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http://scv.we-care.com

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

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May/June 2010

Official Journal of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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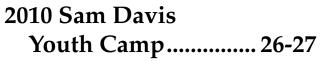
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ON THE COVER — The new statue of General Joseph E. Johnston at the Bentonville Battleground in North Carolina. — *Photo by John Gregory*.

Proud of Your Ancestors? Make a Stand on I-10!

Honor your ancestor by helping the Texas Division SCV construct a Confederate Flag Memorial on Interstate 10. The Memorial is located 5 miles west of the Texas Louisiana state line on 1-10. Your support will enable passengers in over 55,000 cars per day see Confederate Flags flying proudly in the Texas breeze.

Help us make this dream become a reality, become a sponsor with your tax deductable donation.

Please pick a sponsorship level and make your donation today.



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Memorial Bricks and Benches will be engraved
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Flagpoles and Columns will bear a plaque with an inscription of the donor's choice.



Receive a "Texas Division Crest" for each \$10.00 donation to the memorial fund.

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Texas Division Sons of Confederate Veterans c/o Lt. Commander Granvel Block 1604 Buckingham Dr Orange, Texas 77632

Please contact Granvel Block Lt. Cmdr. Of the Texas Division

with questions and additional information by

Email: granvelb@gt.rr.com Cell Phone: (409) 779-6657

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FROM THE EDITOR

inally, spring is in the air — it seemed to be a long, cold winter — which means summer will not be far behind. With summer comes our National Reunion in Anderson, SC, which will be here before you



by John Gre

know it. We have extended reunion information on pages 54-57 of this issue. It's never too early to send in your registration and sign up for the events you want to attend. So please take a moment now and review the schedule and fill out your registration. One hotel is already booked and this is the last issue with reunion information included. Don't wait until it's too late.

Our cover spotlights the new statue to General Joseph E. Johnston at Bentonville Battleground in North Carolina. This is only the second statue for General Johnston, the other being in Dalton, Georgia, and the first statue of a Confederate general in North Carolina. I know, that is hard to believe. Congratulations to The Smithfield Light Infantry Camp 1466, Smithfield, NC, on a job well done. An article on the statue and the efforts to erect it will be in a future issue.

The feature story this issue is on the 12th Georgia Regiment at Gettysburg, an informative story and another in a long line of outstanding Confederate units. Next issue we will go to Georgia with the feature story on the Atlanta Campaign.

When I first joined the Sons of Confederate Veterans I don't think the organization owned any real estate. Now, we own properties all across the South. One of our more recent acquisitions is the General Lloyd Tilghman house in Paducah, Kentucky. An article and photos begin on page 22 of this issue. General Tilghman was most likely a fascinating person and the Kentucky Division is to be commended for their work. Maybe I will have the opportunity to visit his house in the near future.

Please continue to send in camp activity photos. We have a lag time in publishing camp photos, so be patient if your photo has not appeared yet. This is a good problem to have. Also, letters to the editor are always welcome, both pro and con. If you have any questions please let me know. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
CHARLES E. McMichael
cic@scv.org

Take the message to the streets!

Dear Compatriots,

ften, when trying to educate others as to the motives of our Confederate ancestors, we use the analogy explaining why our American Revolutionary ancestors chose to plot their own course in the world of nations. This is, in fact, a very appropriate comparison as our Confederate ancestors themselves drew the parallels to their motivation and those of their own grandfathers.

There is a very poignant picture of two brothers who had joined the army in Louisiana. In that picture one is wearing his new Confederate uniform and the other is wearing their grandfather's Revolutionary War uniform. The point could not be more clear. Every time we hear or read *The Charge*, these words are a part of it — "the perpetuation of those principles which he loved" — And what were those principles? They were the same principles that their ancestors and ours fought for in the American Revolution — limited Constitutional government, States' Rights and true Federalism as opposed to Nationalism. Many refer to the War for Southern Independence as the Second American Revolution, and in many ways it was. It was also the Third American Secession. The first being when the American States, acting in their sovereign capacity, seceded from British rule, declaring their Independence from the crown in 1776.

The second American Secession occurred in 1787, a time when States were in a federal agree-

ment bound by the Articles of Confederation. Those states, meeting in their sovereign capacity, seceded from that government, in fact dissolving it, and entered a new compact known as the Constitution, of their own voluntary will.

The point of this is to illustrate that when we educate the public as to causes and legalities of the Third American Secession, that of the Southern States, we stand upon a rock that is inherently and uniquely American. My favorite story that illustrates this point comes from the memoirs of Lt. General Richard Taylor. At the end of the war, he met with his Yankee counterparts to surrender what was left of his army. By his account, the union officers there treated him with kindness and respect, with one exception. As he stated "There was, as ever, a skeleton at the feast, in the person of a general officer who had recently left Germany to become a citizen and soldier of the United States." This officer assured him in his broken English that they would now teach him and his fellow Southerners how to be good Americans. Taylor replied by apologizing to this man, stating (paraphrase) ... My family came to Virginia from England in 1609, my grandfather commanded the 9th VA Regiment in the Revolutionary War, and my father was president of the United States. Please forgive us if we have not had sufficient time to learn what it means to be American!

It being well established by the Confederates themselves that they were acting upon the same rights and principles that animated their forefa-

thers to action, I wish to place before you and comment upon one of my favorite quotes from the original American Secession; it is from Thomas Paine.

In the early months of the war Paine wrote a series of pamphlets known as *The Crisis*. The purpose was to inspire the Americans in resistance to the British army. George Washington had these writings read aloud to the troops. The following quote is probably familiar, at least in part, to most of you. Read the entire quote below and reflect on each passage.

"These are the times that try men's souls: The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly: it is dearness only that gives everything its value. Heaven knows how to put a proper price upon its goods; and it would be strange indeed if so celestial an article as freedom should not be highly rated."

— Thomas Paine, *The Crisis*

I believe these words should be as inspiring to us today as they were to our forefathers. The men of the SCV, who go about daily fighting for and proclaiming the truth about the Confederacy, are no summer soldiers! In today's climate he deserves the thanks of man and woman. The numbers against us are great and our detractors hold a nearly complete choke hold on the means of communication. To put a twist on one passage from Paine — Lies—like hell — are not easily conquered. But we do have means at our disposal. One course is to go above the elite media directly to the people at every opportunity, be it at festivals, schools or civics clubs ... take the message to the streets! Consider what Paine accomplished by the publishing of pamphlets, and then think what Thomas Paine and Patrick Henry could have done with the Internet!

No, my Compatriots, we are not defenseless as we head into the Sesquicentennial of the War for Southern Independence, the third American Secession. We do have means to educate the public.

We do have dedicated and unflinching men and women to carry forth the Cause. We do have the, as yet, untapped sympathies of scores of our fellow citizens. We do have the mightiest weapon of all — *The Truth!*

"yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph"

Carry our Banners High!

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



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Dispatches From the Front A collection of letters to the editor from our members.

Retention and Recruitment

To the Editor:

When I was thinking about joining the SCV, a member sent me a brochure and a copy of the November/December 2005 issue of the Confederate Veteran to read and learn a little more about the organization. Interestingly enough, in that issue, there was a report from the Recruiting and Retention Committee from Mr. Keith Morris Jr. That article intrigued me and when I had everything together, I was proud to submit my initial application for membership to honor one of my Confederate ancestors, 1st Lt. Z. I. Williams from the 23rd Georgia Regiment. I have been a proud member of the SCV since September 2009 and plan to be for a very long time, supplementing my membership with my other Confederate ancestors. Because of this, I am helping my wife and daughters become proud members of the UDC. Once I submitted my application, a couple of months passed by with no communication as to the status of my application. I checked with the member who had sent me the brochure and copy of the Confederate Veteran to see if he knew the status of my application. He called HQ and within a week or two, in December, I had my membership materials. Because of the report from Mr. Keith Morris Jr., I guess I was expecting more than I have experienced thus far.

In this beginning year of the Sesquicentennial, we all should be doing our level best to recruit new members, and more importantly, retain the ones we have. News from our respective camps and Divisions is actually expected to most new members of any organization. Since the New Mexico Division is so small, with only a few camps, I actually expected to receive some type of listing of other members within the Division, to be able to com-

municate with. camp Web sites don't seem to be updated as often as they probably need to be so that members can at least be informed in our information age. If there are very few activities or meetings, members need to be aware of that, too.

Recently, I attempted to correct some of the untruths about the WBTS with one of my daughter's college history professors. I went through her textbook on the chapter about the WBTS and wrote a rebuttal that she could use in her class, to further her arguments she began the previous semester. The professor chose to skip that chapter, but I had my daughter give the professor the rebuttal, an SCV brochure and a membership application with my contact information, should he wish to discuss the issues in the rebuttal. We should all welcome any opportunity to correct the untruths that have been and that are still being told since the beginning of the WBTS, and recruit and retain members.

Chris C. Clements Captain James Walker Camp 3002 Alamogordo, New Mexico

Another view of City of Silver

To the Editor:

My friend Bruce Marshall, author of *City of Silver*, recently received a letter from the head of a European association that promotes the study of the culture of the American West. Peter Bischoff, president of the association, opined: "City of Silver is a testament to the Old South (and the Confederate cause), its genteel tradition and its code of honor. But mind you, today's followers of political correctness are apt to take exception to the novel."

And Bischoff is right. One of the historical strengths of *City of Silver* is

the accurate depiction of the close and lasting personal bond between antebellum blacks and whites in the South. I must respectfully disagree with a small part of Cassie Barrow's otherwise positive review of City of Silver in the January/February 2010 issue of Confederate Veteran magazine, where she writes "The author has an underlying theme that all whites owned all blacks." I did not find this theme anywhere in the book. What I did find was an amazing degree of accurate social history, including 1860s race relations, in a fascinating and exciting book of historical fiction.

The tragic but exciting post-war period in Maximilian's Mexico is a theme rarely tread by historical writers. Thank goodness Bruce Marshall chose to do so, giving us a rich, historically sound, pro-Confederate novel that should be in every Southern household.

Clarence J. Lyons Major George W. Littlefield Camp 59 Austin. Texas

More resources for Rebel Yell recordings

To the Editor:

In addition to the sources cited in the letter in the January/February Confederate Veteran by Compatriot Rodgers, one can go to youtube.com and do a search on 'rebel yell.' If you scroll down through the results, you should find a number of postings of a 17-second movie of WBTS veterans shaking hands across a stone wall at an apparent reunion. The sounds of the yell are heard in the background, and then the Confederate closest to the camera turns, and as if trying to be clandestine, states, "That's the rebel yell." It's very similar to the one in the 26th NC WBT radio recording. The Museum of the Confederacy has a CD, The Rebel

Yell Lives!, which, among other things, contains another recovered recording as well as a number of compilations of the actual recordings in multiple to give the idea of what it would have sounded like in numbers.

Jeff Finch J.E.B. Stuart Camp 1506 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Confederate graves in Great Britain marked

To the Editor:

I recently read the latest edition of the *Confederate Veteran*, and was most interested to read how a senior SCV officer had been so pleasantly surprised to see Confederate Flags flying beside veterans' Confederate graves in Great Britain.

In Britain, we have many Confederates buried here. When we first started to locate those veterans buried here, about 12 years ago, we did not know how many we would find. The latest evidence suggests that several thousand are buried here. Confederate soldiers are buried throughout Britain, from Liverpool on the West Coast to Bridlington on the East Coast, and from Cornwall in the South West corner of England to those buried North of Scottish border.

Those buried here include well-known figures of the war, those who served on the famous commerce raiders, men who were teenage guerrilla fighters, officers, privates, men from all walks of life ... just like those buried in America and elsewhere.

The connection between Britain and the South is probably not fully known to even the majority of those with great knowledge of the War and its times. How many realize that 200,000 soldiers and sailors of that War (both sides) were British-born, and 141,000 of the Southern State's population (1861 figure) had been born in the British Isles?

Today in Britain we have more than 1,000 Confederate reenactors and two SCV camps. Reenactments of the War have taken place here for more than 40 years, and more recently, Virginian Jerry Wells was largely responsible for getting the SCV established in Britain.

We take our Confederate heritage very seriously here in Britain, and we have found the clergy, politicians and the press supportive of our events and activities. Only recently a Confederate Flag flew on a flagstaff over a government building on the day of one of our events, the first time this had happened since 1865.

Let me add that I am not a naïve man, and I fully appreciate that things are different in America to how they are in Britain, but last year a Richmond newspaper quite openly wrote an article describing our ancestors as "terrorists" (amongst other things), and I was surprised that there was such a poor response from members of our organization, though those from Britain and those in America belonging to the British camps did respond. If we continue to let attacks like this go unchecked, the writing is already on the wall for us.

My books, especially *Confederate Grave Sites of Europe*, have generated interest in gravesite location here and have been instrumental in getting markers placed and monuments repaired. Special mention needs to be given to members Bob Jones and Neville Wantling, whose research and hard work have led to many 'lost' gravesites being rediscovered.

The sun never sets on a Confederate grave. Confederate veterans are buried on every continent and subcontinent of the Earth, with the exception of Antarctica, and here in Britain, we consider it a privilege to honor our ancestors who fought for the South.

John Collier, Commander Capt. John Low, CSN Camp 2161 Scarborough, England

Confederate Battle Flag used in World War II

To the Editor:

My grandson, Marine Lance Corporal Jesse A. Moody, recently completed a tour of duty in Okinawa, Japan.

Being interested in history like his granddad, he visited the Okinawa Shuri Castle. He shared his visit with me when he came home on furlough.

According to records, Shuri Castle burned several times, and was reconstructed each time. Before the war, it was designated a National Treasure, but during the war, the Japanese military set up its headquarters underground at the castle, and beginning on May 25, 1945, the American battleship Mississippi shelled it for three days. On May 27 it burned. After the battle, a Confederate Battle Flag (the only one available, which personally belonged to the company commander, who was from South Carolina), was hoisted above the castle by the Marine self entitled "Rebel Company" (Company A of the 5th Marine Regiment). It was visible for more than two miles, and stayed above the castle for three days until being removed by General Simon B. Buckner, Jr. (son of Confederate General Simon B. Buckner, Sr.), saying Americans from all parts of America helped win the battle.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shuri_Castle

Ed Moody Rivers Bridge Camp 842 Fairfax, South Carolina

Suggestion to change SCV Logo

To the Editor:

I have a proposal to the entire SCV and MOSB family concerning controversy about our logo.

Continued on page 50

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

Let's vindicate the Cause!

reetings, Compatriots. I hope this finds you well. When I seat myself to write this article, oftentimes, I take my inspiration from one of the old books containing the firsthand accounts of the gallant deeds of our heroes in grey. Today is no exception, but today, I would like to relate a familiar story, one I am sure you have read about in books and seen depicted in paintings. I take the following passages found in *The Land We Love, a Monthly Magazine, Devoted to Literature, Military History and Agriculture,* written by an officer in Hood's Texas Brigade:

We must challenge ourselves to be worthy of the valour in our veins. We are these brave men's family and we will not let them down.

On the morning of May 6th, 1864, as we stood upon this hill, Lee excited and in close consultation with Longstreet — our batteries thundering into the Wilderness below, the roar of musketry from the undergrowth below — our men retreating in a disorganized mass, and the Yankees pressing on and within musket shot, almost, of the hill upon which stood our idolized chief, indeed was an exciting time, and the emergency called for imme-

diate and determined action upon the part of the Confederate General. Lee was equal to the hour.

Action must not be delayed, for in less than five minutes the enemy would be upon the hill. Longstreet's corps as it then stood in one mingled mass upon the plank road, could not be thrown in, and time must be allowed for it to reform, and place itself in line of battle. The cannon thundered, musketry rolled, stragglers were fleeing, couriers riding here and there in posthaste, minnies began to sing, the dying and wounded were jolted by the flying ambulances, and filling the roadside, adding to the excitement, the terror of death.

The Texas Brigade was in front of Fields' Division — while Humphrey's Brigade of Mississippians led the van of Kershaw's division. The consultation ended. General (John) Gregg and General Humphrey were ordered to form their brigades in line of battle, which was quickly done, and we found ourselves near the brow of the hill, Gregg on the left — Humphrey on the right. "General Gregg, prepare to move," was the order from General Longstreet. About this time, General Lee, with his staff, rode up to General Gregg —"General, what brigade is this?" said Lee. "The Texas Brigade," was General Gregg's reply. "I am glad to see it," said Lee. "When you go in there, I wish you to give those men the cold steel — they will stand and fire all day, and never move unless you charge them." "That is my experience," replied the brave

Gregg. By this time an aide from General Longstreet rode up and repeated the order, "Advance your command, General Gregg." And now comes the point upon which the interest of this "o'er true tale" hangs.

"Attention, Texas Brigade" was rung upon the morning air, by General Gregg; "the eyes of General Lee are upon you — forward, march." Scarce had we moved a step, when General Lee, in front of the whole command, raised himself in his stirrups, uncovered his grey hairs, and with an earnest, yet anxious voice, exclaimed above the din and confusion of the hour, "Texans always move them."

Reader, for near four years I followed the fortunes of the Virginia army; heard, saw and experienced much that saddened the heart or appealed in one form or another to human passions, but never before in my lifetime or since, did I ever witness such a scene as was enacted when Lee pronounced these words, with the appealing look that he gave. A yell rent the air that must have been heard for miles around, and but few eyes in that old brigade of veterans and heroes of many a bloody field were undimmed by honest, heartfelt tears. Leonard Gee, a courier to General Gregg, and riding by my side, with tears coursing down his cheeks and yells issuing from his throat, exclaimed, "I would charge Hell itself for that old man." It was not what General Lee said that so infused and excited the men, as his tone and look, which each one of us knew were born of the dangers of the hour.

After retreating some 50 yards, a most deafening yell was borne upon the breeze, and ere we were prepared to realize its cause, General Longstreet's corps came sweeping by us, reformed, and reinforced by General Anderson's Division, and with a valor that stands unrivaled, swept everything before them for three long miles — driving, in that long charge, the Yankees from four different lines of breastworks that they had thrown up in their rear. The "Battle of the Wilderness" was won — all other fighting by the enemy that day and next was to prevent defeat from terminating in destruction.

Gentlemen, I present you this story as a reminder of the sacrifices that our ancestors made

for their families and their country. They may have lost their country, but we are their family. When Lee's men were cutting their way through the underbrush and briars of the Wilderness, they were not thinking of personal glory; they were proudly doing their duty. Those who survived saw many of their compatriots fall. The Texas Brigade entered that particular fight 673 strong. They lost in killed and wounded more than 450 — Did they or did they not do all that men could? General Gregg entered the fight with at least 12 commissioned and non-commissioned officers on his staff. Of those, several were killed, some wounded, and only two horses untouched. Even General Gregg's horse was pierced by five balls, each creating a mortal wound; yet still he rode him until they fell back — then, sent the poor creature to the rear, where he died.

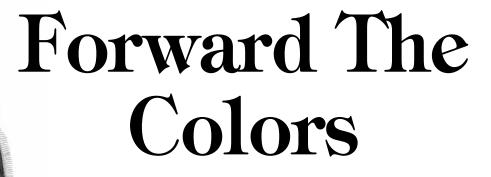
Are our obstacles any harder to overcome? When cutting through the briars and underbrush of lies spread by our adversaries, do we find even a fraction of the resistance that our ancestors had to endure at the Wilderness? As we enter this time of the Sesquicentennial of the War for Southern Independence, we must challenge ourselves to be worthy of the valour in our veins. We are these brave men's family and we will not let them down. We will see that the true history of their struggle is presented and preserved for all time.

In the words of our hero, General Robert E. Lee, I urge you to "Give those men the cold steel." Gentlemen, the eyes of our ancestors are upon us. Forward, march! Let us all behave as Lee's Texans — make your presence known. Let's vindicate the Cause! May God be with us.

Michael Givens Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief http://givens-scv.com/index.php



X



AN EDITORIAL FROM
THE CHIEF OF
HERITAGE DEFENSE

They still just don't understand

(I am not sure they want to)

s you can well imagine, many things negative to us and our cause come to my attention one way or another. Recently, I was forwarded an editorial by a Mr. John Adams-Graf, editor of the *Military Trader*. I am not familiar with this publication, as I have never seen it.

I suppose you have all seen the window decal of *Calvin* urinating on whatever someone wishes to show a dislike for. For example, a Ford enthusiast might place the decal of *Calvin* urinating on a Chevy emblem on

Each and every one of you is a soldier in the fight for Heritage Defense.

his rear window. Well, it seems Mr. Adams-Graf has his own idea for *Calvin*. He wants to see a decal with *Calvin* urinating on our Battle Flag. Now, just wait a minute. Let me tell you a little more of the story be-

fore you all bring out the tar and feathers. First, let me say that Mr. Adams-Graf's original editorial was quite amazing. While making such a disgusting suggestion about our flag, he went on to praise the Confederate Soldier and the Cause for which he fought. He even displayed a remarkable knowledge of the difference between the Battle Flag and our National Flags.

Of course, I responded to him via e-mail to try to explain things even more. I told him that it is usually the ignorant and uninformed who attack our flag in such a way as he did. I was quite surprised that one so knowledgable could make such a despicable suggestion.

His answer cleared things up a bit. He gave the same tired reasoning that many others have used before. He just said it in a little nicer way. At least he has nothing against us, our ancestors, or the Cause for which they fought, and for which we still fight. It is just that, like many others, he feels that it is somehow our fault that our Flag has been stolen and misused by others. Now let me repeat some of my answer to him about this claim. Perhaps you can use it when someone presents this ridiculous point of view to you.

"... first off, by our side, I mean the Sons of Confederate Veterans ... like most of the general public



and, sad to say, some of our own members, you might not know who we are and what it is we do. ... we are the male descendants of Confederate Army and Navy. We are thereby the only true owners of the Battle Flag, as well as the other Flags and everything Confederate. ... we have a long history of maintaining the honor of our ances-

tors, their cause, and its symbols.

In 1952, then-commander of the Virginia Division, John H. Johnson, was approached by a Klan-backed group calling itself the American Confederate Army for a proposed union of the two organizations. I quote his response to them: "If it is your plan to associate in any way the good name of the Confederate organizations born out of the War Between the States with your characteristic Klan practices of iniquities and crime in the name of the Confederate Army, you will find cold comfort not only in Virginia, but all over the country." Commander Johnson went on to say "it would be a diabolical reflection on the high honor of our Confederate Organizations and a subterfuge of cunning and trickery to thrive under the use of the name Confederate Army that rose in honor and fell free of crime."

Both before and since that time we have made every effort to maintain the true meaning and dignity of our Flag. We have been thwarted at every turn. The following are but a few examples of the obstacles that have been placed in our path.

A billboard with a positive heritage message was displayed in rural Virginia. When the same agency was contacted about the same message being displayed on a billboard in the Richmond area, they refused, stating that there is a "different climate in Richmond." What does that mean? Does it rain more in Richmond? When the commander of my own local camp in Chesapeake, Virginia, sought to run Heritage commericals on television he was turned away by the local affiliates for the three major networks. Persistence finally saw the commericals aired on a local cable network. There is nothing sinister about these commercials. They speak of Southern Heritage and marking veterans' graves. These commercials can be obtained from our National Headquarters by

anyone interested and open-minded enough to view them. Also here in Virginia, we have fought for more than 14 years just to be allowed to mark the graves of our dead heroes. We have a project to mark 17,000 previously unmarked graves in Oakwood Cemetery in Richmond, Virginia. Finally, after the better part of two decades, we can get on with this project. In Homestead, Florida, local Sons of Confederate Veterans were denied access to a Veterans' Day parade. This type of closed-minded discrimination occurs all over the country. Not only do businesses threaten to fire employees because of Confederate bumper stickers, they are even bannded from having state DMV-issued SCV license plates.

In spite of this, we do all we can to tell our side of the story; i.e., the truth. We have informational booths at local events, do programs in schools both public and private, speak before civic groups, and participate in parades and public memorial services (when permitted).

I hope by now that you will see that closed-minded bigotry can come from any direction and against anyone. There is a story from the War that I hope will help illustrate my point. It took place at the Battle of the Crater. As the bullets rained down on the Union soldiers in that hole, it is alleged that a Confederate officer hollered down.."Why don't you surrender?" A Union officer hollered back up, "Why don't you let us?" I have the answer to you and those like you who say "Why don't we do more to defend our heritage and separate ourselves from those who would use our flag in an objectionable and disgraceful manner?" I can only repeat what that Yankee officer said, "Why don't you let us?"

Again, let me say that Mr. Adams-Graf is quite knowledgable. He even stated that he would defend our right to hold a Confederate Memorial service and to display our flag at that serivce.

When others blame us for the misuse of our flag, don't remain silent. Tell them the truth. Point out that these same hate groups use the US Flag, the Christian Flag and any number of other flags. This is why it is so important that each and every one of you be a soldier in the fight for Heritage Defense.

X

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

Chaplain's Comments

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



The Importance of Continuing on

Not as though I had already attained, either were already perfect: but I follow after, if that I may apprehend that for which also I am apprehended of Christ Jesus. Brethren, I count not myself to have apprehended: but this one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.

—Philippians 3:12-14

s Sons of Confederate Veterans, we have a great responsibility and a great challenge. The responsibility is to honor the memory of our Confederate ancestors and to do so in accordance with the charge that was given to the Sons of Confederate Veterans at New Orleans in 1906 by General Stephen Dill Lee: "To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we submit the vindication of the Cause for which we fought; to your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name; the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, and the

perpetuation of those principles he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations." Compatriots, this charge is to us. It says "Keep on fighting" and "Keep on charging the enemy of secular humanism" that would, if given the opportunity, wipe the memory of the true cause of the War Between the States out of the vestige of our society. We must not, and we cannot let this happen.

In Philippians 3:12, Paul speaks of the beginning of a race

— the starting line. For the children of God, we begin the Christian race by faith in Jesus Christ, believing in what He has done for sinners through His shed blood, through His death, burial and resurrection (1 Corinthians 15:3-4).

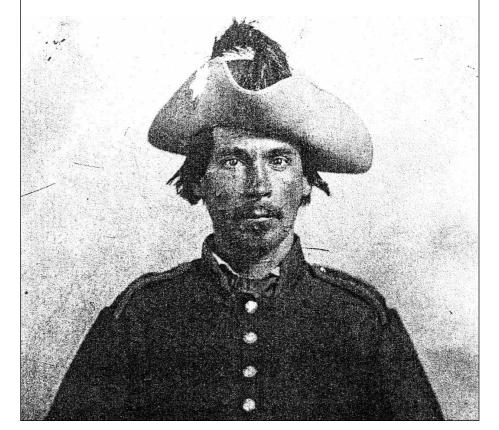
Sylvester Fayard, my greatgreat grandfather, enlisted to serve in the War Between the States in June of 1861. He enlisted for the duration, and he served for the duration. He was not the only one in his family to enlist; his four brothers also enlisted for duty in the Confederate Army. Of the five Fayard boys who en-

listed from the family of Alexis Fayard, only two made it home. Am I to forget these brave men? Am I to quit on them? I say "NO!" I cannot give up nor give in. I will keep paying my dues, financially and otherwise.

There are those who quit over personality conflicts; others, due to lack of interest. Men, we must not get out of the race; we must continue. This fight is not about us; it is about truth and heritage. In Hebrews 12:1, the Scripture says: "Wherefore seeing we are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us."

Paul says that there are those who are watching us — a "great cloud of witnesses." My grandfather became a Christian during the War for Southern Independence. Could it be that he is watching and saying, "Don't quit on me, son. You have my blood running through your veins; you have my name; you have the charge to vindicate the cause for which I fought?"

In 1989, I formally got into the race: the race against the liberals and revisionists. I joined the Sons of Confederate Veterans. I put my name on the dotted line, and I lifted my right hand and pledged that I would uphold the charge given to the SCV by General Stephen D. Lee. I take my responsibility seriously. I am not a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans for me; I am a member for the guardianship of history, the true history of the South. I am a member so that the



Sylvester Fayard, Co. E, 20th Mississippi Regiment

ball will not be dropped, causing future generations to be ignorant of the truth. The Holy Bible says "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free" (John 8:32). The truth of salvation makes men free from sin's penalty, and the truth about the South sets men, women, boys and girls free from the revisionist's lies.

In Philippians 3:13, we are admonished to "To follow after." We are to keep marching even when the way is rough and muddy — keep on moving forward. In Hebrews 6:1, the Word of God says "Let us go on ...," meaning we are not to look for a place nor a reason to quit. We are to do our duty. When we have done all that we can, we have done nothing more nor less than our duty.

Luke 17:10 says "So likewise ye, when ye have done all those things which are commanded you, say, we are unprofitable servants; we have done that which was our duty to do."

Our beloved General Robert E. Lee said, "Do your duty in all things. You cannot do more. You should never wish to do less." At Appomattox in 1865, General Robert E. Lee once again spoke of duty: "There is a true glory and a true honor: the glory of duty done — the honor of the integrity of principle."

Duty demands that we continue on for the cause. The struggle is not over and good soldiers are needed in the fight.

In the fourteenth verse of Philippians 3, Paul says, "I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."

One day your work and my work on earth will be over. While we are here, we are to press on! Oh, that if we could say at the end of life, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith."

The Last Roll

CSS Shenandoah 1820 Anchorage, AK **Guy Lee Moore**

James M. Keller 648 Hot Springs, AR Bill Dodd

Washington Invincibles 1541 Washington County, FL Joseph Lee Hinson

Major William M. Footman 1950 Ft Myers, FL James L. Bell Robert Wesley Howard

2nd Lt. Joseph Morgan 2012 Perry, FL Jerry D. Wright

Brig. General T. R. R. Cobb 97 Athens, GA Jim Hudson

Brig. General E. Porter Alexander 158 Augusta, GA Tom Knox Stafford Wilbert Nicholas Posey

Lt. Dickson L. Baker 926 Hartwell, GA **Terry M. Johnson**

John B. Gordon Memorial 1449 Thomaston, GA **Ronald David Britt**

Eli P. Landers 1724 Lilburn, GA **Deleon Reginald Denard**

General A. H. Colquitt Fire Eaters 1958 Newton, GA **Martin Cornelius Gray** Lt. Lovett Allen Tully 2071 Colquitt, GA **Lynwood C. Houston**

Capt. Arthur M. Rutledge 1413 Bluffton, IN **John H. Spikes**

South Kansas Camp 2064 Wichita, KS **Thomas H. Palmer**

Gen. Lloyd Tilghman 1495 Paducah, KY **Stephen R. Hadfield**

Col. William Norris 1398 Darnestown, MD **Michael Stuart Daugherty**

B/G Mosby Monroe Parsons 718 Jefferson City, MO **Gordon W. Jones**

Captain William T. Anderson 1743 Huntsville, MO **Robert David Koerner**

Col. John T. Coffee 1934 Osceola, MO Gary Alan Lawler Dale E. Isaac

Private Samuel A. Hughey 1452 Hernando, MS John Franklin Castles Robert Walter Kuhn

Mechanicsburg Corridor 1704 Mechanicsburg, MS Ray Neal Daniel

Calhoun Avengers 1969 Calhoun City, MS Jimmy Ray Inmon Carlton Dover The Thomasville Rifles 172 Thomasville, NC Conrad Monroe Kinton Roger Henry Deal

Col. Charles F. Fisher 813 Graham, NC **Donnie R. Jordan**

Col. Samuel McDowell Tate 836 Morganton, NC Joseph Frederick Propst

Pvt. Lorenzo Dow Williams 1456 Reidsville, NC **Robert Jackson Allen**

Lt. Colonel Samuel Marion Silver 2167 Green Mountain, NC Lawrence Wayne Pilgrim

16th South Carolina Regiment 36 Greenville, SC Joel C. Skinner Robert E. Hester Albert Clinton Gossett Robert T. Garner Patrick R. Howell

General Richard H. Anderson 47 Beaufort, SC Douglas Ashby Cappelmann James H. Leach

Wee Nee Volunteers 58 Kingstree, SC Charles Scott Burgess

River's Bridge 842 Fairfax, SC **Gene Stanley**



General Ellison Capers 1212 Moncks Corner, SC **Anthony P. Hutto**

Palmetto Sharp Shooters 1428 Anderson, SC C. A. Ragsdale Thomas Dan Roberts

Sgt. Berry Benson 1672 North Augusta, SC **John Henry Harris**

Murfreesboro 33 Murfreesboro, TN Clay M. Chandler Daniel Franklin Overby

John R. Massey 152 Fayetteville/Lincoln Co., TN Benny Leon Self

M/G William D. McCain HQ 584 Columbia, TN Phillip Fagan Squires Richard Augustus Baker

Sam Davis Camp 1293 Brentwood, TN Charles W. Griffin

Chief Clinton 366 Abilene, TX **Bob A. L'Aloge**

Alamo City Guards 1325 San Antonio, TX **Herschel D. Keene**

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May/June 2010

Confederate Images by C.E. Avery



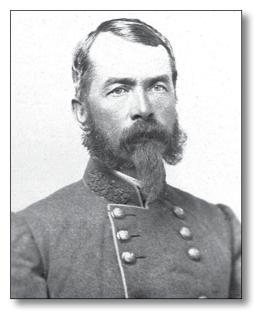
Major General Samuel Jones

Born in Powhatan County, Virginia, on December 17, 1819, Samuel Jones graduated from West Point in 1841. Following graduation, he served on the Maine frontier during a boundary dispute until 1843, as an artillery officer. Next he served a tour of duty in Florida, from 1845 to 1846.

During the War with Mexico, he served as an assistant professor of math, and instructor of infantry and artillery at the academy until 1850. After this, he was stationed at various posts, including New Orleans, Ft. McHenry and the Texas frontier. He was promoted to captain of artillery in 1853.

In 1858 he was the assistant to the judge advocate of the army at Washington, DC, until April 1861. Sam resigned his commission in the army on April 27. Shortly afterwards, he was commissioned a major in the Regular Confederate Army, and acted as chief of artillery to General Beauregard at 1st Manassas. Next he commanded a brigade of Georgia troops under General Anderson.

He was again promoted, this time to Brigadier General in the Provisional Army on July 21, 1861, commanding a brigade in General



Smith's Division. Relieving General Bragg at Pensacola, Florida, he commanded the Army of Pensacola on March 3, 1862. Promoted to major general, he was given command of the Department of Alabama and West Florida until April 1862.

Sam was next sent west where he commanded General Hindman's Division under General Van Dorn at Corinth, Mississippi, in June 1862. He commanded the District of Middle Tennessee from September to November 1862, when he was given command of the Department of West Virginia.

As commander of this

department he was given troops to guard vital salt mines, other supply sources and supply lines. After arguing with General Lee over command of certain troops, he was relieved of his duties in March 1864, and sent to the coast. Here, he served as commander of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida from April to October 1864.

He next commanded the District of South Carolina, from October to December 1864. As commander of this district, he made sure Union prisoners were put close to civilian targets the Union Navy were shelling in Charleston. The last command General Jones held was the District of Florida, from February to May 1865, surrendering at Tallahassee on May 10.

Returning to Virginia, he farmed near Mattoax from 1866 to 1880. Following this, he was given a clerk position in the Office of the Adjutant General at Washington, DC. He transferred to the Office of the Judge Advocate General in 1885, as a clerk.

Sam died at Bedford Springs, Virginia, on July 31, 1887, and was buried at Richmond.

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The Twelfth Georgia Regiment at Gettysburg

By Commander L. Harris Churchwell General Edward Dorr Tracy, Jr. Camp 18, Macon, GA

he ten companies of the 12th Georgia Regiment came from west, middle and south Georgia. These companies were mustered into the 12th Georgia Regiment near Richmond, Virginia, on June 26, 1861. The 12th Georgia was on its way to re-enforce General Garnett when his command was attacked and scattered throughout the Alleghany Mountains. The 12th was combined with other regiments to form the Army of the Northwest, and spent eleven months in the Alleghany Mountains and fought in every battle in Stonewall Jackson's Shenandoah Valley campaign.

The regiment was formed into a horrific fighting machine by Edward "Alleghany" Johnson, its first commander. By the time of the battle of Gettysburg, Johnson had been promoted to brigadier general. Three other commanders had been killed in battle, and the 12th had fought ten battles under the command of captains. The Georgians, on

the morning of July 1, 1863, were commanded by Colonel Edward Willis. The twenty-three-yearold West Point-trained Georgian had been the 12th Georgia's first adjutant, and later was on Stonewall Jackson's staff during the Shenandoah Valley campaign. The regiment mustered 327 officers and men for the battle at Gettysburg, out of the original nine-hundred and ninety-six volunteers. Sixty of those men were assigned to the skirmish line a post of honor, commanded by Company A's Captain Shepherd G. Pryor. The left flank of the skirmishers was anchored on Blocher's Knoll.1

The four regiments (4th Georgia, 12th Georgia, 21st Georgia, and the 44th Georgia) in General George P. Doles' brigade were assigned to hold back two divisions of the Eleventh Corps from attacking the flank of Rode's Division on Oak Hill. The assigned ground ranged one mile, from the Carlyle Turnpike to Rock Creek, where it flowed under

the Harrisburg Turnpike. The only ground the 11th Corps took from the skirmishers of the brigade was Blocher's Knoll, later named Barlow's Knoll. The knoll was not of a significant elevation, but it was the only hill east of Oak Hill, where the remainder of Rodes' Divison was fighting the union 1st Corps.² Luckily for the Georgians of Doles' Brigade, General Francis Barlow went on the defensive, once the hill was secured. Apparently, Barlow was informed of Early's division approaching the battlefield, via the Harrisburg Turnpike.

The Twelfth Georgia was on the left flank of the brigade, and closest to the knoll. Using their model 1842 Springfield, smoothbore muskets loaded with buck and ball ammunition containing one .69 caliber round ball and three buckshot pellets, they were steadfastly holding their position. General John B. Gordon's Georgia Brigade arrived on the field after crossing Rock Creek, and immediately ordered his

brigade into the fight, connecting with the Twelfth Georgia's left flank. Then, both brigades attacked the knoll.³

On the hill, Lt. Bayard Wilkerson wheeled his battery of U. S. Napoleon cannons around to the direction of Gordon's position. Soon after, a Confederate artillery shell severed the muscles and bones in his leg. Using his own knife, he cut free his leg, and consequently bled to death. His father, a newspaperman on the battlefield, found his son in a field hospital, but he was too late to see him alive.⁴

About this time, General Doles' horse, a large black stallion captured at Chancellorsville, took hold of its bit and galloped through the Georgians and toward the enemy line. Unable to control his horse, Doles jumped off and landed unhurt in the tall wheat. The horse circled and the Georgians reclaimed their commander's horse. Quietly, as if nothing had happened, General Doles removed his tack and saddled a much lesser-spirited horse. With a smack of his hand, he sent the black stallion back to the enemy.

The two brigades of 3,315 screaming Georgians charged the hill, and after one half-hour of muzzle-to-muzzle fighting, the federal General Francis Barlow fell. seriously wounded. With no commander, each enemy regiment was on its own, and gradually fell back. Gordon's brigade kept pushing the enemy toward the town of Gettysburg, while Doles' Brigade attacked General Krzyzanowski's brigade north of the town and slightly to the west of the knoll. After minutes,





Colonel Edward Willis

which seemed like hours, Krzyzanowski's men began to fall back toward Gettysburg. They finally broke into a running retreat that did not stop until they crowded into the congested, narrow streets of Gettysburg.⁵

Meanwhile, General Alexander Schimmelfenning's brigade arrived on the level ground further to the west of Krzyzanowski's brigade. Schimmelfenning saw Krzyzanowski's men falling back, and sent the 157th New York into the wheat field in an attempt to gain Doles' flank. The 21st Georgia, in the wheat field on Doles' right flank, observed the bluecoats and knelt down in the tall wheat. Colonel Ed Willis, of the 12th Georgia, heard new musket fire to his right and observed the 21st Georgia was not as strong as the 157th New York. Willis had no enemy on his front at this time, so he moved the 12th to the west to reinforce the

21st. The young colonel directed his regiment to the right of the 21st Regiment, then circled to strike the 157th New York on their left flank. The 4th Georgia and the 44th Georgia kept pressure on Krzyzanowski's brigade until the Yankees broke into a run to the rear. Then, two Georgia regiments heard the desperate firing to their right and rear, and noticed the 157th New York was in a precarious situation. They came up on the New Yorkers' right flank and joined in the fight. This movement surrounded the 157th on three sides; the New York regiment was losing men quickly to the deadly buckand-ball ammunition. The 12th Georgia could not mass-fire into the New Yorkers for fear of hitting their own men, and had to pick their targets carefully.

Captain William Saxton, of the 157th New York, wrote in his diary that the men in his company "fell like daisies before the mower's scythe." Finally, the 157th broke free to the east. They left seventy-five per cent of their men lying wounded or dead in that bloody wheat field.⁶

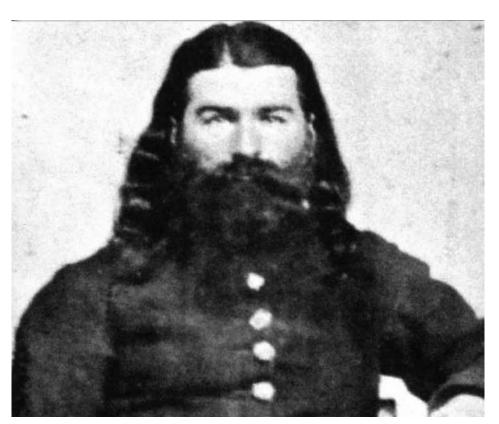
Without resting, the officers of the 12th Georgia observed the Federal 1st Corps retreating toward Gettysburg. They had endured enough of the frontal assault of Hill's Corps, and the attack of Rode's Division on their right flank. In unison, the officers of the 12th Regiment ordered their men into double quick step to intercept the receding enemy. However, running scared is a lot quicker than the double-quick step, and the enemy moved ahead of the Georgians and into the town of Gettysburg, with its narrow streets that led to the town square. Those coming into the town from the west collided with the retreating soldiers from the north, and with the Confederates on their heels, made one huge roadblock in the middle of the town. Hundreds of the bluecoated soldiers could do nothing but surrender. The 12th Georgia Regiment was the first regiment of Rodes' Division to enter the town. and captured hundreds of prisoners.

It is hard to calculate the 11th Corps' casualties, as they fought for two more days. However, most of the casualties occurred on the first day. Keeping this in mind, the 2,477 soldiers of Barlow's division fought well, but lost 122 killed, 677 wounded, and 507 captured. Percentagewise, Barlow lost 52.7 per cent of his men. Krzyznowski's Brigade began the day with 1420 soldiers,

but they did not fight well against Doles' .69 caliber smoothbores. He lost 75 killed, 388 wounded and 206 captured, for 47.1 percent loss of men. Had his brigade matched the staying power of Barlow's division, his casualties would have soared in number. Staggering numbers of the 157th New York's 409 soldiers amounted to 11 killed, 35 wounded, and 178 captured, for 75.1 percent left in that bloody wheat field. Fear of firing into the other Georgia regiments prevented the 12th Georgia from mass firing. They had to pick their shots, carefully.⁷

What of Doles' casualties? He had 1,323 soldiers at the beginning of the fight. The three distinct fights of the Georgia brigade resulted in 46 killed, 106 wounded and 67 captured, for a percentage of 16.6 percent. The 12th Georgia had 327 combatready soldiers in the fight. Their casualties resulted in 12 killed, 28 wounded and 13 captured, for a percentage of 16.2 percent. The fifteen prisoners were probably skirmishers as they were pushed off Blocher's Knoll by Barlow's Division near 1 PM.8

The 12th Regiment, as well as the other three regiments of Doles' Brigade, was well-mentioned in General Rode's report using the word, *gallantly*, freely in his report. And gallant they were. These 1,323 men held off two divisions of the 11th Corps for two hours with no reserves, and no supporting soldiers protecting their flanks. Normally, they should have been swept from the battlefield, but they opposed the 11th Corps, the same corps Doles' Brigade rapidly pushed from the



Captain Shepherd G. Pryer

Chancellorsville battlefield two months earlier. The 12th Georgia proved it was, indeed, a horrific fighting machine at the battle at Gettysburg.

L. Harris Churchwell is the author of Captains at Rest, about the officers of the 12th Georgia Regiment, and is currently writing Seeking Glory, another book on the 12th Georgia, its men and its battles. He may be contacted at 478 783 1861 or by writing him at 69 Lenora Drive, Hawkinsville, GA 31036.

End Notes

¹John W. Busey and David G. Martin, *Regimental Strengths and Losses at Gettysburg* (Hightstown, New Jersey: Longstreet House, 1986), 167. (This is the engaged number. Morning roster for June 30 was 346); Charles R. Adams, Jr., *A Post of Honor* (Fort Valley, GA: Garret Publications, Inc., 1989), 358.

²US War Department, War of the Rebellion: *A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Volume XX-VII, Part 2 (Government Printing Office: Washington, 1889), 552-53.

³Henry W. Thomas, *History* of the Doles-Cook Brigade (Atlanta: The Franklin Printing and Publishing Company, 1903), 10.

⁴David G. Martin, *Gettysburg: July* (Conshohocken, PA: Combined Books, Inc., 1995), 282.

⁵Harry W. Pfanz, *Gettysburg-The First Day* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 2001), 250.

⁶Captain William Saxton, *A Regiment Remembered: The 157th New York Volunteers* (Cortland, New York: Cortland County Historical Society, 1996), 76.

⁷ John W. Busey and David G. Martin, 253; 255; 254.

Recruit, Retain, Relate —

Educate, Educate, Educate

by Ed Butler, Heritage Promotion Committee Chairman

The mission of our organization has not changed since General S. D. Lee issued The Charge. In the most basic ways, our organization has changed very little. As citizens in this modern world, we have both advantages and disadvantages our predecessors in the SCV did not have. Some we enjoy and some we have to endure. While I have chastised members of my Division for sitting at a computer keyboard and typing messages to their Southern brothers they would not dare say in person, I think our instantaneous electronic communications are a definite advantage and should be utilized to the fullest.

I find very little time surfing the Internet. I may go to Web sites that are mentioned in e-mails, but I seldom randomly search the thousands of sites that are available. In preparing for this article I have gone to several Division, Brigade, and camp Web sites. There are some magnificent sites with current articles, pictures, newsletters, amazing graphics and wonderful music—the whole nine yards. But—for each good site—there are others that are less than current.

I refrain from saying what I really think of many sites I found — it should not be printed in a publication dedicated to "THE GREAT-EST FIGHTING FORCE EVER AS-SEMBLED"! "And, why, you ask?" — How about no officers being listed, or if listed, they left that office years ago! How about no contact information for officers! How about the latest newsletter on that site being three years old! How about the most recent pictures being of an

event that occurred in 2002! How about finding nothing but a nearblank page! Check your own Division, Brigade or camp Web site; you might be able to inspire someone to do their duty!

I challenge every Webmaster in our organization to fulfill his duties. One group we constantly talk about needing in our organization is young people. They are much more computer-savvy and prone to surf than many older people. A Google search found 1,190,000 hits for CSA and 154,000 for Nathan Bedford Forrest. I realize no one could possibly go to all of these sites and link them to your camp, Brigade, Division or the SCV, but why not share information you have with other camps and Divisions? Webmasters should ask for help in locating sites that should be linked with our Web sites. We have retired people in every camp who are often willing to seek out this type of information. The SCV should be the first item to appear on all Confederate searches!

In addition to the Internet, we have that marvelous invention — e-mail. What a marvelous contraption is the computer and how valuable are the opportunities it offers! I suggest that each camp commander appoint a communications chairman.

This person should be a subscriber of your Division e-mail, list and some of the lists open to all SCV members. He should skip the bickering and bellyaching that is found on some lists and look for scholarly articles and sites that he could forward to a list of members and prospects in his area. I have often forwarded articles to my entire address book.

It contains not only members and prospects, but also family members, business connections, my wife's friends,



members of my Sunday School class, and the staff members of my church. Only once have I been asked to delete a person's e-mail address. Where, oh where, is that delete button? I never did find it and never got a second request from that person!

If you accept a position in the SCV, you have effectually told your commander, whether at the camp, Brigade, Division, Army or National level that you will "Do Your Duty." That goes for any office, elected or appointed! If you accept the title and the high salary that goes with it, you are honor-bound to perform the duties of that office. If you find that you can not fulfill those duties, you should resign that office or position and make room for someone who will do their duty. If you do not resign, I would suggest that you be removed from office!

One of the killer elements in the demise of many camps is members who want a *title* but do not have the spine to fulfill the duties of that office or position. What a shame that many of those who do not do their duty rarely turn the pages of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine! They

Continued on page 53

Mother Southland

By Richard Sutherland Gary

The drifting smoke in wavering veils moves through The shadowed pines, as groups of men in weathered Gray begin to form in lines.

They know that soon they will be face to face with Satan's guns, but they are firm and — in the right They're Mother Southland's Sons.

Before them roll the sulf'rous clouds from cannon And from gun; the blazing hell of shot and shell Be-dims the hazy sun.

Yet on — the grim gray line moves on as many brave Men fall, while savaging the Devils spawn with Bayonet and ball.

Then to the charge they, dauntless, run as on the Breezes swell, the keening, piercing, dread war Cry — The Raging Rebel yell.

On they charge with righteous rage, the bar'brous Foe is chased, until they fade into the haze, into The howling waste.

But there are those who'll charge no more; their Blank eyes fixed and staring, no more the days of gory War, no more the reckless daring; wrapped in the Shroud of Valor there they find eternal rest, they Bleed their last and breathe their last on Mother Southland's breast.

Now through the silent shadowed pines the sil'vry Moonbeams play, and seem to draw out of the Mist a host of ghosts in gray. So then let us not Forget WE are those heroes' kin, our Mother Southland will not die — the foe can NEVER win!

Richard Sutherland Gary is a member of the McNeill's Rangers Camp 582, Moorefield, West Virginia

Story of an Old House

The Lloyd Tilghman House and Museum

By John L. Weaver

ld houses, like old men, are latent with stories and experiences just waiting to be told, waiting to be shared. Even as the lines of age and a shock of white hair, gained through a life well and long-lived, mark us with dignity and character, so, too, do the years of steadfastness and restoration mark an old house with dignity and character. This is the story of just such an old house. The story begins in 1852, outside the city limits of Paducah, Kentucky. Paducah has always been a river city, having been founded at the

confluence of the Tennessee and Ohio Rivers. Commerce flourished as steamboats plied their way along the rivers. But a better way of moving commerce to the interior away from the rivers was needed. The city fathers decided that a railroad was needed that would terminate in Paducah and connect to points south, all the way to the Gulf of Mexico. They would need someone with an excellent reputation that could build such a railroad.

After much searching, an offer was made to Lloyd Tilghman. Tilghman came from good stock, one

of the first families of Maryland. His grandfather had been a colonel on George Washington's staff during the American Revolution. An engineer, Tilghman graduated from West Point in 1836 and had become a builder of railroads. His reputation was enhanced from his work on building the railroad across the Isthmus of Panama. If Tilghman would move to Paducah with his family and build a railroad to terminate in Paducah, the city would offer him a house on what would become the corner of Olive and Court Streets. The house would be a two-story brick structure. Tilghman came to Paducah and liked what he saw. A short time later he moved to Paducah with his wife Augusta Murray nee Boyd and six children. Soon the family was a pillar of the community, joining Grace Episcopal Church, where Tilghman even designed the windows of the church.

Many happy years were enjoyed by the Tilghmans until the presidential election of 1860. With the election of the Republican candidate, seven Deep South states went out of the union. The incident at Fort Sumter, South Carolina, occurred and a call for 75,000 Northern troops went out and four Upper South states went out of the union. It was now Kentucky's turn to make a choice. Governor Beriah Magoffin was for secession,



The front door and entry vestibule to the Tilghman House and Museum.

An exterior view of the Lloyd Tilghman House and Museum located in Paducah, Kentucky, now owned by the Sons of Confederate Veterans and operated as a museum by members of the Kentucky Division.



but the legislature was equivocal. Politicians then made a political decision — they compromised and voted for neutrality in May 1861. Neither Northern nor Southern troops were to cross or occupy the state. The Kentucky State Guard was formed to ensure neutrality. Tilghman became the Western Regimental Commander.

Given the momentous issues facing America, the neutrality could not last long. As early as June 1861, Northern recruiting camps were established deep inside the state. Camp Dick Robinson was established in eastern Kentucky and recruits were armed with US weapons. A privately owned steamboat, docked at Paducah, was boarded and confiscated by the US Navy from Cairo, Illinois.

Tilghman watched these depredations with much concern. Realizing that the state would soon be occupied by Federal troops, believing what was taking place was unconstitutional, he made his choice. In June 1861, he moved his family to Clarksville, Tennessee. Then

he, and most of the young men of Western Kentucky, left Paducah for Confederate Camp Boone, north of Clarksville. Tilghman would go on to become the first colonel of the Third Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. In a few months he would be promoted to brigadier general, be overwhelmed by the US Navy at Fort Henry, Tennessee, and spend several months in solitary confinement at Fort Warren in Boston Harbor. In the fall of 1862 he would be exchanged and sent to Mississippi, where he organized exchanged Confederates captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee. On May 16, 1863, Brigadier General Tilghman, at Champion's Hill during the Vicksburg Campaign, was struck by an artillery projectile and died in the arms of his son, Lieutenant Lloyd Tilghman, Jr.

When the Tilghmans left Paducah, the house went to the Woolfolk family. The Woolfolks were strong secessionists, and were identified as so by US troops which had been occupying Paducah since September 6, 1861. The city would

be occupied throughout the war. In early 1862, Mr. Woolfolk was arrested as a Southern sympathizer and exiled North. Within two weeks his wife and children were arrested and sent North. Paducah then went through many dark days under the likes of Brigadier General E. A. Paine, who ruled with an iron hand and a covetous eye.

The house would continue to be a private residence for many years, with the identity of the owners lost to history. Eventually, the house became a boarding house and remained so for several years. Then it was transformed into a dance studio, and later an office building. By the 1990s the house was a mere shadow of its former days. It was scheduled for the demolition ball to become the site for a parking lot. Fortunately, a group of historians and SCV members obtained the property and began its restoration. With much volunteer help and private funds, the house was saved and restored, with the work completed in 1998. Given a new lease on life the house became a house



Some of the exhibits on display at the Tilghman House and Museum.

museum for the War Between the States, and remains so today.

Even after restoration, dark days for the house returned. It was encumbered by a large mortgage. Managed as a nonprofit establishment, finances were a constant problem. Another local museum in Paducah bought the property on an interim basis, giving a new management organization time to resolve the financial problems. A proposition was tendered to the SCV to acquire the property. In 2008 the SCV did acquire the property, having already acquired the parking lot adjacent to the house.

Under the auspices of the SCV, a seven-member Governing Board was established to oversee the operation of the house museum. Lloyd Tilghman Camp 1495 and

the Mechanized Cavalry, which meets in the house, took on maintenance of the house as a project.

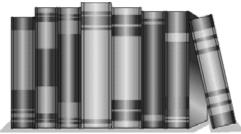
The house museum is now operated under the direction of the Governing Board with a volunteer administrator, with supporting volunteers from the local camp, the Mechanized Cavalry and others in the community. Several maintenance and restoration projects have been initiated by the Governing Board. The entry vestibule has been completely redone, including the replacement of floor joists, flooring and redecoration. Outside access stairs to the second story have been entirely replaced. The windows require rehabilitation, so a project to raise the necessary funds was started, and continues under way. Other camps, the Kentucky Division, other organizations and individuals, have contributed to this effort.

Although Camp 1495 has a special interest in the preservation of the house museum, it belongs to all SCV members.

The Governing Board and Camp 1495 encourage all SCV members, as individuals or camps, to visit the house museum and to support the effort to maintain and operate this special place.

The house museum is located at 631 Kentucky Avenue, Paducah, Kentucky 42003, and can be reached by telephone at 270-575-5477.

The normal hours of operation are 12 noon through 4:00 PM Wednesday, through Saturday, March through November.

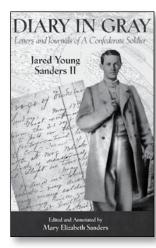


Books in Print

Diary in Gray, Letters and Journals of a Confederate Soldier, Jared Young Sanders II

The Army of Trans-Mississippi is rich with War Between the States history, but most persons only remem-

ber the siege and ultimate fall of Vicksburg. Diary Gray, Letters and Journals of a Confederate Soldier, Jared Young Sanders II is edited and annotated by Mary Elizabeth Sanders,



great-granddaughter of this Confederate soldier.

Jared Young Sanders II kept a detailed day-to-day diary of what he experienced as a soldier in Company B, 26th Louisiana Infantry. Beginning with the siege of Vicksburg, in mid-May of 1863, the accounts continue to the surrender of Vicksburg on July 4, 1864, and conclude on April 10, 1865. Mrs. Sanders uses letters to his family and future wife to fill in any gaps that occur.

His style of writing makes it easy for the reader to understand the events and the effect they had on him. Lt. Sanders gives this opinion of men who are not willing to take up arms against the invading army: "If every man will now rush to the field to re-enforce our armies, I am sure we will soon close a war otherwise doomed to be long and bloody. Let no man hang back who has strength enough to bear a gun, though he may have some petty excuse, enough to aid him in avoiding the law. Soci-

ety must not countenance such young men, if there be any so unmanly in our land."

The lasting consequences that the war had on the home front are best illustrated through primary sources. To have the vantage point of that participant is invaluable when studying history. The emotions in Lt. Sanders' letter pertaining to the Federal army and their abuse to those left at home are evident. "My gentle friend(,) never come in contact with the enemy's brutal soldering, if it is avoidable. Never be humiliated by their (Union army) presence, never be insulted by that cowardly race, but flee them as you would a hideous pestilence. They wage war upon women & feeble old men."

Lt. Sanders exhibits an educated viewpoint that is straightforward and plain-spoken any reader could relate to. Due to the simplicity of his writing, this publication is a valuable resource for any historian, budding or professional. It is especially recommended for those wanting to obtain more knowledge pertaining to the Army of Trans-Mississippi.

Edited and Annotated by Mary Elizabeth Sanders Young Sanders Center Foundation PO Box 595, Franklin, LA 60538 Hardback \$25.00

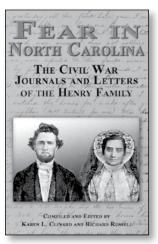
Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow

Fear in North Carolina, The Civil War Journals and Letters of the Henry Family

The historical value of journals and letters are without compare. So when a compilation for one family detailing their life prior, during and even following the War Between the States is published, it is significant to historians who love to study primary sources. Fear in North Carolina, The Civil War Journals

and Letters of the Henry Family contains detailed narratives written mainly by Cornelia Henry from around Asheville, North Carolina and spans from Janu-

ary 1, 1860, October to 1865. 18, Previously published as a threevolume set, this publication combines them into a single location and includes family documents and pictures,



as well as letters to and from her husband.

An important factor of this book is not just the first-person account of events leading up to and after the War Between the States, but the fact that it has a detailed index. As many researchers are aware, an index can prove to be invaluable, and save insurmountable amounts of time.

"Throughout the journals Cornelia gives us an understanding of her routine daily activities; i.e., tending to her children, making clothes for her family and the slaves, cleaning the boarding house, and boarding visitors. Her entries and letters written during those years reveal her deepest hopes and fears," per the introduction. Thus, making this an essential addition to any library.

Compiled and Edited by Karen L. Clinard and Richard Russell Reminiscing Books, Asheville, NC Hardback \$29.95

Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow

Continued on page 46

Calling All Sons and Daughters to the 8 th Annual Sam Davis Youth Camp



<u>Texas Camp</u>: Sunday, June 13th to Saturday, June 19th at Three Mountain Retreat, located at Clifton, TX. The deadline for applications is May 31, 2010.

<u>South Carolina Camp</u>: Sunday July 4th to Saturday, July 9th at Camp Kinard, located in Batesburg/Leesville, SC. The deadline for applications is June 22, 2010.

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 <u>college seniors</u> **failed** to pass a <u>high school equivalent</u> 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 more than 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 youths 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 two weeks, our Southern young men and ladies (ages 12-17) will gather to hear the truths about the War for Southern Independence. The camps (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 the Faith, and special programs and sessions for our Southern ladies!

This is the eighth year the Sons of Confederate Veterans has offered such a wonderful event for our sons and grandsons, and the fifth 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 future generations.

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

Jack E. Marlar, Director E-mail: marlars3@bellsouth.net Phone/Voice Mail: (864) 862-3946

The Sam Davis Youth Camp — 2010 Registration Form

Full Name:	
	City:
State: Zip Code: E-M	Mail Address:
Gender: Male Female	
Date of Birth: (must be born on or before.	June, 1998)
Name of Sponsoring SCV Camp:	
Parent or Guardian with Whom Camper Li	ves:
Parent/Guardian Work or Emergency Cont	act Phone Number:
Requir	ed 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	on):
Does Camper Have Asthma or Hay Fever?	
Specific Activities to Be Restricted (Please	state reason):
Insurance Information (Group, Plan Number	er & Phone Number). Please attach copy of Insurance Card
M	edical Release Form
Registration cannot be processed without the s	ignature of the camper's parent or guardian on this release form.
In the event that I cannot be reached, I hereby Camp to hospitalize; secure proper treatments:	ery effort will be made to contact parents or guardians of campers. give permission to the physician selected by the Sam Davis Youth and order injection, anesthesia, or surgery for my child as named. Camp reserves the right to review any information given and formation.
Parent or Guardian's Signature:	Date:

Payment Information

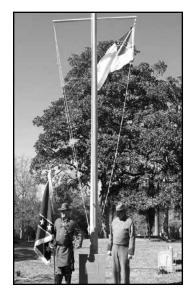
Payment is due when your completed application is submitted. The cost for room, board, and all activities and needed supplies is \$495 for each camper. Make checks payable to The Sam Davis Youth Camp, and mail to:

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: Texas Camp – May 31, 2010. South Carolina Camp – June 22, 2010.

Army of Northern Virginia





The Bellevue Flagstaff was donated to Bellevue Cemetery by Edward Wendell Fredrickson, Color Guard for the **George Davis Camp 5**, Wilmington, NC, and his wife. He is pictured with Camp Commander Alan P. Hilburn, Sr. The flagstaff was dedicated to commemorate and honor the service of veterans.



The **Brigadier General Samuel McGowan Camp 40,** Laurens, SC, held the dedication of their new headquarters on January 24, 2009. The building was donated by an anonymous camp member and is located at 115 Calhoun Street, Laurens, SC.



More than 40 members of the **General Richard H. Anderson Camp 47**, Beaufort, SC, participated in the May 11, 2009, Confederate Memorial Day service at Beaufort's National Cemetery. Lt Commander-in-Chief Michael Givens addressed attendees; Neil Baxley delivered a moving keynote speech. Stephen Elliott and UDC Chapter 1349 UDC President Anita Henson read a poem, *Weep Not For Me, Dear Mother*, and the chapter placed a wreath at the foot of 117 Confederate graves.



The Moses Wood Camp 125, Gaffney, SC, during the Lee-Jackson Banquet, presented to Ms. Tisha L. Thompson, Limestone College's Director of Corporate and Annual Giving, a check in the amount of \$2,000. Shown is Camp Commander Mark Sheppard, Robert E. Little and Ms. Thompson. Camp Moses Wood 125 is sponsoring the pen and pencil sketch of the Winnie Davis Hall of History, located on Limestone's Campus. This historic building is now under restoration. Local Artist Mac Davis donated the print, with all proceeds going to the restoration.



The **Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168**, Fayetteville, NC, members provided the firing squad for the **Hoke-McLauchlin Camp 1947**, Raeford, NC, dedication ceremony at the Old Shiloh Church Cemetery. A new bronze plaque, honoring Confederate Veteran Private David Scott Baker, Co. I, 2nd NC Cavalry, was dedicated. From left, John Pankey, Robert Downing, Terry Downs, Cody Ake, Charles Waddell, Ted Dalton, Tommy Taylor, Robert Schaber and Danny Stanley.



Members of the **Captain Jonas Cook Camp 888**, Mt Pleasant, NC, installed 64 Confederate Iron Crosses on the graves of Confederate Veterans who are buried at St. John's Lutheran Church cemetery in May, 2009. This church had 89 men perish while in Confederate service.

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



In preparation for Memorial Day, members of the Archibald Gracie Camp 985, New York City, NY, came together on May 17, 2009, to decorate Confederate graves at Woodlawn Cemetery in the Bronx. The cemetery is the final resting place for four Confederate generals, as well as many other Southern patriots. Pictured are Camp Commander Michael

Charles and Patrick McCullough who flank the freshly decorated grave of General Archibald Gracie, Jr., who was born in Gracie Mansion, which has since become the official residence of New York City mayors. Gracie was killed in action at the siege of Petersburg.



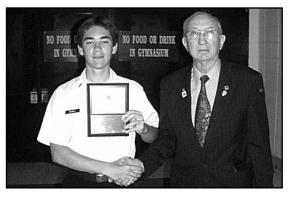
J.B. Couch, Camp Commander Chris McCall and Rob Long of the Captain Vincent Camalier Camp 1359, Leonardtown, MD, stand with H.K. Edgerton May 16, 2009, at the Captain Henry Wirz Ceremony in Washington, DC.



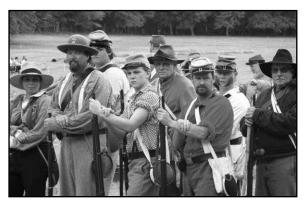
Members of the **William Norris Camp 1398**, Darnestown, MD, and the SCV Mechanized Cavalry are pictured at the NC monument at Gettysburg, following a Virginia Monument cleanup.



Compatriots from the J. E. B. Stuart Camp 1506, Philadelphia, PA, and the Lt. General John Clifford Pemberton Camp 2060, West Chester, PA, and the United Daughters of the Confederacy Chapter 972, Philadelphia, PA, dedicated a new VA marker for Pvt. George Lehman "Judge" Ashmead, Co. E, 4th Regiment, Texas Infantry at Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, during the annual Memorial Day event.



Eugene Barron of the **Brigadier General Barnard E. Bee Camp 1575,** Aiken, SC, presented the SCV NJROTC Outstanding Student Award to CPO 3 Connor Revell in April, 2009. Cadet Revell attends South Aiken High School, Aiken, SC. After graduation, Cadet Revell's plans are to join the Navy Seals.



On the weekend of May 2, 2009, members of the **Colonel E.T. Stackhouse Camp 1576**, Latta SC, and the Stafford Militia participated in the Battle For Columbia.

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



Dearing-Beauregard Camp 1813, Colonial Heights, VA, members man a donation table on May 10, 2009, at Ft. Clifton, Colonial Heights, VA. From left are Compatriots Jesse Harrup, Jr., Wayne Schrum, and Mike Wright who pass out heritage information and items. Ft. Clifton is a former Confederate battery post manned to prevent the Yankee army from reaching Petersburg, via the Appomattox River.



The **Private John Wesley Culp Memorial Camp 1961**, Gettysburg, PA, participated in the Memorial Day parade on May 25, 2009. Pictured from left, front, Savanna Lewis, Shakira Lewis, Shanta Barner, Austin Lewis, Claudia Lewis, Sharon Palmisano; rear, PA Division Commander Jim Palmisano, Geoffrey Spangler, Benjamin Lewis, Sr., Andrew Dankmeyer and Camp Commander Benjamin Lewis, II.



The newly chartered **Colonel William A. Stowe Camp 2142**, Dallas, NC, Camp Commander Gary Byrd presents a certificate to James Sisk on January 13, 2009.



At a service of dedication at Cherry Grove Cemetery, Wilkes County, NC, the **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC, along with OCR Chapter 27, honored Private Elbert Marlow, Co. B, 55 NC; Private James Harvey Marlow, Co. F, 52 NC; Private Franklin Marlow, Co. D, 52 NC; Private William Jones Marlow, Co. D, 18 NC; Phines Marlow, Co. A, 5 NC Senior Reserves; Private Beverly Marlow, Co. C, 56 NC and Private David Marlow, Co. B, 55 NC.



Members Al Henley and his grandson Evan Karsen, members of the **Princess Anne Camp 1993**, Virginia Beach, VA, pose next to the newly installed marker for their ancestor, Private Malachi J. Waterfield, 61st VA Infantry, Co. B in Knotts Island, NC.



On May 1, 2009, the VA Division 5th Brigade Color Guard marched in the Warrenton Heritage Parade. All the color bearers were from the **Rev. Beverly Tucker Lacy Camp 2141**, Locust Grove, VA, except Allen Brahin, who joined from the **19th Virginia Infantry Camp 1493**, Charlottesville, VA. They were honored to have George Wells, who portrayed General Robert E. Lee, march with them.



Army of Northern Virginia



On Sunday, May 10, 2009, members of the Davidson Guards Camp 1851, Davidson County, NC, held a Memorial Service at the Lexington, NC, City Cemetery. Following the service, all present placed flags on the 75 Confederate veteran graves. Pictured is Cadet Joseph Hemmings at the grave of George F. Hedrick, Co. A, 42nd NC Troops.



In June, 2009, members of the **Major Egbert A. Ross Camp 1423**, Charlotte, NC, presented two volumes of *Bethel To Sharpsburg*, by D. H. Hill, to Patricia Poland, librarian at Dickerson Genealogy and Local History Room, Union County Library, Monroe, NC. From left are Jerry Austin, Ms. Poland and George Blow.



On April 25, 2009, members of the E. Fletcher Satterfield Camp 852, Roxboro, NC, manned a recruiting and fund raising booth at Spring Fling Day. From left are Mrs. Talbert with grandson, D. S. Johnson, Elmo and Chesley Talbert and Robert Penland.



The **Bedford Rifles Camp 1475**, Bedford, VA, participated in Fridays at the Museum at the Bedford, Virginia Museum and Genealogical Library. Member Roger Cobb brought his 12-pound Napoleon cannon and fired it several times. The children were very interested and asked many questions, giving an opportunity to present true history. Also pictured with the children are Mike Mehaffey as Jubal Early and John Mitchell.



Melvin Moss Ellis of the **Norfolk County Grays Camp 1549**, Virginia Beach, VA, participated in a rededication of the Soldiers Monument in Crown Hill Cemetery in Madison, Nebraska, on May 25, 2009.



From left are Fred Bare, Lex Lowery and Kenney Houghs of the **General J. R. Chambliss Camp 1779**, Emporia, VA, at an encampment at the Memorial Service held for the Hicks Ford Raid in Emporia, VA. In December 1864, Federal forces numbering 30,000 under Brigadier General G. K. Warren tried to destroy the bridge across the Meherrin River, but were repulsed by General Wade Hampton's forces.

Army of Tennessee

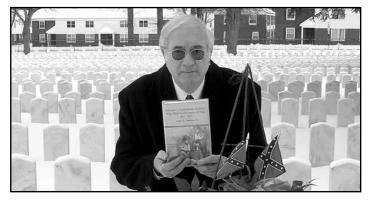




Members of the **Raphael Semmes Camp 11**, Mobile, AL, mark the unmarked grave of Vince Dooley's great-grandfather.



At the Alabama UDC Convention held on September 20, 2009, Alabama UDC President Lorraine Ennis presented to Compatriot Benjamin Hestley, St. Clair Camp 308, Ashville, AL, the UDC Jefferson Davis Historical Gold Medal for his work in educating students about the war and for his leadership in restoring the home of Lt. Colonel John W. Inzer, 58th Alabama Infantry Regiment.



Corporal William C. Stallings, Co. B. 45th GA Infantry Regiment died at Elmira, NY, January 29, 1865, and is buried in Woodlawn National Cemetery in that city. James E. Stallings, Sr., past commander of the **General Edward Dorr Tracy, Jr. Camp 18**, Macon, GA, is pictured there with his new book, *Georgia's Confederate Soldiers Who Died As Prisoners of War 1861-1865*, which is dedicated to him. He also presented a copy of the book to the Steele Memorial Library at Elmira in his memory.



Members of the **Colonel W. P. Rogers Camp 321,** Corinth, MS, assisted the National Park Service in preparing, placing and lighting 8,000 luminaries to honor both Union and Confederate soldiers who were casualties in the two battles for Corinth. The luminaries remained lit all night. The results were absolutely beautiful, and greatly appreciated by the community. The members are from left, Larry Mangus, Arthur Dalton, and Cliff Hughes.



Fifty uniformed Confederates recently rallied on the Tipton County, TN, Courthouse lawn and set up camp. The campsite included cannon and limber, tents and historical displays. The rally was held under the auspices of the **Simonton-Wilcox Camp 257**, Covington, TN, in conjunction with the City of Covington. The 104-year old Tipton County, TN, Confederate Monument with its 50,000-pound granite base and sheet copper Rebel Cavalryman provided the backdrop for a group photograph.



The General Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 469, Rome, GA, picked up trash on the side of an Alabama highway recently. Four members of the camp picked up 28 bags of trash. Pictured from left are Commander Jim Dugger, Brian Byrd and Daniel Fisher. This is their second year participating in the Adopt-a-Highway program.

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



Members of the **Chattooga County Camp 507**, Summerville. GA, installed headstones in the Lyerly Cemetery in Chattooga County on January 31, 2009. There are approximately 35 Confederates buried in the cemetery, and all but five have had stones placed by the camp, and those five are ordered. Pictured from left are Tim Cooper, Jamie Cavin, Jim Nicholson, Roger Cothran and Stan Nix.



On February 7, 2009, the **Colonel David Lang Camp 1314**, Tallahassee, FL, hosted a Lee-Jackson Banquet at the Odd Fellows Lodge No. 5. Florida Division Commander Doug Dawson awarded camp member Robert Sneed the War Service Medal for his military service during Desert Storm. He is a descendant of Corporal Newton M. Steed, Captain John Weir's Co. D, 5th Regiment, MS Volunteers and the first member in this camp to be awarded this medal. Pictured from left are Robert Sneed, Camp Commander Robert Hurst, Rev. John Weaver and FL Division Commander Doug Dawson.



The John Hance O'Steen Camp 770, Trenton, FL, celebrated a Confederate Memorial Service for Pvt. George Adam Hiers of Lutterloh's Company, Special Battalion Cavalry, located in the Ebenezer Cemetery in Levy County. More than 50 family members attended, including two great-grand-daughters. Pictured from left are first Cadet Lindsey Hutson and Compatriot Noah Bull and grandson Clay Bull.



From the **Stephen R. Mallory Camp 1315**, Pensacola, FL, reenactors from the 1st FL Infantry, Co. E, participated in a living history day at the 150th birthday of the Pensacola lighthouse in January, 2009.



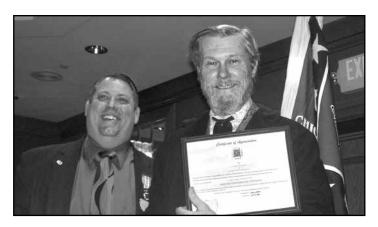
The Sons of Confederate Veterans is a family tradition at the **Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL. Three sons of camp member Pat Farmer where sworn into the camp, while their mother Kala supports the camp as president of the Order of Confederate Rose.



On February 16, 2009, Commander Robert Daffin, Theophilus West, M.D. Camp 1346, Marianna, FL, awarded Compatriot Newton Brooks the SCV War Service Medal. Compatriot Newton Brooks served on the USS Helm during the early years of WW II. This hero survived the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on December 7, 1941. Compatriot

Brooks sent the first message of the attack, the one Admiral Halsey received — "Japs attack Pearl; this is no drill!" He later served as a radio operator on Guam.

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



Commander John Jeffers, **Camp Douglas Camp 1507**, Chicago, IL, awards Certificate of Appreciation to Rich Hargraves of Co. D 2nd Kentucky Cavalry.



On February 27, 2009, members of the **General R.E. Lee Camp 1383**, Sarasota, FL installed a memorial marker for Colonel Richard Phipps, Co. F, 19th MS Infantry at the Palmview Cemetery in Palmetto, FL. Colonel Phipps was the first valedictorian of the first graduating class at Ole Miss, and he was in command of all Mississippi regiments at Appomattox. Pictured are Commander J.D. Parker and Jack O'Brien.



Commander Jimmy L. Shirley Jr., of the **James Patton Anderson Camp 1599**, West Palm Beach, FL, presents a Certificate of Appreciation to Madeleine Garbarino, who organizes parades in Palm Beach County. She has been a friend to the SCV for several years. Because of her, Camp 1599 has participated in the Veteran's Day, Christmas and Saint Patrick's Day parades in Lake Worth, FL.



Members of the **Savannah Militia Camp 1657**, Savannah, GA, recently started a restoration project, refinishing and restoring all the Iron Veteran Crosses in Laurel Grove Cemetery in Savannah.



Fort Blakeley Camp 1864, Bay Minette, AL Compatriot David W. Myers, AOT Councilman Thomas V. Strain Jr., AOT Commander Charles Kelly Barrow and SCV Executive Director Ben C. Sewell, III attended the Army of Tennessee workshop in Lexington, KY.



Members of the **Hartsook Guard Camp 2163**, Fayette County, AL, hold their charter following the Charter Banquet. From left are James Linley, Commander Keith Nicewonger, Chris Linley, Ivan Nicewonger, Wayne Tubbs, Robert"Cherokee" Brasher, James Hollingsworth, Doug Young, Edwin Ballinger, Mark Hoobler and Allan Koester.



Army of Tennessee



Lt. Colonel William Luffman Camp 938, Chatsworth, GA, took on the project of cleaning the gravesite of Confederate Veteran Zack Plemons, Co. C, 30th Regiment, GA Infantry. Pictured from left are Dale Plemons, great nephew of Zack Plemons, and Mitchell Parker.



The **Roswell Mills Camp 1547**, Roswell, GA, was the winner of the GA Division Distinguished Camp of the Year for the second consecutive year and the winner of the GA Division Best Newsletter Award for the past year at the annual GA Division Reunion at Fayetteville, GA, in June 2009. Pictured from left are Ross W. Glover, Jr., Timothy Pilgrim and Commander Jerry A. Maddox.



Calhoun Avengers Camp 1969, Calhoun County, MS, and the Margery B. Rogers Clark Chapter of the Order of Confederate Rose grant a scholarship to Bruce High School graduating senior Janae Harrelson, who wrote an essay titled "My Confederate Ancestry." Pictured from left are Mrs. Daniel Harrelson, Debbie and Danny Harrelson, parents; Janae Harrelson and Deborah Dunn.



Pictured are Natalie Hendry and Lauren Henry placing flags and flowers on the grave of their great-great-great-grandfather Private Sheriff Brewster, 14th AL Infantry for Confederate Memorial Day, April, 2009. The girls are the granddaughters of Phillip Henry, member of the **Fighting Joe Wheeler Camp 1372**, Birmingham, AL.



Commander Fred Lincoln, right, of the **N. B. Forrest Camp 215**, Memphis, TN, presents camp member Riley Gunter the SCV Service Medal in recognition of his 50-year anniversary in the SCV. Compatriot Gunter joined the Forrest Camp in June, 1959 and has been a faithful member ever since, and longer than any other current member.



Captain C. B. Vance Camp 1669, Batesville, MS, Commander Donald Wright, Jr., welcomes new member Ricky Beard in May, 2009.

Army of Trans-Mississippi





Gathering together prior to the Banquet and Ball at the 2009 National Reunion in Hot Springs are, from left, **Louisiana Division** Commander Charles Lauret, **Texas Division** Commander Ray James, **Army of Trans Mississippi** Commander Todd Owens and **Oregon Division** Commander Brent Jacobs.



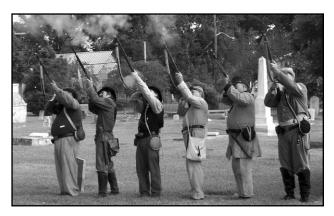
Adjutant Larry Wilhoite of the **O. M. Roberts Camp 178**, Waxahachie, TX, drove his classic 1956 Thunderbird with two grand-daughters, Robyn and Lauren Gajdica, in the 2009 4th of July Parade, leading the O. M. Roberts float. The camp was well received by the thousands who lined the streets to see the parade.



On May 25, 2009, the **Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, participated in the annual Memorial Day observance held at Pioneers' Military and Memorial Park cemetery in Phoenix, AZ. About 20 Confederate veterans rest at this cemetery and are honored each year as part of this ceremony. Camp 1525 also had an information booth at the event. Pictured from left, Chase Thomson, Tim Thomson, Commander Robert Perkins, and Phil Easley.



During Memorial Day 2009 at Rose Hill Cemetery, members of **Robert E. Lee Camp 239**, Fort Worth, TX, paid respects with an honor guard posting the colors at the grave of Major James Madison Handley, Co. H, 46th AL Infantry. Pictured from left, Kelly Hinson, Commander Ben Hatch, Barry Turnage, Paul Martin and Michael Biggers.



Members of the **Henry Watkins Allen Camp 133**, Baton Rouge, LA, and the **Francis T. Nicholls Camp 1362**, Baton Rouge, LA, fire a rifle salute at a Confederate Memorial Day observance ceremony held at St. Joseph's Catholic Cemetery in Baton Rouge, LA, on June 27, 2009.



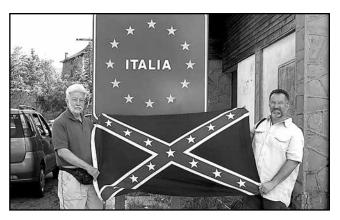
General James H. McBride Camp 632, Springfield, MO, Commander John Christensen presents their newest member, Mark Harris, with his membership certificate at the July 2009 meeting.

36 — Confederate Veteran May/June 2010

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



Members of the **Dick Dowling Camp 1295**, Beaumont, TX, and Kate Dorman Chapter 11, OCR on the front porch of the home of Captain William B. Duncan of Co. F, Spaight's Battalion, on the grounds of the Sam Houston Research Center in Liberty, TX. The group viewed the Gillard-Duncan home, the Spaight's Battalion flag, the 17th and 18th TX Cavalry flag of Grandbury's TX Brigade, and many other artifacts. Pictured from left, front row are Paul Allen, Micheal McGreevy, Commander Warren L Guidry; second row, from left, Bruce Hamilton, Jan Boyd and Donald Smart; third row, from left, Dale Ashmore, Raegan Wyble, Lawrence Casey and David Nelson.



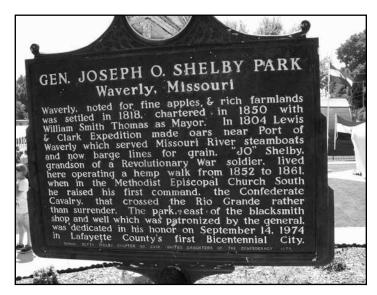
Will Mason, **General Richard Taylor Camp 1308**, Shreveport, LA, and Italian friend with the Taylor Flag at the Alpine border of Italy and Austria.



At the May 2009 meeting of the **Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 67**, Houston, TX, Camp Commander Raymond Holder, center, recognized Gus Mistrot for his work in organizing cemetery dedications, and Bernice Mistrot, who received a medal of appreciation and certificate for the hard work done for the camp.



Members of the Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708, Scottsdale, AZ, honored their ancestors' service with a Confederate Memorial Day Ceremony in the Double Butte Cemetery in Tempe. Members of the Arizona Civil War Council assisted with an artillery salute.



At least 300 people attended a dedication to General Joe Shelby in Waverly, MO, in June 2009, sponsored by the **James Morgan Utz Camp 1815**, Florissant, MO. General Shelby was conceived in Tennessee, born in Kentucky and made his home in Missouri. He chose Mexico over surrender to the Yankee government. He returned to Missouri and served as a US Marshall in his later years.



The Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710, Sierra Vista, AZ, presented its annual Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps award to Cadet Lt. Colonel Arianna Dildine of Buena High School in Sierra Vista. The award consists of an award ribbon, a framed certificate and a check for \$250. Pictured are Camp 1710 Commander Ben Middleton with Cadet Lt. Colonel Arianna Dildine.

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



On July 19, 2009, Compatriots Heath Roland, Carl Linck, Greg Miller and Jon Linn of the **Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920**, Kansas City, KS, set a headstone at Elmwood Cemetery in Kansas City, MO, for Private Edward R. Tomlinson of Company C, 16th VA Infantry.



OK Division Lt. Commander Harold Tydings speaks at the dedication of Southern Crosses of Honor for Privates Thomas J. Callaway, 9th TX Infantry, and Charles F. Blakemore, 21st VA Infantry. The crosses were dedicated at Ural Cemetery, near Elk City, OK, April 11, 2009, by the Privates Brewer & Grayson Camp 2118, Elk City, OK.



The 2nd TX Frontier Light Artillery opens the fireworks display for the Fourth of July Rising Star Freedom Fest, Rising Star, TX. Earlier that day, the **2nd Texas Frontier Camp 1904**, DeLeon, TX, and the OCR's Cactus Rose members, along with the camp's Jeep and two cannons, received a First-Place award in the Rising Star Freedom Fest Parade. This was the third year that the camp received this award.



Pictured are Dennis L. Roach, retired sheriff and his son, Command Sergeant Major Shaun C. Roach, US Army members of the **Colonel Benjamin Morris Camp 2025**, Fort Worth, TX, during a visit to the Roach family monument, located at Evergreen Cemetery, site of the battle for Cemetery Hill, Gettysburg, PA, where Brigadier General Harry Hays' Louisiana Tigers made their gallant night attack on July 2, 1863.



At the July 2009 meeting of the **Texas Bonnie Blue Camp 869**, San Antonio, TX, new members were welcomed. Pictured standing from left, are John Stewart, Jessie Roy Hart, Gary Boone, Commander John Miller, Mathew Bellamy, and Terry Dunn; seated from left are Gary Bellamy and Tony Sammoms, Sr.

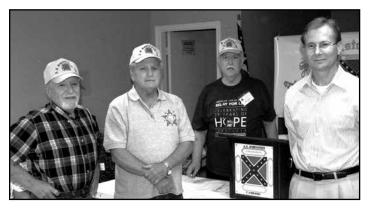


New Mexico Division Lieutenant Commander John Smith views one of the cannons from the CSS *Alabama* in Cherbourg, France, while on a trip to Normandy.

38 — Confederate Veteran May/June 2010



Army of Trans-Mississippi



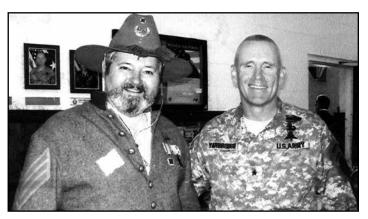
The **Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 983,** Decatur, TX, makes a formal presentation of their SCV uniform-type cap to, from left, new members McNeill and Fowler by Commander Niblett and Quartermaster Short.



Members of **Waul's Texas Legion Camp 2103**, Katy, TX, provided the new Guidon for the Texas State Guard Medical Rangers. Camp Commander Dusty Kobs (at left, presenting the Guidon) is a member of the Medical Rangers.



Commander Larry Pope of the **Camp James Walker Camp 3002**, Alamogordo, NM, instructs members of Brownie Troop 253 in the art and care of grooming horses while participating in a living history encampment at Fort Selden, a NM State Monument, July 11, 2009.



Compatriot Rickey Robertson of the **Sabines Rifles Camp 2057**, Many, LA, with Brigadier General James Yarbrough, commander of Fort Polk, LA, at the annual Heritage Festival 2009. The festival honors the "Heritage Families" of Camp Polk. Rickey was part of the Veterans' honor guard for the event, and represented the Confederate Veterans of the area.



The **New Salem Invincibles 2107**, Ponta, TX, held a service to honor Private Robert Gray, 26th MS Infantry in October 2009. Pictured from left are Commander Mark Bassett, great-great-great-grandsons of Private Gray, Brayden Davis and Landyn Davis, and great-grandson Jimmy Davis.



Members of the **Captain Jesse Amason Camp 282**, Center, TX, installed a marker for Levi Cogswell of the 22nd Texas Infantry, Hubbard's Regiment. Pictured from left are Commander Lynn Hartt, George Williford, II, who is the grandson of Cogswell, and Mr. Williford's daughter, Avery Noel Williford.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

RAPHAEL SEMMES 11 MOBILE

BROWN, JR., GEORGE

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 16

MORRIS, V, DREWRY HAMPTON

COLONEL SNODGRASS 232 STEVENSON

BOGLE, DANNY JOE BUTLER, CHARLES B.

GEN. ROBERT E. RODES 262

BOX RONALD R

PVT. AUGUSTUS BRADDY 385

DAVIS, JOHN THOMAS LEE. DONALD

JOHN RAYBURN 452 **GUNTERSVILLE**

GRANT JOEY HOOD, JR., JOEL GLENN

DENT'S ARTILLERY 486 EUFAULA DAVIS, S. EUGENE

HELMS, TOMMIE DOUGLAS HUDSON, RICHARD MARC SPURLOCK, JR., BEN R.

COFFEE COUNTY RANGERS 911 ENTERPRISE

LARSON, LOUIS DANIEL MILLS, LARRY EARL

THOMAS JEFFERSON DENNEY

CULLMAN MORRISON, CHARLES

CAPT. WILLIAM HOUSTON SHELBY 1537 COLUMBIANA

WATTS, ROGER DALE

WINSTON COUNTY GRAYS 1788 HALEYVILLE

FINLEY, MARK ALAN SMITH, VAUGHN

COL. PICKNEY D. BOWLES 1840

JOHNSON, JAMES MICHAEL

FORT BLAKELEY 1864 BALDWIN COUNTY

DEES, THOMAS RICHARD GREEN-BURNS, JR., WILLIAM BARRINGER HATHCOCK, CHRISTOPHER DALE MYERS, DEVIN PATRICK SANDERSON, II, ROBERT BURNS SANDERSON ROBERT

THE TALLASSEE ARMORY GUARDS 1921 TALLASSEE

BISHOP, JERRY DUWAYNE KYSER, JR., MALCOLM CURRY LONG, BRENNEN PARKER TAYLOR, JOHN THOMAS

BURKETT/ADAMS 1922 BUTLER COUNTY PIGGOTT, RICKIE

TEN ISLANDS 2678

OHATCHEE DODD, JIMMY LEON DODD, MICHAEL WAYNE DODD, WILLIAM LEON DODD, FRANKLIN MARION FORD, KENNETH SCOTT FORD, LUKE SCOTT JOHNSON, JOEL DOUGLAS

JOHNSON, LOGAN DOUGLAS

SILVERS, MORGAN DAUGHERTY SILVERS, MORGAN WILLIAM THOMPSON, JOHN DEAN TILLISON, HAROLD ALLEN TURMAN, JR., ROY ELTON

ARKANSAS

GEN. RICHARD M. GANO 561 FORT SMITH CARMAN, CHRIS

LYNCH, JEREMY

COL. ALLEN R. WITT 615 CONWAY POWELL, STEPHEN MARTIN

DAVID O. DODD 619 RENTON

BABER, IV, QUIN MORTON GLENN, DAVID GLENN, JAMES ALBERT

MAJ. FONTAINE R. EARLE 1453 **FAYETTEVILLE** ANDERS, RAYMOND LEE

GEN. THOMAS DOCKERY 1577 MAGNOLIA GREENE, JR., L. A.

COL. ROBERT G. SHAVER 1655 JONESBORO

WILLIAMS, DWIGHT A.

ARIZONA

CAPTAIN HUNTER'S ARIZONA RANGERS 1202 TUCSON

MURPHY, SHAWN JAMES **CALIFORNIA**

FATHER A. J. RYAN-SAN DIEGO

SAN DIEGO HAM. DAVID

TYREE HARRIS BELL 1804 TIII ARF

BOTTOMS, JERROD MICHAEL

CAPTAIN CAMERON ERSKINE **THOM 2007**

LONG BEACH AQUARO, ROBERT A. "GEORGE"

FLORIDA

PVT. GEORGE W. PERRY 471

BARROW, ROBERT WALTER

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY 556

BROWN, JR., HERBERT MILTON McDANIELS, THOMAS P. MINTON, KENNETH W.

8TH FLA QUINCY YOUNG **GUARDS 703**

THOMPSON, DAVID EMORY

PVT. WILLIAM RILEY MILTON 741 TAVARES DAVIS, TROY MATTHEW

A. LIVINGSTON 746 MADISON VICKERS, ROY WAYNE

JOHN HANCE O'STEEN 770 TRENTON

LEE, KENNETH L

KIRRY SMITH 1209 JACKSONVILLE CHEATHAM, RANDY EARL McKAY, BARRY LaGRAND

NEWMAN, R. PAUL "JAKE" PIPES, WILLIAM BRECKENRIDGE SKAFF, DAVID J. STOKES, CHARLES EUGENE WALKER, JR., WILLIAM BROTH-

CAPTAIN FRANCIS ASBURY HENDRY 1284 SEBRING

STRICKLAND, JOHNNY M. THOMAS, RONALD I.

COL. DAVID LANG 1314 TALLAHASSEE

HARRISON, WILLIAM HENRY

1LT THOMAS H. GAINER 1319 BAY COUNTY

DEAN, JAMES MORRIS

THEOPHILUS WEST M.D. 1346 MARIANNA KENT, BRADLEY TODD

ST. JOHNS RANGERS 1360

PEAVY, WILLIAM SILAS

JACOB SUMMERLIN 1516 KISSIMMEE

DOLLINS, STETSON MONTANA DOLLINS, JR., JOHNNY RAY

GEN. JAMES PATTON ANDERSON WEST PALM BEACH

COLEMAN, WILLIAM WARD HILLEGASS, III, REON GLESSNER

FINLEY'S BRIGADE 1614 HAVANA

SMITH, ELLIS ROUNTREE

LT. FRANCIS CALVIN MORGAN BOGGESS 2150

EVERGLADES CITY LANDRETH, JOSEPH REEMS LANDRETH, WILLIAM TRAVERS

GEORGIA

FRANCIS S. BARTOW 93 SAVANNAH

MYRICK, SR., JAMES ROBERT

BRIG. GEN. T. R. R. COBB 97 **ATHENS** HARPER, SR., LOWRY ALLEN

POE. MARVIN WOODROW

JOHN MCINTOSH KELL 107 GRIFFIN BARROW, III, JAMES WILLIAM

COL. CHARLES T. ZACHRY 108

MCDONOUGH COLLEY, JUSTIN QUANAH

GEN. NATHAN B. FORREST 469 ROME

ALFORD. WADE BRYSON CARPENTER, DALE ROY

THOMAS MARSH FORMAN 485 BRUNSWICK ALEXANDER, DOUGLAS W.

NIX. BARRY W.

HARALSON INVINCIBLES 673

SUMMERSILL, RICHARD DALE (SCHULTZ) SUMMERSILL, DAVID GLEN SUMMERSILL, SHANE HARVEY ZBYLUT, THOMAS ANDREW

JOHN K. MCNEILL 674 MOULTRIE

VINSON, RONALD C

COL. EDMUND N. ATKINSON 680 VALDOSTA BALLARD, ROBERT DURL

STATE OF DADE 707 TRENTON JACKSON, SR., JOHN EDWARD

APPLING GRAYS 918

WILLIAMS, JOESPH HARRY

CURRAHEE RANGERS 935 TOCCOA

WHITEHEAD, WILLIAM MARVIN

LT. COL. THOMAS COKE GLOVER **DOUGLASVILLE** PYRDUM, JR., CARL S.

GEN. WILLIAM J. HARDEE 1397 FREELAND, JIM

JAMES T. WOODWARD 1399 WARNER ROBINS

SCARBOROUGH, STEVE WAYNE **27TH GEORGIA REGIMENT 1404**

GAINESVILLE CHANDLER, BRADLEY HESMAN CHANDLER, CHRISTOPHER DREW JORDAN, ANTHONY RAY

THE CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL STONE MOUNTAIN

WHITE, JEFFERY CHAD

WEAVER, GLEN ALAN

THE ROSWELL MILLS 1547 HERRIN, BARRY SCOTT

STEWART-WEBSTER 1607 WILSON, THOMAS MEREDITH

THE SAVANNAH MILITIA 1657

SAVANNAH BRYAN, STEPHEN DOYLE DURRENCE, BUEFORD DONALD

COL. JOSEPH McCONNELL 1859 RINGGOLD COX BAYMOND F DODD, WILLIAM BARRY RANDALL, D. JASON

EBENEZER RIFLES 1901 RINCON

BARNES, AIDAN RYLAN

GENERAL A. H. COLQUITT FIRE EATERS 1958

KLEMANN. GILBERT SOUTH MILNER, JR., ROGER WAYNE

ROBERT E. LEE 2005 COBB COUNTY GINN, III, RAYMOND S. JONES, JOHN MAYO NORMAN, GARY GLEN NORMAN, TERRY LYNN

CAPT. JAMES KNOX "SEABOARD **GUARDS**" 2022 WAYNESVILLE PROCTOR, GRAY RICHARD

CAMP DAVIS 2073 RICHARDS, RODOLPH RUFUS THE BARNESVILLE BLUES 2137 BARNESVILLE HAYNES, THOMAS STEPHEN

MONTGOMERY SHARPSHOOTERS 2164 MT. VERNON COOK, KENNETH LEWIS PENNY, CLAYBURN D.

IMMORTAL SIX HUNDRED 2600 RICHMOND HILL BUCKMAN, WILLIAM THOMAS

DI CARLO, STEPHEN HAGIN, WALTER SCOTT URBANSKI, MELVIN DAVID

ILLINOIS

PRIVATE SPINCE BLANKENSHIP 1802 MARION

GADDIS, CHRISTOPHER MAT-THFW

LT. GEORGE E. DIXON 1962

ARMSTRONG, EARL EDWARD

INDIANA

CAPT. ARTHUR M. RUTLEDGE BLUFFTON

HOEKMAN, ANTHONY D. NEWTON, JR., DONALD GEORGE

COL. SAMUEL ST. GEORGE ROGERS 1508 ΙΝΠΙΔΝΔΡΩΙ ΙS BROWN, JAMES WALTON

DIXIE GRAYS CAMP 2155 LADOGA RITCHIE, GARY LEE

COLONEL ROBERT M. MARTIN EVANSVILLE

SISK, JEFFREY H. KANSAS

GENERAL ALBERT PIKE 1439

CANION, DONALD BRYAN

KENTUCKY

CAPTAIN DAVID C. WAI KER 640 FRANKLIN

CAMPBELL, JOHN LESLIE MILLER, BILLY REID

COLONEL BENJAMIN CAUDILL

WHITESBURG FIELDS, THOMAS DWAYNE HAYS, JOHN DOUGLAS OSBORNE, JIM

EDWARD FLETCHER ARTHUR CORRIN BENGE, DOUGLAS G.

COX, CHRISTOPHER LYNN COL. ANDREW JACKSON MAY PRESTONSBURG

JONES, DANIEL L

LOUISIANA

COL. CHARLES D. DREUX 110 NEW ORLEANS PETERSON, TIM G. TOMLINSON, WALLACE K.

CAMP MOORE 1223 TANGIPAHOA BULLOCH, BLAKE RYAN

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR 1308 SHREVEPORT

BESS, DAMIEN RAY BOGAN, FREDERICK ROE CLARK, RICHARD ALLEN CLOYD, JR., OSCAR EDWARD MASSEY, JR., BOBBY GENE MASSEY, BURKETT LEE SWAN, ORIN J.

MAJOR GENERAL FRANKLIN GARDNER 1421 LAFAYETTE

LAMBERT, JR., "BILL" JOHN WAYLAND

MAJ. THOMAS MCGUIRE 1714 WEST MONROE JORDAN, DERAL PRESTON

GENERAL LOUIS HEBERT 2032

LAFAYETTE BROWN, JR., WILBUR JOSEPH DOMINGUE, DAVID BRIAN DOMINGUE, JOSEPH MELVIN DOMINGUE, MELVIN WAYNE HEBERT, FREDRICK OPHE HEBERT, DALE TIMOTHY

MARYLAND

COL. WILLIAM NORRIS 1398 DARNESTOWN

HOPKINS, ARTHUR TRENT

THE BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG

BRYANT, JIM D

SHARPSBURG KARRAKER, DONALD LEE KARRAKER, DANIEL EUGENE KARRAKER, IAN FRENCH

LT. COL. ROBERT H. ARCHER HAVRE DE GRACE

MISSOURI B/G JOHN T. HUGHES 614 INDEPENDENCE

COLE, PATRICK JOSEPH GEN. JAMES H. MCBRIDE 632 SPRINGFIELD

MASON, JAMES CHARLES McBRIDE, WILLIAM EDWARD COL. JAMES J. SEARCY 1923

BATES, JOHN J. COL. JOHN T. COFFEE 1934

COLUMBIA

JOHNSON CHAD BLAKE NEWCOMER, DOUGLAS HALE

MISSISSIPPI

SAMUEL H. POWE 255 WAYNESBORO WELLS, SANFORD DUDLEY

RANKIN ROUGH AND READY'S BRANDON

McKINLEY, ALFRED THOMAS COL. W. P. ROGERS 321 JONES, BILLY WYATT

M/G WILLIAM T. MARTIN 590 NATCHEZ EIDT, JR., EARL A. HAYES, DANNY C.

40 — Confederate Veteran

CRYSTAL SPRINGS SOUTHERN RIGHTS 712 CRYSTAL SPRINGS MILLER, SAMUEL TAYLOR

YAWN, II, JAMES STANLEY

TIPPAH TIGERS 868

RIPLEY
AKINS, TAYLOR RAY CRAIG, ROBERT ESTES, JOSEPH HOLCOMB, BENJAMIN R.

LT. GEN. JOHN C. PEMBERTON VICKSBURG

THAMES, SR., RONALD DAVID

B/G BENJAMIN G. HUMPHREYS INDIANOLA DAVIS, DUSTY D.

GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 1649 MERIDIAN

CROUCH, PAUL JEFFERSON CROUCH, JR., ROBERT HILL

EAST MISSISSIPPI GREYS 1666 FOREST JONES, JERRY

STOCKDALE RANGERS 1681

SINCLAIR, NOLAN RICHARD SINCLAIR, JR., WILLIAM DIXON SINCLAIR, JAMES DUSTIN SINCLAIR, WILLIAM CODY

LT. JOHN SALLIS 1776 TREMONT

BOOTH, BENJAMIN REED NANNEY, WILLIAM CHRISTO-PHER

UNIVERSITY GREYS 1803

RANDALLSON, ARTHUR RICH-ARD DENEKE

LT. GEN. STEPHEN DILL LEE'S **CALEDONIA RIFLES 2140** CALEDONIA

COLEMAN, ROBERT MATTHEW SAMPSON, ROBERT EARL

NORTH CAROLINA

GEORGE DAVIS 5 WILMINGTON

GOFF, JR., ROBERT GRANBERRY LEGWIN, MARK PERRY

M/G STEPHEN DODSON RAMSEUR/COL REUBEN **CAMPBELL 387** STATESVILLE

BROWN, RONNIE LEE LT. F. C. FRAZIER CAMP 668

CROWELL, IV, CHARLES CARLOS

GOLDSBORO RIFLES 760

GOLDSBORO BLALOCK, CHARLES ROBERT BRITT, JR., JOHN MILTON

COLUMBUS COUNTY VOLUNTEERS 794

WHITEVILLE ELKINS, LUTHER DANIEL

COL. CHARLES F. FISHER 813

GRAHAM BUTCHER, JAMES PAUL

CAPT. CHARLES F. CONNOR 849 HICKORY HUFFMAN, CARLTON

HUFFMAN, III, ALBERTUS WILLIAM

GEN. MATT W. RANSOM 861

MEDLIN, SAMUEL OWEN

CAPTAIN JONAS COOK 888 MT. PLEASANT McCLELLAN, JUSTIN HUNTER

COL. JOHN SLOAN 1290 GREENSBORO McCALL, III, HAROLD GUY

BRIG. GEN. J. JOHNSTON PETTIGREW 1401 LENOIR BADER JIMMY LONDON

CSS RAM NEUSE 1427

SMITH, BENJAMIN PRESTON

SMITHFIELD LIGHT INFANTRY SMITHFIELD

LEE, JR., STENSON D. REEVES, WILLIAM LEWIS

COL. HENRY KING BURGWYN. JR. 1485 EAST WAKE COUNTY BREWER, MICHAEL T

MAJ. GEN. BRYAN GRIMES 1488 **GREENVILLE** SMITH, DAVID NELSON

COL. WILLIAM F. MARTIN 1521 **ELIZABETH CITY** GREGORY, DAYLE RANDALL

GEN. ROBERT F. HOKE/WM. J. **HOKE 1616** LINCOLNTON

WATTS, JONATHAN ANDREW WATTS, DAVID TYLER THE CSA UNKNOWN SOLDIER

LANES CREEK TOWNSHIP GRIMES, JACOB ALTMAN

GRIMES, JUSTIN ALTMAN RORIE, JOHN DALE BORIE BARRY FOWARD

YADKIN GRAY EAGLES 1765 YADKINVILLE

BRINTLE, CHARLES A. MARSHALL DOLIGLAS LANE WOOTEN, CHARLES LEWIS

PVT. BRYAN JACKSON BUCK 1769 PELETIER

BROTHERS, DAVID NEAL **ROCKINGHAM RANGERS 1835**

MAYODAN ALLEN, STANLEY L.

STEELE, JOSEPH ALAN COL. WILLIAM A. STOWE 2142

FULLER, ZACHARY DANE FULLER, MICHAEL ZANE SWEDENSKY, DONALD L

10TH NC HVY ARTY CO. B, **BLACK RIVER TIGERS 2152** COATS

WALTER, MICHAEL KANE

CONFEDERATE STATES ARMORY-KENANSVILLE 2157 KENANSVILLE HUNTER, ROBERT LOUIS

RHODES, PHIL TERRY THE BURKE TIGERS 2162 VALDESE

GRAHAM, MICHAEL B. MATTHEWS, RANDY DAVID CABARRUS RANGERS-GEN. **RUFUS C. BARRINGER 2318** MIDLAND

BARRINGER, JOEL LEE BURNEY, WILLIAM CLINTON DIXON, JEFFREY D. RODGERS, CHRIS SANDERSON, CHRISTOPHER D.

NEW JERSEY

PVT. MEREDITH POOL 1505 KEYPORT COE, WILLIAM W

NEW MEXICO

B/G HENRY HOPKINS SIBLEY 2075 ALBUQUERQUE WORNALL, ROBERT WOOD-

EUROPE

CAPTAIN JOHN LOW, CSN 2161 SCARBOROUGH DOWLING, MICHAEL

OHIO

HIGHLAND COUNTY COPPERHEADS 2169 **HILLSBORO** CURTIS, ROBERT ALLEN

PVT. TAPLEY P. MAYS 2170 IRONTON

DEARFIELD, ROCK DICKERSON, PARKER LEE DIXON, JR., RONNIE G. JACKSON, JEFFREY R. ROGERS, RANDALL LEE SANDERS, GEORGE EDDIE

OKLAHOMA

FIRST CHEROKEE MOUNTED **VOLUNTEERS 1501** EDMOND

La TOUR, HARRISON THOMAS

PVT. GRAYSON & BREWER ELK CITY

GARRETSON, DWIGHT G.

OREGON

COL. ISAAC WILLIAM SMITH 458 **PORTLAND** EDENS, WYATT MORGAN

PENNSYLVANIA

PVT. JOHN WESLEY CULP MEMORIAL 1961 GETTYSBURG

COOL, RODNEY LEE DORR, ERIK L. LINDBLADE, ERIC ALEXANDER SPANGLER, DUTCH IVY WILLIAMSON, JR., WILLIAM

SOUTH CAROLINA

PALMETTO 22 COLUMBIA MORTON, JOHN ASHBY STEVENS, JR., DEAN

MOULTRIE 27 MOUNT PLEASANT HARLEY, III. JOSEPH PRESTON 16TH SOUTH CAROLINA REGI-GREENVILLE

CHITTUM, JASON WAYNE MOORE, HUGH ANDREW WESTBROOK, III, LEWIS ANDREW

BRIG. GEN. SAMUEL MCGOWAN

LAURENS

BELSOM, KEITH CLETUS PITTS, GERALD YOUNG

GENERAL RICHARD H. ANDERSON 47 BEAUFORT

LANGFORD, OLLIE LEGREE NIX, JAMES LAMAR ODOM, CREIGHTON WILKINS

ADAM WASHINGTON BALLENGER

SPARTANSBURG PATTERSON, RICK

2ND SC REGIMENT PICKENS 71 PICKENS DURHAM, TOBY GLENN

W. E. JAMES 74 DARLINGTON SHOEMAKE, DONNIE RAY SHOEMAKE, WILLIAM BRUCE

LITCHFIELD 132 CONWAY

ALFORD, GILBERT L. BARNES, CHRISTOPHER BRYAN GAUSE, III, PAUL DIXON MILLER, CHRISTOPHER JAMES ALLEN

H. L. HUNLEY 143 SUMMERVILLE GARVES, JR., JOHN FRANCIS GRIESMAN, MICHAEL STUART O'NEAL, PATRICK ASHLEY

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GEN. WALTER P. LANE 1455 Longview Mims. Mark D.

13TH TEXAS INFANTRY 1565 ANGLETON

CARTER, WILLARD CLARK RAMSEY, KEVIN CLAYTON

COL. GUSTAV HOFFMANN 1838 NEW BRAUNFELS NEUSE, KENNETH R.

2ND TEXAS FRONTIER DISTRICT 1904 De Leon

VISSOTZKY, DAVID A. VISSOTZKY, ALEXANDER J.

HILL COUNTRY 1938 FREDERICKSBURG DAVIS, JR., JAMES LAWRENCE PIPPIN, JR., HOWARD E.

CYPRESS RANGERS 1970 JEFFERSON NICHOLS. JAMES O. THE CROSS OF SAINT ANDREW'S 2009

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WAUL'S TEXAS LEGION 2103 KATY

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POWHATAN TROOP 1382 POWHATAN

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Friends & Descendants Association



Oakwood Confederate Cemetery

The Confederate Section of the Oakwood Cemetery in Richmond, VA contains 17, 200 Confederate Soldiers who gave their all for their State and Country.

An organization, Friends and Descendants Association of Oakwood Confederate Cemetery, under the auspices of the Oakwood Restoration Committee of the Virginia Division, Song of Confederate Victories is being



 $Soldier's \ Monument\ in\ the\ Confederate\ Section$

Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans, is being formed to honor these men and raise funds with which to assist in this project. You have the chance to be part of an organization dedicated to bringing honor and dignity to these men. The initial membership will be \$25.00 per year. This may be a tax deductible donation. Please check with your tax advisor. Fill out the form below and send it to: Friends & Descendants Association of Oakwood Confederate Cemetery, c/0. Brandon Dorsey, P.O. Box 665, Lexington, VA 244450.

nit & Company:	State:	
ncestor's Name (if any) buried in Oakwood:		
Email:		
Phone:		
Address:		

☐ Additional Contribution \$

☐ Annual Membership

FOR DONATIONS ONLY

If you prefer to send a one-time donation (not association membership) to help with the ongoing work, please make your check payable to Oakwood Restoration Fund, P.O. Box 114, Beaverdam, VA 23015-0114.

\$ 25.00

 $The\ Virginia\ Division, Sons\ of\ Confederate\ Veterans\ is\ a\ 501 (c) 3\ charitable\ organization\ under\ IRS\ Code.$

Continued from page 14

The Last Roll

Gen. Walter P. Lane 1455 Longview, TX **Thomas Solon Parker**

Colonel D. H. Lee Martz 10 Harrisonburg, VA Henry Lee Billhimer Ralph H. Kee

Robert E. Lee 726 Alexandria, VA Charles Rufus Higginbotham Francis M. Becker

The Stonewall Brigade 1296 Lexington, VA James Caldwell Lam

Urquhart-Gillette 1471 Franklin, VA Julian A. Felts Turner Ashby 1567 Winchester, VA **Charles A. Kirkpatrick**

Jubal Early 1691 Hillsville, VA **Milburn E. Barnes**

Lane-Armistead 1772 Mathews, VA **Gerald Wilson Morgan**

Scott County's Clinch Mountain Rangers 1858 Gate City, VA Wayne G. McConnell

Hardy 877 Wardensville, WV **Donald Welton Biller**

42 — Confederate Veteran May/June 2010

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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

Carry Me Back by Bill Young Ignorance is Bliss

it is true, then many Americans must be ecstatic because their knowledge of American history is abysmal. It has been said that 75 percent of American high school students cannot tell you what century World War II was in. Since I have always loved American history in general and Virginia history in particular, it grieves me to think that our country's glorious past has been forgotten.

A few months ago, I was giving a tour for the National Park Service at Jamestown, Virginia, the site of the first permanent English settlement in America. Two ladies came up to me, and one of them said, "Please settle a dispute for us. I say that Princess Pocahontas married Captain John Smith, but my friend here insists that Princess Pocahontas guided the Lewis and Clark expedition."

I explained to them as gently as I could that Pocahontas looked upon John Smith as a father. She loved and married John Rolfe, the man who planted sweet tobacco from the Indies in Virginia and saved the colony. Sacagawea, the bird woman, guided Lewis and Clark across the Louisiana Purchase land in 1804. Pocahontas was nearly 200 years older than Sacagawea.

Last year I went to Bermuda on vacation, and made a point to stop by St. George's and see the full-scale reproduction of the 17th-century ship called the *Deliverance*. Admiral George Somers was en route to Virginia in 1609 when his flagship, the *Sea Venture*, got caught in a "hurricano" at sea and wrecked on the reefs of "the Isle of Devils" (Bermuda). Somers and his men salvaged all of the iron parts from the wreck, spent a year building another ship from cedar trees, and sailed into Jamestown. They called the new ship the *Deliverance*.

I was standing in front of the reproduction *Deliverance* and thinking about how it brought John Rolfe to Jamestown and inspired Shakespeare to

write his play *The Tempest* when a family of five came up to the ship and stood beside me. The mother exclaimed to her three children, "Look, children! A pirate ship!"

A few years ago, I went to Connecticut to speak at the annual banquet of a large corporation. It was a family affair, so I did a first-person impression of Lt. George W. Finley and his true account of Pickett's charge at the Battle of Gettysburg. At the end of the talk, a teen-ager came up to me and said, "I know that we defeated the British at the Battle of Gettysburg. How come you didn't even mention them?"

I am a member of the cast of the Patrick Henry reenactment at St. John's Church in Richmond, Virginia. It was Henry who rose to his feet at the Second Virginia Convention in March, 1775 and delivered his famous "Liberty or Death Speech." At the end of the show, someone in the audience often asks, "Why didn't one of the actors play the part of Benjamin Franklin?" We have to explain that Franklin was a Pennsylvanian and not a member of the Virginia Convention, like George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Patrick Henry.

There are hundreds of stone monuments on the hallowed battlefield of Gettysburg to mark the place where particular units fought, where the fighting was unusually fierce, or where a general was killed. Many a tourist asks, "Were any of the monuments damaged during the battle?"

Gettysburg boasts a huge oil painting in the round called *The Battle of Gettysburg* that a Frenchman named Paul Philippoteaux painted in 1884. It shows many of the critical events that occurred during the battle in wonderful detail. The painting is 27 feet high, 360 feet in circumference, and displayed around the inside of the walls of a round theater building called *The Cyclorama*. A man recently telephoned the Gettysburg Visitors' Center and said, "My family and I want to see the *Cyclorama*. Are the

bicycles furnished or must we bring our own?"

I once overheard a visitor say, "Isn't it strange that so may Civil War battles like Fredericksburg, Antietam, Chickamauga, Gettysburg were fought on National Park land? I wonder why." A Gettysburg park ranger once told me that a number of visitors to the park do not even know that it is the site of a Civil War battle, and many of those who do know think that it ended the War. The War lasted for nearly two more years, and ended at Appomattox Court House in Virginia.

The last time I was in Gettysburg, I went into a relic shop. There was a wooden box on the counter beside the cash register. It was about two feet long, a foot wide, and a foot deep. It was filled to the top with genuine War Be-



tween the States bullets, called minie balls. I had to chuckle to myself because there was a sign on the box stating that the bullets had been found on the battlefields of Virginia.

A lady from New York picked up one of the bullets and said to the man behind the counter, "These bullets are fake!" "Oh, no, ma'am, they're the real thing," he assured her. "The relic-hunters still find them in Virginia today." "Who are you trying to kid?" she

asked. "They're fake, and I can tell you why." "Why?" he asked. "Because there must be hundreds of them in that box, and you can't tell me the soldiers fired that many bullets. The War didn't last that long."

I had to bite my lip. I wanted to tell her that the soldiers fired millions and millions of bullets during the War. The Confederates used to detail men to gather them up after each battle, melt them down, and recycle them into new bullets. After the Seven Days' battles around Richmond, the Confederates collected more than two and a half tons of lead minie balls.

On second thought, maybe so many Americans of today have not forgotten our country's history. They never knew it in the first place. After all, ignorance is bliss.

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Division will erect an impressive monument to the memory of these patriots in the Charleston area during the Sesquicentennial. Your help is needed, and you can be part of this major project. There are several ways for camps, individuals, and businesses to memorialize a signer, an ancestor, a camp namesake, a camp, a family or an individual.

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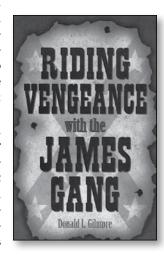
Continued from page 25

Books in Print neaded in surviving close quarters. Author Gilmore tracks these men and their criminal careers through six-

Riding Vengeance with the James Gang, The Civil War on the Missouri-Kansas Border

A uthor Donald L. Gilmore is a historian and retired college-level English teacher. Long interested in the Border Wars, Gilmore has written several articles about the inhumanity and savagery that occurred in the Missouri-

Kansas area and served as a technical consultant to the movie with Ride the Devil. He worked as an editor sevenfor teen years at United the States Army's Combat Studies Institute.



Riding Vengeance with the James Gang is a historical novel based on every fact that Author Gilmore has been able to find in his extensive research. He dates each entry in the novel as if writing a diary, and develops dialogue between the participants that he believes reflects their thoughts.

Jesse and Frank James and the Younger brothers came from prosperous, land-owning families. They became involved in the War Between the States as teenagers, somewhat unwillingly drawn into the conflict. They rode with William Clarke Quantrill and fought guerrilla warfare doggedly.

After the War ended, the Federals abandoned the Missouri-Kansas area to devastation and years-long blood feuds. In this time of extreme poverty and unrest, the James and Younger brothers took to the life of bank-robbing. They were well-trained in fight-

ing, excellent marksmen, and clearheaded in surviving close quarters.

Author Gilmore tracks these men and their criminal careers through sixteen years of robbing banks and trains. The combined efforts of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, sheriffs from various states, policemen in different cities, politicians, and citizens finally brought down these successful bandits.

Jesse James, living in St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1881 with his wife and children under the name of Thomas Howard, was shot and killed. In November of 1882, Frank James went on trial for killing Pinkerton Detective John Whicher. Sentiment for ex-Confederates was at a high point, and General Jo Shelby testified at Frank's trial. He was acquitted amid a howl of protest.

By the end of the century, Cole and James Younger were freed from prison. Bob Younger died of tuberculosis, and Jim Younger committed suicide in a depression over a failed romance. Frank James died at Lee's Summit, Missouri, on March 21, 1916.

Students of Southern history will enjoy this novel about the Missouri-Kansas region and several famous and infamous participants in the War Between the States and the aftermath of devastation. Author Donald L. Gilmore has breathed new life into Jesse and Frank James and their cohorts in an unforgettable, record-breaking crime wave that lasted sixteen years.

Author: Donald L. Gilmore Publisher: Pelican Publishing Co.

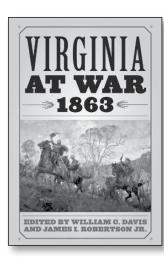
Hardcover: \$23.00

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

Virginia at War 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864

Virginia is most noted for their involvement during the War Between the States, even though all of the Southern states were affected by the Union army invading their homeland. Many battles were fought within her

borders, and many men died on her soil. *Virginia at War 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864* is a set of books that looks into the conflicts that Virginia faced in that specific



year. Four of the five volumes have been published by University of Kentucky, and the final one is due out this year.

Within the pages of these publications, Wil-

liam C. Davis and James I. Robertson compile essays from leading historians in a specific area, such as politics, home front, battle tactics, etc. Although each volume is similar, all have a uniqueness that allows them to stand alone. In addition to this, every one is packed full of Virginian history that occurred during that specific year.

While these publications show an in-depth research for that period of time, it is evident that the editors have a desire to show a more diluted history. Many of the modern historians who are utilized use phrases like "Lost Cause" and "hero-worshiping South" in their essays, casting a negative light toward the Southern history that the editors are claiming to preserve. The names of the battles are those which the Union used, not the Southern names. While these faults may seem harmless, they make a lasting affect on a person who is not aware of the revisionist history that many in academia are teaching.

Author: William C. Davis and James Robertson The University Press of Kentucky 663 S. Limestone Street Lexington, KY 40508 Hardcover: \$35.00 each

Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow

X



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Sons of Confederate Veterans Sesquicentennial Society

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICES From Around the Confederation

100th Anniversary Monument Rededication in Ohio

The Ohio Division United Daughters of the Confederacy and Johnson's Island Committee invites you to attend the 100th yearrededication of the "Lookout" Monument on Saturday, June



12, 2010, at 2:00 PM, at Johnson's Island, Marblehead, Ohio.

For more information e-mail rjw@ohio.net.

Possible Sam Davis Youth Camp in Virginia

We are working on a Sam Davis Youth Camp in Virginia, possibly near the New Market Battlefield, possibly in mid July. No firm details are available at press time (March 1). We hope to have a co-ed camp of 30 campers ages 12 – 18 and 10 faculty and staff.

If interested in attending please contact SDYC Committee member Kirk D. Lyons at 828-712-2115 or write kdl@slrc-csa.org.

Scrapbook and Historical Project Judging

Most of the awards will be presented at the SCV Awards Banquet on Thursday with the exception of the SCV Scrapbook and Historical Project Judging and they will be presented during the Friday Business Meeting.

The SCV Scrapbook and SCV Historical Project are judged at the reunion after they are delivered to the SCV Reunion.

For more information please contact SCV Awards Chairman W. Danny Honnoll at danny@honnoll.com.

Committee to Honor Confederate Harvard Alumni

The SLRC and the Isaac Newton Giffen Camp 758, Black Mountain, NC, is spearheading a nationwide effort to memorialize the 64 Confederate Harvard Alumni who died in battle during the War Between the States. Our aim is to bring national and international pressure to bear on the Harvard Board of Overseers to provide an appropriate memorial to honor these brave men as part of the Sesquicentennial of the War Between the States. We will not take NO for an answer.

A National Confederate Harvard Committee is being formed and we look forward to sharing updates with you in the future.

As our plans develop we will let our many friends know how they can help. I am now collecting biographical information on these men, and will share this information with individuals, historians, reenactors, OCR, UDC and SCV Divisions so they may press for a memorial for the Confederate Harvard KIA's from their state.

If you are an SCV member in New England, please contact me. More importantly, if you are a Harvard Alumnus please contact me!!!

Please check out our site on Facebook: HARVARD CONFEDERATES KIA MEMORIAL PETITION and please consider signing our on-line petition and urge others to do so. Feel free to copy and distribute this notice.

The petition can be found at: www. thepetitionsite.com/1/harvard-confederates-kia-memorial-petition

Stuart M. Lyons
Camp 758 Coordinator
Harvard Confederate Memorial
Committee
c/o SLRC Inc
PO Box 1235
Black Mountain, NC 28711
828-669-5189
harvardconfederateskia@gmail.com

Soldiers Buried in Woodland Cemetery, Ashland, VA

The roster of 256 Confederate soldiers buried in Woodland Cemetery, Ashland, VA, has now been set up on the General James Longstreet Camp 1247, Richmond, VA, web site. There are veterans from eleven states.

North Carolina	71
Georgia	63
Virginia	44
Mississippi	24
South Carolina	22
Texas	9
Alabama	7
Arkansas	5
Florida	1
Maryland	1
Tennessee	1
State unknown	8
Total	256

Robert E. L. Krick's narrative is helpful in giving background on Ashland and the cemetery, and in evaluating the roster. Web site address for his informative writeup is http://long-streetscv.org/woodland.htm.

That web site has a link to the roster, which web site address is http://longstreetscv.org/wroster.htm.

Credit for this work goes to the Library of Virginia, Robert E. L. Krick, Judy Lowry of Page Library, Montpelier, VA, Ashland resident Lewis Mills of the Longstreet Camp for learning of this from Judy and working with her, and Longstreet Camp Webmaster Gary Cowardin, W. E. Winfrey and Bill Thames who researched the Ashland Cemetery April 1862 burial book.

Eighth Annual Forrest Homecoming

The Eighth Annual Forrest Homecoming and Southern Heritage Festival will be held at the Nathan Bedford Forrest boyhood home near Chapel Hill, Tennessee on Saturday, June 19, 2010, from 9 AM to 3 PM.

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Admission is only \$5 and with that you will get to tour the home, spend the day on the grounds of General Forrest's farm, meet the General himself (Stan Dalton), see cavalry and artillery demonstrations, hear historical lectures by Rev. David Jones, Dr. Michael Bradley and state historian Greg Biggs. You will be entertained by our musical guests, Rick Revel and Ross Moore, and learn about the Women of the Confederacy from programs presented by Elizabeth Coker and the OCR.

You can watch blacksmith demonstrations, sample food, snacks and plenty of cold drinks from our vendors while you bid on great Confederate items in the silent auction. The young Confederates will have the opportunity to learn about and actually play games of the 1800s (before computer games).

This event is sponsored by the Sons of Confederate Veterans for the restoration and maintenance of the Forrest home, buildings and grounds. Y'all come on over and visit!

Erratum in January/February issue

In the January/February 2010 issue of the *Confederate Veteran* on page 24 about the Von Borcke grave marking ceremonies in Poland 2008 there is an erratum on the photographic footnote; one of the most important participants, Mr. Hubert Leroy, is wrongly called "Jean-Pierre Lerate."

Mr. Hubert Leroy is member of the Steering Committee of the Confederate Historical Association Belgium (CHAB) and co-ordinator of international relations. He is a great friend and ally of Europe Camp 1612 and it is due to him and his personal initiative that things like the finding, cleaning and marking of CS Commissioner Ambrose Dudley Mann's grave in Paris was made possible.

Correction

In the review of the book, *Flags Used by Mississippi During the War Between the States*, in the March/April 2010 issue there is a mistake in the address as the correct Post Office Box is 11207 not 11297 as printed. All other information is correct.

Guidelines for Confederate Roll of Honor Medal

At the 2009 Hot Springs Reunion the General Executive Council approved the issuance of a Roll of Honor Medal. Neither the requirements nor eligibility for the medal have yet been incorporated into the SCV Awards Handbook but will be announced shortly in a general wording and format as listed below. In the interim let this serve as a guideline for the medal. An application may be obtained by writing, calling or e-mailing the chairman of the Confederate Medal of Honor Committee:

Edwin L. Deason Post Office Box 391 Columbia, TN 38402 405 323-8118 e-mail eddeason@yahoo.com

Roll of Honor Medal

Purpose: No medals for those men whose names appear on the roll of honor were ever produced. The Sons of Confederate Veterans seeks to correct this historic oversight by creating the Roll of Honor Medal to honor those members of the Confederate service who where identified by their compatriots for exhibiting bravery above and beyond that which would normally be expected of a Confederate soldier.

Eligibility: Candidates must have served the Confederacy in a military or government capacity during the War Between the States.

Requirements: Recipients of this award must be listed on the Confederate Roll of Honor and have been separated under honorable conditions.

Who May Submit: Any member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans may submit a candidate for this award.

Who May Award: This award may be given only by the Commander-in-Chief following approval by the Medal of Honor Committee.

Forms: Recommendations for the Roll of Honor Medal shall be made on appli-

cations provided by the Medal of Honor Committee. SCV General Headquarters will maintain stock of these forms.

Standards of Proof: The SCV member making the recommendation shall submit proof and information from the Roll of Honor as well as the Soldier's service record. The report must be submitted to the chairman of the Confederate Medal of Honor Committee, who shall present it to the committee for investigation and approval. The award will bear the signature of the commander-in-chief and adjutant-in-chief.

Form of Award: The award consists of two items: (1) Medal; (2) Certificate.

Costs of Award: Cost of the award is borne by applicant.

Presentation: Formal presentation shall be made in the name of the recipient to an appropriate institution of government, a museum, library or other worthy location whereby the medal will be on permanent display. An agreement must be signed by the displaying institution guaranteeing display and safety of the award. In cases where living descendants of the recipient can be determined, contact should be made so as to permit their participation in the award's ceremony.

Confederate Veteran Deadlines

<u>Issue</u> <u>Deadline for submissions</u>			
July/August 2010May 1			
September/October 2010July 1			
November/December 2010			
September 1			
January/February 2011November 1			
March/April 2011January 1			
May/June 2011March 1			

Dispatches From the Front

Seems that American Nazis and skinheads have been allowed to permanently tarnish Confederate descendants' symbol of Southern pride and affection. Sad thing, but true.

My suggestion doesn't mean anything like 'surrendering' all it stands for. That will always be in our hearts and yards, but generally, the "non-informed" public actually doesn't even see us as real Americans.

I propose putting the First National Flag in our SCV logo. It's very attractive and looks *American*. I think the public could have a more open-minded, informed and obvious curiosity about the South's fight for Independence, like the Revolution. I'm a 30-year signage engineer and designer, and in my eyes, the First National is a beautiful flag — and I have 3'x 5' flags separating every room in my home.

My family, with no Yankee descendants, has proud Tennessee and Mississippi roots, and I happen to be the only archivist, due to "things we shouldn't talk about, cause it's all in the past" attitude of the other family seniors. I have a duty, regardless what others think, to give the gift of where we all came from, and I intend to do just that.

Anyway, I hope there's some support from all y'all. I feel it would bring a new and logical togetherness for a kind future. God Bless.

Rev. Michael Collins General William D. McCain Camp 584 Klamath Falls, Oregon

Only one flag on Confederate graves

To the Editor:

Have you ever seen a Northerner put a Confederate flag on a Yankee's grave? I am a Texan, and I agree with Compatriot Zachrias Tims of the Dunn-Holt-Midkiff Camp 1441 in Alpine, Texas, concerning the US Flag on a Confederate Veteran's grave. I love my country and the men and women

who defend it. However as long as I am commander of the Private C. W. Lucas, Forrest's Escort Camp 2316, only one flag will proudly fly in my jurisdiction on Confederate Veterans' graves!

Ken Garrison, Commander Private C. W. Lucas, Forrest's Escort Camp 2316 Prescott Valley, Arizona

Setting the record straight on ANV Battle Flag

To the Editor,

In the March/April 2010 issue, specifically in the column The Drummer Boy, the mythology behind the design and meaning of the battle flag of the Army of Northern Virginia is once again perpetuated by the statement, "The Confederate Battle Flag was designed as a battlefield ensign with deep religious meaning with assistance of General P.G.T. Beauregard." Long ago, when I began my journey as a Confederate flags' historian, I believed this, but after 22 years of serious research, I can categorically state that this is pure mythology. This is a 20th Century creation and has no basis whatsoever in the words of the men involved with the flag and what they were writing during and just after the war about this flag's creation. I will tackle some of these myths one by one.

1) General Beauregard designing this flag. Beauregard did not design it, but he did help get it adopted for the then called Army of the Potomac, based around Centreville, VA, starting in late November, 1861. After being transferred to the West in January, 1862, he tried to get the Southern Cross flag adopted by units of the then-forming Army of the Mississippi. He was only successful with one corps. The others refused to adopt the flag, and stayed with their own distinctive battle flag designs. Beauregard then took the pattern within him to the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida and, beginning in April, 1863, issued Southern Cross flags to the units of that department.

The Southern Cross pattern was also promoted by General Joseph E. Johnston, who helped adopt the design with Beauregard in late 1861. Upon taking over the Department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, he had the troops of his command adopt the Southern Cross flags (twelve stars in a rectangular version), starting in October, 1863. Made under contract through the Mobile Depot, these flags equipped General Leonidas Polk's Army of Mississippi, the Mobile garrison, S.D. Lee's Cavalry and Nathan Bedford Forrest's Cavalry Corps. When Johnston was sent to north Georgia in late December, 1863, he took the pattern with him. Starting in late January, 1864, thirteen-star rectangular battle flags made through the Augusta Depot were issued to the Army of Tennessee at Dalton, GA.

The Southern Cross flag pattern was actually designed by William Porcher Miles, South Carolina member of the Confederate Congress and chairman of the Committee on Flag & Seal for that body. It was Miles' committee's job to find a flag for the nascent Confederacy, starting in February 1861, when the Congress first formed. Hundreds of designs were submitted — among the one by Miles himself. The overwhelming styles were based on the Stars and Stripes of the United States. Miles personally desired something more distinctive, and created a rectangular flag with a red field crossed by two diagonal blue bars bearing eight stars. When submitted to the committee, it was derisively described as "looking like a pair of suspenders," but it made it to the final four submissions considered. The flag looked asymmetrical due to a lack of stars on the blue bars. So the flag was rejected.

In September 1861, Miles was a staff officer with Beauregard and was in on the battle flag discussions. Also attending were Joe Johnston, General G.W. Smith and some others. Beauregard showed a design submitted from New Orleans by Edward Hancock, a red flag with blue bars in the St. George's cross pattern and the respective state's coat of arms in the upper left corner. Hancock's design can be found in the Confederate Memorial Hall in New Orleans. Miles chimed in his reasons why this pattern would not work, and instead showed his rejected design from February. By this time twelve states

had been admitted to the Confederacy, so his design looked much better, and this was the flag adopted for the Army of the Potomac.

2) Alleged religious or heritage connections with the St. Andrew's Cross/ saltire flag pattern. There is absolutely no religious or heritage connection with the saltire flag design as submitted by Miles, and he says so in period writings on the subject. As I have stated, when he ran the Flag Committee, the overwhelming number of flag designs submitted was based on the Stars & Stripes. In the National Archives is the actual scrapbook of the committee, complete with flag drawings, letters from those submitting flags and much more. Raphael P. Thian, an employee of the US War Department, after the war did a book based on this scrapbook that is exceedingly rare today. Only two copies exist complete with all of the correspondence from flag submitters as well as period newspapers, and the books are illustrated with handdrawn water colors of each flag design. One copy is at the Library of Congress and the other is at Duke University.

Of the flags submitted to Miles' committee in February-March, 1861, 104 were based on the Stars & Stripes. The next highest number of flag submissions featured a Latin/Christian/ St. George's Cross, symbolizing the South's predominant English heritage and powerful religious connections. There were 33 flag submissions with this design. Miles was quite familiar with it, as the South Carolina Secession Convention flag featured such a cross and fifteen white stars (for each of the slave states). Several of the submissions came from the state, including via Mr. Robert Gilchrist and Confederate Secretary of the Treasury Christopher Memminger. Memminger even cited the Roman Emperor Constantine, who had the Latin/Christian cross adorning the flags of his legions as the basis for why this design should prevail.

By stark contrast, only six flags had the Southern/Greek/St. Andrew's Cross or saltire (as Miles called it). One flag submission featured both crosses, and another flag had the Maltese Cross.

Miles seemed to prefer the Latin/ St. George's Cross flags, but trouble brewed when letters to the Flag Committee and Congress came in complaining of the flag from a religious perspective. Charleston, SC, had a large and politically connected Jewish community, and Charles Moise, self-described as, "a Southerner of Jewish persuasion" decried the flag design as an "attempt to encapsulate religion with government," which Jews could not support. He further stated, "this cannot be the case if the symbol of a particular religion is made the element of configuration."

Mail also came in from fundamentalist Christians decrying the misuse of the flag of Christ and their church. Francis McMaster, a Presbyterian minister, called it "a Papal sign." Powerful newspaper owner James DeBow, a Baptist, stated that the flag design was "reminiscent of Catholic rule that had too much of the machinery of the Dark Ages."

When Miles designed his own flag, he was quite cognizant of these complaints. Well-steeped in heraldry, Miles simply tilted the cross on the flag so that the blue bars ran diagonally. He called the cross in his period writings a "Saltire" or even a "Greek cross." He further stated that this tilting of the St. George's Cross would "not stand out so conspicuously," and it was a "heraldic rather than an ecclesiastical symbol." In an August, 1861, letter to Beauregard, Miles again referenced the design, as, "it avoided the religious objection about the cross," and that, "in the form that I proposed, the cross was more Heraldic than Ecclesiastical, it being the "Saltire" of heraldry and significant in strength and progress."

One great source for this flag creation discussion is the excellent book Colors And Blood: Flag Passions of the Confederate South, by Robert E. Bonner. To date, this is the only scholarly study citing period sources of the creation of these flags. The book's only fault is that the author sometimes fails to differentiate between the two types of cross submissions which were freely called back then, the "Southern Cross." The stellar constellation, the Southern Cross, whose stars were in the shape of the St. George's Cross, could not be seen in the Northern Hemisphere, but people like Memminger still referred

to it in his flag submission bearing the design, as did many others, including period newspapers. In actuality, Southerners of the time called both crosses the "Southern Cross." The modern historian needs to keep this in mind.

3) The colors of the flag. The Drummer Boy article states that the colors of the "battle flag," red, white and blue, have religious connections. Miles, in his report for the First National flag of March 4, 1861, called them "Republican colors." Indeed, the red, white and blue of the US flag were chosen for this reason, as was the flag for the Republic of France that rose out of their revolution. The Confederate States of America was also a republic and it was for this reason that the colors were chosen.

4) The "Condederate Battle Flag." The flag facts of Point #1 also serve to shatter the myth of "the Confederate Battle Flag" when a number of them of varying patterns were created by armies, corps, divisions, and even a couple brigades to be the flags they followed in combat. All were created for the same reasons — to differentiate flags of the Confederate military from the US military, but not all of them looked like the most famous of the flags. The flags of the Southern Cross pattern were certainly intended to be adopted by the Confederate Army, but the design was quite often rejected by Confederate units, especially in the west and Trans-Mississippi theaters, in favor of their own designs, or even the First National flag. This embattled pattern was the only Confederate flag that saw use from 1861 through the end in 1865 all across the Confederacy.

I hope this sets the record straight with regards to the making of the Army of Northern Virginia's battle flag. It is time for the myth-making to end if we are to truly do our jobs telling the story of the Confederate soldier. You will not find any writings perpetuating the modern myth in the 19th Century, and certainly not from any of the men who participated in the designing and adoption of this flag. I have looked for them; they simply do not exist.

Greg Biggs Sam Davis Camp 1293 Clarksville, Tennessee

X

Confederate Classifieds

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Seeking images, letters, journals and information for a history of the 7th South Carolina Cavalry, to be published by Broadfoot Publishing. Help us honor these men by remembering them. Contact Marc Ramsey at 804-272-8888, email to: mramsey104@comcast.net, or write to: 2728 Tinsley Drive, Richmond, VA 23235. We are also looking for collections to purchase, so if you have good Confederate books to sell, call us first. www. owensandramsey.com

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. Place credit card orders on Amazon.com. Please visit my web site at: harrischurchwell.com. Contact me at carhjc@live.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.

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DON'T RAISE A YANKEE. This comic strip history of the WBTS is ideal introduction. More than 700 Southern-friendly cartoons. \$15 postpaid. Gray and Blue, 5722 Gloucester Drive, Tyler, TX 75707

NEW BOOK. Dirty Assassination Secrets 1865. Decoding The Confederate Secret Service Cipher System. By David L. Rogers, SCV Member. Very controversial. Contains period slang words. All original research work. Predates the Official Records; dates back to 1860-1865 and beyond. Includes various structural ZZ cipher methodologies. Provides for any Confederate Secret Service encoded archived document to be identified, decoded and read. Find the previously unknown hidden sources of Confederate intelligence rebel archives to write books. Solves the mysteries surrounding the Lincoln assassination. Order today to receive a hard cover limited first copy printed edition; 228 pages, only \$78 each book; postage included. Send check or money order to: David L. Rogers, PO Box 212, Fredericktown, MO 63645-0212

CELTIC CONFEDERATE: 26-year-old musician and Lt. Commander (recruiter) of St. Clair Camp 308 in Ashville, AL. Please buy my album to keep me in business. www.CelticConfederate.com.

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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NULLIFYING TYRANNY: Creating Moral Communities in an Immoral Society. Jefferson, Madison, Calhoun and Davis all understood that State nullification of unconstitutional acts of the Federal government is the ultimate weapon we the people have to defend our rights reserved under the original constitution. Get your copy of the Kennedy Twins (authors of *The South Was Right!*) latest book. www.kennedytwins.com Join the Anti-Federalist Revolution!

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SUPPORT THE BAZZ CHILDRESS LEGAL DE-FENSE FUND. The 2008 Reunion at Concord, NC was an exciting time for many members — more so for Kentucky Division Lt Commander Bazz Childress, who was arrested for criminal trespass by Wingate/Wyndham hotel owner Joel B. Griffin for displaying a Confederate Flag in his hotel room window. The next day the Reunion delegates voted unanimously to support Bazz in defending the criminal charge and seeking redress for his arrest. The criminal charge was eventually dismissed and in December 2009 a lawsuit was filed in a Cabarrus County, NC, court against the hotel and owner for malicious prosecution and breach of contract. Bazz needs your help now so that the lawsuit can go forward. Help us send a message to bigoted innkeepers that the Sons of Confederate Veterans will not tolerate this kind of humiliation and insult.

Send your most generous donation possible to:

Kentucky Division, SCV for: Bazz Childress Fund Dr. William L. Wells, Adj 1443 SR 1124, Mayfield, KY 42066

Follow the case on Facebook at: Bazz Childress Defense Fund.

Continued from page 20

Recruit, Retain and Relate

would probably never recognize their own reflection if they read this article. So, as an officeholder or a committed member, it is your duty to see that they are encouraged to do their duty. Put your softsoled shoes on — well, for awhile. If that does not work, try a pair of hobnailed, steel-toed boots! If they get their fluffy little feelings hurt, it is better they quit rather than for several members to get disgusted and quit. There is something totally maddening about paying money for something and then not getting what you paid for!

The SCV has a great pool of diversified talent. Every Division and camp have members who subscribe to e-mail lists, write articles, read historically correct books, and search the Internet for items of interest. These members will often present a program at camp meetings if asked. The communications chairman should scour these sources and forward these articles or Web sites

to camp members, prospects — and his entire address book. Also, he should send them to the newsletter editor of his camp. Most newsletter editors appreciate receiving material for the newsletter. If they do not want the assistance, maybe they can find that delete button!

Gentlemen, we are a very small minority! If every member of the SCV lived in one large metropolitan county, and there are many in these United States, we probably could not even elect one of our members to the office of high sheriff. There are many counties in which we probably could not elect a county commissioner even if we all lived in the same district or precinct!

What can we do to improve these odds? Recruit, Retain, & Relate! We must educate members, especially the silent majority. We must educate the citizens of our communities. Small towns and rural areas are fertile ground that can be cultivated! Many newspapers in

large cities are owned by giant corporations that are so politically correct they would not know the truth if it bit them in the seat of the pants. But there are usually small locally owned newspapers or magazines in large cities that are looking for original material. The editors of many of these publications are not politically correct. They got tired of working for the politically correct and started their own publication. Can your camp do a better job of educating your members and local citizenry? Is your camp, Brigade, and Division Web site current? Determine now that YOU will see that it happens!

From My Heart In Dixie,

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

Next month: You can have 100% Retention!



CAMP 6 PIEDMONT SC



115th SCV NATIONAL REUNION



SCV Camp Name

the Sesquicentennial Anniversary of the WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

July 21st - 24th, 2010 **Civic Center of Anderson** Anderson, SC

_____ Rank, Title and/or Son_



Camp Number ___

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Spouse Name	e (for badge)	47				
			Registration	fee until 6/15/20	10	_x \$35.00 = \$
		Late Regis	tration fee after 6/15/	2010 until 7/15/2	010	_x \$45.00 = \$
			Ext	tra Reunion Meda	als	_x \$20.00 = \$
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NATIONAL REUNION July 21st - 24th, 2010

Wednesday, July 21

8:00 am - 5:00 pm 12:00 pm - 5:00 pm 12:00 pm - 5:00 pm 2:30 pm - 5:00 pm Credentials GEC Meeting, Hilton Garden Inn, Garnet Room

ALL EVENTS WILL BE AT CIVIC CENTER OF ANDERSON UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

Thursday, July 22

8:00 am - 8:45 am Opening Ceremony 8:00 am - 5:00 pm Vendor Exhibit Hall Open

8:00 am - 5:00 pm 8:00 am - 2:30 pm 9:00 am - 12:00 pm 12:15 pm - 1:45 pm 2:00 pm - 6:30 pm

Registration Credentials Business Session I Awards Luncheon Abbeville Tour

4:45 pm - 5:45 pm Abbeville Memorial Service, Trinity Episcopal Church

Friday, July 23

7:00 am - 8:20 am Forrest Cavalry Breakfast 8:00 am - 5:00 pm Vendor Exhibit Hall Open 8:00 am - 5:00 pm Registration Credentials 8:00 am - 2:30 pm 8:30 am - 12:00 pm **Business Session II** 9:00 am - 11:00 am Order of the Confederate Rose President's Meeting Hilton Garden Inn 12:15 pm - 2:30 pm Heritage Luncheon (All profits go to the Heritage Defense Fund) 2:00 pm - 5:30 pm True Confederate History Sessions

SC Confederate Relic Room & Military Museum SC Confederate Archeology

8:00 pm John C. Calhoun Oratory Contest

Saturday, July 24

7:00 am - 8:00 am Chaplain's Prayer Breakfast 8:00 am - 3:00 pm Vendor Exhibit Hall Open 8:00 am - 12:00 pm Registration 8:00 am - 12:00 pm Credentials Army Meetings 8:15 am - 9:30 am 9:00 am - 1:00 pm Order of the Confederate Rose Meeting & Luncheon Hilton Garden Inn 9:45 am - 12:00 pm **Business Session III** 10:00 am - 12:00 pm Debutante Brunch, Hilton Garden Inn 1:30 pm - 3:30 pm Tour John C. Calhoun Home 2:00 pm - 3:00 pm GEC Meeting, Hilton Garden Inn 6:00 pm - 7:00 pm Commander in Chief's Reception 7:00 pm Debutante Presentation, Grand Banquet & Ball

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Please dress appropriately for tours (comfortable shoes). Tours require extensive walking.

Commemorating the Sesquicentennial Anniversary of

THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES!



2010 SCV Reunion Lodging and Tours



HISTORIC TOURS

THURSDAY, JULY 22 - ABBEVILLE, SC



Burt Stark Mansion

The Burt-Stark Mansion, built in the 1830's in Abbeville, S.C., is the site of the first reading of the secession papers, which gave birth to the Confederacy. On May 2, 1865, the last War Council of the Confederacy met with President Jefferson Davis at the Burt-Stark Mansion and disbanded the armies, thus ending the War between the States at the location of its birth.



McGowan-Barksdale-Bundy House

The McGowan-Barksdale-Bundy House is an elaborate Queen Anne house built in 1888 by General Samuel McGowan, commander of Abbeville's own McGowan's Brigade. During the War, McGowan was commander of the 14th S.C. Infantry (1862-63) and a S.C. brigade in the Army of Northern Virginia (1863-65).



Session Hill

Just east of modern-day Secession Street in Abbeville, South Carolina, is the site where local citizens gathered on November 22, 1860 to adopt the ordinance of South Carolina's secession from the Union. It was here that delegates to the December 17, 1860 secession convention in Columbia, SC were selected. Abbeville is nicknamed "the birthplace of the Confederacy," as the meeting on Secession Hill ultimately led to its formation.



Trinity Episcopal Church,

"The Cathederal of the Confederacy" in SC On November 4, 1860, not quite three weeks before the fateful Secession meeting in Abbeville, the service of consecration was held. On November 22, the Secession meeting was held and the old South was gone forever. Many veterans of Confederate service are buried in the beautiful cemetery behind the church, as well as six Confederate soldiers who died of illness, having been taken off the train in Abbeville. There is also one Union soldier buried here. The Reunion's Memorial Service will be conducted here.

SATURDAY, JULY 24 - CLEMSON, SC



Saint Paul's Episcopal Church

Established 17 June 1819

In the Churchyard lie many of the South Carolina's most celebrated men & women. Among them are:

* Mrs. John C. Calhoun, a lifelong member of St. Paul's (John C. Calhoun is buried at St. Philip's in Charleston.)

* General Barnard E. Bee, who gave the name "Stonewall" to General

Thomas Jonathan Jackson.



John C. Calhoun Home

"Fort Hill" was the home of John C. Calhoun, South Carolina's pre-eminent 19th century statesman, from 1825 until his death in 1850. The antebellum plantation home, office and kitchen is furnished with historical family artifacts and mementos.





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Hampton Inn (exit 19)	\$79/\$89	864.375.1999
Hilton Garden Inn	BOOKED	864.964.0100
Home-Towne Suites	\$59.95/\$64.95	864.226.1112
Holiday Inn Express	\$84.95/\$84.95	864.231.0231
Country Inn & Suites	\$72/\$72	864.622.2200
Comfort Suites	\$75/\$85	864.622.1200
Holiday Inn	\$85/\$85	864.226.1000
Quality Inn	\$59/\$69	864.226.6051



Special Thanks to Anderson County and the City of Anderson for ATAX funds to support ANDERSON the 2010 Reunion!



www.mansejollycamp6.com



2010 SCV Reunion Debutante Activities



DEBUTANTE APPLICATION

Debutante's Full Name:			
Debutante's Preferred N	lame:		(
Date of Birth:			
Grade:	School Attending:		
Address:			
Phone:	_ Cell:		
Email:			
SCV Camp/Division Spo	onsor:		
Confederate Ancestor:_		-	
	hical narrative, to include I and may be emailed to:		

SOUTE PRESENTATIONS

On Saturday evening, July 24th, each Debutante will be formally presented during

a special ceremony immediately prior to the Grand Ball. The Debutante may be presented by her father, grandfather, brother or other relation. (Boyfriends may

Fee: \$125 per Debutante

NOT serve in this capacity.)

Deadline for Submittal and Payment of Fee: JUNE 1, 2010

Fee includes Debutante Brunch, Banquet and Ball. Other events will need to be paid for separately.

Debutante must wear a White Dress with white dress gloves (opera length if dress is sleveless, wrist length for a WBTS era dress, elbow length for all others). Dress may NOT be strapless!

Presenters should have white tie and tails. Accepable alternatives include military officer's mess dress of class A's (for enlisted) or dress Confederate uniform, wearing of a dress kilt is appropriate. In all cases, white dress gloves will be worn.

THURSDAY, JULY 22

TBA Make-up Demonstrations

FRIDAY, JULY 23

TBA Debutantes travel to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hine's Antebellum Home in Anderson, where young ladies will receive their Crown and Sash

SATURDAY, JULY 24

10:00 am
5:30 pm
Debutante Brunch, Hilton Garden Inn
Debutantes and presenters meet at the Civic Center of Anderson for
flowers and photgraphy session
Commander's Reception, Civic Center of Anderson
Banquet (Debutantes and presentors will be seated at reserved tables)
Introductions and presentations made by Mr. Kirk Lyons, Master of Ceremonies
Debutantes and Presenters "First Dance" begins the Grand Ball

Debutantes

For information regarding Debutante Activities, please contact

Mrs. Cynthia Bush Hayes SCVDeb2010@gmail.com or 843-618-0816.

Registration Form: www.mansejollycamp6.com/Deb

\$125.00 per Debutante Deadline for Submittal and Payment of Fee: JUNE 1,2010

> Make check payable to: Manse Jolly Camp, SCV

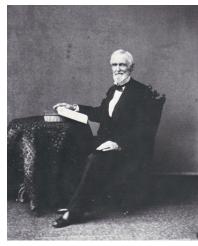
Mail checks to: SCV Debutante Registration, c/o Mrs. Cynthia Bush Hayes 1007 E. Main St Dillon, SC 29536







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of
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Sustaining \$250	o Benefactor \$50	0 o Spo	nsor \$1000

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Address:		
City:	State:	Zip:

Please send to: Beauvoir, 2244 Beach Blvd, Biloxi, MS 39520



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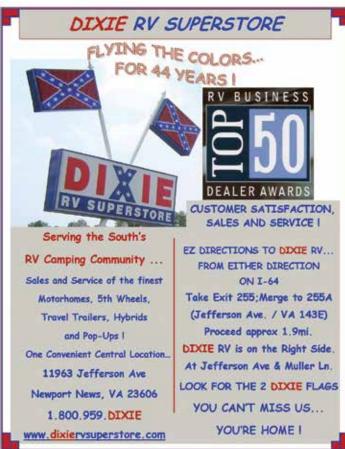
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Confederate Silver Dollar



Single coin \$26.00 + Shipping & Handling *

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

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

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

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



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* Price subject to change with market fluctuation.
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2010. Purchase Sesquicentennial items for yourself and all of your family and friends! Items will only be available though 2015.

Sesquicentennial Stickers. These high quality stickers will be great to seal an envelope or as a heading for correspondence to show your support for the Sesquicentennial of The Cause for Southern Independence.

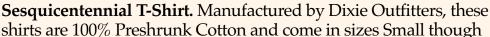
SQ 020 100: \$5.00 1000: \$45.00

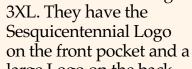
Sesquicentennial Window Cling. Clings come 2 per sheet. Designed for Interior installation. Approximately 3.5 x 4 inches.

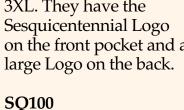
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gauge aluminum manufactured by Dixie Outfitters. Black, red, blue or white. SQ015 \$12.99

SCV Sesquicentennial Society (For Individuals, Camps or Divisions)

The Sons of Confederate Veterans has established a unique way you can show support for our efforts and build a legacy for the future. It is the SCV Sesquicentennial Society! By joining this prestigious group you will help in supporting two projects very important to the future. To join it is a minimum payment of \$200. (You can give more if you wish!) You will receive a handsome SCV Sesquicentennial Society Medal and Certificate. You may pay all at once or you can make non-refundable installments of \$50 (you will receive the medal and certificate when paid in full). 75 % of the money received through this effort goes

to building a new Office and Museum complex on our property at Historic Elm Springs. The main function is to house **The Confederate Museum**. We are planning a museum that will tell the truth about what motivated the Southern people to struggle for many years to form a new nation. It will give an accurate portrayal of the Confederate soldier, something that is lacking in most museums and in the media. 25% of the money will go into a fund to be used by the SCV when the Bicentennial of the Cause for Southern Independence arrives 50 years from now. One can only guess at the obstacles the SCV will have to face in putting forth an accurate commemoration.

To join send a Check or Money Order to: Sons of Confederate Veterans c/o Sesquicentennial Society

PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402

Or you can call 1-800-MY-DIXIE to pay by credit card.

We hope that all Compatriots and Friends will take advantage of this opportunity to make a stand for the future. **SQ101 \$200.00**

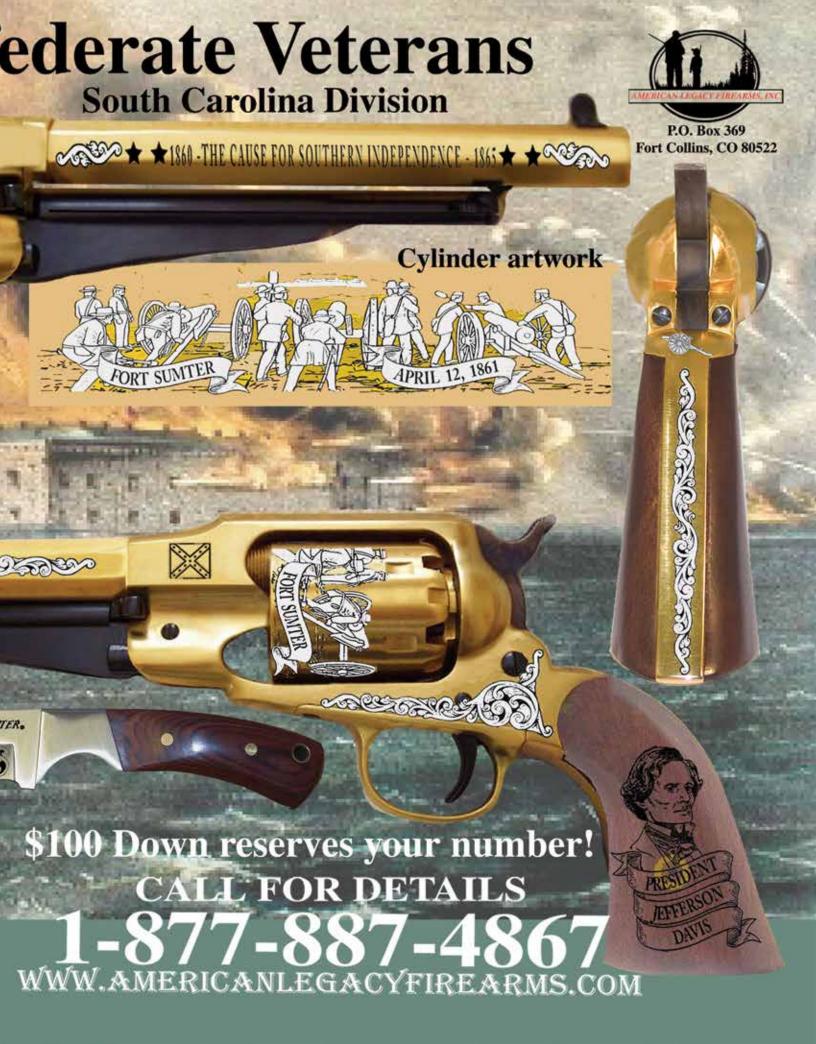


Sons of Confederate Veterans Order Form

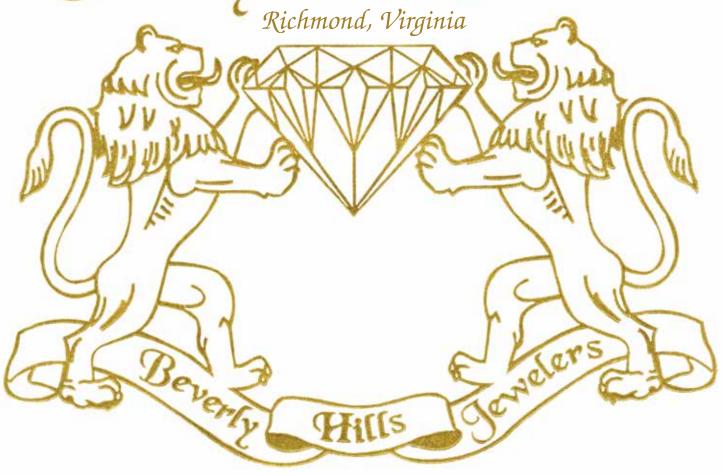
PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402 • 800-693-4943 • Fax: 931-381-6712 • www.scv.org

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