



Confederate Veteran.

May/June 2011

The March to Secession

By Walter Brian Cisco



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

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

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

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S. A. Cunningham

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

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ON THE COVER — The Inauguration of Jefferson Davis on the capitol steps in Montgomery, AL, February 18, 1861. — *Library of Congress.*

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Wouldn't it be nice to have places to shop where a portion of your money goes to support the SCV? Now you have that place — a whole mall in fact. A mall with hundreds of stores where each purchase helps the SCV. There you will find all the big name stores you may already order from. Also discounts and coupons are available.

We now have the SCV on-line Mall. We have partnered with an organization called We-Care. Their motto is **Shop with Purpose.** Well we certainly have a purpose! The link is <http://scv.we-care.com>



Of course this can only be a successful venture if we use it. Please immediately bookmark this page. For those who might forget to go there before shopping, you can download a reminder so that if you go to, for example Best Buy or Amazon, a box will pop up that asks if you want a portion to go to the SCV, you will of course say yes! You can find the reminder program under the Downloads tab on the Mall page or go to <http://scv.we-care.com/Downloads/Reminder>



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S. A. CUNNINGHAM
FOUNDER

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

FRANK B. POWELL, III
EIC@SCV.ORG

9701 FONVILLE ROAD
WAKE FOREST, NC 27587

CONTRIBUTORS

CHARLES KELLY BARROW
C.E. AVERY
ANN RIVES ZAPPA
DR. T. Y. HITER
MARK W. EVANS
MAJOR CHRISTOPHER J.M.
CUMMINGS
CASSIE A. BARROW
WALTER BRIAN CISCO
ZACHARIAS TIMS
ROBERT A. EDWARDS
CHARLES L. RAND, III
CHARLES E. MCMICHAEL
CHRIS MCLARREN

ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE

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

LEGAL COUNSEL R. BURL MCCOY

PROOFREADERS
HELEN M. SHARP
SARA N. POWELL

PUBLISHER
SONS OF CONFEDERATE
VETERANS, INC.

WWW.SCV.ORG

FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

This is our second expanded edition for 2011, with an additional eight pages of information to share with everyone.

Walter Brian Cisco takes up our Sesquicentennial series with his article *For Southern Rights, Hurrah! The March to Secession*. You will find this to be another excellent article to add ammunition to our growing arsenal of facts and figures about our ancestors' fight for independence. It was most gratifying to receive a letter from a compatriot who used some of the facts he had read in these pages in a conversation in Montgomery with someone who had never heard the truth of the causes of the War for Southern Independence.

Speaking of Montgomery, an article and photos are included — to inform all of us who weren't able to attend the Confederate Heritage Rally and reenactment of the inauguration of Jefferson Davis in February — to see what we missed. This is just the start of the Sesquicentennial commemoration with events planned throughout the Confederation for the next four years. This will be a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for most of us so plan to attend as many as possible.

The *Hallowed Ground* column returns after an absence. Our graves committee has kicked the national grave registration database project into high gear. Each of us can assist. Please read the details which are included in this article. It's a much needed resource we can do now for future generations.

Finally, our compatriots in Europe are busy marking Confederate graves and holding memorial services to remember veterans which, in many cases, have been all but forgotten. *Wherever They Lie* tells of a recent service they held in Rome, Italy. It's a great story.

Thanks for all your letters to the editor and camp news photos. I had more letters than space allowed, so they will have to wait for the next issue. All comments are appreciated. As always, if you have any questions please let me know. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Frank B. Powell, III". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

R. MICHAEL GIVENS

CIC@SCV.ORG

Let's Build a Foundation of Truth

Greetings, Compatriots and friends of the American South. Since the beginning of this administration, I have been supplying you with useful information through the scholarly essays in this magazine. I count it as one of my deepest hopes that this program of educational instruction will go far in vindicating the cause of our gallant heroes. I am pleased with the quality of the essays and the response from the membership. The subject matter and content has been used to supply us with the necessary arguments to further the cause of the Confederacy.

This issue is no exception. We have finally arrived at the question of Secession. I have anticipated this issue with great enthusiasm. Walter Brian Cisco is best known for his book *War Crimes Against Southern Civilians*, but he is equally at home with the subject of self-determination.

We have learned much about the motivations of the invaders from Dr. Wilson, and Dr. Aiken enlightened us with his introduction to our people through the thoughts of writers of the day. Dr. Livingston's essay on slavery may well become a Southern classic. Now, Secession and, in my view, Secession and the eventual invasion are the nuts and bolts of the struggle. This is where the argument needs to begin and end.

In 1861 our country was in the midst of a crisis. The structure of the government had changed drastically since its formation around seventy years earlier. Our detractors insist the cause of the fracture was slavery, but I ask you — Had the Southern states remained in the union, would the Northern government have invaded in order to abolish slavery? I dare say *not!* Mr. Lincoln's views on equality were well known at the time, even if our present form of education excludes that embarrassing chapter. Let's examine the facts. On October 13, 1858, in Charleston, Illinois, during Lincoln's famed debates with Judge Stephen A. Douglas, he declared,

I am not now, nor ever have been in favor of bringing about in any way the social or political equality of the white and black races. I am not now nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of Negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor of intermarriages with white people. There is a physical difference between the white and the black races which will forever forbid the two races living together on social or political equality. There must be a position of superior and inferior, and I am in favor of assigning the superior position to the white man.

This quote is skipped over in most of our schools; instead, Lincoln is described as the "Great Emancipator." In the same speech, Lincoln attempted to clarify himself,

... He [the black man] is not my equal in many respects, certainly not in color — perhaps not in intellectual and moral endowments; but in the right to eat the bread without leave of anybody else which his own hand earns, he is my equal and the equal of Judge Douglas, and the equal of every other man.

His reference to differences in "intellectual and moral endowments" is further insult to blacks, but the Lincoln-apologists have used this statement to create a Lincoln dogma that somehow portrays an opinion that both black and white were entitled to equal rights and protection under the Constitution. Let's look a bit further in to the Lincoln legacy and see if we can find his true sentiment.

Some of our modern day pundits and politicians revel in pointing out the fact Lincoln was the first president to invite blacks into the White House. The statement usually ends at the front door because, for their purposes, it is best to not discuss what took place once past the threshold. The group of free blacks was seeking direction as to their own place in society and their future in America. Lincoln made his preference clear when he basically told them to pack for a Central American climate.

"For the sake of your race, you should sacrifice some-

thing of your present comfort for the purpose of being as grand in that respect as the white people," Lincoln said, promoting his idea of black colonization to foreign countries on his belief that whites and blacks could not coexist in the same nation.

According to the new book by Philip Magness and Sebastian Page, *Colonization After Emancipation*, Lincoln went on to say that free blacks who envisioned a permanent life in the United States were being "selfish," and he promoted Central America as an ideal location "especially because of the similarity of climate with your native land — thus being suited to your physical condition."

While most scholars are well aware of Lincoln's colonization sentiments, many assume that after issuing the *Emancipation Proclamation*, Lincoln cooled his desires for ethnic cleansing. Not so, according to Magness and Page and their findings in newly uncovered documents found at the British and the US National Archives. Lincoln continued to support colonization, engaging in secret diplomacy with the British to establish a colony in British Honduras, now Belize.

In 1865, toward the end of the war, when asked by ex-slaves what might become of them, Lincoln suggested they "Root Hog or Die." Does this sound like equal rights and protection under the Constitution? I think not. It is another example of the hypocrisy of our self-seeking antagonists.

From the rail-splitter to the post-mortem deification, people have used the Lincoln *legacy* to support all manner of political policy agendas and thus have raised generations on a foundation of lies.

If slavery was not the actual turning point, then what was? The original colonies joined the union voluntarily. It was they who created the union. But along the way something changed in the political mind-set of America. The government forgot Iowa had the same rights as Massachusetts and California as New York.

In his oration on John C. Calhoun, Justice Lamar explained it simply thus: In 1789, the States, were the creators of the Federal Government; in 1861, the Federal Government was the creator of a large majority of the States. In 1789, the Federal Government had derived all the powers delegated to it by the Constitution from the States; in 1786, a majority of the States derived all their powers and attributes as States from Congress under the Constitution. In 1789 the people of the United States were citizens of States originally sovereign and independent; in 1861 a vast majority of the people of the United States were citizens of States that were originally mere dependencies of the Federal Government, which was the author and giver of their political being.

This was the basis of the structural change in our government by 1861. The new States were slow to believe they were on a plane of perfect equality with any of the original eleven who formed the government. Washington had built control into their creation. This and the fact that the election of a president by a purely sectional vote satisfied the Southern States that the Union could not permanently exist. If she could not leave peaceably, then war was inevitable.

I leave this to examine further at another time. Know this: the more we learn, the stronger our argument. While most of our fellow Americans are pleased to cling to feel-good, nursery rhyme histories, it is up to us to see to it the next generation shapes their own opinions on a foundation of truth. Let's build our SCV stronger and pave the way to vindication!

Respectfully yours,

Michael Givens
Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans

Confederate Veteran



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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members.

Feels clothing should not be made from flags

To the Editor:

Having been a reenactor in the RACW since 1995, I have fought for our Battle Flag, correcting erroneous information about it and Our Cause, especially incorrect information spewed by left-wing teachers and believed by misinformed college students.

Holding the Battle Flag in reverence as I do, it makes me angry to see it made into doo-rags worn about the head, vests, jackets and once, even a pair of pants!

My wife likes to sew, but I've not asked her to desecrate the Battle Flag by sewing it into, say, a pair of pajamas. I'd like to think that all the members of SCV hold the Battle Flag in the same reverence I do; some even more, being direct descendants of Southern heroes.

But when it comes time to sew something, you gotta ask yourself: Would this desecrate the flag? Better yet, would Marse Robert wear this?

Don Davis

Gen. George Blake Cosby Camp 1627
Alta, California

Essays used to educate a passerby

To the Editor:

The morning following the Jefferson Davis Inauguration Reenactment in Montgomery, AL, found me sitting on a bench in front of the motel, sipping my coffee at 5:30 AM. I'm an early-riser and didn't want to wake the rest of the crew. An older black gentleman, probably mid-60s, approached me and said, "Let me get this straight ... do y'all want slavery brought back?"

At first I was a bit stunned, then it dawned on me what needed to be

said. I began by telling him the issue of slavery was never, in my opinion, the reason my ancestors took up arms. I added that most scholars and statesmen of the time felt slavery was dying a natural death anyway, and the Federal government had used the issue of slavery to fan the fire of their hidden agendas.

Much of Dr. Livingston's essay came back to me, and I feel I utilized it and parts of the other essays to properly defend our cause. After close to 20 minutes of conversation, the gentleman bid me farewell, adding that he now understood a little more about our organization, and went about his business.

These essays are valuable tools, and every one of us needs to utilize them to inform the public. I've read all of them twice, and then loaned them out to non-members. Most of them have told me they had never read such in-depth material on the subject, and two have expressed an interest in joining.

Danny Bogle

Colonel Snodgrass Camp 232
Stevenson, Alabama

Slow, but steady education by Northern compatriots

To the Editor:

I read the letter from Compatriot Ronnie Slack in the *Confederate Veteran* issue dated March/April 2011, about hearing from our Northern friends. I just want to reassure Compatriot Slack that you do indeed have Northern friends. The SCV has Divisions in many Northern states, and as some like to describe us as "being behind enemy lines," we do our best to fulfill *The Charge*.

I have read for some time about how the heritage battles will intensify over the course of the next few years and we all need to be ready to defend

our heritage. I can attest to the battles, as we in the Illinois Division have been fighting these battles already. Especially my camps in Northern Illinois, Camp 2229, Rock Island POW Memorial in Rockford, and Camp 516 Camp Douglas Memorial in Chicago. Every time my camps deploy for an event, we know that someone educated beyond their intelligence will challenge us about our heritage, slavery, the Confederacy, etc. We are ready for it and we do not back down. Even though we are a small division, we fulfill *The Charge*.

As I write this letter, the Illinois Division is preparing two new camps. Lake County, north of Chicago, will charter very soon. The other camp under development is in Lincoln's hometown of Springfield. We are just looking for a few more men to fulfill the chartering requirements for Springfield. So even in the face of *political correctness*, we can be successful in fulfilling *The Charge*. If you do not believe me, I point out Commander Jacob Lake of Camp 2229 Rockford, Illinois. He took the initiative and chartered his own camp at the age of 17. He is also its commander.

Men, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we, like our ancestors, do not need to fear the numbers of the *politically correct* which may line up against us. The SCV Divisions which exist north of the Mason-Dixon Line grow and are successful. Our organization will persevere against their assaults. We will hit back with the facts that are, not the facts that are wished.

Rest assured Compatriot Slack, we, in the North, are educating the disadvantaged *politically correct*; it is a slow process, but if we were not successful, we could not be on the verge of chartering two new camps where there has been none before.

John Jeffers

Illinois Division Commander

SCV retirement village may help retention

To the Editor:

Since joining the SCV in the '80s membership retention has been a problem. When the organization was founded, looking after the veterans was important. But I am not aware we ever looked out for our own aging members, other than to offer a ride to meetings. Other fraternal organizations, such as the Moose clubs, have retirement communities for their members. Computer-search Moose Haven, which the Moose dedicated in 1922. Does the SCV have the ability to plan such facilities for our members? Knowing we could retire in an SCV community might help retention.

Ross Massey

General Joseph E. Johnston Camp 28
Nashville, Tennessee

Other options available besides changing logo

To the Editor:

I read with interest and some dismay Compatriot Steven L. Ashe's letter in the March/April issue of *Confederate Veteran* advocating a change in the SCV logo. I vehemently disagree with him for several reasons:

1. The Battle Flag is a soldier's rather than a political flag. As such, it honors our ancestors who fought and in many cases died under it. While I have no problems whatsoever with other flags of the Confederacy (in fact, the Stars and Bars are what I usually display at my home on suitable occasions), the Battle Flag represents our ancestors best.

2. To change our logo — with all of the attendant expense and trouble involved — would amount to a capitulation to those who seek to condemn it as a racist symbol. We need to reclaim, not replace, that venerable banner through education and our own posi-

tive example.

3. Those who hate us now would hate us if our logo featured any other flag or no flag at all. The forces of political correctness care not a wit about banners. It is the cause for which our ancestors fought — resistance to a strong centralized government — that is the primary source of their ire.

4. I am aware that the logo can generate animosity among some who are ignorant, obstinate, or malicious. For those who wish to display their SCV affiliation in situations where doing so may lead to offense or needless fruitless arguments, there are a number of other ways to do so. The SCV striped neckties are attractive and subdued, as are the SCV rosettes. I've been wearing the rosette for years and, while working in sales during my seminary years, actually made a sales call on the South Carolina NAACP with it in my lapel — without incident!

I hope that our venerable logo will remain as is.

(The Rev'd) Charles A. Collins, Jr.
Fort Sumter Camp 1269
Goose Creek, South Carolina

Educate others instead of removing logo

To the Editor:

In reading recent articles in *Confederate Veteran* and other sources it has come to my attention that some individuals who are members of the SCV wish to change the logo. Some claim the Battle Flag should no longer be representative of the SCV due to the fact it has been adopted by groups such as the Ku Klux Klan, neo-Nazis and various other racist groups. The use of the flag in a racist manner is due only to the fact so many people are uneducated about what the Battle Flag truly means. The Battle Flag stands for a just cause and the brave men who fought to protect it. My fourth great-grandfather William H. Caldwell of the 62nd North Carolina fought bravely to protect his

home. He was later captured at Cumberland Gap, then imprisoned at Camp Douglas in Illinois. When he was set free he walked the many long, hard miles back to his home in Haywood County, NC. Also my fifth great-grandfather Reuben Russell rode with Co. C 7th Battalion North Carolina Cavalry and fought for Southern Independence. He was not ashamed of the Battle Flag and neither am I.

Instead of changing the logo, the task at hand should be educating our nation about the true meaning of the Battle Flag. For the brave soldiers who fought to protect the Southland in the War for Southern Independence, the flag stood for freedom and a way of life. This is still true today. Is not our main goal to preserve our heritage? If we remove the Battle Flag from our logo, we will be sending the message to our fellow countrymen that we are ashamed of that piece of our heritage.

Another point made by individuals who think we should remove the Battle Flag from the logo is the flag has also been labeled as the *Rebel Flag*. In my opinion this is a fitting title. Any time a person or a group of people take a stand against what is considered politically correct, they are consequently labeled as rebels. Our country is built on rebellion. From our fore-fathers fighting against the crown to our kinsmen fighting against Northern oppression, and even today, the US as a country is rebelling against communism, and power-crazed dictators in the Middle East. I myself take pride in being labeled a rebel because I stand up for my Southern heritage. Another fellow rebel and member of the SCV, Hank Williams Jr. should not be categorized with racist groups. He proudly stands for what he believes in, and as many of us know, he is not a fan of political correctness. We could learn from his outspokenness in order to fight for our heritage and the memory of our

Continued on page 60

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

A Mission of Transformation

For in the image of God He made man. Genesis 9:6

In the previous issue of *Confederate Veteran*, my article discussed Responsibility and Reliability of the officers in a camp, and to some degree, the members. This is the final article of my series addressing Responsibility + Reliability + Respect + Resources = Retention. Yet the last topics, Respect and Resources, should be easy and common in every camp, but these attributes are lacking in many cases. It seems that sometimes when things are so easy they are the hardest to do. However, for a camp to be successful, it is important that they follow this formula as closely as possible. Every soldier knows that to be able to complete the mission they must have a plan. It was my goal to give officers guidelines to help in the pursuit to maintain the members of the camp. It is the camps who make up the SCV and not the Division or General officers; therefore, it is the camp's responsibility to find methods that make them successful in their areas.

Respect is something we all expect, but don't properly show to others. Commonly, people will show respect if they feel respected, but this isn't the attitude we should have. We can be aware of others' faults although the Bible tells us that we need to maintain an attitude of respect for everybody. Everyone is imperfect, so be careful and not let their failures erode your feelings toward their good qualities. You can find something to respect in everybody if you look hard enough. We are God's creation and He calls for us to honor every person, no matter their attitude. We dishonor the Lord when we are thoughtless toward one of His children.

So how does an officer show respect to a member of his camp? First and foremost, make sure officers are at the meeting early to have everything ready so that

they can give their undivided attention to the members and guests as they arrive. Make sure all are greeted as soon as they walk into the meeting area. Even if the member is the gruff, older man of the camp who likes to complain about everything, be sure to still greet him and shake his hand. This makes him feel welcome and wanted, and shows to all of the rest that everyone is important.

When you ask a question, be sure to listen attentively. Look the person in the eye and do not let things distract you or be sidetracked with all of the things you need to be doing. Hopefully, once again the meeting room is already set up and there is only need to concentrate on welcoming everyone. Make sure to introduce a potential member to a member who is prepared to continue the conversation and introduce him to others. This should be a concerted effort by all of the officers.

Once the meeting has started, be fair when conducting the business of the camp. Follow your by-laws and *Robert's Rules of Order* so everyone knows what set of rules to adhere to. Don't change a rule just so that you can embarrass someone or make an example of him. We are not middle school students, but grown men with a rich heritage, with the blood of honorable men coursing through our veins. Disputes are inevitable, but how we handle those shows the degree of respect we have for others. The definition of respect is the acknowledgement that someone or something has value. This gets to the point of the fact that while we may not always agree with someone or what they say, we must always respect what it is that they say. Do not allow a *Berlin Wall* to be created within your camp which separates members and causes adversity. Like Presi-

dent Ronald Reagan, I command you to "Tear down that wall!" for the common good of the camp and for the organization.

There are a multitude of different resources which can be offered to members within a camp to help them obtain knowledge of the SCV and War Between the States. While each camp is different in size and needs, it is still important that a camp offers resources. Many new members have a love for history, but numerous ones are not knowledgeable about the War. There is a hunger there waiting to be fed, and it is up to the camp, hence the officers, to make sure there is food for thought, so to speak.

One way to provide materials for members is to have a permanent camp library which has a collection of must-read books and documentary-type DVDs for viewing. The camp quartermaster could be responsible for these items, or you could find a local repository which is open to the camp's donations. Many historical societies or research libraries are eager to add to their collections. The excellent part of this is you are not only making published works which contain the truth about the War Between the States available to your members, you are also allocating publications that the public can learn from.

If your camp approves a new member, it is important the member understands what and who the SCV is. A camp could have a mentor program where the new member is placed under the wings of a member who has been in the SCV for a length of time. The United States Army calls this the Battle Buddy program. The mentor could then help with the understanding of what the Charge is, why we salute the Confederate Flag, and even what the basic Confederate Flags which are at a meeting. By making a new member understand why we do what we do, it makes them a better member and encourages them to continue in our illustrious organization.

Now I say this part carefully when mentioning the Battle Buddy program. Not every member of the SCV is a reenactor and not every reenactor is an SCV member. It is important to not pressure a new member to buy a uniform and musket and take to the field at the next local reenactment. While living histories in schools and depicting battles are important, not everyone desires or is willing to expend the money for this hobby. The SCV is more than just a reenactors' community, but we embrace that community into our membership.

Another tool for new members is a training website that has been developed to help individuals know more about the organization. Although the Battle Buddy program is more effective, this is to either assist in the teaching of the new member, or for camps who have decided that the Battle Buddy program is not conducive for their camp. The training site will give a general War Between the States history overview and then

discuss camp procedures and terms. Again, this is to allow a member, new or not, to get an enhanced image of the overall picture of the SCV. It is encouraged that all members review the information provided in this training so they will be able to better tell new members about the SCV and the training. The site will be linked to *scv.org*.

The General Headquarters is also a tool to be utilized. Not only does it have an extensive bookstore that provides historical materials to the members at a reasonable cost, the staff on hand is able and willing to help in any way to understand the basics of camp procedures. The website *scv.org* is a means to learn the contact information of General officers, and to find the websites of divisions, in addition to forms and documents members and/or officers can view and print.

When workshops are offered on the local, division or general level, it is vital that members, especially officers of a camp, take advantage of them. These are created with the objective to help the average camp. As stated in the beginning, the camp is the lifeline of the SCV; however, those camps must stay healthy and grow. In a time when a new computer is old by the time you purchase it, we must all stay current on what makes a camp effective and efficient. The speakers of the workshops are individuals who have been in the trenches and can talk about what was successful for them and give ideas to help others. The amount of knowledge gained from this type of venue is incredible. Networking with other members who have similar issues and camps gives the opportunity to continue to communicate even after the workshop.

In closing, when General Stephen Dill Lee gave the charge to the SCV, he did not mention recruitment or retention, but he did say "to your strength will be given to the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name." This could easily just mean the physical power or degree of intensity required to carry out the demanding task of telling the true history of the War Between the States. But in the same token it could describe the number of people required to make something, such as an army, team or organization, complete and enable it to function effectively. It is my thought that it is both of these combined. Without one, you don't have the other. Members are the strength of the SCV; members and camps must have strength to convey the true history of the War Between the States to their communities.

May the God of Jacob bless you all,

Deo Vindice!
Charles Kelly Barrow
Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief
barrowscv@inbox.com





Forward The Colors

AN EDITORIAL FROM
THE CHIEF OF
HERITAGE DEFENSE

Time to Reply!

In late February, all across the South, and presumably the North, as well, a syndicated opinion column appeared in numerous daily and weekly newspapers. The author was a Mr. Leonard Pitts. Mr. Pitts is no friend of the South, and makes no pretense of being so. Besides, as stated, it was an opinion piece, and so there's no particular reason for him to be especially truthful about what he had to say in it. Needless to say, he was not.

For example, his opening sentence was "Nathan Bedford Forrest was a cotton planter and a trader in horses, cattle and black people." Later, he said "He is also remembered for leading a rebel band that overwhelmed a Union stronghold, Fort Pillow, Tennessee, massacring 300 mostly black soldiers and civilians, including children, after the soldiers had dropped their weapons." A paragraph or so later, he said "Forrest is remembered as a founder and first Grand Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan." In point of fact, none of these statements is true. They have been widely circulated by various misinformed racists and troublemakers, but they are not true. They have all been totally discredited by serious historical researchers, for years. Today, they are only repeated by the ignorant and those who use them to knowingly fan racial hatred. As such, they constitute a heritage violation.

Take the "trader in black people" comment: It is inflammatory, and technically true, but entirely spurious in its overall inference that all slavery consisted of white slavers enslaving black people. Yes, General Forrest was a slave trader, but is *slave* synonymous with *black people*? No, it is not. The very word *slave* comes from the same root as *Slav*, a mostly blond race of people in eastern Europe. Even in this country, the very first law regarding slaves was passed in Massachusetts, and it spelled out the lawful way for New Englanders to enslave Indians (see Walter D. Kennedy (2003), *Myths of American Slavery*, Pelican Publishing, Gretna, LA). In the Southwest, whole tribes of American Indians were wiped out to provide slaves for their Spanish conquerors. Besides, when dealing specifically with the South, although many of Mr. Pitts ilk argue against it, the truth is many, many slaveowners were themselves black. One can hardly allege that General Forrest *dealt* in these people. *Dealt with*, perhaps, but not *dealt in*. Furthermore, almost all the black slaves which were ever imported into this country were originally enslaved by other blacks in Africa. The fact of slavery, white, black and red, was immoral by today's standards (though not by the standards of that day), but to equate it with racism as seen today is disingenuous, to say the least. That Forrest was a slave trader



does not in any way set him apart from thousands of black people, nor does the fact the slaves Forrest dealt in were black make the slightest statement about racism as we understand it, today.

The Fort Pillow accusation is even more egregious. Professor Lonnie Maness has studied the life of General Forrest in detail

(see his *An Untutored Genius: The Military Career of General Nathan Bedford Forrest*, The Guild Bindery Press, Oxford, MS, for an excellent summary of his work), and has clearly and carefully examined the whole Ft. Pillow myth. Indeed, the facts seem to indicate that, far from meekly “throwing down their weapons” and trying to surrender, the black soldiers at Fort Pillow seem to have gallantly defended themselves to almost the last man. Rather than revel in this proof of the valor and ability of black Union soldiers, people like Mr. Pitts choose to see black soldiers as incompetent victims of *That Devil Forrest*. Hogwash!

Of course, the bottom line is always that Forrest *founded* the Klan. Nobody ever seems to remember Forrest actually was responsible for closing down the Klan, when some members of it began to get out of line and do illegal and immoral things. Nobody of Mr. Pitts’ political leanings ever points out, either, there were black Klansmen or there were white Klansmen who were thoroughly disgusted with the excesses of the Klan — the same excesses which led General Forrest to shut it down.

To allege the South fought in defense of slavery and racism is simply wrong, but such allegations compose the narrative the modern-day descendants of the New England Yankees have promoted for nearly 150 years. Mr. Pitts knows better, and one wonders what his agenda really is, to keep repeating it. He also claims to wonder whether the South knows it lost. Well, that we can answer. Yes, Mr. Pitts, we know we lost. But, in losing, we never gave up our rights to the truth. When we and our heroes are wrongly accused in pursuance of a modern socio-political agenda, we have the right and responsi-

bility to stand up and say so. When people with a national platform repeat century-old lies and accusations which have been repeatedly dis-proven, we have the right to say Shame! and to do it loudly and persistently. And we, the Sons of Confederate Veterans choose to exercise that right.

Gentlemen of the SCV, this sort of thing is what we can expect for the next four years. This is the battlefield. Several of you brought it to my attention, and you may rest assured the national organization will reply. We have replied, and we will continue to do so. You, too, though, must take initiative. Whenever this kind of thing pops up, you must answer it with letters and phone calls to the editors of the papers who publish it. Go on local radio talk shows and expose the inaccuracies for what they are. Noti-

*To allege the South fought
in defense of slavery and
racism is simply wrong.*

fy the General Executive Council, of course, but also take firm, aggressive local action. You cannot have much impact on Mr. Pitts. Perhaps we can’t, either, though we’ll try. You, though, in sufficient numbers can have a very large impact on whether your local editor will publish any more of the drivel or not. Let him or them know that you are not happy with their misconstructions. When somebody attacks your ancestors, attack them! And, once you have them on the run, never forget what General Forrest said: “Keep up the skeer!” Their attacks will mostly, like Mr. Pitts, be inaccurate and libelous. Ours must be accurate and truthful. But, they must come, and they must be pursued. We can win, this time. Truth is on our side, but we have to point it out.

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



Chaplain's Comments

Mark W. Evans
Chaplain-in-Chief



What is Right?

Southern Christians had a way of making decisions that made history. Unlike today's politicians, they understood that "what is right" took precedence over "what is expedient." Robert L. Dabney, who served as Stonewall Jackson's chief-of-staff, said, "There are two ways of reasoning about human affairs. One is, to bring measures to the test of fundamental principles, and abide by [the] decision firmly. The other is, to inquire, 'What is the dictate of policy, of expediency, or present utility'"(46). Simply put, a decision is either based on principle or based on consequences. General Jackson expressed his view with these words, "Duty is ours, consequences are God's." Just do what is right and leave the results to God.

The South's chieftain, Robert E. Lee, was opposed to secession as a remedy to the South's woes, yet he entered the Confederate cause with peace of conscience and unswerving determination to fulfill his duty. He once said, "There is a true glory and a true honor; the glory of duty done — the honor of

the integrity of principle" (Steger, 41). His fighting for the Southland was not because he loved war or because he wanted secession, but because of his duty, before God and men.

When the war was about to erupt, before Virginia had seceded, Lee read an article about his hero, George Washington. A sentence in the brief biography aptly described his own character: "Washington, by nature the most loyal of men to order and law, whose rule of social life was obedience to rightful authority, was from the first firmly on the American side; not courting, not contemplating, even, till the eve of the explosion, a forcible resistance to the mother country, but not recoiling from it when forced upon the colonies as the inevitable result of their principles" (Freeman, 420).

As Washington and our American forefathers resisted Britain's usurpation of lawful authority, Lee and our Confederate relatives resisted the North's usurpation of constitutional authority. The Confederate Catechism asked the

question "What did the South fight for?" The answer was, "It fought to repel invasion and for self-government, just as the fathers of the American Revolution had done. Lincoln himself confessed at first that he had no constitutional right to make war against a State, so he resorted to the subterfuge of calling for troops to suppress 'combinations' of persons in the Southern States 'too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary processes'"(3). Lee's duty was clear. His first loyalty belonged to his home State of Virginia.

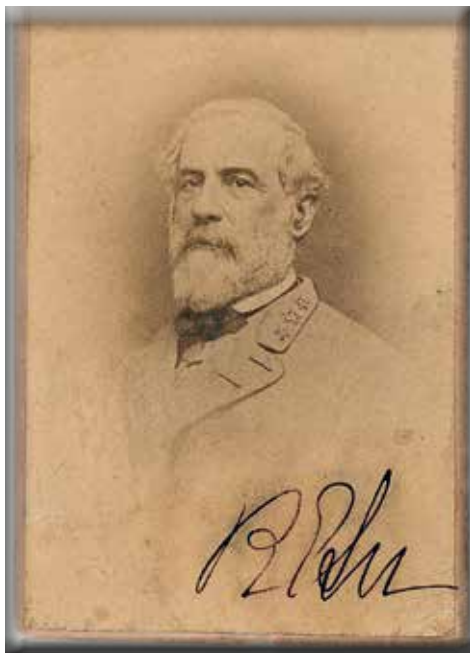
If anyone had an opportunity to act according to expediency, it was General Lee. At the time of the justified firing upon Ft. Sumter and Lincoln's unjustified call for 75,000 soldiers "to suppress combinations' and 'to cause the laws to be duly executed,'" Robert E. Lee was requested to meet with Francis P. Blair, Sr., in Washington, DC. Mr. Blair had Lincoln's authority to seek Lee's intentions. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, directed Blair to offer Lee the command of the Union Army. The

Southern hero said, "I declined the offer he made me to take command of the army that was to be brought into the field, stating as candidly and as courteously as I could, that though opposed to secession and deprecating war, I could take no part in an invasion of the Southern States" (Freeman, 437).

Within a few days, the South's defender learned Virginia had passed an Ordinance of Secession, exercising her constitutional right, as expressed when she first entered the Union. Chaplain Jones recalled the account Mrs. Lee gave of her husband's struggle to submit his resignation as a Federal Army officer. "She said ... the night his letter of resignation was written, he asked to be left alone for a time, and while he paced the chamber above and was heard frequently to fall on his knees and engage in earnest prayer for divine guidance, she waited and watched and prayed below. At last, he came down calm, collected, almost cheerful, and said, "Well, Mary, the question is settled. Here is my letter of resignation, and a letter I have written General Scott" (*Life and Letters*, 132).

Confederate Chaplain, J. William Jones, a personal friend of General Lee, observed, "He turned his back upon wealth, rank and all that a mighty nation could offer him, severed the strong ties which bound him to the 'old service' and his brother officers, and offered his stainless sword to his mother State" (*Personal Reminiscences*, 138).

The history of America would have been different if General Lee had made his decision based upon expediency or upon a lesser principle than his first allegiance to Virginia. President Jefferson Da-



vis said of him, "When Virginia — the State to which he owed his first and last allegiance — withdrew from the Union, and thus terminated his relations to it, the same nice sense of honor and duty, which had guided him on a former occasion, had a different application, and led him to share her fortune for good or for evil" (*Personal Reminiscences*, 135).

The South's hero gave this advice: "The struggle which you describe, your experience between doing what you ought and what you desire, is common to all. You have only always to do what is right. It will become easier by practice. And you will always enjoy in the midst of your trials the pleasure of an approving conscience. That will be worth everything else" (Steger, 37).

As a soldier, General Lee understood he must obey the highest authority. The State of Virginia was a higher authority than the Federal Government. However, he acknowledged an even higher authority. As a Christian, he knew God's authority was above all. When he received a Bible, he told the bearer of the gift to express his

appreciation to the givers: "I must ask the favor of you to thank them most heartily for their kindness in providing me a book [the Bible] in comparison with which all others in my eyes are of minor importance and which in all my perplexities has never failed to give me light and strength" (Steger, 79). He said, "There are many things in the [Bible] which I may never be able to explain, but I accept it as the infallible Word of God, and receive its teachings as inspired by the Holy Ghost" (Steger, 89).

General Lee's strict resolution to do "what is right" was grounded in his supreme allegiance to the Lord Jesus Christ, and therefore, to the doctrines and practices revealed in God's Word. Chaplain Jones said, "If I ever come in contact with a sincere, devout Christian — one who, seeing himself to be a sinner, trusted alone in the merits of Christ, who humbly tried to walk the path of duty, 'looking unto Jesus' as the author and finisher of his faith, and whose piety constantly exhibited itself in his daily life — that man was General R. E. Lee" (*Personal Reminiscences*, 445).


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The Last Roll



Pvt. Augustus Braddy 385
Troy, AL

John M. Hutcheson

Col. William A. Johnson 898
Tuscumbia, AL

Eugene L. Johnson

Thomas Jefferson Denney
1442

Cullman, AL

Aaron Blake Carpenter

Capt. William Houston
Shelby 1537

Columbiana, AL

Byron Eugene Alexander

Coosa Cavalry 2130

Rockford, AL

James Patterson

Col. Sherod Hunter 1525
Phoenix, AZ

F. Pendleton Gaines

Pvt. C. W. Lucas -Forrest's
Escort 2316

Prescott Valley, AZ

Robert W. Farran

Travis Michael Stoner

Father A. J. Ryan-San Diego
302

San Diego, CA

William E. Steger

Theophilus West M.D. 1346
Marianna, FL

McRay Kirkland

Thompson

General Lafayette McLaws
79

Fayetteville, GA

Richard Steve Wade

Brig. Gen. T. R. R. Cobb 97
Athens, GA

Robert N. Hale

Lt. Col. Thomas M. Nelson
141

Albany, GA

Samuel E. Edmunds

Merrill W. Eubanks

Gen. Nathan B. Forrest 469
Rome, GA

Les A. Smith

General Stand Watie 915
Calhoun, GA

Benjamin H. Coulter

Lt. Col. Thomas Coke
Glover 943

Douglasville, GA

John Gordon Adams

John B. Gordon Memorial
1449

Thomaston, GA

William Ramon Collier

Col. Hiram Parks Bell 1642
Cumming, GA

Donald R. Turner

The Savannah Militia 1657
Savannah, GA

Arthur Mitchell Morgan

General A. H. Colquitt Fire
Eaters 1958

Newton, GA

Ernest A. Iler

John Kempshall 1534
Maroa, IL

Edward Lee Luton

A. J. Ringo 1509

New Castle, IN

J. C. Blevins

Camp Moore 1223
Tangipahoa, LA

James M. Pierce

Harold J. Wall

Pvt. Benjamin Bailey,
John Bailey, Silas

Bailey 2151

Haynesville, LA

Murphy Foster

Bailey

Col. Harry W. Gilmor 1388
Baltimore, MD

Joseph W. Heacock

Herbert Alexander Aker

Ernest Chiswell Allnutt

Col. James J. Searcy 1923
Columbia, MO

Alvin Francis Phaup

Col. John T. Coffee 1934
Osceola, MO

Marshall Chiasson

Private Samuel A. Hughey
1452

Hernando, MS

Billy K. McAnally

Lowry Rifles 1740
Rankin County, MS

H. James Schneider

Robert L. Crook

Col. John Sloan 1290
Greensboro, NC

Joseph W. Pearce

Stephen E. Elmore

Dr. B. T. Person 1517
Fremont-Pikeville, NC

D. Frank Hinnant

Ivy Ritchie 1734
Albemarle, NC

Sidney Jefferson Bryant

Brig. Gen. Stand Watie 149
Ardmore, OK

Daniel Burt Childress

Col. Dew Moore Wisdom
307

Muskogee, OK

Francis Stewart

Col. Daniel N. McIntosh
1378

Tulsa, OK

Jack E. Westbrook

Brig. Gen. Samuel
McGowan 40

Laurens, SC

Hugh Miller McKittrick

15th Regiment SC
Volunteers 51

Lexington County, SC

Nelson L. Phillips

Adam Washington
Ballenger 68

Spartansburg, SC

Tony Gates Skinner

Palmetto Sharp Shooters
1428

Anderson, SC

Hansel H. McKee

Sgt. Berry Benson 1672
North Augusta, SC

Harry Morgan Hallman

Capt. William H. McCauley
260

Dickson County, TN

Paul Calvin Reynolds

Gen. Robert H. Hatton 723
Lebanon, TN

David Allen Belcher

John K. Ferrell

Sam Davis Camp 1293
Brentwood, TN

Larry Dean Cockerham

Continued on page 47

Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



Major Orren Randolph Smith

Not much is known of the life of Smith except his greatest claim to fame was to be the designer of the First National Flag of the Confederacy.

He was born in Warren County, NC, on December 18, 1827. Little is known of his childhood but he must have had a good education. He may have served his country during the War with Mexico as an aid, but this is unclear.

When the Confederate States of America was formed, a committee for a proper flag for the Confederacy requested flag submissions from its citizens. Of the many flag entries to the committee, the final design which was chosen was claimed by two men — Nicola Marschall, a Prussian artist living in Montgomery, AL, and Smith. For years the controversy would linger, until finally in 1915 the United Confederate Veterans themselves accepted Smith's claim.

The *Stars and Bars* flag first flew on March 18, 1861, in Smith's hometown of Louisburg, NC. In years to come the *Stars and Bars* would eventually be replaced by two other designs, but it was the Confederate Flag which was used in combat from the beginning to the end of the war, with examples being captured at Appomattox.

Smith joined the 3rd NC Artillery which were scattered at various forts as part of a defense system for the lower Cape Fear. These



Orren Randolph Smith

forts kept the river open for blockade runners, and were erected from Bald Head to Wilmington and fortified with heavy artillery. The 3rd was organized at Bald Head, Smith Island, in November 1863, mainly from heavy artillery companies which had already been formed in 1861 and 1862.

Fort Caswell was a brick structure constructed from 1826 until 1836 overlooking the mouth of Cape Fear River; Fort Anderson was constructed on site of a pre-Revolutionary port of Brunswick that the British had razed during the war and was never rebuilt; and Forts Fisher, Campbell and Holmes were earthen forts built by the Confederates during the war.

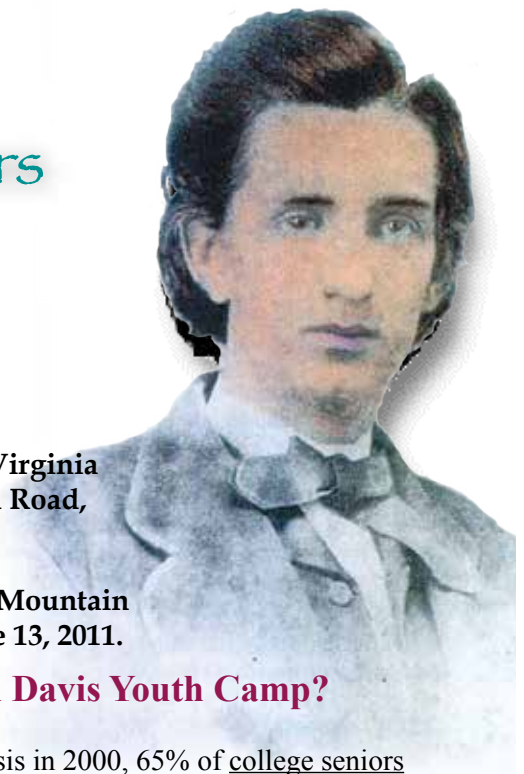
Smith may have, at one time or another, served in one or all of these forts. However, by 1865 things were desperate with Sherman's hordes invading North Carolina. The 3rd Artillery was converted to infantry and redesignated the 40th Regiment North Carolina Troops. As such, they were assigned to Hagood's Brigade of Hoke's Division, Army of Tennessee and fought at the Battle of Bentonville on March 19-21, 1865. A month later they were surrendered with the Army of Tennessee on April 26.

Following the war Smith lived in Henderson, NC, and became active in Confederate Veteran affairs. He was known to give speeches at UCV affairs; served as the model for the color bearer on the North Carolina monument at Gettysburg for the Pettigrew-Pickett Charge; and wrote the inscription for the Confederate monument in Henderson.

On November 10, 1910, the Henderson Confederate monument was dedicated in honor of the Confederate dead of Vance County. About 150 veterans made up the procession, and occupying a seat of honor was Smith. The inscription he authored for this monument reads "Our Confederate dead, peace to their ashes, honor to their memory, glory to their cause."

Orren Randolph Smith died in Henderson, NC, on March 3, 1913.

Calling All Sons and Daughters to the 9th Annual Sam Davis Youth Camps



Virginia Camp: Sunday, June 19th to Saturday, June 25th at the SW Virginia Woodmen of the World Family Activity Center, 1336 Simmons Mill Road, Thaxton, VA. The deadline for applications is June 13, 2011.

Texas Camp: Sunday, August 7th to Saturday, August 13th at Three Mountain Retreat, located at Clifton, TX. The deadline for applications is June 13, 2011.

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

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

- Only 23% correctly identified James Madison as the “Father of the Constitution.”
 - Yet, 98% knew that “Snoop Doggy Dog” is a rapper.
- Just 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 ninth year the Sons of Confederate Veterans has offered such a wonderful event for our sons and grandsons, and the sixth 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. Marlars, Director
Sam Davis Youth Camp**

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

The Sam Davis Youth Camp — 2011 Registration Form

Full Name: _____

Street Address: _____ City: _____

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

Gender: _____ Male _____ Female

Date of Birth: *(must be born on or before June, 1999)* _____

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

Name of Sponsoring SCV Camp: _____

Parent or Guardian with Whom Camper Lives: _____

Parent/Guardian Work or Emergency Contact Phone Number: _____

Required Medical Information

Please attach additional information as needed.

Date of Last Tetanus Booster: _____

Prescribed Medication Taken, if any: _____

Reason for Taking Medication: _____

Specific Allergies (including type of reaction): _____

Does Camper Have Asthma or Hay Fever? _____

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

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

Medical Release Form

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

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

Parent or Guardian's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Payment Information

Payment is due when your completed application is submitted. The cost for room, board, and all activities and needed supplies is \$495 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 Deadline: June 13, 2011

“For Southern Rights, Hurrah!”

The March to Secession

By Walter Brian Cisco

On Thursday afternoon, December 20, 1860, delegates to the Convention of the People of South Carolina took their seats in the hall of the St. Andrew's Society on Broad Street in Charleston, ready at last to take the action for which they had been elected.

The Ionic-columned structure was old but handsome. To its right towered the Catholic cathedral and on the left stood the century-old home of John Rutledge, leader of the state during Revolutionary War days. The business at hand was simple enough. On the table lay a document rescinding South Carolina's ratification of the United States Constitution seventy-two years earlier. This Ordinance of Secession declared “that the union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States under the name the United

States of America is hereby dissolved.” One by one, in alphabetical order, the vote was recorded. From James Hopkins Adams to Henry Clinton Young, all 169 delegates voted “aye.”

Shops and businesses had closed their doors and a multitude stood in Broad Street, awaiting announcement of the outcome. At 1:15 p.m. came the shouted report, and the news spread like a roaring wave through the crowd and across the city, to be taken up by telegraph operators and flashed throughout the land. “THE UNION IS DISSOLVED!” screamed an extra edition of the *Charleston Mercury*. Celebrations continued all afternoon. Near dusk delegates formed in procession, marched east down Broad, and turned left onto Meeting Street beneath the steeple of St. Michael's Church. Windows and balconies along the route

were festooned with a colorful profusion of flags and banners. The parade passed the fireproof Records Building, Hibernian Hall, and the five-story Mills House Hotel with its dozens of glowing windows. At South Carolina Institute Hall delegates paused, then filed through the front doors of the great building.

Charleston's largest meeting place, described as “Venetian” in architectural style, this venue had been chosen for the ceremonial signing of the Ordinance.



Walter Brian Cisco is the author of five books: *States Rights Gist: A South Carolina General of the Civil War* (a History Book Club selection); *Taking a Stand: Portraits from the Southern Secession Movement*; *Henry Timrod: A Biography*; *Wade Hampton: Confederate Warrior, Conservative Statesman* (a History Book Club selection and winner of the Douglas Southall Freeman Award); and *War Crimes Against Southern Civilians*. Cisco is an active member of the Colonel Olin M. Dantzler Camp 73, Sons of Confederate Veterans, in Orangeburg, South Carolina.

Newly-elected governor Francis Pickens, the General Assembly, and some three thousand others witnessed as delegates came forward to affix their signatures. That done, Convention president David F. Jamison stood to speak. "The Ordinance of Secession has been signed and ratified," he solemnly announced, "and I proclaim the State of South Carolina an Independent Commonwealth."¹ Thunderous applause rocked the hall. Outside, the December night was illuminated with bonfires, Roman candles, and bursting rockets. To the thud of exploding fireworks was added a cacophony of pealing church bells, cannon salutes, martial music, and shouting crowds. All night long the demonstration went on.

Across the dark harbor lay Sullivan's Island, surrounded by moonlit beach and pungent marshland. On the southern end of the barrier island stood the weathered brick walls of Fort Moultrie, commanded by Major Robert Anderson of the United States Army. From atop the parapet this night he could, in the distance, witness the breakup of his own country and the birth of the world's newest independent republic.

Through the preceding discordant decades, South Carolinians had differed over how best to preserve their rights and defend their interests. Secession had long been debated and leaving the Union was a course of action over which gentlemen might disagree, but few questioned the right. It seemed obvious that since South Carolina had entered the Union voluntarily in 1788, the state retained the option to depart in the same manner. From the Founding generation, it was widely recognized by Americans that sovereignty — ultimate political power — had not been given up when states ratified the Constitution. New York, Virginia, and Rhode Island explicitly reserved the right to leave the Union they had just created.

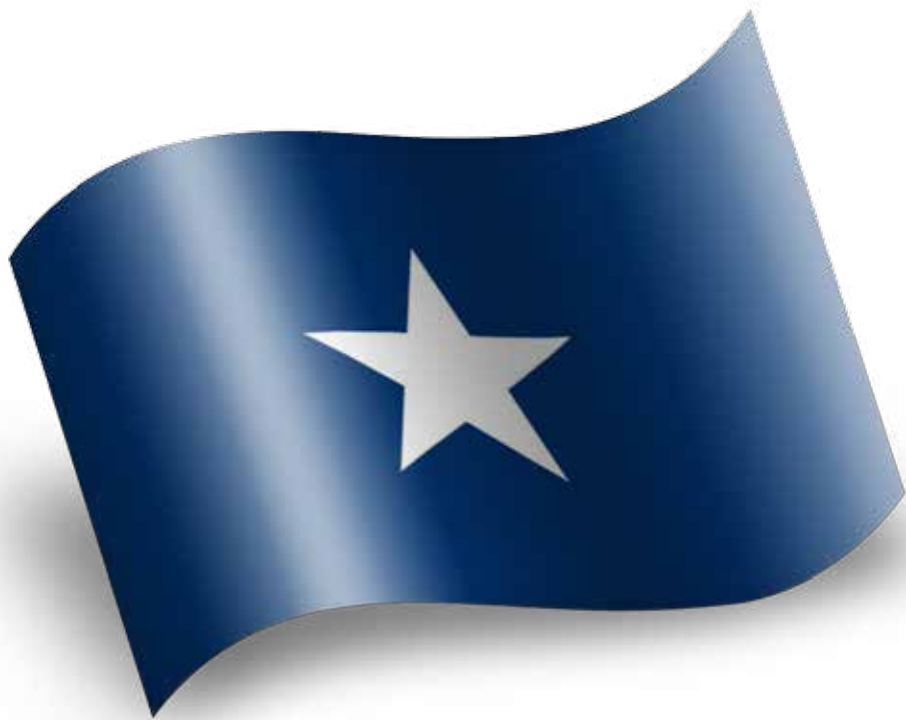
After the winning of independence it was not even regarded as inevitable the thirteen states would remain connected politically. One scenario discussed was that of forming three mini-confederacies, made up of the New

England, Middle and Southern States. If there should be a "dismemberment of the empire," in Alexander Hamilton's words, he predicted two confederacies eventually arising in America — north and south. There had been talk back in 1775 at the Second Continental Congress of forming "two grand Republics," recognition even then of America's regional divergence.

Leading advocate of a strong, centralized government was Hamilton. He pushed for "a solid, coercive union" possessing "complete sovereignty," cemented by military power.² Adoption of the Articles of Confederation had been a victory for those wary of such views. At the Constitutional Convention in 1786 Hamilton proposed abolishing the states altogether, replacing them with a supremely powerful central government dominated by a ruler chosen for life. His was a decidedly minority view. Most delegates were convinced a new federal government ought to have executive and judicial branches, but agreement ended there. The large states favored a Congress elected by popular vote; the small states feared being swallowed up in such a scheme, and held out for equal representation. Only the Great Compromise — representation by population in the House of Representatives and equal representation by states in

the Senate — kept delegates from walking out. The promise of a forthcoming Bill of Rights, explicitly limiting the powers of the new federal government, helped to calm the unease of some.

When the new Constitution went to the individual states for ratification or rejection, opponents (called Anti-Federalists) argued the inevitable tendency of the new government would favor consolidation. A single republic extending over a vast area was to them unthinkable, and consolidation they equated with the death of liberty. Among other fears, opponents of ratification in Pennsylvania expressed apprehension over congressional control of their citizen-soldiers. "The militia of Pennsylvania may be marched to New England or Virginia to quell an insurrection occasioned by the most galling oppression, and aided by the standing army, they will no doubt be successful in subduing their liberty and independency"³ Arguing for ratification, Hamilton ridiculed such fears as "exaggerated and improbable."⁴ James Madison, though also pressing for ratification, was sure that in such an event massive resistance would render coercion impossible. Madison emphasized the continuing role of the states, pointing out that ratification of the new charter "is to be given by the people, not as individuals composing one en-



tire nation, but as composing the distinct and independent States to which they respectively belong.”⁵

But only a decade after ratification of the Constitution the direst warnings of Anti-Federalists were confirmed. In the summer of 1798 Congress (by then firmly in the hands of Hamilton’s Federalist Party) passed the Alien and Sedition Acts — a series of laws designed to strengthen the government’s hand and silence its critics. President John Adams, Federalist from Massachusetts, signed the measures into law. The Sedition Act made it a crime for Americans to “write, print, utter, or publish” anything that might bring Congress or the president “into contempt or disrepute.”⁶ Less than seven years after the adoption of the Bill of Rights, Federalists had literally thrown out the free speech protections of the First Amendment. Americans began to be arrested, tried, and jailed for the “crime” of criticizing their politicians. A chilling wind stifled dissent across the country.

Alarmed, Madison drafted a resolution introduced in the Virginia legislature that called for the cooperation of other states in defending freedom of speech, arguing states might “interpose” their authority to protect otherwise defenseless citizens from federal intimidation. A resolution of the Kentucky legislature went even further, declaring that whenever the federal government overstepped its bounds, “its acts are unauthoritative, void and of no force.”⁷ States, as the parties to the federal compact, had the right to judge when violations had occurred and to determine what ought to be done about them. In response to criticism by Northern Federalists, Kentucky lawmakers passed a subsequent resolution declaring that should Congress trample on the Constitution, the “rightful remedy” was “nullification” of the offending law by state action.

Not until 1832 did it come to light Thomas Jefferson had authored the Kentucky Resolutions, the language in his original drafts even stronger than that of the final versions. In a 1799 letter to Madison, Jefferson spoke of the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions as a defense of the ultimate power of states “to sever ourselves from ... the Union ... rather than give up the rights

of self government.”⁸

This first crisis of state versus federal authority — brought on by a battle over free speech — came to a peaceful though inconclusive end. Jefferson was elected president in 1800, Federalists were swept from power in Congress, and their offending acts were simply allowed to expire.

During the War of 1812, Federalists were the ones complaining about government policy and even threatening to pull their states out of the Union. American reverses and the British blockade devastated New England’s shipping and fishing industries. In the midst of hostilities delegates from five New England states met in Hartford, Connecticut, to protest the war and its economic burden. The Hartford Convention’s bitter resolves made it clear that these Northeasterners considered the South their rival within the Union. In secret meetings, delegates considered the secession of New England from the United States.

As a consequence of the war, protectionism began to be promoted as a means of encouraging domestic industries, the argument being that America should become self-sufficient. Previously, tariffs on imported goods were modest and had been imposed solely for the purpose of raising government revenue. Now it was proposed that duties be increased so that American consumers would find foreign-made goods more expensive, encouraging them to buy from New England manufacturers. Over the years rates edged upwards and the range of products protected expanded, urged on by Northern factory owners and their workers. Increased federal tariff revenue funded the building of roads and canals, luring rural Westerners to acquiesce in the higher rates. Yet there seemed to be little advantage for the South in this “American System,” as politician Henry Clay labeled the scheme. In early 1828 the Twentieth Congress passed what became known as the “Tariff of Abominations,” hiking average import duties to fifty percent. Southerners were indignant. With an economy based almost entirely on agriculture, theirs was the burden of subsidizing industrialization in the North and internal improvements in the de-

veloping West.

After much heated debate, and increasing talk of secession in his own state, South Carolina’s John C. Calhoun urged that the offending tariff be nullified. Problematic, controversial even in the South, nullification was a tactic he hoped would save the Union. On November 24, 1832, “the people of the State of South Carolina in Convention assembled” declared “null, void and no law” the Tariff Act of 1828 and the revision of 1832. Effective on February 1, 1833, federal duties would no longer be collected within the state; delay in the Nullification Ordinance’s enforcement designed to give the United States Congress time to reconsider. But should the federal government attempt to coerce South Carolina, the state’s immediate response would be secession and the establishment of an independent republic. When a furious President Andrew Jackson sent Congress a “Force Bill,” South Carolina prepared to resist impending invasion. The General Assembly appropriated a huge defense budget and when the governor asked for volunteers, 25,000 men stepped forward.

Startled into action, Senator Clay introduced a bill that rolled back tariff rates, convincing Calhoun that nullification had accomplished all that it reasonably could. Little South Carolina had declared a law of the United States “null and void,” and in response that law was being replaced. Calhoun pled with delegates for their acceptance of the compromise, and they yielded. Delegates reluctantly rescinded nullification of the tariff, but in one final gesture of defiance made clear their contempt of coercion by nullifying the Force Act.

“Congress,” commented Alexis de Tocqueville, “which had been deaf to the complaints of its suppliant subjects, listened to them when they had arms in their hands.”⁹ Still, the principle of protectionism remained, and passage of the Force Act established a precedent for future coercion. “I yield slowly and reluctantly to the conviction that our Constitution cannot last,” wrote Supreme Court chief justice John Marshall in the midst of the crisis. “The Union has been prolonged thus far by miracles. I fear they cannot continue.”¹⁰

Federal tariffs remained a grievance, but as early as 1838 educator and philosopher Thomas Cooper, former president of South Carolina College, predicted that slavery would, “ultimately, like Aaron’s rod, swallow up” all other sectional disputes.¹¹

Southerners had long accepted slavery as a natural component of American republicanism, just as slavery had been the cornerstone of the historical republics of Greece, Carthage and Rome. John Locke, English champion of natural rights, made provision for slavery in his political theories. When Southerners studied history they encountered slavery in every ancient civilization, defended by sages and philosophers from Aristotle to Augustine. The founders of American liberty, giants such as Washington, Jefferson, and Madison all were slave owners. When they opened their Bibles Southerners learned of slavery among the Hebrew people, sanctioned and regulated by the law God gave to Moses. Slaves in New Testament times were admonished by Paul to obey their masters even as the apostle sent one runaway back to his owner. Southerners born into this way of life, heirs to a tradition as old as the human race, not surprisingly viewed with suspicion those bent on bringing down the institution of slavery. To the strident demands and bloodthirsty rhetoric of militant abolitionists, Southerners reacted with fury and disgust.

Northerners calling for an immediate end to Southern slavery seemed to forget the long history of bondage in their own states. For generations African slaves had toiled in each of the thirteen American colonies, purchased from other Africans and brought in chains to the New World in the holds of New England slave ships. Slavery was ended in the North only when it became unimportant economically, and slaves were often sold to new masters in other states before emancipation could take effect.

Many Northerners came to oppose slavery, and particularly its spread westward, on explicitly racialist grounds. Would the “unexplored and almost interminable regions beyond the Mississippi,” asked Rhode Island senator James Burrill, be settled by “free white men” or “by slaves, and blackened with

their continually increasing progeny?” The junior senator from Providence left no doubt as to where he stood. “I am not only adverse to a slave population, but also to any population composed of blacks, and of the infinite and motley confusion of colors between the black and the white.”¹² Pennsylvania congressman David Wilmot proposed that slavery be banned from any territory conquered in the war with Mexico. “The Negro race,” he said, “already occupy enough of this fair continent.”¹³ Indiana, Iowa, Illinois and Oregon banned immigration to their states by any black person, slave or free. Throughout the North rigorous discrimination kept “free” blacks in conditions little better than bondage, and white supremacy remained an unchallenged assumption. In common with his constituents, racial prejudice permeated the mind of rising Illinois politician Abraham Lincoln. “I am not, nor ever have been in favor,” he reassured voters, “of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races ... I am not nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people”¹⁴

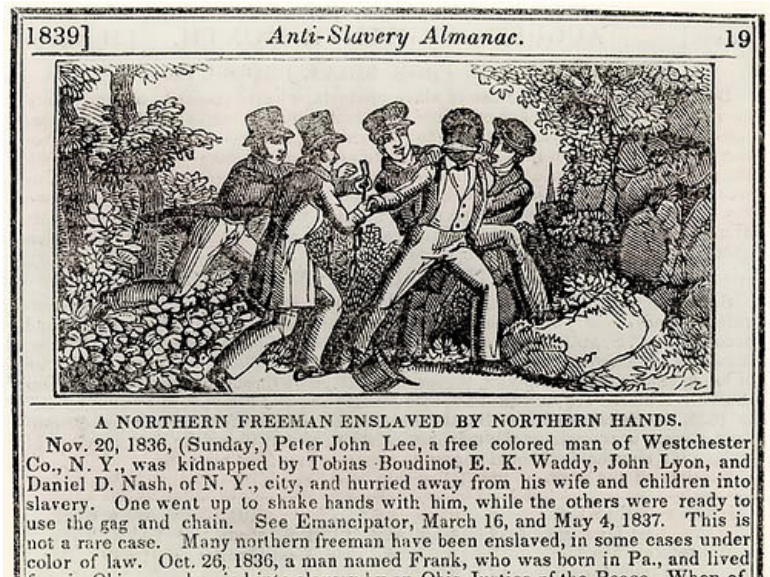
Lincoln in June 1858 delivered his “House Divided” speech, maintaining that both slave and non-slaveholding states could not permanently coexist

within the Union. Lincoln and other Republicans claimed that there existed a “slave power conspiracy,” that Southerners were somehow plotting to make the United States entirely slave. Republican senator William H. Seward went so far as to declare that an “irrepressible conflict” existed between North and South, a struggle that could only end in total victory for one section or the other. Abolitionists and their sympathizers were rapidly fulfilling Calhoun’s prophesy, made just before his death when he warned colleagues, “I have ... believed from the first that the agitation of slavery would, if not prevented ... end in disunion.”¹⁵

Margaret Coit, Pulitzer Prize-winning biographer of Calhoun, pointed out the irony of the South’s dilemma:

*Forcibly to destroy slavery was to destroy the political power and economic and social foundations of a whole people. Whether or not slavery was essential to the South, it was essential to the South to have the power to maintain slavery. If the North could control the one, she could control all. This was the issue, the tragedy, that slavery had become the proving ground of the South’s fight to maintain her rights as a minority within the Union.*¹⁶

In October 1859 anti-slavery zealot John Brown led a platoon of revolutionaries into western Virginia. They



An example of slavery in the North titled “A Northern Freeman Enslaved by Northern Hands,” from the 1839 Anti-Slavery Almanac.

terrorized the citizens of Harpers Ferry, seized the federal arsenal, and waited for the slaves to rise up and join them in a massive revolt. None did, and the insurrection was quickly suppressed. Brown was tried by the state of Virginia, found guilty of treason and murder, and promptly hanged.

Brown played the role of martyr throughout, but conservatives everywhere were unprepared for the adulation his death generated. On the day of his execution church bells tolled across the North as millions mourned Brown's passing. Abolitionist poets hailed him as a "saint" and "crucified hero" who would "make the gallows as glorious as the cross."¹⁷ All this for a man who wanted slavery drowned in the blood of women and children. Never had fanaticism appeared so widespread or respectable. Southern unionists now seemed to feel the very ground shift beneath their feet. "I have not, sir, heretofore apprehended a dissolution of the Union," said South Carolina's conservative Wade Hampton III, speaking before the state senate.

*But — I say this with deep conviction of its truth, though with profound regret — unless an entire revolution of public sentiment takes place at the North — unless that spirit of hostility towards us, that seems to have spread like some dread pestilence through-out their land, is rebuked, speedily and effectually by the good and true men of the North ... unless that religion which preaches rapine and murder is superseded ... I do not see how the Union can be or should be preserved.*¹⁸

In April 1860 the Democratic National Convention opened in Charleston, South Carolina. Southern Democrats insisted on a plank in their party's platform guaranteeing protection of slavery in the territories. The institu-

As a symbol of their new independence, a large blue flag emblazoned with a white star was hoisted above the Mississippi capitol, a sight which inspired Harry McCarthy to compose
The Bonnie Blue Flag.

all the states, simple equity demanded that the rights of slaveholders be respected.

Common sense might dictate slavery would never take root in the West anyway, that there was little likelihood of another slave state ever joining the Union. Yet Southerners felt that the debate was part of a larger struggle, one in which they expected greater sympathy and understanding from their political allies. A majority of states represented at the Democratic Convention supported congressional protection of slavery in the territories, but the delegate total fell short when the vote was recorded and many from the South walked out in protest. Illinoisan Stephen Douglas' supporters were unable to secure the two-thirds majority needed to nominate their man, and the Convention adjourned in frustration. After much posturing and maneuvering, Northern and Southern factions would later reconvene separately — Douglas to receive the nomination of his shattered party as Southern Democrats chose thirty-nine-year-old vice president of the United States, Kentucky's John C. Breckinridge, as their champion.

Republicans, ideological successors to Hamilton and the Federalists, met in May and nominated Lincoln for president. To Southerners the nominee himself mattered little. The Republican Party itself had become abolitionism's political vehicle, promoter of "irrepressible conflict" between the sections. Capture of the White House by Republicans would place the power of

tion might be regulated by statute or ultimately abolished, they argued, but was based in the common law and required no legislation to establish it. Once a territory achieved statehood its people acquired the sovereign right to decide the future of slavery. In the meantime, since America's territories were the common property of

the presidency in the hands of zealots who considered Southerners not fellow countrymen, but mortal enemies.

Douglas Democrats hoped nominating former Georgia governor Hershel Johnson for vice president might tempt Southerners to return to the fold. Further dividing Lincoln's opposition was a fourth party backing former Tennessee senator John Bell for president and Edward Everett of Massachusetts for vice president. Calling themselves the Constitutional Union Party, they earnestly if naively pledged to support "the Constitution ... the Union ... and the enforcement of the laws."¹⁹

Election day came and Douglas' support in the South turned out to be negligible. He took Missouri by a narrow plurality, Lincoln running last in that four-way race. Bell was able to carry Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia. Breckinridge captured the remaining eleven Dixie states. Lincoln received no votes at all in two-thirds of the Southern states, his best showing a third-place finish in Delaware. Although winning little more than thirty-nine percent of the popular vote — despite the fact nearly sixty-one percent of America's voters wanted someone else — Lincoln's Electoral College majority was insurmountable. Every non-slaveholding state except New Jersey was in his column. Though done in a perfectly legal fashion, a strictly sectional candidate, backed by a decided minority of Americans, had captured the reigns of government. Power would now pass to the hands of those bitterly hostile to the South. All sides recognized it as a radical departure in American history. "The great revolution," exulted Massachusetts Republican Charles Francis Adams, "has actually taken place."²⁰

Alone among the states in 1860, South Carolina held no election for president, the state's eight electors chosen by a vote of the General Assembly in joint session. Not that it mattered, as Breckinridge enjoyed nearly unanimous support. On election day South Carolina lawmakers chose electors pledged to Breckinridge, then remained in session until the telegraph could flash news of the outcome.

It was assumed by South Carolinians that a Lincoln victory would be

followed by secession, and through the summer and fall battle lines had formed within the state over how leaving the Union might best be accomplished. Advocates of separate state secession insisted action by South Carolina would embolden other states to follow. Should Lincoln dare to interfere, the whole South would rush to the defense of the seceded state. "Separate state actionists" had confidence in this scenario, but insisted the Palmetto State should secede with or without promises of help. After all, they pointed out, each state is sovereign and must act independently. "Cooperationists" on the other hand were pledged to secession but in concert with others so as to avoid South Carolina's potential isolation. Some spoke of cooperative action by a multi-state convention, others proposed simultaneous secession by a block of states. But as election day approached and it became clear that other states would follow South Carolina's lead, cooperationist caution seemed unwarranted.

There was also a small but respected minority of unionists in the state. Largely centered around Greenville and led by newspaperman Benjamin F. Perry, their unionism was conditioned on the Lincoln administration committing no act of aggression. They made it clear that they would remain loyal to South Carolina in whatever course their state followed. True unionism, a willingness to submit unconditionally to federal authority, was virtually nonexistent in the Palmetto State.

South Carolina's response to the reality of Lincoln's victory was swift. On November 10 the General Assembly enacted legislation providing for an election on December 6 to choose delegates to a Convention of the People. This body would meet on December 17 to decide South Carolina's future. There had already been extensive communication among Southern political leaders just prior to Lincoln's election. Now commissioners from other states of the Lower South urged secession, promising that their own people would follow. Two activist groups were busy within South Carolina. Pamphleteering was done by the 1860 Association; and after Lincoln's election the paramilitary Minute Men for the Defense of

Southern Rights demonstrated across the state, holding parades and torchlight processions in towns and cities, calling for immediate secession.

Carolínians were not waiting on a convention to make their feelings known. Daily they declared their independence, caught up in a movement that gathered momentum and carried all before it. In Charleston, Judge Andrew G. Magrath of the United States District Court stood up in his courtroom, pulled off his black robe and publicly resigned, lest under Lincoln his court be "desecrated with sacrifices to tyranny."²¹ The district attorney and other federal officers soon joined him. The state's senators left Washington, followed by the House delegation. Blue secession cockades became the rage in South Carolina, as palmetto flags of all descriptions blossomed everywhere. Twenty thousand cheering Charlestonians rallied for secession, erecting a liberty pole at the corner of Meeting and Hayne Streets. In every town, village, and crossroads community militia companies drilled, cannon boomed, bands played, and orators called for action. Old political divisions were fast disappearing.

The election for convention delegates proceeded quietly and produced a body one prominent church leader described as "sober, grave, and venerable."²² In those few races where unionists even entered the contest, they were overwhelmed. Some of the victorious candidates had long advocated withdrawal from the Union, others had only recently come to that conclusion, but every delegate elected was pledged to secession. A cross section of the state's most mature political leadership, delegates gathered at noon on December 17 for their first session at the new sanctuary of Columbia's Baptist Church. Concerned about recent cases of smallpox in the city, the Convention adjourned at ten that night to reconvene in Charleston the next afternoon. Organizational details behind them, on December 20 delegates cast their historic vote.

The news from South Carolina electrified secessionists across the Deep South, where each state had likewise been preoccupied with the crisis precipitated by Lincoln's election. Mississippi's convention came to order on

January 7, 1861, and two days later, by a vote of 84 to 15, took the Magnolia State out of the Union. The only opposition came from the hill counties in the northeastern part of the state. As a symbol of their new independence, a large blue flag emblazoned with a white star was hoisted above the Mississippi capitol, a sight which inspired Harry McCarthy to compose *The Bonnie Blue Flag*.

Down in Florida there were pockets of unionism near Jacksonville, and a few cautious Floridians were initially concerned secession might leave the state isolated. But the sobering reality of Lincoln's election quickly swept away all doubt. "Florida may be unwilling to subject herself to the charge of temerity or immodesty by leading off," said Governor Madison Starke Perry, "but will most assuredly cooperate with or follow the lead of any single Cotton State which may secede."²³ On January 10 the state Convention meeting in Tallahassee approved an Ordinance of Secession by a vote of 62 to 7. Amid celebrations, the next day that document was signed by delegates on the front steps of the capitol.

On January 11 Alabama seceded by a vote of 61 to 39. Delegates to Alabama's Convention had been elected on Christmas Eve, 1860. They met in the hall of the House of Representatives in Montgomery, deliberations beginning on January 7. In the final analysis, true unionism was hardly an issue. Many of the "no" votes came from cooperationists still desiring consultation with other states prior to taking action. A resolution rejecting Lincoln's authority in Alabama had already passed the Convention by a unanimous vote. Alabama's secession created a contiguous block of three independent states separated from South Carolina only by Georgia.

In Georgia, second-largest state east of the Mississippi River, secession had for months been the subject of intense debate. An election of delegates was held on January 2, and the Convention met two weeks later to consider Georgia's course. Prominent politicians such as Alexander Stephens and Herschel Johnson urged a wait-and-see attitude toward the incoming administration and insisted on coop-

eration with other Southern states. But now with states already going out of the Union, cooperation became a moot point and the arguments of immediate secessionists proved irresistible. On January 19 the Georgia Convention voted 208 to 89 for independence. Reluctant to leave the Union were residents of the mountain counties, but most there rallied loyally to their state once secession became reality.

Louisiana had perhaps less sentiment for secession and certainly stronger economic ties to the North than any other state of the Deep South. For months a spirited exchange had gone on between immediate secessionists, cooperationists, and conditional unionists; but the momentum for secession steadily increased, especially after South Carolina stepped out. South Carolina and Alabama dispatched commissioners to Louisiana, urging immediate action. On January 26 the Louisiana Convention, meeting in the state capitol in Baton Rouge, voted 113 to 17 for secession. After registering their negative votes, ten of the anti-secession delegates went ahead and signed their names to the Ordinance. The president of the Convention declared Louisiana to be a free and sovereign republic, as a Pelican flag was placed in his hands. Crowds cheered while cannon roared a one-hundred-gun salute.

Across the Sabine River, the overwhelming majority of Texans were for abandoning Lincoln's Union, despite Governor Sam Houston's stubborn resistance. Most of those opposed to secession were immigrant "Forty-Eighters," Germans who had fled their homeland following the failed revolutions of 1848. Delegates, two from each county, were chosen in January 8 balloting, and the Convention came to order twenty days later in Austin. They voted on February 1 for independence by a margin of 166 to 8, but their decision was not final. Since Texas had joined the Union in 1845 by popular referendum, it was thought the state ought to leave in the same manner. Therefore, on February 23 the voters of Texas went to the polls, and when the ballots were counted they confirmed the Convention's decision with a seventy-six percent "yes" vote.

Counted together, convention delegates in the seven states of the Deep South had voted for secession by a nearly five-to-one margin. Significant too was the fact that most of the "no" votes were cast by men with no intention of betraying their state in any conflict with federal authority. Historians estimate that during the American Revolution no more than 40 to 45 percent of the white population supported the patriot cause, the rest either loyal to King George or simply neutral. In departing the Union during the "Great Secession Winter" of 1860-61, these Southerners were far more united than their forefathers had been when seceding from the British Empire.

Most secessionists recognized the wisdom of having a general government of their own in place prior to Lincoln taking office. Delegates from the seceded states were dispatched to Montgomery, Alabama, and there set to work forming a provisional government and drafting a permanent constitution, an innovative document designed to more effectively guard the rights of the states and the people. On February 18, Mississippi's Jefferson Davis was inaugurated president of the new Confederate States of America.

Yet the Upper South held back. The loss of an election was not sufficient cause to break up the Union, most insisted. There would have to be some overt act of aggression on the part of the new administration to justify such a drastic course. Opinion in the Volunteer State was typical. "Tennessee is emphatically a Union State if the Union can be preserved upon terms of equality and justice," explained the *Nashville Republican Banner*, "and is for making an attempt to preserve it before abandoning the hope."²⁴ In a vote on February 9, the people of Tennessee refused even to call a convention.

Virginia and Missouri did convene state conventions, but most of the delegates elected were opposed to secession. Arkansas' Convention met in Little Rock with a unionist majority in firm control. They discussed the issue for two weeks, decided to let the people vote in August on the question of secession, then adjourned. North Carolinians narrowly rejected calling a convention at all. Many of the "yes"

votes cast in that referendum were by unionists confident of controlling the body should it ever meet.

Kentuckians, deeply divided, prayed for some eleventh-hour compromise. There was secessionist sentiment in the Maryland legislature, but a conflicted Governor Thomas Hicks refused to convene the lawmakers. In Delaware the legislature refused to consider secession though Governor William Burton, one of many leaders sympathetic to the South, pleaded for accommodation. Though immediate prospects for adding new states seemed dim, Confederates were encouraged when the legislatures of Virginia and Missouri passed resolutions in January warning against federal use of force against the seceded states.

The Deep South's withdrawal had unexpected ramifications. Fearful of secession's impact on business, committees demanding compromise with the South were formed by bankers and merchants in Boston and New York City. Mayor Fernando Wood delivered a message to the New York City Common Council on January 6, declaring in his view the dissolution of the country was now irreversible. New Yorkers, he insisted, "have friendly relations and a common sympathy" with the South. "We have not participated in the warfare upon their constitutional rights."²⁵ Since the United States was going to pieces, he recommended New Yorkers, one million strong, look to their own interests by becoming an independent city-state. New Jersey was also restive. And there was talk of California and Oregon seceding to form an independent republic on the Pacific coast.

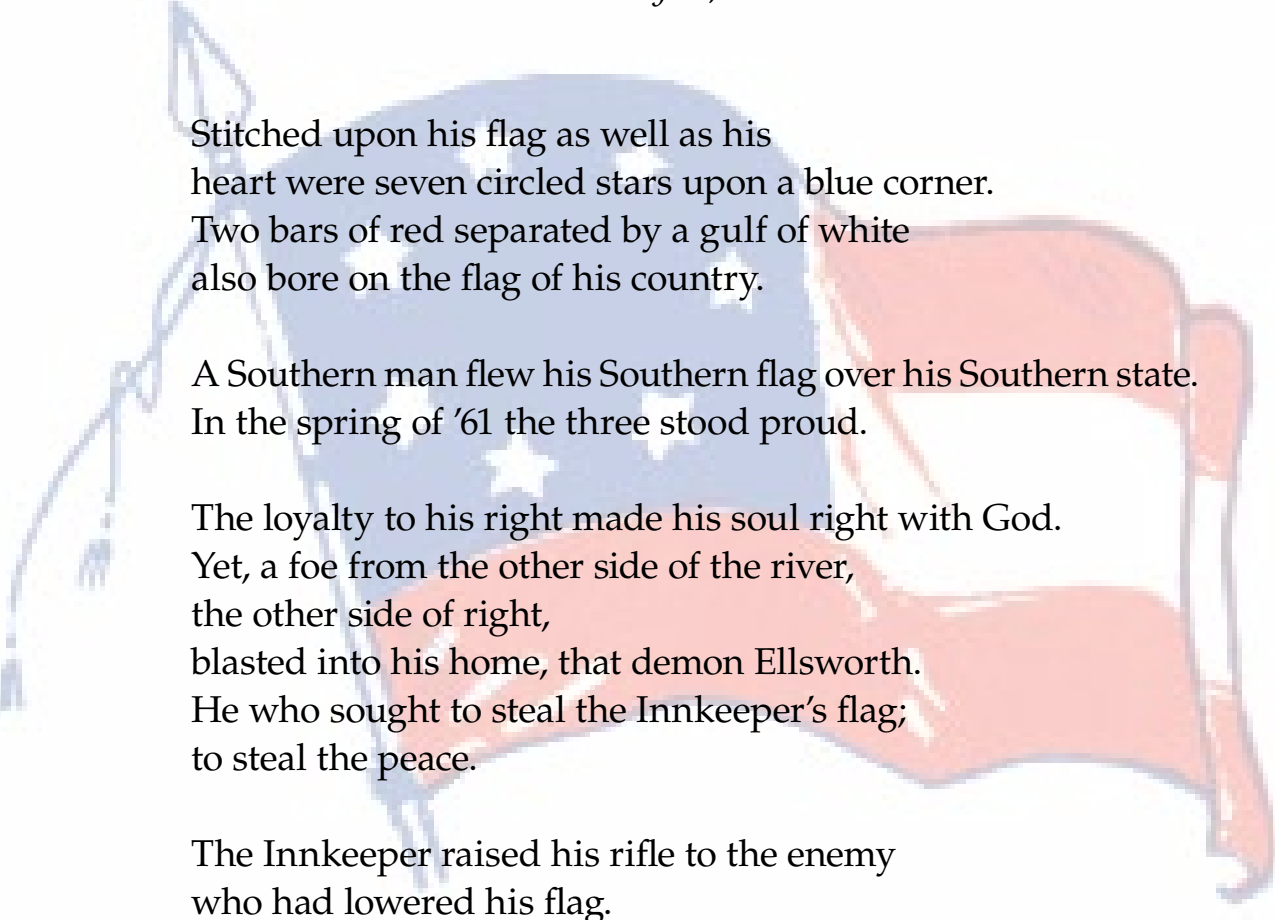
In a letter published January 17, 1861, in the *Richmond Enquirer*, former United States President John Tyler called for an extraordinary body to meet and work out a last-minute compromise which might yet save the Union. This Peace Conference did convene in Washington in February, presided over by Tyler, but its recommendations met with Republican foot-dragging and inflexibility. Tyler talked to President-elect Lincoln, but came away shocked by the Republican's readiness to wage war rather than al-

Continued on page 64

The Innkeeper and His Flag

By Zacharias Tims

Dedicated to the memory of James W. Jackson, who was killed while defending his flag and his home May 24, 1861



Stitched upon his flag as well as his
heart were seven circled stars upon a blue corner.
Two bars of red separated by a gulf of white
also bore on the flag of his country.

A Southern man flew his Southern flag over his Southern state.
In the spring of '61 the three stood proud.

The loyalty to his right made his soul right with God.
Yet, a foe from the other side of the river,
the other side of right,
blasted into his home, that demon Ellsworth.
He who sought to steal the Innkeeper's flag;
to steal the peace.

The Innkeeper raised his rifle to the enemy
who had lowered his flag.
In his own parlor he sent to hell that thief in the night.
And as the lifeless Ellsworth fell
the flag of free men was free again.

A moment did not pass before the soldiers in blue
murdered the civilian Innkeeper.
He suffered a better fate than submission.
In his own parlor he was sent to Heaven,
that defender of the right.

Submitted by Zacharias Tims, a member of the Lee-Bourland Camp 1848, Gainesville, Texas

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Books in Print

The General and Monaville, Texas

Joe G. Bax is a rancher who lives in Richards, Texas, with his family. He has degrees in American History and Southern History from Houston University and Texas A & M. He practiced law in Houston for twenty-five years.

The General is Leander Wilhite, a respected plantation owner and a returned War Between the States cavalry hero. He keeps to his Catalpa property, which he runs with son Luther and grandson John Ross, and seldom goes into Monaville.

This novel takes place during Reconstruction and tells a riveting story. Citizens of Monaville struggle to rebuild lives in the face of a drunken sheriff in league with a carpetbagger district attorney. Confederate veterans, many in dire poverty, cannot vote. Freed slaves work alongside poor whites as sharecroppers at Catalpa and Oakridge Plantation, the property of Colonel Reams Whitworth, a boyhood friend of the General. "Kluxers" in this novel are the worst rabble, backing the district attorney in his illegal attempt to get hold of all the Southern land he can by any means.

Author Bax has created believable, strong Southern characters. Men are in the forefront of this story. The women, except for former slave Momma Mae, are little more than a backdrop. Bax has also captured the essence of Southern church ladies and their motivations for

performing charitable deeds.

By being set during Reconstruction, this novel provides a different aspect of life in the South following the War Between the States. The events take place in about a year as John Ross matures into a young man. Readers are fascinated as he learns personal details about his grandfather, Colonel Whitworth, and several slaves who were all childhood friends.

The General is a first-rate novel, a real page-turner with an unforgettable chain of events. Lovers of Southern history must read Joe G. Bax's outstanding piece of writing about this part of Texas after the War.

Author: Joe G. Bax

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Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

Spartan Band Burnett's 13th Texas Cavalry in the Civil War

Author Thomas Reid has retired as a history professor from Lamar University and is a member of the Lt. Col. Philip A. Work Camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans in Woodville, Texas.

Author Reid wrote this account of Burnett's 13th Texas Cavalry to fill the gap in Confederate history about Texans from an area that has been relatively ignored by historians. During his research, he received letters, diaries, and oral history from more than one hundred descendants of these East Texas men who fought in the War Between the States. Unlike most Texas units in the Confederacy, these men served in a division drawn entirely from their native State.

Texans voted on February 23, and the ordinance of secession was made

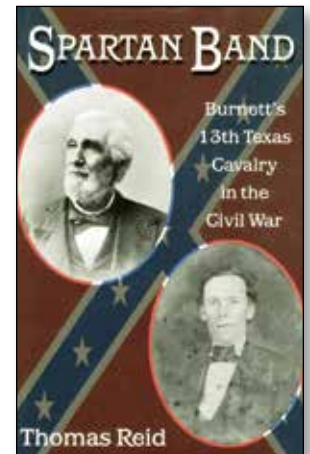
effective on March 2, 1861. Arming various militia groups and organizing troops for the Confederacy in the State of Texas was already under way.

John H. Burnett was a wealthy planter from Houston County and a member of the Texas Senate. In early 1862, he had organized volunteers from several East Texas counties and wrote Confederate Secretary of War Judah P. Benjamin, stating that "he had nearly raised a Regiment for the Confederate Service."

Burnett was treading on familiar ground by recruiting for the Cavalry rather than the Infantry. Texans had the reputation of "a strong aversion to any suggestion of walking long distances."

During the early months of 1862, several companies of men recruited for Confederate Service were raided and enticed into other units. Some Texans who were serving in Virginia returned to their native State to recruit men for the Army of Northern Virginia.

From the time the 13th Texas Cavalry moved up into Arkansas and their ensuing participation in the Battle of Vicksburg, their movements amid conflicting orders present a disheartening picture of Confederate military errors. After arriving in Arkansas, they were ordered to dismount, and fought as Infantry for the remainder of the War. This Regiment, in contrast to many other Texas units that were virtually destitute, remained well supplied with



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The Surgeon Corps

Greetings, Compatriots!

This column should find you approximately mid-year 2011. This time of year is a great time to see where you are on your past resolutions and also to entertain some thoughts of keeping the *rust* off, and I have a few ideas to assist in doing just that, much to the chagrin of our various and sundry politically confused enemies! Being a healthy warrior in our present culture wars, certainly, will enable one to continue this fight that does not seem to be ending anytime soon.

Since we are in, or are very close, to the warm days in Dixie, one needs to be aware of the “A, B, C, D, & E’s” of melanoma, a deadly form of skin cancer. “A” stands for asymmetry. Has a skin lesion or “bump” lost its symmetry? Is it unequal? “B” stands for border. Have the borders of a suspicious lesion changed? “C” stands for color. Has/have the color(s) of the lesion changed from the way it has “always looked?” “D” stands for diameter. Or, in other words, has the lesion simply gotten larger? “E” concerns *elevation*. Has the “spot” become more raised or prominent? If any of these changes can increase the likelihood of a skin lesion being melanoma or some other type of skin cancer. If you ever have a skin concern, don’t wait. Talk to your doctor. Ask him to check your skin each year with your annual physical examination. Early detection of skin cancer is truly the proverbial ounce of prevention beating a pound of cure (read on for some discussion on sunscreen use).

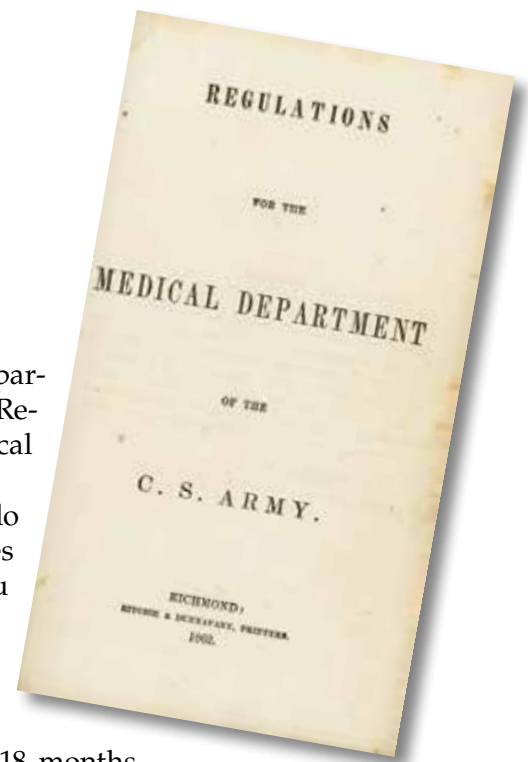
Also, the summertime makes me think about the eyes, too. One needs regular (yearly) eye exams. When using the computer regularly, take frequent breaks. (You need to be out-of-doors as much as possible, anyway!) The screen should be approximately 25 inches away from your face. Also, stopping smoking will help protect your eyes. Sorry about that to my tobacco-using Compatriots! While working in your garden or on your farm or while doing any type of activities that can send debris into your eyes, be sure to wear protective eye pieces/goggles/glasses. Also, while out in your bass boat, wear your sunglasses to protect your eyes from the sun’s ultraviolet rays. You will need your vision preserved so you will not miss the latest *gee-gaws* which come out, not to mention viewing the fine

gentlemen who participate in our Reunion’s Oratorical contest!

If you do have diabetes (and even if you don’t), I have a few *pearls* for y’all. Folks who lose weight within 18 months of being diagnosed with diabetes (usually type II) experience sustained benefits. Be sure all of y’all see your primary care doctor and make sure he screens you for diabetes annually. Make sure you monitor your blood pressure and cholesterol levels, too. Set aside 30 minutes most days to exercise. Just walking will help those with and without diabetes lead a more healthy lifestyle. If you do take medicine for diabetes, take it as directed by your physician. In addition to annual eye exams mentioned above, diabetics really need to have, at least, annual foot examinations. Also, as we say in my clinic, there are no silly questions. If you have a question, ask your doctor. He is there to help you with your health!

Another concern one might have or notice with increased outdoor activities is leg cramps. If you have leg pain while walking and have to stop moving and rest before you can walk again, you might have claudication. This can be due to peripheral arterial disease (PAD) — poor blood supply to your legs. Many cardiologists (heart doctors) say that PAD is a silent killer which goes largely undiagnosed. It can be screened for easily. Many primary care clinics offer this for their patients, as I do in my clinic. If you have leg pain, talk to your doctor about PAD as soon as possible.

Lastly, for our reenactors, active duty soldiers and others in the field, it is always nice to have benadryl or some type of antihistamine and sunscreen handy. Benadryl will help with allergic reactions caused by insect bites or allergic reactions from plants or food. The



Continued on page 46

Confederate Heritage Rally 2011!

by Adjutant-in-Chief Chuck Rand

The morning of Saturday, February 19, began in Montgomery, Alabama, with clouds in the sky — but it would be filled with brilliant afternoon sunshine and the illumination of history from the event presented that day. This illumination came from the reenactment of the inauguration of Jefferson Davis as president of the Confederate States of America, and even more from the spirit of those who participated in and witnessed this event. The reenactment began with a parade on Dexter Avenue, with representatives of nearly every Division in the Sons of Confederate Veterans, ending at the steps of the Alabama State Capitol.

It was here on February 18, 1861, the Confederacy inaugurated its government, and it was here the Sons of Confederate Veterans marked that momentous event. Those who participated in the parade were met at the capitol by hundreds of spectators, bringing the assembly to more than 2,000.

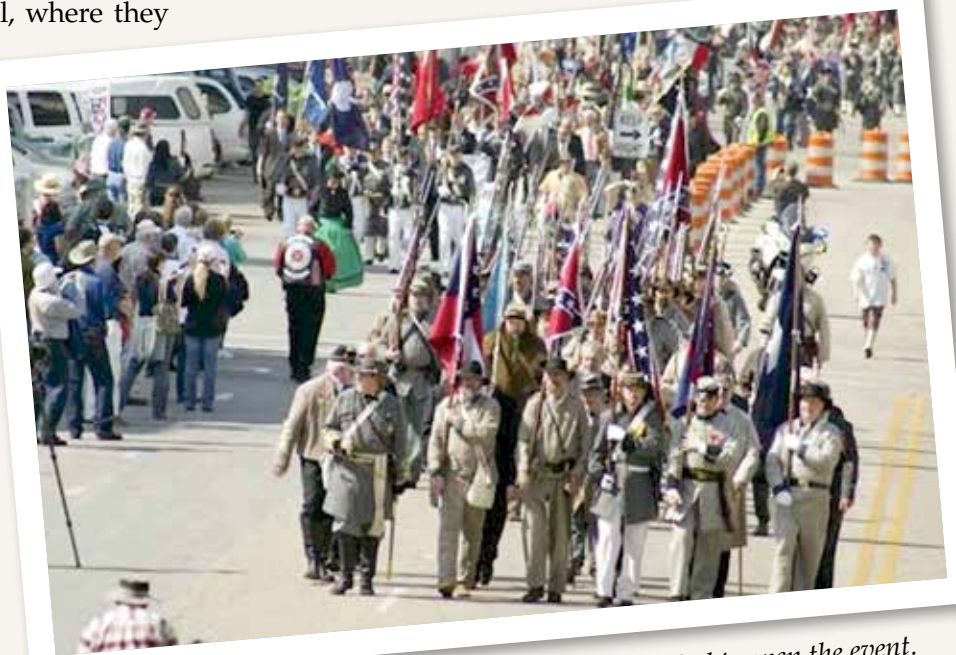
Those in the parade preceded a horse-drawn carriage which brought Jefferson Davis (Tyrone Crowley of Alabama), Alexander Stephens (Paul Bergeron of Louisiana), Judge Cobb (Philip Davis of Alabama) and Colonel Jones (Lee Millar of Tennessee) to the Capitol, where they took their places on the upper steps of the capitol's entrance adjacent to the star, embedded there where Jefferson Davis stood when he took the oath of office in 1861. After the arrival of President-elect Davis, the program at the capitol began.

Adjutant-in-Chief Chuck Rand acted as the event's Master of Ceremonies, introducing speakers and beginning with an invocation by Chaplain-in-Chief Mark Evans, followed by greetings from Alabama Division Commander Robert Reames, each of the SCV Army Commanders and Councilmen and the President General of the Children of the Confederacy, A.J. Widowski. Following greetings, Lt. Commander-in-Chief Kelly Barrow addressed the

crowd and Past Commander-in-Chief Chuck McMichael gave a rousing address. Past Commander-in-Chief Chris Sullivan then presented a history of the events leading to the inauguration; then Jefferson Davis gave his Inaugural Address — word-for-word the same address given in 1861. Following the address the reenactment of the swearing-in was held, with Davis standing on the star which marks the place where he stood in 1861, followed by the salute of massed muskets and cannons.



Pictured from left, Paul Bergeron, Tyrone Crowley, Philip Davis and Lee Millar.



SCV members and reenactors march towards the capitol to open the event.



Judge Cobb (Philip Davis), swears in Jefferson Davis (Tyronne Crowley) as president.

However, this was not the end of the day's historic events. Following the inauguration, a reenactment of the first raising of the 1st National Flag of the Confederacy on March 4, 1861, was held. This was displayed with the assistance of Morgan Anne Strain, playing the part of the Miss Leticia Tyler, granddaughter of former US President John Tyler, and a crowd of spectators dressed in period dress. The flag raising was also followed by musket and cannon salutes whose grandeur was enhanced by their reverberation off the nearby buildings. The event was drawing to a close and ended as it began, with prayer, the singing of *Dixie!*, led by South Carolina Division Commander Mark Simpson and the music of the 5th Alabama Brass Band.



Pictured from left, AOT Commander Tom Strain, Lt. Commander-in-Chief Kelly Barrow, Morgan Strain, Past Commander-in-Chief Chuck McMichael and Past Commander-in-Chief Chris Sullivan.

While the events of February 19 were themselves noteworthy, the media coverage is of equal note. The inaugural event was covered by domestic media — *USA Today*, *The LA Times*, the *Associated Press*, the *Montgomery Advertiser*, the *New York Times* and *NPR*. However, there was also a significant presence of international press such as the *BBC*, *German Television* and *Swiss Public Radio and Television*. Few events sponsored by the



Miss Morgan Anne Strain raised the Stars and Bars.

SCV have ever garnered such a wide and varied selection of media coverage.

As with all events, the work of many behind-the-scenes volunteers was required. Without the efforts of these dedicated volunteers, and many — but certainly not all — from the Alabama Division, headed by Army of Tennessee Department Commander Tom Strain — the reenactment of the inauguration of Jefferson Davis and the raising of the 1st National Flag would not have occurred. Thus, SCV Headquarters expresses thanks to all participants who assisted, in whatever way, in the production of this momentous event.

The event in Montgomery has helped set the tone for future events the General Organization will sponsor as part of our efforts to see that the Sesquicentennial of the War for Southern Independence is properly remembered. I believe it is certain if any who attended this event were asked if they were inspired, the answer would be a resounding *YES!*, and they also have the desire to attend another Confederate Heritage Rally.

To this end it is now time to make your plans to attend the next event, which will be held in Richmond, Virginia, in February of 2012. This event will feature a parade route down Monument Avenue and a Rally at the Lee Monument, much like the event held in 1996 at the Centennial

Reunion of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Check for details on confederate150.com and See YOU There! ❏



A huge musket salute followed the flag raising.

Army of Northern Virginia



Members of the **Litchfield Camp 132**, Conway SC, presented to Betty Bowling, president of the Ida Matthews Litchfield 19 Chapter of OCR, 'First Lady' award for five years of tireless support of the SCV camp.



Palmetto Sharpshooters 1428, Anderson, SC, member Michael Barnes welcomed the ladies of the upstate to the Piedmont District UDC meeting in Anderson, SC. Forty ladies were in attendance, representing ten chapters. Barnes discussed the SCV guardian program, the statewide graves' identification initiative, and the appreciation of the gentlemen of the SCV for the ladies of the UDC.



Compatriots Scott Huddle and Chris Mitchell of the **47th Regiment NC Troops Camp 166**, Wake Forest, NC, paddled the same 25-mile voyage down the Neuse River which the CSS *Neuse* took from Whitehall (Seven Springs) to Kinston, NC.



Compatriots of the **Private Meredith Pool Camp 1505**, Keyport, NJ, held Confederate Memorial Day services at Finns Point National Cemetery in Salem County, NJ. Finns Point contains the remains of 2,436 Confederate Soldiers who died at nearby Fort Delaware. Standing from left are Commander Dave Hann, Joseph Picardi, Andy Tally, William Coe, seated Wayne John.



For Confederate Memorial Day, the **Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168**, Fayetteville, NC, members participated in a wreath-laying at the Confederate Monument at Haymount Cemetery. Members of the Arsenal Honor Guard provided a rifle salute to our Confederate Veterans. Pictured is Camp Commander Bruce Tyson and First Lieutenant Commander Danny Stanley.



The **Colonel E.T. Stackhouse Camp 1576**, Latta, SC, held a Cross of Honor ceremony for Colonel Eli Thomas Stackhouse. More than 45 people were in attendance, including 13 in uniform, infantry and artillery. After the war, Colonel Stackhouse served in the State Legislature and also as a US Representative, where he died in office.

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



Rocky Springs United Methodist Church was the site of a ceremony by the **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC, to dedicate a new VA headstone for Private David E. Campbell, Co. G, 38th NC Troops. He died on August 7, 1862, as a result of his wounds and lies somewhere in Virginia in an unmarked grave. Pictured are Robert Turner and his son.



The **Colonel William A. Stowe Camp 2142**, Dallas, NC, presented three camp members, all Vietnam veterans, with the SCV War Service Medal. Camp Commander Gary Byrd, left, made the presentations to Lewis Helton, Larry Martin and Joseph Harris. Mr. Helton and Mr. Martin were both wounded three times, and Mr. Harris served two tours.



Members of the **First In Secession Camp 1963**, Chesterfield, SC, pose in front of their information table at the Patrick Pinestraw Festival.



Real Daughter Margaret Elizabeth Lane of Hendersonville, NC, daughter of Captain William Preston Lane, of Company C, 1st Battalion NC Junior Reserves, which became the 70th Regiment, was honored with a Real Daughter Medal and Certificate by the **Big Ivy Mountain Guard Camp 2230**, Barnardsville, NC. Standing, from left, Huston Allen, Commander George Harris, Chick Dillingham; kneeling are Cleve Washburn, George Pope. Sitting are Miss Lane and Bill Best.



Members of the **Delaware Grays Camp 2068**, Seaford, DE, Color Guard (along with Phil Carpenter as General Lee, Gunnery Sergeant Donald Willey and Delaware State Senator Joe Booth) celebrate Confederate Memorial Day at the Delaware Confederate Soldiers Monument in Georgetown, DE.



Pictured, from left, Commander G. Jerry Bayer, **Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD; John Karracker, new member Dale Karracker and P. Toby Law following a new member induction.

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



Members of the **Private John Wesley Culp Memorial Camp 1961**, Gettysburg, PA, and the PA Division honored Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin F. Carter, 4th Texas Infantry by placing a headstone in Cedar Grove Cemetery, Chambersburg, PA. Pictured from left, Jerry Burkett, Camp Commander Benji Lewis, II; John Molloy, PA Division Commander James Palmisano, Bob Doerr, Benjamin Lewis, Sr. This is the grave reported as lost in the November/December 2007 issue of the *Confederate Veteran* in the article "An Agreement between Gentlemen."



Members of the **Davidson Guards Camp 1851**, Davidson County, NC, participated in a Memorial Day service sponsored by the Gibbon-Burke SUV. The service was held at the Salisbury National Cemetery in Salisbury, NC.



Commander Charles McRae of the **Brigadier General Nathan G. Evans Marion Camp 24**, Marion, SC, presents Cadet Sergeant Tyler Maddox with the *H. L. Hunley* Award at Mullins High School in Mullins, SC.



Kemper-Fry Strother Camp 19, Madison VA, Commander Howard Carpenter and Past Commander Bill Graham present Certificates of Appreciation to Dan and Evelyn DeSantis who portrayed General James Lawson Kemper and his wife, Belle Cave Kemper.



Melvin Moss Ellis of the **Norfolk County Grays Camp 1549**, Chesapeake, VA, attended a War Between the States presentation at the Nebraska State Capitol building in Lincoln.



Father and son duo, Lex Lowery and Jason Lowery of the **General J. R. Chambliss Camp 1779**, Emporia, VA, unveil a monument recognizing the Hicksford Raid.



Army of Northern Virginia



Confederate Veteran John Wesley Steele, buried in the Steele family cemetery in Swords Creek, VA, has now been remembered with a military headstone. For 115 years, John only had a rock for a headstone. That rock is now his footstone. Great-grandson Larry Steele, with the help of his camp, the **Captain John F. McElhenny Camp 840**, Lebanon, VA, set the stone and held a dedication service.



Flat Top Copperheads Camp 1694, Princeton, WV, held a Confederate Living History event at the West Virginia Welcome Center in Princeton on Labor Day Weekend, 2010. Thousands of visitors stopped to speak with the generals; from left, Lt. General James Longstreet (James Vogel); General Robert E. Lee (Al Stone) and Brigadier General Albert G. Jenkins (John Belcher, WV Commander). The camp gained seven new members during the weekend.



Harrison Ruffin Tyler, grandson of President John Tyler and great-great-grandson of Edmund Ruffin, was the guest speaker for the **Colonel William F. Martin Camp 1521**, Elizabeth City, NC, in October 2010. The topic was "The Tyler and Ruffin Families' Involvement in the War Between the States." Pictured are Ray Etheridge, Harrison Ruffin Tyler and Camp Commander Alex Leary.



Three **Urquhart-Gillette Camp 1471**, Courtland, VA, members traveled to Gettysburg, PA, to tour the battlefield and museum. Camp Commander Jon Pyle, Dennis Whitby and Bill Gray formed a great memory by standing with their flag on the site of Brigadier General Mahone's position on the battle line of the second day of fighting.



Members of the **General David F. Jamison Camp 1954**, Spartanburg, SC, honored Andrew James West, who served in General Hagood's Brigade at Fort Sumter.



North Carolina Division Adjutant Douglas W. Nash, Jr. and Capitol Brigade Commander and Fair Booth Chairman William G. O'Quinn manned the NC Division Booth at the NC State Fair in Raleigh, NC, from October 14-24, 2010, with area camp members assisting.

Army of Tennessee



At a recent meeting of the **Longstreet/Zollicoffer Camp 87**, Knoxville, TN, are Real Sons Jim Brown, left, and Tom Bruce.



The **Brigadier General John C. Carter Camp 207**, Waynesboro, GA, sponsored its annual Lee/Jackson Banquet at the American Legion Building in Waynesboro. Camp Commander Jim Reeves welcomed 50 members and guests for the occasion. The guest speaker was GA Division Chaplain the Rev. Jim Cavanah who presented a most interesting and enlightening program titled "Who Is Robert Edward Lee?"



At a recent meeting of the **Jackson County Volunteers Camp 94**, Jefferson, GA, ladies of the camp attended in period attire and presented the program about ladies' fashion as well as fan and parasol communications. Pictured are Mrs. Cathy Jones, dressed in a day dress, and Miss McKinley Satterfield, who told what the War Between the States meant to her.



The **General Otho French Strahl Camp 176**, Union City, TN, hosted the 140th Anniversary Dedication of Confederate Monument to Unknown Dead. Barry Sowell and family stand at the grave of his great-great-grandfather.



The 203rd Birthday of General Robert E. Lee was celebrated with a banquet at the First Methodist Church Fellowship Hall, Covington, TN, by members of the **Simonton-Wilcox Camp 257**, Covington, GA. Pictured seated in front, from left, Roy Collins, Commander Russell Bailey, Darrell Wright; Wayne Culver, James R. Griffin, Bobby Fisher, Harry Billings and John T. Mason. Standing, Roger Ferrell Jr., Jared Baker, Jimmy Gurley, James Fields, Robert N. Wetzel Sr., Daryl Kidd, Tim Sloan, Reverend Billy Harrauld, Joe Harrauld, Chris Fisher, Brandon Griffith, Jack Maharrey, Billy W. Hudson Sr. and Don Leopard.



At a recent meeting of the **St. Clair Camp 308**, Ashville, AL, AL Division Commander Robert Reames, right, presented former AL Division Adjutant Paul Vaughn with a replica WBTS sword for his service as Division Adjutant from June 2003 through April 2009.

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



Members of the **Colonel William P. Rogers Camp 321**, Corinth, MS, attended a Dedication and Memorial Service at Shady Grove Cemetery in Iuka, MS. The camp placed a Confederate marker at the Confederate burial trench to honor the 263 unknown Confederate soldiers who gave their all in the Battle of Iuka on September 19, 1862.



Ripley Librarian Brent Grisham, right, was the featured speaker March 5 at the **Tippah Tigers Camp 868**, Ripely, MS. Mr. Grisham discussed the view of honor by both the South and North during the War Between the States. Grisham is pictured with Camp Commander Marty Hubbard.



Rev. Kenneth Studdard, chaplain of the **General Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 469**, Rome, GA, presented the program for its annual Jefferson Davis Memorial Dinner.



Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville FL, repaired the brick wall at the main entrance of Old City Cemetery. The Reaper Crew (our nickname) installed missing bricks and filled cracks, thus saving the wall for future generations.

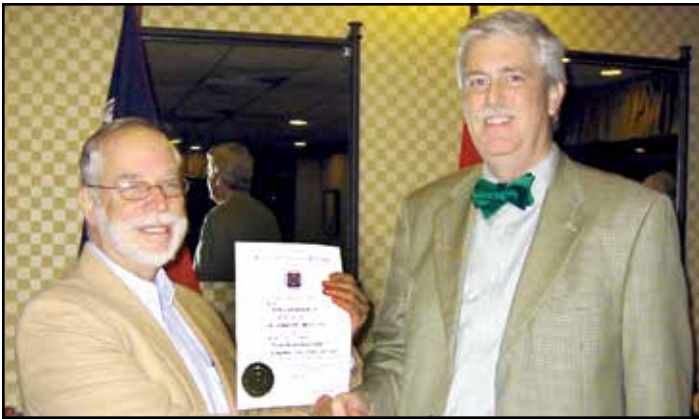


George Gayle, commander of the **Cradle of the Confederacy Camp 692**, Montgomery, AL, and his wife Tommie, gave an educational talk to 4th-graders from Selma, AL, who were visiting the Confederate Monument at the capitol.



Volunteers at the Historic Haile Homestead in Gainesville, FL, met to clean up the Haile House in preparation to decorating for the holidays. Members of the **Madison Starke Perry Camp 1424**, Gainesville, FL, prepared and served lunch for the workers.

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



At a recent meeting of the **General Leonidas Polk Camp 1446**, Smyrna, GA, Past GA Division Judge Advocate Martin O'Toole, right, swore in and presented a membership certificate to Alfred J. Penchosky, whose ancestor, Private Milton Johnson Palmer, served in the 2nd Regiment, SC Troops and the 6th Battalion, SC Reserves. Private Palmer enlisted in 1863 and served until his unit's surrender at Augusta, GA, in May of 1865.



The **Thomas Henry Hines Camp 1555**, Michigan City, IN, recently held a new member installation. Pictured from left, IN Division Commander Stephen Lee Ritchie, Camp Commander Leonard Michael Grummel, new members William James Weaver and John Michael Weaver, and Michael James Weaver.



Members of the **Rabun Gap Riflemen Camp 1929**, Clayton, GA, joined the Rabun County Adopt-A-Highway volunteer program. Pictured from left, standing, J. P. McVicker, Rick Fountain and Dan Nolan. Kneeling are Bill English and Bobby Mullen.



Recently, officers and family members of the **Colonel William A. Johnson Camp 898**, Tuscumbia, AL, took a field trip to Shiloh National Military Park in Tennessee. A special new-membership ceremony was conducted for Andrew Holcombe of Littleville, AL, whose Confederate ancestor, Private Milton S. Holcombe of Gravelly Springs, AL, was wounded at the battle of Shiloh. Pictured from left, Lanny Perry, Commander/PA Officer; Jerry Smith, Commander Todd Richardson, James Howard, Steve Richardson, and new member Andrew Holcombe.



Members of the **Sergeant William A. Hamby Camp 1750**, Crossville, TN, demonstrate Confederate soldier life at the Sequatchee Valley Family Fun Day.



The **Private E. F. Arthur Camp 1783**, Corbin, KY, recently held a dedication for Private Richard Noel at the Lancaster, KY, city cemetery. Noel was a member of the 22nd MS Infantry. Members of the local SUVCW also joined in honoring Pvt. Noel. Gaddis Battery and men of the 5th Kentucky fired several volleys in his honor.



Army of Tennessee



Colonel William Norris Camp 1398, Darnestown, MD, member Mitch Mroczka and sister Jackie Mroczka, attended an Iron Cross ceremony for their great-great grandfather Logan Columbus Teague, Co. F, 26th NC, along with their brother Carl Hobbs of the Chattanooga Camp. The 19th TN fired a gun salute. The **Robert D. Powell Camp 1817**, Blountville, TN, Commander Steve Schneider organized the event.



The **General Ben Hardin Helm Camp 1703**, Elizabethtown, KY, participated in the 100th Anniversary of the 1st KY Brigade Reunion, held at Cave City, KY. A KY Historical Marker, along with an interpretive marker were dedicated by the Orphan Brigade Kinfolk Association in honor of General Joseph H. Lewis, past commander of the brigade. Pictured are camp members, Joey Oller and Scott Fife, with General Lewis' great-great-grandson John Lewis English, who was the 2009-2010 OBKA commander.



Members of the **Major William Footman Camp 1950**, Ft. Myers, FL, say farewell to life member Jim Bell, Jr.



The **Fort Blakeley Camp 1864**, Baldwin County, AL, held its annual Lee/Jackson banquet, with 46 in attendance. Camp Commander Thomas B. Rhodes, III swore in three new compatriots at the event.



Members of Schoolfield's Battery from the **Myers-Zollicoffer Camp 1990**, Livingston, TN, man their Williams Gun at the dedication of the Tennessee Civil War Trails monument for the "Affair at Cumberland Mountain," located in Pleasant Hill, TN.



Members of the **General John C. Vaughn Camp 2089**, Tellico Plains, TN, gave an educational talk to the member's of the local McMinn County Senior Center. Pictured are Commander James Young, James "Hawk" Hawkins and William McKiven.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



Commander Randy Jarreau, of the **Henry Watkins Allen Camp 133**, Baton Rouge, LA, presents Certificates of Appreciation to brothers Christian and Joshua Villere, sons of Compatriot David Villere, at a recent Lee-Jackson Banquet.



Members of the **Dick Dowling Camp 1295**, Beaumont, TX, who were recently inducted as new members. Pictured from left are inductees Lawrence Casey and Floyd Miller. Officers conducting the ceremony are Wayne Prouse and Camp Commander Warren Guidry. Lawrence Casey was also presented his Life Membership certificate and pin.



2nd Lieutenant Commander David Vantreese, **O. M. Roberts Camp 178**, Waxahachie, TX, received the Silver Cross for meritorious service to the Texas Division. David is the editor of *The Minie Ball*, the camp newsletter, which placed 3rd in the Texas Division competition.



Lieutenant Commander Richard Brewer of the **Alamo City Guards Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX, presents a token of appreciation to "Piper Will" Jones of the **Gustav Hoffman Camp**, New Braunfels, TX, for his presentation on "Confederate Celts" and playing of the bagpipes.



On May 15, 2010, the **O. M. Roberts Camp 178**, Waxahachie, TX, assisted by the **R. E. Lee Camp 239**, Ft. Worth, TX and the **Middleton Tate Johnson Camp 1648**, Arlington, TX, dedicated a Confederate marker honoring Lt. Milton Alford Beard, Co. C, 41st TN Infantry at the Bethel Community Cemetery in Ellis County, TX. Pictured is Compatriot Roland E. Beard, wife Sudie and family as well as participants in the ceremony. Roland is the great grandson of Lt. Beard.



The **John H. Reagan Camp 2156**, Palestine, TX, assisted the Davis-Reagan Chapter 2292 UDC at their annual Confederate Memorial Day Ceremony, held at East Hill Cemetery, Palestine, TX, where John H. Reagan, Postmaster General of the CSA and 53 known Confederate soldiers are buried. Two new Confederate grave markers were dedicated for Pvt. Charles M. Copeland and Pvt. William Wilson Love. Pictured from left, standing, Ed Furman, Dan Dyer, Johnny McVey, Forrest Bradberry, Jr., Ronnie Hatfield and John Barnhart. Kneeling is Commander Marc Robinson, Kirby McCord, Josh Pullin, Frank Moore, Calvin Nicholson, Commander Stanley Black of 1012 and Billy Newsom.

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



The **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Fort Huachuca, AZ, hosted the AZ Division's annual Memorial Ceremony at the site of the Battle of Dragoon Springs, where four Confederate cavalymen fell in battle with Chiricahua Apache warriors on May 5, 1862. These are the only Confederate combat deaths in Arizona. The troopers were buried where they fell, and the AZ Division, in cooperation with the US Forest Service, maintains the site. Pictured from left, Don Rodgers, Camp 2074; Past Commander Glenn Meek, Camp 2074; Commander John Potenza, Camp 1202; AZ Division Commander Richard Montgomery, Camp 1202 and Past Commander Dwaine Bright, Camp 1710.



Cross Of Saint Andrew Camp 2009, Alto, TX, were invited to fire the opening rifle volley to officially kick off the annual 4th of July Parade in Rusk. This was their 9th year of participating in this local event. After the parade they manned their camp recruitment booth at the Confederate statue and recruited several new men for the camp and several new ladies for their Southern Belles support group.



Members of the **2nd Texas Frontier District Camp 1904**, DeLeon, TX, along with members of the Order of Confederate Rose Chapter 23, and UDC at the Sipe Springs Cemetery, Sipe Springs, TX, immediately after a Confederate Memorial Service for Compatriot Robert Vernon, who "crossed over the river" December 30, 2009, and 47 Confederate Soldiers who are buried in this cemetery.



After visiting his brother's grave at Arlington National Cemetery, H. M. Meredith of the **Walter P. Lane Camp 1455**, Longview, TX, visited the beautiful Confederate Memorial Statue located in the cemetery, and paid respects to the Confederate soldiers interred there.



Each year on Memorial Day, the **Iowa Division**, friends and family, decorate the graves of POWs buried at Arsenal Island, Rock Island, IL, with Battle Flags, and conduct a memorial service. Last year the speaker for the service was Dr. Ron Johnson, of the Iowa Division and is shown flanked by two other members of the Iowa Division.



Texas Bonnie Blue Camp 869, San Antonio, TX, Adjutant Terry Dunn holds the CSS *Alabama* he built in honor of camp member Tony Sammons, Sr.

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



Cadet Tanner Joseph Henry Burt of **Terry's Texas Rangers Camp 1937**, Cleburne, TX, participated in a living history at Wardville, the first county seat of Johnson County, TX. Tanner honors his great-great-great-grandfather Private John Henry Holdridge, a drummer of Co. G, 14th AL Infantry. Tanner also serves as powder monkey on the Terry's Texas Rangers Artillery crew and is the grandson of Past Commander M. H. Burt.



Compatriots from the **O. M. Roberts Camp 178**, Waxahachie, TX; the **R. E. Lee Camp 239**, Ft. Worth, TX; the **Middleton Tate Johnson Camp 1648**, Arlington, TX; and Parson's Rose 9 joined forces to march in the Waxahachie, TX, July 4th parade. Many family members joined on the float which was well received by all those who lined the parade route in Confederate-friendly Waxahachie, TX.



James Benton, member of the **James M. "Matt" Barton Camp 441**, Sulphur Springs, TX, admires the newly placed historical marker in Oakwood Cemetery in Huntsville, TX. Benton is the great-nephew of Private Josiah F. Hogue, 10th TX Infantry, who is buried at Oakwood Cemetery.



Members of the **Sabine Rifles Camp 2057**, Many, LA, and the local UDC chapter attended a dedication at Prewitt's Chapel Cemetery to honor Privates Joseph A. Williams and Alexander N. Hilton, both in the MS Infantry. Shown are Carolyn and Tex McKnight and Patsy and Rickey Robertson.



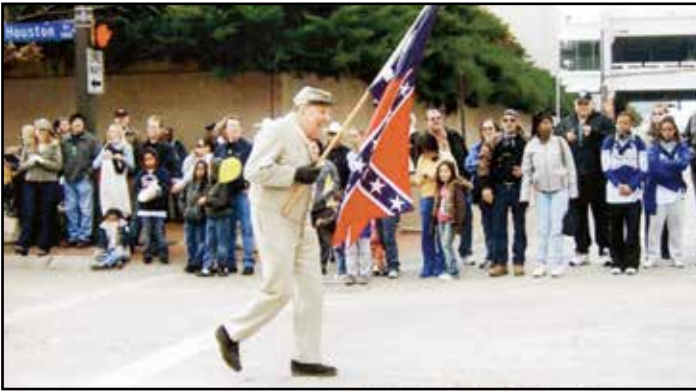
Zachary McCaig, high school freshman, presented a recent program to the **A. S. Johnston Camp 983**, Decatur, TX, armed and uniformed as a member of his North TX Reenactment group. In addition to speaking on reenactment experiences, he played his fiddle and gave a good performance of music of the old South.



The NM Division completed a project to recognize the Battle of Mesilla. Reenactors from NM, TX and AZ participated in the exhibit dedication. Almost all camps from NM were represented, along with UDC members and the **General Tom Green Camp 1613**, San Angelo, TX.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



Wayne Pricer, past commander of the **Major K. M. Van Zandt Camp 1351**, Fort Worth, TX, was the oldest walker, at 83, in the Ft. Worth Stock Show Parade, the largest non-mechanized parade in the country. He marched in honor of his great-grandfather, Private John Martin Pricer, Co. C, 21st GA Infantry.



Members of the **Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920**, Kansas City, KS, and the **General William Steele Camp 1857**, Leavenworth, KS, set this headstone at Mt. Vernon Cemetery in Atchison, KS, for Private Columbus A. Turpin of Co. A, 12th MO Cavalry.



OK Division members attended a monument dedication for Captain Newton Moores, Assistant Quartermaster, 13th KY Cavalry at the El Reno, OK, Cemetery. Pictured from left, Erik McBroom, OK Division Commander Larry Logan, Terry Pierce, John Priddy, Les Tucker, Tom Poteet and Dick Croft of the **South Kansas Camp 2064**, Wichita, KS.



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



The **Stonewall Jackson Camp 901**, Denton, TX, conducted a marker dedication ceremony in Van Alstyne Cemetery, Grayson County, TX, for Private Lindsey Hamilton Scoggin of the 35th Regiment, GA Infantry. Shown is TX Division 4th Brigade Commander Gary Bray delivering a Sesquicentennial opening speech.



Colonel Samuel D. Russell Camp 1617, Natchitoches, LA, members had a picnic at the Rebel State Commemorative Park in Marthaville. During a skirmish at Crump's Corner in 1864, a Confederate soldier was separated from his unit and asked the Barnhill family for water. They directed him to the spring, and while there, three Union cavalymen rode up, shot him and rode away. The Barnhill family buried him and cared for his grave for the next 100 years, until the site was made a state historic site. Pictured from left, Tommy Custis, Joe Darby, Robert Porter, Commander Robert M. Peters, Glynn Howard, Greg Womack and Jim McCrory.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

OVERSEAS

EUROPE 1612 MUNICH GERMANY
BLACK, JOHN W.

ALABAMA

RAPHAEL SEMMES 11 MOBILE
EUBANKS, CALEB BENNETT

COLONEL SNODGRASS 232 STEVENSON
WILSON, RICHARD BLAKE

GEN. ROBERT E. RODES 262 TUSCALOOSA
DRAPER, DOUGLAS TODD
DRAPER, DOUGLAS GENE

ST. CLAIR 308 ASHVILLE
MEHAFFEY, LOYD WILSON

EGBERT J. JONES 357 HUNTSVILLE
EVANS, CHARLES LEE
WHITE, ROBERT EDWARD

PVT. AUGUSTUS BRADY 385 TROY
MATHEWS, JIMMY CHARLES

MAJ. JOHN C. HUTTO 443 JASPER
SHAW, THERON DAVID

JOHN RAYBURN 452 GUNTERSVILLE
HUGHES, REGINALD L.
TEAL, JAMES EDWARD

CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS 768 ATHENS
MEACHAM, MAX WILLIAM

COFFEE COUNTY RANGERS 911 ENTERPRISE
SMITH, RYAN JOSEPH

FIGHTING JOE WHEELER 1372 BIRMINGHAM
BUSBY, BRET CONRAD
ISELL, LARRY WALLACE

FORREST 1435 BIRMINGHAM
MCGOWIN, DONALD KEIRON

THE PRATTVILLE DRAGOONS 1524 PRATTVILLE
DURRANCE, JAMES FERRELL

COVINGTON RIFLES 1586 ANDALUSIA
MCCOOEY, BENJAMIN HENRY

WINSTON COUNTY GRAYS 1788 HALEYVILLE
EDMONDS, CHARLES RANDALL
MANN, DEWAYNE

FORT BLAKELEY 1864 BALDWIN COUNTY
GREENE, TRACY JUAN
HARDING, MICHAEL SEAN
ROME, CHRISTOPHER PAUL

ARKANSAS

GEN. ROBERT C. NEWTON 197 LITTLE ROCK
VILLA, JOEL

GEN. RICHARD M. GANO 561 FORT SMITH
KEYES, DAMON C.
RUSH, MATTHEW LEE

COL. ALLEN R. WITT 615 CONWAY
PAULING, JAMES EDWARD

JAMES M. KELLER 648 HOT SPRINGS
MERRITT, JAMES ZACHARY
MERRITT, STEPHEN DEWELL

MAJ. FONTAINE R. EARLE 1453 FAYETTEVILLE
BOEHM, MARK ROBERT

ARIZONA

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS CAMP 1647 PRESCOTT
MAHONEY, COLTON T.
MAHONEY, DARAN LEE
WOODARD, STEPHEN MOYERS

CONFEDERATE SECRET SERVICE 1710 SIERRA VISTA
McMILLAN, DENVER BARDWELL

CALIFORNIA

GENERAL GEORGE BLAKE COSBY 1627 SACRAMENTO
BLASINGAME, JON J.

INLAND EMPIRE 1742 INLAND EMPIRE
MEYER, ALAN J.
SHAUGHNESSY, MICHAEL QUINN

TYREE HARRIS BELL 1804 TULARE
AMES, PAUL DAVID

CSS VIRGINIA 2062 VENTURA COUNTY
PARSONS, LARRY STEELE

COLORADO

JEFFERSON DAVIS 175 COLORADO SPRINGS
MAXWELL, SCOTT E.

STERLING PRICE 676 DENVER
WEEKS, TYLER BRANT

DELAWARE

DELAWARE GRAYS 2068 SEAFORD
BAUER, HARRY FREDERICK

MASON DIXON GUARDS 2183 ELLENDALE
PETERS, KENNETH STEPHEN

FLORIDA

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY 556 TAMPA
ERTLE, DANIEL SCOTT
GILMORE, BRYAN MARCUS
TROYER, DAVID HUBER

PVT. WILLIAM RILEY MILTON 741 TAVARES
MANKE, TIMOTHY LOVELL

WAKULLA GUARDS 742 CRAWFORDVILLE
McDONALD, MICHAEL TIMOTHY

GENERAL JOSEPH FINEGAN 745 YULEE
HIGGINBOTHAM, LAUREN J.

KIRBY-SMITH 1209 JACKSONVILLE
BELL, HARRY CRAIG
BELL, STEVE ROSSI
GOODMAN, RUSTIN ED
MOYER, JASON ROBERT
PAFFORD, JOSEPH ROGER
ROUNTREE, DYLAN CHRISTOPHER
ROUNTREE, HUNTER LEE

CAPTAIN FRANCIS ASBURY HENDRY 1284 SEBRING
BASEL, CHARLES FREDERICK
GELSER, JOHN ROWLAND
GELSER, VERNON JAMES

COL. DAVID LANG 1314 TALLAHASSEE
JOLLY, WILLIAM HOWARD

1st LT THOMAS H. GAINER 1319 BAY COUNTY
BAILEY, MARCUS M.

MAJ. PICKENS BIRD 1327 MONTICELLO
DEAN, WILLIAM GORDON

THEOPHILUS WEST M.D. 1346 MARIANNA
DICKSON, WILLIAM BRYAN
HALL, DONNIE B.

ST. JOHN'S RANGERS 1360 DELAND
REDD, ROBERT JOSEPH

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 1383 SARASOTA-BRADENTON
ICE, HAROLD E. "ED"

WILLIAM HENRY HARRIS 1395 FT. LAUDERDALE
LESTERS, CARLOS CARRIE

FINLEY'S BRIGADE 1614 HAVANA
BRINKLEY, JAMES ROBERT
GRISSETT, CALVIN WILLIAM
MONTAGUE, WINSTON DELANO

WILLIAM LUNDY 1699 CRESTVIEW
BOWDEN, STEVEN EARL
WILLIAMS, WINFRED H.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE 1786 OXFORD
SHEPHERD, JOHN BRADLEY

2ND LT. JOSEPH MORGAN 2012 PERRY
WARF, JOHN PAUL
WRIGHT, JAMES ANDREW

CAPT. WINSTON STEPHENS 2041 MacCLENNY
DODD, FRANK JAMES

LT. FRANCIS CALVIN MORGAN BOGGESS 2150 EVERGLADES CITY
LANDRETH, WILLIAM MICHAEL

GEORGIA

GEN. EDWARD DORR TRACY, JR. 18 MACON
McKEMIE, JOHN ROBERT
MARTIN

GEN. JOHN B. GORDON 46 ATLANTA
COOPER, NORMAN BRIAN

FRANCIS S. BARTOW 93 SAVANNAH
SHERROD, JOHN STEPHEN
SHERROD, WILLIAM DEWEY

JACKSON COUNTY VOLUNTEERS 94 JEFFERSON
RUIZ, JULIAN BERKLEY

COL. CHARLES T. ZACHRY 108 McDONOUGH
NICHOLS, JOHN LUCIEN
TURNER, WILLIAM H.

LT. COL. THOMAS M. NELSON 141 ALBANY
KEATON, SPENCE
LASLIE, JAMES PRESTON
LYNN, LEONARD B.

BRIG. GEN. E. PORTER ALEXANDER 158 AUGUSTA
JOHNSON, WALTER EDWIN
LAMARRE, RICHARD LEON
MARCHMAN, GARRETT CARLTON
USRY, EDDIE
WILLIAMSON, GARY B.

BRIG. GEN. JOHN CARPENTER CARTER 207 WAYNESBORO
BLACK, NOAH HENRY

GEN. NATHAN B. FORREST 469 ROME
WHALEY, PAUL CAMERON

THOMAS MARSH FORMAN 485 BRUNSWICK
CROWE, HAL SCOTT

CAPTAIN MAX VAN DEN CORPUT'S BATTERY 669 CAVE SPRINGS
SCOTT, MARSHALL WAYNE

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON 671 DALTON
BAIN, KENNETH R.

COL. EDMUND N. ATKINSON 680 VALDOSTA
DIXON, CHARLES RICHARD

JEFFERSON DAVIS COWBOYS 682 OCILLA
GENTRY, BRIAN RUDENE

STATE OF DADE 707 TRENTON
LAWRENCE, MARK LEONARD
McKNIGHT, RICHARD MICHAEL

HABERSHAM GUARD 716 DEMOREST
COKER, ALFRED JAMES
COKER, JOEL F.
COKER, VINCENT ROSS
COKER, WILLIAM D.
COKER, WILLIAM DOUGLAS

GENERAL STAND WATIE 915 CALHOUN
WALRAVEN, EDWIN ROBERT

GEN. ROBERT A. TOOMBS 932 VIDALIA
FINCH, CLIFFORD GENE

FORREST'S ESCORT 1239 KENNESAW
BERRY, TOBY CHRISTOPHER

GEN. WILLIAM J. HARDEE 1397 DALLAS
OZBURN, DENNIS ANDREW

JAMES T. WOODWARD 1399 WARNER ROBINS
HENSON, ROY MELTON

GEN. LEONIDAS POLK 1446 SMYRNA
BURKETT, GEORGE WILSON
GADDIS, DANIEL CONRAD

WIREGRASS GREYS 1683 ADEL
TROUPE, LEVI A

CALHOUN RIFLES 1855 EDISON
YELVERTON, TRAVIS SHANE

PVT. JOHN INGRAHAM 1977 CHICKAMAUGA
POWELL, JAMES WALLACE

LOGAN E. BLECKLEY 1998 COCHRAN
DUSKIN, WILLIAM KYLE
GARRETT, JOSEPH CARSON
HOLLAND, MARION GEORGE

CAPT. JAMES KNOX SEABOARD GUARDS 2022 WAYNESVILLE
GRIFFIN, BRIAN MATTHEW
GRIFFIN, FARREST MATTHEW

GEN. GEORGE TIG ANDERSON 2038 COVINGTON
POLSTON, BENJAMIN WESLEY

PINE BARRENS VOLUNTEERS 2039 EASTMAN
HILLIARD, J. C.

BUCKHEAD-FORT LAWTON BRIGADE 2102 MILLEN
BOLTON, JAMES PARKER
CLARK, JERRY FRANKLIN
EDENFIELD, DANA LANG
GIBBENS, MICHAEL D.

THE BARNESVILLE BLUES 2137 BARNESVILLE
BURGESS, JAMES ALLEN
BURGESS, THOMAS EDWARD
THOMAS, COLONEL WILLIAM
AKINS
THOMAS, WILLIAM AKINS

IOWA

BOWENS MOUNTED RIFLES 1759 DES MOINES
SIME, JOHN HENRY

ILLINOIS

LT. GEORGE E. DIXON 1962 BELLEVILLE
MERCK, JONATHAN DAVID
TATE, PHILIP RICHARD
TULAK, ARTHUR NOEL

INDIANA

A. J. RINGO 1509 NEW CASTLE
JONES, WARREN DOUGLAS
THOMAS, WILLIAM ANTHONY

COLONEL ROBERT M. MARTIN 2320 EVANSVILLE
KING, ANTHONY R.

KENTUCKY

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE 100 LEXINGTON
HYDE, JAMES POWELL

GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN 1495 PADUCAH
HOBGOOD, GREGORY LEE
WALLACE, CHARLES R.

EDWARD FLETCHER ARTHUR 1783 CORBIN
HALL, AUSTIN E.

JIM PEARCE 2527 PRINCETON
GILKEY, KENNETH EDWARD

LOUISIANA

COL. CHARLES D. DREUX 110 NEW ORLEANS
MILLS, TREVOR AUSTIN

BRIG. GEN. J. J. ALFRED A. MOUTON 778 OPELOUSAS
O'REILLY, MICHAEL SHANNON

CAMP MOORE 1223 TANGIPAHOA
SIMMONS, MARK REGINALD

CAPTAIN THOMAS O. BENTON 1444 MONROE
FORD, TERRY DAN
HIGHTOWER, JOHN M.

LT. ELIJAH H. WARD 1971 FARMERVILLE
KLEINPETER, RICHARD HOWARD

SABINE RIFLES 2057 MANY
MARTINEZ, ALVIN LOUIS

CPL. EDWARD TAYLOR WEEKS 2188 YANKEE SPRINGS
CARPENTER, MACK
GRIFFIN, DONALD BRUCE
HAMMONDS, ALLEN EYVONNE
MOORE, JOHN JAMES
WEEKS, PRESTON DWIGHT
WEEKS, WILLIAM THOMAS

MARYLAND

COL. WILLIAM NORRIS 1398 DARNESTOWN
BROUGHTON, LEVIN BARNETT
HEIMBACH, MATTHEW

PVT. WALLACE BOWLING 1400 LA PLATA
POTTER, THURL WILLIAM

MAJ. GEN. ISAAC RIDGEWAY TRIMBLE CAMP 1836 ELLICOTT CITY
BARDEN, WOODROW T.

MECHANIZED CAVALRY 2134 SAINT LEONARD
HOLDEN, ERIC WILLIAM
NEAL, DANIEL FRANCIS

MISSOURI

STERLING PRICE 145 ST. LOUIS
BRYAN, RUSSELL G.
LINDSAY, MILTON CLAY
LONGWELL, ROBERT ALAN
WILSON, MATTHEW JOHN

B/G MOSBY MONROE PARSONS 718 JEFFERSON CITY
KAISER, RANDEE MILES

COL. JAMES J. SEARCY 1923 COLUMBIA
DeVENNEY, ERIC WAYNE
DeVENNEY, STEVEN DONALD

MISSISSIPPI

SAMUEL H. POWE 255 WAYNESBORO
HUFFMAN, RICHARD MARTIN
LEE, LENNAW (LARRY)
WOODROW

RANKIN ROUGH AND READY'S 265
BRANDON
LEE, TONY GENE

GAINESVILLE VOLUNTEERS 373
PICAYUNE
SPIKES, ANDREW JAMES

ATTALA YELLOW JACKETS 663
KOSCIUSKO
KYLE, STACY JONES

TIPPAH TIGERS 868
RIPLEY
DEVORE, DONNIE
WILKERSON, JEFFERY THOMAS

LT. GEN. JOHN C. PEMBERTON 1354
VICKSBURG
GIBSON, LANGSTON EDWARD

PRIVATE SAMUEL A. HUGHEY 1452
HERNANDO
BUMPUS, HARVEY DAVID
HAIRGROVE, ROBERT ALAN

STOCKDALE RANGERS 1681
SUMMIT
PIGOTT, TUCKER BRADLY

UNIVERSITY GREYS 1803
OXFORD
DeLASHMIT, JACOB EUGENE
GOINS, DENNIS CAROL

LT. GEN. STEPHEN DILL LEE'S CALEDONIA RIFLES 2140
CALEDONIA
CHADWICK, SHANE ROSS
WARREN, CHRISTOPHER PADEN

NORTH CAROLINA

ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE 15
ASHEVILLE
ALLEN, BO JACKSON
CLAMPETT, MONTE DEAN
EARNHARDT, CHRIS L.
PARKER, RONNIE FRANK
SMITH, ROY ALLEN

CAPTAIN WINFIELD SCOTT LINEBERRY 92
ASHEBORO
STEVENS, TRAVIS RAY

47TH REGIMENT NC TROOPS 166
WAKE FOREST
OUTLAW, ROBERT

LT. COL. MAURICE T. SMITH 171
OXFORD
HART, LOWELL THOMAS
HART, THOMAS PATRICK

CAPT. JULIUS WELCH 229
HAYWOOD COUNTY
OLLAR, TERRY WAYNE

THE McDOWELL MEN 379
MARION
JUSTICE, ADOLPH ALEXANDER

M/G STEPHEN DODSON RAMSEUR / COL. REUBEN CAMPBELL 387
STATESVILLE
MASH, ROBERT DONOVAN
RHYNE, JERRY RAEFORD

GOLDSBORO RIFLES 760
GOLDSBORO
ROLLINS, NELSON RAY

PVT. LORENZO L. BENNITT-PVT. ROBERT F. DUKE 773
DURHAM
STONE, JAMES CLINTON
STONE, RICHARD JEFFREY
STONE, SIDNEY WALKER

MAJ. CHARLES Q. PETTY 872
GASTONIA
EMORY, WILLIAM TODD
KING, LAWRENCE THOMAS

CAPTAIN JONAS COOK 888
MT. PLEASANT
GARDNER, JAMES RICHARD
HERRING, DOUGLAS MATTHEW
HERRING, WILLIAM MIKE

MAJ. EGBERT A. ROSS 1423
CHARLOTTE
BLACKWELDER, JOHN NORRIS

SMITHFIELD LIGHT INFANTRY 1466
SMITHFIELD
ARNN, DAVID FRANKLIN
RAGLAND, ROGER CHAPMAN

MAJ. GEN. BRYAN GRIMES 1488
GREENVILLE
ABBOTT, JOSHUA LEE
ODEN, STEPHEN DALE

GEN. ROBERT F. HOKE/WM. J. HOKE 1616
LINCOLNTON
ELMORE, JEFFREY A.

CLEVELAND REGIMENTS 1663
CLEVELAND COUNTY
HEWATT, DYLAN TODD
PHILBECK, ROGER EUGENE

IVY RITCHIE 1734
ALBEMARLE
KIRK, LARRY LEON

THE CSA UNKNOWN SOLDIER 1753
LANES CREEK TOWNSHIP
ALDRIDGE, BRIAN
ALDRIDGE, WILLIAM BARON
BAUCOM, DENNIS WAYNE
BENTON, JAMES MORRIS
GRIMES, JAMES DELMA
GRIMES, JOHN WILLIAM
NANCE, LEE ERVIN
PARKER, VANN PERCY

GENERAL WILLIAM DORSEY PENDER 1916
WILSON
BANKS, KODY SKINNER

JACKSON RANGERS 1917
SYLVA
MATHIS, KEITH CHRISTOPHER
MATHIS, TRAVIS KEITH

SCOTCH RIFLEMEN 2001
MOORE COUNTY
KAUFFMAN, PETER J
LONDEREE, KEITH

COL. WILLIAM A. STOWE 2142
DALLAS
DELLINGER, ANDREW JUSTIN
DIGH, JOHN PHILIP
SMITH, BRYAN DAVID

CUMBERLAND PLOUGH BOYS 2187
AUTRYVILLE
EDGE, CHRISTOPHER LEE
EDGE, EDWIN ALFORD
HALES, JOSEPH D.
O'NEAL, BRADLEY DANIEL
ROYAL, NATHAN MICHAEL
ROYAL, NATHAN MICHAEL
SHIRLEY, JASON H.
STARLING, FLOYD EARL
STARLING, WILLIAM DAVID
SUGGS, GEORGE HUGHIE
TEW, SHAWN MICHAEL
VINSON, DANIEL AMOS
VINSON, RANDLE

BIG IVY MOUNTAIN GUARD 2230
BARNARDSVILLE
HARWOOD, WAYNE ANDREW
HILLIARD, EDWARD G.
LAWSON, AARON RAY
LEDFORD, JEFFREY CURTIS

CABARRUS RANGERS-GEN. RUFUS C. BARRINGER 2318
MIDLAND
FURR, JAMES ROBERT
HAIGLER, TED MICHAEL
HUDSON, JEFFREY WAYNE
MARTIN, CHARLES LEE
MORTON, DAVID CYRIL
MORTON, JERROD STEVEN
SPRINGER, PHILLIP LANE
SPRINGER, TONY LEE
STARNES, MARK BENJAMIN

CAPTAIN ALFRED W. BELL 2319
FRANKLIN
LITCHFORD, FREDRIC WILLIAM

NEW JERSEY

PVT. MEREDITH POOL 1505
HAMMONTON
MASON, JULIAN PHILIP
STULL, GREGORY S.

NEVADA

LT. DIXON-CSS HUNLEY 2016
SPARKS
KNIGHT, CULLIN AARON
PRATT, SHON EDWARD
SKINNER, ERIC SERRES

OHIO

BRIG. GEN. ROSWELL S. RIPLEY 1535
WORTHINGTON
BEEM, ROBERT C.
LEAPLEY, LONDELL LON LASH

LT. JONATHAN BRESSLER 1536
CINCINNATI
MOUBRAY, ANTHONY DUANE

CAPTAIN THOMAS W. PATTON 2021
BOARDMAN
CROSBY, BRUCE JOSEPH

HIGHLAND COUNTY COPPERHEADS 2169
HILLSBORO
ROOSA, AUSTIN

PVT. TAPLEY P. MAYS 2170
IRONTON
REED, DAVID

LT. L. J. MCNEILL 2317
FRANKLIN
FORE, CLAUDE HARVEL

OKLAHOMA

FIRST CHEROKEE MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS 1501
EDMOND
AWBREY, DAVID ALLEN

PENNSYLVANIA

J. E. B. STUART 1506
PHILADELPHIA
WATSON, WILLIAM ERNEST

SOUTH CAROLINA

SECESSION 4
CHARLESTON
LESEMANN, J. RANDALL
SALVO, PETER ANGELO

MOULTRIE 27
MOUNT PLEASANT
HUSSEY, JOHN FLEMING

PVT. THOMAS E. CALDWELL 31
CLOVER/YORK
ALLMAN, ROBERT GLENN
BURTON, JODY BRIAN

BRIG. GEN. SAMUEL McGOWAN 40
LAURENS
ADAIR, PHILIP SAMUEL

COLONEL JOSEPH NORTON 45
SENECA
BOYD, MICHAEL ERVIN

GENERAL RICHARD H. ANDERSON 47
BEAUFORT
BEALL, BENJAMIN OLIVER
de TREVILLE, ROBERT ELLIS

ADAM WASHINGTON BALLENGER 68
SPARTANSBURG
CRAWLEY, RAY ALLEN
SIMS, DUSTIN CAMDEN
SIMS, TRAVIS CHADWICK

2ND SC REGIMENT PICKENS 71
PICKENS
GRAY, CARROLL JAMIE

CAPTAIN MOSES WOOD 125
GAFFNEY
JONES, GREGORY WAYNE

3RD SC CAVALRY CO. I OF EDISTO 131
EDISTO ISLAND
BOOZER, GEORGE THOMAS

LITCHFIELD 132
CONWAY
EDWARDS, WILLIAM HENRY
FLOYD, RICKY R.
LEWIS, CARL DEAN
RABON, MICHAEL

MECHANIZED CAVALRY HEADQUARTERS 212
BLACKSBURG
NORRIS, JEFFREY LaRUE

GEN. WADE HAMPTON 273
COLUMBIA
LOONEY, WYMAN MARSH
LYNN, MARK JOSEPH
WILSON, GREGORY GORDON

COL. HENRY LAURENS BENBOW 859
MANNING
BAGNAL, JAMES EVERETT

HORRY ROUGH AND READY'S 1026
MYRTLE BEACH
COLLINS, CHARLES ANDREW
FUTRELL, AUSTIN BROUGHTON
HILL, CHARLES EDWARD

EUTAW REGIMENT 1189
SANTEE
STEPHENS, TURNER JORDAN

FORT JOHNSON 1201
JAMES ISLAND
BOSTICK, DOUGLAS W.
CONNOR, ALBERT R.
CONNOR, JAMES BLAKE
CRIBB, JACK H.
SIMS, JOSEPH FRANCIS

PEE DEE RIFLES 1419
FLORENCE DARLINGTON
THIGPEN, ROBERT CARSON

PALMETTO SHARP SHOOTERS 1428
ANDERSON
DOWDY, PAUL LaRUE

WITHERSPOON-BARNES 1445
LANCASTER
CATOE, JOSEPH TRAVIS

GEN. STATES RIGHTS GIST 1451
BOGANSVILLE
GARNER, ROBERT MARK

GEN. MARTIN W. GARY 1532
EDGEFIELD
LYNN, TEDDY E.

B/G MICAH JENKINS 1569
ROCK HILL
PARRISH, PERRY LADISON

REBELS IN GREY 2027
WESTMINSTER
EDGERTON, JEFFREY FRANKLIN

COLONEL CHARLES JONES COLCOCK 2100
RIDGELAND
SAXON, AARON MANNING
SAXON, CHRISTIAN AARON

TENNESSEE

SAMUEL R. WATKINS 29
COLUMBIA
ELKINS, JAMES THOMAS
ELKINS, JOHNATHAN NATHANIEL
LeBLANC, ZACHARY RYAN

MURFREESBORO 33
MURFREESBORO
POTEETE, NATHAN WAYNE

M/G BENJAMIN F. CHEATHAM 72
MANCHESTER
MARTIN, RICHARD MARSHALL
PEARSON, LEE JAROD

LONGSTREET-ZOLICOFFER 87
KNOXVILLE
GENTRY, ROBERT EUGENE
ROSS, BOYD COURTNEY

ISHAM G. HARRIS 109
PARIS
NICHOLS, OLLIE CLARENCE
YOUNG, THOMAS A.

JOHN R. MASSEY 152
FAYETTEVILLE / LINCOLN CO.
ANDERSON, CHARLES
NATHANAE

NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 215
MEMPHIS
DACUS, BRENT D.

SIMONTON-WILCOX 257
COVINGTON
FREELAND, PAYTON BISHOP

JOHN HUNT MORGAN 270
SPRINGFIELD-GREENBRIER
DAVIS, WILLIAM DALTON
JACKSON, HAROLD LUMSDEN

CUMBERLAND MOUNTAIN RIFLES 386
TRACY CITY
CARSON, CHRISTIAN BLADE

CUMBERLAND MOUNTAIN RIFLES 386
TRACY CITY
SWEETON, KEVIN RANNY

M/G WILLIAM D. McCain HQ 584
COLUMBIA
ASHBY, JAMES HOWARD
ASHBY, JAMES HOWARD
BRIDGES, ADAM RAGSDALE
CAMP, GEORGE KENNETH
CROSS, BILLY M.
CROWE, GLYN WILLIAM
DANIELS, TRENTON PARKER
DASINGER, WADE ALBRITTON
FLEMING, DAVID ELLIS
HAMBY, RANDY WAYNE
MAYS, GREGORY CHARLES
NEWTON, RICHARD M.
PERKINS, THOMAS ALLEN
RAY, DANIEL GLEN
RAY, TYLER LEX

RUDISILL, BENJAMIN BARTON SELLARS, CHRISTOPHER T. SWILLEY, WILSON H. WESTBROOK, STEPHEN BRIAN WINDBURN, JACOB SIAR

TOD CARTER 854
FRANKLIN
HALL, STEVE HARRIS
TEMPLETON, JOHN

COLONEL JOHN SINGLETON MOSBY 1409
KINGSFORT
HARVEY, JOSEPH CAHILL
COLONEL JOHN SINGLETON
MOSBY 1409
KINGSFORT
HARVEY, JOSEPH BERNARD
HARVEY, MICHAEL JOSEPH

SUMNER A. CUNNINGHAM 1620
SHELBYVILLE
CAMPBELL, GLEN DALE

COL. W. M. BRADFORD/COL. J. G. ROSE 1638
MORRISTOWN
HUGHETT, HARVEY LEE

COL. RANDAL W. McGAVOCK 1713
HERMITAGE
BAKER, RICHARD W.
CARTER, FRANK McDOWELL
JACKSON, JIMMY
KING, DOUGLAS J.
KING, HAYWOOD LEE

SERGEANT WILLIAM A. HAMBY 1750
CROSSVILLE
ROBERSON, JAMES R.
SIDWELL, JASON DELANE

BELL'S PARTISANS 1821
TRIMBLE
ALFORD, MICHAEL RALPH
ALFORD, ROBERT KEITH
BALLARD, MICHAEL RAY
BALLARD, RAYMOND RANDOLPH
BALLARD, RAYMOND CASS
MOORE, LEROY
PRATT, CHARLES
RAINEY, GABRIEL MORGAN
STEWART, THOMAS R.

FREEMAN'S BATTERY FORREST'S ARTILLERY 1939
SAVANNAH
BOGUS, JESSE McKINLEY

MYERS-ZOLICOFFER 1990
LIVINGSTON
RAMSEY, MICHAEL RAY

RODERICK, FORREST'S WAR HORSE 2072
SPRING HILL
HANNAH, JAMES WILLIAM

RAWDON-SPEARS 2113
SUMMERTOWN
DUGGER, DARREN DeWAYNE
TINNON, CHAD EVERETT

LEE'S LONG RIDERS 2184
LINDEN
CLARK, HAYDEN GOODMAN
COBLE, JOHN ANTHONY
EDWARDS, JACKSON JAXX
WYATT

TEXAS

MAJ. GEORGE W. LITTLEFIELD 59
AUSTIN
DAY, WILLIAM MARK
DOUGHTY, GARY CHRISTOPHER
EVANS, MADDOX D.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

**ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON 67
HOUSTON**
DUGAS, JOHN ELARDGE

**CAPT. JAMES P. DOUGLAS 124
TYLER**
CHAMBERLAIN, ALAN BRENT
DEMENT, STEPHEN WAYNE

**HOOD'S TEXAS BRIGADE 153
SAN ANTONIO**
ERVIN, ROBERT LEE

**O. M. ROBERTS 178
WAXAHACHIE**
PARRAMORE, WESLEY KYLE

**R. E. LEE 239
FT WORTH**
CARNAHAN, JAMES ROBERT
DYESS, JACK GRADY
DYESS, JESSE ELDRED
FAHERTY, JOHN KEVIN

**COL. REEVES 11TH TEXAS
CAVALRY 349
SHERMAN**
BROWN, CLEVE EDWARD
CAWTHON, JONATHAN ROSS
McCORMICK, WILLIAM CHARLES
OGLE, CURTIS

**DIXIE CAMP 502
GEORGETOWN**
SIMS, ERIC SHELTON

**COL. A. M. HOBBY 713
CORPUS CHRISTI**
BEALL, FREDERICK RAYMOND
BEALL, FREDERICK RAYMOND

**TEXAS BONNIE BLUE 869
SAN ANTONIO**
HADDIX, CLYDE EDWARD
MORRELL, ERIC ALLEN

**STONEWALL JACKSON 901
DENTON**
DZIVI, DANIEL R.

**DICK DOWLING 1295
BEAUMONT**
SHOCKLEY, ROGER WAYNE

**ALAMO CITY GUARDS 1325
SAN ANTONIO**
ARES, A. J.
PAULING, JAMES GARLAND
PAYNE, JEFFERY ALAN

**GEN. SAM BELL MAXEY 1358
PARIS**
TRIBBEY, BILLY HOWARD

**SUL ROSS 1457
BRYAN**
STEVENS, ROBERT ELLIS
SWEATT, DENNIS JAMES

**GRANBURY'S TEXAS BRIGADE
1479
CONROE**
COVERT, TIMOTHY SCOTT
KARISCH, WILLIAM ALBERT
MEYER, EUGENE
TAUTENHAHN, JOHN

**WILLIAM H. L. WELLS 1588
PLANO**
HARRISON, ROBERT MORRIS
ROAN, TRAVIS

**COLONEL MIDDLETON TATE
JOHNSON 1648
ARLINGTON**
ALBERTS, ERIC LAMAR
GRIFFITH, JACK E.
STONE, GARY DYANE

**2ND TEXAS FRONTIER DISTRICT
1904
DE LEON**
COTTON, DAVID A.
CUTRER, CHRISTOPHER HARRIS
PAGE, FRANK DON

**TERRY'S TEXAS RANGERS 1937
CLEBURNE**
RUBEL, KEVIN THOMAS

**HILL COUNTRY 1938
FREDERICKSBURG**
BRANTLEY, JAMES MALCOLM
DRAPER, JOHN COLE
SMITH, GARY NOBLE
TITTLE, JOHN EDWARD

**TEXAS LONESTAR GREYS 1953
SCHERTZ**
KELTON, AARON KYLE

**MAJOR J. N. DARK 2026
KOUNTZE**
NUNEZ, GILBERT WOODROW

**WAUL'S TEXAS LEGION 2103
KATY**
OBERMILLER, GEORGE D.
OBERMILLER, JOHN P.

**GEN. JOHN A. WHARTON, 8TH TX
CAV. 2105
EAST BERNARD**
GUTHRIE, GARY LYNN

**UPSHUR COUNTY PATRIOTS
CAMP 2109
GILMER**
CAGLE, DUSTIN WEST

**JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP 2156
PALESTINE**
SMITH, GUY DOUGLAS

**MAJ. GEN. PATRICK CLEBURNE'S
7TH TX INFANTRY 2182
THE WOODLANDS**
WALLER, BRIAN DOUGLAS

VIRGINIA

**LEE-JACKSON 1
RICHMOND**
GARDNER, GUNNAR JAD

**THIRTEENTH VIRGINIA
MECHANIZED CAVALRY 9
NORFOLK**
JONES, JAMES ERNEST

**ISLE OF WIGHT AVENGERS 14
SMITHFIELD**
DAVIS, THOMAS LAMAR
HALL, FRANKLIN E.
JONES, CARY WEBB

**CLINTON HATCHER 21
LEESBURG**
ALEXANDER, JACK KENNETH
BOAZE, RALEIGH SANFORD

**A. P. HILL 167
COLONIAL HEIGHTS**
SEALEY, EARL R.

**PRINCESS ANNE 484
VIRGINIA BEACH**
BAXTER, STEPHEN HOOD

**THE OLD BRUNSWICK 512
LAWRENCEVILLE**
SWENSON, KYLE JEFFERY

**JOHN M. JORDAN 581
SOUTH BOSTON**
BARKSDALE, THOMAS DUDLEY
MITCHELL, BILLY ROBERT

**R. E. LEE 726
ALEXANDRIA**
BATSON, DOUGLAS EDWARD
FAULKNER, JAMES RICHARD

**BLACK HORSE 780
WARRENTON**
THOMAS, JONATHA S.

**FRANK STRINGFELLOW 822
FAIRFAX**
BEAVERS, RONALD L.

**GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET 1247
RICHMOND**
SACRA, PAUL W.

**THE STONEWALL BRIGADE 1296
LEXINGTON**
BURROUGHS, JERRY DOUGLAS
WOOLDRIDGE, BRADLEY

**CABELL-GRAVES 1402
DANVILLE**
CARTER, ANDREW STERLING

**JOHN D. IMBODEN 1504
STAUNTON**
BERKSTRESSER, COREY WAYNE
BERKSTRESSER, KEVIN FORD

**GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 1589
MIDLOTHIAN**
HORNBERGER, PERRY WILLIAM

**CAPT. WILLIAM LATANE' 1690
MECHANICSVILLE**
CAHOON, KENNETH M.

**JUBAL EARLY 1691
HILLSVILLE**
ALDRED, ELI RICHARD

**COLD HARBOR GUARDS 1764
MECHANICSVILLE**
CAHOON, KENNETH M.
JONES, TERENCE WAYNE
JONES, THOMAS NORVELL

**STUART'S HORSE ARTILLERY
1784
FLOYD**
DABBS, DAVID LAWRENCE

**CUMBERLAND MOUNTAIN
RANGERS 1798
CLINTWOOD**
RATLIFF, ANDREW BUCHANAN
RATLIFF, LARRY DAVID

**CHARLOTTE COUNTY GRAYS
1964
CHARLOTTE COURT HOUSE**
STIEG, JERRY FREDERICK
WILLIAMS, SAMUEL T.

**JAMES CITY CAVALRY 2095
WILLIAMSBURG**
CLAYTON, ROBERT LEE
DOGGETT, PHILIP VINSON
SWIFT, STEPHEN TODD

WASHINGTON

**R. E. LEE 587
SEATTLE**
PLYLER, CAPT CONRAD A.

WEST VIRGINIA

**STONEWALL JACKSON'S CAMP
201
CHARLESTOWN/CLARKSBURG**
HAMMETT, HAROLD SAMUEL

**A. G. JENKINS 628
GUYANDOTTE**
BECKETT, RICHARD SHAUN
BELCHER, SCOTT ANTHONY
CARDER, DENNIS ELI
DICKINSON, JACK LEE
MULLEN, DANIEL LEROY

Welcome to our newest Life Members

Name	State	Camp
John Respass	VA	14
Caleb Bennett Eubanks	MS	11
John Cole Draper	TX	1938
David W. Gross	KY	433
Elliotte M. Harold, Jr.	LA	584
Robert Outlaw	NC	166



Continued from page 29

The Surgeon Corps

sunscreen will help decrease the chance of you getting any of the various forms of skin cancer. Sunscreen needs be applied about every 30 minutes. At least a 15-30 SPF should be used. Apply sunscreen especially from the late spring to the early fall, from around 10 AM to 3 PM.

To close, I sincerely hope you all have had a great spring and will have a great summer. Do your best to get out and exercise and enjoy these United States! Cut

the TV and other electronics off as much as possible. Be sure to e-mail me your questions or comments. It is a pleasure to serve the Confederation at the behest of our commander. God bless all of our Compatriots, especially the Mississippi Division, with a healthy mind, body and Soul.

Deo Vindice

Your Humble Servant,

Major Christopher J. M. Cummins, MD
Surgeon-in-Chief



The Last Roll

Albert Sidney Johnston 67
Houston, TX

Claude C. Blatherwick

Hood's Texas Brigade 153
San Antonio, TX

Rugel F. Sowell

J. L. Halbert 359

Corsicana, TX

John Forrest Green

George Overton Stoner 1000
Victoria, TX

Cpt. Chadwick Evins
Chester

Gen. W. L. Cabell 1313
Dallas, TX

John M. Forrest

Col. Thomas S. Lubbock
1352

Lubbock, TX

David W. Tyler

Sul Ross 1457

Bryan, TX

Larry Wayne Richardson

Col. Gustav Hoffmann 1838
New Braunfels, TX

Michael Anthony

Col. Benjamin Morris 2025
Fort Worth, TX

Jerry Rupert Watkins

Gen. John A. Wharton, 8th
TX Cavalry 2105

East Bernard, TX

Joseph Campbell Spittler

Lee-Jackson 1
Richmond, VA

James Bolton

Magruder-Ewell 99
Newport News, VA

Eugene M. Stevens

Robert Lee Williams

R. E. Lee 726
Alexandria, VA

James W. Follin

John W. Follin

George E. Pickett 1459
Ettrick, VA

W. Baxter Perkinson

Norfolk County Grays 1549
Chesapeake, VA

Donald M. Smith

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

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Hallowed Ground

Graves & Monuments Committee

Robert A. Edwards – Chairman

As Mike Mitchell said in his first article, "It is with great pleasure that I introduce myself and this column." Mike has stepped away for awhile and I have agreed to assist Commander-in-Chief Givens as chairman of the graves and monuments committee, including an expansion of its duties. Our heartfelt *thank you* goes to Mike Mitchell for the time he spent as chairman and for the knowledge he shared with all of us. Anyone know when Mike Mitchell started this column? Or, how many commanders-in-chief did he serve under?

What has been a dream of some, a desire of many and the hope of most has become a reality.

An SCV National Graves Registration database has been established with Internet (on-line) access to the database available through the SCV National web site. Our SCV webmaster Sandy Keathly has developed the program and is very deserving of our appreciation.

The Confederate Graves Registration (CGR) project is dedicated to the memory of George Ballentine, who was one of the first men to recognize the need for a comprehensive searchable database of Confederate Veteran gravesites. George started the first data collection in the Texas Division, and inspired others to join the team, but crossed over the river before

he could finish his work. Others have picked up the colors, and the work continues.

We need to give a Texas-size *thanks* to their men and the Texas Division Executive Council of the who voted unanimously to surrender their program and database to the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Their loss is certainly our gain, and I am very proud of the Texas Division for their vision and generosity. They were thinking of the *greater good* by allowing us to have their program and data, and demonstrated true leadership by their actions. Thank you. We also need to provide a hearty thank-you to Wayne Prouse of the Texas Division and his wife Miss Andrea who have been entering records into the database for several years, and with minor assistance of myself now have more than 50,000 graves recorded.

Many of our compatriots have already found the CGR database and *ALL* of the comments I have received have been favorable. Thank you. We don't expect the format to meet everyone's expectation, but if there were twenty people writing the program, we probably would have twenty different formats. We are fortunate to have found one programmer, especially one who is a compatriot and dedicated to the SCV and the preservation of veterans' graves. We are aware other presentation techniques are available. What

we should be concerned with is the data in the grave record. The data is what is important. Just as the grave and tombstone preservation should be about the Confederate Veteran, so should the record of his burial. Who was this veteran? When did he serve? What regiment was he in? And, Where was he buried? That is the information we are trying to preserve. How it is displayed is personal preference. What's important is the information we can preserve and the ability of others to find it easily.

We are asking each Division to establish a Graves Registrar position within the Division for the purpose of adding records to SCV Graves Registry. Each registrar will be able to add records, add information to existing records and correct information as needed. Compatriots are asked to complete the Grave Registration worksheet found on the new site and send the completed form(s) to their Division Registrar for verification and addition to the National Graves Registry.

We hope following the National Reunion the database will begin to grow on a larger scale. The database can only grow as more records are added. The Division Registrars can only add the records they are provided. The more people who provide records to the Division Registrar(s), the more records which can be

added. The information in the database will only be as good as you are willing to make it. Some of the records are old. Some of the records are from published sources and need to be verified. We need everyone's help to ensure the data is as accurate as possible. Some of the gravestones have been replaced with newer stones or monuments. We hope each of you will find opportunities to visit your local cemeteries and either record the grave information found or verify the data you find in the cemetery with the record in the database. In either case, please send the grave data or additions or correction to your Division Registrar for further action.

Training will be provided during the National Reunion in Montgomery, Alabama, on Thursday and Friday, July 14-15, 2011. Hopefully, each Division will have a Graves Registrar by the time of the National Reunion and with good fortune they will be able to attend one of the training sessions in Montgomery. Written training material is being developed at this time for the reunion and for use by anyone who is not able to attend the Annual Reunion.

Access to the database is open to the public. It's free; there are no fees to pay nor subscriptions to purchase. Anyone can go to www.scv.org and click on the Research tab, which will drop down a menu and from there select *Graves Registry*, which will direct them to the Public Access portion of the database. There are multiple search options and combinations of options. One can simply enter a "Last Name" and select *Search* and the program will return every record containing that name. If you entered "Smith" in the *Last Name* field, the program would return hundreds of records, including records for Goldsmith, Hammer-smith, Highsmith, Hockersmith, Neesmith, Nesmith, Newsmith, Smith, Smithart, Smitheal, Smith-er, Smithers, Smithy, Smithpeter, Smithson, and Smithey. You can narrow the number of records by adding another field in the search. If you know which state the veteran served from, you could select the state in the Unit State field and get only the Smith soldiers who served in a unit from that state. For this article, I entered only "Smith" in the Last Name field and returned 726 records. When

I added Alabama to the "Unit State" field, I reduced the number of records to 60. I could have added a first name as well, and lowered the number even more. Please try the different combinations when searching for a veteran's grave record. Don't forget to use the slider bars on the side to move the search window up and down. Remember, training will be available at the National Reunion.

We hope to see the Guardian Program developed by the South Carolina Division also become a national program soon. Compatriot Dennis Todd (SC) has agreed to sub-chair this committee and is in the approval phase for the SCV National Guardian Program. There will be more to come in next month's *Confederate Veteran* about the National Guardian Program.

Deo Vindice,

Robert Edwards
Chairman, Graves and
Monuments Committee
graves@scv.org or
geaux-tigers@sbcglobal.net



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Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Confederate Sesquicentennial

S.C.V.Reunion / Convention
July 13th though the 16th 2011



Come to Montgomery in 2011

Where the Confederate Government was formed 150 years ago.

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

Welcome to the Sesquicentennial of the birth of the Confederacy. We hope you will enjoy your stay in historic Montgomery Alabama, where it all began 150 years ago. Many activities are planned. Our business sessions and the Banquet and Ball will be held in the Embassy Suites Hotel near the Alabama River. We will be just blocks from the Capitol where the Confederate States of America began, and where its first Congress drafted the CSA Constitution and elected Jefferson Davis the President. Just across the street from the south portico of the Capitol the First White House of the Confederacy is now located, having been moved from its original site about a century ago. It was the home of President Davis and his family before the Capitol was moved to Richmond, Virginia. Next to the White House is Alabama's State Archives

The host for this reunion is the Captain Henry C. Semple Camp 2002 here in Montgomery, in conjunction with other camps in the Alabama River Region.

Our Host Hotel:

Embassy Suites Hotel & Conference Center, Montgomery, 300

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

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

Other hotels in the area are:

Hampton Inn, 100 Commerce St. Tel: 334-265-1010

Madison Hotel 120 Madison Ave. Tel: 334-264-2231

Drury Inn 1124 Eastern Blvd Tel: Tel: 334-273 1101

Capitol Building, White house and Archives: \$30.00

Thursday, 14 July 2011. Tours begin at 2:00 p.m.*

Tour of the Capitol Building for Alabama, and the Confederacy at it inception; the house in which President Davis lived while in Montgomery; and the Alabama State Archives Building. These tours conclude with heavy hors d'oeuvres served from 4:00 to 6:00, on the lawn of the Archives' Building.

Old Alabama Town: \$30.00

Friday 15 July 2011. Tours begin at 2:00 p.m.*

Tour of a collection of carefully restored homes and buildings dating from the earliest days of Montgomery and Alabama up to the time of the war.

Living History at Confederate Park: \$30.00

Saturday, 16 July 2011. Tours begin at 2:00 p.m.*

Tour of Confederate Memorial Park and its excellent Museum. There will be a Living History Encampment, an occasional military "event" (skirmish), and a demonstration of cooking as done in the mid 19th Century (you might even get a taste of some of it).

****Please Note:***

All Tours about two hours, and sequential, meaning that there will be a series of tours, the first beginning with the loading of buses at 2:00 p.m., subsequent tours beginning at intervals thereafter. This is necessary in order for the facilities at the several sites to be able to accommodate the expected crowd. You are asked to take the tour at the time specified on your ticket.

The number of people that can be accommodated, within the time available, is limited to 300 persons per tour, so you should register as early as possible in order that we can accommodate you. Anyone registering after a tour is filled up will be refunded the price of their ticket(s).

Ladies Tours

SCV Ladies Morning Alabama River Cruise: \$15.00

Thursday morning. A cruise on the beautiful Alabama river aboard The Harriott II RiverBoat, in its air-conditioned facilities. The Harriott II is docked an easy walk from the Embassy Suites. Boarding begins at 10:30 a.m., departure at 11:00, return at 12:00 noon.

SCV Ladies Morning Alabama River Cruise: \$19.00

Friday morning. A cruise, with a light lunch, on the beautiful Alabama river aboard The Harriott II RiverBoat, in its air-conditioned facilities. The Harriott II is docked an easy walk from the Embassy Suites. Boarding begins at 11:00 a.m., departure at 11:30, return at 12:00 noon.

The Harriott II can accommodate 175 passengers. If there is space remaining as of 14 July, you may purchase tickets for either of these cruises at the registration desk.

Our cruises are private cruises reserved for the SCV and its guests. The Harriet II will also host public cruises Thursday, Friday, and Saturday for prices ranging from \$29.00 to \$32.00. If interested in one of these get in touch with the Harriet II by calling its box-office at 334-625-2100.

For our young people.

History Digital Scavenger Hunt.

Friday morning Bring a digital camera (in your phone, maybe). Teams will be bused to historic areas with a list of things to find and document. \$10.00. Register on arrival.

Confederate Sesquicentennial

Schedule of Events

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

Wednesday, 13 July 2011

Golf Tournament:

9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

Site: Capitol Hill Course. Shotgun start.

Maximum Number of players: 150

GEC pre-convention meeting:

2:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Welcoming BBQ:

7:00 - 8:30 p.m.

Site: to be determined Arrive before 7:00 p.m.

Thursday, 14 July 2011

Forrest Cavalry Breakfast:

7:00 - 8:00 a.m.

Opening Ceremony

8:00 - 8:45 a.m.

First Business Session:

9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon

SCV Ladies Morning**Alabama River Cruise:**

10:30 a.m. - 12:00 noon.

The Harriott II RiverBoat.

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

Seating is limited to first 300 to register.

Capitol Building,**White house and Archives:**

2:00 - 6:00 p.m.

Site: Capitol area.

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

Friday, 15 July 2011

Chaplains' Prayer Breakfast:

7:00 - 8:00 a.m.

Second Business Session:

8:15a.m. - 12:00 noon.

SCV Ladies Luncheon**Alabama River Cruise:**

11:30 a.m. - 12:30 noon.

The Harriott II RiverBoat.

Awards Dinner:

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

Seating is limited to first 300 to register.

Memorial Service:

2:30 - 3:15 p.m.

Site: Oak-Wood Cemetery

Old Alabama Town:

3:00 - 7:00p.m.

Site: Old Alabama Town complex.

Concert 7:30 - 9:30 p.m.

Concert of Confederate era Music.

Saturday, 16 July 2011

Third business session:

8:00a.m. - 12:00 noon

Living History**at Confederate Park:**

Saturday afternoon.

Site: Confederate Park.

Debutantes' Events See Debutants' Schedule.

GEC post-convention meeting:

2:30 - 4:30 p.m.

Commanders' Reception:

6:00 - 7:00 p.m.

Banquet:

7:00 p.m.

2011 Confederate Debutante Ball

Music provided by

The 52nd Regimental String Band

9:00 p.m., until Midnight.

Seating is limited to first 500 to register.

Please note: all tours, except the ladies tours, are limited to the first 300 to register.

Contacts:

Philip Davis 334-272 2814

Alan Parker 334-207 3641

Jim Larose 334-546-4570

E-mail address for the Reunion:

phxdavis.scv@me.com

Web-Site: 2011SCVreunion.com

Confederate Sesquicentennial

S.C.V.Reunion / Convention
July 13th through the 16th 2011

COME TO MONTGOMERY IN 2011

Your CampName..._____ No._____

Your Name....._____

Title or office you currently hold..._____

Address:_____

Phone Numbers:

Home____-____-____ Cell or mobile____-____-____ Other____-____-____

E-mail address: _____@_____.

Guests' Names for their badges:_____ (relationship to you _____)
(Use back or another page for additional guests, if any, and check here /_/_)

Registration fee:

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

Events and meals:

Wednesday: Golf Tournament....\$100.00/entrant.....Quantity_____. \$_____.
Welcoming Bar B Que.....\$10.00/person.....Quantity_____. \$_____.

Thursday: Forrest Cavalry Breakfast...\$25.00/person.....Quantity_____. \$_____.
SCV Ladies Morning Cruise \$15.00/person.....Quantity_____. \$_____.
Heritage Luncheon.....\$30.00/person.....Quantity_____. \$_____.
Capitol, White House
and Archives Tour.....\$30.00/person.....Quantity_____. \$_____.

Friday: Chaplains' Breakfast.....\$25.00/person.....Quantity_____. \$_____.
SCV Ladies Luncheon Cruise \$19.00/person...Quantity_____. \$_____.
Awards Luncheon.....\$30.00/person.....Quantity_____. \$_____.
Old Alabama Town.....\$30.00/person.....Quantity_____. \$_____.
Concert.....\$20.00/person.....Quantity_____. \$_____.

Saturday: Confederate Park.....\$30.00./person.....Quantity_____. \$_____.
Banquet and Ball: \$135.00 / couple; \$75.00 / individual
Number of couples__x \$135=\$_____. plus
Number of individuals__x \$75.=\$_____. \$_____.

Ancestor Memorials: Please list the Name, Rank and Unit for each Ancestor
on the back or on another page. Number of Memorials__x \$5.....\$_____.

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

TOTAL\$_____.

Make your check payable to: **2011 SCV Reunion**, and mail to:

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Single coin
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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.



Coin encased in air-tight plastic display case:
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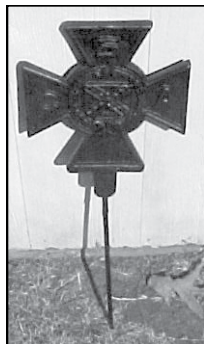
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Dimensions: 28 inches Length; 12 inches Width;
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\$25 each plus shipping.

**These are offered exclusively by the
Moses Wood Camp 125**

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rmrel1948@yahoo.com

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.



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

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

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

Ancestor's Name (if any) buried in Oakwood: _____

Unit & Company: _____ State: _____

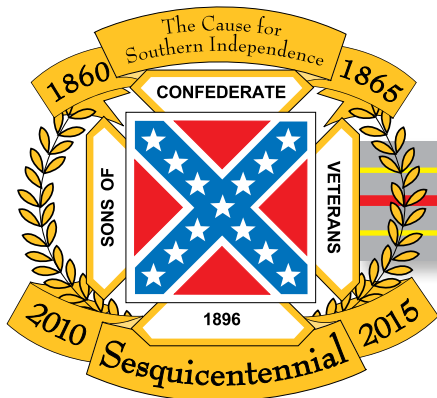
☐ Annual Membership \$ 25.00

☐ Additional Contribution \$ _____

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.

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



Sons of Confederate Veterans Sesquicentennial Society

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

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

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

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

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

Books in Print

food and equipment. Their officers were among the wealthiest men in East Texas and able to provide for the troops.

The 13th Texas Cavalry fought at Lake Providence, Fort De Russy, Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, and Jenkins' Ferry as part of Major General John G. Walker's Texas Division in the Trans-Mississippi Department. The volunteers began Confederate Service with relatively little military experience and a general lack of discipline, but evolved into a tough, well-trained unit. The 13th Texas Cavalry disbanded in late May, 1865, in Hempstead, Texas.

Author Reid includes maps, photographs of many Cavalrymen, and copious bibliographical notes. For Southern readers wishing for more history of this area of the War Between the States, *Spartan Band* provides an interesting addition to their bookshelves.

Author: Thomas Reid
Publisher: University of North Texas Press
www.unt.edu/untpress
Hardback \$29.95

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

Civil War Journals and Letters of Sergeant Washington Ives, 4th Florida CSA

Civil War Journals and Letters of Sergeant Washington Ives, 4th Florida C.S.A. is a publication of excerpts from 120 letters written by Ives from 1862-1865. Although not formally educated, Ives gives the reader a detailed insight for the common soldier in the Army of Tennessee.

Toward the first of the book, a bullet-point journal shows the dates of important events. The following letters have been edited, but only to remove the mundane rhetoric of families. The remaining portion is a wealth of infor-

mation. Per author Jim Cabaniss, "Reading the dust stained journal and letters of Ives is as close as a modern person will ever get to conversing with a Confederate veteran."

An exciting detail for this reviewer is that reader Iris Lee Gay Jordan's father, Lewis Fredrick Gay, served in the 4th Florida. A tribute to her father occurs in the first pages of this publication. Mrs. Jordan is an active member of Atlanta 18 United Daughters of the Confederacy and is proud of her father's service.

Author: Jim R. Cabaniss
Publisher: CreateSpace
www.amazon.com
Paperback \$14.95

Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow

Moses Ezekiel, Civil War Soldier, Renowned Sculptor

The New South Monument in Arlington Cemetery stands as a testament of Moses Ezekiel's talent for sculpturing. Numerous individuals are aware of this piece of art he created, but many are unaware of how vast his works actually are. *Moses Ezekiel, Civil War Soldier, Renowned Sculptor* looks at not only Ezekiel's life, but it also looks at this well-known 19th century artist's works.

"Unfortunately Ezekiel's name and reputation has faded from history, but his art graces many museums, art galleries, cemeteries, historic sites and private collections in the United States and Europe," states Stan Cohen, co-author of this publication, in his introduction. He goes on to say, "His creativity was nourished in Europe, mainly in Rome for more than 30 years in the

Baths of Roman emperors, but his heart was always with his comrades from the Virginia Military Institute and his love of the South and his native state of Virginia."

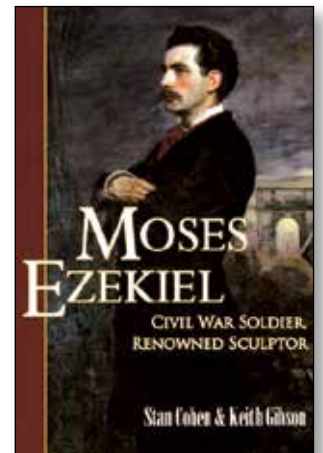
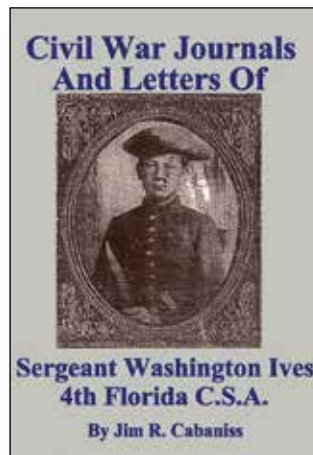
Ezekiel grew up in a poor Spanish-Jewish family, whose members had emigrated from Holland in 1808. Due to hardships, Ezekiel was sent to live with his grandparents at a young age. His interest in art began early, with his first art lesson at 13.

Begging his grandparents to allow him to enter Virginia Military Institute, Ezekiel would become the first Jewish cadet on September 17, 1862, just shy of his 18th birthday. His career at VMI was eventful due to the conflict surrounding the school. In May of 1863 he would be Corporal of the Guard by the casket of Stonewall Jackson.

In May of 1864, Ezekiel would be a part of the Battle of New Market. "It (Battle of New Market) remains today the only time in American history that a college student body engaged in pitched battle as a single unit." Afterwards he was detailed to retrieving the dead and wounded. "His participation as a cadet in the Battle of New Market left him with indelible images of war," asserts Keith Gibson, co-author, in his introduction.

Ezekiel would ultimately pursue his passion for art, with the encouragement of General Robert E. Lee, whose wife received one of his early paintings, entitled *Prisoner's Wife*. In 1873 at the age of 29, he would win the Michel Beer Prix de Rome, being the first non-German and first American with this accomplishment. His studio in the ancients' Baths of Diocletian in Italy was first opened in 1879.

Ezekiel would ultimately experi-



ence fame during his lifetime for his works. He would be knighted by three European monarchs. Mr. Cohen wrote, "I was amazed at the versatility of the artist and the story of his life from a poor minority background to Civil War veteran to a world-acclaimed artist and sculptor." Ezekiel's life is a testament that a person can overcome his surroundings and background to become a successful and influential person.

This publication not only gives a glimpse into the life of Moses Ezekiel, it additionally presents to the reader his "art creations," from private collections to botanical gardens. The images of Ezekiel's works help show the reader his diverse skills. Art collectors and War Between the States enthusiasts alike will enjoy this competently researched publication.

Authors: Stan Cohen and Keith Gibson
Pictorial Histories Publishing Co.
713 @ Third St., Missoula, MT 59801
Paperback \$14.99

Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow

Civil War Williamsburg

Colonial Williamsburg has received worldwide recognition for its preservation of American Colonial history by re-creating the 17th-century capitol of Virginia; however, the War Between the States saga is virtually forgotten. *Civil War Williamsburg* explores this part of time that has virtually vanished from the site of most tourists.

When touring Colonial Williamsburg, it is hard to imagine a small battle once fought there, or the Union army occupying the city for three years. By featuring writings of citizens of Williamsburg, soldiers, etc., author Carson Hudson, through extensive research, relates the happenings from 1861-65 in Williamsburg. Prominent locations and their uses are mentioned, with pictures. Maps provide movements of the military.

The main concern about this publication is its reference to slavery. It is stated, "With the issuing of the *Emancipation Proclamation* in 1863, slavery

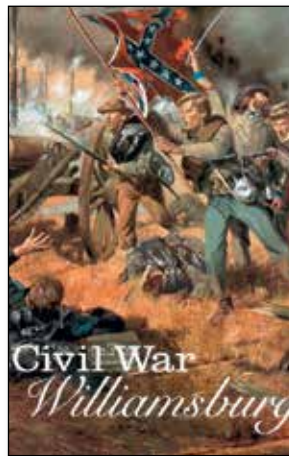
ceased to exist in the town." Yet at that time Williamsburg was under Federal occupation, so its slaves were exempt from the *Emancipation Proclamation*. In fact, this act by Lincoln did not free any slaves; the ratification of the 13th Amendment in 1865 is what would ultimately end slavery.

The author states, "A few blacks remained loyal to past masters and mistresses, whereas others hired themselves out or departed for greener pastures." But it is interesting to point out that per Mr. Hudson's research published in this book, there were 742 whites, 121 free blacks and 743 slaves recorded in the 1860 census. With these numbers, blacks had the majority in the city, but nowhere does Mr. Hudson discuss a slave insurrection or other similar issues. Nor can this reviewer find in the references where large numbers of blacks left the area, as speculated by Mr. Hudson. Statements like this in a publication are based on opinion more than fact, but lead many astray.

With the above-mentioned trepidations, *Civil War Williamsburg* is not suitable for a large audience. It is only encouraged for those who know without a doubt how to decipher truth from opinion. The factual information contained within its pages are very informative, while the views of the author are most disappointing.

Author: Carson Hudson Jr.
Stackpole Books
5067 Ritter Road
Mechanicsburg, PA
www.stackpolebooks.com
Paperback \$16.95

Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow



Duel of the Ironclads, the Monitor vs the Virginia

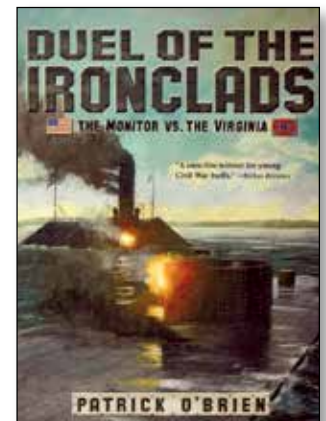
In Hampton, Virginia, the battle of the world's first ironclads was memorialized when the bridge-tunnel under Hampton Roads harbor was named "Monitor-Merrimack (Virginia) Memorial Bridge-Tunnel," but why? *Duel of the Ironclads, The Monitor vs the Virginia* by Patrick O'Brien examines this heart-pounding battle which would change naval history forever. Although it is geared toward upper elementary school readers, adults can learn a vast amount of history.

"America's first arms race reached a blazing conclusion on May 9, 1862, when the CSS *Virginia* charged its full 275-foot length of ironclad momentum toward the USS *Monitor*. On the shores crowds waited for the explosive collision between the two bulwarks of the sea. The clash of these mighty military machines, destined to fight each other for the first and last time in the second year of the American Civil War, instantly brought the age of wooden naval ships to an end," per Patrick O'Brien, author.

The stunning images allow the reader to become immersed into the narrative. O'Brien also includes drawings and cross sections of the ships to help illustrate and explain technical details. As the pictures jump from the page, this riveting story is not only entertaining, but factual — and a must for all who love the navy or battle stories.

Author Patrick O'Brien
Walker & Company
175 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10010
Paperback \$9.99

Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow



NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

SCV partners with Footnote.com

Compatriots,

It is my great pleasure to announce we have developed a partnership with Footnote.com which allows you, the members of the SCV, to get this wonderful tool at a fraction of the cost, \$30 off annual membership (regularly \$79.95). With online access to original Confederate records, Confederate Amnesty papers, and much more, you can help potential members complete their paperwork in the comfort of your home or even at a meeting or event. Recruiting can be taken to an entirely different level with this research engine at your fingertips.

The other added benefit is the National SCV receives a percentage from every person's sign-up through our organization. So it is a win-win situation. To take advantage of this great deal, go to scv.org and click on the Footnote Banner or 1800mysouth.com and click *Join*. This is the only way you will be able to obtain this offer and for our organization to get credit.

Deo Vindice!

Charles Kelly Barrow
Lt. Commander-in-Chief

Would you be interested in an SCV Uniform?

SCV member Kirk D. Lyons, with other compatriots, are producing exact copies of the 1900s' era SCV button and hat wreath, available in time for the National Reunion in Montgomery. In addition, they are investigating sources for proper UCV-style Stetson hats and cadet gray UCV-style jackets, vests and trousers. For many older (and wider) middle-aged men, the Veterans' uniform makes a lot more sense than wearing 1860s Confederate uniforms designed for younger and thinner military-aged men. Lyons says the goal is the uniform be affordable to most members and wearable for almost any

SCV or patriotic event. Most members don't realize early SCV members wore uniforms just like their UCV counterparts, save their buttons, wreaths and insignia which said "SCV." For more information and availability of SCV uniform items, contact:

Kirk D. Lyons
Adjutant – IN Giffen Camp 758
PO Box 1237
Black Mountain, NC 28711
828-712-2115
kdl@slrc-csa.org

Look for us at our booth at the Montgomery Reunion and on Facebook at SCV Uniform & Protocol Proposal.

2011 Award Nomination Forms

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

Jefferson Davis Memorial Service in Richmond

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

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

refreshments will be served on a first-come, first-served basis.

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

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

Annual relic show in Lynchburg

The National Civil War Chaplain's Museum and the Garland-Rodes Camp 409 present the Annual Lynchburg Virginia Civil War Gun and Relic Show at the Shilling Center at Liberty University, 1971 University Blvd., Lynchburg, VA 24502.

Dealer setup is on Friday, May 20, 2011, from 12 noon -7 pm and Saturday, May 21 2011, 8-9 am. The show is open to public from 9 am -5 pm on Saturday.

War Between the States artifacts, relics, memorabilia, books, art, weapons and much, much more will be featured. Special Feature: Bring a personal heirloom for a free appraisal.

Admission is \$5 per person, \$3 for all students with ID, 12 and under free.

For more information, contact for exhibitors is Rusty Hicks (434) 944-2304 or rwhickscpa@aol.com. All other, Kenny Rowlette (434) 841-6235 or kgrowlette@liberty.edu. Download an application at www.garland-rodes.com.

Correction

In our March/April 2011 issue we did not spell Brigadier General Richard M. Gano Camp 892, Poteau, OK, Commander David Tamplin's name correctly in the *Camp News* section. We regret the error and it is correct in this issue.



Wherever they lie

A visit to a Confederate in Rome, Italy

By Adjutant Chris McLarren, Camp 1612 (Europe)

The War Between the States was fought in North America, but it was also a secret war in Europe and an open struggle on the Seven Seas. Confederate veteran graves are found in Africa, Australia, South America and Europe. Some were non-Americans who returned home after serving alongside our Forefathers — or they were Americans, who, having lost everything in the War, started a new life abroad.

Like all our SCV camps in the United States, Australia, Brazil and Britain, the Europe Camp cares for the graves and honors the memory of our people, wherever they may lie. In Italy, Germany, France, Sweden, Belgium, even Poland, sometimes thousands of miles apart, we and other members of the Confederation find and fondly care for those who went before.

Recently, we made a *pilgrimage to Rome* to honor one of the Confederacy's most interesting figures — Captain Thomas Jefferson Page, Confederate States Navy.

The Page family of Virginia includes governors, congressmen and senators. His grandfather, Thomas Nelson, signed the *Declaration of Independence* for Virginia.

As a United States Navy officer, Thomas Page served in the Caribbean, carried out a hydro-graphical survey of the New York coastline, and assisted Admiral Matthew Fontaine Maury at the Naval Observatory in Washington.

Page commanded the USS *Plymouth* in 1849 in the China Sea. He battled pirates in the brig USS *Dolphin*. In the 1850s, Page commanded the USS *Water Witch*, in which he explored the Argentine rivers Paraguay and Bermejo.

But when Virginia seceded, Page resigned from the United States Navy and took up her defense. As a colonel of artillery, he commanded batteries defending Richmond.

In May 1863, Page was commissioned a captain in the Confederate Navy and was posted to Europe to purchase vessels. In the last few months of the War, he commanded the Confederate ironclad ram CSS *Stone-wall*, one of the most powerful warships of the day. Built for the Confederate States in France, the ship was held back for fateful months by the French government.



The grave of Captain Thomas Jefferson Page in the non-Catholic Cemetery in Rome, Italy.

Page finally picked up the ship in Denmark. He managed to slip away from the United States' cruisers who shadowed him in European waters. But by the time he could finally get his new ship to North America, the War was over.

After the war, with his ancestral home burned, Page returned to Argentina, where he engaged in cattle farming and helped to develop the Argentine Navy.

Page and his family eventually moved to Italy. He died in Rome in 1899. He is buried in the non-Catholic cemetery there. His eldest son, Major Thomas Jefferson Page, Junior, served first in Virginia and then in Georgia, where, aged 25, he was apparently killed in 1864. His memorial stone stands next to his father's grave in Rome.

Inspired by Ms Nancy Hitt of Kentucky, SCV Mem-

Continued on page 63

Dispatches From the Front

ancestors. The Bible states “Blessed are you, when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake” (Matthew 5:11). This is a Biblical principle which encourages us to stand firm when people speak out against us because of what we believe in and the stand we take as Christians. This principle can also be applied to our lives as we stand up for our heritage. The fact that people are standing against us shows our cause is being noticed by the American people. We should be thrilled people are taking notice of what we believe to be right.

Just because some people look down on the Battle Flag and have the wrong impression of what it stands for, does not mean we should remove it from our logo. We should continue to proudly support the Confederate Battle Flag and the brave men who fought to protect our way of life.

Dillon W. Nelson
The Thomas Legion Camp 1514
Cashiers, North Carolina

We should be proud to display the Battle Flag

To the Editor:

In regards to the letter in the March/April issue of *Confederate Veteran*, I respectfully request to be on record that this letter is totally offensive and the truth of our SCV ancestry must be noted. In accordance to the founding of our honored Southern organization [the SCV] of 1896, we, the Southern compatriots, are committed to sharing, teaching and proving our cause with expert accuracy and precision of historical means. In so doing, accepting the fact the Confederate Battle Flag was a foundational symbol with direct connections to numerous flags of the War itself. In blunt terms, if other flags, symbols, uniforms, pictures, statements or whatever different types of logos draw opinions of notori-

ety, whether negative or controversial — is this the end result of the above author, to remove and eliminate these many segments of history? Does this not fall into the category of ‘re-writing, reinventing’ history to today’s level of standards?

In being true to our Southern Heritage, we should be fully honored and proud to display, fly and utilize our Battle Flag to the best of our ability to validate what our Southern nation fought and stood for — the undue sacrifice, suffering and loss of our men, lives, homes, families, rights and respect are the sole reasons to stand by our Battle Flag and promote the actual truth of our cause! We must never relent to do this for the sake of our Southland. To go along with the above article is for certain retreating and signaling to the world that public correctness in today’s society has had its way again, at our loss!

In the last paragraph of this letter, it reveals unsound thinking that undoes the whole concept of this article. Simply put it is stated “but to correct mistakes made in the past”— Sirs, what mistakes are the Southern people responsible for? When in 1776 we fought against England for our freedoms and to be allowed to govern ourselves, and since the United States had slavery and England did not, is it not true every American fought to maintain slavery in every aspect? The Southern people wanted to leave the Union and govern itself as it saw fit, just as our forefathers did in 1776! What our symbol of the Confederate Battle Flag represents, one needs only to state the truth to every degree involved in our precise history. This is irrefutable and accurate without doubt!

My goal in responding to this article of flawed, inaccurate, and totally out-of-touch reality is to condemn this type of asinine thinking to ask our Southern nation, again, to give in by changing ourselves and history for the sake of today’s society in order to be accepted. What about the truth? Are we to bend this or just lie so nobody can insert racism, as is usually done without rhyme or reason?

The South was right and need not to alter unjustly our Confederate Battle Flag for today’s convenience of hoping

to win over supporters — what a sell out! A true Southerner would not alter their beliefs of our ancestors who willingly gave their lives for the Battle Flag without question. Today’s mainstream society should embrace the *truth* as history dictates; anything less is unworthy and unacceptable, especially for a devout, honorable Southerner!

Jerry W. Peacock, Commander
William R. Milton Camp 741
Tavares, Florida

Doesn’t matter which flag we use in logo

To the Editor:

In response to Mr. Steven L. Ashe’s letter in the March/April issue of *Confederate Veteran*, I respectfully disagree with his suggestion we change our logo.

It does not matter what flag we have on our logo; we could change the flag every two years and we would have the same people saying it embarrasses them or it is a reminder of slavery. You can be sure it would not take six months before they would start trying to get it removed from any place they can see it, be it on my car, in front of my house, flying on the courthouse — they would say it offends them. No one is making Mr. Ashe fly the flag or display the logo. I am proud of my Southern roots and as soon as I get my new house finished, I will install a flag pole and will fly the Battle Flag proudly.

It is time we stand up and say we don’t have to be politically correct; we need to be correct. Most of the general public has no clue as to what the war of Northern aggression was about; we have to reeducate them, and we can start within our own families. My grandfather was in Co. K, 5th Texas Infantry and was in several of the big confrontations with the Yankees and spent time in a Yankee prison camp.

If we will start a campaign to get new members and start with our own families, I think we could double our membership in two years.

Thanks for a great magazine.

Raymond E. Phillips, Commander
Lt. Col. Thomas Coke Glover Camp 943
Douglasville, Georgia

Don't lump Maryland with rest of Northern states

To the Editor:

As a native of the state of Maryland, and having lived in same state most of my life, I take exception to Dr. Hiter's statement in his "Forward the Colors" segment of the November/December 2010 *Confederate Veteran* where he stated "The Confederate Army never invaded anybody in Africa, or anywhere else, unless you count Maryland and Pennsylvania, and that was in response to the terrible invasion of Southern soil committed by those states and their allies under Lincoln."

My problem is basically with Dr. Hiter's counting, in this statement, Maryland, with those other states who committed "the terrible invasion." In this light, I would hope Dr. Hiter would read Bart Rhett Talbert's fine, well-documented work, *Maryland, The South's First Causality* (1995) (this book was actually Talbert's doctorate thesis written at that time to get his doctorate at the University of Alabama) and other well-documented historical literature by other authors. Talbert's book, as well as other historical literature, show Maryland as the first line of defense against the invasion of the Northern horde until she was finally kept from probable secession by the arrest of all or most of her legislature and the city of Baltimore put under martial law via Northern (out of state) cannon being placed on Federal Hill, pointed down on her citizens in April/May 1861. In this context, it should also be mentioned that General Lee made the comment toward the end of the War that his Maryland troops in the Army of Northern Virginia were one of the world's best groups of soldiers.

In this same vein I also take exception to Larry Tagg's September/October 2009 issue article "The Unpopular Mr. Lincoln" in which Tagg swoops the Maryland press and other Maryland civilian activity against Lincoln as part of the "Northern" ill feeling toward Lincoln. Again, historically, this was not a Northern state's citizen's protesting, but a Southern state's (Maryland) citizens in a basic captivity, protesting them, but really no more than Kentucky. It should be added that many

of these troops, as Talbert points out, were troops from Northern states who when they "re-upped," formed or helped to comprise units with the name "Maryland" upon them. Many of the units as well included newly immigrated Germans to Maryland's shores and also included many longtime freedmen and newly freed slaves. Also, Maryland Union units had many soldiers from the western part of the state who had family ties to Pennsylvania and regardless of those ties, many western Marylanders fought for the North because of the strong pro-Union sentiment against the tidewater planter mentality that you found in that part of the state, as you found, for instance, in East Tennessee and northeastern Alabama, not to mention, western North Carolina.

Many of the Marylanders who fought for the Confederacy traveled great distance at personal risk to join up with the Confederate army-fording, swimming across the Potomac River, risking capture and death. Many of these individuals did not just form Maryland CSA units, but joined the Confederate units of actual Confederate states, such as South Carolina. It is interesting to note in this context that South Carolina had a recruitment office in Baltimore at the outbreak of the War. Thank you.

Reverend Kermit A. Hoffman
Berkeley Border Guards Camp 199
Martinsburg, West Virginia

Many problems recruiting younger new members

To the Editor:

I always enjoy our great magazine as well as the "Dispatches" column. I particularly homed in on Commander Lee Cross's article. I felt that he had a lot of valid thoughts on membership and growth. While I agreed with most of his assessments, I thought that I would add one from my own experience.

My criticism falls on the *I, Me, My generation*. The majority of that generation do not choose to join anything which requires one to give of themselves without immediate gratification. As an officer and member of the Op-

timist International movement, I can state emphatically that trying to get 18-35-year-olds to join anything is almost impossible. Our movement is not the only organization experiencing this phenomena. The Lions, Kiwanis, Rotary and other philanthropic organization are feeling the same ambivalence. Even churches and other organizations are having problems getting new and younger members. I think this is also carrying over to charitable giving as well. The average age of my club membership is almost 60 years old. I haven't been able to install a member under 40 years of age in 20 years.

Personally, I don't have a viable answer for this malaise. I cannot even get or generate a hint of interest when I tout my organization or interest in SCV, etc. I have been a career salesman my whole life but trying to sell one of these yuppie, *I, Me My*, people is nigh on impossible. Now if I was selling BMWs, laptops or the latest electronic crap, the sale would be a slam dunk. Maybe some of you in other camps have some more successful techniques. What do you say, compatriots and SCV camps? Perpetuating any movement requires new blood.

James Coulsby
San Diego, California
John S. Mosby Camp 1237
Front Royal, Virginia

P.S. I just viewed a segment on Robert E. Lee on PBS. I thought it slanted, opinionated and distorted. I have never heard of these purported authorities. Shelby Foote, where are you, son?



Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue Deadline for submissions

July/August 2011 May 1

September/October 2011 July 1

Nov./Dec. 2011 Sept. 1

January/February 2012 Nov. 1

March/April 2012 January 1

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Continued from page 59

A Visit to a Confederate in Rome, Italy

ber Pierluigi (Peter) Rossi of Lucca, Italy, myself from Germany and camp member Bertil Haggman, all the way from Sweden, journeyed to Rome to join hands over the gravesite of the Pages. Through our Camp Newsletter Editor Raphael Waldburg-Zeil, Compatriots Jeff O'Cain (South Carolina) and Ken Hall (Florida) joined us as well.

It was also gratifying to even have the Rome Council of the Navy League of the US and the Pax Romana Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution come join us in commemorating this American seamen. (By coincidence, one of the Navy League ladies was indeed related to the Pages and has since joined the UDC!)

Thanks to the hospitable cemetery staff, we gathered in the Chapel under US and Confederate Flags, where you already sensed a meeting of kindred spirits.

Passing on greetings from our absent Camp Commander Achim Baensch, we then introduced the

organizations — and the SCV and our members. We told the stories of Captain and Major Page. We ended our part with a quotation from President Theodore Roosevelt on the pride he felt for both his Northern and Southern family (Roosevelt, who helped to found the Navy League, got his love of the Navy from his uncle, James Bullock, who had been the very Confederate Navy Agent in Europe who coordinated construction of Captain Page's CSS *Stonewall*!)

Then, we sang — just as Captain Page probably did — *Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean*. And, of course, we belted out a full-throated round of *Dixie* as well — with a Rebel Yell for good measure! Dr. Stanley-Price of the cemetery assured us that this was the first time in living memory *Dixie* had rung in those halls! We hope it won't be the last!


We then moved on to the impressive tomb of the Page family. There, we placed a Confederate Cross of Honor, flowers from the

gracious ladies of the Navy League and the DAR and Confederate Flags for both father and son.

The superb Page tomb was created by one of Italy's most famous sculptors of the time. But 110 years of Roman pollution have done grievous damage to the surface. Dr. Stanley-Price showed us the almost-gleaming underside of the stone. Jeff O'Cain, visibly moved by the ceremony, spontaneously said we should work to restore the monument.

On we went to the other sites in the Cemetery. We saw Byron Shelley's grave — and that of John Keats.

We parted company, but in the hope that we would gather again to re-dedicate a restored Page Tomb.

It was a moving weekend. Confederate flags at the graves of our people in Rome more than a century later are stark testimonies that wherever in the world they may lie, so long as there are Sons, they are not forgotten. 

The March to Secession

low fellow Americans their right to self-determination. The Peace Conference's work had done nothing but hold out a false hope to conservatives and slow secession's progress in the Upper South.

Republicans balked at compromise since they thought the secession of any more states unlikely. And they had a profound misunderstanding of unionism in the South. Even among Southerners who opposed secession, few of them were willing unconditionally to obey Washington — to acquiesce in coercion or take up arms against their own people.

Nor did Republicans seem to comprehend Southern adherence to what they called "principles." On January 25 the *Charlottesville Review*, one of Virginia's eloquent voices against secession, put the matter in perspective.

There is a habit of speaking derisively of going to war for an idea — an abstraction — something which you cannot see. This is precisely the point on which we would go to war The people who will not fight for ideas will never retain the spirit to fight for anything. Life loses its highest meaning, when opinions become matters of indifference Therefore, we say, for this idea of State honor — for this abstract principle of not bating her just claims upon threat of coercion — we would convulse this Union from centre to circumference.²⁶

Lincoln in his carefully worded March 4 inaugural address denied the legality of secession, as his predecessor James Buchanan had done. But Lincoln, vowing as he did to everywhere "enforce the laws" and "collect the revenues,"²⁷ seemed to contemplate coercion of the seceded states. In the new Confederacy, his words were taken as a threat of imminent war.

Upper South unionists preferred to dwell on what he did not say. "It is not a war message," argued the *North Carolina Standard* of Raleigh.²⁸ Agreeing with Lincoln that no right of seces-

sion existed, the *Nashville Republican Banner* derided the new Confederacy as the "Revolutionary Cotton States." Secessionists could hardly complain of "coercion," said the *Banner*, since by seizing property belonging to the United States after leaving the Union they were themselves "coercing" the federal government. The *Daily Nashville Patriot* was already on record as an enemy of those who promoted disunion. Secession, wrote the editor, "is a nullity in law," resistance to the Union "a crime." The conservative editor of the *Raleigh North Carolina Standard* had long since taken his stand for the Union at any price but "honor and Constitutional rights." Answering secessionist critics, he conceded that resistance to tyranny might one day be called for. "But not now! — the nonslaveholder says not now! — the slaveholder, whose property civil war would involve in imminent peril, says not now! — millions of our friends in the free States say not now!"²⁹

On the night of December 26, 1860, Major Anderson had secretly moved his garrison from Fort Moultrie to the more defensible Fort Sumter. Leaders of the Palmetto State remained anxious to negotiate for Sumter and other federal installations, if the United States would only recognize South Carolina's new independent status. When the state seceded, commissioners were dispatched to Washington where they opened an informal "embassy." They argued that the state had ceded land for the forts on condition the installations be used for Charleston's defense, an arrangement of course rendered obsolete by secession. South Carolina now wanted to reclaim the land, but was willing to pay for the forts themselves. The state's commissioners were ignored. In early March 1861 the new Confederacy sent three commissioners to Washington with authority to negotiate differences between the two countries, but they too met with federal intransigence.

After weeks of waiting, Lincoln finally decided it was time to go to war — and to provoke Confederates into firing the first shot — by dispatching a naval task force to strengthen and resupply Fort Sumter. President Davis could not allow this foreign fleet of eight ships armed with twenty-six guns and transporting 1,400 soldiers to make a mockery of his country's independence. After last-minute negotiations with Anderson failed, on the morning of April 12 Confederate guns opened fire on Fort Sumter while Lincoln's ships remained safely out of range. On April 13 Anderson surrendered, and the next day he and his command evacuated to the fleet offshore.

On Saturday, April 13, news of Sumter's fall was received in Lexington, Virginia. Local secessionists celebrated by erecting a flagpole in front of the Rockbridge County courthouse and running up a Confederate Flag. Unionists were in the majority around Lexington and some of them decided to stage their own demonstration of loyalty in the aftermath of the fort's surrender. On the same courthouse grounds they put up a taller pole with an eagle on top and hoisted a United States flag. Tempers flared on both sides. Soon a scuffle broke out between pro-secession cadets from nearby Virginia Military Institute and unionist locals. The unionists, described as "working men," roughed up the boys and the Stars and Stripes continued to wave over Lexington.

Elsewhere in the Old Dominion State the surrender of Fort Sumter set off gun salutes and impromptu parades by Confederate sympathizers, but unionists held their ground. Virginia Convention delegate Jubal Anderson Early observed there was no change in the basic sentiment of the people. Noisy secessionists, he said, with "bands of music in the streets" did not represent "the masses of the people of Virginia."³⁰ He and other conservatives planned to adjourn the



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BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER, CHARLESTON HARBOR.
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The bombardment of Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor on April 12, 1861.

Convention in mid-April. They expected a Border State conference to convene and work out an acceptable compromise. Time, thought unionists, was on their side.

Over in Louisville, Kentucky, the *Daily Journal* denounced the attack on Sumter. Confederate “revolutionists” were obviously trying to draw in other states by their precipitate action, but it would not work. Editor George Prentice predicted President Lincoln would react “with prudence and self-control,” thereby bolstering unionist sentiment in the South.³¹

Then came the *Proclamation*.

On April 15, Abraham Lincoln signed a document claiming that federal laws were being “obstructed” in the seven seceded states “by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings;” that the “persons composing the combinations” must “disperse.”³² To enforce his *Proclamation* — to invade the new Confederacy — Lincoln called on those states remaining in the Union to send him a total of 75,000 troops.

In response to this declaration of war, citizens of the Confederate States rallied to their colors. President Davis, speaking to his cabinet, expressed sardonic surprise “to find States referred to as ‘persons composing combinations’ and that the sovereign creators of the Federal Government, the States of the Union, should be commanded by their agent to disperse.”³³

Kentucky governor Beriah Magoffin responded to the *Proclamation*, and the War Department’s requisition for troops, on the same day it was received. “In answer I say emphatically Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States.”

“Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional, and revolutionary in its object, inhuman and diabolical, and cannot be complied with,” replied Missouri governor Claiborne Fox Jackson. “Not one man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry on any such unholy crusade.”

Arkansas would give Lincoln no help, said Governor Henry M. Rector.

“The people of this Commonwealth are freemen, not slaves, and will defend to the last extremity their honor, lives, and property against Northern mendacity and usurpation.”

In Nashville, Governor Isham G. Harris fired off a reply informing Washington that “Tennessee will not furnish a single man for purpose of coercion, but 50,000, if necessary, for the defense of our rights and those of our Southern brethren.” The governor followed up with a long letter in which he called “the present coercive policy” of the Lincoln regime “a wanton and alarming usurpation of power.”

Virginia’s governor John Letcher had difficulty at first in believing the requisition for troops was even genuine. “You have chosen,” he concluded, “to inaugurate civil war,” and Virginia would meet the challenge.

“I can be no party to this wicked violation of the laws of the country and to this war upon the liberties of a free people,” replied Governor John W. Ellis from Raleigh. “You can get no troops from North Carolina.”³⁴

"The Confederate States have grievously erred," conceded the unionist editor of the *North Carolina Standard*. By firing the first shot "they provoked the war; admit all this, and still there is not justification for an attempt on the part of Mr. Lincoln to involve the whole country in war and bloodshed." It was now up to the states of the Upper South to "unite and command the peace, if possible; if we fail in that we must fight."

The *Daily Nashville Patriot* still would not acknowledge a state's constitutional right to secede, but called for resistance to Lincoln based "upon the inherent right of revolution." The *Nashville Republican Banner* agreed, calling the theory of secession "an absurdity," but the time for revolution had come. "We repudiate and scorn and spit upon the men and the spirit by whom and by which the best government the world ever saw has been perverted into an engine of oppression to one-half of its people, because they held an institution, recognized in the fundamental law, obnoxious to these Union savers." John Bell, 1860 presidential candidate

of the Constitutional Union Party, agreed Tennessee now had no choice but to join the Confederate States.

Lincoln's policy of coercion was "hare brained and ruinous," said the *Louisville Daily Journal*. "We are struck with mingled amazement and indignation. The policy announced in the Proclamation deserves the unqualified condemnation of every American citizen."³⁵

In North Carolina, one unionist was addressing the crowd at a pro-Union rally on April 15. Fort Sumter had surrendered, its garrison evacuated. The speaker raised his hand, emphasizing his plea for peace and continued loyalty to the Union. Just then came the shouted report of Lincoln's call for 75,000 troops. When his arm came down, in that unionist's own words, "it fell slowly and sadly by the side of a Secessionist."³⁶

"No man desired or worked harder than myself to preserve the Union," said conservative Jonathan Worth. "In North Carolina the Union sentiment was largely in the ascendant and gaining strength until Lincoln prostrated

us." Now, he observed, North Carolina is "a perfect unit."³⁷

On April 16, the crowd which had roughed up those V.M.I. cadets and raised the "Union pole" returned to the Rockbridge courthouse and quickly set to work. Soon their flagpole toppled to the ground. Five weeks later, referendum results showed that the county had voted 1,728 to 1 in favor of Virginia's secession.

Down in the Palmetto State those original secessionists could not resist an I-told-you-so attitude. "That the brutal fanatics who sit in the high places at Washington are ready to plunge the whole country into contest and blood, we have never doubted," editorialized the *Charleston Mercury* just after Lincoln issued his *Proclamation*. "Events have shown that our estimation of this brutal and bloody faction was correct."³⁸

Lincoln's decision to go to war confirmed former president Tyler's worst fears. The Virginian was certain Lincoln had deliberately forced Confederates to act at Fort Sumter in order "to rally the masses of the North around

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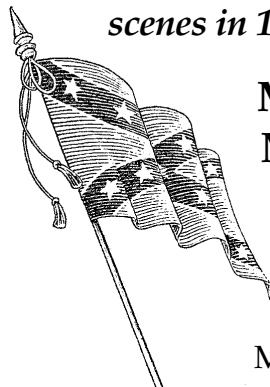
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his own person and to prevent the faction which had brought him into power from falling asunder. In this he has succeeded"³⁹

Virginia's Convention passed an ordinance of secession on April 17, subject to ratification by a direct vote of the people. The margin in favor of secession was 88 to 55 (103 to 46 when it came time to sign), most of the negative votes coming from the mountainous western counties. The referendum passed by a similar margin. The Confederacy had gained the most populous, industrialized, and prestigious state in the South. After the Convention vote, Tyler was escorted to the platform amid a standing, cheering ovation. He declared that at no time in history had Virginians "engaged in a more just and holy effort for the maintenance of liberty and independence."⁴⁰

In Arkansas it took three weeks to reconvene their Convention. On May 6, meeting in the State House in Little Rock, delegates voted 69 to 1 for secession. The Ordinance decried Lincoln's coercive course and declared that "to longer submit to such rule, or remain in the old Union of the United States, would be disgraceful and ruinous to the State of Arkansas."⁴¹

Tennessee never called a convention, the legislature choosing to allow the people by direct vote to decide what was a forgone conclusion. The Volunteer State's referendum avoided the divisive issue of secession's constitutionality. Tennessee's "Declaration of Independence" began by "waiving any expression of opinion as to the abstract doctrine of secession, but asserting the right, as a free and independent people, to alter, reform, or abolish our form of government in such manner as we think proper"⁴²

In North Carolina a minority among former unionists insisted to the end that no constitutional right of secession existed. Dissolving ties with Lincoln's United States was now absolutely necessary, they all agreed, but ought to be based on the people's fundamental right to overthrow tyranny. This distinction was overruled — Convention delegates would vote for or against secession. Five months to the day after South Carolina left the Union, North Carolina delegates voted unani-

mously to do the same.

Four days after Lincoln's *Proclamation* a crowd in Baltimore attacked a Massachusetts infantry regiment that was headed South, and a number of civilians were shot. That night railroad bridges in the city were burned. Despite widespread Confederate sentiment, it seemed questionable whether secessionists had the votes to force the issue in the Maryland legislature. The Lincoln regime took no chances, arresting pro-secession lawmakers and other officeholders. Newspapermen from Hagerstown to Baltimore suspected of favoring secession were jailed. Secretary of State Seward allegedly bragged to the British ambassador about the wave of arrests. The Secretary had a little bell on his desk that he had only to ring to have anyone in the country arrested. Could the Queen do as much? he smirked.

Most Missourians wanted somehow to remain neutral and at peace, but it was a futile illusion. State militiamen camped near St. Louis were undergoing their annual drill when Captain Nathaniel Lyon, commanding the local US Army garrison, decided they were a threat to his authority. On May 10 Lyon and his troops surrounded and captured the militiamen, then paraded them back through the streets of the city. Confronted by outraged citizens, the unionists opened fire. Scores, including women and children, were gunned down. In the aftermath of the massacre as many as ten thousand terrorized residents fled St. Louis. Convention delegate Uriel Wright had opposed secession, but, "If Unionism means such atrocious deeds as I have witnessed in St. Louis, I am no longer a Union man."⁴³ But now it was too late, no longer possible for Missourians to freely choose their own destiny. Governor Jackson and other elected officials were forced to flee Jefferson City before Lyon's advancing army, and soon the invaders and unionist collaborators clamped their grip on the state. Later that year a government-in-exile was formed, an ordinance of secession adopted, and Missouri was formally admitted to the Confederacy.

Lincoln confessed, "to lose Kentucky is nearly the same as to lose the whole game."⁴⁴ The state was rich in re-

sources, population, and strategically located. With Lincoln's *Proclamation*, the legislature "declared neutrality," but Kentucky became a battleground where unionists quickly gained the upper hand. Breckinridge remained at his post in the Senate, speaking out against Lincoln's war until forced to flee Washington to avoid arrest. "The United States no longer exists," declared the former American vice president, now a hunted man. The Constitution "has been wholly abolished. It is as much forgotten as if it lay away back in the twilight of history."⁴⁵

Though their state was now largely overrun by the invaders, in late 1861 secessionist Kentuckians met to establish a provisional government. The 200 delegates absolved fellow citizens from allegiance to the unionists who now ruled the Bluegrass State. The people, secessionists declared, "have a right to establish any government which to them may seem best adapted to the preservation of their rights and liberties." This Convention of the People of Kentucky on November 20 voted to "forever sever our connection with the Government of the United States, and in the name of the people we do hereby declare Kentucky to be a free and independent State."⁴⁶ A thirteenth star was soon added to the Confederate flag.

With the coming of secession, some who had taken no part in the political struggle that led to independence now stepped forward, many motivated by an irresistible attachment to the place of their birth. "With all my devotion to the Union and feeling of loyalty and duty of an American citizen," wrote Colonel Robert E. Lee three days after Virginia's secession, "I have not been able to make up my mind to raise my hand against my relatives, my children, my home."⁴⁷ His was a common theme. Free blacks in Charleston, many slaveholders themselves, declared that, "our allegiance is due to South Carolina and in her defense, we will offer up our lives, and all that is dear to us."⁴⁸ Even slaves routinely expressed loyalty to their homeland, countless thousands of them going on to serve faithfully with the Confederate army. After a period of indecision and infighting, the five Civilized Tribes of the Indian Territory — Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek,

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and Seminole — joined ranks with the South. Secession had triumphed from the Chesapeake Bay to the deserts of the Southwest.

From the first, distinguished British “historian of liberty” Lord Acton enthusiastically embraced Southern secession. He believed American political institutions had long been marred by “defects and abuses of principle which the Confederate Constitution was expressly and wisely calculated to remedy.” Had Southerners won independence, their new nation might have “blessed all the races of mankind by establishing true freedom.” Lord Acton saw the Southern cause as part of a larger struggle against tyranny across the globe, a battle “for our liberty, our progress, and our civilization.” In an 1866 letter to Robert E. Lee, Acton declared, “I saw in State Rights the only availing check upon the absolutism of the sovereign will, and secession filled me with hope, not as the destruction but as the redemption of Democracy.”⁴⁹

Lincoln’s pious poetry to the contrary, government of, by, and for the people was the inspiration of Southern secession and the very essence of the Confederate cause.

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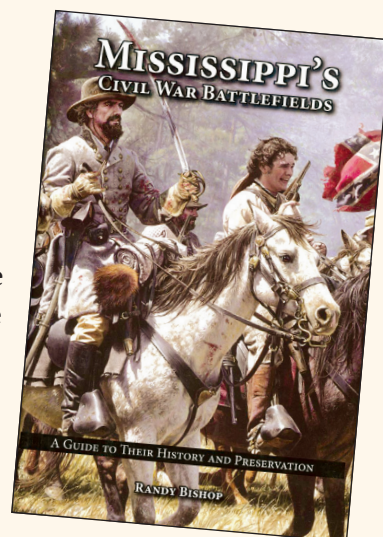


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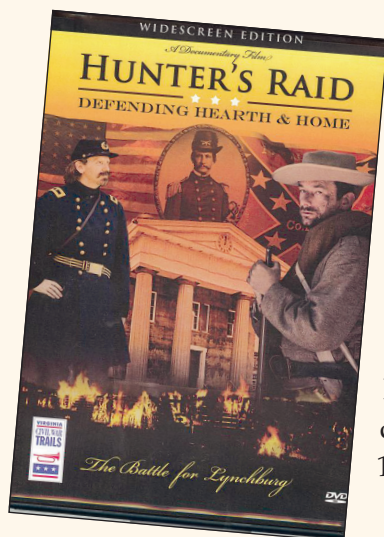
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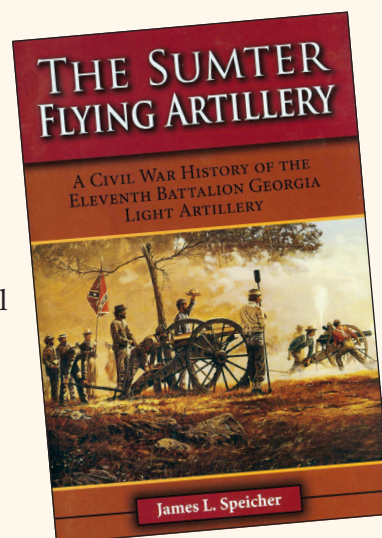
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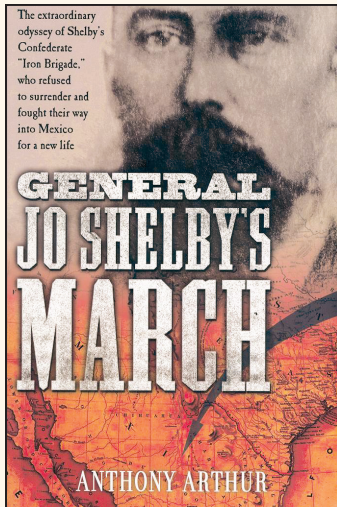
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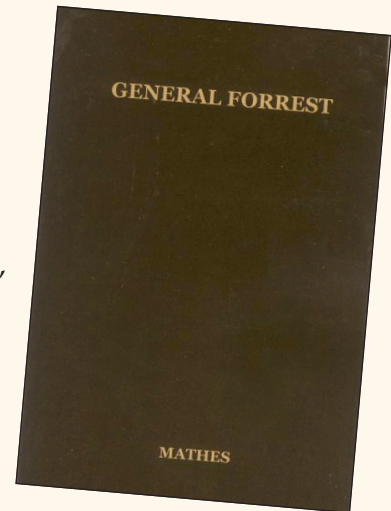


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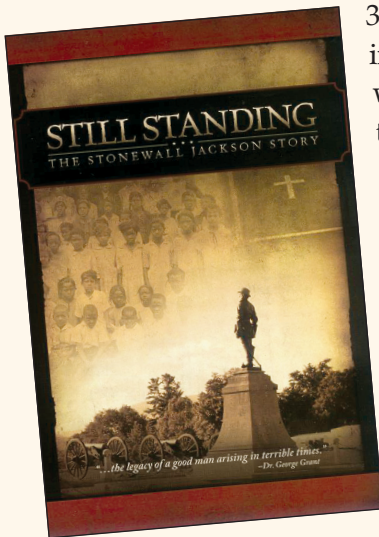


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Dedication of Honor



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

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

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

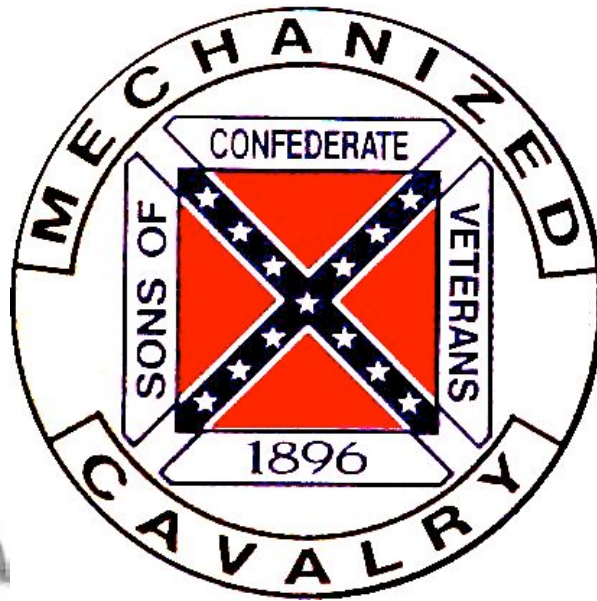
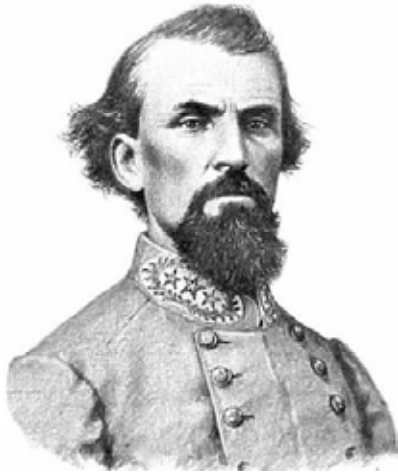
As the years passed, many of these men were forgotten or lost to time. Many of their gravestones were lost or destroyed. Regrettably, only one small plaque remains in the city of Charleston to mark the location of the South Carolina Secession Convention.

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

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



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