

A photograph of the Confederate White House in Richmond, Virginia. The building is a two-story white structure with a prominent portico supported by several tall, white, fluted columns. A set of stairs with a black wrought-iron railing leads up to the portico. The scene is set outdoors with trees and a clear sky. The lighting suggests a bright day, possibly in autumn as some leaves are yellow.

Confederate Veteran.

November/December 2003

Confederate White House

Richmond, VA

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The *Confederate Veteran* is published six times per year by the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Military Order of the Stars and Bars as a service to their membership. Nonmembers may subscribe to the journal for \$26.00 per annum. Send all subscriptions to The *Confederate Veteran*, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402-0059. The articles, photographs, or content of the *Confederate Veteran* may not be reproduced without the consent of the editor-in-chief. The opinions expressed by the authors of signed articles reflect the personal views of the writers and are not necessarily a statement of SCV or MOS&B policy. Services or products advertised do not carry SCV or MOS&B endorsement unless otherwise specified. The *Confederate Veteran* reserves the right to accept or reject content of advertisements.

Delivery problems and changes of address should be directed to General Headquarters since all mailing records are kept by the adjutant-in-chief.

Sons of Confederate Veterans
PO Box 59
Columbia, TN 38402-0059

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Confederate Veteran.

Volume 51, No. 6

November/December 2003

Refer all copy to:
Editor-in-Chief
9701 Fonville Road
Wake Forest, NC 27587



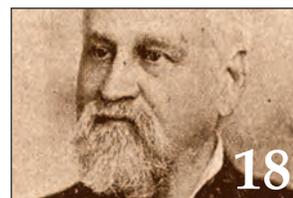
Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans
and Military Order of the
Stars and Bars

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

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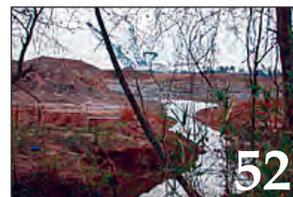


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ON THE COVER — The South Portico of the White House of the Confederacy in Richmond, VA. Photo by furnished by The Museum of the Confederacy.

THE SOUTH UNDER SIEGE 1830 – 2000

By Frank Conner

THE REAL HISTORY OF THE NORTH AGAINST THE SOUTH

The South is now being hammered from all sides, as Reconstruction II soldiers march on-ward inexorably; and there is no end in sight. The liberals have turned the U.S. into an ongoing national morality-play, in which the heroes are the blacks, the villains are the despicable white Southerners, and the symbol of all evil is the Confederate battle flag; the South is being made the scapegoat for all of the nation's social ills — real or imagined. That is a very dangerous position for us to be trapped in. How did things get so bad?

Various groups of Northern liberals have been waging a deadly ideological war against the conservative Christian white South from the 1830s until now. Their primary weapon against us has been black civil-rights, but their real objective has been to destroy the white Southerners as a people, so they could also discredit Southern Christianity, so they could then replace Christianity with secular humanism as the official religion of the U.S. Some of the consequences of their ideological war have been the War of Northern Aggression, Reconstruction, and Reconstruction II, which we are now experiencing.

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Confederate Veteran.

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WWW.SCV.ORG

FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

This issue contains a new feature, "Hallowed Ground," by Graves and Monument Chairman Mike Mitchell. As the title implies, Mike will be focusing on cemetery and grave restoration and upkeep. Many of us have been working with and/or concerned about our Confederate cemeteries and graves for some time. Mike and his committee will be a big help in preserving our gravesites for the future.

I think everyone will find Historian-in-Chief Kelly Barrow's article on General Stephen D. Lee's Charge to the SCV interesting. I know I did, and I learned some facts I have not heard in the past. There has been much discussion on this subject in recent years and I hope this article will clear up some confusion.

Thanks for your continued support and kind words. I'm striving to get the *Veteran* back on schedule. If all goes well, we will be back to where we should be before we meet in Dalton for our annual reunion.

I'm still receiving some photos by e-mail that are too low resolution for publication. Please check the resolution before you send me a photo. If you have questions about this, don't hesitate to call or e-mail me.

We have another nice assortment of letters to the editor this time, along with our usual features, ancestor memorials, book reviews and officer reports. I hope you enjoy reading them.

Please continue to e-mail your questions, articles, photos, and letters to eic@scv.org. If you don't have e-mail, my address is in the masthead on page one. I enjoy hearing from you. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Frank B. Powell, III".



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF R.G. WILSON

CIC@SCV.ORG

Compatriots:

I hope each of you had a very Merry Christmas and that the SCV will have its most successful year ever.

After much prayer, hours of discussions (most of it with people who I do not agree with) *I have reached a decision not to print in the CV my oral report* which was given at the Asheville, North Carolina, Reunion. There are times when a decision must be made as to what is in the best interest of the SCV making other considerations (my own opinion and others) moot. I fully realize this will make some happy and others will be disappointed. Our *Confederate Veteran* now goes to schools, politicians, ministers and others — who are not members. Therefore my conclusion was the material in my oral report should not be going to non-members of the SCV.

Many have been asking me about the **Call for the Special Convention**. I am for it and it is sorely needed. Here are some questions.

Why is the Special Convention needed? I have attended 10 of the past 11 National Reunions. Almost always, we run out of time (this was the case in Asheville) and never really get around to the business of the SCV. All too often, the delaying tactics of a few (who know parliamentary procedure) have denied us the precious time needed to make the necessary

changes in our constitution, and resolutions never see the light of day. So, a special convention with no time restraints (other events, tours etc.) is needed so we can finally deal with a variety of issues (some have been around for years).

What are some of the issues that would probably be brought up at such a convention? Electronic voting; editor-in-chief's place on the GEC should be replaced by the heritage chairman; allowing membership at birth for boys; severing our relationship with the MOS&B; limiting the number of past commanders-in-chief on the GEC; second term for commander-in-chief and Lt. commander-in-chief.

What are the greatest distortions concerning the special convention? Some have chosen to inject politics into this rather than to discuss the issues. And some are trying to make me the issue by saying, "This is an attempt by CIC Wilson to gain a second term." *Nothing could be further from the truth.* Should the amendment allowing for a second term for the CIC past — it will apply to the future Commanders-in-Chief.

This is simply a power play by Commander-in-Chief Wilson. The power play occurred at the GEC Meeting of October 11, 2003, when the GEC voted 9-9 not to call for this special convention. *Every Past Commander-in-Chief present voted not to let you have this needed special con-*

vention. Gentlemen, it is time for you to take control of your organization and to remove it from the grip of past commanders-in-chief — who sit on the GEC for life and are unelected (unaccountable).

So, I encourage each camp to make a written request for such meeting to me at the address listed at the end of this column.

Recently, I was at the Breckenridge Camp meeting in Lexington, Kentucky. It was a wonderful event attended by several camps. I'll tell you — Don Shelton and Burl McCoy know how to put on an event.

I am looking forward to being in Texas (Dallas/ Ft. Worth) on January 16 & 17th. I plan on spending some time in Texas this year as we hire and train our third Field Representative.

We should have our new video and DVD on the Sam Davis Youth Camps available soon. You may order one (\$25) from IHQ or pick one up from your field representative. The video/DVD will run about 45 minutes and will be perfect as a program for your camp. This year the Sam Davis Youth Camp will be June 26 – July 3rd in Alexander Stephens State Park, Crawfordsville, Georgia. I hope each camp will take advantage of this great program and send at least one young man to this great camp.

So a final word: let me express my earnest thanks for standing so firm for what is right to all of you, for all of your dedication to our noble cause. May God Bless You.

Sincerely,

R. G. Wilson
Commander-in-Chief

P.S. The address for sending your request for the Special Convention is:

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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members.

Don't call it "politically correct"

Compatriots:

"They're called the "Culture Wars" — the battle over Southern, or more accurately, American values, beliefs, and traditions. This battle is being fought, not with muskets, but with words. And if we are to be successful in defending our culture, we must — all of us — become sensitized to the words we use.

In a war of words, as in any other war, you should never allow your opponent to choose the field of battle. For too long we've fought on our opponent's field — according to his terms, following his rules. It's time we control the fight, rather than letting the fight control us.

The first step in shifting the battle to ground of our own choosing is to never again use the phrase "politically correct." It's a phrase crafted by our opponents to define themselves and their actions. To us, it's a term of disgust, of contempt — "fighting" words. But call one of "those people" politically correct and they throw back their head, puff out their chest, and swell up with pride.

Fortunately, we all know what pride goes before.

Old habits die hard but this particular death is long overdue. If ever you should feel the phrase "politically correct" forming on your lips — pause — and think. And then choose a more accurate, a more precise, a more truthful phrase.

Call it "bigoted." Call it "racist." Call it "un-Confederate", "un-Southern", or "un-American."

But don't call it "politically correct."

*Bill Myers, 1st. Lt. Commander
General P.G.T. Beauregard Camp 130
New Orleans, LA*

Encourage other camps to do programs in schools

Fellow Compatriots:

I am Joe Young, Lieutenant Commander, Camp 70, Hendersonville, NC. This article is about a program I have been presenting to high schools in my county on the history and Battle Flags of the Confederacy. When our local newspaper interviewed the principals of the schools on their views of the Battle Flag, I found their remarks disturbing. I took the bull by the horns and began to set up a program. I spoke to the head of three of the school's history departments to set a date to speak to the students. A presentation team was pulled together and with the help of God for guidance we put it together. The team consisted of Micheal Arrowood, our camp's public relations officer and our main speaker, Ken Bachand, historian and flag expert and Berry Hollingsworth. We started with the first flag of England, then that of Scotland, the flag of the United Kingdom and the Grand Union, the first US Flag, the Betsy Ross Flag, to the development of our First National or Stars and Bars and Second and Third National and gave a brief history of each flag. We went over the Bonnie Blue and state flags, and then presented numerous Battle Flags of all the Confederate army departments. The controversial Army of Tennessee Flag was saved for last. We explained its history and that it only flew over one Confederate victory for only 13 months. Also, that the South Carolina State flag on the dome is still a Confederate Flag ratified January 28, 1861, to present.

I ask that others pursue and set up programs in their schools to promote and preserve the true history. Each program was about 90 minutes long and there were four programs in a school

day. The students that we spoke to were of the 9th and 10th grade level. They were interested and listened well. For me I found the welcome response to the program overwhelming. We answered questions about the flags and our uniforms, also a few questions on joining the SCV, along with a few young ladies wanting information on the UDC. Handouts were made and given to the teachers to read to their students about the black Confederates that served.

This preservation is set forth in the SCV charge. I again urge others to do this also to preserve our Southern heritage. Fight from the inside and attack from the rear, even though outnumbered the truth shall prevail.

Many thanks to those I met at the reunion; y'all were an inspiration to me. Any questions or comments, please call 828-692-7385 or write to Joe Young, 29 N. Meadow Run, Hendersonville, NC 28792.

Confederately yours,

Joe Young

*Walter M. Bryson Camp 70
Hendersonville, NC*

Rededicate ourselves to "show the colors"

To the Editor:

God Bless Carter Campbell and Travis Harriel of the Louisiana Division SCV and the 527th Engineering Battalion for showing the Confederate Battle Flag at Bagram Air Base, Afghanistan.

All compatriots can take heart and encouragement, myself included, and rededicate ourselves to show "the" flag and promote our Southern heritage!

Respectfully,

Ken Garrison

*Captain R.R. Nelson Camp 1647
Clarkdale, AZ*

Ad in *Veteran* Misleading

To the Editor:

I am a member of the Christopher C. Pegues Camp 62, Selma, AL. I am a very strong believer in educating my children and now, grandchildren, in the truth about our ancestors and the righteous cause for which they fought. My only son was educated at a private Christian school and at home as far as his ancestry was concerned. The private school is not, however, an option for my grandkids, due to financial considerations. We had decided to homeschool them instead and have been looking for any teaching aids available to help us in this task.

There is currently an advertisement running in the *Confederate Veteran* for a book called the *Gray and the Blue* by a Mr. Charles H. Hayes. The ad reads "Don't Raise a Yankee" and continues on about teaching your kids the truth about their Confederate ancestors. I do not know if anyone on the magazine staff has read this book or not, but I decided to check it out before giving it to my grandson, and glad that I did. Whether or not it was intentional, the book leads the reader to believe that the only reason the Southern states seceded from the union was slavery. It makes no mention whatsoever of the economic tyranny that caused the first seven states to secede or the blatant violations of the beloved Constitution by Lincoln in calling for troops to invade those states that caused the rest to secede. I wrote a personal letter to Mr. Hayes stating my concerns about the info contained in his book and the way it was arranged as misleading. He did not seem to understand that someone just beginning to study "Mr. Lincoln's war" would be misled by his book and would not consider adding or subtracting info or rearranging any of the info.

Although there are parts of Mr. Hayes' book that are commendable, before one gets to them they have already been convinced that our Southern heroes were fighting to preserve slavery and for no other reason. I also informed Mr. Hayes that I would contact the *Confederate Veteran* concerning his ad and that I didn't think they would be very

pleased to hear that they were advertising a book that teaches the same lies taught at the federal indoctrination centers, known as public schools.

I would suggest pulling Mr. Hayes' ad until such time as he can convince the magazine staff that it has been corrected to the point that the reader is not misled.

Thank you for your time and keep up the great work on a great magazine.

Confederately Yours,

Gary W. Hearon

*Christopher C. Pegues Camp 62
Selma, AL*

Additional information on General Harrison

To the Editor:

It was with great pleasure that I read the biographical sketch on General George Paul Harrison, Jr. in "Confederate Images" for the September/October 2003 issue. General Harrison was my first cousin, fourth removed, and earlier this year I joined the MOS&B under his name.

With regard to General Harrison's promotion to brigadier general, I would like to point out that Lt. Col. Charles Colcock Jones, in his *Roster of Confederate General Officers*, cites an order with the date of rank of February 7, 1865. If this is correct, General Harrison was the third-youngest general officer of the Confederate Army.

General Harrison's father, George P. Harrison, Sr., it should be noted, was the commanding general of the militia brigade whose men seized Fort Pulaski on January 3, 1861, and was later the Commanding General of the 1st Brigade, Georgia State Troops, part of the State Army raised for the purpose of bolstering the Confederate forces defending the Georgia coast in the Fall of 1861 and commanded by Major General Henry R. Jackson. Captured by Sherman's troops at Monteith Plantation on December 9, 1864, George P. Harrison, Sr. was imprisoned first on Hilton Head and then at Point Lookout. He described the pitiful conditions at Hilton Head in a letter to his friend, Confederate Representative Julian Hartridge, and likewise pointed out to the Confederate govern-

Correction

In the September/October 2003 issue I mistakenly listed Compatriot John E. Cox as a member of Camp 1993 in Virginia Beach, VA. Compatriot Cox is not a member of Camp 1993, but is a member of the General William T. Martin Camp 590, Natchez, MS.

My apologies to Compatriot Cox and the members of the respective camps.

— Editor

ment the miserable treatment of the Immortal 600 at Hilton Head.

In that regard, it may also be of general interest to the SCV that George P. Harrison, Sr.'s younger brother was Captain Harris Kollock Harrison, commanding officer of Company F, 7th Georgia Cavalry, and one of the Immortal 600. Captain Harrison was very close to my great-great-great-grandmother, his sister, when they were children, the two of them being the youngest of their family. Their father, Colonel William S. Harrison, commanded the 2nd (Chatham County) Battalion of the Georgia Militia during the War of 1812. Warmest Confederate Regards,
*James Allen Knechtmann
The Stainless Banner Camp 1440
San Jose, California*

We need to be careful who we get in bed with

To the Editor:

Mr. Watkins writes in our Sept/Oct issue urging our cooperation with the NPS, saying that we won't win by resisting them. In principle, I agree that we should be working to obtain all the local acceptance and exposure we can get, particularly in fairs, parades, etc.; and if this involves working with the local NPS representatives on occasion, fine. But I would caution us as to the national level motivations of the NPS.

Of course, the NPS would love to have us in their camp. But I don't believe for one minute that that would

Continued on page 56



BOOT CAMP

LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF DENNE A. SWEENEY

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

A column of helpful tips for Camp, Brigade, and Division operations

This month's subject:

Recruiting

I was just starting this column when I received an email from a member who was concerned about the whole subject of recruiting. His key point was summed up in his last statement: Why should we do a lot of recruiting, he asked, when “our most effective members are those who come out and join on their own accord without any convincing?”

It's a valid point. Many of our *superstars* did seek us out. But I think this is true in almost any field of endeavor. I'm sure nobody had to convince Babe Ruth to learn to play baseball. Nevertheless, I believe there is a strong case to be made for active recruiting simply because the pool of superstars is pretty small. Just about every member makes some valid contribution to the SCV, even if it's just sending in his dues. Let's not forget those many members who may be *inactive* in a traditional sense, but can be counted on to write letters to editors, send money for heritage defense, etc. Even the benchwarmers have a spot in this organization. And, in the final analysis, sheer numbers will help the SCV be recognized as an organization to be reckoned with

Reaching Out from National

So where do we start looking for all these elusive new members and how do we attract them? Let me tell you first what is happening at national level, because these efforts eventually impact the camp level. Since January 1, a study has been conducted at IHQ. The 1-800-MY-SOUTH number was dedicated to recruiting, and the phone is answered 24 hours a day by an answering service. All new contacts are asked where they found out about the SCV. With almost a year's worth of data, we discovered some surprising (and some not so surprising) trends.

The first thing learned was that the more expensive forms of contact — billboards, national magazines, etc. — were not effective. Even the wonderful trailer that was displayed at Asheville has yet to produce a single recruit. What does work? Good old-fashioned one-on-one contact produces 70% of our recruits. Other key producers: our website and booths at various public events. Some things, such as bumper stickers and license plates, are apparently producing good results. I say *apparently* because the total number

of recruits from these items is small, but the distribution of these items is small also. This leads me to believe that increasing the number of bumper stickers and license plates could dramatically help our recruiting, with very little cost. I can't do anything about license plates, except to say that if your state has an SCV license plate — get one! But I have directed that recruiting bumper stickers will no longer be sold — they are now free for the asking. If you would like some additional recruiting bumper stickers for your cars or trucks, all you have to do is call IHQ and ask for them. We are also working on some better sales brochures that will provide additional tools for camp recruiting.

What happens to contacts after we get them at IHQ? Within a day or two, they are forwarded to the Division recruiter, who in turn forwards them to the Brigade or Camp for reply. We lose a lot of good prospects at this point, because camps don't act quickly enough. Don't waste a valuable resource here — be sure your Division/Brigade/Camp recruiters are prepared to contact the prospect immediately.

Where It All Begins

The efforts at national are important, but only a small number of our recruits will ever come from those efforts. Camp recruiting is, and I'm sure will always remain, a local concern. So, where to start?

Let's get the basics right first. Every current camp member should carry a supply of applications and other recruiting literature with them. Camp newsletters are also important. Run off a few extras each month and give them to your most active recruiters. The editor should also be prepared to send out a few newsletters when a member has a “hot prospect.” Newsletters are one of the most valuable recruiting tools in any camp — it gives the prospect a good idea of what the SCV is really all about and what his particular camp is doing.

Once a prospect is identified, follow-up is important. It always surprises me how many camps make an initial contact and then never follow-up. I remember something a good recruiter once told me: “Some people just like to be asked.” Call the prospect every few weeks. Have the camp commander or adjutant call him. Keep calling him until he joins, tells you to bug off, or cuts his phone off!

So where do you get all these sterling prospects? As mentioned, a few will come from national, but 90% will come from the camp's own efforts. The majority of these will be from members' contacts with friends, workers, family, etc. But that still leaves a large un-

tapped pool of potential members. Here are some popular recruiting locations that have worked for many camps:

- Public libraries and museums — large public libraries are fertile ground. If the librarian will let you, leave recruiting literature in the genealogy section with your camp phone number stamped on the back.
- Reenactments, gun shows, and similar events — these are valuable if you can get your more extroverted members to work the show. They have to have an active dialogue with the tire-kickers to make it work. Setting up a good display also helps. Some camps require all recruiters to be in uniform. Displaying WBTS artifacts, antiques, Battle Flags, and lots of books not only draws prospects, but can generate some revenue as well.
- Other heritage and similar organizations — recruiting at SUVCW, Civil War Roundtable, or other historical groups can be very effective.
- Veterans' Organizations — the SCV and veterans seem to have a natural affinity for each other.

Some More Tools

Camps have tried many different methods to increase their "hit ratio." One method that has worked for many camps is providing genealogy service to prospective members. This can take several forms. Some camps actually charge for the service. Other camps provide the service free. Camps close to a large genealogy library can simply take the prospect to the library, spend a few minutes showing them how to use the key items, and then let them do their own ancestor prospecting. I like this method especially, because members who have been shown how to use basic genealogy tools are

usually willing to help out other new prospects.

Another tool that works well is the laptop computer. Dann Hayes, Lt. Commander of the Iowa Division, sent this tip: "One other item we have developed is the use of a laptop computer with CDs from organizations that compile lists of Confederate and Union soldiers. By having the laptop on hand, anyone can come over and we can locate the basic information on the spot. We have been able to generate enough interest that the laptop computer in a Confederate camp has become a standard joke around camp."

What Doesn't Work

Knowing what doesn't work is probably as important as what does work — a lot of valuable time can be wasted chasing wild geese. Here are some tips on locations/activities that many camps have found to be unproductive:

- Ads in newspapers — an ad for a special event (e.g., an SCV open house) may work, but general ads for members are a waste of money.
- Handing out applications to the general public — passing our applications at the front door of Wal-Mart will get you nothing but a big printing bill. Hand out applications only when the individuals seem receptive.

Finally, there is the simple tip that so many recruiters use to great effect — talk it up! Whenever anyone gives you the slightest opportunity to talk about the SCV or the WBTS, take the opportunity to explain who and what we are about. And don't forget to wear your membership pins everywhere.

Thanks to the many compatriots who contributed their suggestions and comments to the writing of this article. Some samples:

An SCV member should never tell a potential member who doesn't know who his Confederate ancestor is to "Get me a name of an ancestor born in the 1830's or 1840's; then get back with me." Unless that potential member has a lot of desire to join and the know-how to trace his family tree, you will probably never hear from him again.

Every camp should have a member who subscribes to one of the genealogy websites on the internet. This is not expensive and really helps sign up members. On these sites a user can access census records to trace a potential member's ancestors back a few generations. The member who provides this service must enjoy it as it is sometimes time consuming.

— Al Medcalf, Commander, General John B. Gordon Memorial Camp 1449, Thomaston, GA

Person to person invitations are among the best ways to grow. That is why our camp asks each new member to bring in one more member their first year. It works.

— Jim Pierce, Colonel Samuel McDowell Tate Camp 836, Morganton, NC

If you are serious about recruiting, you **MUST** be willing to help people with their genealogy, or actually do it yourself if necessary.

— Lynda Moreau, SCV Merchandising Specialist



Your input is needed

Next Issue's Subject:

Overcoming Member Apathy

Future Subjects: Member Services

Got a subject you'd like to see covered in this column?

Got a question or comment about this issue's subject?

Got a helpful tip about upcoming subjects?

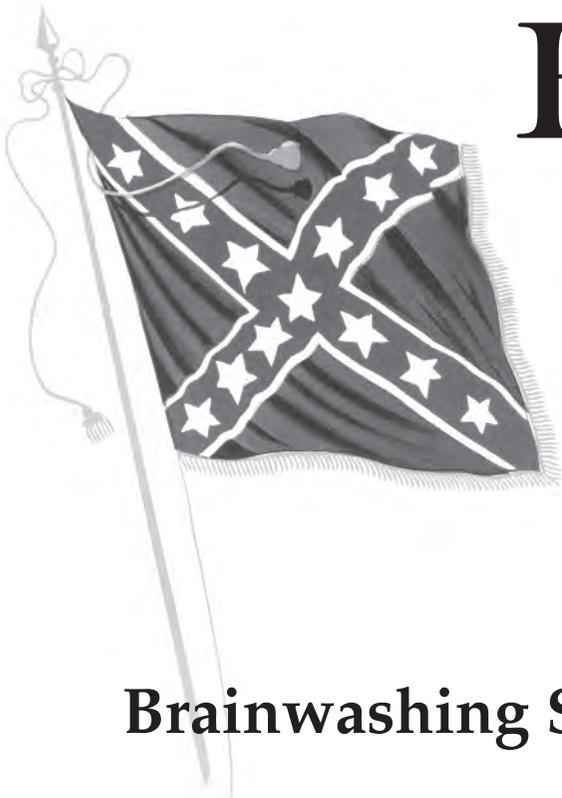
Please send to:

Lt CIC Denne Sweeney

347 Ridgewood Dr.

Ferris, TX. 75125

ltcic@scv.org



Forward The Colors

**A REPORT FROM THE
HERITAGE DEFENSE
COMMITTEE**

Brainwashing Southern People Revisited

A piece I did some weeks ago — *Brainwashing Southern People* — brought this response: “How can that be? If they are brainwashing us, they must be doing something. Pray tell, what and how?” It is a smooth carrot-and-stick operation, no doubt about that.

The Establishment begins by approaching the power structure of a community. Customarily, that means those who control the community’s purse strings. These mortgage shufflers are told it is bad business for their town (state) to continue in the old ways; times have changed. They are told that continuation of traditional Southern attitudes can only work against their community’s “best interest.” They are told industry will not locate among “provincial bigots” and until liberalism — they call it “liberalism” — becomes dominant within their local bailiwick, the road will be (or be made) hard. That is the stick.

On the other hand, if the area’s leaders adopt an “enlightened view,” not only will industry come to town, but the largess of the national government will begin to fall like manna. That is the carrot. There is, of course,

the tacit agreement that nothing, neither rain nor sleet nor radical democracy will quiver the privileged position of the local power structure.

Within that, the boys from the counting house pass the word, first, to the champing religious hierarchy, then, to the weathervane publishers, and on to the rest of the opinion-molding apparatus common to all metropolitan communities: “No longer,” the message goes, “are we to oppose progress.”

Phase Two is inaugurated: Emblems you have been taught to treasure — flags, patriotic songs, customs, traditions, etc. — are either abolished or derided. In short, every traditional thing comes under attack, every aspect of Southern culture is smothered, and the sunshine is given to the new “equality.” And there is not a soul to raise an objection.

In time, you and your family become a little abashed at standing when *Dixie* is played; your picture of General Lee gives way to something abstract; regional holidays, originally established to keep alive patriotic mo-

tives, are ignored; and you find you have forgotten just why you once were so prideful in being a Southerner.”

I should note that the words you have just read were not written recently, and not by me. They were, in fact, written in 1966 by an author and columnist by the name of John J. Synon. Mr. Synon, about whom I know little, passed away in 1971. Almost 40 years later, his observations ring frighteningly true to any observer of current and recent events. Do you remember who led the fight to change the Georgia state flag a couple of years ago? The “community” and “business” leaders of Atlanta. Do you recall the notion that a European car maker would never build a plant in South Carolina while the Battle Flag still flew over the capitol dome in Columbia? That economic development would never happen in Mississippi unless the Confederate cross came off the state flag? Have you heard school administrators explain that our children cannot be taught without establishing a secure and “non-threatening” learning environment which must be obtained by prohibiting the teaching of true history of the South

and the display of any symbols even remotely connected with the Confederacy?

I will, however, differ with Mr. Synon on one of his premises: there are still those who will stand when *Dixie* is played, and who haven't replaced that portrait of General Lee with an abstract bit of "art." They celebrate their regional holidays. And they are proud to be a Southerner, at heart if not always in place. Who are these people? They are you and I. Members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Compatriots, the barbarians have been at our gates for decades. Will you stand idly by and watch them celebrate a final victory? Or will you speak out when our legacy is slandered, our heroes denigrated, and our symbols are insulted?

Don't forget who you are. Don't forget why you remember. *Stand up for your Heritage.*

Memorial Hall is Saved!

On December 10th, an agreement between Confederate Memorial Hall and the University of New Orleans Foundation was signed and recorded in the Orleans Parish Conveyance Office. This agreement insures the future of Confederate Memorial Hall and ends a five-year battle for survival that cost in excess of \$500,000. In the settlement, the UNO Foundation leased the building known as Confederate Memorial Hall to the governing board of Confederate Memorial Hall for 10 years at the rate of \$1.00 per year. At the end of 10 years, UNO Foundation will sign a deed transferring Confederate Memorial Hall to the Memorial Hall Governing Board, thereby putting permanent ownership of Memorial Hall and the ground upon which it sits in the hands of the Memorial Hall Board. In return for the lease and the deed, the UNO Foundation will be allowed to construct a tunnel underneath the rear of Confederate Memorial Hall connecting the two buildings they own that are now known as the

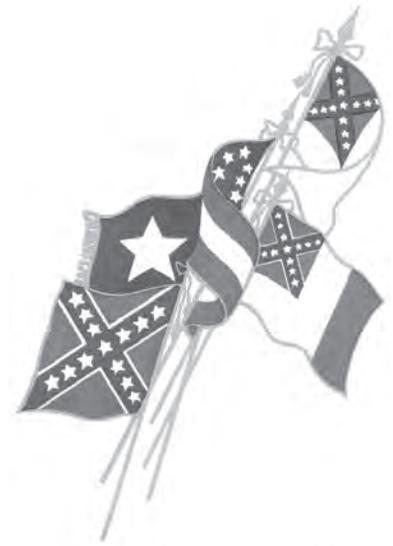
Ogden Museum of Southern Art. If the UNO Foundation completes their tunnel before the 10 year lease period is up, the deed transferring Memorial Hall will be executed at that time. Conversely, if the foundation does not finish the tunnel within the 10 year lease period, Memorial Hall gets the deed anyway without the tunnel being a condition. This agreement allows Memorial Hall to continue to exist in the historic building they have occupied for over a hundred years

Credit for this settlement properly goes to a variety of historic preservation groups, concerned citizens and particularly to Louisiana Governor Mike Foster, whose very public support of the museum was instrumental in this final agreement being reached. It should also be noted that without the unrelenting involvement of the Louisiana Division of the SCV, none of the aforementioned participants would have come aboard. Our compatriots in Louisiana can be justifiably proud of their very visible success, and we are in turn very proud of them.

Another Election Year Upon Us

Like it or not, interested or not, you'd have to be Rip Van Winkle not to have noticed that 2004 is a presidential election year. Already, candidates for the Democratic nomination have indulged in one of their favorite tactics: baiting, insulting, and denigrating Southern voters, particularly those who have a visible and emotional connection to regional identity and/or Confederate Heritage. Your Heritage Committee has already issued one press release condemning their rhetoric. We may have to speak out repeatedly on the topic before all is said and done. That we have addressed this issue at all has generated a few questions, which I'd like to answer here.

The SCV was founded in 1896 as a patriotic, non-profit, genealogical, historical and benevolent organization. The SCV, as set forth in our own



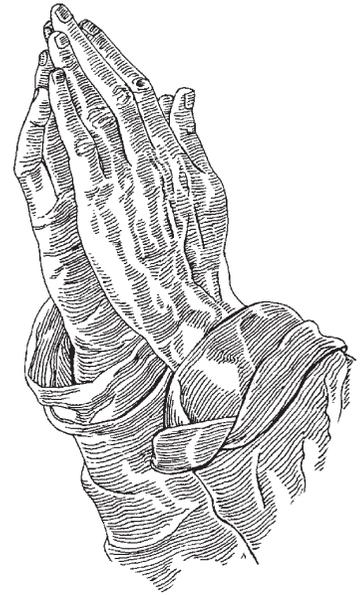
constitution and as required by federal regulations which control our tax-exempt status, does not endorse or support any political candidate or party on any level. This prohibition does not, however, prevent the organization or any of its members from working with elected officials or government bodies to promote our heritage, nor does it prevent us from criticizing those officials or bodies when their words are insulting or when their actions are designed to erode the standing of our heritage in modern society. I would point out that the first of those characteristics of the SCV mentioned previously is *patriotic*. Patriotic citizens, a group in which you as a member of the SCV would be counted, are involved in the governmental process. We have a right and a duty to speak out, and to work for the betterment of our nation. As SCV members, we also have a duty to work earnestly to preserve and promote our Southern and Confederate heritage. Those two duties are not incompatible.

In Service to Our Heritage,

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Sam Davis Camp 1293
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Chaplain's Comments

Pastor John Weaver
Chaplain-in-Chief



Where Are Our Preachers?

One cannot help but notice the lack of preachers crying out for justice and righteousness, and at the same time exposing corruption and wickedness, while declaring the truth of God. Likewise it is obvious there are few preachers involved in our Southern history movement and the SCV in general. Why? I believe the answer is obvious. History and truth are vitally connected. The meaning of history is to be understood primarily and essentially in terms of God. Time and history are created by God and therefore are determined and governed by God. The ground of history therefore is not in time but in eternity. When we do not comprehend the fact that history is nothing less than the eternal decree of God coming to pass in time, we do not understand its importance. Moreover, we do not recognize the judgments of God against sin and wickedness.

Numerous passages of Scripture teach us the value and im-

portance of history. For instance, II Peter 2:6 tells us: And turning the cities of Sodom and Gomorrha into ashes condemned them with an overthrow, making them an ensample unto those that after should live ungodly. Jude 1:7 gives us the identical truth in stating: Even as Sodom and Gomorrha, and the cities about them in like manner, giving themselves over to fornication, and going after strange flesh, are set forth for an example, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire. It is not simply the judgment against Sodom and Gomorrha, but all historical judgments that point to the final judgment. Judgments in time are merely reminders and evidence of a final judgment. Job 19:29 declares: Be ye afraid of the sword: for wrath bringeth the punishments of the sword, that ye may know there is a judgment.

As we study history and see the judgments of God, it encourages us to cry out against present-day wickedness. How so? Because we know that God is the

same. He does not change. Mal. 3:6 tells us: For I am the LORD, I change not; therefore ye sons of Jacob are not consumed. God is immutable. He does not change. That which God judged and condemned in the past, He will judge and condemn in the present and in the future. There is a connection between past and present sins. We could save ourselves much heartache by studying history and applying the principles of history to our present day.

The connection between history and truth was understood by the preachers in early America. Not only in the American War for Independence, but also in the Southern War for Independence, it was God's preachers who exposed and condemned tyranny, injustice, and wickedness. It was this knowledge that gave them the convictions and the courage to fight against all forms of evil – governmental, political, economic, ecclesiastical, familial, and personal.

Charles F. Pitts, in his book,

Chaplains in Gray, tells us: "It has been said there is nothing more ferocious than a band of brigands led by vicious cut-throats, except it be a company of Scottish Presbyterians rising from their knees in prayer to do battle with the firm conviction that what they are about to do is the will of God."

One Yankee critic said that he believed "the most unmitigated set of villains they have in the South are the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopalian preachers ... all talking secession ... drinking mean liquor, and advocating the cause of Jeff Davis and the devil."

Why were these pastors so hated and despised? The answer is simple — because of their stand for truth.

I suppose there could be no greater compliment to the men of the South than that which was given by a Yankee Chaplain in speaking to his regiment on the state of religion among the Southern troops. He said:

"You may call this ... fanaticism, enthusiasm, or what you will; but remember, you are fighting an enemy that comes from the closet to the battlefield, that comes from its knees in prayer to engage in deadly strife, that comes in the belief that its battles are the battles of Jehovah, that his smile is resting upon its banner and will ensure success ... What power ... to make every man a hero, and every hero if need be a martyr. "

May God give us men today

— men who understand truth and that truth includes the truth of history. We need men who understand that God is truth and all truth belongs to God.

I wish to announce the **10th annual Great Revival of the Southern Armies** to be held in **South Haven, MS** (about 25 miles from Memphis, TN) in June. The dates are **June 15-17**. Commander Wilson, myself, and a host of others will be speaking. There will be preaching, teaching, good fellowship, period dress, reenactors, and a great deal more. I have attended a number of these meetings and I can assure you that each one is worth attending. For additional information, please contact Dr. Gary Roper at 662-893-3949 or 662-349-9399.

The Last Roll

West-Scott-Baker Camp 1622,
Riverside, AL

Grady Whitley

Floyd G. Wester

Raphael Semmes Camp 11, Mobile, AL

Robert L. Saucier

John D. Bedingfield Camp 1668,
Rogersville, AL

Aron Carpenter

Pea River Rifles Camp 1590, Enterprise, AL

William Martin

Emma Sansom Camp 275, Gadsden, AL

Jesse R. Gilliland

Alf Fuller Camp 1819, Junction City, AR

Bruce G. Murph

Gen. Jo Shelby Camp 1414, Harrison, AR

John F. Massey

Arthur Carter

Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville, FL

Dr. Floyd K. Hurt

Michael B. Snyder

Brig. Gen. Thomas Moore Scott

Camp 1604, Minden, LA

William Patterson Watson

Captain William T. Anderson Camp 1743,
Huntsville, MO

Charles R. Jackson

Captain C.B. Vance 1669, Batesville, MS

John E. McKinnon

Capt. Edward W. Ward Camp 1452,
Hernando, MS

Robert L. Harbin

Captain Francis Marion Rogers Camp 873,
Amory, MS

Gene Colburn

General William T. Martin Camp 590,
Natchez, MS

Dr. John D. Coffey, Jr.

Yadkin Gray Eagles Camp 1765,
Yadkinville, NC

Timothy Thomas Casstevens

Rowan Rifles Camp 405, Salisbury, NC

James Andrew Deal

General John Bratton Camp 1816,
Winnsboro, SC

Robert Coleman Blair

William D. McCain Camp 594,
Columbia, TN

W. Livoyer Reeves

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston Camp 28,
Nashville, TN

Dr. Ronal C. Harris

Dillard-Judd Camp 1828, Cookeville, TN

Philip Roland Rodgers



The Hanover Dragoons Camp 827,
Hanover, VA

Jerry Lee Hudson, Jr.

A.P. Hill Camp 167, Colonial Heights, VA

Richard A. Ferrell

Capt. William Latane' Camp 1690,
Mechanicsville, VA

Charles L. Toombs, Jr.

Robert E. Lee Camp 726, Alexandria, VA

J. Mason Grove

Tom Smith Camp 1702, Suffolk, VA

John Felton Copeland

Alvin L. Griffin

Wise Partisan Rangers Camp 1756,
Norton, VA

Christop J. Gilley

Old Brunswick Camp 512,
Lawrenceville, VA

Sterling Peebles Clary

Confederate Images

by C. E. Avery



Colonel Lawrence M. Keitt



Lawrence was born on October 4, 1824, in the Orangeburg District of South Carolina. His extensive education included Asbury Academy, Mt. Zion College in Winnsboro, and (graduating third in his class) at South Carolina College in 1843.

In 1845 he passed his bar exam and began a law practice in Orangeburg. Three years later he was elected to the state legislature. Then in 1852 he was elected to Congress and re-elected in 1854.

He was a long time supporter of states' rights and secession. In 1856 Senator Charles Sumner denounced the South, slavery and the senator from South Carolina in a speech before the House, for which he was assaulted by Senator Brooks. Because Keitt and other Southern representatives approved this action by Brooks, the House of Representatives adopted a resolution disapproving their actions in this assault; Keitt resigned on July 15. Oddly enough, he was re-elected to fill his own vacancy

in the House three weeks after he resigned. He went on to win more elections for Congress.

In 1859 he married Susanna Sparks and they traveled in Europe for several months. They returned to Washington in December for the opening of Congress.

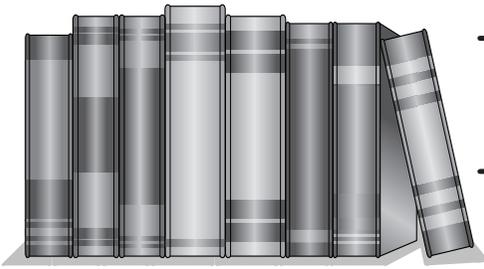
He was a member of South Carolina's secession convention in December 1860, which voted South Carolina out of the Union. Next he was elected to represent South Carolina at the Provisional Congress of the Confederacy in February 1861, in Montgomery, Alabama. He helped elect Davis as president; served on the Foreign Affairs, Indian Affairs and Rules committees; was instrumental in drafting the Confederate Constitution; and favored an early attack on Fort Sumter.

Near the end of the Provisional Congress he raised the 20th South Carolina and was elected its colonel on January 11, 1862.

The 20th Regiment spent over two years in the Charleston area patrolling Sullivan's Island. From July to September 1863, they rotated in and out of Battery Wagner on Morris Island. As a colonel, Keitt often commanded on Morris Island and Battery Wagner.

In mid-May 1864, they were ordered to Virginia and assigned to Kershaw's (old) Brigade, Kershaw's Division, 1st Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, on May 28. Four days later he led the brigade on horseback at Cold Harbor. When part of his regiment started to waver under heavy fire, he tried to rally his men but was mortally wounded in the chest on June 2.

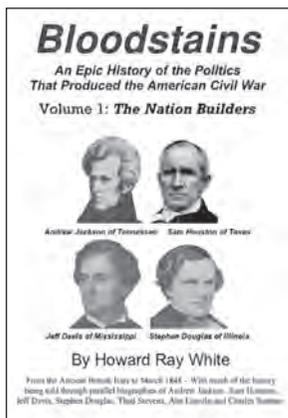
Keitt died the next day on June 3, 1864, and is buried in the family cemetery near St. Matthews, South Carolina. ❧



Books in Print

Bloodstains, An Epic History of the Politics that Produced the American Civil War

When I was at the Asheville, NC, SCV Reunion, July 2003, I took the time to stop in and listen to Mr. Howard Ray White discussing a book series he was



authoring. He was one of the speakers on the Reunion's True Confederate History Program. White's talk, drawn from the second volume in his

book series, explained how sectional politics, centered in the Northern states, had produced much of the conflict that led to state secession and Lincoln's war proclamation.

White said he had found that the conflict seemed rooted in differences among the ancient peoples of the British Isles. But none of the books concerning the war era I had read tried to take the reader from as far back as those ancient peoples; therefore, I was a bit skeptical of an author selling self-published books, claiming to do just that. The author, a retired chemical engineer, was telling the audience that it was his *scientific* study of the facts of history that made his books highly enlightening.

There are a total of over 900 pages in the first two volumes. The amount of information and its logical organization is incredible. The author mentioned that James Michener was his fa-

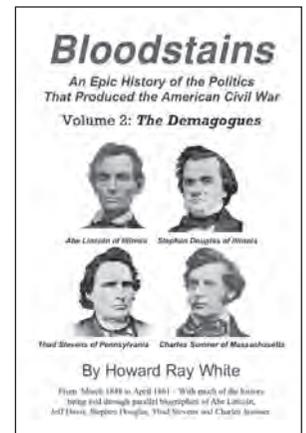
vorite writer — that Michener had inspired him to present history through the lives of important people. Using that theme, White presents much of the history in *Bloodstains* through parallel biographies of Andrew Jackson, Sam Houston, Jeff Davis, Stephen Douglas, Abe Lincoln, Thad Stevens and Charles Sumner. In this manner, White lets the reader *live* the history and judge events for himself. The quality of Mr. White's writing, though not quite coming to the level of *Hawaii*, is still very entertaining. And entertainment is important when being deluged with so much political history.

Being the logical person that I am, I went back to my room and started reading Volume 1, *The Nation Builders*. Four hours later I had gained more insight into my ancestry from the European continent to England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and then into North America, than in all my 18 years of formal education. If he could teach like he writes, Howard Ray White would be one of those *must take* classes on campus. Starting with the history of the British Isles up to the time of the colonization of North America, proceeding through the conquering of a continent out to California and ending in March 1848, White builds the portraits of the peoples who became Americans. It is a well-laid-out study. Mr. White does not tell readers what to think. Instead, he presents the background situations and lets readers decide for themselves. None of my history courses at Auburn University came close to covering this material in such depth or quality of presentation.

Volume 1, *The Nation Builders*, is a thorough study of the psychological, sociological and political background that preceded the era of intense politi-

cal sectionalism. Volume 2, *The Demagogues*, resumes the history in March 1848, and takes the reader through to April 1861. Here, the differences between statesmen and politicians really surface. Continuing with parallel biographies of Jeff Davis, Abe Lincoln, Stephen Douglas, Thad Stevens and Charles Sumner, the reader *lives* the historical happenings of these years. White thoroughly covers Bleeding Kansas, the martyrdom of Bleeding Sumner and the terrorism and martyrdom of John Brown. Maturing sectional politics is witnessed. The manipulations of the American population are shown in steps, some baby and some giant. The progress of changes on display in this book is truly heart rending. How the American voting public could put up with so much, without crying foul, is the question that comes to mind.

From the first George Washington administration forward, the history is laid out in 4-year chapters corresponding to the presidential administrations. This format allowed me to better understand the history of the United States. Instead of being just multiple choice or fill-in-the-blank history questions, political slogans from my early childhood education in his-



Continued on page 43

Reuben Cave

Company B, 2nd Battalion, NC Troops

by Andy Nance
William Henry Harris
Camp 1395
Ft. Lauderdale, FL

My great great Grandfather, Reuben Cave, was born in 1833 to Thomas Cave and Elizabeth Beamer Cave, farmers of the Dobson District, Surry County, North Carolina. Reuben married Adaline Mitchel in 1859. In 1860 he was a tenant farmer.

Reuben volunteered September 8, 1861, at the age of 26 to serve twelve months in Company B, Second Battalion, North Carolina Troops. Company B was raised in Dobson, the county seat of Surry County, North Carolina, August 10, 1861, by David M. Cooper and Lacy J. Norman. The Company mustered in at Camp Lee, Richmond, Virginia, on October 25, 1861. The Second Battalion was organized at Richmond November 1, 1861. The Battalion received orders to go to Wilmington December 9, 1861, left Richmond December 10 and arrived by train at Camp Belved-

ere near Wilmington December 11, 1861. They later moved to nearby Camp Patterson where they were joined by one company from Virginia and two companies from Georgia. There were still not enough companies to form a regiment and it remained Second Battalion.

Company B's first opportunity for battle came February 1, 1862, when the Battalion was sent

to Roanoke Island on North Carolina's Outer Banks. They traveled by train from Wilmington to Norfolk and marched from there to Roanoke Island. They were too late. The enemy's General Burnside had captured the Island for the North. This was part of their plan to blockade all of the North Carolina coast to prevent supplies from being brought to the South.



All members of the Battalion, including Reuben, were taken prisoner by the enemy February 8, 1862. They were paroled February 21 at Elizabeth City and sent home to wait for exchange. It was a nice wait, for they were at home for six months and the Battalion existed only on paper until they were declared exchanged August 18, 1862. Some of the battles that the Second Battalion fought in were Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Spotsylvania Court House, Snicker's Gap, Battle of Monocay, Fisher's Hill, and Appomattox.

The total casualty list for the Gettysburg battle was 32 men for Company B, 2nd Battalion NC Troops, including the captain and three lieutenants. This was about one-half the total number of men left in the company.

Reuben checked into a hospital at Danville, Virginia, on May 18, 1864, with Vul Scolopeticum Eye; however, there is no other information of a wound or hospitalization. Reuben was present and accounted for on all the company muster rolls through February 1865. He was present for most of the war and there was no record of any wounds. He was present with the few that were left of the 2nd Battalion at Appomattox Court House April 9, 1865, where he was paroled.

After the war Reuben returned to Surry County, North Carolina and resumed farming. He did well for himself, Adaline and eight children. He died November 5, 1905, and was buried in the Little Vine Baptist Church Cemetery in Surry County. A Confederate stone marks his

grave.

While the men of the South were fighting the war, the women

were home trying to feed their families. In a letter Reuben gave Adaline some farming advise.

Letter from Reuben Cave To his Wife, Adeline Mitchell Cave

"I want you to be careful and saving with all your grain and put it in a safe place for I suppose all the rogues are not dead yet."

Camp Kelley's Ford VA
(Co B 2nd Batt NC T)

October 28, 1863

Dear wife I embrace another opportunity of writing to you to inform you I am improving some, but slow – I hope will soon be able for duty again. I hope you and the children are all well. I have nothing to write only I thought that I would write concerning some home matters I think you had better sell the steers if you have not, as you have not feed to winter them, and I expect you had better sell the little yearling if you cannot winter it. Do the best you can and if you sell them get as much for them as you can. We are still here in Camp I want you to be careful and saving with all your grain and put it in as safe a place as you can for I suppose all the rogues are not dead yet Do the best you can about sowing your grain If you can send me a pound or so of butter by any one that comes to us as so, we are about our cabins and huts to stay _____ But it is uncertain how long we will stay. I would be glad we were nearer Richmond so we could get some things from home. But as it is, It is a difficult thing We are having tolerably fair weather and cool I am looking for winter to set in severe before long I have nothing more to write that will interest you as I know of, D. W. Atkins is some better and I hope will soon be up for duty again Write as often as convenient as I love to hear from home. It is the most pleasure I have in camp to hear from those who are so dear to me. I miss your kind attention when sick but I will do the best I can and you must do the same. May God enable the people to bring this war to a close, and may he enable me to meet my family once more in peace and contentment. I will close I remain as ever your Devoted husband till death, the Captain sends his compliments to you and William.

R. (Reuben) Cave



Stephen D. Lee's

CHARGE

to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

by Charles Kelly Barrow, Historian-in-Chief

Due to the recent controversy surrounding the Charge of Lt. General Stephen D. Lee, I felt as historian-in-chief, this article was necessary to shed light on the truth. In my research for the truth, I chose to turn to the minutes of the actual meeting on April 25, 1906. In any organization, including the government, the minutes are the official records of what actually took place. A historian wants to obtain his facts from a primary source; therefore, I feel the minutes of this meeting are the only source to obtain the true Charge.

I have taken the liberty to print the entire speech for individuals to be able to read. Most are not aware the Charge is only a small portion of what S.D. Lee said that day. Ironically, the Sons were not even in the room at the time the speech was given.

I would like to thank Todd Owens of the Sgt. Nicholson Camp 1478 in Ruston, Louisiana and Chuck Rand of the Captain Thomas O. Benton Camp 1444 in Monroe, Louisiana, for their assistance.

General Stephen D. Lee Replies to the Welcome with Eloquence, Patriotism and Feeling

General Lee was given an ovation as he was presented and responded to the welcome address as follows:

“The United Confederate Veterans are again met in the city of their origin. We are once more the guests of those patriotic and energetic men into whose labors we have entered, and to whom the thanks of all surviving Confederates are due. Again and again we have returned to taste of the inexhaustible bounty of your hospitality, to be refreshed by the patriotism and enthusiasm of this generous and beautiful city.

“The flags of France and of Spain, of the Union and of the Confederacy have floated over the soil upon which we stand, but always over brave men and lovely women, loyal to the best they knew, faithful alike to the living and to the dead, a civilization transplanted like a rare flower of France, blossoming in the new world, and bearing exquisite

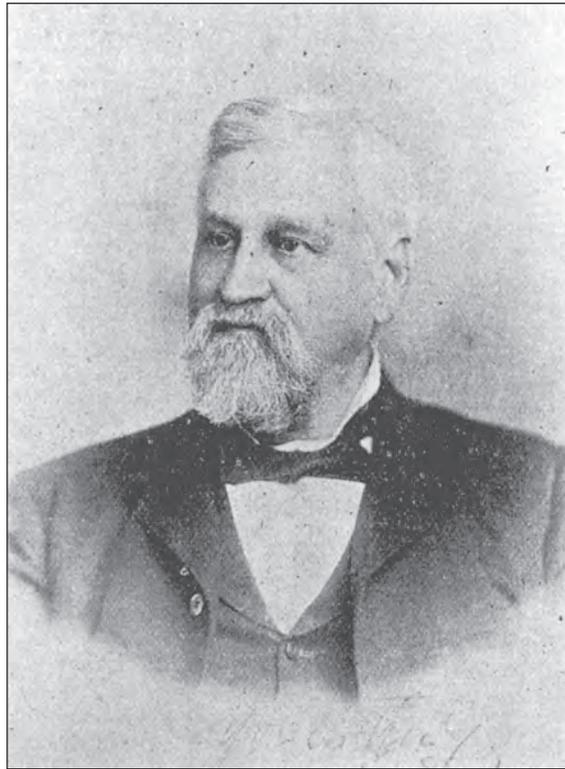
fruit. The Confederate cannot forget the city of the gallant and accomplished Beauregard — the brave and unfortunate Hood — the city where Jefferson Davis loved to walk, and which honored him in his death with an outpouring of loyalty and grief which did honor to the Southern heart. Here is Metairie, where Albert Sidney Johnston speaks in imperishable bronze, and the monument to the Army of Northern Virginia rises, tall and white, like the soul of its great chieftain.

“We love you, Louisiana, where the stern blood of the Anglo-Saxon has been touched with the grace and the genius of France. Here, amid the very chivalry of patriotism, there is welcome for all who prize noble and generous deeds, and most of all, a welcome for him who loved his country best, and bore her cross of pain—the Confederate soldier. We, who grieved for this unhappy city in the hour of its capture and humiliation, rejoice in its pride to-day, standing second only to New York among American ports of export; your mighty river, filled with the ships of all

nations; your historic streets, alive with the commerce of the world. We behold with satisfaction great railroad systems struggling to enter your gates, and the merchants of a thousand cities listening for the murmurs of your markets. We wait the coming of the day when the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific shall mingle together, and on both alike shall float the commerce of this imperial city; when the sons of those who struggled in vain for Southern supremacy shall here behold a peaceful victory, more magnificent than those of their great armies; a commercial supremacy, more splendid than their noblest visions, and here, beside the Father of Waters, shall be realized the capital of their dreams.

"We have lost dear friends and comrades since we met together, none more beloved and more honored than the soldier who was recently laid to rest at Arlington. Joe Wheeler won his spurs by true and honorable service. He was a superb cavalry leader, earned on many a hard-fought field the right to lead where brave men follow.

"When the heart of our common country yearned to express to her Confederate sons that their welcome home was complete; to Wheeler it was given to show, on our behalf, that every star on the flag was now dear to us, and that we were ready to follow it to the very "isles of the sea." It was Southern hands that set star after star in that blue field of glory, and if any more stars are ever planted there it will be strange if a South-



Lt. General Stephen D. Lee

erner is not found assisting at the operation.

"Comrades, there is one thing committed to our care as a peculiar trust—the memory of the Confederate soldier. So far as lies in our power, we have striven that history may not lack the evidence of his purity of motive, his fortitude, his heroism. I, for one, do not fear that justice, however long delayed, will not ultimately be done to one of the grandest bodies of men who ever battled for independence, or, triumphing over defeat, bound up the bleeding wounds of their country.

"There are three things peculiarly left for our concern. One of these is the erection of public monuments to our Confederate dead, to our leaders, but, above all, to those private soldiers, who made our leaders immortal. We must not overtask posterity by expecting those who come after

us to build monuments to heroes whom their own generation were unwilling to commemorate. The South has reached a position of material prosperity which justifies both State and private beneficence to honor the faithful dead.

"In all human lot there has nothing better been found for a man than to die for his country. If there be any virtue, if there be any praise, this fate is to be preferred above all others. We feel it is well with those who have thus fulfilled the highest of all trusts—the duty of a citizen to his native land, and whatever may have been their private faults, their public service on the field of battle has rightly

given them a place with the immortals. Theirs was the martyr's devotion without the martyr's hope. Their generation and their country imposed upon them this high service. They fulfilled it without flinching. They felt that the issue of the battle was with God; the issue of their duty was with them. Glorious youth, who in the flush of life's morning poured out your lives like a rich oblation upon your country's altar, we gray-haired men salute you. You entered the great mystery with one joy of the patriot in your hearts, the cheer of victory upon your lips. With all our grief, we would not have it otherwise. You were spared the pangs of defeat, the shame of reconstruction; nor will it be your lot to totter down the dull steep of age or fixed upon the shore to watch with weary eyes the rising tide of years.

"I urge monuments to the Confederate soldier, first, for the sake of the dead, but most for the sake of the living, that in this busy industrial age these stones to the Confederate soldier may stand like great interrogation marks to the soul of each beholder. Are you also ready to die for your country? Is your life worthy to be remembered along with theirs? Do you choose for yourself this greatness of soul?"

"Not in the clamor of the
crowded street,
Not in the shouts and plaudits
of the throng,
But in ourselves are triumph
and defeat."

"The second thing is this, let us pass the remainder of our days in such wise that nothing we shall do will bring shame and regret; that we also were Confederate soldiers. As we shared with them the glory of their sufferings, the fame of their victories, the tragedy of their overthrow, and that sympathy of their countrymen which covered the defeated as with a mantle of imperishable love; let us also share as best we may their simplicity of heart, their scorn of all ignoble actions, their dignity of soul, that our descendants may say of us, with swelling hearts, 'He also followed Johnston; he also fought with Lee.' To this day there stands carved upon the graves of our English ancestors the symbol of the crusader. Their names are forgotten, but the cross remains. So let it be with the Confederate soldier. In the great muster day, he of the lion-heart will take the hand of the kingly man

who sleeps at Lexington, and say, 'Brother, my cause was also lost.'

"And is there any message we would give to the States we loved, and on whose behalf we drew swords, more than a generation ago? As we have sorrowed over your devotion, we now rejoice in your prosperity. We chose for you the fortune of war, rather than a shameful peace. We battled for your principles, rather than yield them, not to conviction, but to force. With breaking hearts we bowed beneath the stroke of fate. We chose the only course worthy of Americans. Better defeat than dishonor; better the long, bitter story of reconstruction than tame surrender of the convictions we received from our fathers, the principles which we cherished as the basis of our liberties. We leave our motives to the judgment of posterity. In the choice we made we followed the dictates of conscience and the voice of honor. We sacrificed all that men hold dear for the land of our birth, and, while we have no fear that history will record our deeds with shame, we do not regard even the verdict of posterity as the equivalent of a clear conscience; nor ought we to have been false to our convictions, even to win the eternal praises of mankind. If our children shall praise us, it is well; if our own hearts tell us we have fulfilled our duty, it is better.

"Last of all, let us remember our less prosperous comrades not fortunate even in their death or in their survival; to whom have been denied wealth, and good fortune; alas! too often, even the blessing of health, without which

all others avail but little. If we can perhaps sweeten the last years of these old men, bring back, maybe, the light of other days in their fading eyes, awake in their hearts the great memories, they shall bless us in receiving more than we in giving. Many of the States whom they have so nobly served have begun to gather them in soldiers' homes, institutions which combine the beauty of charity with the grace of gratitude. But there are many other old veterans who will never be brought within such hospitable walls, and who are left to our personal charge for such sympathy and assistance as are honorable alike to them and to us. Let each camp continue its special care for this beneficent labor, and let us see to it that true comradeship shall cease only when the last old soldier has passed beyond human power.

"To you, mothers of the Memorial Association, will be given the service of commemorating the soldier's virtues in the hearts of those who come after us by the story of the illustrious dead, of comforting the hearts of those who mourn our lost heroes, with such ministrations as bespeak the sympathy of the patriot and the loving kindness of those who are familiar with the same sorrow.

"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldiers' good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles

which he loved, and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious, and which you also cherish.

“To you, Daughters of the Confederacy, will be given the loving service of remembering the Confederate dead, and of ministering to the living, who were dear to him, and are in need of your help and tenderness. Worthy daughters, you shall be of the immortal women, your mothers, who gave to womanhood a new perfection of heroism, and a more divine expression of sacrifice and devotion.

“To you, brave people of the South, to you, true-hearted Americans everywhere; to you, world-conquering race from which he sprung; to all men everywhere, who prize in man the manliest deeds, who love in man the love of country, who praise fidelity and courage, who honor self-sacrifice and noble devotion, will be given an incomparable inheritance, the memory of our prince of men, the Confederate soldier.” (Thunders of applause.)

At the conclusion of General Lee’s address, a dainty little miss of eight summers, carrying a bouquet almost as large as herself, edged her way through the crowd on the rostrum and presented the flowers to General Lee, which he accepted gracefully. She was Miss Bessie Shaffer, whose father was with Lee at one of the memorable engagements of the Civil War.

In the meantime the Sons had arrived. They remained outside until the conclusion of General

Lee’s address, and then marched in, Commander Thomas McA. Owen, of Montgomery, AL, in the lead, headed by a band. Each officer was accompanied by a beautiful young lady, a sponsor or maid, and their appearance was the signal for the greatest enthusiasm yet manifested in the Convention. The younger generation should feel proud of the tender sentiments manifested towards them by their sires. When the band played *See the Conquering Hero Comes*, the old veterans went wild in their enthusiasm and applause.

When the officers had found place upon the platform, General Lee made a few remarks, in which he paid a handsome tribute to their loyalty to the Lost Cause, and said they were in every way worthy to carry on the

historical campaign when the older men were all gone.

Commander Owen was then presented to the assemblage, and was given a most enthusiastic greeting, when he responded to the address of welcome. He spoke briefly and extemporaneously, but there was the fire of eloquence and feeling in what he said, and it evoked the greatest enthusiasm. He spoke of the work which the Sons had undertaken and pledged them to carry it forward and hand down the burden to posterity, so that the descendants of those who fought the valiant fight for the Lost Cause would look upon them in their true light, as men who fought for principle and for the Constitution of the United States, and not as rebels. ❖

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Captain Henry Wirz

A True Confederate Martyr

by Robert Slimp

One of the worst war crimes committed by the United States government against the Confederacy was the trial and court martial of Captain Henry Wirz, the Commander of the Andersonville Prison in Andersonville, Georgia.



The court martial against Wirz was a malignant act of vengeance against the defeated people of the South following the War Between the States. It is still being used today to brainwash all Americans into believing that Andersonville Prison in Georgia was a place where 12,912 emaciated, ill and mistreated Union prisoners were allowed to die without any attempt to save their lives.

This *show trial* was a gross miscarriage of justice, and a national disgrace. Wirz was a scapegoat. He was also tried in order to incriminate President Jefferson Davis as a war criminal. Indeed after the mockery of the trial and his being condemned to death by hanging, Captain Wirz was offered a pardon by Secretary of War Edwin Stanton if he would implicate President Davis in a plot in which Davis allegedly asked him to see to it that thou-

sands of prisoners died at Andersonville. This incident never happened. Neither Davis or Wirz would have ever thought of such a terrible act. They were both honorable men, but the Radical Republicans in the Andrew Johnson administration were looking for ways to try and convict the former Confederate President, and they hoped that Wirz would cooperate with them in order to save his own life.

When told of this offer, Captain Wirz told his attorney, Louis Schade: "Mr. Schade, you know that I have always told you that I do not know anything about Jefferson Davis. He has no connection to me as to what was done at Andersonville. If I knew anything about him, I would not become a traitor against him, or anybody else to save my life." He made the same statement to the Catholic priest who was his confessor, Reverend Father Boyle.

After six months of imprisonment including a three-months' mockery of a court martial in Washington, DC, which was presided over by Major General Lew Wallace, who was the author of the famous novel, *Ben Hur* and a Commission of nine members, Wirz was sentenced to die by hanging. The execution was carried out on November 10, 1865.

Following his execution by hanging, he was not allowed a Christian burial. His body was simply dumped into an unmarked grave in the prison cemetery. His last message before being executed was: "My life is demanded as an atonement. I am willing to give it and hope that after awhile, I will be judged differently from what I am now." The Union officer commanding the execution said to Captain Wirz, "I have my orders." Wirz replied, "I know what orders are, Major; I am being hanged for

obeying them.”

The court martial was illegal to begin with. The fact is that Captain Henry Wirz was a paroled prisoner of war, covered by the surrender of the Army of Tennessee by General Joseph E. Johnston in Durham, North Carolina on April 26, 1865. No court by Union rules could try a paroled person. Civil law had been restored, and no trial could be held by military law. Indeed, Wirz was the only Confederate official arrested after the end of the war and tried by a military court and then executed.

The charges against Wirz were very vague as to the time and manner of when any alleged offenses took place. One star witness for the defense was a smooth-talking man who said that he was Felex de la Blume, who gave his birthplace as France and claimed to be a grand nephew of the Marquis Lafayette. He testified that he had witnessed at least 13 killings in Andersonville. He made many accusations that included Wirz shooting one prisoner, pistol whipping another and putting yet another in stocks during August, 1864. At that very time, Wirz was on sick leave in Augusta, Georgia. By his oratory, de la Blume so impressed the court that members of the Commission signed a declaration of thanks for his testimony. He was rewarded with being made a clerk in the Department of the Interior.

Right after Captain Wirz’s ex-



An honor guard composed of members of the Alexander H. Stephens Camp 78, Americus, GA, and the John K. McNeill Camp 674, Moultrie, GA.

ecution, some German Union soldiers went to the Secretary of the Interior and signed a deposition that the witness had committed perjury. They testified that his name was not de la Blume but Felex Osner, a native of Germany and a deserter from the 7th New York Infantry Regiment. To the best of their knowledge, this witness had never been a prisoner at Andersonville. On November 21, when confronted with this evidence, Osner, before he could be arrested, simply disappeared and was never heard from again.

Edwin Wellington Boate, a Union Major in the 42nd New York Infantry and a prisoner at Andersonville in 1864, testified: “You rulers who make the charge that the rebels intentionally killed off our men, when I can honestly swear that they were doing everything in their power to sustain us, do not lay this flattering unction to your souls. You abandoned your brave men in the hour of their cruelest need. They fought for the Union, and you reached no hand out to save the old faithful, loyal and devoted servants of the country. You may

try to shift the blame from your own shoulders, but posterity will saddle the responsibility where it justly belongs.” He praised both the medical doctors at Andersonville and Captain Wirz for trying to save the lives of the prisoners.

In August, 1864, Major Boate was a member of a delegation of prisoners from Andersonville who

were sent to meet with President Lincoln and appeal to him to allow all the sick and wounded prisoners to be sent to Union lines without requiring any exchange of Confederate prisoners at all. President Lincoln refused to meet with this delegation or communicate with them in any way.

Indeed, all prisoner of war exchanges had ceased by late 1862 long before Andersonville even opened. General U.S. Grant refused to consider a prisoner exchange in August, 1864, declaring: “It is hard on our men held in Southern prisons not to be exchanged, but it is not right to those left in our ranks to fight our battles. Every man we hold, when released on parole or otherwise, becomes an active soldier against us at once.

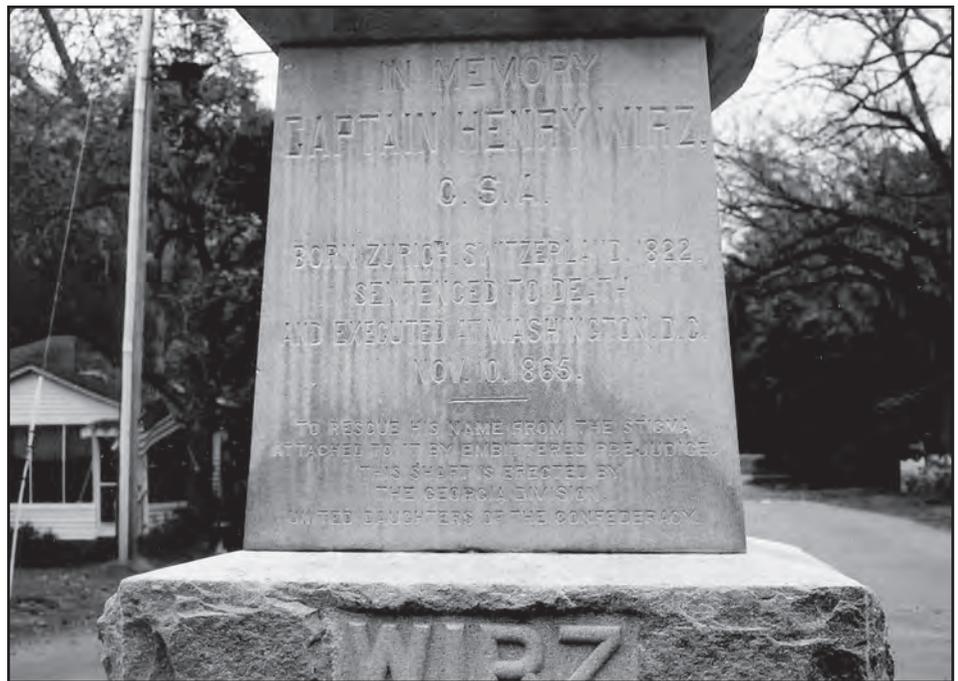
At this particular time to release all rebel prisoners would inure Sherman’s defeat and would compromise our safety here.”

Andersonville Prison was only opened in early February, 1864, and was closed down, when liberated by Union troops in early May, 1865. A total of

45,000 prisoners passed through Andersonville, but most had been placed elsewhere by October, 1864. It is true that the mortality rate was 24 percent. The men died because there was not sufficient food or medicine available. An act of the Confederate Congress provided the same rations to prisoners as to soldiers in the field. Many Union prisoners at Andersonville testified and later wrote that Captain Wirz and his doctors did everything in their power to see that they had sufficient food and medicine. They said that they ate the same rations as their guards. After the fall of Atlanta in September, 1864, all rail lines to Andersonville had been cut, and there was a Federal embargo against any supplies going there.

During the war there were 220,000 Confederate prisoners in Federal prisons and 270,000 Yankees in Southern prisons. The Confederate prison morality was 8.3 percent compared to a 12.7 percent rate for Confederate prisoners held in the North. The death toll was especially high among Confederate prisoners held at Elmira, New York, where the chief surgeon boasted: "I have killed more rebels than any soldier at the front." He was never investigated.

One particular group of Confederate officer prisoners were signaled out and set aside for the purpose of seeing how much abuse they could take. First they were used as human shields under friendly fire in Charleston Harbor. They became known as the immortal Six Hundred. For 45 days they survived shelling under the guns of Fort Moultrie and



A view of the base of the Wirz monument at Andersonville, GA.

the batteries around Charleston. Then they were taken to Fort Pulaski, Georgia, where they wintered on a retaliation diet of corn bread and pickles, suffering from frostbite and cold nights without blankets. This was not unusual, but there were no investigations. Those who win a war are almost never brought to justice.

On the morning of his execution, Captain Wirz said to his attorney "Mr. Schade, if any one ought to come to the relief of my family, it is the people of the South for whose sake, I have sacrificed all."

Some things have been done to try to carry out that wish. In 1869, Wirz's Defense Attorney Louis Schade managed to have his body properly buried in Washington, DC's, Mt. Olivet Catholic Cemetery, where, in 1956, Colonel and Mrs. Thomas Spencer of Maryland placed a beautiful gravestone at the head of the grave, and an SCV cross was installed on a stone of Geor-

gia granite. The Georgia Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, on May 12, 1909, unveiled a 45-foot granite obelisk before a sympathetic crowd of 4,000 Southerners, many of them Confederate veterans, in honor of the Confederate hero and martyr. Most of Captain Wirz's family returned to his native Switzerland following the war. They have been very active in efforts to exonerate his name. The Swiss part of the Wirz family have organized an SCV camp in Switzerland, to which a number of Europeans who have Confederate ancestors belong. The family spokesman, Swiss Army Colonel Heinrich Wirz has visited both the present grave site of Henry Wirz and attended ceremonies that are annually held both at Mt. Olivet Cemetery in Washington DC, and also in Andersonville, Georgia. The Washington Ceremony is held on the Saturday closest to November 10, and the Andersonville Ceremony is held

on the Sunday afternoon nearest to November 10. Both feature reenactors, honor guards and are quite well attended. The 2002 ceremony in Washington had an attendance of about 130, while the 2003 ceremony on November 9 in Andersonville had about 78 present.

In August, 1977, the Sons of Confederate Veterans at their National Convention in Dallas, Texas, named Captain Henry Wirz as a martyr of the Confederacy and awarded him the Confederate Medal of Honor posthumously in 1981.

In order to continue to clear

the good name of Henry Wirz, our International Commander-in-Chief, Ron Wilson and the National SCV Executive Committee appointed a Henry Wirz Committee with Compatriot John B Carroll, Commander of the Alexander H. Stephens Camp 78, Americus, Georgia, serving as Chairman. Colonel Heinrich Wirz is a member of the committee as are historians, attorneys, professors, at least one minister, and Commander Ron Wilson. We held our first meeting on November 8, 2003, this year in Americus. It was a productive meeting, setting the agenda for what the committee hopes to accomplish. The goal is to exonerate Captain Henry Wirz by proving that he was wrongly executed

for alleged crimes which he did not commit. Indeed, he was a martyr to appease the Radical Republicans of the North and to brainwash all Americans into believing that being commanding officer of the Andersonville Prison was a war crime. We decided to have more meetings to obtain our goals. We determined that when the true facts are held up for examination, the Southern people and our cause will be vindicated and the North will stand condemned for the despotic and tyrannical power that it was following the war and reconstruction, and, to some degree, still is today. As Judge Ken Smith, the Georgia SCV Judge Advocate put it in his address at Andersonville on November 8, "To clear the good name of Henry Wirz is to clear ourselves." ☒

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The obelisk to Captain Henry Wirz at Andersonville, GA. It was dedicated by the Georgia Division UDC in 1909.

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Hallowed Ground



Graves & Monuments Committee

Mike Mitchell – Chairman

It is with great pleasure that I introduce myself and this column. To be allowed to write a column for such an old and venerable magazine as the *Confederate Veteran* is quite a singular honor. Many thanks to CIC Wilson for his faith in me and his invitation to work with the Graves Committee.

Every attempt will be made to make this a sounding board for any problem or question members may have, so let's hear from you. Within our organization, the majority of us fight for the heritage issues; many of us are happy with the meet-eat-&-retreat. There should be room for all of us. Also within our ranks there are 10 percent of us that are into the preservation and restoration of our Confederate ancestors' graves. This column will be yours.

I'm not as articulate as some and not as skilled in detailed restoration procedures as others. I'm not the most qualified to write this column, but cemetery preservation and identifying and marking Confederate veterans is my passion and my calling. I strongly believe in putting your mouth where your heart is. This is what drives me and makes me more committed than anyone else; this is why I'm writing this

column and not someone else.

Some of you may know me from the last four Florida Division Conventions where I conducted cemetery workshops, or from the last three years of conducting workshops at the National Reunions. If you don't know me, please introduce yourselves; I would like to get to know you.

As a paramedic in the 3rd largest county hospital in the nation, I deliver babies and work cardiac arrests. I meet people in all stages of life. As I like to say, "I meet people coming, going and gone, from cradle to grave." My limited formal training as a preservationist comes from several traditionalists such as David Via, Jim Lehear, Lynette Strangstad, and Fred Oakley. These factors have helped form my old-fashioned mindset.

I have repaired four fragmented 300-year-old broken stones to restoring entire cemeteries, from New Orleans to Key West to Providence, although I seldom go north of the Mason-Dixon line.

After years of work in cemeteries, I have acquired a sound knowledge of the work required to get it done. I have been a member of the Association for Grave-stone Studies for many years and

lectured on papers written on topics from *Coral Gravestones: Tropical Oasis*, *Santeria Found in Cemeteries*, *Confederate Burial Customs: Then and Now* and *Marking the Forgotten Veteran: Confederate and Union*.

I lecture for historical societies, genealogical societies, and civic groups. I also set up display tables throughout Florida and parts of Georgia at reenactments and living history events.

My personal goals as Chairman of the committee will be as follows:

Short term

Education:

1. "Hallowed Ground," a column for the *Confederate Veteran*
2. *Grave Etiquette*, a 21-page document on how-to for marking veterans, resetting stones and preserving markers can be found on www.scv.org; click on Forms and Documents, then click on Grave Etiquette. It still needs updating, but it's up, running and accessible to the membership.
3. Conduct workshops at all Division and National Reunions.
4. "Grave Concerns," a monthly column written for the *Civil War Courier* will be continued.

Recognition:

Creation of a Cemetery Award, a medal and certificate to recognize the member within each of the Divisions who best exemplifies the ideals of preservation and restoration.

Mid-range goals

1. Form a cohesive, active and well-informed committee with one primary contact per Division.
2. Create a standard computer submittal form for easier submission of veteran information.
3. Set standards for marking and decorating graves

Long-term

1. Standardize the registration program for IHQ before it's put on a Sequel Server.
2. Create a computer program that will accept a National Registry.
3. Data entry.

As you can see, this committee has picked up the gauntlet and through this column will keep you informed with our progress.

Lastly, this column will be used to answer your questions and present preservation and restoration tips for cemeteries. Very specific repair or technical questions will not be handled; I leave these to the experts, but we as descendants can still do a tremendous amount to not only honor our past but to remember others that came after, families and neighbors and others in the same cemeteries. They also should not be forgotten.

Flag Holders

Wooden flagpoles become water-logged and rot away rapidly. Weed-eaters will also break wood or plastic poles. One way to prevent this is to use PVC tubing. It's cheap and will help the flag last three times longer or even last year-round.

Equipment: small screws, drill bit and screw driver to match, drill, hammer, fine grit sandpaper and sanding block, PVC pipe cutter, a 1/2-inch galvanized cap one size larger than the pipe and 1/2-inch PVC by 10 feet.

For the larger 12-inch-by-18-inch flag, cut the PVC pipe straight across in the middle, then cut these two pieces in the middle on a slant for a total of 4 holders. For the smaller 4-inch-by-6-inch flag, sizing should be modified to

fit. This will give you a spike on one end to help penetrate the ground.

The block and sandpaper will remove any manufacturers' marking/sizing printed on the side. Drill a hole about one inch from the blunted end and place a screw in to secure a flag.

Place the galvanized cap over the pole as you drive the holder into the ground about one-third the length of the pole.

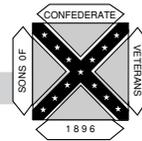
Everyone has their own opinion, but I prefer the Third National Flag. If there is an Iron Cross, it should be located at the foot of the grave. Place the flag on the right as you look at the inscription.

Yours in Preservation and Southern Pride,

Mike Mitchell



Army of Northern Virginia



Peter Carter and his son Teddy attending their first camp meeting. They joined the **Cold Harbor Guards Camp 1764**, Mechanicsville, VA, while at the Seven Days campaign reenactment in June 2002. Peter and Teddy traveled 7,000 miles from Camp Zama near Tokyo, Japan, where Peter is stationed working for the Army Corps of Engineers.



Pictured with Lt. Colonel Robert H. Archer Camp 2013 Commander Daniel J. Heacock is Mayor Craig of Havre De Grace, MD, accepting a plaque for his support of the camp.



The **First in Secession Camp 1963**, Chesterfield County, SC, set up an art gallery at the Olde Towne Festival on October 4, 2003, to display their first print that they're selling for a fundraiser. It's an oil painting by Margaret Dotson of the old Chesterfield Courthouse on November 19th, 1860, the first secession meeting. They have numbered and signed prints for sale.



The **Jubal Early SCV Camp 1691**, Hillsville, VA, held a living history and recruiting booth at the old Carroll County Courthouse in Hillsville during Old Home Week this fall.



Compatriot Gale Case, a member of the **Brown & Harman Nighthawks Camp 1573**, Tazewell, VA, standing beside his new street sign. Compatriot Case lives in Bland, VA, and in early spring, filled out a suggestion form to name his street, and the city chose his suggestion. Bland now has streets named Lee, Jackson, and now, JEB Stuart.



Chris Hanell, a member of the **Pee Dee Rifles Camp 1419**, Darlington, SC, restored his Confederate ancestor's grave after many years of neglect. A dedication service was held on June 23, 2003, with members of the **Captain Andrew T. Harllee Camp 2010**, Dillon, SC, also participating.

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



The color guard of the **Private J.W. Culp Camp 1961**, Gettysburg, PA, were part of the Memorial Day parade in March, and in November were in the Remembrance Day parade and the evening luminary service at the National Cemetery.



The 3rd SCV Chaplains' Conference was recently held at Ridge Baptist Church in Summerville, SC. The conference was hosted by the Rev. Dr. Eubanks and the **General Ellison Capers Camp 1212**, Summerville, SC. Pictured from left, Chaplain-in-Chief Rev. John Weaver, Commander-in-Chief Ron Wilson, Rev. Terry Rude, Rev. Bobby Eubanks and Rev. Mark Evans.



Members of the **H.L. Hunley Camp 143**, Summerville, SC, present a scholarship to the winner of their first essay contest. From left, Camp member Jack Meadows, winner Cameron Dion, member John Couch, Pinewood Preparatory School guidance counselor Brandon Diffley, and member Walker Wright.



On Sunday, October 12, 2003, members of the **Pvt. Bryan Jackson Buck Camp 1769**, Peletier, NC, along with reenactors of the 3rd NC Artillery and 7th NC Infantry provided an honor guard and fired a 21-gun salute to honor the memory of Cpl. Stephen Bryant Holland. Cpl. Holland served in Co. G, 10th NC Heavy Artillery and was captured at Fort Macon, NC. After being paroled, he rejoined and served the rest of war at Fort Branch, NC.



The **Maryland Division Color Guard** presenting the colors, as the North Carolina Monument was being unveiled on South Mountain in Maryland. The dedication of the beautiful monument, sculpted by Gary Casteel, was attended by over 100 people.



Major General Fitzhugh Lee Camp 1805, Spotsylvania Court House, VA: members, family and friends turn out on September 13, 2003, at the Ni River Reservoir in Spotsylvania, VA, to enjoy plenty of good food, fun and a nice early fall overcast day.

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



The **Rockingham Rangers Camp 1835**, Eden, NC, held their annual memorial service at Ruffin Cemetery in Ruffin, NC, on May 17, 2003. The camp honored Hunter Robertson's Confederate ancestor, Pvt. Thompson G. Robertson, Company G, 22nd NC Troops.



Over the past several fall seasons, the **Amelia Minutemen Camp 1999**, Amelia Court House, VA, has hosted the Virginia Division's Recruitment booth at the Virginia State Fair in Richmond. Pictured from left, Camp 1st Lt. Commander Michael Kendrick and Commander Jerry Wells.



The **Rivers Bridge Camp 842**, Fairfax, SC, set up these tents at the Rale Rode Daze Festival in Branchville, SC, in September 2003.



The **Robert S. Garnett Camp 1470**, Huntington, WV, presented a rare copy of a book entitled *Recollections of Pvt. John Henry Cammack, A Soldier of the Confederacy 1861-1865* to the Rosanne A. Blake Library at Marshall University in Huntington. Jack Dickinson, left, bibliographer of the library, accepts the book from Camp Commander Greg Michael. The painting is of General Albert Jenkins who attended Marshall when it was a preparatory school.



On Saturday, June 21, 2003, a headstone and memorial service was held for Albert Anderson, one of two free black men that served with the original Botetourt Artillery, culminating in an almost two-year effort by members of the **Botetourt Artillery Camp 1701**, Buchanan, VA. SCV members from five camps in VA and NC attended. Pictured are Christer Dorsey and Debbie Huff after unveiling the tombstone. Camp 1701 members cleared the site of underbrush and trees and located 96 other graves.



On November 25, 2003, 50 plus people including members of the **Norfolk County Grays Camp 1549**, Chesapeake, VA, and the **William Mahone Camp 1369**, Wakefield, VA, came together at Newville Church in Sussex County, VA, for a ceremony honoring Pvt. Felix Joseph Ellis of Co. H, 13th VA Cavalry. A Confederate grave marker was placed along with two Southern Crosses of Honor.



Army of Northern Virginia



Seven members of the **General Wade Hampton Camp 273**, Columbia, SC, met at the Geiger Cemetery in Columbia on November 1, 2003, to enhance the graves of Confederate soldiers. Pictured from left front, Larry Bates, Tommy Rollings and J. B. Hensley. Back row from left, Rusty Rentz, Kevin Detrich and Jeff O'Cain. Bob Davis is not shown.



During the first weekend of September, 2003, the **James B. Gordon Camp 810**, Wilkesboro, NC, held marker dedications for two members of the 26th NC Troops from Wilkes County, NC. Pictured is the marker for Pvt. James J. Johnson who was wounded at Gettysburg and the Wilderness, where he lost his right arm.



The **Garland Rodes Camp 409**, Lynchburg, VA, recognized Mrs. Virginia Spencer as a Real Daughter in June, 2003. Camp members presented Mrs. Spencer with a Real Daughter's Medal and Certificate in the company of her family.



Compatriot Eugene Barron of the **Brigadier General Barnard E. Bee Camp 1575**, Aiken, SC, and his grandson Jason Wyane Tanton along with compatriot's Dewayne Black and Roy Vandergriff of the **Brigadier General M.L. Bonham Camp 48**, Saluda, SC, work the recruiting table at the Annual Tractor Pull and Reenactment at Saluda, SC, in November 2003.

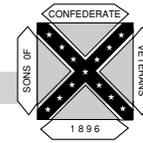


Pictured is the **Maryland Division Color Guard** who served at the October 18 dedication of the battlefield monument honoring North Carolina troops who fought at the September 14, 1862, Battle of South Mountain, Maryland.



R. E. Lee Scouten, right, commander of the **19th Virginia Infantry Camp 1493**, Charlottesville, VA, reflects on Veteran's Day with John William Strong, left, Lt. commander of **Trevilian's Station Camp 1434**, Louisa, VA. The two met in Charlottesville at a November 11, 2003, ceremony honoring veterans of all of America's wars.

Army of Tennessee



Robert Krantz and Jerry Wright, members of the Thomas K. Porter Battery, commanded by Col. Donald Brickey, Commander of the **Gen. William B. Bate Camp 34**, Gallatin, TN, held a War Between the States Living History Camp at Station Camp High School. The event, held on Friday, October 3, 2003, attracted 2,000 4th and 5th grade elementary school students from Gallatin and Hendersonville.



Tennessee Division Commander Skip Earle looks on as **General George Gibbs Dibrell Camp 875**, Sparta, TN, Commander Stanton Tubb and Highland Regimental Commander Dave Curtis hold up the new charter of Camp 875.



The **Turkey Town Valley Camp 1512**, Gadsden, AL, recently assisted the **Savage-Stewart Camp 522**, Piedmont, AL, in dedicating a new memorial to the 18 Confederate veterans buried in Highland Cemetery. Pictured from left, Gary McBride, Dewitt Cox, Walter Ingram, James Glenn, Patrick Sherrill, Butch Coker and David Speilberg.



On November 22, 2003, a monument was donated by Commander Jerry A. Maddox of the **Major Charles A. Dunwoody Camp 1682**, Dunwoody, GA, in memory of Major Charles A. Dunwoody, Roswell Guards officer, 7th Regiment, GA Volunteer Infantry, and pioneer citizen of Dunwoody, GA. The Atlanta suburb of Dunwoody was named in honor of him. Other SCV camps from north Georgia participated along with Boy Scouts from Dunwoody Troop 266.



On Friday, October 17, Real Son Roger Williams was laid to rest at Oakridge Cemetery at Tifton, GA. He was a member of the **General Leonidas Polk Camp 1446**, Smyrna, GA. Participants in the ceremony included GA Division Commander Jack Bridwell, Brigade Commander Charlie Lott, and an honor guard of 13 troops.



The **General Ben Hardin Helm Camp 1703**, Elizabethtown, KY, honored their namesake with a memorial service at the Chickamauga National Military Park in Georgia. The service was conducted on the exact date and time that General Helm was mortally wounded during the battle 140 years ago. The camp attached a wreath to his monument that was inscribed with Helm's last word, *Victory*. Pictured from left, Mickey Storms, Richard Quire, Tim Walker, John Eastridge, Geoff Walden, John Clark, Jesse Clark, Joey Oller and Gary Gardner.

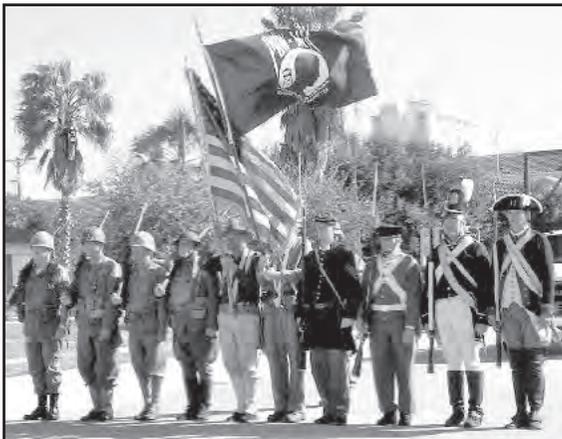
Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin Divisions



Jason and Abraham Todd and Jacob Bramlett participate on Confederate Memorial Day in Fayetteville, GA, April 2003. They are members of the **Sharpsburg Sharpshooters, Camp 1729**, Sharpsburg, GA.



Members of the **Major William M. Footman Camp 1950**, Fort Myers, FL, refurbished a bronze bust of Robert E. Lee that sits on a pedestal in downtown Fort Myers in Lee County, named for the general. The bust was placed there in 1966 by the UDC. Pictured from left, Tom Fyock, Jim Rigsby and Camp 1950 Commander Robert Gates.



On Tuesday, November 11, 2003, the **J.J. Dickison Camp 1387**, Melbourne, FL, American Veterans' Color Guard participated in the Melbourne Veteran's Day Parade and the Liberty Bell Museum Dedication Ceremony. The American Veterans' Color Guard portrayed veterans from the Revolutionary to the current Iraq War. The War between the States was also well represented.



Members of the **Lt. Colonel William Luffman Camp 938**, Murray County, GA, passed out SCV literature and sold souvenirs at the 139th anniversary reenactment of the Battle of Tunnel Hill on the second weekend of September 2003. Pictured from left are John Mitchum and Camp Commander Steve Hall.



The **Major John Pelham Camp 258**, Jacksonville, AL, held a memorial service October 18, 2003, for Louis W. Stoffregen at Bethlehem Methodist Church in Clay County, AL. Members from five different camps in Alabama attended.



Tennessee Division Commander Skip Earle recently presented the Tennessee Division 2002-03 Camp of the Year Award. Receiving the award for the General N. B. Forrest Camp 215, Memphis, TN, are Past Commander Greg Todd and current Commander Barry Appling.

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



Bill and Ann Poe at the SCV tent at The Sharpsburg Festival, Sharpsburg, GA, September 2003. Compatriot Poe is a member of the **Sharpsburg Sharpshooters, Camp 1729**, Sharpsburg, GA.



Members of the **General Ben Hardin Helm Camp 1703**, Elizabethtown, KY, recently erected grave markers for Confederates buried in the Ft. Knox Military Reservation. There are many old abandoned cemeteries in the impact areas that hold the graves of Confederates. Pictured from left, Jesse Clark, Gary Belk, Richard Quire and John Clark at the new grave marker for Lt. James Lansdale of the 23rd Arkansas Infantry.



On April 19, 2003, compatriots from the **John Hance O'Steen Camp 770**, Trenton, FL, placed 84 Confederate flags on every Confederate veteran buried in four counties to celebrate Confederate Memorial Day. Pictured from left front row, Wilbur O'Steen, Clement Lindsey, Lindon Lindsey. Back row from left, Wayne Lindsey, Richard Hart, John Aulick, Jr., Arnold O'Steen. Not pictured are Skee Hutson and Tony White.



The once-a-quarter Montgomery Riverfront Market in Montgomery, AL, October 18, 2003, was a success for the **Captain Henry C. Semple Camp 2002** Cap'n Henry's Goober Peas sales. The camp plans sales at future Market Days. Pictured from left, Compatriots Jacob Le Bateman and Darryl Hawkins talking with customers.



General Forrest and staff arrive at Bethesda Church for the recent flagpole ceremony. The **Colonel W.M. Bradford/Colonel J.G. Rose Camp 1638**, Morristown, TN, and the Nashville Pole Kats placed a 30 foot flagpole on the Bethesda Church Battlefield.



On June 21, 2003, the **Lt. General James Longstreet Camp 1658**, Talmadge, OH, participated in the dedication of two monuments at Johnson's Island Confederate POW Cemetery. Pictured front row from left, Vince Cooke, Curtis Waldrip, Roger McRobie. Back row from left, Curtis Early, Scott Morris, George Shrader, Tim Perry, Mark McClain, Jeremy McClain and John Moore. Not pictured are Kevin Sain and David Allison.



Army of Tennessee



The **Gainsville Volunteers Camp 373**, Picayune, MS, won Camp of the Year in the Mississippi Division for the fourth time in seven years at the 2003 MS Division Reunion. They also won Newsletter of the Year and saw member Michael Foster win the Young Compatriot of the Year award.



Members of the **Wigfall Greys Camp 1560**, Collierville, TN, at the recent kiosk dedication on the square in Collierville, TN. The kiosk depicts the Battle of Collierville and is the fifth battlefield marker the camp has placed in the last five years.



Compatriot Paul E. Pettit of the **Captain John Rayburn Camp 452**, Marshall Co., AL, pointing to the names of his ancestors on a monument in the Bethel Cemetery in Knoxville, TN, where some 1,600 soldiers are buried. His great-great-uncles, Pvt. James Langley (age 17) and Pvt. Edward Langley (age 15), are buried in unmarked graves. The brothers had enlisted in Co. A, 40th GA Vol Infantry on February 24, 1862. A brief ceremony included the reading of the names of Georgia Brigade soldiers followed by a prayer on Labor Day weekend 2003.



Tennessee Division Commander Skip Earle looks on as **A. S. Johnston Camp 2030**, LaVergne, TN, Commander J. D. Rowan and Camp Treasurer James Johnston proudly display their new charter presented in June, 2003.

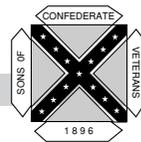


Past **N. B. Forrest Camp 215**, Memphis, TN, Commanders Greg Todd and Lee Miller look on as TN Division Commander Skip Earle presents a \$1,600 check from the TN Division to current Camp Commander Barry Appling. The funds will go to help pay for a series of plaques and kiosks about the Forrest family in Forrest Park in Memphis. The occasion was the Forrest Birthday Celebration in July, 2003.



The Confederate Knights Chapter 7, UDC, Chicago, IL, raised funds and purchased a monument honoring the Confederate POWs who died at the Rock Island Prison Camp, Rock Island, IL, from December 1863 until June 1865. SCV members from the **Iowa, Illinois and Indiana Divisions** served as an honor guard and rifle company.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



The official charter photograph of the **Lt. General Wade Hampton Camp 2023**, Modesto, CA. Their charter was effective May 1, 2003. Back row from left, 1st Lt. Commander Jerry Bynum, Historian George R. Bell, Jr., Commander Kermit L. Albritton and Adjutant Randall Epperson. Front row from left, Color Sgt. John Huffman, Matron of Honor Miss Ruthie Prieto and Associate Member Richard Marty.



On November 8, 2003, the **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, welcomed a new Compatriot, Kim Forrest Lehman, into our ranks. Compatriot Lehman is descended from Private Josiah Christian, Company B, 1st Mississippi Infantry Regiment. Pictured from left is Camp Lt. Commander Dwaine Bright, Compatriot Kim Lehman and Chaplain Silas Griffin.



Granbury's Texas Brigade Camp 1479, Conroe, TX, Honor Guard participated in a headstone dedication held in Houston, October 25, 2003, by Washington Cemetery Historic Trust in memory of 12 Confederate veterans. SCV camp members are from the left, Drew Beeson, Martin Wisenbaker, Commander Stephen D. Forman, James E. Mitchell, Steven Wisenbaker and Ernest "Dusty" Kobs. This camp has continued its growth over last year.



Members Jason Coffman and Kurt Holland at the **Brigadier General John T. Hughes Camp 614**, Independence, MO, information and recruiting booth at the Jesse James Festival in Kearney, MO, on September 20, 2003. The crowd at the festival was very receptive and bought many chances on the Confederate Navy Revolver raffle.



Colonel Emmett MacDonal Camp 1846, Mountain Grove, MO, honored a new member to their camp. Tavis Harris, left, was presented a membership certificate by Camp Commander David Simpson.



Members of the **Ambassador John Slidell Camp 1727**, Slidell, LA, stand behind a newly crafted mountain howitzer purchased by the city of Slidell. Pictured from left; Sonny Boudreaux, Wayne E. Wenner, Matthew Cannon, Roger Cannon, Ian Ballantyne, Camp Commander Roy S. Lilley and Reinhard Dearing.

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



The Swamp Angels' Camp 2029, Dayton, TX, held their charter banquet on November 15, 2003. Camp Lt. Commander Gene Rivers and Commander Vernon Gillen wanted some cake even if they had to cut it themselves. The Spaight's Angels OCR Chapter 32 also chartered at the same time.



Pictured at the Order of Southern Cross Dinner at our 2003 National Reunion in Asheville, NC, is Past MOS&B CIC Troy Massey; Real Son Jim Brown, a member of the **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ and Arizona Division Commander Bobby Morris.



SCV Camps 1385, 1826, and 2037 join in reenacting the raising of the First National Confederate Flag in the Mesilla town plaza, Mesilla, New Mexico. In 1861, Col. Baylor, 2nd Texas Mounted Rifles, proclaimed Mesilla was to be the capitol of the Confederate Territory Arizona, the Confederacy's only territory.



Compatriot Paul Hamilton, a member of the **General Walter P. Lane Camp 1455**, Longview, TX, at the gravesite of his third great-grandfather, John Hellums. Hellums served in the 8th Mississippi Cavalry.



Members of the Texas Lonestar Greys Camp 1953, Schertz, TX, and Teel's Battery in the Universal City Veteran's Day parade. Pictured from left, Tim Swinney, Ken Norwood, Dan Carroll, Shane Carroll, Lauren Swinney, Pat Dawson, Don Lawrence and Terry Dunn holding "Stonewall."

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



The **Colonel John T. Coffee Camp 1934**, Stockton, MO, held a memorial service October 11, 2003, for five Missouri Confederates killed during the Battle of Horse Creek in 1861. Pictured are SCV members along with some family members. Afterward, the camp held its annual picnic with 60 people in attendance.



Commander Mark Black of the **Gaston-Gregg Camp 1384**, Dallas, TX, presents Emerson "Rusty" Emory, Jr. his SCV membership certificate, upholding the tradition of his father.



On January 26, 2003, the **Captain Sherod Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, held a memorial service for Pvt. Benjamin John Mays. Pictured from left, Bill Seymour, Camp Commander John Stanford and AZ Division Commander Bobby Morris.



The **Elijah Gates Camp 570**, Fulton, MO, UDC members and family honor Missouri Confederate soldier Pvt. Reuben H. Bullard, Captain Stroudes' Co., 4th MO Infantry, at a stone dedication on October 11, 2003, in Miller Creek Cemetery. Pictured from left, Jim Cunningham, Bill Berry, MO Division Commander Gene Dressel, Martin Northway, Don Ernst, Mark Douglas and Art Deterding.



A grave marker dedication was held on September 20, 2003, in Brady, TX, for Private W.R. Rice, Co. A, 7th KY Cavalry, Morgan's Raiders. Sponsored by the **Frontier Guards Camp 996**, Junction, TX, and the WT Brigade, several TX Division and UDC officers attended. Pvt. Rice was part of the escort of President Jefferson Davis at the close of the War.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



On November, 11, 2003, Compatriots Martin Wisenbaker (left), and Drew Beeson, of **Granbury's Texas Brigade Camp 1479**, Conroe, TX, patiently wait to march in the annual Veteran's Day Parade that was held in Houston, TX.



Members of the WT Brigade march in the Hill County Rodeo parade in Junction, TX, August 9, 2003. The entry was composed of the color guard, a carriage with Southern Belles, and a trailer float. The WT Brigade won a first-place ribbon. Camps in the brigade are the **Dunn-Holt-Midkiff Camp 1441**, Midland; **General Tom Green Camp 1613**, San Angelo; **Chief Clinton Camp 366**, Abilene; and the **Frontier Guards Camp 996**, Junction, TX.



On September 27, 2003, the **General James H. McBride Camp 632**, Springfield, MO, dedicated a Confederate gravestone for Pvt. Swaney B. Baxter, Co. A, 15th TN Infantry. The dedication was held at Howard's Ridge Cemetery and was conducted by Camp 632 with assistance from the **Colonel Emmitt MacDonald Camp 1846**, Mountain Grove, MO.



Members of the **Colonel Samuel D. Russell Camp 1617**, Nacogdoches, LA, and their families held their fall picnic at Magnolia Plantation on October 24, 2003. Kneeling front, left, are Commander Kevin Ray Robinette, 1st Lt. Commander Dr. Robert Morris Peters and 2nd Lt. Commander Terry Chesser.



The **A. S. Johnston Camp 983**, Decatur, TX, entered a float in the Decatur, TX, Veteran's Day parade on November 11, 2003. Earlier, the camp presented a program at the Courthouse honoring county veterans of all past wars with an emphasis on the War Between the States and World War I. The latter included many grandsons of the former.



The **General Henry E. McCulloch Camp 843**, Brownwood, TX, held its Confederate Memorial Monument and Flagpole dedication on October 26, 2003, in Greenleaf Cemetery in Brownwood. Camp members from left, Ken Cox, Dr. Billy Dippel, Camp Commander Dr. Jim Hays, Kevin Wilson, Al Moore and Carroll Landcaster.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

RAPHAEL SEMMES 11 MOBILE

ALLEN, LAWRENCE
TURNER, EARL HOWARD
VERGAKIS, ALLEN
VERGAKIS, DANIEL ALLEN
WARD, WILLIAM

ST. CLAIR 308 ASHVILLE

DYE, GEOFFREY HARRISON

EGBERT J. JONES 357
HUNTSVILLE
BELL, TERRY LEE
HELMICK, MICHAEL B.
POSEY, EDDIE
POSEY, GREGORY Z.
STEGMAIER, JOSEPH THOMAS

A. C. HARGROVE-BENJAMIN EDDINS 381 TUSCALOOSA

BEAM, DAVID MATTHEW
BOWDEN, DANIEL VINSON
BURGESS, CHARLES MONROE
CLEMMONS, MICHAEL THOMAS
HENRY
HOLDEN, TYLER GLENN
LITTLE, CHARLES A.
MULLIS, JOHN HENRY
MURPHY, THOMAS MICHAEL
NORRIS, MICHAEL S.
OSWALT, BRIAN N.
PIERCE, EDWARD D.
SAMPLES, RICHARD PATRICK
SANDERS, GREGORY ROSS
SNELMGORVE, THOMAS LESTER
SNELMGORVE, CHARLES BRYANT
TURNER, WILLIAM EDMOND
WALLACE, DONALD MARK

MAJ. JOHN C. HUTTO 443 JASPER

BEAVERS, CHAD STEVEN
BRUMBACH, MADISON CRANFORD
WILLIAMS, JASON

GEN. EDMUND W. PETTUS 574 ALEXANDER CITY

CHAMBERS, RODNEY VERNON

CRADLE OF THE CONFEDERACY 692 MONTGOMERY

HAWKINS, JAMES STEWART

CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS 768 ATHENS

BANTA, RAYMOND DWIGHT

FIGHTING JOE WHEELER 1372 BIRMINGHAM

LAVIES, DAVID DEWITT

FORREST 1435 BIRMINGHAM

BRANNON, RONALD G.
GARRETT, FRANK WILLIAM
SMITH, SHELTON DEVON
SMITH, TONY F.

THE PRATTVILLE DRAGOONS 1524 PRATTVILLE

BRAND, JIMMY LEON

CAPT. A. J. HAMILTON 1644 HAMILTON

GREEN, VERNON LEE

THE TALLASSEE ARMORY GUARDS 1921 TALLASSEE

BUSH, JAMES MICHAEL

CORPORAL CALEB HENRY BURKETT 1922 GEORGIANA

CRAIG, TIMOTHY OREA

HENRY LIGHT INFANTRY 1968 HENRY COUNTY

GRANT, CURTIS OTHA

GEN. JOHN HERBERT KELLY 1980 GORDO

GANDY, DAVID E.
SKELTON, TRAVIS EUGENE

CAPTAIN HENRY C. SEMPLE 2002 MONTGOMERY

MORGAN, JEFFERSON EDWARD

ARKANSAS

3RD REGIMENT ARKANSAS INFAN- TRY 246

EL DORADO
HUNT, DAVID ANTHONY
POWELL, BRETT ANTHONY
POWELL, ETHAN GLEN
REAVES, TRACY BRENT

1ST ARKANSAS CAVALRY REGIMENT 283 CAMDEN

FIFE, JOSHUA THAD
HANKINS, TONY
HENSON, JERRY ARNOLD
HORTON, D. E.
JACOBS, GERALD ED
LESTER, HARVEY D.
MCCORD, SAMUEL DAVID
MCCORD, SAMUEL STEVEN
PEACE, OTIS GREEN
SLIGH, JACOB GLENN
SLIGH, GLENN CHARLES
TRIBBLE, JAME E.
WEATHERLY, TERRY WAYNE

JOB S. NEILL 286 BATESVILLE

THOMPSON, JOHNNY WAYNE

COL. ALLEN R. WITT 615 CONWAY

BELL, JAMES ERVIN
MILLS, ROGER Q.
SMITH, EUGENE CHARLES

JAMES M. KELLER 648 HOT SPRINGS

BATES, MICHAEL

GEN. JO SHELBY 1414 HARRISON

FISHER, WILLIAM LEE
GARRISON, PRESTON E.

ARIZONA

CAPTAIN HUNTER'S ARIZONA RANGERS 1202 TUCSON

LARANCA, STEPHEN CLINTON

CONFEDERATE SECRET SERVICE 1710

SIERRA VISTA
GRAHAM, BOBBY DALE
GREENY, JOHN KENNETH
PHELPS, CURTIS BLAKE

CALIFORNIA

FATHER A. J. RYAN-SAN DIEGO 302

SAN DIEGO
BAKER, JAMES L.

GEN. JOHN B. HOOD 1208 LOS ANGELES

ERNEST, BRETT C.
HONEYCUTT, RANDY EDWARD
YUDAIN, DAVID

GENERAL GEORGE BLAKE COSBY 1627

SACRAMENTO
BOGART, STEVEN

INLAND EMPIRE 1742 INLAND EMPIRE

BOGGESS, DANNY RAY

TYREE HARRIS BELL 1804 TULARE

HORNE, BRUCE

CAPTAIN CAMERON ERSKINE THOM 2007

LONG BEACH
HALL, ETHAN DANIEL
MEZA, RAFAEL

GENERAL ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON 2048

TEHACHAPI
BENTLEY, COLLIN PATRICK
BURRUSS, DARRELL EDWARD
COLE, DUSTIN D.
FOWLER, JON JEFFERY
RAMSEY, KENNETH LLOYD

CSS VIRGINIA 2062 VENTURA COUNTY

EASTMAN, DAVID CLARK
JONES, OREN RAY
LOTSPEICH, ERIC
LOTSPEICH, MARC

COLORADO

JEFFERSON DAVIS 175 COLORADO SPRINGS

REED, RICK
REED, RICK

FLORIDA

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY 556 TAMPA

CROSSFEILD, GARY C.

LT. EDWARD JOHN KENT JOHNSTON, CSN 745

YULEE
HOGAN, W. J.
COLEMAN, CASH

JOHN HANCE O'STEEN 770 TRENTON

COWERLY, PERRY LEE
STONE, DONALD HUGH

KIRBY-SMITH 1209 JACKSONVILLE

CATLIN, SAM MARSHAL
GRIFFIN, JAMES SNOW
KING, JOHN WESLEY

JOHN T. LESLEY 1282 TAMPA

MORIN, BRETT R.

COL. DAVID LANG 1314 TALLAHASSEE

LANIER, CALEB RAND
WESTPHAL, ANDREW MICHAEL
WESTPHAL, JOHN

WILLIAM WING LORING 1316 ST. AUGUSTINE

PARHAM, JAN DERIAL
STEPHENS, ROBERT P.

BRIG. GEN. EVANDER M. LAW 1323

LAKELAND
RAY, RONALD CAROL

ST JOHNS RANGERS 1360 DELAND

MORGAN, WILLIAM RALPH

PVT GEORGE W. THOMAS 1595 FT. PIERCE

RHODES, EARNEST WADE
RHODES, JUSTIN ALAN
RHODES, EARNEST GENE
RHODES, TYLER WADE

FINLEY'S BRIGADE 1614 HAVANA

GRISSETT, WAYNE THEODORE

HELMS, JOSHUA RAY
O'KANE, VARIETT DAVID
SWINDELL, DAVID E.
SWINDELL, DAVID E.

DIXIE 1861 CROSS CITY

LAMB, JARROD PAUL

BENJAMIN E DUPONT 1865 BUNNELL

CORN, CHARLES ANTHONY

MAJ. WILLIAM M. FOOTMAN 1950 FT. MYERS

BURCHFIELD, FLOYD THOMAS
MATHERS, DAVIS FAY
MELLOR, JOHN FREDERICK
SMITH, RYAN J.
SMITH, KEVIN CHRISTOPHER
SMITH, ERIC BRIAN
SMOKE, STEVEN K.
WAIT, JEFFERY P.

2ND LT. JOSEPH MORGAN 2012 PERRY

ALLEN, THOMAS ASHLEY

GEORGIA

GEN. JOHN B. GORDON 46 ATLANTA

ATKINS, JORDAN CHRISTOPHER

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS 78 AMERICUS

BIVINS, BRUCE GREGORY
BIVINS, JAKE LANDON
DRIVER, JOSEPH WILLIAM
DRIVER, JAMES ALLEN
GREENE, RANDOLPH L.
MATTHEWS, WILLIAM CLAYTON
MATTHEWS, JAMES CLAYTON
SMITH, DAVID HANS
WATKINS, PERRIN JOHNSTON

GENERAL LAFAYETTE MCLAWS 79 FAYETTEVILLE

LITTLE, HOWARD WILLIAM

MAJOR WILLIAM E SIMMONS 96 LAWRENCEVILLE

BIVINGS, RANDALL EUGENE
BIVINGS, JESSE EUGENE

LT. COL. THOMAS M. NELSON 141 ALBANY

NEAL, RICK

MCDANIEL-CURTIS 165 CARROLLTON

DEATON, JAMES WILLIAM
EDWARDS, WILLIAM S.

BRIG. GEN. JOHN CARPENTER CARTER 207

WAYNESBORO
BLACK, WILLIAM RUSHTON
CARTER, ROBERT L.

THOMAS MARSH FORMAN 485 BRUNSWICK

CARTER, JAMES COLE
HINSON, JAMES STEVEN

JOHN K. MCNEILL 674 MOULTRIE

ROBERTSON, GUY DEAN

STATE OF DADE 707 TRENTON

DANIELS, ROBERT ALAN
NICHOLS, JAMES MIKE
VARNELL, FORREST EDWIN
WATTS, RONALD JAMES

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER 853 CONYERS

SHUBERT, WILLIAM JEFFERSON
STAKES, WILLIAM FRANK

OGLETHORPE 922 LEXINGTON

STEWART, JAMES WELDON
STEWART, JAMAAL JAMES

OGEECHEE RIFLES CAMP 941 STATESBORO

JONES, DONALD ALLEN
NESMITH, ALBERT D.
ROACH, HAL

FORREST'S ESCORT 1239 VILLA RICA

COLLINS, JAMES ALLEN
HUNT, LARRY DANIEL

GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET 1289 EAST POINT

NAVE, CHARLES HENRY

MCLEOD-MORING 1386 SWAINSBORO

PEEBLES, JOSEPH WOODROW

JAMES T. WOODWARD 1399 WARNER ROBINS

BREWER, ROBERT CHARLES
SCARBOROUGH, RON NEWTON

27TH GEORGIA REGIMENT 1404 GAINESVILLE

CLARK, LEE ROY
CROWE, GLEN
EMMETT, CASEY JAY
EMMETT, JERRY LAMAR

JOHN B. GORDON MEMORIAL 1449

THOMASTON
BRITT, ANDREW C.
CORBETT, JAMES M.
HARRIS, JACK MADDOX
ROGERS, GRADY THOMAS

CHATTAHOOCHEE GUARDS 1639 MABLETON

ROGERS, JAMES DAVID

COL. HIRAM PARKS BELL 1642 CUMMING

BAILEY, JOSEPH OLIVER
PETTYJOHN, CHARLES D.

THE SAVANNAH MILITIA 1657 SAVANNAH

GRIFFIN, EDWIN MOSES
MOBLEY, NORMAN LEE
TODD, FRANKLIN DOYLE

DECATUR GRAYS 1689 BAINBRIDGE

ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY
SIMS, WILLIAM EDGER

RABUN GAP RIFLEMEN 1929 CLAYTON

FOSTER, PAUL CHARLES
LONG, JEREMY MICHAEL
NOLEN, DANNY JOE

DIXIE GUARDS 1942 METTER

GRINER, ROBERT F.

GENERAL A. H. COLQUITT FIRE EATERS 1958

NEWTON
SANDERS, RICKY

HEARD RANGERS 1996 FRANKLIN

ADAMS, CHARLES TONNIE
ADAMS, VICTOR ALLEN
BOWEN, JOEL H.
DANIEL, DAVID ADAM
DAVIS, JACK EDWARD
HYATT, DWAYNE ALAN
NOLES, JAMES WESLEY
NUTT, RICHARD
PASCHAL, JIMMY EARL

CAPT. JAMES KNOX "SEABOARD GUARDS" 2022

WAYNESVILLE
BARBER, DEWEY WAYNE

PICKETTS MILL VOLUNTEERS 2035

DALLAS

WADDELL, JAMES WAYNE

PINE BARRENS VOLUNTEERS 2039

EASTMAN

HARRELL, WRIGHT THOMAS
HARRELL, WRIGHT THOMAS

HABERSHAM GUARD 2046 CLARKESVILLE

BUTLER, JOHN JACKSON
DYER, JAMES MICHAEL
FRADY, TRACY MORRIS
HERRIN, SETH
LEGGETT, ENOCH GILBERT
WHITFIELD, JOHN LARRY
YORK, JAMES ROBERT

ILLINOIS

JOHN KEMPSHALL 1534 MAROA

AIKMAN, DONALD EDWARD
PRESTON, DAVID LEE
STANFIELD, EDWARD DABNEY

INDIANA

COL. SAMUEL ST. GEORGE ROGERS 1508

INDIANAPOLIS
LUCAS, DONALD L.

CAPT. JAMES L. BISHOP 1943 KENDALLVILLE

JACKSON, JOSHUA RYAN

KANSAS

GENERAL ALBERT PIKE 1439 WICHITA

FLIPPIN, JAMES S.

MAJOR THOMAS J. KEY 1920 KANSAS CITY

BROOKS, LARRY JAMES
COLGROVE, AARON D.
MCWILLIAM, JOHN P.
ROGERS, IVAN BRADLEY

KENTUCKY

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE 100 LEXINGTON

FARTHING, JIM M.
FARTHING, JACK
FLORA, ROBERT BRYAN
PITTMAN, STEPHEN ALBERT
TEATER, HOWARD GLEN

JOHN HUNT MORGAN 1342 LOUISVILLE

LOGAN, RONALD ALLEN
WARD, THOMAS LEE

COLONEL BENJAMIN CAUDILL 1629

HAZARD
BALTHIS, BOBBY D.
CANTRELL, EARL TRAVIS
CORNETT, MICHAEL BLAINE
FLEMING, ROSS CLAYTON
GRIFFITH, JAMES DEWEY
KING, RICK
KISER, JAMES D.
KISER, ROBERT RALPH
PRAATT, JEFFERY D.
WATTS, WAYNE
WEBER, JOHN ANTHONY
WHITAKER, ADAM MACK
WHITAKER, DEWAYNE

EDWARD FLETCHER ARTHUR 1783 CORBIN

HUBBARD, WARREN S.
LYKINS, DANIEL R.

JOHN P McGUIRE 1843
PIKEVILLE
BERRY, DENNIS WAYNE
KENDRICK, NOAH HIBBARD
PARSONS, LOUIS WILSON

COL. ANDREW JACKSON MAY 1897
PRESTONSBURG
ROBERTS, JEFFREY THURMAN
ROBERTS, WILLIAM LESLIE
ROBERTS, RICHARD BRIAN

LOUISIANA

BEAUREGARD 130
NEW ORLEANS
BRISTOL, DANIEL DAVID
CHILTON, CRAIG MICHAEL
DUPLECHIN, GILES JAMES
MCCAY, ROBERT PENN
WALSDORF, JONATHAN A.

HENRY WATKINS ALLEN 133
BATON ROUGE
FONTENOT, DONALD JOSEPH
GAUTREAU, STANELY JOSEPH
STARI, JORDAN HOLT
THURMAN, NEAL PATRICK

CLAIBORNE INVINCIBLES 797
HOMER
AUSTIN, VAN
OWENS, ELDRIDGE KEITH

CAMP MOORE 1223
TANGIPAOHA
BROWN, IRA CECIL
BROWN, IRA THOMAS

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR 1308
SHREVEPORT
LONG, JAMES MATTHEW
LONG, JAMES RANDALL

CAPTAIN THOMAS O. BENTON 1444
MONROE
HUTCHINSON, BRADLEY JAMES
TAYLOR, EDWARD

SGT. JAMES W. NICHOLSON 1478
RUSTON
COLVIN, JOHN M.
FERRINGTON, JONATHAN R.

BRIG. GEN. THOMAS MOORE SCOTT 1604
MINDEN
BASINGER, EUGENE LARULE

COL. SAMUEL D. RUSSELL 1617
NATCHITOCHES
KEIFFER, REX LEE
MOAK, JOSHUA RAY
SCOTT, MICHAEL CALVERT
SCOTT, MICHAEL KYLE

JACKSON VOLUNTEERS 28TH LA CO F 1965
JONESBORO
OLDHAM, HAROLD W.
WAGGONER, THOMAS LOGAN

ANACOCO RANGERS 1995
LEESVILLE
CHAINEDY, TED W.
CHANNEY, DAVID LAMAR
CROOK, JOHN R.
HILTON, WILLIAM CHARLES
HILTON, JOSEPH L.
JONES, JAMES M.
MARSHALL, ALAN WAYNE

GENERAL LOUIS HEBERT 2032
LAFAYETTE
BELAIRE, ALLEN DALE

MARYLAND

PVT. WALLACE BOWLING 1400
LA PLATA
OLIVER, DWAIN LEE

PVT. ELI SCOTT DANCE 1751
MONKTON
PFAFF, EDGAR T.

MISSOURI

MAJ. GEN. J. O. SHELBY 191
WARRENSBURG
PLOWMAN, DAVID WAYNE

ELIJAH GATES 570
FULTON
BOYDSTUN, CHARLES D.
BUCKHOLZ, SCOTT
ERNST, GARY M.
HALE, WILLIAM JOHNSON

B/G JOHN HUGHES 614
INDEPENDENCE
APGAR, THOMAS R.
SPENCER, DONALD WAYNE

GEN. JAMES H. McBRIDE 632
SPRINGFIELD
ROPER, RUSSELL STEPHEN

COL. EMMITT MACDONALD 1846
MOUNTAIN GROVE
HARRIS, TAVIS SHANE

COL. JOHN T. COFFEE 1934
STOCKTON
STEWART, BRIAN JAY

MISSISSIPPI

CHARLES W. "SAVEZ" READ 69
YAZOO CITY
ATKINSON, SAMUEL BRETT
ATKINSON, CLIFTON HAMMETT
HAMMETT, ROBERT ALLEN
HAMMETT, ROBERT FORD

MAJ. GEN. E. C. WALTHALL 211
GRENADA
ANDREWS, CASEY ALLEN
CUMMINS, CHRISTOP J. M.
DAVIS, GEORGE R.
FISK, ROBERT ALLEN
MARASCALO, CARL J.
PEARSON, ARLIN L.
WATSON, JOHN

GAINESVILLE VOLUNTEERS 373
PICAYUNE
DUPONT, THOMAS E.
FRIERSON, HERBERT DALE
GATTIS, JAMES EUGENE
MANGER, JACOB JOHN
SLAYDON, JERRY A.

SAM DAVIS 596
BILOXI
COOK, DAVID W.
FLOWERS, RICHARD RAY

JEFFERSON DAVIS 635
JACKSON
DAY, ICEY WILEY
HOLLOMAN, GARLAND HAMILTON
MANCIL, WILLIAM CARL

ATTALA YELLOW JACKETS 663
KOSCIUSKO
CAUTHEN, WALTER LON

SGT. SAMUEL J. HOUSE 837
SENATOBIA
FARRON, JAMES JEFFREY
KILGORE, PAUL KENNETH

LT. GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 1353
HATTIESBURG
CARPENTER, ROBERT MALCOLM
EASTERLING, SHERRILL WAYNE

7TH MISS. INFANTRY BATT 1490
PURVIS
COOPER, TERRY LEE

EAST MISSISSIPPI GREYS 1666
FOREST
MCLIN, ARNOLD LEE

9TH MISSISSIPPI CAVALRY 1748
LUCEDALE
COOLEY, AMAZIAH

UNIVERSITY GREYS 1803
OXFORD
SWANEY, WALKER
WALKER, CHARLES H.

BROOKHAVEN LIGHT ARTILLERY 1839
BROOKHAVEN
GALLAGHER, JERRY DAN

JEFFERSON DAVIS 1862
NEWTON
GORDON, RALPH EDWIN

AUGUSTA GREYS 1956
NEW AUGUSTA
COLLIER, DAVID GEORGE

CAPT. FRANK M. NABORS 2047
AMORY
DUNN, ALBERT DWAIN
GARNER, ARMON WAYNE

NORTH CAROLINA

ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE 15
ASHEVILLE
ROBERTS, RALPH

WALTER M. BRYSON 70
HENDERSOINVILLE
LOVELACE, RICHARD LEE

CAPT. JULIUS WELCH 229
WAYNESVILLE
DIXON, JEFFREY GILES
GUFFEY, JAMES DANIEL

THE McDOWELL MEN 379
MARION
BUCHANAN, DONALD RAY
DUNCAN, CHARLES STEPHEN
GILLIAM, KELLY T.
PRICE, BRIAN WILLIAM
WILSON, MACK OLIVER

M/G STEPHEN DODSON RAMSEUR 387
STATESVILLE
DUNCAN, JASON MICHAEL
LUNDY, SAMUEL CLARK
LUNDY, WILLIAM A.

ISAAC NEWTON GIFFEN 758
BLACK MOUNTAIN
PARRY, CHARLES
PARRY, CHARLES PENN

GOLDSBORO RIFLES 760
GOLDSBORO
ARNETTE, DANNY LEBARON
FLOWERS, ARNOLD L.
KORNEGAY, RUSSELL TODD
LANCASTER, JOSEPH SAMUEL
WIGGINS, JACOB ANTHONY
WIGGINS, DAVID ALMON
WIGGINS, STEPHEN MORONI

BENNETT-DUKE 773
DURHAM
MCLEAN, GARY WAYNE

CAPT. CHARLES F. CONNOR 849
HICKORY
FURR, RONNIE

E. FLETCHER SATTERFIELD 852
ROXBORO
PENLAND, ROBERT H.

GEN. MATT W. RANSOM 861
WELDON
LEWIS, MICHAEL BRIAN
MASON, STEVEN CRAIG

MAJ. CHARLES Q. PETTY 872
GASTONIA
JARRETT, JOHN P.
KLUTTZ, CARL DWIGHT
QUILLIAMS, GARY

CAPT. M. W. NORFLEET 1249
WINSTON-SALEM
HARRISON, KENNETH ALLEN

LEWIS A. ARMISTEAD 1302
JACKSONVILLE
CORBIN, ROBERT E.

MAJ EGGERT A. ROSS 1423
CHARLOTTE
BARKSDALE, BRIAN DOWNS
BROCKENBROUGH, EDWARD
HENRY
FRAZER, RODNEY RANDOLPH
JOHNSTON, BRADY STUART
LEWIS, KENNETH SHERMAN
MULLIS, WARD FRANKLIN
PRIM, ROGER DEAN
WALKER, FRANK HARRISON

CSS RAM NEUSE 1427
KINSTON
WADE, ELWOOD

SGT. JOHN A LISK 1502
TROY
WARNER, CHARLES FORAN

STOKES COUNTY TROOPS CSA 1540
STOKES COUNTY
HEATH, BENJAMIN DODSON

IVY RITCHIE 1734
ALBEMARLE
ALMOND, RICKY DALE
BROOKS, EDWARD WILSON
FESPERMAN, JOHN THOMAS
HARRIS, KEVIN WADE
LONG, GARRETT HOUSTON
MARTIN, TIMOTHY JOHN
POPLIN, BILLY STEVEN
WHITTAKER, ARTHUR M.

PVT. BRYAN JACKSON BUCK 1769
PELETIER
MORRIS, ERIC ROLLAND

JACKSON RANGERS 1917
SYLVA
AYERS, ROBERT F.
CULP, MICHAEL A.
MIDDLETON, T. WALTER

ROCKY FACE RANGERS 1948
TAYLORSVILLE
SMITH, BRANDON ANDREW
SMITH, CHRISTOPHER WAYNE
YOUNG, HARREY DANIEL

NEW JERSEY

PVT. MEREDITH POOL 1505
KEYPORT
FLANAGAN, JOSEPH CAMPBELL

NEW MEXICO

REBELS ON THE RIO GRANDE 1826
LAS CRUCES
PITTSENBARGAR, ROSS EDWARD
PITTSENBARGAR, KURT ANDREW

MAJOR JOHN SHROPSHIRE 2033
FARMINGTON
SMITH, JOSEPH RAYMOND
SMITH, ANTHONY MICHAEL

NEVADA

THE SILVER STATE GRAYS 1989
LAS VEGAS
MCKENZIE, MICHAEL ELBERT
MCLENDON, MATTHEW BARRETT

LT. DIXON—CSS HUNLEY 2016
SPARKS
JOHNSTON, CHARLIE
SCAMIHORN, JOSEPH ROBERT

OHIO

MAJ. GEN. BUSHROD JOHNSON 1720
DAYTON
SCALES, GARNET STEVE

OKLAHOMA

COLONEL TANDY WALKER 729
OKLAHOMA CITY
BELL, DAVID FREEMAN
BURNS, AUBREY BRYON
CADENHEAD, JOHN EDWARD
GALLAGHER, WILLIAM I.
GIFFORD, JASON ERIK
HODGES, SAMUEL B.
SCHNEIDER, DAVID A.
STABLER, JEFFREY C.
TORBETT, GARY BURL
WRIGHT, CURT M.

B/G DOUGLAS H. COOPER 819
ATOKA
LANE, ROGER DEAN

COL. DANIEL N. MCINTOSH 1378
TULSA
DAY, JOSHUA LEON

PENNSYLVANIA

J. E. B. STUART 1506
PHILADELPHIA
ENSEY, ERIC STEPHEN

BRIGADIER GENERAL LEWIS A. ARMISTEAD 1960
PITTSBURGH
TOMPKINS, SEAN
WILKERSON, STAN H.

SOUTH CAROLINA

MOULTRIE 27
MOUNT PLEASANT
BARRINEAU, KEITH H.
LOADHOLT, HERBERT MOORE
SCARBOROUGH, JOHN COOPER
STEADMAN, RICHARD A.
STEADMAN, RICHARD A

BRIG. GEN. SAMUEL MCGOWAN 40
LAURENS
SETTLE, CHRISTOPHER JAMES

GENERAL RICHARD H. ANDERSON 47
BEAUFORT
HANCOCK, ALVIN EUGENE
KEYSERLING, MICHAEL
HUQUENIN
MILNER, RALEIGH WAYNE
SMITH, EDDIE FRAMPTON
STOCKELL, CHARLES WHITE

15TH REGIMENT SC VOLUNTEERS 51
LEXINGTON COUNTY
GANTT, MARION DALE
HICKMAN, MARION LYNN
HICKMAN, ERIC TODD

GORDON CAPERS 123
ST. GEORGE
KINSEY, JAMES BENJAMIN
KIZER, KRISTOPHER MICHAEL
KIZER, DAVID MICHAEL

LITCHFIELD 132
CONWAY
GORE, JOSEPH C.

H. L. HUNLEY 143
SUMMERVILLE
MIXSON, RONALD WAYNE
GEN. WADE HAMPTON 273
COLUMBIA
BROWN, SAMUEL TYLER
CASTINE, DAVID W.
CHAVIS, JEREMY P.

DANIELS, FRED A.
DANIELS, BRIAN LESENE
DANIELS, DONALD LESENE
DANIELS, STEPHEN ALLEN
DANIELS, ALLEN TROY
FLING, RICHARD A.
HALLMAN, MATTHEW JAMES
HARLEY, JAMES E.
HENSLEY, PAUL BLAKELY
JONES, DOUGLAS W.
KNIGHT, RICHARD EUGENE
LONG, WILLIAM J.
MCCALLISTER, STEPHEN PATRICK
SMITH, WOODROW W.

COL. HENRY LAURENS BENBOW 859
MANNING
VENNING, HERBERT ALTON

PEE DEE RIFLES 1419
FLORENCE/DARLINGTON
CLARKE, WILLIAM HAYES

PALMETTO SHARP SHOOTERS 1428
ANDERSON
SULLIVAN, SAMUEL ORR

WITHERSPOON-BARNES 1445
LANCASTER
FUNDERBURK, PAUL MAX
STEELE, FRED C.

GEN MARTIN W. GARY 1532
EDGEFIELD
BYRD, STEVE ALLEN

CAPTAIN MOSES FOWLER 1721
FOUNTAIN INN
GRAY, MICHAEL G.
GRAY, DANIEL STEPHEN

HAMPTONS IRON SCOUTS 1945
DENTSVILLE
MCCLOUGH, WILLIAM
TURNER, JOHN

1ST SC REGIMENT ORR'S RIFLES 1959
WALLHALLA
COX, JASON ERIC

CAPTAIN P. D. GILREATH 1987
GREER
HUDSON, JOHN TIMOTHY
STRICKLAND, NATHANAE LEE

TENNESSEE

N. B. FORREST 3
CHATTANOOGA
BALES, RICHARD HENRY
EARLY, WINFRED EUGENE

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON 28
NASHVILLE
DICKERSON, MATTHEW REESE
LIMA, MANUEL MARTIN
OLIVER, WILLIAM RON
STEPHENSON, JAMES HOY

MURFREESBORO 33
MURFREESBORO
LINEBERGER, JOE WILEY

GEN. WILLIAM B. BATE 34
GALLATIN
GARROTT, JOHN BAKER

LONGSTREET-ZOLLIFFER 87
KNOXVILLE
DAVIS, ADAM FRANCIS HOOVER
HOUSER, DONALD STEPHEN
HOUSER, DONALD STEPHEN

ISHAM G. HARRIS 109
PARIS
BLAND, BOBBY EDWARD
DUMAS, WILLIAM THARPE
HITT, BRO. DAVID
HITT, JOHN DAVID
VANCE, RICHARD MORRIS

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

DR. J. B. COWAN 155 TULLAHOMA
ALLEN, LARRY C.
LAMONS, JACK GOODBAR
ROGERS, WAYNE ALTON

COL. WILLIAM L. MOORE 156 LYNCHBURG
REYNOLDS, HAL CODY

NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 215 MEMPHIS
FENNELL, D. AUSTIN
MCCARTNEY, BRANDON
LAWRENCE
MCCARTNEY, DANIEL JOSEPH
LYLE, RICHARD BACON
TURRI, LAWRENCE MIKE

FRANK P. GRACEY 225 CLARKSVILLE
BAGWELL, DENNIS R.
GALLWAN, KERRY
HUNDLEY, ROBERT WARREN
REYNOLDS, ALEXANDER EUGENE
SMITH, HOWARD

FORT DONELSON 249 DOVER
BAZAR, WILLIAM R.

SIMONTON-WILCOX 257 COVINGTON
FIELDS, JAMES D.
RONE, JAMES W.

COL. JEFFREY FORREST 323 DRESDEN
LONG, DAVID
MCCULLOUGH, ROBERT
STOUT, JAMES MICHAEL

MG WILLIAM D. MCCAIN HQ 584 COLUMBIA
BLAIN, JERRY WILLIAM EDWARD
ETHERIDGE, COURTNEY WAYNE
GRIGGS, HAROLD GENE
GRIGGS, FRANK TAYLOR
HESTER, STUART LOOPER
HESTER, JERRY MARSHALL
MAYFIELD, KENNETH ROSS
MOCK, K. MICHAEL
PARK, CHRIS HANSARD
PINKERTON, JR., ROBERT K.
POPE, JAMES F.
SHEETS, CHAD

SAM DAVIS 1293 BRENTWOOD
RAYMER, JEFFREY DALE
RAYMER, MARVIS EUGENE
RAYMER, CALEB DANIEL

GEN. A. P. STEWART 1411 WINCHESTER
RHOTON, RAYMOND

JIM DAVIS 1425 LAFAYETTE
MCKEE, STEPHEN LEWIS

HILL-FREEMAN 1472 TRENTON
PURVIS, JAMES B.

COL. RANDAL W. MCGAVOCK 1713 HERMITAGE
HAILEY, HILARY EDWARD

CROCKETT RANGERS 1774 ALAMO
WILSON, JOHN KALUP

LT. ROBERT D. POWELL 1817 BLOUNTVILLE
BOWER, JASON SCOTT
BRYANT, RICHARD MARTIN
COX, BRYAN KEITH
ECHOLS, BOBBY JEFF
HOWELL, RICHARD ALAN
HOWELL, RICHARD ALAN
HOWELL, WILLIAM D.
MCANINCH, RANDAL C.
MERRELL, TRAVIS

NIENAST, JAMES PATRICK
RAGLE, RICHARD ALLEN
ROBERTS, CECIL RAY
ROBERTS, CHARLES ISAAC
VENABLE, RICHARD SHERMAN
WEBB, JOSEPH D.
WELCH, G. DAVID
WOODS, JAMES CHRISTOPHER

WARD/FITE 1924 CARTHAGE
WRIGHT, GERALD RAYMOND

MYERS-ZOLLIFFER 1990 LIVINGSTON
WINDLE, JERRY LEE

CAPTAIN E. D. BAXTER 2034 FAIRVIEW
BARNHILL, MICHAEL THOMAS
BARNHILL, BRANDON THOMAS
BARNHILL, CHRIS M.
BLADE, JOHN W.
CONNER, JOHN HALEY
HUGHES, JEFFORY NORMAN
LANKFORD, WILLIAM ERIC
MONTGOMERY, BILLY KEITH
NOLEN, JEFFREY NEIL
SULLIVAN, THOMAS HENRY
WARDEN, RICHARD T.

COL. THOMAS ALONZO NAPIER 2040 WAVERLY
HARRIS, ROBIN
HOOPER, HARRIS C.
SLAYDEN, WILLIAM MARSHALL
SYKES, HARLAN SCOTT
SYKES, LARRY WAYNE
TROTTER, JIMMIE TYSON
WILLIAMS, JOHN LEE

TEXAS

JOHN B. HOOD 50 GALVESTON
THORN, AVERY ODA

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON 67 HOUSTON
NORMAND, MATTHEW JAMES

CAPT. JAMES P. DOUGLAS 124 TYLER
BURGESS, HAROLD DOUGLAS
DESSELLES, BUSTER WAYNE
THOMPSON, PERRY
WARR, JEFF RICHARD

HOOD'S TEXAS BRIGADE 153 SAN ANTONIO
SANDIDGE, JON RICHARD

CAPT. JAMES GILLASPIE 226 HUNTSVILLE
EDINBURGH, WAYNE EDWIN

R. E. LEE 239 FT. WORTH
CHRISTIAN, ALBERT CHARLES
CHASE
HEAD, LAWRENCE EDWIN
MANIS, LEE

CHIEF CLINTON 366 ABILENE
SMITH, PAUL JACKSON
STICKLAND, ROBERT CAREY

WILLIAM HENRY PARSONS 415 ENNIS
LANG, DANIEL R.
PHILLIPS, GOVER TILMAN
STRAUGHAN, CLARKE

PLEMONS-SHELBY 464 AMARILLO
ENGLAND, PHILLIP WILLIAM

COL. A.M. HOBBY 713 CORPUS CHRISTI
DUCROS, RALPH PIERRE
JACOBS, J. WESLEY

GEN. HENRY E. MCCULLOCH 843 BROWNWOOD
MCCULLOUGH, BILLY JOE

COLONEL JOHN "RIP" FORD 869 UNIVERSAL CITY
GARZA, ROGER
MANN, BOBBY D.
MANN, TIMOTHY C.
MATA, PAUL V.

GRIMES COUNTY GREYS 924 ANDERSON
SURFACE, ERIC SCOTT

GENERAL JOHN GREGG 958 LONGVIEW
HALE, HOWELL POPE
HALE, HOWELL POPE
HALE, JOEL MORGAN

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON 983 DECATUR
MERRITT, MICHAEL TAYLOR

FRONTIER GUARD 996 JUNCTION
DICKEY, CLARENCE JAMES
DICKEY, CLARENCE JAMES
DICKEY, WILLIAM LEE

CAPITOL GUARDS 1263 AUSTIN
ALSTON, DAVID DWIGHT
MINCHEW, GEORGE HENRY

CAPTAIN IKE TURNER 1275 LIVINGSTON
TRAHAN, BILLY WAYNE

COL. THOMAS S. LUBBOCK 1352 LUBBOCK
WATSON, TOM D.

GEN. SAM BELL MAXEY 1358 PARIS
BROWN, JOHN MAX

GEN. HORACE RANDAL 1533 CARTHAGE
PEPPER, FLOYD DARWIN

13TH TEXAS INFANTRY 1565 ANGLETON
BEARD, ROBERT LARRY

WILLIAM H. L. WELLS 1588 PLANO
COFFEE, JERRY M.
PENDERGRAPH, JACK TRUETT

GENERAL TOM GREEN 1613 SAN ANGELO
ALBERTS, JACOB LEE
HARMON, ARDIE D.

COL. GUSTAV HOFFMANN 1838 NEW BRAUNFELS
BLACKMAN, WILLIAM PATRICK
HARGROVE, TONY CLINTON

2ND TEXAS FRONTIER 1904 DE LEON
FONVILLE, EARL THOMAS

THE CROSS OF SAINT ANDREW'S 2009 ALTO
SMITH, WILLIAM TRAVIS
WATKINS, PHILIP ROWLAND

SWAMP ANGELS 2029 LIBERTY COUNTY
MCCULLOUGH, WILLIAM DALTON
MCCULLOUGH, JEREMY TODD

W. W. HEARTSILL 2042 MARSHALL
CRISP, JEDIDIAH TERRELL LEE
CRISP, CHAD FRANKLIN
GOLDMAN, JOHN MORRIS
KEY, ALTON MORRIS
KING, ROBERT CHARLES

MCMANUS, JEREMY
YOUNG, DOUGLAS H.

UTAH

SOLDIER SUMMIT GRAYS 1797 SALT LAKE CITY
WEST, LAWRENCE NEAL

VIRGINIA

MAGRUDER-EWELL 99 NEWPORT NEWS
BAKER, JOSIAS SAMPSON
RUTH, JOHN NOLAN

A.P. HILL 167 COLONIAL HEIGHTS
BRADLEY, MICHAEL GERALD
FRIED, FRANK JOHN
GRAHAM, JOHN HAMILTON
HARRIS, JAMES CALVIN
SOURS, MICHAEL SEAN

STONEWALL 380 PORTSMOUTH
DAVIS, WALTER E.
PHILLIPS, WILLIAM ANDREW

GARLAND-RODES 409 LYNCHBURG
GILES, BRIAN KEITH

SUMMERS-KOONTZ 490 LURAY
HABERSACK, MICHAEL ALAN
RYMAN, CECIL EUGENE
SCHLATZER, ROBERT KARL
SPAIN, DANIEL JAMES

JOHN M. JORDAN 581 SOUTH BOSTON
MASON, CHARLES E.
PRESTON, JOEY RAY
SHELTON, KEITH ALAN

CAPTAIN JOHN F. McELHENNY 840 LEBANON
ISAACS, JOHN KERMIT
THOMPSON, CHARLIE DOUGLAS

GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET 1247 RICHMOND
MOUNTCASTLE, RICHARD WARE

THE STONEWALL BRIGADE 1296 LEXINGTON
LEWIS, JONATHON LAWRENCE

ARMISTEAD-HILL, GOODE, ELAM 1624 CHASE CITY
RAWLES, ALEXANDER BRYAN
TAYLOR, JOHN EDWARD

CAPT. WILLIAM LATANE' 1690 MECHANICSVILLE
KURFEES, NICK
MOLINA, RODNEY R.
REGENSBURG, JOHN THOMAS
SIPE, CLARENCE REID

JUBAL EARLY 1691 HILLSVILLE
ADAMS, RONALD C.
BURNETTE, CLARENCE E.
CHAPPELL, MARK
CHAPPELL, MICHAEL ANTHONY
HOWELL, TERRY L.
PETERSON, THOMAS LANDON

TOM SMITH 1702 SUFFOLK
CARR, WILLIAM PHILLIP
CRITZER, LAKE FRANKLIN
CRUMP, EDWARD A.
DAIL, RUSSELL L.
JOHNSON, ANTHONY N.
LEGGETT, BOBBY R.
LEGGETT, CHRISTOPHER E.
LEGGETT, BOBBY R.
MILLER, DAVID THOMAS
PARSONS, GREGORY L.

WALKER-TERRY 1758 WYTHEVILLE
CARTER, JOSHUA

COLD HARBOR GUARDS 1764 MECHANICSVILLE
BISCHOFF, NICHOLAS TURNER
MCRAY, KEVIN WAYNE
PEMBERTON, WARREN D.
PENCE, TRAVIS WAYNE
SOUTHWORTH, JAMES L.

LT. COL. VINCENT A. WITCHER 1863 GRUNDY
HATFIELD, BRYAN CRAIG
WARD, STEVE

CARPENTERS BATTERY 1927 COVINGTON
HALL, MATTHEW HOUSTON

CAPTAIN JACK ADAMS 1951 EDINBURG
WOLFREY, MANUEL WINFREY

CHARLOTTE COUNTY GREYS 1964 CHARLOTTE COURT HOUSE
DUNNAVANT, BERKELEY DEVIN
WARD, JOHN DAVID

PRINCESS ANNE 1993 VIRGINIA BEACH
FALLWELL, BEEMAN NOEL
HATFIELD, REO BENTLEY
MOORE, BILLY GENE
ROSE, MICHAEL A.
STOOTS, DAVID BRYAN
STOOTS, THOMAS BRYAN
VIEL, JOSEPH ALTON
WHEELHOUSE, JAMES HAMNER

AMELIA MINUTE MEN 1999 AMELIA COURT HOUSE
JARRELL, V. CLELLAN
RITTER, ROBIN D.

WEST VIRGINIA

BERKELEY BORDER GUARDS 199 MARTINSBURG
GRIER, JOHN MARLO

DANIEL M. & SAMUEL S. SHRIVER 375 WHEELING
COLEMAN, DAVID JOSEPH

HARDY 877 WARDENSVILLE
GODLOVE, ELMER LEE
PARKER, EUGENE FRANKLIN
SMITH, RALPH RAYMOND

Has Your Camp Mailed in Dues Checks Yet?

The IHQ wishes to thank all of the adjutants and camps who have already mailed in dues checks. Please continue to send them during January rather than waiting to send them all in at one time on or about February 1, 2004.

Also, please remember to send us address changes on individual members as soon as you receive them in order that we may update the record and ensure uninterrupted delivery of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine.

Confederate Veteran

Continued from page 15

Books in Print

tory came back and made sense. "54, 40, or fight!" and "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too!" all now have meaning. The differences between statesmen and politicians in our American past became painfully apparent as the parallel biographies developed the evolution of differing political and nation-building attitudes and schemes.

For each 4-year period, a special section deals with the more significant events involving African Americans. Population growth and the evolution of laws governing bonded and free African Americans, North and South, are well documented. This information, coupled with information on Edmund Ruffin, greatly aids in understanding the changing views of that *peculiar institution* and the evolving attitudes in the North and the South.

Neither the first nor the second volume is a small undertaking to read. Volume 1 runs beyond 450 pages and Volume 2 passes 500, but I dare say the reader will come away with a much greater understanding of all the different things that had to occur to get us to the point of war in April 1861. A detailed index at the back of each volume can help keep track of the hundreds of significant names. At times, both volumes become tedious to read, but that is because of the huge amount of legislative idiocy and political maneuvering being pursued by political demagogues. Also, White wants the reader to get the feel for what was going on behind the scenes in Washington, DC, and in some of the state capitals (much is presented about state politics, an essential ingredient to understanding). By the end of the second volume in April 1861, the reader has progressed from a feeling of justified pride in our early American heritage to a somber misery. Knowing the outcome does not help the feeling of helplessness that pervades the end of Volume 2.

In conclusion, I must heartily recommend volumes 1 and 2 of *Bloodstains, An Epic History of the Politics that Produced the American Civil War*. The books are only available directly from the author. Both can be purchased for \$45 total, including postage. For more information about the books and how to order them, go to: www.civilwarcauses.com.

— Reviewed by Stan Hankins

Faith in the Fight Civil War Chaplains

This first book-length study of chaplains on both sides of the War Between the States has been published through the Virginia Center for Civil War Studies. Editors spent nearly two years researching obscure church records and have identified 3,694 ministers duly commissioned as chaplains in both armies. A major concern of the editors was to include each chaplain's full name, life dates, religious denomination, and unit or units served.

Church membership in the eleven Confederate States has been estimated at 25 percent of the eleven million white and black souls. But a tabulation of church accommodations in 1855 for worship rather than membership indicated that about 64 percent of the Southern population worshipped.

The Confederate States of America was formed in haste. As men volunteered and regiments rose, several Southern church denominations criticized the failure to include chaplains as an integral part of these armies. On May 2, 1861, Confederate Congressman Francis S. Bartow introduced "An Act to Provide for the Appointment of Chaplains in the Army." The Legislation empowered President Jefferson Davis to appoint a number of chaplains deemed *expedient* and assign them as he saw fit. The duties of a chaplain were never precisely set and varied with the different Confederate States and the units served. Some chaplains were preachers only. Others

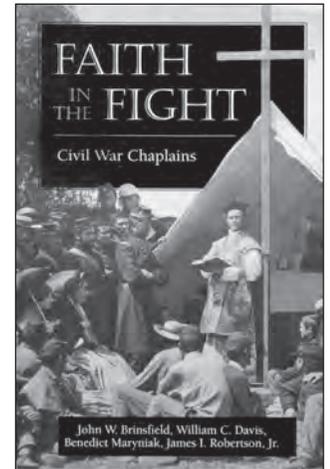
served every facet of a church denomination's ministrations. And some carried weapons and were prepared to fall in and fight with their Confederate flocks in battle.

Salary was at first set at \$85 per month, which did not allow for clothing, a horse, or food. Salary set by the Confederate Congress fluctuated with successive legislation and was never uniformly paid by all States. But lack of adequate remuneration did not deter dedicated Southern Christian men from taking on the duty of serving as chaplains to Confederate soldiers. The editors point out that one overwhelming motivation for chaplains to join the Confederacy was love for their communities and the desire to be with soldiers of their acquaintance during battle and in time of greatest need.

Faith in the Fight includes two essays on Confederate and Union chaplains and a section of first-person accounts of those serving as chaplains in the War. The roster of Confederate and Union chaplains takes up nearly half of the book. The editors have included much information for readers interested in this subject.

Author: Edited by John W. Brinsfield, William C. Davis, Benedict Maryniak, James I. Robertson, Jr.
Publisher: Stackpole Books
5067 Ritter Road
Mechanicsburg, PA 17055
www.stackpolebooks.com
\$29.95 Hardback

— Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa



Carry Me Back

by Bill
Young

Two Little Confederates

When I was a boy growing up in Richmond, Virginia, I loved to read books, and my two favorites were *Two Little Savages* by Ernest Thompson Seton and *Two Little Confederates* by Thomas Nelson Page. I never tired of them. I read them over and over so many times that some of the pages fell out.

I read both books so much that my mother threatened to give me a licking if I didn't put them down and go outside and play. Can you imagine that — a mother today threatening to punish her child for reading? That's a laugh, isn't it? In any event, her threat didn't work. I simply went underground. I kept a copy of *Two Little Confederates* under my pillow and read it in bed under the covers at night with the help of a flashlight.

My dog Caesar slept on the bed beside me, and he had a great pair of ears. He could hear my mother coming long before she reached my bedroom door. He would sit up with a jerk when he heard her footsteps out in the hall, and I always had just enough time to douse the flashlight and slip *Two Little Confederates* under the bed before mother could open the door. She would swing the door open ever so slowly and quietly — only to find Caesar and me in the dark and pretending to be sound asleep.

I never dreamed that one day I would have two little Confederates of my own, but that is what happened. I wanted them to love the South as much as I do, and I figured that one of the best ways to get them started was to drive them down my favorite Richmond street — Monument Avenue.

Monument Avenue has everything — cobblestones, a wide median strip covered with lush grass,

and big shade trees that spread their branches over both sides of the travel lanes. Here and there an original Confederate cannon marks the spot where earthworks once ringed the city to protect it from the Yankees. Best of all, Monument Avenue is a showcase of larger-than-life statues of some of the giants who wore the gray — Lee, Jackson, Stuart, Maury, and Davis. It is a pantheon of Confederate heroes.

Ever since I can remember, I have delighted in riding down Monument Avenue and looking at the statues. When my daughter Alice was born, I couldn't wait to prop her up in her little car seat behind me and cruise down Monument Avenue. When she was two, she could call each of the statues by name as we rode past: "Deb Tooley (Jeb Stuart), Moss Robba (Marse Robert), Jet Davey (Jefferson Davis), Tonewall Jackson (Stonewall Jackson), and Mattu Mawee (Matthew Maury)."

"That's my girl," I would say and give her a big hug.

Three years later, when my son Billy was born, I strapped him into his car seat as soon as he could hold his head up and we headed down Monument Avenue. I played the name-the-statue game with him, too. Thank goodness, he followed in his sister's footsteps and rattled off the names like she did. His pronunciation was a little weird like hers, but he knew who was who.

At least, I thought he knew who was who until the day he got stuck. As we passed the statute of Stonewall Jackson sitting on his horse, Little Sorrel, I asked, "And who is he, Billy?" There was a long pause. I glanced in the rear view mirror and saw a frown on Billy's little face. He obviously could

not remember, so I gave him a hint. "You know, Billy. At the Battle of First Manassas General Bee of South Carolina pointed to him and said, 'Look, men! There stands General Jackson like a' There was another long pause, and then Billy grinned and said, "Like a dead duck!"

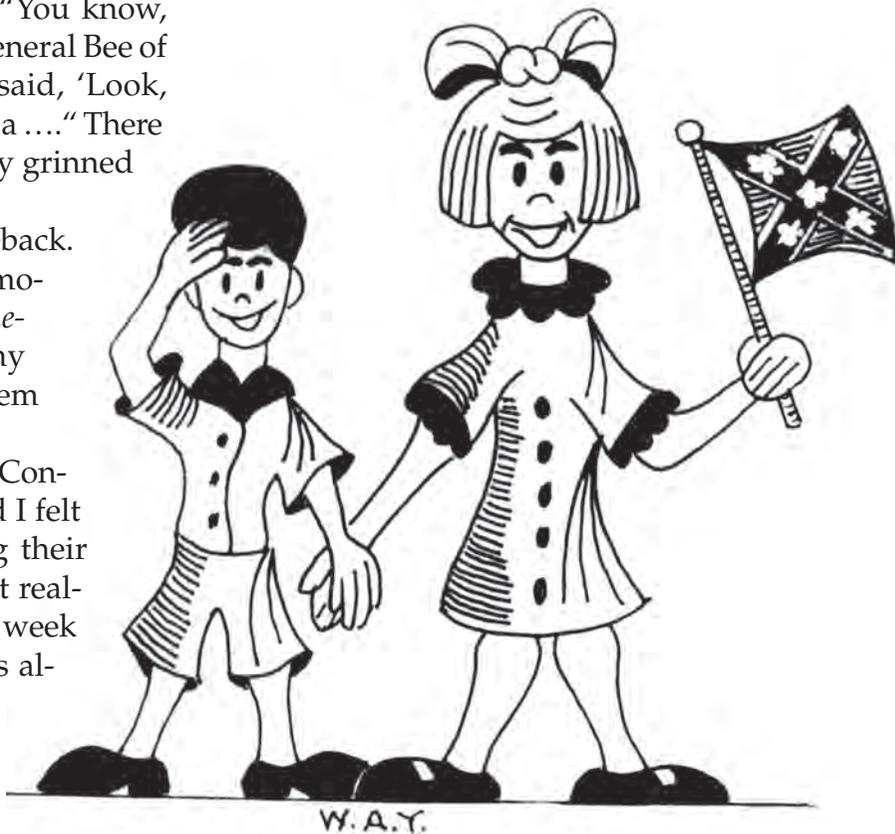
Billy was always ready with a comeback. I never knew for sure whether he had momentarily forgotten the nickname *Stonewall* or whether he was just pulling my leg. In any event, he managed to redeem himself.

I was determined to make two little Confederates out of both my children, and I felt like I was doing a good job of filling their heads with Southern heritage. I didn't realize how good a job I was doing until the week before Billy's third Christmas. He was already pumped up higher than a Georgia pine tree over Santa Claus, but I got a kick out of pumping him up even further.

Three days before Christmas, I asked Billy, "Who's coming to see you in three days?"

He looked puzzled, so I gave him a hint. "You know, son. Think about it. That good, kind man with a white beard who loves children and comes to see good boys and girls on Christmas Eve."

He frowned and thought for a few moments.



Then his eyes lit up like a Christmas tree and his little face beamed. "I know," he said triumphantly, "Robert E. Lee!"

It was my turn to think. I paused for a moment and said, "That's my boy!" Then I gave him a big hug. (I gave Alice a big hug, too.)

Subscribe to the Confederate Veteran.

One year, six issues, delivered to your home for \$26.00. Overseas, \$39.00. Mail this form and your check, made payable to Sons of Confederate Veterans, to *Confederate Veteran* Subscription Department, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402-0059

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109th Sons of Confederate Veterans National Reunion Dalton 2004

Remembering The Sacrifice

Preparation for the 109th national reunion of the Sons of Confederate Veterans in Dalton, Georgia is progressing at a steady pace. July 28, 29, 30 and 31, 2004, will see five camps in Northwest Georgia combine to host the annual affair. According to Freddie Parris, chairman of the group planning the festivities, "We have put a lot of hard work into planning this so that everyone who attends will have a reunion to remember."

The reunion will be held at the Northwest Georgia Trade and Convention Center, located less than a mile off Interstate 75. The trade center has more than adequate space to accommodate all proceedings of the event.

Major General Patrick R. Cleburne has been chosen as the theme since some of his most memorable service to the Confederate States of America occurred only a short distance from Dalton. General Cleburne's Division distinguished themselves during the Battle of Missionary Ridge on November 25, 1863, even though other Southern units were routed. Outnumbered four to one, Cleburne's rear guard stand at Ringgold Gap saved the Army of Tennessee from annihilation as it fled Missionary Ridge and headed for safety in Dalton.

Some proceeds from the reunion will go toward erecting an eight-foot statute of the general in Ringgold Gap. The Patrick Cleburne Society has commissioned noted artist Ron Tunison to sculpt the monument that will be erected just as soon as funds for the \$75,000 project are raised.

The host camps include Chattooga County Camp 507, Summerville; John B. Gordon Camp 599, LaFayette; State of Dade Camp 707, Trenton; Col. Joseph McConnell Camp 1859, Ringgold and Pvt. John Ingraham Camp 1977, Chickamauga.

ACCOMMODATIONS

A large number of motels are located within one-half to one mile distance from the trade center, some on the same road. Holiday Inn will serve as reunion headquarters with rooms starting at less than \$60 per night. Their phone number is 1-800-753-6510.

Other motels nearby with rates for the reunion in some cases are:

- Days Inn – 800—329-7465
- Hampton Inn – 800-426-7865 - \$75.00
- Comfort Inn and Suites – 800-733-7663 - \$72.99 - \$127.99
- TraveLodge – 706-275-0100 - \$34.95 - \$44.95
- Courtyard by Marriott – 800-321-2211
- Jameson Inn – 800-526-3766
- Wellesley Suites – 800-444-8888 - \$69.95
- Best Inns – 706-226-1100 - \$37.99 - \$44.95

WEDNESDAY'S ACTIVITIES

The first day of the reunion will feature a two-hour program by the Patrick Cleburne Society, beginning at 11:30 AM at the Holiday Inn. Members of the society will give details on the fund-raising effort for a long-overdue monument that will record the exploits, at Ringgold Gap, of a truly deserving Confederate hero.

A "Social Time" will begin at the Holiday Inn at 5:30 PM and last six hours. This event will give reunion attendees a chance to renew old acquaintances and to "chew the fat."

Finger food and two drinks (alcoholic or soft) are included in the price of admission. The Rebel Yell string band will perform period music throughout the evening. Additional drinks will be available at a cash bar. The price is \$25 for adults and \$10 for children 12 and under.

THURSDAY'S ACTIVITIES

Two interesting tours are scheduled Thursday using completely different modes of transportation – one by land and the other by water.

A bus tour departs Dalton at 4:30 PM and ends up in Ringgold for a Bluegrass Concert at 8 PM. Points of interest along the way include: 1. **The Capture Site of the General** — where Andrew Raiders took to the woods at the conclusion of the Great Locomotive Chase on April 12, 1862. 2. **The Only Statue/Monument in Existence for Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston** — Dalton. 3. **Ringgold Gap** — where General Patrick Cleburne, saved the Army of Tennessee after the rout at Missionary Ridge. 4. **Stone Church** — used as a Confederate hospital. Still has blood stains on the floor.

Prices are flexible for the bus tour which also provides transportation back to Dalton following the Bluegrass Concert.

- Tour, box supper and music (adult) — \$35
- Tour, box supper and music (child, 12 and under) — \$25
- Box supper and music only (adult) — \$20
- Box supper and music only (child, 12 and under) — \$10

* * *

A three-hour riverboat excursion on the Tennessee River will shove off at 7:30 PM and cruise past historic Look-out Mountain from which Confederate artillery shelled Union positions during the Siege of Chattanooga. Those choosing this tour are advised to keep their eyes open for Yankees lurking along the banks with bad intent in their hearts.

A Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park historian will be on board to interpret sites along the river. There is limited seating available for this big event. Three hundred is the maximum number of reservations that will be sold.

A prime rib and shrimp creole buffet with all the trimmings is included in the admission price. The Riverboat Ramblers will entertain passengers with Dixieland jazz, including the Confederate national anthem, *Dixie*. In addition, a cash bar will be available. No dress code will be in force.

Passengers must provide their own transportation to the riverboat site in Chattanooga.

The price is \$50 for adults and \$30 for children aged three to 12. Children under three are admitted free.

* * *

There will be a Confederate Lodge breakfast at 7:00 AM at the Holiday Inn for \$15 per person.

At noon, a luncheon will be held at the trade center, featuring guest speaker Bill Scaife, noted War Between the States author and historical consultant. The price is \$25.

FRIDAY'S ACTIVITIES

At 4 PM, buses will depart Dalton for a tour of Chickamauga battlefield, Lee and Gordon Mills, Gordon Lee Mansion, Crawfish Springs and the City of Chickamauga. The tour will end up at the Gordon Lee Mansion for a Southern barbecue with all the trimmings which gets under way at 8:30 PM. Period music by Unreconstructed will delight those who partake of the scrumptious vittles.

The tour is priced at \$50 and includes the meal. If you wish, you can drive to Chickamauga in your own vehicle to eat barbecue and listen to the music. The price for this choice is \$40 per person.

If you must drink alcoholic beverages, bring your own bottle in a brown bag. Mixers will be available for cash at the Gordon Lee Mansion. You are asked to behave like a Southern gentleman or you will be escorted out by the Chickamauga Police Dept. No beer cans or liquor bottles should be visible.

* * *

The first SCV Oratory Contest will get underway at 10:30 PM on the balcony of the Gordon Lee Mansion. General John B. Gordon delivered an address from this same balcony during the 1889 Blue/Gray reunion. There is no charge to attend the Oratory Contest.

* * *

Friday morning at eight, the Forrest Calvary Corp Breakfast will be held at the Holiday Inn. The price is \$15 per person.

The SCV Awards Luncheon will be held at the trade center and gets underway at noon. The price is \$25 per person. By the way, don't expect a sandwich and potato chips for this meal. You will be served good Southern food that will stick to your ribs. Remember, *it ain't good unless it's greasy*.

SATURDAY'S ACTIVITIES

The SCV Prayer Breakfast will start at 7:30 AM at the trade center. Chaplain-in-Chief John Weaver will be the

speaker. The price is \$15 per person.

At noon a Patrick Cleburne Luncheon will be held at the trade center. The price is \$25 per person.

A Debutantes' registration fee of \$100. All guests (mothers, aunts, sisters and grandmothers) for the meal will be charged \$20 each.

A Memorial Service will begin at 1:30 PM in the trade center with Chaplain-in-Chief John Weaver in charge. The Rebel Yell string band will take part in the ceremony, as will Wilma Fletcher, pianist.

The festive Grand Banquet gets started at 7:30 PM in the trade center. Admission to the banquet which includes a meal fit for a king and admission to the Grand Confederate Ball is \$50 per person. No children's plates or reduced price for children is offered. The 8th Regimental Band, from Rome, GA, will provide music for the evening.

PROCEEDINGS

As an added feature, this year's reunion has five scheduled business sessions, totaling 11 hours and 45 minutes, to attend to the business of the Confederation.

WINE

The five camps hosting the 2004 reunion are offering commemorative bottles of wine for reunion attendees to save as a remembrance of the reunion that finally honored Patrick Cleburne. Host camps also suggest and encourage consumption of the three delicious varieties selected to delight the palate of all who try it.

- **GEN. PATRICK CLEBURNE** (red) – Magnificent blend of Concord and DeChaunac grapes. Sweet, red and scrumptious.
- **COL. JAMES C. NISBET** (blush) – A special blend of three grape varieties. The predominant grape is *Catawba*, a spicy, tangy white grape loaded with flavor and aroma. Unique and delicious.
- **GEN. JOHN B. GORDON** (white) – A sensational blend of two of Georgia's finest fruits: muscadines and peaches! Nurtured by the Georgia sun and hand picked with Southern pride. Truly a bottled treasure.

The wines are produced and bottled by Georgia Wines, Inc., Chickamauga. The grapes are grown at the foot of historic Lookout Mountain. Wine labels will be designed by the host camps and will feature the SCV logo and a picture of the Confederate officer the wine is named for.

Pre-order prices are \$12 per bottle or \$144 per case-mix or match. A June 1, 2004, deadline applies to wine orders. A limited supply of the three varieties will be available at the reunion. However, the price at that time will be \$15 per bottle or \$180 per case — mix or match.

See our website for ordering instructions and your wine will be waiting on you when you arrive at the reunion next July. The web address is www.georgiascv.com/scvdalton2004

POSTERS

A commemorative 18-inch x 24-inch collector's grade print of Patrick Cleburne was designed and produced by the host camps. It features a large picture of the general reproduced from an original print by artist Janet Baber. Logos of the five host camps are included at the bottom of the print.

One hundred-nine prints have been hand-numbered and signed by the artist. They are being offered for \$109 each. Specific numbers can be requested as long as that number is still available. Unsigned prints are available for \$20.00 each. Posters can be ordered from our website.

MEDALS

Two different medals are being produced for the reunion. Everyone that registers will receive a first-quality souvenir medal. Be assured that plenty will be ordered so that everyone will receive one in their registration package. In addition, extra medals will be available for purchase during the reunion in Dalton.

A larger, numbered commemorative medal will be offered for \$109. Only 109 will be produced. Again, specific numbers may be requested as long as that number is still available. Both medals will feature a picture of General Cleburne, the 3rd National Flag of the Confederacy and the Hardee Battle Flag. The ribbons will be blue with white trim in honor of the Hardee flag.

PROGRAM

Advertising is being solicited for the official reunion program that will be a part of the registration package. Extra programs will be available at registration should you desire to purchase an extra copy.

Ancestor Memorials are also being solicited for inclusion in the program. The price will be \$10 for each ancestor honored.

Contact David Espy at 706-857-2494 (days) or 706-734-3205 (evenings) with inquiries about advertising and Ancestor Memorials.

Individuals and businesses wishing to purchase an ad should download an "Official 2004 Reunion Program Advertising Form" from our website. Mail the form, your ad copy and a check payable to 2004 Dalton Reunion to: Freddie Parris, PO Box 768, Trenton, GA 30752.

SECURITY

The Confederate Mechanized Cavalry will provide security for the reunion. Sons of Confederate Veterans members riding motorcycles will patrol the parking lot of the trade center as well as parking lots of motels in Dalton where reunion attendees are registered.

REGISTRATION

All SCV members attending the reunion are required to pay a \$70 registration fee which entitles them to an official reunion medal and an official reunion program. Attendees whose registration form is postmarked July 1, 2004, or after must pay \$80 to attend the reunion. Spouses, children and other guests are not required to pay a registration fee but must reserve and pay for any meals and/or tours they wish to attend.

REUNION COMMITTEE

The 2004 reunion committee is made up of members of the five host camps. The committees include Freddie Parris, Chairman – Trenton – 706-657-5000; David Espy, Vice-Chairman – LaFayette – 706-857-2494; Larry Wheeler, Treasurer – Trenton – 706-657-7825; David Lester, Secretary – Chickamauga. Other members are Robert Overstreet – Summerville – 706-734-3524; Stan Nix – Summerville – 706-734-3374; Gary Brooks – LaFayette – 706-638-5958; Roy Neal – Ringgold – 706-965-7339; John Culpepper – Chickamauga – 706-375-3177 and Johnny Sparks, Trenton – 706-375-2302. ☒

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION MEMBERSHIP CATEGORY

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Telephone _____ Check # _____

E-Mail _____

Individual.....\$25

Family.....\$40

General Frank Cheatham
Society.....\$100

General Patrick Cleburne
Society (Lifetime).....\$250

General Jacob Cox
Society (Corporate) Annual.....\$500

Captain Tod Carter Society.....\$1000

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Franklin, TN 37065-0555

The Carter House

We welcome volunteer support and ask that you consider offering your time and talent.

The Carter House is a 501(c)(3) qualified organization. Dues paid and contributions made to such, are fully tax deductible to the extent provided by law.

NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

SCV Eligible for Combined Federal Campaign

The Sons of Confederate Veterans Inc. has been found eligible to be included in the 2003 Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) national list as an approved charity. This means SCV members, their families, and supporters of Southern history and heritage who are military or civilian employees of the United States government may designate the Sons of Confederate Veterans, CFC identification number 0887, as the recipient of any charitable gifts made through this program either through checks or payroll deduction in calendar year 2004. Please spread this good word among your family and friends of the SCV.

Mid-South CW Show In Memphis, February 21-22

The Thirty-seventh Mid-South Civil War Show and Antique Military Show will be held on February 21, 22, 2004, at the Memphis Tennessee Fairgrounds Creative Arts Center (formerly the Family Living Center). Show hours are from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM on Saturday and 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM on Sunday. This show is one of the oldest shows and most respected shows in the country, with visitors from more than 15 states. The show is very educational with many interesting exhibits provided by serious collectors who happily describe their collections to all and answer any questions. The Mid-South Show offers a wide variety of quality collectibles including, but not limited to, uniforms, rifles, pistols, swords, books, documents, bottles, and other antique military items dating prior

to 1898. In addition, newer items related to the period will be available for purchase, such as limited edition collector's prints, books and clothing. Admission is \$5 for adults, \$2 for children, and Scouts in uniform are half-price.

There will also be a living history scene with authentic camp of Confederate soldiers in uniform, who will demonstrate military life.

The Mid-South Civil War Show is sponsored annually by the James R. Chalmers Camp 1312, Sons of Confederate Veterans. The proceeds from the show help fund scholarships at colleges. Additional information can be obtained by calling Show Chairman Gene Ingram at 901-566-9383 or at cannal3@cs.com.

Confederate Heritage Month Parade In Richmond, VA

Do not miss out on this memorable event! April 4, 2004, starting at 2:00 PM.

CALLING ALL Confederate reenactors, their family and members from the Sons of Confederate Veterans, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Children of the Confederacy, Order of the Confederate Rose, Confederate Mechanized Cavalry and the HPA. You are invited to be part of history!

March down famed Monument Avenue, passing the statues of Generals Robert E. Lee, Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, J.E.B. Stuart and President Jefferson Davis.

The parade will end in Hollywood Cemetery with a ceremony in the Confederate section of this historic cemetery. There will be a military gun and artillery salute by the reenactors at the closing of the cer-

emony. Then shuttle buses will transport you back to the starting point of the parade.

Honor guard units, period musical units, cavalry/horse units are encouraged to attend.

April is Confederate History and Heritage month in Virginia. So let's gather to honor all the brave Confederate veterans who defended their country, their home and their family from an invading army. Some of them gave the ultimate sacrifice for us.

A free commemorative ribbon will be given to all parade participants.

After registering, you will receive complete information about staging areas, starting times, parade route, rules/regulations, parking, camping and discount lodging, shuttle service, directions and more.

For more information, contact Jerry Well at wellsgl@msn.com, Michael Kendrick at mike58-98@mindspring.com or Robert Millikin, III at varebel@mindspring.com

Confederate Fort May Be Lost

Arguably, the last Confederate victory in the Eastern theater was the Battle of Fort York, which took place on April 12, 1865.

Fort York, with its unique earthworks, is in Davidson Co., NC on a bluff overlooking the Yadkin River and protecting the vital railroad bridge which crossed the river from Davidson to Rowan County.

Yankee General George Stoneman, with 5,000 troops, left Tennessee on March 22, 1865, for a massive raid of destruction through western North Carolina designed to

destroy and burn everything in his line of march. After capturing Winston-Salem and Salisbury, he turned six miles eastward to capture the bridge crossing the Yadkin River, Fort York, and Lexington, NC.

At the bridge he was confronted by the Confederate defenders in Fort York. The Fort erupted with artillery and rifle fire in what would be a six-hour battle. When the smoke cleared the Confederate forces were victorious and kept Stoneman from capturing the Fort or burning the bridge.

The 2nd Battle of Fort York is now underway. The NC Department of Transportation intends to level the remaining earthworks and build a highway, even though there is a viable alternative.

To lend your moral support to the current battle, please contact Ms. Ann Bownlee, President, Trading Ford Historic District Preservation Association, at whigkid@webkorner.com

Historical Cemetery Rediscovered In Maury County, TN

To many peoples' surprise, Spring Hill, TN, has in its possession a long-lost cemetery that can be rated as one of the most historic in the Middle Tennessee area. There are no historic markers or signs pointing to Jackson College Cemetery, and the cemetery had become so overgrown that unless you stood within twenty feet of it, you wouldn't know it was there.

Joseph Dungy, a local Boy Scout seeking to earn his Eagle Scout degree, began an organized effort to clean up the cemetery this September. The Samuel R. Watkins Camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Sons of the American Revolution, Spring Hill Masonic Lodge 124, Crosslin Lumber, the Boy Scouts of America, and numerous Maury

County citizens have aided the clean-up. These organizations and individuals have donated both labor and money to save the cemetery that was overgrown with weeds and heavily damaged by trees.

The cemetery is the final resting place of many early Tennessee settlers, and includes memorials to Confederate patriots and soldiers of the Revolutionary War and War of 1812. John Kennedy, one of the original signers of the petition to form Maury County, is also laid to rest in the cemetery.

The area where the cemetery stands was part of an early community called Sanford Neighborhood. The community had a small school named Jackson College (hence the name of the cemetery). However, from time to time the cemetery has also been referred to as the Old Brick Church cemetery.

Now the property of the University of Tennessee Test Station, Jackson College was originally chartered in 1829 as the Old Manual Labor Academy by an act of the Tennessee General Assembly. The original land was donated by James T. Sanford, who served as one of the original directors of the school and is interred in the Cemetery.

Jack Taylor, Adjutant of the Samuel R. Watkins Camp, was quoted as saying, "The cemetery is a site to behold. As one walks through the large cemetery with stones over fifteen feet, you become awed by the magnificence and beauty of some of the memorials. One can easily see the love and care that was given to those interred."

National Confederate Memorial Day Service

The 3rd Annual National Confederate Memorial Service will be held on Saturday, April 24, 2004, inside Stone

Mountain Memorial Park, Stone Mountain, GA. At this time, this event will be held at the flag terrace on the walking trail near Confederate Hall. The service will begin at 1:00 PM. The speakers this year will be SCV Army of Northern Virginia Commander Chris Sullivan and SCV Lt. Commander-in-Chief Denne Sweeny. Chris is not only the Commander of the ANV, but he is also editor of *Southern Partisan* magazine and Vice-Chairman of the CSS Hunley Commission. Denne is a West Point graduate and lives in Dallas, TX. For more information, go to www.geocities.com/natconfedmemorial. Let's all plan to attend this national service at the world's largest Confederate Memorial.

Burial of CSS Hunley Crew

The burial of the final crew of the *H. L. Hunley* is scheduled for Saturday, April 17, 2004, starting at 10:00 AM at White Point Gardens, followed by a funeral procession and ending at Magnolia Cemetery for the burial.

The event begins with a ceremony at 10:00 AM at White Point Gardens on South Battery in downtown Charleston. After the ceremony at approximately 11:00 AM, the 4-mile funeral procession will begin. It will go from White Point Gardens up East Bay Street, turning right on Meeting Street, and turning right on Cunningham Street to Magnolia Cemetery.

The crew members' remains will be transported individually by horse-drawn caissons during the funeral procession. The burial will take place regardless of rain or shine.

The funeral procession and burial is open to the public.

For SCV information, contact David Rentz at david.rentz@tridenttech.edu. ☒

The Red River Campaign

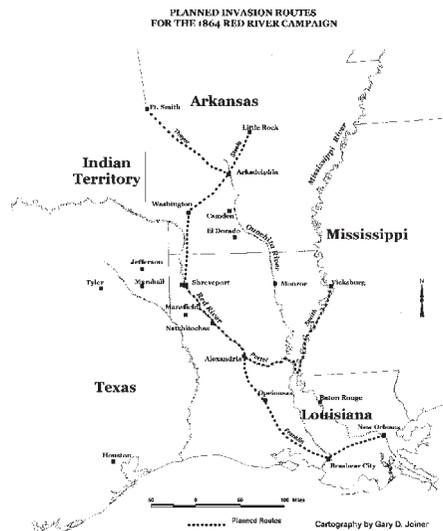
The Battle of Mansfield — Last Decisive Confederate Victory Largest Action West of the Mississippi

By Gary D. Joiner

Louisiana in the spring of 1864 was warm and humid. That winter, rains came in torrents and provided the right amount of moisture to create a bumper crop of cotton in the Red River Valley. With New Orleans, Vicksburg, and Port Hudson in Yankee hands and the Mississippi River firmly in their control, the Confederates west of the Great River had no viable market for the masses of the White Gold. In March and April it was being picked or it was already ginned and baled. Tens of thousands of the 400-pound bales, each worth \$1,000 or more in Northern markets, sat on levees or in gin yards.

That same spring, the Union army initiated a bold attempt to capture the Confederate capital of Louisiana at Shreveport. Ostensibly designed to take control of northern Louisiana and to act as a springboard to invade Texas, the campaign was more about stealing cotton and creating a basis for Lincoln's reconstruction policies than for a viable military objective. The Red River expedition was one of the largest combined army and navy operations of the war and the last strike by the navy deep into Confederate territory. Instead of the glittering success Lincoln and his staff imagined it to be, the campaign proved that overwhelming power is not necessarily a guarantee of victory.

Union forces gathered over 42,000 men with over 1,200 wagons and 90 pieces of artillery from three departments and five different corps for the operation. The navy brought 90 vessels, including the best ironclads and tinclads in the inland navy to ascend the shallow, torturous river to capture Shreveport. Opposing them were, if they could all be brought together, less than 20,000 Rebels of the Army of the Trans-Missis-



issippi (also referred to by Confederate Major General Richard Taylor as the Army of Western Louisiana.) In fact, the Confederates never mustered over 12,000 men on the field at any given time during the campaign.

The senior Union commander was Major General Nathaniel Prentiss Banks, a Massachusetts political general. Banks had been bested at Cedar Mountain in 1862 by Stonewall Jackson and his protégé, Richard Taylor. He left so many wagons of supplies behind in this hasty retreat that the Rebels dubbed him "Commissary Banks." Lincoln moved him to Washington to oversee the defenses of the city and then to New Orleans to take over from the inept and pompously arrogant Benjamin F. "the Beast" Butler. Taking over the Department of the Gulf, Banks tried to achieve glory by capturing Port Hudson during the Vicksburg Campaign. He failed to take the bastion by storm, and it only surrendered to him after Vicksburg fell. After this he tried to invade Texas twice,

and both times failed miserably. The naval contingent was led by Rear Admiral David Dixon Porter, perhaps the best Union naval officer in the service during the war. Porter thought Banks was inept, prissy, and dangerously ambitious. He was correct on all counts.

Prepared to meet the Union onslaught was the Confederate Army of the Trans-Mississippi under Lt. Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith. Of more importance to the army was Smith's commander of the District of Western Louisiana, Richard Taylor. Taylor was the son of Mexican War hero and U.S. President Zachary Taylor. He was also the brother-in-law of President Jefferson Davis; his sister Sarah was Davis' first wife. She died shortly after their marriage. For the remainder of their lives the two men called each other "my brother" or "my brother-in-law." Taylor was not a graduate of West Point. He received his training in the field in Virginia as one of Stonewall Jackson's lieutenants and admirably acquitted himself in the Shenandoah Valley. Taylor requested to return to Louisiana to defend his home state, and he was allowed to do so, rising rapidly from the rank of colonel to brigadier and then major general. He ended the war with the rank of lieutenant general.

Why have most people not heard of or know little about the Red River Campaign, even most of us who consider ourselves serious students of our heritage? Unlike the glittering triumphs the Union was securing on other fronts, the Red River Campaign was a colossal failure for the Yankees. Pro-Northern writers ignored it because of this, and Southern writers were more interested in the daring exploits east of the Mississippi River. The campaign may be the best-

kept secret in the annals of Southern military history. The largest battle was Mansfield (called Sabine Crossroads by the Union). It was the last decisive Rebel victory of the war and the largest action west of the Mississippi River in terms of total men and material committed.

On paper, the Union campaign appeared to be a sure-fire proposition. It combined overwhelming numerical superiority of infantry and cavalry troops, a huge naval contingent, more than adequate logistical support, plus the blessings of the President, the cabinet, and the chief of staff of the army. The expedition would consist of three pincer movements. The two southern legs would meet at Alexandria, a major road and river junction in the center of the state. The combined force would then proceed north to Shreveport. The northern leg was to sweep down from Little Rock and approach Shreveport from the north.

The first group was to travel via navy and army vessels up the Red River to Alexandria. Admiral David Dixon Porter, commanding the Mississippi River Squadron, was to bring almost all of his naval assets into the Red River. Porter's fleet consisted of a powerful mix of ironclads, river monitors, a timberclad, several tinclads, and auxiliary vessels. The Army Quartermaster Corps brought almost 50 steamboats for troop and supply transport and to act as mail and dispatch boats. Accompanying the naval force were 10,000 veterans loaned by Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman.

The second major group was to travel overland. This pincer consisted of 19,000 infantry and cavalry from the Department of the Gulf. Banks' troops would move north with 21,500 combat troops and 90 artillery pieces.

The combined forces were then to proceed north along the most practicable route to Shreveport, with Porter's vessels providing protection and succor for the joined forces.

The third group, under Maj. General Frederick Steele, was to sweep south to Shreveport. Steele's force added 10,400 men to Banks' force converging on Shreveport, making the total effective force complement approximately 42,900, excluding sailors and support personnel such as teamsters and garri-

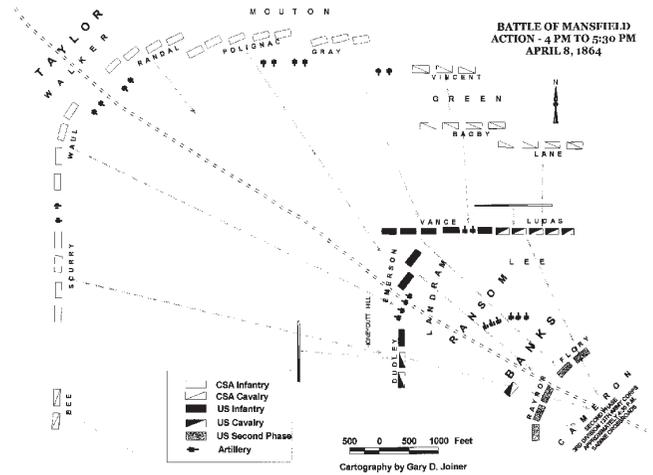
son troops. The loan of Sherman's men was temporary. On April 15 they were to be returned to operations in Tennessee and Georgia.

This grand combination of overwhelming land and naval power appeared to be a truly unstoppable force. Yet, the very seeds of disaster lay in the initial plans, or lack thereof. Communications were negligible since the distance between Steele and Banks was over 400 miles by the shortest method of travel. If either of the columns or the fleet were delayed, the entire plan was in jeopardy of failure.

Opposing the Union forces was the Confederate Army of the Trans-Mississippi, with components in Louisiana, Texas, and southwest Arkansas. Richard Taylor directly controlled 10,000 to 12,000 men from Louisiana and Texas stationed in his department. Also available, but more difficult to gather, were approximately 15,000 troops in Arkansas and Texas under other district commanders. Once the campaign was underway, Taylor had approximately 15,000 total troops, though not all were under his command; and he lacked access to all of them when needed.

The Confederates had worked on a series of defensive works for a year before the campaign, but Taylor did not want or trust them, believing strongly in the doctrines of Stonewall Jackson. Rapid movement and wise husbanding of resources were his hallmarks. In his view, forts were for capturing men or bypassing, not defending one's own territory.

The campaign began on March 10 with the departure from Vicksburg of 21 Union steamboat troop transports packed as tightly as possible with Sherman's 10,000 men and their equipment. They were met by Porter, the Mississippi River Squadron, and the Mississippi Marine Brigade. Smith's men disembarked at Simmesport, near the mouth of the Red, which was to be his staging point for the attack on the large Rebel works, Fort DeRussy, just a few



miles upstream. The plan was for A.J. Smith's men to march on the fort from the rear while Porter distracted them at the front.

One of the great misunderstandings of the campaign is that Richard Taylor never planned to offer serious battle in southern Louisiana. He wanted to draw the Yankees as far north as possible, lengthening their supply line, making them overconfident that the Rebels would not fight. This was similar to the plan the Russians used against Napoleon in 1812. His plan was so successful that historians have almost completely disregarded the Confederate challenge to the Union force.

The Confederates left only a skeleton force at the fort and A.J. Smith's men took the fort with relative ease. Porter sent his heavy monitor Osage to accompany Smith's transports as they prepared to take Alexandria. The Osage arrived in Alexandria on the afternoon of Tuesday, March 15, and received the town's surrender without firing a shot.

Porter had hoped to catch Confederate vessels at the Alexandria wharves, but he had missed his opportunity by hours. When word came of the attack on Fort DeRussy, Richard Taylor ordered Alexandria evacuated of both vessels and army units. Porter brought the bulk of his fleet to Alexandria, let his men enjoy the town, monitored strangely falling river water levels, and waited for Banks.

The Union fleet was now in a hazardous situation, but no one, other than the Confederate commanders and their engineers, knew why. One of the traps set for the Union navy was located at a complex south of Shreveport. This was

a dam to keep the river levels high when needed but to be destroyed to divert water into an old river channel when the fleet approached. The dam was protected by two forts, a chain across the river, and a huge steamboat which was to be forced crossways in the channel, its keel cracked and the hold filled with mud. On March 18 Kirby Smith ordered the dam blown and the steamboat, the New Falls City, to be wedged and her keel damaged. Fully 75 percent of the Red River's water was removed, and the channel was filled with sand piling behind the steamboat. Over 100 miles south at Alexandria, Porter saw the river levels slowly falling and he could not understand why. He never found out what the Rebels did. The navy waited



Mansfield State Historic site Visitors' Center.

for eight days for Banks' troops to arrive. Meanwhile they stole cotton. Banks' men arrived in Alexandria on March 25 and 26, but the general was not with them.

Richard Taylor had no qualms about leaving Alexandria to Union forces. He was going to pick his battlefield, and the deep cotton fields of the Red River Valley in central Louisiana did not appeal to him. He sought a place closer to Shreveport. He had ordered his far-flung brigades to meet at predetermined places, all near supply depots. The brigade of Texans under French Prince and Brigadier General Prince Camille de Polignac had been ordered to travel from its camp near the Ouachita River to join the brigade of Louisiana troops led by Colonel Henry Gray, operating near Alexandria. Gray and Polignac joined about 25 miles south of Alexandria, where they were met by Taylor. The Union navy had no clue that most of the Rebels were actually south of them. Taylor formed the two brigades into a small division commanded by one of his favorite lieutenants, Brigadier General Alfred Mouton of Lafayette, Louisiana.

Taylor announced his intention to gather his forces at Natchitoches, and he sent word for the Texas Division, commanded by Major General John Walker, to join him. Walker had been waiting for orders to withdraw from his position deep behind Union lines.

Banks finally decided to drive on Shreveport. The force marched to Grand Ecore, the port for the town of Natchitoches. Porter took what vessels he could and left the remainder at Alexandria.

At Grand Ecore, Banks received some very bad advice. He chose to move the column inland to the west, away from the fleet. Porter tried to convince him otherwise, to no avail. They were to rejoin four days later at Springfield Landing for the final push to Shreveport. Banks then illustrated his lack of military training, ordering the entire column to march on a single road. He refused to allow the cavalry to range forward. Instead they were to guard their 300 wagons. Behind these were the infantry's 700 wagons. The column at times stretched to more than 25 miles on a heavily-forested narrow road. It was physically impossible for the bulk of the infantry to come forward to support the cavalry and infantry if they ran into trouble, and this is precisely what happened.

The Confederates stiffened their resistance to the Federal troops. Taylor finally received cavalry units from Texas. Led by the fearless Brigadier General Tom Green, Taylor used the horsemen to slow the Union column and to force its forward elements to halt and form in line of battle. This meant the Rebels offered a short fight or disappeared before a skirmish began. On April 7, Green forced a skirmish at Wilson's farm, just north of the village turned. The cavalry wagon train blocked the way of reinforcements and the routed forward elements of the column, resulting in its capture. As night fell, the Union forces set up a third line on a ridge about two miles behind the second line. This line held, with night putting an end to the fighting. The Battle of Mansfield was the last decisive Confederate victory of the war.

Banks withdrew 17 miles to Pleasant Hill that night and the next morn-

ing. Taylor pursued and intended to use Arkansas and Missouri troops to fight that day. They arrived, exhausted, after a 45-mile

march. Taylor gave his army a three-hour rest before the attack. Banks did not set up a formal line of battle. Taylor planned to send his two new divisions through a heavily wooded area on his right, then wheel them behind the Union position. At this point the Texas and Louisiana troops would make a frontal charge, squeezing the Union force in an inescapable vise.

The Arkansas and Missouri troops wheeled too soon and were met by an unexpected force of Sherman's veterans. Taylor believed all of Sherman's men were guarding the fleet, when in fact, only one-quarter of them were on the river. Sherman's men held when the Easterners were crushed. The battle ended in a tactical tie followed by a strategic retreat ordered by Banks.

Taylor was denied another reasonable chance to destroy the Union force when Kirby Smith ordered the Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri troops to Arkansas to destroy Steele's column heading for Shreveport. In that action, Steele, who never wanted to participate, retreated from Camden as the Confederates repeatedly attacked. Steele held the Rebels at bay at the Battle of Jenkins Ferry as Smith sacrificed the three divisions in an attempt to regain previous glory and upstage Taylor.

Banks retreated to Grand Ecore and linked with Porter who had been stopped by the New Falls City. With the river levels dropping as much as an inch per hour, Porter had a very difficult time descending the river. Banks then decided to retreat to Alexandria. He chose a route on an island formed by the Red River and an old channel called Cane River. Taylor tried to trap him but could not bring sufficient forces to Monett's Ferry. After a fierce battle, Banks' force escaped to Alexandria.

The rear of Porter's flotilla was almost trapped at Blair's Landing by Tom Green and his Texas cavalry. In one of



The Red River at Mansfield.

the oddest battles in the Civil War, a monitor and a timberclad fought 2,500 cavalry with a small artillery battery for two hours. Very few casualties resulted, but one was very important. Tom Green was decapitated from a canister round from the Osage directed by the first use of a periscope in battle.

The army and navy were faced with the continuing river level problem in Alexandria. Banks wanted to destroy the fleet and leave. Porter, of course, was opposed. A Wisconsin engineering officer, Colonel Joseph Bailey, created an ingenious series of dams to raise the river level and saved the fleet. For this, he was awarded the Medal of Honor and the Thanks of Congress.

Taylor had insufficient troops to hinder the dam-building and could do nothing to prevent the escape and the torching of Alexandria by Federal troops. He used his Louisiana troops to harass Banks' column while waiting in vain for his three divisions to be returned. Taylor made two attempts to stop the Union retreat between Alexandria and the mouth of the Red River. He attacked the Union rearguard at Mansura.

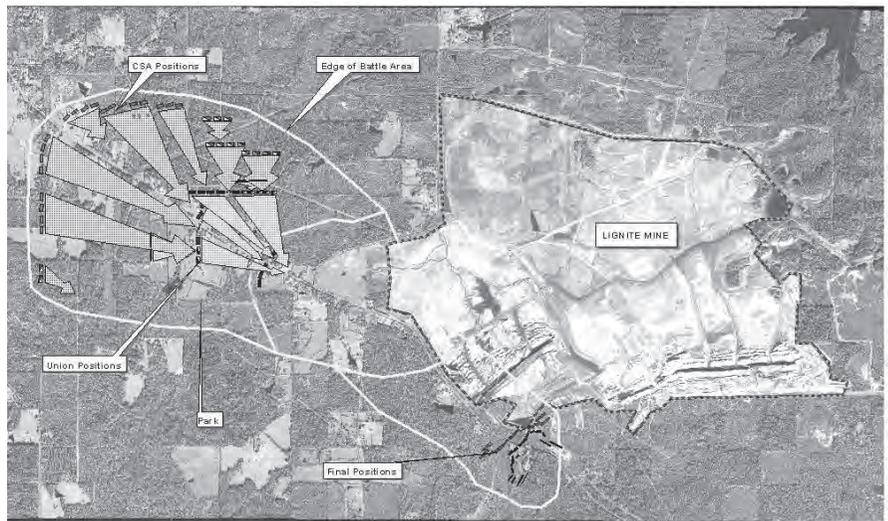
A second attempt was made at Yellow Bayou, but this, too, failed. Joseph Bailey once again saved the Union column, this time from high water in the Atchafalaya River, by lashing the transports together. The column passed over the makeshift bridge after which the boats were unlashd, making it impossible for the Confederates to pursue.

The failed campaign had several results. The expedition was the last combined operation in the American Civil



The lignite strip mine. Each scoop picks up the volume equivalent of a three-bedroom, two-bathroom house.

War on constricted waters deep within Rebel-held territory. Banks' political aspirations were ruined. Lincoln's reconstruction policies were repudiated by the Radical Republican-controlled Congress. Most importantly, Congress insti-



A satellite image of the battlefield showing the outline of the battlefield, Confederate and Federal positions, and the Lignite mine.

tuted Radical Reconstruction policies in the South after Lincoln's assassination, using Louisiana as its model.

Mansfield Battlefield Today

Today the place in which so many Americans fought and died is threatened with imminent destruction. The Second Battle of Mansfield, as preservationists are now calling it, is being waged to halt the obliteration of Hallowed Ground by a strip mine. Lignite mining operations, run by a subsidiary of AEP/SWEPCO, have destroyed portions of the second and third phases of the three-phase battlefield. The Civil War Preservation Trust has listed Mansfield in the Top 10 most endangered battlefields. Louisiana Public Broadcasting ranks it as THE most endangered historic site in Louisiana. The utility company has held talks, but continues to mine 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

What can you do? Join the Friends of the Mansfield Battlefield at P.O. Box 44144 Shreveport, LA 71104. For information on the current situation, go to the FOMB website www.mansfieldbattlefield.org Basic membership is \$25 per year. Give more if you can. You can contact the Friends by email at info@mansfieldbattlefield.org or gdjoiner@bellsouth.net

Contact Louisiana officials. Start with Lieutenant Governor Mitch Landrieu. His office manages state his-

toric sites, and he is responsible for tourism. (His address is State Capitol, Baton Rouge, LA 70804.) Ask him to help protect this important battlefield. If you live in Louisiana, make a personal appeal to your state representative and senator, and particularly to your public service commissioner. Write to AEP.

Here are the names and addresses of their top officers.

E. Linn Draper, Jr., Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
 Thomas V. Shockley, III, Vice Chairman and Chief Operating Officer
 American Electric Power - Corporate Headquarters
 1 Riverside Plaza
 Columbus, Ohio 43215-2372

Let AEP, a national power giant, know you are concerned that the mining operations are destroying hallowed ground. If you are a customer or stockholder of this company, mention your concerns as both a customer and a history enthusiast.

Gary D. Joiner is the author of One Damn Blunder From Beginning to End: The Red River Campaign of 1864. He is a professor of history at Louisiana State University in Shreveport. He is also the president of the Friends of the Mansfield Battlefield. ✕

Continued from page 7

Dispatches From the Front

change what they are doing, or what they intend to do. It would simply make it easier for them to do it. Before I grin and shake hands with the NPS, I would require that they first remove the statue of Lincoln from Richmond, and then return the themes of our National Battlefields to one of true historical events rather than antislavery statements — all of which is probably leading up to a larger plan in the works to endorse reparations. Witness also the amazing number of underground railway and “slavery” museums which have suddenly sprung up out of the blue from New Orleans to Baltimore. They have to be leading up to something.

If the NPS is not part of the reparations movement, they are sure being misled into playing the role of puppets by those who are. There’s an old adage to the effect that one should know whom they are getting in bed with because the next morning could bring a rude awakening.

Bob Arnold - Heritage Committee
Maj. James Morgan Utz Camp 1815
Florissant, Missouri

Might doesn't make right; the time has come to fight

To the Editor:

I have been a reader of the *Confederate Veteran*, for some twenty odd years, and a member of the Sons an equal amount of time. I sincerely appreciate the job y'all are doing in the *Confederate Veteran* magazine. However, there are some points brought up by some of my fellow Compatriots in the September/October, 2003 issue I would like to address in the spirit of unity and brotherhood and comradeship.

As we have grown we have collected a considerable amount of what some would rightly call moles, or spies, I just call them scalawags. And make no mistake we have them.

These kind of people destroy us from within; they preach political correctness, pandering to the liberal news media, NAACP, Yankee detractors, politicians who shun us, and the Federal

Government, who has never come to the defense of our rights to be Southerners, even once, yet allows the above named organizations to systematically destroy us. God save us from the scalawags, and may our leaders always be unashamed, unapologetic, unrepentant, unreconstructed, and unpolitically correct. Be assured that these organizations and I'm not saying individuals, but they will never, I repeat never, accept us or back off from trying to destroy us. Know also, no amount of pandering to them or trying to bribe them, or offering the hand of friendship, or groveling to them, will gain you anything but their contempt. Keep in mind that the Lord did give us the right of self-defense, so let's start defending. OK? The SCV cannot get political, but that doesn't mean we, as individuals, can't.

A Compatriot in an Indiana Camp quoted Senator Barry Goldwater, that's absolutely correct. Quote: Radicalism in the defense of freedom is no vice; and moderation no virtue. Get on board with the Radical and Rebel Rousers, and let's take off the gloves. After all, this is a fight for our survival as a people and as an ethnic culture.

In one of the articles, a poem, I must have missed by Compatriot Henry Kidd. I have no knowledge of what he wrote, but gather by another's letter it wasn't flattering to saint Lincoln. That he made some disparaging remarks about saint Lincoln, and his offspring. Whatever the child was, or wasn't, is on his parents' head; they taught him. God Bless him; because we can pick our friends but not our family. As for Lincoln, what can you say about a man who would waste the lives of over a half million of his countrymen just to impose an unjust tariff that affected only one section of the nation? Then the scalawags and hate mongers, to add insult to injury, put Lincoln and his sons' statue in Richmond, which is equivalent to spitting in the face of every Son and Daughter of the Confederacy. And if anyone can look at Lincoln and not see ugly, then they are blind as a bat and in serious need of an eye exam. That part about pigeons dumping on old Abe's statue; just remember that pigeons are no respecter of persons or statues. Therefore, saint Lincoln will get his just share, and more justly than anyone.

A compatriot in the Raphael Semmes Camp in Mobile, AL, brought up a couple of good points. And that is that we do have too much infighting and name-calling, and create too many cliques. Of course we're gonna disagree, we're Southerners; we're opinionated, but let's determine who the enemy is and agree on that above all else. Unfortunately, some of our people want to get on their high horses and make enemies of an ally because they don't meet their moral code in some way or another. True enough there must be a standard, so let the standard be, if they are pro-Christian and pro-Confederate and are not OUR enemy: they're an ally. We need unity with all organizations that believes in our cause, a Confederation in other words. Let's make an enemy of no one who is not OUR enemy.

The shooting stopped around 140 years ago, but we as a people are still bleeding, still being reconstructed. The war goes on, but now it's a war of propaganda, truth as opposed to false propaganda, destruction of the Constitution and Bill of Rights, and outright lies. Let's arm ourselves with the truth and facts, and be devout Southern Christian Confederate patriots.

There's an attitude in the Sons of today that might makes right; we lost the war so the North was right and our ancestors were wrong.

Because we lost the war doesn't mean that our ancestors were wrong or our cause unjust or lost. Let me paraphrase President Davis, who said: (Prophetically I might add), that our cause would reassert itself, in another time and in another way. It has.

Let me leave you with a few words of a Yankee from Massachusetts, who in the first American Revolution said in part and I quote: "If you love wealth better than liberty, the tranquility of servitude better than the animating contest of freedom, go home from us in peace. We ask not your counsels or your arms. Crouch down and lick the hands which feed you. May your chains set lightly upon you, and may posterity forget that ye were our countrymen." SAMUEL ADAMS. Amen and Amen!

John Williams
Gainesville Volunteers Camp 373
Picayune, MS



The Face of Dixie

by Roger D. Anderson

February eighteen sixty-two
defending Donelson
and the Bonnie Blue
we gave em heck
till Grant broke through
He struck the heart of Dixie.

Shiloh turned
our boys to men
as we stormed
a hornet's nest again
on the morrow
we'll fail to win
the grand OLE fight
for Dixie...

Now Dixie bows
her head and cries
for those who fight
and all who've died
forever I'll stand
at her side
my heart belongs
to Dixie...

At Franklin we charged
the gates of hell
where darkness silenced
the rebel yell
Cleburne died
and thousands fell
on the blood-soaked
ground of Dixie...

Hood marches on Nashville
the desperate fight
we slept on frozen
ground that night
God gave our bravest
souls the right
to defend our
beloved Dixie...

Now Dixie bows
her head and cries
for those who fight
and all who've died
forever I'll stand
at her side
my heart belongs
to Dixie...

Guns grow silent
hardened foes embrace
colors furled
inside their casings
surrender our arms
but never our hearts
I'll live and die for Dixie..

I stood and watched
as tears rolled down
the battle-scarred
face of Dixie....



MILITARY ORDER of the STARS & BARS

Jeff W. Massey Commander General

Happy New Year, Sons of Confederate Veterans everywhere!

The Spring Campaigns are planned, and I hope to visit with each of you at the SCV/MOSB state conventions. It has been a real pleasure getting to interact with so many dedicated Confederates within the SCV/MOSB. When the MOSB was founded in 1938, those old gentlemen, dedicated themselves in the Preamble to "To perpetuate the idealism that animated the Confederate Cause." The Bishop of Cloyne, George Berkley (1685-1753) advanced the concept that *idealism is a state of mind where elevated conduct and quality is reality.* The SCV Preamble states that we "to associate in one united, compact body all men of Confederate ancestry and to cultivate, perpetuate and sanctify the ties of fraternity and friendship." Consequently, we are by the foundation of our unity, bound together in fraternity, friendship and conduct of Gentlemen. And when the *Roll Is Called Up Yonder*, let us not stand ashamed as to how we have treated others or compromised the founding principles of our ancestors. Let us have a *Great and Kind New Year!*

SCV/MOSB To Meet Conjointly In Dalton

The MOSB will meet on Tuesday and Wednesday of the MOSB/SCV Convention Week. The exact schedule will be printed in the next edition of the Confederate Veteran. Hotels will be the same as on the SCV schedule of events. There will be some additional open activities available to all registrants and guests. Please note that there will be an addi-



tional registration fee for the MOSB activities. Additional information will be posted on the MOSB Website: MOSBIHQ.ORG.

2003 Patrick R. Cleburne Coins/Ornaments and 2002 Nathan B. Forrest Coins

All SCV and MOSB are encouraged to order one of these highly collectible coins today (\$12 each and includes shipping). The United Confederate Veteran souvenirs of yesteryear sell for hundreds of dollars! Now is an opportunity to own your very own piece of Confederate history (See pictures on the website).

Books For Beauvoir

The SCV and MOSB are pledging to add 1,000 books by July 31, 2003, to the President Jefferson Davis Library at Beauvoir. All SCV and MOSB donations are being charted and each book will have a bookplate citing your Confederate ancestor, along with the donor's name. Gentlemen, here is an excellent project that EVERY SCV and MOSB member can participate in making a success. I challenge you to look through your library and give to this important cause.

MOSB Membership Dues Now Due

Effective October 1, 2003, for convention year 2003-04, the dues collection structure is moved to a calendar year with the dues deadline of December 31, and the national annual dues are \$25.

Life Memberships:

- a: Age 12 to 59 at \$300 for Life Membership
- b: Age 60 to 69 at \$200 for Life Membership
- c: Age 70 and up at \$100 for Life Membership



MOSB Application Form Now Online

Prospective MOSB members can download the application form at the website: MOSBIHQ.ORG. Also note that there is NO COST for the formation of New Chapters and No Reinstatement fees. The Order currently has the highest number of active chapters in the history of the organization, and we are all SCV/MOSB members to get active in protecting our Confederate legacy.

Conclusion

Finally, Gentlemen, let us make a concerted effort to regather our members who have not renewed their membership dues. Let us leave no one behind in our campaign to keep their honor unsullied and full of dignity.

You have my personal thanks for your continued support and participation in the SCV/MOSB.

Jeffery W. Massey

Commander General



Confederate Classifieds

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

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CIVIL WAR STORE: Flags, books, prints, framed prints, bumper stickers, belts, buckles, insignia antiques, and artifacts gone with the wind. Write or call: Civil War Store, 190 Park Ave., Athens, Georgia 30601. Toll free: 888-543-9958; 706-543-9958. New website: civilwarstore.net.

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THE CONFEDERATE PASSPORT COMPANY. Get your authentic looking Confederate States of America passport. Check us out online at: www.confederatepassport.com, or send your full name, place and date of birth, and a passport-sized photo along with \$14 to: CPC, Box 1851, Lexington, Kentucky, 40588-1851.

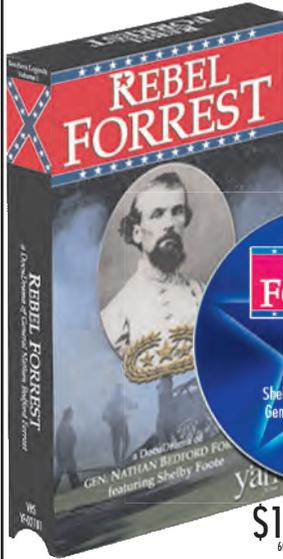
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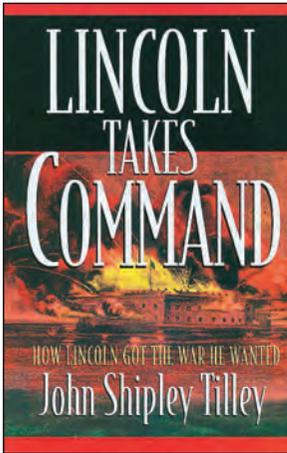
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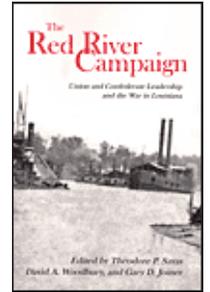


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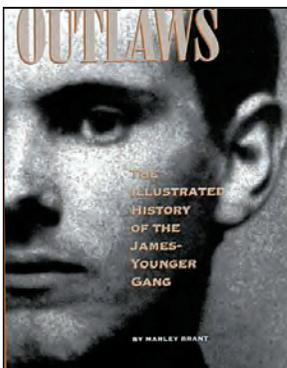
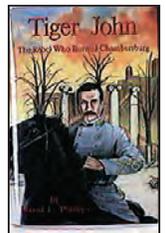
The Red River Campaign: Union and Confederate Leadership and the War in Louisiana (Theodore Savas, Gary Joiner) – new item!

An excellent collection of essays on a largely ignored, but complex campaign. Well illustrated with photos and original maps, and heavily footnoted with outstanding explanatory notes. The chapter on Colonel Beard and the Consolidated Crescent Regiment is particularly moving. \$13.95



Tiger John – The Rebel Who Burned Chambersburg – limited number of copies

A hard to find book recently discussed on the SCV Dispatch! The military biography of John McCausland, a significant officer in the Confederate Army overlooked by most historians. He was best known for a daring Confederate raid in Pennsylvania where he burned Chambersburg in retaliation for Federal atrocities in the Shenandoah Valley. \$30.00 (hc)

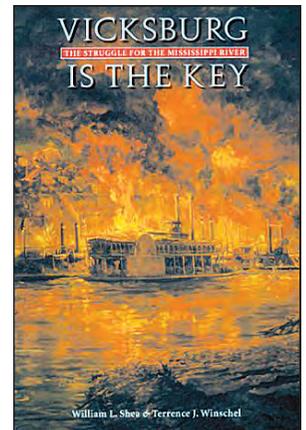


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This new volume attempts to separate legend from reality, and covers the James and Younger brothers from birth to death. Generous in its presentation of photographs of the outlaw gang, their associates, enemies, victims, and the places they operated. Hardcover, 224 pages. \$29.95

Vicksburg is the Key: The Struggle for the Mississippi River by William Shea and Terrence J. Winschel

This fast-paced, gripping narrative of the desperate struggle for control of the Mississippi River by both Union and Confederate troops is the first comprehensive single volume account to appear in over a century.



When this contest finally reached its climax at Vicksburg and Port Hudson the Confederacy suffered a blow from which it never recovered – here was the true turning point of the war. Highly recommended. Hardcover, 256 pages. \$35.00

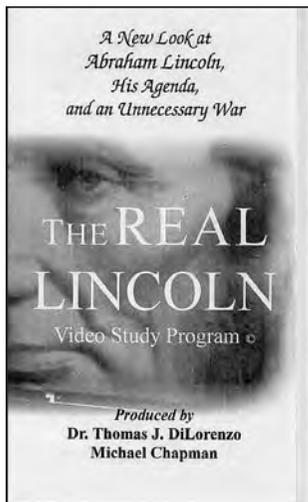
The Myths of Lincoln – 2003 Lincoln Reconsidered Conference (video version)

Hero or Tyrant? You be the judge! These videos contain all the major talks given at the groundbreaking Lincoln Reconsidered Conference held in Richmond, Virginia in 2003. Some of the topics include: Lincoln & Slavery (Dr. Donald Livingston); Lincoln's Economic Policies (Ron Holland); and The Politics and Economics of Reconstruction (Thomas DiLorenzo). Experience 4.5 hours of information from some of the foremost scholars of our time! All or part would make a great camp program. 2 tape set. \$39.95

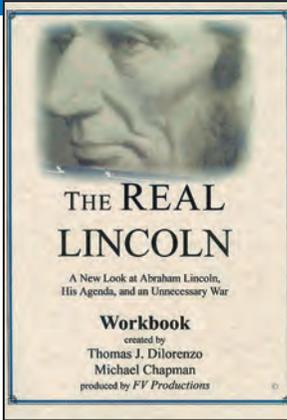
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Dr. James W. Starnes was a prominent physician and planter in middle Tennessee whose Civil War service began when he organized the sons of the eminent families in Williamson County into a company of cavalry. The wartime encounters and perceptions of the officers and the private soldiers of Starnes 4th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment are traced in considerable detail. This book features an epilogue that documents the continuing experiences of Starnes regiment and brigade after he was killed in action, plus a genealogical account of Col. Starnes family lines from their 1630 arrival in Massachusetts through his great-great-grandchildren, including photos of his 1858 family portraits. \$19.95



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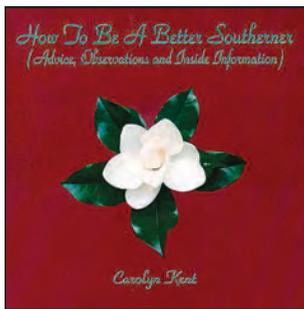
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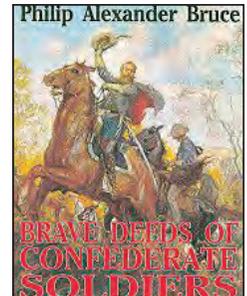


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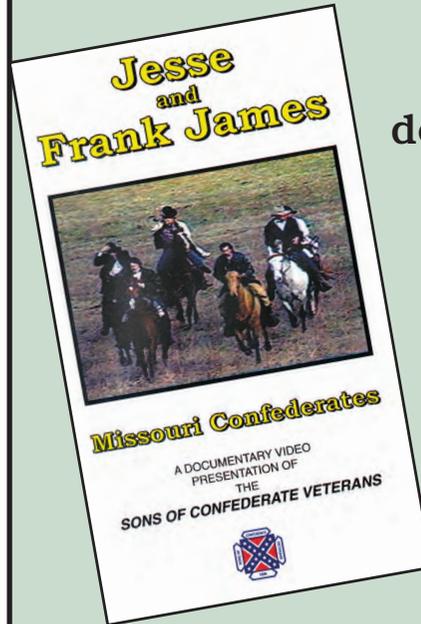


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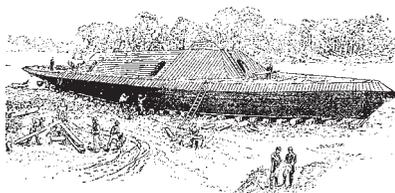
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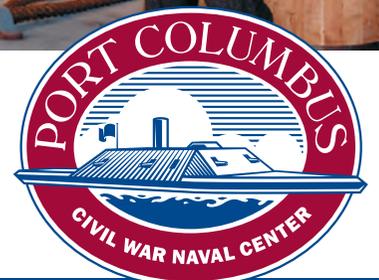
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(above) Living history interpreters demonstrate daily ship activities on board a replica of the *CSS Albemarle*.

(left) A Civil War era drawing shows the *CSS Albemarle* under construction in a cornfield at Edwards Ferry.



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