

Confederate Veteran.

November/December 2006



William R. Clark

First Confederate Soldier Killed in the War

Museum of Confederate History

15 Boyce Ave. • Greenville, SC 29601 • 864-421-9039 • www.confederatemuseum.org



Owned and operated by SCV Camp 36 Sons of Confederate Veterans, the Museum and Library is staffed and supported entirely by volunteers.

This wonderful institution is dedicated to the sacred memory of the Confederate soldier. Our Library is a first class resource center. We desperately need your help and financial support for our new building fund.

Contributions are greatly appreciated and are tax deductible. Donations may be sent to the address above. Contact us at our website: www.confederatemuseum.org.



**For group tours and information contact
Museum Director, Ron Hamilton
864-268-0713**



HOURS OF OPERATION

Monday	10 am – 3 pm
Wednesday	10 am – 3 pm
Friday	1 pm – 9 pm
Saturday	10 am – 5 pm
Sunday	1 pm – 5 pm

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

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

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S. A. Cunningham

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Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

General William Mahone ...15

**Beauvoir
is Coming Back16**

William R. Clark.....20

***The Angel of Marye's
Heights43***

**Confederate Christmas
Tree56**

**Major Arthur W. John
*Real Son in Australia58***



DEPARTMENTS

From the Editor	3	Books in Print.....	25
Commander-in-Chief.....	4	Hallowed Ground	26
Dispatches from the Front.....	6	Camp News	28-39
Lt. Commander-in-Chief.....	8	New Members	40-42
Forward the Colors	10	Carry Me Back	44
Chaplain's Comments	12	Notices	48
The Last Roll	14	The Drummer Boy	51
Confederate Images	15	Confederate Classifieds.....	54

ON THE COVER — William R. Clark, first Confederate soldier killed in the War Between the States. Photo by Maryland Civil War Trails, Historic Graphics, LLC.

The Virginia Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans

is proud to honor and celebrate

200 Years of Robert E. Lee

Robert Edward Lee was born January 19, 1807 to Revolutionary War hero Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee and Anne Carter Lee at Stratford Hall. He was an exemplary youth who later graduated second in his class from West Point without receiving a single demerit. On June 30, 1831, at Arlington, Lee married Mary Ann Randolph Custis, the great granddaughter of Martha and George Washington. Lee served in the U.S. Army for nearly 32 years and was offered the command of the Union Army at the outset of the War Between the States, but would chose to link his fate to his native State. Lee would command the famed Army of Northern Virginia, leading it in many victories until succumbing to bitter defeat. Following the collapse of the Confederacy, Robert E. Lee became the president of Washington College in Lexington, Virginia where he strove to instruct its youth by his example and devotion to God. General Robert E. Lee died on October 12, 1870 and lies at rest in Lee Chapel. The Virginia Division is proud to honor this remarkable man.



January 12, 2007 Lee-Jackson Day (Richmond) - Noon Memorial Service at the Lee Monument on Monument Ave

The Virginia Division will be celebrating the Lee-Jackson state holiday. We will be gratefully acknowledging the nearly half-million dollar restoration by the Commonwealth of Virginia of one of the most famous and largest equestrian statues in the nation.



Lee-Jackson Day Robert E. Lee Ball *Lexington, Virginia* *Saturday January 13, 2007*



10 am - Memorial Service begins at the Stonewall Jackson Memorial Cemetery at the grave of General Jackson

11 am - Parade proceeds from the cemetery through Lexington to Virginia Military Institute (groups or individuals may march)

Noon - Lee Chapel, Service and musical tribute honoring Robert E. Lee, speaker David Chaltas, DD (limited seating-see note)

1:30p - Luncheon, Historic Col Alto Plantation - featuring Mildred Childe Lee (portrayed Nora Brooks) - tickets \$18

7:00p - Robert E. Lee Ball at Col Alto - featuring 2nd South Carolina String Band -heavy Hors d'oeuvres included - tickets \$30

Lodging - Hampton Inn-Col Alto \$89+tax (SCV rate) (540) 463-2223 (**Lunch-Ball ticket holders guaranteed Chapel seating**)

For Luncheon or Ball Tickets: send check or money order to: **Lee-Jackson Day P.O. Box 466 Lexington, VA 24450**

For full details visit www.va-scv.org - click on the Lee 200th Events then Lexington Lee-Jackson - sbcamp1296@adelphia.net
sponsored by: The Stonewall Brigade SCV #1296 Note: no weapons allowed in Lee Chapel or Washington & Lee campus



Bi-Centennial Celebration of Robert E. Lee's Birthday *January 19, 2007, 6pm - Sheraton Richmond West - 6624 West Broad St*

Join the Virginia Division for a formal evening marking Robert E. Lee's birthday. The event will feature a fine meal and presentations. Mr. Pat Falci (noted for portraying A.P. Hill in *Gods and Generals* & *Gettysburg*) will be our speaker.

Tickets are \$40 per person. Make checks payable to: Virginia Division, SCV, send payment to:

Mr. Christopher Evans, Adjutant 5707 Stoneacre Court Glen Allen, VA 23059-5376

Discount rooms available at the Sheraton - ask for the S.C.V. rate - (804) 285 - 2000

Information on these and other upcoming events available on our website WWW.VA-SCV.ORG

Confederate Veteran.

ESTABLISHED 1893

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FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

We had such a positive response to having a picture of a Confederate veteran on the cover of the July/August issue that, whenever possible, we will have photos of veterans on the cover of future issues. This issue we feature William R. Clark, who was killed in the Baltimore Massacre on April 19, 1861, the first Confederate soldier killed in the war.

The July/August issue really touched a lot of our readers on a number of fronts. We had more letters to the editor than we could print in the last issue, so that's why you will find so many in this issue that reference our July/August issue. Thanks to everyone who took the time to send a letter.

The last home of President Jefferson Davis, Beauvoir, was heavily damaged last year by Hurricane Katrina. An update on the restoration of Beauvoir begins on page 16. A lot of work has been done, but much more needs to be done. Of course, this takes money and the current fundraising project is Bricks for Beauvoir. You can honor your ancestor and help in the restoration of Beauvoir at the same time by purchasing a brick. This project was endorsed by the General Executive Council at its October 29 meeting. There is an order form at the end of the article, so please help out if you can.

Now that we have Cadet Membership for boys of Confederate ancestry who are under 12 years of age, the Youth Enhancement Committee is working to establish programs and projects for these boys. Their first effort is The Drummer Boy, the official page of the committee. It makes its debut on page 51 of this issue.

Please continue sending in camp news and letters to the editor. These are the most popular sections of the magazine. If you have any questions and concerns, please let me know. I hope you and yours have a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Let's make 2007 a great year for the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

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

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

CHRISTOPHER M. SULLIVAN

CIC@SCV.ORG

As members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans we are all more than familiar with how the mass media and other liberal institutions distort and twist the truth in order to malign the heroes of our country — especially when those heroes are Southern.

One often wonders why these particular reporters and academics do not do a better job of telling the whole truth. The answer, of course, is that they care not for the truth: they are ignorant, lazy or malicious. Many times they see the whole history of America as one great wrong after another, and they see the South — and particularly the Confederacy — as a prime example of those crimes.

The SCV plays an important but simple role in the world, then: to tell the truth. Constantly. Relentlessly. Completely.

Insofar as we are capable, we do that. And we can all be proud to be members of an organization that has so noble a purpose.

As I have mentioned before, some of our biggest challenges lie just ahead. 2007 commences the bicentennial year of Robert E. Lee.

Many Camps and Divisions are already making preparations for the great event with birthday celebrations and Lee-Jackson Dinners this coming January, all of which can be termed good news.

But let me encourage you not to stop there. While Lee's birthday is in January, there is no reason not to use the other eleven months to further elucidate your friends, neighbors and countrymen about the reputation of Robert E. Lee.

I would like you to take note of one particular event. In April 2007, the national SCV — through its Stephen D. Lee Institute and in concert with the Virginia Division — will sponsor a special celebration of Robert E. Lee in Arlington, Saturday, 28 April 2007.

Not all academics (or even reporters) are bad, of course, and this event will feature some of the best

minds the South has to offer. Speakers will include

- Thomas DiLorenzo on Lee and Liberty
- Donald Livingston on Lee and Slavery
- Kent Masterson Brown on Lee and His Army
- John Dwyer on Lee as Man and Christian and
- Tom Moore on The Meaning of Lee Today

This is an impressive lineup and a wonderful opportunity for us to highlight Lee's prominence in the pantheon of American heroes as well as his undisputed status as the preeminent Southerner.

Although details are still being worked out — we will send out a further notice when they are completed — go ahead and make plans to be with us at the Key Bridge Marriott, Saturday, 28 April 2007 and help pay homage to the Great Man.

The other major anniversary is that of the Sesquicentennial of the War. At present we are forming a special SCV Commission to organize and carry out appropriate commemorations.

If you are interested in helping with this project, please contact Chief of Staff Don Shelton.

Red Legs and Athletes

Another name for *telling the truth* is Heritage Defense.

One of our major ongoing Heritage Defense projects is called Fourth & Goal. It is aimed at persuading the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) to discontinue its ban on post-season tournaments held in South Carolina and Mississippi.

These two states have been targeted because they dared to defy the will of the liberal elites by retaining Confederate symbols in prominent places: South Carolina by flying the Battle Flag beside the Soldier's Monument on Statehouse grounds and Mississippi for refusing to alter its state flag, which is based on the Stainless Banner.

The NCAA has abdicated the decision almost com-

pletely to the NAACP who, along with the Black Coaches Association, is the prime motivator behind this ban. These groups are working hand-in-glove with the enemies of our heritage in order to force political changes in these states.

Robert Vowels, Jr., who chairs the NCAA's Minority Opportunities and Interest Committee, told the Associated Press that the committee is waiting for leaders of the NAACP and Urban League to tell them what they want to happen.

"We've made no recommendation one way or the other," he said. "We're waiting on them."

Let's be very clear here. The NCAA is a non-profit organization whose sole purpose is to monitor and regulate intercollegiate athletics; yet it is attempting to accomplish a political objective on behalf of these other groups, a result which the groups have been unable to achieve on their own.

Of course, the NCAA and the NAACP are motivated by different concerns. The NCAA is yielding to pressure to be politically correct, to appease outside political activists and to mask problems more directly under their control (like the number of blacks in head coaching positions). The NAACP is motivated by greed. Historically, the organization can raise money only for campaigns below the Mason-Dixon Line because its donors are primarily from the Northeast. Since race relations are provably better in the South than anywhere else in the country, the NAACP must resort to manufacturing crises by attacking symbols. And there are enough symbols in the South to keep it solvent for another generation.

This entire situation illustrates in bold relief the very problem we have been highlighting for years. It is not the flag's position or location that bothers these people, despite what they say. It is the flag's very meaning.

During the debate over flying the Confederate Flag above the South Carolina statehouse, the enemies of our heritage repeatedly argued that their only concern was that the flag not fly in a position of "sovereignty." They allowed that putting it somewhere else would be fine, even going so far as to suggest placing it in a museum.

The SCV was often derided by our enemies in the press for being reactionary when we argued that the attack on the flag was little more than a reconnoiter in force for a full-scale war against all things Confederate in all places.

In fact, not even private property is safe.

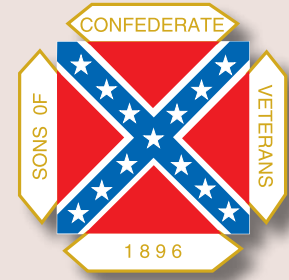
We routinely hear of people harassed by their employer for having a decal on a toolbox or some such, or even an SCV license plate in the parking lot. Museums are even criticized for being *too Confederate*.

When the SCV raises Battle Flags on private roadside poles, the hue and cry of outraged *community leaders* and grievance-mongers are deafening.

Let there be no mistake. Our enemies, and their NCAA allies, are not looking for resolution, but eradication.

Consider that Alabama has not one but four Confederate flags beside its Confederate monument. If they succeed in South Carolina, will not Alabama be next?

Georgia, while regrettably altering its highly popular '56 flag, has nonetheless adopted a state flag which is essentially a First National. If Mississippi is forced to redesign her beautiful state flag, what then of Georgia?



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Edwin L. Deason

Continued on page 45



Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members.

We are all about remembering soldiers

To the Editor:

Sir, I am so thankful for the articles in the July / August issue of the *Confederate Veteran*, *Dispatches From the Front*. The one from Dana Jackson struck home for all members. This is what we are about. Thank you very much. I asked my commander if he read it. I asked him if he read the article on page 10. I asked him if he read the article on page 20. Well, I, did and this is what we should be about! Our camp had a dedication on September 10 of 24 Confederate soldiers buried in a cemetery dating back to 1765. Ancestors of this church have fought in every war since the Revolutionary War. I dug 19 holes and mounted as many CSA Crosses. We must remember these soldiers! If we don't, then who will? I am 60 years old. Where are our younger brothers? God bless you in choosing these articles; more are needed for the Cause, or it will be lost.

Jim Bishop
General States Rights Gist Camp 1451
Bogansville, SC

Put more Veterans' photos on future covers

To the Editor:

First, I would like to compliment and thank you on the great job you are doing on the *Confederate Veteran*. The cover of our latest issue (July / August 2006) is fabulous! These are the men that we are charged with preserving the memory of, and protecting their honor. I have been a member since 1975, and this cover thrilled me. What a wonderful idea to put an actual Confederate veteran on the cover of the *Confederate Veteran*! This is what we are

about. Please do it again, and again, and again, and What better way to truly place our mission to the front!

Glenval Fincham
A. P. Hill Camp 167, Petersburg, VA
Howell, Michigan

Author of letter steps forward

To the Editor:

As I was reading through this latest issue (July / August 2006) which arrived in the mail yesterday, I was surprised to see under *Forward the Colors* a piece I had written back in 1999 that I titled "Don't Sign this Letter." It is a letter that I composed looking ahead to July 1, 2004, and that is when I dated the letter. It was my attempt to get SCV members to think, organize and work together for the common good and to focus all energies on preservation of their ancestors' true history and good name.

I was, at that time, a member of many SCV e-mail lists, including the Dispatch, History, Echo and GA Division groups. I shared that with the members on line at the time. It has also been published in our camp newsletter and in the Georgia Division newsletters and many, many other SCV newsletters over the years. Here in 2006, nearly seven years since composing this letter, sadly, things are still not where they should be.

I saw mention that this was one of the Internet things circulating. This is the first time I have ever seen it printed and not attributed to me or from my camp. I would appreciate it if at some future date you can give a short mention of when and why it was written. It would set the letter in proper context. I think maybe we can get some more mileage out of the work if men knew that it was written as an omi-

nous warning back in 1999, predicting where we would be in 2004; and if they reflect now in 2006, perhaps they will indeed see we need to stop the heritage erosion now. We need to stop the infighting now. We need to not focus on our accomplishments or works, but on their accomplishments, works, sacrifices, etc. It is not about the sons — it is about the fathers.

Should you need verification, you may contact my current camp commander, who was camp commander at the time I did the work, recently retired AOT and GA Division Commander, Jack Bridwell.

John Griffin
John K. McNeill Camp 674
Moultrie, GA

Poem fit in with trip to Hollywood Cemetery

To the Editor:

I just received my July / August issue, and as I was thumbing through it before I really started to read it, I came across the poem *I Stroll the Hills of Hollywood*, on page 42.

My wife and I just returned from a trip into Virginia and the region touring all of the battlefields that our ancestors fought at. We also visited Hollywood Cemetery, where my great-great grandfather, Lt. Sidney Carter, Co. A, 14th Regiment, SC Volunteers, is reported to be buried with the unknown Confederate soldiers.

Mr. Ward did an excellent job of portraying the thoughts and feelings that I experienced at Hollywood.

Thank you, Mr. Ward, for the great poem!

Henry H. Ham, Jr.
Rebels in Grey Camp 2027
Westminster, SC

DD 214 issued to all discharged from service

To the Editor:

The letter in the last issue of *Confederate Veteran* (July/August 2006) from Reinhard J. Dearing stating that retired US Army officers did not receive DD 214 was in error. Retired Army officers, along with anyone discharged from any DOD component Service receives a DD 214 upon retirement /discharge. I retired from the Regular Army in 1989 and received a DD 214. My wife retired from the Regular Army in 1993 and received a DD 214. As Quartermaster of my VFW Post, I check all qualifications for prospective members into our Post, and all who have served since the DD 214 was initiated after WWII, regardless of branch of Service, rank or component, have been issued a DD 214. If Mr. Dearing is a retired Army officer, and he did not receive a DD 214 (after its initiation), he should complete and submit an SF 180, obtainable from any veterans' organization, and submit it to the designated agency for the issuance of a replacement DD 214.

Robert L. Hemphill, LTC, USA (Ret.)
JEB Stuart Camp 1506
Philadelphia, PA

Favorite quotes need to be added to list

To the Editor:

Even though one of the quotations was not cited, I enjoyed reading the cites in the July/August 2006 edition of the *Confederate Veteran*. I have three cites which I hope you would choose to print. They are

Senator Douglas speaking on August 21, 1858: "I believe that this new doctrine preached by Mr. Lincoln and this Abolition party (sic) would dissolve the Union. They try to array all the Northern States in one body against the South, inviting a sectional war of the free States against the slave States-Northern States against Southern States, to last until one or the other shall be driven to the wall." *The Lincoln-Douglas Debates*, Harold Holzer, Harper Collins, NY, NY, 1993, page 57-

58. Please note that this statement by Senator Douglas was *two and one-half years before the war*.

Lincoln's response in the fourth debate at Charleston, Illinois, on September 18, 1858: "I will say then that I am not, nor ever have been in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races, (applause)- that I am not nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of Negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will for ever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any other man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race...I will add to this that I have never seen to my knowledge a man woman or child who was in favor of producing a perfect equality, social and political, between the Negroes and white men..." *The Lincoln-Douglas Debates*, Harold Holzer, Harper Collins, NY, NY 1993, page 105-105.

President Jefferson Davis' speech at Mississippi City, MS, in 1888: "The past is dead; let it bury its dead, its hopes and its aspirations; before you lies the future — a future full of golden promise; a future of expanding national glory, before which all the world shall stand amazed. Let me beseech you to lay aside all rancor, all bitter sectional feeling, and to make your places in the ranks of those who will bring about a consummation devoutly to be wished — a reunited country." *Jefferson Davis, Constitutionalist*, Volume X, collected and edited by Dunbar Rowland, LLD, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, 1923, page 48.

Yours, in service to those who wore the Gray,

Mike Schooling
Father A.J. Ryan Camp 302
San Diego, CA

Why should I join the SCV?

To the Editor:

I have been in the Sons of Confederate Veterans for about six years. My ancestors served in the 58th NC State Troops, the 26th NC, 32nd VA Old Dominion Dragoons and some other regiments I'm sure. I am proud to tell people about my ancestors and what they fought for. But that's all well and good.

In my years in the SCV I have attended meetings when I could and helped out at local reenactments for recruiting purposes. In all that time I never had the feeling I was part of something bigger. And I never really had the knowledge and skills to effectively recruit and to tell people who ask a questions about the SCV what we do, what we stand for, and why we are there. And what to tell them when they ask "Why should I join?"

I think this may be a problem for more than just me. I believe it would benefit our rolls if camps could maybe come together regionally once a year. That way, members could see that there are other camps fighting the same fights. And during this time there could be classes one could take to learn how to recruit and efficiently discuss questions asked by the public about who we are and why we exist. And camps could come together on issues that may be affecting their immediate region of the state.

You may ask how all this could be done. Well, one idea I had was from my days as a Boy Scout. Twice a year our council would have a camporee. We would all go to the same camp and would have friendly competition and chances to learn things as well. And at the end of the night, all the troops would gather around a bonfire by the lake for discussion and skits. Something like this would be great.

You could have learning, fellowship and hopefully gain more unity in your region. You could even involve reenactors for demonstrations. Let members see the big picture and that their camp is not the only one. Let them feel

Continued on page 52



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

**LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
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Identifying Media Bias

If you're like a lot of SCV members I know, when we learn that the media is doing a print or television story about a Confederate heritage issue or event, we more often than not rush to find a newspaper rack or TV set. We do that because we are anxious to see whether, as an organization, we are given fair treatment or whether it is more of the same old biased reporting we've come to expect from the national and big-media markets.

(Small-market media have a tendency to play it straight more often than the big media boys and girls.)

In precise terms, just how is *media bias* manifested? As a former *ABC News* TV anchorman and radio field reporter, I thought you might find it both interesting and informative to learn what is meant by *media bias*.

Sometimes bias reflects a conscious choice by the reporter or editor. Sometimes it springs from mere laziness and/or ignorance. It takes a lot of work to produce balanced news stories.

And a reporter under deadline pressure may just not understand our viewpoint well enough to explain it in his or her story. (The preceding few sentences do not refer to the Southern Poverty Law Center. They care nothing for facts, which is the best reason not to bother talking with them).

But none of these are valid excuses. An honest reporter's job is to always present a balanced story.

As you read, listen and watch news stories, you probably already notice stories that you think are biased. To determine if they really are, you need to decide if the story falls into at least one of several forms in which bias occurs:

1. Bias by Commission:

A pattern of passing along assumptions or errors that tend to support an anti-Confederate view.

This is the most common form of bias. Reporters, within the time or space constraining them, are supposed to provide roughly equal time to presenting the best arguments of both sides of an issue. If a reporter presents only one side of the story, then he or she has committed bias by commission.

2. Bias by Omission:

Ignoring facts that tend to disprove anti-Heritage claims or that support pro-Confederate views.

To catch this kind of bias, you'll have to be knowledgeable about the particular subject. If you know the various points of view on an issue, then you'll recognize when one side is left out. Bias by omission.

3. Bias by Story Selection:

A pattern of highlighting news stories that coincide with the agenda of the Left while ignoring stories that coincide with pro-Confederate heritage.

Bias by story selection often occurs when a media outlet decides to do a story on a study released by a liberal or left-wing group, but ignores studies on the same or similar topics released by a conservative.

4. Bias by Placement:

A pattern of placing news stories so as to downplay information supportive of conservative views.

Does a story appear across the top half of the front page, or is it buried back with the obituaries and horoscopes? News editors exercise great discretion in their placement of stories. The same is true with TV

or radio news. Is the story played near the start of the newscast, or is it placed between sports and weather?

5. Bias by Selection of Sources:

Including more sources in a story who support one view over another. This bias can also be seen when a reporter uses such phrases as “experts believe,” “observers say,” or “most people think.”

When a reporter says “Most experts believe...” he often means “I believe....” Quoting an expert by name does not necessarily add to the credibility of a story, quite simply because the reporter may choose any *expert* he wants. The same goes for the use of authority figures or *man on the street* interviews. A story is slanted by whomever the reporter wishes to quote. This is a frequent form of media bias and is often used in anti-heritage TV stories.

6. Bias by Spin:

Emphasizing aspects of an issue favorable to one side without noting aspects favorable to the other; putting out the interpretation of what an event means while giving little or no time or space to explaining a pro-flag interpretation.

Spokespersons such as political party people, who talk with reporters after a presidential debate, seeking to convince them that their candidate won, are called *spin doctors*. One way of looking at it is explained this way: “Spin involves tone, the part of reporting that extends beyond the news;” also, “it’s a reporter’s subjective comments about objective facts.”

7. Bias by Labeling:

Attaching a label to conservatives but not liberals; using more extreme labeling for conservatives than for liberals; identifying a liberal person or group as an *expert* or as an *independent*.

The power to label politicians and groups is one of the media’s most-often used and most subtle and potent powers. Conservatives are often labeled “right-wing,” “extremists,” and so on. Senator Jesse Helms was always “conservative” or “right-wing.” Senator Ted Kennedy is never or rarely called “liberal” or “left-wing.” Whether it’s issues or personalities, the media most always label those on the Right but not the Left.

8. Bias by Policy Recommendation or Condemnation:

When a reporter goes beyond reporting and endorses the liberal view of which policies should be enacted or affirms the liberal criticism of current or past

policies.

When reporters list possible solutions to society’s problems, the solution often follows the agenda of the Left (“Raise taxes;” “Cut defense;” “Have taxpayers pay for abortions;” “More government regulations”). Most news stories simply relate to a sequence of events, but when a story mixes reporting with specific recommendations for government policy, that’s bias by policy recommendation. Whenever a reporter conclusively declares that a past or current policy has failed (“Bush’s tax cut has been a financial disaster for America”), that’s bias by policy condemnation. Taken together, this bias occurs whenever a reporter, without any attribution, offers a definitive policy evaluation.

In conclusion, the examples listed above certainly apply to the national news media, but the same principles apply to local media. It’s up to you — whether you consider yourself a liberal or a conservative — to examine the media in your area and determine the extent to which labeling and other types of bias appear. Once you have acquainted yourself with the above examples, you should find it easy to spot local media bias.

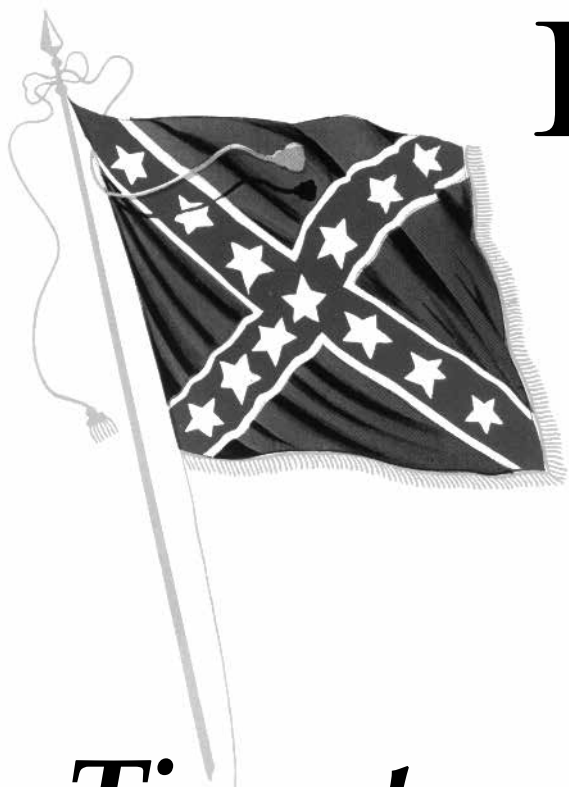
Keep in mind that many stories will reflect more than one kind of bias. The story which displays bias by commission may have an imbalance of experts so it also shows bias by selection of sources. A story which is biased by spin may also reflect bias by omission.

Zeroing in on the biases of the media can indeed be extremely frustrating to see and hear, but it can also be fun to watch or read, and often predict.

Newspaper, radio and television station editorials are supposed to take a point of view. The same goes for columns that appear on the op-ed page and commentaries on television news shows. Do not equate a front-page news story with an editorial. They are very different. Stick to analyzing news stories. They are supposed to be unbiased presentations of the news. When they are biased, the reporter is not doing their job for whatever reason. An anti-Confederate-heritage bias from the get-go, laziness, or an out-and-out ignorance of American history ... it doesn’t matter. The damage bad reporting does to our noble cause as well as the recruiting of new members is just the same.

Ron Casteel
Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief, SCV
Itcic@scv.org





Forward The Colors

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

Time to punt the NCAA

The National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) is a legislative body, with representatives from its member institutions. Currently, the NCAA has a policy that no “predetermined” postseason events (Bowl games, tournaments, etc.) are to be played in South Carolina. This is in response to the continued presence of the Confederate Battle Flag on the Statehouse grounds.

In January, the NCAA’s Minority Opportunities and Interest Committee (MOIC), an arm of the NCAA, will meet with an eye towards expanding the ban to include “non-predetermined” events (those granted on the basis of a team’s success during the year — baseball regional, 1-AA football playoffs, etc.). It is my understanding that similar restrictions are in effect against Mississippi to punish the sportsfans and other citizens there for having voted for a state flag that encompasses the Confederate Flag. It appears this Minority Interest group wishes to use their position to thrust themselves into a position to impose their view on the public’s affairs and Southern heritage, thus over-

ride the decisions of the South Carolina legislature and the voters in the State of Mississippi by *USING* the NCAA, and the NCAA is jumping through their hoops. The sportsfans don’t get a chance to vote for the members of the NCAA or the MOIC; however, these people are being allowed to affect our lives like an elected official.

Would it not be better for this Minority Interest group to concentrate on increasing the graduation rate of minority athletes, and attempting to assure that these young men and women graduate with degrees that will assure the students of positions upon graduation that will enhance and enrich their lives? There aren’t any ball games played at the South Carolina Statehouse. This is a place rich in the history and heritage of the state and is a place for this history and heritage to be seen, contemplated and enjoyed by all factions of the citizenry.

The so-called boycott of South Carolina tourism due to the flag at the statehouse was also aimed to inflict harm on the citizens of South Carolina; however, it has been a dismal flop. Now, the NCAA’s

Minority Opportunities and Interest Committee seeks to take this particular avenue to spread their hate for the descending families of the Confederate nation rather than what most people understood their position as an organization to be.

I employ you to make our opinion known to the House Ways and Means Committee in Washington, who are currently investigating the NCAA on other matters, and to the member universities of the NCAA. Send this latest campaign of political interference down the same road as the boycott.

United States House of Representatives
Committee on Ways and Means
1102 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
Tel: (202) 225-3625, Fax: (202) 225-2610
Website: <http://waysandmeans.house.gov>

Republicans (24)

William Thomas (California-21), Chair
E. Clay Shaw (Florida-22)
Nancy L. Johnson (Connecticut-6)
Wally Herger (California-2)
Jim McCrery (Louisiana-4)
Dave Camp (Michigan-4)
Jim Ramstad (Minnesota-3)
Jim Nussle (Iowa-2)
Sam Johnson (Texas-3)
Philip English (Pennsylvania-21)
J.D. Hayworth (Arizona-6)
Jerry Weller (Illinois-11)
Kenny Hulshof (Missouri-9)
Ron Lewis (Kentucky-2)
Mark Foley (Florida-16)
Kevin Brady (Texas-8)
Tom Reynolds (New York-26)
Paul Ryan (Wisconsin-1)
Eric Cantor (Virginia-7)
John Linder (Georgia-7)
Melissa A. Hart (Pennsylvania-4)
Bob Beauprez (Colorado-7)
Chris Chocola (Indiana-2)
Devin Nunes (California-21)

Democrats (17)

Charles Rangel (New York-15), Ranking Member
Fortney Pete Stark (California-13)
Sander Levin (Michigan-12)
Benjamin Cardin (Maryland-3)
Jim McDermott (Washington-7)
John Lewis (Georgia-5)
Richard Neal (Massachusetts-2)
Michael McNulty (New York-21)
William Jefferson (Louisiana-2)
John Tanner (Tennessee-8)
Xavier Becerra (California-30)
Lloyd Doggett (Texas-10)
Earl Pomeroy (North Dakota-AL)
Stephanie Tubbs Jones (Ohio-11)
Mike Thompson (California-1)
John B. Larson (Connecticut-1)
Rahm I. Emanuel (Illinois-5)

Also, write the attorney generals in South Carolina (Henry McMaster) and Mississippi (Jim Hood) and encourage them to use the power and influence of their offices to resist the abuses of the NCAA.

The Honorable Henry McMaster
Attorney General of South Carolina
PO Box 11549
Columbia, SC 29211

The Honorable Jim Hood
Attorney General of Mississippi
PO Box 220
Jackson, MS 39205

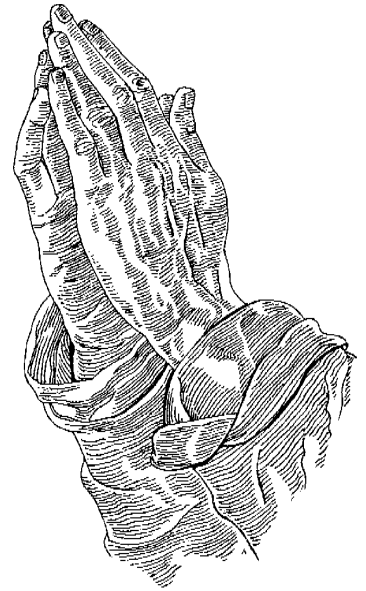
In the Bonds of the South,

Darryl Felton Starnes
Chief of Heritage Defense
7306 McClellan Road
Mechanicsville, VA 23111
home (804) 779-3653
e-mail: chd@scv.org



Chaplain's Comments

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



A Confederate Christmas

Behold a virgin shall be with child, and shall bring forth a son, and they shall call his name Emmanuel, which being interpreted is, God with us. — Matthew 1:23

As we sit down this Christmas around our Christmas tree, ham or turkey, with our warm clothes and nicely wrapped gifts, we remember that the meaning of Christmas is that "God is with us." Coming from heaven to earth that we should not just hear about our Savior but that he could live with us and in us no matter where life takes us. Though I realize that some will miss loved ones and friends who are serving our country this Christmas, thankfully, for most of us, our home situations this Christmas will mostly be bright and merry.

This was not the case in years past when our forefathers went to war to defend our homeland and Constitution. It was a cold

and lonely winter for the Southland, as most every family was torn apart by the struggles of war. Those at home struggled for a livelihood with their men at the battlefield miles away; those on the battlefield suffered for lack of provisions and the lack of the presence of loved ones. One soldier, James Holloway, wrote from Dranesville, VA, to his family back home, "You have no idea how lonesome I feel this day. It's the first time I'm away from my loved ones at home." But still with all the difficulties of those Christmases from 1861-1864, our Southern forefathers celebrated Christmas — knowing that while separated from one another, God was with them, and that alone was cause for cheer.

Hardship in the Camp

During those Christmases celebrated in their tents, the soldiers celebrated over small gifts that would seem almost meaningless to most. Johnny Green, a soldier in Fourth Kentucky Orphan Brigade, said this of his gift one Christmas, "Our commissary sends word for each Orderly sergeant to come to his wagon and he will issue one piece of soap to each man. This is indeed good news. Since the Skirmish began at Stockbridge Nov. 15, we have not had a chance to wash any more than our faces occasionally and never our feet or bodies until now...."

Another soldier, Louis Leon, said this of a hard Christmas in camp: "We moved our camp a little piece. Eigenbrun came to

see us today from home, and brought a splendid cake from Miss Clara Phile. This is certainly a hard Christmas for us — bitter cold, raining and snowing all the time, and we have no tents. The only shelter we have is a blanket spread over a few poles, and gather leaves and put them in that shelter for a bed.”

Christmas dinner in these camps was usually nothing more than hardtack, crackers, beans and rice. Some even would cast lots to see who would get a small piece of beef. A few soldiers also received gift boxes from home if their families were doing well enough to provide them. These boxes may have contained a few more items of more traditional holiday fare.

Confederate soldiers in hospitals and those close enough to Southern towns received gifts from the Southern women who were always thinking of the well-being of their soldiers. One Southern woman, Sallie Brock Putman of Richmond, was said to have spent the Christmas of 1861 making hose, a visor or colorful scarf. The soldiers received these meager gifts with thanksgiving and cheer.

Hardship on the Home Front

The sacrifice at home was many times as great as that on the field. Women who had scrimped and saved to stow away a decent Christmas fare for their families would often be left short due to the poverty of the time of the struggle or would lose what lit-



tle they had gathered to Yankee soldiers who gave no thought to Christmas spirit. One Southern lady, Cornelia Peake McDonald, spent hours preparing rusks (sweet biscuits) and cakes for her children. A Yankee soldier came into her yard and started away with her holiday turkey, not a cheap thing in those days when turkeys could cost \$50 to \$100 due to their rarity. McDonald stopped the soldier and demanded her turkey back, just to return to the house to find a group of Yankee soldiers carrying off her hard day's worth of baking. With some trouble she managed to secure one pan of rusks and her turkey for her children's Christmas dinner — No thanks to the Yankees!

Those who did enjoy some of the niceties of Christmas worried

for their soldiers who would receive little or nothing. One lady, Emma Holmes, had for her Christmas a dinner of ham prepared by a friend, a home-raised turkey, and simple bread pudding. She later said “none present could really enjoy it for worrying how their family members in the army have fared.” They soon learned in a letter that their soldiers had fared on half-done cornbread.

Varina Davis, Jefferson Davis's wife, repaired old toys to give to orphan children, knowing that they would receive little or nothing for Christmas. Granddaughter of John C. Calhoun, Flouride Clemson, though from a prominent family, received only a pair of sleeve buttons the Christmas of 1863. Compatriots, if you do not get what you want this Christmas, then thank God for what you get.

When we think about a Confederate Christmas, let us not forget that the chaplains were faithful to preach the gospel and that the old-time carols that we love today were the ones that so thrilled the hearts of the Confederate soldiers as they sat around the campfire celebrating Christmas. When you sing the traditional Christmas carols like *It Came Upon a Midnight Clear, Away in a Manger* or *Oh, Little Town of Bethlehem*, remember those who sat by the firesides during the War for Southern Independence and sang them so lustily, knowing that despite their meager fare, God was with them.



The Last Roll

Egbert J. Jones 357
Huntsville, AL
Sherrell Michael Boyd
Robert J. Reaves

Capt. John Henry Porter 439
Sylacauga, AL
Dean O. Parker

Savage-Stewart 522
Piedmont, AL
Robert T. Hope

Cradle Of The Confederacy 692
Montgomery, AL
Joseph R. Dozier

Covington Rifles 1586
Andalusia, AL
Billy Odean Worley

Fort Blakely 1864
Bay Minette, AL
J. Z. Murphy

CSS *Virginia* 2062
Ventura County, CA
Charles Talburt Black

8th FL Quincy Young Guards 703
Quincy, FL
James W. Darby

General Lafayette McLaws 79
Fayetteville, GA
D. Ray Allgood

Brig. General T. R. R. Cobb 97
Athens, GA
Gaynor L. Bracewell

Buckhead-Fort Lawton Brigade 2102
Millen, GA
Raymond Elias Zeigler

John P. McGuire 1843
Pikeville, KY
James Rodney Potter

Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest 1931
Covington, LA
Terence William Maddox

Colonel William Norris 1398
Darnestown, MD
Rex New

Lt. Col. Robert H. Archer 2013
Havre De Grace, MD
Nolan Vester Ball
Daniel J. Heacock

B/G Benjamin G. Humphreys 1625
Indianola, MS
John Andrew Dickerson

Brig. Gen. J. Johnston Pettigrew 1401
Lenoir, NC
Alvin H. Rader
Timothy Baxter Hamby

Ivy Ritchie 1734
Albemarle, NC
Edward Wayne Moose

Jackson Rangers 1917
Sylva, NC
Donald Edward Hodgins

Pvt. John Wesley Culp Memorial
1961
Gettysburg, PA
John F. Crossen

Pvt. Thomas E. Caldwell 31
Clover/York, SC
Harold Phillip Robinson

Joseph B. Kershaw 82
Camden, SC
Paul I. Bostick

Litchfield 132
Conway, SC
James Alvin Mathers

General Paul Quattlebaum 412
Batesburg-Leesville, SC
Herman Richard Daniel



Col. Henry Laurens Benbow 859
Manning, SC
John Covert Daniels

Palmetto Sharp Shooters 1428
Anderson, SC
Bruce W. Price

Brig. General Barnard E. Bee 1575
Aiken, SC
Charles David Starnes
Sherrill Hamrick

John B. Ingram Bivouac 219
Jackson, TN
Kenneth R. Smith

MG William D. McCain HQ 584
Columbia, TN
Harold T. Wood

General A. P. Stewart 1411
Winchester, TN
Scott B. Bush

Hood's Texas Brigade 153
San Antonio, TX
Richard J. Ecuyer

Norfolk County Grays 1549
Chesapeake, VA
George B. Yeates

Captain William Latane' 1690
Mechanicsville, VA
Richard Leslie Edmunds

Walker-Terry 1758
Wytheville, VA
Thomas A. Bralley

Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



General William Mahone

Son of a tavern-keeper, William Mahone was born in Southhampton County, Virginia, on December 1, 1826. He was a graduate of Virginia Military Institute in 1847. Instead of entering the military, he became a teacher at Rappahannock Military Academy and studied engineering. Eventually he became engineer of several Virginia railroads, and by 1861 was president and superintendent of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad.

He was appointed colonel of the 6th Virginia Infantry Regiment, which occupied Gasport Navy Yard at Norfolk. When that city was abandoned, he fought against the Federal flotilla at Drewry's Bluff.

Mahone commanded the 2nd Brigade, Department of Norfolk, from October 1861 to April 1862, and was promoted to brigadier general in November 1861. Next he commanded a brigade in the Huger-Anderson Division and saw action at Seven Pines and Malvern Hill. At the Battle of Second Manassas he was seriously wounded but had returned

to duty in time to fight at Fredericksburg.

He went on to fight in every major battle with the Army of Northern Virginia including Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. After the Wilderness he succeeded to division command in May 1864, fighting at Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor.

He is best remembered as the hero of the Battle of the Crater at Petersburg on July 30, 1864. Here the Federals had tunneled under Confederate lines, planted a huge amount of explosives and blew up a large crater in the middle of the Confederate lines. Mahone led two of his bri-

gades up to the edge of the gaping hole and kept up fire on the Union troops until they surren-

dered. For his actions in this battle he was promoted to major general.

After the surrender he returned to his railroad, creating the Norfolk and Western System. At this same time he began to get involved in politics. Eventually he was elected to the US Senate in 1880 as the Republican Party of Virginia mem-

ber.

He died at Washington on October 8, 1895, and is buried in Blandford Cemetery, Petersburg, Virginia. ❧



Beauvoir is Coming Back

A report on restoration efforts

by Larry McCluney, Lt. Commander Mississippi Division

Like a phoenix rising from the rubble of destruction left by Hurricane Katrina, Beauvoir is slowly being restored back to its grandeur when President Jefferson Davis lived in that magnificent Antebellum home. Year-long rumors and public perception that Beauvoir cannot be restored from its Hurricane Katrina damage were quashed Saturday, November 4, by an adamant gathering of city, state and federal representatives and the board that oversees the historic beachfront property.

The Mississippi Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans, have been working extensively with the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, which is in charge of the effort to rebuild the home. Beauvoir has to be rebuilt historically correct for the federal money to be used in the effort. The group has set an opening date of June 2008 to

coincide with Jefferson Davis' 200th birthday.¹

"Beauvoir has become the icon of the preservation of the heritage of the Coast," said Ken P'Pool, historic preservation division director at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. "Beauvoir is a very important piece of American history, and we are anxious to get it restored."²

Beauvoir House and the Jefferson Davis Presidential Library suffered heavy damage from Hurricane Katrina in August of 2005. These two structures can and will be restored and contract-bidding for the restoration of the house and the Presidential Library began in October. As an update, here is what has been accomplished thus far:

1) Artifact search and recovery has been completed, with 3,304 artifacts photographed, inventoried, boxed and stored in environmental storage.

Conservation of the artifacts and the house furniture has also begun.

The Andrew Mellon Foundation has awarded a \$400,000 grant to pay for an on-site restoration supervisor and for travel of restoration interns from across the country. The Winterthur Museum and University of Delaware continue to lead and oversee much of that conservation work of the artifacts.

2) The stabilization of the house and presidential library are ongoing, and architectural plans and specifications for their restoration have been drawn. Larry Albert, of Albert and Associates in Hattiesburg, MS, is the architect working on the Beauvoir House and JDPL projects. Additional information and Beauvoir damage photos can be found at www.albertassociates.com.

3) A new bridge has been built over Oyster Bayou's drain-



Beauvoir undergoing restoration 13 months after Hurricane Katrina.

age area. Restoration to the cemetery has been completed.

4) Dirt and topsoil have been brought in to replace the erosion of Beauvoir's soil.

5) Organizations of volunteers have provided 951 volunteers, and they have spent more than 7600 man-hours in helping with cleaning up the site. More than 16,500 cubic yards of various types of debris have been removed.³

Many individuals continue to offer their help. However, the only volunteers needed at this time are highly specialized and trained conservators and some grounds-maintenance volunteers. Anyone else who wishes to volunteer their help at this time

can help the most by making a financial contribution (see financial contribution address on page 19). No donation is too large or too small. Every little bit helps to keep Beauvoir going and for rebuilding, so please give generously.

The restoration includes returning the open-air bottom of the structure to its appearance in the days of Jefferson Davis, the Confederate president who bought the estate for his retirement in 1879. In the 20th century, the bottom of the raised cottage, a classic for what would become an architectural trademark of the Gulf region, was enclosed and used for museum displays.

When Katrina struck, Beau-

voir House lacked only a small section of painting and work on the back porch to complete an extensive 16-year restoration project. Massive porches, lavish frescoed interior walls and ceilings, rounded corners, Greek revival mantels and other details make Beauvoir an architectural treasure.

Katrina ripped off the front porch, or gallery, as well as the back one. Surge washed through the bottom, but because the house floor was raised 8½ feet from the ground, only 9 inches of water rose above the interior wood floors.

Nineteen brick piers were destroyed and seven more damaged in the surge, but the house

remained standing. Weak areas have since been shored, and the familiar post-Katrina blue tarp graced the roof. The porch columns were never located, but more than 47 feet of porch railing and 9,000 original bricks were recovered from debris that settled on the 50-acre property.

"I think people thought we were moving slowly, but when you have something as significant as Beauvoir, it takes a lot of study and stabilization before you decide what action to take," said P'Pool.⁴

"Twenty-one hurricanes have hit this house, and that is a testament to a well-built structure," said Albert. "What is left is in amazing shape. We have to be careful and serious about who we pick to fix it.

Because of Beauvoir's national historical importance and government funding to help with restoration, Albert's firm will work with FEMA, MEMA and the MDAH.

"Whatever we do will be sensitive to the historic character of this building," said Ghassan Attar, FEMA historic-preservation specialist from California, here to oversee FEMA's role in restoration of historic properties in the three-county area. "FEMA does not only save property and lives — and, of course, that comes first — but we also save culture."

Attar said FEMA has committed \$50 million to preservation of historic properties to date, including about \$7 million for Beauvoir. The museum estate is overseen by the Combined Board of Beauvoir, which

includes trustees and directors, whose roots date back to 1902, when Davis' wife sold the estate to the Mississippi Division of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, who first operated it as a soldiers' retirement home.⁵

Recently, a detailed report was issued on the status of Beauvoir by Mississippi Division Commander Ed Funchess to the National SCV General Executive Council. Included in his update report were copies of the proposed blueprints for the repair and rebuilding of Beauvoir and the layout plans for the Monument to the Unknown Soldier, which received unanimous support and endorsement from the GEC. "Bricks for Beauvoir" will finance the project and help provide finances for Beauvoir. The plans are for a brick plaza around the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Each brick will cost \$50 and would have the name of a Confederate ancestor of members of the SCV who give to the effort. The Bricks for Beauvoir Project, spearheaded by Larry McCluney, Lt. Commander of the Mississippi Division includes thirteen columns, in a crescent, to represent the 13 States of the Confederacy and Beauvoir will fly the flag of each respective state.

AOT Commander Kelly Barrow gave a challenge to the department commanders to see which Army could raise the most money toward the project. ATM Councilman Chuck McMichael offered the following resolution in support of the Monument: "Be it resolved that the Sons of Confederate Veterans does hereby

endorse fully the Monument to the Unknown Soldier and gives its wholehearted support for the concerted efforts of the Mississippi Division, SCV."⁶ The GEC gave unanimous consent and support to the project.

"I knew a year ago we would rebuild, but I didn't know what it would take to do it," said Bertram Hayes-Davis, a board member and Davis' great-great-grandson who lives in Colorado. "The support and volunteer work is heartwarming. We have federal support, agencies, non-profit foundations, the state of Mississippi, its citizens all coming together."⁷

So how can you help support Beauvoir, the last home of our Confederate President? Purchase a brick that honors your Confederate ancestor today.

Sources

¹Micheal Newborn, *Sun Herald* newspaper, Biloxi, MS.

²Kat Bergeron, *Sun Herald* newspaper, Biloxi, MS, October 8, 2006.

³Beauvoir website, www.beauvoir.org/.

⁴Kat Bergeron, *Sun Herald* newspaper, Biloxi, MS, October 8, 2006.

⁵Kat Bergeron, *Sun Herald* newspaper, Biloxi, MS, October 8, 2006.

⁶SCV General Executive Council Report, October 28, 2006.

⁷Kat Bergeron, *Sun Herald* newspaper, Biloxi, MS, October 8, 2006.



Bricks for Beauvoir

*This project will help finance the rebuilding of Beauvoir
and is endorsed by the General Executive Council
of the Sons of Confederate Veterans*

Ancestral Memorial Brick Order Form

Instructions: Use the lines as laid out or come up with your own layout, but no more than three lines of info and no more than 15 spaces per line. You may use abbreviations when necessary. (See Sample Below)

Line 1: _____

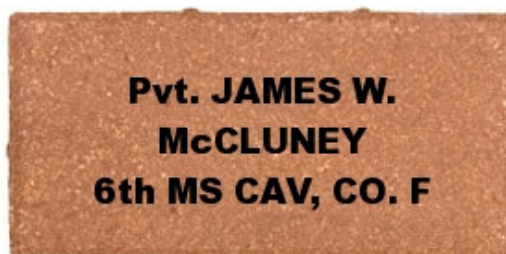
(First and Last Name)

Line 2: _____

(Rank)

Line 3: _____

(Company and Regiment)



Make Checks in the Amount of \$50.00 per brick to:
Mississippi Division, SCV
For: Beauvoir Memorial Brick Fund
Mail Checks to: Mississippi Division, SCV
C/O Larry McCluney, MS-Div Lt. Commander
1412 North Park Dr . . . Greenwood, MS . . . 38930

Bricks will be placed in a plaza around the tomb of the Unknown Confederate Soldier

The first Confederate soldier killed in the War Between the States

William R. Clark

by Robert E. Reyes

Who was the first Confederate soldier killed in the War Between the States? Startling new evidence for the first time points to William R. Clark of Baltimore as the first Confederate enlisted man killed in this 145th Anniversary year of the War.

It has always been known that the first five Federal volunteers were killed in Baltimore in the riot of April 19, 1861. The following article explains how the very first and, until now, overlooked Confederate Regular Army volunteer was also killed on that fateful day.

On March 23, 1861, Louis Trezevant Wigfall withdrew from the US Senate after supporting the Texas Secession Ordinance. He did not return to his home state immediately to form his later famed Texas Brigade. He decided to stay in Washington, DC, and mastermind a plan to enlist and recruit new volunteers for the Confederate Army in nearby Baltimore, Maryland.

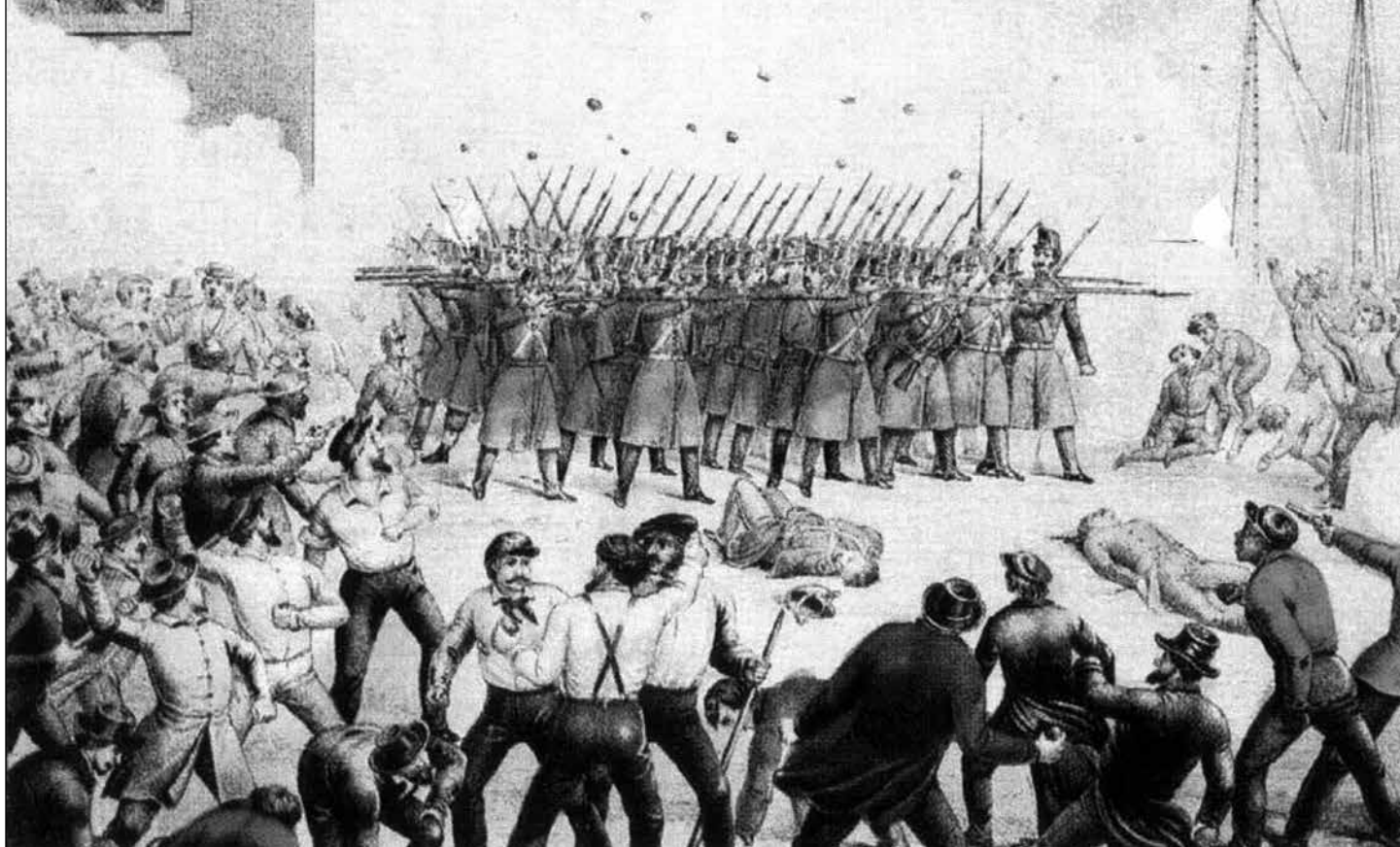
The City of Baltimore had always been a hotbed of Southern

and Northern factions. Southern patriots in Baltimore were known as the National Volunteers, while the Union patriots were known as the Minute Men. In the November 1860 Presidential election, Abraham Lincoln received fewer than 2,300 votes statewide in Baltimore and in Maryland.



Louis T. Wigfall

On February 22, 1861, President-elect Lincoln would pass through the city under the cover of darkness to avoid what later became known as the Baltimore Plot. Wigfall knew that Baltimore Mayor George W. Brown, Police Marshal George P. Kane, and others in the city government were sympathetic to the South. A Confederate Recruiting Station listed in the Baltimore Directory was set up openly on Market Place in March 1861. Captain William Dorsey Pender was summoned to Washington to meet with Wigfall on his recruiting assignment in Baltimore. Pender arrived March 24 in Baltimore. He wrote to his wife on March 26: "I am sending men south to be enlisted in the Southern Army. I merely inspect and ship them. I do nothing that the law could take hold of if they wished to trouble me, but Baltimore is strong for secession, and I am backed up by sympathy of the first men here...Do not fear for me whatever you may see in the papers, for rest assured that in the first place I shall be prudent and in the second I am well



A period sketch of the Baltimore Massacre.

backed. I do not want my official capacity to be known except by a few who are with us."

On April 3, Pender wrote "As to danger, I am not in the least, for not only are the best and larger number of people with us, but the police are all right. They have been at the boat each time I have sent off men. I sent sixty one in less than a week. Sixty four had been sent a few days before I arrived."

Between March 6 and April 11, Maryland Confederate Regulars, as they became known, accepted bounties, signed three-year enlistment papers, and were shipped from the port of Baltimore to Charleston, South Carolina. Most of the Maryland Regulars were kept together as a unit and were eventually placed under the command of Colonel John Lucas, Company C, 15th South Carolina Heavy Artillery.

Company C was constantly rotated in and out of batteries around Charleston harbor. They relieved the 1st SC Artillery in August a month after the famous charge of the 54th Massachusetts on July 18, 1863. Company C was posted at Battery Wagner from August 20-26, 1863, to fend off a battering from Federal Army siege lines and ironclads from their continued assault.

The Maryland Regulars stayed together as a unit until 1864, at which time they were conscripted into service and placed under house arrest after their 3-year enlistments ran out. George Kane went to Charleston to try to have them transferred to the Maryland Line, which Colonel Bradley T. Johnson was at that time trying to replenish. Kane estimated 500-600 men had been shipped from Baltimore to Charleston. On April 29, Kane

succeeded in having 42 men transferred from Company C to the Maryland Line. Only seven Maryland men of Company C were left when Generals Hardee and Joseph Johnston surrendered the Army of Tennessee at the end of the war.

Suddenly on April 11, 1861, Pender was ordered to close the recruiting station in Baltimore and to report back to Montgomery, Alabama, immediately for reassignment. On a steamer out of Washington, DC, and down the Potomac, he learned of the planned next morning's attack on Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor. After the attack on Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor was blockaded by the Federal Navy. Sea transportation from Baltimore to Charleston for Confederate enlistees previously arranged by Pender was no longer an option.

As with other recent Baltimore recruits, Volunteer William Clark was now waiting for transportation arrangements to Charleston. On April 19, 1861, the Anaconda Plan proposed by the chief Union commander, the aging Lt. General Winfield Scott, was announced in the *Washington Evening Star* and enacted as the first Federal Act of War.

The same day, April 19, a train full of Massachusetts Volunteers arrived in Baltimore at the President Street Station. In those days, because of safety and fire hazards, draught horses were used to pull the railroad cars across cities like Baltimore and Philadelphia. Although this arrangement seemed odd in other large cities like Chicago, where there was no horse-towed railroad arrangement, pedestrians were constantly run over on the windy city streets by trains. Seven towed railroad cars of the Massachusetts Volunteers passed and made it across the city. Passage of the eighth car and remaining cars was blocked by obstructions on the tracks placed by pro-Southerners. A number of negroes employed as sailors upon schooners hailing from the South came ashore from their vessels and rendered every assistance in their power, hauling up the immense anchors to the center of the railroad track, with cheers for the "Souf" and "Massa Jeff Davis." By their assistance, some eight of the anchors were piled upon the track. The eighth railroad car returned to President Street Station. There the 6th Massachusetts Volunteers in the remaining cars were ordered to detrain, and march to the B&O's



William Dorsey Pender

Camden Station, about 1½ miles away. The soldiers were met outside the train cars by a large crowd with shouts for Jefferson Davis and the South. As the soldiers' column made their way up President Street, the crowd closed in and a Secessionist flag — the Palmetto flag of South Carolina — was paraded in their front by a group of Southern patriots. The soldiers were hooted, jeered, and hissed at as black republicans.

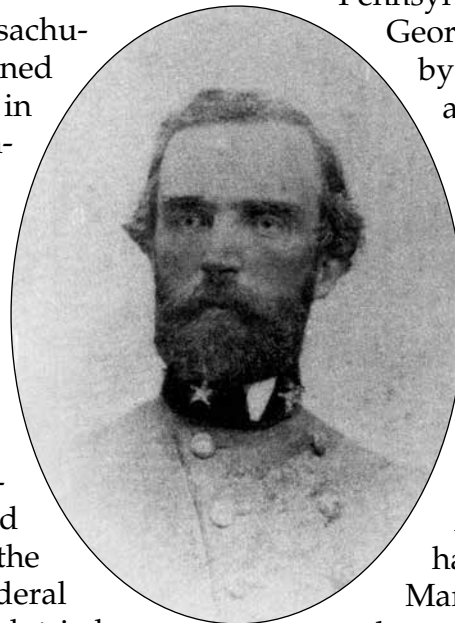
As the Massachusetts soldiers turned onto Pratt Street in the Baltimore Inner Harbor area, they were surrounded and began to be attacked by flying missiles of all sorts. Francis Xavier Ward of the 53rd Regiment Maryland Guard charged the center of the Federal column first and tried to grab the 6th Mas-

sachusetts state color flag. He was shot immediately through the hip. Baltimorean James Ryder Randall, a Georgetown Law School colleague of Ward's, teaching at the time in Point Coupee, Louisiana, would read about the accounts of Ward's mortal wounding in the Delta newspaper of New Orleans. He immediately penned the poem, *My Maryland*. The poem was later set to the music of *O Tannenbaum* by the same Baltimore sisters who sewed the first Be-auregard Pattern Battle Flags: Hetty and Jenny Cary. The song became the third most popular Southern anthem after *Dixie's Land* and the *Bonnie Blue Flag*. In 1939, *Maryland My Maryland* became the official state song of the State of Maryland.

Between Gay and Light Streets in the Baltimore Inner Harbor, four 6th Massachusetts Soldiers were killed — Luther Ladd, Addison Whitney, Charles Taylor, and Sumner Needham. A fifth Union soldier, from the

Pennsylvania Volunteers, George Leisering, died by a knife wound in a second attack later that day at the President Street Station.

George Wilson Booth, an eyewitness to the April 19, 1861, riot and later the author of *A Maryland Boy in Lee's Army* had just gotten off Maryland Guard duty that morning. He was approaching Pratt Street



John J. Lucas

from Gay Street as the column of 6th Massachusetts troops was passing and reports "the events had drawn to Pratt Street a large number of people who lined the sidewalks and followed the movement of the troops. I was standing at the corner of Commerce Street and the troops were at that moment passing that point when a soldier struck by a stone fell almost at my feet, and as he fell dropped his musket which was immediately seized by a Port Customs Officer [Edward Beatty] who raised it to his shoulder and fired the first shot into the column. As he fired he turned to the crowd and asked if anyone had a cartridge. I gave him one or two and showed him how to reload, then betook myself to the protection of the first doorway thus escaping the bullets that were sweeping the street. The rear files faced about and delivered a volley in to the crowd, who responded with pistol shots, stones, clubs, and other missiles. A perfect fusillade for the next few blocks was kept up between the troops and the outraged mob."

The Patriot & Union newspaper, Harrisburg, PA, Monday, April 22, 1861, listed "At the corner of South and Pratt streets a man fired a pistol in to the ranks of the military, when those in the rear ranks immediately wheeled and fired upon their assailants and several were wounded." Pratt and South streets' corner is where William R. Clark was found dead.

The *Baltimore American and Commercial Advertiser* — Saturday, April 20, 1861, listed "William Clark — age 20 years was instantly killed at the corner of

Pratt and South Streets by a Minnie ball which entered on the right side of the eye and passing through the head came out the other side. He had recently enlisted in the Southern Confederate Army and expected to have left in a few days. His body was removed to the Middle District (Central) Police Station (Holiday & Saratoga Streets). After the inquest, he was taken to his late boarding house at the corner of Frederick & Baltimore Streets."

The South newspaper — Monday evening, April 22, 1861 listed "William R. Clark — driver of No. 1 truck Fire Department Killed."

A query on William R. Clark as being officially in the Confederate States Army Regular, killed, was taken to the US Army Center of Military History at Fort McNair in Washington, DC.

The same query was taken to the Museum of the Confederacy Library in Richmond, VA.

Both institutions came to the same conclusion that they will not deny the facts that he was in the Confederate States of America Regular Army. William R. Clark had been recruited in Baltimore by Artillery Captain William Dorsey Pender, CSA, and that he had signed enlistment papers and accepted a bounty and was awaiting transportation. He was signed, sealed, and waiting to be delivered. The Baltimore Riot of April 19 led to the occupation of the city by Ben "the Beast" Butler on May 13. Dur-

ing the occupation records were seized and arrests were made of anyone pro-Confederate. It was not until after Baltimore was occupied in May that other Marylanders like George Wilson Booth slipped across the Potomac to join the Army of Northern Virginia and the Confederate States Provisional Army.

William R. Clark was the very first soldier to die as a Maryland Volunteer recruited in the Con-

federate Regular Army. William Clark may also be the last Confederate soldier to be remembered 145 years later.

Richard P. Weinert, Jr., a US Army historian, National Archives researcher, and author of *The Confederate Regular Army* (1991) noted "that the Maryland Regulars was probably as good as that of any unit in the Confederate Army."

Other suggested readings are *History of Baltimore City and County* by J. Thomas Scharf (1881); *A Maryland Boy in Lee's Army: Personal Reminiscences of a Maryland Soldier in the War between the States, 1861–1865* by George Wilson Booth (1898, republished 2000); *Maryland's Blue & Gray: A Border State's Union and Confederate Junior Officer Corps* by Kevin Conley Ruffner (1997); *General William Dorsey Pender: A Biography* by Edward G. Longacre (2001) and *Louis T. Wigfall: Southern Fire-eater* by Alvy L. King (1970). ☒



George Wilson Booth



Corporate Sponsorships 2005-2006

Arnette Farms
(Charles Arnette) — Hamer, SC

Beverly Hills Jewelers
(Gary Baker) — Richmond, VA

William P. Blair — Peachtree, VA

Dr. Maynard W. Bland — Fountain Inn, SC

Bremac
(Frank Bresee) — Mechanicsville, VA

Burns Outboard Service — Rincon, GA

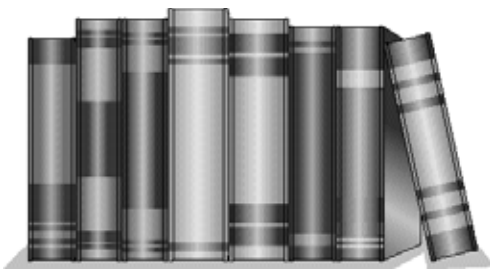
Campers Coaches RV's
(Bryon Miles) — Lubbock, TX

Confederate Design Works
(David Macinnes) — Fountain Inn, SC

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Randolph V. Simpson — Enoree, SC

Southern Dermatology
(Dr. John R. Cook) — Aiken, SC



Books in Print

The Privations of A Private Campaigning with the 1st TN

Former Confederate soldier Marcus B. Toney pens his memoirs in a factual, almost emotionless style. Living in Nashville in April of 1861, Toney heeded the Tennessee Governor's call and enlisted in Company B of the Rock City Guards. Company B began with one hundred and four members under the command of Captain James B. Craighead. The author, like many youthful Southern volunteers, believed that the War would be short and successful.

Robert E. Hunt wrote a new introduction to *The Privations Of A Private*, copyrighted in 2005, so the assumption can be made that Author Toney did not authorize Hunt to perform this task. In the introduction, Hunt mentions Ken Burns and his War documentary in a flattering light. This reviewer, therefore, suspects the validity of Hunt's pronouncements about the beliefs and opinions of Toney and bids readers to draw their own conclusions from words penned by the author.

Private Toney fought with General Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley and returned to Tennessee to take part in Braxton Bragg's Kentucky campaign. Marcus and the Tennesseans retreated following Chickamauga and Ringgold and set up winter quarters in Dalton. A Virginia cousin wrote that she was soon to be married and had woven him a nice suit of jeans. At her invitation, Marcus returned to New Canton, Virginia, in January of 1864, via Columbia, South Carolina, for her wedding. Marcus visited a tailor and stated that he was the best-dressed sol-

dier in the county. He mentioned the many cakes at the wedding feast, but observed that they were all made of the same ingredients — flour and sorghum.

Author Toney realized that his nearest male relatives were three first cousins in Virginia, two of whom had already been discharged from the Confederate Army. The third was in Company C of the Forty-Fourth Virginia Regiment. He decided to seek a transfer to the Army of Northern Virginia. In Richmond, Marcus met with the Honorable Thomas S. Bocock, who took him to the War Department to see Mr. Judah P. Benjamin.

Marcus was captured in The Wilderness Campaign and imprisoned first at Point Lookout, Maryland. He was transferred to Elmira Prison on August 2, 1864. In *Privations Of A Private*, Toney quotes often from a diary he kept of his time at Elmira. Toney's descriptions of prison life reveal a much more benevolent existence than that experienced by the majority of Confederate soldiers. He survived smallpox and news of Lee's surrender. On June 28, 1865, he took the Oath and was released to return home.

The last part of this book deals with Toney's observations of "life thereafter" the War. He devotes several pages to the Ku Klux Klan, and his many opinions about the South in the aftermath of War are most interesting. For a perspective on the elapse of time since 1861, Toney mentions at one point in his narrative the date of December 3, 1906.

Privations Of A Private will provide Southern readers another glimpse of a

Confederate soldier enduring hunger, brutality of battle, loss of comrades, and capture. Marcus B. Toney was a sterling example of principle, honor, and bravery that all of us Southern Confederates salute with affection and undying remembrance.

Author: Marcus B. Toney
Publisher: University of Alabama Press
www.uapress.ua.edu
Paperback \$19.95

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

Forward the Colors

Myths about a wide range of issues pertaining to the War Between the States circulate and are presented as facts to school children and the general population. *Forward the Colors* discusses many of these topics and presents a different side than what the average person is accustomed to seeing.

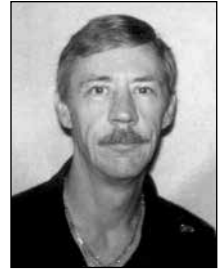
The book first examines the history of the Confederate Battle Flag, dispelling the negative ideas that surround it. An in-depth review of why General Beauregard commissioned the flag shows the reader it was not created to be a symbol of hate. In

fact, the author condemns certain hate groups for the abuse of the embattled emblem.



Continued on page 46

Hallowed Ground



Graves & Monuments Committee
Mike Mitchell – Chairman

Dear Friends and Compatriots,

Committee Report

It gives me great pleasure to announce a new position and new person to fill it. Compatriot Tom Smith from Alabama comes with great credentials and will be taking up the Monument portion of the Committee as a sub-chairman. Monuments had been put on hold while the template for the CGR, or Confederate Graves Registry, was worked on. Welcome aboard! It will still be a bit before we get him up and running though.

Sometime next year we will start to search for someone to handle the Historic Markers' Registry, so start thinking of someone who might be interested and have the time to work on this third registry. You as members don't need to wait, though. You can start photographing and transcribing them now. Just hold on to them for a while until we get the computer submittal process up and running.

Preservation Notes: Masonry Southern Cross Monument

In the last month several people have e-mailed me with

similar concerns, so I thought I would address them here within a column. The question is what to do with only one iron Southern Cross of Honor if you find one in the back of a cemetery office or reclaim one from a flea market or antique store. What grave do you put it on, or is this proper? Do you put it on a single grave, ignoring all the others? What if you don't have any in your local cemetery? Do you need to purchase crosses for all 100, 300 or more veterans? Is it numbered, and where do you look up this mysterious number? Or should you give it to a museum?

I don't advocate museums at all. They place them in the back storage room where they just collect dust. They don't serve the original purpose of commemorating the veteran, his grave and the Cause.

If you have 100, 300 or more veterans and no crosses, it would be nice if you could start a project to fund the placement of crosses for each of the veterans, but theft in urban cemeteries — that have over time had the surrounding area change into a ghetto — is a tough one. It's a mixed bag.

As for numbering, I have seen several registries for serial numbers, but they are all local

by cemetery or by county. Most crosses are stolen and transported — in some cases several hundred or a thousand miles away from that list. Another problem is that the list can't be found or is in some long-lost and forgotten archive somewhere. The best way of identifying them is to use a common engraver, and on the bottom, etch the name of the state, county and the cemetery name and then the veteran's last name on the bottom. With these four categories, I can find the grave in North Carolina even though the cross was found in California or for sale on e-bay.

Only the cross should be used if it is intended to mark a single person. As this marker commemorated a specific veteran's grave for maybe one hundred years, I would feel uncomfortable putting it on someone else's grave

One option is to turn a single cross into a monument with a masonry base. It puts the solitary cross in a very visible location, up high and in front of any visitor. This does not put a marker belonging to a specific person onto another person's grave. This will mark the cemetery as a site that has a Confederate veteran or multiple veterans some-

where within its confines. It also protects the marker from damage, especially if it's an original.

Try to place it as close as you can to the largest grouping of veterans. If this is not practical, then on the side of any pre-established walkway, somewhere in the same section. If it's used as a monument in the entryway to the cemetery, try to place in the center of the walkway so people have to walk around it. Center it squarely facing the entrance.

Ideally, you can order one more cross from SCV Headquarters and create a matching set or mirror image. Mount one on each side of the entry pathway. If it's real close to the path, square them off. If you have several feet of space, then they can mount them in an offset or oblique manor.

For the foundation, use regular cement, 12 to 16 inches deep, with rebar for reenforcement. The base material should be bal-last brick from 1800s cargo ships. In older cities near the coast with major shipping ports, the city municipalities might have some you can recycle at no cost. Mortar these in. Cap the top in mortar, overlapping it if possible.

Extras: Brass plaques can be mounted to the base to further commemorate the site. If there is a limited number of veterans, a Roll Call of veterans can be placed on top, or for larger numbers, the side or sides can be used. The name of the group creating the monument can go on the front. The back can be used for the groups that donated, or contributed and the *Angels*, or



One example can be found in Sulfur Springs Confederate Cemetery in Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

those individuals that donated can also be listed on the base.

A good saying that can be placed on a plaque and mounted behind the cross would be

This monument represents a lone sentinel standing guard over our Confederate Heroes in their last Bivouac

If there is no walkway, you can create one. Flagstone, flat fieldstones or some form of indigenous stone should be considered as it was naturally available in the area. Red clay brick can also be used to create a path around the monument, cutting down on erosion.

The theory behind this is to make it look as if it was constructed 150 years ago. It should also reflect the type of cemetery. If it's a rural or farmstead cemetery where money was scarce,

a brick-and-mortar monument is appropriate. If it's an urban, or possibly a more affluent area, a large rectangular marble base can be substituted. In considering the period, materials and craftsman's techniques that were available during the 1800s should always be used. Anything on a mammoth scale or computer-generated is not appropriate.

Tidbits

"Show me the manner in which a Nation or community cares for its dead and I will measure with mathematical exactness the tender mercies of its people, their respect for the law of the land, and their loyalty to high ideals."

— William Ewart Gladstone

Genealogy Quips

Any family tree produces some lemons, some nuts, and a few bad apples.

Yours in Preservation and Southern Pride,

Mike Mitchell
Chairman, Graves and Monuments Committee

scvgraves@aol.com
www.scv.org/graves



Army of Northern Virginia



The **Kemper-Fry-Strother Camp 19**, Madison, VA, and the American Legion Post 157 presented the annual Memorial Day Ceremony. Pictured are Camp Commander Bill Graham and 1st Lt. Commander Butch Brown, who presented the camp wreath.



Joe Rochester, left, commander of the **Colonel Olin M. Dantzler Camp 73**, Cameron, SC, spoke to Cub Scout Pack 428 on Confederate Flags and helped them with their history badges. Past Camp Commander Tom McClain is on the right.



Pictured are members of the **E. Fletcher Satterfield Camp 852**, Roxboro, NC, standing in 'Reb's Corner,' their booth at the Personality Festival in Roxboro on September 9, 2006.



Members of the **Colonel John Sloan Camp 1290**, Greensboro, NC, are pictured distributing Vidalia onions as a camp fundraiser. Pictured from left, Doug Phillips, Jack Brame, Don Saunders and Tim Saunders.



Members of the **2nd SC Regiment Volunteers Camp 71**, Pickens, SC, held a Confederate Memorial Service to honor 15 Confederate veterans on September 10, 2006. Particularly honored was Private William Williams, whose grave was restored with a new VA marker and Southern Cross of Honor as well as the graves of his wife and children.



On May 28, 2006, the **Appomattox Rangers Camp 1733**, Appomattox, VA, participated in the dedication of the Appomattox Veterans Wall of Honor. The Wall includes the name, rank and branch of service for military veterans from Appomattox County, from 1776 to the present, including the Confederacy. Pictured from left, Joe Buchanan, Greg Carol, E. Wayne Phelps and Cloyd Flood.

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



The **States Rights Gist Camp 1451**, Bogansville, SC, held a Confederate Ball in Spartanburg, SC, on April 29, 2006. The theme was the Firing on Ft. Sumter. Pictured seated from left, M.C. Martin, Jeff Petty, Dennis Stevens, Jim Crocker and Carroll Caldwell. Standing from left, Wayne Henderson, Jim Faulkner, Mike Farr, Rick Royals, Jim Bishop, Camp Commander Bill Berry, Mark Sanders, Edward Davis, Chris Rucker and Martin Farwell.



Grover McCloud, 1st Lt. Commander of the **Fincastle Rifles Camp 1325**, Roanoke, VA, waits to give a talk to the children and parents of Roanoke Christian School at General Jubal A. Early's home.



Pictured is **MD Division** Commander G. Jerry Bayer presenting an award to Lynden F. Moser for his perpetual care of the grounds of the Washington County Confederate Cemetery in Hagerstown, MD. Harold Ford is on the right.



Pictured is David Connolly, a member of the **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC, along with other members of the Alexander Central High School Quiz Bowl Team, which finished second in district competition. David is the son of Compatriot Chris Connolly, also a member of Camp 1948.



The **Colonel Samuel McDowell Tate Camp 836**, Morganton, NC, celebrated Memorial Day at the old Burke County Courthouse, where they fired a 21-gun salute and rang the bell as the names of Burke County veterans were read and ladies of the OCR laid black roses. Pictured from left, Compatriot McGallard, Mrs. Von Strickland, Compatriot Beam, Doug Branch, Camp Commander Bruce Fleming, Randy Deal, Larry Small, Bobby Denton on banjo and Mr. Shamus on guitar.



Commander-in-Chief Denne Sweeney was the guest of the **Rivers Bridge Camp 842**, Fairfax, SC, at their annual banquet on January 14, 2006. Pictured from left, CIC Sweeney swearing in new member C.B. Hughes as Camp 1st Lt. Commander David Keller looks on.

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



2nd Lt. Commander Philip Way, a member of the **Colonel D.H. Lee Martz Camp 10**, Harrisonburg, VA, stands at the War Memorial site in Dayton, VA. The German cannon was given for the town band's support during WWI. Phil, a Vietnam veteran, stands in front of a marker commemorating Union officer Wilde, who refused to carry out Sheridan's order to burn the Town in 1864. It is one of two known markers to a Union soldier in the South. Phil's daughter, Ericka Morgan, made the Southern Cross Flag by hand.



At the annual Shippensburg, PA, March to Destiny reenactment weekend June 24-25, 2006, **Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD, member Wes Evans renewed his vows with his lovely wife the evening of June 24 at the annual Dance to Destiny Ball. Pictured from left, Brandyn Evans, Bob Brewer, commander of the **Colonel William Norris Camp 1398**, Darnestown, MD, the lovely bride, Lisa Evans, Wes Evans and Katy Brewer.



Pictured is the Chick-fil-A in Beaufort, SC. Camp Commander Jody Henson of the **Richard H. Anderson Camp 47**, Beaufort, SC, gave a copy of their camp flag to the proprietor. He proudly ran it up the pole and kept it there for a week or so. In that time he was visited by three men of color who declared that they would not trade with his establishment any longer. But he had many more compliments, and he figures that he is well ahead.



On July 15th, 2006, members of the **Pee Dee Rifles Camp 1419**, Florence, SC, placed 12 new Crosses of Honor and refurbished 11 more on all the Confederate graves in the Ebenezer Baptist Church Cemetery in Florence as part of their ongoing cemetery restoration and registration project.



Pictured are Moses Wood Chapter 469 UDC members Charlotte Hartman and Jane Waters, along with Jordan W. Dill, commander of the **Captain Moses Wood 125**, Gaffney, SC, during the Roll Call of the Dead Ceremony at Oakland Cemetery on Confederate Memorial Day in Gaffney, SC.



Pictured are Darryl Starnes and Allen Burnette, members of the **Edmund Ruffin Fire Eaters Camp 3000**, Mechanicsville, VA, manning their recruiting booth at the National Civil War Antique Arms Show on August 19, 2006.



Army of Northern Virginia



On May 5, 2005, several members of the **Palmetto Sharpshooters Camp 1428**, Anderson, SC, assisted the Abbeville UDC with a school day at the Burk-Stark Mansion. Here on May 2, 1865, Confederate President Jefferson Davis held his last council of war of the Confederacy. Camp Members Jaime Wentzky, Jason Corder and Stan Holcombe set up a period camp and provided information and demonstrations to more than 100 school children.



Pictured are the officers and compatriots of the **Matthew Fontaine Maury Camp 1722**, Fredericksburg, VA; the **Major General Fitzhugh Lee Camp 1805**, Spotsylvania, VA, led by the **Captain William L. Day Camp 2091**, Locust Grove, VA, Color Guard down Amelia Street to participate in the 140th Memorial Day Observance in the Fredericksburg, VA, Confederate Cemetery.



SCV members attended the annual Confederate Memorial Day service in Shepherdstown, WV. First row from left, Susanne Lewis, **MD Division** Commander Jerry Bayer, Marianne Bayer, Emma Kay Sigrist, Madison Cogle, Sharon Palmisano, Samantha Cogle, Carolyn Bryant, Past WV UDC President; Polly Wharton, WV UDC President. Second row from left, J.B. Couch, Ben Lewis, Jeff Bonnerwith, Steve DeFreitas, **PA Division** Commander Jim Palmisano, Toby Law and Dan Lutz.



On Saturday, April 15, 2006, members of the **Rivers Bridge Camp 842**, Fairfax, SC, cleaned the headstone of a Confederate veteran who was buried in the Swallow-Savannah Cemetery in Allendale, SC. Pictured is camp 1st Lt. Commander David Keller.

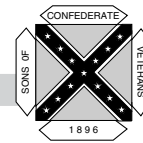


Members from as far away as Texas, Minnesota and Miami, FL, attended the 9th Annual **SCV Mechanized Cavalry Ride** in Moorefield, WV. Pictured is the Saturday service at the Moorefield Presbyterian Church. This church was used by the Yankees as a horse stable during the War of Northern Aggression.



Pictured is the **Captain William L. Day Camp 2091**, Locust Grove, VA, Color Guard at the Iron Cross dedication for Private Silas Whitehead Stinnett at the Davis Cemetery, Shipman, in Nelson County, VA.

Army of Tennessee



Pictured is Alabama Governor Bob Riley greeting **AL Division** Commander Leonard Wilson prior to the Robert E. Lee holiday event at the Confederate Monument on the Capitol grounds. Wilson and the governor's legal adviser Ken Wallis placed a wreath at the January 19 ceremony.



Mississippi Division members present a check for \$17,100 to the MS Department of Archives and History to conserve the flag of the 33rd MS Infantry. Pictured from left, Hank Holmes, director; Ward Calhoun, MS Division adjutant; Michael Wright, museum curator; Ron Stowers, chairman of the Save the Battle Flags Committee; and Lucy Allen, museum director.



Members of the **Lt. Colonel William Luffman Camp 938**, Chatsworth, GA, recently restored the gravesite of Sergeant Lemuel F. Peebles, Co. D, 22 GA Infantry. Pictured from left, Adam Parker, Travis Stocks and Mitchell Parker.



Pictured are compatriots of the **52nd GA Regiment Camp 1418**, Cleveland, GA and the **Colonel Hiram P. Bell Camp 1642**, Cumming, GA, during part of their living history demonstration they sponsored for the Forsyth County Christian Homeschoolers on October 29, 2005.



Three generations belong to the **General Will T. Martin Camp 590**, Natchez, MS. Pictured from left, Holmes Sturgeon, father; Walker Sturgeon, son and grandson; and Alonzo Sturgeon, grandfather, with General Lee in the background.

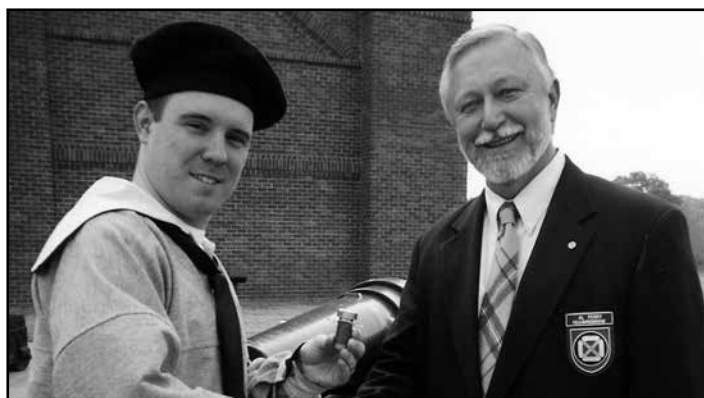


Led by Camp Historian Rudy C. Nanney, pictured, the **General Robert A. Toombs Camp 932**, Vidalia, GA, placed 100 gravemarkers in 99 days. Compatriot Nanny researched, ordered and coordinated the placement of each marker. The marker pictured was placed in the Ferguson Family Cemetery in Montgomery County.

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



Lee County Commissioners established April as Confederate History Month and April 26 as Confederate Memorial Day throughout Lee County on April 4, 2006. Pictured is **Major William M. Footman Camp 1950**, Fort Myers, FL, 1st Lt. Commander C. Cecil Raulerson receiving the proclamation.



Shown receiving a replica percussion fuse is Education Director Matthew Young of the National CW Naval Museum, Port Columbus, Columbus, GA. On the right is Al Perry, who made the presentation on behalf of the donor, SCV Field Representative Jack Marlar.



The **Colonel Holland M. Bell Camp 1997**, Fayette, AL, participated in distributing the AL Division Heritage Posters on April 7, 2006, to Fayette County schools. Pictured from left, James Linley, Rhonda Linley, Vicki Hoobler and Allan Koester.



Executive Director Ben Sewell receives a framed limited-edition print of General Nathan Bedford Forrest from Knox Martin, commander of the **N.B. Forrest Camp 215**, Memphis, TN, and West TN Brigade Commander Greg Todd. The print is a gift to the SCV and will hang in Elm Springs.



Members of the **Edward Dorr Tracy Camp 18**, Macon, GA, after installing seven headstones in Rose Hill Cemetery in Macon on April 1, 2006. Pictured from left, Joe Sledge, Jack Caldwell, Camp Commander Earl Colvin, Mike Mikus, Harris Churchwell and Phillip Griner.



The **Brigadier General John C. Carter Camp 207**, Waynesboro, GA, hosted a Confederate Memorial Service on April 23, 2006, at the Waynesboro Confederate Memorial Cemetery. The cemetery was adorned with various flags and replica wooden crosses with the name of a Confederate ancestor inscribed. Pictured is Camp Commander Frank Lackman, who conducted the service.

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



On April 26, 2006, the **Madison Starke Perry Camp 1424**, Gainesville, FL, held a Memorial Day Program at the Gravesite of General J. J. Finley at Evergreen Cemetery. A total of four SCV Camps, three UDC Chapters and one MOS&B Chapter participated.



The **Battle of Olustee Camp 1463**, Lake City, FL, held a memorial service at Oaklawn Cemetery, Lake City, on February 17, 2006. Pictured are the Camp Color Guard and reenactors (Company E, 6th FL Battalion) conducting a Gun Salute. Names of 128 Confederate Soldiers who died at the Battle of Olustee on February 20, 1864, or later from wounds, were read during the Roll Call. Oaklawn Cemetery contains 155 graves of unknown Confederate Soldiers; most are from the Battle of Olustee.



The **Colonel John Singleton Mosby Camp 1409**, Kingsport, TN, donated biographies on Generals Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Lee (two each) to the Mount Carmel Public Library, just outside of Kingsport, to commemorate April as Confederate History Month in Tennessee. Pictured with the books is Mrs. LaTonia Davidson, head librarian. The library displays the *Confederate Veteran*, whose subscription was also bought by the camp.



On May 6, 2006, a dedication of a Confederate memorial marker honoring Private Ninian Oliver Bell, Co. E, 8th Kentucky Cavalry was held by members of the **General Lloyd Tilghman Camp 1495**, Paducah, KY, in the Mount Hope Cemetery at Belleville, Illinois. The Confederate Battle Flag was flown from the cemetery's main flag pole during the dedication.



In November 2006 at the Fort Ogden Cemetery in Desoto County, FL, Iron Cross ceremonies were held to honor Pvt. William Johnson and Lt. F.C.M. Boggess: both men served in Captain F.A. Hendry's Company, part of Florida's Cow Cavalry. Pictured are the officers of the **General Twiggs Camp 1462**, Wauchula, FL, and the **Major Footman Camp 1950**, Ft. Myers, FL. This was a joint effort of both camps.



Pictured is **IL Division** Commander James Barr presenting the SCV Outstanding Cadet Award to MSIV Shaun Gaul from Toledo, OH, a student at Wheaton College in Wheaton, IL, on April 27, 2006.



Army of Tennessee



On April 8, 2006, the **Captain Ed Baxter Camp 2034**, Fairview, TN, held memorial services and placed gravestones for five area Confederate veterans in Williamson and Hickman Counties. Pictured are camp members Bob and John, with Rene placing a flag on the grave of Private Pettus Brown of the 24th Tennessee Sharp Shooters Battalion.



On May 13, 2006, members of the **General Robert A. Toombs Camp 932**, Vidalia, GA, with the help of the **Pine Barrens Volunteers Camp 2039**, Eastman, GA, conducted a living history exhibit at the annual Abbeville Georgia Wild Hog Festival. The individual Confederate soldiers' daily life, key events in Confederate history and preserving Southern heritage were the primary topics. Several thousand spectators attended the event, and the response was overwhelmingly positive.



Members of the **General Edward Dorr Tracy, Jr. Camp 18**, Macon, GA, are pictured at General Dorr's grave on Confederate Memorial Day, just prior to the Rose Hill Memorial Day Service in Macon.



Pictured is **Kentucky Division** Historian Joey Oller at the **Florida Division** SCV Monument at White Springs. The Confederate Flag flying above the monument can be seen for several miles on I-75.



The **Lt. General James Longstreet Camp 1658**, Tallmadge, OH, and the Lasalle Corbell Pickett Chapter of UDC held their annual Memorial Ceremony at Johnson's Island Cemetery on Johnson's Island at 1:00 PM on April 29, 2006. Also taking part in the ceremony were representatives from the Children of the Confederacy and the Seventh Battalion of the Fourth Virginia Infantry, a local reenacting group, with many of them members of Camp 1658.



Pictured is Barry W. McClain, a member of the **General Robert A. Toombs Camp 932**, Vidalia, GA, celebrating Confederate History Month by dropping in on some friends.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



On April 15, 2006, the **Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 983**, Decatur, TX, held its annual Bob Holloway Commemorative Dinner to honor their founder and first commander, Judge Robert Lee Holloway, Jr. Pictured is Camp Commander Bramlett, Chaplain Ware and Mrs. Ware as they prepare to end the meeting with *Dixie* and *How Firm a Foundation*.



Pictured is Murray Stewart swearing in Harold Tydings as 1st Lt. commander and Les Tucker as commander at the chartering of the **Oklahoma Division**.



Members of the **J.L. Halbert Camp 359**, Corsicana, TX; the **William Henry Parsons Camp 415**, Ennis, TX; and the **Johnson-Sayers-Nettles Camp 1012**, Teague, TX participated in the 125th birthday of the town of Dawson, TX, on May 27, 2006. Members provided living history demonstrations to the spectators.



John Miller, a member of the **Texas Lonestar Grays Camp 1953**, Schertz, TX, participated in the pilgrimage to the Alamo on April 23, 2006.



The **13th TX Infantry Camp 1565**, Angleton, TX, receives the Outstanding Camp Award 2006 and the Camp Growth Award 2006 at the TX Division Convention in Mesquite, TX. Pictured from left, Jeff Winters, Carry; Barton, TX Division Commander Ron Strybos, Les Pettigrew and Camp Commander Tim Pettigrew.



Each year the **General John Bell Hood Camp 1208**, Los Angeles, CA, along with the UDC and the 1st NC Cavalry reenactors, conduct a Confederate Memorial Day service at Hollywood Forever Cemetery in Hollywood, CA. Members pictured are John Quessenberry, Gordon Bricken, John Hasha, Charles Black, Ro King, Stephen White, Mike Presswood, Kent Jones, Martin Chang, Vern Padgett and Farrell D. Cooley.

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



The **Brigadier General John T. Hughes Camp 614**, Independence, MO, held a Confederate Memorial Day service in Woodlawn Cemetery in Independence. Almost 120 veterans are buried there, and more than 70 guests were in attendance. Pictured from left, Rich Casteel, Jim Beckner, Larry Yeatman, David Goodman, Kevin Porter and Camp Commander Tim Apgar.



The **General Jo Shelby Camp 1414**, Harrison, AR, held its annual Bean Feed at the home of Everett and Dee Burr. Members from several camps attended. Pictured playing are Gloria Ervin, Paul Dix, Richard Ervin on banjo and Richard Dix on washboard. Brigade Commander Larry Fisher, AR Division Commander Chuck Durnette and Linda Beavers enjoy the music.



Members of the **Hill County Camp 1938**, Fredericksburg, TX, participated in the parade celebrating the founding of Fredericksburg. Pictured from left, Samuel Smith, Robert Goldsborough, David Pitts, Fred Skaggs, Paul Burrier, Jane Ginn, Jospeh Ginn and Donald Clark.



East TX Brigade Commander H.M. Meredith swears in the officers of the **New Salem Invincibles Camp 2107**, Ponta, TX, at their charter banquet on July 15, 2006. Pictured from left, Commander Meredith, Judson Watkins, Dwain Bobbitt, Welsey Jay, Thomas Jay, Robert McCauley and Mark Bassett.



Pictured are members of the **Major Thomas McGuire Camp 1714**, West Monroe, LA, holding color guard drill. From left, Jim Miller, Carter Campbell, Mike Moss and Danny McDowell.



Pictured is Compatriot Leon Puissegur, a member of the **General P.G.T. Beauregard Camp 130**, New Orleans, LA, gutting his hurricane-damaged home in Violet, LA, on March 25, 2006. **General Henry Watkins Allen Camp 133**, Baton Rouge, LA, member Mark Brandon stands in the center, and Compatriot Paul Bergeron, right, a member of the **General Harry T. Hays Camp 2019**, Baton Rouge, LA.

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



On April 29, 2006, at Oakwood Cemetery, members of the **Captain James Gillaspie Camp 226**, Huntsville, TX, honor Major Thomas J. Goree, ADC to General James Longstreet. Pictured from left, Jerry McMillian, W.E. Edinburgh, John Fendley, Camp Commander James Patton, Joe Mathews, Don Mathews, S.O. Woods Jr. and J.M. Pollard.



Pictured is the January 2006 Lee/Jackson dinner of the **Sterling Price Camp 676**, Denver, CO.



David Barton, a member of the **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ and his wife, Lillian, with their new daughter, Savannah Marie Barton, wrapped in a Confederate Battle Flag blanket and sporting a First National Flag bib.



Pictured is Bryan Sharp, SCV Member Services Coordinator, visiting the Jefferson Davis Highway marker in Vancouver, Washington, while in the area for the 2006 Pacific-Northwest SCV Convention held in Portland, OR, hosted by the **Colonel Isaac W. Smith Camp 458**, Portland, OR.



Camp members from the **Lt. General Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 513**, Norman, OK, the **Captain Clem Van Rogers Camp 481**, Oklahoma City, OK and the **Lakota Nation Camp 2000**, Wounded Knee, SD, attended the 89er's Day parade in Guthrie, OK.



The **Arizona Division** held its annual Reunion and Convention at the Apache Pointe Ranch in Sierra Vista, AZ, on June 3, 2006. Pictured from left, Camp 1708 Commander and Division Lt. Commander-elect Larry A. Hammack; Past Division Commander and Commander Camp 1525 Robert P. Perkins; Past Division Commander and Commander Camp 1202 William B. Morris; President-elect of the AZ Division UDC Mrs. Ella Stone Mears; Commander Camp 1710 John C. Rogers, Sr.; AZ Division Commander-elect John W. Mangum of Camp 2074; Past Division Commander and Division Adjutant Curtis E. Tipton.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



Pictured is a work crew from the **General Albert Pike Camp 1439**, Wichita, KS. These compatriots were involved in the setting of nine VA markers on Confederate veteran graves in three local cemeteries. From left, David Jansen, Steve Tinsley, Crew Chief Gerald Spaur and Jeff Culbertson.



On July 8-9, 2006, the **Battle of Massard Prairie Camp 1830**, Ft. Smith, AR, held its 5th annual Battle of Massard Education/fundraiser and reenactment. The local TV media covered the event. We had a very good turnout, as well as many positive compliments from the event spectators.



Members of **Granbury's Texas Brigade Camp 1479**, Conroe, TX and **Waul's Texas Legion Camp 2103**, Katy, TX, participated in a new marker dedication for 10 Confederates at two Huffman, TX, cemeteries on Sunday, May 21, 2006.



Members of the **Lt. General Richard Taylor Camp 1308**, Shreveport, LA, the **Sabine Rifles Camp 2057**, Many, LA and the Shreveport Juniors Children of the Confederacy, reenact at the Battle of Bellmead, TX, on May 19-21, 2006.



Members of the **Lt. General Richard Taylor Camp 1308**, Shreveport, LA, at the annual Louisiana Division Reunion, May 5-6-7, 2006. Pictured from left, Steve Shipp, Joe Bragg, Will Mason, Chuck McMichael, Commander-in-Chief Denne Sweeney, Paul Gramling, Landon Gramling, Ben Head and David Hill.



The **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, and the **Texas John H. Slaughter Camp 2074**, Tombstone, AZ, recently donated more than \$500 worth of books about the War for Southern Independence to the Walter J. Myers School in Tombstone, AZ. Camp 1710 began this project in 2000 with a donation of books to Buena High School in Sierra Vista, and has continued to do so each year. Camp 2074 joined in the project this year. Pictured from left, Curt Tipton, Ben Middleton, Meeks Booker, Steve Morris, Janet Grams and John Mangum.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

GEN. ROBERT E. RODES 262 TUSCALOOSA
BEAMS, JAMES STEPHEN
BUSH, PAUL BRYANT
MILLIGAN, ARCHIE FRANKLIN

CAPTAIN JOHN H. TURPIN 368 GREENSBORO
COMPTON, JR., WILLIAM LEE
DEMOTT, WILLIAM C.
DRAKE, WILLIAM EARL
DRAKE, WILLIAM WALTON
PATE, JR., RALPH ELTON

PVT. AUGUSTUS BRADY 385 TROY
THRASHER, MACK NEIL

GEORGE TIGE ANDERSON 453 ANNISTON
YANCEY, EVERETT DWAYNE

CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS 768 ATHENS
STRAIN, NICHOLAS HUGH

COL. WILLIAM C. OATES 809 DOTHAN
HICKS, GARATH WAYNE
YANCE, BYRON REX

COL. WILLIAM A. JOHNSON 898 TUSCUMBIA
FOUNTAIN, WILLIAM CLIFFORD
RICHARDSON, ERIC LEE

FIGHTING JOE WHEELER 1372 BIRMINGHAM
FORCE, RICHARD
SHERMAN, ALAN RONALD

THOMAS JEFFERSON DENNEY 1442 CULLMAN
BAKER, JARRETT
JONES, JR., ETHELBERT
BARKSDALE
SCHWAIGER, JOHN BERNARD

TURKEY TOWN VALLEY 1512 ETOWAH COUNTY
BREWSTER, RALPH LEON

THE PRATTVILLE DRAGOONS 1524 PRATTVILLE
HAMMONDS, JAMES RAY

SGT. E. FRANK HARRISON 1527 RAGLAND
RAMSEY, JAMES

COL. PICKNEY D. BOWLES 1840 EVERGREEN
SMELLEY, JEREMY DWAYNE
WINDHAM, JAMES LEON

FORT BLAKELY 1864 BAY MINETTE
DOVE, DEWITT
DOVE, WILLIAM TYLER
EDDINS, JAMES C.
SELLERS, JAMES T.

THE TALLASSEE ARMORY GUARDS 1921 TALLASSEE
GREENE, DONALD RAYE

HENRY LIGHT INFANTRY 1968 HENRY COUNTY
ELLISON, SCOTTIE

COL. HOLLAND M. BELL 1997 FAYETTE
HUMBER, THOMAS M.

PVT. WILLIAM M. CARNEY 2088 ATMORE
CHANDLER, TYLER JACKSON
GATES, JUSTIN WILLIAM

TEN ISLANDS 2678 ORATCHEE
FEAZELL, ROGER LYNN
FEAZELL, KEITH

ARKANSAS

3RD REGIMENT ARKANSAS INFANTRY 246 EL DORADO
TOOMBS, CLAYTON REED
WISINGER, CALVIN NATHAN

JAMES M. KELLER 648 HOT SPRINGS
BRANCH, WILLIAM DONALD

GEN. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE 1433 PINE BLUFF
MCMICHAEL, CODY
STARKS, BRIAN

CALIFORNIA

GENERAL GEORGE BLAKE COSBY 1627 SACRAMENTO
THOMAS, TREVOR PRICE

CAPTAIN JAMES IREDELL WADDELL 1770 ORANGE COUNTY
SCHLENKER, DAVID JAMES

GENERAL WADE HAMPTON 2023 MODESTO
MILLER, BENTON CLAYRON

COLORADO

STERLING PRICE 676 DENVER
BUQUOR, ALFRED S.

FLORIDA

BRIGADIER GENERAL E. A. PERRY 285 PENSACOLA
GARNER, WILLIAM JERALD

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY 556 TAMPA
BECHTOLD, KEVIN PARKER
BRANCH, III, ALBERT PRESTON
PEACOCK, JR., THEO EDWIN
ROBERTSON, JR., ALFRED
WALLACE

A. LIVINGSTON 746 MADISON
THRASHER, JAMES FLETCHER

KIRBY-SMITH 1209 JACKSONVILLE
DOYLE, DANIEL A.
STEWART, CHRISTOPHER
YARBOROUGH, DAVID ALLEN

JOHN T. LESLEY 1282 TAMPA
NEUGAARD, EDWARD JOSEPH

WILLIAM WING LORING 1316 ST. AUGUSTINE
HENDREN, III, ROBERT EDWARD

BRIG. GEN. EVANDER M. LAW 1323 LAKELAND
WILLIAMSON, ANTHONY LEE

JAMES F. HULL 1347 DAYTONA BEACH
JOHNSON, LOUIS H.

MADISON STARKE PERRY 1424 GAINESVILLE
HILL, THOMAS GOERGE

GEN. DAVID E. TWIGGS 1462 WAUCHULA
BRADDOCK, GRAYSON VICTOR
GOFF, NATHAN LEON
HILL, TIM
MILLER, JACOB
MILLER, HANK
POTEA, DAVID MATTHEW

1ST LT. DANIEL SLOAN 1709 GENEVA
HOGAN, JR., ELTON R.

CAPT. WINSTON STEPHENS 2041 MacCLENNY
INGALLS, JOHN MELLEN
ODOM, MIKELL RALPH
ODOM, LEE THOMAS

GEORGIA

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS 78 AMERICUS
LAWRENCE, THOMAS ALLEN
MOTT, PAUL FREEMAN
PILCHER, FRANCIS N.
TEAFORD, JR., HENRY GEORGE

GILMER LIGHT GUARDS 89 ELLIJAY
KEY, MICHAEL L.E.

MAJOR WILLIAM E. SIMMONS 96 LAWRENCEVILLE
LEE, ROBERT DAVID
WORK, TEDDY DOUGLAS

BRIG. GEN. T. R. R. COBB 97 ATHENS
BRADBERRY, ROBERT COLEMAN
DUKES, III, WILLIAM G.
HERRINGDINE, SR., JAMES
WILLIAM

CAPTAIN CHARLES W. BALDWIN 105 MADISON
CATHEY, SAMMY H.

BRIG. GEN. E. PORTER ALEXANDER 158 AUGUSTA
BARGERON, JR., LONNIE
GAY, SR., MARK ALAN
POTTEET, JOSEPH HENRY
SMITH, COSBY FORD
WEAVER, JR., MAYNARD MARTIN
WHITNEY, JR., C. BARRY

BRIG. GEN. JOHN CARPENTER CARTER 207 WAYNESBORO
FRANKE, CHAD ASHLEY

HARALSON INVINCIBLES 673 WACO
GOLDEN, JOSEPH V.

JEFFERSON DAVIS' COWBOYS 682 OCILLA
BARCO, VERNON HAROLD
EWING, GESTON G.
EWING, EDGAR MALONE
HUGHES, JOHN
MCINTYRE, JR., ROGER NEAL
PRIDGEN, JOHN ERIC
STINSON, JR., LARRY JOE
WEST, EDWIN JEROME
YOUNGH, DONALD EUGENE

BRIG. GEN. PHILIP COOK 704 SASSER
PALMER, RILEY FRANK

STATE OF DADE 707 TRENTON
TRIPP, SCOTTY RAY

CHEROKEE LEGION 914 CANTON
BARBRE, JR., NED CLARK

LT. DICKSON L. BAKER 926 HARTWELL
BAKER, CHARLES

GEN. ROBERT A. TOOMBS 932 VIDALIA
HORTON, HANSEL R.

CURRAHEE RANGERS 935 TOCCOA
HAWKINS, TOMMY E.
KING, JERRY LOWELL

LT. COL. WILLIAM M. LUFFMAN 938 CHATSWORTH
PARKER, ADAM LEE

FORREST'S ESCORT 1239 WINSTON
CHASTAIN, CHARLES A.
HERTENSTEINS, MARK
LOTT, III, CHARLES A.
MOUNT, PARKER GRAY
SWEET, JOSHUA MICHAEL
VOGLER, JOHN BRADLEY
VOGLER, SR., JERRY BROOKS
WILLIAMS, JAMES RANDALL

GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET 1289 EAST POINT
TUMLIN, JR., JERRY LEE

JAMES T. WOODWARD 1399 WARNER ROBINS
AVRETT, JR., JAMES PILCHER

THE CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL 1432 STONE MOUNTAIN
DUFFEY, DONALD R.

JOHN B. GORDON MEMORIAL 1449 THOMASTON
BAILEY, MICHAEL DAVID
CASTILLO, MICHAEL A.

THE SAVANNAH MILITIA 1657 SAVANNAH
LEWIS, JONATHAN ASHLEY
LEWIS, JAMES D.

CAPT. MATTHEW T. NUNNALLY 1671 MONROE
CARTRETTE, BRANDON
MITCHELL
STRICKLAND, GEORGE MICHAEL

WIREGRASS GREYS 1683 ADEL
JACKSON, SR., WILLIAM R.

LEE GUARDS 1697 LEESBURG
HALL, GEOFFRY MICHAEL

BERRIEN COUNTY MINUTEMEN 1789 NASHVILLE
FLOWERS, MICHAEL EUREY

OCHLOCKNEE RIFLES 1807 CAIRO
HARRELL, ROGER KENNETH

EBENEZER RIFLES 1901 RINCON
CULBRETH, CLARENCE EVERETT

SIDNEY LANIER 1908 LAKELAND
ALLEN, DON EDWARD
GRIFFIN, DONALD WAYNE
GRIFFIN, JR., DONALD WAYNE
GRIFFIN, STEPHEN WAYNE
GRIFFIN, THOMAS CHARLES
SEARS, WILL

DIXIE GUARDS 1942 METTER
BROWN, WILLIAM
PATRICK, STEVEN RICHARD

HEARD RANGERS 1996 FRANKLIN
HYATT, BENJAMIN RIDLEY
TODD, JR., JOHN VINSON

CAPT. JAMES KNOX SEABOARD GUARDS 2022 WAYNESVILLE
ALLEN, HENRY D.
BATTEN, CASEY
HERRIN, THOMAS JOEL
HEWITT, SR., BENJAMIN L.
HEWITT, JR., BENJAMIN L.
LEINER, BRIAN ALLEN
RICKER, ROBERT

BUCKHEAD-FORT LAWTON BRIGADE 2102 MILLEN
DRAKE, LEWIS CONLEY

IOWA

BOWENS MOUNTED RIFLES 1759 DES MOINES
BENNETT, JAMES CHARLES

ILLINOIS

PRIVATE SPINCE BLANKENSHIP 1802 MARION
CARTWRIGHT, JEFFREY WAYNE

INDIANA

A. J. RINGO 1509 NEW CASTLE
GRIGGS, JR., GERALD LEE
SKINNER, TREYTON JOHN
SKINNER, RYAN JAMES

MAJOR THOMAS J. KEY 1920 KANSAS CITY
WEIR, GAVIN ROBERT

KENTUCKY

CAPTAIN DAVID C. WALKER 640 FRANKLIN
TYREE, ROBERT J.

JOHN HUNT MORGAN 1342 LOUISVILLE
HILAND, GABRIEL AARON
HILAND, ANDREW JOSEPH
HILAND, NICHOLAS TAYLOR
LYNCH, LARRY EDWARD

GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN 1495 PADUCAH
HARPER, JOHNNY FRANKLIN
HARPER, JOHN BRADLY
WEAS, BENNY K.
WEAS, KENNETH E.

COLONEL BENJAMIN CAUDILL 1629 WHITESBURG
CARR, JEREMY WILLIAM
KENDRICK, MARK

EDWARD FLETCHER ARTHUR 1783 CORBIN
COLLETT, JONATHAN
COYLE, AARON B.

FORT HEIMAN 1834 MURRAY
BUCY, JIMMY DALE
YOUNG, JOHN WAYNE

CAPT. WILLIAM FRANCIS CORBIN 2683 INDEPENDENCE
BOWEN, ELIJAH MURPHY

LOUISIANA

CLAIBORNE INVINCIBLES 797 HOMER
MANGRUM, GEORGE LEONARD
MANGRUM, RICHARD THOMAS

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR 1308 SHREVEPORT
FLEMING, JOHN RANDOLPH
HAMITER, JAMES EDWARD
PIZZOLATO, DANIEL MATTHEW

CAPT. JAMES W. BRYAN 1390 LAKE CHARLES
FOX, RONALD EDWARD

MAJOR GENERAL FRANKLIN GARDNER 1421 LAFAYETTE
JOHNSON, BOBBY DON
LOUVIERE, DONALD P.

CAPTAIN THOMAS O. BENTON 1444 MONROE
BAZOR, JR., CLEM ALLEN
TRAXLER, JR., CHARLES DAVID
WHITLOCK, LOUIS

BRIG. GEN. THOMAS MOORE SCOTT 1604 MINDEN
WISE, JIMMY BLAKE

COL. SAMUEL D. RUSSELL 1617 NATCHITOCHES
BIRDWELL, GEORGE
WASHINGTON

MAJOR JESSE M. COOPER 1665 DE RIDDER
PATRICK, MARVIN

MAJ. THOMAS MCGUIRE 1714 WEST MONROE
VOGT, JOHN BARRY

GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 1931 COVINGTON
PAILLE, CHRISTIAN ZACHARY
SHARP, HALBON T.

JACKSON VOLUNTEERS 28TH LA CO F 1965 JONESBORO
MIZE, JOHN THOMAS

MARYLAND

CAPTAIN VINCENT CAMALIER C. S. A. 1359 LEONARDTOWN
LONG, RONALD DALE

THE BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG 1582 SHARPSBURG
FURBEE, JAMES WATSON
LANCE, III, JAMES KELLEY
LANCE, JOSEPH CORDELL
LAW, CHRISTOPHER PRESTON

MAJOR GENERAL ARNOLD ELZEY 1940 SALISBURY
LANE, JR., LEON MACE

MISSOURI

STERLING PRICE 145 ST. LOUIS
MALTMAN, DANIEL FRANCISCO

**ELIJAH GATES 570
FULTON**
BURNETTE, WESLEY RAY
LAW, DAVID CARLYLE

**B/G MOSBY MONROE PARSONS
718**
JEFFERSON CITY
HALL, KENNETH NEIL
WYRICK, JAMES RAY

**MAJOR JAMES MORGAN UTZ
1815**
FLORISSANT
ADELSON, ROBERT L.

COL. EMMITT MACDONALD 1846
MOUNTAIN GROVE
BYERLY, JAMES

COL. JOHN T. COFFEE 1934
STOCKTON
EBERHARDT, JR., GEORGE
SEWELL
GARRISON, DAVID MICHAEL
GARRISON, DAVID PAUL
LAWLER, WILLIAM EDWARD

MISSISSIPPI

COL. W. P. ROGERS 321
CORINTH
HOUSTON, MARCUS STEVE
MCLERRAN, CLYDE

SAM DAVIS 596
BILOXI
MATHIS, WESLEY JOHN-
HOWARD
MONTANA, DAVID ROLAND

COPIAH'S PETTUS RELIEF 712
HAZLEHURST
HARRIS, DONALD GLENN
TURNER, DANIEL ROBERT

GEN. WILLIAM BARKSDALE 1220
COLUMBUS
HOWERY, DENNIS WADE
STONEWALL
LANCASTER, GARY JAMES
ORR, KENNETH BLAIN

**B/G BENJAMIN G. HUMPHREYS
1625**
INDIANOLA
STILLMAN, JR., CLAUDE

LOWRY RIFLES 1740
RANKIN COUNTY
HOLLEY, JOSHUA C.

NORTH CAROLINA

ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE 15
ASHEVILLE
KLEIN, JOSEPH CHRISTIAN

**CAPT. WALTER M. BRYSON-
GEORGE MILLS 70**
HENDERSONVILLE
WRIGHT, LEO VERNON

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL 168
FAYETTEVILLE
CHAPPELL, TRAVIS R.

LT. COL. MAURICE T. SMITH 171
OXFORD
BROOKS, JR., GERALD EUGENE

CAPT. JULIUS WELCH 229
WAYNESVILLE
JORDAN, KYLE

CAPT. CHARLES F. CONNOR 849
HICKORY
HARRISON, STEPHEN RANDOLPH
TAYLOR, ROBERT MILTON

CAPTAIN JONAS COOK 888
MT. PLEASANT
RODGERS, DALE ALAN

COL. JOHN SLOAN 1290
GREENSBORO
CLINE, MICHAEL SHERRILL

C. S. S. RAM NEUSE 1427
KINSTON
BUNDY, EDWIN LAMAR

**SMITHFIELD LIGHT INFANTRY
1466**
SMITHFIELD
POWELL, SKYLER STEVENS
RABON, JAMES C.

MAJ. GEN. BRYAN GRIMES 1488
GREENVILLE
ROUSE, JAMIE WILLIAM

THOMAS LEGION 1514
CASHIERS
NORRIS, TIMOTHY VINCENT

COL. WILLIAM F. MARTIN 1521
ELIZABETH CITY
WINSLOW, JR., HARRY WALTON

**GEN. ROBERT F. HOKE/WM. J.
HOKE 1616**
LINCOLNTON
LACKEY, JACOB B.
SETZER, DARRELL WAYNE
SMITH, SR., JERRY PAUL
SMITH, SHANNON JAMES

IVY RITCHIE 1734
ALBEMARLE
TOLBERT, JASON LEE
TOLBERT, TOMMY

YADKIN GRAY EAGLES 1765
YADKINVILLE
ROYALL, DANNY ALLEN

NANTAHALA RANGERS 1839
FRANKLIN
BLAINE, DAVID C.
CARPENTER, BRYAN EUGENE
CRAIG, KENNETH MONREE
CRAWFORD, MARK SNYDER
ESTES, CHRISTOPHER LARRY
GNODZICKI, MICHAEL S.
LUNDQUIST, LONNY M.

ROCKY FACE RANGERS 1948
TAYLORSVILLE
GWALTNEY, BRANDON LEE

**BRIGADIER GENERAL STAND
WATIE 2043**
HAYESVILLE
HEMBREE, DAVID WAYNE
McCLURE, CHRISTOPHER
MICHAEL
McCLURE, RONNIE RAY

NEVADA

THE SILVER STATE GRAYS 1989
LAS VEGAS
WHITFIELD, DOUGLAS KEVIN

LT. DIXON-CSS HUNLEY 2016
SPARKS
LIBKE, ANDREW JOSEPH
O'HERN, WILLIAM RAYMOND

NEW YORK

**SGT. DEWITT CLINTON GUY-PVT.
JOHN THURMON 1928**
ROCHESTER
DUPONT, ROBERT ERNEST

THE BUFFALO GUARDS 1975
BUFFALO
DAVIS, ERNEST M.
HARTJE, PAUL KENNETH
JETT, CHRISTOPHER M.

PENNSYLVANIA

W. BAXTER PERKINSON 1926
SPRINGFIELD
BELL, JEFFREY SAWYER
BELL, JAMES GRAHAM

PVT. JOHN WESLEY CULP
MEMORIAL 1961
GETTYSBURG
COCHRAN, JOHN WILLIAM
COCHRAN, JOSEPH DANIEL
CRAIG, CHAD L.
LEWIS, AUSTIN KASPER LEE
SPANGLER, GEOFFREY JAMES

SOUTH CAROLINA

JEFFERSON DAVIS 4TH
REGIMENT SC VOL 7
EASLEY
REEVES, JR., JOHN R.

PVT. THOMAS E. CALDWELL 31
CLOVER/YORK
DAVIS, SR., JAMES R.
DAVIS, JR., JAMES STACY

16TH SOUTH CAROLINA
REGIMENT 36
GREENVILLE
BAILEY, GORDON BROOKS
COOK, CHARLES COTESWORTH
DAVIS, RONALD EUGENE
ROBERTSON, TOY RICHARD
ROGERS, DELMAR EUGENE
SHALEULY, MICHAEL GEORGE

COLONEL JOSEPH NORTON 45
SENECA
GALBREATH, WARREN
KEESE, LEE S.
SMITH, VIRGIL AARON

15TH REGIMENT SC
VOLUNTEERS 51
LEXINGTON COUNTY
RHYMER, RONALD BRUCE

CAPTAIN MOSES WOOD 125
GAFFNEY
LANCASTER, KEVIN S.
PHILLIPS, II, OLIN PATRICK
PHILLIPS, CLINT

LITCHFIELD 132
CONWAY
HARDEE, JAMES SAMUEL

H. L. HUNLEY 143
SUMMERVILLE
KISH, III, ERNEST GEORGE

MAJ. JAMES LIDE COKER 146
HARTSVILLE
BASS, JR., WILBERT A.

**GENERAL PAUL QUATTLEBAUM
412**
BATESBURG-LEESVILLE
KIRBY, II, SAMUEL P.

RIVER'S BRIDGE 842
FAIRFAX
THAMES, HERBERT JEFFREY

FORT SUMTER 1269
CHARLESTON
BRANDT, III, JULIAN V.
WRIGHT, RICHARD TALIAFERRO

PEE DEE RIFLES 1419
FLORENCE/DARLINGTON
FREEMAN, DAVID G.

**PALMETTO SHARP SHOOTERS
1428**
ANDERSON
CHANDLER, EDWARD LEON
CRAWFORD, JOSHUA LEE
JUNKINS, ZANE G.
LUNSFORD, WILLIS BUFORD
SMITH, MICHAEL ALEXANDER
SUTHERLAND, GARRETT JORDAN

P. G. T. BEAUREGARD 1458
SUMTER
RAWLS, JOHN FREDERICK

BATTERY WHITE 1568
GEORGETOWN
WILSON, JAMES MICHAEL

WILLIAM H. DUNCAN /
HAYGOOD'S BRIGADE 1650
BARNWELL
HUTTO, CHARLES RICHARD
MOODY, JOHNATHAN WAYNE
MOODY, SR., JAMES THURMOND

CAPTAIN MOSES FOWLER 1721
FOUNTAIN INN
McCORD, DAVID JASON
WATT, SETH MARCUS

CAPT. ANDREW T. HARLLEE 2010
DILLON
BRYANT, EVANDER CULLEN
HAYES, NATHAN CLIFFORD

REBELS IN GREY 2027
WESTMINSTER
CONNALLY, JAMES E.
SMITH, CLARK AARON

SC 17TH REGIMENT 2069
HILDA
GRAY, JR., JOHN E.
GRAY, JONATHAN BRYAN

TENNESSEE

N. B. FORREST 3
CHATTANOOGA
HODGES, BOBBY SANDERS
HOWARD, JOHN NORMAN

SAMUEL R. WATKINS 29
COLUMBIA
BOSHERS, JOSHUA EDWARD
BOSHERS, JR., JACKIE RAY
ROBERSON, WILLIAM HOWARD

MURFREESBORO 33
MURFREESBORO
GUNTER, SHAWN BRADLEY
HALL, RONNIE DEWAYNE
HAMMONDS, ROBERT EUGENE

JAMES KEELING 52
BRISTOL
RAY, CARL DAVID

LONGSTREET-ZOLICOFFER 87
KNOXVILLE
ENSOR, DAVID WILLIAM
MARTIN, WILLIAM BEN
SHESSLER, LARRY DEAN

OTHO FRENCH STRAHL 176
UNION CITY
HAYES, RONALD E.
LEITHERLAND, ALLEN L.

NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 215
MEMPHIS
HILL, ROBERT PATTON

CAPTAIN W. H. McCAULEY 260
DICKSON COUNTY
BETTY, JASON MICHAEL
FOWLKES, JR., RICHARD L.
McCORD, JR., PAUL A.
WARDEN, SR., JASON O'NEAL

JOHN HUNT MORGAN 270
GREENBRIER
RITTENBERRY, RICHARD A.

MARSHALL RANGERS 297
LEWISBURG
PULLEN, PHILIP

COL. JEFFREY FORREST 323
DRESDEN
BYNUM, TERRY WAYNE
LAWRENCE, JEFFREY DALE
PRITCHETT, ANDREW JAY
ROACH, THOMAS DALE
STORY, ROBBIE CARNELL

LT. COL. RILEY B. ROBERTS 386
TRACY CITY
CARSON, TRAVIS EDWARD

MG WILLIAM D. MCCAIN HQ 584
COLUMBIA
BABER, JOHN ERIN
BURNETTE, CLARENCE WILLIAM
BURNS, CARL A.
HANEY, JAMES LEWIS
PETTY, BOB D.
SEVERINGHAUS, ROBERT
NELSON
SEVERINGHAUS, JR., JOEL
THOMPSON
WAUGH, DWIGHT DOUGLAS
WILBURN, ERIC WANE
ZEAGLER, JR., MILLARD
FILLMORE

GEN. ROBERT H. HATTON 723
LEBANON
EAKES, JEARLD ALAN
WORLEY, ALBERT CLINTON

TOD CARTER 854
FRANKLIN
STEVENS, JASON MICHAEL

SAM DAVIS CAMP 1293
BRENTWOOD
BOREN, NELSON
EAGAN, II, DAVID LEE
GILMER, SCOTT WAYNE
SARGENT, DONALD ROSS
WINNINGHAM, JR., DONALD F.

JAMES R. CHALMERS 1312
MEMPHIS
GILLESPIE, KENNETH L.

GEN. A. P. STEWART 1411
WINCHESTER
HOLTON, GARY THOMAS
THOMAS, PHILLIP LYNN

FORREST/LONGSTREET 1685
GAINESBORO
RICH, JR., FRANK MCCOY

LT. ROBERT D. POWELL 1817
BLOUNTVILLE
MAYO, JOHN C.

CAPTAIN E. D. BAXTER 2034
FAIRVIEW
SULLIVAN, NATHAN LEE
WHITE, JOHN GORDON

**COL. THOMAS ALONZO NAPIER
2040**
WAVERLY
HOLLIS, CHRISTOPHER P.

LT. ROBERT J. TIPTON 2083
HAMPTON
BASS, JR., KENNETH RAY
GUY, KURT S.
HAINES, JORDAN
INGRAM, JERRY RAYMOND
INGRAM, GRANT JACOB
INGRAM, WILLIAM LOGAN
MAXWELL, CLIFFE ANDERSON
PROFFITT, WAYNE L.

**HAWKINS COUNTY SCOTTISH
RIFLES 2090**
ROGERSVILLE/CHURCH HILL
BISHOP, PATRICK STEVEN
DYKES, JONATHAN TAYLOR

CAPT. ABNER S. BOONE, 41ST
TENN. INF. 2094
BELLEVILLE
DAVIS, JIM

RAWDON-SPEARS 2113
SUMMERTOWN
PERRY, CHARLES EDWARD
POTTS, PAUL EDWARD
SHRADER, SCOTTIE LEE

TEXAS

COL. A. H. BELO 49
DALLAS
JONES, MONTE MARK
MURPHY, JOE ELI
PEARSON, DAVID W.

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON 67
HOUSTON
DAWSON, ROBERT MILTON
SMITH, JOHN RENCHER

CAPT. JAMES P. DOUGLAS 124
TYLER
COPELAND, TOMMY G.
STOUT, JAMES CURTIS

GEN. FELIX H. ROBERTSON 129
WACO
DUTY, ROLAND BRYAN
WALTER, CHARLES DANIEL

R. E. LEE 239
FT. WORTH
PITARRESI, STONE CONOR

**REEVES 11TH TEXAS CAVALRY
349**
SHERMAN
NEYMAN, JR., WILLIAM E.
WREN, DONALD REECE

J. L. HALBERT 359
CORSICANA
MINK, GERALD DEWAYNE

CHIEF CLINTON 366
ABILENE
MARSHALL, HUDSON BOATNER
MARSHALL, ROBERT BRUCE

H. B. GRANBURY 427
GRANBURY
BANDY, COLIN LANGSTON

PAT CLEBURNE 436
CLEBURNE
EMMETT, DIRK TYLER

J. M. MATT BARTON 441
SULPHUR SPRINGS
MINTER, JOHN MICHAEL

GOV. SAMUEL W. T. LANHAM 586
WEATHERFORD
WEBSTER, JAMES HASKELL

CO. F. SPAIGHT'S BATTALION 858
WALLISVILLE
WHEAT, BOBBY JOE

DAVID BLAND CAMP 982
MAURICEVILLE
DYSON, JOSHUA DEAN
DYSON, JASON DAVID
HEARD, II, JAMES ARTHUR

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON 983
DECATUR
SMITH, MARION LAWRENCE

FRONTIER GUARD 996
JUNCTION
HUNTLEY, DUSTIN LLOYD

MAJ. ROBERT M. WHITE 1250
TEMPLE
BARNES, MARK ALLEN
DUKE, GWENNETH DALE
HENSALA, VANCE A.
MOBLEY, GEORGE EDWARD
PEEL, TIMOTHY ROY

CAPTAIN IKE TURNER 1275
LIVINGSTON
MADDOX, WILLIAM D.
MADDOX, JONATHAN JOSHUA
DREW

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ALAMO 1325
SAN ANTONIO
SCHLEUNING, JACK W.

GRANBURY'S TEXAS BRIGADE
1479
CONROE
MC CARTY, JR., ROBERT BENNETT

13TH TEXAS INFANTRY 1565
ANGLETON
MONTEMAYOR, MICHAEL BRIAN
PETTIGREW, JUSTIN GREEN

WILLIAM H. L. WELLS 1588
PLANO
AGEE, GEORGE KEVIN

COLONEL MIDDLETON TATE
JOHNSON 1648
ARLINGTON
COOPER, DON LEE
REESE, SCOTT DAVIS
REESE, KENNETH LEE

2ND TEXAS FRONTIER 1904
DE LEON
LEATHERWOOD, ALLAN CHARLES

TERRY'S TEXAS RANGERS 1937
CLEBURNE
FRANKS, CLINT CARTER

HILL COUNTRY 1938
FREDERICKSBURG
TERRELL, THOMAS S.

TEXAS LONESTAR GREYS 1953
SCHERTZ
KIRBY, JOSIAH DAVID

MAJ. JOSEPHUS SOMERVILLE
IRVINE 2031
NEWTON
DICKERSON, KENNETH WAYNE

WAUL'S TEXAS LEGION 2103
KATY
MAYWALD, MATTHEW L.

GEN. JOHN A. WHARTON, 8TH
TX CAV. 2105
EAST BERNARD
DUNK, KYLE AUSTIN
DUNK, THOMAS EDWARDS

UPSHUR COUNTY PATRIOTS
CAMP 2109
GILMER
PYEATT, TERRY WAYNE
PYEATT, TRAVIS WESTON

UTAH

SOLDIER SUMMIT GRAYS 1797
SALT LAKE CITY
PHILLIPS, BARRON AKINONA

VIRGINIA

LEE JACKSON 1
RICHMOND
ENGLE, EDWARD C.

COLONEL D. H. LEE MARTZ 10
HARRISONBURG
MOWBRAY, RAYMOND F.
PENNINGTON, ZACHARY SKYE
POWELL, CLEVELAND E.
WATSON, TIMOTHY S.
WILLIAMS, RICHARD MARLIN

CLINTON HATCHER 21
LEESBURG
HALL, JOHN THOMAS

STONEWALL 380
PORTSMOUTH
REID, JOHN ALFRED

SUMMERS-KOONTZ 490
LURAY
COMER, SHAUN CHRISTOPHER
LUTA, WILLIAM EDWARD

28TH VA INFANTRY 491
ROANOKE
FRANKLIN, ANDREW DAVID

THE OLD BRUNSWICK 512
LAWRENCEVILLE
CLARY, THOMAS COLE

THE STUART-HAIRSTON 515
MARTINSVILLE
WRIGHT, TERRY W.

ARMISTEAD-HILL-GOOD 749
CHASE CITY
ARRINGTON, JR., PHILIP F.
BOWLIN, JR., MICHAEL O'BRIEN
DESANTIS, DANIEL JOSEPH
PARKER, NATHAN THOMAS
WILLIS, RICHARD CARL

BLACK HORSE 780
WARRENTON
LAWRENCE, JAMES LEE

THE HANOVER DRAGOONS 827
HANOVER
LACY, RUSSELL KEVIN
MCQUIRE, RUSSELL E.

GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET 1247
RICHMOND
THOMAS, AUSTIN WINGFIELD

THE STONEWALL BRIGADE 1296
LEXINGTON
CAMPBELL, JR., JAMES STUART
REID, PAUL EDWARD

FINCASTLE RIFLES 1326
ROANOKE
COMPTON, JASON H.
HILL, BRYAN ROBERT
LINKENHOKER, JR., FRANK T.
LINKENHOKER, SR., FRANK T.
LINKENHOKER, JAMES MATTHEW
PAGANS, MICHAEL LEE
SLUSSER, JOHN S.
STONE, JR., GEORGE PERKINS
WILLIAMS, SR., JOEY LEE

J. E. B. STUART 1343
RICHMOND
LAWHORN, RICHARD BRIAN
RAY, JAMES ALEXANDER

CHESTER STATION 1503
CHESTER
COOK, WILLIAM SMOKEY

TURNER ASHBY 1567
WINCHESTER
GOOD, PHILIP A.

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 1589
MIDLOTHIAN
BAIRD, RAYMOND
RICHMOND, JR., CARL RICHARD

CAPT. WILLIAM LATANE' 1690
MECHANICSVILLE
NASH, JR., RICHARD E.

JUBAL EARLY 1691
HILLSVILLE
COCHRAN, ROGER DALE
GOAD, RANDELL K.

BOTETOURT ARTILLERY 1701
BUCHANAN
PHELPS, DANIEL PATRIC
PHELPS, ROGER F.

MATTHEW FONTAINE MAURY
1722
FREDRICKSBURG
FOLEY, JR., JAMES D.

WALKER-TERRY 1758
WYTHEVILLE
BRANT, JAMES HERMAN

COLD HARBOR GUARDS 1764
MECHANICSVILLE
FUNAI, ADAM CHRISTOPHER
SMITH, DONALD WENDEL

GENERAL JOHN RANDOLPH
CHAMBLISS 1779
EMPORIA
BOTTS, TERRY M.
HUGHES, KENNY

LT. COL. VINCENT A. WITCHER
1863
GRUNDY
CHRISTIAN, JOEY DEAN
COLE, JR., WILLIAM CLAUDE
COLE, WILLIAM
HATFIELD, JOHNNY DWAYNE

CHARLOTTE COUNTY GREYS
1964
CHARLOTTE COURT HOUSE
CHIDESTER, CALVIN M.

PRINCESS ANNE 1993
VIRGINIA BEACH
COOPER, JAMES KYLE GARY
HART, GREGORY E.
HENLEY, ALBERT NICHOLSON
KARSEN, EVAN NICHOLAS
NORRIS, CHARLIE E.
SMITH, CHRISTOPHER RYAN

GIBSON-McCREADY 2008
CHILHOWIE
BALES, MATTHEW L.

ESSEX DIXIE RIFLES 2011
TAPPAHANNOCK
AKERS, CHRISTOPHER J.
ROSE, ROBERT A.
SAMUEL, JR., GEORGE RAYMOND
THRALL, DONALD PHILLIP

ROUGH AND READY 2077
CANA
RIGNEY, WILLIAM HENLEY

MARSHALL'S RIFLES 2079
TROUTDALE
RUSSELL, JAMES RAY

CAPT. WILLIAM L. DAY 2091
LOCUST GROVE
WHITEHEAD, ROGER WAYNE SR

SALTVILLE HOME GUARD 2098
SALTVILLE
MCQUIRE, CECIL TODD
SEYMORE, MICHAEL EDWARD

EDMUND RUFFIN FIRE EATERS
3000
MECHANICSVILLE
POLLOCK, LEWIS ALEXANDER

WEST VIRGINIA

STONEWALL JACKSON'S CAMP
201
CHARLESTOWN/CLARKSBURG
VALENTINE, ANDREW WAYNE

McNEILL'S RANGERS 582
MOOREFIELD
JUDY, CHRISTOPHER DANIEL
JUDY, DAVID DAN

ROBERT S. GARNETT 1470
CHARLESTON/HUNTINGTON
METRO REGION
ADKINS, JAMES ALLEN

FLAT TOP COPPERHEADS 1694
PRINCETON
BROYLES, III, JAMES ARTHUR
MORRIS, CALVIN IRVIN
POINDEXTER, WILLIAM EUGENE

BRIG. GEN. JAMES BOGGS 1706
FRANKLIN
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The Angel of Marye's Heights

by Wes Rine

"Here Come Meagher's fellows!"
Warned Confederates at the wall.
They passed the dead of French's Brigade,
Strewn upon the killing ground.

Ransom and McLaws threw in reinforcements.
The 27th North Carolina joined the 46th.
Struck was Cobb by a piece of shell,
Succumbed from the loss of blood.

Rode Kershaw to the South Carolinians.
Alongside them placed the Georgians.
Terrible was the firepower
Of the gray ranks four lines deep.

Lay many of the Irish Brigade
On the blood-soaked ground,
Which once yielded shipments of cotton
To those starving in Ireland.

Kirkland no longer could endure
The wounded piteous groans.
On his shoulder slung canteens,
Clambered over the wall.

The sound of gunfire suddenly ceased.
A calm settled the place.
Kirkland sought the suffering
Among the dead.

Sykes' men cheered the Samaritan.
Humanity was not suppressed.
To the men in blue was given
Water to soothe parched lips.

A soldier among the fallen,
In his delirium, called out
For a loved one he held dear,
His mother living back home.

Others witnessing Kirkland's example
Ventured on the hallowed field.
Immortalized there evermore
Was the Angel of Marye's Heights.

*Eight months later Kirkland was killed at
Chickamauga*



Wes Rine is a member of the South Kansas Camp 2065, Wichita, Kansas

Carry Me Back

by Bill Young

Two Little Confederates

Monument Avenue in Richmond, Virginia, is my favorite street. It has everything — cobblestones, a wide median strip covered with lush grass, and big shade trees that spread their branches over both sides of the travel lanes. Here and there an original Confederate cannon marks the spot where earthworks once ringed the city to protect it from the Yankees. Best of all, Monument Avenue is a showcase of larger-than-life statues of the giants who wore the gray — Lee, Jackson, Stuart, Maury and Davis. It is a pantheon of Confederate heroes.

Ever since I can remember, I have delighted in riding down Monument Avenue and looking at the statues. When my daughter Alice was born, I couldn't wait to prop her up in her little car seat beside me and drive down Monument Avenue. When she was two, she could call each of the statues by name as we rode past: "Deb Tooeey, Moss Robba, Jet Davey, Tonewall Jackson and Mattu Mawee." "That's my girl," I would say and give her a big hug.

When my son Billy was born, I strapped him into his car seat as soon as he could hold his head up. I drove along Monument Avenue and played the name-the-statue game with him too. Thank

goodness, he followed in his sister's footsteps and rattled off the names. His pronunciation was a little weird like hers, but he knew who was who.

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

A few days before Christmas, I asked Billy, "Who's coming to see you soon?"

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

He frowned and thought for a few moments. Then his eyes lit up and his mouth broke into a grin. "I know," he said triumphantly, "Robert E. Lee!"

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



Commander-in-Chief

Note that nearly every Southern state has some Confederate element in her flag. Is any Southern state, therefore, safe from the political greed of the NCAA?

And do not think that they will be satisfied by the removal of a few Confederate flags here and there. How can they content themselves with flags if the monuments remain? The NCAA will need to condemn the monuments, just as they now condemn the flags.

The NAACP has been conducting a boycott of the South Carolina economy for six years — all to no discernable effect. In fact, they themselves admit this tactic to be a failure. Without the support of the NCAA, these efforts are ineffectual at best and are actually costing the anti-Confederate organizations credibility with the public.

Let us also note — especially when speaking to our friends and neighbors who are not necessarily supporters of Southern heritage — that the NCAA, if successful in their bid to rid the world of Confederate symbols, will not — cannot — stop there.

In the last few years some forty states have passed constitutional amendments banning gay marriage.

How can the liberal forces who run the NCAA allow a tournament to be held in any state which discriminates on the basis of sexual orientation? They cannot and they will not. And there are many other similar issues which the NCAA will want changed to suit their political ideal.

I am reminded of a line from one of my favorite movies, *The Outlaw Josey Wales*. For these people “doing good ain’t got no end.”

If you love the South and her heritage, if you love your country, then you must do all you can to protect our precious symbols.

And, finally, if you weary of the fight, consider this advice from Josey Wales himself:

“Now remember, when things look bad and it looks like you’re not gonna make it, then you gotta get mean. I mean plumb, mad-dog mean. ‘Cause if you lose your head and you give up, then you neither live nor win. That’s just the way it is.”

Christopher M. Sullivan
Commander-in-Chief
864-271-6810
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To understand slavery, the author introduces the reader to the origins of American slavery. Facts, such as Mr. Anthony Johnson, a free black man who actually made slavery legal in the British colony of Virginia, are brought to light. By looking at the beginning to the end of slavery, the reader is able to better understand history through the eyes of that period of time.

The average American is taught about Abraham Lincoln — the myth — but Mr. Puissegur tells the reader about Abraham Lincoln, the real man. One section reviews Lincoln and Congress's stance on the Crittenden Compromise. The author also brings forward the various different 13th amendments that were debated before the final one was approved. Many views and opinions of Lincoln that are left out of most textbooks are presented so that the reader is able to see what the President of the United States felt about the South, slavery and many other issues prevalent to that era in his own words.

The real reason for the War Between the States and other facts are revealed also. While revisionist historians state slavery was the only reason for the war, *Forward the Colors* looks at how a free South would impact the economics of the North. This is considered the main reason for the North to invade a peaceful South. There are other minor reasons noted, like the "philosophical and theological" differences between the North and South.

The NAACP and the KKK are exposed as the hate groups they are. Mr. Puissegur quotes the written history, objectives and mission statements of these organizations. By doing this, he shows the irregularities in both. They are condemned as enemies of Southern history, and the reader is warned of their forked-tongue approach to the liberal media.

The theory of this book is excellent.

It is a practical book that is compact but has the answers and reasoning behind many arguments facing people who support the true history of the War Between the States; however, the main downfall to this publication is the lack of footnotes and a bibliography. Many quotes are used, but references of the sources are not noted. On some occasions, primary sources are not used, while the Internet is the only reference. In a debate, this book would be a good start on how to format your argument. Another book or reference would be required to state the location of the quotes and statements.

Though this book lacks some essential qualities, a reader may be intrigued to look deeper into particular arguments. Again, the negative delusion of Sothern history is common in today's society, and *Forward the Colors* gives answers to these fables by the revisionist historians and media.

Author: Leon Puissegur
Publisher: PublishAmerica
www.PublishAmerica.com
Paperback \$14.95

Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow

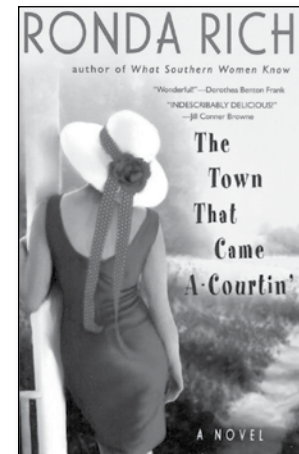
The Town That Came A-Courtin'

Although *The Town That Came A-Courtin'* is a fiction set in the present-day Southland, it's a delightful novel. The writer, Rhonda Rich, is able to conjure up nostalgia with her style of writing, causing you to reflect on family and friends of your past, especially your momma and grandma. This book will entertain you for hours, causing sporadic laughter or bouts of daydreaming of simpler times.

Based on an actual event in her life, Ms. Rich creates the loveable character Abby Houston from Dexter, Georgia who is the "luckiest woman in the world." There are many parallels of this fictional character's life to the author's, but the reader is unsure for sure how many there are. Many ladies will relate to Abby and her dilemmas. Ms. Rich is a columnist for *Y'all* magazine

and has written many books on ladies' Southern charm.

You will love and hate Abby's meddlesome mother, who is convinced



Abby is the shame of the community since she is single. Her antics and ploys to marry Abby to the first available man will have you bent over in hysteria. She is unconcerned if

Abby and the man like one another, as long as there are wedding bells in the future. Love is sure to follow.

I would recommend this book for a rainy day when you want to reflect and laugh at life. Ms. Rich states *The Town That Came A-Courtin'* "is a love letter to the South...."

Author: Rhonda Rich
Publisher: Penguin Group
375 Hudson Street, New York, NY
10014-3658
Paperback \$13.00

Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow

Remembering Georgia's Confederates

Imagery is one of the many ways of learning. Some people, including this writer, must see something before understanding or grasping the concept. *Remembering Georgia's Confederates* offers a visual learning tool by showing an image of a Confederate soldier from Georgia and detailing his life. In some cases, the soldier is unknown, so an account of his uniform and/or his weapons is presented. A few of the soldiers pictured are well-known in Georgia history, like General John B. Gordon or Captain Henry Wirz. Others live only in the hearts of their descendants,

like Sergeant John Turner Barrow or Private Joseph W. Parks. The infantry, cavalry and artillery are all represented in the photos. Some of the men never returned to their families yet their memory will forever remain within the pages of this publication.

People may visit museums or battlefields or read books pertaining to the War Between the States, but they never understand who the average soldier was. This pictorial tribute offers real men staring back at the reader to remind him/her to not forget them or what they fought for.

"'Lest We Forget!' a sentiment that can be found on monuments throughout the South; it represents the thoughts behind the work," per Dr. David N. Wiggins, author of *Remembering Georgia's Confederates*. This publication allows the reader to visualize the men — young and old, rich and poor. No longer is there an empty void in the mind when the common Confederate soldier is discussed. The image of one or more of these men can be brought to the mind. By doing this, a familiar air is created that allows the reader to connect with the past.

Many rare, vintage photos share the pages with family portraits. A compilation of images of United Confederate Veterans' gatherings, parades and unveiling of monuments are also found in this book. One chapter discusses the men who are forever immortalized throughout Georgia in bronze or stone. Dr. Wiggins even dedicates a section to places the reader may visit in Georgia pertaining to the men who participated in the War Between the States.

"The work presented here is about remembering Georgia's Confederate past, a time of passion, devotion, honor, courage, faith, perseverance, sacri-

fice, and loss. The work is not meant as a glorification of war, but as a remembrance to those Georgians who believed in their state and were willing to give their all — our heritage." Our rich heritage needs to be presented in our education system throughout the South. This is an ideal book for a public or private school educator, a home-schooling family, or the average person wanting to see who the common Confederate soldier was. The images bring history alive in the mind's eye.

Author: Dr. David N. Wiggins
Publisher: Arcadia Publishing,
Charleston, SC
Paperback \$19.99

Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow

Georgia's Confederate Monuments and Cemeteries

Have you ever considered the history behind the many monuments scattered throughout Georgia? Or who was present when it was unveiled? Or who raised the money to erect it? *Georgia's Confederate Monuments and Cemeteries* explores the answers to these questions and more. Although not all monuments and Confederate cemeteries in Georgia are listed within this book, Dr. Wiggins offers the reader the most complete list and an insight to the monuments and cemeteries in 140 communities. Many areas can boast of having more than one listing.

Many of us forget about why these monuments were erected, whether it was in 1866 or the present day. We live in a fast-paced world that is centered on *me*. Consumed by this, many individuals drive or walk past these reminders of our country's past daily, without even giving thought to the sacrifice of the men and women of this era. To them they are just marble, rock or granite consuming space on the square or in the park. Yet, "each has a story to tell" us if we will stop and listen. *Georgia's Confederate Monuments and Cemeteries* attempts to tell that story to the reader.

Photos are provided along with a

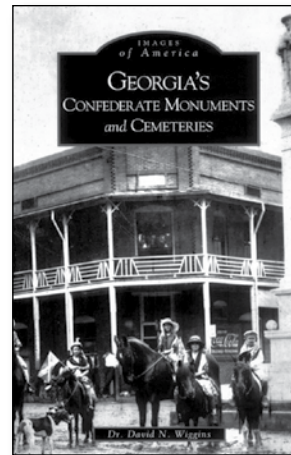
history of each monument. The reader is not only able to learn about the location, but actually visualize it. Not all inscriptions are given due to space limitations, but enough information is provided to interest the reader.

This book would be great as a conversation piece for an office or home. This is not a publication a person will read

from front to back, but one a person will enjoy picking up to read a few sections at a time, only to return later for more.

Author: Dr. David N. Wiggins
Publisher: Arcadia Publishing,
Charleston, SC
Paperback \$19.99

Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow



NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Slidell Museum Reopens After Katrina

On Sunday, September 17, 2006, the Slidell Museum in Slidell, LA, reopened after the rage of Hurricane Katrina. The Slidell Museum, a city-sponsored museum, proudly recognizes its Confederate heritage. Members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Order of Confederate Rose were present and participated in the event. This goes to show what dedicated Confederate politicians can do! Thanks go to Reinhard J. Dearing for bringing this to our attention.

Stephen Dill Lee Institute April 28, 2007

On April 28, 2007, the Stephen Dill Lee Institute will host a one-day seminar in the auditorium of the Women in Military Service for America building, which is adjacent to historic Arlington National Cemetery, home of Robert E. Lee.

The Stephen Dill Lee Institute will focus on the life and historical impact of Robert E. Lee. This seminar will feature such noted historians and authors as

Thomas DiLorenzo (topic is Lee and Liberty),

Dr. Clyde Wilson (topic is Lee and the American Union)

Kent Masterson Brown (topic is Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia)

Donald Livingstone (topic is Lee and Slavery)

John Dwyer (topic is Lee as Man and Christian)

We envision this seminar as one of the most far-reaching, historically correct and objective analysis of

Lee to be held in this country. The conference will be one of the major Lee events of 2007, the year of his bicentennial. The Virginia Lee Commission features this conference as a highlight for 2007 which will be promoted by the Virginia Department of Tourism. Seating will be limited to 200.

Updates will be posted as they become available. Mark your calendars now!

SCV Credit Card Revenue Sharing

Beginning August 1, 2006, the SCV national organization will be sharing 25% of the revenue received from the SCV VISA Card program with the divisions. The General Headquarters receives a monthly report from the bank which breaks down purchases by state based upon the billing address of the cardholder. The checks to divisions will be made monthly, quarterly or annually once the amount due to the division is at least \$100. All members are encouraged to apply for a card. Applications have previously been sent to the division adjutants, or you may request one from General Headquarters.

Chaplains' Conference Scheduled

A Chaplains' Conference has been planned for Elliott, Mississippi, on March 20-21 at the Elliott Baptist Church located between Grenada and Duck Hill, Mississippi. The Conference will begin at 10:00 AM on Tuesday and go through noon on Wednesday. For more information chaplains and interested mem-

bers can e-mail Chaplain-in-Chief Cecil Fayard at cecilafayard@msn.com or you can call 662-565-2507, 662-417-5089 or 662-226-4425. His mailing address is 689 Harmony Road, Duck Hill, Mississippi 38925. More information will follow.

New Southern Friendly Cartoon Strip

Are you tired of the rest of the country — because we're Southerners — thinking of us as "ignorant, gap-toothed rednecks?" Davis Mauldin and his partner Joe Ruisi have launched a cartoon strip to increase pride in being from Dixie. At ilovedixie.com they have decided to put a 'whuppin' on that stereotype by creating a weekly politically incorrect cartoon strip that pokes fun at Yankees and seeks to increase our pride in being from the South. No more apologies for faith, family, morality, NASCAR, grits and sweet tea. Some of the cartoons are currently being published in the *Southern Mercury* magazine.

If you'd like to experience some Southern-friendly humor each week, go to www.ilovedixie.com and sign up for a free weekly *ilovedixie.com* cartoon. Your own cartoon will be e-mailed to you each week.

Signing up on this list will also keep you posted about their soon-to-be-rolled-out T-shirt line: "You Might Be a Yankee" (if you call women "guys"); (if you think WE have an accent) or (if you don't understand why no one talks about northern hospitality).



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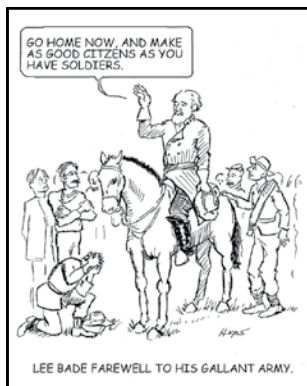
Today, your generous contribution of time, energy, and influence is helping to preserve the vibrant Southern culture handed down to us from our forefathers. Your bequest to the Sons of Confederate Veterans can help preserve our Southern heritage for tomorrow.

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

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



Sons of Confederate Veterans
P.O. Box 59 • Columbia, TN 38402
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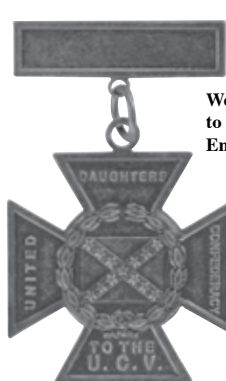
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The Drummer Boy

The Official Page of the Youth Enhancement Committee



Q: How old was the youngest Confederate soldier?

A. 10 B. 11 C. 12 D. 13 E. 14 F. 15 G. 16

- Do you have a son, grandson, brother, nephew, cousin or friend who has been eagerly waiting his 12th birthday in order to join the SCV?
- Would your son, grandson, etc. be more interested in the War for Southern Independence if he could participate in your camp's activities as a member, rather than a tag-along?
- Do you want your son, grandson, etc. to grow up in an environment that would make him proud, rather than ashamed of his heritage?
- Does your son, grandson, etc. need to learn the truth about the war *before* his head is filled with politically correct lies?

The SCV can now help in a new way: Cadet Membership! Cadet Membership is available for boys of Confederate ancestry who are under the age of 12. Dues are only \$10 a year, with limited membership privileges. At the age of 12, Cadet Membership automatically rolls over into full SCV membership. As the Youth Enhancement Program grows, we anticipate future programs and projects for the benefit and education of the Cadets. For more information, contact Charles Broadway, Chairman at (252) 523-1954 or Kirk Carter, Vice Chairman at (704) 739-2964.

"Little Dave" – The Youngest Confederate Soldier

David Freeman was the youngest Confederate soldier. He is also generally accepted to have been the youngest soldier in the entire war! So how old was he? The answer is B. 11! He had an amazing life....

David Bailey Freeman was born on May 1, 1851, in Ellijay, Georgia. David had four brothers who served in the Confederate Army. One brother, a lieutenant, had a disease and wanted 10-year-old David to assist him. Their mother agreed. On May 16, 1862, right after his 11th birthday, David officially enlisted as a private in Company D, 6th GA Cavalry.

He was given the position of marker, which meant that

he carried the cavalry pennant. He rode a pony. The men in his unit fondly called him "Little Dave." After the war, he remembered when his unit went through towns. He said, "By the diminutive size of myself and my steed I attracted much attention. Some [ladies and children] would give me presents, such as home-knit socks, mitts, neck scarves and comforters, and some would observe that I ought to be at home with my mother."

Little Dave fought at the Battles of Chickamauga, Resaca, Cassville, and Kennesaw Mountain. After the Campaign for Atlanta, his company was put in charge of cattle to feed the army. He

said, "We turned cow boys." He was sick at his aunt's house in Fayetteville, GA, when the war ended.

His service earned him much respect. Later in his life, he owned and edited newspapers in Calhoun, GA; Cedartown, GA and Cartersville, GA. He was also elected the mayor of all three towns! He started receiving a Confederate Pension in 1917. He became a General in the United Confederate Veterans. He died on June 18, 1929, at the age of 77 in Atlanta.

— Article by Joe Warnke, of the Colonel Hiram Parks Bell Camp 1642, Cumming, Georgia.
E-mail: eleventhgacav@windstream.net

Dispatches From the Front

a part of something bigger. Every member is important. And knowledge and skills with people will ensure growth in our ranks.

Brian C. Smoot
Magruder Ewell Camp 99
Newport News, VA

Need more attention to detail in magazine

To the Editor:

I have just received the July/August issue. That has provoked me to write about a couple of things that have bothered me for some time.

First and foremost, nothing grates on me more than seeing Confederate units listed using the USPS abbreviation system rather than the standard abbreviation. Why should we kowtow to the whims of the federal government's most incompetent agency?

For Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri and Virginia, the abbreviations are really the same, except for the capitalization of the second letter and the absence of the period. Similarly, the Carolina abbreviations lack only the punctuation marks. I could forgive the missing periods.

We are an organization to which tradition is extremely important. Should we not use traditional unit designations? Or will we one day drop "War Between the States" and "War for Southern Independence" for the simpler "acw"?

Second, if we want our magazine to be a first-class publication, the content of the articles should be checked for accuracy. In Mr. Avery's article on page 15, he places the 2nd Miss. Bn. in "Early's Division of D. H. Hill's Corps" in April 1862. In actuality, Early commanded only a brigade in D. H. Hill's division. There were, in fact, no corps at all in the Confederate Army until the end of that year. D. H. Hill never commanded a corps in the Army of Northern Virginia (though he probably

should have). His only corps command was a brief stint under Braxton Bragg at the time of Chickamauga.

These are only minor points, but it is attention to detail that makes the difference between a first-class magazine and just so much printed paper.

W. Mark Anderson, III
Thomas Goode Jones Camp 259
Montgomery, AL

There were 13 Confederate States, not eleven

To the Editor:

In his recruiting article in the July/August 2006 issue of *Confederate Veteran*, Compatriot Morris refers to the "five slave states." He doesn't list them, but if he's including Missouri and Kentucky, please note that both MO and KY each formally seceded from the Union and were admitted into the CSA by act of its Congress in 1861. They are the 12th and 13th stars in the CSA flag. There were 13 Confederate states, not 11. Had the South won, both MO and KY would have been part of the new nation. There remained during the war only three union slave states — Maryland, Delaware and West Virginia, but also Indian Nation Territory and the District of Columbia itself! Perhaps those make up the five to which Mr. Morris refers? Maryland may have voted to join the CSA but was prevented from voting when Lincoln jailed her entire state legislature.

Put another way, when the CSA first formed, there were more slave states left in the union (8) than in the CSA (7), and without war, likely would have remained that way. That is hardly a division of the country over slavery. Of the eight remaining Union slave states, six of them — NC, VA, KY, TN, MO and AR — joined the Confederacy in retaliation to Lincoln's call to arms and of the need to choose sides — right or wrong. But without war, the CSA would likely have consisted only of its original seven states, depending upon changing circumstances over the years and decades to come.

Without war (seven states), or with a Southern victory (13 states), either way I believe the CSA may have

ended its slavery even before the USA, because Southern congressmen had been trying to accomplish it in Washington, DC since 1840 without success. Why would they have hesitated to rid themselves of an out-of-date, unprofitable institution once they had shed themselves of the Northern voting bloc which had been keeping slavery in place? It would have been interesting then to see how and when the US would have ended its slavery. I doubt by killing each other over it.

The winning sides own National Archives listing 26 official names of that war, only one of which includes the word "slavery." That one reads "The War During which Slavery Ended." It does not say "fought over." Obviously, what they teach and what they record as "official" are two different things.

Bob Arnold
Major James M. Utz Camp 1815
Florissant, MO

Everyone should fly the flag every day

To the Editor:

We have lost a magazine. All my postman had from his inbound mail shipment from the publisher was the wrapper. He thinks the magazine was ripped out before it came to Illinois.

We are proud to fly the First National 13-star on a full pole (tall steel pole) alone, at rear of property in a wooded and quiet setting, and the Confederate Battle Flag in the front of the house next to the US Flag. The Battle Flag is on a slant pole attached to the house next to the mailbox. The First National can be seen from the front or rear of the property. We fly our US and First National flag 24/7 and have for many months. The Battle Flag draws most of the attention. It is not a hate symbol here. It is spectacular — the beautiful red silk captures the hearts of the neighborhood. The children especially love to see it wave. If I forget to put it out, they remind me about it.

My postman is from Bolivar County, Mississippi. He is an African American citizen who also loves the Southern flag. I knew the city was largely from the South — and I am glad while I'm

still in Illinois (although not for long) to have given the folks here something to be proud of — to lean on — to love and respect — during these sad, ominous days filled with unexpected vicissitudes which make the days so precarious.

I would advise (I cannot command or should) the other compatriots in the city to also fly these flags in their yard (this word comes to me that none do). This is a pity — a loss for both themselves and their neighbors.

I note that in the city and in the cemeteries, the Italian, Irish, Mexican flags are flown exclusively in yards very commonly, yet 60% of our population in an extraordinary sense has ties to the South. Fly the Flag, Boys. Fly it every day. Fly it with love and honor its struggle in the wind.

*Dr. Ralph Bradley, Jr.
MG William D. McCain Camp 584
Chicago, IL*

Intends to erect monument for Kershaw's Brigade

To the Editor:

I'm writing about the history of Kershaw's Brigade, an undertaking, in my judgment, long, long overdue. Inside the Confederacy, I consider Kershaw's Brigade ... one of the best eyewitness accounts of its kind, complete, trustworthy, and intensely ... interesting. Beginning with the secession of South Carolina on December 20, 1860, and this formation, organization and myriad, Confederate military activities of his brigade also became the merging of the Second, Third, Seventh, Eighth, Fifteenth and Twentieth regiments and the Third Battalion of South Carolina Volunteer Infantry into a brigade under the command of Confederate General Joseph Brevard Kershaw, McLaw's Division, Longstreet's Corps, Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. First

Manassas was the brigade's baptism of fire. Seven Pines, the Seven Days, Second Manassas, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg also followed. After the victory at Chickamauga and winter in Tennessee, the Corps was recalled to Virginia and to the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and the Shenandoah Valley. Then once again, as Sherman's mighty machine rolled over Georgia and into South Carolina in 1865, Kershaw's Brigade was transferred back home, into South Carolina to "fight the invader on our native South Carolina soil."

But Kershaw's Brigade...is much more than a recounting of military movements and the ordeals of battles. It is at once a panorama of the agonies and the ecstasies of a cold-steel war. Few such are so replete with quiet, meditative asides, bold delineations of daily life in Confederate camp and on the march, descriptions of places and people, and — by no means least — the raucous, all-relieving humor of the common soldier who resolutely makes merry today because tomorrow he may die. On another and quite different day, the saddening afterthoughts of a letter from home, the stink of bloated, rotting horses, their stiffened legs pointed skyward, the acrid smell of gunpowder smoke, the frightening thud of an unseen sharpshooter's bullet and the twisted, shoeless, hatless body of yesterday's friend or foe. General Kershaw's Brigade was and still today is a famous South Carolina brigade, alive with "personal experiences of campaigns in both east and west.

The work that assumes to perpetuate the history of Kershaw's Brigade should not be a skeleton. What is needed is not a skeleton but a body with all its members, so to speak. If your ancestor was a Confederate soldier from principle, say so and apologize to no one for the fact. If he loved his state

and the Southland and wished their independence, say so and "Forget not the field where he perished." Lastly, he ought to have the ability to tell the story well. For he was and is a patriot.

So for all such reasons that's why I shall raise the money to erect a monument in honor of General Kershaw and his brigade in the small, wonderful town of Kershaw, SC, which carries this famous Confederate general's name. For all help I shall be grateful. I feel I must do this deed before I rest forever. Thanks to all, may God forever bless you and have a Dixie Day.

*Anthony C. Wallace
MG William D. McCain Camp 584
Kershaw, SC*

Is flag inverted in museum display?

To the Editor:

In the July/August 2006 issue of *Confederate Veteran*, I believe that the orientation of the Battle Flag is correct on the cover in the hand of Pvt. Charles P. Matthews. Somehow, it got inverted when it was framed for display in the new museum in Fort Worth. The Battle Flag is not symmetrical, so care must be taken to display it correctly. Remember that an inverted flag means distress — wait, let me reconsider what I just said about the orientation of the flag — maybe it's correct in the museum.

*Cibby Krell
Sgt. Adam W. Ballenger Camp 68
Spartanburg, SC*

Editor's note: In my study of Confederate Flags, I have found the stars turned at angles more often than not on Battle Flags. Always having the middle star pointing up on a Confederate Battle Flag is a modern practice.



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

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The Cause

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Sacrifice of both husband and wife;
Neighbor and friend lived that life.
Duty for all those who have died,
Whose sacrifice was side by side.

Respect all people from all places,
We're all the same with different faces.
So what is the Cause you might say?
Live the Southern Life and the Southern Way.

By George D. Gremillion, Chaplain, Brig. General J. J. Alfred Mouton Camp 778, Opelousas, LA

Written in memory of his brother, Forest, and his Confederate Ancestor Pvt. Tanered Mayeux, Co. C, Natchitoches Rebels, 18th Louisiana Infantry. Special thanks to Charles Lauret.

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Confederate Christmas Tree

by Gary C. Walker

Pictured is the Christmas tree of author-historian Gary C. Walker. This isn't something new; Confederate Christmas Trees were very popular in the post-war era. Although no surveys of the numbers of trees used are available, it is believed that figure would be substantial. However, this Southern tradition fell into disfavor in 1898, and by the end of World War I, it had all but disappeared. After an absence of almost a century, it is now back!

During the Reconstruction era, public display of any Confederate Flag was discouraged by the conqueror. Those who dared show the colors often found themselves in jail. The conquering Union forces controlled the state and local governments and the streets, but they didn't control the hearts of Southern people. Therefore, in private homes across the old Confederacy, our flag still stood. It became that a Confederate Christmas Tree represented defiance to Northern domination, solidarity with the neighbors, an honor to those who fought for Southern independence (both the quick and the dead), and to a continued belief

in the Cause. Whether in a manor house or in a cabin, the Confederate Christmas Tree spoke of Southern hospitality and of "old times that were not forgotten," as it warmed the hearts of all. It is to be remembered that many a Southern mansion was now sheltering a Yankee-carpetbagger's family and that many a Southern gentleman now lived in a small cabin on what was once his large plantation. Thus, for many years, Christmas wasn't just a celebration of Santa and the birth of our Savior, but it was a renewal of Southern pride!

There were a number of factors that came together that began to end the use of the Confederate Christmas Tree. As the nineteenth century was closing, many who lived in the Old South and many who had fought for Southern Independence no longer walked the earth. Thus, there were fewer and fewer people who knew the truth about the causes and conduct of the war. Also, thirty years of forced mis-education of the nation's youth was showing results. In order to pass school tests, the youth must mark questions and write essays about how the South had caused the war and was responsible for

every atrocity committed during that war. Then they had to answer questions that showed the Union to be glorious and righteous. Today's education is still largely about teaching myths as facts.

The year 1898 signaled a clear change in the post-war period. It was in this year that the United States fought a war against Spain. It was a popular war. The catch words were *Manifest Destiny* and *White Man's Burden*. The end result was that the United States took Spanish colonies and became a world player. Cuban sugar soon made most American homes a sweeter place to be.

Some of those, who in their youth fought against the United States, now fought with the United States. Many a son of a Confederate veteran joined the Army. The symbol of Southern hatred, the symbol of Yankee domination of the Southland, the Union blue uniform now contained a Southern soldier. Those who fought each other now became brothers-in-arms and fought a common enemy. Overt disdain for Yankees decreased rapidly throughout the South and fewer Christmas trees were decorated with Confederate Flags.

"The lights went out in Europe" in 1914 when World War I began. In 1916, the United States was bringing *light* to the world as the country decided to fight a "war to end all wars!" This war was very popular in the former Confederacy. It was Wilson's War. President Woodrow Wilson was a product of the Old South, a Virginian and a Democrat! Lincoln's party, the party of the conqueror, was the Republican Party. It was rare indeed to have a Democrat in the White House and even more rare to have a Southerner there! Very few white Southerners cast a ballot for the Republicans. Thus, the war was popular and supported in the South. There were now even more reasons to join with instead of opposing the Northerners. When the *Great War* was over, the Confederate Christmas Tree had all but disappeared.

This author is an admitted sentimental secessionist. In 2004, I decided to turn our traditional Christmas tree into a Confederate Christmas Tree. In my youth I truly enjoyed the Christmas tree; it represented Santa Clause and receiving presents! Oh, boy! The tree of 2004 warmed my heart and brought me more joy than any since my youth!

We had a number of visitors to our home during the Holy Days. They were almost 100% Rebels (I shoot Yankees). Several of our visitors were so impressed with my tree that soon they, too, had Confederate Christmas Trees. I saw an old tradition taking root again, as Southerners recall our history and our Southern Christian heritage! Perhaps in the fu-



ture when traditional carols are sung, there may also be heard, "Old times there are not forgotten!"

Gary C. Walker has been a member of the Fincastle Rifles Camp 1326, Roanoke, VA, for more than 30 years. He is the only author in Virginia that earns his entire income writing about the War Between the States.

Some of his books include The War in Southwest Virginia 1861-65, Hunter's Fiery Raid Through Virginia Valleys, Civil War Tales, The Truth About Slavery, Son of the South, Confederate Coloring and Learning Book and A General History of the Civil War: The Southern Point of View.



Meet Our Real Sons...

Major Arthur W. John

A Real Son in Australia

By James Gray, Major General William D. McCain Camp 584

Major Arthur W. John, who today lives in Cheltenham, Victoria, Australia, is the 100-year-old son of Confederate veteran Joseph John, who is buried in Fulham, London, England. Confederate veteran Joseph John was a Welshman, born at Swansea, Wales, around 1840. After growing up he became a merchantman and sometimes shipped out on whaling ships. He first left home for the sea as a youngster because he was unable to get along with his step-father, whose name was Pugh. He stowed away on a ship at age 10, was discovered at sea and made a cabin boy. One ship he was on was shipwrecked on an iceberg. Arriving in America in 1861, Joseph's ship was blockaded in a Southern port, and upon its capture, Joseph was given a choice of incarceration or enlistment, so he enlisted. He always said he liked the Union because he abhorred the idea of slavery and felt the slaves should be free men; little did he know then that many in the South were already freeing their slaves.

Joseph *enlisted* for service, not with the Union, however, but with the Confederacy. It is felt by his son that he "may have been *press-ganged* into service or that he did so in order to survive under war conditions."

Joseph enlisted with the 54th Virginia Infantry, Company K. The 54th was organized in October, 1861 and was soon ordered

to Kentucky.

Later the unit was reassigned to Trigg's, Reynolds', Brown's and Reynolds' Consolidated forces, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It participated in many battles fought by the Confederate army, from the Battle of Chickamauga to Atlanta, enduring Hood's winter operations, and then fought in North Carolina.

During one battle, Joseph was severely wounded in his knee and concluded his service in a hospital, contracting fever while recuperating; thereafter he always walked with a limp.

His fellow shipmates were discharged and returned to Swansea, where he, too, returned after his recovery and release.

Joseph gave up his life at sea after the war and became a tailor in the Fulham area of England. Joseph John at age 60 then married Francis Rebecca Peacock on February 15, 1902, in the Church of St. Albane in Fulham, working as a paper-hanger. Joseph was seventy years of age when he died in 1916, Arthur being only nine years old at the time. Joseph John was buried in the General Cemetery at Fulham, a suburb of London, England. He was survived by his wife and four children: a daughter Francis age 13; son Joseph age 11; son Arthur, age 9 and daughter Betty, age 6. Joseph's wife received a Widow's Pension of 1 English pound.

Arthur John, Joseph's son, was



Major Arthur W. John in 1941

born on September 20, 1906, at Fulham, London, England. He attended school with his brother, and all the sons were eventually sent to a church boys' home, the Sheppard Home, due to the strain on his single mother. Separated in different houses, Arthur and Joseph ran away, eventually returning to their mother's home.

Arthur participated in the Boy Scouts, which had an impact on his life, and participated in the "scheme settling" of young men on land in Queensland, Australia. Arthur applied for the scheme and was the first to be settled in Queensland. The Queensland government offered to pay his passage to Australia, but he instead acquired a loan of 24 English pounds from the Boy Scouts and sailed for Australia aboard the ship *Hobson's Bay*. Arthur was only 16 years old when he migrated to Australia.

In Australia Arthur was apprenticed to a dairy farmer in Queensland's Darling Downs area. In 1924 he found work as a regular hand at Yamma Station in Forbes, New South Wales, a 53,000-acre sheep ranch, where in his spare time he studied bookkeeping. By 1925 he moved on and was the bookkeeper at Kooba Station in Riverina, New South Wales. In 1927 Arthur worked for the Mauri Brothers & Thompson Company, an engineering firm, where he served as department clerk at Waterloo, New South Wales, and attended the Metropolitan Business College, studying shorthand.

When the depression struck Australia, Arthur took a job in New Guinea as a private secretary for the general manager of the Bulolo Gold Dredging Company and remained there through 1933. In 1934 he worked as private secretary to the Sydney area's director as well as to other companies. In 1936 he felt he had been away from home long enough and returned to England for a visit. From 1938 through 1940 Arthur studied psychology and took courses in politics, international affairs and economics, enlisting in the Australian Army in 1939, serving in a Coastal Artillery Battery on South Head, New South Wales. In 1941, after the outbreak of World War II, Arthur and his wife Elsma divorced, and he became an education officer in December 1941 at 35 years of age, in the Australian Army Education Service Corps, which was formed in 1941.

He then was transferred to Command Headquarters at Raboul, as education sergeant, eventually being transferred back to his A.A.S.C. section. Just prior to March, 1942, Arthur completed a 13-week officer-training course at Liverpool, New South Wales, after which he was transferred back to New Guinea, after the Japanese attacked Raboul, ending up at Bulolo. Arthur's next transfer took him to Land Headquarters, back in Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, where he became the personal assistant to the director with the rank of



Major Arthur W. John with his wife, Elsma, left, and friend Kitty Murphy, right, at Circular Quay.

staff sergeant.

Due to his prior experience and capabilities, he was recommended for a commission and transferred to A.I.F. and reclassified as A1. Once transferred, he acquired the rank of lieutenant and commissioned on December 10, 1942, reporting to the 2nd Australian Corps in southern Queensland at Mount Mee near Toowoomba, Queensland.

While at Mount Mee Arthur enrolled at the University of Queensland in Brisbane, studying Constitutional history and politics, eventually achieving his Bachelor of Arts degree after his retirement, in 1981. While at Mount Mee, Arthur was re-posted as educational officer of the 5th Australian Division, after the Japanese invaded Lae and Salamaura, extending their territory to Gona and occupying Kokoda, below Port Moresby in Indonesia. As a result, Arthur departed from Cairns, Queensland and disembarked at Gona, but after a tremendously close explosion, was returned to Sydney, New South Wales. His rank of captain came through on August 17, 1944, while working at the large Australian Army Base at Jacquinot Bay.

After the end of the war, Arthur was posted to Albury, just over the New South Wales border in Australia, and on August 4, 1945, Arthur married his wife Elsma, the sister of a friend, at the Methodist Church in St. Kilda, Australia; two days later, Hiroshima, Japan, was bombed. Arthur was next transferred to Singa-

pore, where he was quartered in the Ghangi Gaol (jail), eventually returning to Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. He was then appointed as senior Australian education officer in the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces in Japan, and advanced in rank to that of major. His service in Japan, he said, provided him the most interesting experiences of his entire life.

Upon his arrival in Japan, Major John was stationed in the southern city of Kure, near Hiroshima. Eventually his family joined him and with a bicycle in hand often made rides throughout his area. His daughter Judith was born there on November 16, 1950. Still retaining his rank of major, Arthur was appointed next as director of army education, a position he retained for three and a half years.

Upon his return to Australia from Japan, Army Headquarters was still located in the Victoria Barracks in St. Kilda, and he was posted to his wife's hometown. Among his many duties, Major John was also involved with the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme. Today, at 100 years of age, Major Arthur W. John resides at 41 Olympic Ave., Cheltenham, Victoria, Australia, and is involved in compiling yet another book.

Major Arthur W. John is a true credit to his Confederate father, his country of Australia and the world. He



The John family on Christmas Day 1950, in Nijimura, Japan.

is indeed a Real Son.

James Gray is a member of the Major General William D. McCain Camp 584 and lives in Brisbane, Australia. He is also a member of the American Civil War Round Table of Queensland, Inc.

[Photographs acquired from book written and provided by its author, Major Arthur W. John]



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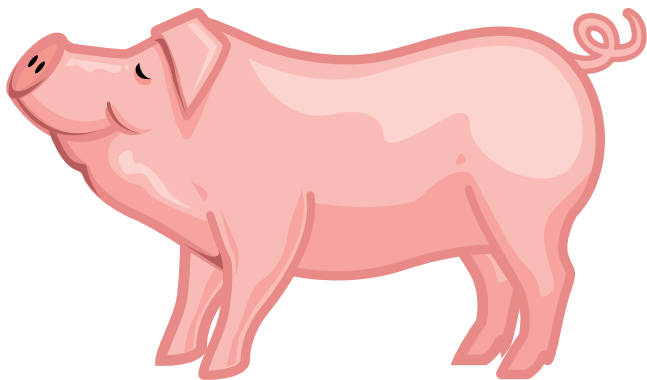


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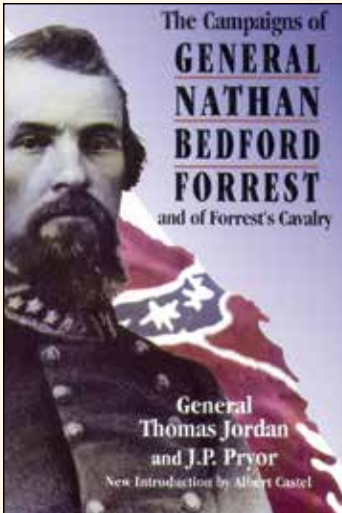
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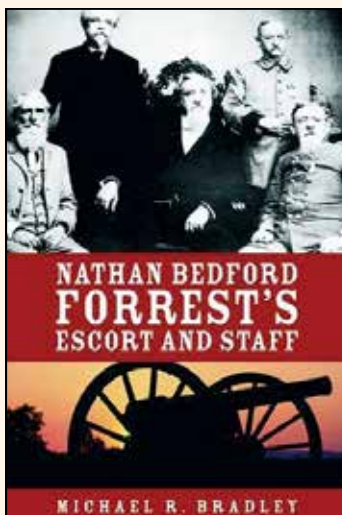
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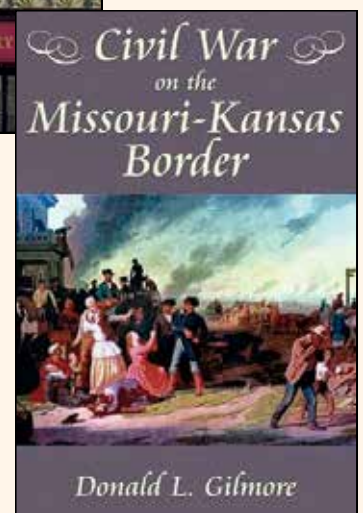
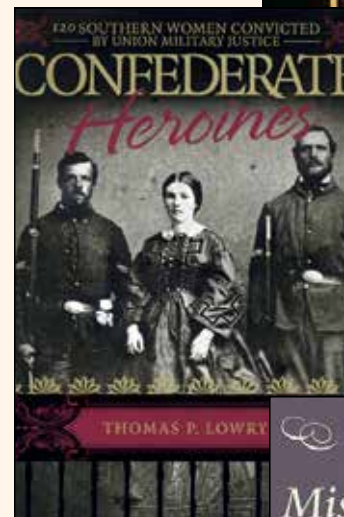
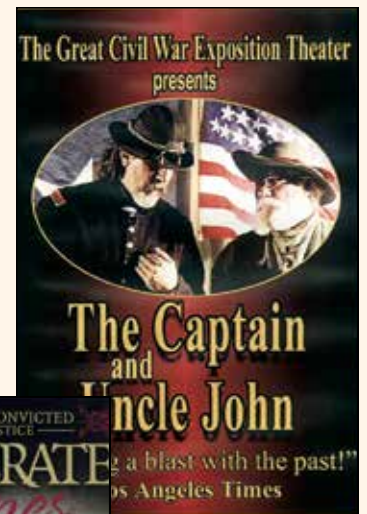
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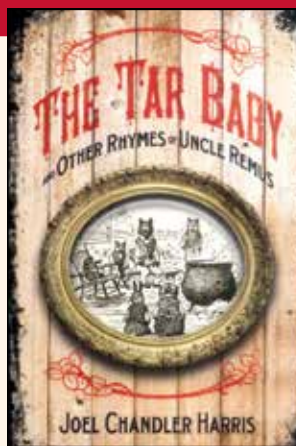
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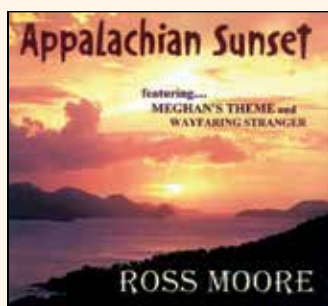
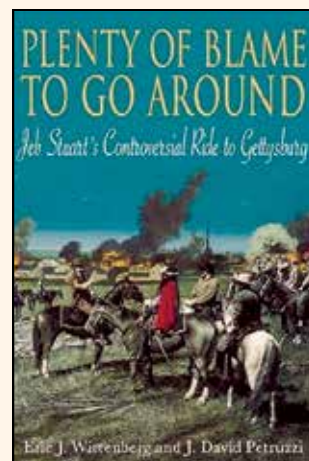
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Secession Hill Memorial Park

Historic Abbeville, SC

Help the Southern Cultural Centre provide a permanent monument to our Confederate ancestors by building a park on Secession Hill, Abbeville, South Carolina. At this location on 22 November 1860, occurred the first meeting to select delegates for the South Carolina Secession Convention. That event ultimately led to the formation of the Confederate States of America. On this two acre site the Southern Cultural Centre, Inc. will build a memorial park to honor the Southern men who wore the gray and the women who faithfully supported them. In addition to the many monuments that will be placed in the park, it will feature an enclosing 1000 foot by 8 foot "Wall of Honor" faced on the inside with memorial tiles. Each tile will display one of the names of the more than 18,000 South Carolina Confederate soldiers who died during the War.

They gave their all that their posterity might live free. We should, we must, we will remember them.

Names for the tiles for the *Wall of Honor* will be taken from Mr. Randolph Kirkland's book *Broken Fortunes*. You may also help finance this important project by obtaining one or more personalized bricks and/or pavers with your name, the names of your children, your Confederate ancestors, your SCV camp, your UDC chapter, your business, etc. These names will be laser engraved into the bricks, tiles and/or pavers. You will receive, at no additional cost, a corresponding mini-brick, mini-tile or mini-paver. Each mini-brick, paver and/or tile will have the same inscription as on the larger one you order and will make a valuable keepsake for your family.

The park will contain a museum/gift shop/meeting room and an amphitheater with stage for musicals, plays and speeches. Also a tombstone will be placed at the grave-site of the unknown Alabama Confederate soldier.

Walkway Bricks

4" X 8" X 2 1/2"

The bricks will be used to construct the walks throughout the park.

Mini-bricks 1 1/2" X 3" X 5/8"

Quantity	Cost per brick	Total
1 brick	\$100.00	\$100.00
2 bricks	90.00	180.00
3 bricks plus	80.00	varies

Pavers

8" X 8" X 2 1/2"

The pavers will be used to pave the walk areas around the various monuments in the park

Mini-pavers 3" X 3" X 5/8"

1 paver	250.00	250.00
2 pavers	225.00	450.00
3 pavers	200.00	varies

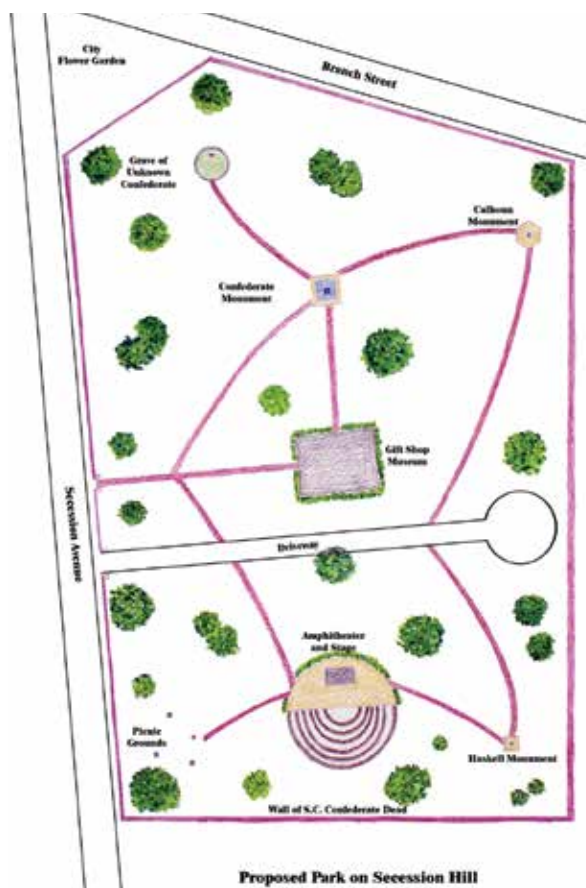
Tiles for Wall of Honor

4" x 8" x 1/2"

The memorial tiles will be used on *Wall of Honor* and will contain the names of the South Carolina Confederate dead.

Mini-tiles 1 1/2" X 3" X 5/8"

1 tile	\$50.00	\$50.00
2 tiles	47.50	95.00
3 tiles	45.00	varies



Proposed Park on Secession Hill

Brick/Paver/Tile Inscriptions

3 lines for bricks and tiles,
6 lines for paver. 20 characters
limit per line.

The Southern Cultural Centre, Inc., reserves the right to determine the appropriateness of any inscription. If any inscription is deemed to be inappropriate, a full refund will be made to the applicant.

On a separate sheet of paper, please write your name, address, phone number and e-mail. Also write the desired inscription following the criteria above.

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