

Confederate Veteran.

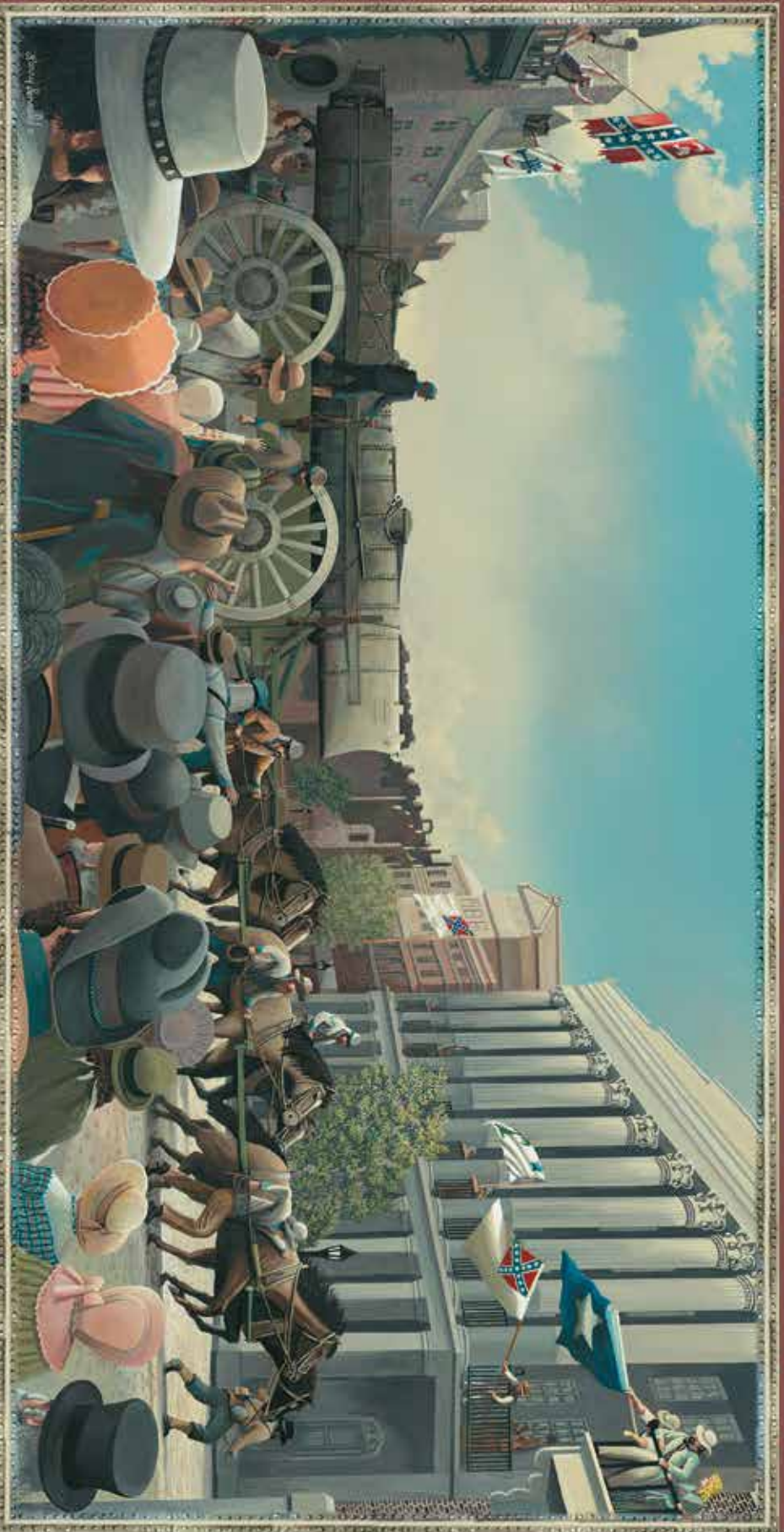
September/October 2004



The Nathan Bedford Forrest Boyhood Home

THE HOLLY CITY TIGER

BY LARRY ARNOLD



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August 1863

The Confederate Submarine H.L. Hunley moves through the streets of Charleston, S.C.
The history of the war between the states is of the old and the new. A new era of warfare at sea was born off the Carolina coastline February 1864.

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S. A. Cunningham

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

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

The Moore Brothers of Northeast Georgia16



15

The Proper Way to Hang a Confederate Flag18



16

K. T. Miller Endowment Fund Established48



48

Synopsis of October GEC Meeting50



58

Real Sons Willie Cartwright & James Nelms58

DEPARTMENTS

From the Editor	3	Books in Print.....	25
Commander-in-Chief.....	4	Hallowed Ground	26
Dispatches from the Front.....	6	Camp News	28-39
Lt. Commander-in-Chief.....	8	New Members	40-43
Forward the Colors	10	Carry Me Back	44
Chaplain's Comments	12	Notices	52
The Last Roll	14	Confederate Classifieds.....	56
Confederate Images	15	MOS&B.....	60

ON THE COVER — The Nathan Bedford Forrest Boyhood Home near Chapel Hill, TN. Currently under restoration by the SCV. Photo by Gene Andrews.

Camp Moore

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FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

You always know it is fall when the GEC meeting rolls around, and this year is no exception. At the October 30 meeting it was decided not to publish the official minutes until they have been approved. So, in keeping with that decision, we will not publish minutes of the recent meeting. However, we do have a brief report of the council's actions included in this issue.

We continue our series of feature articles on our Real Sons with an article on first cousins who are not only real sons, but members of the same camp. Please keep sending those stories and photos of your camp's real sons. We need to tell their story.

ANV Department Commander Henry Kidd provides us with an excellent article on the recent heritage violation at Gettysburg College and the actions taken to combat it.

It's not too early to start making plans to attend our next national reunion. We will meet in Nashville, TN, next year. The first information about our 2005 Reunion in Nashville is on pages 22 and 23, including a pre-registration form. More information and a schedule of events will appear in a future issue.

As always, we have our usual officer reports, letters and features. Please patronize our advertisers and tell them you saw their ad in the *Confederate Veteran*.

The holiday season is upon us. I hope your and yours have a Merry Confederate Christmas and a Happy New Year. Please continue to send those letters to the editor and photos of your camp's activities. Remember, if you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact me. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

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

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF DENNE A. SWEENEY

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The GEC: Tammany Hall in Action

If you had the chance to see the movie *Gangs of New York* you got a glimpse of Tammany Hall politics. In New York during the mid-nineteenth century, the city's political life was ruled by a small group of men who had accumulated a tremendous amount of power and were ruthless in their attempts to retain and exercise that power.

In a small, but discouragingly similar way we have the same thing inside the SCV.

I don't like airing our dirty laundry in the magazine (usually this column is reserved for glowing reports more suitable to a chamber of commerce bulletin) but, as your commander-in-chief, I see it as my duty to tell you the unvarnished truth about how your organization is run, and this column is the most effective way to do it.

When I ran for the position of CIC, I pledged to the membership that I would do my best to heal the divisions that existed among the members of the General Executive Council. I pledged that my administration would be open and honest; communicate fully with the general membership and would use the best business practices in conducting our affairs.

While my intentions were good, I lacked one important ingredient: cooperation. Let me explain. In order to develop a spirit of harmony between the new and the old members of the GEC, I insisted on full disclosure of the agenda and all material relevant to upcoming meetings made available to the GEC for study two weeks before the meeting. Arguments for both sides of a question would be fully laid out in these position papers. All this was done in preparation for the October 30, 2004, meeting.

In the weeks leading up to the meeting, I worked many long hours preparing more than ten detailed briefing papers and providing them to *all* members of the GEC. The night before the meeting, I hosted an *icebreaker* dinner so that members could meet socially, and perhaps break through some psychological barriers. I talked to many of the members of the *Old Guard* (the eight oldest past commanders-in-chief and their supporters) and received glowing endorsements of my approach.

One PCIC who had fought bitterly against my election and even committed election fraud in an effort to defeat me, emailed me before the meeting to assure me that he would try to make my term as our organization's elected chief executive a successful one.

On the day of the meeting, rather than seating myself in imperial fashion at the head of the table, I placed myself in the middle of the table, and arranged the seating around

the table in an attempt to minimize factionalism. My hope was that a new day of open, honest communications would dawn for the GEC and we would be able to conduct the Confederation's business in a professional manner, with decisions made in an atmosphere that is businesslike and evenhanded.

Boy, was I naive.

In one of the most blatant displays of power politics I have ever seen, the *Old Guard* block-voted on proposal after proposal. I later learned that several secret meetings had been held before the regular GEC meeting, where deals were brokered and all votes were decided. No amount of discussion or evidence could stay them from their course. How bad was it? Consider the following:

- The first item of contention was my earlier decision to publish the minutes of our last GEC meeting in the *Confederate Veteran* magazine. Ostensibly, the *Old Guard* disagreed with this because the minutes had not been approved before publication. However, each member of the GEC was provided a copy of the minutes by my adjutant-in-chief shortly after the meeting in July. He received no feedback from any member about corrections (of which there were two) until the October meeting. An attempt to discuss the policy of publishing the minutes has been deferred to our next meeting, so be prepared for the *Old Guard* to attempt to end this practice.

- Several of the older members slept through large portions of the meeting, being awakened by their allies long enough to cast their votes. Why trouble yourself to stay awake when the votes have already been decided?

- One relatively trivial issue became a subject of heated debate when the *Old Guard* insisted on overriding the clear wording of the SCV Constitution. The judge advocate-in-chief told them the motion was unconstitutional, as did the chief parliamentarian. When I ruled the motion out of order, the *Old Guard* passed the motion anyway, thereby indicating that they are above the Constitution.

- Several briefings introduced by members of the *Old Guard*, were opened with motions. The clear implication was that a proposal was irrelevant, since the vote had already been decided, and therefore why not simply pass the motion, and go back to sleep?

- Several of the *Old Guard* expressed their dislike for the current field representative program. This program has been very successful in raising money, recruiting, and helping our camps, and I believe it ought to be expanded. The *Old Guard* put up a motion to appoint a special investiga-

tive committee to *review* this program. Even though the constitution specifies that all committees are appointed by the CIC, they insisted on stacking it with their own members.

- Perhaps the most outrageous action of the entire meeting concerned the contract renewal of the marketing director. For the past several years, our marketing work has been done by a woman working out of her home in Louisiana. As our esteemed executive director so eloquently demonstrated in the meeting, the marketing director's position is now obsolete and we would be much better served by moving all merchandising functions to Elm Springs. This marketing job, however, was the pet project of one of the past commanders-in-chief, so he objected to eliminating the position. In the end, the GEC voted not only to rehire her, but also to give her a two-year contract with two pre-scheduled cost-of-living raises!

Bear in mind that this is a part-time job, requiring only a few hours of work a week. Salary and expenses for this position will now exceed \$45,000 per year. What is truly sad about this situation is that our Executive Director Ben Sewell regularly puts in 80-plus hour work weeks, does not have a contract at all and serves at the *will of the GEC*. The council did agree to hire an assistant executive director to assist Ben with his work, but we will now have two hired employees instead of the one recommended by the executive director.

The bottom line is this: Even though I was elected by you, the members, as CIC, I am really only the leader of the minority party. The *Old Guard* still controls the GEC and their leader is the *de facto* chief executive. Any plans or programs my administration proposes will be summarily shot down unless they appease the *Old Guard*.

This means they control the purse strings of the organization and all administrative functions. The next time a candidate for CIC stands before you and outlines his goals for our organization, you should remember that he is powerless to enact any new programs because he will most likely not be able to get them passed by a majority of the twenty-four members of the GEC.

No modern organization should tolerate this level of arrogance and obstructionism. Most governments and many corporations have open meeting laws, which prohibit secret meetings and backroom deals. We need just such a rule to cover the GEC.

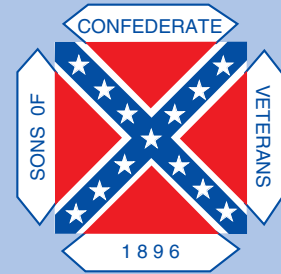
I offer this example: As the *icebreaker* I scheduled was going on, members of the *Old Guard* circulated, whispering to each other that there was a *meeting* in Room 125 of the Richland Inn at 9:00 PM. At the appointed hour, they disappeared from Elm Springs like cockroaches when the lights turn on. The next day, confronted with certain knowledge that they had held a secret meeting to plan their activities for the next day, they did not deny it. They admitted having a meeting, but claimed to have only discussed *issues*. However, their systematic voting, even when aroused from deep slumber, makes this claim pretty suspect.

I will not rest in my determination to bring open government and full disclosure to the SCV. If my goal of bringing harmony and professionalism to the GEC is thwarted, I will at least expose these unethical dealings for what they are — just another form of Tammany Hall-style politics.

Elsewhere in this issue, you will find an unofficial report on the meeting, including vote counts on each measure. You can judge for yourself how things really are in the GEC.

Changing the Guard

What can be done to change this situation? Short of removing the *Old Guard* from the GEC, the only solution I can see is to implement the excellent strategic plan proposed by AOT Commander Tarry Beasley, and turn the GEC into a true Board of Directors. In most corporations, the BOD sets general policies and allows the elected officials and employees to do their jobs. **The elected members of any administration deserve a chance to implement their programs and policies and to act in the best interests of the SCV, without micromanagement from tenured, unimpeachable, and unelected *old-timers* who refuse to relinquish power.** I will enthusiastically work towards this goal. ❌



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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members.

CSA Flag no longer listed as hate symbol

To the Editor:

Last year the Swamp Angels' Camp 2029, Dayton, Texas, started battling the Dayton School District about the words "Confederate Flag" being listed as a hate symbol in the *Student's Handbook*. The Confederate Flag was not only one of only two listed hate symbols but it was even listed before the word *swastika*. The Swamp Angels met this injustice and took the battle to the enemy before even being chartered. The Swamp Angels did not let not having their camp charter stop them from fighting a local injustice against their Southern heritage. The camp chartered on November 15, 2003, and the skirmish continued.

After a few e-mails and personal visits from the Swamp Angels' Camp, the High School principal promised to talk to the Dayton School Board. They would be the ones to remove the words "Confederate Flag" from the *Student's Handbook* dress code as a hate symbol. Because the handbooks had already been printed and handed out for that year, the camp set back to wait for this year. It was up to the principal to keep her word.

I am happy to report that on August 13, I received the Dayton High School *Student's Handbook* and there is no mention of Confederate Flag at all.

Specific Guidelines #5 in part says "Clothing with slogans or pictures advocating violence, racial or religious intolerance, or of a sexual nature are not acceptable school attire."

Guidelines #9 in part says "A student wearing any form of dress identifying him or her with a gang, cult, or other unauthorized student group or representing or symbolizing the belief of such a group, will be required to correct his/her dress."

In other words, the students still cannot wear the Confederate Flag on their clothes but neither can they wear gang symbols, sexual pictures or slogans or symbols of the many cults floating around. One thing is for sure, though. They Dayton School District no longer lists the Confederate Flag as a hate symbol.

Commander Vernon Gillen
The Swamp Angels Camp 2029
Dayton, Texas

Far away, keeps in touch with magazine

Greetings to all my fellow Compatriots,

I have only been a member of the SCV since April but I am proud to be a part of keeping our traditions and ancestors memories alive. I am a long way removed from my traditions, being that some of the Moad family have been in Australia since the late 1800s, but I am passionately proud of my ancestors who fought in the War of Northern Aggression.

There were Moad men who fought out of Missouri, Alabama, Arkansas and North Carolina, and there are probably others that I have just not found yet. Being that I am so far away from the Southern States of America, it is nice to have a magazine that comes out each couple of months to fill me in on all the latest news — and what a fine magazine it is. I was pleasantly surprised when I received my first issue and look forward to reading them for many years to come. The most important thing that has helped me feel a closer part of the SCV are the fine folk who are members of my camp, the Brigadier General John T. Hughes Camp 614, Independence, Missouri. Thanks, fellas, for making me feel welcome and keeping me informed.

By the way, if there is any other Moad family out there in the SCV, drop me an e-mail at home.place@bigpond.com. I would be happy to hear from you.

Shane R. Moad
Brigadier General John T. Hughes Camp
614
Australia

Why call them the Federal army?

To the Editor:

When two nations fight a war historians generally refer to their armies by the name of the country. We know that the US Army fought the Mexican army in what we call the Mexican War. Likewise, the US Army fought the Spanish army in the Spanish-American War. And during our war against the United States, we fought the US Army. The name of that army was never changed to any other such as the Federal army, or the Union army. Check the *Official Records* and you will find their correspondence refers to their army as the US Army.

What did our Confederate leaders call the US Army? Generally, they were informally referred to as Yankees; therefore, their army might be called the Yankee army. In more official correspondence, their army was typically, correctly called the US Army. But to muck this up more, such educated men as General Joseph E. Johnston may be found calling it the Federal army. Well it may have been a federal army in that the US had a federal form of government, but so did we. As a fact, we formed a more perfect federal government, and had a federal army as well.

Why is it that historians have incorrectly taken up incorrect terms for the US Army? My guess is that post-war

political propaganda stressed we had no legal right to secede, that a civil war had been fought, and that two sides from one country had fought each other. Of course, we must disagree. Their army was not called the Union army during the war, and there is no justification for it now.

For the record I have seen modern writers change period quotes from US to Union army and deceitfully keep quotation marks.

Ross Massey

General Joseph E. Johnston Camp 28
Nashville, Tennessee

Urges caution dealing with Park Service

To the Editor:

Three letters were published in the last issue taking exception to my earlier published recommendation that we ignore the Civil War Protection Fund. If the CWPT is NOT affiliated with the National Parks Service, which we agree has done us no favors, then why does their literature plainly state that they ARE affiliated? Our sacred and hallowed sites, monuments, flags and relics are daily being removed and/or converted to PC themes by the NPS — as opposed to honest preservation — and perhaps if we had not been so afraid yesterday of *damaging our image* or of *in-your-face* attacks, as the writers accuse me, we might not find ourselves today in the position of boycotting Gettysburg. One writer points to the CWPT logo — crossed Confederate and US flags — claiming in its defense, “That says it all!” I agree. In my humble and personal opinion, that logo represents precisely why I urge caution.

Bob Arnold

Major James Morgan Utz Camp 1815
Florissant, Missouri

Let us unite — we owe our ancestors that

To the Editor:

Last night at my SCV meeting I listened to the 5th Brigade Commander talk about how fragmented each unit in the 5th had become, how everyone wanted to do his own *thing*. I listened

to one of my own officers speak in frustration about how disgusted he was with the National Convention, and how all he really cared about was our local organization.

I thought immediately of two things — one, Ain’t democracy all about the argument, anyhow?

And two, Wasn’t *fragmentation* one of the reasons we lost the War of Northern Aggression?

It seems to me there were seven or nine different gauges of railroad in the South. In some port cities it took three changes of train to make supply deliveries. Didn’t Governor Brown of Georgia refuse to send troops to the Confederate Army because Militia was needed at home to defend against the *coming invasion*?

Perhaps we had a hand in defeating ourselves, sorry to say.

But the War of Northern Aggression is over. Most — except in their hearts — would have to say that the South lost.

We have one more battle to fight together. We must unite — and never divide — because it goes on forever.

It is the Battle of History, the Battle of Heritage, the battle for monuments, for markers, for memorials, for flags — and yes, for the very graveyards and graves of those family, those ancestors, those citizens, those Americans, those gentlemen, those country bumpkins — who marched, even ran, into cannon fire of ball, grape, and cannister — because they believed in States Rights, in FREEDOM.

Let us unite — and don’t forsake them — we owe them that.

Philip F. Way

Colonel D.H. Lee Martz Camp 10
Harrisonburg, Virginia

Give Uncle George a break

To the editor:

I have been researching genealogical kin for 20 years, and would be truly grateful to see my fourth great-uncle Major General George E. Pickett’s accountability on the battlefield at Gettysburg be vindicated.

Like most good people of Southern

heritage, in northern Mississippi in the 1950s and 60s, Grandpa and Granny Pickett shared many family stories with me as a child and adult. I’ve seen the real story in only one book, being very similar. The real story is General Pickett did, in fact, rally (charging all the way) not twice but three times all around his division, and did not merely stay in the rear, but displayed unwavering bravery and gallantry, as in every battle he was in or led. It’s about time his decedents stood up for this and lose the Gettysburg scapegoat myth. The motivation behind this letter comes from a book offered through the SCV titled *Leader of the Charge* by Edward G. Longacre, describing General Pickett as “refused to accompany his troops into the jaws of death at Gettysburg.” Hogwash and untrue. In my opinion, authors should do more extensive research because a mistake of this magnitude changes history. General Pickett was a soldier of uncommon valor and that’s the real historic lesson.

Also, the stories I’ve read about my third great-grandpa that jive with Granny Pickett’s are pretty much true. One fact that’s not mentioned is, that at the Peach Orchard General Barksdale met his fate due to the big red feather on his hat, becoming the target for a Yankee company getting the order, “Aim at that feather.” He had so many balls (11) hit him, had the tip of his sword shot off, and was taken behind Yankee lines where a young drummer boy tended his wounds and comforted him until his death the next morning.

Word for word, General Longstreet’s comments of Pickett’s charge, in his official report June 3-August 1.

I desire to mention the following named officers as among those most distinguished for the exhibition of great gallantry and skill, viz.: Major Generals Pickett, Hood, and Trimble, the two latter severely wounded; Kemper, very seriously wounded; Seemes severely wounded, and since died of his wounds; Pettigrew slightly wounded; Kershaw, Law and G.T. Anderson, the last severely wounded. Brigadier General Barksdale was mortally

Continued on page 54



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ANTHONY HODGES

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

By the late 1880's the South was beginning to recover economically and politically, and the reunions and meetings of the various Confederate Veterans' groups began to take on a more regional than local flavor.

General George Moorman of New Orleans organized great cavalry reunions which were held in New Orleans in February 1888 and March 1889. Among those in attendance was Colonel Joseph F. Shipp of Chattanooga, Tennessee, who was there representing the interests of the future Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. Colonel Shipp was a successful businessman who had a Union veteran for a business partner and was an active force in N. B. Forrest Camp of Confederate Veterans in Chattanooga. Using the large cavalry associations of General Moorman and the Union veterans' group, the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) as a guide, Colonel Shipp conceived of a general association of all the local, state, and regional Confederate veterans' organizations. Working with his Louisiana comrades, a circular he sent out from New Orleans across the South calling for the organizational meeting to be held on June 10, 1889. Representatives of various veterans' groups of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee met in New Orleans and formed the greatest of all Confederate veterans' associations, the United Confederate Veterans (UCV).

General John B. Gordon of Georgia was elected the first commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans and Chattanooga, Tennessee, was designated the site of the UCV's first annual reunion. (It should be noted that Chattanooga hosted more national annual reunions of the UCV than any other city, hosting in 1913, 1921, 1934, 1942, 1945, and 1947, in addition to 1890.) General Gordon took command of the United Confederate Veterans on September 3, 1889 and delivered an address which assured the success of the UCV when it was published in two thousand newspapers across the South and nation. General Gordon exhorted the

old Confederates to "...organize in every state and community where ex-Confederates may reside and rally to the support of the high and peaceful objects of the United Confederate Veterans..." The old boys in gray responded to the call of General Gordon, with over 1,500 camps being formed, 47,000 active members, and 35,000 inactive members coming into the organization by 1903.

The organization of the UCV was perfected at the 1889 New Orleans organizational meeting and was military in its nature. The commander-in-chief appointed his own staff which included an adjutant general, chief of staff, quartermaster general, and chaplain general. There were three large *Army* departments which were headed by a lieutenant general: the Army of Northern Virginia Department, the Army of Tennessee Department, and the Army of the Trans-Mississippi Department. Each of these Departments consisted of state organizations called Divisions, which elected commanders with the rank of major general, who also appointed a staff. The local organization was the camp and it was the basic level of membership. It elected a commander who also appointed a staff.

Each commander of all the various levels of UCV organization appointed a staff as noted previously. Each of these men held a *rank* appropriate to their staff position. At first, most of these offices were held by ex-generals or officers, but as the years passed, many men of lesser rank came to fill these roles. Thus many a humble private in the rear rank during the years of 1861-1865, may have passed away as a *General, United Confederate Veterans*. This has led to much confusion among their descendants and may have led to the oft-quoted remark that there were "no privates in the Confederate army." One attendee at the 1907 Richmond Reunion, himself a UCV General, humorously remarked, "I doubt if Caesar had as many generals in his big army when he crossed the Rubicon as there was in Richmond."

The local unit of the United Confederate Veterans,

the camp, was largely autonomous. The constitution of the organization did provide that each applicant provide "satisfactory proof of honorable service and discharge in the Confederate Army or Navy." This hard and fast rule was kept inviolate by most camps and thus those who had deserted the colors during the war were kept out.

A report filed by N. B. Forrest Camp 3 of Chattanooga in the *Confederate Veteran* magazine illustrates the diverse activities of the camp. Chattanooga's Forrest Camp was involved with such activities as the formation of Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park; a joint barbecue of both Union and Confederate veterans on the Chickamauga battlefield; raising money for various monuments including the Richmond monument to Jefferson Davis; lobbying the Tennessee legislature to increase Confederate veterans' pensions and benefits; maintaining the Chattanooga Confederate Cemetery; entertaining visiting Union veterans groups who were visiting the nearby battlefields; working to see that a true history of the war was presented in the schools; and sending delegations to the annual Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans.

The United Confederate Veterans became a truly national organization with camps formed not only across the South, but in such diverse places as New York, Chicago, Washington, DC and Seattle. The greatest and most anticipated event of each year was the Annual Reunion. There were 61 annual reunions held by the United Confederate Veterans, with the first at Chattanooga in 1890 and the final reunion in Norfolk, Virginia, in 1951.

The hosting of the annual UCV reunion soon became an event for which every Southern city eagerly fought. Each city tried to outdo its predecessors with events, honors, and gifts for the *Old Guard in Gray*. Some cities went so far as to build special buildings for the convention headquarters. Houston built the splendid Winnie Davis Auditorium to help secure the 1905 Reunion. Nashville added the Confederate Gallery to its Ryman Auditorium, later of Grand Ole Opry fame. Months before the selected date for the reunion, notices would appear in newspapers and magazines urging the old veterans to make their plans to attend. The main voice for convention planning was the *Confederate Veteran* magazine. Advertisements offered special train rates of a penny a mile and in some instances even offered free fare to destitute veterans.

Special accommodations would be procured for the veterans. These varied from the finest hotels found in the host city to lodging at the State Veterans' homes to great tent cities set up by the military. Very often the room and board were compliments of the host city. Special reunion medals were struck and given to the veteran attendees.

The veterans were made to feel welcome; perhaps the most humorous welcome came from Governor James B. Frazier of Tennessee when he welcomed the *Old Guard* to the Nashville 1904 Reunion: "I welcome you to the grand old hospitable state of Tennessee. I welcome you to the warmth of her sunshine, and if that isn't enough, I welcome you to some of her moonshine." One observer of Confederate Reunions said that it often took a week for the old vets to recover, so apparently many of them took Governor Frazier at his word at the Nashville and other reunions.

But all was not frivolity at the UCV reunions. There were standing committees on finance, history, relief, monuments, and other diverse subjects. Much of the time of the delegates of the various camps was spent transacting this business. These business sessions were known for their *stem-winding* oratorical sessions at a time when long-winded speakers were a common thing.

Debate was often heated, and fisticuffs not unknown by the old gray-headed Rebels.

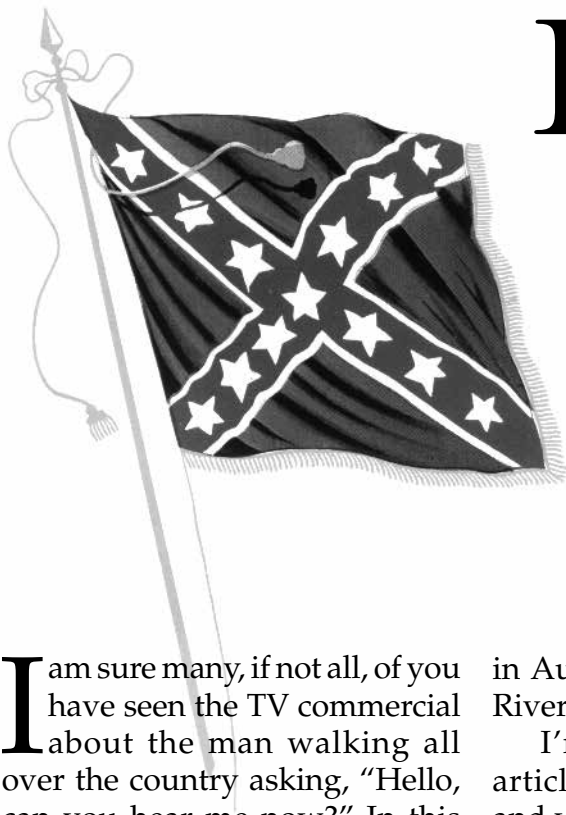
The most anticipated event of each of the annual reunions was the parade of the United Confederate Veterans through the streets of the host city. At the parade, the people of the cities which the *Old Guard in Gray* had fought so hard to defend in the years of '61-'65, got a chance to pay tribute to the thinning ranks of their aging defenders.

In our next article we will look at accounts of the United Confederate Veterans' parades and other aspects of the UCV.

Gentlemen, I would like to close this column with an observation based on the analysis of recruiting data maintained by our international headquarters at Elm Springs. I have been evaluating this information as chairman of the Recruiting and Retention Committee and one fact leapt out at me. I thought it important enough to pass on along to the membership. More than half (53%) of all new members in the Sons of Confederate Veterans are recruited through one-on-one contact with a friend or family member. As an organization, we have spent tens of thousands of dollars on various recruiting methods — from print and electronic media to an ad on the side of an eighteen-wheeler. None of these expenditures comes close to the results that each and every one of you can produce through introducing the SCV and its purposes to those closest to you, friends and family. Gentlemen, the future course and influence of the SCV is in your hands. Remember to recruit a new member and help us continue to grow.

Anthony Hodges, D.D.S.
Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans
ltcic@scv.org





Forward The Colors

AN EDITORIAL FROM THE CHIEF OF HERITAGE DEFENSE

I am sure many, if not all, of you have seen the TV commercial about the man walking all over the country asking, "Hello, can you hear me now?" In this issue, I would like to expound on the importance of listening and how it relates to protecting our Southern heritage ... to Forward the Colors!

Since September, we have been fighting two heritage violations on a national level.

1. Gettysburg College housed an *art exhibit* by John Sims depicting a Confederate Battle Flag hanging from a noose and gallows. The title of the exhibit being *The Proper Way to Hang a Confederate Flag*.

2. Augusta, Georgia, mayor removed two 2nd National Confederate Flags from the Riverwalk in downtown Augusta. The flags on the Riverwalk consisted of all military and historical flags of Georgia. This was done after a complaint from an NAACP member. You see, the South Carolina Division of the NAACP was holding its convention at the Radisson Hotel

in Augusta, just across from the Riverwalk.

I'm not concentrating this article on these two violations and what the SCV did or did not do. Quite frankly, if you haven't heard anything about Gettysburg or Augusta, that is one of the reasons for my topic.

LISTENING — to pay attention, heeding warning or advice

How many times when we were young and we were watching TV or doing something that engulfed us would our parents tell us to do a task or an errand — and it would go in one ear and out the other? When we were subsequently punished, the reaction was, "What did I do!?"

Is that what is happening with our Confederate heritage and symbols? There is a minority of compatriots shouting from the mountain tops to the majority. When everything Southern is gone, we'll want to know what happened and why didn't someone warn us.

There are basically three kinds

of listeners. Examine these and ask yourself, "Which one am I?"

I. The Passive Listener

A. A passive listener does not apply what he hears to himself. He easily sees how it applies to others. He recognizes the problems others have, the changes they need to make, and sees their failures.

The passive listener will even point a finger with fire in their eyes, exhort others about the need and shortcomings and tell them what they need to do to make things right when they, themselves, have the same need.

For example — a national call was made urging as many compatriots as possible to attend the *flagging* in Augusta, Georgia, on October 9, especially the Georgia and South Carolina Divisions. (Let me say here, I understand work and family commitments.) Out of approximately 8,000 members in these two divisions, only 100-150 attended and they weren't all SCV members. If you were the mayor of Augusta, would 150 *flaggers* out of thousands scare you? Just a thought.

B. Passive listeners are often attention deficit. A passive listener is too busy doing other things that it is hard to get their attention. Listening requires a choice of where you place your attention. Listening means you must choose to put away all that divides your attention.

What is it going to take for us to listen? Are you a passive listener?

II. The Selective Listener

A. A selective listener is one who listens to only what he wants to hear. There are selective listeners who hear about a flag rally or marching in a parade and say, "I wish I'd known about that!" or "I would have been there!" However, when there is an eatin', they come out of the woodwork.

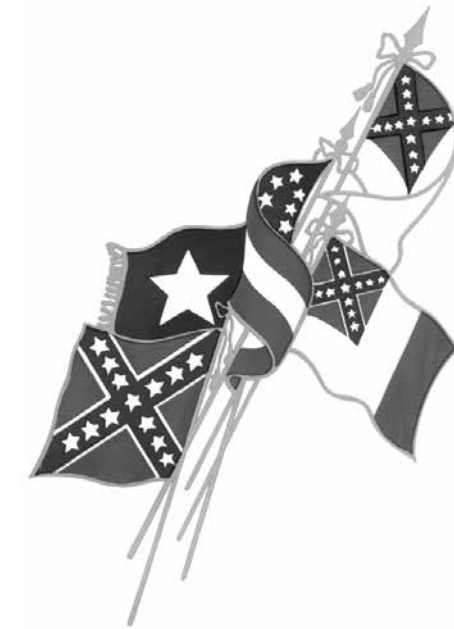
Also there are those who are able to listen to gossip about someone and able to let people know every detail and yet not even be able to remember what heritage violations are being committed or what their camp is doing.

B. Who are selective listeners?

1. Selective listeners are comfort-zone people. What they hear is basically because of laziness. They realize if they really listen they will have to do something ... take action.

2. Selective listeners are selfish people. They hear things that only benefit themselves.

3. Selective listeners are usually pattern people. They live in a rut. They don't want anyone or anything to disrupt their routine, so they hear only what they want to hear.



4. Selective listeners are often excuse-makers. They hear what they want to hear and make excuses for what they don't want to hear.

Are you a selective listener?

III. The Aggressive Listener

A. An aggressive listener is one who is *sober*. *Sober* means the exercise of self-restraint that governs all passions and desires.

Soberness is an awareness that keeps you where you should be and away from where you should not be. It keeps you in the direction of the beliefs of our ancestors.

B. An aggressive listener sees the cause. He is aggressive because he sees the cause and the seriousness of what lies ahead.

C. An aggressive listener hears with the heart. In order for us to be effective as an organization in the battles for heritage, we must hear.

We must hear not only with our ears, but with our hearts.

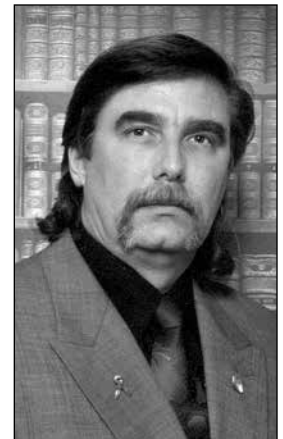
Are you an aggressive listener?

Do we think because we don't have a conscious awareness of what is being told to us about saving our heritage, we are unaccountable or unaffected? WRONG!

Perhaps we should take a look in the mirror and evaluate where we stand — except those with their own little agendas — not much chance of a reflection looking back — given their only stand is what benefits them personally.

Gentlemen, if toes were stepped on with this article, may I suggest steel-toed combat boots. We are in a battle — the battle to protect and preserve our heritage. We must be ever-vigilant. We must ALL become aggressive listeners. We must ALL ... FORWARD THE COLORS!

"Hello, can you hear me now?... Good!"



In the Bonds of the South,

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Chaplain's Comments

Dr. H. Rondel Rumburg
Chaplain-in-Chief



Facing the Ultimate

The ultimate or terminating point to mortal existence is the departure of the soul from the body, which is called death. God's Son put *the ultimate* in perspective when he declared, "Greater love has no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends" (John 15:13). There were many Confederates who died well, such as Stonewall Jackson, J. E. B. Stuart, John Pelham, Sam Davis and a multitude of others who could be mentioned, and some so obscure we would not know them by name. How did they die so well? Surely dying well is not a quirk or accident. Dr. J. A. Alexander remarked, "If men are prepared to die they are ready for anything." What did he mean? He meant, from the context of what he said, that a saving relationship with the Lord Jesus Christ is preparation for eternity. Once one is ready for eternity, he is ready for whatever the life may bring.

Death is never a popular consideration in a finite world;

but it is the leveler of all mankind and a vital subject foisted upon us by time and eternity. However, in time of war the ultimate seems more imminent. God's inspired Word reveals, "It is appointed unto men once to die, but after this the judgment" (Hebrews 9:27). Many of the Confederate chaplains presenting this mandate tried to prepare our Confederate ancestors for battle. The soldiers were reminded of the brevity of life and the uncertainty of the future because of the hazard of war and fragility of life. The chaplains would follow up the discussion of the Lord's mandate by continuing the quotation of sacred Scripture, "So Christ was once offered to bear the sins of many; and unto them that look for Him shall He appear the second time without sin unto salvation" (Hebrews 9:28). A part of their preparation for fighting was a preparation for dying in the light of *facing the ultimate*. Life is dictated by Divine Providence. God must ultimately be faced and

every man who would face Him acceptably must have Jesus Christ the Lord as his sin-bearer. With such admonitions of chaplains, the gallant soldiers would then go into battle to face their mortal enemies.

All men have the ultimate appointment. In the following event you will see how one common Confederate soldier faced the final enemy — death.

The bloodiest day in American history was September 17, 1862. The Battle of Sharpsburg (or Antietam to *those people* as General Lee referred to them) was unequalled in its toll on human life. Many faced the ultimate that day. Some 26,000 men from both sides were either killed or wounded on that September day. Many of the noble men wearing the gray and butternut validated their love for God, family and country by giving the greatest gift — their lives.

Facing the ultimate may not seem important until one enters the "valley of the shadow of death," but

sadly, then it is too late! Many of our forefathers believed it important to know how to die long before the shadow fell. The Confederate chaplaincy sought to prepare men for this great inevitability of war. This was their calling and task under God. It is just as important for us, their sons, to know the same. A person is certainly unprepared for eternity if he is not prepared for time. One who possesses eternal life by free grace is ready to face eternity. Why did so many Confederates die so peacefully and victoriously? Perhaps one of the common soldiers who died as a result of the Battle of Sharpsburg will give us a clue.

Three or four days had elapsed after the bloodiest of days. The following event transpired in enemy territory after the wind had blown the smoke of battle from the field of conflict. Rev. S. W. Thomas and another man were dispatched to look for wounded men in areas where skirmishing had taken place outside the primary confines of the battleground. Off they went to search the periphery of the stage of battle. Providentially, one of the ministers developed a great thirst and in order to quench his thirst went to a deserted farm. While satisfying that thirst from an old hand pump, a discovery was made in the barnyard; at first appearance they thought they saw bundles of rags. The piles of rags were investigated. Closer scrutiny brought the realization that before them were two dead soldiers. Also, in an adjacent area, thirteen badly wounded men were found. Ambulances were immediately requested to convey the men to a medical unit. These men had been wounded days before, and speedy treatment was of the essence.

The scene was so ghastly that it burned itself into the minds of the observers like acid etching a metal plate. Quickly it was discovered that almost all of the men were Confederates. The wounded men were immobile. Those making the discovery removed the dead from among them. An Alabama soldier whose leg had been blown off was moaning despairingly, "Water! Water! Water!" Assistance was immediately given, but the loss of blood had been extensive. He was now facing the ultimate. The mangled Confederate obviously had lost too much blood and had only a short time to live.

A captain, wearing blue, who was riding nearby was attracted to an ambulance near the barn. As he came near, Rev. Parvin was kneeling in the barnyard and was praying with the dying son of the South. The captain reined in his horse, uncovered his head, and listened. He heard the soldier answering a question, and the answer he gave was, "Yes, yes, my trust is in the Lord Jesus."

These words were moaned out of great pain and weakness. Eternity was near! The scene was one of wretched filth and pained looks. However, out of that scene ascended words of Christian victory. The final words of the young Confederate who was in such a horrible physical state were "MY TRUST IS IN THE LORD JESUS. I'M AS HAPPY AS A PRINCE." His words evidenced a resident peace of heart and soul. He faced the ultimate with joy unspeakable and full of glory as he received the end of his faith.

This Federal captain was captured by the dying unarmed Southern soldier that day. He was not captured as a prisoner

of war. He was captured by the awesome scene of the dying of one of the Lord's sheep; that sheep was prepared for eternity, and bore witness to his faith in Christ alone for salvation, even in the midst of great suffering. The captain forthwith volunteered all the help needed to assure prompt care of the other wounded compatriots of this now-dead Alabamian. Later the captain confided to Rev. Parvin that he had been more touched by what he observed in that barnyard than by all the sermons he had heard in all his lifetime.

The last words of our compatriot in that filthy barnyard littered with corpses, the cruel trophies of war, should be a testament to us. "My trust is in the Lord Jesus. I'm as happy as a prince." That is truly an example of victorious dying. One can die victoriously only if he is prepared for death spiritually through Christ the Lord. Thomas Watson reflected over three hundred years ago, "He may look on death with joy who can look on forgiveness with faith." A man may joyfully look on death when through faith he is cast upon Christ Jesus for salvation. Shakespeare's words were,

Cowards die many times before their deaths;

The valiant never taste of death but once.

Thus a common soldier of the South, whose name we do not know, left a testament which impacted others. A few days after the sound of battle had died away, he left Sharpsburg for the Celestial City.

The descendants of Confederate soldiers need, by grace alone, to be able to face the ultimate! ❏

The Last Roll



Capt. John Henry Porter 439
Sylacauga, AL
Donald Odell Cleveland

Capt. John W. Randle 649
Dardanelle, AR
Willis Lloyd Stowers

Gen. John B. Hood 1208
Los Angeles, CA
Arden Howell Brame

General Jubal A. Early 556
Tampa, FL
John Daniel Harrell

John T. Lesley 1282
Tampa, FL
Billy Cannington

Battle Of Olustee 1463
Lake City, FL
Lawrence Elbert Hostetler

Lt. Col. Thomas M. Nelson
141
Albany, GA
Lewis Rueben Rogers

McDaniel-Curtis 165
Carrollton, GA
Thomas J. Moore

Brig. Gen. John Carpenter
Carter 207
Waynesboro, GA
Clint Walden

John B. Gordon 599
Lafayette, GA
William David Grigsby

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston 671
Dalton, GA
Dauswell R. Mahan

Gen. William J. Hardee 1397
Dallas, GA
John Christopher Marr

Gen. Leonidas Polk 1446
Smyrna, GA
Roger J. Williams

John B. Gordon Memorial
1449
Thomaston, GA
Michael Hughlette Salter

The Savannah Militia 1657
Savannah, GA
Charles Edward Smith

John P. McGuire 1843
Pikeville, KY
Gene B. Leslie

Gen. Richard Taylor 1308
Shreveport, LA
Herbert Cathey

Ambassador John Slidell 1727
Slidell, LA
Edward Borne Parker

Jackson Volunteers 28th LA
Co. F 1965
Jonesboro, LA
Donald J. LeBlanc

Col. James J. Searcy 1923
Columbia, MO
Marvin Henry Sappington

Sam Davis 596
Biloxi, MS
Brian Michael Kilcullen

Scott Statham-Farrell 1197
Winona, MS
William Terry Brown

Capt. Edward W. Ward 1452
Hernando, MS
**Wilmer Cullen Rochester
J. Thomas Thompson**

Lexington Wildcats 85
Lexington, NC
James Harvey Griffin

Maj. Egbert A. Ross 1423
Charlotte, NC
Jack V. Scott

Sgt. John A. Lisk 1502
Troy, NC
Alvin J. Lassiter

Sons of Mars 1632
Laurel Hill, NC
**Barney B. Bailey
Nathan Dixon
McCormick**

Jefferson Davis 4th
Regiment SC Vol 7
Easley, SC
Louis Palmer Towles

Col. Olin M. Dantzler 73
Orangeburg, SC
Albert James Isacks, Jr.

Gen. Wade Hampton 273
Columbia, SC
B. D. Jeffcoat

River's Bridge 842
Fairfax, SC
**Edgar Boyles
R. L. Sandifer**

Palmetto Sharp Shooters 1428
Anderson, SC
Joseph Steve Barnes

Colleton Rangers 1643
Walterboro, SC
George Michael Hicks

Sgt. Berry Benson 1672
North Augusta, SC
Harry Morgan Hallman

N. B. Forrest 3
Chattanooga, TN
Thomas W. Eiseman

William D. McCain HQ 584
Columbia, TN
**Donald W. Castecka
John A. Chambers
William Duane Gliddon**

Col. W. L. Duckworth 1341
Brownsville, TN
Edward Rue Dixon

John B. Hood 50
Galveston, TX
Clifton Eugene Hill

Capt. James P. Douglas 124
Tyler, TX
Thomas Harold Hamby

H. B. Granbury 427
Granbury, TX
Elbridge Gerry Smith

Gen. W. R. Scurry 606
Wichita Falls, TX
Kenneth Francis McNeely

Gen. W. L. Cabell 1313
Dallas, TX
Ira Jackson Lucas

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

Cabell-Graves 1402
Danville, VA
Ernest James Scarce

Matthew Fontaine Maury
1722
Fredricksburg, VA
Victor Lacy Boone

General John Randolph
Chambliss 1779
Emporia, VA
**Walter Channing Palmer
Weaver**

Dearing Beauregard 1813
Colonial Heights, VA
Fred Harrison Minson

Scott County's Clinch Mountain
Rangers 1858
Gate City, VA
**Fred H. Lawson
Ronald Leon McConnell**

McNeill's Rangers 582
Moorefield, WV
John A. Sanders

Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



General John B. Hood

John was born at Owingsville, Kentucky, on June 1, 1831. With help from his uncle, Congressman French, he entered West Point Military Academy and graduated in 1853. His first assignment was to Fort Columbus, New York, but later he was transferred to Fort Jones, California. In 1855 he was commissioned a 2nd Lt. in the 2nd Cavalry stationed on the Texas frontier. During a fight with Comanche and Lipian Apache Indians he was severely wounded at Devil's Run in July 1857. Later he was promoted to 1st Lt. in 1858 and assigned as cavalry instructor at the military academy from 1859 to 1860.

He resigned from the US Army in April 1861 to join the Confederates as a first lieutenant of cavalry. For a few weeks he served on recruitment duty in Kentucky but then transferred to Yorktown, Virginia. Here he commanded the 4th Texas Infantry Regiment as colonel.

During the Peninsula Campaign, Hood commanded the Texas Brigade, was engaged in several battles and wounded while leading his men on foot at



General John Bell Hood

Gaines Mill. For this action he was brevetted to major general on the field on March 3, 1862.

At the battle of Second Manassas he delivered a powerful attack against the enemy, and at the battle of Sharpsburg distinguished himself. He was again promoted on October 10, 1862, to major general and given command of a division under General Longstreet. He fought at Fredericksburg and saw service in southeastern Virginia. Hood led his division at Gettysburg, where he was wounded in the left

arm. He resumed his command just as Longstreet was headed for Georgia.

Here he commanded a corps, and Longstreet a wing, during the battle of Chickamauga. It was during this battle that Hood, seeing the Texas Brigade begin to waver, rallied the Texans. But while at the head of the charging column he was wounded in the leg, necessitating the amputation of his right leg.

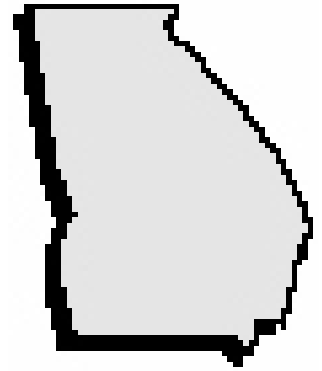
During his recovery from this wound he was promoted to lieutenant general on February 1, 1864, and given command of a corps in the Army of Tennessee. He fought through the retreat from Dalton to Atlanta, and in obedience to an order from President Davis he took command of the Army of Tennessee on July 8, 1864.

At Peachtree Creek he was unsuccessful in stopping the enemy and again during the battle of Atlanta in September. At the battle of Jonesborough, he retreated from Sherman, trying to draw the Union troops away from Atlanta — but was again unsuccessful.

Continued on page 24

The Moore Brothers of Northeast Georgia

by Ron Jones



When The War Between the State erupted in 1861 and the Confederate States called for volunteers, the three sons of John Nathaniel Moore and Martha Elizabeth Vaughn of Elbert County Georgia answered the call. William M. and Thomas A. the oldest and youngest of the Moore boys enlisted October 15, 1861, in the Elbert County raised Goshen Blues, Company H of what became the 38th Regiment Georgia Volunteer Infantry. They were joined in this company by three of their mother's younger brothers: Jacob David, Alexander and John Henry Vaughn. The middle son, Isaac Vaughn Moore, had married and moved to adjoining Madison County. These families both had come to Northeast Georgia from Virginia where several of their ancestors had served the colonies in the American Revolution. As in the case of many volunteer companies raised in the Southern States these county raised companies

contained many brothers, cousins, nephews, uncles, a few fathers and sons and many more related by marriage. Their father's brother, Joel Washington Moore, also volunteered later in the war and despite his advanced age, he and his young son William served in the Georgia State Troops, Joel as a cook with Company A 1st Regiment State Troops and William with Co F in the Georgia Cavalry Reserves.

The Moore brothers, all farmers, had married and begun families prior to the war. William had married Keziah H. David of Madison County and had two children. Isaac and his wife Elizabeth J. Simmons, also of Madison County, were the parents of three children by 1860 and the youngest, Thomas, had married Martha E. "Betsy" Tucker and was the father of four children by 1860.

In May 1862, the 38th, along with the five other regiments (mustering a total of 6,000-

7,000 men), were placed under the command of Brigadier General Alexander Lawton. As commander of the Georgia Military District, had proposed formation of an "elite brigade" of Georgia troops to answer Richmond's call for troops to repel the threat posed by McClellan's advance from Williamsburg on the Confederate capital. They were moved by train to Lynchburg and the Shenandoah Valley. They were to reinforce Stonewall Jackson as part of a deception planned by General Robert E. Lee to mask his planned offensive against McClellan's forces around Richmond. Jacob David Vaughn was not now with the others, having died in Savannah during the assignment of the 38th on coastal duty. The Lawton Brigade received its baptism of fire at the battle of Gaines Mill (June 27,

1862), suffering 492 killed and wounded out of approximately 3,500 soldiers carried into battle. On July 1st John Henry Vaughn died in Charlottesville. It is not known if he died from disease or from wounds he might have received at Gaines Mill.

On May 9, 1862, Isaac Vaughn Moore, joined his brothers in the Confederate army by enlisting in Co E of the 37th Georgia Volunteer Infantry. Isaac began a journal or diary of his experiences the day he enlisted and recorded many interesting experiences during his three years of continuous service.

William, Thomas and their uncle Alexander served at 2nd Manassas and Antietam with Thomas being appointed 4th Corporal in October, 1862. Thomas was wounded at Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862, and hospitalized. He returned to service that spring.

In mid-spring 1863, William transferred from the 38th to Company F 15th Georgia Infantry, another unit formed in Elbert County and part of General Henry Benning's Brigade. Still together in the Army of Northern Virginia but now in different Corps, William, Thomas and Alexander fought at Gettysburg where Alexander and Thomas were wounded and captured July 5, 1863. Alexander died at Gettysburg on the 17th of July. The writer believes it is quite possible that Thomas stayed behind with his Uncle, as Thomas had served previously as a hospital steward according to his muster documents. During the



The Moore Boys pictured with their wives and parents. Pictured from left, Issac W. Moore, Thomas A. Moore, William M. Moore and their father John Nathaniel Moore.

battle at Gettysburg, William's unit participated in the successful assault on Houck's Ridge and the now famous Devil's Den on July 2 and on July 3rd covered the withdrawal from that position, sustaining heavy casualties.

In the late summer of 1863, Benning's Brigade boarded trains and moved south with two Divisions of General James Longstreet's 1st Corps to reinforce the Army of Tennessee under Gen. Braxton Bragg. Here, William would have been reunited with Isaac, who had served in the campaigns in and around Cumberland Gap, Tazewell, Southeastern Tennessee and Murfreesboro except for the circumstances outlined below.

During the Battle of Chickamauga, the 15th was part of the assault by Benning's

Brigade at the Viniard Farm on September 20th, while the 37th which was part of Bate's Brigade, Stewart's Division, was in heavy action in the late afternoon of Sept. 19, sustaining over 50% casualties including Issac Moore who was wounded but saved from more serious injury when the ball struck his cap box. Although the two regiments were within a few hundred yards of each other, Isaac and William probably did not see each other due to Isaac's wounding. Isaac's diary makes no mention of them seeing each other.

After Chickamauga, the Confederate Army laid siege to Chattanooga. In early November, Longstreet's Corp moved north to attempt to drive Burnside's from Knoxville.

Continued on page 24

A Report on the Gettysburg Lynching

The Proper Way To Hang A Confederate Flag

By Henry E. Kidd

Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia Department

On September 3, 2004, Gettysburg College committed a hate crime against our heritage which lasted until September 26. The college faculty and staff, in words posted on their own website, "Lynched a Confederate Flag." How is it that a college located on one of the most hallowed battlefields of the War Between the States could not only sponsor and endorse such a crime, but commit the crime themselves? The answer to this question is ignorance and arrogant intolerance.

News about this hate crime surfaced only three weeks prior to the act. Here is a portion of the announcement on Gettysburg College's website, "Artist John Sims to Exhibit Recolored Confederate Flags at Gettysburg College's Schmucker Art Gallery... Beginning September 3, the Schmucker Art Gallery at Gettysburg College will host a provocative and controversial exhibition that explores the politically-charged image of the Confederate flag and its powerful status to many in the African-American community as a continued symbol of oppression and fear... As a special *happening* on opening

night, Sims will enact the literal (and heavily symbolic) lynching of a Confederate flag on a 13-foot gallows constructed outside the Gallery. This work, entitled *The Proper Way to Hang a Confederate Flag*.

The SCV immediately began efforts to stop the lynching portion of this exhibition before it occurred. The college was contacted and informed that the lynching of the flag was an insult to every person with Confederate ancestry and that we considered it to be a hate crime. When word about the lynching was announced to the public, the college and city officials began receiving hundreds of emails and phone calls asking them to stop the lynching. Every legal avenue was explored to stop the hate and desecration of the flag. On August 25, Commander-in-Chief Sweeney called for a boycott of the college and the town of Gettysburg to begin on Saturday, September 4, if the lynching took place as scheduled and the situation in Gettysburg did not change. The threatened boycott had the following effects:

1. It sent a message that the SCV was serious about stopping the lynching.

2. It got media attention.
3. It forced citizens to side with either the college or the SCV.
4. The overwhelming majority of the citizens and the merchants of Gettysburg sided with the SCV.
5. Citizens, merchants, and the Mayor of Gettysburg asked Gettysburg College to cancel the lynching.
6. Gettysburg College told John Sims that he could not build his thirteen-foot gallows outside of Schmucker Gallery and that this portion of his exhibit had to be scaled back and moved inside the gallery.
7. John Sims canceled his scheduled appearances and lectures at Gettysburg College.
8. Merchants began flying a drastically increased number of Confederate Battle Flags on the streets of Gettysburg.
9. Their reputation and public support for the SCV rose dramatically.
10. The reputation of Gettysburg College dropped dramatically.
11. Some merchants pulled their advertising and support from college publications and activities.
12. It divided students and faculty.
13. The director of the Civil War Institute, Gabor S. Boritt, issued the following public statement on



ANV Commander Henry Kidd speaking to 300 anti-lynching supporters at Gettysburg Peace Memorial on September 3, 2004. He holds a handful of Gettysburg soil where Iverson's NC Brigade was decimated. Confederate blood ran ankle deep in this field: "The blood in this soil is the reason we're here," said Kidd.

his home page of the Gettysburg College website, "Having the flag 'lynched' should not be acceptable at Gettysburg College."

On August 30, the college sent an email to the students that stated the lynching would be scaled back and moved inside. The following day, the college sent another email stating that John Sims had canceled the lynching and his appearances at the college. At this point, the SCV claimed victory and hoped our problems were over. However, the SCV did not call off the threatened boycott, but held all options open until the evening of September 3. The SCV felt that Sims might change his mind, but we never expected that, in the absence of John Sims, Gettysburg College would lynch the flag themselves. The college threw away the perfect opportunity to heal the wounds. Instead, they fanned the flames of hatred and forever tarnished their reputation.

In response to the lynching

taking place on September 3, the SCV planned a Confederate Memorial Service at the Eternal Flame Peace Memorial on Gettysburg Battlefield, a very dignified response to a despicable act of hatred. After arriving in Gettysburg, the SCV discovered that almost the entire community was behind the SCV even though they were under a threat of possible boycott. National Chairman of Heritage Defense Paul Grambling, Pennsylvania Division Commander Michael Duminiak, ANV Chief of Staff Kirk Lyons, local Camp Commander Jim Palmisano and I spoke with many merchants throughout Gettysburg. Not a single merchant had anything kind to say about the college or the lynching. Most said that the lynching was a pure act of hatred and that Gettysburg was a place of respect for people with both Union and Confederate ancestors. Even though the town officials played the roll of fence-sitting politicians and did not condemn the actions of the

college, the mayor did officially ask the college not to lynch the flag. It was also discovered that the college is the largest taxpayer in Gettysburg. Being that the college is tax-exempt, they pay taxes voluntarily. Not wanting to bite the hand that feeds them is probably the reason town officials did not publicly denounce the college no matter how much they disagreed with the lynching. The town has always been powerless to influence or stop the college from doing anything they wanted, including bulldozing a part of the famous railroad cut on the college campus. With this evidence in hand, it was decided that the college must be the main focus of any actions taken by the SCV.

At the Memorial Service on September 3, a crowd of three hundred SCV supporters gathered to remember our Confederate ancestors and denounce the lynching. Among the supporters were merchants and citizens of Gettysburg, Confederate and Union reenactors, Sons of

Union Veterans and daughters and sons of Confederate Veterans. To this cheering crowd I said that Gettysburg was a sacred place for all of us. Within sight of the field where Iverson's North Carolina Brigade was decimated and where their blood ran ankle deep, I held up a handful of that soil and said, "It does not matter how much rain or how many tears, the blood of our families will never be washed from this soil. The lynching of the Confederate flag by Gettysburg College on this hallowed ground is a hate crime." I thanked all the supporters, from the merchants to Gettysburg College students, then announced the SCV's official response: "We know who our supporters are and we know who our adversaries are. To put it in modern terms, we will avoid collateral damage to our allies and supporters by performing a strategic strike against our adversaries. The boycott is on against Gettysburg College alone." This announcement was met by rousing cheers and applause.

This began our continuing actions against Gettysburg College. In the month that followed, the SCV had two more staged protests against the college, three full-page newspaper ads and three different radio spots. All of these emphasized our terms laid out in a letter to President Will from CIC Denne Sweeney to bring about an amicable end to this dispute. Here are those terms:

- We believe that it is vitally important that Gettysburg College reimburse the Borough of Gettysburg for all expenses associated with the security for the art display. Since the act of lynching the Confederate Flag in your art gallery is arguably illegal hate speech (according to Pennsylvania Statute), this creates the unfortunate appearance that taxpayer dollars are being used to support an illegal act.

Photo by Paul Karabin



Confederate cannon at the embarkation point of the Pickett/Pettigrew Charge facing the High Water Mark, the clump of trees to the center.

Our organization's mission statement includes a strong charge to preserve history. To that end, we would like to offer Gettysburg College a chance to host another educational opportunity. Our ranks include nationally famous historical artists, history professors and authors. We would like to work with Gettysburg College to create an art display and/or history symposium that we believe would bring very favorable exposure to your campus. Due to its proximity to the battlefield, we believe that this event would be very well-attended by those interested in your fascinating local history. It would also be conducted in a professional and academic manner.

Our second protest coincided with a lecture on the importance of Sims' exhibit by Professor Gwendolyn Shaw of Harvard. Shaw stated in an article on Sims' exhibition that the actual purpose of the Confederate flag was to herald and lead a racist army into battle. This statement alone proved that she knew little or nothing of American history. An interesting article entitled "Free Speech and Thought For All, Unless You Don't Agree With

Gettysburg's Faculty" appeared on gburgforum.com. It was written by Lauren Racine, a student at Gettysburg College about a forum that followed Shaw's lecture. Here is a portion of her article.

"I described my experience meeting and interviewing a prominent member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans (Henry Kidd) and conveyed to the audience the reasons that the SCV is so upset about the *lynching* aspect of the exhibit. I also pointed out the fact that most of these people are not crazy racists and that they have a legitimate right to be heard. I sensed the moderator attempting to *hurry* me along by pointing to other people in the audience while I spoke... what happened shortly after was truly a disgusting display of immaturity, narrow-mindedness and heartlessness on the behalf of the faculty and administration present at Common Hour.

A student, who is also a Civil War reenactor on campus, dared to raise the historically-contested, but incredibly relevant premise that African-Americans fought on the side of the Confederacy during the Battle of Gettysburg. Before he could even attempt to complete his thought, he was verbally attacked and shot down by members of the audience. Professor Hancock immediately apologized for his hasty reaction to the student's proposition, and offered the position that historians who suggest that African Americans fought at Gettysburg is inaccurate, revisionist history. Jim Hale, a news writer for the Gettysburg Newsroom/Press Relations, was not so considerate, and felt it necessary to shout at the student, "If they were there, they were just washing the dishes of the Confederate Soldiers." Not only was this said in a harsh, derogatory and what I can only describe as hateful tone, but the audience,

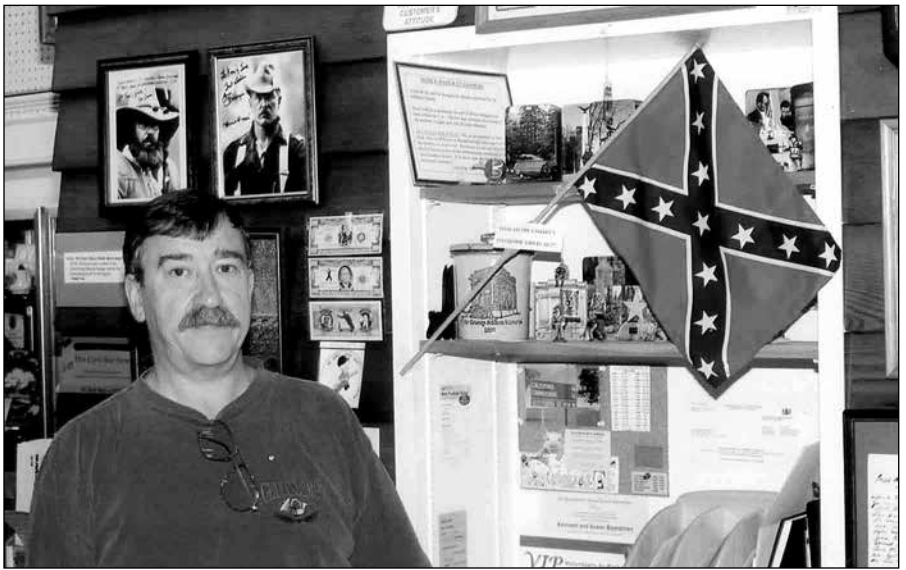
comprised of mainly faculty, felt it was necessary and appropriate to laugh condescendingly — not at Mr. Hale's comment, but at the student, who was simply trying to articulate an opposing viewpoint, in an extremely uncomfortable situation....

I hope that the people who were at this event and participated in the oppression and degradation of a Gettysburg student by laughing at him and acting in concurrence with Mr. Hale's unnecessary comment realize that it is the allowance of free speech that is supposed to make our college experience rich and vibrant. When a student is afraid to speak out for fear of being labeled as racist, ignorant, or stupid, it is a poor reflection upon the entire institution. I hope that my faith in the system will be restored, but as it stands now, I seriously doubt it."

Except for Lauren Racine and the other student, the forum was mostly a Confederate-bashing event. In response to another person's question, Gwendolyn Shaw described John Sims: "John is not about reconciliation. He's not about peace. He wants discourse within a circumscribed place [the exhibit]. He would have loved to have the exhibit outside and to have someone light the scaffold on fire. He's looking for that charge to make them think. He's more of an instigator. He's not a peacemaker." I am dumbfounded that a college would allow someone to exhibit his work who has been described in this manner by one of his own supporters.

Gettysburg College should be ashamed of itself for inviting John Sims to display his hatred. The lynching of a Confederate flag was a disgraceful exhibition of intolerance and a hate crime. It was also in violation of the college's own policy against offensive speech. Gettysburg College not only alienated themselves from the community that surrounds

Photo by Henry Kidd



Pictured is the owner of The Antique Center of Gettysburg, Ken Boardman. He showed his disapproval of the lynching and the entire exhibit by hanging this flag behind the cash register of his store with a sign: "These are the Correct Colors for this Flag." He was very upset at the lynching and supported the SCV.

them, but from the entire South. They showed that they have no regard for Southern feelings and total intolerance for people with Confederate ancestry. Gettysburg College will always be known as an institution where freedom of speech and open dialogue are not allowed. They have ruined their reputation forever.

America is all about tolerance and respect of each other's heritage and culture. As Americans, we pride ourselves in our diversity and being the melting pot of the world. Well, diversity at the exclusion of people with Confederate ancestry is just another word for discrimination.

I was sickened, angered and saddened by John Sims' *Recoloration Proclamation*. Sims had the nerve to say, "*The Recoloration Proclamation* project is about visual terrorism, respect and collective self-esteem issues. Well, Mr. Sims, you are the terrorist who is spouting hatred against millions of Americans who have Confederate ancestry. You have no respect for the blood of more than six hundred thousand

men who gave their lives fighting for their God, country and family. Instead of reaching out to help bring communities together, you continue to propagate the myths and lies that the Confederate Flag and anyone who treasures their family's Confederate ties are racist, hate-filled people. Your distasteful exhibition attempts to raise one section of society's self-esteem while degrading another.

I am saddened by the fact that so many people who are so concerned with diversity, continue to promote their own agendas at the cost of demeaning an entire section of our population. It would be different if Mr. Sims was hanging a Klan sheet. The Klan and other hate, racist groups are the ones who have misused the Confederate flag for their own twisted ideals. It is they that should be the target of Mr. Sims' hatred. But, they are not. We are his targets.

In a place where nearly fifty thousand Americans from North and

Continued on page 43

2005 National Reunion

July 20 – 23, 2005

Nashville, TN

www.scv2005.com

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

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

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



URL for Sheraton Music City to make reservations:

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

2005 GENERAL REUNION PRE-REGISTRATION FORM—REGISTRATION ONLY
SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS
JULY 20 - 23, 2005
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
www.scv2005.com

Name _____ Title _____
 Address _____ Real Son? _____
 City & State _____ Zip Code _____
 Phones: Home _____ Work _____ Outside USA? _____
 SCV Camp Name & Number: _____
 Spouse _____ Adult Guest(s) _____
 Children (under 12) _____

CONVENTION RATES	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>(x)</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>(=)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Registration Fee	_____	(x)	\$65.00	(=)	\$ _____
TOTAL ENCLOSED					\$ _____

Registration must be *postmarked on or before February 1, 2005*. After February 1, 2005, the Registration Fee will increase. Please note the following:

- Registration is **required** of all SCV members attending all or part of the Reunion
- Registration fee *includes* non-numbered Reunion badge
- Registration fee is **not** paid for non-members, family, or guests.
- Registration fee is for **registration only**; no events are being sold at present.
- Registration does **not** include registration for the **MOSB**. MOSB registration will be handled *separately* and contact information will be announced when available.

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO: **'2005 SCV Reunion'**

MAIL TO: PO Box 392
 Goodlettsville, TN 37070-0392

Accommodations: Sheraton Music City Hotel
 777 McGavock Pike
 Nashville, TN 37214
 (615) 885-2200 –or– (800) 325-2525
 www.sheratonmusiccity.com

Room Rates
 \$99—Single, Double
 \$119—Non-Smoking King
 \$129—Junior Suite

All rates + 14.25% tax

You **MUST** mention **Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV)** to reserve a room from the block of rooms being held.

Cut-off: June 27, 2005 or until sold out. After 5:00 PM on that date, rooms available on space and rate availability basis only. Information on nearby hotels/motels will be given with Registration Form for use after February 1, 2005 and made available at the convention website, www.scv2005.com.

General Hood

Hood made a counter-movement into Tennessee resulting in the Battles of Franklin on November 3 and Nashville on December 16, 1864, but was defeated.

In January 1865, Hood was relieved, at his own request and served no further commands. He surrendered at Natchez,

Mississippi on May 31, 1865.

Following the war, he settled in New Orleans, Louisiana. Here he worked as a commission merchant and entered into the insurance business. For awhile he prospered but later lost much of his wealth.

He died on August 30, 1879, of Yellow Fever, just a few days after

his wife and oldest child had died. Survived by 10 other children, friends arranged for Hood's war memoirs to be published with the proceeds going to his orphaned children. The book, *Advance and Retreat*, was published in 1880. Hood is buried in Metairie Cemetery in New Orleans. ❧

The Moore Brothers of Northeast Georgia

William's unit was engaged heavily in the fighting at Campbell's Station south of Knoxville but did not participate in the direct assault on Fort Sanders. After the failed attempt to drive Burnside's from Knoxville and the defeat of Bragg at Chattanooga, Longstreet moved north from Knoxville toward Virginia. On January 22, 1864 during this movement, William was detailed to a foraging party near Dandridge, Tennessee. Here he was captured and sent to Rock Island Prison, an island prison camp in the Mississippi River near Rock Island, Illinois. Resisting the offers of amnesty with enlistment in the US Army's Western forces (an offer four thousand Confederate Prisoners succumbed to), William remained at Rock Island until he was transferred for exchange in March 1865. The war was over before he could be returned to duty.

In the meantime after a short stay at his home to recuperate, Isaac returned to his unit in late October and served in the remaining campaigns of the Army of Tennessee, Chattanooga through Nashville. After Nashville, the Army moved south under the new commander Joseph E. Johnston. In the next four months, the army marched across the south from Corinth, Mississippi to High Point, NC, where, in the Public Square on April 27, 1865, the Army of Tennessee surrendered and stacked arms.

The last entry in Isaac V. Moore's diary was "May 15th 1865 Monday we reached home at 3 o'clock."

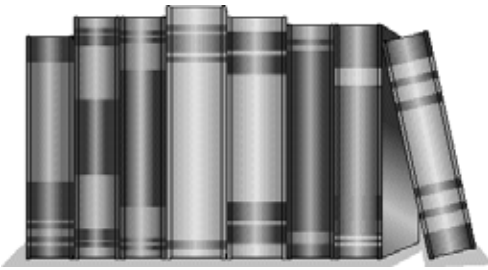
Thomas, in the meantime, was paroled at DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor, September, 1863,

and received at City Point, Virginia, September 16, 1863 for exchange, rejoining the 38th later that year. Thomas was appointed 3rd Corporal in 1864 and served with the Army of Northern Virginia through the bloody campaigns of 1864 and 1865 including The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Monocacy, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek and Fort Steadman, surrendering at Appomattox, Virginia, April 9, 1865.

After the war the Moore brothers returned to farming in Northeast Georgia. They all lived to see the 20th Century with Isaac the last to die 12 days past his 88th birthday, November 29, 1918.

Submitted by Ron Jones — 2nd Great Grandson of William M. Moore.





Books in Print

Old Alleghany: The Life and Wars of General Ed Johnson

Almost forgotten among several Confederate generals named Johnson or Johnston, Edward Johnson never married, left no descendants and few personal papers, and died during the Reconstruction virtually unnoticed. He was interred in Richmond's Hollywood Cemetery in March of 1873, but his *last bivouac* has never been found. In 1948, the Virginia Conservation Commission, embarrassed at losing a Confederate major general, decided to place a memorial marker in the Confederate Officers' section of Hollywood Cemetery.

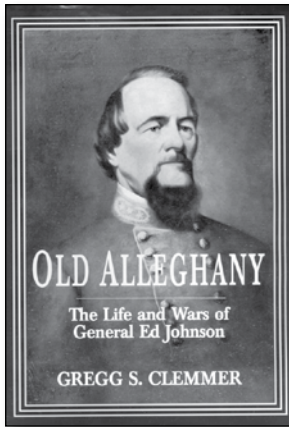
Author Gregg S. Clemmer has chosen Ed Johnson, not the most widely known Confederate Army officer, as the subject of this comprehensive, well-researched, and thoroughly enjoyable biography. Clemmer vowed to avoid the typical Confederate officer's biography that deals with his life before the War Between the States in a few words or chapters, and devotes four hundred pages to the battles, then wraps up his final years briefly, if he survived the War. The author has kept his word. *Old Alleghany: The Life and Wars of General Ed Johnson* begins with Johnson's grandparents and follows his life in meticulous detail.

Many descriptions and references to Ed Johnson appear in contemporary battle accounts and personal papers of other Confederate officers and soldiers. Remembered almost as a caricature, he was described as "a large and rather rough-looking man on horseback" who "always carried a big hickory club or cane, and when he got mad could work his ears like a mule."

Author Clemmer begins the life of Ed Johnson in boyhood and his years at West Point. Johnson accepted his appointment in April of 1833,

but required five years to graduate, as he had difficulty passing several subjects. Clemmer makes an interesting observation of those West Point years — even in the 1830's, sectional differences, opposite cultures, and animosities had already polarized Northern and Southern cadets.

Upon graduation from West Point, Johnson served first in the relocation of the Cherokee Indians in North Carolina on the Trail of Tears. He was then ordered to Florida to take Indian lands for white settlers. Johnson expressed horror and distaste as Native Americans were killed and survivors herded like captive animals to implement this inhuman US Government policy of genocide. Later, Johnson served with bravery and distinction in the Mexican War and also in California before "winds of the coming storm" forced him



to choose the Confederate Army.

Every Southerner who appreciates War Between the States history will relish reading the many chapters devoted to Old Alleghany's Confederate battles. Author Clemmer provides a wealth of detail about these battles, including many maps and copious historical citations, and writes forcefully about General Johnson's participation during the War. During Jackson's Valley campaign, he took part in Stonewall Jackson's first victory in the Shenandoah Valley and was grievously wounded in the ankle. Johnson also fought at Gettysburg and Spotsylvania, in addition to many other Confederate battles.

In Author Clemmer's excellent biography, Old Alleghany emerges as an admirable Southern man. Johnson possesses integrity and character and is much more than the laughable, uncouth, and profane soldier described by many contemporaries. Jackson praised Johnson's "high qualities as a

soldier." But his highest praise comes from the writings of subordinates who followed his command in battle.

Old Alleghany: The Life and Wars of General Ed Johnson is well worth the many hours required to read this superb biography by Clemmer. This volume will be a treasured addition to bookshelves of Southerners wishing to acquaint themselves with all facets of Confederate history. Major General Ed Johnson exemplifies the men and women of our beloved Confederacy, whom we Southern Confederates of today hold in sincere reverence and fond remembrance.

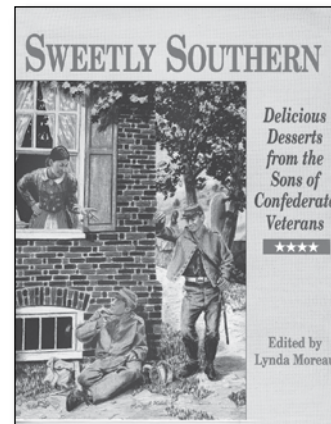
Author: Greg Clemmer
Publisher: Hearthside Publishing
14513 Brookmead Drive
Germantown, MD 20874
\$39.95 Hardcover

— Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

Sweetly Southern — Delicious Desserts from the SCV

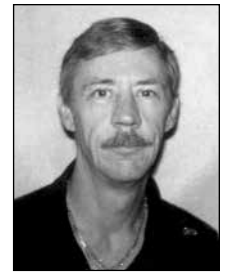
Editor Moreau dedicates *Sweetly Southern* "To a generation of valiant Confederate children, who did without birthday cakes, visits from Santa Claus, and Yankee candy both during and after the War. Though no monuments were raised to them, they sacrificed much — lest we forget." Nannie Belle Maury, age 4, refusing a Union soldier's offer of candy, is quoted as saying, "No Sir, I thank you, Yankee candy would choke me!"

The Sons of Confederate Veterans



Continued on page 46

Hallowed Ground



Graves & Monuments Committee
Mike Mitchell – Chairman

Dear Friends and Compatriots:

Committee Report:

This is a personal request. In past years, as a member of the Association for Gravestone Studies, I have authored two technical papers entitled *Santeria found in Cemeteries* and a second paper on *Confederate Burial Customs: Then & Now*. The more we get authoritative articles with Confederate and Southern themes out in mainstream visibility, the more recognition and credibility we receive.

I am currently researching Confederate trench burials, disparities in national cemeteries between Confederate and Federal burials, anything related to burials during the war or shortly (within five years) after the war. Techniques of removal from battlefields to home states to include the transport techniques would be greatly appreciated. *Photo copies of original source materials are requested.*

If you are researching any of your Confederate veterans and run across anything of this ilk, please photocopy it and send it to the chairman. The source must be well-documented or it will be unusable. Photos and sketches are of special interest.

Only a Soldier's Grave, a poem by S. A. Jones

"Yet, we should mark it — the soldier's grave

Some one may seek him in hope to save!

Some of the dear ones, far away,
Would bear him home to his native clay;

'Twere sad, indeed, should they wonder high,
Find not the hillock and pass him by."

Preservation Notes:

Availability of Materials for Markers

Several people asked about this during the Asheville Reunion and several emails have been received asking about this topic, so I will

quickly touch on it before I start the nitty-gritty, so to speak. The next series of articles will be on marking veterans with military stones or adding Confederate Icons.

Headboards

When armies or settlers were on the move or in isolated settlements and military outposts, wood or rocks were the only choices available. Boards from supply crates or sideboards from wagons were frequently used. With the very rare exception of a few 150-year-old cypress markers, all other woods will rot away within 10 to 15 years or would be knocked over and stepped



Battlefield burials of Confederate soldiers with headboards, circa 1863. Reprinted from the National Archives.



Fieldstones from a cemetery just outside Elm Springs (our headquarters) in Columbia, Tennessee, have been incorporated into a formal cemetery setting.

on by cows, deer or other animals.

If the elements didn't get them, then families visiting other sites or Sextons who thought they looked cheap or unsightly sometimes pulled up and threw them away.

I know of one cypress headboard in Savannah, GA, that is circa 1889, 3 feet tall and 1 ¼ inches thick. It's roped off and no one is allowed to touch it, and only the Senior Sexton is allowed to cut the grass around it with hand clippers. No weed eater is permitted near it.

These are so rare that historians and cemetery preservationists will trip doing a double-take and museums would love to have them. Have you ever seen an old one?

Fieldstones

Another option was simply to find a rock in the area (if there were any) and scratch something on it. 300, 200 or even as recently as 100 years ago, lifts to move formal markers, roads to transport heavy stones or ships to move them to distant locations were cost-preclusive. Illustrating varying education levels, the markings ranged from a simple X or ziz-zag to usually the deceased person's initials.

With knives or ram rods from guns as carving tools, motifs and epitaphs, even dates of birth and

death, were restrictive.

Complete fieldstone cemeteries are truly rare, for if these sites were near a town or it was continued as an active site into the 21st century, the burial plot changed. In some cases the ground was cleared by

some unknowing, well-intentioned sole. In some cases the "rocks" were used as a fence or discarded because they were in the way or an eyesore. In any case, if the person could be



This photo shows a carving I did at home to show just how vague some of these inscriptions can be. This rock was found just off the parking lot a half-mile away from the cemetery, not anywhere near the site. The top "MT" was carved and painted in to contrast the lower, barely visible "MT." The trick to identifying these cemeteries is to look for regularly placed rocks or look for rows of rocks in an un-natural position, propped upright.

identified, a new or formal stone was placed.

I have only had the pleasure of finding two of these sites. One had just been restored and fenced off. The second cemetery was found when hiking on the Appalachian Trail (the AT) about 4 miles north of Washington and Lee and VMI in Lexington, Virginia. I set up camp and took a short hike downhill for water and when I came back, I realized I had set up the tent 10 or 12 feet away from the cemetery. I could have used some of the stones for my camp fire if I hadn't recognized the site for what it was.

On closer examination I found two formal stones that had fallen (naturally, I reset them) and around 63 scattered rocks with scratches on them. I removed the leaves, weeds and fallen branches, sketched a map of the property, and location of the stones and property line, then a second map to locate the cemetery. I then tied some string around trees to outline the site and tied a few pieces of ripped-up tee shirt on the string between the trees. Needless to say, I stayed over an extra day.

When I arrived at the next town of Oronoco, Virginia, I turned the maps over to the Rangers. They told me that they had heard rumors about its existence and even looked for it on several occasions but never found it. When hiking, keep looking up, around, and look down. It keeps you safe, and sometimes you find unexpected riches.

Potpourri:

My family tree is a few branches short! All help appreciated. My hobby is genealogy; I raise dust bunnies as pets.

Yours in preservation and Southern pride,
Mike.
scvgraves@aol.com

Army of Northern Virginia



Members of the **Jubal Early Camp 1691**, Hillsville, VA, Color and Honor Guard performing a Memorial Service for Confederate soldiers buried at Flower Gap Church Cemetery in Cana, VA.



On May 15, 2004, members of the **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Raeford, NC, dedicated a marker at the Taylorsville City Cemetery for Sgt. Daniel A. McIntosh Co. I, 26th NC Troops. Members of the 26th NC reenactors were present to help honor Sgt. McIntosh.



Horace Cooke, a member of **Carpenter's Battery Camp 1927**, Covington, VA, placed a tombstone for his great-grandfather John W. Carpenter in the Burnsville Cemetery, VA. He belonged to Co. G 18th VA Cavalry.



The **Delaware Grays SCV Camp 2068**, Seaford, DE, was chartered on July 1st, 2004. During the camp's July meeting, the newly received camp charter is displayed by Camp Commander John Zoch, Sr. From left, Jim Baker, Richard Jamison, Sr., Aaron Hoster, Christian Wilson and John Vannicola. A charter-signing is set for December 18, 2004.



The **Tom Smith Camp 1702**, Suffolk, VA, dedicated a 2-year project to Brigadier General Laurence Simmons Baker on May 29, 2004. Improvements to his Cedar Hill Cemetery grave site included a new 8-ft. high (5-ton) obelisk monument, a cannonball pyramid to replace the original that had been stolen, and new brick steps with an inscribed capstone and an iron hand-rail.



The **Major General Fitzhugh Lee Camp 1805**, Spotsylvania, VA, Color Guard had the honor of posting the colors for the Manassas Confederate Cemetery Memorial Service held on May 23. The event was hosted by the **Frank Stringfellow Camp 822**, Fairfax, VA.

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



Colonel Harry W. Gilmore Camp 1388, Baltimore, MD, Compatriot Hobert S. Halsey displays a new granite marker for the grave of Private John Hasley, Co. C, 21st VA Infantry. Compatriot Halsey adopted this grave as part of the Gilmore Camp Adopt-a-Confederate program.



On May 8, 2004, the Anson County SCV Camp 860, Anson County, NC, held its annual Confederate Memorial Day observance. They proudly showed the colors on Highway 74 in Lilesville, NC.



The Smithfield Light Infantry Camp 1466, Smithfield, NC, held its annual summer banquet on August 21, 2004, at the Pine Level VFW Hut. Pictured from left, Alan Aycok, Bill Wells, Carlyle Woodard, Pearl Harbor survivors J.D. Lancaster and James Durham, David Lanier and Craig Braswell. John Gregory and Mert Woodall are in the back row.



Two members from different camps work together for a good cause. At left is Ted Crump, a member of the Major Charles Q. Petty Camp 872, Gastonia, NC. On the right is Jimmy Carter, a member of the Private Thomas Caldwell Camp 31, Clover, SC.



Jackson Lee Tabor, son of Bobby Tabor, Jr., of Narrows, VA, a member of the Alexander L. Hensley Camp 530, Richmond, VA, poses with Tony Hoglen, portraying Stonewall Jackson at the eighth annual West Virginia Celebration in Hinten, WV, on June 20, 2004.

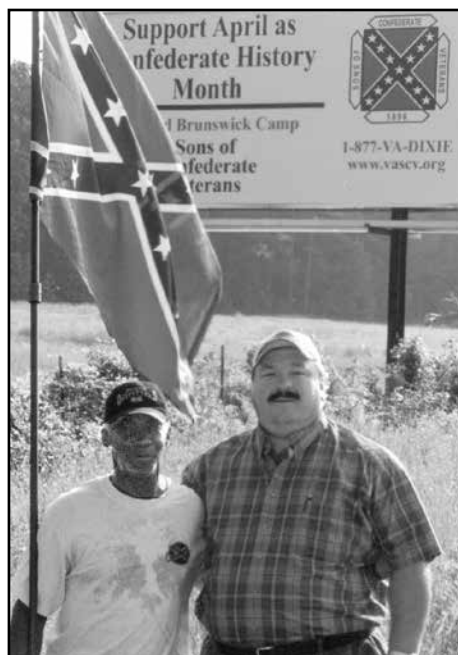


Compatriot Ralph B. Stone, a member of the Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828, Callands, VA, held a Confederate marker dedication for his great-grandfather, Private William Riley Stone, Co. A, 57th VA Infantry, in the Gettysburg section of Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, VA, on June 11, 2000.

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



Real Son H.V. Booth stands with Emily Huigens, a reporter with the *Anderson Independent* newspaper at the August 19, 2004, meeting of the **Palmetto Sharpshooters Camp 1428**, Anderson, SC. Compatriot Booth was the speaker for the meeting, and Ms. Huigens was researching an article for the paper.



Pictured is H.K. Edgerton on his march from Littleton, NC, to Richmond, VA, during the week of May 17, 2004. Camp Commander Tracy Clary of **The Old Brunswick Camp 512**, Lawrenceville, VA, stands with H.K. in front of the camp's billboard proclaiming April as Confederate History and Heritage Month.



When their daughter's eighth-grade class was studying the War Between the States at Erwin Middle School, **Zebulon B. Vance Camp 15**, Asheville, NC, members Tom Vernon and Ron Baldwin with their wives Jean and Wanda, presented a program on the Confederacy. Pictured are Tom and Jean Vernon displaying the Bonnie Blue Flag.



Members of the **Rivers Bridge Camp 842**, Fairfax, SC, cleaned up the Sallow Savannah Cemetery in Allendale, SC. Standing from left, Robert Keel, Robert Hightower, Herman Smith, Ira Beech, Kirby Smith, Kenny Cone and Buzz Braxton. Kneeling from left, Peter Boineau, Ed Floyd, Roy Hart and David Keller.



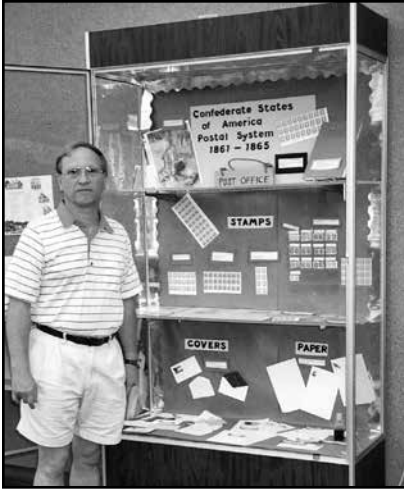
Members of the **Armistead-Hill-Goode Camp 749**, South Hill, VA, cleaned the grave and installed a marker for Private William O. Andrews, Co. D, 2nd VA Artillery. Pictured from left, front row, Wayne Hendrick, Earl Cliborne, Donald Propst and Eddie Gregory. Back row, Jimmie Cox, James Carnipe, Ray Thompson and Myrl Crowder.



The **Private Thomas Caldwell Camp 31**, Clover, SC, observes Confederate Memorial Day. Members in the band from left, Ray Swann, David Walker, Jeremiah Park, and Clem Park. Camp Commander Kirk Carter stands at far right.



Army of Northern Virginia



Compatriot Darwin Roseman, a member of the **Colonel L.L. Polk Camp 1486**, Garner, NC, stands beside his Confederate Postal System display at the Southeast Regional Library in Garner.



On August 12, 2004, the **Brigadier General Barnard E. Bee Camp 1575**, Aiken, SC, swore in its newest and youngest member, Jason Wayne Tanton who joined under the record of Private John Stone, Co. C, 1st SC Sharpshooters. Pictured from left, Ed Mann, Jason Wayne Tanton, grandfather Eugene Barron and Camp Commander Danny Francis.



On September 26, 2004, the descendants of John Miles Harrelson gathered at Friendship Baptist Church, Pauline, SC, to replace the UDC Iron Cross. At left is Greg Lancaster, great-great-grandson wearing Harrelson's original canteen. At right is Kevin Bishop, great-great-great grandson wearing Harrelson's original cartridge bag. Both are members of the **States' Rights Gist Camp 1451**, West Springs, SC.



Pictured is the new monument to Lt. General Jubal A. Early. The monument was replaced this year by the City of Lynchburg after it was knocked over by a vehicle. The **Garland-Rodes Camp 409**, Lynchburg, VA, and the VA Division UDC, along with many others, helped to ensure the monument was replaced.

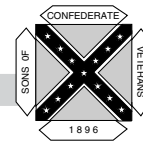


The **Private Bryan Jackson Buck Camp 1769**, Peletier, NC, conducted a memorial service for Private Wright Taylor, Co. E, 41st Regiment NC Troops, in conjunction with the Wright Taylor Family Reunion.



Compatriot Rusty Worrell and his wife Kay built a Confederate garden on the front lawn of their home in Mt. Airy, NC. Compatriot Worrell is a member of the **J.E.B. Stuart Camp 1598**, Mt. Airy, NC.

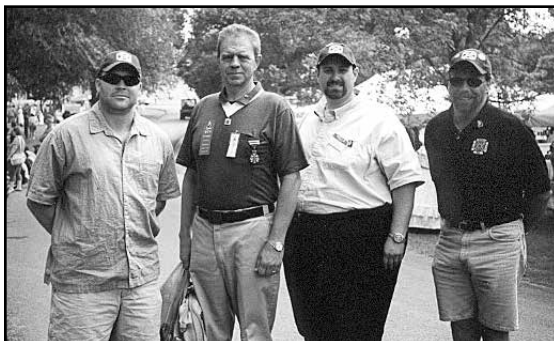
Army of Tennessee



For the second year in a row, the **Fighting Joe Wheeler Camp 1372**, Birmingham, AL, enjoyed a successful promotion of *Gone With The Wind* with the historic Alabama Theater located in downtown Birmingham. The movie was shown to an audience of around 800 on Saturday, August 28, 2004. Pictured is AL Division Commander Leonard Wilson, presenting a certificate of appreciation from the AL Division to theater manager Cecil Whitmire.



On August 7, 2004, members and friends of the **Captain James V. Knox Camp 2022**, Waynesville, GA, joined together to clean up the Wiggins Confederate Cemetery in Waynesville, GA. Pictured from left front row, Tom Lavender and Camp Commander Sam Lyons. Back row, Mathew Messinger, Eric Swilley, Mrs. Mary Pickney, Huey Ham, Jerry Watkins and Andy.



The **General Ben Hardin Helm Camp 1703**, Elizabethtown KY, attended the 2004 Division Convention held at the Jefferson Davis Birthplace State Historic Shrine in Fairview, KY. A rededication service for the Davis monument was also held by both the SCV and KY Department of Parks during the weekend event. Pictured from left, Richard Quire, KY Division Commander Tom Hitter, Helm Camp Commander John Eastridge and Joey Oller.



The AL Division and the **Winston County Grays Camp 1788**, Haleyville, AL, dedicated a new monument and flagpole at Natural Bridge, AL, in July. AL Division Commander Leonard Wilson is shown congratulating Camp Commander Steve Turner.



On April 2, 2004, Tim Kaminski of the **John Hance O'Steen Camp 770**, Trenton, FL, explains equipment used by soldiers in the War Between the States. Each class from Bell Elementary School had a 45-minute lesson. Pictured in the background are Camp Commander Clement Lindsey and Chaplain Arnold O'Steen.



Members of the **Sharpsburg Sharpshooters/Private W.T. Overby Camp 1729**, Sharpsburg, GA, participate with the 7th Georgia Regiment reenactors.

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



The Major Charles A. Dunwoody Camp 1682, Dunwoody, GA, won a first-place ribbon in the Patriotic Character category in the annual July 4th Dunwoody Parade. Pictured from left, Kimberly Wright, David Clark, Chip Wright, Cecil Knowles, Jr., Camp Commander Jerry A. Maddox and M.J. Stevens,



The General Jubal A. Early Camp 556, Tampa, FL, dedicated a Confederate gravemarker for Corporal Allen Henry Smith, Co. I, 9th FL Infantry in the Smith family cemetery in Zephyrhills, FL. Jim Armitage, a descendant of Corporal Smith, stands behind the podium.



On July 25, 2004, the Turkey Town Valley Camp 1512, Etowah County, AL, honored the ten Confederates buried in the Duck Springs Cemetery with a traditional rifle salute and memorial service.



AL Division Commander Leonard Wilson presents Lucy LeGrand Walser, great-great-granddaughter of General Joe Wheeler, the prestigious Emma Samson Award at the Carlton Cove Auditorium in Huntsville, AL, on July 17, 2004.



Confederate Memorial Day Services were held on the Courthouse lawn in Chatsworth, GA, by the Lt. Colonel William M. Luffman Camp 938, Chatsworth, GA. Pictured is Camp Commander Steve Hall, who officiated.

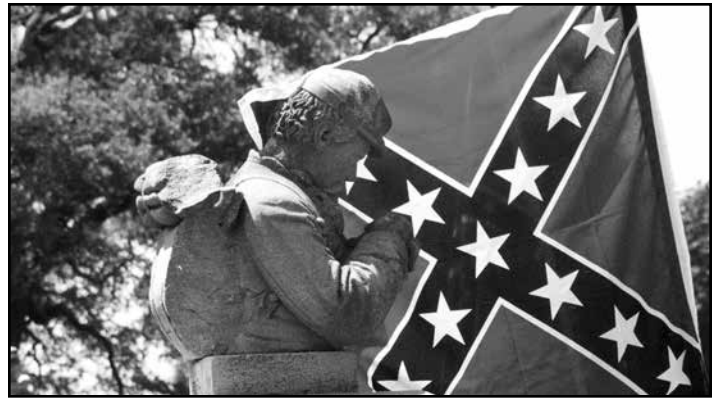


Adjutant Larry Johnson and Commander Ron Johnson of the Captain Thomas W. Patton Camp 2021, Boardman, OH, place a First National Flag on the grave of their cousin, Private Charles Kerr in Charleston, SC, in April, 2004, during the Hunley march.

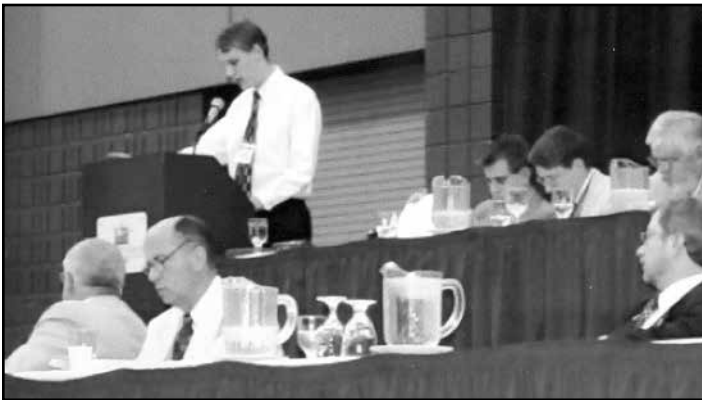
Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin Divisions



Pictured is the **37th Georgia Band**, a reactivated Army of Tennessee regimental band. They perform almost every year for Confederate Memorial Week in Athens, Savannah and other cities. Local concerts are sponsored by the **Brigadier General Thomas R. R. Cobb Camp 97**, Athens, GA.



Struck by lightning in the early 1900s, this Confederate soldier still stands guard over the 1,109 Confederate graves of Mobile's Magnolia Cemetery. Submitted by the **Admiral Raphael Semmes Camp 11**, Mobile, AL.



Compatriot Joe Warnke of the **Colonel Hiram Parks Bell Camp 1642**, Cumming, GA, addresses the 2004 National Reunion in Dalton. Compatriot Warnke has been named Camper of the Year for 2003 and 2004 at the Sam Davis Youth Camp. He spoke of the importance of every camp sponsoring young people to this annual event.



The **Jefferson Davis Cowboys Camp 682**, Ocilla, GA, restore the grave of William J. Philips of the 4th GA Co. F of the Americus Home Guard. On July 25, 2004, the camp held a ceremony marking the restoration of his grave and the dedication of the Iron Cross for his Confederate Service. The Flag which draped his grave during the ceremony will be flown at the Confederate Monument at the Court House during Confederate Memorial Month of next year.



Michael G. Stewart, a member of the **William Thomas Overby/Coweta Guards Camp 715**, Newnan, GA, raises a Third National Flag just below the summit of Mt. Blanc, the highest mountain in the Alps of Europe. The flag was taken to the summit, but high winds prevented the unfurling. He has raised a Confederate Flag over many of the highest mountains of the world.



Robert L. Kipps, a member of the **Major General William D. McCain HQ Camp 584**, Columbia, TN, dedicated a headstone for one of his Confederate ancestors, George W. Kipps, Co. H, 4th TX Infantry, in the Fredericksburg, VA, Confederate cemetery. His daughter, Tanya, hand sewed the replica of the 4th TX Infantry Battle Flag he is holding at the gravesite.



Army of Tennessee



Members of the **Major William M. Footman Camp 1950**, Fort Myers, FL, are shown displaying their certificates of appreciation from the Florida Division on June 26, 2004.



Members of the **Captain James L. Bishop Camp 1943**, Kendallville, IN, marched in the Noble County Indiana Fair Parade.



Members of the **Kentucky Division** at our recent National Reunion at Dalton, GA. This was the largest contingent from Kentucky to ever attend a national reunion.



Pictured are members of the **DeKalb Rifles Camp 1824**, Sylvania, AL, on the steps of the DeKalb County Courthouse in Fort Payne, AL, after the unveiling of a new monument honoring the area's war dead.



On August 14, 2004, the **Moses Jackson Camp 1915**, Liberty, MS, hosted a 95th birthday party for Real Son Alcus Huff of the Homochitto Community in Amite County, MS. The party was held at the Mt. Vernon Methodist Church pavilion.



The **Colonel Jacob B. Biffle Camp 1603**, Waynesboro, TN, erected this monument on the grounds of the Wayne County Courthouse July 25, 2004, to honor the military units from the area that served the Confederate States of America. Dr. Michael Bradley, pictured, gave the dedication speech.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



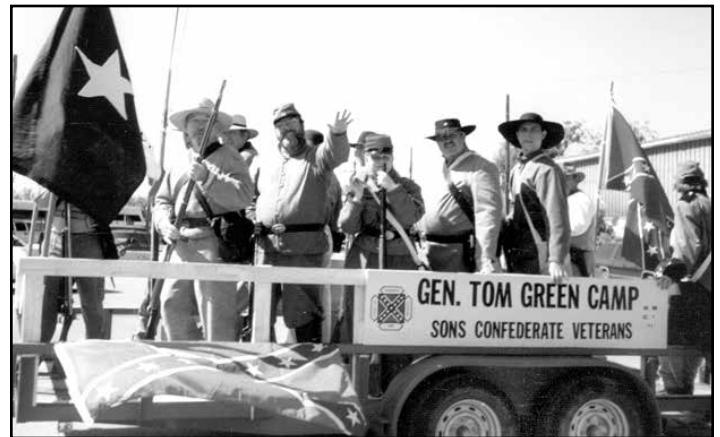
Shane R. Moad, a member of the **Brigadier General John T. Hughes Camp 614**, Independence, Missouri, stands on the front porch of his home in western Australia.



Members of the **Colonel A.M. Hobby Camp 713**, Corpus Christi, TX, placed Confederate Flags on Veterans' graves on Memorial Day. Pictured from left, Camp Commander Steve Gibson, Butch Tennill and Bill Burwell.



Two new members were inducted into the **General Louis Hebert Camp 2031**, Lafayette, LA, at the camp's first Lee-Jackson Banquet on January 3, 2004. Pictured from left, Shelby Simon and Allen Dale Belaire.



The **West Texas Brigade** won their third straight first-place ribbon at the annual Hill Country Rodeo Classic parade in August. The entry had members from the **Frontier Guards Camp 996**, Junction, TX; the **General Tom Green Camp 1613**, San Angelo, TX; the **General Henry E. McCulloch Camp 843**, Brownwood, TX; and the **Colonel Gustav Hoffman Camp 1838**, New Braunfels, TX.

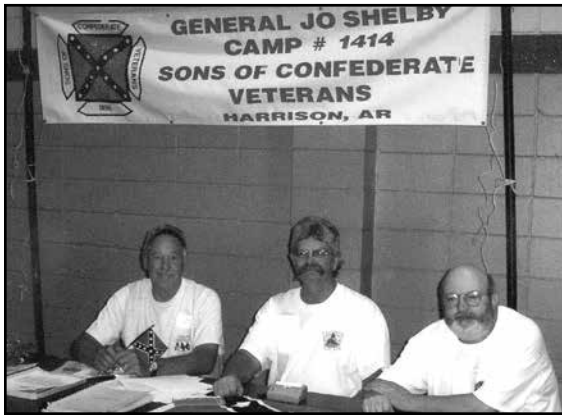


At their August meeting the **Cross of Saint Andrew Camp 2009**, Alto, TX, welcomed home one of their members from service in Iraq. At left is Camp Lt. Commander Ken McClure with a small Battle Flag that he gave his cousin, Lt. David Tosh (center), to take with him to Iraq, which was returned after his tour of duty. Lt. Tosh holds the Southern Cross of Honor Medal and General John Bell Hood Award he received from the camp August 21st. At right is Camp Commander Jim Campbell with an award for David's military service from East Texas Brigade Commander Bob Davidson who could not attend due to recent surgery.



On August 15, 2004, the **Colonel A.R. Witt Camp 615**, Conway, AR, participated in a Memorial Service at New Liberty Cemetery in Vilonia, AR. Pictured from left, Camp Commander Cecil Monroe, Sheldon Gately, Kent Crutchfield, Kacy Craver, Bill Taylor, Ron Cates and Steve Koch. Rebecca and Stephen Millet are in the foreground.

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



Members of the **General Jo Shelby Camp 1414**, Harrison, AR, manned a recruiting and information booth at Marshall during the annual Ancestor Fair. Pictured from left, Larry Fisher, Everett Burr and Marty Garrison.



Members of the **5th Sergeant Thomas Benton Wood Camp 150**, Miami, OK, honored their Real Son Harold Wood with a cookout on his 89th birthday. Compatriot Wood is holding the musket his father, the camp's namesake, brought home from the war.



Ron Chisolm, son Colin and his brother Don (not pictured) placed a marker and Iron Cross for his great-grandfather Sergeant John Emerson Chisolm, Co. K, 43rd MS Infantry, buried in the Chisolm Family Cemetery in Kemper County. Ron is a member of the **William H. L. Wells Camp 1588**,



On August 7, 2004, the **Walter P. Lane Camp 1455**, Longview, TX, hosted a picnic for members and compatriots from three other East Texas Brigade Camps, their children, grandchildren and guests. The setting was Compatriot Sam Satterwhite's lodge house by his private lake.



On July 31, 2004, James Massey and Kenneth Hannah, members of the **Colonel John "Rip" Ford Camp 869**, Universal City, TX, pose with junior recruits after practice drills at their living history event in Hemisfair Park in San Antonio, TX.



The **Major James Morgan Utz Camp 1815**, Florissant, MO, annual Confederate Memorial Day Services showing camp members, friends and speakers at the Fee-Fee Cemetery, Bridgeton, MO. The signs refer to the governor's ordered removal of Confederate Flags from Confederate cemeteries and battle sites in Missouri. The governor is now unemployed.

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



The **Captain James P. Douglas Camp 124**, Tyler, TX, honored Real Granddaughter Ella Mooring Noles at a Confederate tombstone marker dedication on June 5, 2004, in memory of her grandfather, John Mooring, a surgeon in the 1st Cavalry of TX State Troops.



The great-grandchildren of James V. Joyner and Mary Elizabeth Ridgeway attend the CSS *Hunley* funeral on April 17, 2004. Pictured from left, Bill Jeffrey, a member of the **Captain John W. Randle Camp 649**, Dardanelle, AR, Emma Ditman and Jim Joyner.



On July 17, 2004, the **General James H. McBride Camp 632**, Springfield, MO, assisted by the **Colonel Emmitt MacDonald Camp 1846**, Mountain Grove, MO, the MO Society MOS&B and the Colonel Hayes Chapter 235, UDC, held a headstone dedication at the Hazelwood Cemetery in Springfield honoring Private Andrew J. Lisenby, Co. B, 34th AR Infantry.



Heath Roland, a member of the **Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920**, Kansas City, KS, dedicated a stone at Oakwood Cemetery in Whitesboro, TX, for his great-great-great-grandfather, Captain Harmon K. Hodges of Co. B, 34th TX Cavalry.



On May 16, 2004, the **Captain Sherod Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, inducted David L. Barton, Sr. and David L. Barton, Jr., as members. Pictured from left, William H. Seymour, Paul A. Mears, David Barton, Sr., David Barton, Jr., and AZ Division Commander William B. Morris.



Members of the **Ambassador John Slidell Camp 1727**, Slidell, LA, fire a salute with their mountain howitzer on June 5, 2004, for Confederate Memorial Day in Griffith Park in Slidell. They are members of the newly-formed Speight's Brigade. Their butternut uniforms were handmade by Compatriot Donnis Davis' wife, Priscilla.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



Bill Fowler, a member of the **Governor Samuel W. T. Lanham Camp 586**, Weatherford, TX, presented a display of all the Confederate Flags Texans served under during the War at his home in Rhome, TX, on Memorial Day.



Members of the **Colonel William Alexander Harris Camp 2036**, Wichita, KS, held a Memorial Service on June 12, 2004, for Private John William Crumpacker, Co. G, 11th Infantry Regiment.



On May 2, 2004, Commander J.A. Thornton of the **General Frank Crawford Armstrong Camp 1970**, Jefferson, TX, officiated at the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Glen Lay. Pictured from left, front row, Jack Leak, Mr. and Mrs. Lay, Bill Sides. Second row, bride's brother, Jimmy Moore, James Sledge, Frank Sides. Back row, J.A. Thornton, brides' father and groom's father.



Pictured is Compatriot Dr. Sanford J. LaBorde, a member of the **14th Battalion LA Sharpshooters Camp 2067**, Acadian, LA, this June on the Utah Beach landing site in France. On D-Day 1944, LaBorde carried a Battle Flag in his pack and planted it on the beach to denote a safe area among the hedgerows of the battlefield. He reenacted this by planting another Confederate Flag on the beach during the 60th Anniversary Celebration.



Children decorated graves in the Jonestown Cemetery in Wise County, TX, on Memorial Day 2004. The two at the front holding Confederate Flags are Michael Watts and Mary Watts, grandchildren of Compatriot Mike Watts a member of the **General Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 983**, Decatur, TX. The grave is of their great-great-great-grandfather Private Andrew Jackson Jones, Co. I, 26th AL Infantry.



The SCV ROTC Cadet Ribbon was awarded to (left to right) Cadet Major Nathan Edwards and Cadet Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Grasela, III; the SCV Commendation Medal was awarded to Compatriot Kurtis Kisker, all members of the **Brigadier General William Steele Camp 1857**, Leavenworth, KS, during the April 24, 2004, dedication of the Confederate Memorial at Mine Creek Battlefield, Kansas.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

RAPHAEL SEMMES 11

MOBILE
HOUSTON, III, HARRY HUGER
LAWSHE, JASON PAUL
ZARICOR, PHILLIP BLAIR

EGBERT J. JONES 357

HUNTSVILLE
STOKES, RICHARD H.

LEE-MOSES-DIXON VINDICATOR

408 MOBILE
BRANTON, ANTHONY JARRED
CARROLL, JAMES MATTHEW
GOLDEN, JAMES D.
MILLER, JR., JOHN R.
PHILLIPS, KENNETH
POWELL, JR., JOSEPH WHEELER

GEORGE "TIGER" ANDERSON 453

ANNISTON
BUNDRUM, KENNETH OWEN
FREEMAN, JIMMIE A.
GUNNELS, JERRY G.
MARTIN, LINDSEY RYAN

GEN. EDMUND W. PETTUS 574

ALEXANDER CITY
STATHELSON, JR., JAMES STEVE

DECATUR SONS OF LIBERTY 580

DECATUR
MONTGOMERY, LADDIN S.

CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS 768

ATHENS
HANSERD, ROBERT BRIDGE-
FORTH
MATHENY, CHARLES GARY
STRAIN, SR., THOMAS V.
STRAIN, HUGH VERNON

COL. WILLIAM C. OATES 809

DOTHAN
RAMSEY, DREW

FIGHTING JOE WHEELER 1372

BIRMINGHAM
HAND, DARRELL J.
LOWE, WALTER EARL
SMALL, JAMES L.

THE PRATTVILLE DRAGOONS

1524 PRATTVILLE
CHAMBERS, JAMES RONALD
FORREST, NATHAN POWELL

COVINGTON RIFLES 1586

ANDALUSIA
COBB, JIMMY REGINALD
FEDER, MARK EDWARD
REYNOLDS, BENJAMIN LEE
REYNOLDS, STEVEN JOEL
SELLERS, BILLY GENE
THOMASSON, JORDAN
RICHARDS
THOMASSON, OSBORNE
RICHARDS
THOMASSON, MICHAEL STEPHEN

MAJ. HENRY B. WIRZ 1712

TUSCALOOSA
DOVER, PHILLIP SCOTT

HENRY LIGHT INFANTRY 1968

HENRY COUNTY
GRIGGERS, ROBERT HAROLD
RYALS, JACK ALLEN

GEN. JOHN HERBERT KELLY 1980

GORDO
FRAZIER, JIMMY LEE
GREEN, III, GEORGE BURTON
GUY, LEWIS KIRK
MARCUM, LARRY JEROME
MCDANIEL, JAMES ANTHONY
WOLFE, HOWARD JACOB
WOLFE, II, ROBERT WAYNE

LT. GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD

FORREST 2049 MOBILE
HEARIN, KEVIN FORREST
HEARIN, JR., KENNETH DOUGLAS
HEARIN, KEITH DERRICK
TAYLOR, CHAD WARREN
TAYLOR, JR., RICKIE REDELLE
WIGGINS, CECIL BERNARD

ARKANSAS

GEN. ROBERT C. NEWTON 197

LITTLE ROCK
COLLINS, JR., DAVID A.
SPEARS, TONY WILLIAM

3RD REGIMENT ARKANSAS

INFANTRY 246 EL DORADO
WILLIAMS, MARK ALAN

GARLAND-RECTOR 1260

HOT SPRINGS
CLARK, ANDREW N.
GATES, THOMAS EDWIN
JOHNSON, JIMMY DALE

MAJ. FONTAINE R. EARLE 1453

FAYETTEVILLE
GLADISH, BRANDON MATTHEW
WALTERS, LEMUAL ESPEN

COL. ROBERT G. SHAVER 1655

JONESBORO
SANDERS, ROBERT A.
WILLIAMS, JR., CLAYTON
ANDREW

ALF FULLER 1819

JUNCTION CITY
ARENDER, JUSTIN
ARENDER, DUANE
TAYLOR, LEE RAY

BONNIE BLUE DIVISION 2070

JONESBORO
ORSBURN, ROBERT LEE

ARIZONA

CAPTAIN HUNTER'S ARIZONA

RANGERS 1202 TUCSON
WINHAM, COLIN DOUGLAS

CAPT. ROBERT R. NELSON 1647

ASHFORK
MILLER, PHILLIP R.

CPT. GRANVILLE H. OURY 1708

SCOTTSDALE
ELKINS, JAMES RAY

CALIFORNIA

FATHER A. J. RYAN-SAN DIEGO

302 SAN DIEGO
MCCULLOUGH, ERNEST PAUL

GENERAL GEORGE BLAKE COSBY

1627 SACRAMENTO
FERGUSON, GERALD B.
FORD, WAYNE DAVID

INLAND EMPIRE 1742

INLAND EMPIRE
FOLEY, BRIAN PATRIC
GODBEE, PAUL D.
GUNTER, MICHAEL
MABRY, MARK KARL
SMOLEY, JOHN W.
WILLIAMS, JEFFREY SCOTT

CAPTAIN JAMES IREDELL WAD-

DELL 1770 ORANGE COUNTY
CAFFERY, CHARLES G.
HURLEY, MICHAEL T.
RIEND, CHARLES KELLY

TYREE HARRIS BELL 1804

TULARE
LEE, RANDALL JAMES

COLORADO

PVT. WILLIAM T. BRIDWELL 2020

CANON CITY
HART, STEPHEN R.

DELAWARE

DELAWARE GRAYS 2068

SEAFORD
SHAW, REGINALD D.

FLORIDA

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY 556

TAMPA
CALARY, WILLIAM
CHASE, CHRISTOPHER M.
CHASE, JR., DARWIN V.
ODOM, EDWARD A.

JOHN HANCE O'STEEN 770

TRENTON
ALLEN, ROBERT WESLEY
KNIGHT, MORRIS

KIRBY-SMITH 1209

JACKSONVILLE
LANE, CASEY BENTON
LITTLE, LARRY BECKETT
MCMILLAN, COREY LEE
MCMILLAN, JIMMY LEE

JOHN T. LESLEY 1282

TAMPA
FOWKE, JR., JOHN H.
GRAY, TIMOTHY ELLINGSON
SKILLMAN, KENNETH ROBERT

COL. DAVID LANG 1314

TALLAHASSEE
BERRY, KEITH LESLIE
BRANCH, CHARLES E. (SONNY)

STEPHEN RUSSELL MALLORY

1315 PENSACOLA
JOHNSTON, MALCOLM FORSYTH

WILLIAM WING LORING 1316

ST. AUGUSTINE
CHAVIS, JR., MIKE

BRIG. GEN. EVANDER M. LAW

1323 LAKELAND
BEAL, LUTHER MCLEOD

MAJ. PICKENS BIRD 1327

MONTICELLO
TAYLOR, DONALD S.
TAYLOR, SPENCER KING

STONEWALL JACKSON 1381

ST. PETERSBURG
BAILEY, RANDELL L.

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 1383

SARASOTA-BRADENTON
BRYANT, RAYMOND EDWARD
DUKE, JR., JOSEPH EDWARD
WOOTEN, II, SAMUEL RICHARD

GEN. DAVID E. TWIGGS 1462

WAUCHULA
ARTHUR, GEORGE ALLEN
BENNETT, KEITH MARTIN
CLINE, DENNIS WAYNE
GAMMAGE, LELAND DUNCAN
GOULDING, JOSEPH REX
TOMLINSON, MATTHEW JAMES

BATTLE OF OLUSTEE 1463

LAKE CITY
STANLEY, EARL JAMES FRED-
ERICK
STANLEY, MICHAEL FREDERICK

SCV OF WASHINGTON COUNTY

1541 WASHINGTON COUNTY
JOHNSON, JR., ROBERT T.
MCFARLAND, JOHNNY P.
TADLOCK, CHARLES FREDERICK

FINLEY'S BRIGADE 1614

HAVANA
CHILDERS, SEAN JEFFREY
DARBY, JAMES W.
DAVIS, HAROLD LEE
HARVEY, ROBERT ELLIS
MELTON, ALLAN JAY

WILLIAM LUNDY 1699

CRESTVIEW
CARR, MARVIS N.
WADE, ROBERT E.

MAJ. WILLIAM M. FOOTMAN

1950 FT. MYERS
TORRANCE, WILLIAM EDWARD

2ND LT. JOSEPH MORGAN 2012

PERRY
SULLIVAN, KEVIN WINTON

GEORGIA

GEN. EDWARD DORR TRACY

JR. 18 MACON
BRUCE, III, JAMES BARTON
ELDER, THOMAS EDWIN

GEN. JOHN B. GORDON 46

ATLANTA
ADOLPHUS, ROBERT HAROLD
WETZEL, JASON

CLEMENT A. EVANS 64

WAYCROSS
MCINTOSH, SR., JAMES HARRY

GENERAL LAFAYETTE MCLAWS

79 FAYETTEVILLE
FRONEBARGER, J. COLE

CAPTAIN CHARLES W. BALDWIN

105 MADISON
PAYNE, JACOB ELIJAH

LT. COL. THOMAS M. NELSON

141 ALBANY
KING, DEMPSEY TAYLOR
KING, CODY WINSLOW
KING, III, JAMES WALDO
MCCONNELL, AUSTIN MICHAEL
PHILLIPS, JR., THOMAS STEVEN
PHILLIPS, BLAKE THOMAS
WILLIAMS, MARK ALLEN

TATTNALL INVINCIBLES 154

REIDSVILLE
PAUL, ALEXANDER
JARRIEL, JACOB ALLEN
JOHNSON, KENNETH NEWMAN
MINTER, JR., SHELMER E.

BRIG. GEN. E. PORTER ALEXAN-

DER 158 AUGUSTA
BAILIE, III, JOHN T.
CRAWLEY, BOBBY E.
DE LAIGLE, BERNAM FRANK
DENNIS, FRANK TRUESDALE

BRIG. GEN. JOHN CARPENTER

CARTER 207 WAYNESBORO
MARTIN, DANIEL

GEN. NATHAN B. FORREST 469

ROME
HANDLER, JOHN G.
ROSZEL, CHARLES H.

GEN. HENRY LEWIS BENNING

517 COLUMBUS
HENDERSON, RONALD C.

COL. WILLIAM H. STILES-WAR-

REN AKIN 670 CARTERSVILLE
GUNN, CHARLES E.
JOYNER, SR., GEORGE DANIEL
PRICE, DONALD SCOTT
SHIRLEY, JOHN PAUL

HARALSON INVINCIBLES 673

BUCHANAN
BOARTS, RICHARD LEE HUMMER
COLLINS, CHARLIE JEFF
KELLEY, TRENT EULAS
MAYFIELD, TERRY DWAYNE
MEDLIN, SR., JAMES LEONARD
MOODY, GRADY ALVARO
ROBERTSON, JAMES ANDREW
WILLIAMS, EDWARD

JOHN K. MCNEILL 674

MOULTRIE
CHITTY, SETH
GRAHAM, JOEL E.
STALLINGS, LONNIE H.

HABERSHAM GUARD 716

CLARKSVILLE
DYER, DAVID B.
OGLESBY, CHARLES HENRY

CHEROKEE LEGION 914

CANTON
LITTLE, DAVID VAN

LT. DICKSON L. BAKER 926

HARTWELL
GAY, MICHAEL WARNER

GEN. ROBERT A. TOOMBS 932

VIDALIA
FIELDS, JOHN P.
PEEBLES, CHRISTOPHER KEITH
WILLIAMSON, CODY

OGEECHEE RIFLES CAMP 941

STATESBORO
ADAMS, JR., JAMES

FORREST'S ESCORT 1239

VILLA RICA
CARSON, KEITH ALLEN

GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET 1289

EAST POINT
DERRICK, BREWSTER
DUBOSE, TIMOTHY DEWAYNE

MCLEOD-MORING 1386

SWAINSBORO
ARRINGTON, EUGENE TALMADGE
BROWN, JR., JAMES LOYCE

GEN. WILLIAM J. HARDEE 1397

DALLAS
GRAVES, ART
MORRIS, JAMES CLINTON

JAMES T. WOODWARD 1399

WARNER, ROBINS
HALSTEAD, SR., PHILIP WARREN
JONES, DEWEY S.

27TH GEORGIA REGIMENT 1404

GAINESVILLE
CLAYTON, JAMES EDWIN
MCDOWELL, RICHARD DALE
MOORE, ROYCE
PASS, SCOTT

JOHN B. GORDON MEMORIAL

1449 THOMASTON
CUSTER, DAVID EDWARD
ROBERTS, DALE
SMITH, JR., DAVID MADDEN

THE ROSWELL MILLS 1547

ROSWELL
CHILDS, SR., WILLIAM HAINES

CAMP MCDONALD 1552

KENNESAW
BLASINGAM, THOMAS POPE
JENKINS, JR., WILLIAM JOE

DAVID W. PAYNE 1633

BLAIRSVILLE
SMITH, CULLEN F.

THE SAVANNAH MILITIA 1657

SAVANNAH
BRYAN, NATHAN DOUGLAS
KAUHANE, DEREK TODD

MAJ. CHARLES A. DUNWOODY

1682 DUNWOODY
SHATZER, JR., ROBERT A.

SHARPSBURG SHARPSHOOT-

ERS/PVT W. T. OVERBY 1729 SHARPSBURG
GAZAWAY, JOEL STANCEL

EBENEZER RIFLES 1901

RINCON
MALCOLM, JR., JACKSON
EDWARD
PARRISH, JOSHUA PAUL

MAJ. GEN. AMBROSE RANSOM

WRIGHT 1914 EVANS
HOLLEY, THOMAS EARL
LACEFIELD, MICHAEL EUGENE

DIXIE GUARDS 1942

METTER
HILL, EUGENE A.
HILL, BRADFORD CANNON
HULSEY, JACK REGISTER
WALLACE, JR., JAMES R.

GENERAL A. H. COLQUITT FIRE

EATERS 1958 NEWTON
BRYAN, CLARENCE MATTHEW
SNOW, DANIEL EUGENE

LOGAN E. BLECKLEY 1998

COCHRAN
LEGUIN, JR., THOMAS G.

CAPT. JAMES KNOX "SEABOARD

GUARDS" 2022 WAYNESVILLE
PEACOCK, WILLIAM CHRIS
SIZEMORE, JR., ROBERT
SHELTON
SMITH, JR., DAVID RICHARD
THORNTON, JR., CARROLL L.
TYLER, BRIAN

PICKETTS MILL VOLUNTEERS

2035 DALLAS
ARMSTRONG, EVAN
LUTTRELL, STEPHEN
CHARLES, FRANKLIN
RYLEE, BOB

PINE BARRENS VOLUNTEERS

2039 EASTMAN
GODFREY, CLAUDE

LT. LOVETT ALLEN TULLY 2071

COLQUITT
BARTO, TULLY AUSTEN
COOK, SEABE LARRY
CUTCHEN, CHARLES K.
DAVIS, CECIL SMITH
HENLEY, RUSSELL RAY
HENLEY, MICKY RYAN
HOUSTON, STANLEY EARL
HOUSTON, LYNNWOOD C.
JENKINS, GERALD
ODOM, TRACY VANCE
SHEFFIELD, JR., MARLIN GLEN
SMITH, RONALD DOUGLAS
TABB, JR., WILLIAM FELIX
TULLY, JAY CHARLES

ILLINOIS

WILLIAM H. NICHOLS 2061 HENRY
ROBINSON, EDD
ROBINSON, MICHAEL
WATSON, COY L.

KANSAS

COLS. LEWIS & HARRISON 1854 TOPEKA
BRANTINGHAM, JUSTIN
DRAGOSANI

SOUTH KANSAS 2064 WICHITA
HAMILTON, MICHAEL LEROY
MORRIS, LOUIE
NORTON, D. RAY
SELLERS, ROBERT L.
WHITTON, JAMES C.

KENTUCKY

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE 100 LEXINGTON
CHANNEY, JR., RUSSEL R.

JOHN HUNT MORGAN 1342 LOUISVILLE
BOOKOUT, RANDIE RUSSELL

GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN 1495 PADUCAH
BEELER, DENNIS DALE
BEELER, CARL R.
BEELER, STEPHEN DEWAIN

COLONEL BENJAMIN CAUDILL 1629 HAZARD
ADAMS, CHRISTOPHER URAISE
BACK, JOHN JOEL
COMBS, BENNETT DAVID
CORNETT, WILLIE M.
HILLMAN, EUGENE LEE
SMITH, HENRY L.
STRONG, WILLIS

JEFFERSON DAVIS BIRTHPLACE 1675 FAIRVIEW
HITER, RICHARD BRENT

FORREST'S-ORPHANS 1744 CALHOUN
BELL, JR., EWING (BUD)
STRATTON, KALEB R.
VAUGHT, JEFFREY ALAN

EDWARD FLETCHER ARTHUR 1783 CORBIN
ROLLINS, JASON M.

FORT HEIMAN 1834 MURRAY
BILLINGTON, CHARLES RONALD
GROGAN, JR., PATRICK L.
MORGAN, MAX THOMAS

ADAM RANKIN JOHNSON 1910 HENDERSON
LINTON, GARY MICHAEL

LOUISIANA

BRIG. GEN. J. J. ALFRED A. MOUTON 778 OPELOUSAS
MCIVER, BRANDON

CLAIBORNE INVINCIBLES 797 HOMER
CORBIT, JONATHAN DAVID

CAMP MOORE 1223 TANGIPAHOA
CARMICHAEL, BILLY F.
MCCARTER, RICHARD W.

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR 1308 SHREVEPORT
CHAMBLESS, JR., WILLIAM A.
CLARK, RODNEY D.
MOUTON, F. EDWARD
SUMMERS, ANDREW CHANCE
WEBB, JR., JOHN T.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS 1362 BATON ROUGE
ATTALES, GERARD W.

CAPTAIN THOMAS D. BENTON 1444 MONROE
RAINEY, PARIS K.

SGT. JAMES W. NICHOLSON 1478 RUSTON
COYLE, STEVEN KELLY
JACKSON, JAMES WALTER

MAJ. THOMAS MCGUIRE 1714 WEST MONROE
BRADFORD, RICHARD B.
HENRY, DARYL L.
MCDOWELL, DANNY RAY

COL. JAMES HAMILTON BEARD 1856 LOGANSPOUT
CORDOVA, JONATHAN HUGHES
REGISTER, DANIEL JAMES

JACKSON VOLUNTEERS 28TH LA CO F 1965 JONESBORO
POWELL, KERRY DEWAYNE

GENERAL LOUIS HEBERT 2032 LAFAYETTE
DURKE, COY JAMES

SABINE RIFLES 2057 MANY
DANIELS, JAMES CHRISTOPHER

MARYLAND

CAPTAIN VINCENT CAMALIER C. S. A. 1359 LEONARDTOWN
LAWRENCE, JR., JOHN D.

COL. WILLIAM NORRIS 1398 DARNESTOWN
ALEXANDER, CHARLES
THEODORE
BELVIN, DANIEL LONG
HOUSE, ROBERT VICTOR

MAJ. GEN. ISAAC RIDGEWAY TRIMBLE CAMP 1836 ELLICOTT CITY
CHRISTON, JR., CHRISTOS
DEAL, DAVID ROBERT
GREEN, ROBERT JOHN

MAJOR GENERAL ARNOLD ELZEY 1940 SALISBURY
HUSK, RICHARD HARRY

LT. COL. ROBERT H. ARCHER 2013 HAVRE DE GRACE
GREENWALD, JOHN STEPHEN
MORRIS, GREGORY GENE

MISSOURI

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

B/G JOHN HUGHES 614 INDEPENDENCE
EVANS, MARK THOMAS

COL. SOLOMON G. KITCHEN 1731 DEXTER
CONN, ELWOOD JACKSON

COL. EMMITT MACDONALD 1846 MOUNTAIN GROVE
BEAVERS, MICHAEL DEAN
KEENE, JACK BURNS
SMITH, SEAN BARNES

COL. JAMES J. SEARCY 1923 COLUMBIA
BULLARD, WILLIAM EDWARD

MISSISSIPPI

JEFFERSON DAVIS 635 JACKSON
HARPER, CALEB TRACE
NEWCOMB, JR., R. HUGO

HARRISBURG 645 TUPELO
POTTS, HERMAN

COPIAH'S PETTUS RELIEF 712 HAZLEHURST
EDWARDS, JIMMY DALE
EDWARDS, CHRIS MATHIS
PEPPER, MATT CRAIG
SHOWS, JAMES RUSTY
SMITH, DANNY

SGT. SAMUEL J. HOUSE 837 SETABUIE
FLOYD, BEDFORD HAYNES

CAPTAIN FRANCIS MARION ROGERS 873 AMORY
JOHNSON, ASHBY HALE

SCOTT STATHAM-FARRELL 1197 WINONA
BROWN, II, WILLIAM TERRY
BROWN, STEPHEN WILLIAM
BROWN, PATRICK SCOTT

WILLIAM D. CAMERON 1221 MERIDIAN
TAYLOR, JOHN PHILLOAN

PICKENS BRADY 1230 BROOKHAVEN
ALLSON, TROY EARL
EVERETT, AUBREY RUSSELL
JOHNSON, REGINALD DOUGLAS

JASPER COUNTY GRAYS 1349 HEIDELBERG
MCNEESE, JR., LAMAR E.

LT. GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 1353 HATTIESBURG
ADAMS, DAVID HERBERT
MCDUGALD, WILLIAM DEANE
WIER, STUART WITHROW

LT. GEN. JOHN C. PEMBERTON 1354 VICKSBURG
LOWE, LARRY

GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 1649 MERIDIAN
PILGRIM, CHARLES WESLEY

GENERAL EARL VAN DORN 1679 PORT GIBSON
DRAKE, WINBOURNE M.
DRAKE, JR., HENRY M.

LOWRY RIFLES 1740 RANKIN COUNTY
GODFREY, LARRY LEEROYE

BROOKHAVEN LIGHT ARTILLERY 1839 BROOKHAVEN
LITTLE, THOMAS HARDY
NANCE, BRAD WAYNE

HOLT COLLIER SCV 2018 WEST POINT
DAVIS, JACOB SETH
FORD, SR., MICHAEL K.

NORTH CAROLINA

GEORGE DAVIS 5 WILMINGTON
DAVIS, TERRY LLOYD
FLOWERS, RAY BARRETT
HYATT, LYNN FRANK
REECE, THOMAS MARK

ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE 15 ASHEVILLE
LOVELACE, JEFFREY HOWELL
PRESSLEY, ANTHONY ALVIN
WILLIAMS, KENNETH MICHAEL

WALTER M. BRYSON 70 HENDERSONVILLE
GILBERT, GRADY ROBERT
WELCH, JR., ISAAC

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL 168 FAYETTEVILLE
RUDY, BENJAMIN KIRK
WADDELL, CHARLES EDMOND

M/G STEPHEN DODSON RAMSEUR 387 STATESVILLE
EDMISTON, JACK ADAM
EDMISTON, DAN LYERLY
EDMISTON, III, ROBERT S.
KETCHIE, II, ROGER WAYNE

ROWAN RIFLES 405 SALISBURY
BEAM, SHAWN CHRISTOPHER
SEABOLT, CHRISTOPHER
DOUGLAS

LT F.C. FRAZIER CAMP 668 HIGH POINT
PERDUE, RONALD LEE

JAMES B. GORDON 810 WILKESBORO
BRYANT, JOHN KNOX

COL. CHARLES F. FISHER 813 GRAHAM
BARTON, JEFFREY WILLIAM
PAYNE, STEVEN HOWARD
POWELL, SAMUEL C.
THOMAS, SR., VERNARD RAY
THOMAS, JR., DR. VERNARD RAY
WALKER, WILLIAM KEMP

CAPT. CHARLES F. CONNOR 849 HICKORY
BOLICK, TATE DANIEL
BOLICK, NATHAN ANDREW
HUFFMAN, WILLIAM ARTHUR

GEN. MATT W. RANSOM 861 WELDON
CAMP, JR., DAVID BRASWELL
EDMONDS, ROY ROGERS

MAJ CHARLES Q. PETTY 872 GASTONIA
CARPENTER, GEORGE WILLIAM
MAUNEY, KEVIN GARRETT
RIPPY, WILLIAM BURL

LEWIS A. ARMISTEAD 1302 JACKSONVILLE
RIDER, GRAY

MAJ. EGBERT A. ROSS 1423 CHARLOTTE
HUNTLEY, MATTHEW MILLS
MULLIS, DAVID ALEXANDER
WIKE, VERNAL LEE

SMITHFIELD LIGHT INFANTRY 1466 SMITHFIELD
OLIVER, BRANDON ASHLEY

COL. HENRY KING BURGWIN, JR. 1485 EAST WAKE COUNTY
JENKINS, JOHN THOMAS
STEADMAN, JODY BRIDGES

CLEVELAND REGIMENTS 1663 CLEVELAND COUNTY
CARPENTER, MITCHELL FORREST

IVY RITCHIE 1734 ALBEMARLE
FAGGART, FRED REECE
HOWELL, GARRY WAYNE
HUDSON, ELI WAYNE
STOKER, ROBECK MARSHALL

CEDAR FORK RIFLES 1827 CHATHAM COUNTY
STEPHENSON, ALAN CLEMENTS

JACKSON RANGERS 1917 SYLVA
ASHE, DOUG
GRANT, JR., JAMES C.
HENSON, RICKY BRUCE

COL. JOHN B. PALMER 1946 SPRUCE PINE
KIVETT, GARY BRANDON
MEARES, JR., GEORGE LESLEY
YOUNG, JOHN BRANDON

ROCKY FACE RANGERS 1948 TAYLORSVILLE
BOWMAN, JR., HARVEY E.
CLEVINGER, JOHNNY R.
FOX, DAVID B.
PRITCHARD, WILLIAM KEITH

SCOTCH RIFLEMEN 2001 MOORE COUNTY
KEITH, PHILLIP ANDREW

THE RUTHERFORD RIFLES 2044 FOREST CITY
BAYNARD, RICHARD SCOTT
HUNT, DAVID BRUCE

NEW JERSEY

PVT. MEREDITH POOL 1505 KEYPORT
CHRISTIANO, JR., RICHARD A.

NEW MEXICO

GEN. WILLIAM R. SCURRY 1385 ALBUQUERQUE
DUNSON, CLIFFORD RANDAL
RED, PATRICK L.
RED, JAMES NATHANIEL

BG HENRY HOPKINS SIBLEY 2075 ALBUQUERQUE
LAVANDOSKI, RONALD J.
LAVANDOSKI, THOMAS J.
MOUNT, SEAN WILLIAM

NEVADA

LT. DIXON-CSS HUNLEY 2016 SPARKS
HOLT, FRED CALVIN
WEIR, BRYCE DANIEL

NEW YORK

THE BUFFALO GUARDS 1975 BUFFALO
ALLMAN, EDWARD LEE
LAFOLLETTE, THOMAS R.
LITTON, JOHN LUTHER
MCCLUNG, JR., HARRY S.

OHIO

LT. GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET 1658 TALLMADGE
KITTLE, RICHARD GARY
MORRIS, DEREK SCOTT
ROBINSON, BEALE ANTHONY
VENNER, GLENN LEE

CAPTAIN THOMAS W. PATTON 2021 BOARDMAN
VALENTINE, JOSEPH R.

PENNSYLVANIA

J. E. B. STUART 1506 PHILADELPHIA
EDMONDS, BRUCE SCOTT
HARRIS, DAVID G.

BRIG. GEN. JOHNSON KELLY DUNCAN 2028 LANCASTER-LEBANON
SCHILTHUIS, MICHAEL

SOUTH CAROLINA

SECESSION 4 CHARLESTON
BRADLEY, PHILIP L.
DANDRIDGE, ROBERT E.
LESENE, JR., JOHN DOE
NEAL, JR., JAMES RAY
SULLIVAN, WILLIAM ALLEN

JEFFERSON DAVIS 4TH REGIMENT SC VOL 7 EASLEY
SPEARMAN, RANDALL V.

PALMETTO 22 COLUMBIA
WATFORD, MICHAEL CARROLL

BRIG. GEN. NATHAN G. EVANS MARION 24 MARION
CATLETT, JESSIE GRAHAM
CATLETT, LOUIS SCOTT

MOULTRIE 27 MOUNT PLEASANT
LIMBAKER, SAMUEL
GIRARDEALL

PVT. THOMAS E. CALDWELL 31 CLOVER/YORK
MCDANIEL, II, KENNETH W.

16TH SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT 36 GREENVILLE
KANATZAR, JOSEPH GENTRY

BRIG. GEN. SAMUEL MCGOWAN 40 LAURENS
BENJAMIN, DAVID LEE
BENJAMIN, JR., ARTHUR LEE
SIMPSON, JR., PRESTON
CHALMERS

15TH REGIMENT SC VOLUNTEERS 51 LEXINGTON CO.
EVANS, BRYAN R.

ADAM WASHINGTON BALLENGER 68 SPARTANBURG
SULLIVAN, FORREST HILLYER
QUAID

COL. OLIN M. DANTZLER 73 ORANGEBURG
WHITEHEAD, THOMAS WILLIE

JOSEPH B. KERSHAW 82 CAMDEN
GRAHAM, JR., LAWRENCE
PITTMAN
LONG, SR., RICHARD TAORI
LYCES, JACKIE THURLO
MORRISON, KIRK D.

LITCHFIELD 132 CONWAY
LEATH, LARRY DEAN
SUGGS, REV. EDWARD CHARLES

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

**H. L. HUNLEY 143
SUMMERVILLE**
CLARK, PHILLIP MICHAEL
JUDY, MARVIN ROY
LEGGETT, II, CHARLES O.
NOTTINGHAM, LORING

**MAJ. JAMES LIDE COKER 146
HARTSVILLE**
DIGGS, DENZIL LYNWOOD
DIGGS, ELBERT LYNWOOD
LANKFORD, DAVID CARL
ROBERTS, JOHN TIMOTHY

**RIVER'S BRIDGE 842
FAIRFAX**
HART, WILLIAM CODY
SHUMAN, RONALD T.

**GENERAL JOE WHEELER 1245
AIKEN**
ATKINS, LONNIE GENE

**PALMETTO SHARP SHOOTERS
1428
ANDERSON**
CHAMBLEE, CEBRON DANIEL
FRANKLIN, JR., DAVE M.
REED, JACOB BENARD

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

**B/G BARNARD E. BEE 1575
AIKEN**
DEAS, CHARLES KRAMER
MACK, BOBBY ALVIN
TANTON, JASON W.

**COLLETON RANGERS 1643
WALTERBORO**
SPELL, MARION R.
THOMAS, SR., ALLEN RICHARD

**SGT. BERRY BENSON 1672
NORTH AUGUSTA**
GOLDEN, ALAN LEE
GOODMAN, WALTER EDD
SPIVEY, RONALD WADE
SPIVEY, WENDELL BYRON
WAKELEY, JR., QUITMAN REED

**CAPTAIN MOSES FOWLER 1721
FOUNTAIN INN**
DIXON, JIMMY C.

**CAPT. ANDREW T. HARLLEE 2010
DILLON**
BREWER, JAMES WILLIAM
BRUMBLE, ASHLEY A.
HENDERSON, JAMES
CARMICHAEL
HORNE, ALAN MAXWELL
HORNE, JR., DOUGLAS
JACKSON, TAYLOR BASS
JOHNSON, JR., ALEX HAMPTON
MCDANIEL, JAMES MICHAEL
MOODY, THOMAS PAUL
OLIVER, DONALD JAMES
OLIVER, DONALD EDWARD
SPORTS, TIM B.
STRICKLAND, MICHAEL TRENT

**LYNCHES CREEK GUARDS 2045
LYNCHBURG**
HAM, THOMAS DuBOSE

TENNESSEE

**N. B. FORREST 3
CHATTANOOGA**
BENTLEY, JEFFREY WAYNE
MOORE, JAMES O.
POOLE, CHAD ANTHONY
POOLE, RUSSELL DOW
SCOTT, WILLIAM DAVID

**SAMUEL R. WATKINS 29
COLUMBIA**
BULLOCK, MICHAEL
LOONEY, II, JAMES STRIBLING

LOVETT, KENNETH WAYNE
THRASHER, WILLIAM LEE

**MURFREESBORO 33
MURFREESBORO**
CLAYTON, III, JAMES K.
LOGAN, AARON ROSS
MARSH, SR., CARL ROSS

**GEN. WILLIAM B. BATE 34
GALLATIN**
CROWDER, PATTERSON
CHARLES
GARRISON, ROBERT LEWIS
WALSTON, HARRY ALLEN

**M/G BENJAMIN F. CHEATHAM 72
MANCHESTER**
SAWYERS, PAUL R.
WILLIAMS, SGT. MAJ. LARRY E.

**LONGSTREET-ZOLICOFFER 87
KNOXVILLE**
BACON, WALTER J.
BARNETT, GREGORY SCOTT
CLARY, BRYAN CURTIS
MCDANIEL, DONNIE JOE
WYLAND, WILLIAM FRAZIER
WOOLF, GARY THOMAS

**HOLMAN BOONE 152
FAYETTEVILLE**
CARTER, SR., ANTHONY GANTT
CARTER, JR., ANTHONY GANTT
SHELTON, JOHN MORGAN

**COL. GEORGE H. NIXON 214
LAWRENCE COUNTY**
SANKER, PHILLIP G.

**NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 215
MEMPHIS**
ROGERS, SR., FRANK W.
WALL, BENJAMIN BLAKE
WINBURNE, EDWARD R.

**JOHN B. INGRAM BIVOUAC 219
JACKSON**
MCCOLLUM, RONALD JOE
WOODBURY, III, JAMES HARRY

**FORT DONELSON 249
DOVER**
HERNDON, BOBBY GENE
WILLIAMS, DENNY E.
WILLIAMS, DWIGHT G.

**SIMONTON-WILCOX 257
COVINGTON**
BAILEY, BOBBY BISHOP
COX, JAMES PERSIV
GALLAGHER, JR., EMMETT
EDWARD
GURLEY, JUSTIN LAVON
ROBERTS, II, JOHN EDWARD

**CAPTAIN W. H. McCAULEY 260
DICKSON COUNTY**
GENTRY, LARRY BEN
WARDEN, BYRON

**LT. COL. RILEY B. ROBERTS 386
TRACY CITY**
RIDDLE, JARED EVAN
RIDDLE, RICHARD CLAY
RIDDLE, SR., JAMES EVERETT

**COL. JACK MOORE 559
CENTERVILLE**
EVETT, SR., HAROLD DWAYNE

**MG WILLIAM D. MCCAIN HQ 584
COLUMBIA**
ACORD, BRIAN GREGORY
ANGUS, TERRY
BOWERMAN, JACK EDWARD
BOYKIN, BRAD PATRICK
BROWN, III, GEORGE FREDERICK
BROWN, JR., GEORGE
FREDERICK
CHAPMAN, JR., JAMES RAY
DODSON, CHARLES FELIX
DUMAS, BENNY F.

DUNN, JAMES CHRISTOPHER
GLIDDON, PETER MONROE
HAAG, WILLIAM J.
HARPER, RAYMOND BURTON
HICKS, LEE TODD
HUNT, III, JAMES S.
LEWIS, JR., JAMES RANDOLPH
McCARSON, III, JOHN RALPH
ODEN, IV, WILLIAM KELLAM
PACE, GEORGE EARL
STEINBERG, SAMUEL
WALL, JR., HAVEN NEILL
WRIGHT, WALKER CLENDENING

**GEN. ROBERT H. HATTON 723
LEBANON**
BARROW, PAUL MICHAEL
BARROW, TIMOTHY STERLING
BARROW, PAUL ENGLISH
DOUGLASS, NED
TOMLINSON, KENNETH STONE

**PATRICK R. CLEBURNE 811
DECATUR**
WILLIAMS, RONNIE
WILLIAMS, TODD

**TOD CARTER 854
FRANKLIN**
GRIGGS, HARRIS B.
GRIGGS, MICHAEL B.
JONES, GARY T.
SEVERANCE, BARRETT WILSON

**GEN. GEORGE GIBBS DIBRELL
875
SPARTA**
DAY, ROBERT DEAN

**SAM DAVIS 1293
BRENTWOOD**
DAVIS, ERIC L.

**COL. W. L. DUCKWORTH 1341
BROWNSVILLE**
TAYLOR, WILLIAM TODD

**DUKE/CROOK 1409
KINGSPORT**
MCNUTT, GILBERT EUGENE
MILLER, JAMES "JIM" PAUL
POPE, ALLAN DALE

**GEN. BENJAMIN J. HILL 1615
MCMINNVILLE**
KELL, WAYNE P.
KELL, TOMMY

**SUMNER A. CUNNINGHAM 1620
SHELBYVILLE**
STAFFORD, RONNIE JOE

**THE GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE
1640
MEMPHIS**
SMITH, JEFFREY GARRISON
SMITH, JEFFREY GRAHAM

**COL. CYRUS SUGGS 1792
ADAMS**
HANNABASS, WALTER K.

**FARMINGTON BATTLEFIELD 1902
LEWISBURG**
HAYWOOD, JONATHAN JOHNNY

**CPT CHAMP FERGUSON/STAND-
ING STONE 2014
MONTEREY**
HENRY, EDWARD A.
HOLLOWAY, WILLIAM S.

**THE GEN. ALBERT SIDNEY
JOHNSTON 2030
LAVERGNE**
NAJERA, IGNACIO ANTONIO

**CAPTAIN E. D. BAXTER 2034
FAIRVIEW**
FOSTER, J. W.

**COL. THOMAS ALONZO NAPIER
2040
WAVERLY**
DOSS, JAMES STEVEN

**LENIOR/LANE 2052
LOUDON**
BRUMMITTE, BEN ARCHER

**CAPTAIN WILLIAM 'BILL'
FORREST CAMP 2054
WEST POINT**
BAUGHMAN, HUNTER STEPHEN

TEXAS

**JOHN B. HOOD 50
GALVESTON**
HILL, WILLIAM KEITH
HUTTO, GARY DON

**MAJ. GEORGE W. LITTLEFIELD
59
AUSTIN**
BOYD, MARVIN BRUCE
BOYD, EUGENE DAVID
BOYD, AARON KYLE
CRABB, JACOB COLBY
CRABB, JUSTIN GLENN
HEREFORD, GERRIE LYN
ROBERTS, JOHN MARSHALL

**ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON 67
HOUSTON**
LUHN, GRAHAM B.
NORMAND, MATTHEW JAMES
OVERTON, JOHN WALTER
SMITH, NOWERY J.
YORK, PAUL WILLIAM

**CAPT. JAMES P. DOUGLAS 124
TYLER**
CASTER, JOHN FORRISTALL
CASTER, JR., ROBERT WILLIAM
CASTER, ROBERT WILLIAM
JACOBS, ROGER WAYNE
WATERS, LOYD R.

**O. M. ROBERTS 178
WAXAHACHIE**
OWINGS, STEWART MICHAEL

**R. E. LEE 239
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STEPHENS, JR., TED WAYNE

**REEVES 11TH TEXAS CAVALRY
349
SHERMAN**
SEARCY, WILLIAM GERALD

**CHIEF CLINTON 366
ABILENE**
GRIFFIN, CHARLES BILLY

**PAT CLEBURNE 436
CLEBURNE**
BELL, L. REX
GRAHAM, RONNIE JOE
HARVEY, GEORGE C.
JOHNSON, CARL W.

**J. M. "MATT" BARTON 441
SULPHUR SPRINGS**
SMITH, JERRY PAT

**GEN. W. R. SCURRY 606
WICHITA FALLS**
ADAMS, CLAUDE HOWARD

**COL. A. M. HOBBY 713
CORPUS CHRISTI**
OLIVER, JR., ROSS MCGREGOR

**COLONEL JOHN "RIP" FORD 869
UNIVERSAL CITY**
CALDWELL, DANNY CLYDE

**GRIMES COUNTY GREYS 924
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LANGLEY, JAMES ROBERT

**COL. SYDNEY DRAKE JACKMAN
977
SAN MARCOS**
CARTER, JOHN STANNARD

**ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON 983
DECATUR**
TOLAND, CHRISTOPHER LEIGH

**GEN. W. L. CABELL 1313
DALLAS**
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HILLIARD, JAMES ROBERT
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LEONARD, JOHN PAUL
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SMYTH, JR., CECIL BRITTON

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DALLAS**
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MADISON**
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IMLAY, DUANE THOMAS

**CLINTON HATCHER 21
LEESBURG**
HEASLEY, JR., WILLIAM RIGGS
LEE, WILLIAM THOMAS

**MAGRUDER-EWELL 99
NEWPORT NEWS**
COMEAX, TOBY
DRANE, JAMES EARL
DURHAM, IV, ISAIAH DAVIS
HICKS, JR., CURTIS CLEVELAND
JERNIGAN, ROBERT FOSTER
WELLS, JR., WILLIAM TAFT
WELLS, WILLIAM HOGG

**A. P. HILL 167
COLONIAL HEIGHTS**
BRITT, MATTHEW
CULPEPPER, JR., JAY GLENN
HAYES, SR., ROBERT EUGENE
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LEE, JR., ERNEST B.
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**GARLAND-RODES 409
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Continued from page 21

A Report on the Gettysburg Lynching

South fell casualty it is preposterous to think that this sort of thing could have happened. Gettysburg has always welcomed and encouraged visitors from the South. Their business districts are lined with both US and Confederate Flags. But the saddest thing is that the citizens and the merchants are powerless against the close-minded administration of Gettysburg College. The college is Gettysburg's nightmare neighbor. They dictatorially do what they want, no matter how much it hurts the people around them. The majority of Gettysburg's economy depends on tourism of her hallowed grounds and Gettysburg College has single-

handedly made people from the South feel unwelcome in Gettysburg. I understand why Gettysburg's mayor and town officials remained neutral. But there comes a time that even politicians should stand up for what is right.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans is not a vindictive organization like Northern politicians were during reconstruction. So therefore, we are not boycotting the merchants of Gettysburg who stood beside us in this fight against a bigoted college. But the town leaders must understand that every person with Confederate ancestors has been highly insulted by what Gettysburg

College did and will never again feel welcome in Gettysburg until the town acknowledges that the lynching of the Confederate Flag was an insult to us and a disgrace to our Confederate ancestors. I have no doubt that many Southerners will self-impose their own boycott of Gettysburg until such an announcement is made. I am certain that Southern families who were affected by the lynching will not send their children to Gettysburg College. We have a very proud and long memory. There is an old cartoon of a gray-bearded Confederate veteran holding a Battle Flag. The caption applied then and it applies now. *Forget Hell!* ❏

Carry Me Back

by Bill
Young

Our Precious Jewels

Cornelia was a lady who lived in the City of Rome in ancient times. Her husband was a merchant with his own little shop, and the couple lived in a modest, but comfortable house. They were not rich, but they were content.

One day Cornelia's friend Lavinia paid Cornelia a visit. Lavinia's husband was a shrewd businessman who drove a hard bargain. He kept his fingers in a dozen different business pies. He had the Midas touch, and every deal he made turned into gold. Lavinia enjoyed spending his money; she always looked and dressed like the wife of a very rich man.

Lavinia stepped from her golden chariot, lifted the hem of her exquisite silk dress so as not to soil it on the cobblestone street, and floated into Cornelia's house. Cornelia ushered Lavinia into her living room and asked Lavinia to sit down. The two women chatted

together for a few minutes, and then Lavinia said abruptly:

"Cornelia, my husband grows richer every day. He makes money faster than I can spend it. Every jewel I wear today I bought within the past three days. Just look at them."

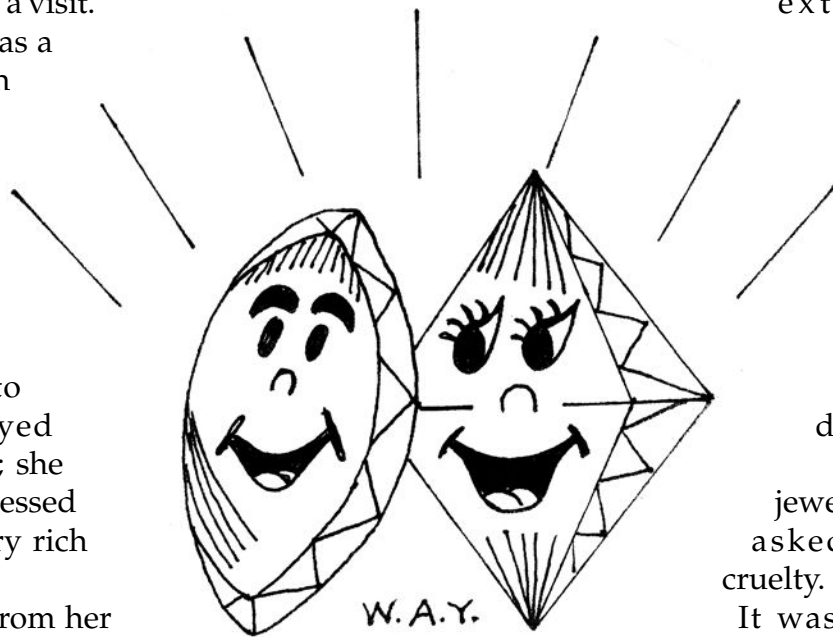
Lavinia stood up and extended her arms towards Cornelia.

Lavinia had rings set with precious stones on every finger, rows of gold bracelets on her arms, and strings of pearls around her neck.

Jewelled pendants dangled from her ears.

"Where are your jewels, Cornelia?" Lavinia asked with a touch of cruelty.

It was Cornelia's turn to stand up. She turned and called to the next room. Her young son and daughter came to her and stood by her side. They were beautiful children; they smiled up at their mother with loving eyes. Cornelia put her arms around the waist of each child, looked Lavinia



squarley in the eye, and said softly, "These are my jewels."

Our children have always been our most precious treasure, and a wise person knows it. Robert E. Lee certainly knew it. He lost the war that was impossible to win, but he won the hearts of his people and the admiration and respect of the enemy. The moment that he unbuckled his sword for the last time, the Yankees besieged him with offers.

"Endorse this!" they cried. "Endorse that!" "Just let us use your name, and you can name your price!"

The old soldier drew himself up to his full height and said firmly, "The name of Lee is not for sale."

Lee turned down the money and accepted the presidency of little Washington College in Lexington, Virginia (now Washington & Lee University) with its meager salary. He knew that the future of the South was in the minds and hearts

of her young men, and he wanted to start them out right.

Working with young people can be rewarding, but it can also be frustrating. Lee's patience must have been tried many times, but like the good soldier that he was, he kept on trying.

One day Lee called a second-year student into his office for a conference. The boy was bright, but he was not studying. He was destined to flunk out of school unless he changed his ways.

"Young man," Lee said. "Your parents have scrimped and saved to send you here. They are counting on you. I am counting on you. If you don't try, you will surely fail. You don't want to fail, do you?"

"No, sir, I don't," the boy replied. Then he added, "But what if I do fail? What's so bad about failing? After all, General, you failed."

There was a pause, and then Lee said sadly, "I hope that you will be more fortunate than I." ❏

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Books in Print

published this cookbook as a fundraiser. However, Editor Lynda Moreau has included far more than delicious dessert recipes. Each recipe includes fascinating information about submitters and their Confederate ancestry. Also included are many photographs of soldiers and, in some cases, of their whole families. These ties to the Confederacy add immeasurably to our knowledge of Southern historical family connections.

Many of these sweet treats boast intriguing Southern names. Cooks descending from our gallant Confederate soldiers will enjoy making these desserts, even though their women counterparts during the War Between the States would, in many cases, not have been able to cook these treats because of privation and scarcity of provisions. Even less enthusiastic cooks like this reviewer can savor the delicious dessert recipes and glean a poignant Confederate history lesson.

Southerners will appreciate the recipes, the photographs of soldiers and their families, and snippets of their personal Confederate history. Having a record of regiments of the submitters' gallant Confederate ancestors and facts about their lives and deaths make *Sweetly Southern, Delicious Desserts from the Sons of Confederate Veterans* a treasured addition to Confederate bookshelves.

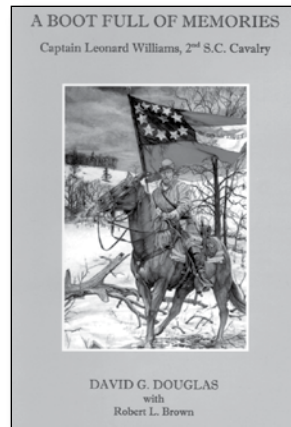
Author: Edited by Lynda Moreau
Publisher: Pelican
1000 Burmaster Street
Gretna, LA 70053
Hardcover \$22.50

— Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

A Boot Full of Memories Captain Leonard Williams, 2nd South Carolina Cavalry

In *A Boot Full of Memories*, David G. Douglas showcases the 135 letters written by his great-grandfather,

Captain Leonard Williams, to his wife, Anna Olivia Laval Williams. Douglas describes this precious family legacy: "Nearly all contain the date and location from where they were written. Some were written in ink, many more in pencil. One was hastily scrawled across a piece of liberated Union stationery. Another filled every inch, margins and all, of one of his blank morning reports." These letters are a family treasure of Confederate history, presenting both a personal view of life at home and a



record of the Captain's service during the War Between the States.

Author Douglas states, "I chose the novel form to display his words... endeavored to fill gaps, provide informative bridges between his letters and offer a historical context for the reader." Douglas has succeeded.

The author uses the device of flashback to present Captain Williams' letters. This book begins on Wednesday, May 13, 1903, in Columbia, South Carolina, as Captain Williams looks from a window in Planter's Hotel onto Lady Street. He anticipates the day's grand parade of Hampton's Legion and reminisces about the War, fellow officers, and fallen comrades in arms.

Williams married young Anna Laval when he was thirty-five. A daughter, Carrie, was born the following year. Many of his letters give Anna direction on how to manage their property, handle slaves, and buy provisions, which became scarcer and more costly as the War went on. He also advised her on which of their neighbors and tradesmen to trust with business. The tone of some letters is that of a patriarch accustomed to making such decisions and having

them obeyed without question. Williams seemed loving but distant toward the child, referring to their baby daughter as "it" and also admonishing his wife not to spoil the baby.

Captain Leonard Williams fought in Hampton's Legion alongside Wade Hampton and JEB Stuart and served the Confederacy faithfully for four years.

As the War continued, Captain Williams' letters dealt increasingly with lack of clothing and food, for himself and cavalry troops under his command. He wrote of officers and soldiers who died and battles won and lost. Williams complained about the Confederate postal service and often sent his letters with soldiers going on home leave or other military errands.

David Douglas has given Southern readers a priceless glimpse of personal Confederate history during the War Between the States. All Southerners who revere the Confederacy will embrace this novel and the 135 letters his great-grandfather, Captain Leonard Williams, wrote to his great-grandmother, Anna. Captain Williams' letters reflect his courage and steadfastness for the Cause to which he had pledged himself and maintained optimism for Confederate victory until the last. Captain Williams and his skeleton forces linked up with Johnston and participated in the final battles of Avera'sboro, Smithfield, and Bentonville.

A Boot Full of Memories will add much reading pleasure to the bookshelf of every Confederate interested in Southern history. In this novel, Author Douglas presents a fascinating picture of life on the home front and the life of a Confederate Cavalry officer who fought valiantly for four years during the War.

Author: David G. Douglas
Publisher: Jim Fox Books
9 Precipice Rd.
Camden, SC 29020
Hardcover \$29.95

— Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

Their Last Ten Miles

Author James Harrell traces his interest in the War Between the States to his birthplace of Selma, Alabama, and the fact that his grandfather lost his right arm at the Battle of Gettysburg.

Harrell begins *Their Last Ten Miles* with a scene depicting a pensive Lincoln on April 27, 1861, upon learning that Maryland legislators and citizens were sympathetic toward secession. The author uses Lincoln's quote, "... and the War came," to designate Part I of this novel. (Reviewer's comment: These self-serving words of Lincoln to absolve himself of causing the War Between the States parallel the act of Pontius Pilate washing his hands of blame and guilt at the crucifixion of Jesus. And why do Yankee historians conveniently forget to mention that this despicable and treasonous president imprisoned the Maryland officials so they could not vote to secede, suspended the writ of habeas corpus, and conducted a reign of tyranny to keep the South in the Union by any illegal means?)

Author Harrell introduces characters and changes in locales in rapid succession, and the reader struggles to follow story lines. Matthew Conway of Tillinghurst Manor in southeast Alabama is one of the novel's main protagonists and continues as a primary character throughout the novel. Through conversations spoken by Matthew and other characters, the author casts himself in the role of devil's advocate to present issues driving the South to secession. Harrell also seems to contrive plot locations in order to introduce various bits of Southern historical trivia. War buffs will appreciate the inclusion in Part II of battle dates from January of 1862 through Petersburg in June of 1864, listing Confederate and Union casualties.

Several chapters of *Their Last Ten Miles* are devoted to the devastation in

Tennessee and Alabama resulting from the scorched-earth orders of General Grant and carried out with devilish enthusiasm by Major General James H. Wilson.

Part IV begins on April 1, 1865, with the quotation from Major Peter Fitzhugh Hathaway, Army of the Confederate States of America: "My men have marched their last ten miles." Again, Author Harrell uses his device of rapid changes of characters and locales to paint a broad canvas of the collapse of fighting armies across the South.

Closing chapters of *Their Last Ten Miles* cover the battle of Selma and the final days of the Confederacy. Story lines of various characters converge. Matthew

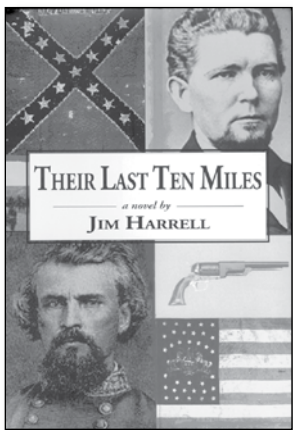
Conway returns home shortly before Lee's surrender. Author Harrell ends his novel with Matthew's thoughts:

"Better by far, he reasoned, to ride on into the springtime freshness of this Alabama air, ride on and on into the gladness of coming home, into the fullness of tomorrow's expectations."

Their Last Ten Miles leaves readers with the author's unrealistically optimistic view of what was to happen to the South after 1865. In his novel, Harrell creates slices of Southern life from his imagination and sets these literary events amidst historical facts. His characters often seem stiff and somewhat stereotypical. However, many readers will develop a believable connection to them and their stories. This novel is pleasant enough to occupy some of a Southern reader's time.

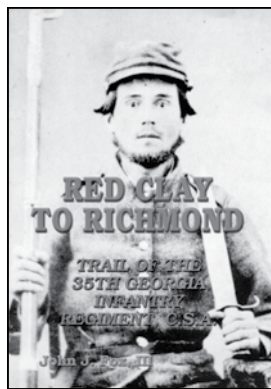
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— Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa



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K. T. Miller Endowment Fund Is Established

by Ben C. Sewell III, Executive Director

Katen Thomas Miller was born in 1914 and grew up in North Platte, Nebraska, where his early years were greatly influenced by his paternal grandmother, Catherine Dovenbarger Miller, daughter of K. T. Miller's great-grandfather, Private Daniel H. Dovenbarger, a member of Company B, 12th Virginia Cavalry. Catherine was born in 1863 in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia and vividly recalled having witnessed the burning of their family farm by Sheridan's Yankee troops, one of her first graphic memories. As a youngster growing up in North Platte, Thomas Miller worked as a teenage janitor in retail stores, and his grandmother advised him that he should aspire to a higher level of employment. This likely contributed to his ambition in later life. During the tough Depression times in Nebraska, Compatriot Miller joined the National Guard to earn some extra money and serve his community. He was Corporal Thomas Miller of Company D, 134th Infantry, where one of his duties was serving on the honor guard at Fort McPherson, NE, for national cemetery burials. The cemetery caretaker was a grizzled old WBTS veteran who spoke to K. T. about the war and kindled much of his interest. Compatriot Miller was also influenced by another military veteran in the area, "Buffalo Bill" Cody, with whom he had visited at his ranch just down the road from the Miller place. K. T. Miller soon joined the Navy and had served out his enlistment by 1939. During World War II, K. T. Miller was



Katen Thomas Miller and his wife, Frieda Louise Wutz, on their ranch in Oregon in a 1971 photo.

civilian assistant to the military officer in charge of supply for all of Alaska, where he helped to build Fort Richardson, part of which later became Elmendorf AFB. He was also a director for the Bank of Alaska in Anchorage. Thomas Miller met Frieda Louise Wutz in Alaska where she was a civilian employee of the federal government. The couple married in Alaska, and they purchased 137 acres of land in the 1950s in McMinnville, Oregon, where they moved in 1967. The Millers had set up a cattle ranching and a timber operation in Oregon. Compatriot Miller did not smoke, drink or hunt, and he encouraged his friends to do the same. Katen Thomas Miller joined the Sons of Confederate Veterans on January 13, 1984, as a member of the MG William D. McCain Headquarters Camp 584, where he maintained active membership until his death in 1998 at the age of 84. Compatriot

Miller's ranch in Oregon has a huge cedar tree on which is affixed a wooden sign naming it the *General Lee* and a Confederate Battle Flag flies constantly at his Oregon ranch.

You have heard it said before that "Behind every good man is a great woman!" and this is also true for the Millers. Frieda was born in August 1916 in Havre, Montana, the daughter of Aloysius and Matilda (Adrean) Wutz, who had emigrated to the United States from Germany in the early 1900s. Frieda went to school in Havre during her early years and later was sent to a Great Falls private boarding school to interact with other children her own age since she had no siblings and lived in a small town. Frieda also loved the outdoors and her hobbies included fishing, horseback riding, training dogs, and in her later years, playing golf and traveling. Frieda, after graduating from high school in May 1934, went to college where she studied art,

interior decorating and architecture. Frieda was first married in December 1934 to Robert Leslie Blackwood, a civil engineer who worked for the federal government. They lived in Glacier Park, Montana, later at the Fort Peck where he worked on the dam project, and during World War II they resided in both the South and the Midwest. Unfortunately, Leslie Blackwood suffered an untimely death as a result of a tractor accident after the war ended, at which time Frieda moved to Alaska where she began a career as a contract employee with the Defense Department. Frieda and K.T. Miller married in 1950 and lived in Anchorage until 1967, when they retired to McMinnville, Oregon. Frieda Miller then began a second career at age 52, planting Douglas firs, cedars, other Christmas trees and large amounts of hay. They also leased out land for cattle and maintained a safe and secure area that is a wildlife habitat today.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans are eternally grateful to Compatriot

Katen Thomas Miller (1914-1998) who preceded in death his wife of nearly 50 years, Frieda Louise Wutz Miller. Frieda and Thomas Miller never had children, but throughout their lives they gave generously to many charities and people in need. Thomas Miller's final wish was that the majority of his estate be gifted to the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Inc., to help the SCV maintain and preserve the Southern history of which he was so proud. Frieda Louise Miller passed away peacefully on November 19, 2003, and fulfilled her husband's wishes by bequeathing their personal property and liquid assets to the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Inc., which has set up the Katen Thomas Miller Endowment Fund. This fund totals a bit more than \$1 million, and the interest and earnings will be available each year for the purchase, maintenance and preservation of historical sites relating to the WBTS. Compatriot Miller had acquired a number of historic artifacts and

antique weapons which the SCV has also received. The SCV is having a beautiful case built in which selected weapons will be displayed. It will be located in the MG William D. McCain library to serve as a permanent memorial to the Millers and their generosity, as well as to be enjoyed by SCV members and guests who visit Elm Springs.

I wish to thank several Miller family friends who were extremely helpful to me in writing this brief biography and tribute to Katen Thomas and Frieda Miller: Gretchen Patterson, a certified nurse and caregiver to the Millers for many years; SCV member J. R. "Roger" Wolfe, an SCV member and friend of K. T. Miller who is a police officer in York, Nebraska; and, finally, Jerry B. Hart, Frieda Miller's friend and her personal attorney with whom I worked very closely in managing the affairs of the estate. I am grateful to all of them for their assistance. ❏

*Meet the artist, December 11th, 2004 from 10am - 6pm
184 South Main Street, Madison, GA 30650*

*Many of his most popular Civil War Era paintings and prints
will be on exhibit and available for sale at this special event.*



*The Olive Tree Gallery &
The Antique Gallery
proudly present one of the
best artists of Civil War history.*

*For information call:
706.342.8855 or 404.401.8961*



Synopsis of the SCV General Executive Council Meeting — October 30, 2004

By Adjutant-in-Chief James Dark

The General Executive Council of the Sons of Confederate Veterans met at the International Headquarters building at Elm Springs on October 30, 2004. Commander-in-Chief Denne Sweeny called the meeting to order at 9:00 AM. All 23 GEC members were present.

Among the major items considered by your GEC were,

PCIC Hawkins made a motion that future GEC minutes would not be published until they had been discussed, amended, and approved. A roll call vote was called for.

Voting in favor: Cantrell, Green, French, Hodges, Griffin, Orlebeke, Smith, Beasley, Hawkins, Faggert, Lucas and Dasinger.

Voting against: Currin, Rumburg, Kidd, Powell, Dark, Burbage, Wilson, Sweeney and Casteel.

Deason and Shaw abstained.

The motion passed 12-9

PCIC Hawkins questioned the policy of publication of the minutes in the *Confederate Veteran* magazine. Discussion was deferred to the next GEC meeting.

A proposal was adopted to do another membership directory program with Harris Publishing Company, similar to the program conducted in 2001.

\$27,900 was approved for much-needed improvements to the Forrest Boyhood Home.

\$20,750 was approved for a roofing repair project on the IHQ building at Elm Springs.

AOT CMDR Beasley offered a presentation on long-range planning, proposing changes to the corporate structure of the SCV. At the conclusion of this program, the following actions were taken:

- A five-member Constitutional Review Committee was ordered to be established whose task is to propose a replacement constitution to report

by the Spring 2006 GEC Meeting, to present to the membership at the 2007 Convention.

- The Executive Director was authorized to create a job description and hire an assistant executive director as an at-will employee.

- A motion was passed for the GEC to act as a Board of Directors, setting policy for execution by the Executive Director and Commander-in-Chief, respectively.

AOT CMDR Beasley reported on the ongoing effort to provide asset stewardship for the SCV. A law firm was hired to perform necessary legal work.

AIC Dark presented a presentation on fundraising, proposing the creation of a systematic fundraising system modeled on the Friends of the NRA system. The GEC voted to authorize three fundraising events on a test basis to determine the viability of this program.

AIC Dark offered a presentation on conducting a fundraising drive using a direct mail calendar to be sent to each member. Proposal was referred to the fundraising committee for future study.

The GEC conducted an election for directors for FPAC. Jim Barr, Jeffrey Massey and John Killian were elected to the Board of Directors of FPAC.

Marketing Director Lynda Moreau presented a briefing on the status of the SCV Marketing Program.

ANV CMDR Kidd offered a presentation on the current status of the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond, which is threatened by encroaching development. A resolution of support for the Museum of the Confederacy was passed that called upon all members to join in the struggle to preserve our history by becoming members of the museum.

ANV Member Burbage presented a briefing on the Dupont 7 case, and the GEC granted \$4,815 to the Virginia

Division for legal expenses.

In compliance with the SCV Constitution, the GEC confirmed the appointments of Colonel J.E.B. Stuart, IV (three-year term), Robert Roper (two-year term) and Pete Orlebeke (one-year term) to the SCV Investment Committee.

A disciplinary motion against Walter C. Hilderman, III was considered in Executive Session. At the conclusion of Executive Session, this motion was read into the record: Motion of ATM CMDR Cantrell that it is the finding of this Executive Council that Mr. Walter C. Hilderman, III, after having been properly notified, by written communication through US mail of specific accusations against him of misconduct sufficient to cause his expulsion from the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and though properly advised of his rights to appear at this meeting to respond in person or to respond through dispatched information, having declined to either appear or answer, the recommendation of the inspector-in-chief is accepted and the said Walter C. Hilderman, III is expelled from membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans by reason of his said failure to respond.

The motion was seconded by ANV Commander Kidd, and passed unanimously.

The GEC authorized \$6,800 in funds to assist in a preservation project at the Marion, Mississippi, Confederate Cemetery.

PCIC Ralph Green offered his concerns about the ability of a GEC member to get legal opinions from the judge advocate-in-chief. PCIC Green moved to require the JAIC to offer legal opinions to any member of the GEC who requests one. Motion ruled out of order by CIC Sweeny, on the grounds that the motion would illegally override already existing provisions of the SCV

Constitution. PCIC Smith appealed the ruling of the chair. Record vote:

Voting to sustain the chair: Sweeney, Burbage, Casteel, Currin, Dark, Deason, Kidd, Powell, Rumburg and Wilson.

Voting to overturn the chair: Hodges, Cantrell, Dasinger, Faggert, Green, Griffin, Hawkins, Lucas, Orlebeke, Shaw and Smith.

Abstaining: Beasley and French. The chair was overturned 10-11-2.

A substitute motion offered by ATM CMDR Cantrell that any GEC Member can ask for an advisory opinion in writing through the adjutant-in-chief. Record vote on the substitute motion:

Those voting in favor were Hodges, Beasley, Burbage, Cantrell, Dasinger, Deason, Faggert, French, Green, Griffin, Hawkins, Lucas, Orlebeke, Shaw and Smith.

Those voting against were Sweeney, Casteel, Currin, Dark, Kidd, Powell, Rumburg and Wilson.

The motion passed 15-8.

Concerning the Field Representative Program, PCIC Hawkins made the following motion, after discussion and amendment:

That the GEC appoint a Committee consisting of Earl Faggert, Pete Orlebeke, Norman Dasinger and Henry Kidd be appointed to perform a review of the Field Representative program and make recommendations to the GEC at the Spring 2005 meeting. The Committee will consider, but not be limited to, the following:

- 1) How many field representatives and where will they be?
- 2) Will they be employees or independent contractors?
- 3) A specific, detailed job description
- 4) A criteria for judging the program at the 2-, 5- and 10-year increments
- 5) Guidelines for general operations
- 6) Goals for measuring performance

(Author's Note: Since this meeting, it was determined the appointment of individual members to a committee exceeds the authority of the GEC, since only the commander-in-chief has the constitutional authority to appoint committee members. Additional committee members were appointed, and AIC Dark was declared committee chairman. PCICs Dasinger, Faggert, and Orlebeke subsequently resigned from the committee.)

PCIC Dasinger made the following

motion which carried after discussion and amendment, regarding the Sam Davis Youth Camp:

"I move that every adult

person associated with, in any capacity, a Sam Davis Youth Camp be subjected to a background examination by a licensed and bonded background screening company or institution. Any person who has been arrested for a sexually-related crime or who has been convicted of a felony offense of any manner or description shall be prohibited from participating in any youth camp activity, including planning or venue associated with such camp(s). All background examinations will be presented to and approved by PCIC Wilson, PCIC Dasinger and LTCIC Hodges."

PCIC Dasinger made a second motion, which carried after discussion and amendment, regarding the Sam Davis Youth Camps.

"I move that a detailed outline of all events, curriculum and activities be approved by PCIC Wilson, PCIC Dasinger and LTCIC Hodges prior to implementation at any Sam Davis Youth Camp. Such outline will be sent via US Mail to each of these members at least 30 days prior to the GEC meeting where approval is sought."

CIC Sweeney presented a report from Internet Services Committee Chairman Sandy Keathley regarding the SCV Dispatch. At the conclusion of this report, the GEC voted unanimously to disassociate itself with the SCV Dispatch.

ANV Commander Henry Kidd presented a report on the Gettysburg College Art Exhibit heritage violation. \$2,500 was allocated from the Heritage Defense Fund to conduct another overflight of Gettysburg College.

Chief of Heritage Defense Paul Grambling presented funding requests for several heritage defense actions occurring around the Confederation. Funds were allocated for legal actions in Florida and Kentucky.

PCIC Griffin presented a presentation on the SCV Marketing Program

Next GEC Meeting December 18, 2004 Charlotte, NC All SCV Members Are Welcome to Attend!

discussing PNG and Marketing Director Lynda Moreau. PCIC Griffin moved that the SCV extend the marketing agreement with

PNG and Lynda Moreau for two years, with a 10 percent cost of living increase on November 1, 2004, and a five percent cost of living increase on November 1, 2005. Further, the SCV will pay for the liability insurance policy currently paid by PNG.

Discussion followed, with information presented by Executive Director Ben Sewell on the financial effectiveness of the program. A motion to postpone the contract extension to the February meeting was made by AOT Commander Beasley, seconded by AIC Dark.

Voting to postpone were Sweeney, Beasley, Burbage, Casteel, Currin, Dark, Deason, Powell, Rumburg, Smith and Wilson.

Voting against postponing were Hodges, Cantrell, Dasinger, Faggert, French, Green, Griffin, Hawkins, Kidd, Lucas, Orlebeke and Shaw.

The motion failed 11-12.

Recorded vote taken on Moreau contract extension motion:

The following members voted to extend — Hodges, Cantrell, Dasinger, Faggert, French, Green, Griffin, Hawkins, Kidd, Lucas, Orlebeke and Shaw.

The following members vote against extending the contract: Sweeney, Beasley, Casteel, Currin, Dark, Powell, Rumburg and Wilson.

Burbage, Deason and Smith abstained.

The motion carried 12-8-3.

The GEC authorized \$35,000 in funds for the Oklahoma Capitol Museum project.

After the benediction by the chaplain-in-chief, the meeting was adjourned at 7:45 PM.

Editor's note: In keeping with the actions of the GEC at the October 30 meeting, this article is not the official minutes. However, it is a brief report on the actions that took place during the meeting.



NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Drop Dead Date for Dues Now November 1st

Amendment 13 passed in Dalton. It changes the *drop dead* date for dues payment. NOW, any member whose dues are not at IHQ by November 1st will be automatically suspended.

Article XV Section 4

Any member whose per capita tax for any fiscal year is not transmitted to International Headquarters by November 1 of that fiscal year shall be automatically suspended.

This is good for adjutants as they will not have to chase dues for six months. All members should be aware that the dues date has not changed (it has been the close of the reunion for a number of years), only the so-called *grace period* has been shortened.

Next GEC Meeting Scheduled For December 18, 2004

Gentlemen:

We already have another full agenda for a GEC meeting. Just some of the items are

1. Appeal of expulsion from a NC member.
2. Contract for Ben Sewell.
3. Funds request from Virginia Div
4. Report of Field Rep committee, plus several other items, and more coming in soon.

So, I feel we need another meeting soon to handle all this business in an expeditious manner.

In addition to this, I feel we should occasionally *get out in the field* where more members can attend GEC meetings and perhaps engage in some level of participation.

Accordingly, I am scheduling the next GEC meeting for December 18, 2004. The meeting will be held at the following location:

TROUTMAN'S RESTAURANT,
1388 WARREN C. COLEMAN BLVD, S.,

CONCORD, NC 28025. Concord is just north of Charlotte, NC.

It is a good location with easy access right off Highway 49 and is near Interstate 85. Since this is such a central location, one could fly into either Charlotte or Greensboro as they are about the same distance from Concord.

The restaurant seats over 300 people, so I have extended an invitation to the members in the area to attend the meeting. I expect the meeting room to be full.

Rooms are available nearby, especially around Concord Mills. Some, but not all include Hampton Inn, Embassy Suites, Sleep Inn, Comfort Inn, all at Concord Mills. There are bed and breakfasts in nearby historic Mount Pleasant such as The Inn at Mount Pleasant and the Colonial Inn.

Denne A. Sweeney
Commander-in-Chief

Next Chaplain's Conference February 11, 2005

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

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

Help Needed To Keep Mississippi Flag Flying

Please help us keep the Mississippi flag flying in Jackson, Mississippi, at the intersection of I-55 and I-20 AKA *The Stack*. This location is one of the most visible locations in Mississippi. Thousands of motorists drive by *The*

Stack daily.

We need your help to make sure the Mississippi flag flies daily at the stack. Make your donation to: Mississippi Flag Fund *The Stack* and mail your donations to: Mississippi Flag Fund *The Stack* 238 South Fox-Hall Rd., Pearl, MS 39208

\$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500 or whatever you can spare!

Thanks & God bless! Deo Vindice.

Mid-South CW Show February 19-20, 2005

The Thirty-eight Mid-South Civil War and Antique Military Show will be held on February 19-20, 2005, at the Memphis, Tennessee, Fairgrounds Creative Arts Center (formerly the Family Living Center). Show hours are from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm on Saturday and from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm on Sunday. It is one of the oldest and most respected shows in the county, with visitors from over 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.

Period songs will be played during the show and there will also 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 by the James R. Chalmers Camp 1312, Memphis, TN, with proceeds to be used to help fund a history scholarship at a local college. Additional information can be obtained by calling Show Chairman David Ingram, (901) 566-9383.

Deo Vindici

by Rickey E. Pittman

I am a Southerner ...
I won't apologize,
I won't be reconstructed.
I will not surrender
My identity, my heritage.
I believe in the Constitution,
In States' Rights,
That the government should be the
Servant, not the Master of the people.
I believe in the right to bear arms,
The right to be left alone.

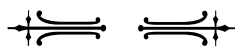
I am a Southerner ...
The spirit of my Confederate ancestor
Boils in my blood.
He fought
Not for what he thought was right,
But for what was right.
Not for slavery,
But to resist tyranny — Machiavellian
laws,
Oppressive taxation, invasion of his
land —
For the right to be left alone.

I am a Southerner,
A rebel,

Seldom politically correct,
At times belligerent.
I don't like Lincoln, Grant, Sherman,
Or modern neocon politicians like
them.
I like hunting and fishing, Leonard
Skynnard,
The Bonny Blue and *Dixie*.
I still believe in chivalry and civility.

I am a face in the Southern collage of
Gentlemen and scholars, belles and
writers,
Soldiers and sharecroppers, Cajuns and
Creoles,
Tejanos and *Isleños*, Celts and
Germans,
Gullah and Geechi, freedmen and
slaves.
We are *all* the South.

The South ... My home, my beautiful
home,
My culture, my destiny, my heart.
I am a Southerner.
Deo Vindici.



*Rickey E. Pittman is a member of the Major Thomas
McGuire Camp 1714, West Monroe, Louisiana*

Continued from page 7

Dispatches From the Front

wounded in the attack on the evening of the 2nd, while bravely leading his brigade in the assault. Major General Pickett's Division merits special credit for the determined manner in which it assaulted the enemy's strong position upon Cemetery Hill. James Longstreet, Lieutenant General Commanding.

In closing, I'd like to receive mail from other of their and my known kin. Other descendants are Private Joseph Barksdale with General N.B. Forrest's cavalry and F.G. Collins. I love y'all, and may God bless the South.

Michael Collins
Private John L. Slagle Camp 1972
2125 Holly Street
Klamath Falls, Oregon 97601

PS: The rumor about Pickett's integrity on the battlefield at Gettysburg was spread by an angry, vindictive sergeant in his division. Something about not letting him go home, because his mom was dying. That's what Grandpa John A. Pickett said.

Let's take care of the hallowed ground ourselves

To the Editor:

All one has to do is read down the list of members on the Board of Trustee's to Civil War Preservation Trust. It doesn't stop with Mr. Bearss. We of the Mississippi Division see some of the same people that wanted to change our state flag three years ago on that list. The Trust turns land over to local battlefield commissions which, in turn, thinks our colors are just too damaging to their tourism business. Especially in the deep South, where we're supposed to be shedding our *redneck* image.

One tourism handbill we've seen goes as far as putting a United States flag on Confederate graves, a practice that the Park Service condones. The Park Service also favors the First National Flag in place of the St. Andrew's Cross. Our politicians play *Let's Make A Deal*

with our colors to get other politicians in line. They also fear being labelled a racist.

You can drive from Fort Donelson, Tennessee, to Vicksburg, Mississippi, and count on one hand how many Confederate flags you see. Too many folks who are involved in tourism and benefit from the Trust's funding never cared about our heritage in the first place. It's easy for them to start hauling flags down. Give this *hallowed ground* to us, and we will raise money, go out and buy a lawnmower, and a weed-eater, and take care of it ourselves.

Tommy Lee
Colonel W. P. Rogers Camp 321
Corinth Mississippi

Book has plan to reverse recent trends

To the Editor:

Still another letter from a compatriot who is squirming over recent, negative developments concerning our heritage. Call it Part II to my previous communication, which appears in the July / August issue of *Confederate Veteran* — an excellent magazine, by the way.

I would like to take this opportunity, however, to discuss a book which I have just finished reading and digesting (all 752 pages): *South Under Siege* by Frank Conner, Collards Publishers, PO Box 30271, Newnan, GA.

From the pure aspect of history, Conner takes the reader from 1830 up to the year 2000, during a riveting discussion of the political, social and religious attitudes, both North and South. He weaves a clever, convincing theme throughout the book as he reveals efforts (mostly painfully successful) to discredit and subjugate Southern philosophies, leading up to, including and following the great conflict. Reconstruction I was, he claims, followed by Reconstruction II, which continues up to this day. I find no one — nor do I — dispute the facts that he presents.

Northern Radicals (we know enough about them!), followed by the industrial giants and then by an influx of Eastern European Jews, who, instead of dispersing to other parts of the country, chose to settle in the NYC area,

began spreading a doctrine, (doomed to failure) taken from Rousseau's failed principles: socialism at its worst! The news media quickly embraced the doctrine; at least two major Southern newspapers ended up doing the same thing. The Northern churches, having abandoned their founding Calvinistic beliefs, engendered a Unitarian doctrine, which only dovetailed the existing and rapidly developing secular humanistic movement. Meanwhile, the South clung to its Calvinistic mores in the form of honor, family, decency and respect.

As a result of the inroads made by the movement, the South continues to be buried under a flood of venom and falsehoods of astronomical proportions. Southerners have been depicted as *downright bad*. In time, we were denied our heritage in public schools and then in the universities, including our own universities, the administration of which, either voluntarily or by design, fell in with the scheme. The movement was supported by liberal Congresses, which freely passed unconstitutional legislation supported by unconstitutional decisions by the United States Supreme Court. This opened the door for the bogus Civil Rights Era, as the nation continued wildly down the road to socialism.

Conner claims that Southerners do not know who they are because having been deprived of their heritage, they do not know who they were. He believes passionately that to confront this colossal infringement, we must rise up in a concerted, long-term, non-violent effort to first, recapture our own turf, and once this is accomplished, to take the message nationwide.

His approach, he estimates, would require 20 years to reach proven and accepted legitimacy. First, he foresees a cadre of professional speech writers who would logically and firmly repudiate past wrongs. These messages would then be turned over to a cadre of professional speakers who would spread the word to every nook and corner of the South. Once the program became firmly rooted, it would be taken nationwide. Eventually, he would expect prominent voices to contemplate and begin to support the movement. Thus, he is convinced that given time, this could and would undermine the

socialistic trend, and its dastardly, failed philosophies would eventually cave in.

This book is a wake-up call, probably the last one! Indeed, it is provocative, and immediately, the liberals would brand it *radical*. However, the book offers a plan, perhaps a workable plan, if we have enduring patience (we certainly did during the war of northern aggression). Do we in the South continue in an attempt to go forward by winning a costly battle or two while continuing to lose the war? Or do we take on a major effort to unite and recover? I believe General Lee would support the latter.

C. A. Kirkpatrick
John Singleton Mosby Camp 1237
Front Royal, Virginia

US medals not proper on Confederate uniform

To the Editor:

May I congratulate you on your excellent stewardship as editor of our magazine because I sincerely appreciate your very professional and people-oriented work quite a lot. I would like to suggest that a minor, almost insignificant, addition be made to our magazine: consider the addition of a name scroll (similar to that appearing on US paper currency underneath the portraits printed on the bills) under SA Cunningham's photo; plus consider placing a small photo with scroll name under SD Lee on the SCV Charge page.

Otherwise, the latest issue contained a much-needed letter suggesting conformity to SCV regulations regarding the wearing of medals. One point he made, however, does not seem to ring true. He said US military medals could be worn on a Confederate uniform. This, I believe, is quite incorrect.

I'm unable to bring up the documentation relative to medals on the IHQ website, but I believe proper protocol, as well as plain old good manners, prohibits the mixing of US military medals/awards with Confederate uniforms. For one thing, there is represented in the Confederate uniform a worldview standing in stark contrast to what is represented by the

US military medals/awards.

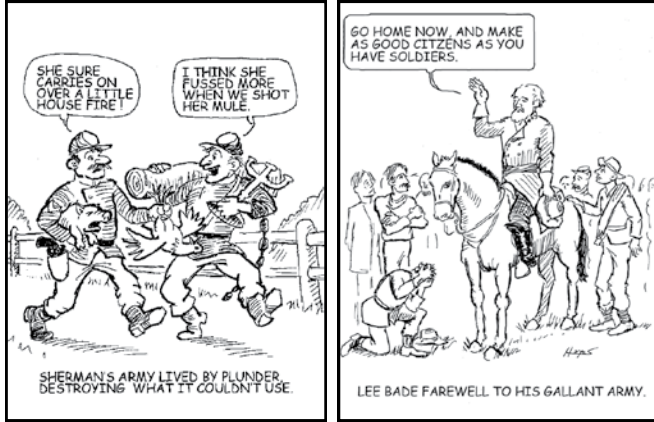
It seems to me that just as one would not properly wear on one's uniform any medal belonging to an ancestor, the wearing of US military medals falls into this category, too, even if the person did, himself, earn them, since it isn't either Confederate-or heritage-group related. Otherwise, why not wear one's Boy Scout medals, too? And please do not misconstrue this as *neo-Confederate* partisanship. I merely mean that the two represent differing values; thus, to mix them seems inappropriate.

This is the first I've ever heard of mixing US military medals/awards with medals that are based, essentially,

on our ties to our Confederate ancestors, who did, after all serve a separate country, the CSA. I served honorably with the US military and in the course of service was awarded two medals and one sharpshooter badge, but to wear them on my Confederate uniform, on which I wear my SCV War Service medal and membership medal, just seems out of order. Please look into this and insert your findings in next issue. Keep up the good work.

Jimbo Richeson
David W. Payne Camp 1633
Blairsville, Georgia

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



DON'T RAISE A YANKEE! Unless you act, schools, movies, and television will teach your youngsters to be ashamed of their Southern heritage. Start them on the right track with this great comic strip history that covers the war in hundreds of delightful cartoons. If they read the comics, they will enjoy *The Gray and the Blue*, by Charles H. Hayes (paperback, lie-flat binding). And they will be learning to appreciate the South and its heroes. Send \$10 + \$2 S&H to:

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5722 Gloucester Drive
Tyler TX 75707

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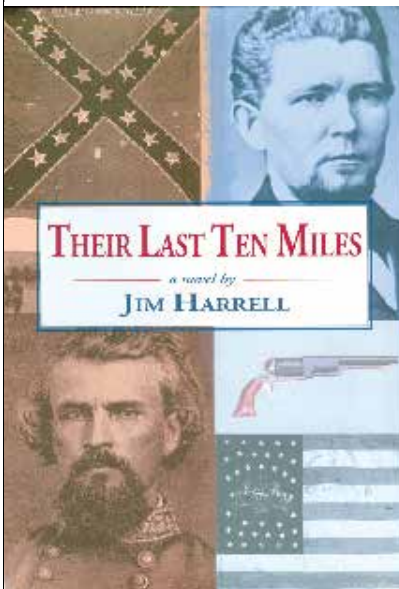
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Meet Our Real Sons...

Willie Cartwright & James Nelms

By Mike Byrd

Camp has two real sons

Two first cousins are among the six living true Sons of Confederate Veterans documented in the state of Mississippi, but the parallels between the two men run much deeper.

Willie Cartwright, 87, and James Nelms, 85, were reunited in 2003 when Nelms joined the W.P. Rogers Camp 321, Corinth, MS, that Cartwright had been a member of since 1998.

Cartwright's mother Laura and Nelms' mother Kate were half-sisters.

Cartwright was 21 years of age when his father, Private John Harvey Cartwright of the 1st MS Infantry, died at the age of 90. Nelms was 23 when his 93-year-

old father, James Joseph Nelms, died. Unlike Cartwright's father who was twice wounded during battles in Virginia, Nelms' father was a 16-year-old Confederate soldier-in-training around the time the War Between the States ended.

Nelms' grandfather, Captain Matthias Nelms, with Co. I of the 2nd MS Infantry, did see action during the war.

"We don't have proof, but we've always heard he rode with N.B. Forrest," Nelms said of the grandfather he never had the chance to meet.

US Army PFC Cartwright followed in his father's footsteps, serving three years in North Africa, Italy, France and Germany during WWII, and Nelms was stationed with the US Army in Columbus, MS, during WWII when his father passed away.

"We don't have proof, but we've always heard he rode with N.B. Forrest,"
— Real Son James Nelms

Both are soft-spoken men who describe their fathers in similar ways.

"He was a good daddy.



Real Sons, and first cousins, Willie Cartwright and James Nelms, members of the W.P. Rogers Camp 321, Corinth, MS, at a recent camp meeting.

He spanked me when i needed it, but wouldn't whip you when he was mad," remembered Cartwright. "He never failed to do what he set out to do. He was one of the most truthful people I've ever known."

Nelms recalled, "He was a strict dad like most were in those days. We got along real well, but when he said *no*, he meant *no*."

Cartwright and Nelms were each taught strong work ethics by their fathers as well. Both were reared working side-by-

side with their fathers on the farm. Cartwright has worked as a mechanic, truck driver and, most recently, a grocery bagger. Nelms was a cotton farmer at one time who retired as a truck driver for a children's home in Cullman, AL. He also operated a sawmill from 1977 until about five years ago.

Cartwright's wife Virginia passed away of a stroke in 1998. Nelms and his wife Virginia — yes, the cousins married women with the same first name — celebrated 60 years of marriage in July, 2003.

One thing that sets the cousins apart is that Cartwright is the father of three as well as a grandfather and great-grandfather. Nelms and his wife have no children.

And while Cartwright thrives on the physical rehab he completes twice daily for a total of four hours, Nelms is more laid back.

"I mostly stay around the house and do as near nothing as I can get way with," Nelms admitted.



MILITARY ORDER of the STARS & BARS

Daniel W. Jones Commander General



How many of you have been rewarded with the discovery of an ancestor's grave, and wondered who marked the grave that indicated that he was one of the courageous men who fought in the War for Southern Independence?

It may have been marked by a MOS&B Chapter, it may have been a SCV Camp, or it may have been marked long ago by the Ladies Memorial Association. No matter how marked, the fact that the grave was marked showed that someone cared for the cause for which the soldier fought.

Is there someone who cares now how the grave is maintained? The MOS&B has a grave maintenance program that will earn the caretaker of an Officer's Grave a beautiful medal, called the Jackson Medal. But even with that as an incentive, there are many officers' and soldiers' graves that are forgotten. There is no more worthy project than maintaining a grave site.

We cared for our veterans while they were alive, and we must care for them since they have died. The present *political correctness* that seems to have infected our culture would have us forget all of our Southern heritage. That we cannot and will not do, but we are presently experiencing an increase of vandalism by those who would destroy the last vestige of our Southern Heritage.

A few years ago, I visited an old cemetery that was started by members of my family who founded the nearby church. When I drove up to the cemetery, I was shocked to find that most of the beautiful monuments had been toppled to the ground. Of particular interest to me was the grave of a sergeant ancestor and his brother, both of whom had been in the cavalry of General Stuart. Their tombstones were flat on the ground. These two brothers had lost two brothers in the war and their graves are near their respective battles where they were killed. Hopefully, they are not being vandalized.

Vandalizing monuments and graves seems to be the norm these days and it is not just our soldiers' graves. No monument to the dead is safe as marauding bands invade our cemeteries.

On the adjoining page is a summary of the MOS&B Confederate Legacy Endowment Fund. I hope that you will take a few moments and read about the fund. The fund, among other things, provides for the care and restoration of monuments, the building of new monuments, and the installations of markers to identify graves as being those who so gallantly fought for our cause.

If we can get our members and others to participate in the Confederate Legacy Endowment Fund to the extent we envision, then we can be assured that we would have done our duty to our valiant soldiers.

If you can't follow the schedule of payments, any donation will help for this worthy cause. Please give some thought to help preserve our Southern heritage by protecting and restoring our monuments.

For a \$1,000 donation, you will be recognized with a Legacy Endowment pin and a framable certificate.

Confederately Yours,

Daniel W. Jones
Commander-General
Military Order of Stars and Bars



MILITARY ORDER OF THE STARS AND BARS CONFEDERATE LEGACY ENDOWMENT FUND

Shortly after the war for Southern Independence ended, the women of the South banded together to care for their dead by moving them from the battlefields to cemeteries, seeing that their graves were properly marked, and building monuments to their memory on town squares and courthouse lawns throughout the South.

We now face a different culture that would like to destroy this last vestige of tribute to our courageous ancestors. Editorials in many newspapers attack the Southern way of life and denounce flag enthusiasts as having *racist thinking*. One editor wrote

“The Confederacy was one of the most backward, repressive and ignorant countries that ever existed... Still, those rubes in Mississippi — and their fellow Confederate Flag-lovers elsewhere — will swear that the old South was a paradise, an idyllic place of happy nigras serving kindly massas mint juleps....If its wavers want to live in a past marked by violence, ignorance and repression, let them. More progressive-thinking Americans have more important battles to fight.”

This attitude has become more pervasive in the South, as migration continues to move in our direction, and you suddenly find that you are not an American if you support your Southern heritage. Flag-waving is not for them, but *hanging of our flag* is accepted. Paying homage to our Confederate dead by erecting cemetery markers and monuments is not *politically correct* either. But more and more cemetery markers and monuments to our Confederate soldiers are defaced and destroyed by acts of vandalism. That is why the Confederate Legacy Endowment Fund needs your help and support.

Through the Confederate Legacy Endowment Fund, the Military Order of Stars and Bars is undertaking to restore and rebuild Southern memorials and monuments. We are emphasizing to the Southern youth that the Confederacy is not accurately portrayed by the media nor by the educational institutions.

The MOS&B has formed the Confederate Legacy Endowment Fund to fight the battle against *political correctness* and apathy. As a beginning, we need to raise one million dollars (\$1,000,000) to promote our Confederate heritage, and we need your help.

Specifically, the Confederate Legacy Endowment will:

- Obtain land acquisitions and right-of-ways in/around Confederate memorials/monuments
- Establish a perpetual Confederate monument and memorial maintenance fund
- Fund academic scholarships
- Construct statuary for our Confederate heroes
- Develop the McCain Library Project at SCV/MOSB International Headquarters and
- Publish Pro-Confederate books and treatises.

Compatriot, we are asking that you pledge \$1,000 to the Confederate Legacy Endowment. This pledge can be ascribed over a period of four years (\$250/year). Below is a pledge card for your use in helping us to win these important heritage battles. The MOS&B is a registered 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organization and your gift is tax-deductible.

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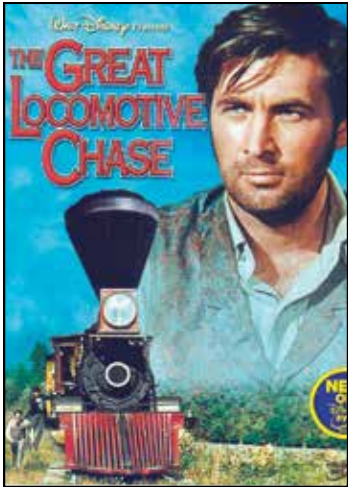
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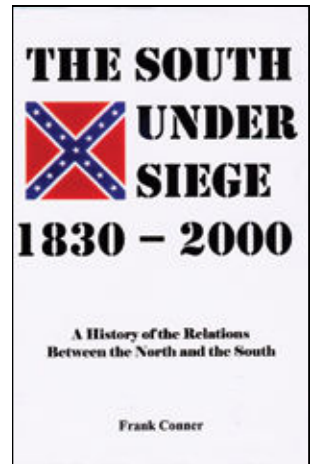
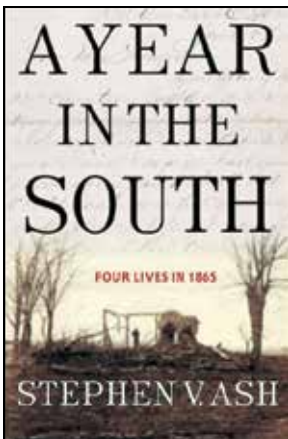
After commandeering a Confederate locomotive, the federal Andrews Raiders try to bring about an end to the War by crippling the Southern railroad network. They didn't count on having their efforts hampered by the unrelenting bravery of a single Confederate patriot. A great movie classic by Walt Disney studios that will probably not be available much longer – get it while you can! Some historical license was taken with the storyline, but it's still a great movie. A dream for railroad buffs, this film has no blood and only a smattering of (G rated) violence. Starring Fess Parker and Jeffrey Hunter. 88 minutes. 357 DVD only \$19.95

The South Under Siege 1830-2000: A History of the Relations Between the North and the South. This important new book by SCV member Frank Conner examines the true relations between the North and the South from 1830 to June 2000. It identifies the real history of each region, and the lies and distortions by which the Northern liberals have created totally false stereotypes of the Northern liberal and the traditional white Southerner. It tells what the North has done to the South, and why the North claims to have done it, why the North really did it, and what the

consequences have been. An excellent defense against the *official* history currently taught in the government schools. Hardcover, 752 pages, extensive bibliography. 995 \$34.95 (hc)

A Year in the South: 1865: The True Story of Four Ordinary People who Lived through the Most Tumultuous Twelve Months in American History

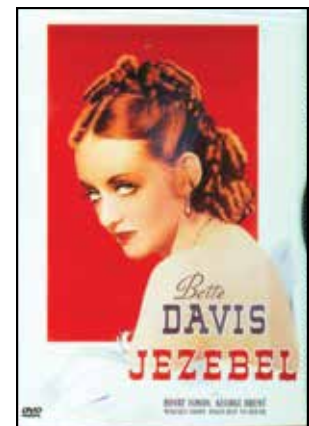
They lived in the South in 1865 — a slave determined to experience freedom, a war widow battling poverty and despair, a man of God grappling with spiritual and worldly troubles, and a former Confederate soldier seeking a new life. This book reconstructs four lives lived from very different vantage points, and brings to life their fears, hopes, triumphs, and frustrations in vivid detail. A dramatic story of real people in a time of great upheaval and social change. 376 \$13.95



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THE SOUTH UNDER SIEGE 1830 – 2000

By Frank Conner

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The subtitle of the book is, *A History of the Relations Between the North and the South*. The book chronicles the twists and turns in the ideological war which various groups of Northern liberals have been waging against the traditional white South for the past 170 years, in order to replace Christianity with secular humanism as the national religion, and to replace limited government with lockstep socialism in the US. Only by seeing our history presented in this way can we make sense out of the seemingly-random devastating attacks which are destroying all of our values and us as a people, and identify the trends which are rapidly reshaping the South.

This book is based upon Volumes 6 – 11 of LSU Press's *History of the South* series, with additional facts from 268 other books, including Otto Scott's *The Secret Six*, John S. Tilley's *Lincoln Takes Command*, Ludwell H. Johnson's *North Against South*, Charles Adams' *When in the Course of Human Events*, C. Gregg Singer's *A Theological Interpretation of American History*, John T. Flynn's *The Roosevelt Myth*, Ralph Abernathy's *And the Walls Came Tumbling Down*, Charles Murray's *Losing Ground*, and Vincent Bugliosi's *Outrage: The Five Reasons Why O.J. Simpson Got Away with Murder*. The book pulls no punches. Everyone who has commented to us about it says it has changed forever their thinking about the North and the South.

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