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November/December 2008

Official Journal of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

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ON THE COVER — *The First Family, Christmas 1863* image from The Museum of the Confederacy's Image Collections, Richmond, VA. *Artist Nancy Smith.*

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FROM THE **EDITOR**

have always heard time moves faster as you get older and as I age, it really does seem to be true. It appears our observance of the Year of Davis is ending all too



soon. I thought it a fitting conclusion to explore how the Davis family celebrated Christmas during the war years.

First, I would like to thank Compatriot Mark Vogl for his suggestion of using Varina Davis' article on her family's last Christmas in the Confederate White House. He contributed the poem for this issue and I lamented to him the lack of good Confederate Christmas stories. He then pointed out Mrs. Davis' own article and it seemed perfect. I had seen parts of this article in years past, but this is really the first time I have seen it all together. Even if you have read it before, now is a good time to revisit the article as we conclude our *Year of Davis* celebration.

If you haven't read Mrs. Davis' article before, I do hope you enjoy it. I couldn't help but notice how they observed Christmas given the excesses we have today. I'm sure most of our ancestors did not have the resources the Davis family did and had a much more simple celebration of Jesus' birth. Think about it.

I knew I would receive comments regarding the oldest SCV camp meeting continuously after the article in the last issue and I was not wrong. Four camps have contacted me at this writing which claim to be older. We are collecting this information and will present our findings in a future issue. If your camp has been meeting continuously for more than 110 years, please get in touch with me.

Here's wishing you and yours a very Merry Christmas and a safe, healthly and Happy New Year. Please continue to send your letters and photos of your camp activities. They remain the most popular sections of the magazine. As usual, let me know if you have any questions or problems. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

Editor-in-Chief

Confederate Veteran



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF CHARLES E. McMichael

CIC@SCV.ORG

The Confederate Museum

Greetings Compatriots,

am pleased to report that things are going well around the Confederation. Divisions and camps are steady on the business of fulfilling *The Charge*. National Committees are hard at work on their tasks as well as developing plans for the future. Your members of the General Executive Council are likewise working very hard to implement plans to move our organization forward. I will report to you in this column a few of the items we have been working on that are of great importance and interest.

The SCV is a very active organization. Divisions and camps throughout the Confederation, as well as GHQ, have hundreds if not thousands of projects or events in progress or planned. All of us could name several projects we would like to see done — if only we had the required funding. Fortunately, we have a new program in place that will generate some of these needed funds. Hopefully, you have seen the ads or notices about our new agreement with Affinity4. This program offers a wide variety of services that many of us currently use. However, if we procure these services through the Affinty4 program, some (10 percent) of the money comes back to the SCV. Please consider obtaining, for instance, your cell phone or satellite TV service through the Affinity4 program. Soon we will also have a new SCV credit card issued through Affinity4. The SCV credit card has been one of the best outside sources of income during the last several years. The success of the Affinity4 program and the funds it will raise for the SCV lie solely on our use of the services it provides.

As many know, one of the issues I have been emphasizing is our preparation for the Sesquicentennial Celebration of the Cause for Southern Independence. One of my main goals has been to establish one large

event for each year of the observance. These events will be organized by the national SCV, while Divisions and camps plan their own events. The idea is, if we plan far enough in advance, we can maximize turnout, hopefully drawing several thousand supporters to each event. I sent a list of proposed venues and dates to the Sesquicentennial Committee for their review and recommendation. There were (are) three main criteria set to select the time and place of events to be held. First, there needs to be a tie-in to an event or place of historical importance that will have its 150th anniversary during that year's Sesquicentennial Celebration event. Second, the events need to be spread around the Confederation so that every member will have the opportunity to attend at least one or more of the events. The last criterion will be to insure the event is located in an area accessible to large number of SCV members and that the venue will have space to accommodate a large crowd.

The committee studied the issue and made its recommendations, which have been accepted by the General Executive Council. I hope you start marking your long-range calendars and make plans to attend these momentous events. The exact dates and locations are still being finalized.

Sesquicentennial Celebrations

2010 - Signing of the Ordinance of Secession in South Carolina (December, 1860)

2011 - Establishment of the provisional capitol in Montgomery, AL (March, 1861)

2012 - Establishment of the Confederate States' government in Richmond (February, 1862)

2013 - Old State Capitol in Jackson, MS

2014 - Kennesaw/Marietta, GA

2015 - Last Confederate Command to surrender in Shreveport, LA (May, 1865)

When I first served on the General Executive Council in 2000, there was quite a bit of discussion related to the fact that headquarters needed more administrative space to operate than was available in Elm Springs. Over the years offices have been moved around the building to try and alleviate the cramped working conditions in the house. The use of Elm Springs for office space also prevents the house from being presented entirely in period fashion. Due to these issues, the idea of erecting another structure for operational purposes has been discussed from time to time.

Also in recent years, more and more museums that were once friendly — or at least fair — to Confederate History have turned *politically correct* and no longer present Confederate artifacts and history in a truthful or acceptable way. As a result, many Compatriots have come to believe that if we build a new office building, it should also include space for a museum. However, nothing concrete was done to start the process of building this new facility — until now. At its recent Fall Meeting, the General Executive Council voted their commitment to the construction of a museum/office building on the grounds of Elm Springs.

The process has begun in earnest, and hopefully we will soon have a mechanism in place to start fundraising for this notable goal. If we intend to grow — and we do — we must plan for this growth. If we intend to have a museum that presents our heritage accurately, who would be better to build it than the SCV? The GEC took the additional step of naming what this museum will be called. I did an exhaustive search of Web domains to see what names were still available and which would be descriptive as well as marketable. Much to my surprise, no one had registered the domain The Confederate Museum. This was accepted unanimously by the GEC. The home on the Internet for our future museum is www.theconfederatemuseum.com.

How long will it take us to complete this project? That depends mostly on how much we are willing to commit to it. I believe we are up to the challenge.

This issue of the *Confederate Veteran* is going out in what can be referred to as the holiday season. I prefer to be more exact; it is the time of year when we commemorate and celebrate Thanksgiving and Christmas. Both of these days are important times to spend with family and remember the true reasons for their existence. It is right that we set aside a special day to recognize all the gifts given to us by our Creator. They should also be occasions to remind us that we should be ever-thankful, on a daily basis, for the wonders bestowed upon us. Our Faith, families and our honorable Heritage are timeless. Let us be ever-mindful as well that Christmas is the day that recognizes the fact that God loved the world and man so much that he sent his Son to be the Redeemer of our sins. I pray you all have a meaningful and joyous time while gathering with your families on these special days.

Yours for The Charge,

Charles E. McMichael Commander-in-Chief cic@scv.org



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Confederate Veteran

Napoleon indirectly helped the South

To the Editor,

The point made by Past Commander-in-Chief Sullivan in his report published in the July/August issue of Confederate Veteran is well-taken that history is subject to ideological tyranny. I would like the readers to reconsider the example he gave. Despite his reputation as a would-be master of the world, Napoleon Bonaparte was a benefactor of the United States and, indirectly, the South. The treaty he signed in 1803 as Premier Consul of the French Republic approved the largest peaceful transfer of land in the world. Ironically, President Thomas Jefferson's critics in the New England States were opposed to the Louisiana Purchase on Constitutional grounds in general and to the admission of non-Englishspeaking Catholics to the Union in particular. From the Louisiana Territory came the future Confederate states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and a portion of the Indian Territory of Oklahoma. Napoleon's legacy also included the Code Napoleon, which continues to be used in Louisiana for matters of civil law. Napoleon's purpose was to give citizens a written set of laws and not subject them to oral dictates. Napoleon's armies dominated the world in his day, from 1804 to 1814. His soldiers rose through the ranks based on their merit, not privilege of birth. A residue of the Napoleonic military spirit resided in the militias (comprised in part of soldiers who emigrated after the Battle of Leipzig) which resisted British hegemony in the Battle of New Orleans in 1815 and in the 30,000 Louisianian soldiers and sailors who served the Confederacy approximately five decades

Today, just as the honor of the Confederate soldier is attacked, so is the

memory of the positive relationship between America and France, the current war in the Middle East notwithstanding. As a native of a land once ruled by Napoleon, I join others in remembering "Vive l'Empereur!" (Long live the Emperor!)

Paul Bergeron Major General Harry T. Hays Camp 2019 Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Help needed to acquire artifacts for museum

To the Editor:

The Atlanta History Center needs our help!

The George W. Wray, Jr. Civil War collection is up for sale and the Atlanta History Center wants it. The Wray Collection is considered among the finest and most important collections of Confederate artifacts in the United States. Beginning in 1948 at the age of 14, Mr. Wray assembled this remarkable collection of Confederate enlisted men's uniforms, Confederate Flags, Southernmade firearms, bayonets and artillery pieces. The collection contains 93 documented Confederate-made long arms, one being the sole surviving known example of the Alexander breech-loading carbine. High-quality items such as those which make up this collection are just not available any more and the Southern attics are empty.

Raising money to obtain this collection will be difficult due to the unpopular attitude of many corporations toward anything Confederate. There will be little monetary support coming our way from the business sector. The present state of the economy will only worsen the problem.

Help is on the way from a surprising source. A fundraising event put on by — of all groups — "Sherman's Bummers," is scheduled for November 13-

15, 2009, in Molena Georgia. Proceeds will go to the Atlanta History Center to help purchase the Wray Collection. (www.bummers09.com/Preservation. html)

How does this reflect on the SCV? We are a group who is dedicated to the memory and good character of our Confederate ancestors. However, we have stood idly by while the Yankee directors and the City of Richmond have beaten the Museum of the Confederacy almost out of existence. We have been silent and not made a significant contribution to the New Orleans Memorial Hall, leaving the caretakers of our heritage to deal with Hurricane Katrina and eke out an existence in a city which would very much like to wipe them off the face of the planet.

Now we have a group of Yankee reenactors, named after the man who burned Atlanta, carrying our torch. How embarrassing to the SCV! The Rebel Yell is strangely silent so I am giving a big Yankee *Huzza* for the Bummers!

What better way to honor our ancestors than to preserve their mementos. The chance to purchase this collection in its entirety will not come again. To let this collection slip through the cracks and be broken up for sale is a Heritage Violation that we all would have to live with. We must keep this collection together, and in the South. Every camp should make a contribution, big or small, to the Atlanta History Center to help purchase this collection. In addition, every camp should also join the Confederate Memorial Hall in New Orleans. Membership is only \$35 annually. Show your support for these institutions before they go the way of the Museum of the Confederacy.

> Send your checks to: Atlanta History Center c/o Gordon Jones 130 West Paces Ferry Road

Atlanta, GA 30305-1366

The Wray Collection should be mentioned in both the check *memo* line and the cover letter.

Jim Mayo Tom Smith Camp 1702 Suffolk, Virginia

'We can't placate our enemies'

To the Editor:

The letter in the September/October *Dispatches* by Tom Oliver is illustrative of the division within the organization. Mr. Oliver says he was angered by reading Ron Casteel's farewell article in the July/August issue which called for unity and an end to squabbling. According to Mr. Oliver, internal squabbling is not the problem. In his view, championing lost causes is the problem, specifically the Confederate Battle Flag.

I tend to categorize fellow members as those who think that it is a great tragedy that the South lost, and those who think that it is really better that the South did lose. I put myself in the first category and venture to guess that Mr. Oliver belongs in the second. He twice associates the war with the word rebellion, the Northern name for the conflict. There is no reason that these two groups cannot coexist as comrades in one organization provided that efforts are made toward mutual tolerance and respect. But both sides should adhere to the Charge to vindicate the Cause for which our ancestors fought. The Charge expresses our very reason for existing. The Cause for which our ancestors fought and which we are pledged to vindicate was Southern Independence. Secession is not possible today, but we must contend that it was legal and proper at the time of the war, which therefore could not have been a rebellion.

Mr. Oliver wants more emphasis on the struggle to rebuild after the

war and the role played by veterans who took offices under the Reconstruction government. I think he has a point here. General Longstreet comes to mind as one who fought heroically, but then joined the victorious political party after the war. That's why there are no monuments in the South to this great general. Here is an issue on which compromise should be possible.

But there can be no compromise on the Battle Flag. Mr. Oliver mistakes the reason for the fuss over this flag. It is not the Battle Flag itself that our enemies hate; it is us and what we stand for. It is the Southern tradition of selfreliance, the spirit of independence, patriotism, the don't-tread-on-me attitude that was the wellspring of the American Revolution as well as the War for Southern Independence. This is the object of their hatred and will not go away if the SCV renounced the Battle Flag. Then the effort would be directed against the Confederate National flag and pursued until we gave that up. And so on until the US flag itself is hauled down because it reflects an era in which slavery was tolerated.

We can't placate our enemies. They will hate the SCV as long as it exists.

Charles Hayes Captain James P. Douglas Camp 124 Tyler, Texas

Battle Flag in Minnesota well taken care of

To The Editor:

Regarding Brother Chris Mathis' letter about the 28th Virginia's Battle Flag, I happen to live in St. Paul, Minnesota, where the flag now resides. I have seen it several times. First, let me assure everyone that the flag is being very well cared for. It is in a glass case laid out, not hanging, on display and in climate control. The Minnesota Historical Society has one of the best, if not the best, flag-preservation facilities in

the country.

The debate on returning the flag to the state of Virginia has raged for some time in Minnesota. Our recent governor, Jesse Ventura, felt he settled the issue by stating that it was as much a part of Minnesota's history as it was Virginia's, and thus would stay in Minnesota.

Sadly, Minnesota does not have to return the flag if it does not want to. Short of a court order, it would simply require an appeal to the powers that be (the Minnesota Historical Society) to act in benevolence and just give it back. Believe me, this has been tried.

I understand how the idea of a Confederate Battle Flag being in the possession of a Union state can raise the hackles. It does mine. I will not try and defend the retention of the flag by Minnesota with *They took it, it's theirs*. I would like to point out, however, that the flag itself has its own history. Part of that history includes, for whatever reason, now being in Minnesota. Like a crack in a vase or a chip on a plate, being in Minnesota adds to its character and allure. Maybe that history should be respected.

The 28th's flag is not the only flag still in possession of a Northern state, however. Iowa has several various and sundry flags of the South. They are also being very well cared for. The camp I belong to (Bowens Mounted Rifles Camp 1759) has had the honor of not only viewing them but also the facility and process the flags go through for preservation.

I think that I speak for all of the Minnesota Sons when I say that it would be my pleasure to perform any duty I can that is required by someone who would like to try again to repatriate the 28th's flag. Though we'd miss it. Just let me know.

Charles Bennett Bowen's Mounted Rifles Camp 1759 St. Paul, Minnesota

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF R. MICHAEL GIVENS

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Recruitment and Marketing

Are you better off than you were four years ago? Is it easier for you to go and buy things in the stores than it was four years ago? Is there more or less employment in the country than there was four years ago? Is America as respected throughout the world as it was? Do you feel that our security is safe, that we're as strong as we were four years ago?

— Ronald Reagan, 1980

y the time you are reading this column the 2008 presidential elections will be history. Both candidates espoused the great need for change in America. How might this change affect the SCV and future opportunities to recruit new members?

Well, let's start by relating President Reagan's question to us. How have we faired over the past number of years? The SCV began growing fast in the mid-1990s. By 1998 our membership had risen to just more than 18,000 members. The year 2002 was our high point so far, with a membership of 35,280. Presently, we are more than 31,000 strong and growing every day.

What has caused our ranks to swell in the past? The answer is quite simple: we were under attack. The War for American Independence was the birth of our great nation, but the War for Southern Independence was the defining moment of its manhood. When the integrity of those men in gray came into question by the politically correct-minded enemies of truth, people awoke from their otherwise peaceful slumber and demanded redress. When the symbols of our valiant ancestors have come under attack, sons, daughters and friends of the South have stood together in defense of her cause. Many of these people have found their way into likeminded groups such as the SCV and the UDC. Most often, these people are relieved to find so many others

who believe in the cause of the South and are willing to defend it. It is our duty to make sure that our fellow Southrons know where to go to find this relief.

In the coming years we can expect change in our nation. No one knows for sure what that change may be. But I think we would all agree that if we could somehow bring our Confederate ancestors back to see America today, they would hardly recognize it for all the changes. I reckon they might find something to like of the change, but on the whole, I doubt that they would like very much.

Our ancestors who fought for American Independence from Great Britain fought partially against a repressive tax. In 1860, one of Abraham Lincoln's campaign slogans was "Vote Yourself a Farm, Vote Yourself a Tariff." His promise was to give land in the West (which in the end turned out to be our families' homes in the South) and to increase tariffs on imported goods to boost factory output in the North. Imagine your ancestor as you tried to explain the government takeover of banks and lending institutions. Imagine his dismay when you explained today's national debt and your own tax obligations.

But taxes and the socialization of America will not be the only areas of change. As we approach the sesquicentennial of the War for Southern Independence, we have to ask how will our heritage be portrayed and celebrated in this time of change? Will it be embraced as it was nearly 50 years ago? On December 7, 1960, President Dwight D. Eisenhower issued Proclamation 3382, it encouraged nationwide observances and read in part:

I request all units and agencies of government—Federal, State, and local—and their officials to encourage, foster, and

participate in Centennial observances. And I especially urge our Nation's schools and colleges, its libraries and museums, its churches and religious bodies, its civic, service, and patriotic organizations, its learned and professional societies, its arts, sciences, and industries, and its informational media, to plan and carry out their own appropriate Centennial observances during the years 1961 to 1965; all to the end of enriching our knowledge and appreciation of this momentous chapter in our Nation's history and of making this memorable period truly a Centennial for all Americans.

Recent history tells us that if there is to be any celebration of the War and the men who fought it, it will be in favour of the aggressors from the North. Therefore, the duty falls squarely on our shoulders to see the true history of the South and her struggles for independence are told. We are up to the task.

So what must we do? We must recruit.

Make it your duty to find someone and save them from a life without their culture. Remind them of what is at stake. Make the situation clear.

In September of this year, a member of the Dutch Parliament, Geert Wilders, gave a speech to a New York audience about the Islamization of Europe. "The danger I see looming," he observed, "is the scenario of America as the last man standing. The United States as the last bastion of Western civilization facing an Islamic Europe." He was echoing Winston Churchill who once said, "The West is the hope of the world; and America is the hope of the West." He was right, of course, but I hope you will agree that we can take Sir Winston and MP Wilders one step farther and declare that the South is the hope of America. If you agree, then you understand the gravity of the situation we are now in. We may not be able to save the world, but we had best do all we can to save our world.

Commit yourself to bringing in a new member to the SCV. Give the gift of membership to a family member for Christmas. Invite your SCV field rep or Division or Brigade Commander to help you organize a new member night and get your camp and the SCV growing.

Let me share a few projects with you that I am working on to help bring us growth.

I have gathered the names and addresses of all past members who have fallen from our ranks (excluding a handful of men who have made it their business to do the organization and the cause harm). I have prepared a mailing and have sent an invitation to the 15,220 men that have left us since 2002. I have asked each of them to consider the important tasks ahead for the SCV and included a questionnaire so that we might know better why we lost these men in the first place.

Compatriot Rob Jones of the William Henry Har-

ris Camp 1395, Ft. Lauderdale, FL, and I are working together to design and create a trade show kiosk. This kiosk will be available to all camps. For further details and to view the kiosk, visit my Web site at http://givens-scv.com/. As this project proves successful, we will produce more kiosks as necessary.

My office has been commissioned to create a video to explain the importance of celebrating the sesquicentennial of the War for Southern Independence. The project is in the planning stage. The script is currently being prepared, a crew and equipment have been reserved, and I am hopeful to have this ready by the spring. The video will be between eight and ten minutes and will be made available to camps, used in trade shows and placed on the Web. In addition to the video, I am planning to shoot footage that can also be worked into 30-second television advertisements.

Our project with Family Tree DNA is moving along steadily. The SCV has begun receiving profit participation from this program. The idea of this project is to provide a genealogical service to our membership and be an additional tool for recruitment. Any member interested in tracing his heritage through genealogical DNA can order a kit from www.familytreedna.com/surname_join.aspx?code=K17699

I have also begun putting together a team of scholars to translate the important pages of our Web site into major European languages: Spanish, German, French, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch and Gaelic. Raphael Waldburg Zeil of Spain has agreed to assist in this important endeavor. Our cause will be advanced by making the truth of Southern history available to the world.

Let us build this organization and create a fighting force that will live The Charge of General Stephen D. Lee and bequeath a brighter future for our children. I leave you with a paraphrase of President Reagan's extended slogan:

Is your Heritage better off than it was four years ago? Is it easier for you to celebrate and enjoy your culture than it was four years ago? Is there more or less membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans than there was four years ago? Is the valor and sacrifice of the Confederacy as respected throughout the world as it was? Do you feel that our heritage is safe, that we're as strong as we were four years ago?

— Sons of Confederate Veterans, 2008

There will be change. Our duty is to make the change for a better understanding of the historic South and a stronger SCV.

Michael Givens Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief, SCV ltcic@scv.org





AN EDITORIAL FROM
THE CHIEF OF
HERITAGE DEFENSE

The Civil War and Civil Rights

ow, I know what you all are thinking, and you are right. That is just plain wrong on both counts. It wasn't a civil war and it sure didn't have anything to do with civil rights. Why then do so many, especially the Federal government, keep insisting that it was a *Civil War* and that it had everything to do with *Civil Rights*?

There is a simple and direct answer to this. It has been said that the first casualty in any war is the truth. Never did that apply more than with our own War for Southern Independence. In these politically correct times, people do not like to think in clear-cut terms like *right* and *wrong*. The problem is there are such things as right and wrong.

Our ancestors were completely and constitutionally right when they declared their independence. So, if they were right, then who was wrong? Well, the Union, of course. Every word, the meaning and spirit of our most important documents, were convoluted or ignored.

By these documents I mean, of course, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. The question still remains: How could the Declaration of Independence be right when the United States declared independence from England, but not when

the Confederacy declared its independence from the United States? It certainly was not a civil war. Our ancestors never sought to overthrow or conquer the United States. Like their forefathers, they only sought a country of their own. Why then this obsession with calling it a *Civil War*? The answer is obvious — how else can the Federal government explain away the complete trashing of the Constitution? The fact is that the United States waged an unconstitutional war on its own citizens. No wonder they deny and distort the facts.

Now, let us examine the issue of *Civil Rights*. The 1964 Civil Rights Act was passed 99 years after the War. It was too late to do anything for anyone who was alive during the *Civil War*. Everything from the US Colored Troops of that war to the segregated units of WWII doesn't show any concern for anyone's *Civil Rights*. Why then do the national parks and other so-called historic sites insist that it was a *Civil War* all about *Civil Rights*? Again, it is all to cover the wrong they did to our ancestors — and at our expense.

The war continues to this day. We cannot fight the enemy with shot and shell like our ancestors did. We can fight with facts and truth. Arm yourself with knowledge and challenge the propaganda of these so-called historic sites. Stand up for your-selves, your ancestors and our Heritage.

On March 2, 1928, Senate Joint Resolution #41 was entered into the Congressional Records. It reads as follows. "A war was waged between 1861-1865 between two organized governments: the United States of America and the Confederate States of America. These were the official titles of the contending parties. It was not a Civil War as it was not fought between two parties within the same government. It was not a War of Secession, for the Southern States seceded without a thought of war. The right of a state to secede had never been questioned. It was not a War of Rebellion, for sovereign, independent states, co-equal, cannot rebel against each other. It was the War Between the States, because 22 nonseceding states made war upon 11 seceding states to force them back into the Union of States. It was not until after the surrender of 1865 that secession was decided to be unconstitutional."

It is both encouraging that on this one occasion they finally admitted the truth, and disheartening that they have so thoroughly chosen to forget.

Victory in Concord, North Carolina!

This past July we held our International Convention in Concord, NC. During the convention, one of our members ran afoul of the law. Compatriot Basil "Bazz" Childress of Kentucky committed the unspeakable crime of displaying a Confederate Flag in his motel room window. Motel owner/manager Mike Griffin went to the room and demanded the immediate removal of the flag. Compatriot Childress politely requested to see the motel's written policy prohibiting the display of the flag. Mr. Griffin was anything but polite, and insisted that he had no obligation to provide any written policy. The police were summoned and at Mr. Griffin's insistence, Basil Childress was arrested and charged with criminal trespass. Fortunately, many of us were at the scene, including three attorneys.

On Tuesday, October 28, 2008, trial was held in Cabarrus County Court. Thanks to the professionalism of attorney Christopher McCartan, the case was dismissed. How ironic it was that the courthouse was right beside the original historic courthouse. Of course, this historic, Southern courthouse has its Confederate Monument on the front lawn. This is a good indicator of how bad things have become. How could such a travesty happen in the state that gave more dead than any other state in the Confederacy?

Many of the busiest people in the Sons of Confederate Veterans — including two Division Commanders — took time to come and show support for Bazz. Others from the Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina Divisions were there as well in support of Bazz and our cause. Trust me when I say that Mike Griffin will be hearing more from the Sons of Confederate Veterans. His day in civil court will come soon. On that day, we will need you to answer the call to duty just as our ancestors did. Come to Concord and show that we Southerners are still willing to stand up for our rights.

B. Frank Earnest Chief of Heritage Defense 945 Banyan Drive Virginia Beach, VA 23462 home (757) 474-0624 e-mail: chd@scv.org

X

Confederate Veteran Deadlines

<u>Issue</u>	Deadline for submissions
March/April 200	9 January 1
May/June 2009	March 1
July/August 2009	9 May 1
September/October 2009 July 1	
November/Dece	mber 2009 September 1
January/Februar	ry 2010November 1

Chaplain's Comments

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



Jefferson Davis' Walk of Faith

Part 6 — The Benevolence of Jefferson Davis

Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy. — Matthew 5:7

ne of the Christian characteristics that exemplified the spiritual life of Jefferson Davis was his benevolence. He cared about others, and he treated them with due respect.

An early act of mercy shown by Jefferson Davis took place in 1833 when he was a young officer in the United States Army. Lt. Davis was stationed at Fort Crawford near the junction of the Wisconsin and Mississippi River, at that time in the Michigan territory. Jefferson Davis was sent to Louisville and Lexington, Kentucky, to recruit men to serve in the Army at Fort Crawford. While

in Lexington, a cholera epidemic broke out, causing a mass exodus from the city. Davis did not leave his post and finished his recruiting duty. While on duty there in Lexington, he came upon a shanty in which he found a dead black man and a dead white man. With much difficulty, he found a carpenter whom he helped to build coffins for each of the men. Lt. Davis helped carry the coffins to the cemetery, and there he gave the men a decent burial.

Jefferson Davis was a man who understood the Bible admonition to care for your neighbor. Proverbs 14:21 says "He that despiseth his neighbor sinneth: but he that hath mercy on the poor, happy is he."

Jeff Davis gave five hundred dollars, a great sum in those days, to an elderly millwright who was working on the plantation gin, so he could take his wife to a cancer specialist, stating "Save your wife, and the knowledge that you have done so will satisfy your debt to me" (Allen 114). This is the kind of man that the Honorable Davis was. He helped many people in time of need, helping to raise and send young people to school, among many other acts of kindness. Mr. Davis was a man with a big and kind heart. In his last years while

at Beauvoir in Biloxi, Mississippi, he often had visitors with whom he shared what he had. Once, a former Union soldier came by, asking for a few dollars which Mr. Davis kindly gave him, saying that when the soldier could, he should help others.

Jefferson Davis is considered to be one of the best, if not the best, secretary of war that this nation has ever had. During his time as secretary of war, he did much for the care of the troops. He was instrumental in establishing Veterans' homes for the care of disabled veterans as well as those veterans who were aged in Kentucky, Mississippi and Washington, DC. General Zachary Taylor had requested them, and General Winfield Scott had set aside Mexican tribute money for them; but it was Davis who pushed it through.

Secretary Davis was a man with a heart for those who were hurting. Not only did he help them, he hurt with them. Chief Clerk of the US War Department Colonel Archibald Campbell felt as though War Secretary Davis was too kind and needed to exercise restraint in his giving to beggars. He said "In anyone else it would be mere yielding to importunity, but after they have left, Mr. Davis grieves over their suffering, and it wears him very much" (Varina H. Davis memoir).

Traveling to the Military Academy at West Point, young James Argyle Smith became deathly ill in Washington and thought he would die. He says "I wrote to Mr. Davis and he came to see me, and engaged a nurse

for me, and gave me the kindest and most tender attention for three or four weeks, until I was well enough to go on to West Point" (Warner).

While in the Senate, Jefferson Davis fought for the poor children, especially in the North, who had been placed in what he called "juvenile penitentiaries." Winnie Davis relates a story that her father told her about visiting a Northern reformatory some years prior to the War for Southern Independence: "A small negro boy ... caught him by the coat, with the plea 'Please buy me, sir, and take me home wid you.' 'I tried to procure the little fellow's liberty and offered to take him and guarantee his freedom,' said my father, 'but he was in a free state, and I could not get him. It was bad enough to keep white children there, but it was inhuman to incarcerate that irresponsible negro child." From the Senate floor he remarked: "I thank my God, that ... where I reside, we have no scenes so revolting as these" (Allen 207).

During the war years, Jefferson Davis was able to rescue a little black boy from a terrible situation. On February 16, 1864, Mary Chestnut writes in her diary "Saw in Mrs. Howell's room the little negro Mrs. Davis rescued yesterday from his brutal negro guardian ... dressed up in little Joe's clothes and happy as a lord. He was very anxious to show me his wounds and bruises, but I fled" (568). Although President Davis was overwhelmed with the duties of his office, he went to the mayor of Richmond's office and had papers drawn up freeing Jim

Limber from this brutal guardian for good. Jim lived with the Davis family as one of their own until he was taken from them by the Union troops who captured them at Irwinville, Georgia. Jim cried to stay with his family, but the unsympathetic soldiers of Lincoln carted him away. In the sunset years of their lives, Jefferson Davis and his wife took in an orphan, Bettie Tillman. The Davises are examples of true Christianity.

Jefferson Davis was a kind and benevolent Master to his servants. He once fired an overseer on the spot because the overseer's wife had overmedicated a slave child. It is said that every slave of his loved him because he was so kind and caring.

After Jefferson Davis passed away in New Orleans, Varina let very few people see his body right after his death. One of the few whom she did let in was Miles Cooper, an ex-slave who sent fresh fruit to the Davises from his farm in Florida. A reporter wrote "It was pitiful to hear the sobs and wails of the old man."

A tribute to the merciful spirit of Jefferson Davis is recorded in a letter received by Mrs. Davis, dated January 12, 1890, and signed by 13 former slaves: "We the old servants and tenants of our beloved master, Honorable Jefferson Davis, have cause to mingle our tears over his death, who was always so kind and thoughtful of our peace and happiness. We extend to you our humble sympathy. Respectfully, your old servants and tenants" (Frey 46). X

The Last Roll

Raphael Semmes 11 Mobile, AL **Aubrey A. Bishop**

Col. Christopher C. Pegues 62 Selma, AL **John Holden Kincey**

Cradle Of The Confederacy 692 Montgomery, AL Harmon Hunt Frasier

The Tallassee Armory Guards 1921 Tallassee, AL Terry Dale Davis

Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers 1202 Tucson, AZ **Mark C. Cavendish**

General Jubal A. Early 556 Tampa, FL **Mark Steven Dixon**

Stonewall Jackson 1381 St. Petersburg, FL Charles Owen Dedman Douglas Eugene Pedrick

Gen. David E. Twiggs 1462 Wauchula, FL **Wayne Raymond Roddey**

First Clay County Confederate Artillery 1580 Middleburg, FL L. B. Symmes

Pvt. George W. Thomas 1595 Ft. Pierce, FL Robert Roy Mull

Finley's Brigade 1614 Havana, FL James H. Campbell Capt. Bluford M. Sims 1630 Ocoee, FL

Nicholas A. Tims

Brig. Gen. E. Porter Alexander 158 Augusta, GA James De Xavier Camak

William Thomas Overby/ Coweta Guards 715 Newnan, GA Claude Newt Hendrix

Gen. Robert A. Toombs 932 Vidalia GA **William L. Harrell**

Beauregard 130 New Orleans, LA **Edwin Joseph Cantin**

Capt. James W. Bryan 1390 Lake Charles, LA Norman T. Coleman James H. Fontenot

Jefferson Davis 635 Jackson, MS Wilmuth (Bill) Lucas

Private Samuel A. Hughey 1452 Hernando, MS James Dowe Haley

Lowry Rifles 1740 Rankin County, MS Lamar G. Saul

Col. Lawrence M. Allen 2093 Mars Hill, NC **Wayne D. Roberts**

General Richard H. Anderson 47 Beaufort, SC **Loyd Hasten Carter** Gordon Capers 123 St. George, SC Marvin Franklin Weathers

Pee Dee Rifles 1419 Florence/Darlington, SC

Albert Elvin Hatchell

Palmetto Sharp Shooters 1428 Anderson, SC C. Wilson Orr

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston 28 Nashville, TN Albert Lucien Dale Alvin Cecil Dale

Fort Donelson 249 Dover, TN Fred N. Shaw

Captain W. H. McCauley 260 Dickson County, TN Gerald James Curtis

M/G William D. McCain HQ 584 Columbia, TN Murland A. Kelley Charles Corbett Robinson Robert Wilson Huddleston Robert Lee Salley

Gen. Robert H. Hatton 723 Lebanon, TN **David W. Grandstaff**

Gen. A. P. Stewart 1411 Winchester, TN Rev. Col. Armistead Boardman

The General Robert E. Lee 1640 Memphis, TN **Roy Martin Smith**



The Shelby Grays 1852 Arlington, TN William Clyde Ruddock, Sr. William Stuart Howard, Sr.

Maj. George W. Littlefield 59 Austin, TX

Thomas H. Flinn

Capt. James P. Douglas 124 Tyler, TX Billy Ray Sirman Twanda Morris

Capt. James Gillaspie 226 Huntsville, TX J. Dale Sibley

J. M. "Matt" Barton 441 Sulphur Springs, TX Farris Neil Tatum

Maj. K. M. Van Zandt 1351 Ft. Worth, TX **Kenneth Morgan Fields**

General Tom Green 1613 San Angelo, TX **Homer Harrison Hughes**

Terry's Texas Rangers 1937 Cleburne, TX **Michael Floyd Hampton**

Cypress Rangers 1970 Jefferson, TX James A. Thornton

Jubal Early 1691 Hillsville, VA **Samuel Ayers**



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Confederate Images



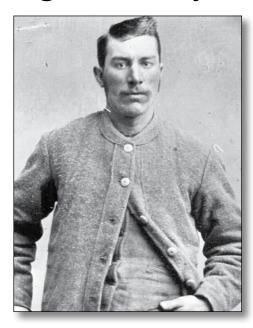
by C.E. Avery

35th Georgia Infantry Regiment

¬he 35th Georgia Infantry completed its organization at Richmond, Virginia, between October and November 1861, with E. L. Thomas as colonel. Their aggregate strength was 48 officers and 692 enlisted men. They were assigned to General French and stationed at Evans' Port, Virginia, in support of river batteries until March 1862. Next they marched to Fredericksburg, where General Pettigrew took command of the brigade to which this regiment was assigned.

During the Peninsula campaign the 35th brought up the rear in the retreat from Yorktown. Their first engagement in action was at Seven Pines on May 30, where they lost 23 killed and 50 wounded. At Mechanicsville they became part of General Anderson's force and in the fight there lost 18 killed and 61 wounded. As part of A. P. Hill's Light Division they saw some action around Richmond. Eventually, Hill's Division became part of Stonewall Jackson's Corps. As such, the 35th fought at Cedar Run on August 9, 2nd Manassas on August 31, Ox Hill and Harpers Ferry. From here they marched to Fredericksburg, where they helped repulse the enemy on December 13.

At the Battle of Chancellorsville on May 3, 1863, they drove the Federals from their position, capturing many prisoners. After Stonewall died, Hill was promoted and Pender was assigned command of the



Unidentified 35th GA Infantryman

Light Division.

In June they marched to Pennsylvania, where on the morning of July 1, they were detached to guard a wagon train. On July 2 they were deployed as skirmishers and on July 3, took part in the Pickett-Pettigrew Charge. Their losses at Gettysburg in killed, wounded and missing totaled 119. At Mine Run they were only lightly engaged. During the winter they were sent to the Shenandoah Valley to intercept the enemy ascending the valley.

On May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, the 35th Georgia sustained a furious assault by superior masses of the enemy, but fell back in confusion, almost routed. A week later they participated in the retaking of works lost by Johnson's Division at Spotsylvania.

At Jericho Ford the division was sent out to dispatch some enemy cavalry but found itself confronting an entire corps of Yankees but was able to withdraw after night fell. Next they marched to Petersburg, taking up positions on the Weldon Railroad, enduring the Siege there from June 1864 to April 1865.

The 35th Regiment followed the army on its retreat to Appomattox, where they were surrendered on April 9, 1865.

80th Tennessee **Infantry** Regiment

The 80th Tennessee Volunteer Infantry Regiment was organized and mustered into Confederate Service on November 11, 1862, at Sweetwater, Tennessee. They were placed in General Vaughn's Brigade, after being sent to Vicksburg, Mississippi. Their first major engagement with the enemy was at Chickasaw Bayou and Chickasaw Bluff, between December 26-29. Here they defeated General Sherman's men trying to assault the Vicksburg defenses. General Pemberton commended Vaughn's

Continued on page 51

Christmas in the Confederate White House

From *The New York World*, Sunday, December 13, 1896, (p. 26): Written especially for the *Sunday World Magazine* by Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

Note: The left margin of this clipping is ragged in places. Missing or fragmentary words that could not be puzzled out are indicated as "[missing]."

Thile looking over the advertisements of the toys and everything else intended to make the children joyful in the columns of the city papers, I have been impressed with the contrast between the present time and the con-[missing] of the Southern country thirty-one years ago, but not withstanding the great facilities of the present time, have been unable to decide whether for the young it was not as gay then as now.

For as Christmas season was ushered in under the darkest clouds, everyone felt the cataclysm which impended but the rosy, expectant faces of our little children were a constant reminder that self-sacrifice must be the personal offering of each member of the family. How to satisfy the children when nothing better could be done than the little makeshift attainable in the Confederacy was the problem of the older members of each house-

hold. There were no currants, raisins or other ingredients to fill the old Virginia recipe for mince pie, and the children considered that at least a slice of that much-coveted dainty was their right and the price of indigestion paid for it was a debt of honor [missing] from them to the season's exactions.

Apple trees grew and bore in spite of war's alarms, so the foundation of the mixture was assured. The many excited housekeepers in Richmond had preserved all the fruits attainable, and these were substituted for the time-honored raisins and currants. The brandy required for seasoning at one hundred dollars a bottle was forthcoming, the cider was obtained.

Suet at a dollar a pound was ordered — and the [missing] seemed a blessed certainty — but the eggnog — [missing] were the eggs and liquors to be procured — without which Christmas would be a failure to the negroes.

Eggnog For The Negroes

"If it's only a little wineglass," said the [missing], dusty-looking negro rubber in the stables who [missing] in the back log (our substitute for the [missing] eggnog). "I dunno how we gwine git along without no eggnog." So, after redoubled efforts, the liquors and other ingredients were secured in admirable quantities. The little jackets, pieced together out of such cloth remaining when uniforms were turned out by the tailors, were issued to the children of the soldiers, amid the remonstrances of the mothers that the pattern of them "wasn't worth a cent."

Rice, flour, molasses and tiny pieces of meat, most of them sent to the president's wife anonymously to be distributed to the poor, had all to be weighed and issued, and the playtime of the family began, but like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky came the information that the orphans at the Episcopalian home had

been promised a Christmas tree

and the toys, candy and cakes must be provided, as well as one pretty prize for the

as one pretty prize for the most orderly girl among the orphans. The kindhearted confectioner was interviewed by our committee of managers, and he promised a certain amount of his simpler kinds of candy, which he sold easily a dollar and a half a pound, but he drew

the line at cornucopias to hold it, or sugared fruits to hang on the tree, and all the other vestiges of Christmas creations which had lain on his hands for years. The ladies dispersed in anxious squads of toy-hunters, and each one turned over the store of her children's treasures for a contribution to the orphans' tree, my little ones rushed over the great house looking up their treasure eyeless dolls, three-legged horses, tops with the upper peg broken off, rubber tops, monkeys with all the squeak gone silent and all the ruck of children's toys that gather in a nursery closet.

Makeshift Toys For The Orphans

Some small feathered chickens and parrots which nodded their heads in obedience to a weight beneath them were furnished with new tail feathers, lambs minus much of their wool were supplied with a cotton wool substitute, rag dolls were plumped out and recovered with clean cloth, and the young ladies painted their fat faces in bright colors and furnished them with

beads for eyes.

But the tug of war was how to get something with which

to decorate the orphans' tree. Our man servant, Robert Brown, was

Robert Brown, was much interested and offered to make the prize toy. He contemplated a "sure enough house, with four rooms." His part in the domestic service was delegated to another and he gave him-

self over in silence and solitude to the labors of the architect.

My sister painted mantel shelves, door panels, pictures and frames for the walls, and finished with black grates in which their blazed a roaring fire, which was pronounced marvelously realistic. We all made furniture of twigs and pasteboard, and my mother made pillows, mattresses, sheets and pillow cases for the two little bedrooms.

Christmas Eve a number of young people were invited to come and string apples and popcorn for the trees; a neighbor very deft in domestic arts had tiny candle moulds made and furnished all the candles for the tree. However the puzzle and triumph of all was the construction of a large number of cornucopias. At last someone suggested a conical block of wood, about which the drawing paper could be wound and pasted. In a little book shop a number of small, highly colored pictures cut out and ready to apply were unearthed, and our old confectioner friend, Mr Piazzi, consented, with a broad smile, to give "all the love verses the

young people wanted to roll with the candy."

A Christmas Eve Party

About twenty young men and girls gathered around small tables in one of the drawing rooms of the mansion and the cornucopias were begun. The men wrapped the squares of candy, first reading the "sentiments" printed upon them, such as "Roses are red, violets blue, sugar's sweet and so are you," "If you love me as I love you no knife can cut our love in two." The fresh young faces, wreathed in smiles, nodded attention to the reading, while with their small deft hands they glued the cornucopias and pasted on the pictures. Where were the silk tops to come from? Trunks of old things were turned out and snippings of silk and even woolen of bright colors were found to close the tops, and some of the young people twisted sewing silk into cords with which to draw the bags up. The beauty of those home-made things astonished us all, for they looked quite "custom-made," but when the "sure enough house" was revealed to our longing gaze the young people clapped their approbation, while Robert, whose sense of dignity did not permit him to smile, stood the impersonation of successful artist and bowed his thanks for our approval. Then the coveted eggnog was passed around in tiny glass cups and pronounced good. Crisp home-made ginger snaps and snowy lady cake completed the refreshments of Christmas Eve. The children allowed to sit up and be noisy in their way as an indulgence took a sip of egg-



The Davis children.

nog out of my cup, and the eldest boy confided to his father: "Now I just know this is Christmas."

In most of the houses in Richmond these same scenes were enacted, certainly in every one of the homes of the managers of the Episcopalian Orphanage. A bowl of eggnog was sent to the servants, and a part of everything they coveted of the dainties.

At last quiet settled on the household and the older members of the family began to stuff stockings with molasses candy, red apples, an orange, small whips plaited by the family with high-colored crackers, worsted reins knitted at home, paper dolls, teetotums made of large horn bottoms and a match which could spin indefinitely, balls of worsted rags wound hard and covered with old kid gloves, a pair of pretty woolen gloves for each, either cut of cloth and embroidered on the back or knitted by some deft hand out of homespun wool.

For the president there were a pair of chamois-skin riding gauntlets exquisitely embroidered on the back with his monogram in red and white silk, made, as the giver wrote, under the guns of Fortress Monroe late at night for fear of discovery. There was a hemstitched linen hand-kerchief, with a little sketch in indelible ink in one corner; the children had written him little letters, their grandmother having held their hands, the burthen of which compositions was how they loved their dear father.

For one of the inmates of the home, who was greatly loved but whose irritable temper was his prominent failing, their was a pretty cravat, the ends of which were embroidered, as was the fashion of the day. The pattern chosen was simple and on it was pinned a card with the word "amiable" to complete the sentence. One of the [missing] received a present of an illuminated copy of Solomon's proverbs found in the same old store from which the pictures came. He studied it for some time and announced: "I have changed my opinion of Solomon, he uttered such unnecessary platitudes — now why should he have said 'The foolishness of a fool is his folly'?"

On Christmas morning the children awoke early and came in to see their toys. They were followed by the negro women, who one after another "caught" us by wishing us a merry Christmas before we could say it to them, which gave them a right to a gift. Of course, there was a present for every one, small though it might be, and one who had been born and brought up at our plantation was vocal in her admiration of a gay handkerchief. As she left the room she ejaculated: "Lord knows mistress knows our insides; she jest got the very thing I wanted."

Mrs. Davis' Strange Presents

For me there were six cakes of delicious soap, made from the grease of ham boiled for a family at Farmville, a skein of exquisitely fine gray linen thread spun at home, a pincushion of some plain brown cotton material made by some poor woman and stuffed with wool from her pet sheep, and a little baby hat plaited by the orphans and presented by the industrious little pain who sewed the straw together. They pushed each other silently to speak, and at last mutely offered the hat, and considered the kiss they gave the sleeping little one ample reward for the industry and far above the fruit with which they were laden. Another present was a fine, delicate little baby frock without an inch of lace or embroidery upon it, but the delicate fabric was set with fairy stitches by the dear invalid neighbor who made it, and it was very precious in my eyes. There were also a few of Swinburne's best songs bound in wallpaper and a chamois needlebook left for me by young Mr. P., now succeeded to his title in England. In it was a Brobdinagian thimble "for my own finger, you know," said the handsome, cheerful young fellow.

After breakfast, at which all the family, great and small, were present, came the walk to St. Paul's Church. We did not use our carriage on Christmas or, if possible to avoid it, on Sunday.

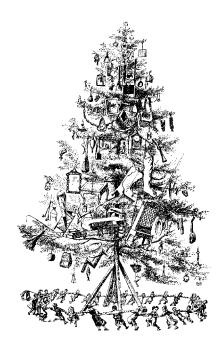
The saintly Dr. Minnegerode preached a sermon on Christian

love, the introit was sung by a beautiful young society woman and the angels might have joyfully listened. Our chef did wonders with the turkey and roast beef, and drove the children quite out of their propriety by a spun sugar hen, life-size, on a nest full of blanc mange eggs. The mince pie and plum pudding made them feel, as one of the gentlemen laughingly remarked, "like their jackets were buttoned," a strong description of repletion which I have never forgotten. They waited with great impatience and evident dyspeptic symptoms for the crowning amusement of the day, "the children's tree." My eldest boy, a chubby little fellow of seven, came to me several times to whisper: "Do you think I ought to give the orphans my I.D. studs?" When told no, he beamed with the delight of an approving conscience. All throughout the afternoon first one little head and then another popped in at the door to ask: "Isn't it 8 o'clock yet?," burning with impatience to see the "children's tree."

Davis Helped Santa Claus

When at last we reached the basement of St. Paul's Church the tree burst upon their view like the realization of Aladdin's subterranean orchard, and they were awed by its grandeur.

The orphans sat mute with astonishment until the opening hymn and prayer and the last amen had been said, and then they at a signal warily and slowly gathered around the tree to receive from a lovely young girl their allotted present. The different gradations from joy to ecstasy which illuminated their



faces was "worth two years of peaceful life" to see. The president became so enthusiastic that he undertook to help in the distribution, but worked such wild confusion giving everything asked for into their outstretched hands, that we called a halt, so he contented himself with unwinding one or two tots from a network of strung popcorn in which they had become entangled and taking off all apples he could when unobserved, and presenting them to the smaller children. When at last the house was given to the "honor girl" she moved her lips without emitting a sound, but held it close to her breast and went off in a corner to look and be glad without witnesses.

"When the lights were fled, the garlands dead, and all but we departed" we also went home to find that Gen. Lee had called in our absence, and many other people. Gen. Lee had left word that he had received a barrel of sweet potatoes for us, which had been sent to him by mistake. He did not discover the mistake until he had taken his share (a dishful) and given the rest to the soldiers! We wished it had been much more for them and him.

Officers In A Starvation Dance

The night closed with a "starvation" party, where there were no refreshments, at a neighboring house. The rooms lighted as well as practicable, some one willing to play dance music on the piano and plenty of young men and girls comprised the entertainment. Sam Weller's soiry [sic], consisting of boiled mutton and capers, would have been a royal feast in the Confederacy. The officers, who rode into town with their long cavalry boots pulled well up over their knees, but splashed up their waists, put up their horses and rushed to the places where their dress uniform suits had been left for safekeeping. They very soon emerged, however, in full toggery and entered into the pleasures of their dance with the bright-eyed girls, who many of them were fragile as fairies, but worked like peasants for their home and country. These young people are grayhaired now, but the lessons of self-denial, industry and frugality in which they became past mistresses then, have made of them the most dignified, self-reliant and tender women I have ever known — all honor to them.

So, in the interchange of the courtesies and charities of life, to which we could not add its comforts and pleasures passed the last Christmas in the Confederate mansion.

X

Fly Our Sacred Banners

by Ed Butler, Heritage Promotion Committee Chairman

hat descendants of Confederate soldiers are filled with pride in their flags is no accident! I am not sure I am capable of making a thorough explanation of the source of that pride, but do have some thoughts I would like to share.

Many of us are of Celtic origin. A large percentage of the early settlers on this continent that were not of Celtic origin, but of Western European origin. These early settlers came to this country because they were tired of fighting wars for dictators, tyrants or despots. For centuries they had become accustomed to following flags or banners which were used as rallying points and for communication. Many put aside the flags they had followed for generations. A few brought their sacred banners to their new country. Two hundred or two thousand years of service under the flags that our ancient ancestors followed does not explain the pride our Confederate ancestors had in their flags, nor does it explain the pride we have in those same flags. Does that pride have more ancient roots?

I propose that pride goes much further back in our history than two thousand years. The Old Testament contains many

references to "banners and standards." The Book of Numbers relates the story of the twelve tribes gathering around their banners when they were being enumerated. Banners are also mentioned in the Song of Solomon, Isaiah, Jeremiah and other books. I do not think the word flags is used in any of the early translations of the Bible, but stand to be corrected by someone who is more learned than I through a Letter to the Editor to this publication. I do have a recent translation that calls these banners flags. Not being a scholar of the Greek language, I cannot pass judgment on the use of the word flag, but assume the authors of that translation thought it made that passage more understandable.

That still does not explain our deep-felt pride in the flags of our ancestors. It is a feeling that is difficult to translate into mere words! I have an unreserved inner assurance that the pride we all feel so sincerely and deeply is rooted in our Judeo-Christian origin and in our very being!

A few days after the 2008 Reunion, I received a phone call from Commander-in-Chief Mc-Michael. One of the topics he wished to discuss was the newly formed Heritage Promotion Committee (HPC). I am honored and humbled to serve as the Chairman of that committee. There is much to be done! The requests for funding for Mega-Flag projects are increasing, but the funds that can be allotted to those projects remains static. One of the responsibilities of the Heritage Promotion Committee (HPC) will be to study these proposed projects and make recommendations to the General Executive Council on which projects are the most practical. It will remain the responsibility of the GEC to decide which projects will receive a portion of your money. This by no means is intended to limit the number of projects that can or will be initiated and completed by camps across the Confederation. Some of the projects already completed were financed totally by individual, camp, and Division donations.

The Heritage Promotion Committee (HPC) has a second responsibility — Fundraising. Even with the recent dues increase, our organization does not have the capability of funding an unlimited number of projects. In my fondest dream I see a large Battle Flag at every mile-marker on every Interstate and Federal Highway in the South and anywhere else a group decided to



raise a Southern banner! While that is not going to happen, we have many camps that are willing to put forth the effort to raise a large flag.

Not to worry now, I have my fingers in my ears so I do not have to listen to the moans of the condemners, criticizers and complainers. I am speaking of those that break out in a sweat anytime someone mentions money and the need thereof. You know those of which I speak, the members that claim they could not afford even a five-dollar donation and probably would not donate if they had millions!

Through this article I am announcing the formation of an Endowment Fund that would earnestly solicit donations to be used exclusively for the erection of and maintenance of *Mega-Flags*. At this time the Endowment has no name but is in need

of such. I further propose that the Endowment Fund be named by or for a major benefactor of this fund. That benefactor would have the privilege of naming the Endowment as he or she desired. It could be named to honor an ancestor, a unit in the Confederate Army or anything that is simply Southern.

The HPC will have a member from each of the large Divisions and some of the smaller. In my quest for a member to represent each Division, I have talked to most Division commanders and have solicited their support as well as their recommendation of a committee member from their Division. The members of the HPC will be posted on the scv. org web site. Click Directories at the bottom of the home page and then click National Committees to find the name and contact information of the committee member for your Division.

Never underestimate the power of the small donation! While we welcome three, four and five-figure donations, the majority of funds given to this very important cause will be small donations.

Is there a single member that cannot afford a \$5 to \$25 or ___ donation? Before turning the page, why not get an envelope and your checkbook.

Please, do not groan — your ancestors are listening! Write that check and send it to SCV, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402-0059 Specify HPC on the check. Do it now, lest you forget! "IT IS YOUR DUTY"

From My Heart In Dixie,

Ed Butler edbutlerscv@yahoo.com 931-544-2002

Sons of Confederate Veterans Guaranteed Death Benefit Program

The General Executive Council has approved the Guaranteed Death Benefit Insurance Program. Eligible members may decide to utilize excess life insurance capacity to obtain valuable life insurance coverage. The Guaranteed Death Benefit program creates a tax free death sum made payable to designated beneficiaries of the Irrevocable Life Insurance Trust at the death of the insured, whenever that death occurs. And even if you have indeed successfully addressed all of your family's estate planning requirements, we would respectfully ask for you to consider using this powerful tool to support your favorite charity or non-profit organization. This is an excellent way to create a substantial gift or gifts with no financial expense to you or your family.

What is Excess Life Insurance Capacity?

If your Maximum
Insurability, (net worth) is

\$7,000,000

And your Current
In-Force Life Insurance is

\$2,000,000

Then your Excess Life
Insurance Capacity is

\$5,000,000

The above example has \$5,000,000 Excess Life Insurance Capacity, a powerful tool that can be put to work. To be considered you must be between the ages of 70-90 and in reasonably good health. You must also have a minimum of \$2,000,000 in excess life insurance capacity. This program is a Universal Life product funded and insured by Global Fortune 100 companies. It is a safe and secure program that is totally transparent to the insured and is not designed to be sold in the life settlements market. A simple Trial Application is all that is needed to start the process to see if you qualify.

For additional information contact

SCV Executive Director, Ben Sewell at 1-800-380-1896 ext. 207 or

Life & Legacy 1-877-431-9614

The Year of Davis

t is hard to believe that the year has almost come to an end. To recap: at the National Reunion in Mobile. Alabama, the membership present voted to proclaim 2008 as the Year of Davis. Since January, many events, big and small, have celebrated Jefferson Davis' bicentennial birthday. Government entities have signed proclamations in honor of the Confederate president. It has been a privilege to report the activities even though I am sure that it has been a concise listing.

The General Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 469 in Rome, Georgia, is planning at their Christmas meeting to commemorate Davis' life with a banquet for their members. Fun and merriment will be had by all as we reflect on a great man who will forever live in history.

In Newnan, Georgia, the Coweta Guards Camp 715 honored President Davis by throwing him a birthday bash. At this celebration, the winners of the Army of Tennessee Department essay contest were presented with their certificates. The first-place winner of the Middle School Division, Miss Christine Dempster, read her essay to the people in attendance. The local newspaper ran an impressive article that was historically accurate for the media. In fact, the Davis essays from the Mulkey twins were run in the paper. Members of the Frankie Lyle UDC Chapter even made a

birthday cake for the party. My hat is off to the men who worked hard to make this happen.

I was privileged to be at the Children of the Confederacy General Convention in Fredericksburg, Virginia, where the children placed Davis as the focal point of the convention. CofC President General Rebecca Widowski had encouraged the members of this organization to Remember Davis, and it was evident that they did. It was exciting to hear about all of the projects the divisions and chapters worked on to raise money for Beauvoir. I am honored my daughter is part of an organization that will help teach her the truth about our Southern heritage.

As the Year of Davis comes to an end, it has been a pleasure to see the different activities and events planned for a man who sacrificed so much for the Confederate States of America. Jefferson Davis did not seek to be president; however, as Providence would have it, it sought him. With his bicentennial birth, members of various heritage organizations were given an opportunity to have a pre-game show as to what to expect for the Sesquicentennial of the War Between the States. The Year of Davis was great, but there could have been more. In 2009 the citizens of the United States will hear nothing but propaganda about Abraham Lincoln's 200th birthday. We cannot sit idly by and hope that something will be

done for the Sesquicentennial; we have to do it. Each camp, brigade, and vision Armyshould start planning now for what they

are envi-

sioning as their areas of participation. We need to work with the United Daughters of the Confederacy and Children of the Confederacy in this endeavor. They are our blood allies who are connected by our Confederate bloodline and should be treated as close family, not distant cousins. I can promise you that if we do not teach the true history of the War Between the States during this 150th celebration, no one will. I will close with Patrick Cleburne's prophetic quote: "It means (South losing the war) the history of this heroic struggle will be written by the enemy, that our youth will be trained by Northern school teachers: will learn from Northern school books their version of the war, will be impressed by all the influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors, or maimed veterans as fit objects of derision."

Charles Kelly Barrow

Recruit, Retain, Relate — The Moral High Ground

by Ed Butler, Heritage Promotion Committee Chairman

This past May I attended a camp meeting of the General John C. Breckenridge Camp 100 in Lexington, Kentucky. It was indeed a treat to hear a program given by Dr. Glen Spann. Dr. Spann is a history teacher at Asbury College in Wilmore, Kentucky, an ordained minister, and currently serves as commander of the Breckenridge Camp. Dr. Spann has created a course offered by Asbury College entitled Southern History. I have been told that it is one of the most popular courses offered by the college!

As you may have imagined, I was totally captivated by his presentation. I regret not making notes as I must now call on my memory. It is from his program that I decided on the title, The Moral High Ground. Most of us have been chastised, teased, ribbed, or just plain ole "made fun of" by some educationally deprived Yankee because he does not know or will not admit that our ancestors did not fight to prolong the institution of slavery. The very idea that anyone would fight to preserve or end slavery as an institution is totally idiotic.

I challenge anyone to name one war in the history of mankind that was waged over a moral issue. War is fought over money and power, the right to rule a territory and to levy taxes! While slavery was a volatile topic for years prior to the War Between the States, it simply was not the reason the war was fought!

Any discussion of why the

War Between the States was fought should start on July 4, 1776. It was on that day that the Second Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence. For many of us — that includes many of those citizens that live in the Nawth — it is one of the greatest documents ever written by mortal man. I encourage you to read it if you have not done so in recent years. For those who will not get around to reading it, I would like to quote portions of the first and last sentence of the fourth paragraph: "That whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it" (ends, refers to the unalienable rights endowed to mankind by our Creator) "it is their duty to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security." Who but a Southerner could have stated it so eloquently?

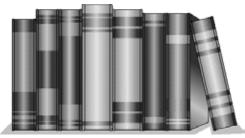
We must also look to another of the greatest documents ever written by mortal man, our Constitution as presented to Congress in 1787. It contained and still does contain three clauses that protected the institution of slavery! Thus, slavery was a national institution, not a Southern institution. I urge you to read the Constitution also; it beats what is offered on TV most evenings. Tell the next condescending Yankee to read the Constitution and then tell him why!

Lest any have forgotten and for those who were educated in today's dumbed down school systems, I want to touch briefly on the men who dared to be members of the Continental Congress, fought in the Revolution, wrote and/or signed the Declaration of Independence, and wrote and/or signed the Constitution — the Founders of this Nation. Almost without exception they were Godly men. Most of the key players in this drama were Southerners. They often prayed during the many hours they spent examining each word and phrase they were writing and while suffering the privations of war. Prayer was legal in those days!

These men pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their all. They knew they were putting the very lives of their families in the path of destruction. These are actions that are seldom taken by men who are not solidly committed to a goal and know where they will spend eternity! If this description reminds you of our Confederate ancestors, it should. Only the dates during which they struggled to rule their own destiny are changed. The participants in both wars knew without a rumor of doubt that they were fighting for their GOD-GIVEN RIGHTS. They firmly believed that only "God gives" and governments take away!

Lincoln's reputation was well known when he ran for president. He had been a Whig before the Republican party was formed. The Whig party was the party of big, dominant, centralized government and etc. and etc. Does this sound familiar? As you might as-

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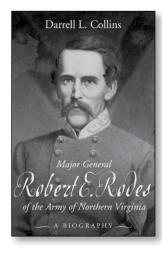


Books in Print

Major General Robert E. Rodes of the Army of Northern Virginia, A Biography

Major General Robert E. Rodes is considered by many historians second only to General "Stonewall" Jackson in importance to General Robert E. Lee's tactical successes in battle. His partici-

pation Confeder-Army battles sank almost into oblivion since the War Bethe tween States. Lack of historical data on his contribution Confederate victories was due



in part to the decision of his widow Hortense Rodes to burn the bulk of his letters and War papers.

Author Darrell L. Collins has spent years in meticulous research to recreate the life of this man and produce this compelling biography of Major General Rodes.

Robert Rodes was born on either March 29 or 30, 1829, at Lynchburg, as agreed upon by most sources. But one source lists young Robert as born in Bedford County at his mother's plantation home. Author Collins surmises that these discrepancies may reflect Rodes' natural reticence about personal information and that perhaps his wife, Hortense, carried out what she believed to be her husband's wishes in destroying much of his War record.

Seventeen-year-old Robert entered VMI in July of 1845. He no doubt possessed the character traits he would

exhibit throughout his life — reserved, proud, loyal, pleasant and diligent in military duties. After graduation, Robert was still unsure about his career. His preference was teaching. He attempted several times to gain teaching positions at VMI, but was rejected in favor of other candidates. Rodes obtained several engineering positions with fledgling railroad companies that were springing up in several Southern states, but the ventures failed almost as soon as he had made a name for himself. Between railroad jobs, he applied for teaching professorships at the universities of Alabama and Louisiana. but was also turned down.

Alabama, like other Southern States, began to prepare for War. Rodes was appointed captain of the Warrior Guards, a unit founded by his father, David Rodes, and other descendants of Revolutionary War soldiers.

Alabama seceded on January 11, 1861. The citizens of Tuscaloosa gathered to send off Rodes and his warriors to a fight he believed would be short. They boarded the *L.D. Wallace* and set sail down the Black Warrior River to Mobile on January 15th. The Guards were called up originally to defend their native State. However, after the firing on Fort Sumter and Lincoln's call for Southern volunteers to suppress the *rebellion*, Rodes offered his company to the new Confederate government.

Thus began the Confederate Army career of Robert E. Rodes. His battles would include the Peninsula campaigns, forays into Maryland, the defense of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Kelly's Ford, and other engagements. His recognition as a premier commander in Lee's Army of Northern Virginia and promotions mirrored the frustration and disappointments suffered in his professional life. He was a strict disciplinarian and made hard decisions on the treatment of men serving in his units. But sol-

diers under his command by and large admired and respected Major General Rodes

Author Collins describes battles in riveting detail. Reading about Major General Rodes' tactics rivals a mystery novel for page-turning.

Included in the biography of Rodes, Collins publishes campaign maps, photos, and illustrations. The bibliography is extensive, indicative of the depth of research and amount of time Collins invested in the writing of this volume.

Lovers of Southern history and students of Confederate battles must have a copy of this biography of *Major General Robert E. Rodes of the Army of Northern Virginia*.

Author: Darrell L. Collins Publisher: Savas Beatie www.savasbeatie.com Hardback \$32.95

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

Roll Call To Destiny The Soldier's Eye View of Civil War Battles

A uthor Brent Nosworthy has written several highly acclaimed books on military history. Southern history readers may be familiar with *The Bloody Crucible of Courage: Fighting Methods and Combat Experience of the Civil War.* Nosworthy has also written about the military tactics of Napoleon and a period of warfare in America during the late 1600s to early 1700s.

The author states that after writing *The Bloody Crucible of Courage*, he had many narratives and vignettes accumulated from his research literally waiting "at the back of the drawer."

For *Roll Call to Destiny*, Author Nosworthy takes a different approach from his previous books. He focuses this volume on nine specific battles during the

Continued on page 46

Hallowed Ground



Graves & Monuments Committee Mike Mitchell – Chairman

Dear Friends and Compatriots

Preservation Notes White Bronze

Few people notice white bronze memorials in cemeteries, but once they learn what they are, it's hard to not see them dot the landscape of almost any cemetery. White bronze or zinc markers have a characteristic silver-blue-gray color and feature raised lettering or lettering in bas-relief. If you're in doubt as to whether a marker is zinc, tap on it. If it sounds metallic or hollow, it's zinc.

The term white bronze was used only to make the monuments sound more appealing. These markers are made of pure zinc, a non-magnetic metal that is heavier than iron, but not as heavy as lead. It develops a protective coating of zinc carbonate or zinc oxide when exposed to the air, forming the unique color characteristic of white bronze memorials. They range in size from small two-by-threefoot lawn markers to more than 22-foot monuments. The price would range from under \$10 to more than \$5,000.

These markers were made by only one company, the Monumental Bronze Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut. Monumental Bronze had subsidiaries/ distributors in Detroit (being the first established), Chicago, Des Moines Iowa, New Orleans and St. Thomas, Canada (with the later two lasting only a short time), where they were assembled; but their work can be found across the United States. However, their years of production were very short, 1875 to 1912.

The first step in manufacture, as in any kind of casting, was a wax model. The company employed an artist full-time to make these models, and offered the service of producing busts and bas-reliefs from portraits or photographs. The plaster cast was used to make a plaster duplicate, and from this second plaster cast to make sand castings that became the monument. The final plaster cast was cut in pieces so that the white bronze pieces were comparatively small and simple, allowing each cast to have sharper details. The pieces were later fused together. Rather than soldering the pieces together with solder that was an alloy, workers clamped the pieces together and poured pure, hot zinc into the joints. Since the heat melted the surfaces of the cast pieces, they were truly fused together and became inseparable.

Usually the bottom section of the monument was cast with four inner tabs with holes in them. These tabs were supposed to have pegs through the holes and be set into a base of cement or a granite foundation. Sometimes, sections of tall monuments were bolted together through such tabs on the bottom of the upper and the top of the lower sections for larger statues.

Neither the main plant in Bridgeport nor the foundries of the subsidiaries sold to customers. There was never a network of offices or stores that developed, but sales were handled by local agents or salesmen taking a commission and from catalogs. Sources such as the catalogs showed examples of the monuments and customers would provide the information for individual panels. Often they could go to the local cemetery and look at other examples. Customers could choose a variety of motifs on panels for the sides of the markers and could bear words or motifs, or sometimes both. Such customization as the inscription was cast in separate plates that would be screwed into a standard base.

They have resisted weathering and now, more than a century old, are still rust-free. As far as the *imperviousness* of zinc, damage by weather and pollutants like acid rain — time has upheld the claims about the durability. The natural film or coating that develops over the material due to exposure to air and light is the







Peacock-zinc, Frohockmarble, Miami City cemetery are about 8 feet tall. The zinc Confederate monument is from the Marianna courthouse in Florida. Photos by the author.

main reason for this durability. This is why they should never be cleaned. I have never seen mold growing on them, so have never needed to clean one.

Markers remain extremely legible but they are not totally immune from damage, such as being hit by lawnmowers or a fault in a seam base or foundation failure. Proper maintenance can prevent these problems.

The most damaging weakness of zinc is its tendency to creep. Creeping caused the most problems in large monuments of vertical designs. Since there are hundreds of War Between the States monuments standing around the United States in town squares and other conspicuous locations, creeping represents the most serious preservation or restoration problem.

The weight of the zinc at the top of the monument or statue puts pressure on the metal lower down and causes it to move very, very, slowly. This is creeping. This pressure and the resultant movement means there is rarely a straight base line on a monument of any size. Sometimes the movement has caused tiny cracks where the metal stretched too far and it has broken. From all reports, the only satisfactory way to prevent this creeping is an inner armature to support the weight, which can only be done by a professional conservator.

In 1912 they closed their doors. They did, however, continue to produce name plates and replacement panels for many years. You will occasionally see dates after 1912. We now think of them as a poor man's alternative or a cheap substitute. But in their day, this was not entirely true.

The company folded mostly due to metal demand during WWI and due to the way they were sold. Barbara Rotundo stated that "The taste-setters never did accept zinc gravemarkers. People did not fully accept the claims that these monuments were superior to stone monuments."

Only over time have claims these monuments were superior to their rock counterparts been proven to be true.

Genealogy Quips

FLOOR: The place for storing your priceless genealogy records.

Epitaphs

John Dryden (1631-1700) on his wife, Here lies my wife / here let her lie! / Now she's at rest / and so am I.

Yours in Preservation and Southern Pride,

Mike Mitchell Chairman, Graves and Monuments Committee

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



Army of Northern Virginia





Miss Georgia Mosteller and Master Jackson Mosteller were honored to place a wreath beside General Lee's statue in the US Capitol on January 19, 2008, on behalf of their Mary Custis Lee 808 Chapter of the Children of the Confederacy. Pictured from left, Ernest Mosteller, Life Member Camp 2; Sarah Mosteller; Georgia Mosteller and Jackson Mosteller, all of Alexandria, VA.



The **Olin M. Dantzler Camp 73**, Orangeburg, SC, first annual Wade Hampton Banquet was held March 13, 2008, in Orangeburg. Good fellowship, food and entertainment was on the program as Brian Cisco, Tom McClain, compatriots of our camp and Stan Clardy, our guest speaker, each revealed intriguing facts about our heritage.



A memorial service to honor Private Hiram Marion Millinor was conducted by the **George Davis Camp 5**, Wilmington, NC. Family and friends of the Private 3rd Company G, 36th Regiment and Lamb Artillery attended the dedication at Greenlawn Memorial Park in Wilmington.



Pictured is the headstone of Private William Henry May, 47th Regiment, Co D, Pettigrew's Brigade, NC Troops, located at the old Belford Methodist Church Cemetery in Castalia, NC. His great-nephew Michael May, a member of the **47th Regiment NC Troops, Camp 166,** Wake Forest, NC, is at left and his great-granddaughter Julie Rannells is at right.



Marine SSGT Jeffrey Lee Overby Holliday of US Marine Helicopter Squadron HMLA/A-167 proudly displays his South Carolina Sovereignty Flag, official flag of the **General Richard H. Anderson Camp 47**, Beaufort, SC, of which he is an active member. He is currently serving his third tour in Al Asad, Iraq. This very flag recently flew in Afghanistan with another camp member.



On January 26 2008, the **Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168**, Fayetteville, NC, members held their annual Lee-Jackson Ball at the Hope Mills Shrine Club. The Arsenal Camp Color Guard presented the colors to officially open the ball festivities. Pictured are Camp Lt. Commander Danny Stanley, center and, from left, Tommy Taylor and Terry Downs.

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



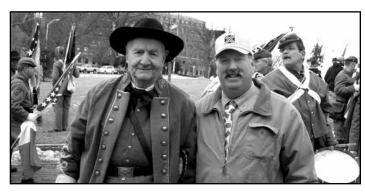
Members of the **Old Brunswick Camp 512**, Lawrenceville, VA, stand at the grave of Stonewall Jackson during the January 2008 Lee-Jackson Day event in Lexington, VA. From left, Mike Sadler, Bill Moody, Oliver Wells, Tommy Lucy, Douglas Winn and Van Wright.



Members of a Boy Scouts of America Troop pose with their Scout Leader Robert Franklin, a member of the **Rivers Bridge Camp 842**, Fairfax, SC. Scouts provided much-needed manpower in various projects of help at the 2008 Reenactment of the Battle of Rivers Bridge on February 2-3, 2008.



Pictured is Lt. F. C. Frazier Camp 668, High Point, NC, Camp Commander Rev. Herman White presenting an SCV Real Daughter Certificate to Mattie Clyburn Rice of High Point.



At Baltimore's 2008 Lee-Jackson Day ceremony, Les Kinsolvine, a member of the **Colonel Harry W. Gilmore Camp 1388**, Baltimore, MD and Camp Commander Stephen W. LaPlanche, from the **Captain James I. Waddell Camp 1608**, Annapolis, MD, attended to honor two outstanding soldiers and gentlemen.



On March 1, 2008, members of the **Colonel L. L. Polk Camp 1486**, Garner, NC, installed three markers in the Finch family cemetery in Raleigh. The stones were for Private Thomas E. Finch, Co. D, 1st NC Jr. Reserves; Private William Henry Pollard, Co. C, 47th NC Troops; and Drillmaster William Henry Jones, Mallett's Battalion, NC Infantry. Pictured from left, John Roderick, Charles Purser, Ryan Hargraves, Keith Hargraves and Camp Commander Marc Cheek.



Cadet Douglas Pruiett, Jr. stands before the flags at a joint Old South Picnic held by the 19th Virginia Infantry Camp 1493, Charlottesville, VA, and UDC Chapter 154, held at Clara Belle Wheeler's Buena Vista Plantation in Charlottesville. The mansion is seen in the background as well as the brass band which provided 19th century music for the occasion.

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



The United Daughters of Confederacy McComas Chapter of Pearisburg, VA, recently awarded Compatriot Bobby E. Tabor, Jr. with the Stonewall Jackson award and medal. The award is given to deserving persons who are not members of the UDC. Compatriot Tabor is a member of the Flat Top Copperheads 1694, Princeton, WV.



The **Private Wesley Culp Camp 1961**, Gettysburg, PA, held their Annual Confederate Heritage Dinner on March 29, 2008, in Gettysburg. From left, Past MD Division Commander G. Jerry Bayer, PA Division Commander James Palmisano and Past MD Division Commander G. Elliott Cummings.



Pictured are members of the **Davidson Guards Camp 1851**, Davidson County, NC, who recently reinstalled a Southern Cross of Honor that someone had tried to pull up. From left, Casey Becknell, Junior Scott, Chris Scott and Michael Scott.



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, Commander Rob Eldreth Jr. presents two books in honor of Black History Month to the Seaford Public Library. *Black Confederates* and *Stonewall Jackson*, the *Black Man's Friend*.



On January 18, 2008, members of the **VA Division** 5th Brigade Color Guard had the honor of presenting the colors at the State Capitol Building in Richmond, VA, for the Lee-Jackson Ceremony, which was co-hosted by the Virginia Division SCV and the UDC.



Seven Confederate Veterans get new VA headstones at Taylorsville City Cemetery. On September 23, 2007, members of the **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC, and the Southern Cross Chapter 27, OCR, held a service of dedication. Pictured is Cadet Joshua Baker, son of Camp Adjutant Arlice Baker.



Army of Northern Virginia



Pictured at left is Russell Bennett, **General Alfred Beckley Camp 865**, Beckley, WV, and David Smith of the **Stonewall Jackson Camp 201**, Charlestown/Clarksburg, WV, who set a headstone for their great-great-grandfather Archibald Cales, who served in Taylor's Company, 166 Virginia Militia and is buried in the Cales Cemetery in Summers County, WV.



The Nantahala Rangers Camp 1839, Franklin, NC, enjoyed a day of fellowship at the Macon County Fourth of July Celebration, manning a booth at the Franklin Folk Festival and marching in the parade.



Proudly displaying a Confederate Battle Flag is Sgt. Travis McGee, 404th CA BN (Airborne) Fob Fallon, Baghdad, Iraq. Sgt. McGee is a member of the **Palmetto Sharpshooters Camp 1428**, Anderson, SC.



A Confederate Memorial service was held on June 7, 2008, in Elmwood Cemetery in Shepherdstown, WV. Pictured from left, front row, Marianne Bayer; Liz McClung; Stew Wharton; Polly Wharton, President, WV Division UDC; John Powell; Jerry Bayer, commander, **Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD; back row, Stuart McClung, Glen Stickel, Toby Law, Tony Morgan, Steve DeFreytas, Don Silvius, and Wes Evans.



Members of the **J. R. Chambliss Camp 1779**, Emporia, VA, served as honor guard at a memorial service held to honor the 200th Birthday of Jefferson Davis. The service was held at the Veteran's Memorial Park in Emporia.



Pictured are the best, the worst, the good, the bad and the ugly from Cabin 2-B at a recent Sam Davis Youth Camp in South Carolina. Douglas Stephens, sponsored by the **Colonel Henry Laurens Benbow Camp 859**, Manning, SC, was voted by the staff as the most outstanding camper.

Army of Tennessee





Pictured are members of the **Major General William T. Martin Camp 590**, Natchez, MS, manning a recruiting booth at the Jim Bowie Festival, held September 2007 in Vidalia, LA.



On December 1, 2007, the **Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, staged a reenactment and SCV recruiting effort at the Mandarin Museum Winter Fest. As 1,500 guests visited the park and museum, they traveled through the Confederate camp, past their artillery and through a War Between the States top-notch artifact display.



New member 14-year-old Dalton Poythress is sworn in the **John Hunt Morgan Camp 1342**, Louisville, KY, in the Confederate section of historic Cave Hill Cemetery in Louisville.



On December 26, 2007, **General R. E. Lee Camp 1383**, Sarasota/Bradenton, FL, Commander Jason Parker accompanied Past Commander Doug Nash on a trip to Texas to photograph headstones of 17 of Doug's Confederate ancestors. After seven days and 3,855 miles, the last stop before returning home was Greenwood, FL, on New Year's Day 2008.



Sarah Anderson, UDC member, and Real Son James J. Nelms of the **Colonel William P. Rogers Camp 321**, Corinth, MS, placed a wreath on the grave of Colonel William P. Rogers at the Corinth Civil War Interpretive Center.



On Saturday, December 1, 2007, members of the **Madison Starke Perry Camp 1424**, Gainesville, FL, participated in the Adopt-A-Road Program and picked up litter on a two-mile stretch on CR 234 in Alachua County.

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



Eugene Beals, far right, a member of the **General Lloyd Tilghman Camp 1495**, Paducah, KY, served as a member of the American Legion Post 365, Collinsville, IL, Honor Guard on Veterans' Day' November 11, 2007.



Pictured is former Georgia US Congressman Charles Hatcher and **General A.H. Colquitt Fire Eaters Camp 1958**, Newton, GA, Adjutant Vincent Akridge viewing a plaque on the 6th Georgia Infantry participation in the battle of Sharpsburg at the infamous Bloody Lane.



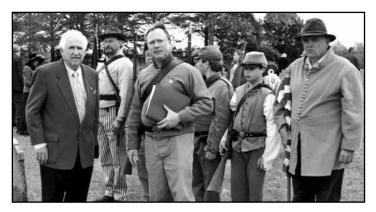
The Big Sandy Brigade and the **Colonel A. J. May Camp 1897**, Prestonsburg, KY, sponsored the annual Kentucky Secession Day Dinner at Jenny Wiley State Park in Prestonsburg. The dinner was attended by members of several Brigade Camps, OCR and guests.



Members of the **Captain Ed Baxter Camp 2034,** Fairview, TN, placed signs at 10 area cemeteries where Confederate Veterans are buried. Pictured is Camp Commander Billy Adcock at the Beech-Hughes Cemetery in Fairview.



Pictured is the 8th Annual Hendry House holiday gathering held in Labelle, FL, on December 1, 2007, hosted by the **Major William M. Footman Camp 1950**, Ft. Myers, FL. Seven camps were represented, along with various OCR and UDC chapters. The event took place at the home of Confederate Captain Francis A. Hendry.



A Confederate Memorial service was held on April 13, 2008, to honor Pvt. Thomas Welborn Knight, Co. D, 17th Regiment, who is buried at Kelly's Mill/New Hope Cemetery, south of Double Springs, AL. Members of Freeman's Battery Forrest Artillery Camp 1939, Savannah, TN, and Winston Co. Grays Camp 1788, Haleyville, AL, were among those paying tribute. Pictured from left are Judge Bobby Aderholt and NW Brigade Commander Steve Turner.

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



Members of the **Bradford/Rose Camp 1638**, Morristown, TN, attended General J. E. B. Stuart's birthday celebration in Stuart, VA. Portraying General Stuart is Matthew Wise. The ladies in period dress are from the Stuart, VA, area. SCV members attending are Tony Trent, Richard Romine, Lynn Harrell and wife Helen and Roy Snoe.



Members and family of the Captain Winston Stephens Camp 2041, MacClenny, FL, are shown holding the Historic Preservation Award bestowed upon the camp by the Jacksonville, Florida, Historic Preservation Commission for improvements and restorations made at Old Gravely Hills Cemetery. More than a year ago, 26 Confederate headstones were vandalized.



The Calhoun Avengers Camp 1969, Calhoun City, MS, held a Memorial Service at the Mt. Moriah Cemetery May 17, 2008. The 15th MS Regiment served as Honor Guard for the ceremony. Pictured from left, Mike Riley, Kenny Arrington, Jerry Melton, Keith Spence and Colby Hipp. Chaplain-in-Chief Dr. Cecil Fayard gave the memorial address.



Lt. Colonel William M. Luffman Camp 938, Chatsworth, GA, Adjutant Milton Clarke and Mascot Emmalee Parker place a daffodil on the gravesite of Private William F. Hopkins, Co. C, 9th KY Cavalry, who was wounded during the battle of Dug Gap and taken to the home of Mahala Poole, where he died. His marker reads "Born of Mahala and buried by Mahala." His mother was also named Mahala.



On June 6, 2008, a new Shelby County historical marker was dedicated in Confederate Park in downtown Memphis overlooking the Mississippi River. The marker commemorates the Naval Battle of Memphis that took place on June 6, 1862. Shown, from left, Dr. John Harkins, president of the West Tennessee Historical Society; Fred Lincoln, commander of the N. B. Forrest Camp 215, Memphis, TN and Lee Millar, chairman, Shelby County Historical Commission and also past Forrest Camp commander. The marker was partially funded by the Forrest Camp.



The **General A.P. Stewart Camp 1411**, Winchester, TN, hosted the reburial of Captain John W. Kelly on November 18, 2007. Pictured is the horse-drawn hearse bringing the remains to the cemetery.



Army of Tennessee



Parson James Smith of the **Bradford-Rose Camp 1638**, Morristown, TN, presents Confederate flags to Commander Terry Siler of the **N. B. Forrest Camp 3**, Chattanooga, TN and Mrs. Jo Hill of the A. P. Stewart UDC Chapter, in appreciation for their assistance in locating the grave of their camp's namesake, Colonel W. M. Bradford. The presentation was made at this year's Confederate Memorial Service at the historic Chattanooga Confederate Cemetery in Chattanooga, TN.



Confederates from throughout the South celebrate the 200th Birthday Anniversary of President Jefferson Finis Davis, 1808-2008, at the Cradle of the Confederacy in Montgomery, AL.



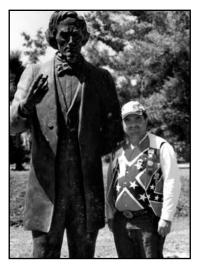
Pictured are members of the **Roswell Mills Camp 1547**, Roswell, GA, at the newly erected monument to honor Captain Thomas Edward King, who started the Roswell Guards in 1861, and was later killed at the Battle of Chickamauga in 1863. He is buried at the Roswell Presbyterian Church Cemetery. Pictured from left, standing, Jerry Maddox, Tom Crisman, Howard Bryant, Ross Glover, Doug Allen and Bob Blankenship; seated, Dick Anthony, Howard Tefft, John Cobb, Ken Howell and Ray Barry.



On October 14, 2007, three members of the **Admiral Raphael Semmes Camp 1321**, Dearborn, MI, were awarded War service medals by the Stars and Bars Chapter 2073, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Dearborn, MI. Pictured from left, Compatriots William G. Chambless, Jr. and David D. Finney, who received National Defense Medals and Montie Ocha who received a Vietnam Cross of Military Service.



The **Cradle of the Confederacy Camp 692,** Montgomery, AL, served as color guard for the Children of the Confederacy, Alabama Division meeting, at Confederate Memorial Park, Mountain Creek, AL. Pictured from left, Camp Commander George W. Gayle, Ronald Holtsford, Arthur Arnold and Robert Bowden.



Captain C. B. Vance Camp 1669, Batesville, MS, Commander Donald Wright, Jr. visited Beauvoir during the 113th Mississippi Division Reunion May 30-June 1, 2008.

Army of Trans-Mississippi





Brigadier General J.J. Alfred A. Mouton Camp 778, Opelousas, LA, Commander George Gremillion presents 1st Lt. Commander Michael Chapman with the SCV War Service Medal at the Camp's May meeting. Chapman served in the US Air Force during Desert Storm. Camp member David Clarke was unable to make the meeting, but will receive his WSM for service during WW II.



Compatriot Steve Travis Lanier of the Captain J.W. Bryan Camp 1390, Lake Charles, LA, and Sandra Maricle were united in Holy Matrimony December 22, 2007, at First Baptist Church in Pipkin, LA, in an 1860s-style ceremony. Pictured from left, Compatriot Ben Burns, Steve T. Lanier, Sandra Maricle Lanier, Michael D. Jones, Susan Jones and Luke Jones.



Pictured are members of the **Alamo Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX, stepping off in the annual Flambeau Parade in San Antonio. Supported by members of the Confederate Rose in civilian dress, this parade is seen by approximately 350,000 people in San Antonio, and the Alamo Camp is always well-received.



The Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275, Livingston, TX, hosted a School Day at Big Sandy School in Polk County. Students from K to 12th grade learned about artillery, infantry drills, camp life and women in the war. Camp 1275 was assisted by the Colonel Philip Alexander Work Camp 1790, Woodville TX, UDC Chapters in Livingston and Woodville, and the OCR Chapter in Livingston.



The 1st Battalion, Co. C, SCV Mechanized Cavalry at Anderson, TX, Confederate Memorial. Pictured from left, top row, 13th Texas Infantry Camp 1565, Angleton, TX, members Bill Greenwood, Tug Grumble, Frank Dietz and Jeff Winters. Bottom row from left, Major Josephus Somerville Irvine Camp 2031, Newton, TX, member Gene Rivers and Granbury's Texas Brigade Camp 1479, Conroe, TX, member Billy Goreman.



Texas John H. Slaughter Camp 2074, Tombstone, AZ, members at the Civil War in the Southwest at Picacho Peak State Park, Picacho, AZ. Pictured from left, Compatriots Scotty McLaughlin, Camp Commander Meek, Adjutant Rodgers, and Compatriot Tippitt.

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



Members of the **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, and the **Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, took part in Camp 1710's 5th Annual Confederate Heritage Trail on April 19, 2008. Members of both camps met at Tombstone's historic Boot Hill Cemetery and placed flags on the graves of Confederate veterans, then moved to the Tombstone City Cemetery to honor the veterans buried there. From there, Compatriots formed teams and placed flags on graves in cemeteries throughout Cochise County.



Members of the Captain William T. Anderson Camp 1743, Huntsville, MO, gathered at the monument of Major General Sterling Price in Keytesville, MO, for their annual Confederate Memorial Day service. Pictured from left, David Young, Jim Mott, Mike Meoli, Neil Block and Dan Ballew.



Pictured is Compatriot Floyd Farrar from Long Beach, CA, at the **Captain James Iredell Waddell Camp 1770**, Orange County, CA, Confederate Memorial Day Service. It is a tradition to place a flower in honor of your ancestor at the base of the monument during the roll call of states.



Compatriot Scott Porter, of the **Major Thomas Key Camp 1857**, Leavenworth, KS, at the second-oldest Confederate monument west of the Mississippi commemorating the fight at Camden Point in July 1864. The monument was paid for by the people of Platte County, just 16 miles from Fort Leavenworth, KS.



Pictured are members of the **Colonel John T. Coffee Camp 1934**, Osceola, MO, celebrating Confederate Memorial Day at Fort Davidson State Historic site in Pilot Knob, MO. The memorial was held at the Confederate Monument, located at south trench of the fort, where approximately 250 Confederate soldiers are buried in a mass grave.



On May 16, 2008, Gary and Heath Roland of the **Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920**, Kansas City, KS, set this headstone for Captain Thaddeus Fitzhugh of Co. F, 5th VA Cavalry at Oak Grove Cemetery in Kansas City. Captain Fitzhugh remained in an unmarked grave for almost 94 years.

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



The Colonel Joseph C. Porter Camp 2055, Shelbina, MO, dedicated a monument to the Battle of Shelbina. Pictured are camp members at the monument ceremony.



On May 17, 2008, the **New Salem Invincibles Camp 2107**, Ponta, TX, honored the life and service of 1st Lt. James W. Gray, Co. F, 7th TX Mounted Volunteers. They placed his marker beside the grave of his wife, Jane McDowd Gray. This was approximately 146 years after he was buried in a mass grave in New Mexico. Pictured from left, Rusty Haynes, Jerry Haynes, Tom Hook and Sandra Olsen.



The Pvts. Grayson & Brewer Camp 2118, Elk City, OK, recently purchased, installed and dedicated a Southern Cross of Honor at Ural Cemetery, near Elk City, on the grave of Confederate Veteran Private William P. Francis, who served in the 29th TX Cavalry. The dedication was on June 21, 2008. The cross replaced one stolen from the grave a year ago that had been in place for 84 years. Pictured from left, Camp Commander Jerry C. Brewer, OK Division Commander John Priddy and OK Division Lt. Commander Harold Tydings.



The **Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 983**, Decatur, TX, held their Christmas party on December 11, 2007, at Buck's Barbecue in Decatur, TX. Pictured, from left, Compatriots Meador and Bramlett, Cindy Lynch, Gerre Joiner and Amy McKinney, all of whom provided music for the evening.



On May 10, 2008, at the Gilmer, TX, City Cemetery, the **Walter P. Lane Camp 1455**, Longview, TX, held a Southern Cross Marker Dedication and Memorial Service for Confederate soldier John D. Leland, 1st lieutenant and adjutant of the 41st AL Infantry Regiment. More than two-dozen compatriots from other Northeast and East TX Brigade camps took part in the service, as well as ladies of the OCR and UDC. Pictured is H. M. Meredith, great-grandson of Leland, removing the cover of the Southern Cross, with the OCR ladies waiting to begin their Black Rose Ceremony.



Pictured from left are newly elected Commander-in-Chief Chuck McMichael, Real Son James Brown of the **Captain Sherod Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, and AZ Past Division Commander Bobby Morris at the 2008 National Reunion Banquet.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



At the 2008 National Reunion in Concord, NC, three descendants of Weary Clyburn, Private, Co. E, 12th SC Regiment, joined the SCV. Pictured from left, Carlton Young, Samuel Young, Kyle Sims of the **Governor Samuel W. T. Lanham Camp 586**, Weatherford, TX, and Countee Hall.



The Colonel Leon Dawson Marks Camp 1596, Shreveport, LA, sponsored a memorial service. Pictured from left are Camp Chaplain Charles Moore, Don Zesch, Camp Commander John Preston and Camp Musician Vernon Lane.



Pictured from left are Darrell Rhea of the **Dunn-Holt-Midkiff Camp 1441**, Midland, TX, and Brad Bennett of the **Chief Clinton Camp 366**, Abilene, TX, at the grave of Compatriot Rhea's ancestor Private John P. Hamm, Co. B, 21st AR Infantry, who was captured in November, 1863 and sent to Camp Morton, where he died in July 1864. Private Hamm is one of 1,616 Confederates buried in Crown Hill Cemetery in Indianapolis, IN.



The Jefferson Davis Camp 474, Lafayette, LA, held a luncheon honoring the 200th Birthday of Jefferson Davis on June 21, 2008, at Don's Seafood and Steakhouse in Lafayette. Pictured from left, Commander Al Krantz, Governor Alexandre Mouton Chapter 120; Commander Al Bethard, Jefferson Davis Camp 474; Director Roland Stansbury, of the Young-Sanders Center for the Study of the War Between the States and Nicolas Manzo, who led all in singing *Dixie*.



Members of the **James M. Keller Camp 648**, Hot Springs, AR, utilized a display case at the Garland County Library to display rare books, CDVs and photographs in commemoration of Jefferson Davis' 200th birthday. Pictured from left, Willie Gilbert, Bob Freeman, Don Dukes and Camp Commander Loy Mauch.



On June 19, 2008, the **O. M. Roberts Camp 178**, Waxahachie, TX, swore in Compatriot George Wayne (G.W.) Long. Presenting the certificate is Camp Commander Tom Coppock.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

RAPHAEL SEMMES 11 MOBILE

LEROY, HUBERT B. MANN MICHAEL S MORGAN, JR., ROBERT VIRGIL

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 16

AUBURN CARROLL. CHARLES RODNEY CULPEPER, ARTHUR HUGH CULPEPER, EDWARD GUY CULPEPER, JR., EDWARD GUY

CAPT. MORTIMER JORDAN 84

CARDWELL, GREGORY A.

ST. CLAIR 308

RANDOLPH, SR., JOHN MICHAEL WEAVER, BRADFORD ALLEN

PVT. AUGUSTUS BRADDY 385

BARR, ARLIE TILDON FANNIN, JACOB LEWIS JOHNSTON, WILLIAM LEON SULLIVAN, WARD STEPHEN YOUNG, WILLIAM CLEMUEL

LEE-MOSES-DIXON VINDICATOR

MOBILE PRINE, JOHN H.

MAJ. JOHN C. HUTTO 443 **JASPER**

HUMBER, JR., AUSTIN L.

GEORGE "TIGE" ANDERSON 453 ANNISTON

HILL, LARRY DOUGLAS

DECATUR SONS OF LIBERTY 580

THOMSON, WILLIAM ROBERT

CRADLE OF THE CONFEDERACY MONTGOMERY

MARCUM, KENNETH RAY

COFFEE COUNTY RANGERS 911 ENTERPRISE

PHILLIPS, CHRISTOPHER JASON

FIGHTING JOE WHEELER 1372 BIRMINGHAM HORNSBY, LEE PAUL

PERRY, JR., CHARLES W. STANDRIDGE, JOHN PAUL THOMAS, SYLVIE DELANO THOMAS, II, JOHN ARTHUR

THOMAS JEFFERSON DENNEY CULLMAN

LOYD, MATTHEW ALLEN

COVINGTON RIFLES 1586 ANDAI USIA

HENLEY, LAVON LYNN SASSER, DONALD C.

FORREST'S CAVALRY 1899 BLOUNTSVILLE

HOBSON, II, JAMES EUGENE

THE TALLASSEE ARMORY **GUARDS 1921** TALLASSEE

BOWEN, LEON DUKE BRYANT, TOMMY EDWARD CULLARS, JONATHAN WILLIAM CULLARS, MARK DEWITT GAUNTT, JOSEPH BURTON HARRIS, HUGH EDSEL HILL, SETH DAVIS HINSON, WILLIAM MURRAY LYNN, BRYAN SETH

MOORE, GARY ROYE TAYLOR, PAUL CRAIG

CONFEDERATE CONSTITUTION

MONTGOMERY BAKER, FRED JOSEPH BOZEMAN, IV, ROBERT GASTON GREEN. WILBURN FRANKLIN

KILLGORE, ROY REUBEN MCAFEE, DONALD FRANCIS TOLBERT, RILEY CARRELL WALLS, TOMMY JOE

HARTSOOK GUARD 2163 BANKSTON

HALLMARK, ANTHONY J.

TEN ISLANDS 2678 OHATCHEE

CHANDLER, VICTOR LOUIS GILLAM, MAC JOHNSON, WILLIAM JEROME MASTERS, DONALD EUGENE MASTERS, ROBERT ALAN MAXWELL, KEITH TODD MEDDERS, DONALD CURTIS MULKEY, EUELL STANLEY READ STEPHEN HARVEY READ, JOSEPH THOMAS

ARKANSAS

GEN. ROBERT C. NEWTON 197 LITTLE ROCK

DUNN, COREY ELLIOTT

3RD REGIMENT ARKANSAS INFANTRY 246

WILLIAMS, BRYCE CONAN

CAPT. JOHN W. RANDLE 649 DARDANELLE

ELLISON, KERRY

GEN. JO SHELBY 1414 HARRISON

FOWLER, STEVEN CHARLES HALF ISAIAH BENNETT HALE, BENJAMIN EARLY JONES, DONALD GENE

COL. ROBERT G. SHAVER 1655 **JONESBORO**

KING, JUSTIN HOWARD MAY, JOSEPH CLIFFORD

BATTLE OF MASSARD PRAIRIE

VAN BUREN HARMAN, KENNETH EUGENE ISRAEL, LARRY WAYNE LANCASTER, STEPHEN ALEX-SHIVER, CHARLES OLEN

ARIZONA

TEXAS JOHN H. SLAUGHTER

TOMBSTONE

BLEAK, JR., TONY DONN

CALIFORNIA

FATHER A. J. RYAN-SAN DIEGO SAN DIEGO

POLLARD, JIM

GEN. JOHN B. HOOD 1208 LOS ANGELES HARRIS, FRANCIS W.

LARSON, ERIC STANLEY ODDENINO, MICHAEL L

DEADERICK-DOREMUS-THURMOND 1631 SANTA BARBARA

COFFMAN II JAMES HUGHEY

INLAND EMPIRE 1742 INLAND EMPIRE BANGS, ARCHIE DONALD

COLORADO

JEFFERSON DAVIS 175 COLOBADO SPRINGS MYERS, SCOTT DALTON

STERLING PRICE 676 DENVER

POOLE, ROY ALLEN

ABRAM FULKERSON CAMP 2104 **GREELEY** DAWKINS, ALBERT B.

FLORIDA

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY 556

GRAHAM, JAMES HINES GRIFFIN, DAVID EUGENE GRIFFITH, GEORGE W. HALBERT, KEVIN A. HARRIS, SR., RICHARD GIBSON JOLLEY, STEPHEN EUGENE KING, TRAVIS M. SMITH, BOBBY RAY WALKER, STEVEN ERNEST

WAKULLA GUARDS 742 CRAWFORDVILLE

WORRELL, MARCUS ALLEN

GENERAL JOSEPH FINNEGAN 745

CLAY, GUENTIN KEN

JOHN HANCE O'STEEN 770 TRENTON

HUTSON, LINDSEY KODY MARTIN, EARL C. RUBY, BRADLEY J.

KIRBY SMITH 1209 JACKSONVILLE

COLLUM, CHARLES EDWARD FARMER, CAMERON FARMER, JR., PAT FULGHUM, MATTHEW FORREST HILL, JR., JOSEPH H LENTZ, ROBERT J. McMILLAN, MICHEAL TRACE ROBERTS, JASON A.

COL. DAVID LANG 1314 TALLAHASSEE

HARDISON, RICHARD A. HOLLAND, JR., JOHN M

STEPHEN RUSSELL MALLORY PENSACOLA

SANSOM, CHARLES HERMAN STONE. ROBERT MICHAEL

WILLIAM WING LORING 1316 ST. AUGUSTINE

MARTIN, CHRISTOPHER DON O'NEIL, JOHN CHRISTOPHER SPENCE, STOCKBRIDGE CABLE

BRIG. GEN. EVANDER M. LAW LAKELAND

MURPHY, DANNY H.

STONEWALL JACKSON 1381 ST. PETERSBURG COLLINS, ANDREW

CAPT. J. J. DICKISON 1387 **MELBOURNE**

WHITTMAN, III, ROBERT J. WITTMAN, JR., ROBERT J.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRIS 1395 FT. LAUDERDALE ANDERSON, JOHN DOUGLAS

BOOTY, CHRISTOPHER ALAN

MADISON STARKE PERRY 1424 GAINESVILLE

JOYNER, PHILLIP RANDALL

THIRD FLORIDA WILDCATS 1437 **BROOKSVILLE**

BATES, JR., JAMES EDWARD

BATTLE OF OLUSTEE 1463 LAKE CITY

MCCOOK, JAMES THEODORE

PVT GEORGE W. THOMAS 1595 FT. PIERCE

GREENE, MICHAEL SHEPHARD

FINLEY'S BRIGADE 1614 HAVANA

CROCKER, KELLY VAN

MAJ. WILLIAM M. FOOTMAN

FT MYERS BEARDEN, JOHN MICHAEL STICKLES, III, ALBERT LOUIS

DIXIE DEFENDERS 2086 CROSS CITY ELDER, SCOTT DAVID

LT. FRANCIS CALVIN MORGAN BOGGESS 2150 EVERGI ADES CITY

STEARNS, II, SCOTT A STEARNS, SPENCER A.

GEORGIA

CLEMENT A. EVANS 64 WAYCROSS

EVANS, JONATHAN M.

JACKSON COUNTY VOLUNTEERS

JEFFERSON CRUCE, GARY ALVIN

BRIG. GEN. T. R. R. COBB 97 ATHENS

GIBBS, DAVID NELSON GIBBS, EVAN LEE HEATH, EDWARD HEATH, BEN STRICKLAND. STEVEN DAVID WALDROP, THOMAS LOGAN

LT. COL. THOMAS M. NELSON

ALBANY BLALOCK, II, JAMES RICHARD ZIMMERMANN

MCDANIEL-CURTIS 165

CARROLLTON GRAY, PHILLIP ANTHONY

BRIG. GEN. JOHN CARPENTER CARTER 207 WAYNESBORO

HAGER, DAVID MICHAEL

GEN. NATHAN B. FORREST 469 ROME

FOWLER JR DAVID M LEE. ANDREW STARR

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON 671 DALTON HATFIELD, CLARK TAYLOR

HARALSON INVINCIBLES 673 WACO

BREWER, JAMES LAMAR JOHN K. MCNEILL 674

MOULTRIE BRYAN, WILLIAM PERDUE III

KENNESAW BATTLEFIELD 700 MARIETTA

LAVINDER, THOMAS WILLIAM

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER

CONYERS POUNDS, BARTON JAMES

LT. DICKSON L. BAKER 926 HARTWELL

DAVID, BOBBY EUGENE DAVID, JAMES ANTHONY

CURRAHEE RANGERS 935 TOCCOA HILL, JIMMY LEE

OGEECHEE RIFLES CAMP 941 STATESBORO

HENDRY, DENNIS GEORGE HENDRY, MARK RAY

GEN. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE 1361

JONESBORO THRAILKILL, BRIAN KEITH THRAILKILL, BILLY V. WILLIAMS, II, RICHARD DEWITT

GEN. WILLIAM J. HARDEE 1397 DALLAS

BAXLEY, LEE M.

JOHN B. GORDON MEMORIAL THOMASTON

POWELL, SAMUEL G. WILKINS, JONATHAN L.

COL. HIRAM PARKS BELL 1642 CUMMING

MORECRAFT, III, JOSEPH ROBINSON, MICHAEL C.

CALHOUN RIFLES 1855 EDISON

CLARK, JR., PAUL COE COL. JOSEPH MCCONNELL 1859

RINGGOLD MORRIS, RANDALL LEE

BLUE RIDGE RIFLES 1860 COFIELD TIMOTHY DANIEL

MAJ. GEN. AMBROSE RANSOM WRIGHT 1914

EVANS PARKS SETH DANIEL

RABUN GAP RIFLEMEN 1929

NICHOLS, AUBREY JOE

DIXIE GUARDS 1942

BACON, JOHNNY LEE

GENERAL A. H. COLQUITT FIRE **EATERS 1958**

NEWTON DEESE, DAMON JAMES

PVT. JOHN INGRAHAM 1977 CHICKAMAUGA

LAMB, GRADY FRANKLIN **CAMP DAVIS 2073**

GUYTON CARROLL, BENJAMIN CODY LUSE, DONALD STEVEN

WHITTLE, THOMAS H.

DOCTORTOWN DEFENDERS 2145 **JESUP** MURRAY, RANDY CHESTER

MONTGOMERY SHARPSHOOTERS 2164 MT. VERNON

RUSHING, GERALD THIGPEN, EDWARD E.

IOWA

CARROLL COUNTY ROUGH & READYS 1952 BURLINGTON HEIMBLICK JAMES

ILLINOIS

CAMP DOUGLAS MEMORIAL

1507 **CHICAGO**

MADDOX, WILLIAM LYNN REYNOLDS ROGER LEON WINK, MARK ALAN

PRIVATE SPINCE BLANKENSHIP

MARION HUDSON, GARY LYNN

LT. GEORGE E. DIXON 1962 BELLEVILLE

KICKLIGHTER, JOHNNY WAYNE PRICE, PATRICK S. WARNER, RYAN FORREST

INDIANA

COL. SAMUEL ST. GEORGE ROGERS 1508

INDIANAPOLIS FIERS, JOHN ROBERT FLICK DAVID CHARLES FLICK JASON LEF GERALD, DENNY RAY

A. J. RINGO 1509

NEW CASTLE LOWHORN, JR., JOHN R. SALES, CODY THOMAS

KANSAS

MAJOR THOMAS J. KEY 1920

KANSAS CITY ALLEN, PAUL D. BULLOCK, TRAVIS ALLEN BULLOCK, RICKY ELLIOTT KASTLER, SHANE ERIC KIRK, STEPHEN S.

KENTUCKY JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE 100

LEXINGTON BAIN, ROGER M

WEESE, JASON LEE (ZEB) **CAPTAIN DAVID C. WALKER 640** FRANKLIN

BROWN, RICHARD LEWIS WHITE, SHAUN MORGAN TILGHMAN-BEAUREGARD 1460

MAYFIELD

PARKER, SCOTT ERNEST TUCKER, JOHNNY GLYNN **GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN 1495**

BOYD, LEON JEFFREY

PADUCAH COLE, SR., CHARLES L. IVEY, JERRY L. MCDANIEL, JERRY RAY RICKARD SETH TYLER

CAPT. THOMAS HENRY HINES WEST POINT

EDWARD FLETCHER ARTHUR

FISHBACK, JIMMIE L.

BABB, DOUGLAS EDWARD CARTER, CHRISTIAN LEE AUSTIN DURHAM BORRY GULLETT, II, BEN C.

FORT HEIMAN 1834 Murray

ERWIN, JAMES ROSS

ADAM RANKIN JOHNSON 1910 HENDERSON

BROOKS, JIMMY K.

5TH KENTUCKY INFANTRY 2122 MOREHEAD

CHAFFIN, ROGER A. EDDINGS, MICHAEL P. STEAGALL, BRENT EDWARD WHITE, MICHAEL TODD

JIM PEARCE 2527
PRINCETON

BLACKBURN, JAMES ALLEN

LOUISIANA

RANDALL LEE GIBSON 470 THIBODAUX

AUTHEMENT, ALAN J. EURITT, LARRY LEE

BRIG. GEN. THOMAS MOORE SCOTT 1604 MINDEN

BRYANT, JON ERIC WOODS, PHILLIP DWAYNE

MAJ. THOMAS MCGUIRE 1714 WEST MONROE JOHNSON, JAMES R.

AMBASSADOR JOHN SLIDELL 1727 SLIDELL

KING, TERRY M.

GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD

FORREST 1931 COVINGTON MEFFERD, SHAWN

LT. ELIJAH H. WARD 1971 FARMERVILLE SMITH, COLLIN PATRICK

THOMPSON, JR., JASON
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WILLIAM



A Confederate Christmas

Modified by Mark K. Vogl



"T'was the night before Christmas" Southern Style

T 'was the night before Christmas when all through the camp,

Only a sentry was stirring: it was dark, cold and damp. The cannons were parked, rifles stacked with such care In hopes that the hated Yankees soon wouldn't be there

Johnny Rebs were all nestled snug in their tents
While visions of home and kin danced in their heads.
And I in my kepi had just closed the flap
And just settled my brains to study my map

When out in the field there arose such a clatter, I sprang from my desk to see what was the matter. Away to the sentry post I flew like a flash In such a doggone hurry, I lost my scarlet sash.

The moon on the breast of the new fallen snow Gave the luster of midday to objects below. When what to my straining eyes should appear, But a senior officer and mounted escort approaching us near.

So graceful and steady they rode as a pack I knew in a moment it must be ole Jack.

More rapid than eagles as coursers they came, And he whistled and shouted and he called them by name.

"Now Virginians, now Georgians, and Southerners all Come Stuart, come Pelham, come Hood's Texans tall, To horse and to wagon, don't tarry or fall, Now dash away, dash away all ...

As fast as they came, I thought Stonewall's kepi would fly,

He rode through our camp on Old Sorrel and my tent he went bye.

Scattered and hurried, past us they flew
With more officers following, General Beauregard, too.
And then, in a twinkling, I heard from behind
The clatter of sabers, and spurs of a kind
As I drew in my head and was turning around

Opening the back tent flap, Ole Jack came with a bound.

He was dressed all in gray, from his head to his foot And his clothes were all tarnished with powder and soot;

A bundle of packages he had flung on his back, And he looked like a sutler, just opening his sack.

His eyes how they twinkled! His dimples how merry! His cheeks were like roses, his nose like a cherry! The war had so far not taken too much of a toll And the beard on his chin was as black as Dixie coal.

A peal of lemon he held tight in his teeth, Three stars on his collar surrounded in gold wreath. He had a broad face and a little round belly That shook when he laughed like a bowl full of jelly.

Though not chubby or plump, still a right jolly old elf, And I laughed when I saw him in spite of myself. A wink of his eye and a twist of his head Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread.

On his way to Richmond, to see the old man, And wondered if, for Lee, we might have a spare ham? For Ole Marse Robert had called, seeking food not for him.

But for veterans and widows and orphans too slim.

The bugler I called without a moment's delay And the men scrambled to ranks, thinking war on the way.

But when Lee's name was mentioned a cheer did go up And Ole Jack's wagons were filled with tomorrow's Christmas sup.

He sprang to his steed, to his men gave a whistle, And away they all flew, like the down of a thistle. But I heard him exclaim, ere they rode out of sight, "A Dixie Christmas to all, and to all a good night."

Mark K. Vogl is commander of the Upshur County Patriots Camp 2109, Gilmer, TX. It is from his new book The Rebel Mountain Reader, published by Eastern Digital Resources in South Carolina.

Carry Me Back

Last Will and Testament

n April 9, 1865, Major James Innes Randolph, a Confederate officer from Virginia, sheathed his sword for the last time and put away his cadet gray uniform. He could not fight the Yankees any longer, but for years afterward the fire of rebellion continued to rage inside of him. He raised his voice against reconstruction by writing the music and lyrics of a song called *I'm a Good Old Rebel*. His words were loud and clear:

Oh, I'm a good old Rebel,
Now, that's just what I am,
For this "fair land of freedom"
I do not care a damn.
I'm glad I fit against it —
I only wish we'd won;
And I don't want no pardon
For anything I've done.

2-I hates the Constitution,
This great Republic, too;
I hates the Freedmen's Bureau,
In uniforms of blue.
I hates the nasty eagle,
With all his brag and fuss;
But the lyin', thievin' Yankees,
I hates 'em wuss and wuss.

3-I hates the Yankee nation, And everything they do; I hates the Declaration of Independence, too; I hates the glorious Union, 'Tis dripping with our blood; And I hates the striped

banner — I fit it all I could.

4-I followed old Mar's Robert For four years, near about, Got wounded in three places, And starved at Pint Lookout. I cotch the roomatism A-campin' in the snow, But I killed a chance of

Yankees — And I'd like to kill some mo'.

5-Three hundred thousand
Yankees
Is stiff in Southern dust;
We got three hundred thousand
Befo' they conquered us.
They died of Southern fever
And Southern steel and shot;
And I wish it was three millions
Instead of what we got.

6-I can't take up my musket And fight 'em now no mo'. But I ain't a-goin' to love 'em, Now this is sartin sho'; And I don't want no pardon For what I was and am, And I won't be reconstructed, And I don't care a damn.

Major Randolph was not the only unreconstructed rebel — not by a long shot. *The Richmond Times-Dispatch* newspaper recently published a story about John Dudley George Brown. Brown was a surveyor, a member of the Virginia state legislature (also known as the General Assembly and the oldest democratic government in America), and a lifelong secessionist.

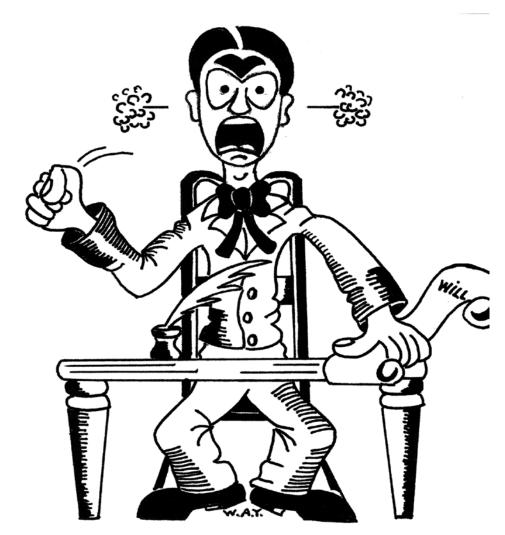
During the War Between the States, a band of Union soldiers broke into Brown's home and robbed him of all of his valuables, including a gold watch that his wife gave him as a wedding gift. When Brown died, he was a penniless, bitter old man. His last will and testament was duly recorded in the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Hanover County, Virginia, where it can still be read today. It states

"I have made several wills heretofore when I had considerable property to give my wife and children, but since the Yankees have stolen all of my negroes and robbed me of a great deal of my personal property, pillaging my house, breaking open all the doors and stealing all of the clothing they wanted, I have very little to will ... I give and bequeath to my children and grandchildren and their descendants throughout all future gen-

erations, the bitter hatred and everlasting malignity of my heart and soul against the Yankees, including all people north of the Mason-Dixon line."

I saw an antiques appraisal program on television last year. A lady from New England proudly displayed a beautiful, delicate, wrought iron basket that her great-grandfather, a soldier in the Union Army, acquired in the deep South during the War Between the States. He acquired it all right. He stole it from a defenseless Southern home.

I am not as good an old rebel as Major Randolph and Delegate Brown were. I don't hate the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, or the Star-Spangled Banner. Some of my best friends are Yankees. They do talk a little funny, but I don't think of them as liars or thieves. On the other hand, I didn't catch rheumatism from camping in the snow. I wasn't wounded in three places. I didn't starve at Point Lookout Prison. And if the Yankees had stolen the gold watch that my wife gave me as a wedding present, I would never have forgiven them.



I don't want to refight the War Between the States on the battlefield, but I do love the Commonwealth of Virginia and the South with a burning passion. I am fiercely proud of my Confederate heritage, and I want to do ev-

erything in my power to remember it and to honor it. I love all persons and things Confederate because they are in my blood, so in my own way, I guess I'm just a good old rebel, too.

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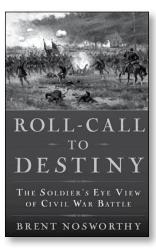
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Continued from page 25

Books in Print

War Between the States. These campaigns have no ties to one another, but are presented with minute and well-researched details of each battle, complete with strategic maps — and often — his tactical observations.

This book includes Burnside's Battles at Manassas and Matthew's Hill, the Fifty-Seventh New York Infantry at Seven Pines, the exploits of the



Washington Artillery on Marye's Heights, Webster's Parrotts and the battle of Fort Hindman, the Confederate and Federal Cavalry engagements on the third day at Gettysburg, De-

fense of Fort Sanders, the Second Minnesota Infantry at Missionary Ridge, and the Seventh South Carolina Cavalry at the Battle of Darbytown Road.

Nosworthy attempts to present the *point of view* of officers and ordinary soldiers who faced these fierce battles during the War. In his choice of the campaigns included in this book, he demonstrates how the character of war varied from Eastern to Western battlefields and how military tactics and strategies changed over the years of the War Between the States.

Of special interest to this reviewer was the Washington Artillery's gallant defense of Fredericksburg and participation in the slaughter of the Irish Brigade at Marye's Heights. Also enjoyable was the account of Colonel Alexander Haskell's bravery in the battle of Darbytown Road. This battle, fought on October 7, 1864, was a strategic failure because the troops were unsuccessful in their attempt to recapture

Fort Harrison. But the Confederates embarrassed the Union military and provided encouragement to embattled Southerners grasping for any victory.

Roll Call to Destiny is fascinating to read. Nosworthy writes with clarity and comprehensive tactical understanding of battles as they unfold to their culminations.

Southern battle-tactics enthusiasts must find a place on their Confederate historical book shelves for *Roll Call to Destiny*.

Author: Brent Nosworthy Publisher: Carroll & Graf www.perseusbooksgroup.com Hardback \$27.95

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

Jefferson Davis An American President

Finally — a complete documentary on Jefferson Davis that is fair and historically accurate! The Rosemont Pictures, named after his childhood home, has spent several years in producing this four-hour DVD that is a complete history of our first and only president.

Complete with hundreds of photos that are backed with every famous

author and scholar of our time. Dr. Edward Smith of American University, William C. Davis. Dr.



Frank Vandiver of Texas A&M, Dr. Lynda Crist — *The Papers of Jeff Davis*, Dr. William Cooper — *Jefferson Davis: American* and several others chronicle the life, triumphs and tragedies that befell one of the most noble men in American history. Brilliantly documented are

- his early childhood;
- his experiences at West Point;
- his major role in the creation of the Smithsonian;
- how he refused a promotion to general after the Mexican War because

- of his belief in the States having the Militias;
- the keen insight into *honor* and *principle* that guided him; and many other things will make you proud of Jefferson Davis.

Several of the brilliant quotes from his time in Congress give credence to his wisdom and insight into the founding fathers' writing. President Davis made early statements that the Confederacy was carrying out the intentions of their grandfathers in keeping the Constitution's true meaning alive.

You will never get bored and will only try to scheme a way to get this in the classroom of your children and grandchildren. Truly, this is a *MUST* for every Southern library.

Author: Brian Gary Publisher: Rosemont Pictures, Inc. www.jeffersondavisdocumentary.com 3 Disk DVD \$89.00

Reviewed by Jack E. Marlar

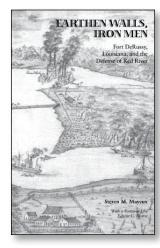
Earthen Walls, Iron Men: Fort DeRussy, Louisiana and the Defense of Red River

The War Between the States has more books written about it than any other era in history; however, most of what is available pertains to the Army of Northern Virginia and Army of Tennessee. The Army of Trans-Mississippi has been largely disregarded by authors and historians. With a need to educate on this particular theatre, Earthen Walls, Iron Men: Fort DeRussy, Louisiana, and the Defense of Red River gives an account of this major Confederate fortification located on the lower Red River.

"Long regarded as little more than a footnote by historians, the fort in fact played a critical role in the defense of the Red River region," writes author Steven M. Mayeux. Even though the period that Fort DeRussy was in operation was short, mid-1862 to mid-1864 with a long duration of being abandoned within this time frame, its tale is one full of naval battles, land battles, battles between gunboats and the shore batteries, and personalities that

time the fort was active.

After the fall of New Orleans April 1862, were there tales that a Union gunboat would attempt to come up the Red River. Even though these



mors did not occur at that point in time, the police juries along the Red River spoke to Major General Richard Taylor to "contemplate erecting fortifications to defend Red River." Col. Lewis G. De-Russy was appointed as superintendent of the construction of a fort on the Red River. "Barbin's Landing" was chosen as the site and construction began, thus commencing the saga of this fort.

It is important to note that Fort De-Russy was an impressive stronghold. When assessing the fort, US Admiral David Porter observes, "The works... are of the most extensive and formidable kind. Colonel DeRussy, from appearances, is a most excellent engineer to build forts."

For those who have lived in Louisiana, it has been rumored that the Red River Campaign was primarily fought for cotton — the Southerners had it and the Yankees wanted it. "Whether or not cotton-stealing was the primary reason for the expedition, the US Navy certainly lost no time in getting down to the business of hauling cotton," contend Mr. Mayeux. Many accounts are given where loyal Southerners are relieved by force of their stores of cotton. To victors go the spoils.

Fort DeRussy changes hands several times during her existence. "The capture of Fort DeRussy was a serious blow to Richard Taylor and the defenders of central and northwestern Louisiana. The Red River was, for now, for

all practical purposes, open to Shreveport." It is interesting to read how this strategic bend in the river is utilized by the different armies.

In late May 1864, the Confederate forces regained control of the fort, only to find her in ruins. Not only was this garrison in shambles, "there was nothing left in the lower Red River Valley to defend. All of the cotton was gone, stolen, or destroyed, along with the tools, horsepower, and manpower necessary to make any more. From Natchitoches to Simmesport, the area was now known as the 'Burnt District,'" asserts Mr. Mayeux.

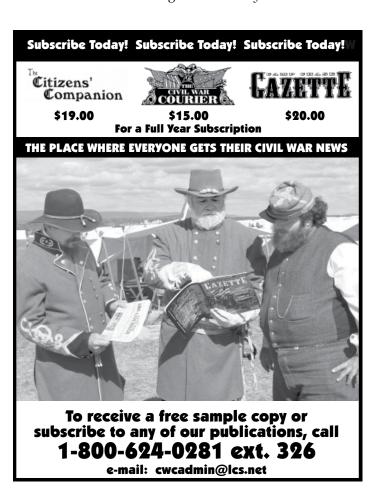
The cemetery located within the fort is cloaked with mystery itself. The number of burials has been an item of speculation. The wooden crosses have long since deteriorated, leaving unmarked graves. It should be noted the remains of Colonel Lewis Gustave De-Russy were reinterred to the grounds of the fort that bears his name.

In addition to the chronicle of Fort DeRussy, a listing of combat casualties, Union and Confederate, are included in the book. Slaves who died building the fortification are also noted. Short histories of the other Forts DeRussy is provided for the reader.

Mr. Mayeux does an exceptional job in exposing the history of Fort De-Russy. As a Marine officer, he reviews the primary sources to give the reader an insight as to the military operations. When dealing with first-person accounts, he delves into its accuracy and authenticity of the statement by examining all of the details. The author also does a superb job by writing in a fashion that reads more like a novel than a non-fiction publication. The reader is held in suspense waiting for the outcome of the different actions taking place in and around Fort DeRussy. Earthen Walls, Iron Men is essential to any historian desiring to better educate himself about the Army of Trans-Mississippi and the Red River Campaign.

Author: Steven M. Mayeux University of Tennessee Press www.utoress.org Hardback \$45.00

Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow



X

NOTICES From Around the Confederation

2008 IRS Annual Electronic Notice Filing Requirement

SCV camps with gross receipts less than \$25,000 a year are not required to file an IRS Form 990 tax return; however, beginning August 1, 2008, the day after the previous fiscal year ended, all camps are required to submit an annual electronic notice by December 15, 2008. Shown below are some simple instructions to assist you in the task of completing the IRS E Notice:

- 1. Obtain your camp's tax ID number and copy it into your computer memory or have it written down and readily available. GHQ can provide this number to you if needed.
- 2. Go to this site and follow the instructions:http://epostcard.form990.org/

Important Notice: You must register first, and then be patient and wait for the IRS to immediately send you a return e-mail with a link for you to log back online to actually complete the E postcard. If you use zip plus four, put a dash in between the first five and last four digits.

3. Take your time and carefully enter the numbers. The entire process should not last more than about 5 to 10 minutes.

SCV approved for Combined Federal Campaign

The Sons of Confederate Veterans has been approved as a Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) charity for the sixth consecutive year. This designation enables SCV members, their family members and other friends of the organization who are employed by the federal government to donate a portion of their charitable giving to our organization.

The annual fund raising campaign is held in the fall of each year when military and civilian employees of the Federal Government are urged to donate a fair share of their income to the charity of their choice through the Combined Federal Campaign. Once again the SCV may be designated as the recipient of their generosity. The Sons of Confederate Veterans' CFC number is 10112. The SCV is very appreciative of the many gifts received from federal employees since the 2003 campaign.

Camp 1312 hosts Mid-South Civil War Show

The Forty-Third-Mid-South Civil War and Antique Military Show will be held on February 21-22, 2009, at the Southaven Arena, on Old Highway 51, ¼ mile north of Goodman Road in Southhaven, MS. This is the same Mid-South Civil War Show, presented by the same sponsor and the same crew. Show hours are from 9 AM to 5 PM on Saturday and from 9 AM to 4 PM on Sunday. It is one of the oldest and most respected shows in the county, with visitors from more than 15 states. The show is very educational, with several large exhibits where proud collectors willingly describe each item and gladly answer any and all questions. The Mid-South Show offers a wide variety of quality collectibles including, but not limited to, uniforms, rifles, pistols, swords, books, documents, stamps, limited-edition collector prints and other antique military items dating prior to 1898. Admission is \$5 for adults and \$2 for children, with Scouts in uniform at half-price.

There will be a living history scene with an authentic camp of soldiers in uniform and with demonstrated marching.

The Mid-South Civil War Show is sponsored annually by the James R. Chalmers Camp 1312, Memphis, TN, with proceeds to be used to help fund history scholarships at local colleges. Additional information can be obtained by calling Show Chairman Scotty Todd, (901) 377-0019.

Notice for Bids — 2012 National Reunion

Those Camps/Brigades / Divisions interested in hosting the 2012 reunion must respond with a proposal to the Time and Place committee by January 31, 2009. Proposals, as much as practical, should be in electronic format. If the proposal is in hard-copy format, five (5) copies should be sent.

Once the proposals have been received, the actual date and place for the Time and Place Committee meeting will be established. It will be held on or before the spring meeting of the General Executive Council.

Please respond to Joe Ringhoffer, Chairman 1211 Government Street Mobile, AL 36604 Ringhje@aol.com 251-402-7593

SCV Members deploying to the Middle East

Army Chaplain (CPT) Charles T. Pearson, who is an SCV member and native South Carolinian, will be deploying to Iraq in late 2008 and stationed in the Baghdad area. Compatriot Pearson would like to have the names and addresses of other SCV members who may be stationed in Iraq make connection with like-minded troops. Interested members may reach him at charles.todd.pearson@us.army.mil.

Army Physician (CPT) Christopher J. M. Cummins, who is an SCV member and native of Mississippi, will be deploying to Bagram, Afghanistan, about November 15, 2008, for three to four months. Compatriot Cummins would like to have the names and addresses of other SCV members who may also be stationed in Afghanistan to meet up with some Compatriots while he is there. Interested men may contact him at giuseppe398@yahoo.com.

Updated SCV Membership Report

The SCV currently has 30,820 members, including 50 Real Sons and 3392 Life Members, plus an additional 286 cadet members. Please vigorously recruit new members and encourage current members to make the commitment to be long-term members. An easy way to strengthen the SCV is to persuade former members of your camp to reinstate. If you would like a mailing list of your camp's dues' delinquent former members, please contact the GHQ staff.

SCV announces Affinity4 partnership

The Sons of Confederate Veterans is excited to announce we have found a new way for you to monetarily support the SCV without increasing your monthly expenses. This has been made possible through our partnership with

Affinity4. Affinity4 is now offering a wireless service that will afford you the opportunity to enjoy SCV-branded phones, competitive rates with multiple plans to meet everyone's budget, a \$100 bonus to be used toward the purchase of a new phone or to end your current contract, and, best of all, you can increase your support of the SCV without spending any more money!

Through Affinity4's unique Give Back Program, 10 percent of their proceeds will be donated back to the SCV each month! Take action now and Affinity4 will donate an extra \$10 to the SCV at no extra cost to you! With SCV Wireless, not only do you get a great service and great rates, you get the opportunity to partner with the SCV as we continue to serve as the only historical, patriotic, and non-political organization dedicated to ensuring that a true history of the 1861-1865 period is preserved and presented to future generations.

To sign up for SCV Wireless today,

call 1-800-684-4033. Don't forget to ask about other offers on the Affinity4 telecommunications products, including phone service, Internet service and DI-RECTV® also available to SCV members

Staff change at General Headquarters

Please join General Headquarters in welcoming Wendy Wilburn, who is the new Secretary for the ANV and AOT, less Georgia. Wendy is a native of Aberdeen, MS, who currently resides near Murfreesboro, TN. Wendy has quickly learned the job, and she will be a great asset to the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Wendy replaces Nikki Thornton, who resigned her position to pursue other opportunities which may include going back to college full-time. Nikki has worked for the SCV for more than seven years, and she has contributed greatly to the success of the GHQ during her employment.

Estate Planning Professionals— Join the SCV Network!

Would you like to put your JD, CPA, CFP, CLU or CTO to work for the SCV?

Your professional skills can help protect Southern symbols!

As a dedicated member of the SCV as well as a participant in our national network of estate-planning professionals, you'll be in a unique position to offer like-minded individuals the guidance and counsel they need to chart their own financial waters.

As a trusted professional, it's your duty to inform your clients on the many ways available for them to:

- Create tax advantaged income streams
- Reduce or eliminate capital gains' taxes
- Harness insurance products to leverage giving opportunities
- Reduce or eliminate inheritance taxes

Our Development team stands ready to provide you and your clients the information needed to make an informed decision about including the SCV in their estate plans.

By joining the network now — you can meet like-minded SCV members from your area, and help them make a real contribution to preserving and protecting Confederate heritage and symbols while ensuring a true history of the period 1861 to 1865 is provided to future generations!

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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80th Tennessee Infantry Regiment

Brigade for its coolness and courage under fire during this attack.

They were next involved in the battle at Big Black River, east of Vicksburg, on May 17, 1863, where many of the 80th were captured. Most of the other regiments of Vaughn's Brigade were almost annihilated during this engagement. What was left of the 80th fell back to Vicksburg. They remained in the trenches during the siege until they were surrendered on July 4.

Almost immediately, the 80th was paroled and ordered to Brandon, Mississippi, on July 16. Shortly afterwards, some of the men were exchanged, the unit was redesignated the 62nd Tennessee Mounted



Unidentified 80th TN Infantryman

Infantry and attached to Vaughn's Brigade in December, where they operated in eastern Tennessee and southwestern Virginia.

Another detachment of the 80th (now the 62nd Tennessee) was attached to General Bushrod Johnson's Brigade in April 1864, while another detachment of the 62nd was reported to be at a parole camp in Jonesboro in September.

On October 12, 1864, General Vaughn reported that the colonel of the 62nd was killed at Greenville during a skirmish.

Vaughn's Brigade ended their war service as part of President Jefferson Davis' escort during the flight from Richmond, Virginia.

Continued from page 24

Recruiting, Retaining and Relating

sume, there were few Whigs in the South when it was a viable party, and no Republicans that would dare show their scalp above a "head-log" in 1860!

The Quakers and Puritans who settled mostly in the North came to the New World looking for religious freedom. They were very devout in their beliefs and quite intolerant of those who deviated very far from their own beliefs, but by the early 1800s, many had cast aside their religious principles and had embraced the ideas of materialism and secularism. They decided the words of man were sufficient guidance and instruction by which to live their

lives. This did not happen in the South which held to its Christian principles. More than once in my travels in the Nawth someone has mentioned, and not in a complimentary manner, that they did not understand the people in the *Bible Belt*. Pity that man!

What does this have to do with Recruiting, Retaining and Relating? EVERYTHING! If all Southern Christian men understood what the war was really fought over, we would have to hold our camp meetings in the local high school gymnasium! If those members who wonder if the SCV is worth the pittance of their time and money that mem-

bership requires, if they understood what the war was fought over, they would never let their membership lapse! If all of our members sensed the important role the SCV can play in this day and time, they would never consider complaining, criticizing, or condemning any other member who does not fit their own mold! — Let's Grow!

From My Heart In Dixie,

Ed Butler edbutlerscv@yahoo.com 931-544-2002

Next month - Indisputable Truths



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Help us honor the unflinching valor of the Confederate soldier and see that his true story is told to generations yet to come by contributing to the address below. Funds are still needed and all donations are greatly appreciated. *Thank You* to all the camps and individuals who have already graciously supported this project

Plans are underway for an inspiring dedication service. Watch for details in future issues of the Confederate Veteran.

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The Drummer Boy

The Official Page of the Youth Enhancement Committee



The St. Louis Massacre

any folks do not believe the event that started on May 10, 1861, in St. Louis was a massacre. Moreover, many do not believe it was politically motivated by the US government and the new US president at the time. We need to understand some of the feelings that led up to the St. Louis Massacre. Let's look at some facts.

As far back as February of 1861, US Army Captain Nathanial Lyon was transferred to Missouri and stationed at the St. Louis Arsenal. St. Louis had the largest cache of military supplies in the West. Both the Union and the South wanted these supplies, but the North also understood the importance of having Missouri in Union hands, something overlooked by the newly formed Confederate Government.

Captain Lyon was also a Radical Republican, a fact to keep in mind. Among other things, a Radical Republican felt the need to make the government into a centralized government, and during the Reconstruction days, they felt the Southern states should be punished. Plots were made by both Union men and Secessionist men to take the arsenal. These groups of men were paramilitary. The Secessionists were known as "St. Louis Minute Men." The Union already had paramilitary men from the Radical Republicans, but these troops called themselves "The Wide Awakes." The Wide Awakes group was formed sometime in the early 1850s. They were aligned with the "Know Nothing" movement and participated in the Republican Police force in the 1860 election of Abraham Lincoln. The Wide Awakes also contributed to the Free Soil movement in Kansas.

Frank P. Blair, Jr., a member of the St. Louis Chapter of the Wide Awakes, along with member Captain Nathanial

Lyon, moved Wide Awake members into the city and trained them inside a warehouse. The purpose of this training was for Blair and Lyon to take the arsenal by force.

Through Blair's political connections with President Lincoln, Lyon was promoted. He promptly led his Wide Awakes into the arsenal under cover of night. The Wide Awakes were quickly mustered into the Federal Army under Lyons, and later that day (May 10, 1861), they arrested the Missouri State Militia. The Missouri State Militia was the legal state military force under the command of Governor Claiborne Fox Jackson.

The Federal government used their thugs from the 1860 election to come into Missouri and take over the state by force. President Lincoln, in other words, sent troops, and enlisted known thugs, to overthrow the Missouri state government and its people.

This event sparked the St. Louis Massacre later that day. A military force clashed with civilians on May 10, 1861, killing at least 28 people and injuring at least 100 others. Some of those killed were women, and at least one child, in the arms of her mother. These acts were committed by US Army Captain Nathanial Lyon and his new troop of 3,000 Wide Awakes and German immigrants.

After Lyon and his men arrested the lawful Missouri Militia, he could not stop. He decided to march those men down the streets of St. Louis, where armed civilians lined the streets. This was no doubt to incite a riot of sorts so he could show his strength as a leader and to carry out the orders of Lincoln. This act did just that. While no one knows who really fired first, Lyon and his Union Army formed a line and fired into the crowd. This violence went

on for several more days, with at least seven more civilians killed by Union troops patrolling the streets.

This atrocity woke up the citizens of Missouri and their elected officials, and started them on the path of secession. Through Lyons' actions on behalf of Lincoln, the elected legislature gave authorization for Governor Jackson to reorganize the Militia into the Missouri State Guard.

Remember the Free-Soil movement? That was a large group made up of German 48ers, Northern citizens and politicians who advocated going to Kansas and taking the land. This was done in other places, but Kansas was the prime target. With Kansas next to Missouri, the US Government knew it needed allies to surround Missouri. The government found it in the Germans, Northerners, and those who submitted to a centralized government.

All of this started in the 1850s. The western border of the state of Missouri and the eastern border of the Kansas Territory were in bitter battle long before it finally reached the deep South. Missourians have been at war for their states rights from the mid-1850s till the surrender of General Lee. Ask yourselves this: where did the War Between the States really begin?

Written by Gary G. Ayres. Submitted by Kirk Carter.

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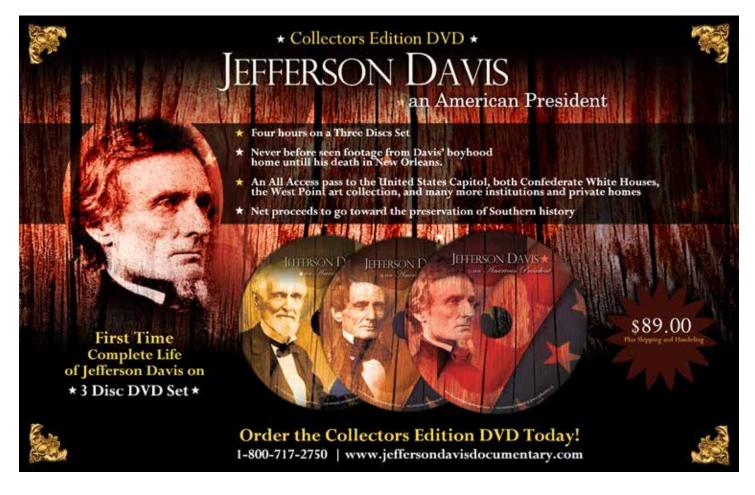


Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest

The Tennessee Division is proud to announce the availability of a solid bronze bust of the South's most remarkable "horse soldier." This bust was sculpted by Dr. Sam Barnes, a retired Orthopedic Surgeon and member of the Dillard-Judd Camp 1828, Cookeville, Tennessee. The bust is 7.25 inches wide by 14 inches high and weighs approximately 18 pounds. The busts are numbered 1 thru 13 for each

Confederate state. Ex. 1- Tennessee, 2-Tennessee, thru 13-Tennessee. (Tennessee is sold out.) All other states are available at this time. Only 169 of the busts will be produced. Specify the state you prefer and you will receive the next available number for that state. To order send a check or money order for \$495 plus \$15 packaging and shipping to: Tennessee Division SCV, PO Box 782, Lebanon, TN 37088. Additional info contact: Ed Butler at epbutler@charter.net or 931-544-2002.

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Meet Our Real Sons...

Charles G. Pinkston, Sr.

Raised in the Backwoods and Suckled by a She-Bear

By Adjutant Everett Burr, JO Shelby Camp 1414, Harrison, AR

eptember 12, 2008, was a red letter day for members of JO Shelby 1414, Harri-Camp son, AR. Commander Larry Fisher, Adjutant Everett Burr, camp members Pete Kirch, Jerry Montgomery and Arlene Montgomery, a member of the Caroline Meriweather Goodlett Chapter 2644, UDC of Mountain Home spent a wonderful morning in the presence of one of the few remaining Real Sons, Charles G. Pinkston, Sr. and his lovely wife Faye. It will be a memory we will all cherish for the rest of our lives.

To the delight of his visitors and the dismay of his wife, Charlie told us he was "Raised in the backwoods and suckled by a she-bear,

nine sets of teeth and three coats of hair."

Charlie was born in the southeastern portion of Baxter County, Arkansas, on June 4, 1909. For those of you who are unacquainted with the Ozark Mountains and North Central Arkansas, this is the steepest and most rugged portion of the Ozark Mountains, deep within the Boston mountain range. Charlie could indeed have been "Raised in the backwoods, suckled by a shebear, nine sets of teeth and three coats of hair." Charlie says the fleas, ticks and chiggers were worse when he was a boy, but that seems hard to believe.

Charlie's father, Private Thomas Jefferson Pinkston, served bravely in Company I, Moreland's Mississippi Cavalry during the War Between the States. He moved from Tishomingo, Mississippi, to Baxter Coun-



Charlie and Faye Pinkston.

ty, Arkansas, in 1867. Baxter County was a haven for former Confederate soldiers as it was a new county and not as badly overrun with carpetbaggers and scalawags as many other parts of the South had been.

Charlie's parents were sixty-eight and thirty-four years old when he was born, and he was fairly young when his father passed away. He has memories of his father holding and talking with him, but very little else. Still, Charlie is very proud of the fact that his father was a Confederate soldier and his SCV membership certificate holds a prominent spot in the family home.

Mrs. Pinkston told how you couldn't buy a job around here in the 1930s. This was in

the heart of the Depression, so she moved from Harrison to Little Rock to work in a drugstore which also had a fourth-class post office in the back. One day in 1937 her aunt introduced her to Charles Pinkston of Mountain Home, and on June 12, 1937, they were married. By 1941 they were the proud parents of a baby boy, also named Charles G. Pinkston, but Charlie didn't get to hold the baby too long as he was off to the army when World War II began, and Charlie, like millions of other Americans, went from civilian to soldier.

Once again, a Private Pinkston readied for combat. This time it was in the United States Army and Charlie Pinkston prepared to attack Fortress Europe along with thousands of other GI's, Canadians and Brits. Charlie was a member of the 413th Anti-Aircraft Unit as a Field

Medic. His unit was in one of the first waves of Americans to hit the beach on June 6, 1944, or D-Day. This was just two days after Charlie's birthday, and he wrote his wife, Faye, telling her about what had happened, saying "Mother always said there would be days like this." Charlie made it safely to the beach, but once there, someone stepped on a land mine, sending sand, debris and shrapnel everywhere, covering him up and piercing his side. The other medics wanted to

Medals Charlie was awarded for his service during WWII.

evacuate him back to England, but he begged them to let him stay with his unit. They finally consented, and Charlie went on through France all the way to Germany. He has a wall full of medals and a Purple Heart to prove he was in the thick of things.

Faye Pinkston said that it was November 5, 1945, when Charlie finally came home. She told how every night she would go down to the bus stop in anticipation of seeing her soldier arrive home. "I would stand around bugged-eyed looking for Charlie every night. All my sisters' husbands were home and had jobs, and still, mine was gone. It was getting to be embarrassing." Then one night she came home and was tired and had gone to bed when her brother-in-law Joe Knox, the postmaster of Harrison, brought Charlie home. He had been gone all 1942 till November of 1945. Charles Jr. didn't recognize him and he cried when he first saw his Dad. Faye said it took about a month for them to bond.

She said it was ironic how Charlie's father was born in 1841 and their son Charles was born in 1941, while his mother Zella was born in 1875 and their grandson Charles G. Pinkston, III was born in 1975. Charles III is currently in the United States Air Force and is stationed in Nevada. The love of family has always been her greatest joy.

For many years the Pinkstons lived in Long Beach, California, moving back to Arkansas to be near Charlie's brother, Edward Pinkston. Edward had been a very well-respected school up with injuries when another tragedy struck. Their only son, Charles Pinkston Jr., had a heart attack and died. Both parents were devastated.

than Charlie.

teacher in Baxter County, and the

Baxter County Middle School

in Mountain Home is named in

his honor. Edward passed away

in 1987. He was two years older

returned from St. Louis when

he slipped and broke his hip. X-

rays showed that he had previ-

ously cracked a vertebra in his

back and had no knowledge of

this happening. So he was laid

Charlie was in really good shape until 2004. He had just

This past year the Veterans Hospital of Little Rock requested Charlie come down for some tests, and a dear friend of theirs offered to drive them down. On the way back they had a front tire blowout and wrecked the car. Charlie reinjured his back and now uses a walker to get around, but he is in very good spirits and has a great sense of humor. He told Faye "If these folks don't have any fun around here they won't want to come back." We definitely do want to come back.

After 71 years of marriage you can still see the love and admiration they have for one another, and it was such a joy.

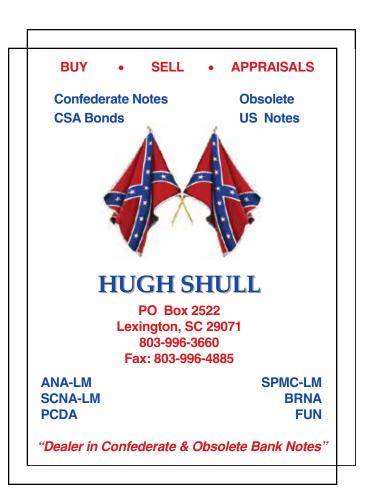
He is in pretty good shape to be ninety-nine years old and says he plans on making it to one hundred. Charlie says he never smoked or chewed tobacco and drank very little, but plans on having a little sip with

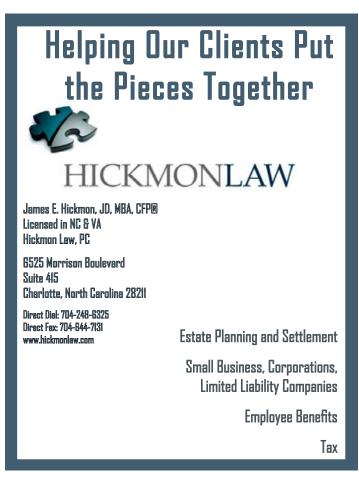
us when we celebrate his 100th Birthday next June 4, and I for one plan on bringing some Rebel Yell for the toast. If you would like to send him a birthday card next June, send them to Adjutant Everett Burr, 310 Cooper Drive, Harrison, Arkansas 72601 and I will be sure to see that they are delivered.

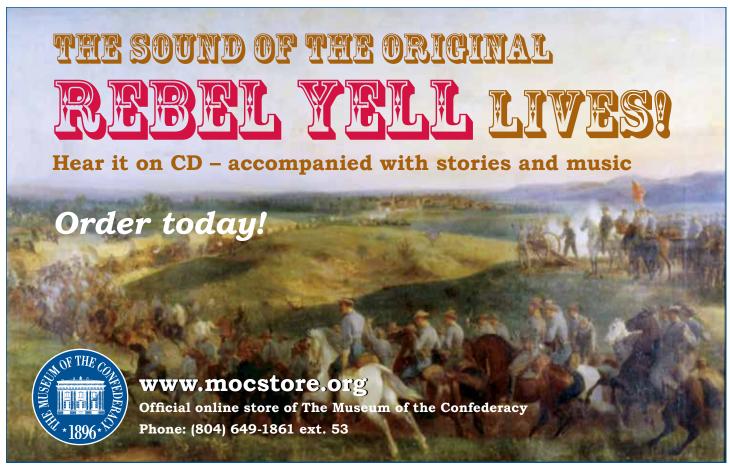
We all had a great day with the Pinkstons and our lives are richer for it. I strongly encourage each of you, if possible, to go visit one of these men. They are our last connection to that *Thin Gray Line*.



Front row Adjutant Everett Burr and Real Son Charles G. Pinkston, Sr. Back row, from left, Commander Larry Fisher, Pete Kirch and Jerry Montgomery.









This is your opportunity to permanently memorialize your ancestor, your family, or business, on the hallowed walls of this developing Confederate Veterans Park near the intersection of Interstates 4 & 75 in Tampa, Florida. The Sons of Confederate Veterans, Florida Division, have "gone out on a limb" to get the flagpole and flag installed, and we need your donation to complete this premiere park. Names & Units of your Confederate Ancestors, your name, or your business name will be inscribed on granite walls placed along the courtyard of this park, when you complete & return the donation form below.

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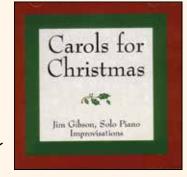
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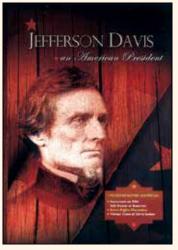
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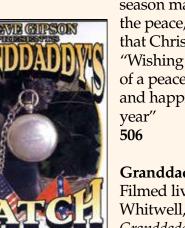
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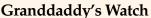
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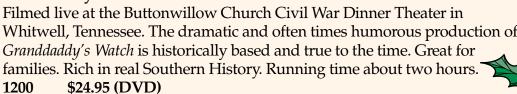
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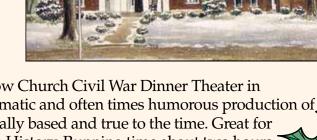


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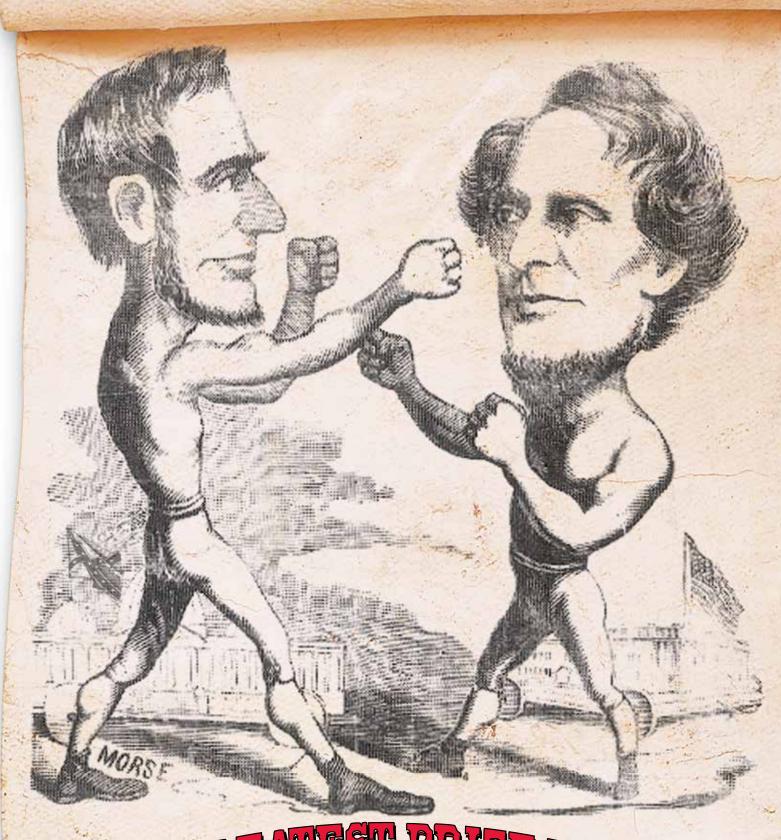




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