

Confederate Veteran.

November/December 2004



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**16th South Carolina Regiment Camp 36
Greenville, SC**

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THE INTEREST OF CONFEDERATE
ASSOCIATIONS AND KINDRED TOPICS

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Official Journal of the
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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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ON THE COVER — The front entrance of the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond, Virginia, on a late November afternoon. *Photo by Frank Powell.*

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FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

We have a special feature this issue, an excerpt from the book, *How to Talk to a Liberal* by Ann Coulter. Chapter eight of this book is entitled *The Battle Flag*, and it gives an overview on how our flag is viewed in today's society and how Southerners should be viewed. Some of you will absolutely love the article, others will not and say it has no place in our magazine. Whichever way you feel, I do hope it will make you stop and think about our place in the early 21st century.

ANV Department Commander Henry Kidd has written an excellent article on the problems the Museum of the Confederacy is facing in Richmond. The museum and the White House may have to be moved to avoid encroaching development.

There is updated information regarding our 2005 Reunion in Nashville on pages 22-24, including a pre-registration form and a schedule of events.

I made a huge mistake in the last issue. The picture of the Forrest birthplace home on the cover was backwards. I apologize for the mistake and wanted you to see how it really looks.



Please continue to send those letters to the editor and photos of your camp's activities. Remember, if you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact me. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF DENNE A. SWEENEY

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The GEC: Round 2

Boycott 1. to refrain from having any dealings with 2. what the Old Guard tries to do to GEC meetings when it can't maintain control.

The Old Guard has tried to boycott GEC meetings several times in the ten years or so that I have been working with the GEC. It has never worked, but it has come close several times to bringing the work of the GEC to a halt. Boycotts are called, of course, to try to deny the GEC a quorum. Under *Robert's Rules of Order*, the only business that can be conducted when an organization doesn't have a quorum is adjournment.

And so it was that the Old Guard tried to prevent a quorum at the 18 December meeting. Several members had announced that they would be unable to attend the meeting due to holiday plans. Seeing that they would be unable to maintain their majority status at the meeting, the remaining Old Guard members decided to stage a boycott. Sure enough, when the day of the meeting came, not one member of the Old Guard was at the meeting table. Bear in mind that *all* of them were at the October 30 meeting. Several things happened in rapid succession at that point:

- I announced that two Old Guard members had been suspended from the Council *for cause*, the reasons for the suspension being entirely unrelated to the meeting at hand. These two cases will be heard at the Nashville convention, as specified in Article XIV, Section 5 of our Constitution.
- Five members of the Old Guard who appeared to be coluding in the boycott were suspended for one day.
- We held one of the most productive GEC meetings I have ever attended, complete with questions and answers from the 200 members or so in attendance at a restaurant in Concord, North Carolina.

A detailed summary of the meeting is elsewhere in this issue, but let me just highlight a few of the things that were accomplished:

- The entire Board of Directors of the FPAC was replaced. An official meeting of the new board was held immediately after the GEC meeting.
- A motion was made and approved to hire a professional fund-letter-writer to improve our fund-raising capabilities.
- The property adjoining Elm Springs is for sale and the

possibilities of buying this property were discussed. Our real estate expert (**Bob Adams** of the Asset Protection Committee) should have a report ready on the property in time for the next GEC meeting on February 19.

- AIC Jim Dark presented a detailed report on the status of the Field Representative program. This program is now scheduled for expansion over the next few years.
- The three suspension orders were upheld.
- General Order 2004-1 was upheld.
- Appeal of an expelled Save the SCV member from North Carolina Division was denied.
- A proposal to give our hard working Executive Director a two-year contract was approved.
- Funding was approved for an escrow fund to be maintained by the Virginia Division in support of that Division's efforts to improve Oakwood Cemetery in Richmond.
- A committee was appointed to act as a liaison to the MOS&B, with a view towards improving relations with that organization.
- The approval process on the various aspects of the Sam Davis Youth camp was assigned to the Youth Camp committee.

In all, some 30-plus items of business were discussed. It was a very productive day.

On Other Fronts

Enough about the GEC and its problems! We are moving ahead on a number of fronts. One program that I considered especially important was an improved genealogy effort. Thanks to Genealogist-in-Chief **Jim Templin**, we now have a genealogy help program that is 1,000% improved. Here is Jim's report on the current status of the effort:

"The Genealogy Committee is now fully staffed with nineteen members from thirteen states. Our internet network is established and each inquiry that comes to the SCV web page goes out to all the members. We, in turn, are able to monitor what each member is doing on any particular question, and work together toward the answer.

"We have formulated a letter outlining family research guidelines for those just beginning. This is sent to those who contact us.

"Because many of the members have their own personal

libraries, we have been able to answer many specific questions within one or two days.

“Although we do not attempt to do the complete family tree for anyone, we are able to guide and assist the person doing the work. This, unfortunately, appears to be our largest problem. Many of the people who contact us tell us simply that, for instance, ‘I have been told that I am descended from Robert E. Lee. Can you tell me how?’ When we answer them asking for more information and offering the guideline letter and assistance in their search, we often never hear from them again. I don’t think many people realize the time and effort that must be put into a full family history search, and many are not willing to do the work, even with our assistance.

“In summary, we are set, ready, and are helping those who are serious in their genealogy search. I believe we have the finest group of men available on this committee, and am very pleased with our progress.” Well done, Jim!

Far-Flung Recruiting

Our travel-weary Director of International Development, **Michael Givens**, reports that he is seeking recruits in many lands. Michael is preparing recruitment plans for Mexico, Canada, Australia, and Russia, to name just a few.

Educating Our Youth


The Education Committee, under the strong leadership of **Fred Adolphus**, is so busy I can’t give full details of all their projects in this column, but here are a few of the *headlines*: Distribution of accredited high school course, *A Southern View of History*; preparation of promotional DVD on Southern culture; developing a handout-style educational brochure that highlights and defends Confederate history; help with school-age battlefield tour program; distribution of *Prison-Pens of the North* pamphlet; and major assistance with the content portions of the *Enemies of the South* website project.

And the Sam Davis Youth Camp is getting ready for another busy year. Director **Fred Taylor** reports that the camp will be held in Mentone, AL, again this year from July 31 – August 6, and “for our goals, we want to make our 2005 camp bigger and better, and in turn, increase the number of 12-18-year-old members of the SCV.” Fred hopes to add another camp this year. And he wants to reassure everyone that “we will also be formally putting together the requirements for counselors and other volunteers for the camp, which will include but not limited to two letters of recommendation and completion of a professional background check.”

Cherish the Ladies

One group that doesn’t get nearly the recognition it should is the Order of Confederate Rose. While the organization is open to anyone, it is primarily a *ladies’ auxiliary* for the SCV. I have been privileged to work with many of these fine ladies over the years and have been amazed at the results they produce in almost every endeavor, especially fund-raising. I particularly want to recognize these ladies for their outstanding work:

Anne Gelwicks - South Carolina Division; **Lynda O’Neal** - Florida Division; **Kimberly Wright** - Georgia Division; **Donella Leonard** - Virginia Division; **Sheri McCullah** - Arkansas Division; **Michelle Cull** - Kentucky Division; **Kimberly Glover** - Tennessee Division; **Sandra Turner** - California Division; **Barbara Blair** - Illinois Division *and especially*: **Laura Stallard** - North Carolina Division; **Eileen Lehmborg** - Texas Division and **Johanna Pate** - Louisiana Division who have provided so much leadership to all the other divisions. Despite what you may have heard, the OCR charter does not provide for national leaders — the Divisions must *stand alone*, and these three ladies have often provided that *missing element* when help on a national scale was needed.



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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members.

Takes issue with CiC's column in last editon

To the Editor:

I have just read the *Report of the Commander-in-Chief* in the September-October *Confederate Veteran*. I don't remember ever reading anything more self-serving or more slanted.

His claim to good intentions must be considered in light of actions, and his actions have indicated an aim to coerce, not cooperate.

The CiC's reference to the *Old Guard* is a compliment to the PCiC's, although not an intentional one. *Old Guard* was a common reference to the men of the UCV and I'm happy to be grouped with them.

The CiC refers to the GEC members voting contrary to his wishes as *block voting*, but doesn't consider those GEC members who vote as he tells them to vote as *block voting*. Somehow *block voting* is something that only the bad guys do, not the *pure in heart*. (When did one of his appointees not vote with him?)

The CiC wrote of "several of the older members" sleeping through large portions of the meeting, ostensibly not needing to stay abreast of discussions and actions. That was probably a reference to me although I didn't realize I was *several* and didn't think I had dozed during the referenced meeting. I had already told the CiC that I have a physical disorder that has caused me at times to suddenly go to sleep. I apologized in advance and told him to just have someone awaken me if it happened again. For evident reasons, I guarantee you that I want to stay awake and alert at any meeting where our CiC presides.

The CiC could not simply present facts, he had to present his *version*. For instance, he insisted on stating that the

Old Guard insisted on overriding the clear wording of the SCV Constitution. What actually happened was that the *Old Guard* insisted on sticking to the clear wording of the Constitution, rather than accept a politically motivated ruling. Next, the CiC condemned the creation of a committee to examine the operation of the field representative program, a program that has consumed a great deal of SCV funds. While I felt that the program was probably justified, I believed that we needed to find out what it costs net and what it achieves; i.e., information we had never been provided.

The CiC must fear such information because after the GEC went home he acted to minimize any unbiased review by stacking the committee with his followers. Next, the CiC came down hard on the contract renewal of the marketing director. According to the CiC, the lady received preferential treatment because PCiC Rick Griffin objected to eliminating her position. It doesn't seem to enter the CiC's mind that the arguments presented in her support might have been better than those presented against her, and thus more persuasive to the members of the GEC.

The CiC seemingly can't accept a decision contrary to his desires as being based on anything other than something sinister or self-motivated. Then the CiC has to further impugn the *Old Guard* by alleging a secret meeting in Room 125 of the Richland Inn. (Out of curiosity I wonder who had room 125 of the Richland Inn.)

With his combativeness and divisiveness, the CiC's stated goal of bringing harmony to the GEC rings very hollow! I will agree with one statement of the CiC, that no organization should tolerate arrogance and obstructionism, but I differ on who is being arrogant and obstructive. It's past time for the

CiC to start putting the best interests of the SCV ahead of his mean-spirited desire to quash the PCiCs. I don't care who sits at the head table. I don't care who gets medals. I don't care who gets their picture published. I do care for the SCV and hate to see it torn apart by petty partisanship.

Ralph Green
Past Commander-in-Chief
Dallas, Texas

Jews also served the Confederacy

To the Editor:

I must protest the anti-Semitism expressed by two writers in the September/October 2004 issue of *Confederate Veteran*. The first is in a letter from Compatriot C.A. Kirkpatrick, who complains about "an influx of Eastern European Jews, who, instead of dispersing to other parts of the country, chose to settle in the NYC area," from which they reportedly spread socialism. The next is a poem from Compatriot Rickey E. Pittman, that contains the lines, "I don't like Lincoln, Grant, Sherman/Or modern neocon politicians like them." It's widely known that the most famous "neocons" (neoconservatives) are from Eastern European Jewish immigrant families. It seems Jews are condemned whether their politics are left or right!

I would like to remind our readership that more than 10,000 Jewish troops, many of whom were recent immigrants from Eastern Europe, served valiantly alongside their ancestors in the Confederate military. The Confederacy's first Attorney General, Judah P. Benjamin, was Jewish. A close personal friend of Jefferson Davis, he also served as the Confederacy's Secretary of War and Secretary of State.

The CSA's quartermaster general, Colonel Abraham C. Myers, was Jewish. Robert N. Rosen, in his book *The Jewish Confederates*, recounts the stories of other Confederate Jews, among them Major Adolph Proskauer of the 125th Alabama, Major Alexander Hart of the Louisiana 5th, and Phoebe Levy Pember, the matron of Richmond's Chimborazo Hospital. Rosen provides abundant documentation that "Jewish Johnny Rebs" fought in the infantry, cavalry, and artillery units in every major campaign.

The Jewish Veterans of the USA, a prominent group that now honors soldiers from all wars, was founded by Jewish Confederate veterans. The SCV defames the memory of these brave men when it publishes anti-Semitic remarks. For that, we should all be ashamed.

General Robert E. Lee permitted Jewish soldiers in the Confederacy to celebrate their holidays, a privilege denied to Jewish soldiers in the Union army. I hope that you will follow General Lee's example and acknowledge Jewish holidays, as well as Christian ones, in your future communications *From the Editor*.

*Confederately,
John W. Hoopes
Christopher "Kit" Mott Camp 1379
Holly Springs, Mississippi*

A challenge to support heritage defense

To the Editor:

We have a new member of great vision in our camp, Mr. Paul Ritchie Crawford. After hearing Compatriot Kirk Lyons of the SLRC speak of the heritage battles he's been fighting at our July meeting, Paul was compelled to make a statement.

At our August meeting, he donated \$100 for heritage defense and challenges all SCV members to step forward and do the same, make a minimum donation to this fund of \$100. But, he asks that each member search in their heart and do what he feels is right; try to donate this amount, without injury to himself or his family.

We collected more than \$600 at the meeting that night. This will be sent to

the National Heritage Defense Fund, along with a letter challenging all camps nationally to do likewise. The SCV now has over 35,000 members. If an average of only \$100 is given by everyone, that would be \$3,500,000 plus, in our War Chest. This is truly the amount of monies we need today in our defense fund for fighting future battles, many of which still lie before us.

I commend Paul Crawford for his generosity, his courage, and his dedication, "seeing that the true history of the South is presented to future generations." I hope you will find it in your heart and within your means to support the effort he has started.

*Best Regards, Brother,
Rich Woods, Commander
Major Ross Camp 1423
Charlotte, North Carolina*

Development threatens cemeteries

Dear Compatriots:

I am Commander Joe Young of Camp 70, Hendersonville, North Carolina. A matter of great concern was brought to our attention when our camp was trying to honor our Confederate and Union soldiers who fought in the War Between the States. We found that construction and housing developments encroached upon and even destroyed some cemeteries in Henderson County. We are now working with the county commissioners to preserve the cemeteries that are left. North Carolina has laws that cemeteries are to be preserved and maintained. I would ask you to put out an APB on any abandoned cemeteries. Other states should remember that once these are gone, so is the history and many Confederate graves. If any one has any questions or comments on cemeteries or Confederate Battle Flags, please call (828) 692-7385 or write to Joe Young, 29 North Meadow Run, Hendersonville, NC 28792.

*As always for the South,
Joe Young, Commander
Walter M. Bryson Camp 70
Hendersonville, North Carolina*

Wants to keep the field representatives

To the Editor:

I write to tell you of my displeasure of finding out that the GEC keeps trying to fire the field representatives. Some say they cost more than they are worth. If so, so what! We have three guys running all over Dixie spreading the gospel of Southern pride and heritage. Besides, I know for a fact that the SCV has never been in a better position financially. To lose these fellows would be a setback to the SCV.

*Jim Shillinglaw
Norfolk County Greys 1549
Norfolk, Virginia*

Personal project to place flags on Confederate graves

Dear SCV Members:

It was my heart's desire to place flags on as many Confederate graves as possible this summer. I began by purchasing 50 small Army of TN flags from the Stonewall Jackson Camp 1381, SCV and used them immediately. Then I visited the IHQ of the SCV in Columbia, TN, and obtained approximately 216 small Confederate Battle Flags from them. They were enthused about my project as well. I placed 125 flags in one cemetery and then placed the others in various other cemeteries.

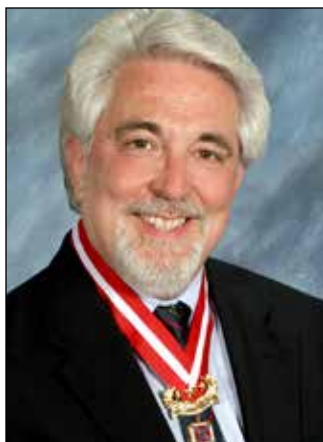
I returned to the SCV IHQ in October and obtained about 432 flags this time, which again were put to immediate use. What would I have done without the SCV?

Altogether, I have traveled approximately 14,000 miles, covered seven states and 51 cemeteries, placing more than 548 flags on graves and Confederate monuments. Some of the monuments stood downtown, but a flag was placed just the same.

I have pictures of all graves/cemeteries/monuments for documentation purposes.

I did all of this not to be praised but for the satisfaction of knowing that these beloved soldiers weren't forgotten. I couldn't decorate every soldier's grave,

Continued on page 54



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ANTHONY HODGES

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At each annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, from 1890 until 1951, the most anticipated and attended event was undoubtedly the parade of the former Confederates through the streets of the host city. Many of the host cities, such as Richmond or Chattanooga, had been the scene of intense combat, and the parade gave the citizens their chance to pay tribute to the old guard who had once defended these cities when they were young. The following accounts, taken from period articles, show the intensity of emotion which greeted the old warriors in gray when they once again undertook the march.

A former infantryman in the 16th Tennessee remembered the 1897 reunion in Nashville:

...when it was decided that there would be a reunion of the old confeds, I decided that I would try to go. The thought of meeting the old boys once more had a tendency to spur me up for the occasion. [I found] the streets crowded and it began to look like there was room for no more. The city was beautifully decorated and the citizens with outstretched arms welcomed us. My business was to see the boys and be seen by them. I saw many wonders ... but nothing interested me as much as the old confeds. I intended to be in the parade, but was not well enough to stand the fatigue. I took position on Market Street and saw every one in the parade, and occasionally turned my head to keep bystanders from seeing the tears roll down my cheeks. The people along the street had barrels of ice water, and carried it to the old confeds, who drank without breaking a step. I could see the fire in the old boys' eyes as they marched to the rolling of the drum. I am glad I was with the boys, and while writing this, fill up and have to turn away.... The young smooth-faced boys of 1861 were the old confeds of 1897.... In conclusion, let me say that I want no more of war, but if it must come, let me go with the old 16th.

A young man who was in attendance at the 1901 Reunion in Memphis recalled this scene involving the

veterans of Forrest's Cavalry when he reminisced in the West Tennessee Historical Society Papers:

I was up early the last day of the Reunion, eager to see the parade... Main Street was cleared; the sidewalks, the doors, the windows, and roofs were crowded but I managed to find a seat on the curb. The crowd went wild with joy and frenzy when Forrest's Cavalry came into view. Flanked on each side by handsome horsemen was the riderless horse of the late General. Then came his little grandson who was seated gracefully on a spirited pony. Following the horse and the grandson came the faithful slave and personal servant of General Forrest. He was on foot and carried a live chicken in one hand and a skillet in the other. The people roared... and the rebel yells were louder than ever. It soon became evident that the former slave should not continue his march. A marshall blew his whistle and the parade came to a standstill. The feeble colored man was put into a luxurious carriage. About him the old raiders sat gracefully on their steeds; even those with white beards looked like knights of old and radiated an air of mystery and glamour....

The most well-attended reunion was in Richmond in 1907, with approximately 18,000 former Confederate soldiers in attendance. Activities at this reunion included the dedication of the statues of Jefferson Davis and J.E.B. Stuart on Richmond's famed Monument Avenue. An observer named Henry Harrison penned this account of the parade at the 1907 Richmond Reunion:

From far away floated the strains of Dixie, crashed out by forty bands. The crowd on the sidewalks stirred; prolonged shouts went up; now all those seated on the porch arose at one motion and came forward.... The street became a tumult, the shouting grew into a roar. Two squares away the head of the parade swept into view, and drew steadily nearer. At the head of the column came the escort, with the three regimental bands, mounted and bicycle police, city officials, visiting military, sons of veterans, and the militia....

Behind the escort rode the honored commander-in-chief of the veterans and staff, the grand marshal and staff, and a detachment of mounted veterans. The general commanding rode a dashing white horse, which he sat superbly, despite his years, and received an ovation all along the line. An even greater ovation went to two festooned carriages which rolled behind the general staff: They contained four black clad women, no longer young, who bore names that had been dear to the heart of the Confederacy.

After these came the veterans afoot, stepping like youngsters, for that was their pride, in faded equipments which contrasted sharply with the shining trappings of the militia.... Some of the lines were very dragging and straggly; the old feet shuffled and faltered in a way which showed that their march was nearly over.... Sadder than the men were the old battleflags, soiled wisps that the aged hands held aloft with the most solicitous care.... Each as it marched by was hailed with a new roar. Of course there were many tears. There was hardly anybody in all that crowd, over fifty years old, in whom the sight of these fast dwindling ranks did not stir memories of personal bereavement. The old ladies on the porch no longer used their handkerchiefs chiefly for waving.

Each year, at Reunion's end, the Old Guard in Gray would vow to try to meet once again.

A common site at every reunion of the United Confederate Veterans were the black body servants who had served with the Confederate forces in one capacity or another during the four-year struggle. A Richmond reporter described the scene: "These negro body servants sat under the trees at the Soldiers' Home with the white veterans. Many of both groups were smoking or chewing their plugs.... There I found Uncle Bill Wilson, who boasted of his prowess in purloining chickens, pigs, corn, and watermelons for his master. On one of these foraging expeditions he encountered a yankee bushwhacker, who fired on him. Uncle Bill's horse bolted and slammed into a tree, banging up Bill's knee so badly that he had been a cripple ever since — for some seventy years. 'Yas suh, I'se crippled' he said sadly, 'and I reckon I always will be' — an assumption that appeared hardly susceptible of contradiction."

These former servants whose ties with their ex-masters had been cemented through four years of hardship were eagerly accepted at all United Confederate Veterans' reunions. This contrasts with the Union veterans' group, the Grand Army of the Republic, which had only segregated membership, even for those blacks who had served in the Union army.

Among the many mementoes associated with the

UCV is the Southern Cross of Honor. This medal was bestowed by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and unlike other military crosses, it did not signify a single act of bravery. Officers and privates were eligible; all Confederate veterans were potential recipients. Strict and positive proof of honorable service to the Confederate military was the only requirement. The design selected was the Cross with a Battle Flag on the face, surrounded by a wreath of laurel, with the inscription *The Southern Cross of Honor*. On the verso was inscribed the motto of the Confederate States of America, *Deo Vindice* (God is our Vindicator), 1861-1865, and the words, *From the UDC to the UCV*. The United Daughters of the Confederacy bestowed the first crosses in the Spring of 1900 and by the time of the last award in late 1948 or early 1949, 78,761 Southern Crosses of Honor were bestowed. The wearing of a Southern Cross of Honor signified a true Confederate veteran. Today, similar crosses are given by the UDC and the SCV to those who are descended from Confederate veterans and have served in the American military during the armed conflicts since the War Between the States. These original Southern Crosses of Honor and the subsequent medals for more recent wars have become treasured family heirlooms in homes throughout the South.

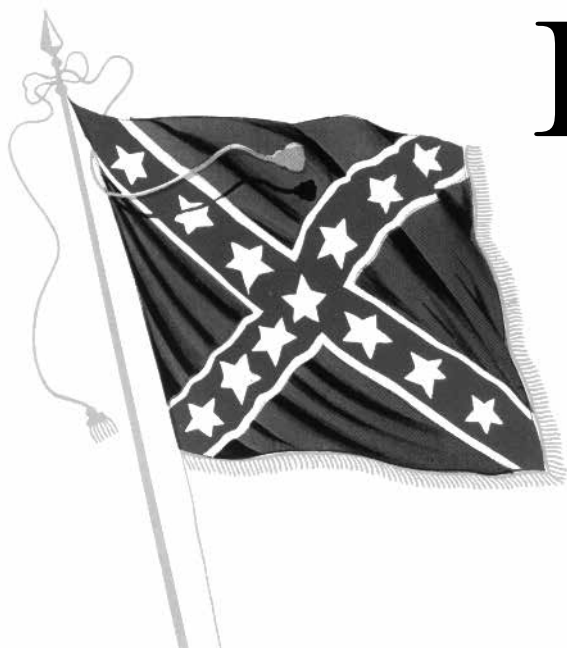
In our next article we will discuss the voice of the UCV, *Confederate Veteran* magazine, the formation of the SCV, and the last Confederate veterans and reunions.

As I pen this article, the Christmas season and the new year are rapidly approaching. Please keep the young men of the United States military who patrol the mountains and deserts of Iraq and Afghanistan in your thoughts and prayers as we move into and through the new year, 2005.

Many of these men, like us, are descendants of those who wore the Gray in the 1860's. Their dedication to family and country should serve to inspire us, just as the dedication of our Confederate ancestors inspires us. It is my profound wish that the year 2005 proves to be a healthy and happy one for you and your family, as well as a productive one for the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

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Forward The Colors

AN EDITORIAL FROM THE CHIEF OF HERITAGE DEFENSE

Compatriots, my article this issue comes from a member of the General Richard Taylor Camp, Johnny Long. It is titled "Your Assignment for Black History Month."

Every February is Black History Month in the United States and most students, K through 12, will be exposed to Dr. Martin Luther King's famous *I have a dream* speech. You might find this statement surprising, but Black History Month is a perfect opportunity to defend Confederate heritage. Yes, you read that right: a perfect opportunity to defend Confederate heritage.

What are some of the things that are regularly featured every February? There will be the showing of the movie *Roots*. There will be stories and movies about the hardships and suffering caused by slavery and some of those stories will, no doubt, be true. There will be *factoids* flashed at every program pause for commercials on almost every local television news station in the United States saying, "On this date, in (whatever year), so and so, a famous African-American, did such and such, and this moment in Black History is brought to you by (whatever business), our local sponsor." There will be remembrances of the Civil Rights marches and the playing of Dr. King's famous speech from 1963. Last, but not least, there will be the hero worship of the tyrant and war criminal Abraham Lincoln.

So now you might be asking, "So where is the opportunity to defend Confederate heritage in all this, without coming across as some kind of racists?"

That is a good question, but there is a good answer. First, please read the whole of Dr. King's *I have a dream* speech, delivered on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, in Washington, DC, on August 28, 1963.

"I am happy to join with you today in what will go down in history as the greatest demonstration for freedom in the history of our nation.

Five score years ago a great American in whose symbolic shadow we stand today signed the Emancipation Proclamation. This momentous decree came as a great beckoning light of hope to millions of Negro slaves who had been seared in the flames of withering injustice. It came as a joyous daybreak to end the long night of their captivity.

But one hundred years later the Negro is still not free. One hundred years later the life of the Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination.

One hundred years later the Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity.

One hundred years later the Negro is still languishing in the corners of American society and finds himself in exile in his own land.

We have all come to this hallowed spot to remind America of the fierce urgency of now. Now is the time to rise from the dark and desolate valley of segregation to the sunlit path of racial justice. Now is the time to change racial injustice to the solid of rock of brotherhood. Now is the time to make justice ring out for all of God's children. There will be neither rest nor tranquillity in America until the Negro is granted citizenship rights.

We must forever conduct our struggle on the high plane of dignity and discipline. We must not allow our creative protest to degenerate into physical violence. Again and again we must rise to the majestic heights of meeting physical force with soul force. And the marvelous new militarism which has engulfed the Negro community must not lead us to a distrust of all white people, for many of our white brothers have evidenced by their presence here today that they have come to realize that their destiny is part of our destiny. So even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream.

I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed. "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal."

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit together at the table of brotherhood.

I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.

I have a dream that little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.

I have a dream today. I have a dream that one day down in Alabama, with its vicious racists, with its Governor having his lips dripping with the words of interposition and nullification, one day right here in Alabama little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers.

I have a dream today, I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places plains and the crooked places will be made straight and before the Lord will be revealed and all flesh shall see it together. This is our hope. This is the faith that I go back to the mount with. With this faith we will be able to hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope. With this faith we will be able to transform the genuine discords of our nation into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood. With this faith we will be able to work together, pray together, to struggle together, to go to jail together, to stand up for freedom forever, knowing that we will be free one day. And I say to you today, my friends, let freedom ring. From the prodigious hilltops of New Hampshire, let freedom ring. From the mighty mountains of New York, let freedom ring. From the mighty Alleghenies of Pennsylvania! Let freedom ring from the snow-capped Rockies of Colorado! Let freedom ring from the curvaceous slopes of California! But not only there, let freedom ring from the Stone Mountain of Georgia! Let freedom ring from Lookout Mountain in Tennessee! Let freedom ring from every hill and mole hill in Mississippi. From every mountainside, let freedom ring. And when this happens, when we allow freedom to ring, when we let it ring from every village and hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual, "Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we're free at last!"

First, let me state that I am not trying to denigrate or somehow cast aspersions on Dr. King, and I included the whole of his speech so that nothing is taken out of context. But look again at the second, third and fourth sentences of his speech.

Most people have never read or heard this part of his speech. When played or read aloud, the speech usually starts at "one hundred years later the Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity." Or at, "One hundred years later the Negro is still languishing in the corners of American society and finds himself in exile in his own land."

So why is the part of the speech concerning Abraham Lincoln and his *Emancipation Proclamation* usually omitted from Dr. King's speech? Would these words inspire a person

to read the whole of the *Emancipation Proclamation*? I would think so. Why is it in the thirteen years of my public education I was never exposed to all 611 words of Abraham Lincoln's *Emancipation Proclamation*? What is in the *Emancipation Proclamation* that would hinder America's public school teachers from reading and exploring the words of *America's greatest president* and the exact wording of *America's first great civil rights* document? Let's look at some of the words in the *Emancipation Proclamation*.

"... as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States the following, to wit: Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Palquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebone, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northhampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued." Abraham Lincoln.

Does this passage from the *Emancipation Proclamation* match what Dr. King said about the *Emancipation Proclamation*, or does it match Dr. King's depiction of "the great American who signed the *Emancipation Proclamation*?" No, it does not. Where are the states of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, Delaware, Kansas, Nebraska or New Jersey in the list of states? There were slaves in those states, so why didn't Lincoln free the slaves there? And even more to the subject, why isn't the little fact that there were slaves in all those states discussed in public schools?

The whole premise of those who hate Confederate heritage is based on the false concept that the average Confederate soldier fought to save the institution of slavery, but does that idea not imply that the average Yankee fought to destroy the institution of slavery? An honest examination of the *Emancipation Proclamation* shows the cause of Lincoln was not the freeing of the slaves; so if the North was not fighting to free the slaves, how could the South be fighting to keep the slaves?

What do you think might happen this coming Black History Month if during the month of February every student of Confederate heritage from third-grade elementary to junior year in college asked to hear the whole of Dr. King's *I have a dream* speech? Then, what would happen if after reading or hearing the whole speech asked, "Let's read President Abraham Lincoln's *Emancipation Proclamation*. After all, didn't Dr. King, think highly of Lincoln and his proclamation? And, shouldn't we study American's first great Civil Rights document?"

Before this coming February, have your students read the whole of Dr. King's speech and Abraham Lincoln's *Emancipation Proclamation* and ask that student to do a report for Black History Month on these two documents. As a matter of fact, a comparison and examination of these two documents makes an excellent research subject in high school and college. My wife has used the *Emancipation Proclamation* to earn an A on an argumentative paper in speech and communications. Other students have used these documents to earn A's in english, political science, law, criminal justice, history, journalism, psychology, writing and social studies. One person used the two documents to write her doctoral thesis in Social Studies.

From now on, look upon Black History Month as an opportunity to expose the truth about Abraham Lincoln's *Emancipation Proclamation* and as an opportunity to defend Confederate heritage.

For the Cause,

Johnny Long, Quartermaster, Lt. General
Richard Taylor Camp 1308

In order for the South's sons to Forward the Colors...we MUST educate!!

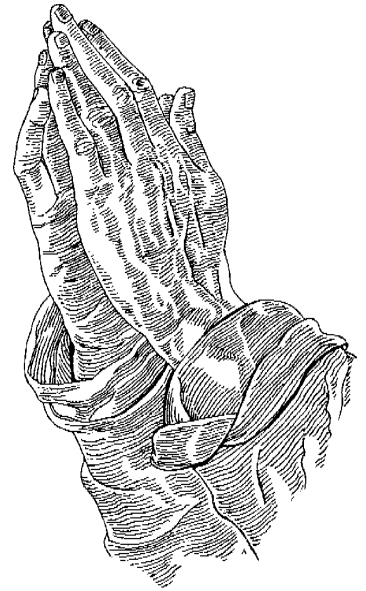
In the Bonds of the South,

Paul Gramling, Jr.
Chief of Heritage Defense
General Richard Taylor
Camp 1308
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Shreveport, LA 71129
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e-mail Paul1863@cs.com



Chaplain's Comments

Dr. H. Rondel Rumburg
Chaplain-in-Chief



The Southern Code

Please enter with me the antebellum era as we try to get an idea of the atmosphere of the South. That era saw a movement of God and a removal of skepticism from its midst. One writer explained the reason for this purge as an attack of "the evangelists of the Great Revival." All known skeptics were removed from Southern institutions during this era. The groves and altars to idols, as it were, were removed from the land. There was sensitivity to the God of the Bible who manifested Himself in three persons, Father, Son and Holy Spirit. Men were being moved to believe Jeremiah's inspired words, "Cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm, and whose heart departeth from the LORD.... Blessed is the man that trusteth in the LORD, and whose hope the LORD is. For he shall be as a tree planted by the waters, and that spreadeth out her roots by the river, and shall not see when heat cometh, but her leaf shall be green; and shall not be careful in the year of drought, neither shall cease from yielding fruit. The heart is deceitful above

all things, and desperately wicked: who can know it? I the LORD search the heart, I try the reins, even to give every man according to his ways, and according to the fruit of his doings." There were many who embraced the Lord Jesus Christ by faith; these took sides with God against sin, especially their personal sin. Clement Eaton, writing to clarify the issue, penned, "The ... great consciousness of sin in antebellum America was the resurgence of Calvinism with its great emphasis on the depravity of human nature." God's infallible grace for needy sinners was on display in the Old South. "But ... the whole South ... would move toward a position of thoroughgoing Calvinism in feeling if not in formal theology," noted W. J. Cash. He wrote in another place, "The South, men said and did not doubt, was peculiarly Christian; probably, indeed, it was the last great bulwark of Christianity. From the pulpit the word went forth that infidelity and a new paganism masking under the name of Science were sweeping the world." There was a spiritual alertness that marked

the culture for great good. "The antebellum period was probably the most religious age in the entire history of the South" (Clement Eaton). Thus orthodox Christianity permeated the Southern culture and Unitarianism, Deism and other unorthodox groups were routed out. For example, one of the skeptics on the faculty of the University of Virginia, J. A. G. Davis, was born anew and professed faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.

The Southern Code must be viewed from the perspective of a Christian culture. Christian culture does not mean that everyone in the culture was Christian, but that Christian principles were the order of that culture. Richard M. Weaver divided the Southern Christian polemic into three parts, "that society is of divine ordination; that man is by nature wicked and requires protection against his own impulses; and that temporal success alone is never a test of right." Along with the depravity of man the divine solution was introduced as the saving grace of Christ and was preeminently presented by Baptists, Presbyterians,

Methodists, Episcopalians and some others.

What was the Southern Code as held by our forefathers? In its most basic understanding, it meant the obligation to nobility. This was a powerful concept that was an adaptation of *noblesse oblige*. As one Southern writer reminds, "Ideas have consequences!" What a person actually believes is expressed in his behavior. Therefore, one's belief system has a major impact on that person and his influence. The antebellum person in Southern history was impacted by the concept which permeated that Christian culture. The idea is *The Southern Code*. Consider the words W. J. Cash wrote regarding the South in *The Mind of the South*, "No group of people anywhere, indeed, ever more constantly represented to themselves and to the world that they were absolutely under the domination of these ideas and the Christian virtues, to which they wedded them; no group ever more completely contracted the habit of referring every act to these motives, of performing even the most commonplace of deeds only to the accompaniment of solemn protestations of selfless devotion; and no group was ever more convinced that it was all so."

As previously pointed out, one of the premiere ideas practiced in the Old South was that which especially permeated all classes of Southern society in the antebellum period. *Noblesse oblige* was the idea that there is an obligation to nobleness. In most societies *noblesse oblige* related to those born to privilege and their responsibility to give back to the society of their birth; but this idea in the South was exhibited through the prism of Christianity and was applied to a broader sphere than the privileged. There was an exalted sense of honor, and in its practical side it levied a sense of responsibility

for public good through personal service. This quest was considered the aim of persons of integrity. There was a high sense of Christian responsibility or the responsibility of man to God, and not to self.

The creation mandate was taken more seriously, "And God blessed them, and God said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it: and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth" (Genesis 1:28). As the Confederate soldier and subsequent Baptist minister and educator B. H. Carroll put it, "The dominion of man is as broad as his commission." There was this sense of responsibility to God as Creator and the serving of Him as the Redeemer.

This sense of honor seemed to permeate the South. The Southern sense of *noblesse oblige* went beyond its European stricture to noblemen, and was practiced by the society in general. William Thomson, the Scottish wool carder, traveled in the Southern States from 1840 to 1842 seeking work, and he reported that the mechanics and tradesmen in the South considered themselves as "men of honour," and they resented any indignity that might be done toward themselves "even at the expense of their life, or that of those who venture to insult them." This sense of honor or the Southern Code was not just related to personal or family honor, but it was sectional as well. Therefore, being a Christian gentleman, a man of honor, a guardian of the family name, a protector of ladies and children, a custodian of Biblical principles, or having any other noble obligation were all a part of being a proper person. There is no possible way to understand the behavior of Southern men or women without a grasp of the concept of the Southern Code that was instilled from childhood.

There was the rule of the sense of right as God-determined right.

Observers outside the culture of the South often considered the Southern man a ruffian because of his behavior; but they missed or ignored the motivation behind the behavior. A man without honor was considered as no man at all; and the loss of honor was considered an evidence of poor character and was life-destructive. One writer (A. James Fuller) put the matter well, "honor was a system of ethics that influenced everything from family life to education to human behavior." All of life's conflicts were to be resolved within the code of Christian gentility. The idea was articulated well by Thomas Nelson Page. He wrote about his father, "To be a ... gentleman was his first duty; it embraced being a Christian and all the virtues."

This Southern Code was exemplified in the lives of the Southern people. One Northern classmate of John Pelham at West Point said, "He was a gentleman in the highest sense of the term." The consideration of John Pelham's behavior or any Southern gentleman of that era must take into consideration the matter of honor or the Southern Code.

Many who do not understand the Southern Code disparage it by name-calling. For instance, one has called this code a "Cult of Honor" engrossed in death. Those given over to hate-mongering abolitionism have fanaticized, fictionalized, and falsified the truth about the South for their own agenda. Southern people should not force themselves into this fake mold in order to be perceived to be acceptable to such fabricators. Remember that Satan is the father of lies! There is an entire genre of newspeak among those who have devoted themselves to smearing our Southern ancestors. One fantasizing

Continued on page 45

The Last Roll



Emma Sansom 275
Gadsden, AL
Jesse R. Gilliland

Fighting Joe Wheeler 1372
Birmingham, AL
Richard Austin Wier

Dekalb Rifles 1824
Sylvania, AL
Bill N. Bishop

Capt. Robert R. Nelson 1647
Ashfork, AZ
George Sheffler

The Stainless Banner 1440
San Jose, CA
Kenneth Alvin Murray

Sgt. Charlie Dickison 534
Palatka, FL
Graham C. Owen

Kirby-Smith 1209
Jacksonville, FL
John Thomas Coppock
Walter Hope Baxter
James A. Willis
Jack Leonard Barrs

John T. Lesley 1282
Tampa, FL
George McRae Schabacker

William M. Burdine 1775
Coconut Creek, FL
Joseph Wilson

Alexander H. Stephens 78
Americus, GA
Jack Neaves Scott
Fred N. Kleckley
James Donald Eldridge

Sgt. Charles D. Grace 223
Lagrange, GA
Edward Ross Petermann

Gen. William J. Hardee 1397
Dallas, GA
Bobby Sott Howell

The Confederate Memorial 1432
Stone Mountain, GA
Robert Haynes Scott

John B. Gordon Memorial 1449
Thomaston, GA
Arthur L. Alford

The States Right Guard 1551
Rochelle, GA
Olan E. Watson

Eli P. Landers 1724
Lilburn, GA
E. Frank Lanter

Sharpsburg Sharpshooters/Pvt
W. T. Overby 1729
Sharpsburg, GA
Alvin G. Arrowood

South Kansas 2064
Wichita, KS
Fort A. Zackary

John Hunt Morgan 1342
Louisville, KY
Robert Kirkland Young

Col. Charles D. Dreux 110
New Orleans, LA
Richard J. Roth

Capt. James W. Bryan 1390
Lake Charles, LA
Anthony Keith Fontenot

Maj. Thomas Mcguire 1714
West Monroe, LA
Clyde Phillip Sellers

Jackson Volunteers 28th La Co F
1965
Jonesboro, LA
David Watts

Sam Davis 596
Biloxi, MS
Amos Benjamin Little

Captain Francis Marion Rogers
873
Amory, MS
Gene Colburn

Scott Statham-Farrell 1197
Winona, MS
Grady Clyde Burton

William D. Cameron 1221
Meridian, MS
B. B. Maynard
Henry L. Dixon
Joseph C. Peel

Captain Winfield Scott Lineberry
92
Asheboro, NC
Ottway Burton

Fayetteville Arsenal 168
Fayetteville, NC
Steven Roy Stuart

Captain Jesse S. Barnes 771
Wilson, NC
Edward Dow Page

Col. William F. Martin
1521
Elizabeth City, NC
William W. Dail

Pvt. Bishop Hamilton
1594
Sea Level, NC
Charles P. Krause

Brig. Gen. Stand Watie 1303
Oklahoma City, OK
Floyd John Ratz

Secession 4
Charleston, SC
Herbert Franklin Aaron

16th South Carolina Regiment 36
Greenville, SC
Leslie Angus Green

John Thomas Ashley 43
Honea Path, SC
Horace B. Ashley
Michall Travis Brock
Walter Wallace Brock

General Joseph E. Johnston 28
Nashville, TN
Marvin G. Hall
Carl Dudley Hewitt

Murfreesboro 33
Murfreesboro, TN
John Russell Fox
Samuel Buford Campbell

M/G Benjamin F. Cheatham 72
Manchester, TN
Harold Thomas Lloyd
Howard M. Peck

Longstreet-Zollicoffer 87
Knoxville, TN
John Jacob Aston Leffel

Dr. J. B. Cowan 155
Tullahoma, TN
Wayne Alton Rogers

General A. P. Stewart 1411
Winchester, TN
Glen Stanley Burkhalter
Carl Newton Todd

O. M. Roberts 178
Waxahachie, TX
Eugene S. Lowrance

Grimes County Greys 924
Anderson, TX
Chester Nobles
Robert Lynden Kersh

Dunn-Holt-Midkiff 1441
Midland, TX
Gordon Edward Tate

Granbury's Texas Brigade 1479
Conroe, TX
Charles O. Sallee

Sgt. Stephen S. Keenum & Sons
1684
Plainview, TX
Lloyd Claypool Woods

Terry's Texas Rangers 1937
Cleburne, TX
Newton Warren Bransom

Soldier Summit Grays 1797
Salt Lake City, UT
Horace Gulmer Fleming

Robert E. Lee 726
Alexandria, VA
James Delbert Raines

Armistead-Hill-Goode 749
Chase City, VA
Lawrence Aubrey Hawthorne
Norman Davis Wagstaff

The Hanover Dragoons 827
Hanover, VA
Jerry Lee Hudson
Clifton Pierce

J. E. B. Stuart 1343
Richmond, VA
Archie Hugh Burrows

Tom Smith 1702
Suffolk, VA
Edward A. Crump

Matthew Fontaine Maury 1722
Fredericksburg, VA
John D. Martin

Lee-Piedmont 1761
Jonesville, VA
Ray Brent Pennington
Cecil B. Gibson
John Paul Hughes

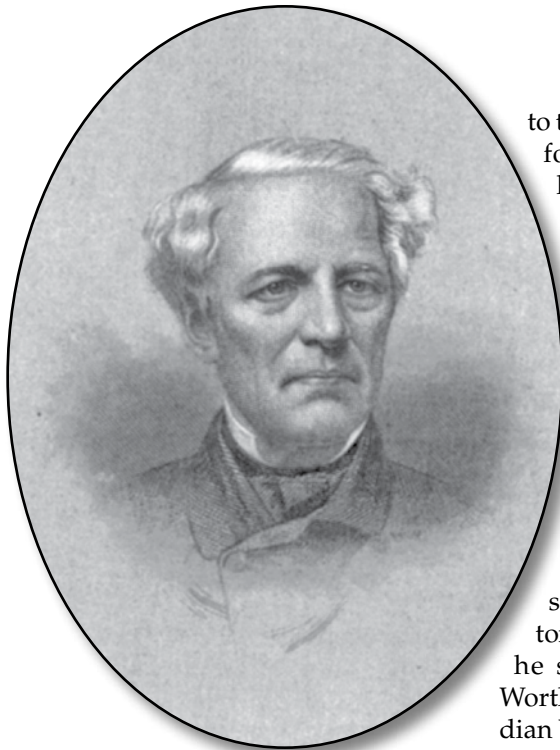
J. Patton Anderson 1646
Olympia, WA
Steven R. Fortner

Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



General Samuel Cooper



He was born at Hackensack, Dutchess Co., NY, on June 12, 1798, the son of Major Samuel Cooper of the Revolutionary Army. Sam followed his father into the army by entering West Point Military Academy from New York in 1813, at the tender age of 15. After two years and seven months he graduated from West Point in December, 1815, as a brevet lieutenant of artillery.

By November, 1817, he was commissioned second lieutenant of artillery and served around the Boston, MA, area in the 1st Artillery.

In 1821 the Army was reorganized, with Cooper retained as a second lieutenant in the 1st Artillery but transferred to the Washington, DC, area. Shortly afterwards he was promoted to first lieutenant, serving in the 2nd Artillery.

Three years later he was transferred

to the 4th Artillery at Old Point Comfort, VA, along the coast. In 1827 he married a Virginia girl, Maria Mason. The following year he became aide to General Macomb, Chief of Staff of the Army.

On July 6, 1831, Cooper was promoted to brevet captain for faithful service. Between 1834-35, he wrote *Cooper's Infantry Tactics*, which became the standard Army manual until 1856 when *Hardee's Tactics* were adopted.

Then in 1836 he was commissioned a captain, left the Washington area and went to Florida, where he served on the staff of General Worthington during the Seminole Indian War. But the following year found him again in Washington, serving as judge advocate for the court of inquiry convened to inquire into General Scott's conduct during the Seminole War.

He was appointed Assisant Adjutant General on July 7, 1838, with rank of brevet major, under Colonel Jones. A year later he bought property near Alexandria, VA, a fine mansion with a number of slaves and various outbuildings.

When the secretary of war resigned in 1841, Cooper became acting secretary of war for a few short months. He was given brevet rank of lieutenant colonel in 1847 and again promoted to brevet colonel in 1848 for his meritorious conduct in the performance of his duties during the War with Mexico.

Shortly after this he was sent west to inspect the western defenses by General Scott. He rode horseback from Galveston to El Paso, down the Rio Grande

River, inspecting forts facing Mexico until he reached Corpus Christi, TX. From Corpus he traveled up through Oklahoma Territory. Here he met some Indian chief friends of his that he had known in South Carolina. From here he went into Kansas and Wyoming Territory to Ft. Laramie.

At Ft. Laramie he attended a very large Indian Pow Wow, consisting of Crows, Cheyenne, Pawnees, some Sioux and other Plains Indians. By late summer of 1852 he returned to Ft. Leavenworth, KS, after having traveled 5,000 miles in 2 ½ years, inspecting the western defenses. It was at Leavenworth that he learned that Colonel Jones had died and that he, Cooper, was now the adjutant general of the Army.

Returning to Washington, he served as adjutant general from 1852 to 1861. During this time he worked closely with Secretary of War Jefferson Davis.

On March 7, 1861, Colonel Cooper resigned his commission, traveled to Montgomery, AL, where he was commissioned a general in the Confederate Army by President Davis, and placed at the head of the adjutant general's office. For the next four years it was largely through his efforts that kept the Confederate Armies in the field. In April 1865, Cooper went with President Davis and the cabinet to Danville and then into North Carolina. They broke up near Charlotte, where General Cooper surrendered and turned over to his captors all the records he had on May 3.

Following the war he lived in Mecklenburg Co., VA, for awhile, then

Continued on page 48

The Museum of the Confederacy

Future in Doubt?

By Henry E. Kidd

Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia Department

Too many of us who love our Confederate ancestors have always assumed that the uniforms, weapons, documents, flags, and other memorabilia of our Southern heroes are and always will be safe in The Museum of the Confederacy (MOC) in Richmond, Virginia. Well, gentlemen, this may not be the case. Just recently, MOC Board Chairman J.E.B. Stuart, IV, sent a letter to museum members to inform them that the White House of the Confederacy and the MOC may be forced to move or face the real possibility of severely restricting their operations.

That's right, move the White House! Without enough visitors or members to bring in the minimum amount of money to cover operating costs, the Museum Board may be forced to make a very unpopular decision. Personally, I would hate to see the White House lifted from its foundation and placed in another location. But, I would hate it even more if I knew that people could not get to the MOC and see for themselves the sacrifices of their ancestors.

Here is the situation. First of all, the museum has only 4,000 members. Visitors are finding it much harder to drive to the museum because Vir-

ginia Commonwealth University's (VCU) medical complex completely surrounds it and is slowly strangling the White House and MOC to death. Parking is tough. One of the main access roads does not even exist anymore. Six years ago, MCV built a skyscraper that butted up against the rear of MOC property and on top of 12th Street — the road that Jefferson Davis used to walk to the Capitol. VCU is planning to build two more high-rise medical facilities within the next seven years that will completely encircle the MOC. MOC Executive Director Waite Rawls describes it as a donut and the MOC as the donut hole.

The reality is that the MOC has barely survived for years with an average of 71,000 annual visitors. When 12th Street was cut off, tourism dropped off to 61,000 and then 2,000 less the following year.

With VCU's plan to build more skyscrapers around the MOC, the questions are, can the MOC afford to lose another 10,000 visitors? Can the MOC survive at its present location, or should the museum and the White House move to a place where tourism will almost certainly increase? These are hard decisions that must be made in the near future.

As members of the Sons of

Confederate Veterans, we have been charged with presenting the true history of the South to future generations. To me, this also means that we have to preserve the South's treasures and priceless heirlooms. I learned a lot about those priceless heirlooms recently on a visit to the museum.

I had a rare treat on October 23rd when a few members of the ANV staff and I were given a special tour of the MOC's collection in storage vaults. The vaults are rarely open to visitors, so we were grateful that Waite Rawls permitted us this rare access. Turns out the items on display in the museum are only the tip of the iceberg compared to what is in their vaults. It is a shame that the museum is not ten times as large as it presently is. Of the roughly 1,200 known Confederate Flags in existence, the MOC owns nearly half.

We stood next to a rack of swords as Waite Rawls pulled out two of the largest swords belonging to Major Von Borcke of J.E.B. Stuart's staff and General Wade Hampton. To my surprise, I discovered that Hampton's sword is double-edged. We got a close look at several uniforms worn by Colonel Walter Taylor, Sandy Pendelton, and Generals John Hunt Morgan and J.E.B. Stuart. We saw the

frock coat of Captain John Quincy Marr, the first Southern officer killed in the war. The bullet hole and bloodstains are still visible. It was a privilege to look upon the first blood lost in the name of the Confederacy. We looked at the museum's collection of Confederate hats that has to be the best in the world.

We stood beside saddles belonging to many generals, including Robert E. Lee (yes, Traveler's saddle), Fitzhugh Lee and John Hunt Morgan. I was given the honor of putting on white gloves and holding the LeMat revolver belonging to General P.G.T. Beauregard. We also saw a unique, highly decorated pistol that was a gift to Stonewall Jackson and which he called the ugliest gun he had ever seen.

Finally, we went into the flag storage room. It was like entering a holy place. On two large tables lay four Confederate Battle Flags, each of first-bunting issue. Battle honors of Williamsburg and Seven Pines along with bullet holes spoke silently of the men who died carrying and fighting under these banners. It is hard to describe the feeling of pride and sadness as I looked upon these pieces of red, white, and blue bunting. I was surrounded by archival boxes labeled with regimental numbers and states: Louisiana, Texas, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Mississippi. Many of these flags still show the bloodstains from their color bearer. We saw the silk flag made from General A.P. Hill's wife's wedding dress for her husband's unit.

The operational cost of running the museum is not all that is required to preserve the Confederacy's treasures. The MOC is dedicated to preserving the flags and everything in their extensive collection for future generations. The flags alone require an extensive preservation process; to



The flag storage room at the Museum of the Confederacy. On the table are three flags from the Pickett-Pettigrew Charge and one Army of Tennessee Battle Flag. There are flags in all the gray boxes on the wall. Pictured from left, Commander-in-Chief Denne Sweeney, MOC Executive Director Waite Rawls and ANV Commander Henry Kidd.

conserve one Confederate Flag can cost up to \$20,000.

The future of all of these priceless links to our past is uncertain unless we act now. I hate to imagine the thought if visitation fell to a point where the museum was forced to close its doors. It is almost certain that, with the continued expansion of VCU, tourism will continue to decline. It is time that we, as descendants of Confederate soldiers, do something to save our own history. The proof is before us that we have not done so in the recent past. Other than Virginia, the majority of visitors have come from California and Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen, I implore you: we need to take care of our own. Every member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans should also belong to The Museum of the Confederacy.

I realize that there has been debate about some of the politically correct presentations of Confederate history by the MOC in the past. But, a lot has changed. I know Barton

Campbell, the previous Executive Director, and the current Executive Director, Waite Rawls. They are both good Southerners and SCV men who bring Southern pride to the Museum and have eliminated much of the political correctness of the past. However, nothing can overshadow the fact that the MOC houses the largest collection of our Confederate heritage in the world, and we must protect and preserve it.

I would also like to set the record straight on another matter. There has, in recent days, been negative talk about the MOC loaning flags to the National Park Service in Gettysburg for their new Visitor's Center, a Visitor's Center that is sure to be full of political correctness and distortions about our heritage. Director Waite Rawls has opened my eyes to the truth of the loan. This negotiation is occurring in order to preserve the flags in the MOC collection. As previously stated, all the flags need an expensive conservation process. The

Continued on page 48

From *How To Talk To A Liberal*

The Battle Flag

by Ann Coulter

From the Book: *HOW TO TALK TO A LIBERAL* by Ann Coulter.

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During the Democratic primaries for the 2004 presidential election, Howard Dean set off a tsunami of indignation when he said he wanted to be “the candidate for guys with Confederate flags in their pickup trucks” (just like Bill Clinton was the candidate for the guy with the Astro-turf in the bed of his pickup truck). Like clockwork, every presidential election year the Confederate flag becomes a major campaign issue. This always thrills the Democrats, because it finally gives them an issue to run on: Their support for the Union side in the Civil War.

After Dean’s contretemps, Al Sharpton denounced the Confederate flag as an “American swastika,” saying, “Imagine if I said that I wanted to be the candidate of people with helmets and swastikas.” After briefly considering a personal-injury lawsuit, Senator John Edwards lectured Dean, saying, “Let me tell you, the last thing we need in the South is somebody like you coming down and telling us what we need to do.” John Kerry said he wanted to

be “the candidate of the guy whose limo driver keeps a Confederate flag in the back window of his Towne Car” and Dennis Kucinich said he wanted to be “the candidate for the guys in the low-emission hybrid vehicles with the Confederate flags in them.”

At first, Dean refused to apologize, prolonging the Democrats’ joyous self-righteousness. Dean defended himself saying, “I think the Confederate flag is a racist symbol”—apparently under the impression that it would help matters to explain that, yes, in fact, he did want to be the candidate of racists. But eventually Dean buckled and said it was Republicans’ fault: “I think there are a lot of poor people who fly that flag because the Republicans have been dividing us by race since 1968 with their Southern race strategy.” Carol Moseley Braun backed him up, saying the Democrats needed to “get past that racist strategy that the Republicans have foisted upon this country.” Okay, so just for the record, this was Carol Moseley Braun urging someone *not*

to play a race card.

In fact and needless to say, it is the Democrats who have turned the Confederate flag into a federal issue, because they relish nothing more than being morally indignant. Not about abortion, adultery, illegitimacy, the divorce rate, or a president molesting an intern and lying to federal investigators. Indeed, not about anything of any practical consequence. Democrats stake out a clear moral position only on the issue of slavery. Of course, when it mattered, they were on the wrong side of that issue, too.

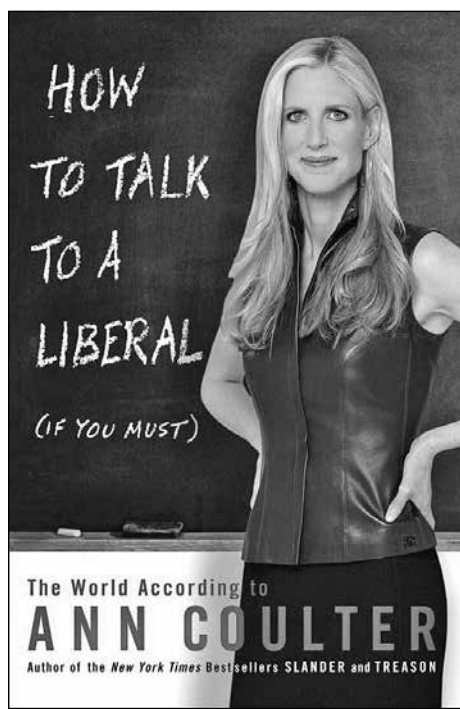
In addition to expressing outrage over a nonissue, Democrats take sadistic pleasure in telling blacks that everyone hates them. Demonstrating their famous appreciation of “nuance,” liberals believe the Confederate flag is pure evil and anyone who flies the flag is pure evil—and George Bush is a moron who sees the world in simplistic black-and-white terms of good and evil. I guess that’s what liberals mean by “nuance.”

Despite recent revisionist history written by liberal know-noth-

ings—the “nuance” devotees—the Civil War did not pit pure-of-heart Yankees against a mob of vicious racist Southerners. If it had, the North might not have fought so hard to keep Southerners as their fellow countrymen. President Lincoln—the Great Emancipator himself—wrote to the editor of the *New York Tribune* in August 1862, “If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that.” Indeed, Lincoln did not even issue the Emancipation Proclamation until well into the Civil War, and then largely as a war tactic. Yes, the South had slaves. Martin Luther King was an adulterer. Life is messy.

In his second inaugural address, Lincoln said the Civil War was God’s retribution to both the North and the South for the institution of slavery. By allowing slavery to continue past God’s appointed time, Lincoln said, all of us had sinned: God “gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offense came.” *Jerry Falwell, please pick up the white courtesy phone. Jerry Falwell . . .* If only Falwell had said the 9/11 terrorist attack was God’s retribution for abortion, sodomy, and *slavery*, maybe liberals wouldn’t have been so snippy. Six hundred thousand white men died to end the offense to God of slavery. Never have so many died to prove what “all men are created equal” means. God have mercy on us when the country is called to account for abortion.

What is commonly known as the “Confederate flag”—by Vermonters, for example—is the Southern Cross, the battle flag Confederate troops carried into the field. It was not the official flag of the Confederacy and never flew over any Confederate buildings. It was the flag of the



Confederate army.

The great Confederate general Robert E. Lee opposed slavery and freed his slaves. Lee fought on the Confederate side because Virginia was his home and he thought Virginia had the right to be wrong. Lee was an honorable man as well as a great general. His men followed him, many of them hungry and barefoot, because of his personal qualities and because they lived in the South—not because they held a brief for slavery. Shelby Foote describes perplexed Union soldiers asking a captured Confederate, poor and shoeless, why he was fighting when he clearly didn’t own any slaves. The soldier answered, “Because you’re down here.” Indeed, a small number of blacks served in the Confederate army, presumably for reasons other than their vigorous support of slavery. At an abstract level, of course, the war was about slavery, but that’s not why the soldiers fought. They didn’t own slaves—their honor is really inviolate.

And they were good soldiers. The Confederate battle flag is a symbol of military valor, a separation from the “Do as I say, not as I do”

North. It symbolizes what F. Scott Fitzgerald called a romantic lost cause fought by charming people. Ask any male who ever played Civil War games as a boy if there was a marked preference for one side or the other. Invariably, little boys fight bitterly over who gets to play the Confederates. This obviously has nothing whatsoever to do with slavery: The preference for the South is based purely on the military criteria of little boys. Soldiers in the Confederate army were simply cooler than those in the Union army. They had better uniforms, better songs, and better generals. And they had the rebel yell. Who would you rather be—J.E.B. Stuart in the dashing gray uniform and a plume in his hat or some clodhopper from Maine?

The Civil War was hideous as only civil wars can be. But the victors allowed the vanquished to go home knowing they had done their duty with unsurpassed courage and devotion. Because the South was treated with honor and respect, the war did not degenerate into an unending guerrilla war, as has happened with other nations’ civil wars. Confederate soldiers became a romantic army of legend, not sullen losers.

When Confederate soldiers surrendered their arms, the Union general accepting the surrender, Joshua Chamberlain, ordered his men to salute the defeated army. In response, Confederate general John Gordon reared his horse and—as Chamberlain described it—“horse and rider made one motion, the horse’s head swung down with a graceful bow and General Gordon dropped his sword point to his toe in salutation.” General Ulysses S. Grant drew up generous surrender papers for Lee to sign, precluding trials for treason. After Lee had signed, General Grant ordered Union troops to turn over a portion of their food rations to hungry Confederate troops. Years

later, Lee would allow his students to say no unkind words about Grant, calling him a great man who had honored the dignity of the South. When the news came to Washington that Robert E. Lee had surrendered, President Lincoln came out on the White House lawn to announce the South's defeat. He asked the band to play *Dixie*. This was an unbelievable way to end a war—and ensured that it really did end. Winston Churchill described the Civil War as the “last war fought between gentlemen.” (Perhaps F. Scott Fitzgerald and Churchill should be banned along with the Confederate flag.)

It is the proud military heritage of the South that the Confederate flag represents—a heritage that belongs to all Southerners, both black and white. The whole country's military history is shot through with Southerners. Obviously boys from all over fought in this country's wars, and fought bravely, but it is simply a fact that Southerners are overrepresented in this country's heroic annals.

These are just some of the sons of the South:

- Sergeant Alvin York, who received the Medal of Honor in World War I for leading seven men to capture 128 Germans, including four officers, was from Tennessee.
- The most decorated soldier of World War II, Audie Murphy, was from Texas.
- The first Marine awarded the Medal of Honor in World War II,



Sons of Confederate Veterans Director of Public Relations Brag Bowling and his wife Cathy pose with author Ann Coulter at a recent engagement in Richmond, VA.

- Hank Elrod, was from Georgia.
- General Lucius Clay, commander of the Berlin Airlift, was from Georgia.
- General Dwight Eisenhower was born in Texas.
- Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, the Pacific commander in chief of the Navy during World War II, was from Texas.
- General Douglas MacArthur, who commanded Allied forces in World War II in the Southwest Pacific, was from Arkansas.
- General William Westmoreland, commander of U.S. troops in Vietnam, was from South Carolina.
- Lieutenant General Lewis Burwell “Chesty” Puller, considered by many to be the greatest Marine ever and the only Marine to be awarded the Navy Cross five times for heroism and gallantry in combat, was from Virginia.
- Tommy Franks, the army general who led the attack on the Taliban in Afghanistan after the attack of 9/11, grew up in Texas.
- Famous draft-dodger Bill Clinton was from Arkansas—showing

once again that the exception proves the rule.

Phil Caputo, author of the anti-Vietnam book *Rumor of War*, was one of the first Marines in Vietnam. He says all his best soldiers were Southerners: They could walk for hours and hit anything—as he puts it—just like their Confederate grandfathers.

In his book about World War II, *Citizen Soldiers*, Stephen Ambrose tells of the amazing

feats of Lieutenant Waverly Wray from Batesville, Mississippi: “A Baptist, each month he sent half his pay home to help build a new church. He never swore. . . . He didn't drink, smoke, or chase girls. Some troopers called him ‘The Deacon,’ but in an admiring rather than critical way.” With his “Deep South religious convictions,” Wray's worst curse was to exclaim “John Brown!”—referring to the abolitionist whose actions helped spark the Civil War. Wray single-handedly killed eight German officers by sneaking up on them “like the deer stalker he was,” Ambrose writes. “You don't get more than one Wray to a division, or even to an army.” There was only one like him in World War I, Ambrose reports—“also a Southern boy.”

The love of home that motivated Confederate soldiers would be transmuted generations later into a virulent patriotism in the South. James Webb, former secretary of the navy, describes Southern soldiers in his military novels whispering “and for the South” under their breath when saying their duty to their country (as

if Southerners need to be reminded not to commit treason). They die at war not for Old Glory, “but for this vestige of lost hope called the South.” When General George Pickett rallied his men before their history-making charge at Gettysburg, all he had to say was “Don’t forget today that you are from old Virginia.”

The majority of military bases in the continental United States are named after Confederate officers—Fort Bragg, Fort Benning, Fort Hood, Fort Polk, Fort Rucker. Are you beginning to see the pattern? Or consider this: When was the last time you heard a GI being interviewed on TV who didn’t have a Southern accent? These are the guys who are in the military when there isn’t even a war. It is career military people—largely Southerners—who are left with the job of drafting fresh-faced kids from civilian life and whipping them into shape when it’s time to go to war. Southerners are truly America’s warrior class.

This is a shared cultural ethic among all Southerners, not just the “Sons of the Confederacy.” And there are, incidentally, black members of “Sons of the Confederacy.” In February 2003, just a few months before the Democrats were working themselves into a lather over Dean’s remark about the Confederate flag, a Confederate funeral was held for Richard Quarls, whose unmarked grave had recently been unearthed. The memorial service was organized by the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Though Quarls had died in 1925, the service was packed with about 150 people, including Quarls’s descendants, community leaders, Civil War reenactors, and Confederate daughters. They sang *Dixie*. Quarls’s great-granddaughter told the newspapers, “He was a proud man and would have been honored to see this.” The honored man was a former slave who had fought for

the Confederacy.

The disproportionate number of blacks in the military is a reflection of the disproportionate number of Southerners in the military. Five black Marines were posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for their service in Vietnam.

In mind-boggling acts of heroism, they actually dove on exploding enemy grenades to protect their comrades. This is what they were trained to do. Three of the five were from the South.

In 2001, about 30 percent of blacks in Mississippi voted to keep the 1894 state flag, which displays the Confederate flag in the upper left corner. As Larry Elder has noted, would 30 percent of Jews vote to keep a swastika on a state flag? After touring the South, General Colin Powell concluded that there was no impediment to a black being elected president in America, noting that he received his strongest support from white Southerners.

Slavery is among the ugliest chapters in this nation’s history—the ugliest after abortion, which Democrats will get around to opposing in the year 3093. But it was not unique to this country and it was not unique to the South. The American flag could more plausibly be said to symbolize slavery than can the Confederate flag. Slavery was legal



Battle Flag of the 23rd Regiment NC Troops. Photo courtesy of North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources.

under the Stars and Stripes for more than seventy years—far longer than any Confederate flag ever flew. The Ku Klux Klan did not begin using the Confederate flag until the fifties. Before that, they flew the Stars and Stripes. Whitesupremacist nuts living in their mothers’ basements don’t have a copyright to the Confederate battle flag any more than they own the copyright for the Chevy pickup truck or the Christian cross—another symbol appropriated by the Klan.

And why does native African kinte cloth get a free pass? It is a historical fact that American slaves were purchased from their slave masters in Africa, where slavery exists in some parts to this day. Indeed, slavery is the only African institution America has ever adopted. But while some Americans express pride in their slave-trading ancestors by calling themselves “African-Americans” and donning African garb, pride in Confederate ancestors is deemed a hate crime. Perhaps, in

Continued on page 57

2005 National Reunion

July 20 – 23, 2005

Nashville, TN

www.scv2005.com

The 2005 Reunion will be held in the Nashville, Tennessee's Music City Sheraton on July 20 - 23, 2005. The men of the host camps hope you enjoy a good old Southern Confederate vacation and visit our area often.

The theme chosen for the 2005 Reunion is Preserving the Legacy. This was chosen for one reason: the proceeds of the 2005 Reunion will be donated to the Tennessee State Museum for the preservation of the 60 flags that make up the Tennessee Confederate Battle Flag Collection. These cherished links to our past are in emergent need of preservation, and it is the hope of the Reunion Committee and the host camps that we can raise the funds necessary to protect these bloodstained banners for future generations.

So come on to Nashville, spend some time, renew old friendships and help the men of Tennessee PRESERVE the LEGACY!!

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<http://www.starwoodmeeting.com/StarGroupsWeb/booking/landingPage.jsp>

**110th GENERAL REUNION REGISTRATION FORM
 SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS
 JULY 20-23, 2005
 NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
www.scv2005.com**

Name _____ Title _____
 Address _____ Real Son? _____
 City & State _____ Zip _____
 Phones: Home _____ Work _____ Outside USA? _____
 SCV Camp Name & No. _____
 Spouse _____ Adult Guest(s) _____
 Children (under 12) _____
 Your Nashville hotel _____

CONVENTION RATES	Number x	Cost =	TOTAL
Registration Fee (Postmarked by/before February 1, 2005)	_____	\$65.00	_____
Registration Fee (Postmarked by/before June 1, 2005)	_____	\$80.00	_____
Registration Fee (Postmarked after 6-1-2005 or by 7-22-05)	_____	\$95.00	_____
Registration Fee (If registering on 7-23-05 ONLY)	_____	\$110.00	_____

_____ Check here if Registration previously PAID _____ Receipt number
 Registration is **required** of **all** SCV members attending all or part of the Reunion.
 Registration fee *includes* non-numbered Reunion badge.
 Registration fee is **not** paid for non-members, family or guests.
 This form is **not** usable for registration for **MOS&B**. MOS&B registration will be handled separately.
 No registration for events involving meals after July 13, 2005. **No Exceptions.**

Wednesday, July 20

Jefferson Davis Society Luncheon _____ \$27.00
 Speaker: TBA Capacity: 282

Fort Donelson Tour _____ \$45.00

Thursday, July 21

Confederate Lodge of Military Research Breakfast _____ \$26.00
 Capacity: 130

Heritage Luncheon: "Preserving the Glory" _____ \$27.00
 Speakers:
 Capacity:

Tennessee State Museum Tour _____ * Free
 [Although tour is free, all going must be registered.]

Friday, July 22

Forrest Cavalry Corps Breakfast _____ \$26.00
 Capacity: 130

SCV Luncheon _____ \$28.00
 Speaker:
 Capacity: 300

Maury County-Elm Springs-Forrest Boyhood Home Tour _____ \$35.00

Parthenon-Train excursion Tour (children and parents) _____ * Free

[Although tour is free, all going must be registered.]

Saturday, July 23

Banquet and Confederate Ball (Capacity: 600) _____ \$55.00

MISCELLANEOUS

Ancestor Memorials _____ \$10.00

Extra Convention Program & Medal _____ \$20.00

TOTAL

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO: 2005 SCV Reunion
MAIL TO: PO Box 392
 Goodlettsville TN 37070-0392

Accommodations: Sheraton Music City Hotel, 777 McGavock Pike, Nashville, TN 37214. (615) 885-2200 -or- (800) 325-2525 -or-
<http://www.Starwoodmeeting.com/StarGroupsWeb/res?id=0411041692&key=864D4> **Cut-off: June 27, 2005**
 \$99-Single or Double/\$119-Non-Smoking King/\$129-Junior Suite. All rates + 14.25% tax. **MUST** mention SCV for these rates.

Ancestor Memorials: TBA

Debutantes: Fee and Registration: To Be Announced

110th SCV GENERAL REUNION SCHEDULE

[Subject to Change]
Nashville, Tennessee
July 20 - 23, 2005

Wednesday, July 20

8:00am-1:00pm SCV Registration & Credentials
8:00am-5:00pm Sutlers/IHQ Merchandise Sales
9:30am-11:30am Pre-Convention SCV General Executive Council
11:30am-1:00pm Jefferson Davis Society Luncheon
1:30pm-9:00pm Fort Donelson Tour

Thursday, July 21

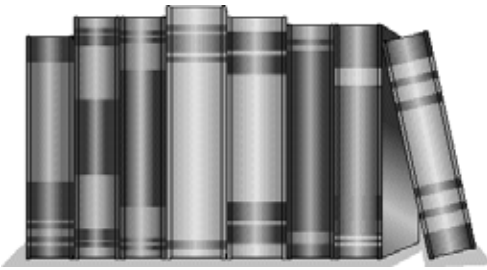
7:00am-8:15am Confederate Lodge of Military Research Breakfast
8:00am-5:00pm SCV Registration & Credentials
8:00am-5:00pm Sutlers/IHQ Merchandise Sales
8:30am-9:15am SCV Opening Session
9:30am-10:20am SCV Business Session I
10:40am-11:30am SCV Department meetings
11:45am-1:30pm Heritage Luncheon
2:00pm-4:15pm Tour of Tennessee State Museum (free)
4:30pm-6:00pm Memorial Service

Friday, July 22

7:00am-8:30am Forrest Cavalry Corps Breakfast
8:00am-5:00pm SCV Registration & Credentials
8:00am-5:00pm Sutlers/IHQ Merchandise Sales
8:30am-11:30am SCV Business Session II
11:45am-2:00pm SCV Awards Luncheon
2:00pm-8:00pm Tour of The Parthenon and Train excursion (for members' children)
2:30pm-8:00pm Tour of Maury County-Elm Springs-Forrest Boyhood Home
8:00pm-12:00am B.F. Cheatham Society Reception hosted by Rebel Yell
9:00pm-10:30pm SCV Oratorical Contest

Saturday, July 23

7:00am-8:15am SCV Prayer Breakfast
8:00am-9:00am SCV Registration & Credentials
8:00am-3:00pm Sutlers/IHQ Merchandise Sales
8:00am-12:00pm Order of Confederate Rose General Meeting
9:00am-12:00pm SCV Final Business Session
12:30pm-2:00pm Debutantes' Luncheon
1:30pm-2:30pm Post-Convention SCV General Executive Council
1:30pm-2:30pm SCV Mechanized Cavalry
2:00pm-3:00pm Debutante Rehearsal
6:00pm-7:00pm Commanders'-in-Chief Reception
7:00pm-12:00am Banquet-Debutante Presentation-Ball



Books in Print

As You May Never See Us Again – The Civil War Letters of George and Walter Battle, 4th NC Infantry

Walter Raleigh and George Boardman were sons of Amos Johnston Battle, a Baptist minister and founder of Wake Forest College (now Wake Forest University), and Margaret Hearne Parker Battle. Their letters are a poignant account of two young Southern brothers becoming men during the War Between the States.

When news of the bombardment of Fort Sumter reached Wilson, North Carolina, Walter and George Battle responded with enthusiasm. The Governor ordered troops to seize Fort Macon, although North Carolina had not yet seceded. The brothers immediately offered their services to the Confederate States of America and arrived at Beaufort on April 19, 1861. On June 28, 1862, the group of friends and neighbors who went to War together were formally mustered into Confederate service as Company F of the 4th North Carolina State Troops. This regiment was originally under the command of Col. George B. Anderson, a West Point graduate.

George was only sixteen when he volunteered. Amos Battle wrote the commanding officer in the fall of 1861 in an effort to have his young son released from the North Carolina Troops. But young George was irate that his father had requested his release and refused to return home. He celebrated his seventeenth birthday at Manassas Junction on February 22, 1862. On that day, he wrote his mother: "I do not feel as boyish as I did when I left home, for here we have

to act the man whether we are or not, and it has been quite natural for me to do so." George's letters exude his reckless embrace of adventure and enjoyment of a soldier's life. He describes battles in matter-of-fact prose.

Walter writes his mother in great detail about his clothing and what food he eats. He complains in several letters that he brought with him things he did not need and left many necessary possessions at home. In the beginning of the War, both George and Walter ask for treats from home and follow the arrival of packages with letters of thanks and appreciation.

In his foreword to *As You May Never See Us Again*, Joel Craig gives a brief but informative history of campaigns of the 4th North Carolina Troops.

The chronology mirrors the War Between the States and follows George and Walter through many battles, lost friends, and changes in commanding officers.

These letters from George and Walter Battle are remarkable in their graphic details of a soldier's life and their reactions to battle and acceptance of the reality of war. These young men represent the flower of Southern manhood who went bravely into the Confederate Army to protect their families and homes against the northern invaders.

As You May Never See Us Again is another treasure of Confederate history told through the letters of two young North Carolina brothers. This slender volume will be welcome on the bookshelves of all true Southerners of Confederate ancestry.

Author: Joel Craig and Sharlene Baker
Publisher: The Scuppernon Press

PO Box 1575
Wake Forest, NC 27588
www.thescuppernonpress.com
\$14.95 Paperback

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

Inside of Rock Island Prison From December, 1863 to June, 1865

This book was originally released by the Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1908 at Nashville, Tennessee, and Dallas, Texas.

J. W. Minnich was a survivor of the hell of Rock Island Prison and allowed nearly forty-four years to pass before he wrote this story of Northern atrocities. Very little is known of Confederate soldier Minnich, either before or after the War Between the States.

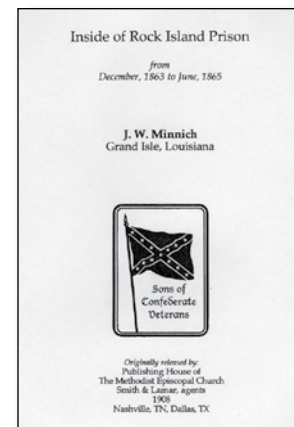
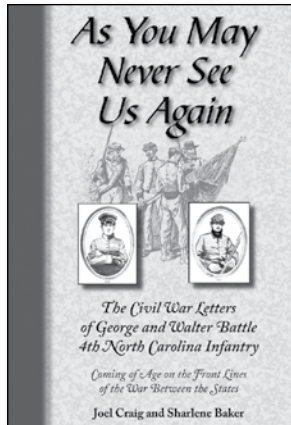
In the Reconstruction South, Confederate veterans often kept quiet about their experiences and ill-treatment in yankee prisons for fear of reprisal.

Also, Northern interests kept up an inflammatory drum-beat of anti-Southern sentiment with references to Andersonville Prison. No one north of the Mason-Dixon Line

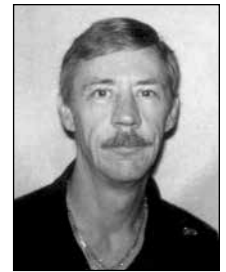
wanted to hear about cruel conditions and inhuman treatment of Southern prisoners, nor would these accusations have been believed.

Readers will find Minnich's account of his time in Rock Island Prison during

Continued on page 46



Hallowed Ground



Graves & Monuments Committee Mike Mitchell – Chairman

Dear Friends and Compatriots:
I hope your Christmas brought all you wished for and was full of God's good graces!

Committee Report

Well, it's time for the Graves Committee to move into the computer age. It's been a long time in the creation phase, but it's finally found a permanent home. The Confederate Graves Registry front page or reference page has now been moved off the Angelfire site with all the popups. There is still a lot to be updated, corrected and linked. It's not the best, but it's up and readily accessible. If you notice any glitches, please don't email me; we probably know about them or will find them soon enough.

HOWEVER, if you have any questions about the information presented, ideas on new topics, existing ones that need better explanations or any way to improve the site, please do let me know. If you have a question, then someone else might have the same one and like to hear about it, so please ask.

One great weakness is on the Cemetery Laws site. Currently there are only 12 or 13 that can be accessed. In the future, all 50 states will be available. This alone is a mammoth undertaking and will take more time to complete.

The CGR site can be found by going to scv.org, click on *Research* for the drop down menu and then click on *Graves Registry*.

Preservation Notes

Not all historic-style markers are,

in actuality, historical. They aren't replicas, either, but incorporate certain features of the past.

Marking Veterans

I'm going to start to venture into the *meat and potatoes* of our purpose as SCV members in the next series of articles, the memorializing of Confederate veterans. We will continue into existing private gravestones, then add military information to these sites where there is no Confederate iconography.

Along with the *How To's* must come a few specific definitions, but much more importantly, a few concepts, mind sets, or call them *schools of thought* must be touched on. As these are abstracts fraught with personal interpretation, strong emotion and opinion, they may be a bit lengthy.

THE HARD CASE

The first school is one I don't subscribe to but see the point of and can agree with it on a rudimentary level.

These heroes believed in their cause, lived it every day of their lives, gave up home, land and loved ones — only to subject themselves to the hardest of existences, the military. Simply put, they went through HELL for the preservation of the Confederacy and to fight against the federal government!

We as descendants only defile and debase these veterans and Southern principles by placing a Federal stone on their final bivouac. They feel it's a sin and the veteran himself would roll over in his grave. Sorry for the pun!

My stance is that although they are *federal*, the stones from the VA are totally unique, with a spiked tympanum (or pointed top) and the Southern Cross of Honor. When personalized with the veteran's military unit, they are completely unique from any other marker. The VA's interest is to mark ALL veterans so they have the same purpose as we, and the CSA style is only used for Confederate Veterans.

IT'S OUR JOB

Mark 'em at any expense, mass-produced. I call them the cookie stampers or assembly-line workers. Everything must look identical, all white in perfect rows and columns. This only exists at Arlington National Cemetery or a few other national military cemeteries and should only belong there. Some call it uniformity; others call it repetition. Southerners from all walks of life went to war. Conscripts, draftees or seconds from the north were common but almost completely nonexistent in the South. They were a ragtag group of men that all looked different. No two looked alike, even among the officers. *Diversity Ruled*: rich, poor, educated, slovenly, even different cultural backgrounds.

ALL SOUTHERNERS WENT TO WAR.

With this diversity mixed with the Victorian-era belief of death and dying, irregularity, diversity and *not-perfect* should be strived for. As you research these men and women, give them a face, a personality; get to know each one as a person, as you

would your own ancestor.

There's nothing more boring than to walk into a garden or lawn cemetery where all stones are flush against the ground, with no diversity in stone style, no landscaping, and just an open grassy field. All styles of stone are acceptable and encouraged.

MEET, GREET, EAT AND RETREAT

Also known as the Granny Group, they don't even care and don't bother with anything grave-related; it's simply not worth their time.

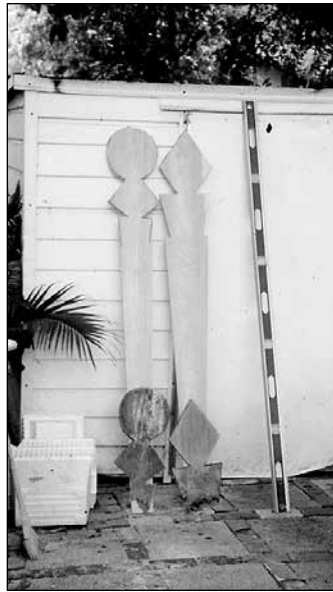
This is the group I have the most issue with and don't have time for. If this creates a few enemies, then so be it, but *lead, follow or get out of the way* comes to mind.

THE PURIST / HISTORIAN

This is the group I prefer and the one I fit into. I put myself in the veteran's shoes, the family's situation, and within the time period in which they lived. Groups such as Memorial Aid Societies, UCV and later the UDC groups, at great effort and cost, provided many gravemarkers. During the war, the South was ravaged and decimated. After the war, things were greatly exacerbated by Reconstruction. Typically, mourners were faced with purchasing food, clothing and shelter, the barest of necessities. There simply was no money for a gravestone. Later, as many of the veterans started dying of old age, the Great Depression hit. In an agrarian society to eat and live ... or to mark a grave. What would you do?

Taste and custom of the day, price and availability of processed stone and station in the community also played a great part.

We should remember the past as the past, from the prospective of the present! I mark them with what's appropriate to the era or appropriate to the section within the cemetery. I will define *appropriate* later. We can't just callously waltz in 140 years later and slap a marker on a grave because



These pine headboards, the two little gray pieces, had such a unique his & hers shape it would have been a shame to have lost the form. They are from Cool Springs Cemetery in Decatur County, Georgia, but the names of the family and the identity of the burials will never be known. The remaining fragments were 1.5' long and 1" thick and in very poor and fragile condition. A 12-foot piece of 5/8th thick cypress was purchased for \$60 and cut in half so the shapes could be traced and re-cut. Circa 1920 and have been reset innumerable times.

it's our right or because the family didn't care enough to mark them. They couldn't.

Tidbits: Fact, Folklore or Fiction

This short anecdote is from the archives of the *Mitchell's Believe It Or Not* files. It's too good to be true but something a fiction writer couldn't make up. All the names have been withheld to protect the guilty, but it is a story from northwest Georgia, and was relayed to me by the senior cemetery groundskeeper.

In the history of the formation of a new town, the cemetery is always started some distance away. Garbage dumps are started even further away. In this case, there was a 30-acre piece of property between the two.

Within 15 or so years the town typically surrounds these sites. As more time passes, the land value grows. Yes, you gusted it, this is where frugality and necessity came together. The cemetery, the buffer and the dump were combined, seven feet of soil was deposited on the dump, and they became one unrecognizable

manicured site. It's amazing the history some of these old timers know or have lived through.

The hardest/funniest interment he ever had occurred when he ran into a full car at a five-foot level. In order to get the grave liner in properly, he had to call a welder, cut the roof off the car and then remove the seats. All of this while digging by hand!!!

This person won't be traveling to his final rewards on a golden winged chariot but will arrive at the pearly gates behind the wheel of a 1956 Chevy Impala.

Potpourri

Snobs talk as if they had begotten their own ancestors! — I'm not sick; I've just got fading genes.

Yours in Preservation and Southern Pride.

Mike Mitchell
scvgraves@aol.com



Army of Northern Virginia



On October 30, 2004, the **Captain Jesse S. Barnes Camp 771**, Wilson, NC, organized a stone dedication service for two brothers, Cadamus Pender and Thaddeus Pender. They were nephews of General William D. Pender. Helping in the success of this event were members of the First VA provost, 23rd NC, 26th NC, the Clayton Yellow Jackets, the Franklin Rifles, the Poplar Spring Grays and the General Wm. D. Pender Camp. The cannon was provided by Co. A, 10th Regiment, Manly's Battery.



The **Delaware Grays Camp 2068**, Seaford, DE, Color Guard received the second-place red ribbon while braving the elements of wind and rain marching in Delaware's famous Returns Day Parade held November 4, 2004.



Before-and-after photos following the **James-Younger Camp 2065**, Norwood, NC, clean-up around 2nd Lt. R.A. Robinson's grave at the end of October, 2004. Robinson was in the 38th Regiment NC Troops.



Pictured is the flyover at the Gettysburg College homecoming game arranged by the **Army of Northern Virginia Department of the SCV**. The banner reads: GC: TEACH THE TRUTH...GO BEARS! The Bears were their opponent.



At the November, 2004 meeting of the **Brigadier General Barnard E. Bee Camp 1575**, Aiken, SC, eight new members joined the camp.



The **Private Thomas Caldwell Camp 31**, Clover, SC, completed a clean-up of Centre Presbyterian Cemetery along with the local Boy Scout troop. Pictured from left, Ronnie Cook, David Walker, Jimmy Cagle, Tim Sanford, Jay Randell and Camp Commander Kirk Carter.

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



Members of the **Brandy Rifles Co. E Camp 1918**, Culpeper, VA, participated in the Battle of Cedar Mountain memorial service August 7, 2004, at the battlefield site just south of Culpeper. Other camps represented were the Matthew Fontaine Maury, General Fitzhugh Lee and Kemper-Fry-Strother Camps.



The **Armistead-Hill-Goode Camp 749**, South Hill, VA, raised the funds and had the Confederate monument restored on the Mecklenburg County Courthouse grounds. A large crowd was on hand for the rededication.



The **Rivers Bridge Camp 842**, Fairfax, SC, won the Most Patriotic Float at the Rale Rode Daze Festival in Branchville, SC, September 24-25, 2004.



Members of the **Old Brunswick Camp 512**, Brunswick County, VA, recently participated in the annual Festival of Brunswick with a living history display. Pictured from left, Ray Thompson, Chris Redman, Aaron Lucy, Dexter Arrington, Ashleigh Moody, Mike Sadler, Jimmie Cox, Tracy Clary, Randy Bridges, Henry Clary and Cheryl Moody.



Zebulon Vance Camp 15, Asheville, NC, participated in the 1st Annual Blue-Gray Heritage weekend held last spring in Henderson County. Manning the booth were Camp Commander Jim Hollbrook, Tim Spence and Chick Dillingham.



Pictured is the **Maryland Division Color Guard** on the Confederate Monument at the Point Lookout ceremony held on November 13, 2004. The ceremony is sponsored by the Col. Vincent Camalier Camp SCV and the Point Lookout POW Association.

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



On September 11, 2004, members of the **Rockingham Rangers Camp 1835**, Eden, NC, manned a recruiting and fundraising booth at the Mayodan Homecoming Festival.



Members of the **Hardy Camp 877**, Wardensville, WV, set the tombstone for Confederate veteran Tilberry McKeever at the Wardensville Cemetery 96 years after his death. McKeever's headstone had been made by his son but never placed. Pictured from left, Ray Godlove, Charles Riffey, Mike and Allaina Whetzel with their daughter Kaylee Grace, Albert Fitzwater and Fred Hahn.



Members of the **Private Wallace Bowling Camp 1400**, La Plata, MD, attend the dedication of the National Museum of the American Indian in Washington, DC, on September 21, 2004. Pictured from left, Bob Parker, Liz Groszer, Edward S. Milligan, Michael Virtis, Jim Dunbar, Susan Lilly, and Jim Freeman.



On Saturday, October 30, 2004, members of the **Goldsboro Rifles Camp 760**, Goldsboro, NC, cleaned the Vernon family cemetery where eight Confederate veterans are at rest. Pictured from left kneeling, Camp Commander Dan Boyette, Joel White and Cary Turner. Standing are Roy Keller, Charles Parks and Glenn Fields.



Members of the **Jefferson Davis Camp 7**, Easley, SC, pose in front of their Adopt-a-Highway sign on Highway 11. Pictured from left standing, Larry Oberstar, Barney Wilson, Dr. John Cox, Henry Robbs. Kneeling from left, Mike Lovelace, Ken Nabors, Trevor Nelson, Keith Nelson and Chip Dyches.



On September 21, 2004, Camp Commander Billy Graham and Lt. Commander Tom Kemp hold the charter of the **Lynches Creek Guards Camp 2045**, Lynchburg, SC. SC Division Commander Michael Givens chartered the camp with 25 new members.



Army of Northern Virginia



Smithfield Light Infantry Camp 1466, Smithfield, NC, Camp Commander John Gregory stands with Professor William S. Powell and Keith Johnson in front of the C.S. Powell headstone at their Veterans' Day Memorial Service on November 14, 2004.



Pictured are Gary Disharoon, a member of the Colonel William F. Martin Camp 1521, Elizabeth City, NC, and his daughter Sarah, beside the monument they placed in Magnolia Cemetery, Norfolk, VA, for five Confederate soldiers who are buried there but did not have a marker, including their ancestor, William C. Rose, 43rd NC Troops.



Pictured are members of the Palmetto Sharpshooters Camp 1428, Anderson, SC, and their float at the Anderson Christmas parade. Pictured from left, Chad Nelson, Stan Holcombe, Neal Junkins, Jamey Wentzky, Butch Junkins and Eric Lowe. Standing on the float from the Robert E. Lee UDC Chapter are Lauren Henry and Ann Arflin.



Some members of the Colonel George S. Patton Camp 1593, Coal Mountain, WV, are pictured at the Oceana, WV, Veterans' Day parade on November 11, 2004.

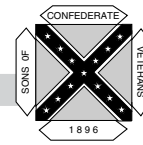


George Davis Camp 5, Wilmington, NC, Commander Glenn Kye stands in front of an Armstrong cannon returned to Fort Fisher after 139 years in captivity at West Point, NY, at its unveiling on November 18, 2004.



Compatriot Darwin Roseman, a member of the Colonel L.L. Polk Camp 1486, Garner, NC, and his wife Debbie present *A Confederate Christmas*, at the December 2, 2004, meeting of the 47th Regiment NC Troops Camp 166, Wake Forest, NC.

Army of Tennessee



Ace, an honorary member of the **Nathan Bedford Forrest Birthplace Camp 37**, Chapel Hill, TN, has gone on to run with General Forrest and King Philip in the great hereafter. Ace spent seven years guarding the general's home and was laid to rest on the grounds of the home place on September 8, 2004.



On August 9, 2004, new officers were sworn in at the regular monthly meeting of the **Rabun Gap Riflemen Camp 1929**, Clayton, GA. Pictured from left, Chaplain Chuck Foster, Commander Bill English, Adjutant Mike Cannon and Commander Harry Hurst, of SCV Camp 741, Umatilla, FL.



The **General William W. Loring Camp 1316**, St. Augustine, FL, held its Fall Luncheon on October 24, 2004. Compatriot Jim DeArman, keynote speaker, provided an informative talk on minorities in the Confederate Army. In attendance, pictured from left, FL Society MOS&B Commander Randy Kerlin, Jim DeArman, Camp Commander Randy Bender, Florida UDC President Mrs. Fay Castile and Florida SCV Division Commander Douglas Dawson.



Pictured is S. David Mills, Sr., a member of the **Sumner A. Cunningham Camp 1620**, Shelbyville, TN, at the grave of his ancestor Pvt. John F. M. Mills, Co. K, 8th Tennessee Infantry. He is buried in Rose Hill Cemetery in Fayetteville, TN.



On April 7, 2004, members of the **Major William E. Simmons Camp 96**, Lawrenceville, GA, participated in a ceremony to honor and place a marker for Private Peter A. Puckett, a member of the 27th GA Infantry. Pictured from left, Barry Denard, Charles Jones, Cecil Pinner, David Floyd, Greg Beavers, Camp Commander Joe Bath and Marie Bath.

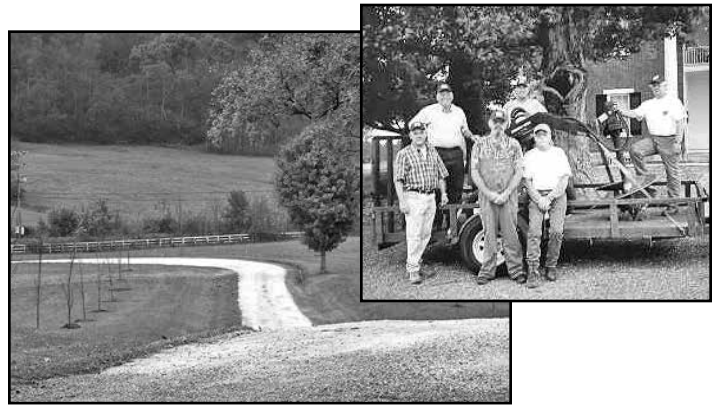


On Saturday, October 2, 2004, members of the **Captain James V. Knox Camp 2022**, Waynesville, GA, participated in the Annual Odum Day Festival Parade. Pictured from left, Compatriots Harry Jones, Jerry Watkins, Tom Lavender, Eric Swilley, Mathew Messinger and Sam Lyons.

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



Private William Henry Whitworth's 111-year-old unmarked grave finally was given the respect it deserved on October 31, 2004. A monument was erected by Pastor Jerry Whitworth, a 3rd great-grandson and his son Brandon Whitworth, a 4th great-grandson of Clarksville, TN. They were assisted by Thomas Murff and Cleo Hogan, members of the **Frank Gracey Camp 225**, Clarksville, TN and Rick Hollis of the **Captain W. H. McCauley Camp 260**, Dickson, TN. Pictured from left, Sgt. Brandon Whitworth, Cleo Hogan, Pastor Jerry Whitworth, Thomas Murff and Rick Hollis.



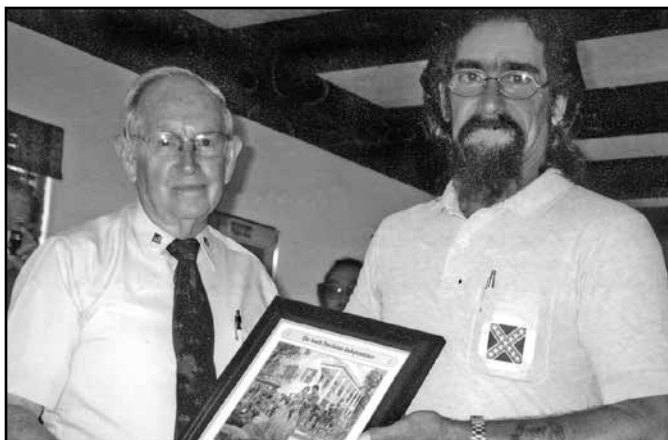
Members of the **Captain Thomas H. Hobbs Camp 768**, Athens, AL, donated time out of their weekend to come to Elm Springs and plant new elm trees along the driveway. Included in the photo are Dwight Banta, Robert Hanserd, Michael Kelley, Charles Kilpatrick, Jay Whitehead and Camp Commander Thomas Strain.



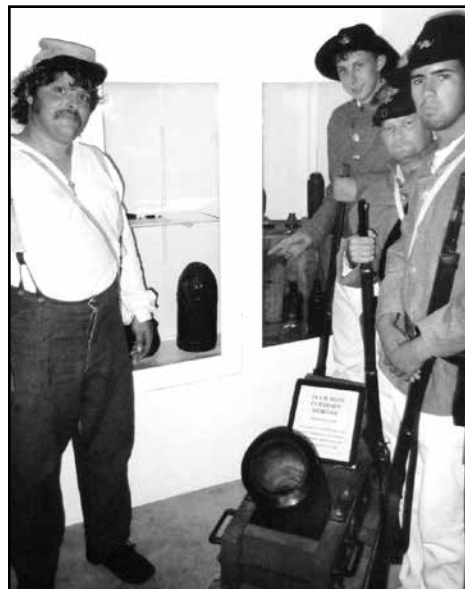
The **John Hance O'Steen Camp 770**, Trenton, FL, had their annual picnic at Hart Spring with a total of 63 members, families and friends in attendance. Individuals from six different camps and three UDC chapters enjoyed good fellowship.



Members of the **Eastern Kentucky Brigade** attend the dedication ceremony for Private R. Arnett, 10th KY Cavalry, in Prestonsburg, KY, on September 25, 2004.



Major William M. Footman Camp 1950, Ft. Myers, FL, Camp Adjutant Tom Fyock presents Camp Chaplain Larry Skipper a framed print, *The South Proclaims Independence*, for Skipper's devotion and hard work.



The **D. H. Maury Camp 1754**, Grand Bay, AL, recently presented a Confederate artillery shell to the museum at Fort Gaines. Accepting for the Fort was Joe Everett on left, from camp members Zach Kervin, Harry Jones and Mason Dyess.

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



Members of the **Lt. Colonel William M. Luffman Camp 938**, Chatsworth, GA, donated miscellaneous school supplies for local elementary schools. Pictured from left, Leroy Coulter, Camp Commander Steve Hall and Mitchell Parker.



Pictured is Past KY Division Lt. Commander Gary Davis along with Sadie and Robert W. Hitt, Jr. who take cover from the rain at the Martyrs' Weekend October 23 and 24, 2004, at Jeffersontown, KY. The weekend was a memorial of the 140th anniversary of the Burbridge executions of innocent POWs in Kentucky.



Members of the **Ochlocknee Rifles Camp 1807**, Cairo, GA, held a Confederate Memorial Service at the Confederate Soldier monument on the grounds of the Grady County Courthouse on May 1, 2004.



Members of the **Colonel W. M. Bradford/Colonel J. G. Rose Camp 1638**, Morristown, TN, held a gravestone dedication ceremony at the French Broad Baptist Church Cemetery in Dandridge, TN, for Private Alfred Reuben Swann, Co. K, 1st TN Cavalry. Pictured from left, Anthony Trent, Randy Miller and Warren Daniel Ridley.



Members of the **Colonel Ben Caudill Camp 1629**, Hazard, KY, and the **Private E. F. Arthur Camp 1783**, Corbin, KY, held a joint gravestone dedication for Private Hiram Malicoat, 37th TN Infantry. The dedication was held at the foot of Lookout Mountain. Pictured from left, Edgar Hayden, Luther Gaddis, David Chaltas, Don Poynter and Les Williamson. Kneeling is Danny Taylor, great-grandson of Private Malicoat.



The Augusta Jane Evans Wilson Chapter 2640, UDC, honored eight members of the **General Jubal Early Camp 556**, Tampa, FL, with Crosses of Military Service Awards on Veterans' Day. Pictured from left, UDC Chapter President Lunelle Siegel, Mike Mitcham, Ed Sitton, Thomas Tisdale, Don Geary, Bill Hemingway, Calvin Martin, Wayne Rutland, Jerry Little and Brenna Rutland, chapter recorder of military service awards.



Army of Tennessee



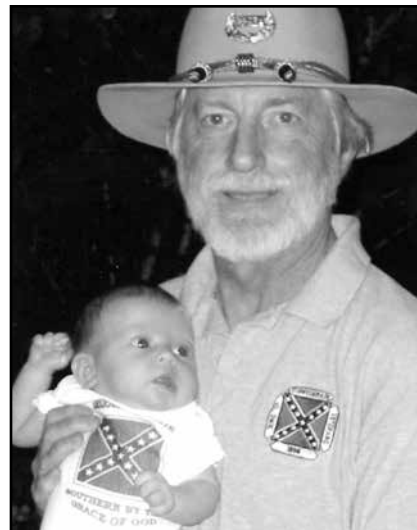
Members of the **Stonewall Jackson Camp 1381**, St. Petersburg, FL, installed markers on the graves of Captains James Roullhac Blount and his father, Thomas Hamilton Blount, of GA Artillery units in the Clearwater, FL, Municipal Cemetery. Pictured from left, Frank Thornton, Charles Petty, Norm Crews, Art Hays, Don Palen and Ted Dahlem.



Members of the **Turkey Town Valley Camp 1512**, Etowah County, AL, held a memorial service for ten Confederate veterans buried in Liberty Methodist Church Cemetery in Hokes Bluff, AL. Small Confederate Flags were placed on all Confederate graves.



On November 13, 2004, a dedication of a Confederate stone honoring Captain James Richardson, Co. B, 53rd VA Infantry was held by members of the **Private E. F. Arthur Camp 1783**, Corbin, KY, at the Salt Lick Cemetery at Preston, KY.



Pictured is Garry E. Daniell, a member of the **Cherokee Legion Camp 914**, Canton, GA, with his first grandchild, Madison Christy Lee, who is wearing a shirt that he made for her.



On September 23, 2004, the city of Cherbourg, France, was made an official site of the US Civil War by the Civil War Preservation Trust. Pictured in the center is Oliver Semmes, III, great-great-grandson of Raphael Semmes, on his right his son Edmond and on his left Hubert B. Leroy, a member of the **Europe Camp 1612**.



Members of the **Roswell S. Ripley Camp 1535**, Worthington, OH, met September 26, 2004, and held a dedication ceremony for an historical marker at the birthplace of Brigadier General Roswell S. Ripley, CSA, the defender of Charleston, SC. The mayor of Worthington, dignitaries for the Ohio Historical Society, UDC and the Worthington Historical Society also participated in the ceremony.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



At their June 2004 meeting, the **Cross of Saint Andrew Camp 2009**, Alto, TX, was presented an award for locating and marking 37 Confederate veterans' graves in the past year. Pictured from left, Ken McClure, East TX Brigade Commander Bob Davidson and Camp Commander Jim Campbell.



The mounted cavalry unit of the **William Henry Parsons Camp 415**, Ennis, TX, and the artillery unit of the **Jefferson Davis Camp 175**, Colorado Springs, CO, joined forces to honor Confederate veteran Josa Hood on October 9, 2004. The event was held in conjunction with the Hull Family Reunion. Participants from the Central Texas Brigade are pictured from left, Matthew Weldon, Jason Horn, Chad Weldon, and Rob Jones.



The **Arkansas Division** held their mid-year meeting at the Confederate Soldiers Home in Little Rock, AR. The sign in the photo is over 100 years old and was in front of the old Confederate Soldiers Home that was torn down at Sweet Home, AR. The building is used by the Arkansas School for the Blind today.



Pictured are members of the **Sterling Price Camp 676**, Denver, CO, at their Riverside Cemetery Veteran's Day 2004 event.



On November 1, 2003, a memorial honoring Private Caleb M. Rowell, who served in the Crescent Regiment of the State of Louisiana and was wounded in the Battle of Mansfield, was given by members of the **General Thomas Moore Scott Camp 1604**, Minden, LA, the **Major Thomas McGuire Camp 1714**, West Monroe, LA, and ladies from the LA Society Order of the Confederate Rose. The ceremony took place before a crowd estimated at 100 attendees at Old Sparta Cemetery, Bienville Parish. Pictured from left, Mrs. Torchie Walker, Mrs. Betty Williams, Mrs. Alice Miller, Ms. Ruby Wise, and Ms. Becky Talton.



On October 21, 1954, **Camp Moore Camp 1223**, Tangipahoa, LA, was chartered as a camp of the LA Division SCV. On October 24, 2004, members of the camp gathered to commemorate the anniversary. Pictured in front row from left, Lawrence Fletcher, Commander Randy Ritchie, Larry Morse. Second row from left, 1st Lt. Commander Al Trecost, Lynn Ponder, Charles Morse. Third row from left, Mike Neal, Billy Carmichael, Thomas Westly Ridgedell, Harold Joseph Hatch Wall and John Pigott.

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



Guarding the Pass was Fort Griffin, where on September 8, 1863, Lt. Dick Dowling and 46 of his men used six cannons to defeat four gunboats and halt the invasion. **Dick Dowling Camp 1295**, Beaumont, TX, hosted the Sons of Confederate volunteers at the 141st Anniversary of the Battle of Sabine Pass on the original battlefield.



Pictured is the **2nd Texas Frontier Camp 1904**, DeLeon, TX, and the **Captain June Kimble Camp 488**, Eastland, TX, at the DeLeon Peach & Melon Festival parade in DeLeon, TX.



Pictured is **Missouri Division** Commander John Christensen addressing the crowd at the Confederate Memorial Day Ceremony in Higginsville, Missouri, on June 5, 2004.



The **Stone Fort Camp 1944** and the **Henry C. Hancock Chapter 2364**, UDC, both of Nacogdoches, TX, held a double-marker ceremony for brothers Nehemiah and James Pitts. The event was held October 23, 2004. Firing a rifle salute are members of Stone Fort Camp 1944 and members of the East Texas Brigade, Texas Division.



On October 17, 2004, the **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, took part in this year's Helldorado Days celebration in Tombstone, the *Town Too Tough to Die*. Pictured is the Confederate Color Guard, from left, AZ Division Commander George Rombach, Les Cogar; **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Dan Tuttle, John Rogers and Curt Tipton, Camp 1710.



Members of **Granbury's Texas Brigade Camp 1479**, Conroe, TX, brave the heat to host their first annual "Poker Run" that was held at Fatt Matt's Firehouse in Magnolia, Texas, in September.

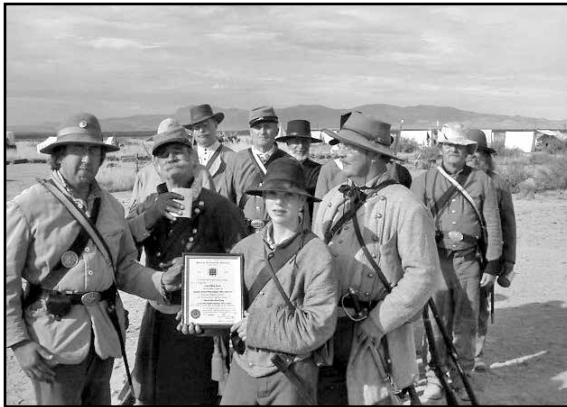
Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, California, Iowa, Kansas, Washington and Oregon Divisions



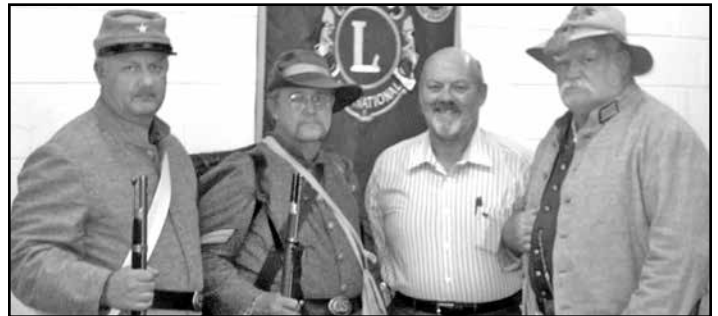
Pictured is Commander Paul Williams of the **Captain Cameron Erskine Thom Camp 2007**, Long Beach, CA, swearing in Compatriot Michael Robbe, their youngest member, at their September meeting.



On September 18, 2004, the Colorado 1st Brigade honored three veterans: James Lackey in Pueblo, CO; John Hall and John Bohannon in Fowler, CO. Family members attended from as far away as California. Members participated from the **Jefferson Davis Camp 175**, **Pvt. William T. Bridwell Camp 2020** and **Sterling Price Camp 676**.



Henry Hopkins Sibley Camp 2075, Albuquerque, NM, Commander Dave Lavandoski (left), grants membership certificate to Sean Mount with Major Mount (father) and the general toasting. The certificate was presented at the Fort Craig, NM, sesquicentennial event of November 5-7, 2004.



Members of the East Texas Brigade, Texas Division, presented a program to the Rusk, TX, Lion's Club on the Confederate soldier. Pictured from left, Commander Kevin Stingley, **General Joseph L. Hogg Camp 972**; Commander Frank Smith, **W.W. Heartsill Camp 2042**; Rusk Lion's Club President Tim Timmons and Barney Hilburn, 3rd Lt. Commander, Texas Division.



SSG Chuck Mathews (left), a member of the **David O. Dodd Camp 619**, Benton, AR and SPC Seth Thomas with the Dodd Camp flag in Baghdad, Iraq. Both are members of the Co D 1/153rd Inf of the 39th Inf Brigade. The 153rd Inf traces its lineage back through Cleburne's 15th AR Infantry, which was the 1st AR State Troops. This may be the only camp flag in a combat zone.



On September 25, 2004, the Washington Cemetery Historic Trust and The Southern Cross Chapter 2502, UDC, cosponsored the dedication of new headstones for eleven Confederate veterans who are buried in Washington Cemetery, Houston, TX. The following were participating organizations: **13th Texas Infantry Camp 1565**, SCV; 1st Texas Volunteer Infantry Reenactors, **Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 67**, SCV; Albert Sidney Johnston, Chapter 5, MOS&B; Sherry Davis Chapter 875, C of C and Al Vacek on the bagpipes.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



At their May, 2004 meeting, the **Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 983**, Decatur, TX, inducted new member Robert M. Woodruff. Pictured from left, Lt. Commanders Bramlett and McMurry, Chaplain Ware, and Compatriot Woodruff. Past Commander Ray Florence is in back.



Members of the **Colonel John "Rip" Ford Camp 869**, Universal City, TX, and the Sisters of the South dedicate their new organization tree on Pat Baker Road in Universal City, TX, this past March.



On May 2, 2004, the **Major James Morgan Utz Camp 1850**, Florissant, MO, along with guests and members of the Brigadier General Francois M. Cockrell Chapter, MOS&B, dedicated the recently discovered marker of Sgt. Benjamin S. Edwards, Co. A, 6th VA Cavalry in Fee-fee Cemetery, Bridgeton, MO.



Gentlemen of the East Texas Brigade pose with *Clementine* before the start of the Possum Festival parade in Rhonesboro, TX, on October 30, 2004. Camps represented are **Captain James P. Douglas Camp 124**, Tyler; **J.M. "Matt" Barton Camp 441**, Sulphur Springs; **Walter P. Lane Camp 1455** and **John Gregg Camp 958**, Longview and **W.W. Heartsill Camp 2042**, Marshall.



On June 8, 2004, members of the **Chief Black Dog Camp 1829**, Coffeyville, KS, held a memorial dedication for 2nd Sgt. Thomas Harrison, Co. G, 7th TN Regiment at the Martin Cemetery, Nowata County, OK. Included in the above photo are great-grandsons Allen Harrison and James V. Scott along with great-great-grandson Jimmy Scott.



2nd Lt. Commander John McCain of the **Colonels Lewis and Harrison Camp 1854**, Topeka, KS, congratulates Air Force ROTC Cadet Craig N. Lee and presents him with the SCV Certificate of Excellence at the University of Kansas on May 5, 2004.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALASKA

CSS SHENANDOAH 1820 ANCHORAGE
BARRON, BILL W.
CAYNOR, SR., WILLIAM LEE
O'BARR, SR., DANNY RAY

ALABAMA

CAPT. MORTIMER JORDAN 84 GARDENDALE
COUNTS, WAYNE THOMAS

LT. J. K. MCBRIDE 241 MOULTON
CHITWOOD, ROBERT (BOBBY)
MACK
MCBRIDE, SR., GORDON

EGBERT J. JONES 357 HUNTSVILLE
COGGINS, III, JAMES EDWARD
COGGINS, JR., JAMES EDWARD
CURLLEY, MARK
HOOPER, CHARLES
STEWART, LARRY K.

LEE-MOSES-DIXON VINDICATOR 408 MOBILE
COPELAND, GRADY
EVERTS, RONALD M.
GREENE, PERRY MICHAEL
GRINDLE, JOSEPH CORY
INGRAM, CHARLES JAMES
LEE, DEMPSEY LEO
LITTON, JOHN C.
NEWTON, STEPHEN ASHLEY
PLANK, CLAYTON
TAYLOR, JESSE
WALTMAN, III, GEORGE ALVIE
WILSON, HOLLIS GRADEN

CAPT. JOHN HENRY PORTER 439 SYLACAUGA
HELM, GLEN ALAN

MAJ. JOHN C. HUTTO 443 JASPER
HARLAND, GEORGE LESLIE
MCCALEB, KEVIN ERNEST

GEORGE "TIGE" ANDERSON 453 ANNISTON
VELLNER, JR., KENTON WILLIAM

CONFEDERATE GRAY 523 ASHLAND/LINEVILLE
CAMPBELL, NATHAN PATRICK
WESLEY, ERIC FRLTON

DECATUR SONS OF LIBERTY 580 DECATUR
TURNER, CLAY
TURNER, EMMETT H.

CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS 768 ATHENS
BAILEY, JASON LYNN

COL. WILLIAM C. OATES 809 DOTHAN
BRUNSON, MARION BAILEY

COL. WILLIAM A. JOHNSON 898 TUSCUMBIA
HOWARD, MELVIN RAYFORD
KENT, PRICE HARLEY
KENT, TIMOTHY HARLEY

FIGHTING JOE WHEELER 1372 BIRMINGHAM
BAILEY, JOHN FRANKLIN
REEDER, III, HARRY LLOYD
TOURNEY, CHARLES

FORREST 1435 BIRMINGHAM
MCGILL, ROBERT JOSEPH
WELDON, JOSHUA T.
WIGGINS, CHARLES WILLIAM

PVT. JAMES C. ANDERSON 1489 THOMASVILLE
DEWITT, JAMES G.
EAST, CHARLES RANDALL
WILKINS, BENNY HARRIS
WILKINS, JAMES KING

TURKEY TOWN VALLEY 1512 ETOWAH COUNTY
GARNER, HARVEY LAMAR
SIMPSON, JAY TYLER

CAPT. WILLIAM HOUSTON SHELBY 1537 COLUMBIANA
ALEXANDER, ROBERT B.

COVINGTON RIFLES 1586 ANDALUSIA
KERVIN, JR., LEE DEAN

MAJ. HENRY B. WIRZ 1712 TUSCALOOSA
CARRELL, JR., JESSIE WILLARD
GREGORY, BILL
HINSON, LARRY REED

DABNEY H. MAURY 1754 GRAND BAY
JONES, ROBERT ALLAN
MAZINGO, JONATHAN
WALDING, JOHN B.

WINSTON COUNTY GRAYS 1788 HALEYVILLE
HUTCHESON, KENNETH BUCKY
MCCELLAN, JR., TERRAL

DEKALB RIFLES 1824 SYLVANIA
CRAWFORD, DALE
HARCROW, WILLIAM F.
JACKSON
HARCROW, RICKY D.
HARE, RUSS
WOODS, MATT

FORT BLAKELEY 1864 BAY MINETTE
BIGGS, DENVARD HAROLD
BIGGS, BENNY DALE
LEAVINS, JAMES MARK
SMITH, TROY ANTHONY

FORREST'S CAVALRY 1899 BLOUNTSVILLE
HARTLEY, STEPHEN CALVIN
LEE, DANNY KENNETH

THE TALLASSEE ARMORY GUARDS 1921 TALLASSEE
BUFFORD, KEVIN WADE
RENAUD
STRICKLAND, DANOALD WESLEY
WHATLEY, JR., HAROLD LEAN

GEN. JOHN HERBERT KELLY 1980 GORDO
ATKINS, JR., LAWRENCE M.

COL. SAM ADAMS 33RD ALABAMA INFANTRY 2076 TROUTDALE
CASEY, TROY RANDALL
CASEY, THOMAS JAMES
DENNIS, DONALD WAYNE
DUKE, JAMES LEVON
GLASSCOCK, ROBERT LEE
HICKS, ERIC RUSSELL
JENKINS, MICHAEL LLOYD
JOHNSON, GERALD WEBB
McKEOWN, CHARLES ANDERSON
MITCHELL, TOBEY NEIL
MITCHELL, JR., HARRY NEIL

ARKANSAS

DAVID O. DODD 619 BENTON
EDWARDS, ROBERT ALLAN
ROBERTSON, HAROLD
THOMPSON, JAMES W.

JAMES M. KELLER 648 HOT SPRINGS
TALIAFERRO, LESLIE NEWTON

CAPT JOHN W. RANDLE 649 DARDANELLE
JEFFREY, JR., WILLIAM A.
REID, JEFFREY ALLEN
SHEPHERD, NATHAN DOUGLAS

GARLAND-RECTOR 1260 HOT SPRINGS
BLEDSOE, ANDREW SCOTT
GENTRY, SR., ERBIRT EARL
HARDAGE, WILLIAM ANDREW

GEN. JO SHELBY 1414 HARRISON
BARR, DONALD LEE
EDWARDS, JAMES RICHARD
JACKSON, PHILLIP COREY
SANDERS, TERRY KEITH
TURNERY, RANDY

GEN. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE 1433 PINE BLUFF
BEST, JAMES ROBERT

MAJ. FONTAINE R. EARLE 1453 FAYETTEVILLE
FINE, KEITH DOUGLAS
GLADISH, ELMORE H.

COL. ROBERT G. SHAVER 1655 JONESBORO
WOOD, JR., STEPHEN KENT
WOOD, STEPHEN K.

BONNIE BLUE DIVISION 270 JONESBORO
HINDMAN, WAYNE

ARIZONA

COL. SHEROD HUNTER 1525 PHOENIX
BONHAM, ROB

TEXAS JOHN H. SLAUGHTER 2074 PRYOR CREEK
MCLAUGHLIN, HENRY
MCSWAIN, THEODORE CLINTON
PAYNE, STEVEN KENT
PAYNE, BILLY KENT
SURRETT, GLADSTON M.
WEATHERHOLT, SHERMAN S.

CALIFORNIA

FATHER A. J. RYAN-SAN DIEGO 302 SAN DIEGO
STEPHENS, JAMES M.
THWEATT, ANDREW CLINTON

GEN. JOHN B. HOOD 1208 LOS ANGELES
ERWAY, JR., JEFF ALLAN

DEADERICK-DOREMUS-THURMOND 1631 SANTA BARBARA
HATTIER, JR., HAROLD
FREDERICK

CAPTAIN JAMES IREDELL WADDELL 1770 ORANGE COUNTY
GREEN, JR., JOHN D.

TYRE HARRIS BELL 1804 TULARE
CHANCE, JAMES WILLIAM
DAVIS, CHRISTOPHER
WASH, JOHN P.
WASH, THOMAS R.
YOUNG, STANLEY D.

CAPTAIN CAMERON ERSKINE THOM 2007 LONG BEACH
RYAN, JR., DAVID DEED

GENERAL ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON 2048 TEHACHAPI
RAMSEY, JASON MATTHEW

COLORADO

STERLING PRICE 676 DENVER
MILLER, CHARLES B.
PARK, JR., JERRY LEE

DELAWARE

DELAWARE GRAYS 2068 SEAFORD
KANDLER, ERIK RYAN

FLORIDA

C. S. S. FLORIDA 102 ORLANDO
VITTETOW, FRANCIS H.

BRIG. GENERAL E. A. PERRY 285 KINGSFORT
DRAIN, SEAN JOSEPH
HERRIN, TERRELL LARUE
HERRIN, PHILIP ANDREW
JONES, LONNIE G.
WEEKS, MARK STANLEY

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY 556 TAMPA
DOWNING, BUDDY DURELL
ROBERTSON, SR., JAMES
FRANKLIN
THURMON, WILLIAM FRANKLIN

KIRBY-SMITH 1209 JACKSONVILLE
DAVISON, MICHAEL DARRELL
HUDSON, JR., JAMES L.
PATTERSON, ALEXANDER DANIEL
TATOL, JEFFERSON GAUTIER

JOHN T. LESLEY 1282 TAMPA
ALLEN, HUBERT
BOWERS, G. BRIAN
CABLE, JR., RUSSELL
TAYLOR, MARK

WILLIAM WING LORING 1316 ST. AUGUSTINE
PARHAM, JAMES OWEN
PARHAM, FORREST EDWARD
PARHAM, RANNY WEATHERS
USINA, TROY JESSE

BRIG. GEN. EVANDER M. LAW 1323 LAKELAND
COUCH, NORMAN DAVID
FRIEND, ROBERT FREDERICK

STONEWALL JACKSON 1381 ST. PETERSBURG
DEDMAN, CHARLES OWEN

JACOB SUMMERLIN 1516 KISSIMMEE
BESSER, KYLE MARK
BURCHFIELD, WILLIAM CLINTON
CARROLL, JOHN DANIEL
KNIGHT, WALLACE ALAN
WALTER, SCOTT A.
WALTER, KEITH T.
WALTER, LARRY W.
WATSON, PAUL WILLIAM

SCV OF WASHINGTON COUNTY 1541 WASHINGTON COUNTY
MCKNIGHT, FRED

FINLEY'S BRIGADE 1614 HAVANA
CREELE, JAMEY BYRON

WILLIAM LUNDY 1699 CRESTVIEW
RUSSELL, WILLIAM O.
RUSSELL, WILLIAM BRADLEY

1ST LT. DANIEL SLOAN 1709 GENEVA
CATE, LESTER SWAIN

2ND LT. JOSEPH MORGAN 2012 PERRY
FAIRCLOTH, III, DANIEL J.

CAPT. WINSTON STEPHENS 2041 MacCLENNY
MIDYETTE, SAMMIE
UNDERWOOD, BERT KNIGHT

RAULERSVILLE-UNDERHILL 2080 MARTINSVILLE
RIGDON, CLIFTON ALLEN

GEORGIA

GEN. JOHN B. GORDON 46 ATLANTA
CLACK, HOVIE RAY
OTTESEN, DWIGHT
SHANNON, RONALD H.
ZELIFF, JR., KENDALL J.

CLEMENT A. EVANS 64 WAYCROSS
MCINTOSH, SR., JAMES HARRY

CEDARTOWN GUARD COL. J. J. MORRISON 77 CEDARTOWN
HEAD, JOSHUA DANIEL
WATSON, KYE DANIEL
WILLIAMS, III, ROBERT H.

GEN. LAFAYETTE MCLAWS 79 FAYETTEVILLE
ATKINS, RICHARD CALVIN

GILMER LIGHT GUARDS 89 ELLIJAY
BROWN, HAROLD ROYALL
FOLEY, SR., MICHAEL L.

MAJOR WILLIAM E SIMMONS 96 LAWRENCEVILLE
COOK, DENNIS A.
FORD, EDWARD LONNIE
STURGIS, UPSHUR QUINBY

JOHN MCINTOSH KELL 107 GRIFFIN
BOWDOIN, GARY DALE

LT. COL. THOMAS M. NELSON 141 ALBANY
CHAMPION, III, JAMES P.
FORRESTER, WILLIAM M.
FULLER, JAMES W.
PEARSON, GARY

TATNALL INVINCIBLES 154 REIDSVILLE
DURRENCE, JR., WILLIAM
FRANKLIN
MARCUM, JR., JOHN H.

BRIG. GEN. E. PORTER ALEXANDER 158 AUGUSTA
BRUNSON, JAMES NEAL
DANIEL, WILLIAM THOMAS
GRIGSBY, JERRY B.
ROWE, III, JEFF LAWRENCE

BRIG. GEN. JOHN CARPENTER CARTER 207 WAYNESBORO
BEDGOOD, JEFFREY SCOTT
TOOLE, DONALD PICKENS

GEN. NATHAN B. FORREST 469 ROME
GOGGANS, AUSTIN LEE

GEN. HENRY LEWIS BENNING 517 COLUMBUS
WILLIS, DUSTIN ALLEN

JOHN B. GORDON 599 LAFAYETTE
JONES, ZACHARY JAMES

COL. WILLIAM H. STILES-WARREN AKIN 670 CARTERSVILLE
DERAMUS, RAYMOND OTTO
PERRY, KENNETH GARRY
SHIRLEY, DAVID PAUL

HARALSON INVINCIBLES 673 BUCHANAN
CHEATWOOD, ZACK TAYLOR
CHEATWOOD, RICKY
DODD, KENNETH LEROY
JORDAN, ROBERT ALAN
PAGE, STEPHEN RAY

JOHN K. MCNEILL 674 MOULTRIE
GRAHAM, JONATHAN J.
RICKS, SR., MICHAEL RAY
STEPHENSON, DANIEL BRAD
TALLEY, HAROLD
TAYLOR, JERRY WAYNE

W. F. JENKINS 690 EATONTON
AKINS, DAVID HERBERT
BUNN, ALBERT RAY
ERVIN, ROGER FAIR
KITCHENS, EMORY
MANLEY, GARRETT CLEMENTS
MANLEY, GAVIN THOMAS
MANLEY, III, EMORY VAN
MANLEY, JR., LARRY GREGORY
MANLEY, III, LARRY GREGORY
MANLEY, II, EMORY VAN

YANCY INDEPENDENTS 693 SYLVESTER
HUGHES, ZACHARY JOSHUA

KENNESAW BATTLEFIELD 700 MARIETTA
CARLIN, EARL

STATE OF DADE 707 TRENTON
HIXON, JR., EUGENE LEBRON
LAND, JAMES EDWARD
THOMAS, TERRY W.

WILLIAM THOMAS OVERBY/ COWETA GUARDS 715 NEWNAN
WELLS, JOSHUA HAYMAN

APPLING GRAYS 918 BAXLEY
WARNOCK, THOMAS J.

LT. DICKSON L. BAKER 926 HARTWELL
AYERS, JEFFERSON LUTHER
AYERS, DANIEL PATRICK
AYERS, CHRISTOPHER MICHAEL
AYERS, LINSEY BENJAMIN
BROCK, CHARLES RANDALL
TOMLIN, WILLIAM LEE

OGEECHEE RIFLES CAMP 941 STATESBORO
PHILLIPS, CHARLES LEONARD

FORREST'S ESCORT 1239 VILLA RICA
MILLER, EMIL TONY

GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET 1289 EAST POINT
POTTS, ROBERT CHARLES

GEN. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE 1361 JONESBORO
BURGESS, JOSEPH LIONEL

GEN. WILLIAM J. HARDEE 1397 DALLAS
BROOKS, EDWARD ALLEN

27TH GEORGIA REGIMENT 1404 GAINESVILLE
ELROD, JASON RATLIFF
MEEKS, JAMIE EUGENE
PASS, SCOTT

GEN. LEONIDAS POLK 1446 SMYRNA
SHEPHERD, CHRISTIAN M.

JOHN B. GORDON MEMORIAL 1449 THOMASTON
PARKER, DAVID MICHAEL

THE ROSWELL MILLS 1547 ROSWELL
SAMPLES, DARYLL

THE SAVANNAH MILITIA 1657 SAVANNAH
BOWDEN, JAMES ALLEN
DURRENCE, DAVID K.
PELOT, RAVEN MICHAEL
TODD, DAVID M.

MAJ. CHARLES A. DUNWOODY 1682 DUNWOODY
ODOM, JOHN

DECATUR GRAYS 1689 BAINBRIDGE
FAIRCLOTH, JR., FRANKLIN
BARTOW

LEE GUARD 1697 LEESBURG
DAVIS, JOSHUA CHANAAN
MILLER, II, RICHARD C.

ECHOL'S GUARD 1711 MANCHESTER
HUDSON, CARTER L.

CALHOUN RIFLES 1855 EDISON
BROOKS, JAMES ROBERT
LOVETT, BOBBY S.

COL. JOSEPH MCCONNELL 1859 RINGGOLD
POTEE, JAMES THOMAS
SHIELDS, JR., CHARLES
DEWAYNE

EBENEZER RIFLES 1901 RINCON
MORGAN, DANIEL
WATSON, JR., CHARLIE L.

MAJ. GEN. AMBROSE RANSOM WRIGHT 1914 EVANS
SCOTT, GERALD FORTSON
SMITH, FRANK LEWIS

BRIG. GEN. ROBERT H. ANDERSON 1919 HINESVILLE
STEINBRECHER, WALLACE
EDWARD

RABUN GAP RIFLEMEN 1929 CLAYTON
FOUNTAIN, RICKY LEE
HOLLINGSWORTH, NATHAN-
IEL W.
HOLLINGSWORTH, WESLEY G.

DIXIE GUARDS 1942 METTER
CAULEY, TIMOTHY MARK
KEA, TIMOTHY A.

PVT. JOHN INGRAHAM 1977 CHICKAMAUGA
BOULWARE, BEN O.
HILL, TERRY L.

LOGAN E. BLECKLEY 1998 COCHRAN
PARKER, JULIAN MONROE

CAPT. JAMES KNOX "SEABOARD GUARDS" 2022 WAYNESVILLE
RICHARDSON, IRVING EARL

GEN. GEORGE "TIG" ANDERSON 2038 COVINGTON
BAKER, TERRY R.
COX, H. DAVID
LEATHERS, ROBERT T.
STEVENS, III, THOMAS CLAY
STEVENS, JR., THOMAS CLAY

LT. LOVETT ALLEN TULLY 2071 COLOUIT
CARTER, DANNY
GROSS, CASEY LEE
GROSS, JOSHUA LYNN
LOVERING, LAVON

ILLINOIS

CAMP DOUGLAS MEMORIAL 1507 CHICAGO
DYE, MATTHEW SCOTT
NAMIE, WILLIAM CANNON
SCOTT, CLANCY

JOHN KEMPSHALL 1534 MAROA
COERS, JR., KEVIN

INDIANA

CAPT. ARTHUR M. RUTLEDGE 1413 BLUFFTON
WILKES, JOHN WESLEY

COL. SAMUEL ST. GEORGE ROGERS 1508 INDIANAPOLIS
DIXON, JUSTIN EUGENE

C. J. RINGO 1509 NEW CASTLE
ALLPORT, WILLIAM W.

THOMAS HENRY HINES 1555 MICHIGAN CITY
PETERSON, JOHN C

CAPT. JAMES L. BISHOP 1943 KENDALLVILLE
BODE, KOLTON C.
BRYANT, TODD ALAN
BRYANT, BILL
RABBITT, MICHAEL PATRICK

KANSAS

MAJOR THOMAS J. KEY 1920 KANSAS CITY
PENNINGTON, BRYAN LYNN

SOUTH KANSAS 2064 WICHITA
BANKS, RAY ALLEN
COBLE, ALAN
EMERSON, WILLIAM W.
GURNEE, JOHNNY EARL
MANN, WILLIAM FREDERICK
PETTYJOHN, WAYNE A.
ROOT, EDWIN JESSE
SHARR, JOHN LECESTER

KENTUCKY

CAPTAIN DAVID C. WALKER 640 FRANKLIN
LOGAN, MARK JOSEPH

JOHN HUNT MORGAN 1342 LOUISVILLE
ALLISON, ROBERT SEARCY
SMITH, JR., JOSEPH LEO

COLONEL BENJAMIN CAUDILL 1629 HAZARD
BACK, JOHN WAYNE
BATES, ROBERT BLESSIN
BROCK, CARLOS
BROWN, CECIL RAY
BROWN, CECIL
MILLER, LONNIE

SEXTON, EFFREY REED
THORPE, JR., JESSE JAMES

CAPT. THOMAS HENRY HINES 1693 WEST POINT
GREEN, PHILLIP D.

EDWARD FLETCHER ARTHUR 1783 CORBIN
COLLIER, LEONARD PRESTON
COMBS, LARRY RAY
PHILLIPS, RALPH M.
RICHARDSON, PAUL RYAN

GEN. ROGER W. HANSON 1844 WINCHESTER
HUFFMAN, RUSSELL CAREY

LOUISIANA

COL. CHARLES D. DREUX 110 NEW ORLEANS
JONES, III, FRANKLIN H.

BEAUREGARD 130 NEW ORLEANS
RINGER, SR., JOEL T.
SAPERA, LARRY JOSEPH
SCARIANO, GEORGE

CAPTAIN GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS SCOTT 244 JACKSON
CAMBRE, DUANE
HOWELL, V. HENRY CLAY
NEAL, BENNIE HARLOW
TILLEY, SHANNON PAUL

GENERAL LEROY AUGUSTUS STAFFORD 358 ALEXANDRIA
SPURGEON, SR., JERRY SAMUEL

CLAIBORNE INVINCIBLES 797 GONZALES
GARNER, HENRY PAUL

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR 1308 SHREVEPORT
WEBB, THOMAS CARSON

CAPT. JAMES W. BRYAN 1390 LAKE CHARLES
FALCON, CARROLL J.
FONTENOT, JR., JOSEPH NELSON
ROSSI, PIER LUIGI
WHITE, PAUL THOMAS
WHITE, II, CHARLES THOMAS
WHITE, CHARLES THOMAS
YARBOROUGH, CLYDE JOSEPH

MAJOR GENERAL FRANKLIN GARDNER 1421 LAFAYETTE
GOULAS, CHARLES

CAPTAIN THOMAS O. BENTON 1444 MONROE
EASTERLING, ROGER PAUL

BRIG. GEN. THOMAS MOORE SCOTT 1604 MINDEN
GRIFFITH, SR., JAMES HARLEY

MAJ. THOMAS MCGUIRE 1714 WEST MONROE
CANTERBERRY, JUSTIN RYAN

AMBASSADOR JOHN SLIDELL 1727 SLIDELL
MITCHELL, JOHN PAUL

JACKSON VOLUNTEERS 28TH LA CO F 1965 JONESBORO
JOHNS, DONALD W.

LT. ELIJAH H. WARD 1971 FARMERVILLE
BEARDEN, TIMOTHY JACK

MITCHAM, JOHN DAVID
ROGERS, LEWIS EDWARD
SMITH, DERRICK CLINTON
SMITH, JAMES STACY

ANACOCO RANGERS 1995 LEESVILLE
ALTENBURGER, PATRICK
EDWARD
GODWIN, DERRICK W.
GODWIN, MICHAEL S.
GODWIN, PETE
GOHR, CLIFTON RAY
JOHNSON, ALWIN STEWART
MURRAY, MALCOM I.
WILLIAMS, PATRICK LYNN

SABINE RIFLES 2057 MANY
MCKNIGHT, ROBERT LEWIS

14th LOUISIANA SHARPSHOOTERS BATTALION 2067 LAFAYETTE
CONWAY, QUENTIN B.

MARYLAND

COL. WILLIAM NORRIS 1398 DARNESTOWN
ALDERMAN, MARK COLLINS
DANIELS, JR., WILLARD F.

PVT. WALLACE BOWLING 1400 LA PLATA
MATTINGLY, JONATHAN SMITH
MORGAN, JESSE WAYNE
MORGAN, CLIFF CHARLES
MORGAN, JOHN DENNIS
SPEARS, DENNIS R.

MARYLAND LINE C.S.A. 1741 UPPER MARLBORO
SMITH, DONALD
SUMLER, JEFFREY A.

MAJOR GENERAL ARNOLD ELZEY 1940 SALISBURY
HAYNES, THOMAS GREGORY
McARTOR, JOSEPH E.

LT. COL. ROBERT H. ARCHER 2013 HAVRE DE GRACE
DOLLENGER, JR., ROBERT
WILLIAM
SHINNICK, RICHARD ROWAN
STANLEY, JOHN MACK

MISSOURI

STERLING PRICE 145 ST. LOUIS
KENNEDY, THOMAS MATTHEW
McNEIL, RICHARD GARTH
PIOTROWSKI, CLEMENT J.

MAJ. GEN. J. O. SHELBY 191 WARRENSBURG
CALLAWAY, HUGH PORT

BG JOHN T. HUGHES 614 INDEPENDENCE
ACEVES, JOSEPH RICHARD

CAPTAIN WILLIAM T. ANDERSON 1743 HUNTSVILLE
CURLLESS, DARRELL

MAJOR JAMES MORGAN UTZ 1815 FLORISSANT
FRIEDA, H. D. "MIKE"

COL. JAMES J. SEARCY 1923 COLUMBIA
HELLWEGE, DARREN M.

COL. JOHN T. COFFEE 1934 STOCKTON
ADAMSON, JOHN DEAN
AYERS, KEITH

HOOD, DENNIS
NICHOLS, PETER W.
PERRY, RODNEY J.
SCHOOLEY, HEATH

MISSISSIPPI

RANKIN ROUGH and READY'S 265 BRANDON
CHANEY, JR., STEPHEN DURFEY
WESTMORELAND, JR., GERALD

COL. W. P. ROGERS 321 CORINTH
BROWN, DENNIS MOSS
DODD, JOHN DAVID R.
PIERPOINT, MICHAEL B.

GAINESVILLE VOLUNTEERS 373 PICAYUNE
HOSEY, TRAVIS R.

JEFFERSON DAVIS 635 JACKSON
PHILLIPS, JIMMY DALE
TURMAN, III, WILLIAM FRANK

HARRISBURG 645 TUPELO
TOWLES, MICHAEL GREGORY

TIPPAH TIGERS 868 RIPLEY
MAULDIN, MICHAEL WOODROW

JASPER COUNTY GRAYS 1349 HEIDELBERG
COOK, JR., ROBERT MILTON

LT. GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 1353 HATTIESBURG
ALEXANDER, AMOS EUGENE
OVERSTREET, THOMAS JOSEPH
ROBINSON, DONALD G.
SAUCIER, JAMES R.
SMITH, TYLER WICHT

B/G BENJAMIN G. HUMPHREYS 1625 INDIANOLA
DELOACH, III, JIMMIE DALE
LOVE, PAUL CLIFFORD
MANNING, BRYAN HEATH

GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 1649 MERIDIAN
CHATHAM, JR., JAMES E.

CAPTAIN C. B. VANCE 1669 BATESVILLE
THORNTON, JAMES H.

STOCKDALE RANGERS 1681 TOMBSTONE
THIBODEAUX, RICHARD JOSEPH

LOWRY RIFLES 1740 RANKIN COUNTY
ARMSTRONG, MARCUS JAMES

UNIVERSITY GREYS 1803 OXFORD
MCELREATH, DAVID HUGHES
TAYLOR, ROBERT SCOTT

JEFFERSON DAVIS 1862 NEWTON
READMAN, JOEL EVERETT

MOSES JACKSON 1915 LIBERTY
TERRELL, CLIFTON A.

AUGUSTA GREYS 1956 NEW AUGUSTA
MERRITT, MICHAEL LANE

CALHOUN AVENGERS 1969 CALHOUN CITY
CHANDLER, JERRY

NORTH CAROLINA

GEORGE DAVIS 5 WILMINGTON
GESCAT, TIMOTHY GARNER
GESCAT, WESLEY STUART
PARRISH, CHRISTOPHER LEE

ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE 15 ASHEVILLE
McHONE, JR., FRANK DONALD
QUEEN, JR., ARLIS O.

WALTER M. BRYSON 70 HENDERSONVILLE
PAINTER, RAYMOND C
TRANHAM, JEFFORY CURTIS
WOOTON, EMMITT DANIEL

CAPTAIN WINFIELD SCOTT LINEBERRY 92 ASHEBORO
ALLRED, VERNON MATTHEW

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL 168 FAYETTEVILLE
POTTS, MICHAEL

ROBESON RIFLE GUARDS 216 LUMBERTON
DEVINE, GERALD MICHAEL
SMALL, GEORGE ALLEN

CAPT. JULIUS WELCH 229 WAYNESVILLE
FIRZZELL, DARRELL WILLIAM
STOCKTON, CHARLES LEONARD
TURPIN, PHILIP ALAN

FRANKLIN RIFLES 310 LOUISBURG
KIMREY, CLAY HANSEN
McFALL, CHARLES TODD
MILLER, BRIAN DANIEL
RADFORD, MICHAEL BRANDON

THE McDOWELL MEN 379 MARION
FRISBEE, KENNETH LEE
FRISBEE, KEITH ERIC
MCKINNEY, RANDALL THOMAS

M/G STEPHEN DODSON RAMSEUR 387 STATESVILLE
ADAMS, TOMMY LANE
MURPHY, PATRICK LANE
SOWERS, SR., SIDNEY ROBERT

ROWAN RIFLES 405 SALISBURY
HAIR, JR., CARL ALLISON

GOLDSBORO RIFLES 760 GOLDSBORO
JONES, STACEY

CAPT. JESSE S. BARNES 771 WILSON
DISCHER, MICHAEL JOHANNES
HON, GAYLARD W.
MAY, JAMES C.
WILLIAMS, RODNEY ALTON

COLUMBUS COUNTY VOLUNTEERS 794 WHITEVILLE
DAVIS, JR., GEORGE CARSIE
LONG, RUSSEL LEONARD

GEN NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 803 SANFORD
BOND, JR., LAWRENCE HENRY

COL. CHARLES F. FISHER 813 GRAHAM
ANDERSON, ALBERT CALVIN
BROWN, JR., WILLIAM CLIFTON
CLARK, GARY MILTON
NEWTON, MICHAEL CLARK
SEARCY, ROBERT PRESTON

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

COL. SAMUEL TATE 836 MORGANTON
BARRINGER, ZACHARY JAY
MCGALLARD, ELJIE L.
MILLIGAN, RONNIE RAY
WALKER, RODNEY B.
WALKER, JR., WADE HAMPTON

CAPT. CHARLES F. CONNOR 849 HICKORY
SETZER, TONY WAYNE

MAJOR CHARLES Q. PETTY 872 GASTONIA
QUILLIAMS, MICHAEL CALVIN

PVT. HENRY L. WYATT 1297 RALEIGH
ST. CLAIR, JASON ERIC

LEWIS A ARMISTEAD 1302 JACKSONVILLE
SIMPSON, JOHN P.

THE RAINS BROTHERS 1370 NEW BERN
BENNETT, MICHAEL THOMAS
DAY, RYAN JACKSON
DUNCAN, TROY DONOVAN
NORMAN, TIMOTHY LEE
NORMAN, ROY LEE

BRIG. GEN. J. JOHNSTON PETTIGREW 1401 LENOIR
GIBSON, RANDY ALAN
MARLEY, CHAD DONAHUE
REED, ALTON CONELY

MAJOR EGBERT A. ROSS 1423 CHARLOTTE
FISHER, RICHARD JAMES
HICKMON, JAMES EDWARD
OUTEN, RANDALL ZACK
SINK, JONATHAN LEE

CSS RAM NEUSE 1427 KINSTON
GASKINS, III, LINWOOD
"WOODY" MERLE
GRAY, JOHN EDWARD
JUSTICE, RONALD L.
SHIMER, JOHN

COL. HENRY KING BURGWIN JR. 1485 EAST WAKE COUNTY
GARDNER, ANDREW PERRY

MAJ. GEN. BRYAN GRIMES 1488 GREENVILLE
ALLEN, III, JERRY FRANKLIN
HALL, MICHAEL BRANDON
HARRIS, JR., DOUGLAS
MITCHELL
LEDBETTER, MARK RONALD
SUGG, JASON LEE

SGT. JOHN A. LISK 1502 TROY
EDWARDS, BOB
EPP'S, LEVI AARON
LEVINER, JR., GEORGE WILLIAM

COL. WILLIAM F. MARTIN 1521 ELIZABETH CITY
HOLCOMB, III, GEORGE W.

D. H. HILL-RICHARD J. STOUGH 1543 CORNELIUS
PEARCE, THEODORE P.

COL. STEPHEN DECATUR POOL 1597 BEAUFORT
SONNER, JOHN PHILIP

J.E.B. STUART 1598 MT. AIRY
HOLDER, DENNY
JOYCE, TERRY MITCHELL

GEN. ROBERT F. HOKE/WM. J. HOKE 1616 LINCOLNTON
MULLIS, JAMES T.
WALKER, TERRY LEE

SONS OF MARS 1632 LAUREL HILL
LUNCFORD, WILLIAM COLVIN
MERCER, EDWARD LAURENCE

CLEVELAND REGIMENTS 1663 CLEVELAND COUNTY
NEVILLE, TIMOTHY JACK

MINGO 1717 SPIVEY'S CORNER
CRUMPLER, JR., JIMMY LEE

IVY RITCHIE 1734 ALBEMARLE
ARCHER, JR., DOUGLAS EUGENE
BLAYTON, JONATHAN
HATLEY, CLEVIE HASTON
HUNEYCUTT, ROCKY LANE
SMITH, SR., WALTER L.
WILDER, WILLIAM MICHAEL

THE LAFAYETTE LIGHT INFANTRY 1747 FAYETTEVILLE
HALES, CARL WHITAKER

PVT. BRYAN JACKSON BUCK 1769 PELETTIER
BATES, HARRY JONATHAN

CEDAR FORK RIFLES 1827 CHATHAM COUNTY
FORE, SHANE M.
JOHNSON, GLENN WELSON

ROCKINGHAM RANGERS 1835 EDEN

MCGRADY, ALLEN KENT
SMITH, JEFFREY DAVIS
WEBSTER, WILLIAM CAMERON

CABARRUS GUARDS 1837 CONCORD
FLETCHER, RICHMOND MYERS
FLETCHER, JOHN CHRISTOPHER

31ST N.C. STATE TROOPS 1842 FUQUAY VARINA
MATTHEWS, BOBBY BURNS

THE ROXBORO GRAYS 1932 ROXBORO
HANES, RICHARD NORMAN
OLDHAM, ALVIS JASON

COL. JOHN B. PALMER 1946 SPRUCE PINE
HOWELL, TED WAYNE

BRIGADIER GENERAL STAND WATIE 2043 HAYESVILLE
RAMSEY, GEORGE PERRY
WILSON, EDWARD M.

THE RUTHERFORD RIFLES 2044 FOREST CITY
BOWERS, RICHARD ALLYN

JAMES-YOUNGER 2065 NORWOOD
SMITH, MICHAEL KELLY

NEW MEXICO

MAJOR JOHN SHROPSHIRE 2033 FARMINGTON
GRUENEWALD, KIRK

HENRY WARD HARRIS 2037 HOBBS
PITTMAN, WALTER EARL

BG HENRY HOPKINS SIBLEY 2075 ALBUQUERQUE
LAVANDOSKI, STEPHEN R.

THE SILVER STATE GRAYS 1989 LAS VEGAS
MANNING, ROBERT MICHAEL

LT. DIXON—CSS HUNLEY 2016 SPARKS
BLANSCET, DON
BLAYLOCK, BARRY ALAN
DURAN, RAYMOND S.
DURAN, RICHARD STEVE
GRANDLEES, DAVID A.
LIBKE, JONATHAN B.
MORROW, LANE EDWARD
PORTER, BURNEY A.
STEPHENS, GARY DEWAIN

OHIO

MAJ. GEN. BUSHROD JOHNSON 1720 DAYTON
HOWARD, GREGORY N.
WOODWORTH, SCOTT

CAPTAIN THOMAS W. PATTON 2021 BOARDMAN
WRIGHT, KELLIE ARTHUR

OKLAHOMA

COLONEL TANDY WALKER 729 OKLAHOMA CITY
MCCULLOUGH, PATRICK
GLENDON

LT WILLIAM H MAYES 2078 OKEECHOBEE
KETCHER, JOSEPH DARREL

OREGON

COL. ISAAC WILLIAM SMITH 458 PORTLAND
ERNST, ERIK PETER
ERNST, KARL SCOTT
ERNST, NORMAN PETER

SOUTH CAROLINA

SECESSION 4 CHARLESTON
BRADLEY, PHILIP L.
GETSINGER, RONALD W.
RUSH, ROBERT MCDANIEL
SHAW, DANIEL J.
SHAW, III, CHARLES W.
SMITH, GLYNN ALTON

JEFFERSON DAVIS 4TH REGIMENT SC VOL 7 EASLEY
ALLEN, JR., ROBERT LEE
BLANTON, RAYMOND DENNIS

BRIG. GEN. NATHAN G. EVANS MARION 24 MARION
LYLES, MICHAEL BLAKE
SIMS, DANIEL MARK
SIMS, MARK
THIGPEN, JEFFERY CLYDE
WIGGINS, WESLEY DUSTY JOE

MOULTRIE 27 MOUNT PLEASANT
DOTTER, DANNY RICHARD
SQUIRES, ROBERT MICHAEL
STEADMAN, JR., HOWARD
WILLIAM
TUK, JR., EDWARD F.
WADE, JR., ALBERT LUSK
WILSON, DAVID L.

PVT. THOMAS E. CALDWELL 31 CLOVER/YORK
HARVELL, DANNY TODD
HEWETT, GARY MORGAN
KALE, JONATHAN CLAUDE
KALE, WILLIAM EDGAR
LEROY, GREGORY WAYNE
PENDLETON, JOHN PRESSLEY
STEVENS, III, WILLIAM ELI

16TH SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT 36 GREENVILLE
BLACK, REUBEN CORNELIUS
BLACK, JR., REUBEN CORNELIUS
BOMAR, MICHAEL SHANE
HEFFNER, PETER CLIFFORD

OLDE ABBEVILLE 39 ABBEVILLE
HOLDER, GERALD WAYNE

BRIG. GEN. SAMUEL MCGOWAN 40 LAURENS
HARRIS, STANLEY MARK
KNIGHT, JERRY THOMAS
TUCKER, CHRISTOPHER
MICHAEL
YOUNG, BROOKS A.

BRIG. GEN. MILLEDGE LUKE BONHAM 48 SALUDA
POWELL, JESSE LEE

15TH REGIMENT SC VOLUNTEERS 61 LEXINGTON COUNTY
MADDOX, CHRISTOPHER M.
PLOWDEN, III, WALLACE
STEINMEYER
STEELE, DAVID LACKEY

ADAM WASHINGTON BALLENGER 68 SPARTANBURG
SULLIVAN, FORREST HILLYER
QUAID

COL. OLIN M. DANTZLER 73 ORANGEBURG
FIELDS, OSCAR E.
TRIMMIE, ANDERSON REID

JOSEPH B. KERSHAW 82 CAMDEN
PITTS, JAMES BROOKS
SHAFFER, DAVID LAWRENCE

COL. DONALD R. BARTON 121 BRANCHVILLE
KESTLER, JR., JACK ROLAN

LITCHFIELD 132 CONWAY
HORNE, CECIL R.

H. L. HUNLEY 143 SUMMERVILLE
McLaine, JACOB MATTHEW
WALKER, EDWIN SAUNDERS

GEN. WADE HAMPTON 273 COLUMBIA
BOLEN, RICHARD
BURGESS, BARRETT DOUGLAS
DIETRICH, RICHARD K.
HUCKABEE, CHARLES W.
KENNEDY, KIRK
MATTOX, DONALD EUGENE
O'CAIN, SEAN
SIEMERS, JOHN HAROLD

COL. HENRY LAURENS BENBOW 859 MANNING
LeCLAIR, JOHN R.
MACK, BASIL P.
ROBERTS, JOE W.

GENERAL ELLISON CAPERS 1212 MONCK'S CORNER
GUERRY, CHARLES BURNARD
KIRBY, MICHAEL WAYNE

FORT SUMTER 1269 CHARLESTON
COLSON, WAYNE
HUMPHREYS, JR., DAVID
CULLEN
HYLAND, STEVEN
MELTON, ROBERT TROUP
PHIPPS, STANLEY JOHN

PEE DEE RIFLES 1419 FLORENCE/DARLINGTON
DAVIS, N. HENRY
DENT, III, COKE SMITH
KEMP, GRANT KEVIN

PALMETTO SHARP SHOOTERS 1428 ANDERSON
LUNSFORD, DOUGLAS EDWARD

WITHERSPOON-BARNES 1445 LANCASTER
CLONINGER, WILLIAM RAY
CLONINGER, WILLIAM ETHAN
HAMMOND, TIMOTHY D.
MORRIS, MATTHEW KYLE
SIMS, RANDALL SCOTT

PVT. THOMAS C. CHUMLEY 1548 CLEMSON
MCGUINN, MICHAEL T.
WITHERSPOON, JR., JOHN B.

B/G BARNARD E. BEE 1575 AIKEN
ALLEN, RICHARD WAYNE
FELDER, DAVID W.
GUNTER, WOODROW D.
NEAL, TIMOTHY CHRISTOPHER
NEAL, JR., TIM
NEAL, ANDREW M.
NEAL, III, TIM
OSBORNE, THOMAS MADISON
RIGDON, DAVID BENJAMIN
YON, MATTHEW CALEB

COLLETON RANGERS 1643 WALTERBORO
GREGORY, JR., DANIEL CLIFTON
STILL, VICTOR EDMUND
WILLIAMS, CECIL FRANKLIN

WILLIAM H. DUNCAN / HAYGOOD'S BRIGADE 1650 BARNWELL
ALLEN, MATTHEW THOMAS
SMITH, KALIN TYLER

MAJOR MORGAN/HARTS BATTERY 1674 SPRINGFIELD
TOOLE, ROBERT BYRON

CAPTAIN MOSES FOWLER 1721 FOUNTAIN INN
WOODS, JOHN EDWARD

PROSPECT 10TH REG. 1749 PROSPECT
HANNA, LEO BARRETT
MILLER, DAVID LYNN
POWELL, JR., JERRY W.

GENERAL JOHN BRATTON 1816 WINNSBORO
MATTOX, JR., JAMES H.

HAMPTONS IRON SCOUTS 1945 DENTSVILLE
THOMPSON, DAVID GREGORY

1ST SC REGIMENT ORR'S RIFLES 1959 WALHALLA
WILLIAMS, DAVID ROY

FIRST IN SECESSION/CHESTERFIELD 1963 CHESTERFIELD
PERDUE, GLENN

CAPTAIN P.D. GILREATH 1987 GREER
ALLEN, ROBERT CRAIG

CAPT. ANDREW T. HARLLEE 2010 DILLON
ARNETTE, III, AUBREY YATES
BAKER, PETER W.
HERRING, TONY RUARK
HERRING, JR., SAMMIE ARCHIE
HERRING, BENFORD CURTIS

17TH REGIMENT 2069 HILDA
ADAMS, JAMES D.
CONNOR, DAVID LAURENCE
FRANKLIN, JAMES HENRY
GUINAN, PAUL L.
LUCAS, CHARLES I.
McLAUGHLIN, COREY J.
PEEPLES, JR., ROBERT HAZEL
RAY, FARRELL T.
STILL, REDEN
WILES, MARION STEPHAN

TENNESSEE

N. B. FORREST 3 CHATTANOOGA
BENTON, SCOTTIE ROSS
CARTER, ROBERT LEE

SAMUEL R. WATKINS 29 COLUMBIA
CAMPBELL, TIMOTHY A.
GARLAND, TERRY RAY
MOORE, DAVID KIERON
SHELTON, RONALD LEE

MURFREESBORO 33 MURFREESBORO
EPPS, EDWIN ROSCO
JULIANO, JAMES DAVID
LAWRENCE, JEFF
MARSHALL, STEPHEN R.

GEN. WILLIAM B. BATE 34 GALLATIN
de LEUSOMME, CHARLES H.

LONGSTREET-ZOLLIFFER 87 KNOXVILLE
ADDAIR, JAMES MADISON
BRUMMETT, JAMES W.
JONES, ROBERT RYAN
McCARRELL, MIKE
SAYLES, ROBERT E.

HOLMAN BOONE 152 FAYETTEVILLE
KEITH, JAMES
SCOTT, DON KELSON

DR J. B. COWAN 155 TULLAHOMA
DUNCAN, RONNIE EDWARD
MUSE, JOHN DAVID
MUSE, JACK DOUGLAS
THOMPSON, DONALD RAY
WHITE, JEFFREY ROBERTS

OTHO FRENCH STRAHL 176 UNION CITY
CROSS, JOHN KEMP
HARRIS, RICHARD ANDREW
WILLIAMS, JAMES WESLEY

NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 215 MEMPHIS
BROADHEAD, PAUL E.
HAGERT, CHRISTOPHER J.

JOHN B. INGRAM BIVOUAC 219 JACKSON
ROBISON, BRADY RONALD

FRANK P. GRACEY 225 CLARKSVILLE
JAMES, JOHN JASON
MORRISON, CHARLES WILSON
SANDERS, CLAIBORNE M.
VAUGHAN, KENNETH WAYNE

FORT DONELSON 249 DOVER
BISHOP, JOE
HERNDON, DANNY
KISSINGER, IV, ROBERT E.

JOHN HUNT MORGAN 270 GREENBRIER
STUBBLEFIELD, STEVEN EUGENE

COL. JEFFREY FORREST 323 DRESDEN
ALEXANDER, KENNETH W.

JOHN MILTON HUBBARD 338 BOLIVAR
HOOPER, JERRY KEITH

MG WILLIAM D. MCCAIN HQ 584 COLUMBIA
BARNETTE, LEO DAVID
BIRCHLER, ARLEIGH
BLEVINS, MERRILL MAYHALL
DANIEL, GARY DEAN
GAUSE, JR., STANLEY E.
GRIMM, RODNEY C.
HICKERSON, JUSTIN RANDALL
HICKS, SCOTT V.
MCNEER, HARRY LUCIEN
NEWSOM, JAMES LESLIE
NICHOLS, ROBERT R.
PARKER, ANDREW M.
PARKER, STEWART J.
PEKRUL, RONALD D.
POYTHRESS, JOHN DALTON
SHIRLEY, JOHN G.
SMITH, BRIAN SCOTT
SPIVEY, JODY FRANCIS
SPURLIN, CHARLES LEE
TURNER, STEVEN L.
TURNER, MARK REDRICK

GEN. ROBERT H. HATTON 723 LEBANON
BARROW, JR., TIMOTHY
STERLING

PATRICK R. CLEBURNE 811 DECATUR
GUFFEY, MICHAEL EUGENE
WILSON, RICHARD LEE

TOD CARTER 854 FRANKLIN
YORK, CHRISTOPHER LOGAN

GEN. GEORGE GIBBS DIBRELL 875 SPARTA
PARKS, MATTHEW WALLACE

SAM DAVIS 1293 BRENTWOOD
HUGHES, JAMES MICHAEL
LITTELL, ZACHRY HEFLIN
MINTER, JOHN WAYNE

JAMES R. CHALMERS 1312 MEMPHIS
VERNICH, TONY HOOD

DUKE/CROOK 1409 LOUDON
PATTERSON, HAROLD LEE

GEN. BENJAMIN J. HILL 1615 MCMINNVILLE
POE, JOHN TYLER

COL. W. M. BRADFORD/COL. J. G. ROSE 1638 MORRISTOWN
WILSON, SHANE CLARK

THE GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE 1640 MEMPHIS
FORT, CURTIS E.

FORREST/LONGSTREET 1685 GAINESBORO
MONTGOMERY, JOHN DONALD

COL. RANDAL W. McGAVOCK 1713 HERMITAGE
BROWN, TIMOTHY ALLEN
BRYANT, JR., GRADY LEE
SKINNER, DOUGLAS W.

LT. ROBERT D. POWELL 1817 BLOUNTVILLE
CLINE, JR., JOHN ROBARDS
ROBERTS, LEWIS A.

COL. WILLIAM A. DAWSON 1821 DYERSBURG
ALEXANDER, III, JOHN BUNDEY
BATES, BILLY GLENN
HUFF, GRAHAM COOPER

DILLARD-LEW 1828 COOKEVILLE
LONG, TYLER BENJAMIN
WARD, LUTHER ERNEST

SEN. LANDON C. HAYNES 1850 JOHNSON CITY
HODGES, JOSEPH WILLBAND

THE SHELBY GRAYS 1852 ARLINGTON
CUMBERLAND, DYLAN WAYNE
HERRING, WALTER E.

FREEMAN'S BATTERY FORREST'S ARTILLERY 1939 SAVANNAH
BEAN, III, FELIX HOWARD
BROWN, JASON
GASKINS, THOMAS FRANK
GLOVER, UYLESS LEE
HOWARD, ROBERT E.
LANDREE, DOUGLAS LAWRENCE
MACH, RICHARD J.
REDFORD, THOMAS LYNN
SMITH, PERRY NEAL
YOUNG, MICKEY JOE

MYERS-ZOLLICOFFER 1990 LIVINGSTON
HILL, ANTHONY THOMAS

CAPTAIN E. D. BAXTER 2034 FAIRVIEW
NOLEN, JOSEPH NEIL

LENIOR / LANE 2052 GREENVILLE
NELSON, SCOTTIE DANIEL

TEXAS

JOHN B. HOOD 50 GALVESTON
DENMAN, DENNY JACK
GAUNTT, RONALD EARL
LAIRD, JON MCKINLEY

MAJ. GEORGE W. LITTLEFIELD 59 AUSTIN
HERRIN, LEWANE DOYLE
MCCARTY, ROBERT RUSSELL

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON 67 HOUSTON
BUSBY, JR., MICHAEL GLYN
DABNEY, WILLIAM VINSON
DABNEY, ANDREW R.
ERWIN, EDWIN CARL
HOLDER, RAYMOND WESTON
MOODY, JOE MARSHALL
MORGAN, JR., LEO A.
RAY, ROBERT BURKE
WHITAKER, RICHARD NORMAN

CAPT. JAMES P. DOUGLAS 124 TYLER
GIPSON, DENNIS LEE
GRAY, GEORGE M.
HICKMAN, RANDALL TALMAGE
JOHNS, LARRY DON
LUNA, ROBERT EARL
LUNA, CHARLES EDWARD
WINGATE, JOHN M.
WINGATE, III, JAMES W.

GEN. FELIX H. ROBERTSON 129 WACO
BARNES, TAYLOR SCOTT

H. B. GRANBURY 427 GRANBURY
DRAPER, ALAN CURTIS
DRAPER, CARROLL EDWARD

PAT CLEBURNE 436 CLEBURNE
PAYNTER, WILLIAM JOEL

GOV. SAMUEL W.T. LANHAM 586 WEATHERFORD
BEAVERS, MICHAEL L.
KING, JIM B.
KINNEY, DONALD LEE

GEN. W. R. SCURRY 606 WICHITA FALLS
CHRISTOFF, JOHN FORREST
DRANE, DONALD R.

COL. A M HOBBY 713 CORPUS CHRISTI
GRANT, DUSTIN ROSS
HENSON, TERRY ROBERT

GEN. HENRY E. MCCULLOCH 843 BROWNWOOD
BYLER, ROGERS BEVERLY

CO. F SPAIGHT'S BATTALION 858 WALLISVILLE
EURE, BILLY EZELL

GENERAL JOSEPH L. HOGG 972 RUSK
STINGLEY, JAMES M.

FRONTIER GUARD 996 JUNCTION
GOODMAN, JERRY C.

GEORGE OVERTON STONER 1000 VICTORIA
THOMPSON, JEFFREY SCOTT

ALAMO 1325 SAN ANTONIO
BAKER, ELYVYN WARDLOWE
BAKER, III, LESTER ALLAN
BAKER, STEPHEN KELLY
BAKER, STEPHEN MANSKEN
BENBROOK
BAKER, JR., LESTER ALLAN
BLANKENSHIP, JAMES EARNEST
CAYWOOD, CODY J.
DAVIS, DANNY WAYNE
KEENE, HERSCHEL D.
MARANTO, TIM KENNEDY
MARANTO, SHREVE LEONARD
WILKERSON, III, FRANK ROBBINS

COL. THOMAS S. LUBBOCK 1352 LUBBOCK
WATSON, JOHN KARL

GEN. SAM BELL MAXEY 1358 PARIS
LEWIS, ROBIN CHRISTOPHER

GASTON-GREGG 1384 DALLAS
MCNUTT, IV, LEE WILLIAM

GRANBURY'S TEXAS BRIGADE 1479 CONROE
DONALDSON, JR., WILLIAM F.
MCINTYRE, JOHN MARK

GEN. HORACE RANDAL 1533 CARTHAGE
COCKRELL, JR., GEORGE LEWIS

13TH TEXAS INFANTRY 1565 ANGLETON
CAST, BILLY
MCGINTY, FRANCIS LEE

WILLIAM H. L. WELLS 1588 PLANO
HUFSTEDLER, CHESTER
WEST, JAMES EDWIN

GENERAL TOM GREEN 1613 SAN ANGELO
WILKERSON, ROBERT SHANNON
WILKERSON, ROBERT MITCHELL
WILKERSON, COLE SHANNON
WILKERSON, ROBERT WILLIAM

COLONEL MIDDLETON TATE JOHNSON 1648 ARLINGTON
BROWN, JAMES GORDON
COLLINS, DUSTIN
KING, DENNIS

WALTER P. LANE 1745 ORANGE
SANFORD, JAMES ROBERT
MARKUS

COL. PHILLIP A. WORK 1790 WOODVILLE
HOLT, SIDNEY RONALD

LEE-BOURLAND 1848 GAINESVILLE
FENNER, JAMESON OLEN

TERRY'S TEXAS RANGERS 1937 CLEBURNE
JOHNSON, CECIL ARON
JOHNSON, JERRY CECIL
WAKEFIELD, BRIAN

STONE FORT 1944 NACOGDOCHES
BECKUM, TODD CARLTON

THE CAPTAIN WALTER TERRY SAXON 1982 HAMILTON
DICKIE, JERRY LYNN

THE CROSS OF SAINT ANDREW'S 2009 ALTO
JERNIGAN, EDWARD
JERNIGAN, ELMER W.
SALYER, DUSTY

MAJOR J. N. DARK 2026 KOUNTZE
SORRELL, P. TERRY

SWAMP ANGELS 2029 LIBERTY COUNTY
GILES, JR., WILLIAM JACOB

W. W. HEARTSILL 2042 MARSHALL
ALLEN, ROYAL ALTON
JONES, WILLIAM FREEMAN
MOORE, MARK LYNN

UTAH

SOLDIER SUMMIT GRAYS 1797 SALT LAKE CITY
MILES, III, JOHN PAUL
MILLER, HENRI IKIL
TURK, DAVID EDWARD
TURK, CAMERON MICHAEL
TURK, COLBY ADAM
TURK, RYAN ANTHONY
TURK, ROBERT WILLIAM
TURK, KELBY BRUCE
TURK, LAWRENCE THOMAS

VIRGINIA

LEE JACKSON 1 RICHMOND
RAPALEE, J. TODD

COLONEL D. H. LEE MARTZ 10 HARRISONBURG
KNOTT, TRAVIS DALE
KNOTT, DONALD EVERETT
WENGER, ROBERT DALE

KEMPER-FRY-STROTHER 19 MADISON
DODSON, RANDY W.

MAGRUDER-EWELL 99 NEWPORT NEWS
GRIFFIN, THOMAS R.
HELMINTOLLER, GEORGE BRENT

A. P. HILL 167 COLONIAL HEIGHTS
BUTTERWORTH, HOWARD
CURTIS
BUTTERWORTH, BRANDON
PAYTON
FITTS, JOSEPH MICHAEL ABEEL

STONEWALL 380 PORTSMOUTH
OLIVER, JR., JOHN WILLIAM
OLIVER, JOEL EDWARD

GARLAND-RODES 409 LYNCHBURG
FORD, JR., GEORGE ALMOND
HICKS, WILLIAM KENT
LEDINGHAM, JOHN L.
SMITH, BEN WAYNE

THE OLD BRUNSWICK 512 LAWRENCEVILLE
HALL, HARRELL BRUCE

THE STUART-HAIRSTON 515 SUMMIT
CHITWOOD, JOHN D.
DODSON, CHAD D.
GALYEAN, ANDREW M.
GALYEAN, WILLIAM A.
HATCHETT, KELLY LEE
HOBSON, TROY STEVEN
HODGES, JOHN M.
PUCKETT, TONY W.
SAYERS, JR., RAYMOND E.
WILCHER, DWAYNE MIKEL

ALEXANDER L. HENSLEY (VA DIVISION HQ) 530 RICHMOND
CREWS, JR., HUBERT E.
DELP, RYAN C.
SULLIVAN, DUSTIN R. T.
TINGEN, JUSTIN S.
WALDENMAIER, TERRY PATRICK
WILLIAMS, JR., JAMES HARVEY

JOHN M. JORDAN 581 SOUTH BOSTON
RUTHERFORD, SR., RAY WARREN

ROBERT E. LEE 726 ALEXANDRIA
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FRANK STRINGFELLOW 822 FAIRFAX
MAYO, CLAUDE R.

WILLIAM E. JONES 850 ABINGDON
SHAFFER, MICHAEL KENNETH

COL. JOHN S. MOSBY 1237 FRONT ROYAL
BLANKENSHIP, JR., BENJAMIN
ROSCOE
CRAWFORD, BRYAN KEITH
CRAWFORD, ALVIN LEE
CRAWFORD, ALAN LEE
PUGH, JR., STEPHEN BRUCE
WEBB, CHRISTIAN ROANE
WEBB, ROAN SCHILLING
WILLIAMS, JR., ARNOLD
MCGLANE

GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET 1247 RICHMOND
COOKE, KENNETH DARYL
FORREST, DAVID WARREN
SUMMERFIELD, SCOTT DAVID
WALLACE, III, WILLIAM J.

THE STONEWALL BRIGADE 1296 LEXINGTON
GOODWIN, JR., THOMAS
DOUGLAS
HATTAN, THOMAS STREUN

FINCASTLE RIFLES 1326 ROANOKE
ALLS, ROBERT M.
BOWEN, KEN D.
CALDWELL, JAMES ANTHONY
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MIDKIFF, JULIAN POWELL
MULLINS, DAVID H.
RICHARDSON, JAMES LEE
RICHARDSON, JOSEPH
ST. CLAIR, JERRY LEE

J. E. B. STUART 1343 RICHMOND
NESBITT, JR., ANTHONY CLAY

CABELL-GRAVES 1402 DANVILLE
CHAMBERS, JASON
DYER, SR., GEORGE DICKERSON
LAWRENCE, KEVIN DALE

TREVILIAN'S STATION 1434 LOUISA COUNTY
BUSBY, HENRY LEE

URQUHART-GILLETTE 1471 FRANKLIN
MAYVILLE, PHILLIP TRENT

THE BEDFORD RIFLE GRAYS 1475 BEDFORD
ARRINGTON, ELLIS
ASHWELL, CALVIN NELSON
BOONE, III, SAMPSON CRAW-
FORD
OVERSTREET, CLIFTON JOY
SINK, DAMIEN TREVOR
WHITEHEAD, BRETT L.
WHITEHEAD, RICHARD LEE

19TH VIRGINIA INFANTRY 1493 CHARLOTTESVILLE
CREASY, EDDIE O.
DAWSON, JR., HENRY WINSLOW
DETAMORE, BRIAN SCOTT
LANGDON, ROBERT GODWIN
ROGERS, KEVIN LOUIS

CHESTER STATION 1503 CHESTER
BISHOP, MICHAEL WAYNE
HUFFORD, ROBERT CALDWELL

HIGHLANDERS 1530 MONTEREY
SMITH, MICHAEL E.

NORFOLK COUNTY GRAYS 1549 CHESAPEAKE
KILLOUGH, JOE GUY
SIMMONS, WILBUR

TURNER ASHBY 1567 WINCHESTER
DOVE, RONALD L.

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 1589 MIDLOTHIAN
CLINGER, THOMAS JAY

CAPT. WILLIAM LATANE' 1690 MECHANICSVILLE
KERSEY, DEREK ETHAN

JUBAL EARLY 1691 HILLSVILLE
BROWN, TOMMY ALAN
CARTER, CHESTER WILLIAM
COMBS, SHAWN LEE
COMBS, JASON WILLIAM
CONRAD, SAMUEL R.
EDWARDS, BILL G.
EDWARDS, GUY OTIS
FAW, CHARLES KENT
GILLIAM, JOHN FORD
GULLION, BRIAN
MONDAY, DANIEL WADE
PADGETT, WILLIAM RANDY
PAYNE, RONALD EDWARD

Continued on page 52

Carry Me Back

by Bill Young

Little Bobby

Every War Between the States buff has heard of Johnny Clem, the Yankee drummer boy who became a hero at the Battle of Shiloh. No one remembers Little Bobby, the Confederate drummer boy who won the cross of honor at the Battle of the Wilderness.

One fine spring day in 1864, a woman and a small boy appeared in the camp of the Army of Northern Virginia. They had walked all the way to Virginia from Louisiana. The boy carried a snare drum attached to a sling around his neck. A crowd of curious soldiers gathered around the strange pair.

"Who's in charge here?" the woman asked.

"I am, ma'am," a young captain said as he pushed his way through the crowd.

"This is my son, Bobby" the woman said. "He's come for to be your drummer boy."

"He's mighty little" the officer said kindly. "How old is he?"

"Ten."

"How well does he play?"

"Show him, Bobby."

The boy rattled off "Assembly," "Charge" and "To the colors" and then he beat the long roll. He was good — as good as any drummer the men had ever heard. They shouted their approval.

"His Pa was killed at Second Manassas," the woman said. "I brung him to take his place. He's

all I got, so take good care of him."

"Hold on, ma'am," the officer said. "We need every man we can get, but when he's all you got, it isn't right"

"I want you to take him," the woman insisted. "We came all this way. We done made up our minds." There was a pause, and she said, "Be a good soldier, Bobby. Do your duty." With tears in her eyes, she bent down and kissed the boy. Then she turned, walked away, and left him.

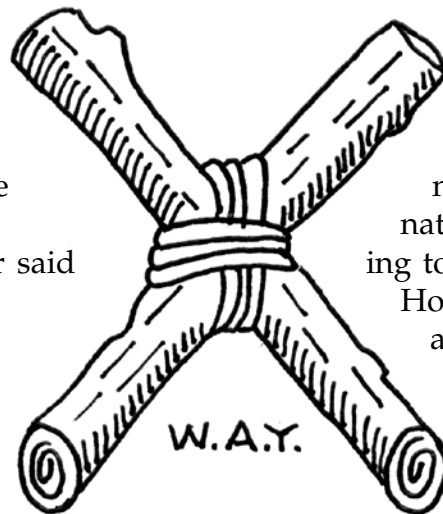
The boy took to soldiering like a duck to water. For the next few weeks he did every task well and with a smile. His crisp drum beats perked up the entire regiment. Everybody liked him. He was so

small and his drum was so large that the soldiers nicknamed him "Little Bobby."

There was no medal for bravery in the Confederacy. There were no medals of any kind. The fledgling nation was too poor and too busy trying to defend itself to have such things. However, a few days after Little Bobby arrived in camp, one of the soldiers whittled a small cross from a tree branch. He called it the cross of honor and announced that it was for the man who proved himself to be the bravest in the regiment in the next fight.

The soldiers laughed and joked about the cross of honor. Many a man boasted that he was going to win it. Little Bobby said nothing.

The next fight turned out to be the Battle of the



Wilderness, when Lee's army struck Grant's army head on in the dense, tangled woods. It was like a scene from Dante's *Inferno*. Confusion, terror, and agony were everywhere amid the roaring guns, the choking smoke, and the searing flames. Men and units got separated and lost, and no one could tell friend from foe.

The men of Little Bobby's regiment were among the lucky few in the whole Confederate Army because whenever they scattered, Little Bobby beat Recall with all his might. There was no mistaking the sound of his drum, and it drew the men together like a magnet. Little Bobby drummed all day long and into the night. He did not stop until darkness fell and the firing died away.

The fight began at first light the next morning when a thin line of Union skirmishers tried to struggle ahead through the underbrush. The men in gray expected to hear the familiar beat of the drum to sound the alarm, but it did not come.

"Where's Little Bobby?" the soldiers asked.

"Last time I heard him, he was over yonder," a man said as he pointed his finger to a thicket a few yards off to the left. Some of the men went to the place to search. They found dozens of twisted and

torn bodies dressed in blue, gray, and butternut strewn over the ground like so many rag dolls.

In the midst of the carnage lay the body of Bobby. The boy was on his back with his drum at his side and a drumstick clutched tightly in each hand. Both of his legs were torn off at the knees — ripped off by a solid shot from a cannon. Somebody — probably the man lying beside him — had taken a pair of suspenders and tightened them around the stumps of the boy's legs to try to stop the flow of blood. The makeshift tourniquet had held long enough for Bobby to beat his drum the night before as long as it was needed.

Bobby's eyes were tightly shut, but there was a serene smile on his face. He looked as though his last thought had been, "Tell mother that I did my duty."

There was no doubt in anyone's mind who had won the cross of honor. The colonel of the regiment wrote a long letter of commendation, and every man signed his name to it or made his mark. They all wanted to send the letter and the little cross to Bobby's mother, but they did not have her address. They never saw her again. ❧

Continued from page 13

Chaplain's Comments

contemporary historian concluded that the exceedingly high murder rate in the United States is a joint result of the "cult of honor" of the antebellum South and its use of lethal force to control slaves. He also claimed that this cult was involved in the frontier gun culture that has left a legacy of gun ownership. To squeeze this lemon again, this fictionalizer claimed that the current passion for gun ownership probably descends from a fear of slave revolt. He estimated that the high murder rates now are found only in the Southern tier of states from California to Virginia (does he know the original Confederate States of America?), also including those areas further north where there are large urban areas much of whose population emigrated from the South (one gets the idea that in this person's estimation, all criminal elements are Southern). However, the Iowa

and Dakota murder rates are no higher than in Canada or Europe. Such myth-makers believe the antebellum South to be the evil empire behind all our modern woes. The South has been so mythologized as to lose its true identity, which the Sons of Confederate Veterans must not allow to be the norm. We are to "honor our fathers and mothers" in obedience to the Lord.

The Southern Code must not be vandalized by today's Southern people because of misinformation. The Christian graces and the matter of honor which had such a vital impact upon our forefathers, by the grace of God, must be remembered in a proper context. And we must remember to "Render therefore to all their dues ... honour to whom honour." Thank God for the Southern Code of the antebellum South! We need to return to it by the Lord's help. ❧

Books in Print

his eighteen months there, from 1864 to 1865, heartrending. Set against modern attacks on our Confederate heritage, such injustices and never-acknowledged evil by yankees will make Southern blood boil.

One historical fact emerged that this reviewer was unaware of: Confederate prisoners of war at Rock Island formed The Seven Knights of the Confederacy. Seven inmates formed this secret body to offer strength and support to their fellow prisoners. These men swore allegiance to the Confederacy so long as the Confederate government existed and pledged to aid fellow Confederate prisoners to resist the union efforts to *galvanize*. These brave Confederate soldiers made badges of bone, metal, or leather and wore them to defy their inhuman captors. To support activities and raise funds for Battle Flags at the Confederate Cemetery at Rock Island Arsenal, the Iowa Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans has made replicas of these badges. Medals of honor to The Seven Knights of the Confederacy are available for purchase.

J. W. Minnich ends his account of incarceration at the Rock Island Prison with these words: "It is unseemly that, standing as we are, with one foot on the edge of the grave which is soon to be our last resting place, circumstances should force us in sheer self-defense to dig down through the putrid mold of forty years and bring forth in the sunlight the grinning skull and clanking loathsome bones of a sad and lamentable past."

Included in this current edition of *Inside of Rock Island Prison* is a list of Confederate soldiers who died during their internment. The sources are the Register of Confederate Dead, Rock Island, Illinois, "compiled by the Office of the Commissioner for Marking Graves of Confederate Dead, War Department, 1912." The second source is handwritten with the indication: Lieut. Col. L.

Schaffner, Prov. Marshal of Prisoners, Rock Island, Ills. This information is invaluable to Confederate descendants and other researchers seeking their ancestors at this northern hell, Rock Island Prison.

J. W. Minnich's recounting of his terrible ordeal at Rock Island Prison is devastating and at the same time inspiring. This is the story of one brave Confederate soldier's God-given Southern ability to survive earthly hell. These conditions were provided by Northern captors without pity and with full contempt of legal or moral laws governing the treatment of prisoners. Such a book serves to stiffen the spines of Southerners as we continue the fight to save our Confederate ancestors' honor and maintain the stainless purity of our Southern Cause.

Author: J.W. Minnich
Publisher: Iowa Division SCV
4668 Summer Street
Burlington, IA 52601
\$15.00 Paperback

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

General Henry Lewis Benning: A Biography of Georgia's Supreme Court Justice and Confederate General

Author J. David Dameron follows the current literary trend in writing personal histories of Confederate officers. He begins this biography of General Henry Lewis Benning with a background of his lineage and roots. Included are numerous boyhood anecdotes about his early education and how family influence developed Benning's integrity and sterling character.

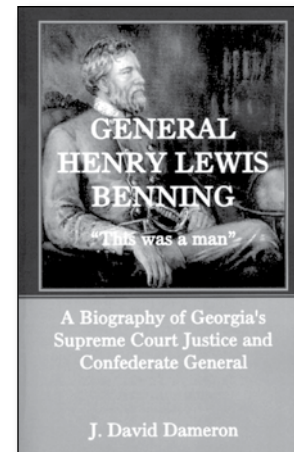
Henry Lewis Benning was born in the Savannah River Valley of Columbia County, Georgia, on April 2, 1814, third son of Pleasant Moon and Malinda White Benning. The Bennings claimed kinship with the well-known Georgia families of White, Jones, and Moon.

In 1832, Benning's father Pleasant entered the Georgia land lottery held

by the State to settle regions forcibly relinquished by the Creek and Cherokee Indians. In the Gold Lottery, he won land in Harris County, along the Chattahoochee River, and settled his family in the newly formed town of Columbus.

At the age of seventeen, Henry entered Franklin College (now the University of Georgia). Among his illustrious classmates were Howell Cobb, Benjamin H. Hill, and Alexander H. Stevens.

Benning was admitted to the Georgia Bar on April 26, 1835, and rapidly gained legal and financial stature in



Columbus, which at that time was barely more than a frontier town. An accomplished and dashing bachelor, Henry mingled with the elite. Among them, he met Seaborn Jones, a Colonel in the

Georgia Militia charged with conducting Indian affairs for the State of Georgia. Colonel Jones had a daughter, Mary, described as the "belle of the County." Henry had for several years chided and mocked his friends for succumbing to love and marriage. He suffered the same fate and wrote to Howell Cobb: "She is the most perfect combination and condensation of mind, body and soul, beauty and truth." They were married on September 12, 1839, and moved into her family plantation, El Dorado.

His legal career amassed wealth for Henry far beyond the meager beginnings of the Benning family. Marriage had provided property and a high station in society. As a lawyer and representative of some of the most prestigious families in that area of Georgia, Benning was poised for an illustrious life of judicial service to his State and military service to the Confederacy.

Author Dameron provides a well-

researched and fascinating overview of Georgia politics in the 1840's and 1850's, set against the backdrop of regional differences between South and North. He delineates the increasing stringency of government policies against the South and the growing Southern frustration at this subjugation by the North.

Secession of neighboring Southern states provided the impetus for Georgia Governor Joseph E. Brown to assemble a convention. Henry Benning initially chaired the Secession Committee. On January 21, 1860, Georgia voted 208 to 89 to secede.

Henry Benning, like his Southern peers, was *swallowed up* in the War Between the States. He had predicted that the Confederate States of America would have to defend Southern rights "by sword and its blood." From that area of Georgia came enough volunteers and officers to form the Fifteenth Georgia Brigade. He became the commanding officer.

Author Dameron includes many pages of family photographs and battle maps. These inclusions add another fascinating dimension to this biography of General Benning and will be treasured by Confederate history buffs. Also included is a reference to the Raleigh Riot, when Confederate soldiers reported to be from Benning's Brigade demolished *The North Carolina Standard* office of publisher William Holden, hated for his pro-Union stance and scurrilous attacks on the Confederacy.

Dameron's biography of General Henry Lewis Benning is a most interesting addition to our Southern history and well worth the read.

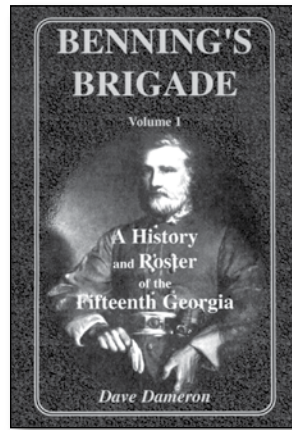
Author: J. David Dameron
 Publisher: Heritage Books, Inc.
 65 East Main Street
 Westminster, MD 21157
 \$32.00 Paperback

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

Accompanying this book is another volume by Dave Dameron, entitled *BENNING'S BRIGADE, VOLUME I, A History and Roster of the Fifteenth Georgia*.

Dameron states that his purpose in compiling this book is twofold. "The book is intended to accurately reflect the composition, strength, and disposition of the brigade, chronologically, throughout the civil war, from its inception to its ultimate demobilization." As his second purpose, Author Dameron states that he wants to present the War Between the States from the Southerners' point of view. He includes excerpts from diaries, journals, correspondence, and reports from the officers and men who wrote them.

These Confederate volunteers that made up the Fifteenth Georgia came from the small towns and farms of northeast



Georgia. Counties represented by the Fifteenth Georgia were Franklin, Hart, Elbert, Wilkes, Lincoln, Taliaferro, and Hancock.

This history and roster of the Fifteenth Georgia again reflects the painstaking research of Author Dameron. He includes photographs and maps — and the complete roster of the Fifteenth Georgia, the name and ultimate fate of every soldier who volunteered for Confederate service when this Brigade was formed on July 13, 14 and 15, 1861. Officer reports chronicle each battle they were engaged in and exact counts of the dead and wounded. The Brigade initially consisted of approximately 1,074 officers and men. Of these, 258 officers and soldiers surrendered on April 9, 1865. This poignant statistic encapsulates the valiant effort of our ancestors who fought for the Confederate States of America to defend their homes and families from the invading yankee horde. The battle campaign of the Fifteenth Georgia symbolizes the years-long struggle, bravery, and sacrifice of our gallant Confederate soldiers.

The biography of General Henry Lewis Benning and the companion volume of Benning's Brigade will be of interest to all Southerners, not just our Georgia Confederates.

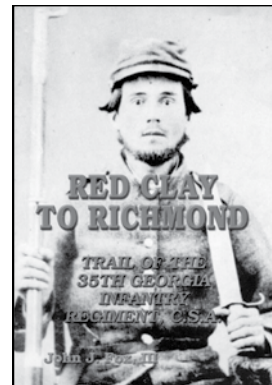
Author: J. David Dameron
 Publisher: Heritage Books, Inc.
 65 East Main Street
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 \$23.00 Paperback

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa



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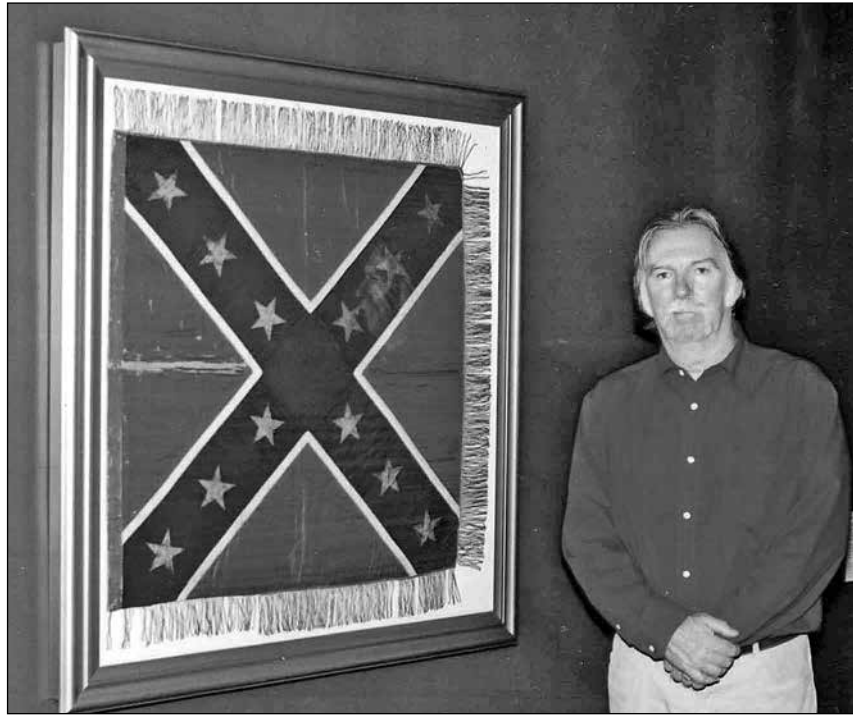
www.anglevalleypress.com

Museum of the Confederacy

MOC is loaning two flags to the NPS as part of a preservation fund drive. One flag will be restored and the other will not. The exhibit will detail the cost of the preservation process with information on how individuals can donate to the MOC flag conservation program. The spotlight of this exhibition will be on The Museum of the Confederacy.

To be honest, I do not know what would happen to all the relics if the museum is forced to cut back. I hate the thought of General Lee's HQ Flag or J.E.B. Stuart's plumed hat falling into the hands of Yankee museums.

Finally, I would like to share with you what Waite Rawls said to me. "This museum and its contents



This is a photo of ANV Quartermaster Jeffery Martin with one of the first three Confederate Battle Flags made. It is silk and made by the Cary sisters of Richmond, VA.

belong to all the public. I am proud of the museum's staff and their willingness to share our collection with the world. We do not reserve our collection for only histori-

so long for granted is lost to us forever?

To join or donate to the Museum of the Confederacy, please visit their website at www.moc.org. ☒

ans with Ph.Ds. We have many, many requests from individuals to see a particular flag that their ancestor carried or fought for, and we try to grant everyone's request. There have been many emotional moments in the flag vault."

Gentlemen, our ancestors cried when they surrendered their flags 140 years ago, and their descendants still cry today at the sight of these flags. I wonder how many of us will cry when what we have taken

General Samuel Cooper

went to his home place near Alexandria, only to find it in ruins. The mansion was destroyed by Yankee troops and a fort built over it. The place had been confiscated and sold toward the end of the war.

Sometime after this, a Mr. Corcoran purchased the property that had belonged to the Coopers and returned it to Mrs. Cooper. When Mr. Corcoran

had first come to Washington in the 1830s, he had been befriended by the Coopers. Corcoran never forgot the favors done him by the Coopers. He not only returned the property but had built an addition to the slave quarters which now became the Cooper residence.

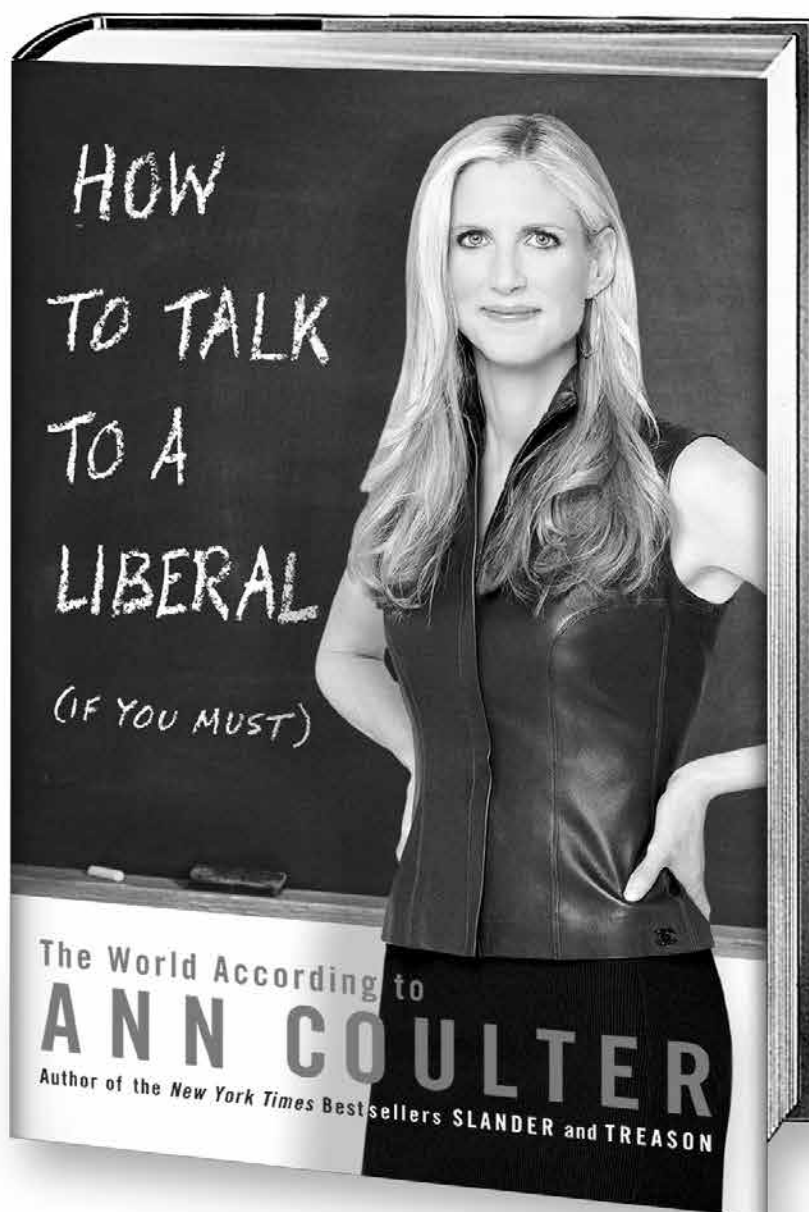
Samuel took up farming, wrote correspondence with the Southern Historical Society and the *Orleans Times-*

Picayune. However, by 1870 it is reported that he was in very poor financial straits, so much so that General Lee raised \$300 from ex-Confederates and added another \$100 himself for Cooper.

Samuel Cooper died on December 3, 1876, and is buried, along with his family, in Old Christ Church Cemetery in Alexandria, VA, close to the National Cemetery. ☒

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Synopsis of the SCV General Executive Council Meeting — December 19, 2004

By Adjutant-in-Chief James Dark

The General Executive Council of the Sons of Confederate Veterans met in open session at Troutman's Restaurant in Concord, North Carolina. The meeting was called to order at 9:10 AM by Commander-in-Chief Denne Sweeney.

An invocation was offered by Chaplain-in-Chief Ron Rumburg. After flag pledge and salutes, Commander-in-Chief Sweeney announced that he had suspended for cause, effective December 16, 2004, Past Commanders-in-Chief Peter W. Orlebeke and Robert L. Hawkins, III.

Commander-in-Chief Sweeney further announced Special Order 2004-1, which suspended five members of the General Executive Council for a willful attempt to avoid meetings with the purpose of denying a quorum. The members suspended were PCIC's Faggert, Shaw, Smith and Dasinger, and ATM Commander Cantrell.

The adjutant-in-chief called the roll. Present: Sweeney, Dark, Casteel, Burbage, Kidd, Norred, Rumburg, Currin, Powell, Deason and Wilson.

Absent: Hodges, Beasley, Griffin, French and Green.

Suspended: Orlebeke, Hawkins, Faggert, Shaw, Smith, Dasinger, and Cantrell.

The following actions were taken by YOUR GEC:

Minutes of the October 30, 2004, GEC meeting were approved without changes.

Authorized the executive director to sell \$10 subscriptions for the *Confederate Veteran* to libraries and other locations that provide a positive public relations benefit.

Voted unanimously to affirm the suspensions of GEC members announced by the commander-in-chief.

Voted unanimously to affirm CIC Sweeney's appointment of California Division Commander Chuck Norred as the ATM Council Member on the GEC.

Voted, with one abstention, to affirm General Order 2004-1, which prevents members who transfer camps from serving as a voting delegate at convention for a period of twelve months.

Executive Director Ben Sewell presented a budget report, showing income and expenses to be in line with projections. Account values for all funds were reported.

Chief of Staff Casteel offered an update on the ongoing effort to provide the SCV with an asset protection plan.

Due to conflicts with the SCV Constitution, CIC Sweeney declared that the vote taken on October 30, 2004, regarding rulings from the judge advocate-in-chief to be illegal and null and void. CIC Sweeney declared that the policy of his administration will

be that rulings from the judge advocate can be requested by the CIC, the three army commanders, and the GEC as a body.

Approved a motion to authorize the executive director to hire a creative writer to craft a fundraising letter to be sent out in 2005.

Heard an informational briefing on the possible acquisition of a tract of property adjoining Elm Springs.

CIC Sweeney announced his intention to form a special committee, chaired by Past ANV Commander Chris Sullivan, to examine the relationship with the MOS&B. The MOS&B will be asked to form a similar committee.

Authorized the commander-in-chief to hire a contract lawyer to prepare the contract for the SCV marketing director.

Approved a motion to publish an unofficial synopsis of each GEC meeting in the issue of the *Confederate Veteran* immediately following each meeting.

Funds in the amount of \$15,000 were approved for the production of a documentary recruiting film.

Voted unanimously to remove all directors from the board of the Foundation for the Preservation of American Culture, and elected seven members to staggered terms on the board of FPAC. The new board was ordered to

conduct a corporate meeting that day, and furnish the report of that meeting to the next meeting of the GEC. The following persons were elected to the FPAC Board: Ron Casteel, Bragdon Bowling, Ron Wilson, Fred D. Taylor, Terry Crayton, James W. Dark, and Michael Givens.

Voted unanimously to provide Life Member Certificates for any new Real Son members, and to provide a Real Daughter Medal to all Real Daughters at IHQ expense.

Voted to allow the SCV Webmaster to sell low-cost web server space to any interested camps, divisions and other SCV organizations.

Voted unanimously to offer a two year contract to Executive Director Ben Sewell.

Voted to sustain the North Carolina Division expulsion of member Robert Owens.

Voted to indefinitely suspend all rights and benefits of membership of member Steve Teeft.

Voted to approve the expenditure of \$50,000 for the Virginia Division for an extensive renovation project for the Confederate

**Next GEC Meeting
February 19, 2005
Atlanta, GA
All SCV Members Are
Welcome to Attend!**

Section of Oakwood Cemetery in Richmond.

Heard a report of the Special Field Representative Committee on the status of the Field Representative Program, and voted unanimously to offer a two-year contract to Field Representative Jack Marlar.

Voted unanimously to defer payment of funds to the Oklahoma Division, pending receipt of detailed budgeting information from that Division.

Voted unanimously to delegate authority for approval of background checks and curriculum for the Sam Davis Youth Camps from an ad hoc committee to the Standing Sam Davis Youth Camp Committee.

Voted unanimously to authorize the CIC to designate a committee to investigate creating a paid editor position for the *Confederate Veteran* magazine.

Voted to designate the *Hunley* video as an official project of the SCV.

CIC Sweeney announced that the next meeting of the General Executive Council would occur on February 19, 2005, in Atlanta, Georgia. Exact meeting time and location would be announced after conferring with the Georgia Division.

After conclusion of business, the floor was opened for comments and questions by the audience.

A benediction was offered by Chaplain-in-Chief Rumburg, after which the meeting was adjourned.

Note: The preceding article is intended as an unofficial report concerning events of the GEC meeting. Official meeting minutes will be available after the next GEC meeting, during which the meeting minutes of the preceding meeting will be approved. For questions about this article, or any meeting minutes of the SCV General Executive Council, contact Adjutant-in-Chief James Dark.



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NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Next Chaplain's Conference February 11, 2005

The Elm Springs International Headquarters of the Sons of Confederate Veterans will be the meeting place on February 11, 2005, for a Chaplains' Conference. The meeting time will be 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM. Men, I need your e-mail addresses. You may contact the chaplain-in-chief via e-mail with this information. Send e-mail to littlealec@mindspring.com

Rooms are available at the Richland Inn. Their phone number is 1-800-828-4832.

4th Annual National Confederate Memorial Service

The 4th Annual National Confederate Memorial Service will be held this year on the Memorial Lawn in front of the world's Largest Confederate Memorial inside Stone Mountain Memorial Park. The service has been held at the Flag Terrace in the past. We have been working on this for the last four years, and finally our dream has come true!

The service will be held on Saturday, April 9, at 10 AM. An address will be given by James Turner of Tennessee and the keynote address will be delivered by Commander-in-Chief Denne Sweeney. Do not miss this historic event! Let's show the world on the 140th Anniversary of Appomattox that we have not forgotten! Make plans now to attend this event. Bring a picnic and plan to have dinner on the grounds in front of our heroes after the service.

Our website will be updated shortly — <http://www.geocities.com/natconfedmemorial/>

For more information, please contact: Kelly Barrow at kiltedkelly@peoplepc.com — (770) 412-1646 or Woody Highsmith at athighreb@usa.net — (706) 860-3396

Deo Vindice!
Charles Kelly Barrow
Historian-in-Chief

Pettigrew-Kirkland-MacRae Brigade Reunion Notice

This is a notice of the third reunion of descendants of men who served in the Pettigrew-Kirkland-MacRae Brigade, NC Troops during the War Between the States. The reunion will be held April 23, 2005, from 1:00 to 4:00 PM at the Barbecue Lodge, Capitol Blvd., Raleigh, NC. If you know of anyone who had an ancestor(s) who served in the following NC Troops Regiments — 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52nd, please contact Michael May, at PO Box 409, Morrisville, NC 27560, or fax/email to (919) 481-4151 mmay1213@aol.com. You will then be sent further details such as directions, meeting format, etc.

We ask all descendants attending to bring copies of any written history about your ancestor(s) and copies of photos that we can keep for our Pettigrew-Kirkland-MacRae Brigade manuscript, that we are planning to put together.

Your reservation to attend must be received by Michael May no later than March 1, 2005 to assure your reserved seating. First come, first serve; so, make your reservations early.

Spring Relic Hunt at Shiloh

2005 SHILOH SPRING CIVIL WAR RELIC & COIN HUNT (open to the public). America's largest seeded hunt, more than 13,000 quality hits to be found. Saturday May 7, 2005. Rain or shine. Meet at Shiloh Civil War Relics, 4730 Hwy. 22, Shiloh, TN 38376 (next to Shiloh National Military Park) between 7-9 AM. Depart for hunt at 9 AM. Hunt starts with firing of original cannon at 10 AM, lunch 12:00 to 1:15 PM. Afternoon hunt on different area 1:15 to 3:15 PM. Numbered items represent high dollar prizes. All expensive prizes not found will be given away by drawing. This is a quality hunt with outstanding prizes!!!

Early bird registration \$70 through April 15, 2005; after April 15, 2005,

\$80, Day of Hunt, \$90. Proceeds benefit a Confederate monument and other Sons of Confederate Veterans projects. Sponsored by Freeman's Battery, Forrest's Artillery Camp 1939, Sons of Confederate Veterans. For information email: cannonman1861@yahoo.com or call Shiloh Civil War Relics, Riley Gunter (731)689-4114, or (731)925-7962 home, or (731)607-4560 cell. **FOUR CONFEDERATE MONUMENTS HAVE NOW BEEN FUNDED BY THESE RELIC HUNTS!!! THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT.**

Continued from page 43

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

SHOWALTER, JEREMIAH COLE
TURMAN, CODY WAYNE
WEDDLE, JOHN DAVID
WRIGHT, JOHN ROBERT

**TOM SMITH 1702
SUFFOLK**
BRADSHAW, KEITH ALAN
SMITH, RODNEY L.
WARREN, JR., PAUL AUBREY
WILLIAMSON, III, GEORGE DAVID

**APPOMATTOX RANGERS COURT
HOUSE 1733
APPOMATTOX**
AUSTIN, THOMAS ELBERNE
AUSTIN, ROBERT THOMAS

**WALKER-TERRY 1758
WYTHEVILLE**
BLANKENSHIP, III, HAROLD
THOMAS
BLANKENSHIP, JAMES WILLIAM
DEAN, DANIEL LOWE
LAWSON, ROBERT BRIAN

**DEARING BEAUREGARD 1813
COLONIAL HEIGHTS**
ROSS, JERRY LEE

**THE WHARTON - STUART 1832
RUSSELLVILLE**
BROWN, SHANNON HOWARD
SPENCE, CURTIS JUNIOR
WRIGHT, JOEL A.
WRIGHT, JOHN WELSEY

**LT. COL. VINCENT A. WITCHER
1863
GRUNDY**
ELWICK, LOGAN CURTIS
KEENE, JAMES HARMAN
LESTER, DONALD RICHARD
NEELEY, WILLIAM LEE
NEELEY, RONALD LEE
SKEENS, CHARLES
SKEENS, CHARLES AUSTIN

**CAPTAIN JACK ADAMS 1951
EDINBURG**
ZIRK, WILLIAM L.

**PRINCESS ANNE 1993
VIRGINIA BEACH**
JACKS, MICHAEL TIMOTHY

**ESSEX DIXIE RIFLES 2011
TAPPAHANNOCK**
FISHER, HENRY DeSHIELDS

**MARSHALL'S RIFLES 2079
PENSACOLA**
JOHNSON, JR., WAYNE ANTHONY
RUSSELL, RICKY LEE

WASHINGTON

**J. PATTON ANDERSON 1646
OLYMPIA**
DOROUGH, DANNY FRANK

WEST VIRGINIA

**DANIEL M. & SAMUEL S.
SHRIVER 375
WHEELING**
WORMLEY, CHRISTIAN MICHAEL

**McNEILL'S RANGERS 582
MOOREFIELD**
DADDYSMAN, JASON ANDREW
DADDYSMAN, JR., JON PAUL
RAYMOND
TURNER, II, ALAN H.

**HARDY 877
WARDENSVILLE**
RIFFEE, RANDALL A.
RIFFEE, DANIEL REED
WALKER, DAVID STANLEY

**COL. GEORGE S. PATTON 1593
COAL MOUNTAIN**
MITCHELL, ONNIE

A Confederate Soldier's Cry

by Rosemary Duvall

Even today, they continue their warfare
with lies, contention and strife:
I wasn't fighting to enslave any people —
it was for preservation of my home and my life!

I can't believe what my tearful eyes are seeing
my ears hear propoganda from the opposing side's mouth;
Oh, to be there to tell the true story
of the war between the North and the South!

Your children are hearing history taught by politicians
that never ever happened at all;
they aren't told of the fine Southern soldiers
who bravely fought and answered the call!

It hurts to listen to their brainwashing tactics
as they continue to defame our dear flag,
but what I find to be the most heartbreaking
is that our descendants no longer brag!

My blood that spilled in battle so freely
is still running there today in your veins;
make me proud that you are of my lineage —
for me, take hold of the reins!

Be brave when you proclaim your heritage;
fly our flag in the face of intimidation and fear,
for although in body I am no longer with you,
my Confederate spirit will forever be near!



*Written by Rosemary Duvall in honor and memory of
our Confederate soldiers and ancestors.*

Continued from page 7

Dispatches From the Front

but I could show honor and respect to some.

My first trip was seven weeks, and during this time I discovered a Confederate veteran on my father's side of the family. The only record showed he was present but sick 2/28/1863 in Salem, VA. On my second trip, which lasted six weeks, I met a UDC lady from Roanoke, VA, who told me of a Confederate Cemetery in Salem, VA, where a number of soldiers who died in a small pox epidemic were buried. Needless to say, I went there and found 48 graves marked Unknown. There was one marker which stated the soldier's name and that he was in the 14th VA Cavalry, Co. F (the same as my ancestor). I felt sure then that one of these Unknown Soldiers was my ancestor, Pvt. Linville Darby, and was humbled and honored to be able to flag every grave in that cemetery.

I hope this letter will inspire you to flag Confederate graves the next time you take a trip.

*Yours for Dixie,
Ruth Mallonee
Mary Custis Lee Chapter 1451
Florida Division UDC*

Cover photo of Forrest home reversed

To the Editor:

First things first. Many thanks to Editor Frank Powell for the recognition on the cover of *Confederate Veteran* for the restoration work being done on General Nathan Bedford Forrest's home at Chapel Hill, Tennessee. Were it not for the efforts of Confederate patriots like Editor Powell and the hundreds of SCV members who have donated their time, money and talents to this project, we would be nowhere close to completing our work on the General's home and having it opened to the public as a Confederate historic site. The Nathan Bedford Forrest Boyhood Home is owned, maintained and operated as an

SCV/Confederate site and will never be subject to the whims of political correctness, cowardly politicians or government agencies using historic sites and battlefields to advance an anti-South agenda.

We are especially grateful to the rank and file SCV members for your continued support. About seventy-two cents out of your annual dues goes into the budget for the Forrest Home, and we hope that you feel that you are receiving at least a dollar's worth of work and effort for your money contributed to this SCV project. There are, of course, hundreds of other donations above our annual budget to help pay for materials and work that we cannot do by ourselves. Thank you for every penny sent to the General's home.

Secondly, let me squelch the rumors flying rampant across the Confederation that the SCV spent 3.6 million dollars to bring in hydraulic jacks and cranes to lift up the Forrest Home and turn it around on its foundation, nor did aliens, on board the same spaceship with Elvis, turn the home around. You know how these things get started! To see what the Forrest Home really looks like, simply hold the September/October issue of the *Confederate Veteran* up to a mirror.

Editor Powell asked cub reporter Andrews to shoot some color transparencies of the Forrest Home and when he sent the color slides to Editor Powell, he didn't mark front or back on the 35mm slides; thus, the slide was reversed. Upon seeing the printed cover of the *Veteran*, Editor Powell probably said something similar to Editor Perry White of *The Daily Planet*, who often said, "That Jimmy Olsen botched another assignment. Great Caesar's ghost Kent, where's Superman when you need him?!!!!!"

Or, when returning to the board room, Donald Trump told compatriot Andrews, "You're fired!"

With Confederate best wishes for the new year,

*Gene Andrews, Chairman
Forrest Home Committee
Nashville, Tennessee*

Editor's note: Thanks to Gene for his letter, but I made the mistake and reversed the photo and take full responsibility for it.

Actions not in the best interest of the SCV

To the Editor:

CIC Sweeney's account of the October 30, 2004, GEC meeting really bothers me and the synopsis of the meeting with the voting record by AIC Dark backs up his account. It is a sad situation in any organization when a group within a governing body participates in *secret* meetings and block voting to control the organization. In almost all instances, the faction is promoting an agenda that is at odds with the best interests of the organization and the will of it's members. Otherwise, there would be no need for these tactics. Those that participate in these tactics discredit themselves and weaken the SCV.

There is a solution that other organizations have found necessary to adopt. That solution is to limit the number of PCIC's on the GEC to two or three of the most recent. This would insure that the programs and policies of the current elected officers and the will of the membership could not be overruled by the unelected PCIC's on the council. I also endorse the suggestion of an open meetings rule and publication of GEC minutes. The strongest organizations have a fully informed membership working toward common goals.

The old guard had their opportunity to lead and it is time for them to support the current elected officers or be removed from the council. Their actions at the October GEC meeting are not in the best interests of a strong SCV and it's members.

*Raymond Settle
New Albany Grays Camp 897
New Albany, Mississippi*

Chaplain-in-chief should be more considerate

To the Editor:

Among many, mention of the Confederacy evokes an image of white soldiers, Christian and Protestant, and maybe from rural surroundings. Members of the SCV and the publication edited by you, I fear, perpetuate this image, and yet it cannot be denied that

thousands of black Americans fought for the Southern cause, as did Mexicans, Catholics and Jews.

In fact, the largest ethnic group to serve the South's cause was composed of Jews, as it is said that by the early 1800's, the largest Jewish community in America was located in Charleston, SC, and that by 1861 a third of all Jews in America lived in Louisiana.

More than 10,000 Jews fought for the Confederacy, as they are believed to have welcomed the opportunity to be honored as equals in the "Old South." We know that General Lee allowed his Jewish soldiers to observe their holy days, while Grant and other northern generals issued orders discriminating against Jews.

Many Jewish officers obtained fame in and after the conflict.

Moses Ezekiel, while a cadet at VMI, fought for the cause of New Market, after his mother said she would not tolerate a son who declined to fight for the cause.

Simon Baruch entered service for the South as a physician in the 3rd South Carolina Battalion and joined the fighting prior to the Battle of Second Manassas. He eventually became Surgeon General of the Confederacy, while his wife became one of the first members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

With this and other such data within our history, why would you and the other influential leaders of our organization allow the Chaplain-in-Chief to print opinions as if the Sons of Confederate Veterans is an exclusively Christian organization?

His consistent opining that Christianity is the only way for man's soul to achieve immortality; and his peculiar interpretations of his cited scriptural passages are offensive to me, and maybe to others who are thereby excluded from being honored as equals in the SCV cause.

In his latest "Comment," he opines:

"...Life is dictated by Divine

Providence. God must ultimately be faced and every man who would face Him acceptably must have Jesus Christ the Lord as his sin-bearer.";

"...One who possesses eternal life by free grace is ready to face eternity.";

"...One can die victoriously only if he is prepared for death spiritually through Christ the Lord." And (most disdainfully),

"The descendants of Confederate soldiers need, by grace alone, to be able to face the ultimate!"

Please use your influence to see if the chaplain-in-chief will consent to being more considerate of others (other than Christians) in doling out his advice about how to reach what he calls "the Celestial City."

*Carter Barcus
Dixie Camp 502
Burnet, TX*

Doesn't understand internal struggle

To My Fellow Sons,

I am 55 years old. I grew up with grandmothers who were members of UDC, DAR and all those other acronyms which represent our heritage. Since my grandmothers died my interest has languished until recently. I realized that if I did not do something about it, my children would lose all knowledge and interest in our history. I wanted to pass on what memories I could. So I got my paperwork in order and joined SCV. I have lived all my life in the shadows of Ft. Fisher, which all of us know was the last port to fall in the Late Unpleasantness and was proud to be able to discuss its place in our Southern heritage. Since joining your organization, I have read your glossy publication, *Confederate Veteran*, from cover to cover for the past year and I would like to report to you that I am very distressed. I see thousands of words wasted on some sort of internecine struggle which is entirely incomprehensible to me. The historical

articles are wonderful and interesting but this other stuff going on seems like a terrible waste of time and energy (and print space) and I don't understand it. What I do understand, and agree with, is Ricky Pittman's poem, *Deo Vindici*, in your September/October issue. Don't we have enough enemies without, without making enemies within our organization?

*Howard Talley, III
George Davis Camp 5
Wilmington, NC*

Disagrees with CIC's report in last issue

To the Editor:

I was stunned at the ranting and raving Mr. Sweeney gave vent to in his so-called report in the last issue of our magazine. To say that his personal attack on men who have served the SCV long and loyally was in poor taste is the most charitable description I can make. While he certainly has the right to disagree with the views his fellow members of the GEC have, nothing is gained by lowering his criticism to a personal level. An ad hominem attack is one of the most reliable indicia of a weak position or argument that the rules of logic teach us.

The *Confederate Veteran* belongs to all the members, not just Mr. Sweeney, and it is inappropriate for him to use the group's official publication for his personal vendettas and his political campaigns. No doubt in the interest of equity and fundamental fair play you will allow a representative of the group Mr. Sweeney maligned to publish their side of the story.

I look forward to hearing from you.

*Yours truly,
Robert S. Murphree
Jefferson Davis 635
Jackson, MS*

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

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

IF YOU LIVE THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES, you should read *The Courier*, your monthly newspaper for our Southern heritage, reenactments, preservation, calendar of events, book reviews, features, display and classified ads for goods and services. **Free sample copy.** *The Civil War Courier*, PO Box 625, Morristown, Tennessee 37814. 1-800-624-0281. E-mail: cwc1861@lcs.net or www.civilwarcourier.com

OWENS & RAMSEY HISTORICAL BOOKSELLERS: The Civil War bookstore in the Capitol of the Confederacy, specializing in Southern titles relating to the WBTS. We buy books; highest prices paid. Let us find Confederate homes for your books. Call Marc Ramsey at 804-272-8888 or write 2728 Tinsley Drive, Richmond, VA 23235 or e-mail: mramsey@mindspring.com. Ask about our free monthly catalog .

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blanket, 2 pillows (16"x16"), table runner set w/6 place sets and beach towel...\$100. 3'x5' super-poly flags: \$3 each, assorted gross (144) or \$4/12 per design. 5'x8' flags \$40 each, 3'x5' \$10 each, selection: Stars & Bars, 2nd, 3rd, Bonnie Blue, Georgia, Battle, USA, and Betsy Ross. 6' brass flagpole kit w/nylon flag...\$48 (\$24/24), eagle and bracket white steel kit w/super-poly flag...\$20 (\$8/24). Car flags \$3.00/144, \$10 each. Ruffin Industrial Group, 314 Water Street, Washington, GA 30673. 706-456-3000, 888-884-3524. www.ruffinflag.com or www.usflagking.com.

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SPECIALIZING IN CONFEDERATE AND UNION autographs, letters, diaries, documents, postal history,

currency, and photos. Contact Brian & Maria Green, Inc., PO Box 1816, Kernersville, NC 27285-1816; Phone: 336-993-5100. Member SCV & MOSB.

CLINCH 4TH GEORGIA CAVALRY Looking for the Veterans' graves of this regiment, descendants and other pertinent info. Jhewitt55@aol.com, J. Hewitt, PO Box 771, McDonough, GA 30253, 770-228-1420.

CONFEDERATE FLAG-imprinted products, souvenirs and merchandise. Call (843)797-8040 or write: Stratford's Novelty, PO Box 1860, Goose Creek, SC 29445 for FREE wholesale catalog and price list.

JOIN THE LONGSTREET SOCIETY, honoring Lt. Gen. James Longstreet, CSA, second in command, Army of Northern Virginia. Details on website www.longstreet.org.

CIVIL WAR SOLDIERS OF PICKENS COUNTY, GEORGIA: over 1,300 Civil War enlistments identifying Confederate, Union and Scalawags. Capsule company/regimental histories. Genealogy and burials. Comprehensive index referencing over 2,800 individuals. Soft cover, comb binding. \$35 to Garry Daniell, PO Box 894, Woodstock, GA 30188.

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

The Battle Flag

a bid for the Catholic vote, Democrats could demand that those Masonic symbols be removed from the Great Seal of the United States. And how about the American eagle? The eagle is a bird of prey and hence offensive to rodents, a key Democrat constituency.

It is a vicious slander against the South to claim the Confederate battle flag represents admiration for slavery. It is pride in the South—having nothing to do with race—and its honorable military history that the Confederate battle flag represents, values that exist independently of the institution of slavery. Anyone who has ever met a Texan has an inkling of what Southern pride is about. Ever heard of a bar fight starting because somebody said something derogatory about the North? The battle flag symbolizes an ethic and honor that belongs to all the sons of the South.

Liberals love to cluck their tongues at such admiration for militaristic values. (The only time liberals pretend to like the military is when they claim to love soldiers so much they don't want them to get hurt fighting a war.) We do well to remember that it was disproportionately Southerners—some wearing Con-

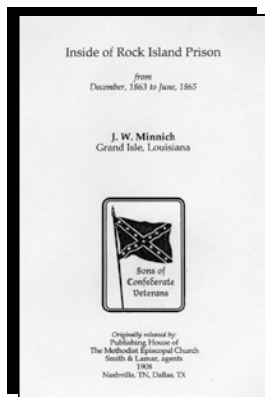
federate battle flags under their uniforms—who formed the backbone of the military that threw back tyrants from Adolf

Hitler to Saddam Hussein. Somebody had to engage in all those insane, mind-boggling acts of heroism, and it wasn't going to be graduates of Horace Mann High School (Anthony Lewis's alma mater). It was graduates of places like the Citadel and the Virginia Military Institute.

Every year after the war was over, Civil War veterans used to return to Gettysburg to reenact the famous battle. On the 50th anniversary, as the Confederate veterans began reenacting Pickett's charge, the Northerners burst into tears and ran down the hill to embrace the Rebels, overcome with emotion at how insanely brave Pickett's charge had been. That's how much Union soldiers respected Confederate soldiers. Man for man, the Confederate army was the greatest army the world had ever seen. It is outrageous for Northern liberals and race demagogues to try to turn the Confederate battle flag into a badge of shame, in the process spitting on America's gallant warrior class. ❑

Rock Island, IL, Prison Camp Reprinted Book by J.W. Minnich

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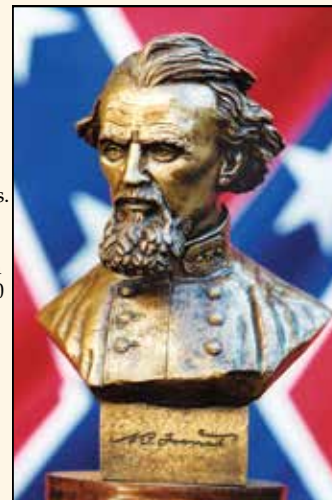
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Meet Our Real Sons...

Two Southern Warriors

By James T. Hale

A Father-and-Son Legacy

Lee Roy Taylor of Kirbyville, Texas, has a way about him that makes you comfortable as soon as you meet him. He has a big, ready smile and twinkling eyes that just naturally tend to make folks feel at home.

One other thing that stands out about Mr. Taylor is that you can sense a great deal of history in his presence.

He lives a quiet life in the East Texas piney woods these days, with his loving wife, Emmie, and although his memories have been dimmed somewhat by the ravages of Alzheimer's, he is very proud of his Southern heritage.

A large portrait of his daddy, Henderson B. Taylor, hangs over the mantel in the living room, and it is with Henderson B. Taylor that this story begins.

Henderson B. Taylor was born in Opelousas, Louisiana on August 10, 1840, to John James Taylor and Sophia Brashear Taylor.

He left Opelousas during the War for Southern Independence with

Captain Pratt's Company F, a corporal in the Eighth Louisiana Infantry Regiment, General Hay's Louisiana Brigade.

He served from 1861 through 1865, fighting bravely at such memorable battles as Bull Run, Sharpsburg, Port Republic, Gettysburg, and The Wilderness.

At the Wilderness, he was captured and taken to the notorious Federal Prison at Elmira, New York. He would remain there for six months, later being paroled, and would return to his home in Opelousas.

After the war, he became a planter in the Bellevue Section, later moving to the Teche, and later to Port Barre. He served as justice of the peace for about twenty years.

He married his first wife, Mary Ann Littell, and they became parents of five children: Louisa, Charlotte, Walter, Basil C., and Stewart C. After the death of Mary Ann, Henderson married Elizabeth McDaniel, and their union produced two children, Annie and Lee Roy.

Lee Roy Taylor was born on

August 8, 1916, in Waxia, Louisiana, when Henderson was seventy-six years old. Henderson would die when Lee Roy was just five, and, as a result, he doesn't recall much about his father. The few memories he might have had, have now been clouded by time.

According to the local news of January 14, 1922, "Henderson B. Taylor died at 1:30, Tuesday afternoon, January 10, 1922, at his home at Waxia, Louisiana. He was buried Wednesday afternoon in Opelousas' Myrtle Grove at four o'clock. He was 81 years old."

"A landmark, a brave soldier...he went to the great beyond not only full in years, but in the esteem and affection of everyone who knew him. An upright and unusual citizen, like a steady oak, he bravely bore the stress and storm of many conflicts and the only enemy to which he ever bowed his head was the grim reaper."

"As a woodsman, he had no equal, and it is said he could hit a deer between the eyes with a Kentucky or Winchester rifle at a distance of over 100 yards. No higher attribute can be

said of him than to say he fought the good fight, and kept the faith.”

“He is survived by his widow, Elizabeth McDaniel Taylor and four children — Basil C., Stewart C., Annie, and Lee Roy.”

Yes, the great Southland had lost one of its old valiant warriors, but the tradition would be carried on by Henderson’s son, Lee Roy.

In recent years, Tom Brokaw called the World War II generation our *greatest generation*, and Lee Roy Taylor was right there through it all. He was no stranger to hard work, either, laboring as a structural steel worker during his early years.

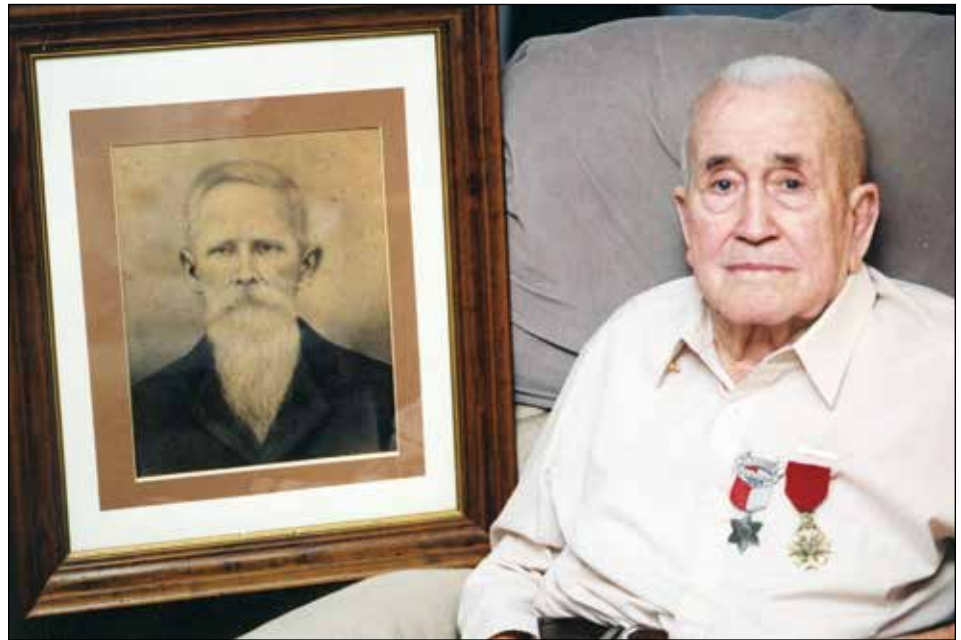
He originally enlisted in the US Army on March 10, 1937, at New Orleans, Louisiana. He served until 1939, where he was in the Army Reserve.

In 1941, just a few months prior to Pearl Harbor, he was again on active duty and would serve his country until October 11, 1945, when he was honorably discharged. Overall, his military career spanned 8 years, 7 months, and 1 day. In his army years, he attained the ranks of PFC, corporal, and sergeant.

During World War II, Lee Roy Taylor carried out his duties as a truck driver, a section leader, and a military policeman. As an MP, he was assigned to Company B, of the 512th Military Police Battalion, under the command of General George Patton. Needless to say, he did a lot of moving around throughout the European Theater of Operations.

Lee Roy was actively engaged in campaigns in the Ardennes, Rhineland, Normandy, Central Europe, and Northern France. He saw duty in the following areas of operation: England, France, Scotland, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Germany.

As a section leader, he was a rifle NCO for 18 months, leading a rifle section, and was proficient in the use of all small arms. He was awarded several medals for his war service, including the American Defense Service Medal, Good Conduct Medal,



Real Son Lee Roy Taylor with a portrait of his father, Confederate veteran Henderson B. Taylor.

and E.A.T.M.E.T.O. Medal. Through the VFW, attempts are currently being made to obtain some additional missing medals he was originally awarded.

Lee Roy and Emmie Sonnier were married in 1946, and they have two daughters, four grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren. Lee Roy was employed as a painter for the Gulf Oil Corporation in Port Arthur, Texas, for 32 years.

In gratitude for both the lives and service of Lee Roy and Henderson B. Taylor, we of the Colonel Philip A. Work Camp 1790 in Woodville, TX, honored them both on September 18, 2004, at Kirbyville during a hot Texas afternoon.

Assisting us were SCV camps and chapters from Beaumont, Kountze, Orange, and Wailisville, along with our friends from DeRidder, Louisiana. Some weeks ago, John and Johanna Pate had introduced me to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, and I thank them.

After we had inducted Mr. Taylor into our camp, Commander-in-Chief Denne Sweeney presented Mr. Taylor with his Real Son medal and framed certificate.

He was also presented his War Service Medal, and the old soldier

really flashed his smile on seeing them. He later told his wife he especially enjoyed the rifles and cannons that volleyed that afternoon. Including our group, more than one hundred family, church family, and friends were on hand for the occasion.

Emmie Taylor was also presented with an Order of Confederate Rose certificate of membership, thereby inducting her into Sophia Suttonfield Porter, Chapter 22, of Woodville.

I never dreamed we would actually meet a Real Son, much less have him as a fellow compatriot, and it is truly an honor and privilege to be acquainted with this Southern gentleman and his lady.

For the rest of us, he is not only a living link to a Southern soldier of the Grand Old Confederacy, but a part of that fast-fading greatest generation that saved the free world from Imperial Japan, Nazi Germany, and later Soviet encroachment during the Cold War.

To us all, he is a rare treasure to find. In his life, Mr. Taylor has upheld the patriotic traditions passed on to him by his own father, and we must never forget men such as these. They will always remain larger than life itself. ■

MILITARY ORDER of the STARS & BARS

Daniel W. Jones Commander General

Compatriots: We need to do more to honor our Officer ancestors, so in this issue I am featuring our program on the Jackson Medal. Edmond Burke (1729-1797) said, "People will not look forward to posterity who never look back to their ancestors." Please read and participate in this program.

Commander General, Daniel W. Jones

JACKSON MEDAL

In the Winter 2000 issue of the *Officers' Call*, membership in our Society was issued a challenge to adopt a Confederate officer's grave and to commit to its care. This is not a commitment to be taken lightly, nor was it intended to be. If you elect to accept this challenge, do so with two thoughts in mind: 1) it should be a year-to-year commitment, and 2) your efforts should be towards perfection. Make these graves stand out among the rest; show people that we really care. Not everyone will wear the Jackson Medal, but those who do will have done their best. If your entry is judged with up to seventy-four points awarded, you will receive a Jackson certificate. With seventy-five to one hundred points, you will receive a certificate and the Jackson medal. With multiple entries from the same individual, stars will be awarded for each additional grave site adopted that meets the criteria. The stars will be worn on the medal's ribbon.

AWARD CRITERIA

Twenty-five points for a bronze plaque at the head of the officer's grave. A bronze plaque may be ordered (at no charge) with a form which you can order from the Veterans Administration, Office of Memorial Programs (403A), 810 Vermont Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20420. This plaque should be mounted on a flat granite stone and set slightly above ground level. It should be centered 12" to 16" below the head of the grave. Be certain to specify the Southern Cross when ordering the plaque. Option: a form can be made and concrete can be poured that will support the plaque. Forms should be approximately six to eight inches deep. The plaque should be set while the concrete is still wet. The threaded bolts that are supplied with the plaque will lock into the concrete once it is dry.


Twenty-five points for a Confederate Iron Cross of Honor at the foot of the officer's grave. An Iron Cross can be ordered from Charles R. Cozens, 149 West Regent Drive, Clarksville, TN 37043 (phone 931-358-3740) at a cost of \$125 delivered; or from Smith Brothers, Inc., PO Box 986, Moultrie, GA 31776 (phone 912-985-3515) at a cost of \$58.50 delivered, or ordered from your local UDC chapter. The Iron Cross should be centered approximately sixteen inches from the foot of the grave. It is recommended that the Iron Cross be set in concrete. A bag of ready-mixed concrete works quite well.

Up to fifty points for maintenance and appearance of the grave site. Pictures (before and after) must accompany the application. Suggested ground covers are grass, ajuga, periwinkle, and pachysandra.

Try to maintain a well-defined rectangular border around the grave, and fertilize at least twice a year.

Remember to place flowers at your officer's grave on Memorial Day and Christmas, if at all possible. This final thought should make you proud of your efforts.

Photographs (taken before and after completion of your project) are to be submitted to your Society Commander who will record your entry and list the officer's grave. These records will then be forwarded to me or to Collin Pulley, PO Box 189, Courtland, VA 23837, and a committee will judge them by the number of points awarded. Medals and/or certificates will be mailed to the recipients after the graves have been judged.

Contact: PCG Joe B. Gay, III; 904 N. High Street, Franklin, Virginia 23851; Chairman, Jackson Medal Committee, MOS&B, if additional information is needed. 





Jackson

APPLICATION FORM FOR THE JACKSON MEDAL

MOS&B MEMBER'S NAME _____
MOS&B CHAPTER NAME AND STATE _____
ADDRESS _____
PHONE NUMBER _____

NAME AND RANK OF OFFICER WHOSE GRAVE YOU HAVE ADOPTED:

NAME AND LOCATION OF CEMETERY AND LOCATION OF OFFICER'S GRAVE:

INCLUDE PHOTOGRAPHS OF GRAVE TAKEN BEFORE AND AFTER THE RENOVATION WORK.

INCLUDE ANY INFORMATION AVAILABLE ABOUT THE CONFEDERATE OFFICER, SUCH COPIES OF HIS SERVICE RECORDS, HIS PHOTOGRAPH, AND, IF HE SURVIVED THE WAR, WHAT HAPPENED TO HIM AFTER 1865, IF KNOWN.

TO APPLY FOR THE JACKSON MEDAL, SEND THIS COMPLETED FORM AND INFORMATION TO EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF THE JACKSON MEDAL COMMITTEE:

Joe B. Gay, III, Chairman
904 North High Street
Franklin, Virginia 23851
Phone 757-562-6077

Collin G. Pulley, Jr.
P. O. Box 189
Courtland, Virginia 23837
Phone 757-653-9001
e-mail cpulley@beldar.com

Confederate Gifts from IHQ

IHQ Gift Shop After Christmas Sale!

Sale Ends March 31, 2005 or while quantities last

Tiger John – The Rebel Who Burned Chambersburg (Not Shown)

Limited Number of Copies – The military biography of John McCauseland, 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. Get yours while you can –we will no longer be carrying this title, so we are offering the remaining copies a great sale price.

200 \$20.00 (hc)



**Christmas At Elm Springs
Color Print – Sale Priced!**
510 \$7.95

**Confederate Santa Cross
Stitch Kit – Sale Priced!**
This kit includes everything
you need to stitch this
whimsical Confederate Santa.
Worked on 18 ct. fabric
(included). 928 \$11.95

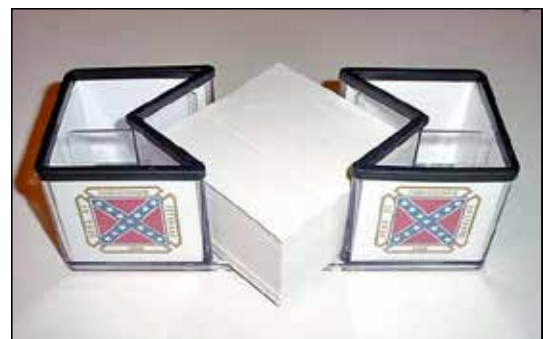


**SCV Centennial Medal &
Bar – Sale Priced!**
Available at the 100th SCV
Reunion held in 1995 in Chattanooga – limited supply
remains. (For photo, see page 1 of Christmas catalog).
S157 Medal \$15.00
S179 Reunion Bar \$ 7.00

SCV Logo Desk Set/Memo Box – Sale Priced!

This eye-catching desk set featuring the SCV logo in full color is a great gift for a guest speaker or outgoing Camp Commander! Made of high impact styrene casing, it contains partitioned office supply holders and 3.5" notepaper that can be refilled. Comes gift boxed and measures about 9 inches long.

S215 \$5.95



SCV Wrist Watch – Sale Priced!

Features a black leather band with roman numerals
around the face – gift boxed.

S238 Watch \$18.95



SCV Logo Desk Clock – Sale Priced!

This handy desk clock, with adjustable clock face featuring the
SCV logo in full color, has a quartz movement and is covered by
a lifetime guarantee. Measures 5" x 5" and runs on one AA
battery (included). Gift Boxed.

S625 \$7.95

Call 1-800-My-Dixie or fax order to 1-931-381-6712



SCV 2001 Membership Directory — Sale Priced!

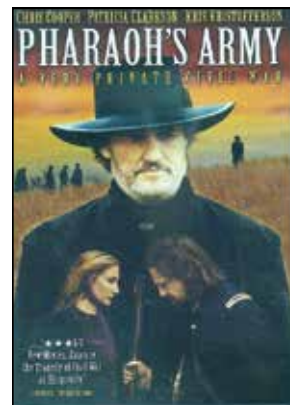
Limited Supply – sold to members only. Contains the name, mailing address, phone number, and Confederate Ancestor, as well as the camp and division of membership of compatriots who agreed to be included. Ancestors are also listed in a separate alphabetical section. Hardcover. S607 \$50.00

Black Confederates: The Forgotten Men in Gray video (Not Shown)

Little is known about the black men, women, and children who fought for the Confederacy during four turbulent years of war. This documentary discussed the loyalty of the free men of color and slaves who labored for the southern cause. A wonderful educational tool for those who are seriously interested in the truth about blacks who served in the War for Southern Independence. Full color, 60 minutes, VHS. 944 \$25.00

Pharaoh's Army — New item

During the War Between the States, a Union army captain leads his ragtag cavalry troop up a misty creek to a remote farm to steal Confederate livestock and supplies. The farm is owned by a young woman whose husband who is away fighting in the Confederate army – she is alone there with their young son. A great movie about the perils on the Confederate home front. Kris Kristofferson appears in a supporting role. This hard to find independent film didn't get much play when it came out, but it deserves a wider audience. Rated PG-13, 90 minutes. 369 DVD only \$19.95



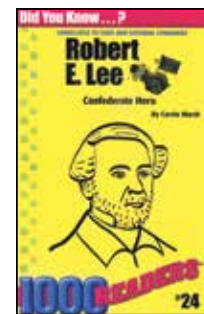
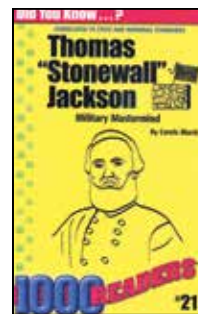
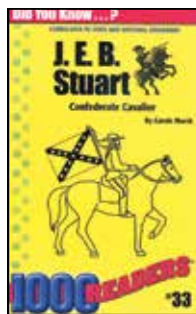
Little Sorrel Stuffed Plush Horse – New item

This is the cutest, most cuddly little horse you are going to find – makes a great gift for any Southern child (teenagers and ladies like them, too!). Ribbon around the horse's neck reads "Little Sorrel" – named for the great Stonewall Jackson's famous warhorse. Proceeds from the sale of this special item are going to help fund the purchase of a hermetically sealed case to house the stuffed hide of the real Little Sorrel, currently on display at the Virginia Military Institute. 343 \$20.00

Did You Know? Books for Confederate Children — New item

These delightful 12 page workbooks feature fun facts, drawings, games and puzzles that help kids learn about Confederate heroes such as Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and JEB Stuart. Perfect for home schoolers, or those who want to make sure their children are exposed to positive treatments of the lives of these great Confederates.

381	JEB Stuart	\$2.95
383	Stonewall Jackson	\$2.95
382	Robert E Lee	\$2.95



Sons of Confederate Veterans Order Form

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

Name _____
 Address _____
 City/State/Zip _____
 Daytime Phone _____
 SCV ID # _____ Camp # _____

Quantity	Title	Price
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Personal Check Visa Mastercard AMEX
 Card Number: _____ Exp: _____
 Signature: _____
 Yes! Round up my purchase to the nearest dollar and donate the difference to the SCV Heritage Defense Fund.

Shipping Chart: Minimum Charge	\$3.50	
\$20.01 – \$35.00	\$5.75	Orders over \$200 will be charged exact shipping
\$35.01 – \$50.00	\$7.00	
\$50.01 – \$65.00	\$8.50	
\$65.01 – \$80.00	\$9.50	Tennessee Residents add 9.25% Sales Tax
\$80.01 – \$95.00	\$10.75	
\$100+	\$12.00	



Camp Moore

CONFEDERATE MUSEUM & CEMETERY

Tangipahoa, Louisiana
Open 10 – 3 Tue. – Sat.

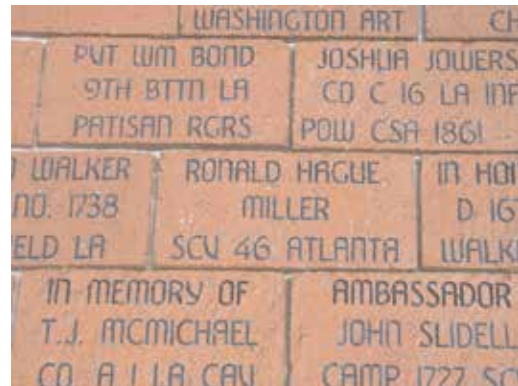
75 miles North of New Orleans, LA and 100
miles South of Jackson, MS off I-55
www.campmoore.com



Camp Moore was the largest training camp for Confederate soldiers in Louisiana and the only one in the country still open to the public. Visit our 6.5-acres that contain a 2-acre cemetery with the remains of up to 800 Confederate soldiers, our two-story museum dedicated to the Confederate soldier and the role of Louisiana in the War Between the States and our 4.5-acre park. Camp Moore is operated exclusively by SCV and UDC members.



Honor your Confederate ancestor, your SCV camp or another honored person by purchasing an engraved memorial brick to place in our Volunteer Memorial Courtyard, a 30 ft. x 30 ft. brick battle flag in front of our museum. Bricks are \$50.00 each and you are allowed 3 lines of 14 spaces per line to state your message. Visit our website at www.campmoore.com or phone us at (985) 229-2438 for order forms. Hurry, while space lasts!



Special Offer to Confederate Veteran Readers: Make History By Saving History!

Help Save Hallowed Ground From Destruction PLUS Get a FREE Gift!

Hallowed ground -- the same land upon which our ancestors fought and died -- is being consumed by fast-food restaurants, amusement parks, shopping malls, new roads, housing tracts and other forms of urban sprawl at the rate of nearly one acre every hour.

FACT: Nearly 20 percent of America's WBTS battlefields have already been destroyed denied forever to future generations.

As you read these words, scores of Civil War battlefields are facing their darkest hour. Without urgent action by the generation of adults who are alive today, most of these fields of valor will be paved over, seriously fragmented or have views irreparably ruined within the next five years. Every unprotected acre of hallowed ground escalates in price every day.

There is only one national organization working to save these threatened sites:

The Civil War Preservation Trust.

Preserving our past is the surest way to ensure our future. We are committed to saving our heritage because it teaches us the values that forged -- and will sustain -- America's greatness. We believe there is no better way to fully understand this nation than for each generation, in its own time, to stand in the very places where the soldiers stood and to reflect upon the sacrifices that they bore.

FACT: The Civil War Preservation Trust has saved more than 22,000 acres of hallowed ground at 81 sites in 19 states.

"We shall, by these battlefields, engrave on the hearts of our people that record of a heroic past, which, though it be written in the blood of civil war, yet was essentially American."

**MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM B. BATE,
ARMY OF TENNESSEE, CSA**

A copy of our financial report may be obtained by contacting CWPT at the mailing address noted above or by calling 1-888-606-1400. Please allow six to eight weeks for delivery of your field jacket.



Lee...Jackson...Stuart...Forrest...Cleburne...so many others...what would they want us to do? Don't you agree that these American heroes call out to us across the generations to remind us of our duty to preserve their legacy? How would your ancestor want to be memorialized? With a protected field where he fought alongside his comrades, where future generations could come and see where great deeds were done...or with a drive-thru, a roller coaster or coffee shop?



Cedar Mountain battlefield, the site of "Stonewall" Jackson's last independent command victory.

If we don't act now, we will lose these irreplaceable historic treasures forever. Please join us in preserving this sacred land while there is still time.

Join the Civil War Preservation Trust Today at the special SCV "New Member Introductory Rate" of Just \$10 and Get Our FREE Field Jacket!

This durable hunter green jacket is imprinted with our unique dual-flag logo, and has a zipper front and hood to help keep you warm and dry. There's an adjustable drawstring at the waist and side pockets for even greater comfort. Generously sized to fit most. Perfect for your next trip to the battlefield. It is yours FREE when you join CWPT for just \$10 today (that's 70 percent off CWPT's basic annual dues of \$35!) Plus, you'll get four full-color issues of our membership magazine *Hallowed Ground*. Our 66,000 members tell us that, next to saving battlefield land, the magazine is the best thing about joining CWPT!



Here's How to Join Now:

1. On the Web: Follow this special link to the SCV-only section of our website, where you can join securely with your credit card: www.civilwar.org/scvspecial.htm.
2. Phone: Call toll-free 1-888-606-1400 to speak to a membership representative who will be happy to serve you. Please mention the special promotion code 05CVMAG to claim your \$10 membership and FREE jacket.
3. Mail: Send your personal check for \$10 to our membership center at 11 Public Square, Hagerstown, MD, 21740. Please write the special promotion code 05CVMAG on the memo line of your check.



Please visit our website at www.civilwar.org to learn more! Thank you!



DIXIE MUSIC BOX

For Those Still Proud To Be Southern
(and a few good Yankees)



Battle



Texas



Exterior



Louisiana



Bonnie Blue

Some of our civil war theme music boxes. Ours is a dedication to the Southern cause and the music boxes are aptly named for famous Southern battles or our favorite Southern leaders. These music boxes are also available with any Confederate state flag or the First, Second or Third National Confederate Flag. We also offer the Unites States flag. All music boxes on this page are 4" x 6" and are hand carved. There is some intricate brass inlay on the top.

The music boxes are lined with satin to match the primary color in the flag. The music movement is guaranteed for life and will be replaced free if it ever fails.

The price of **\$39.95** includes First Class Yankee Mail shipping.

All music boxes play **Dixie** when opened. Other tunes are available.

The Confederate States Flag Desk Set



This desk set is mounted on a base of solid mahogany that is stained dark mahogany/walnut and finished to a low sheen that compliments the bright colors in the flags. The set consists of the flag of each of our thirteen Confederate states plus two bonus flags of your choice.

The bonus flags are the **First National (Stars & Bars)**, **Second National (Stainless Banner)**, **Third National**, **Bonnie Blue** and square or rectangular **Battle Flag**. The bonus flags are placed at either end of the set in the photo. This set is **\$69.00** and that includes First Class Yankee Mail shipping. The set includes a 5.5 inch brass plate that reads "*Confederate States of America*" in script. The flags are of the best quality we can find, being manifested by one of the best companies in the USA. You have our standard guarantee. Return it for any reason for a full and immediate refund.

Send your check or money order to the address below or simply call us with credit card information for immediate shipment.

Confederate Gray

Box 100101, Nashville, TN 37210

Phone: 800-215-4886 • Email: congray@Comcast.net

Please visit us: www.congray.com and www.tombstonemusic.com