

# Confederate Veteran.

November/December 2007





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we have lost in information?"  
T. S. Eliot

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THE INTEREST OF CONFEDERATE  
ASSOCIATIONS AND KINDRED TOPICS

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# Confederate Veteran.

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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.*

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ON THE COVER — A Confederate Christmas wreath adorned with tin soldiers, tin Battle Flags, cotton bolls and cinnamon sticks. *Photo by Frank Powell.*

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# Confederate Veteran.

ESTABLISHED 1893

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# FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

The end of December marks the end of our Year of Lee observance celebrating the 200th birthday of General Robert E. Lee. I hope all of you were able to attend some of the events that took place to commemorate one of the greatest — if not the greatest — American that ever walked this land.

I hope you enjoy reading about the new Jefferson Davis Park in Clark County, Washington. It's an amazing story and shows what a small group of compatriots can accomplish with determination and perseverance. Our national reunion in Mobile voted to make 2008 the Year of Davis, in recognition of the bicentennial of President Jefferson Davis' birth. It seems to be fate that this park has been built and will be dedicated in 2008.

Other events are planned to celebrate the Year of Davis, the main ones including the reopening of Beauvoir on June 3 and a three-day celebration at his birthplace in Fairview, KY, June 6-8. More information on these two events is on page 53 of this issue. I'm sure more events will be announced across the South in the coming months. Everyone should try to attend at least one event to honor not just the memory of President Davis, but the memory of all of our Confederate ancestors. We will have more details in future issues.

This issue also features a somewhat different article than we usually publish, but *A Pledge Between Gentlemen* is a compelling story that points out one of the many Confederate soldiers that lie in forgotten graves in foreign soil. It is great to find people who care, and perhaps some of us can lend a hand.

This issue should reach your mailbox around Christmastime, so I would like to wish everyone a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Please keep sending in photos of your camp activities and those letters to the editor. As always, if you have any questions, please contact me. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Frank B. Powell, III". The signature is stylized with a large, looping "F" and a long, sweeping underline.

Editor-in-Chief





# REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

CHRISTOPHER M. SULLIVAN

CIC@SCV.ORG

## Christmas Virtues

As I write this, we are in between Thanksgiving and Christmas, two of the biggest holidays in America. These holidays loom so large in our country's calendar for two reasons: they are rooted in Christian tradition and they, together, comprise the bulk of consumer excesses. Many stores, in fact, will ring up 50 percent or more of their total annual sales during this five-week period.

Of course, the rise of the Thanksgiving-Christmas shopping phase has come with a corollary decrease in the season's religious significance. The diminution of Thanksgiving and Christmas has come not only from the overt corporate emphasis on shopping, sales and gift-buying, but also from an insidious campaign on the part of certain segments of our society to purge America of any public religious commemoration.

As these forces seek to erase the historical meaning of our holidays, it is no wonder that the reputations of our Confederate heroes have stood at the salient of the line long before these attacks began.

We are now starting to see the culmination of what was begun twenty years earlier, when all things Confederate first began to be denounced by the cultural Trotskyites of the American left. This cultural revolution was nothing short of a wholesale revision of what it means to be an American, what is acceptable in America and, more importantly, the meaning of our history.

It is perhaps shortsighted of me to say that this revolution is only twenty years old; it is a struggle that is nearly as old as America, and which reached its fevered climax in April of 1865. Since then, conservatives have been fighting on-again, off-again battles for the very soul of our country.

Let's look at Thanksgiving. For the last hundred years (or more), school children have been taught a myth that Thanksgiving is all about the Pilgrims and that the Pilgrims were a group of humble Protestants

who fled to the New World and founded America. They came hence primarily to escape cruel religious persecution in Europe and only wanted to live in peace; their kindly treatment of the local natives stood them in good stead when circumstances brought them low. As the proto-Americans, we should all hold them in reverence and teach our children to wear funny hats in school pageants.

The truth, as usual, is a little different. While it is true that they had been run out of England, they were not exactly blameless. In those days, the Netherlands were a standard refuge for Jews, Huguenots and dissenters of all types. So in Holland, the Pilgrims were tolerated and left after twelve years only because even the Calvinist Dutch were too licentious for them. When they did leave, however, the Dutch were more than happy to see them off, having viewed their guests as "a quarrelsome, meddlesome band whose chiefs were lacking in the ordinary education given to Europeans of any station above poverty."

The Pilgrims decided, then, to come to the New World so that they could establish for themselves a "shining city set upon a hill." But, it should be noted, when they embarked from Deltshaven, their terminus was not "a hideous and desolate wilderness" (as *The Wall Street Journal* has described it annually since 1961), but the thriving, thirteen-year-old colony of Virginia.

Far from "founding America," the Pilgrims were actually lost in their attempt at "planting the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia." Their ship, *Mayflower*, had been blown off course and they were more or less castaways at what is now Plymouth, Massachusetts. If any among you doubt the hand of Providence, consider where we would be had that breeze not blown.

By the way, the implausibility that the first solid ground upon which Pilgrim Father William Bradford's foot fell was a discernable rock has not kept the Yan-

kees from building a temple at Plymouth Rock.

Another problem with the Pilgrims is that they can reasonably be described as communists. In the early going, their "Compact" had every man bring his produce into the storehouse and take from it according to his need. Needless to say, in short order they were dependent on the generosity of the Indians to save them. Alas.

By the way, there is an excellent article on this subject by the late Murray Rothbard available on-line at [www.mises.org/story/2395](http://www.mises.org/story/2395).

Having spent generations concealing the truth of the Plymouth Rock myth and re-writing history to exclude the contributions of Virginia, the very idea of Thanksgiving is now under attack. After all, the purpose of Thanksgiving is to give thanks. Well, who would one give thanks to, if not to God?

Which brings us to Christmas. For the last few years Christmas has also been under a stifling assault. In many public schools and department stores it is already being called by a generic title such as Winter Holidays or something (Whoops! Can't say "holi-days.") But, again, why have the season at all if there is nothing more to celebrate than shopping?

There is afoot in our land a people with a purpose of eradicating anything that represents the conservative Christian culture which honors the traditional virtues of liberty, self-government and dependence on God. If even Christ Himself is under attack, should we be surprised that there is an effort to rid our society of all things which honor the Confederacy as well?

The men who served the South fought not for personal glory but to preserve their inheritance from an invading foe who — wittingly or unwittingly — brought with them the destruction of the ancient virtues, virtues which those men's families had cultivated and cherished for scores of generations.

It is those self-same virtues — honour, country, family — which, poorly understood and barely practiced as they are, are under fulsome attack now. Whether in the form of Christmas or the myth of sainted Pilgrims or the proud flying of the Confederate Flag, the forces of political reconstructionism are wearing away at their meaning and their usage.

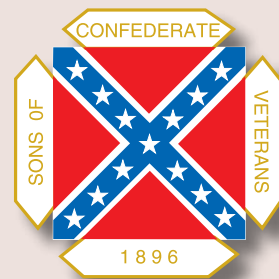
We have, in our brief lives, been witness to extraordinary changes to our culture and our political institutions which Americans of just a few generations ago would not have believed. Will things get worse? Will we succeed in our efforts to preserve history and Southern heritage? Will the cause of Christ as an integral part of our national life prevail?

I cannot tell you the answer to these questions, although it does not look good. Perhaps the political pendulum will swing back the other way, but things could get much worse. It is already to the point that having a Confederate Flag sticker on your car or being a Bible-believing Christian can get you excused from jury duty in some cases. But that does not mean we should do anything less than fight as hard as we can for the truth.

As Sons of Confederate Veterans, our job is to defend these virtues for as long as we can; and, failing that, to preserve them by whatever means for generations yet to come. This task, requires us, as an organization, to focus not on our personal grievances, but on the more important and more important crisis facing us. Let's get on with it.

**Christopher M. Sullivan**  
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*Confederate Veteran*



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*November/December 2007 — 5*



# Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members.

## What would your ancestor expect you to do?

To the Editor:

After much research I recently confirmed what I had suspected for years: I am a direct descendant of Confederate veteran Private Abner Barker. Private Barker served in Company H, Brenner's 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry and returned home to Sequatchie County, Tennessee, to do what so many veterans did, rebuild their communities as honorable citizens. This year I joined Sam Davis Camp 1293 of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and have the certificate framed and proudly displayed in my home.

I was somewhat surprised and saddened by the comments in the September/October 2007 *Confederate Veteran* magazine discussing the need to increase annual dues to \$30. I suppose I am shocked that this small amount is even an issue to some compatriots. For less than what it costs to buy a fast food meal for five, we can be part of a proud organization seeking to preserve the honor and history of our forefathers. Forefathers who left their farms to defend their families, children and each other. Forefathers who went up against impossible odds and suffered hardship few of us can imagine, and did so with honor and dignity.

To any who choose not to stay in the Sons because of the cost of membership, I say good riddance. And to those who have not continued active membership due to disagreements about the direction of the organization, leaving is not the answer. If you desire to preserve and protect our history and heritage, then work out your issues as good members of any family would. But don't give up on those who are no longer with us and have no one to speak for them.

Please get out your checkbooks and remember why you joined the SCV to begin with. What would your Confederate ancestor have expected you to do? And think of the disappointment in their sad but proud eyes if you don't.

Gregory L. Wade  
Sam Davis Camp 1293  
Brentwood, Tennessee

## Proud to be a Confederate apologist

To the Editor:

In *Dispatches From the Front* (page 7 of the September/October 2007 *Confederate Veteran*), Compatriot Bob Arnold wrote in part:

"We are sometimes casually referred to as *apologists*. I like to ask 'Who's apologizing, and for what?' After all, it's absurd to think that anyone would apologize for something they'd [sic] likely repeat given the same set of circumstances. And that's more than we can say for Lincoln, should he have been granted the benefit of hindsight. Let's not let them get away with calling us *apologists*. Challenge it whenever you hear it. They have it just backward."

According to *Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language Unabridged* (Chicago: Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc.; 1981), an apologist is one who speaks or writes in defense of a faith, a cause, or an institution.

Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee's charge reads in part "To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name ...."

I consider myself richly blessed to be a Confederate apologist.

Clifton Palmer McLendon  
Granbury's Texas Brigade Camp 1479  
Conroe, Texas

## Nothing wrong with being an apologist

To the Editor:

Mr. Arnold from Missouri wrote a very good letter for the September/October issue against the enemy's propaganda campaign. However, he suggested that we should not let people get away with calling us *apologists* when we are defending our position for the South and against Yankee propaganda. We should be aware that if we are writing or speaking to make a formal defense of the historical truth or justification of our cause, we are, in fact, apologists. The *American Heritage Dictionary* defines *apologetics* as a "formal argumentation in defense of something, such as a position or system." Should we not be thus involved in apologetics? The same source defines an *apologist* as "a person who argues in defense or justification of something, such as a doctrine, policy, or institution." There is nothing to apologize for in being a Southern apologist, except making erroneous arguments.

Dennis Blanton  
Jefferson Davis Camp 7  
Easley, South Carolina

## Honor has many meanings and should be upheld

Dear Editor:

I don't know whether or not you consider it appropriate to print letters to the editor from members about current subjects, but if you do, please consider printing the comments below. It's time someone said them out loud.

HONOR – A dictionary says that a person of honor is a person of superior standing — one whose worth brings respect or fame. What an inadequate description.

*Honor* is what you live every day of



your life. It's what's inside you that tells you right from wrong. It's something that's just as much a part of you as your heart or your brain. My own rural upbringing in the ranch country between Abilene and Albany, Texas, taught me that honor means you always tell the truth. You help other people when they need help. You don't do anything that makes your folks ashamed of you, whether they find out about it or not.

After joining the Marines in 1966, I found out that the definition of honor took on a national aspect. Honor meant you stood by your fellow Marines no matter what. You had no doubt that if you needed them, they would be there for you and they knew they could count on you. And when you moved out of an area, you never left wounded, dead or war material behind.

Honor is also something else. It is having a reverence for the same principles and values your ancestors did, no matter on what side in the War Between the States they fought. The Confederates believed they had the right to be independent from the Union in 1861. After all, in 1776 the United States declared and won their independence from England. At the end of the bloody War, the North prevailed and the Southern states were denied the independence they sought. However, in their struggle they honorably fought for God, their state and the independence that they believed they deserved.

After the war, the State of Texas established a Confederate Widow's fund to take care of the dependents of the old soldiers. At one point the State of Texas borrowed monies from the widow's fund to construct the Texas Supreme Court Building in Austin. The only thing the widows asked in return was to please always display a couple of plaques honoring the Texas Soldiers' contribution to the Southern cause during the War. State officials promised that the plaques would always be displayed as requested. Everyone had no doubt that this was an honorable thing to do.

On June 9, 2000, that promise made so long ago was broken. In a pathetic effort to buy minority votes, the then-Texas Governor had the plaques removed in the dark of night. That in-

dividual who exhibited absolutely no shred of honor whatsoever was George W. Bush.

Grady Smith  
H. B. Granbury Camp 427  
Granbury, Texas

## **We need to work harder to win the Southern people**

To the Editor:

Recently I made an individual concerted effort to recruit new members. The initial response was that we were a round table discussion group and that did not seem interesting to any of them. When I explained what happens at our meetings and that we took care of Southern monuments, tombstones and cemeteries and promoted our heritage; they still were interested enough to consider joining. Almost all of the people I contacted said more or less the same thing: "We need that done but we also need someone to stand up for the South today."

I have thought this for a long time but was reticent to speak up. At the slightest excuse a black activist or a South basher will jump to the attack and get major media coverage and nothing is heard from us. If someone damages a monument or tombstone, it gets a slight mention on page 5. If the perpetrators are caught, it is never mentioned in the news.

An old maxim states that no Army can win the war without the support of the people it is fighting for. Most people in this day and age are content to work, get paid on Friday and relax on the weekend. Maybe if we made them aware of the South's history and leaders being left out of the history books; maybe if we made them aware of the movies that make fun of the Confederacy and make fun of today's Southerners as rednecks and hillbillies with two teeth in their mouth, they would be more active in supporting our homeland. Why don't we, since the media is less than helpful, buy space from them to promote the Southern cause? We could even print broadsides and use bulk mailing to reach a lot of people at discount prices.

We, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, need to enlarge and intensify our efforts. Our people need leaders, isn't that what we do?

Donald Stagg  
John B. Gordon Camp 1449  
Thomaston, Georgia

## **General Robert E. Lee should be a saint**

To the Editor:

I would like to add some supplementary material to the *Letters to the Editor* in the September/October 2007 issue. I am the chaplain of the Admiral Raphael Semmes Camp 1321, Dearborn, Michigan, a Greek Catholic priest and monk.

It might be helpful to add some details to Dr. Morris's story about the great General Lee. I, too, have heard the same story, but with the following background: Robert E. Lee, was a Low Church Episcopalian whose natural habitat was the King James Bible and the *Book of Common Prayer*. He believed that there were three degrees of clerical rank: bishop, priest and deacon. The general was a layman and not a member of the clergy. The story relates to the moment of the reception of Holy Communion in the *Prayerbook Service*. The black man was a former slave and an Episcopalian who was probably nearer to the chancel rail than anyone else and knelt in his normal place for being first in line. General Lee knelt right next to him, realizing that "there is neither Jew, nor Greek, neither circumcised nor uncircumcised, but all are one in Christ."

As a holy man, it is doubtful that General Lee thought about the matter for more than a split second. In this regard I would like to heartily concur with Dr. Morris in his estimation of the inestimable *Marse Robert*. Some years ago I was teaching in Egypt and something that was said or written around me at that time pushed me to write the office of the Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Washington, DC, suggesting that General Robert Edward Lee be placed in the calendar of the Episcopal Church as a "Confessor"

*Continued on page 52*



# REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

**LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
RONALD E. CASTEEL**

**LTCIC@SCV.ORG**

## Waite Rawls Speaks — An SCV Chaplain Responds

**I**n the spring of this year I wrote a column about the Museum of the Confederacy and the fact that its board of directors was giving serious consideration to dropping the word “Confederacy” from its name and moving from a crowded downtown Richmond, Virginia, location next to the Confederate White House, the former home of President Jefferson Davis.

The claim was made by the MOC’s management that dropping the “C” word and moving the museum to a more accessible location would lead this irreplaceable and historical Confederate treasure into greener financial pastures. It has been said that the MOC possesses somewhere around \$200,000,000 or more in artifacts located in a facility that is difficult to locate in a busy downtown area.

In preparing my article, I couldn’t find a soul in the Sons of Confederate Veterans or even on the SCV’s board of directors who backed dropping the word “Confederacy” and moving the museum out of Richmond. I did hear from those opposed to museum changes that Political Correctness and Promotional/Marketing Ineptness are the real reasons the museum is suffering financially and that changes are being sought.

The latest word on The Museum of the Confederacy is contained in the following article which appeared in the newspaper and also was sent to the membership of the museum.

Sunday, September 9, 2007 – 12:04 AM  
By Waite Rawls  
*Times-Dispatch* Columnist

The Museum of the Confederacy announced this past week that it was exploring the possibility of a

statewide system of museums, with possible locations in Appomattox and Chancellorsville — sites that attracted 600,000 people last year.

Why did we make this announcement, and why should ordinary Virginians and Americans care? The museum is one of the oldest museums in the country, holding the most important collection of Civil War artifacts and documents that exists. It has served as a place for the study of the conflict since it was founded in 1890 by a remarkable group of women who were the wives, sisters, and daughters of the men who led 11 states out of the Union and into a conflict in which 260,000 Southerners died — about a quarter of the military-age, white male population. These women collected and these men donated their papers, their uniforms, their guns and swords, and their flags so that future generations — meaning us and our descendants — could study and understand what had happened during the time of the rendering of our nation.

The Civil War defines us all today, whether our ancestors were here to greet John Smith at Jamestown, fought for or against the Confederacy, or recently immigrated. When we say the pledge of allegiance to the American flag, the phrase “indivisible, with liberty and justice for all” rings in our ears. Those words were not products of our Founding Fathers or the World War II generation; they are the products of the crucible of our own internal conflict.

If we are to know anything of who we are, what we stand for, and where we might be going as a nation, we need to understand who we were and why we disagreed so vehemently and so violently in the 1860s.

The Museum of the Confederacy exists to contribute to that understanding. Its artifacts — the real



things used by the real people— tell the story of a very human conflict. Its research facility allows scholars to write the books or design other museums that allow us to get closer to the truth. Its exhibits and programs do not “celebrate” the Confederacy. Instead, they help us to find an understanding — warts and all — of those people who came before us.

The women who suddenly found themselves in charge of farms and plantations; the free and enslaved African-Americans who powered the Southern economy and contributed to both the Southern and Northern war efforts; and the men who lined up shoulder to shoulder to cross a field ablaze with gunfire because they thought it was their duty — all come under scrutiny at The Museum of the Confederacy.

So why a statewide system of museums? For three years, we have wrestled very publicly with the realization that the growth of the VCU Medical Center has made our historical location an untenable spot for a museum of our importance and potential. If people cannot find us, they are denied the educational experience we represent. The effect is that the most controversial and the most important chapter in our nation’s history is simply swept under the rug. Or worse, it is left to 21st century factions who debate without end whether all Confederates were patriotic heroes or all were traitors to their country.

After three years of study, we have embarked on an approach that may allow the museum to reach toward its potential contribution to the city, state and country. We are not abandoning Richmond. Our headquarters will remain here, as will our collection-conservation and storage efforts.

As *The Times-Dispatch* itself recently editorialized, “Richmond was the capital of the Confederacy; it ought to establish itself as a capital of Civil War research — a source for understanding the war’s causes and its aftermath.” We agree.

Our research facility will stay in Richmond where scholars can utilize its resources alongside those of the Library of Virginia and the Virginia Historical Society. The White House of the Confederacy is one of Richmond’s defining sites. It will stay where it is, open to the public and operated by us as it always has been. We are holding out the potential for a new visitor gallery space at a different location in the city.

Second, we are not giving our artifacts away. We are expanding out to new locations, all operated by The Museum of the Confederacy. We are proposing to take the museum — that is, the visitor galleries filled with artifacts — to the visitors. More space will allow three times the artifacts to be on display. Multiple locations will allow perhaps five times more people to see

the artifacts and learn more from them.

To bring this plan to fruition will take more hard work and the fiscal support that will come from public and private resources. We are very bullish on the proposal and encouraged by the early public reaction to it.

Waite Rawls is the president and CEO of The Museum of the Confederacy.

Mr. Rawls’ comments above drew the following response from a member of the Museum of the Confederacy and likely represents the feelings of many SCV members.

Rev. Fr. Alister C. Anderson  
Ten East Third Street  
Frederick, Maryland  
October 5, 2007  
Dear Mr. Rawls:

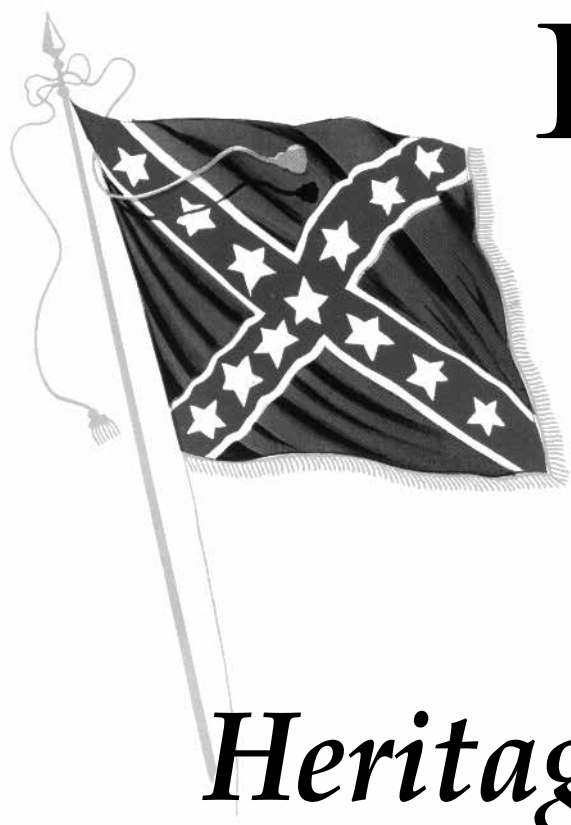
I have been a member of the Museum of the Confederacy for many years and I am happy to hear you state that “We will not abandon Richmond.” I am, however, disappointed to read some statements you made in a letter I received dated 9 September 2007.

In the third paragraph, I am sorry you used the words “Civil War.” I need not define to you — the words “Civil War.” You must know that our war was the War for Southern Independence; the War of Northern Aggression; the War Between the States. Take your pick, Mr. Rawls, but do not say “Civil War.”

When you write in your letter, “...when we say the Pledge of Allegiance to the American Flag, the phrase ‘indivisible, with liberty and justice for all’ rings in our ears,”...and we’re the products of the crucible of our own internal conflict,” I must insist that these words are not the products of our own internal conflict. These words were written in 1892 by Francis Bellamy, a Baptist minister who was forced to resign his pastorate because of his Socialist sermons and political activities.

Mr. Rawls, you should know that “our own internal conflict” was fought to defend the Constitutional principles of States’ Rights, to free the people of the South from their economic strangulation by the radical Republican Lincoln Administration, which government was determined to destroy our Southern culture. Our War was fought to prevent a rapacious Federal Government (it is not *federal* at all, having repudiated in concept of *federalism* given to us by the Founding Fathers) to impose its way of life and dictatorial politics and culture upon the South.

*Continued on page 56*



# Forward The Colors

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

## *Heritage Offense for Defense Land Project*

**T**he Heritage Offense for Defense land project continues to move forward. Compatriot Daniel Boyette of the Goldsboro Rifles Camp 760, Goldsboro, NC, and his wife Wendy, have contributed a 100-foot-by-70-foot parcel of their land near LaGrange, North Carolina, to the project. Recognizing this gift of land to the SCV, the General Executive council voted funds for the erection of a flag and beautification of this small park. This is a very historic area, with the original building site of the CSS Ram *Neuse* located nearby at Seven Springs and the *Neuse II* reproduction located in Kinston, North Carolina, a few miles away. There is also an immaculately kept burial site of several Confederate soldiers across the road from this land. Although this is a rural area, remember how quickly these areas can change. What is rural today may have a shopping center across the street ten years from now. For example, I noted a forty-four-house subdivision going up only a mile or so from this new site. The organization's appreciation goes out to Daniel and Wendy for this wonderful gift to our Southern heritage. It will be a legacy to them and their Southern patriotism for ever.

Let me pause here and say a few words about the *Neuse II* in Kinston, North Carolina, as this was my first visit to the area. I was absolutely blown away to

see what has been accomplished here in downtown Kinston. Here on a city block sits the most magnificent reproduction of the CSS Ram *Neuse* that one could imagine. Entering this ship, I marveled at the detailed workmanship that has gone into the forming of massive pieces of timber into a virtual piece of art. This ship stands 25 feet high, 158 feet long and about 35 feet wide. This is a good example of new monuments going up on land not owned by the government and therefore not subject to removal or political correctness. North Carolina can truly take pride in this one. My hat is off to the men of the foundation who accomplished a phenomenal historical exhibit at this site. Commander-in-Chief Sullivan and I recently met in Kinston with the *Neuse II* foundation board to explore means by which the SCV might be of assistance in this project.

### **Museum of the Confederacy**

How much longer are we going to have to suffer the continued wild schemes of the museum that holds the most treasured items of the old Confederate nation while the politically correct media cheers them on? How many more new schemes are they going to hatch up? First they were going to chop up the White House of the Confederacy into five different pieces, close off



the main street of the city of Richmond for five miles and move the White House. When that ridiculous idea fell on its face, they were going to move the museum to Lexington, VA, while the liberal academic population there ranted against it. Then it appeared in the local press that they were considering dropping "Confederate" from their name so they could raise more money. NOW, they are reporting that they are going to divide the collection into four different museums around the state. They also report they are going to partner with the liberal National Park Service: oh, my God; however, they SAY they are only *coordinating* programs with the NPS.

When called by the local TV station to be interviewed at the museum on their latest scheme, I waited patiently outside the museum while the reporter interviewed the museum's executive director inside. When the TV reporter and crew came out to interview me, the museum's public relations director was sent outside to order us off the property for our interview, although I'm a member of the museum. But, now, the executive director is sending around one of his employees to different SCV camps in Virginia to put on a slide show about the proposed four different sites. I wonder if he would allow me to bring in a slide show to present to the MOC Board of Directors on the views of a lot of our members.

Sorry, men, I was dreaming there for a minute.

The executive director continually states the museum is in financial trouble due to the MCV construction next door. However, each of the three new sites is reported to be expected to cost five million dollars each. I wonder from where the fifteen million is coming. At this time the employee presenting the slide show is talking about the tobacco pay-out to the states. I wonder what the liberals will have to say about that one. Perhaps this is wishful thinking? This new move is supposed to be able to show more of the museum's collection. Why don't they just rotate the collection more often instead of leaving the same artifacts on display for a year or so, as they do now? Unfortunately, we are also now seeing politically correct books that have nothing to do with the Confederacy appearing in the museum.

Gentlemen of the SCV, I have stayed on top of this one for the past four years. Having talked with previous board members that had a Confederate heart (and were removed through a change in the by-laws), as well as sat through all the legislative subcommittee hearing when the MOC was seeking State funds etc., etc. and the bottom line is this:

This museum is unfortunately run by a closed circuit board as the members have no vote; an execu-

tive director whose background is in banking and a historian from California (I guess there was no Virginian available)

whose Confederate heart is questioned by many

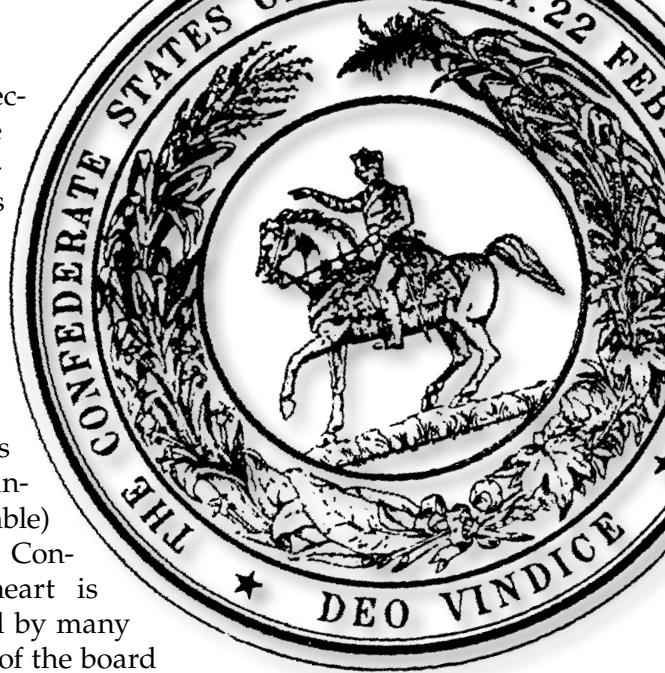
while one of the board members refers to our black Confederate soldiers in his writings as "Zealots of the Wrong." It may be time the SCV begins to think along the lines of beginning its own museum. No, it won't have the priceless artifacts that the current museum has now. But it would be the shrine to the American Confederate Veteran on which the original museum was founded. A place for *ALL TIMES* where the people can come and see and hear what the Confederate nation truly stood for without the infusion of political correctness or bobble-head Robert E. Lee dolls. We don't need another *Civil War* museum (even the name is wrong) as we already have one here in Richmond, complete with political correctness and a statue of Lincoln. We have plenty of room at our headquarters at Elm Springs for a museum, or maybe the equivalent of a ten-dollar donation from each member with which to purchase a site in Richmond would be in order. Perhaps we need to get started.

Once again, gentlemen, if we don't own it, there is exposure to its being made PC or removed all together. Again, we need more offense for heritage defense. I would also encourage you to read Compatriot Ron Casteel's column on this matter.

## NASCAR

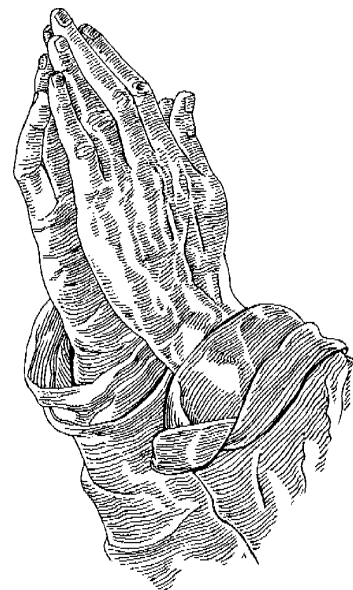
Dan Williams led the national organization's attack at the Talladega, Alabama, race track, supported by National Heritage Defense committee members Robert Reames and Grayson Jennings. As reports came in, it appears Dan was everywhere at once passing out hundreds of our checkered-border Battle Flags. As the Confederate air force roared over the stadium, he reported that it looked like a "wave" at a football game. The race fans stood up and cheered as the plane roared over their

*Continued on page 51*



# Chaplain's Comments

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



## Our Indian Allies

*The Indian Allies of the South were primarily from the Five Civilized Tribes:  
Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole.  
These allies numbered in the thousands.*

As with the white population of the South, very few Indians owned slaves prior to the War for Southern Independence. The Indians had very little interest in the slavery issue.

In the few cases where Indians had slaves, it is recorded that "The slaves acted as if they were on an equality with their masters" (Wiley Britton). It should be noted that about as many Indians owned slaves as did free blacks.

Why would Indians fight for the South? Robert P. Broadwater makes this observation: "In the early days of the war, Indians, North and South, identified themselves with their section of the country, and fought to defend their home territory. The members of the Five Civilized Tribes who had managed to escape relocation lived in the South and considered themselves Southerners" (16).

The Southern Indians were no different than Southern whites

when it came to loyalty to home and hearth. Ronnie Simmons, past Lt. Commander, Army of Tennessee, tells of how he would comb the hair of his three-quarter Cherokee grandmother. One day she said to him, "North, east, and west are directions; SOUTH is a place and a people." That was and is the feeling of many American Indians.

In the Indian Territory, the Indians who fought for the South still felt a loyalty to the Southland although they were now out West. We shall see later how the pro-South Indian agents helped to recruit for the Southern cause among the Indians.

### I. THE EFFECT OF THE GOSPEL ON SOUTHERN TRIBES

Early on in the history of the New World, men of God took seriously the Biblical commission of Mark 16:15: "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." Early missionaries saw the

need of preaching Christ crucified, buried, and risen again as the only hope of saving the lost Indians. In Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama, mixed-blood Cherokees were evangelized by missionaries from the American Board of Commissioners. In 1817, Reverend Humphrey Posey, a Baptist, began preaching to the Cherokees of North Carolina. Assisting Posey was Rev. Evan Jones and his wife, who in 1824 assumed supervision of the Baptist work in the region. Jones had Jesse Busbyhead, a Cherokee, assisting him in Baptist work. By 1833, there were 250 or more Cherokee Baptists in western North Carolina. Today, the work started in the 1820's continues in the Smokey Mountains. When the War for Southern Independence came, the Indians of North Carolina were organized by William Thomas and Major George Washing Morgan, who was part Cherokee. Of these troops, many of them Christians, it is said "that they



were ... the best behaved soldiers raised in the mountain districts" (Finger 85). When the Cherokee detachment arrived in Knoxville, TN, they were the main attraction in the city. "The highlight of their stay occurred when they conducted Christian services in their own language at the First Presbyterian Church. Goggle-eyed whites filled every available pew, eager to witness the strange spectacle. The Indians had their Cherokee hymnals, and Unaguskie, their chaplain, led the service. A local editor described him as 'tall, slender, graceful, and eloquent though having 'little of the mannerism of the modern pulpit. His sermon seemed to be persuasive rather than denunciatory, advisory, and parental rather than condemnatory and authoritative.' The music struck the reporter as 'less artistic' than in a white service. The whites sat through the entire proceedings, enrapt but not understanding a word that was said" (Finger 85-86).

In Mississippi, Elliott Mission Station was established in 1818 by Presbyterian and Congregational missionaries. This mission was named for John Eliot, born in 1604, who came to America to educate the Indians of Massachusetts. This mission was in the Choctaw territory, about ten miles west of present-day Grenada, MS. In 1818, Miss Lida Owens had this to say about the Choctaw Indians in the Elliott Mission area: "They have advisory governments, have a strong tendency to be civilized, are friendly to travelers, for whose accommodation they have established inns, which for neatness and accommodations exceeds those established by white people" (Heggie 9). In 1827, seven books were published in the Choctaw language, among them a translation of Dr. Isaac Watts' catechism for children, Genesis 1-11, the Ten Commandments, 1st and 146th Psalms, portions of the New

Testament, and *The Chahta* (Choctaw Hymnal) by Dr. Cyrus Byington. Dr. Byington, Rev. Wright, Col. Folsom and others were involved in great camp meetings among the Choctaws up through 1833. In 1832, a great camp meeting was held on the Chickasahay by Dr. Byington and Rev. Kingsbury just prior to the second removal along the Trail of Tears. From 1820-30, Christianity brought great progress to the Choctaws. The removal was a terrible blow to these Southern people. Although removed—their hearts were in the South. A Rev. Wright and a Mr. Williams went west to continue Christian work among the Choctaws.

The Gospel was preached to the Seminoles in Florida by Jesse Bushyhead. In 1837, he had been sent from Oklahoma by John Ross to help the Seminoles in their plight with the US Government. When the Seminoles came to St. Augustine under flag of truce, they were arrested. Bushyhead, though disappointed by the action of the US Government, seized the opportunity to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ to the Seminoles. Vincent Colyer writes of the Creek tribe: "They owe their civilization to the missionaries who have most faithfully and efficiently worked among them." In 1820, Rev. Robert Bell moved to the Chickasaw nation and preached the Gospel among the Chickasaw Indians under the authority of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church (Rom 1:16, "For I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ for it is the power of God unto salvation ....") Bell continued in this work until 1831. In 1836, he settled near Ponotoc, Mississippi. He was one of the founders of Charity Hall Indian School near Cotton Gin Point (seven miles from present-day Amory, MS). This work, like so many Indian works, closed due to the removal.

The point made by this extended history of mission work among the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians is that according to Broadwater: "they were predominantly Christian, having been converted by Missionaries generations before the war. They had also modeled their society after Southern Whites.... There were many reasons for pro-Confederate sentiment within this group."

## II. THE EFFORTS OF THE INDIAN AGENTS

Most of the Indian agents who worked for the US Government in the South and in the Indian Territory during the 1850's were secessionists. They, for the most part, had been appointed by either President Pierce or President Buchanan. One of the fears of the North and a cause of dissension was the North's jealousy of Southern leadership in politics. *A History of the State of Oklahoma 1908* says: "Before the actual outbreak of the hostilities, in the winter of 1860, adherents of the Southern cause, among the most effectual and influential of whom were the official agents of the United States. ... active in propagating the doctrines of secession among the Cherokees and other tribes of Indians in the Territory" (84).

Selected to head up the Confederacy's Indian Agency was Boston-born Albert Pike, a member of the Whig party opposed to secession. Pike, at the outbreak of the war, was an Arkansas citizen, a lawyer, poet, author, editor, Mason, owner of large tracts of land, and fluent in many languages, including some of the Indian tongues. When Arkansas left the Union, so did Pike, for he believed in state sovereignty. On April 15, 1861, Pike was commissioned a brigadier general with the responsibility of making treaties

*Continued on page 51*

# The Last Roll



Maj. John Pelham 258  
Jacksonville, AL  
**William Scroggins**

Gen. Robert E. Rodes 262  
Tuscaloosa, AL  
**Charlie G. Deramus**

The Prattville Dragoons 1524  
Prattville, AL  
**Algie Woodman**

Gen. Jo Shelby 1414  
Harrison, AR  
**Houston H. Ethridge**

Brigadier Gen. E. A. Perry 285  
Pensacola, FL  
**Steven Douglas Ball**

General Jubal A. Early 556  
Tampa, FL  
**Billy Ray Burnham**

Kirby-Smith 1209  
Jacksonville, FL  
**William D. Ferris**

Brig. Gen. Evander M. Law 1323  
Lakeland, FL  
**Robert E. Lee**

Capt. Winston Stephens 2041  
MacClenny, FL  
**Steve W. Lammons**

Gen. John B. Gordon 46  
Atlanta, GA  
**Alvis Morrison Weatherly**

Brig. Gen. T. R. R. Cobb 97  
Athens, GA  
**Paul S. Parks**

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston 671  
Dalton, GA  
**Jon Shannon Coker**

Kennesaw Battlefield 700  
Marietta, GA  
**Robert Orville Eason**

Oglethorpe 922  
Lexington, GA  
**Robert Caldwell Maxwell**

Lt. Dickson L. Baker 926  
Hartwell, GA  
**Ted Martin White**

Ogeechee Rifles Camp 941  
Statesboro, GA  
**Jimmy Carrol Miley**

27th Georgia Regiment 1404  
Gainesville, GA  
**R. C. Elrod**

Gen. Lewis A. Armistead 1796  
Luthersville, GA  
**Anthony Randal Allums**

Dixie Guards 1942  
Metter, GA  
**Charles R. Beasley**

William Wirt Allen 1523  
Rosedale, IN  
**Thomas Joseph Wheeler**

Sterling Price 145  
St. Louis, MO  
**Charles Edward Workman**

Gen. James H. McBride 632  
Springfield, MO  
**Ricky Paul Howard**

Brookhaven Light Artillery 235  
Brookhaven, MS  
**Michael Henry Russell**

Jefferson Davis 635  
Jackson, MS  
**James N. Overby**

Christopher (Kit) Mott 1379  
Holly Springs, MS  
**Donald R. Mitchell**

CSS Ram *Neuse* 1427  
Kinston, NC  
**John Michael Southerland**

Pvt. Bishop Hamilton 1594  
Sea Level, NC  
**Roger Darrell Williams**

J. E. B. Stuart 1598  
Mt. Airy, NC  
**Cecil Wilburn Worrell**

Rockingham Rangers 1835  
Eden, NC  
**C. E. Harbour**

Lt. Dixon — CSS *Hunley* 2016  
Sparks, NV  
**William Edgar Hampton**

Lt. Jonathan Bressler 1536  
Cincinnati, OH  
**Sterling R. Uhler**

Secession 4  
Charleston, SC  
**Marshal Delonnie Meads**

John Thomas Ashley 43  
Honea Path, SC  
**Furman Edgar Stone**

River's Bridge 842  
Fairfax, SC  
**Mannie George Smith**

Palmetto Sharpshooters 1428  
Anderson, SC  
**Real Son**  
**Wallace Ed Girardeau**

Gen. States Rights Gist 1451  
Bogansville, SC  
**Wayne Carlos Freeman**

P. G. T. Beauregard 1458  
Sumter, SC  
**Brian Lee Howell**

Longstreet-Zollicoffer 87  
Knoxville, TN  
**Jayrob McRay Hamilton**  
**Jeremy Scott Hamilton**

Dr. J. B. Cowan 155  
Tulahoma, TN  
**John David Muse**

John Hunt Morgan 270  
Springfield-Greenbrier, TN  
**Howard K. Williamson**  
**Robert Dixon Murphey**

William D. McCain HQ 584  
Columbia, TN  
**Dr. James F. Morgan**  
**Harold O'Neill Simms**

Sam Davis Camp 1293  
Brentwood, TN  
**Elmer Lee Rittenberry, Jr.**

Lt. Robert D. Powell 1817  
Blountville, TN  
**James Edward Maddox**

Capt. James Gillaspie 226  
Huntsville, TX  
**John L. Fendley**

Captain June Kimble 488  
Eastland, TX  
**Fred Leon Wright**

General Joseph L. Hogg 972  
Rusk, TX  
**Jack Paul Watkins**

Albert Sidney Johnston 983  
Decatur, TX  
**Cecil Hugh Pegues**

Colonel D. H. Lee Martz 10  
Harrisonburg, VA  
**Thomas Eugene Miller**

Captain John F. McElhenny 840  
Lebanon, VA  
**Foster Elmer Ball**

Gen. James Longstreet 1247  
Richmond, VA  
**Robert Wesley Mahone**

Fincastle Rifles 1326  
Roanoke, VA  
**William Edward Johnson**  
**Grover Wayne Lawhorne**

Powhatan Troop 1382  
Powhatan, VA  
**William Hustler Moore**

19th Virginia Infantry 1493  
Charlottesville, VA  
**Earl C. Leake**

Chester Station 1503  
Chester, VA  
**David Erskine Fridley**

Lane-Armistead 1772  
Mathews, VA  
**Vincent Lee Pritchett**

Charlotte County Greys 1964  
Charlotte Court House, VA  
**Larry Ford Gilliam**

# Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



## Major James W. Sweeney, 35th Virginia Cavalry Battalion

James Sweeney was born in 1837 to a prominent family in western Virginia, around Wheeling.

The family was engaged in several businesses including a rolling mill, a foundry, machine shop, glass-making, and construction of steamboats, farm machinery and building construction.

While James and his brother joined the Confederacy, their cousin Andrew Sweeney joined the Union militia. James enrolled in a company of militia, which became part of the 36th Infantry Regiment under command of General Henry Wise. They were involved in several raids and engagements in the Kanawha Valley.

When the 60th Infantry Regiment was formed in August 1861, James became its lieutenant colonel. They fought in the Seven Days' Battles, reporting 31 killed and 173 wounded. Later they were attached to the Department of West Virginia and East Tennessee, participating in several raids in the area and in the roundup of deserters.

At the reorganization of the army, James was not re-elected as lieutenant colonel. He was offered the lesser rank of major to command a new cavalry battalion being raised, so in February 1863, he became the commander of the 36th Virginia Cavalry Battalion, consisting of four companies. Two of the companies came from the reorganized 14th Virginia Cavalry and

the other two companies were independent Kanawha Valley cavalry companies. Later, a fifth was added. They became part of Jenkins Brigade, Ewell's Corp. On June 13, James was wounded at Opequon Creek while leading a charge. When told his arm needed to be amputated, he refused and was left to die in camp. However, he recovered from his wound, though it would affect him the rest of his life.

Following this, the battalion moved north, leading the way into Pennsylvania, where they gathered horses, cattle and supplies for Lee's Army. At Gettysburg the battalion was attached to Stuart's Cavalry and were engaged in battle on July 3, when James was again wounded.

Back in Virginia the battalion had several months of rest in which a mass desertion by new recruits occurred. On August 10, about 50 men deserted en masse at Culpepper Court House, as most had joined to protect their homeland and disliked being made to fight so far away from home. Most were recaptured and returned to the ranks. However, discipline problems would plague the 36th Virginia throughout the

war. They were brave and fearless in a fight, but undisciplined.

By the end of November they were involved in the Chattanooga, TN, Campaign, fighting in several battles. On January 3, 1864, they attacked some Union cavalry at Jonesville, VA, causing the entire force of 383 men to surrender. Following this, they were ordered back to Tennessee, where on February 3, the brigade captured another 256 Yankees, 8 wagons and 100 horses.

They were again brought back to Virginia, where the brigade commander, Jenkins, was killed at Cloyd's Mountain on May 9. Mc-

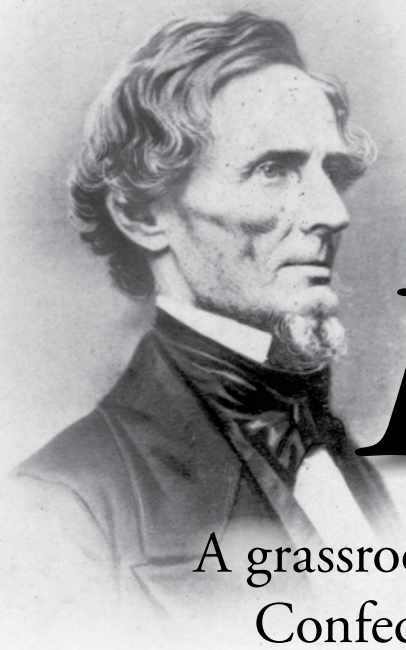
Causland was put in command of the brigade and attached to Gen. Early's army, when James rejoined the command in July. They took part in Early's advance on Washington, DC and eventual retreat. On July 28 they took part in the burning of Chambersburg, PA, in retaliation for the Union's burning of towns in Virginia.

For the rest of the year the 36th saw hard fighting in the Shenan-



*Continued on page 56*





# Jefferson Davis Park

A grassroots project honoring a little-known part of our Confederate President's history far from the South

by Oregon Division Commander Brent A. Jacobs

**"S**o, don't you think it's wrong to fly any Confederate Flag at your park?" the reporter from the *Columbian* newspaper in Vancouver, Washington, asked. "Won't that just cause you problems?" he insisted. I had just updated him on the fact that our project to create a permanent home for the Jefferson Davis Highway-99 marker, a long-time piece of Pacific Northwest history, was going full-speed ahead and that our newly created park, which would eventually include at least one flagpole, was being landscaped this week and that the marker and accompanying historical plaque would be delivered to the park by the city of Vancouver next week. The fact that a small group of descendants of Confederate Veterans in the local community had been able to raise more than \$38,000 and had just recently purchased the land for what will become a public park honoring Jefferson Davis was completely lost. The reporter just couldn't get over the visualization of a Confederate Flag of any kind actually flying in

Clark County, Washington.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy's vision of a trans-continental highway named in honor of Jefferson Davis became a reality in the late 1910s and early 1920s, eventually stretching from Virginia to California. In 1939, the Washington Division of the UDC succeeded in having the state highway department place a Jefferson Davis Highway marker on Highway-99 at each end of the state: one in Vancouver at the Oregon stateline and the other at the Peace Arch Park near Blaine on the US-Canada border. The UDC also lobbied unsuccessfully to have the Jefferson Davis Highway name adopted, and the name was not officially recognized and never really caught on. Nevertheless, the marker in Vancouver remained undisturbed for almost 60 years.

In the late 1990s the Vancouver marker was surreptitiously ordered removed by an overly-sensitive city councilman and placed in a storage shed at the city cemetery — quite literally, a *thief in the night*. A lengthy fight for the marker ensued that changed my role in the SCV. Up to

that point I had been in the "meet, eat and retreat" type of camp for a couple of years, which hid out in a back room of a restaurant once a month and had a speaker of some kind to entertain us. I really didn't know any different. Then I heard about the marker being removed and contacted the UDC Chapter in Seattle to offer my support. I lived right across the river from Vancouver, in Oregon, not even 10 miles from the marker. And I felt like it was my duty to help. To my surprise, my camp at the time not only wouldn't join me in the dispute over the marker, but actually asked me to not get involved. I was told that it should be a UDC affair and that the problem was in another state, both of which shocked me as bad excuses.

So I began attending Vancouver City Council meetings to ensure that they knew that the SCV and UDC would not let the marker simply fade away; it had to go back where it had been for six decades. Along the way, an unexpected blessing occurred in that I was privileged to team up with some really fantas-

tic individuals who have become great friends. Marjorie-Ann Reeves of the Seattle UDC really stepped up to the challenge; the SCV Chief of Heritage Defense at the time, Chuck Rand, offered invaluable advice, and SUVCW Olympia Camp Commander Ken Richmond was more committed to the cause than anyone, just to name a few.

Continual hounding of the city council finally led to a large townhall meeting where the public voiced their concerns about placing the marker back in public, as well as their suggestion as to where else the marker could be placed. Overwhelmingly, the consensus was that the marker should be placed back in public view, but at the County Historical Museum in downtown Vancouver. The museum is on Main Street, which was once old Highway 99, so it seemed like a good compromise to everyone. The marker was eventually placed at the museum in 2002. No one gave any serious thought that it would ever be in jeopardy again. We marked the event with a nice dedication ceremony at the museum, which UDC President General Suzanne Silek and Museum Director David Fenton both attended, and followed it up with a great barbecue. My involvement in this fight, however, was the death knell for my membership in the Salem, Oregon, SCV Camp, so I helped charter the Colonel Isaac W. Smith Camp in Portland just a few short months later in January of 2003. The camp in Salem no longer exists.

In 2007, however, the marker was indeed clandestinely removed again, this time by the new director of the museum. She actually sent us advance notice of the marker's impending removal, though no exact date was given. The marker allegedly needed to be removed temporarily in order for construction crews to install a new ramp and

elevator at the museum without damaging it. As the construction was on a completely different corner of the building, we *cried foul* and took our case to the County Historical Preservation Commission. The marker had been placed on the Clark County Historical Register, so we logically concluded that the Commission would be able to step in and prevent the move. They actually ended up signing off on the temporary move, though making the stipulation that the marker be returned to its spot at the museum within 60 days of completion of construction.

As expected, after the designated time passed, the new museum director refused to have the marker placed back. To our surprise, though, the Historical Commission was actually powerless to enforce the agreement to place the marker back! They did agree to go to the next city council meeting to support our bid to have the marker placed back, though, and we naively thought it might make a difference. The mayor and city council unanimously decided to treat the marker as a gift that they no longer wanted, and were quite rude about the whole issue. The SCV and UDC members in attendance at the Vancouver City Council meeting were specifically told that the marker would never again be installed on city property, and that the council fully expected to never have to deal with the issue of the marker again. In addition, the mayor added that the city would store the marker for approximately six months, during which time we needed to find a destination for it to go, though at the city's expense.

A quick check of the scorecard told us that fighting the city was absolutely useless; it would be a complete waste of time, money and energy. Even if we could eventually get the city to backtrack and

find a location for the marker, there was no guarantee as to how long it might remain there. We needed a permanent solution. Immediately the call went out to the local news media that the marker needed a new home on old Highway 99. Real estate companies were also contacted in the hopes that something affordable might come available. Though there were a couple of offers from generous local residents to place the marker on their land, no guarantees as to the ownership and/or permanency of the marker could be obtained. Time rolled on and things were looking fairly bleak on the real estate front as the only properties available started off at a quarter-of-a-million dollars. Then an e-mail came in one day from a local agent who had a little piece of land out in the country that might serve our purposes. One look at the quarter of an acre property right on Interstate 5 and parallel to old Highway 99 and we jumped on it!

What started out as a desire to find a little donated patch of grass to plant the marker has now culminated in the acquisition of a piece of property that has now been registered with the County as the Jefferson Davis Park, Inc. A separate 501(c)3 non-profit corporation was formed, whose board of directors consists solely of SCV Camp 458 and UDC Chapter 885 members, in order to more easily manage the day-to-day affairs of the park, as well as to guarantee its permanency. UDC Chapter 885 initially put down \$1,000 and then we had 90 days to come up with the other \$18,500! This was too good of a deal to pass up, so we were going to make this happen if we had to take personal loans out for this endeavor. Through e-mails, phone calls, ads in camp, chapter and Division newsletters and the creation of a web site, we were able to raise the majority of the funds in the al-



*The Jefferson Davis Highway marker at its new location.*

lotted time.

The national organization of the UDC gave the project \$4,950 from an account specifically designated for use toward the Jefferson Davis Highway. But, I am proud to say that my brothers in the SCV really stepped up to help out! The Texas Division sent a check for \$1,000. The Tennessee Division sent \$250. Individual camps have sent in amounts ranging from \$50 to \$300. Individual members have contributed whatever they could, from \$10 to \$500! The outpouring of support has been phenomenal! The General Executive Council of the SCV, though, really came through with their support for this project in the amount of \$15,000! But that didn't just happen: we worked hard for it. There were several reasons our request for funds was granted. First, I flew out to Tennessee to attend the October GEC meeting to sell my proposal in person. Second, our project wasn't in the planning stages; we were in the middle of it and had proven we were serious. And thirdly, and most importantly, we had already raised \$23,000.

The generosity of these two organizations has not simply guaranteed a home for the marker, but has now given us the privilege and opportunity to actually honor Jefferson Davis' little-known historical contributions in the Pacific Northwest, as well. Davis was appointed US

Secretary of War in 1853, and was a man of great vision in this capacity. He almost immediately re-established Fort Vancouver and directed three surveys for trans-continental railroads to the Pacific. He appointed Isaac Stevens, the first governor of Washington, to head the northern route survey, which eventually became the Northern Pacific Railroad. Our camp namesake, Isaac W. Smith, made many survey expeditions across the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, and over the Cascades and along the Columbia River. In his first Congressional speech, Davis noted the boundary dispute along the border with British Columbia, and called for expanding the Army presence along the Oregon Trail and throughout the Pacific Northwest. Many of the roads that the military constructed during Davis' term are actually still in use today. There are detractors who claim that Davis had absolutely nothing to do with expansion of the Northwest, but even the Federal Highway Administration's web site states "Eventually the Jefferson Davis National Highway was extended north along the Pacific Coast via US 99, with the designation completed in 1939 in Washington State. On May 24, 1941, at the instigation of the UDC, a monument marking the northwestern terminus of the Jefferson Davis National Highway was unveiled near the Peace Arch at Blaine, Washington. The memorial was justified on the basis that Jefferson Davis, as US Secretary of War before the Civil War, had obtained appropriations and directed surveys for wagon roads and railroads to the North Pacific Coast."

In 1977, US Senator Mark Hatfield from Oregon called for the restoration of Jefferson Davis' citizenship. In introducing Senate Resolution 16, he made a stirring speech alluding to many of Jefferson Davis' little-known contribu-

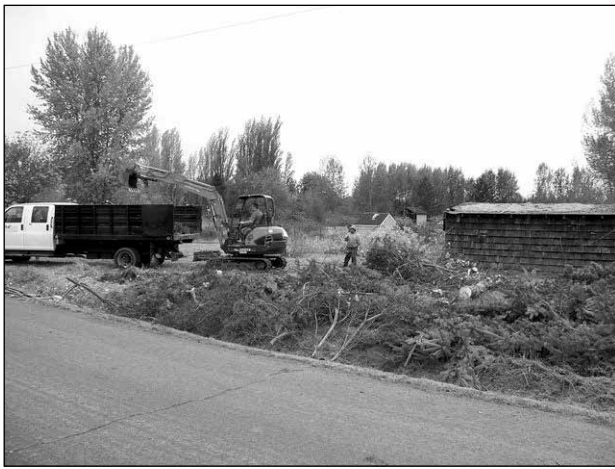
tions to the United States, calling him "an outstanding American."

Now, all of this was going through my head, along with some classic knee-jerk responses, to the reporter's question as to the Confederate Flag. Is it wrong to fly a Confederate Flag at the park...? It would be wrong *NOT* to fly a Confederate Flag at park honoring Jefferson Davis! These aren't civic clubs saving the highway marker and honoring Jefferson Davis; I told him we're the sons and daughters of Confederate Veterans, the sole defenders of their legacy and good name, and in no way are we going to disguise it or be ashamed of it in any way.

For commuters and travelers driving by, the flags will be more able to draw attention to the park than the markers and plaques themselves, and with illumination, twenty-four hours a day. This is a tremendous advertising and recruiting tool for the SCV and UDC in a part of the country that has a large number of Confederate descendants, but who may not know these organizations are active in the area. SCV Camp 458 was originally chartered in Portland in 1903, and the UDC Chapter 885 in Seattle has been continually active for more than 100 years! In addition, the Jefferson Davis Park is a terrific educational instrument that will inform the public about Confederate Veterans who contributed to the growth and success of the Pacific Northwest.

A brief example of a few veterans who made the Northwest their home after the war include: Chaplain Peter A. Moses of the 54th Virginia Infantry, who became an Arkansas State Senator prior to moving to Oregon, where he was a very respected minister and school principal for many years; David Emmons Johnston of the 7th Virginia Infantry, who was elected to





*Two photos of the Jefferson Davis Park. At left, landscaping has begun, with the removal of trees blocking view of the site. At right, an overview of the placement of the highway marker.*

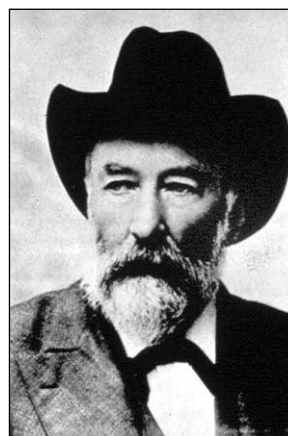
sergeant major at the age of 17. He later became a successful attorney and a US Representative from West Virginia before moving out to Oregon to pen his memoirs: *The Story of a Confederate Boy in the Civil War*; Sgt. Benjamin Lee Arnold of the 38th Virginia Infantry, who eventually moved to Oregon to serve as the second, and longest-serving president of what is now Oregon State University; Colonel Isaac Williams Smith, who upon hearing the news of Fort Sumter had to flee to British Columbia because his Southern loyalties were well-known to his Unionist employers, and eventually traveled by ship all the way around South America to Baltimore, where he travelled through the lines to Richmond, to offer his services. He commanded the Army of Northern Virginia's Pontoon Service and played an important role in the sieges of Petersburg and Richmond, as well as at Drewry's Bluff, and was present at the surrender at Appomattox. Smith designed and supervised the construction of the water system that still supplies Portland with its water to this day, and became the city's first chief of waterworks; John Howard Allen, who joined the Confederate Army at 16 and was soon promoted to lieutenant of Co. I of the 2nd Texas

Infantry. He became a successful attorney in Seattle; William H. Brinker, who served in Shelby's Cavalry and later became district attorney of Seattle; William Robert Inge Dalton, who entered the Confederate Navy as midshipman in 1860. After the blockades, he joined Lee's army as a dispatch-bearer, taking messages back and forth to London and Paris. He became a physician in Washington State, and was the only Confederate officer to also serve in World War I and not to mention the hundreds, if not thousands, of Confederate Veterans who came to the Northwest to work as farmers, miners, merchants, and in other capacities to help build Oregon and Washington.

The park will have a marker in honor of these Northwest pioneers, and the different markers and plaques will be encompassed in a memorial plaza made of gray bricks. These fundraising bricks are available for purchase by the members and are vital to the success of this project. Each brick can be emblazoned with your Confederate ancestor's name, rank, and unit, or

you can purchase one to recognize the contribution of a loved one, your camp, or even your business, to the park. An order form for the bricks can be found, along with a lot of other information at: [www.jeffersondavispark.org](http://www.jeffersondavispark.org).

Another marker in the park will be dedicated to Katen Thomas Miller, of Oregon. Mr. Miller was a member of the SCV who passed away several years ago and bequeathed his estate, worth a considerable amount of money, to the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The donation that the GEC granted the Jefferson Davis Park project came



*Colonel Isaac Williams Smith*

out of the SCV's Katen Thomas Miller Fund. Camp 458 in Portland has been trying to find a suitable way to honor Mr. Miller's generosity for quite some time, but his estate is now gone since his wife passed away and he donated his body to science, so until now there was no place for us to place a plaque or marker for him. A marker honoring Mr. Miller at the Jefferson Davis Park will be very fitting and appropriate.

*Continued on page 50*

# A Pledge Between Gentlemen

by Patty A. Wilson

**L**egends are interesting things. Most of the time, folks scoff at them and treat them like fiction, but in my experience, legends often have an element of truth in them. One legend in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, led a friend and I to the anonymous grave of a Confederate officer who has remained a near-secret for 143 years. It also solved an old mystery and brought to life a pledge between a Northern and Southern gentleman that needs to be validated and honored once again today.

It all began with the legend of Cedar Grove Cemetery in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Usually I write about the folklore of Pennsylvania, and seven years ago I was asked to give a talk at the Chambersburg Library, only twenty-five miles from Gettysburg. After the talk, I challenged those present to find more folklore and keep the stories alive. Two weeks later a woman named Amy called me with a question and a story. She wondered if I had ever heard of the Confederate soldier who haunts Cedar Grove Cemetery in Chambersburg? I told her that I had never heard of this story, and she related it to me as she remembered it. According to Amy, a Confederate soldier, who was killed by an angry mob during the second burning of Chambersburg, is buried in Cedar Grove

Cemetery. Various people throughout the years supposedly have seen him. The man is always in his uniform, and he fades away when he's approached too closely. Some folks believe that he haunts the cemetery because he is so far from home and is buried among the very people who took his life.

It was an interesting story, but I thought that it would take a lot of research to authenticate it, if it wasn't wholly made up. I made my notes about it so that I might return to the story when I was not in the middle of a book and moved on.

A few months later my partner Scott and I gave a lecture at Cowan's Gap State Park, which is only ten miles from Chambersburg. It incorporated a lot of local lore and the last thing I expected was that my phantom Confederate soldier would become a topic of conversation.

After the lecture a man introduced himself as Larry Phelps and asked if Scott and I had a few moments. He wanted to talk to me about something that had happened to a friend of his a few years earlier.

Larry's story was compelling. According to Larry, a friend of his named Dave was staying with him one winter a few years earlier. One cold winter night Dave went to meet some friends and decided to cut through Cedar Grove Cemetery

on his way back to Larry's house because it was a shortcut. Dave came face to face with the Confederate soldier. Now Dave was a Vietnam Vet and not prone to overreacting, but the sight of the lonely Confederate soldier was enough to rattle the fellow.

I told Larry the stories that the librarian had told me and we both decided that we'd look into this story further. Was there any truth to the legend at all? If so, how did it relate to the real soldier? Who was he? Why was he there?

It started out simply as an exercise in curiosity, but soon Larry and I came to learn that the legend had a very real story behind it—one that was nearly forgotten. It was the story of two men, Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin F. Carter of the 4th Texas, and Alexander K. McClure, who was a staunch Republican and a friend to Abraham Lincoln. This was not a ghost story, but it was a story that began to haunt us.

Larry lives in Chambersburg and he began to work on finding out what Confederate soldiers were buried in Chambersburg, how they came to be there, and where exactly they were buried. In the meantime, I began to work on how the story started, when it began, and to see what else I could turn up.

What we learned was that there were two Confederate soldiers who were buried in Chambersburg. One

was named A. C. Bailey, and he had been part of the 8th Virginia Cavalry. Bailey had over-imbibed on confiscated whiskey and had passed out after the second burning of Chambersburg in 1864. When Bailey awoke, his fellow soldiers had all gone and he found himself alone. He tried to follow his comrades, but was seen by two groups of angry citizens and was captured. The town was in ruins and Bailey had to realize that he was going to pay for it. In desperation, he broke away and ran off. The townspeople gave pursuit and cornered Bailey in a blind alley where he was shot down. His body was first interred in an unconsecrated grave, but a local minister named Reverend

the information that she requested. Subsequently, several of Bailey's friends came to Chambersburg and had Bailey removed. His body was taken back to Virginia, where his wife buried him.

The second man was Benjamin F. Carter and this was when the story began to get interesting. Once we had the name of Benjamin F. Carter, we began to look into his life. Officially, Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin F. Carter is still listed as wounded and presumed dead after the Battle of Gettysburg.

Larry and I began to learn more about Benjamin F. Carter, and we found that we were growing fond of the man. He seemed to have been both an officer and a gentleman. His men spoke highly of him, but it was when we learned that even his enemies spoke highly of him that we realized what a special person he had been.

Benjamin F. Carter hailed from Tennessee, but moved to Texas in 1858. Carter had settled in Austin, Texas, prior to the War.

He was an attorney and had served as mayor of the city of Austin. He and his family made their home in the city, and Carter also served the state of Texas as a member of the State Legislature for two years prior to the war. When the war began, he left his wife and children behind to serve in the Confederate Army. His personal life was a bit muddled. His wife and all of his children except for one or two daughters died of smallpox. The age of his remaining children was reported diversely as a single daughter of age eight or as two adult daughters who



*Benjamin Carter's resting place.*

were married. His deceased family was laid to rest in Austin. It is not known if they died before he entered the military or after he had left. We got a sense that he had been a strong family man and a man who believed that ideals were worth fighting for. His sense of fighting for freedom was strong, and he was considered by all who knew him as a good and upright man.

Benjamin Carter was spoken of highly by his men. He cared for them and fought alongside them all the way to Gettysburg. He was an officer who commanded great respect from his superiors as well. His honor and honesty were always recognized.

It was in Gettysburg that Benjamin Carter would become one of the lost men of the battle. His last days and the circumstances surrounding his death would elude historians for many years. The clues were there, but they were faint and long-forgotten by most folks. They were buried in local journals and historical sketches. They were tucked into odd newspaper columns and in cemetery notes. It was a trail that would take much time to follow, but we pieced together his last days as follows.

On July 2, at Little Round Top and Devil's Den in Gettysburg, Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin F.



*Cedar Grove Cemetery.*

Thomas Barnhart of the Methodist Church persuaded his congregation to remove Bailey to a grave in the Methodist cemetery.

In June of 1867 Mrs. Bailey wrote a letter to the head of the Masons in Chambersburg, requesting to learn the exact whereabouts of her husband's body. Mrs. Bailey related a rather distorted and more heroic version of her husband's death to the Masons of Chambersburg. The Worshipful Master of the Masonic Lodge, Dr. John Montgomery, made inquiries and wrote a Masonic Lodge near Mrs. Bailey with



Carter of the 4th Texas, serving in McLaw's Division in General Longstreet's Corps, was shot down. He was mortally wounded, but his wounds were such that his death would be slow and painful.

Benjamin F. Carter was taken to the Jeremiah W. George Farm along with many other Confederates who were badly wounded. There he came under the care of a Dr. Senseny of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Dr. Senseny had Benjamin Carter loaded up in an ambulance when he prepared to make his return to Academy Hospital in Chambersburg. Dr. Senseny took several wagons filled with wounded men back to the hospital to be treated. There is no doubt that Dr. Senseny knew that Benjamin Carter would not survive, but at the hospital the doctor could at least make the dying man comfortable.

The entire nation was inflamed by the passions of the War Between the States and the notion of caring for the enemy with Christian compassion was difficult for many on both sides. For that reason many of the people of Chambersburg were withholding Christian charity and comfort from the wounded Confederates at Academy Hospital. Those who were more charitably inclined were afraid to do so for fear that their neighbors would turn on them and accuse them of being traitors. Dr. Senseny realized that what was needed was for someone far beyond reproach to publicly show acts of kindness to the wounded Confederate soldiers.

Among Dr. Senseny's own patients there was one man to whom he could appeal. Alexander K. McClure was a man so far beyond the



A.K. McClure

reach of gossip that he was alone in his ability to show caring for the wounded without being charged with treason or aiding the enemy. Alexander K. McClure, or A.K. as he was often called, was a staunch member of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania, an attorney by trade and owner of several newspapers, a member of the

War Department under Abraham Lincoln and a personal friend of the president. A.K. McClure had his family estate, Norland, just outside of Chambersburg. If Dr. Senseny could persuade A.K. McClure to offer Christian charity, then perhaps others would follow. Dr. Senseny had every reason to believe that McClure would help him. McClure had shown compassion on Confederate soldiers before. It was known that he and a couple other men had hidden and spirited away a Confederate soldier who had once before found himself alone in enemy territory. As the man had done no harm, McClure and his compatriots protected him until they could get him back across the Mason-Dixon line.

As soon as the McClures heard of Dr. Senseny's plight, they prepared to help him. Mrs. McClure went straightaway to help tend the injured and bring comfort. She worked with Dr. Senseny and persuaded others to come out of hiding and help as well. The result was that the quality of life for the Confederates drastically improved.

For Benjamin Carter this respite was a blessing, but he was turning his mind to his eternal future. He engaged Dr. Senseny in conversation and asked if there might be some gentleman in town whom he

could appeal to for a Christian burial. Benjamin Carter understood the sentiments of the town and knew that it would take someone of power to guarantee Carter's request.

Dr. Senseny immediately thought of A.K. McClure and at the first opportunity paid Mr. McClure a visit. Dr. Senseny poured out the story of Benjamin Carter and his imminent fate. Mr. McClure was much moved and went to the hospital with the doctor to visit this man. In a book of his recollections, A.K. McClure wrote, "A message was brought to me by Dr. Senseny from Colonel Carter, I believe a native of Tennessee, but then a resident of Texas, who had no hope of recovery, and had appealed to the doctor to bring him someone who would give him the assurance of Christian burial. I called at once and found the sufferer, an unusually bright and handsome man, calmly watching the rapid approach of death. With beseeching eyes that would have melted the sternest enemy, he begged of me to give him the assurance that his body would receive Christian burial, and when he was told that I would personally execute his request, he reached out his trembling hand and gave most grateful acknowledgement." — *Old Time Notes of Pennsylvania* by A. K. McClure

Within days Benjamin Carter passed on and Dr. Senseny sent word to A.K. McClure, who immediately requested that Benjamin Carter be allowed to be interred in the Presbyterian burial ground. Despite the fact that A.K. McClure was a member of the congregation of that church, the request was unanimously denied. Subsequently, every church in town refused the body of the Confederate soldier. The bounds of Christian charity did not open wide in Chambersburg at that time, and McClure was grow-

ing impatient. He announced that he would deed off a plot of his own land to the family of Benjamin F. Carter and bury him there along the road, if necessary. He had given his word to this man that he would be given a Christian burial, and he would receive exactly that no matter what.

Through the auspices of a member of the Methodist church, a burial plot was procured in the Methodist cemetery, and Benjamin F. Carter was properly and decently laid to rest as he had requested. Today this act seems a simple one and it is unthinkable to deny burial to a dead man, but anger and hatred was high on both sides at this time. There was nary a family in this nation that had not been touched by the conflict, and pain can cause good men to be cruel. If A.K. McClure had not been in Chambersburg at the time, the story might have ended very differently. McClure alone had the power and prestige to force Carter's request to be honored. Had he not spoken up forcefully, Carter would most probably not have been given his Christian burial. Assuredly, there were many in Chambersburg who wanted to grant the dying man his last request, but they feared retaliation if they spoke out. They did not want to be ostracized, have their businesses ruined or be shunned by their neighbors. It was a true act of courage to perform simple acts of kindness to alleviate the suffering of the captured men at that time.

Were this the end of the story, I'd simply tell you where to find Ben Carter and ask that his grave be duly noted and marked, but death did not even end the story of Benjamin F. Carter.

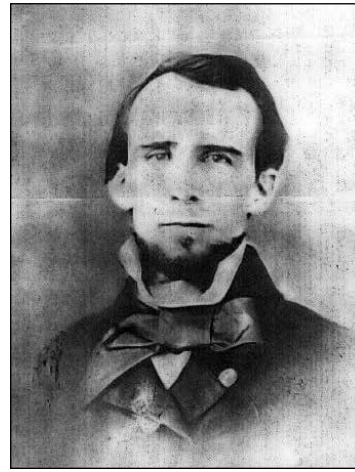
For thirty-three years, Carter lay in a peaceful grave in the old Methodist burial ground. His last resting place was properly noted

with a granite headstone and all should have been well, but then what of the Confederate soldier in Evergreen Cemetery? How did Ben Carter get from the old Methodist burial ground to Evergreen Cemetery, or is there yet another Confederate soldier who is still unknown?

Further research led Larry and me to the Methodist cemetery. Larry traipsed among the old graves but could not find a marker for Benjamin Carter. He next went to the cemetery records and there we began to see the final chapter unfold.

The Methodist cemetery where Benjamin Carter was interred was sold along with the Methodist church to the Brethren congregation. The Brethren decided to enlarge the church, but they had only one place to go — into the old burying ground. According to their notes "...this cemetery was larger than it is at present, due to the need for expansion of the church building. Some headstones were incorporated into the church building's foundation."

Now we knew that they had moved some of the dead. In fact, they moved 49 graves and they were none too careful about it. Apparently, most of those disinterred had no living relative to look out for them. The bodies were dug up and taken to the Cedar Grove Cemetery, where they were reburied. In the section of Cedar Grove Cemetery where the bodies were moved to, however, there is no tombstone for Benjamin F. Carter. It is highly likely that Carter's grave marker was one of the ones used as ballast when they poured concrete for the



Benjamin F. Carter

new section of the Brethren church!

The following news item, *Removing the Dead*, further bolsters this supposition. "The work of removing the dead from the old Methodist graveyard on south Second Street is done. The bones were placed in boxes and taken to the cemetery for re-interment. Among the

bones are those of a New Orleans Confederate officer who died here in the hospital during the war. There were 49 bodies removed." — *Franklin Repository*, June 29, 1896

One of the accounts of Benjamin F. Carter's living child or children stated that he had a married daughter living in New Orleans. It is easy to see how it could be assumed that he was also from New Orleans rather than Texas.

A visit to the Cedar Grove Cemetery further cemented the idea that Benjamin F. Carter had been disturbed and moved to Cedar Grove Cemetery. Furthermore, he was then laid in an anonymous grave. A grave marker commemorating the move of the bodies lists 47 names and two that are now marked "Unknown Remains From M. E. Church Queen St. Unknown Remains From M.E. Church Second St." Somewhere in that plot are the remains of Benjamin F. Carter. His sacrifice and his name were taken from him when they took his resting place and his tombstone. Laid in a common grave without even a marker so that his descendants can remember him, he has become lost, forgotten, "Unknown." Despite McClure's fight to honor this man's last request, uncaring hands

*Continued on page 50*

# *Today & Tomorrow*

*Your lasting gift can help save the South*



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.

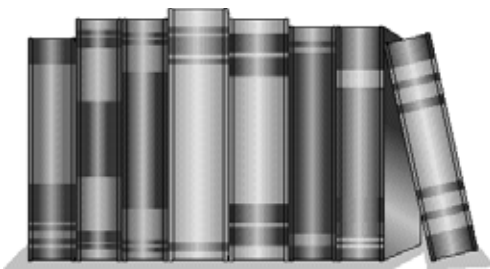
Making a lasting contribution to the Sons of Confederate Veterans is not just for the wealthy. Our donors come from all walks of life. By remembering the Sons of Confederate Veterans in your will, you will be giving one of the most powerful gifts one can give—helping to ensure the future of America's 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  
1-800-MY-DIXIE





# Books in Print

## *Jim Limber Davis, A Black Orphan in the Confederate White House*

Throughout history there are incidents and events that are forgotten or overlooked by time. Jim Limber Davis is one such story that few people would recognize. There are ample primary sources to support his account with the Davis family, but many politically correct historians say he is only a legend.

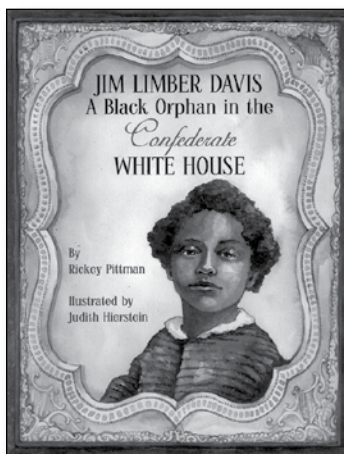
Rickey Pittman, author of *Jim Limber Davis, A Black Orphan in the Confederate White House*, weaves the tale about this young boy who was a member of the Davis family until the Union army removed Jim by force from his loved ones. Due to the fact that the author takes liberty to add dialogue to this story, the publication is considered historical fiction; yet, the story line is completely factual. Details such as the President Davis registering Jim as a free black child and becoming Jim's legal guardian can be proven.

Mr. Pittman allows the chronicle of Jim Limber Davis's story to come to life for the reader. The story is captivating and informative. The book also contains detailed pictures by Judith Hierstein to help its young audience visualize what the words are portraying. One such illustration is of the First Lady Varina Davis, reading a night-time story to her biological children and Jim. Even though this book is primarily for elementary aged-children, readers of any age would find the story fascinating.

Mr. Pittman ends the book with an Epilogue to Parents by stating "Jim

Limber Davis's disappearance remains one of the great mysteries of the War Between the States. The Davis family searched for Jim for many years, but they never found him. Many scholars and historians have continued the search, but they have failed to discover the fate of Jim Limber, a black orphan in the Confederate White House."

Even though Jim's life may have been left out of history books, he should never be forgotten. *Jim Limber Davis, A Black Orphan in the Confederate White House* keeps his memory alive in an informative yet fun way.



Author: Rickey Pittman  
Publisher: Pelican Publishing Co.  
1000 Burmaster Street,  
Gretna, LA 70053  
Hardcover \$15.95

*Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow*

## *Amongst Immortals Raging Gettysburg's Third Day Begins*

Marshall Conyers was born in Wil-  
mson County, North Carolina, and  
currently lives in Wilson. He served in  
the United States Military and expresses  
himself as enthusiastic of all things  
related to the War Between the States.

Author Conyers has chosen a  
unique medium to give historical life to  
the third day of Gettysburg. He writes  
poetry in the first person, expressing  
the thoughts of major battle participants  
of Gray and Blue.

*Amongst Immortals Raging* begins  
with General Robert E. Lee at 5:02 AM

as he surveys the terrain and coming  
battle.

Conyers composes poetry of the  
thoughts of Generals Longstreet and  
Pickett and Stuart, Brigadier General  
Pettigrew, Major General Trimble, and  
Lieutenant General Ewell. At 6:45 AM,  
Abner Applewhite, a fourteen-year-old  
drummer boy, confides his fear of death  
and love for his mother. In the midst of  
the day's battle, Ol'Dan, a caisson-pull-  
ing mule with Porter Alexander's Ar-  
tillery, voices his opinion about war.

The section on the Gray ends at  
4:37 PM with poetical comments from  
Charles Olsen, a field medic with  
Reynold's Corps.

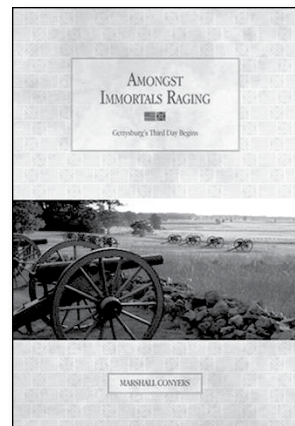
From the Army of the Potomac,  
Colonel Chamberlain also begins his  
morning  
musings at  
5:08 AM.  
Author  
Conyers  
includes  
thoughts  
of Generals  
Meade and  
Hancock.  
And during  
the day of  
battle, Conyers  
writes a  
poem con-  
veying the  
thoughts of Jennie Wade, the young  
girl killed by a stray bullet while in her  
kitchen baking.

*Amongst Immortals Raging* ends the  
Third Day of Gettysburg with a poem  
from General Lee written at 4 PM as he  
surveys the South's losses.

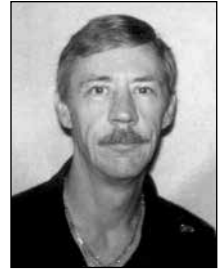
"The Aftermath" is dated April 9,  
1865, at Appomattox Courthouse, with  
poems from General Lee and General  
Grant.

This book of poetry by Marshall

*Continued on page 46*



# Hallowed Ground



## Graves & Monuments Committee Mike Mitchell – Chairman

Dear Friends and Compatriots,

### Preservation Notes

*Advertising* may sound like something inappropriate when it comes to cemeteries, and many of our efforts to preserve our history. In many cases it is very appropriate if done correctly.

**The grave:** A widow wrote this epitaph in a Vermont cemetery: "Sacred to the memory of / my husband John Barnes/who died January 3, 1803/His comely young widow, aged 23, has/many qualifications of a good wife, and/years to be comforted." Today it would be "He died; I need another husband." This is definitely overboard but nonetheless true.

In the late 1800's when stones were carved by hand and 20 to 30 hours taken to carve just the artwork and then more time to inscribe the name, dates and epitaph, carvers would put their signature or name on the back just below ground-level. On occasion some would include the city in which they lived. The current practice is to place a small metal plate between the die and base, imbedded in the setting compound and it can be found on the back side of the headstone.

The grave should be all

about the deceased and the veteran. When we decorate the grave, think of advertising the soldier's life, as a storyteller would do to tell his story. This is why we add flower urns, companion stones with his unit and State, iron flag holders and iron crosses. We should strive to keep it simple and dignified.

**Sections:** Pioneer sections or Confederate Sections that weren't named some time through its history should be named, so think about putting up a sign: Confederate Rest, Veterans' Bivouac, or Soldier's Repose; be creative. Metal signs similar to a street signs

shouldn't cost more than about \$80, with the pole and cement to set it with.

### Site signs or cemetery name:

Start by putting the name of the cemetery on a sign and post it in the entryway. As we well know, Northern armies had one name for a battle and we had another. When researching a rural site or old community cemetery, the site could be named after the property owner, even though they weren't buried there. It could be named after one of three or four prominent families interred there. It could have the name of some nearby geographical feature or town in the area. How many have you seen that are named after a church that is no longer there or has long since burned down? At one time or another each name was used on legal records, and it now has three or four legal names filed somewhere so good luck on simply naming it.

Use a second sign on the inside of the cemetery and make the site as informative as you can. Include the date it was founded, such as "Founded 18 whatever ...." Include a phone number to the church or owner in case a visitor has any question or needs information. Just as important as the date and



*One form of Confederate gravemarker by the General Lane Camp 1455, Longview, TX. They recently placed 58 of these.*

phone numbers are the trustees or board members who oversee the site.

Put in some sort of artwork or create some type of logo. An hourglass or cherub with wings, a cannon, a sketch of some special monument or headstone, or fencing with gate and arch are good subjects.

Always include "Sons of Confederate Veterans" listed on the bottom of your sign as "project coordinators" or "Restoration by." Keep it small and conservative, but never leave it out.

Interpretive plaques or boards can be set with several treated 4x4s and a sheet of plywood, covered with Plexiglas and a small roof for water-protection. Newspaper articles, maps, written histories of the site or people buried there — even photos can be put up behind the Plexiglas. Also include a reference for donations: you never know.

Historical signs depend on its status. With national status, a small brass plaque can be put up at the office, or if, state historic status, a large, free-standing-cast sign with a paragraph of history can be erected on the site. Both are excellent ideas and should be con-

sidered. These are best used for the site, not for one person or put on just one grave.

**Road signs:** It's frustrating to try to locate some rural sites. Road signs with directional arrows can be placed at the closest two intersections to get people to the site. These will help visitors locate the cemetery.

**Newspapers:** Going into any project, even a simple cleaning of the site, a good idea is to run a non-profit ad and ask for descendants of any and all interments there. PR for community relations can't be bought with better money. You might get a few family members or the family of one of the Confederate Veterans, and this might provide you with a lot of good history. This also gets the SCV name out in the public eye and shows us in a good light of community service. You also might pick up a new member or two.

**Tidbits:** Being creative but yet dignified is the name of the game. It's known as REGIONALISM. Different customs, designs, sizes etcetera. There are some nine dif-

ferent Southern Crosses of Honor alone in usage that I'm aware of. One brand-new design I know about that is totally unique is from the General Lane Camp 1455 in Longview, Texas, and designed by Mac Meredith. Fifty-eight markers were placed in Greenwood Cemetery and each ran \$52 each. The marker itself is in gray, granite block and measures 6"x6"x3" and was drilled for a brass rod, which was set in cement to dissuade theft.

### **Genealogy Quips**

Cousins marrying cousins makes for very tangled roots!

### **Epitaphs**

Owen Moore/DOB-DOD were given/Gone away /Owin' more/Than he could pay.

Yours in Preservation and Southern Pride,

**Mike Mitchell**  
**Chairman, Graves and**  
**Monuments Committee**

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



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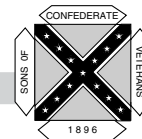
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City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_



# Army of Northern Virginia



**Secession Camp 4**, Charleston, SC, volunteers to clean up the Glenn McConnell Parkway as part of a highway department beautification project. Pictured from left, David Rentz, Jeff Provost, Andy Langdale, John Genes, Jimmy Wheeler, Benny Slay, Joey Dixon, Walter Carr, Sam Antley, Bill Norris, Michael Dixon, Loren O'Donnell — and the cute young lady holding the flag is Olivia Rentz.



Members of the **Summers-Koontz Camp 490**, Luray, VA, participated in a living history demonstration for the 4th-graders at Luray Elementary. Pictured are Adjutant Art Candenquist and Camp Commander Greg Kelly. With them doing a civilian impersonation is Teacher's Aide Leslie Eberly.



Members of the **Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168**, Fayetteville, NC, presented a Second National Flag to the family of Private Henry Williams, Co I, 51st NC Infantry at a Memorial Ceremony on April 28, 2007. Pictured from left, Chaplain Tommy Tyson, Camp and NC Division Commander Bruce Tyson and Charles Waddell who read a poem.



On February 6, 2007, members of the **General Richard H. Anderson Camp 47**, Beaufort, SC, presented South Carolina Adjutant General Stanhope Spears with a handmade quilt in honor of South Carolina's Confederate troops. The quilt is to be displayed at the new SC Military Museum in Columbia, SC. Pictured from left, General Jimmie Leach; D.W. and Mary Jarrell; Donna and Daniel Jarrell; Major General Stanhope Spears.



Pictured are members of the Mary A. Hunt Chapter 13 OCR, affiliated with the **Palmetto Camp 22**, Columbia, SC, who sewed cockades and sold them at reenactments last year and made enough to buy 39 Iron Crosses and placed them in Elmwood Cemetery in Columbia, SC. They are now doing car washes and collecting cans to send two girls to the Sam Davis Youth Camp.



James Dunbar, a member of the **Private Wallace Bowling Camp 1400**, La Plata, MD, receives the Maryland Division's highest honor, the Haskins/Claggett Award, at the April 21, 2007, MD Division Convention. Pictured from left, MD Division Commander Clarence Woods, James Dunbar and Past MD Division Commander Jerry Boyd.

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



On April 29, 2007, the **Pvt. John S. Bird – Palmetto Guard Camp 38**, North Charleston, SC, with the support of the **General Ellison Capers Camp 1212**, Moncks Corner, SC, performed a memorial service and Southern Cross of Honor dedication for Pvts. George Wimberly of the 11th SC and J. J. Bair of the 2nd SC at Mt. Tabor Baptist Church in Bowman, SC. After a fine church service and ceremony, Pvt. Wimberly's great-grandson, Russell LeGrande Huggins, was officially inducted into SCV membership with Camp 38. SC Division Commander Randy Burbage also attended and participated in the ceremony.



Pictured are new members of the **Moses Woods Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, being inducted into the camp. From left, Kevin Lancaster, Rev. Clint Phillips and being held by his father, former Camp Lt. Commander Patrick Phillips is the camp's first cadet member, Patrick Phillips, Jr.



Members of the **Captain Jesse S. Barnes Camp 771**, Wilson, NC, celebrated their Twentieth Anniversary at their April meeting. A Certificate of Appreciation was presented to 1st Lt. Commander Phillip Jackson for organizing the camp and his leadership as commander for seventeen and a half years. NC Division Lt. Commander Tom Smith, right, made the presentation as Camp Commander Terry Bryant looks on.



Bill Peyton, Mike Shumaker, Frank Soutuyo, and Mike Virts represented the **Frank Stringfellow Camp 822**, Fairfax, VA, at the April 7, 2007, UDC ceremony in Statuary Hall in the US Capitol honoring the 200th anniversary of the birth of General Lee. Attendees enjoyed music by the Tuscarora Brass Band in Confederate uniforms and sang five verses of *Dixie* to the astonishment of tour groups. It figured prominently in a large photo in the Sunday edition of the *Washington Times*.



The **Captain M. W. Norfleet Camp 1249**, Winston-Salem, NC, held a Confederate Memorial Day service on May 19, 2007, at Salem Cemetery in downtown Winston-Salem. VA Division Chaplain Dr. Tim Manning was the featured speaker.



South Carolina Division Commander Randall Burbage awards the Guardian medal to Compatriot J. W. "Jay" Rice, a member of the **Colonel Olin M. Dantzler Camp 73**, Orangeburg, SC, at Elmwood Cemetery in Columbia, SC, on Confederate Memorial Day 2007.

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



Pictured is the May 12, 2007, Confederate Memorial Day dedication of new gravestones placed at Mount Moriah Cemetery in Philadelphia, PA, for two Confederate Prisoners of War who died while in captivity at nearby Satterlee USA General Hospital. On the left is **J.E.B. Stuart Camp 1506**, Philadelphia, PA, Camp Commander John Care. On the right is Compatriot Glenn Palmer, a member of the **W. Baxter Perkinson Camp 1926**, Delaware County, PA.



Members of the **Captain William L. Day Camp 2091**, Locust Grove, VA, at the 6th Annual Fredericksburg Confederate Luminaria on May 26, 2007. For 15-minute intervals, four camp members took turns, along with other volunteers, reading the names of the Confederate soldiers who are buried at the Fredericksburg Confederate Cemetery. From left, Joe Wright, Craig Rains, Tim McLeod, Randy Whitehead, John Sawyer and David Bailey.



On April 14, 2007, members of the **Lt. Reese Clark Craven Camp 1966**, Asheboro, NC, replaced an old Confederate gravestone at the City Cemetery in Asheboro. Pictured from left, Daniel Brooks, Dwain Roberts, Dwayne Brooks and Jackson Ellison.



The **Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD, inducted their 35th member on September 5, 2007. Pictured from left, Toby Law, new compatriot Edward James Earls and Camp Commander Jerry Bayer.



Members of the **Stuart Horse Artillery Camp 1784**, Floyd County, VA, held a memorial service on April 28, 2007, for brothers Private Thomas T. Blackwell, who served in the 54th VA Infantry, and Private William L. Blackwell, who served in the 63rd VA. Also honored was Private Thomas M. Hale, who served in the 54th VA. The ceremony was held in the cemetery of Red Oak Grove Church of the Brethren near Check, VA.



The **Brigadier General Samuel McGowan Camp 40**, Laurens, SC, received a \$1,000 donation for historical projects by Wal-Mart. From left, Ludie Watkins, Robert Roper, Camp Commander Gary Davis, Cadet William, Jim Yates and Store Manager Dorsey Thomas.





# Army of Northern Virginia



On Friday, July 20, 2007, Michael A. Scott and Casey Becknell, members of the **Davidson Guards Camp 1851**, Davidson County, NC, along with Children of the Confederacy member Deidra Scott and Robert F. Hoke Chapter 78 UDC member Cindy Scott installed six more Iron Crosses at the Lexington City Cemetery, for a total of 25.



Members of the **E. Fletcher Satterfield Camp 852**, Roxboro, NC, manned a recruitment tent at the Providence, NC, Spring Fling on April 28, 2007. Pictured kneeling, from left, Jasa, Chesley and Jack Talbott. Standing from left, Arthur Brewer, Bob Penland, Davis Johnson, Danny Wagner and Elmo Talbott.



Pictured is James Keeley, a member of the **Wise Partisan Rangers Camp 1756**, Norton, VA, and his daughter Elizabeth at the grave of his great-great-grandfather Thomas Jefferson Kealey, a member of Co. A, 8th VA Cavalry, buried at Atkins in Smyth Co., VA.



On the left is the gravestone of Private William M.C. Thompson, Co. K, 5th Regiment, NC Infantry. On the right is the gravestone of Private Thomas A. Royal, Co. A, 1st Regiment, NC Cavalry. The new gravestones replaced illegible stones discovered in March 2006 by Compatriot Sam Ricks, a member of the **W. Baxter Perkinson Camp 1926**, Delaware County, PA, who was subsequently able to identify both Confederate POWs from records at the National Archives.



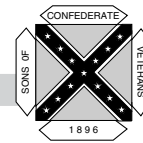
The **Brigadier General J. Johnston Pettigrew Camp 1401**, Lenoir, NC, had widely known and well respected author Clint Johnson, as guest speaker at their May, 2007 meeting. Johnson presented a program on his latest book, *The Politically Incorrect Guide To The South*.



Pictured is Sadie Elizabeth Shields, daughter of Compatriot David L. Shields, a member of the **Hardy Camp 877**, Wardensville, WV. She was born on June 18, 2007.



# Army of Tennessee



Members of the **General Otho French Strahl Camp 176**, Union City, TN, on this year's trip to Shiloh Battlefield, where this picture was taken in front of the newly erected Tennessee Confederate Monument. Following a tour of the battlefield and the new Corinth, MS, Interpretive Center, the group viewed the first-day reenactment of the 145th anniversary of the battle of the Hornet's Nest.



The **Major General William T. Martin Camp 590**, Natchez, MS, held a headstone dedication service for 51 soldiers on December 13, 2006, in the Natchez City Cemetery. There were headstones for 40 unknown Confederates and 11 recently identified Confederate soldiers. The headstones were placed with help from the Mississippi Division UDC.



Mrs. Jeannette Taylor, president of Ashville Chapter 1488, UDC, welcomes the public to the Confederate Memorial Day service on the courthouse square in Ashville, AL, on April 21, 2007. Past Chaplain-in-Chief Dr. Charles E. Baker was the guest speaker. The master of ceremonies was **St. Clair Camp 308**, Ashville, AL, Past Commander Benjamin Hestley, standing to the right of Mrs. Taylor.



Members of the **A. Livingston Camp 746**, Madison, FL, made a living history presentation to fifth- and sixth-grade classes at Madison Academy. Pictured from left, Scott Coody, Jim Bard and Dale Wetmore.



The **Brigadier General John C. Carter, Camp 207**, Waynesboro, GA, hosted a Confederate Memorial Service on Sunday, April 22, 2007, at the historic Waynesboro Confederate Memorial Cemetery in Waynesboro. The cemetery was adorned with various flags and replica wooden crosses with the name of a Confederate ancestor inscribed.



On April 21, 2007, the **John Hance O'Steen Camp 770**, Trenton, FL, held a headstone dedication for Private John Williams, Co. I, 2nd FL Cavalry. His wife was recognized by the Olustee Chapter 2488 UDC, Lake City, FL. More than 200 SCV, UDC, Children of the Confederacy and family members were in attendance.

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



On November 11, 2006, at the Olustee Battlefield, **Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, Compatriot Larry D. Skinner (second from right) was awarded the Vietnam Cross of Military Service by the Andrew Jackson Padgett Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The Cross of Military Service is the most prestigious award given by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.



The **Colonel John Singleton Mosby Camp 1409**, Kingsport, TN, held their spring clean-up of the camp's adopted portion of Moreland Drive, which lies in front of the Sullivan South Rebels High School. Pictured from left, Lt. Commander Allan Pope, Harmon Sims, Charles Bushong, Jr. and Tom Murray. This is the camp's third year in performing this public service.



Members of the **Henry Light Infantry Camp 1968**, Abbeville, AL, celebrated Confederate Memorial Day by decorating the Confederate Monument at Broad and Eufaula Avenue, the Jefferson Davis Monument in Confederate Park across from the Eufaula post office and Confederate graves in Eufaula's Fairview Cemetery with Confederate Flags. There are 340 graves of Confederate Veterans in Fairview Cemetery. There are an additional 84 Confederate Veterans buried in the Clayton, AL, Cemetery and numerous others buried in the various cemeteries in Barbour County.



Members of the **Major William Footman Camp 1950**, Ft. Myers, FL; **General David Twiggs Camp 1462**, Wauchula, FL; the Peace River UDC and Ft. Myers UDC held a Memorial Service for Confederate Memorial Day and Confederate Heritage Month. The event took place April 14, 2006, at the Buckingham Cemetery, Lee County, FL.



On Tuesday, March 27, 2007, the Cobb County, GA, Board of Commissioners presented members of the GA Division a proclamation for April 2007 Confederate History Month. The presentation was made by the honorable Commissioner Annette Kesting. Pictured from left, **Chattahoochee Guards Camp 1639**, Mableton, GA, member Dan Coleman; **McDonald Camp 1552**, Kennesaw, GA, members David Meyer, Chip Bryan, Jeff Wright and G.R. Graves; **Leonidas Polk Camp 1446**, Smyrna, GA, member Charlie Cole; Commissioner Kesting, Camp 1552 members Bill Brand and Lamont Smith; and Camp 1639 member Calvin Johnson.



Pictured at Confederate Memorial Day festivities in Mississippi, from left, are **MS Division** Commander Ed Funchess, Commander-in-Chief Christopher M. Sullivan and Beauvoir Board Chairman Rick Forte.



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



The **Colonel Hiram Parks Bell Camp 1642**, Cumming, GA, receives a proclamation from the Cumming Mayor and City Council proclaiming April as Confederate History and Heritage month. Pictured, from left, Ben Morris, Camp Commander Frank Clark, Ted Brooke and Clark Rye.



On March 31, 2007, members of the **Jackson County Volunteers Camp 94**, Jefferson, GA, and the **Major William E. Simmons Camp 96**, Lawrenceville, GA, and the Order of Confederate Rose are shown in a group photo after cleaning the family cemetery of the Wood family near Commerce, GA. The three Battle Flags mark the grave of Marion Pleasant, Co. G, 43rd Regiment GA Voluntary Infantry.



SCV compatriots from Calhoun County, Grenada County and Biloxi, MS, held a workday at the Old Tabernacle Cemetery, clearing underbrush, vines and saplings. The day was sponsored by the **Calhoun Avengers Camp 1969**, Calhoun City, MS. Pictured from left, Jerry Chandler, James Taylor, Steven Simmons, Denny Spence, Keith Spence, Terry Bailey and Billy Hardin.



Pictured is Kim Cullars, commander of the **CSS Florida Camp 102**, Ocoee, FL, presenting the Last Roll Resolution to the daughter and widow of Compatriot Billy Vann Lathem at the Confederate Memorial Day ceremony on April 22, 2007, at Greenwood Cemetery.



Members of the **Lt. Colonel William M. Luffman Camp 938**, Chatsworth, GA, recently met at the Spring Place Cemetery to clean the gravesite of Private Monteville Roberts, Co. A, 29th Regiment TN Infantry. Pictured from left, Mitchell Parker, Adam Parker and Camp Commander Steve Hall.



On April 2, 2007, the **Sidney Lanier Camp 1908**, Willacoochee, GA, initiated three new members. From left, Camp Commander James E. Gaskins, Jr.; Randy Nugent; Ian Nugent; Bennie Punchard, Sr. and Ben Punchard, Jr.



# Army of Tennessee



On June 3, 2007, the **Captain Abner S. Boone Camp 2094**, Belleville, TN, sponsored Dr. Michael Bradley, author of a new book on Nathan Bedford Forrest, at the Belleville Community Center near Fayetteville, TN. From left, John C. Thompson, Dr. Michael Bradley, Camp Commander Dan Ivey and G. K. Thompson.



Members of the **Lt. Colonel William H. Fulkerson Camp 1659**, Jerseyville, IL, participated in the 2007 Memorial Day Parade in River Forest. They were the biggest hit of the parade and fired a rifle volley on each block of the long parade route.



Members of the **Colonel W.M. Bradford/Colonel J.G. Rose Camp 1638**, Morristown, TN, attended the reenactment of the Battle of Morristown held at the Historic Bethesda Church. Standing from left, Mike Cartwright, Reece Sexton, Lynn Harrell, Stan Dalton, special guest H.K. Edgerton, Randy Miller, Tony Trent. Kneeling from left, Warren Ridley, Doug Rosenbalm, Richard Romine and Roy Snoe.



Pictured with TN Division Commander Dr. Michael Bradley at the 2007 TN Division Reunion in Murfreesboro are delegates from the **N.B. Forrest Camp 215**, Memphis, TN. From left, Camp Commander Fred Lincoln, Alan Doyle, Dr. Bradley, Lee Millar, Knox Martin and Jerry Thompson.



Compatriot Charles F. Kilpatrick's four grandsons joined the **Captain Thomas H. Hobbs Camp 768**, Athens, AL. Pictured from left, Compatriot Kilpatrick, new members Coleby Hughes and Shaw Hughes, Cadet members Colten Pugh and Clayton Pugh with Camp Commander Tom V. Strain, Jr.



On Memorial Day, May 28, 2007, the **Colonel Ben E. Caudill Camp 1629**, Whitesburg, KY, held a military salute and dedication at the recently placed monument and restored graves of more than four dozen Confederate soldiers. The cemetery, located in Whitesburg of Letcher County, KY, had remained hidden under thick foliage of undergrowth that prevented anyone from viewing the graves. A monument honoring the graves was designed by camp members and purchased with money raised in the community.



# Army of Trans-Mississippi



**Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 67**, Houston, TX, Commander Bryan Fox introduces their newest member Claude Broussard, a descendant of Private Michel Broussard, 18th LA Infantry Regiment, Yellow Jacket Battalion, at their March 2007 meeting.



Commander Robert Perkins of the **Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, accepts the Arizona Division's Captain Sherod Hunter Distinguished Member award on behalf of Compatriot Daniel K. Huskisson of Camp 1525. Pictured from left, Division Adjutant Curt Tipton, Commander Perkins and AZ Division Commander John Mangum.



Pictured is the **Captain Sherod Hunter's Arizona Rangers, Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, entry into Tucson's Annual Rodeo Parade, the world's longest non-motorized parade. In front is Camp Commander Bobby Morris with his grandson Sean Daniel with the flag, followed by members of the UDC, then mounted members, from left, Art Booth, Les Cogar, ATM Department Commander Chuck Norred and Doug Winham.



Members of the **Lt. General Richard Taylor Camp 1308**, Shreveport, LA, gather for a monument and flagpole dedication on April 21, 2007, at the Keatchie Confederate Cemetery in Keatchie, DeSoto Parish, LA. Front row, kneeling from left, Ray Meshell, Wilbur Snellings, Camp Commander David Hill and John Long. Back row, standing from left, J. C. Hanna, Chuck McMichael, Will Mason, Scott Summers, Walt Soes, Paul Gramling, Ben Head, Tom Rhodes, Steve Shipp, Bobby Herring and Mike Roberts.



**Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275**, Livingston, TX, participated in Memorial Day Services at the Houston National Cemetery. Pictured from left, Adjutant Dr. Craig Reese, 1st Lt. Commander David Walters, Quartermaster Billy Vincent, Art Maxwell, Camp Commander Wade Nail and Bill Maddox.



Pictured is **William H. Wells Camp 1588**, Plano, TX, Commander Gene Kinsey presenting Dave Henderson, adjutant of the **Lee-Bourland Camp 1848**, Gainesville, TX, with the Speaker's Award at the March 2007 meeting.

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



Pictured is the **2nd Texas Frontier Camp 1904**, De Leon, TX, entry in the St. Patrick's Day Parade in Dublin, Texas, on March 17, 2007.



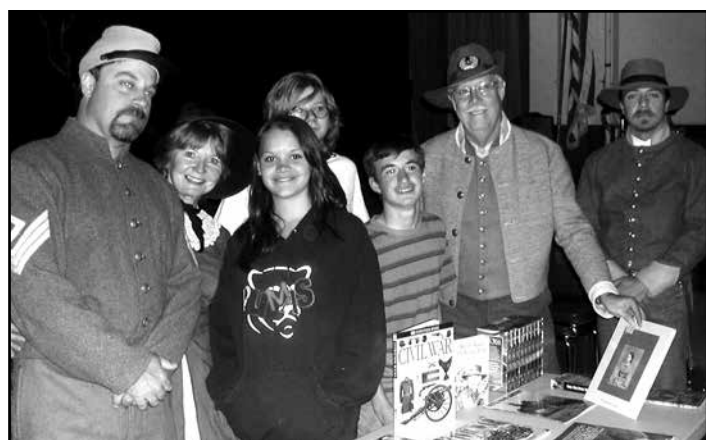
**Colonel Middleton Tate Johnson Camp 1648**, Arlington, TX, Commander Kyle Sims presents certificates of membership to seven new members during a family reunion in Lubbock, TX, during Memorial weekend 2007. These men descend from Sgt. Ambrose Alexander Timmons of Co. F, 16th GA Infantry. From left, Kyle Sims, Brandon Sims, Dusty Timmons, Mike Timmons, John Lewis Sims, Andy Timmons, Taylor Timmons and seated in front, Wayne Timmons.



On June 2, 2007, the Color Guard of the **Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920**, Kansas City, KS, participated in the MO Division's Confederate Memorial Day Ceremony at the Confederate Home Historic Site in Higginsville, MO. Key Camp Color Guard members are Jacob Mirocke, Camp Commander Jim Speicher, Merle Leech, Eric Martinez and Craig Freeman.



On Sunday, June 3, 2007, the Stars and Bars of the Confederate States of America flew over Virginia City, NV. It also did on June 5, 1861. This was the only historical instance wherein the Confederate National Flag flew over a city in the distance west during the War. The **Lt. Dixon – CSS Hunley Camp 2016**, Sparks, NV, was granted permission by the Delta Casino to run it up again on the tallest flagpole in the center of town, in commemoration of that event, on Jefferson Davis' birthday. Pictured from left, Nick Dolphay, Mike Cushing, Esteban Valle and Linda Valle.



Each year the **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, donates books about the War for Southern Independence to the library of a local school. This year's recipient was Bisbee's Lowell School. The camp presented more than \$500 worth of books and videos to the school at an assembly on April 11, 2007. Pictured from left, Camp 1710 Commander John Rogers, Gerlinde Ganey, wife of AZ Division Chaplain Ray Ganey; Anna Bristow, Matt Huthoerfer and Jim Menesses, Curt Tipton and Dwaine Bright.



On March 3, 2007, members of the **Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 983**, Decatur, TX, conducted a dedication ceremony for Private Joseph A. Leverett, Co. D, 20th GA Infantry. Pictured are 15 camp members who participated in the ceremony.

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



The Arizona Division's newest camp, the **Army of Trans-Mississippi Artillery Camp 2127**, Tucson, AZ, received its Charter at the 13th Annual Arizona Division Reunion and Convention on June 2, 2007. Pictured from left, Division Adjutant Curt Tipton, Camp 2127 Adjutant David Barton, Camp 2127 Commander Walt Nichols, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Variz, Camp 2127 Lt. Commander Anthony Variz and Division Commander John Mangum.



On May 18, 2007, members of the **J.L. Halbert Camp 359**, Corsicana, TX, and the 12th TX Artillery presented a living history day to the Mansfield, TX, Intermediate School. The program included period music by Dave and Cheryl Turner, artillery demonstrations by Billy Ford and Lee Williams, weapons carried by the soldiers by Ron Paynter and Brandon Ford, and lessons on various flags of the Confederacy by Bradley Ford.



On April 28, 2007, at the Oak Hill Cemetery in Whitewright, TX, compatriots from five East TX Brigade Camps and one MO Camp took part in the Southern Cross Marker service for Confederate soldier James C. McGaughy. Camps participating were the **John M. Gregg Camp 958**, Longview, TX; **James P. Douglas Camp 124**, Tyler, TX; **J.M. "Matt" Barton Camp 441**, Sulphur Springs, TX; **W.W. Heartsill Camp 2042**, Marshall, TX; **Walter P. Lane Camp 1455**, Longview, TX and the **John T. Hughes Camp 614**, Independence, MO.



The **James M. Keller Camp 648**, Hot Springs, AR, has awarded a \$500 scholarship to Mrs. Lauren Roberts, a National Park nursing student, for her studies to become a RN. Pictured is Camp Commander Loy Mauch, right, presenting the check with Camp Lt. Commander Willie Gilbert on the left.



Pictured are members of the **Hill Country Camp 1938**, Fredericksburg, TX, receiving the TX Division Four Star Camp Award. From left, Cecil Conner, Sam Smith, Joe Ginn, Bill Nelms, David Pitts, Gaylan Harrison, Don Taylor and Tom Terrell.



The **Major Thomas McGuire Camp 1714**, West Monroe, LA, sponsored a gravesite memorial at Mt. Nebo, LA, on September 1, 2007. From left, Jim Miller, Danny McDowell, Gerald Graves and Carter Campbell.





# Army of Trans-Mississippi



On August 19, 2007, the **Cross of Saint Andrews Camp 2009**, Alto, TX, participated in the Eagle Scout Ceremony of Jonathan Avant, a student at Rusk High School, with the SCV Eagle Scout Award. From left, Troop 405 leader Bob Goldsberry, Camp Commander Kenneth McClure, Johathan Avant, his mother Janice Hamilton and Camp 2nd Lt. Commander Ronnie Blackstock.



The **Colonel Leon D. Marks Camp 1596**, Shreveport, LA, held their memorial service for Colonel Marks at the Vicksburg Battlefield for the first time. Participants were Camp Commander John Preston, Charles Moore and Vernon Love.



Shown are Compatriots for the **13th TX Infantry Regiment Camp 1565**, Angleton, TX, and the **Major Joseph N. Dark Camp 1016**, Kountze, TX, in the Veterans' Day parade in Angleton, TX. Also included are members of the 15th TX Living History group which includes Shea's Battery with their 10-pound Parrott rifle on the trailer.



Pictured holding the Third National Flag is Compatriot Mark Andrew Burus, a member of the **General William R. Scurry Camp 1385**, Albuquerque, NM, with some of his long-lost cousins whom he was visiting in southeastern Germany in June 2007.



Members of the **General Sterling Price Camp 145**, St. Louis, MO, and the **Major James M. Utz Camp 1815**, Florissant, MO, manned a recruiting tent at the St. Charles, MO, Civil War Days in August.



Members of the **Thomas S. Lubbock Camp 1352**, Lubbock, TX, decorated 52 headstones with Battle Flags on May 26, 2007, at City of Lubbock Cemetery. From left, standing, Kyle Cox and wife Ashley, Richard Newman, Camp Commander Wayne Phares and John Kirk Phares. Front row from left, Rick Uhlig and Brandon Houston.



# Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

## ALABAMA

**COL. CHRISTOPHER C. PEGUES 62 SELMA**  
AUSTIN, BENJAMIN A.  
AUSTIN, JOSEPH A.  
CURRY, ROBERT B.

**THOMAS GOODE JONES 259 MONTGOMERY**  
GUY, ROBERT MEADE

**GEN. ROBERT E. RODES 262 TUSCALOOSA**  
BURNS, JACK NEWTON  
FARLEY, JARROD TYLER

**ST. CLAIR 308 ASHVILLE**  
SHEFFIELD, J. MICHAEL

**PVT. AUGUSTUS BRADY 385 TROY**  
BARRON, WILLIAM DAVIS  
BOUTWELL, JR., JAMES  
HERBERT  
MCKNATT, ARTHUR MARION

**THE JONESBORO GUARD 430 BESSEMER**  
SERITT, MICHAEL AVERY

**MAJ. JOHN C. HUTTO 443 JASPER**  
DAVIS, DAVID J.  
HERRON, JOHN R.

**SAVAGE-STEWART 522 PIEDMONT**  
REECE, BOYD R.

**DECATUR SONS OF LIBERTY 580 DECATUR**  
CRAIG, ALVIN WAYNE

**CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS 768 ATHENS**  
HAND, WILLIAM PUGH  
STANFORD, DONNIE RAY

**FIGHTING JOE WHEELER 1372 BIRMINGHAM**  
REAMES, JR., ROBERT CLARK

**PVT. JAMES C. ANDERSON 1489 THOMASVILLE**  
ROBISON, RODGER DALE

**THE UNKNOWN CONFEDERATE SOLDIER 1610 MONROEVILLE**  
RYLAND, LARRY WADE

**DEKALB RIFLES 1824 SYLVANIA**  
SWADER, PAUL

**FORT BLAKELY 1864 BAY MINETTE**  
HOLLINGER, ALBERT  
POWELL, JR., VERTIE ALLAN  
TRAMMELL, ROBERT P.

**THE TALLASSEE ARMORY GUARDS 1921 TALLASSEE**  
BRITT, STEVEN BOWMAN  
HERRING, RANDAL DAVID  
HILYER, THOMAS HOUSTON  
HILYER, RONALD LANE  
HORNSBY, BENNIE RAY  
HORNSBY, TIMOTHY SCOTT  
MCCAIN, III, GEORGE A.  
MOSLEY, JARID MATTHEW  
PHILLIPS, DANIEL PATRICK  
REED, JR., CARL W.  
SPATES, ERIC HENNON  
TAYLOR, JR., JAMES MELVIN  
TOTTY, SR., JAMES BERYL  
WALLACE, BOBBY WAYNE  
WALLACE, JOSEPH WAYNE

**COOSA CAVALRY 2130 ROCKFORD**  
HUTTO, MARVIN EUGENE  
ROACH, CHARLES ADAM

**TEN ISLANDS 2678 OHATCHEE**  
MEDDERS, STANLEY CRAIG

## ARKANSAS

**GEN. ROBERT C. NEWTON 197 LITTLE ROCK**  
CLOOS, JR., VERNON E.  
VENABLE, JOHN DAVID

**3RD REGIMENT ARKANSAS INFANTRY 246 EL DORADO**  
PIERCE, FOREST N.

**JOB S. NEILL 286 BATESVILLE**  
HENDERSON, DENNIS J.

**MAJ. FONTAINE R. EARLE 1453 FAYETTEVILLE**  
BURKE, FRANK

**COL. ROBERT G. SHAVER 1655 JONESBORO**  
BROWN, DENNIS NEAL  
SIMMONS, BENJAMIN B.

## ARIZONA

**COL. SHEROD HUNTER 1525 PHOENIX**  
EASLEY, II, PHILIP M.

**PRIVATE PETER HAIL 1647 PRESCOTT**  
MATHIS, CRISS

**CONFEDERATE SECRET SERVICE 1710 SIERRA VISTA**  
DUMAIS, DEREK

**PVT. NATHAN TERRY WANSLEE 2096 SAFFORD**  
RIVERS, TIMOTHY P.

## CALIFORNIA

**FATHER A. J. RYAN-SAN DIEGO 302 SAN DIEGO**  
COOLEY, JR., ROBERT LINCOLN

**GENERAL GEORGE BLAKE COSBY 1627 SACRAMENTO**  
GOODWIN, JAMES JEFFRIES  
OBENSHAIN, GENE

**DEADERICK-DOREMUS-THURMOND 1631 SANTA BARBARA**  
BRYAN, JEREMY DWAYNE

**CAPTAIN JAMES IREDELL WADDELL 1770 ORANGE COUNTY**  
EVANS, RAMON DAVID

**TYREE HARRIS BELL 1804 TULARE**  
BOOTH, CHANNING TODD  
HARPER, JEFFERY L.  
LEE, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM  
LEE, DANIEL JAMES

**GENERAL WADE HAMPTON 2023 MODOSTO**  
MATRANGA, STEVEN G.

**CSS VIRGINIA 2062 VENTURA COUNTY**  
WALLS, TIMOTHY BRYAN

## DELAWARE

**DELAWARE GRAYS 2068 SEAFORD**  
ELDRETH, GARY LEE

## FLORIDA

**CSS FLORIDA 102 ORLANDO**  
KATO, RICHARD

**BRIGADIER GENERAL E. A. PERRY 285 PENSACOLA**  
BANISTER, JR., JOHN DOUGLAS

**GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY 556 TAMPA**  
PHILLIPS, ROBERT ALLEN  
QUEEN, RYAN TERRANCE  
QUEEN, RONALD TERRANCE

**LT. EDWARD JOHN KENT JOHNSTON, CSN 745 YULEE**  
PINKSTAFF, DAVID NELSON

**JOHN HANCE O'STEEN 770 TRENTON**  
WATSON, III, DEWITT T.

**KIRBY-SMITH 1209 JACKSONVILLE**  
DYER, III, ROBERT WILLIAM  
LEE, RICHARD ANTHONY

**1ST LT THOMAS H. GAINER 1319 BAY COUNTY**  
CRUTCHFIELD, SR., FRED L.  
MCLEOD, HARLEY WAYNE

**BRIG. GEN. EVANDER M. LAW 1323 LAKELAND**  
MILLER, ROBERT G. (R.G.)

**ST. JOHNS RANGERS 1360 DELAND**  
CRABTREE, DAVID RAY

**FLORIDA COW CAVALRY 1680 VERO BEACH**  
DANCY, COL. FRANCIS L.  
MIDDLETON, CLINT EVERETT  
OVERTREET, JR., JOSEPH C.

**MAJ. WILLIAM M. FOOTMAN 1950 FT. MYERS**  
LUNA, LARRY ALLEN  
WEST, CURTISS ALLEN

**DIXIE DEFENDERS 2086 CROSS CITY**  
MORAN, HENRY S.  
TUCKER, CHARLES A.

**MUNNERLYN'S CATTLE GUARD BATTALION 2120 CHRISTMAS**  
BOWEN, CHARLES LEONARD  
DEWALT, SANDY RAYMOND  
TRAUGHBER, SKYLER REBEL

**LT. FRANCIS CALVIN MORGAN BOGGESS 2150 EVERGLADES CITY**  
DAVIS, TIMOTHY  
RIDGWAY, JR., JAMES EDWARD

## GEORGIA

**GEN. JOHN B. GORDON 46 ATLANTA**  
STEPHENS, DOUGLAS THEODORE

**GILMER LIGHT GUARDS 89 ELLIJAY**  
HATCHER, CURTIS DUANE  
YOUNG, KENDALL WADE

**FRANCIS S. BARTOW 93 SAVANNAH**  
COX, III, EDWARD S.  
SMITH, JR., JIMMY P.

**JACKSON COUNTY VOLUNTEERS 94 JEFFERSON**  
BOWEN, MICHAEL LOUIS  
DILLOW, DALE ALLEN  
FLEEMAN, DONALD R.  
WIER, GILBERT L.

**BRIG. GEN. T. R. R. COBB 97 ATHENS**  
MAXEY, SPENCER JOHNSON  
WISE, RICHARD BRUCE

**BRIG. GEN. E. PORTER ALEXANDER 158 AUGUSTA**  
CLARY, JR., CHARLES ARTHUR

**MCDANIEL-CURTIS 165 CARROLLTON**  
DOSTER, GLYNN FRANKLIN

**BRIG. GEN. JOHN CARPENTER CARTER 207 WAYNESBORO**  
BECTON, CARSON SHANE

**SGT. CHARLES D. GRACE 223 LAGRANGE**  
FOSTER, JOHN DARRELL

**CHATTOOGA 507 SUMMERVILLE**  
NIXON, CHRISTOPHER L.  
ULRICH, JOEL JUSTIN

**BLACK CREEK VOLUNTEERS 549 SYLVANIA**  
BAZEMORE, HENRY FRANKLIN

**JOHN B. GORDON 599 LAFAYETTE**  
BRAMLETT, VERLIN BRUCE  
CAIN, WAYNE LLOYD  
DODD, JR., MALCOLM E.  
ROWLS, ROBERT MICHAEL

**GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON 671 DALTON**  
BREDESON, VERNUS BENJAMIN  
PRESLEY  
DAVIES, JOHN DAVID

**HARALSON INVINCIBLES 673 WACO**  
BATES, BRIAN W.

**JOHN K. MCNEILL 674 MOULTRIE**  
JORDAN, CHRISTOPHER LOUIS  
MCHAN, COLTON JACKSON

**STATE OF DADE 707 TRENTON**  
CARSON, CHRISTOHER LYNN  
HENRY, JIMMY

**APPLING GRAYS 918 BAXLEY**  
DEEN, JOSHUA DOWNIE  
FAULK, TOMMY HERRINGTON  
NEWHAM, JERRY WAYNE

**LT. DICKSON L. BAKER 926 HARTWELL**  
FROST, WALTER THOMAS

**GEN. ROBERT A. TOOMBS 932 VIDALIA**  
KING, HUNTER FRED  
THOMPSON, CHARLES E.

**FORREST'S ESCORT 1239 WINSTON**  
WIMBISH, SR., LARRY DEAN

**GEN. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE 1361 JONESBORO**  
TAYLOR, JEFFERY SHAUN

**GEN. WILLIAM J. HARDEE 1397 DALLAS**  
GANN, GARY RANDALL  
GANN, JACOB RANDALL

**JAMES T. WOODWARD 1399 WARNER ROBINS**  
HELMS, DENNIS K.

**27TH GEORGIA REGIMENT 1404 GAINESVILLE**  
STRUNK, LAWRENCE EDWARD

**JOHN B. GORDON MEMORIAL 1449 THOMASTON**  
ABBOTT, ROBERT FRANKLIN  
ABBOTT, TIMOTHY EDWARD

**STEWART-WEBSTER 1607 RICHLAND**  
GATLIN, JOHN EDWARD

**DAVID W. PAYNE 1633 BLAIRSVILLE**  
WORKMAN, BENTON COLE

**COL. HIRAM PARKS BELL 1642 CUMMING**  
SMITH, WILLIAM ERIC D.

**THE SAVANNAH MILITIA 1657 SAVANNAH**  
BLITCH, WESLEY DALE  
HUBBARD, III, KENNETH LELAND  
HUBBARD, JR., KENNETH L.  
KEMMERLIN, RICHARD E.  
LEWIS, ELLIOTT  
OGILVIE, LARRY E.  
STONE, ROBERT L.  
WALKER, JR., JAMES DALE  
WILKERSON, EDDIE WAYNE  
WOOD, ALAN

**DECATUR GRAYS 1689 BAINBRIDGE**  
WHIDDON, JR., GLEN HAYES  
WHIDDON, SR., GLEN HAYES

**BERRIEN COUNTY MINUTEMEN 1789 NASHVILLE**  
GUEST, JR., BRUCE JACKSON

**GEN. LEWIS A. ARMISTEAD 1796 LUTHERSVILLE**  
PIKE, TIM

**CALHOUN RIFLES 1855 EDISON**  
PRATER, CHRISTOPHER  
WHITEHURST, SR., KENNETH  
EDWARD

**EBENEZER RIFLES 1901 RINCON**  
OGLESBEE, JOSEPH CHRIS-  
TOPHER  
STONE, JOSHUA WOODROW

**MAJ. GEN. AMBROSE RANSOM WRIGHT 1914 EVANS**  
BRADDOCK, JERRY

**LOGAN E. BLECKLEY 1998 COCHRAN**  
HOGAN, JASON HUNT

**CAMP DAVIS 2073 GUYTON**  
BOSTWICK, JAMES ROUGHEN  
BOSTWICK, DANIEL CONE  
BOSTWICK, CONE SMITH

**CLINCH'S CAVALRY 2084 JEFFERSONVILLE**  
REDFEARN, RANDALL MARTIN

**REDFEARN, THOMAS SURLS REDFEARN, III, JOHN EARLE REDFEARN, V, JOHN EARLE REDFEARN, IV, JOHN EARLE**

**CAPT. EDWIN B. CARROLL 2115 BOSTON**  
JENNINGS, FRANK LEE

## IOWA

**BOWENS MOUNTED RIFLES 1759 DES MOINES**  
MIXON, DONALD WRIGHT  
PETERSON, BRUCE E.

**CARROLL COUNTY ROUGH & READY'S 1952 BURLINGTON**  
POHORSKY, RICHARD BRUCE

## ILLINOIS

**CAMP DOUGLAS MEMORIAL 1507 CHICAGO**  
JOHNSTON, MICHAEL R.  
MILLER, CHASE KEEGAN SCOTT

## INDIANA

**COL. SAMUEL ST. GEORGE ROGERS 1508 INDIANAPOLIS**  
FLICK, GORDON DEAN

**A. J. RINGO 1509 NEW CASTLE**  
FRAKER, DOUGLAS C.  
MCCLAUGHLIN, ERIC ALLEN  
RATLIFF, CHAD  
RITCHIE, ALAN ARTHUR

**CAPT. JAMES L. BISHOP 1943 KENDALLVILLE**  
REID, TERRY

## KANSAS

**COLS. LEWIS & HARRISON 1854 TOPEKA**  
REDMANN, MICHAEL M.

**MAJOR THOMAS J. KEY 1920 KANSAS CITY**  
CRUTCHFIELD, JOSHUA MICHAEL  
LUCAS, RONALD G.

**SOUTH KANSAS CAMP 2064 WICHITA**  
BROSIOUS, SAMUEL L.

## KENTUCKY

**JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE 100 LEXINGTON**  
RILEY, RANDY E.

**CAPTAIN DAVID C. WALKER 640 FRANKLIN**  
BUTLER, CHARLES A.  
DELK, JACK  
FORSHEE, LANCE WAYNE  
FORSHEE, THOMAS CARSON  
JONES, LARRY DEAN  
TRAUGHBER, BRYAN SETH

**JOHN HUNT MORGAN 1342 LOUISVILLE**  
CHERRY, WILLIAM D.

**GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN 1495 PADUCAH**  
BEELER, STEPHEN TYLER  
FONDAW, JERRY E.

**JEFFERSON DAVIS BIRTHPLACE 1675 FAIRVIEW**  
CARTER, DAVID EDWARD

**GEN. BEN HARDIN HELM 1703 ELIZABETHTOWN**  
MCCARTHY, JOHN LAWRENCE

**EDWARD FLETCHER ARTHUR 1783 CORBIN**

BINION, III, JAMES WOODSON  
PENNINGTON, III, WALTER  
PENNINGTON, JR., WALTER  
REED, ROGER REESE  
TAYLOR, SR., EVERETT W.

**PRIVATE CALVIN UNTHANK 1787 HARLAN**  
COLEY, JOHN JOSEPH

**FORT HEIMAN 1834 MURRAY**  
STALLS, JR., BUEL E.

**JOHN P. MCGUIRE 1843 PIKEVILLE**  
MARCUM, JR., ALLEN

**GEN. ROGER W. HANSON 1844 WINCHESTER**  
SHARP, WILLIAM ALBERT  
WITT, GLENN

**5TH KENTUCKY INFANTRY 2122 MOREHEAD**  
STATON, JAMES LEE

## LOUISIANA

**COL. CHARLES D. DREUX 110 NEW ORLEANS**  
LABOUISSSE, III, JOHN PETER

**CAMP MOORE 1223 TANGIPAHOA**  
PHELPS, CLAUD EDWARD

**GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR 1308 SHREVEPORT**  
SUMMERS, NOAH TYLER  
SUMMERS, ROBERT GARRETT  
VAUGHAN, HINES S.

**FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS 1362 BATON ROUGE**  
ROSCOE, ROBERT M.

**CAPT. JAMES W. BRYAN 1390 LAKE CHARLES**  
LEDoux, KIM JAMES  
LEDoux, CHAD SCOTT  
LYONS, III, BENJAMIN JOSHUA

**CAPTAIN THOMAS O. BENTON 1444 MONROE**  
PARMER, DENNIS EDWARD  
TAYLOR, JOHN STEVEN

**SGT. JAMES W. NICHOLSON 1478 RUSTON**  
LIVINGSTON, RICHARD CODY

**COL. LEON DAWSON MARKS 1596 SHREVEPORT**  
RATLEY, ALAN D.  
ZESCH, BILLY DON

**BRIG. GEN. THOMAS MOORE SCOTT 1604 MINDEN**  
HARPER, BRIAN C.  
MCDADE, DAVID DEWAYNE

**MAJ. THOMAS MCGUIRE 1714 WEST MONROE**  
CROCKETT, JAMES ALTON  
STAPP, DARYL E.

**COL. JAMES HAMILTON BEARD 1856 LOGANSPOUT**  
ABSHIRE, III, CLIFFORD C.

**ANACOCO RANGERS 1995 LEESVILLE**  
DEVILLE, ORBY LEE  
GAINEY, STEVEN SHEA  
GODWIN, KYLE  
HILTON, JONATHAN WAYNE

## MARYLAND

**COL. HARRY W. GILMOR 1388 BALTIMORE**  
LOCKE, FRANCIS XAVIER

**MAJOR GENERAL ARNOLD ELZEY 1940 SALISBURY**  
DRAKE, GERALD DARWIN

## MICHIGAN

**PRIVATE HACKLEY NORTON 2119 BERKLEY**  
FITE, JASON HOWARD  
FITE, JEFFERY EDWARD  
VOIGT, THOMAS LEROY

## MISSOURI

**STERLING PRICE 145 ST. LOUIS**  
HALE, RONALD B.  
LEWIS, ANDY  
LUCAS, LUTHER OTHO  
MCAULIFFE, R. EMMETT

**GEN. JAMES H. MCBRIDE 632 SPRINGFIELD**  
MINK, WILLIAM C.

**B/G MOSBY MONROE PARSONS 718 JEFFERSON CITY**  
SHOOP, ALEC HUNTER

**COL. JOHN T. COFFEE 1934 OSCEOLA**  
CAPE, GLEN ALLEN

## MISSISSIPPI

**RANKIN ROUGH AND READY'S 265 BRANDON**  
CHANEY, III, STEPHEN D.  
CRANE, JASON KYLE  
CUPIT, JAMES DELTA  
INGRAM, LENARD B.

**COL. W. P. ROGERS 321 CORINTH**  
MANGUS, LARRY L.  
MCANALLY, JACOB THOMAS

**CRYSTAL SPRINGS SOUTHERN RIGHTS 712 CRYSTAL SPRINGS**  
HENDRICKS, IRA MARKHAM  
POPE, RICHARD JAMES

**CAPTAIN FRANCIS MARION ROGERS 873 AMORY**  
HOWELL, DAVID BUFORD

**LT. GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 1353 HATTIESBURG**  
ELMER, LLOYD C.  
LOTT, MICHAEL A.

**PRIVATE SAMUEL A. HUGHEY 1452 HERNANDO**  
HAWKINS, CODY RHYNE

**UNIVERSITY GREYS 1803 OXFORD**  
DAVIS, ERIC M.

**AUGUSTA GREYS 1956 NEW AUGUSTA**  
ADCOX, BILLY DAVID

## NORTH CAROLINA

**GEORGE DAVIS 5 WILMINGTON**  
BALLARD, LAWSON HUGH  
BLACKBURN, SR., WILLIAM  
ANDERSON

**ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE 15 ASHEVILLE**  
COOK, JASON LEE

**CAPT. WALTER M. BRYSON-GEORGE MILLS 70 HENDERSONVILLE**  
HARRIS, JIMMIE DEVANE  
SCOTT, CARROLL WARREN  
SCOTT, BRANDON BLANCHARD  
WHATLEY, DANNY ROLAND

**LEXINGTON WILDCATS 85 LEXINGTON**  
FLURY, PAUL CHRISTOPHER  
YOST, JOSHUA ROSS  
YOST, ERIC THOMAS  
YOST, STEVEN ROSS

**THE THOMASVILLE RIFLES 172 THOMASVILLE**  
SMITH, WILLIAM JEROME

**M/G STEPHEN DODSON RAMSEUR 387 STATESVILLE**  
HARKEY, FRED L.

**ROWAN RIFLES 405 SALISBURY**  
KLOTZ, O. CARL

**ISAAC NEWTON GIFFEN 758 BLACK MOUNTAIN**  
MORRIS, HENRY (HANK) H.

**CAPT. JESSE S. BARNES 771 WILSON**  
COCKRELL, GARY LYNN  
JACKSON, JOSEPH BRUCE

**COL. CHARLES F. FISHER 813 GRAHAM**  
FRYE, II, JEFFREY LEE

**COL. SAMUEL MCDOWELL TATE 836 MORGANTON**  
PATTON, TRAVIS RUSSEL  
PATTON, JOSHUA MAURICE  
PRITCHARD, JR., JIMMY HAROLD

**CAPT. CHARLES F. CONNOR 849 HICKORY**  
SHOOK, SCOTTIE RAY

**GEN. MATT W. RANSOM 861 WELDON**  
JORDAN, RANDALL LEWIS

**CAPTAIN JONAS COOK 888 MT. PLEASANT**  
CLINE, MARK ALAN  
MOOREHEAD, JR., ROBERT  
BERNARD

**M. W. NORFLEET 1249 WINSTON-SALEM**  
CUNDIFF, SIDNEY ROBERT

**COL. JOHN SLOAN 1290 GREENSBORO**  
DILLINGHAM, STEPHEN BEELER  
SOCKWELL, SAMUEL WINSLOW  
TUCKER, JASON DANIEL

**PVT. LORENZO DOW WILLIAMS 1456 REIDSVILLE**  
BOYD, ERIC MICHAEL

**COL. LEONIDAS LAFAYETTE POLK 1486 GARNER**  
HENSLEY, WILLIAM EARL  
RENFROW, HAROLD THOMAS  
SHEPPARD, NATHAN WAYNE

**THOMAS LEGION 1514 CASHIERS**  
NORRIS, JOHNATHON EVAN

**J.E.B. STUART 1598 MT. AIRY**  
BRINKLEY, TOM

**GEN. ROBERT F. HOKE/WM. J. HOKE 1616 LINCOLNTON**  
HALES, DONALD KENNETH  
LITTLE, DANIEL FRANKLIN

**MINGO 1717 SPIVEY'S CORNER**  
BEST, DANIEL SCOTT  
BEST, WILLIAM THOMAS

**CEDAR FORK RIFLES 1827 CHATHAM COUNTY**  
BROOKS, DAVID WESLEY

**ROCKINGHAM RANGERS 1835 EDEN**  
VERNON, DONALD RICKEY

**GENERAL WILLIAM DORSEY PENDER 1916 WILSON**  
MEEKS, KENNETH ARTHUR

**JACKSON RANGERS 1917 SYLVA**  
ALLISON, JR., LEWIS MARVIN  
BLOCKER, ROBERT A.  
CAULKINS, VANCE LEE  
DEHART, DARRELL B.  
JORDAN, WILLIAM THOMAS

**SCOTCH RIFLEMEN 2001 MOORE COUNTY**  
MAPLES, JR., DAVID W.

**GENERAL WILLIAM MacRAE 2063 WILMINGTON**  
FAIN, RICHARD EUGENE  
SHIPE, RUSSELL EDWARD  
WILLIAMS, JR., ROBERT HARVEY

**BEAUFORT PLOWBOYS 2128 WASHINGTON**  
HAHN, STEPHEN

**BREVARD RANGERS 2132 BREVARD**  
ALLISON, RALPH RICHARD  
McCALL, THOMAS RICHARD  
McCALL, ROBERT CALVIN  
McCALL, RALPH COREY  
OWENBY, STEWART WAYNE  
TYNCH, JR., MILTON G.

## NEVADA

**LT. DIXON—CSS HUNLEY 2016 SPARKS**  
HATFIELD, GARRETT LEE  
LEMONS, F. TED  
NEVINS, JOHN  
NOBLE, LEONARD RAY

## NEW YORK

**GEN. ARCHIBALD GRACIE 985 NEW YORK**  
WHATLEY, HARLAN DOUGLAS

## OHIO

**BRIG. GEN. ROSWELL S. RIPLEY 1535 WORTHINGTON**  
ROADCAP, RONALD S.

**LT. JONATHAN BRESSLER 1536 CINCINNATI**  
WELLS, ROGER MARK

**LT. GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET 1658 TALLMADGE**  
EARLY, PATRICK ALAN  
STEWART, CHRISTOPHER L.

**CAPTAIN THOMAS W. PATTON 2021 BOARDMAN**  
BEERS, EDWARD PAUL  
KIRTLEY, JAMES FRANKLIN

**QUANTRILL'S RAIDERS 2087 MAYFIELD HEIGHTS**  
WARD, JESSE JOSEPH

## OKLAHOMA

**PVT. GRAYSON & BREWER CAMP 2118 ELK CITY**  
VAUGHAN, DANNY RICH

## OREGON

**COL. ISAAC WILLIAM SMITH 458 PORTLAND**  
BURCH, DANIEL LEE  
RUSSO, DOMINIC ROBERT  
RUSSO, NATHAN JAMES

## PENNSYLVANIA

**J. E. B. STUART 1506 PHILADELPHIA**  
GUENTHER, MAX

**BRIG. GEN. JOHNSON KELLY DUNCAN 2028 LANCASTER-LEBANON**  
KELLEY, JR., JAMES TEMP

## SOUTH CAROLINA

**SECESSION 4 CHARLESTON**  
HALL, COLLIN E.  
MOON, JR., EDWARD CLARENCE  
MOON, STEVEN TODD  
MOON, JAMES BINFORD  
PEEK, JR., JULIAN MCDONALD

**16TH SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT 36 GREENVILLE**  
KATEMAN, JOSEPH DOYLE  
NORTHCUTT, FRANK PAUL  
O'SHIELDS, PATRICK RYAN  
O'SHIELDS, BRIAN PATRICK

**PVT. JOHN S. BIRD PALMETTO GUARD 38 NORTH CHARLESTON**  
HUGGINS, RUSSELL LAGRANDE

**OLDE ABBEVILLE 39 ABBEVILLE**  
WALLACE, STEVE DEWEY

**JOHN THOMAS ASHLEY 43 HONEA PATH**  
DAVIS, STEVEN LUTHER

**GENERAL RICHARD H. ANDERSON 47 BEAUFORT**  
DYSON, GREGORY W.  
THOMAS, JR., JAMES ROBERT

**15TH REGIMENT SC VOLUNTEERS 51 LEXINGTON COUNTY**  
JORDAN, CARL PRESCOTT

**2ND SC REGIMENT PICKENS 71 PICKENS**  
BRISSEY, DANNY WILLIAM  
BRISSEY, WILLIAM SHANE  
BRISSEY, BRANDON CODY  
GARRETT, BARRY NEILE

**GORDON CAPERS 123 ST. GEORGE**  
BAXLEY, MARVIN W.

**3RD SC CAVALRY CO. I OF EDISTO 131 EDISTO ISLAND**  
MATTOX, DALTON LAVERNE  
TODD, SAMUEL JOSEPH

**LITCHFIELD 132 CONWAY**  
BENTON, III, JOSEPH BENJAMIN  
BEVERLY, JOSHUA G.  
BEVERLY, O. TERRY

**H. L. HUNLEY 143 SUMMERVILLE**  
GRIFFIN, JR., PHILLIP PRINCE  
HALL, JOHN R.  
WILSON, STEPHEN D.

**GEN. WADE HAMPTON 273 COLUMBIA**  
COLLINS, KELVIN ADAIR

**RIVER'S BRIDGE 842 FAIRFAX**  
BLACKWOOD, THOMAS EDWARD  
REED, COLE LESLEY

**GENERAL ELLISON CAPERS 1212 MONCK'S CORNER**  
THOMAS, JR., GARRETT  
ROCKHILL

**GENERAL JOE WHEELER 1245 AIKEN**  
HILL, BRANDEN  
KILROY, II, PATRICK KYLE

**FORT SUMTER 1269 CHARLESTON**  
SMITH, CARL JENNINGS FRAZIER

**PALMETTO SHARP SHOOTERS 1428 ANDERSON**  
RUFF, JR., JAMES BENJAMIN

**GEN. STATES RIGHTS GIST 1451 BOGANSVILLE**  
CLEVELAND, JAMES McDANIEL

**B/G BARNARD E. BEE 1575 AIKEN**  
ALWARD, JOHN WALTER  
ALWARD, ROBERT BRADLEY  
FOGLE, DAVID WAYNE

**WILLIAM H. DUNCAN / HAYGOOD'S BRIGADE 1650 BARNWELL**  
STROCK, JERRY TODD

**MAJOR MORGAN/HARTS BATTERY 1674 SPRINGFIELD**  
ODOM, JR., VICTOR L.

**CAPTAIN MOSES FOWLER 1721 FOUNTAIN INN**  
HUDSON, GRAYDEN VIRGIL  
MOSS, GEORGE EDWARD

**GENERAL JOHN BRATTON 1816 WINNSBORO**  
CLOWNEY, WILLIAM MEADOW

**HAMPTON REDSHIRT RIDER 1876 COLUMBIA**  
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# *The Last Meeting*

*by Charles Gilbert Stinnett*

The blue-eyed warrior bent his knee  
And knelt in fervent prayer —  
To God the Father, looking on  
His soldiers gathered there.  
The rank-and-file of hardened men  
Their hats and caps they doffed,  
Then knelt there with their general,  
And sent this prayer Aloft:

“Oh, God above, this day look to  
Thine humble servants’ needs;  
Guide our hands and guard our hearts,  
Assist us in our deeds.  
Give us this day Your wisdom,  
Your courage, and Your power.  
We pray it be Thy will to see us  
Through, to evening’s hour.

“We know You have, among Your sheep  
Those soldiers wearing blue.  
We know they ask Your favour,  
And we know You hear them, too.  
So all we ask is that Thy will be worked  
Here on this ground —  
And among Thy servants wearing grey,  
Be not a coward found.”

In Jesus’ name, they finished,  
Old Stonewall rode away  
To discourse with Marse Robert  
The final plans that day.  
No man knows what each there spoke  
To each, his plans imparting,  
But Lee refrained with “Well, then...”  
And Jackson took his parting.

All next day the battle raged  
— The blood made mud of clay —  
And all next day God’s favour graced  
The soldiers wearing grey.  
Then when the darkness covered  
The horrors of the light,  
Stonewall and Little Sorrell made  
Reconnaissance that night.

We all know how the tale unfolds —  
We know what happened, then:  
We know how Stonewall lost his life  
By his own, devoted men.  
We know how Lee lamented,  
How Dixie voiced her grief,  
How the Army of Virginia lost  
A stalwart, noble chief —

But know ye this, my brethren,  
As we discuss the *might-have-beens*,  
And ponder on the words and ways  
Of noble, mighty men:  
The Ways of God are different,  
To none on Earth revealed.  
And What Is To Be has always been  
Aloft, in Heaven, sealed.

And Old Stonewall would tell you  
As he rests in shade of trees,  
“Keep your eyes affixed on Heaven, men,  
And pray upon your knees.  
Keep your rifles clean and loaded, men,  
For life is all-too-fleeting —  
And pray that you’ll be ready for  
That day of your Last meeting.”

*Charles Gilbert Stinnett is a member of the Kemper-Frye-Strother Camp 19, Madison, Virginia.*



# Carry Me Back

by Bill  
Young

## Mimmie

Mimmie came to work for my family the week after I was born. She lived in the house with my mother, father, grandfather and me. She cooked, cleaned, washed, ironed and still kept one eye on me at all times. She was tall and plump and she waddled when she walked. She wore a bright red bandanna on her head, and when she smiled she flashed a solid gold tooth in the front of her mouth. She was kind and good-natured. She called me "Mister Billy."

I loved Mimmie dearly. Her real name was Emily, but I couldn't say "Emily." When I tried to say "Emily," it came out "Mimmie." "Mimmie" she was to me and to everyone else.

When I was 3 years old, I bumped into the dining room table and knocked my mother's antique Chinese bowl onto the floor. The bowl shattered into a thousand pieces, and my mother was some kind of mad. She headed straight for me with blood in her eye. I knew I was in for a lickin', but Mimmie swooped me up in her arms, set me on her hip and waddled out of the room before my mother could reach me. Later, after mother cooled down, Mimmie said firmly, "I didn't want Mr. Billy to get no spankin'. He couldn't help it."

One night after the family had gone to bed, my father returned home from his usual hospital rounds. He had been visiting his patients to see how they were getting along, and by the time he got home, the hour was late. He opened my bedroom door ever so slowly — ever so softly — just to check on me. To his horror, he discovered that I was not in my bed. He ran into his and mother's bedroom and shook mother awake. "Margaret!" he gasped, "Billy's gone! Where is he?"

"Gone?" my mother repeated in disbelief. "The



last time I saw him he was in his room asleep." There was a pause. "You don't suppose he's been kidnapped, do you?" Mother's voice started to tremble.

"Let's search the house before we call the police," my father said.

My parents combed the house from top to bottom — room by room — no Billy.

"I just know something terrible has happened to him," my mother exclaimed in despair as she wrung her hands. "We've looked everywhere! He's gone! Maybe he's been murdered!"

"Wait a minute, Margaret," my father said. "There's one place we haven't looked — Mimmie's room."

My parents ran down the hall to Mimmie's, and without even knocking, they flung open the door. Mimmie was fast asleep in her bed and I was curled up in a ball asleep at her feet. Mimmie was as surprised as my parents. Unknown to everyone, I had climbed out of bed, stolen into Mimmie's room and curled up with her. It made sense to me.

One morning a few weeks later, my mother went to the grocery store and left me at home in Mimmie's care. When mother returned about an hour later, she found both Mimmie and me smeared with dirt and covered from head to toe with bits and pieces of dry leaves. My mother was taken aback.

"Mimmie," my mother said, "What have you two been doing? You are always so neat and clean, but you look like you've been in a dog fight."

Mimmie grinned and said, "Lord, Mrs. Young. Mr. Billy didn't have nobody to play with. He wanted to roll down the hill into the leaf pile, so I

rolled with him."

Mimmie lived with my family until I was 7 years old. Then my grandfather retired and moved to Florida and my parents moved to another house in Richmond. Mimmie did not come with us. I cried and cried and cried.

I never saw Mimmie again, but years later my father told me that she came to his office once a year for a checkup. She never failed to ask him the same question: "How is Mr. Billy?" She saw him once a year for many years; then she simply stopped coming. Mimmie was dead.

In these days of racial tension, political correctness and affirmative action programs, how easy it is to forget the kind of simple, down-to-earth, honest-to-goodness love that used to exist between people of different colors — the kind of love that Mimmie had for me and I had for her. I still love Mimmie. I still miss her. The Yankees can never understand.



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# Books in Print

Conyers conveys a specific day of a War Between the States battle with his particular take on history. The reviewer is not privy to his knowledge of these Confederate and federal officers and any of the other soldiers, or why he attributes these thoughts of his own to them.

History-lovers of the War Between the States will have to read *Amongst Immortals Raging* and make up their own minds about the content. At least this book of poetry by Marshall Conyers adds another dimension to pursue in accumulating a total picture of the War and some of the participants at the Battle of Gettysburg.

Author: Marshall Conyers  
Publisher: Pelican Publishing Co.  
1000 Burmaster Street,  
Gretna, LA 70053  
Hardcover \$19.95

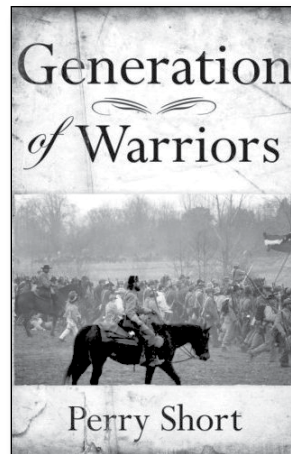
*Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa*

## *Generation of Warriors*

**G**eneration of Warriors is a novel written by Perry Short about the events that lead up to and the Battle of Chickamauga. There are five primary characters, Spillsby Dryer of Walker County, Georgia; Thomas Benton Johnson of Morgan County, Alabama; Henry and Jabez Massey of Claiborne Parrish, Louisiana; and Drewy B. Short of Columbia County, Arkansas. They are among the 132,000 soldiers who will become a part of history. The key players of this battle are well-known by historians, such as General Braxton Bragg and General Nathan Bedford Forrest; yet this novel explores the life of the average soldiers who fight for many different reasons. "As most historical novels, it's about what did happen and what could have been said," states Mr. Short.

The reader sees the mental struggle a soldier had dealing with his duty to his country and his family, especially when close to home. In addition to this, the fear of survival was imminent daily. However, the main characters were more concerned with the welfare of his family more than himself, pondering if the war had made it to their doorsteps or if the family had been able to survive adequately.

There are several main story threads that take place simultaneously, intertwining with the other at some point. The reader is taken from Virginia,



Tennessee, Atlanta and ultimately to Northwest Georgia. The novel engages the reader to continue the saga taking place. The characters are varying in age and personality, compli-

menting one another to establish a believable tale.

This is not another book about the battle, but more about the hardships of the soldiers and the citizens. The reader is exposed to the families who lived in and around the battlefield, with the Dryer family the focal point. Faced with sometimes impossible circumstances, the reader sees these people coming together to handle the nightmare before them. In the Dryer family you have three generations of perspectives: Monroe who is ten, his father Spillsby who, at age thirty-five, is a soldier and scout for General Bragg, and Dr. Dryer, a pillar of the community at the age of sixty-four.

An interesting caveat of this historical fiction is that the five primary characters were real people. At the end, Mr. Short gives a brief genealogical history of the individual and their families. In many cases there is a picture of the actual person.

This is a great book to expose indi-

viduals to the War Between the States. It allows a person to visualize a very bloody battle, but consider the feelings of the people involved. There are many punctuation errors and other grammatical issues. While this does not take away from the story, it does stand out to the reader. Overall, this is a great rainy-day book to allow a person to lapse into history and away from today's world.

Author: Perry Short  
Publisher Arbor House  
1663 Liberty Drive, Suite 300  
Bloomington, IN 47403  
Paperback \$24.95

*Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow*

## *Military Lessons of the Civil War (1861-1865)*

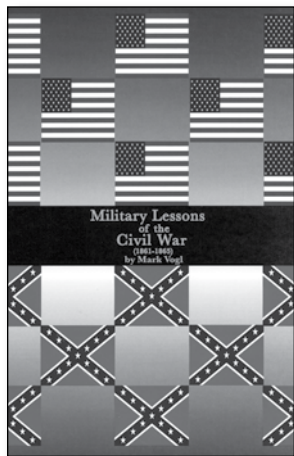
**T**his book is not a history. It is an examination by its author, Mark Vogl, of some of the battles of the War for Southern Independence for the purpose of demonstrating military principles.

Following the Napoleonic wars there was much interest in theories of war and battle. The most influential of those writing on this subject was Carl von Clausewitz, and his major work, *On War*, is still studied in military schools around the world. For the purpose of training its officers, the United States Army extracted Nine Principles of War from Clausewitz's massive treatise. These principles are Objective, Unity of Command, Offense, Economy of Force, Surprise, Security, Simplicity, Mass, and Maneuver.

Vogl, a graduate of The Citadel and formerly an army officer, knows the value of these principles as both student and teacher. He shows how the application, misapplication, or ignorance of these principles affected the outcome of battles, campaigns, and the war itself. Each chapter is devoted to explaining a principle and then providing at least one Confederate and one Union example of that principle. One of the selected battles is, for example, Brices Cross Roads, where General Nathan Bedford Forrest made use of the Prin-



ciple of Simplicity to secure a resounding victory against superior numbers. One of the keys to Forrest's leadership was that he never confused subordinates by elaborate plans. The Principle



of Mass as well as the Principle of Simplicity is shown by his slogan, "Get there first with the most."

This well-written book will be most appreciated by readers already at least some-

what familiar with the war. It is definitely not a beginner's book on the war. The battles have been chosen to illustrate the principles under examination, and are therefore not in chronological order. Rather than just describe what happened, they illuminate why it happened. Of particular interest in this regard is a discussion of why Lee ordered Pickett's Charge.

Although the Nine Principles can be applied to any war, we can be grateful that Vogl chose to illustrate them with examples in which our ancestors played a part. The soundness of the author's military analyses is affirmed by an introduction by (Retired) Major General Evo Riguzzi.

Author: Mark Vogl  
Publisher: Eastern Digital Resources  
PO Box 1451  
Clearwater, SC 29822-1451  
Paperback \$19.95

Reviewed by Charles H. Hayes

### ***The Burning of Osceola, Missouri and Other Stories***

This book has a handsome and appropriate cover-page drawing by Missouri illustrator Ann Huesemann and is printed with large, easy-to-read

typeface. It has numerous drawings, maps, and photos that make reading this book very palatable although the underlying subject matter is dead-serious.

The totality of this book includes more than the writing. Unlike the predictable grist from a land grant college press, this book is all about a community effort. First, the author is a resident of St. Clair County, Missouri where the book's subject takes place. Beyond that, nearly all the help he had in creating this book is the labor of a small town on a mission. Drawings, maps, photos, diary excerpts (many never seen before) and personal family memories are combined into a sort of "writing-bee" that is analogous to a neighborhood sewing-bee or barn-raising in an earlier time. Although a little unconventional, the book is assembled like a well-thought-out quilt the way Mr. Sunderwirth and his community wanted it to look instead of the product of a smarmy academic template.

Yet the homespun feel of this work does not imply an amateur undertaking. It is a book in the image of and reflecting the values consistent with the rural Southern culture from which this work arose. It is not a sterile *objective* reference book since in this post-modern world the word *objective* means *consensus* — truth being the victim of that term.

The book is a compilation of newspaper articles and essays written by the author over the span of several years. Interspersed throughout it he has included additional material to tie the book together and to account for the incremental changes in his point of view as he began to understand what the complexity and gravity the burning of the peaceful town of Osceola implied.

Setting itself apart from some local history books that might not see a larger context, Mr. Sunderwirth understands there are bigger issues afoot here. On p.16 he says "...I was surprised to find how little they (the public) really knew in detail about what happened in and around Osceola not that many years ago. I was saddened as I realized that school children...might never know about our local war history and how

families survived such unbelievable times" recognizing that this pivotal event was slipping into obscurity.

The heart of the book is some thirty chapters that tell the story of Union General Jim Lane's Jayhawk Kansas troops and their burning, looting, and gleeful destruction of the Southern frontier town of Osceola on September 22, 1861. Although thorough about his telling he fails to mention that "jayhawk" was thought to be a regular verb on the frontier meaning "to loot." It is told



from several points of view that evolve throughout the narrative, and the reader is treated to a variety of observations that build a case. Sunderwirth has a point of

view but allows the numerous stories to create a conclusion.

I will not go into a detailed description of the actual destruction of Osceola. There is too much emotional and historical terrain to cover in a review. Still, with the author's attempts to be even-handed, supplying more than just a Southern viewpoint, there is little doubt about the place of this event in human history.

Sunderwirth includes several chapters on Osceola after the War. We are treated to some interesting stories about colorful places and characters in St. Clair County and their connection to the War. We also learn that Osceola was a favorite retreat for the James and Younger brothers who frequently visited the area after the War.

Author: Richard Sunderwirth  
PO Box 543  
Osceola, MO 64776  
\$18.95 plus \$3.25 postage

Reviewed by David S. Reif



# NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

## **Scholarships Awarded at National Reunion in Mobile**

Scholarship Award Winners were recognized at the General Reunion in Mobile, AL, during July 25 to 28, 2007.

**Stand Watie Scholarship Winners-** M. Dann Hayes, Committee Chairman, recently announced the SCV has awarded five \$1,000 college scholarship awards to David B. Boone Jr. (KS), Eric Ward (CA), Dorothy Christine Barrow (GA), Charles Albert Broadway, IV (NC), and William Mitchell Whatley (AL). Congratulations to each of these fine students, all descendants of a Confederate soldier or sailor who provided honorable service to the CSA during the War for Southern Independence.

## **Additional IRS Information on Charitable Gaming**

IRS Charitable Gaming (Raffles) The SCV GHQ recently disseminated information requiring camps and divisions to immediately cease holding any SCV-sponsored raffles for fund-raising. It is believed some additional information will help to clarify the IRS situation in which the SCV finds itself at the moment. Please understand this is not an IRS agenda against the SCV nor has the SCV GHQ created this dilemma. When the SCV's old Mississippi Corporation was merged into a new Texas Corporation in 2005, the SCV was required to complete a new 501(c)3 application, which was approved in August 2007, with the effective date made retroactive to 2005, when the corporate merger took place. The SCV has now had to reapply for its Group Exemption approval, and as a part of this effort, we have been specifically informed by the IRS that the gaming prohibition includes raffles and bingo. SCV subordinate units must immediately cease conducting any raffles. Camps and divisions who wish to continue to have raffles may do so, but only if they opt out of the SCV's group

exemption in writing, obtain a new tax ID number for their organization, then complete their own 501(c)3 application, and the IRS subsequently APPROVES the application. Even after this is accomplished, it is possible that your state may prohibit raffles. It is questionable whether or not it is worth the effort to do this at the camp level rather than camps coming up with alternative ways to raise funds. This 501(c)3 application process is onerous and additionally encumbered by the fact that there is a \$750 fee that accompanies the application, and it does not appear to be refundable if the application is rejected. If you have any follow-up questions, please contact Ben Sewell [exedir@scv.org](mailto:exedir@scv.org) or at (800) 380-1896 ext 207.

## **How the Dues Proration System Works**

The SCV operates on a fiscal year (not calendar), beginning August 1st of one year and going through July 31st of the following year. The current fiscal year, August 1, 2007, through July 31, 2008, is shown as status 2007 on your camp's roster and next to your CV magazine address label, which means those members are paid through July 31, 2008. Additionally, there is a 3 month grace period from August 1st through November 1st when members are still current while the camps work to collect the annual dues for the next fiscal year. After November 1st of each year, a \$5 late fee is applied to the normal dues.

If someone joins in February, March or April 2008 (which is technically the 3rd quarter of the fiscal year), he can pay his current \$20 annual dues, plus the \$5 processing fee and he has the option to pay an additional \$15 to initially join for both the current fiscal year as well as the next fiscal year, meaning his dues will be paid through July 31, 2009. Please note that the quarterly amounts for the fiscal year beginning on August 1, 2008, are \$7.50, since annual dues increase to \$30.00.

If someone joins in May, June or July (which is technically the 4th quarter of the fiscal year), he must pay the current annual dues amount of \$20, plus the \$5 processing fee, and he has the option to pay an additional \$7.50 to initially join for both the current fiscal year as well as the next fiscal year — meaning his dues will be paid through July 31, 2009.

## **IMPORTANT**

Please remember that this prorated dues option is only available when the member pays dues for both the current and next fiscal years. There is not an option to pay only the partial dues for the remainder of the current fiscal year. This new amendment, adopted at the 2005 Nashville Convention, is a great improvement over the past practice when men who joined during the last six months of the fiscal year had only one option, which was to pay the entire \$20 for the remaining months in the fiscal year and the three month grace period, and then they would have to pay annual dues again before November 1st.

**\*\*\*DO NOT JUST SEND THE PARTIAL PRORATED DUES AMOUNT WITHOUT INCLUDING A FULL YEAR'S DUES WITH IT\*\*\***

## **Call For Bids for the 2011 National Reunion**

The time is rapidly approaching when a meeting of the Time and Place Committee will be held to hear bids for the 2011 Reunion. If your camp, brigade or Division is interested in submitting a bid for the 2011 reunion, please contact me no later than January 10, 2008, to express your interest in submitting a bid. You should then be prepared to have hardcopy and/or electronic information about the bid ready for distribution to the Time and Place Committee by February 1, 2008. The Committee will review this information prior to the meeting of the Committee. At the Time and Place

Committee meeting, bidder will be allowed to present his proposal. The Time and Place Committee will meet at a date/location to be announced that will reduce the travel time and expense for the members of the committee and for those making presentations.

For information on preparing a bid, submitting a bid or scheduling a bid presentation before the Time and Place Committee, please contact me at [chuckr@rsh.com](mailto:chuckr@rsh.com) or call 318-387-3791.

Chuck Rand  
Chairman  
Time and Place Committee

### **SCV Members Saving 58th Virginia Battle Flag**

A small group of SCV members have answered the call to save the Confederate Battle Flag of the 58th Virginia Infantry. The standard is in deplorable shape and lies deteriorating in the storage room at the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond. The 58th Virginia Infantry reenactors' group, friends together since 1992, is waging the battle to get this piece out of storage, fix it up, and have it displayed with honor on the wall where it belongs.

The Battle Flag was captured at Spotsylvania in 1864. It laid in the US War Department archives until its return to Virginia in 1905. Conservation stitching was applied to the flag in the 1940s due to its tattered condition. The flag was *discovered* in the late 1990s to be that of the 58th Virginia. For many years it was believed to be the 56th Virginia's standard. Diligence about the history of the flag by the Museum and historians led to the revelation that this piece actually belongs to the 58th.

The 58th Virginia reenactors' group has participated (as the 58th) in more than 200 events, including reenactments, parades and living histories. Our group consists of, to a man, members of various SCV Camps throughout the VA Division. Upon learning of the Battle Flag in 2003, we took on the financial responsibility to have the flag evaluated by a leading conservator. We learned that the heavy damage and conservation stitching will raise the cost of restoration. The banner will

have to be treated in small segments, each tatter being worked on as its own individual piece. The process will be time-consuming and costly. Complete restoration and preservation in an archival frame will cost us a hefty sum of just over \$23,000.

The good news ... to date we have raised more than \$15,000 toward this goal and are in the home stretch. We are fast approaching our self-imposed three-year deadline in February 2008. After that, the restoration estimate may need to be reevaluated.

We would like to thank the many SCV members and camps that have helped our cause along the way. Personal thanks needs to go specifically to VA Division Commander Frank Earnest for his vital support to this project. Without the help of these wonderful people we would not be anywhere near our goal as we are today.

We encourage everyone to visit our web site, [www.58VA.com](http://www.58VA.com) for more information about our project. The 58th Virginia is a non-profit organization in the State of Virginia; however, we are not yet a 501(c)3 corporation. The MOC is a 501(c)3 and has an account set up just for this project. Anyone wishing to contribute to our cause can make a tax-deductible contribution directly to the MOC earmarking funds for the 58th Virginia Flag Restoration Project.

### **Next Stephen Dill Lee Institute Scheduled for March 1**

The next Stephen Dill Lee Institute event will be held in the heart of the Tar Heel State on Saturday, March 1, 2008. In an all-day affair, five of the finest scholars in Southern history will present "Lies My Teacher Told Me—the True History of the War for Southern Independence." Brian Cisco, Thomas DiLorenzo, Troy Kickler, Donald Livingston, and Clyde Wilson will present the facts about the economic motives for the North's conquest of the South, the North's hypocrisy over slavery, the South's correct constitutional position, Yankee war crimes against Southern civilians, the myth of North Carolina "Unionism," and other topics. Plenty of time will be allowed for audience participation and discussion.

The Institute will be conducted at the Ramada Inn in Burlington, North Carolina, at exit 143 of Interstate 85/40 (between Raleigh and Greensboro), beginning at 9 AM. A registration fee of \$35 will cover the program including mid-day meal. Registration details will be available on <http://sdli.scv.org>. The Stephen D. Lee Institute is the SCV's new initiative to combat the present barrage of libels against the Confederate soldier and his cause. Institutes already held in South Carolina, Texas, Georgia and Virginia received rave reviews from the compatriots attending.

### **SCV Seeks Historic Documents**

Historian-in-Chief Chuck Rand is working to rebuild the collection of documents that record the history of SCV. Given that we are an historical organization which prides itself on its efforts to preserve history, we have done a poor job of keeping records that document the history and activities of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

There are documents contained in various archives which we have begun to research and which reveal information about the past of our organization. We will continue this work in the archives, but there is something you may be able to assist with in this effort.

If you have any documents that pertain to the national organization — such as minutes of national conventions, national convention programs, minutes of General Executive Council (GEC) meetings or documents dealing with events or issues in which the national organization was involved, we would like to know about them and encourage you to either give us a copy of them or donate the item itself to be preserved at Elm Springs. We have a fair number of records of the type listed above, beginning in 1954, and as a consequence, are seeing items of the type described from the year 1953 or before.

If you have any document that matches the above description of the national records we are seeking, please e-mail Chuck Rand at [scvhic@yahoo.com](mailto:scvhic@yahoo.com) or call 318-387-3791.





# A Pledge Between Gentlemen

desecrated his grave and they even spurned to remember who he was.

For Larry and me this became our moment of truth. We understood that Benjamin Carter had been disrespected and disregarded. We understood that this was not what Dr. Senseny, Alexander K. McClure, or those who fought so hard for a Christian burial had wanted. We also understood that if we did not tell the story, no one else would. For approximately 104 years, Benjamin F. Carter has been "Unknown." He had no marker from his family or his Confederates. He wanted to rest in peace in his grave, and even that was denied him. He has no one to keep his memory alive, but he does have us to tell his story. It is our hope that we can honor and finish fulfilling the promise made by A.K. McClure. We want to let the world know that Benjamin F. Carter is not lost and presumed dead. He is not lost or missing. He is in Cedar Grove Cemetery, waiting for the great-grandchildren of his brothers in arms to lift him up and honor him once more.

Larry and I hope that at the very least Benjamin F. Carter will be found among those graves and his burial site marked. But if we could dream one dream for Ben Carter, it would be that he could go home to Austin to be laid beside his wife and children. Does he not deserve to go home after such a long exile? We can only dream that one day his remains will lie with those of his wife and children in Austin, Texas. It is a monumental task, and one that we alone cannot accomplish. We have walked with Ben Carter for seven years. We have learned about his life, his death and the best and worst in people. We want to ask oth-

ers who care to join us in this task. Let us remember Benjamin Carter's sacrifice for his beliefs. Let us honor him so that he is no longer forgotten. Let us pray that there will be a way to take him home.

I started this article with the mention of a ghost story. I shall end it that way as well. A while ago I told Ben Carter's story to a dear friend in Raleigh, NC, and she asked me if I believed that he was at peace. I thought a moment and said, "No, I don't think he is. If even one of those folks who claim to have seen him is right, then he is restless. He needs something from us. I want him to find peace. I pray that he can go home."

Alexander K. McClure had every reason in the world to ignore Benjamin Carter's request. Why bring trouble on himself? Why open himself to ridicule? He did it because it was the right thing to do.

He did it because he laid eyes upon Ben Carter and clasped his shaking hands. Ben Carter is not a name on a list of unknowns; he is not a note in a history book. He was a man who lived, dreamed, loved, mourned and died. No one was left to mourn him then. No one was there to protect him when he was disturbed, but now we have a chance to right past wrongs and that is what Larry and I plan to keep trying to do. We hope that Ben Carter's story will touch hearts and move mountains. We hope that in the end he won't be "Unknown" anymore.

*Patty A. Wilson is a writer who resides in Pennsylvania although she has spent much time in West Virginia and North Carolina and has helped to chronicle the history and folklore of those fine states. Ms. Wilson may be reached at [pineycreekpress@yahoo.com](mailto:pineycreekpress@yahoo.com)* ❧

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Continued from page 19

## Jefferson Davis Park

Confederate Veterans and their descendants, such as Katen Miller, have been in the Pacific Northwest since the War, and they continue to move out West. They have all brought their rich Southern heritage with them. Honoring our Confederate ancestors is not just a regional thing, and we're proving that. Recognizing the contributions of Confederate Veterans who moved beyond the borders of the Confederate states only encourages growth of our great organization and strengthens our Cause, as well

as legitimizes our fight for our heritage as a truly American fight.

For more information on the Jefferson Davis Park, including how to purchase bricks or make a donation, please go to: [www.jeffersondavispark.org](http://www.jeffersondavispark.org)

For more information on SCV Camp 458 and links to other NW Camps and Chapters: [www.scv-portland.org](http://www.scv-portland.org)

Contact Oregon Division Commander Brent Jacobs with any questions at 971-340-9127 or [jeffersondavispark@gmail.com](mailto:jeffersondavispark@gmail.com) ❧

# Chaplain's Comments

with all Indian tribes west of the Arkansas River. He would command 5,000 to 6,000 mixed Indian and white troops. Although not all Indian leaders favored following the Confederacy, and a good number were for neutrality, the Indian Territory by treaty was now Confederate. Pike's mission had been successful. Among those opposing support for the Confederacy were John Ross and Rev. Evan Jones. During the course of the War, there were several clashes between the pro-South and other Indians. Many Indians in the Indian Territory believed that if the South won, they would be treated better. Indians saw their removal to the West as an act of the Northern government.

## III. INDIAN UNITS AND THEIR LEADERS

We will look at two of the Indian Units of the South: Brigadier General Stan Watie's Indian Cavalry Brigade and General Douglas H. Cooper's Brigade. Brigadier General Stan Watie was born December 12, 1806, at the Cherokee town of Oothcaloga, near Rome, Georgia. His Indian name was Degadoga, which means "he stands on two feet." He rejected his Christian name of Isaac S. and went by Stan Watie. He had large land-holdings, ran a ferry, and was part of the famous ridge family that dominated Cherokee politics. Watie served on the Cherokee Supreme Court and was a lawyer. He also signed the removal treaty, which won him few friends. Brigadier General Watie had four brigades: First Cherokee Cavalry, Second Cherokee Cavalry, Creek Squadron, and Seminole Battalion. General R. M. Gano called him a brave and valuable soldier. He would stand without flinching in face of heavy fire, but artillery was another thing. The many exploits of Watie and his troops are too extensive to give here. We will

note just a few of these campaigns. Watie plundered the Federal details at Fort Gibson. On June 10, 1864, his forces captured the stern wheeler *J. P. Williams*, taking 1.5 million dollars worth of supplies. He won the second battle of Cabin Creek. He was the last Confederate General to surrender after the War for Southern Independence at Doaksville.

General Douglas H. Cooper was a former Choctaw Indian agent from Mississippi, commanding about 3,000 Indians. He had six companies of Choctaws and Chickasaws, Col. Daniel McIntosh's Creek Regiment, Lt. Chilly McIntosh's and Maj. John Jumper's mixed Battalion of Creeks and Seminoles, the 9th Texas Cavalry, and Gen. McCulloch's 4th Texas under his command.

It should also be noted that Indians also served with the Washington Artillery, a Louisiana unit.

Thousands of Indians fought for the South because they loved it and because they were fed up with the lies of the federal government. The Southern Indians were primarily Christian, and they saw a difference in the culture and morals of the North. ❧

# Forward the Colors

section carrying our St. Andrews Cross. At this point, gentlemen, it appears we have shut NASCAR down as concerns our flag. When they first saw one or two Confederate Flags in their infield, I'm sure they thought that if we trash the Confederate Flag we will gain attendance

and proceeded to do so. Perhaps if they just lowered the price of tickets, they could indeed accomplish this without offending the heritage community. It failed, big time. Instead, now there are hundreds of Confederate Flags in their infields at every race: they have grown quiet. Can it all be about money? Our checkered-border Battle Flag is becoming more popular every day as I get requests from individuals by e-mail and phone almost every week as to where they can obtain one of these flags. I have also learned (we have no patent on this flag) that the flag companies are now starting to

produce them for sale at the races. Although our national defense ends with this race, support for our flag at NASCAR races does not. Thanks and congratulations to Dan and the Alabama Division for their cooperation in this successful defense of our heritage at Talladega.

## 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** ❧

## Dispatches From the Front

— one whose profession of the Christian Faith made them Christian heroes to their contemporaries and to anyone who ever found out about them.

My request was not honored, but I propose that same thing to the men of the SCV. Yes, I am saying that General Lee was Saint Robert of Arlington. He proved it at every step of the way in his mature life, after his conversion in the Mexican War — even amidst the horrors of the War Between the States. General Lee was a soldier of Christ as truly as any Crusader. I would also like to add that an *apologist* is not someone who apologizes for someone, but someone who makes a defense of something in which he believes. The word came into currency with the ten great imperial persecutions of the Christian Church from 64 A.D. to 311 A.D.

*Sincerely yours in Christ Jesus the Lord,  
+Father Constantine-Paul M. Belisarius  
Raphael Semmes Camp 1321  
Dearborn, Michigan*

## Collection of Confederate grave photos

To the Editor,

A couple of years ago I started taking photos of Confederate graves in my area. After starting, it became an obsession; I have taken almost 1,000 photos. I have found the graves of a Virginia governor, Confederate congressmen, US congressmen, judges, local leaders, state leaders, and the everyday heroes of the South. Some of the graves are very well-kept, but the majority are very worn and unattended. Some of the markers are in very bad shape and some have no markers at all.

I feel very helpless; I want to do something to help preserve the mem-

ory and history of these brave men. If there is anyone out there who feels the way I do and has any ideas, please contact me at [steelcaster@comcast.net](mailto:steelcaster@comcast.net). Let us not forget what these brave men gave up.

*Joey Lee Williams Sr.  
Fincastle Rifles Camp 1326  
Roanoke Virginia*

## Magazine article brought members together

To the Editor:

In the July/August issue of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine there was a *Carry Me Back* article by Bill Young on page 44 entitled *Against That Day*. I thoroughly enjoyed that article; in fact, I read it several times. What caught my attention was that the story was about a Confederate Veteran, George W. Finley, who became a Presbyterian minister and preached at Tinkling Spring Church in Fishersville, VA. Having lived in an area near the church for some years and having two daughters still living there made the article more relevant. In fact, one daughter lives in Fishersville. However, I was somewhat disappointed that there were no pictures associated with the article. So I got it in my head that the next time I visited my daughters I would take a picture of the grave and submit it to the *Confederate Veteran*.

Recently I was in Fishersville, so I stopped by Tinkling Spring Church and went to see the current pastor and asked permission to take a few pictures of the gravesite. While I was visiting with the pastor, he asked if I would also like to take a picture of Rev. Finley. Of course, I said *yes*. So we went into the hallway near his office and there on the wall they have a picture, I believe, of every pastor who has ever served the church.

But what was unique was that while we were taking a picture of Rev. Finley, another gentleman came in. He intro-

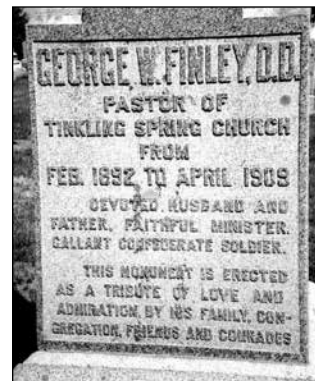
duced himself to the pastor and stated that he was a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. He wanted the pastor to have two copies of an article that he had made about Rev. Finley that had appeared recently in the *Confederate Veteran* magazine. To his surprise, I introduced myself as also a member of the SCV, and told him I was there because of the same article. We both agreed how unusual it was for me, a member of the Lane-Armistead Camp 1772, Mathews, VA, and him, a member from the Highland County Camp, VA, to be at the church at the same time be-

cause of the same magazine article. Unfortunately, I don't recall the gentleman's name. Also, I don't remember if the gentleman came all the way that day from Highland County or not, but we enjoyed meeting each other and soon went our separate ways.

In any event, I did take a few pictures and am submitting a picture of Rev. Finley.

In closing, I want to say that I live in the Tidewater area of Virginia (Mathews County), which is about three hours east of Fishersville. The gentleman from Highland County is probably two hours west of Fishersville. So the chances of two SCV members from different camps having met that day because of a magazine article must have been one in a million.

*Morgan C. Pritchett  
Lane Armistead Camp 1772  
Mathews, Virginia*



*One side of Reverend Finley's gravemarker.*

Letters to the editor are welcome. Please e-mail to [eic@scv.org](mailto: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.



# The Year of Davis

Two thousand and eight is quickly approaching, and the Sons of Confederate Veterans has been invited to a special birthday party. On June 3, 2008, we will commemorate the 200th birthday of our beloved President Jefferson Davis. This is a year-long celebration and is in keeping with the SCV resolution that was passed in Mobile that designated 2008 as the **"YEAR OF DAVIS."**

The Mississippi Division and the Beauvoir Board will have the grand re-opening of the last home of President Jefferson Davis on Tuesday, June 3. As you may recall, Beauvoir was severely damaged during Hurricane Katrina and is now being restored to its original state, when President Davis lived there. The keynote speaker for this unique event will be Mississippi Governor Haley Barber, with many other dignitaries in attendance. The host hotel will be the Holiday Inn at Gulfport, Mississippi. Go ahead and prepare now to be at this historic event. Since many of the plans are still in the works, more information will be forthcoming. You may visit the web site also for updates [www.beauvoir.org](http://www.beauvoir.org)

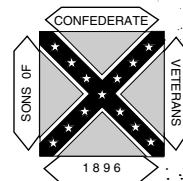
To the north of Beauvoir in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, arrangements are under way for what organizers are dubbing a "once -in-a-lifetime event." The Commonwealth, along with the Ken-

tucky Division, will celebrate with a three-day event where Jefferson Davis was born. The sleepy town of Fairview, KY, will host this birthday party on June 6-8, 2008.

Here is a glimpse of some of the events that are being scheduled — a living history, an artillery demonstration, period music, guest speaker and book-signing, along with a Miss Confederacy contest. Re-enactors will be able to camp on the grounds and authentic sutlers will be able to show their wares; however, due to limited space, you must pre-register with the park manager, Mark Doss at [doss@ky.com](mailto:doss@ky.com) or (270) 889-6100. Parking will be offsite, but shuttles will be provided. The parking fees are as follows: cars \$5, cargo vans \$10, and buses \$25.

Make plans now to come and honor our president at his birthplace and see the fourth-largest monument in the United States. There are plenty of hotels to choose from in Hopkinsville, but don't wait too late to make your reservations.

You and your family are invited to come and be a part of these great historic events. There will be more information on these and other **"YEAR OF DAVIS"** events in future issues of the *Confederate Veteran*.



*Jefferson Davis*

# Confederate Classifieds

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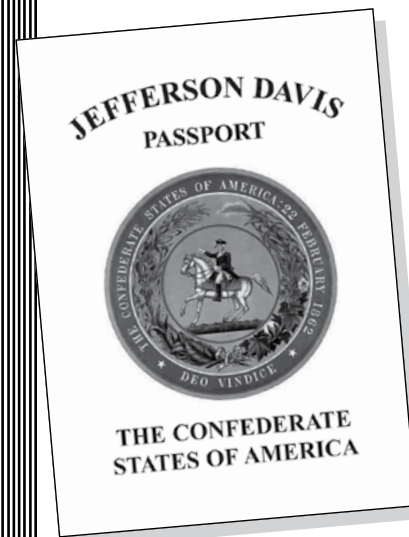
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## Lt. Commander-in-Chief con't

Francis Bellamy admired the ideas of the French Revolution. He believed that it helped men to appreciate their personal dignity and God-given rights, to which you and I will say "Yes," but at what a horrendous and demonic and totally unnecessary price in blood and possessions. Through some devious political connections he was permitted to write the *Pledge of Allegiance* with his Socialist intentions to weld together the mentality of all Americans in their allegiance to a centralized Federal Government.

For example, the word *allegiance* was taken from President Lincoln's Oath of Allegiance, which all Southerners had to take to regain citizenship, and to admit that they were guilty of rebellious, and that they were evil people. Bellamy used the word *indivisible* to impress Southerners that secession was a grievous sin and that they were guilty; and especially the children were made to feel guilty that their parents fought for freedom, independence, self-government, and the protection of their families, houses, churches, farms and cities from destruction. And by the way, no human political construct is ever indivisible. Only GOD IS INDIVISIBLE!

Southern scholars and historians have written that Bellamy's idea to include "liberty and justice for all" is a substitute phrase which he was forced to use instead of his preferred phrase, "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," the atheist words of the radical French Revolution.

John Dewey admired Francis Bellamy and we all know that Dewey, who advocated "Progressive Education," willingly played into the subversive agenda of the cultural Marxists. Francis Bellamy can be linked to Dewey, who has produced a morally corrupt, anti-Christian, multi-cultural, secular public school system which now openly attacks traditional Christian culture.

Finally, Mr. Rawls, the Museum of the Confederacy was designed and established to celebrate the Confederacy and the Southern history and culture and people who had to go to war to defend themselves. For you to say that the museum exists to help Southerners "find an understanding — warts and all —" is to undermine the original and true purpose of this museum. There are many other museums in our country which deliberately try to impose on the South and our ancestors ugly lies about "our warts and all." We Southerners should not surrender our duty to celebrate the Confederacy. We have an understanding of what the war was all about.

If I were in your position as President and CEO of the Museum of the Confederacy, I would place on the most visible place in the museum the immortal words of General Stephen D. Lee:

"To you, sons of Confederate Veterans, we submit the vindication of the Cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations."

With best wishes for you in your care of *OUR* museum, I am,

Sincerely yours,

The Rev. Fr. Alister C. Anderson  
Chaplain (Colonel) U.S. Army (Ret.)  
Past Chaplain-in-Chief  
Sons of Confederate Veterans

Hopefully, in our next column: Is the SCV suffering from the Pogo Syndrome?

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



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Continued from page 15

## Major James W. Sweeney

doah Valley at Bunker Hill, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Port Republic, New Market, Cedar Creek, Milford, Newtown and New Creek. By the end of 1864 the 36th Battalion only numbered about 70 men. The remainder of the brigade was sent to Richmond, while the 36th remained near Lewisburg, in southwest Virginia.

In February 1865, of the seven men who had been promoted to captain in the 36th, one had transferred, two were dead and the rest were in Union prison camps. Shortly before the Appomattox surrender, Sweeney disbanded his battalion. James was later paroled in Charleston, West Virginia, in May.

Returning home to Wheeling, he and his brother again took up the brick-making business. Years later, James dabbled in politics when he organized a Democratic rally in this town in 1876. From 1879 through 1883 he served as Wheeling's city sergeant (chief of police). He died and was buried in Wheeling in 1901. ❧



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*Meet Our Real Sons...*

# Mike Young Yancey

## *A Living Son of a Confederate Soldier*

By Allen F. Wildmon

**I**n the solemn stillness of the Rucker Cemetery in Tippah County, Mississippi, a faded tombstone with dark fungus fingers shadow the words: John Samuel Yancey- Com B-7 MISS CAV. -C.S.A. Private Yancey, according to researchers Walter F. Cox, Jr. and Melissa McCoy-Bell, fought with the First Mississippi Partisan Rangers, which was organized by Colonel William Clark Falkner of Ripley, Mississippi. The Rangers became the 7th Mississippi Cavalry on July 19, 1864, after Falkner's return from the Battle of Manassas. In the cemetery near Private Yancey's grave is his brother's headstone with the following information indented in concrete: Robert L. Yancey-Com-L-MISS INF-C.S.A. Their remains are joined in silence like the reddish dirt/dust, which separate their graves.

The brothers no longer smell the grey musket smoke filling the battlefield air or hear the roaring sound of cannons of men engaged in war. The time of witnessing their comrades' bloodied bodies scattered and entwined with uniforms of blue and gray has passed. Grant, with gentlemanly respect, that day at the Appomattox Courthouse in the distant past, had told his fellow West Point alumnus, General Robert E. Lee, to send his men home. And according to Richard Wheeler, *Witness to Appomattox*, New York, Harper and Row, 1989, pages 227,229, Grant had said to Lee, "Let every man of the Confederate Army who claimed to own a horse or mule take the animal to his home." In addition, Grant told Lee to let his officers keep their side arms. Following General Grant's state-



*John Samuel Yancey in his United Confederate Veterans uniform with the second of his three wives.*

ment, Lee felt the brotherhood of men between the two, even under adverse circumstances.

After the meeting the day of surrender at Appomattox on April 9, 1865, General Lee mounted his faithful grey horse Traveller and rode away, with his Dixie Rebels following proudly, even in defeat.

John and Robert Yancey's souls have long departed. However, just before his death, Private John passed on to his young bride, Pearl, a note scribed in grey pencil lead and barely legible, which read, "I was born November 28, 1843 in



Mecklenburg County, Virginia, moved to Mississippi and was sworn in the service in 1864 at Okolona, Mississippi. My captain's name was Ben Doxy under Colonel Falkner." Private Yancey was age 21 when he joined the brotherhood of the Confederacy. According to War historian Andrew Brown, *The First Mississippi Partisan Rangers of the Confederate States of America* were supposed to be a "hit-and-run" behind-the-lines unit and "By far the best-known ranger organization in Mississippi...and were usually referred to as Falkner's Regiment." A ranger unit was supposed to be paid by bounty acquired in clandestine raids, but the majority of the time things didn't work very smoothly when it came time to collect on the "cash-and-carry" goods, which they acquired. Brown states in his article titled *The First Mississippi Partisan Rangers, CSA*, that "Despite its name, it (the unit) was not designed primarily for guerrilla warfare, but to operate within and as a part of, the regular Confederate cavalry forces." Falkner was fervently seeking a general's rank and knew that as a ranger commander he had very little



*Real Son Mike Young Yancey in his younger days with his military, UDC and SCV medals.*

chance of attaining such rank. In fact, when the war ended, he had fallen short of his goal.

After the war and the loss of his second wife, Private Yancey married Pearl Pickens at the age of 73. His new bride was age 23. They had one son, Mike Young Yancey. In 1978 in an interview with the Jackson, Mississippi's *Clarion-Ledger*, when Pearl Yancey was asked by a reporter, "Why did you marry a man so much older?" She replied, "Well, he asked me ... and it's better to be an old man's darling than a young man's slave." Private John Samuel Yancey died on August 13, 1928, at the age of 84.

Private John and Pearl's son, Mike Young Yancey, presently lives in the community of Cordova, a suburb in the northern part of Memphis, Tennessee. His age is 83 and he is very active, and gifted with many talents. One is collecting revolvers and making leather holsters for his collection. He is retired from the US Navy, after fighting the good fight for his country by serving aboard a minesweeper in the South Pacific's Fiji Islands during World War II. He also served his country in Korea and Vietnam. Mike is married to the former Louise Wildmon of Ripley, Tiptah County, Mississippi, and is the father of two sons, one living, Michael and the other, Samuel, who has gone on for an eternal reunion with his grandmother and a first-time meeting with his grandfather.

Allen F. Wildmon is the brother-in-law of Real Son Mike Young Yancey who is a member of the James R. Chalmers Camp 1312, Memphis, TN.



*Mike Young Yancey sits beside his father as a young child.*



## Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest

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The IRS has passed new regulations, which take effect in 2008, that will require each camp and division to file an e-card with some simple information on it. Before, any subdivision of a non-profit (in our case camps and divisions) that had receipts of less than \$25,000 did not have to file any information with the IRS, and if it had receipts over \$25,000 it had to file a 990 form. Now, even those with receipts less than \$25,000 will have to file the e-card (Form 990-N). This form must be filed electronically (over the Internet). It will ask for information like the principal officer's name and address, tax period, and a declaration that receipts are less than \$25,000. This will not be a complicated form, and can be done in a few minutes, but if a camp or division ignores this obligation, tax-exempt status can be lost. This is not a witch-hunt by the IRS, and the SCV is not being singled out: it affects all non-profits. Camp commanders will receive (or may have already received) notices from the IRS that this change will take place; these are generic and not directed at a particular camp.

Obviously, each camp will need to have someone with internet access to file (paper filing won't be allowed). Otherwise, this shouldn't be a major difficulty for most camps.

There are really just two things to keep in mind with the 990-N: 1) Don't panic, it's just a generic change in IRS non-profit reporting for next year, not this year 2) Be sure that your camp and division file the 990-N next year if you have receipts less than \$25,000.

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Just contact us at the address below and we'll send you information on the many resources, programs and benefits available to you and your clients.

### SCV Development Office

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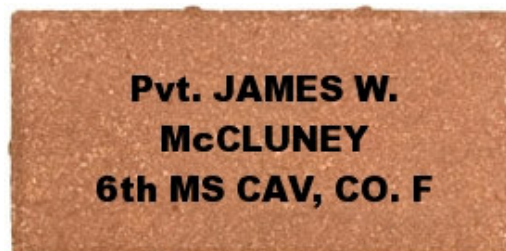
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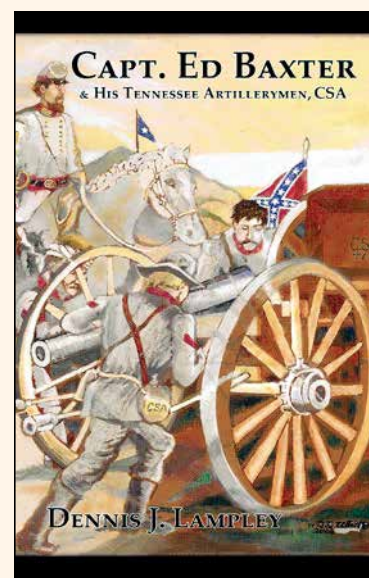


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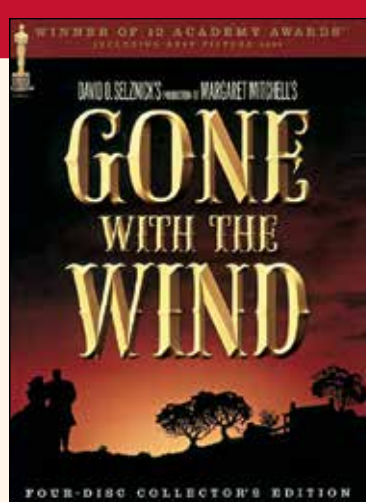
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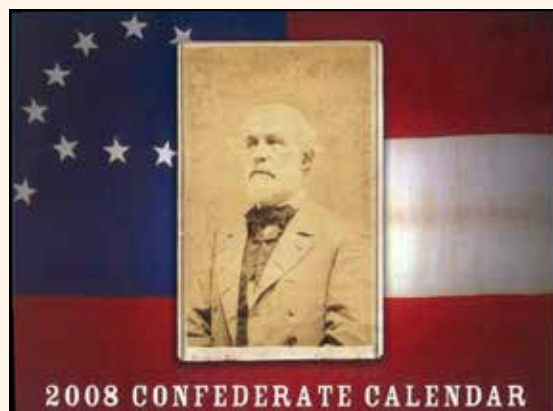


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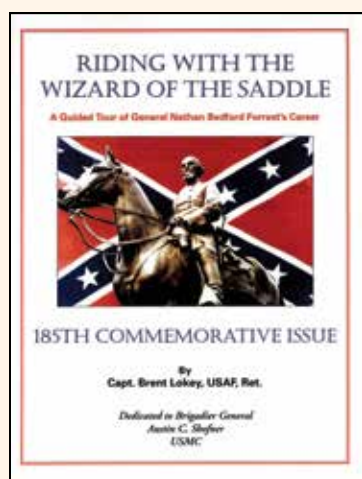
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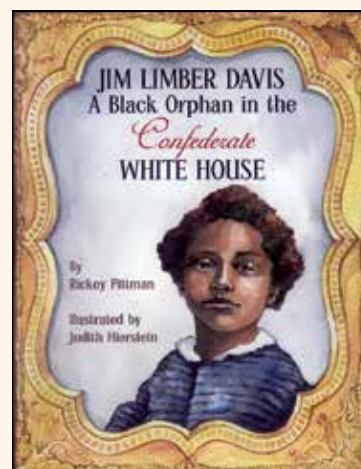
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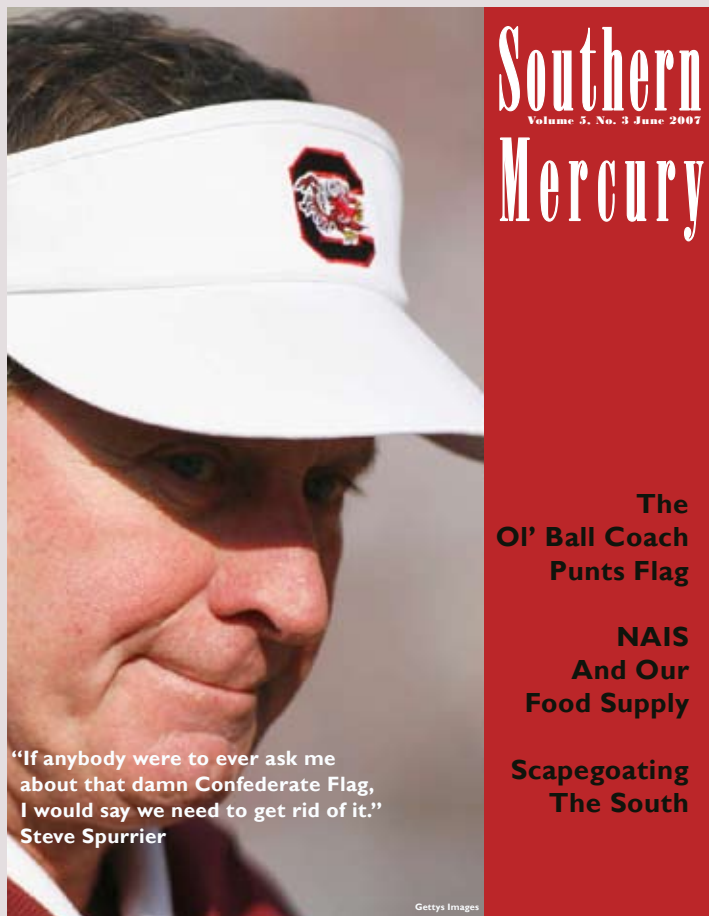
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