country, searching for cotton and booty, arresting citizens on false charges supplied by war-time Unionists," Mr. Chodes states in

his book. Two principles used by the Radical Republicans to completely overthrow the South's social, political and economic existence were "State Suicide" and "Conquered Province." Both were vicious plans to subjugate the South and both had universal education proposals.

Before a Southern state could be readmitted into the Union, it was required to have a public, tax-supported education-system clause in its post-war Constitution. According to Mr. Norton, a Minnesota Senator, "If the Congress of the United States can ... compel us to make a system that will conform to the views of Congress, then what becomes of the States, and why do we have States? Why have apportionment of the representatives in the other House, and in this, according to the States? Why not call us, as the Senator from Illinois says, all one people, one country and have no State government and no local government at all?" According to J.P. Wickersham, a Radical Republican educator, "The thing of highest interest in a republic is its schools.... When our youth learn to read similar books, similar lessons, we shall become one people, possessing one organic nationality, and the Republic will be safe for all time." Wickersham then states, "A republican form of government cannot exist without providing a system of free schools. A republic must make education universal among its people. Ignorant voters endangered liberty. With free schools in the South there could have been no rebellion. And free schools must now render impossible rebellion in the future."

"It appears that Jabez had no problem joining forces with those who were intent on exterminating Southern culture and Southern minds," per Mr. Chodes. Curry in 1881 became General Agent of the Peabody Education Board and a nationally prominent figure. This fund was used as a matching fund for communities starting public schools to entice the people to support a tax-supported school. Curry states "We are tethered to the lowest stratum of society, and if we do not lift it up, it will drag us down to the nethermost hell of poverty and degradation. In uplifting

the Negro in manhood and womanhood, we are uplifting ourselves." His viewpoint changes, but it appears in a desire to educate the South to better the citizens, not for government control. He will continue in many facets to evolve his train of thought. As the country took major steps toward nationalized schools, Curry seemed to progress in similar reflection.

Destroying the Republic: Jabez Curry and the Re-Education of the Old South is an examination of not only the life of Curry, but also a study of Reconstruction and its effects on the Southern people. By using primary sources from Curry and many other individuals, Mr. Chodes is able to give a bird's-eye view of what tragedies took place. Worthy of note, it is unclear to this reviewer why Curry made such drastic changes in his thought process. This publication is required reading for any educator or person working in the public school system. It is insightful to how the country arrived at the current state. "By the 20th century, this plan had turned on itself and emptied out Northern children's minds as well. This transformed the US republic in the 21st Century into an emerging dictatorship," states Mr. Chodes on the back cover.

Author: John Chodes
Publisher: Algora Publishing
www.algora.com
Paperback: \$23.95

Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow

The Women Will Howl The Union Army Capture of Roswell and New Manchester, Georgia and the Forced Relocation of Mill Workers

Mystery and intrigue surround the events that take place in July 1864 in Roswell and New Manchester, Georgia. Innocent mill workers, predominately women and children, go to work as usual, only to be arrested for treason by the Union army as they invade their villages. The mills they are employed by manufacture items for the Confed-

erate Government. In the eyes of Union General Sherman, their way of making a living is considered sedition, so he ordered their arrest and deportation to "north of the Ohio River." *The Women Will Howl, The Union Army Capture of Roswell and New Manchester, Georgia, and the Forced Relocation of Mill Workers* gives a comprehensive study of this ambiguous subject.

Author Mary Deborah Petite first gives the reader a preview of Roswell King, founder of Roswell, and the "Roswell royalty," who help create the colony from the wilderness to a thriving mill town. The creation of Roswell Mills brings in people from South Georgia and South Carolina to hone out a living for their families. Ms. Petite provides the background for Roswell to help the reader better understand the dynamics of the situation and people.

On the eve of Sherman's march, inhabitants of Georgia are preparing for the worst. "Time after time we had been told of the severity of General Sherman, until we came to dread his approach as (one) would that of a mighty hurricane which sweeps all before it caring naught for justice or humanity," states Mary Rawlson of Atlanta. "It is sad to witness the fearful suffering of the people, particularly the women and children, in those parts of Georgia through which we (the Union) campaigned... I am sorry to say that our men often wantonly burned down the houses, destroyed the contents, and drove forth their inmates, houseless, homeless, starving outcasts, to perish of cold and hunger," per David Conyngham, Sherman's aide-de-camp. Even with all of this, the residents of Roswell, especially the poor, working class, did not expect what was about to happen next.

In a play-by-play account, Ms. Petite gives a report of what takes place when the Union army enters Roswell to the burning of the mills. She includes actual orders when available, but also relies on personal accounts. At this point, the facts are detailed and abundant. However, once the mills are burned, Sherman claims that the mill workers were "tainted with treason," and orders the arrest of "all people, male and female, connected with those factories." The

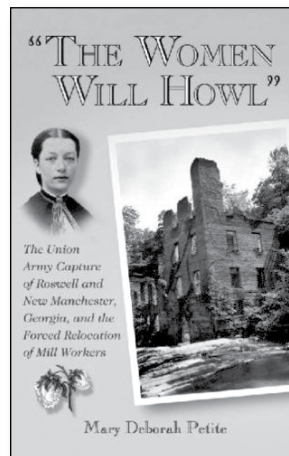
morning after the mills are torched, General Kenner Garrard's troops begin gathering the employees of the mill.

At this point the information trail gets vague and elusive. The number of women and children that were apprehended is unclear. The most common number is 400, but it is unsure if this is accurate. With only the items they can carry, the women are placed into holding to be transported by supply wagons to Marietta. It is uncertain how long it took to move the prisoners, but it is certain that some females were present that night when allegedly Union soldiers took advantage of them. "The hideousness of war breeds atrocities and tales of atrocities. The strength with which these stories persist through the years in the county necessitates mention of them," writes Ms. Petite.

Within days of each other, Sweetwater Mills in New Manchester received similar treatment as the mills in Roswell. The main difference is that many of the prisoners had to walk to Marietta due to the lack of supply wagons to carry them. It is estimated that the number of captives was between 150 and 200. Again, it is unsure how exact these figures are.

Once the captives arrived in Marietta, they are sent by rail to Nashville, TN, in the middle of July. From there they are transported to Louisville, KY, which was already at capacity with refugees. "Although Sherman ordered the arrest of the women, formal charges were never issued, and no evidence has been found that any official record was made of their transportation or of their confinement at any point from Marietta to Louisville.

A hospital in Louisville was converted into a refugee prison for the detainees; however, it lacked heat, wa-



ter and other necessities to house such large numbers. The living conditions deteriorated day by day. "Old men, women and children huddled together in barracks with no provision for comfort. While many were sick and filled with despair, large numbers were dying and hurried to 'rude unknown graves,'" depicts Ms. Petite.

Sherman's goal was to have all prisoners sent "north of the Ohio River." While some were able to find employment in Louisville, there were those who were too infirm to travel or had died. "History has recorded but a few of the names of the women and children who arrived in Indiana from Roswell and New Manchester." With no written record, it is hard to research and ascertain which women remained where. Those who did arrive across the border of Indiana faced hardships as bad as, if not worse than, that in Louisville.

Without a way to provide for themselves, the women and children improvised by making shacks in the woods or got permission from the locals to live in old stables, barns or other structures to shelter them from the cold of a Northern winter. "In one or two instances, children have been found dead in the woods, actually starved or frozen to death," reports *The New Albany Ledger*.

The title of this publication is taken from a correspondence from Sherman to Garrard: "The women will howl." Unfortunately, his words came true. Ms. Petite uses primary sources, even though they were hard to obtain. She gives as detailed an account as possible, exploring possible clues from family oral histories. It is important to note the majority of the manuscript focuses on Roswell. This moving book, investigating the atrocities committed on women and children by the Union army, is likely the best comprehensive study of this subject matter.

Author: Mary Deborah Petite
 Publisher: McFarland & Co.
www.mcfarlandpub.com
 Hardcover \$45

Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow



NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Second Sam Davis Youth Camp to be Held in Texas

To follow up with the ad in the *Confederate Veteran*, there will be a co-ed Texas Sam Davis Youth Camp (young men and ladies, ages 12-17), to be held from Sunday, June 29, to Saturday, July 4, at Three Mountain Retreat, 1648 FM 182, Clifton, TX 76634. The deadline for applications is Monday, June 23, 2009. Scholarships are available. For more information, look at our Web site: <http://scvsamdavisyouthcamp.org> or contact:

Alan C. Huffines, Director
125 County Road 331
Abilene, TX 79606
325-793-9670
huff121788@aol.com

Constitution Amendment Deadline

Any compatriots wishing to submit an amendment to the Constitution of the Sons of Confederate Veterans or to the Standing Orders of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, to be considered at the Reunion to be held in Hot Springs, Arkansas, July 23-25, should send the proposed Amendment to Judge Advocate-in-Chief Simon B. Buckner IV and Executive Director Ben Sewell at General Headquarters. JAG Buckner's mailing address is 11617 Hemlock St., Overland Park, KS 66210 and General Headquarters can be reached at PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402.

Proposed amendments to the Constitution or Standing Orders must be postmarked/date stamped no later than May 15, 2009. Proposed amendments may be e-mailed instead of being sent by US mail. JAG Buckner can be reached at scv@thebucknerhome.com and Executive Director Sewell at exedir@scv.org.

A brief statement as to the rationale for the amendment may also be submitted with the proposed change to the Constitution or Standing Orders.

SCV Dues Proration Guidelines

This is the way the prorated dues system works:

The SCV operates on a fiscal year (not calendar) beginning August 1 of one year and going through July 31 of the following year. The current fiscal year, August 1, 2008 through July 31, 2009, which will be shown as status 2008 on your roster, and it means the member's dues are paid through July 31, 2009. Additionally, there is a three-month grace period from August 1 through November 1, 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 2009 (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, 2010.

If someone reinstates or joins as a new member in May, June or July 2009 (which is technically the fourth 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, 2010.

IMPORTANT

Please remember that 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 the remainder of the current fiscal year.

This prorated dues policy, originally adopted at the 2005 Nashville Convention, 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*****

100th Anniversary of Giles County, VA, Monument

The 100th anniversary of the Giles County Confederate Monument will be celebrated on Saturday, August 8, 2009, 11 AM, at Pearisburg, Virginia. Among the guests will be Al Stone, who portrays General Robert E. Lee. There will be a wreath-laying, musket and cannon salute.

All SCV Camps are invited to participate in the march from the Johnston House to the monument at the courthouse, displaying their camp banner. If you don't have a uniform (or something close to it), SCV clothing is acceptable. If your camp is interested in participating, or even just attending, please e-mail Melinda Tabor at tabor97@yahoo.com or call 540-726-3254.

146th Anniversary of the Battle of Collierville, TN

The 146th anniversary of the Battle of Collierville will be held October 23-25, 2009. Confederates attack fort & Sherman's train. Battle site at Schilling Farms (Poplar Ave at Schilling Blvd. W, Collierville, TN, 10 miles east of Memphis, TN, on Hwy 57). Reenactor amenities include authentic Union fort, hay, firewood, water, no registration fee, no sutler fee and more. School day, Ladies' Tea & Soiree, two battles, Saturday Grand Ball featuring the 52nd Regimental String Band, and a Sunday period church service. Hosted

by the 51st Tennessee Infantry in cooperation with the Town of Collierville, Main Street, Collierville, and the Wigfall Greys Camp 1560, Collierville, TN, The General Robert E. Lee Camp 1640, Memphis, TN and the N. B. Forrest Camp 3, Memphis, TN.

Contact Battle of Collierville Association by e-mail: cvillebattle@yahoo.com or phone 901-545-3364. www.colliervillebattle.org

Jefferson Davis Memorial Service scheduled in Richmond, VA

The National Jefferson Davis Memorial Service will be held Saturday, June 6, 2009, at 10 AM at the gravesite of President Davis in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia. The keynote speaker will be Professor Donald E. Collins of East Carolina University. For more information, contact Everette Ellis at 804-346-4515; Russell Darden at 757-653-2508 or Jim Cochrane at 804-356-8868.

The Mystery of Lincoln's Watch Reveiled

Many of you may have heard or read about the discovery of an inscription in Abraham Lincoln's gold pocket watch. The story emanated in the *New York Times* on March 11. The version carried by the mass media daily newspapers and broadcasts left out a mysterious element of the story.

For years there has been a story circulating that a watchmaker in 1861 while working on Lincoln's watch made an inscription in the tiny working parts inside the watch.

As part of the Lincoln 200th Birthday Observance, the American Museum of History division of The Smithsonian Institute in Washington determined to hold a public opening of the watch and ascertain if the stories about the inscription were true. The ceremony was attended by descendants of the Lincoln family, along with those of the watchmaker, public and museum officials and journalists.

The watch was carefully and meticulously opened and lo and behold, it did contain an inscription dated 1861. The inscription varied somewhat from the stories that had been circulating, but did refer to the firing on Fort Sumter. (misspelled as Sumpter)

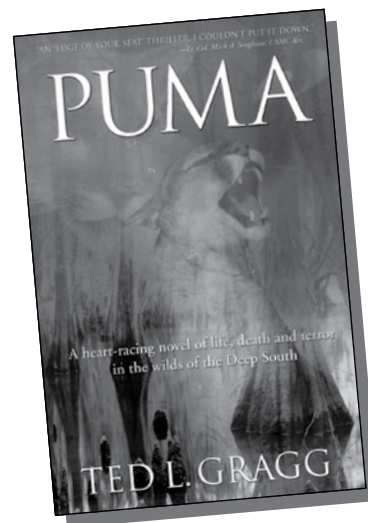
There is more to the story than was generally released. There were two other inscriptions found inside the watch. One, dated 1864 with the initials of another watchmaker and the other, the words "Jeff Davis." The mystery surrounding the revelation of the Jeff Davis inscription is bound to bring on more discussion and speculation, some of which will most likely be added to the Lincoln myths which abound in America. How ironic it is the only name engraved in Lincoln's watch is that of Jeff Davis.

Just as ironic is another little known and seldom mentioned fact regarding the discovery made at the Smithsonian Institute. The Smithsonian was initially started under the sponsorship of Jefferson Davis who raised private funds for its beginning while secretary of war under President Franklin Pierce.

The motto of the Confederacy, Deo Vindice, seems appropriate to conclude this story.



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

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

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

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

!! BONUS !!

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

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

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



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



114th SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS 2009 REUNION

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY

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SCV CAMP NAME _____ Number _____

PERSONAL ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

HOME PHONE (_____) _____ WORK PHONE (_____) _____

E-MAIL ADDRESS _____ CELL PHONE (_____) _____

SPOUSE NAME (For Badge) _____

GUEST NAME _____ GUEST NAME _____

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

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

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

Registration - Walk in at Convention - \$85.00

Registration fee until 6/1/2009

Qty. ____ x \$70.00 = \$ _____

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

Qty. ____ x \$80.00 = \$ _____

Extra Reunion Medals

Qty. ____ x \$20.00 = \$ _____

Limited-Edition Numbered 1-50 Reunion Medals

Qty. ____ x \$75.00 = \$ _____

Heritage Defense Fund Catfish Dinner & Social

Qty. ____ x \$27.00 = \$ _____

Profits from the event go to the Heritage Defense Fund.

Forrest Cavalry Breakfast

Qty. ____ x \$23.00 = \$ _____

Profits from the event go to the Forrest Cavalry.

David O. Dodd Luncheon.

Qty. ____ x \$27.00 = \$ _____

Gen. Patrick Cleburne Breakfast

Qty. ____ x \$23.00 = \$ _____

Profits go to the Cleburne Monument in Ringgold, Georgia.

SCV Awards Luncheon

Qty. ____ x \$30.00 = \$ _____

Chaplain's Prayer Breakfast

Qty. ____ x \$23.00 = \$ _____

Debutante's Luncheon

Qty. ____ x \$20.00 = \$ _____

Grand Banquet and Ball

Qty. ____ x \$60.00 = \$ _____

Ladies Garvan Woodland Gardens Tour

Qty. ____ x \$20.00 = \$ _____

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

Qty. ____ x \$10.00 = \$ _____

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

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

TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED : \$ _____

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

Contact Information: registration@scv2009reunion.com

Make Checks payable to James M. Keller SCV

Mail Checks to :

James M. Keller SCV Camp 648

P.O. Box 21701

Hot Springs, Arkansas 71902

Ancestor Memorial Form

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

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

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

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

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

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

Total for this Ancestor Memorial \$ _____

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

Your contact Phone #(____) _____

Your e-mail address _____

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

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

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

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

Make Checks payable to OCR

Mail Checks to :

James M. Keller SCV Camp 648 /OCR

P.O. Box 21701

Hot Springs, Arkansas 71902

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

Limited Edition 2009 Reunion Medal!

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

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

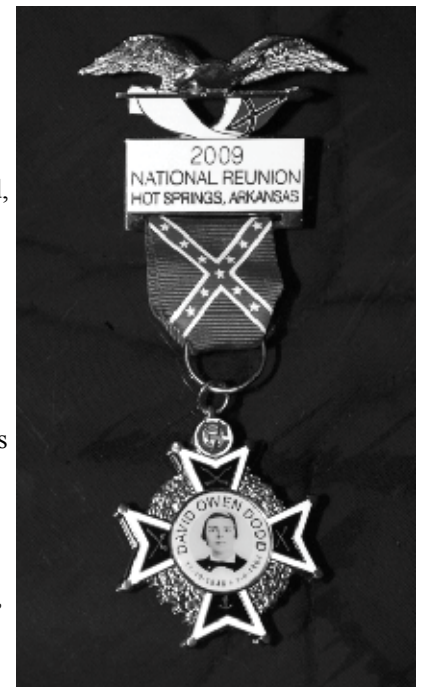
This medallion is cast gold metal with military-grade ribbons and pin-backs. It features a medallion bearing the likeness of David O. Dodd, and a Confederate Eagle clutching the Second National Flag.

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

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

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

E-mail : reunionmedal@scv2009reunion.com for more information.



2009 SCV National Reunion Calendar of Events

Wednesday, July 22

8:00am - 5:00pm

12:00pm - 5:00pm

12:00pm - 5:00pm

1:00pm - 2:30pm

2:00pm - 5:00pm

7:00pm - 9:00pm

Vendor's Set Up

SCV Registration

Credentials

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

GEC Meeting

Catfish Dinner & Social

THURSDAY, JULY 23RD

7:00am - 8:15am

8:00am - 5:00pm

8:00am - 5:00pm

8:00am - 5:00pm

8:30am - 9:30am

9:45am - 12:00pm

9:45am - 11:45am

12:15pm - 1:45pm

2:30pm - 4:00pm

6:30 pm-8:00pm

Forrest Cavalry Breakfast

SCV Registration

Credentials

IHQ Merchandise / Sutler's Sales

Opening Ceremonies

SCV Business Session I

Ladies Tour of Garvan Woodland Gardens

David O. Dodd Luncheon- Jim Lair speaker

Memorial Service

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

FRIDAY, JULY 24TH

7:00am - 8:30am

8:00am - 5:00pm

8:00am - 5:00pm

8:00am - 5:00pm

9:00am - 12:00pm

10:00am - 11:00am

12:15pm - 1:45pm

12:30pm - 2:00pm

2:30pm - 4:00pm

4:15pm - 5:00pm

4:15pm - 5:00pm

4:00pm - 7:00pm

7:00pm - 8:30pm

9:00pm - 10:30

10:30pm-till ?

Gen. Patrick Cleburne Breakfast- Charles Kelly Barrow speaker

SCV Registration

Credentials

IHQ Merchandise / Sutler's Sales

SCV Business Session II

OCR President's Meeting

SCV Awards Luncheon

OCR Luncheon

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

Cemetery Workshop –Mike Mitchell

SCV Mechanized Cavalry

Art Gallery Walk

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

SCV Oratorical Contest

Concert by the 52nd Regimental String Band

SATURDAY, JULY 25TH

7:00am - 8:00am

8:00am - 12:00pm

8:00am - 12:00pm

8:00am - 2:00pm

8:15am - 9:30am

8:15am - 9:30am

8:15am - 9:30am

9:30am - 12:00pm

11:00am - 2:00pm

1:30pm - 3:00pm

1:30pm - 4:30pm

6:00pm - 7:00pm

7:00pm - 9:00pm

9:00pm - 9:30pm

9:30pm - Midnight

Prayer Breakfast –Chaplain-in-Chief

SCV Registration

Credentials

IHQ Merchandise / Sutler's Sales

Army Meeting - ANV

Army Meeting - AOT

Army Meeting - ATM

SCV Business Session III

Debutante Luncheon & Rehearsal

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

GEC Meeting

Commander-in-Chief's Reception

Grand Banquet

Debutante Presentation

Grand Confederate Ball

Confederate Classifieds

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

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

RALEIGH, NC — June 6-7, Civil War & Military Collectors Show, North Carolina State Fairgrounds, 1025 Blue Ridge Road, Arms & Memorabilia — Civil War, Indian Wars, WWI, WWII, etc. Info: Carolina Trader Promotions, 704-282-1339.

AUTOGRAPHED COPIES of the book, *Captains At Rest*, reviewed in the January/February 2009 issue of *Confederate Veteran*, may be obtained by sending \$36 to the author, L. Harris Churchwell at 69 Lenora Drive, Hawkinsville, GA 31036. Contact the author at hchurchwell@msn.com or by cell phone at 478-230-9709. Lifetime member of the SCV, recipient of multiple awards including the UDC's Jefferson Davis Historical Gold Medal Award.

GONE AND FADED, a brilliant song featured on a newly released CD by a country and Southern rock band, Fishing with Dynamite. The words were inspired by working in a historical cemetery, seeing a faded flag then reading the headstone of a Confederate veteran. This experience included tears and a thankful heart for our Southern heritage. A portion of all proceeds go directly to Children's Healthcare of Atlanta. Listen now by visiting www.fishingwithdynamite.ORG.

FOR SALE: Original Confederate foot officer's sabre; marked BOYLE, GAMBLE, and McFEE, RICHMOND, VA. Serious collectors, please. Wm Forbes, Chevy Chase, MD, (301) 657-4251.

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

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Today, your generous contribution of time, energy, and influence is helping to preserve the vibrant Southern culture handed down to us from our forefathers. Your bequest to the Sons of Confederate Veterans can help preserve our Southern heritage for tomorrow.

Making a lasting contribution to the Sons of Confederate Veterans is not just for the wealthy. Our donors come from all walks of life. By remembering the Sons of Confederate Veterans in your will, you will be giving one of the most powerful gifts one can give—helping to ensure the future of America's oldest heritage defense organization for the next generation of Southerners.

For more information on how you can make a bequest to the SCV, contact Executive Director Ben Sewell at 1-800-MY-DIXIE.



Sons of Confederate Veterans
P.O. Box 59 • Columbia, TN 38402
1-800-MY-DIXIE

Continued from page 7

Dispatches From the Front

David O'Neil
Turner Ashby Camp 1567
Winchester, Virginia

Editor's note: Many units in the Army of Tennessee used a rectangle Battle Flag based on the ANV pattern, in addition to its use by the Confederate Navy. In fact, our General Headquarters at Elm Springs flies a rectangle Battle flag.

A future article on Confederate Flags is a good idea.

Needs help identifying unknown cousin

To the Editor:

Enclosed is a copy of a Confederate soldier and cousin from my wife's family album. Both of our families are grounded in the South. Our families from Virginia go back to Colonial days. Our problem here is trying to get any

information that may help us identify this handsome, dashing cousin. As you can see, we have an excellent photo, which I submit to you should you be able to shed some light on his identity. We have some excellent clues, but none connectible by us. I suspect that this soldier's surname was Sims, Herndon, Featherston or Harris. He came from Madison, Culpeper, or Rappahannock counties of Virginia.

The picture taken here by the Richard Gallery at 817 Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia, was probably a reunion picture. The year was unknown, but probably in the 1880s. As I understand it, the Federal government didn't allow Confederate units to have a reunion until around 1880's. I expect this was about that time.

The uniform was probably a ceremonial uniform made just for a reunion. It looks new, with no outward signs of wear. On our cousin's chest are two ribbons, obviously alluding to this particular reunion. There's enough detail that maybe someone can identify the reunion, the unit and year of reunion. If I had that much, I could possibly glean enough

information to search Army rosters, etc. I could not determine any logo on the buttons. As I understand it, after



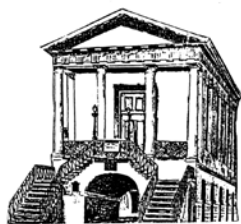
the War, no one could display buttons with Confederate logo or anything denoting a unit name or description. Only the clothing was permitted. The epaulettes were probably for dress only and appear to be 1st lieutenant bars. He appears to be around 35-40 years old. If it is 1880, then this man must have fought as a teenager, around the 1863-65 time period. If anyone can shed some light on this unknown cousin, we'd appreciate it very much.

James W. Coulsby, Jr.
Member at large in San Diego, California
John S. Mosby Camp 1237
Front Royal, Virginia



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Confederate Veteran Deadlines

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

11th Mississippi Infantry

wall, only to be captured. In Company E, only a corporal survived.

Returning to Virginia, they next fought at Bristoe Station on October 14. In December, they went to winter quarters at Orange Courthouse until May. On May 5, 1864, the 11th Mississippi opened the Battle of the Wilderness by leading the advance of Heth's Division down the plank road, pushing back Federal cavalry for several miles. Near Spotsylvania the colonel of the regiment was mortally wounded at Talley's Mill on May 10. Two days later at the Bat-

tle of Spotsylvania Courthouse, the brigade repulsed an attack on the right side of Bloody Angle. As Grant moved his army, the 11th was in battles at Bethesda Church, June 2-3, before being placed on the Cold Harbor line. Following the battle of the Crater on July 30, the 11th was moved to that part of the Petersburg line.

The battles that followed around Petersburg that the 11th was involved in were Ream's Station, August 18-19; Davis Farm, October 1; Jones' Farm, October 3; and Hatcher's Run, October 27.

On March 25, 1865, the brigade went into battle on the Petersburg line, with the 11th having only 64 men. When the Yankees broke the Petersburg line on April 2, the 11th was almost surrounded. Their commander led the regiment to Hatcher's Run, where he disbanded the unit with every man for himself. Some of the men escaped by swimming. The color bearer tore their flag into shreds, but most of the regiment was captured.

Casualties for the regiment from May 5 to October 3, 1864, were 31 killed, 119 wounded and 11 missing. No further records on the regiments' casualties following these dates have been found.



Continued from page 24

Recruiting, Retaining and Relating

Why? Many that read this column understand that the Battle Flag is a much-revered symbol in many parts of the world, a symbol of freedom, hope, and the God-given rights every human spirit desires and cherishes. Unfortunately most people have not a clue!

The SCV is fortunate to have some very learned and knowledgeable flag historians. These scholars have emphatically stated to me and others that our sacred Battle Flag cannot be historically linked to the story of St. Andrew. I can accept that, but will always believe that a force "greater than man" had influence on the decision to adopt that design! There were hundreds of designs submitted — one was chosen!

I do not recall when I learned

the story of Andrew the fisherman who became a fisher of men. Neither do I recall when I was informed that our Battle Flag is the St. Andrew's Cross. I purchased my first Battle Flag in the summer of 1962. It is a 5 x 8 sewn cotton flag that cost me about twenty-one dollars. I had to save up for weeks to afford it! I carried it to countless college sports events. I have carried it in many parades, and other events. Six times I carried it the two miles from Winstead Hill to the Carter House in Franklin, Tennessee, in commemoration of the Battle of Franklin. A Battle Flag is always one of the flags flying on one of the three poles in front of my house. It is my flag, the flag of my ancestors, and a sacred Christian symbol. Always was, always is,

and always will be! Period! By the way, do not bother to offer me my money back. It taint fur sale!

If you possess clothing or other items that do not portray our sacred banners in an honorable manner, I urge you to dispose of them. Please do not put them in a garage sale or donate them to charity. Also, go the extra mile and educate someone every week about our sacred banners! It is your duty!

Fly Our Sacred Banners,

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

Next month — *Camp Meetings*



The Charleston Stephen Dill Lee Conference

By Army of Northern Virginia Department Commander Brag Bowling

NEWS FLASH: Which academic symposium has been referred to by Morris Dees and the Southern Poverty Law Center and like-minded bloggers as a “Confederate Think Tank?” If your answer was the *Stephen Dill Lee Institute*, you would be 100 percent correct.

The Stephen Dill Lee Institute has come a long way from its inception in 2005. The brainchild of Dr. Clyde Wilson and past SCV Commander-in-Chief Chris Sullivan, in four short years has grown from a basement meeting room in a Holiday Inn in Columbia, South Carolina, with approximately 60 registrants to meeting in the spacious Carolina ballroom of the prestigious Hotel Francis Marion in beautiful and historic Charleston, South Carolina. In between Columbia and Charleston, giant steps were taken in Arlington, Virginia, and Burlington, North Carolina, with each event growing not only in attendance but also in power, impact and prestige. This past year, an entertaining and

informative Stephen Dill Lee Web site was created to choreograph the growth of the Institute, its purpose and participating scholars, and to detail upcoming events. The address for the site is www.StephenDLeeInstitute.com.

By working closely with both the South Carolina Division and the Ft. Sumter Camp of Charleston, plus one year of promotion, hard work and advertising, the pieces of the Charleston Institute came together on February 6-7. “Build it and they will come” was the theme of the movie *Field of Dreams*. It also describes the efforts of the SCV to create a first-rate academic conference with appeal not only to our membership but also to the general public. The Institute had a number of students and teachers this year. We hope to build on that in the future.

This year’s event in Charleston culminated with a nearly standing-room-only crowd to hear Kent Masterson Brown, the acclaimed author and



Kent Masterson Brown



Thomas DiLorenzo



Ed Bearss



Photos by Frank Powell

Pictured is part of the standing room only crowd at the Stephen Dill Lee Institute. Shown above from left, speakers Dr. Clyde Wilson and Don Livingston and Institute Chairman Brag Bowling.

historian, deliver the Banquet keynote address, titled *Jefferson Davis, Constitutionalist*. More than 260 people spent the entire weekend listening to the impressive array of academic talent who had one purpose and one purpose only — to present a fully academic response to the negativity of the mainstream media and scholastic opposition. We wished to respond to those who would misrepresent true American history and present a jaded view of the motivations and philosophies of our ancestors. We would now present our side of things. The SCV

had for years allowed our opponents to hold the academic field of history unopposed. They could say and do almost anything they wanted to without a peep from the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Our General Executive Council recognized that without credible academics presenting the Southern side of history, we would most certainly be doomed. The prophecies of people like Patrick Cleburne had seemingly come true. The victors wrote the history, and our children are today taught by

Continued on page 64



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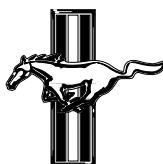
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Confederate state. Ex. 1- Tennessee, 2-Tennessee, thru 13-Tennessee. (Tennessee is sold out.) All other states are available at this time. Only 169 of the busts will be produced. Specify the state you prefer and you will receive the next available number for that state. To order send a check or money order for \$495 plus \$15 packaging and shipping to: Tennessee Division SCV, PO Box 782, Lebanon, TN 37088. Additional info contact: Ed Butler at epbutler@charter.net or 931-544-2002.

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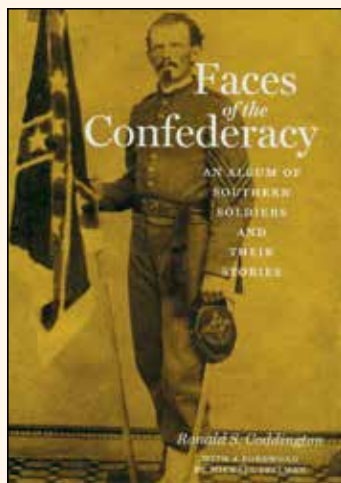
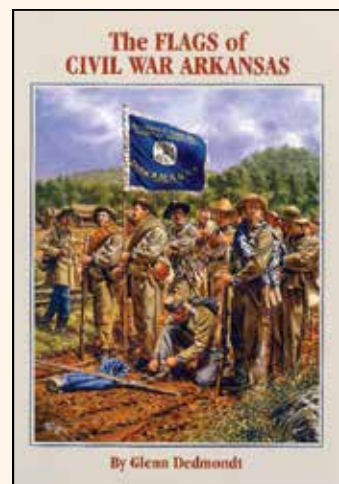
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523 \$22.00



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This book tells the stories of seventy-seven Southern soldiers — young farm boys, wealthy plantation owners, intellectual elites, uneducated poor — who posed for photographic portraits to leave with family, friends and sweethearts before going to war. Ronald S. Coddington conducted a monumental search for these previously unpublished portrait cards, and then unearthed the personal stories of their subjects, putting a human face on a war rife with inhumanity. 109 \$29.95

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S116.5 \$1.50 (decal)



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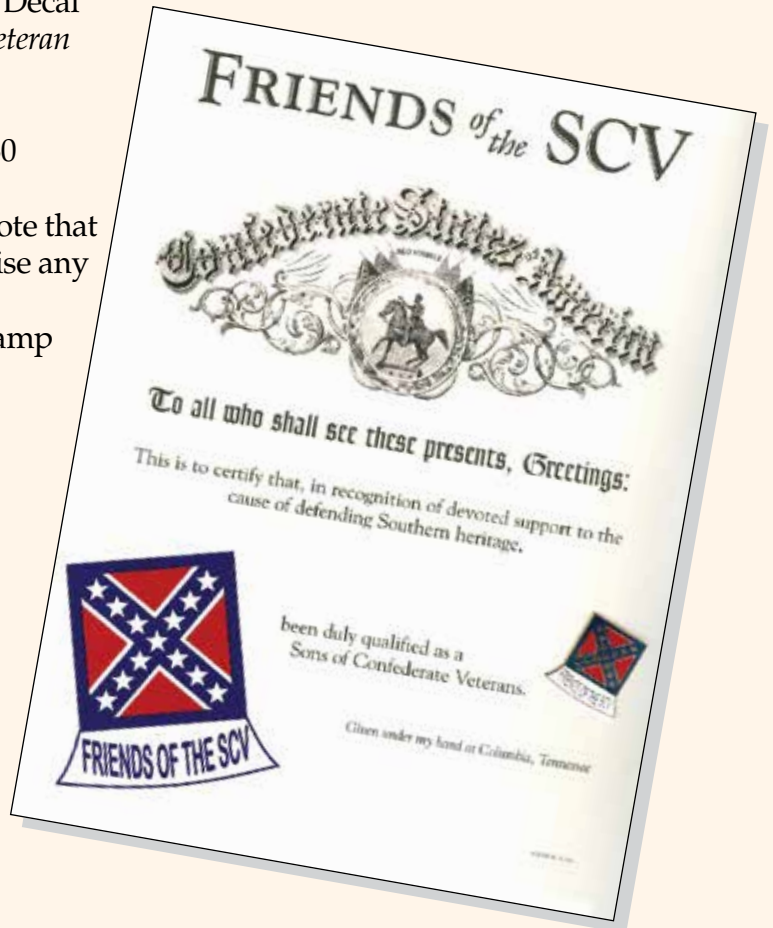
Friends of the SCV (FOSCV)

As a way to recognize persons who support the SCV, but do not meet the requirements for membership, the General Executive Council (GEC) has approved the "Friends of the SCV" concept which has now come to fruition. For a minimum initial cost of \$40, the "Friend" receives a nice Certificate suitable for framing, a FOSCV Lapel Pin, a FOSCV Exterior Decal and a one-year subscription to the *Confederate Veteran* magazine.

In subsequent years a check in the amount of \$30 annually will maintain the *Confederate Veteran* subscription and FOSCV membership. Please note that "Friends" are not SCV members, may not exercise any rights of membership to include claiming to be members, and their names will not appear on camp rosters.

The "Friends of the SCV" application may be accessed on the SCV Web site at this link:
www.scv.org/pdf/FOSCV_MembershipApplication.pdf
Mail application and payment to SCV GHQ
P.O. Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402.

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



Sons of Confederate Veterans Order Form

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

Name _____

Address _____

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Charleston Stephen Dill Lee Institute


our detractors. Playing catch-up would not be easy, but we have started, and the Stephen Dill Lee Institute is our primary vehicle.

With each Stephen Dill Lee event, we take a theme and expand upon it. This year, the event was titled *Davis v. Lincoln*, perfectly capturing the bicentennials of the two most important political figures of the 19th century, while examining important related topics leading into the upcoming Sesquicentennial of the War. Important and influential scholars such as Ed Bearss (historian emeritus of the National Park Service), Thomas DiLorenzo, Marshall DeRosa, Don Livingston, Samuel Smith, Brian Cisco

and Dr. Clyde Wilson each spent an hour analyzing and contrasting the two men. A lengthy question-and-answer session, which included all of the scholars, made for interesting responses from the speakers. Throughout the seminar, our speakers were readily available to discuss topics on an individual basis with Institute registrants, while also autographing their books.

The lectures were important, but so were book sales in the hallway outside the event. Book vendor Tim Manning proudly exclaimed that his sales were the best he had ever had at an event. Donnie Kennedy sold out the many books he had brought

with him for sale. In the event you missed the lectures, CDs of the Institute will soon become available from Compatriot Mike Chapman. Keep an eye on the Stephen D. Lee Web site and the SCV Web site for more information.

The site of next year's event will be the Sheraton Music City in Nashville, Tennessee, on February 26-27, 2010. Topics are being worked on as I write this column. Please check out our Web site at www.StephenDLee-Institute.com for details about hotel rates and topics. I urge every Compatriot to come to Nashville and support the Stephen D. Lee Institute. 

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