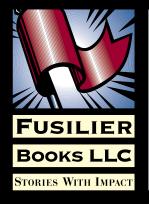
Confederate Veteran.

September/October 2005





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THE INTEREST OF CONFEDERATE
ASSOCIATIONS AND KINDRED TOPICS

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
DENNE A. SWEENEY
CIC@SCV.ORG

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
BEN C. SEWELL, III
EXEDIR@SCV.ORG

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September/October 2005

Official Journal of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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ON THE COVER — A before and after look at Beauvoir, last home of Jefferson Davis in Biloxi, MS. *Before photo by Byron Brady, after photo by Ed Funches*.

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S. A. CUNNINGHAM
FOUNDER

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
FRANK B. POWELL, III

EIC@SCV.ORG

9701 FONVILLE ROAD

WAKE FOREST, NC 27587

CONTRIBUTORS
PAUL GRAMLING, JR.
DR. H. RONDEL RUMBURG
CHISTOPHER M. SULLIVAN
C.E. AVERY
BILL YOUNG
MIKE MITCHELL
ANN RIVES ZAPPA
M. KEITH MORRIS, JR.
JAMES L. SPEICHER
SCOTT JOHNSON
ED FUNCHES
BYRON E. BRADY
REV. ROBERT SLIIMP

ADVERTISING

REPRESENTATIVE
JACK E. MARLAR
2161 GREENPOND ROAD
FOUNTAIN INN, SC 29644
864-862-3946

LEGAL COUNSEL
SAMUEL T. CURRIN

PROOFREADERS HELEN M. SHARP SARA N. POWELL

PUBLISHER
SONS OF CONFEDERATE
VETERANS, INC.

WWW.SCV.ORG

FROM THE EDITOR



Te are all saddened to see the destruction on the Gulf Coast from the recent hurricanes. I know many

of our fellow compatriots who live in the area are hurting and need our help. Many camps have already made a donation to the SCV Relief Fund, and if your camp is so able to, please do so. This money goes to SCV members only. If you know someone who needs help, please contact Headquarters.

First reports from the area stated that Beauvoir was destroyed. Once people were able to go in to the area, we were happy to find out that Beauvoir was still standing, but severely damaged. Later reports informed us that it could be repaired. However, all the outbuildings were completely destroyed, along with the first floor of the Jefferson Davis Presidential Library. The site is secure and plans are to repair and rebuild.

How can you help? Please look in the notices section on page 50 of this issue for details. The relief effort will take years, and everyone will have an opportunity to help.

Thanks to everyone who mailed in the Heritage Defense Cards from the last issue. This time we have a new set of cards for public school officials in Tennessee who have banned all Confederate Flags in their schools. Please take a moment and six stamps and send these in.

The GEC meets October 29 in Hot Springs, Arkansas. Compatriots in the area are urged to attend. Details are also in the notices section on page 50.

Thanks for the photos of your camp activities and your letters to the editor. I really enjoy hearing from our readers. Please don't forget to include your camp name, number and city on all items.

As usual, if you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact me. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF DENNE A. SWEENEY CIC@SCV.ORG

Katrina Relief

The outpouring of relief efforts on the part of SCV members in the wake of Hurricane Katrina has been heartwarming and encouraging. Members have poured thousands of dollars into the SCV Relief Fund (administered by Chairman Doug Dawson) and we have dispensed a good bit of that cash to members already.

Quite a number of members took matters into their own hands and headed for the Gulf Coast with trailers loaded with water, generators, food, clothing, and other essential supplies. Those relief efforts were greatly appreciated by the many members in Louisiana and Mississippi who were devastated by the hurricane.

Heritage Defense

The latest heritage defense fund drive is going well. To date, we have collected more than \$56,000 from more than 800 members. Over 42% of those who contributed did so with donations of \$100 or more. I greatly appreciate this generous response from members; this money will be a great help in the heritage defense battles to come.

SCV and **UCV** Records

Many of the early SCV and UCV records have been lost or destroyed, as researchers have discovered when conducting historical research. But the situation just improved considerably with the discovery of 38 boxes of early SCV files at the Mississippi Archives in Jackson, MS. These records have long been integrated with the regular files, so it may not have been recognized what was there. But the story is now emerging that General McCain donated these materials to the Mississippi Archives in 1975.

It has also been discovered that the national records of the UCV were donated to the Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana, who in turn gave them to Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge, LA. The records were donated by the daughter of the last adjutant of the UCV. These records comprise some 99 linear feet at the LSU archives. Many people knew that some UCV records were at LSU, but I believe this is the first time that the full extent of those records has been reported.

Some interesting facts have been gleaned from the records in Jackson from the adjutant in chief report for 1939. Per capita

tax was \$1.00 in 1939, \$.10 in 1896.

S	V M	embership figures for	those early years:
1896	58	1897 500	1898 3,092
1899 4	1,673	1900 4,340	1901 6,350
1902 8	3,429	1903 9,528	1904 7,211
1905 <i>6</i>	5,000	1906 6,042	1907 4,055
1908 4	1,793	1909 4,757	1910 3,598
1911 4	,798	1912 5,517	1913 3,981
1914 4	1,670	1915 4,544	1916 3,409
1917 4	1,423	1918 3,855	1919 5,511
1920 4	1,886	1921 4,886	1922 4,012
1923 4	1,457	1924 7,066	1925 7,503
1926 7	7,036	1927 7,091	1928 5,564
1929 5	,032	1930 5,065	1931 4,109
1932 3	3,146	1933 1,606	1934 2,075
1935 2	2,709	1936 2,231	1937 1,714
1938 2	2,340	1939 1,753	

CCV Manabarahin figures for these april 12

In 1939 there was one camp in OK; two camps each in AL, DC, MD, FL and MO; three camps each in AR, LA and TN; four camps each in NC, SC and WV; five camps each in GA, KY and TX; ten camps in MS; 15 camps in VA, plus three others for a total of 72 camps Confederation-wide. By Division membership: 38 in AL, 37 in AR, 58 in DC & MD, 35 in FL, 197 in GA, 42 in KY, 54 in LA, 161 in MS, 118 in MO, 65 in NC, 30 in OK, 68 in SC, 72 in TN, 82 in TX, 502 in VA, 39 in WV; 36 Life Members; 10 in HQ Camp.

The early SCV camps were closely tied to the corresponding UCV camps (many had the same camp numbers), and SCV goals were oriented towards helping the old Veterans. Many of the UCV camps, in fact, had to depend on Sons and Daughters to administer the camps when the Veterans became too elderly to handle their own camp business. Given the orientation of the SCV members at that time, it's no wonder that as the old Veterans died, their camps and the matching SCV camps died with them. The saga of what caused the revival of the SCV still needs to be researched. Thanks to Kirk Lyons for locating this information.

Dissidents and Disinformation

Even though most camps have returned to their normal business after the turmoil of recent months, I still get email from individuals concerned about disinformation spread by the coup conspirators and their supporters in their attempts to regain control over the SCV. So, let me cite some basic facts

about the current SCV in an effort to dispel these rumors:

Rumor: "Elm Springs is for Sale"— Not only is Elm Springs <u>not</u> for sale, but we are currently negotiating to buy the adjoining property. If successful, tentative plans are to turn the building on this new property into our merchandising center. This will not only give us more space for our merchandising efforts, but it will allow us to use the current merchandising space to accomplish something that has been an SCV goal for a long time — the opening of a genealogy lab and library. This lab would be free to members; we would charge a small fee to the general public.

Rumor: "The IHQ is being moved to Texas"— This one really puzzles me. For years we had our incorporated status in Mississippi, but we put our IHQ in Tennessee. So why would we now move a well-functioning, well-staffed IHQ to Texas just because our incorporated status has been moved to Texas? Most of my business with IHQ is done by phone and email, so it would make no sense to move the IHQ. The IHQ is staying where it is.

Rumor: "Many Camps and Members have been Purged"— There have been <u>no</u> purged camps. Only two camps have left the SCV and in both cases the camps dissolved themselves. There have been <u>no</u> members expelled for anything related to the coup or for disagreeing with the current administration.

Rumor: "Large Numbers of Members have Resigned"— As of September 22, 2005, only 84 members have resigned. Some of these resignations were related to personal problems of the individual (e.g., health problems) or with the local camp.

Rumor: "Thousands of Members Plan to Drop Their Memberships"— We still have another month until the delinquency date, but member dues are pouring into IHQ at a normal rate. We have seen nothing to indicate that will change.

Rumor: "Coup is an incorrect term to use for the actions taken by the dissident GEC members in February"—Sorry, but one standard definition for *coup* is "A sudden appropriation of leadership or power; a takeover: a boardroom coup." If that isn't what happened in February, then someone wasn't paying attention!

MOS&B — SCV Separation

The separation of the MOS&B and SCV administrative functions should be completed by the end of October. The two organizations have agreed on a buyout price, and we anticipate that the MOS&B will have set up its own IHQ sometime before the end of the year. At that time, records of MOS&B members will no longer be kept at Elm Springs, and all merchandising for the MOS&B will be handled out of their new headquarters.

Lawsuit Status

The lawsuit in Tennessee filed by the coup conspirators has now devolved into a question of who will pay the legal fees for all the legal work done during that period. The legal fees for my administration have always been paid for through privately collected funds. The conspirators have filed suit asking that their \$50,000 legal fees be paid from the SCV treasury, and they also *generously* offered to have our fees paid out of the SCV treasury! Needless to say, I have declined their *generous* offer and have served notice through their attorney that we will not willingly pay their fees. The court has granted the conspirators the right to amend their suit, and I'm sure their unpaid attorney will have a keen interest in what happens next. No further hearings on this matter have been scheduled, but I anticipate further court action in October or November.

On another front, Mr. Robert Murphree, an SCV member and the attorney for the Beauvoir Board of Trustees, has filed a legal action in Mississippi against the SCV, seeking to have the \$3.5 million Brooks Fund turned over to the Mississippi Division. His legal action also seeks to have everything done since March 9 — the corporate merger, the Special Convention, the removal amendment, etc. — overturned by the court. The first court hearing is on September 22. This legal action will also be vigorously defended in court. Mr. Muphree's motivation for these actions, which will doubtless cost the SCV many thousands of dollars, is unknown at this time.



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Advertisement not immoral or un-Christian

To the Editor:

As an SCV member and Lutheran pastor, I must respectfully disagree with Compatriot Byron Kirby's complaint about the ads for Rebel Yell whiskey which appeared in *Confederate Veteran*.

The Bible not only approves of drinking alcohol (which is, after all, a gift of God), Holy Scripture lauds its use (while condemning its abuse). See Ps 104:15, Prov 31:6-7, Isa 25:6, 1 Tim 5:23, etc. It was regularly used in Old Testament feasts. Our Lord Jesus Christ turned water into wine, used illustrations involving alcoholic beverages in his preaching, and employed wine at the Last Supper. He Himself was accused of being a drunkard (Luke 7:34) — precisely because he enjoyed drinking wine with us sinners. He promises to drink it with us sinner-saints again in eternity (Matt 26:29). Meanwhile, Christians all around the world continue to follow our Lord's example by celebrating the Lord's Supper.

Abstinence from alcohol is a choice one may well make — and for some people it is the right choice. But let's not forget that alcohol has certainly been traditionally enjoyed by Southerners. The *temperance movement* and federal prohibition were products of dour, self-righteous, do-gooder, big-government, feminist, Yankee left-wingers. Mint juleps and margaritas are not typically associated with Massachusetts.

Like Compatriot Kirby, I have an infant child. And when my son Leonidas — perhaps observing daddy enjoying a beer, wine, or daiquiri — asks me about it and wants to try it, I will simply tell him the same thing as when he wants to drive, get a credit card, or join the SCV: "You may, when you are old enough!" Meanwhile, I can teach him to be re-

sponsible about alcohol by drinking responsibly in front of him.

There is nothing immoral, scandalous, un-Christian, or anti-Southern about the SCV's advertisement of Rebel Yell.

Though we Lutherans are traditionally beer-drinkers, I may have to enjoy a jigger of Rebel Yell (or Pritchard's Confederate States rum) after this Sunday's Divine Service in honor of our dear Lord's resurrection!

Deo vindice, Rev. Larry Beane I.N. Giffen Camp 758 Kenner, Louisiana

Hopes ads are temporary lapse of judgment

To the Editor:

In a recent edition of the *Confederate Veteran* I was surprised and shocked to see a liquor ad. I thought it might be a one-time occurrence, so I let it go without comment. You can imagine how disappointed I was to receive the May/June 2005 edition and find not one, but two liquor ads. I am very concerned about the direction of our magazine.

I usually pass my well-read Confederate Veteran to friends who are potential members of the SCV. Some of my friends are fellow church members. Without tearing out the pages containing the ads I cannot pass the previous two editions to anyone. Doing so would comprise my testimony as a Christian, and likewise liquor ads in the magazine compromise the virtuous nature of the SCV. I am as much offended that the one liquor company apparently has permission to use the SCV logo on their product. If they do not have permission, I call on the commander-in-chief to order the company to cease. If they do have permission, I call on the commander-in-chief to withdraw

the permission.

Please be assured the SCV association with liquor can do absolutely no good. In fact, please do this: make two columns, one labeled positive, one labeled negative. If you will list the positive and negative effects and byproducts of liquor, you will end your exercise with nothing listed in the positive column.

I do hope the liquor ads are just a temporary lapse of judgment on our part.

Deo Vindice, Fred Chitwood Col. Charles T. Zachry Camp 108 McDonough, Georgia

Constitution not some fluid document

To the Editor:

The War Between the States is really the story of three million young men who got into uniform by a process not all of them quite understood and who hoped that they would somehow live through to get back home to cherish in old age the great memories of their youth.

Soldiers of the Confederacy were ordinary men who made the war a very extraordinary struggle. None of them ever resembled a European-type soldier. Johnny Reb looked like precisely what he was — a civilian who put on a uniform and picked up a weapon because there was a job to be done. He never let the uniform or some smart-talking officer make much difference either in his thinking or his behavior.

Some men enlisted for popular reasons: Everybody else was doing it, it seemed like an adventurous and romantic course to take, or because pressure from family and sweethearts was too deep to ignore. Many volunteered

to avoid the epithet of *coward*. Others entered the army because the waving of the flag or the moving phrases of orators and posters struck a cord of patriotic feeling — some sense of honor — that could not be shoved aside.

For the average Southern soldier, preserving the government created by the founding fathers was paramount.

The Constitution was not some fluid document adjusting with time. Southern states left the Union to preserve what had been.

Daryl Henry Thomas McGuire Camp 1714 West Monroe, Louisiana

Looking for unapologetic defense of our flag

To the Editor:

Slightly behind in my reading, I just got to Stephen Price's letter in the first quarter issue of the *Veteran*. He objects to Ann Coulter's comments in defense of the Battle Flag because it might show partisanship by the SCV. He is quite right that we should not be partisan. But neither should we censor. I am a conservative Republican, but always want the other side to be heard. Consequently, I offer this challenge to Mr. Price: find a partisan, liberal Democrat to offer, in the *Confederate Veteran*, an unapologetic defense of our heritage and the Battle Flag ... if you can.

Robert Bell Maj. Gen. William D. McCain Camp 584 Brooklyn, New York

Ann Coulter should be given an award

To the Editor:

In an age when our enemies are enormous and our friends are few, Ann Coulter's defense of our Confederate heritage was an inspiration and encouragement to me. She should be given an award for her courage.

God bless you, Ann Coulter!

Deo Vindice, R. Keith Gillis Capt. Matthew Nunnally Camp 1671 Monroe, Georgia

Used to pledge to the Christian Flag

To the Editor:

About six months ago I obtained an original SCV directory dated 1967. It made for an interesting read. There were 85 Camps in the Confederation at that time. The C-I-C was Philip E. Frank from Gainestown, Alabama.

What really caught my attention was that there were four flags that the SCV membership were required to display and to pledge and salute. That fourth flag was the Christian Flag. The pledge to the Christian Flag read as follows: To the Christian Flag, Banner of the Prince of Peace, Emblem of Faith, Hope and Love, to which and for which we pledge our all.

The members of our camp voted to incorporate the Christian Flag and pledge into our camp procedures.

The 1967 SCV Directory states: Each SCV Camp should own and display at every meeting the Christian Flag, the Confederate Flag, the State Flag, and the US Flag. Every meeting of the SCV should be opened with prayer; the entire attendance should repeat aloud the pledges and salutes to these Flags.

Since joining the SCV in 1982, I have visited many camp meetings and conventions from Virginia to South Florida, and have never seen the Christian Flag displayed or pledge recited.

My question is this: When and why was the Christian Flag and pledge eliminated from our SCV Meetings? I hope someone has the answer. In the meantime, let's get it back in the camps!!!!!

Bob Jones, Commander W.E. James Camp 74 Darlington, South Carolina

Keep personal politics out of magazine

To the Editor:

I have been an SCV member of Adam Rankin Johnson Camp 1910, Henderson, KY, for about five years. I am proud of my ancestors and what they fought for. I am proud of my heritage. However, I sincerely hope the SCV sticks to its primary purpose so eloquently stated by Gen. Stephen Dill Lee. He did not mention politics. Please

do not put your personal political opinion handouts in with this fine magazine. Thank you.

Steven R. Leach Adam Rankin Johnson Camp 1910 Henderson, Kentucky

PS: Greetings from Iraq where I am currently employed. We are winning!

Not holding his breath

To the Editor:

I am a new member of the SCV and I missed the article in the Confederate Veteran by Ann Coulter, which I understand was favorable to the Confederate Flag. I have been reading some of the letters to the editor in the current issue from SCV members who were offended that her article was included in the Confederate Veteran because they don't agree with her politics. This amazes me. I am a very conservative Republican, but if you find something favorable to the Confederate Flag or the Confederacy written by Ted Kennedy, Nancy Pelosi, Dianne Feinstein, Howard Dean, Michael Moore or any other ultra left-wing ideologue, please include it in the Confederate Veteran. I believe we can use all the favorable press we can get regardless of the political persuasions. However, I won't hold my breath waiting to see something favorable to the South written or spoken by anyone mentioned above.

Ronnie Slack Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87 Knoxville, Tennessee

Appeasement of foes never succeeds

To the Editor:

I teach American history and government at the 9th and 11th grades in a public high school (Lee's Summit High School, Lee's Summit, Missouri). I am a Christian and conservative. I teach original intent with regard to the Constitution and argue that secession was legal. For years I have faced scorn and isolation from colleagues, especially those in the social(ist) studies department. Last year I faced censorship, harassment, and my job is threatened.

Continued on page 52



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF CHRISTOPHER M. SULLIVAN

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

major part of the SCV's mission is telling the true history of the War and defending the Confederate soldier's good name. Oftentimes, this requires us to talk to the media.

Now most of us would agree that all but a few of the men and women of the news business have an ideological bent against all things Confederate, and against things conservative for that matter. So, it is important that we, as representatives of the SCV, always be careful in our dealings with reporters. Unfortunately, from time, we must contend with them to get our message out.

Whether trying to get good coverage for a monument dedication or being forced to respond to a heritage violation, it is imperative that we all understand the basics of dealing with the press.

So I would like to lay out eight rules about dealing with those who traffic in the news.

- 1. The reporter is not your friend. He may act like it. He may tell you how smart you are and how he secretly agrees with you, but his boss is making him write this story. It may even be true. But by the time he gets back to his desk, writes the story, the story is re-written, and the editor *fixes* it, most likely you are not going to be the hero. One other thing: Do you know what off the record means? Absolutely nothing. Unless you are an ongoing newsmaker whom the reporter must deal with again (like, say, the governor's press secretary), anything you say can and will be used against you. Always assume you will be quoted (or mis-quoted). Moral: Newsmen, by definition, are supposed to be impartial. Never allow a reporter to seduce you into thinking he's on your side.
 - 2. Reporters are not the police. You don't have to

talk to them. And it certainly means you don't have to talk to them right now. If you have been caught off guard by a reporter's call or if you don't know the answer, just tell him you will call him back. This will give you time to collect your thoughts, gather relevant information, and seek advice from others. Finally, always be truthful. You should never lie, especially to a reporter who can make sure everybody knows it. *Moral: Just because a reporter asks you a question doesn't mean you have to answer it.*

- 3. Reporters need you to write a story. You should only talk to reporters when it is in your interests to do so. A good news story, like a good fight, needs two sides. If one side refuses to come to grips, the story loses its punch and may even be spiked. Of course, if you refuse to talk to the press, they will try to punish you for it by reporting that you "refused comment." *Moral: Consider carefully how our cause will benefit if you grant the interview.*
- 4. Reporters are lazy. If reporters were really as industrious as they're portrayed in the movies, they would've long ago written that novel they've been working on. If you're trying to generate a story, say about an upcoming special event, the more pertinent information you can provide, the better. Daily news reporters don't have a lot of time and space to tell a story (the average TV news story is 81 seconds), so the quicker you can get them to the facts, the more likely they are to report the story. If TV reporters are involved, make sure they have some vivid visuals to use as part of the story. Also, remember that the press, print and electronic, have strict deadlines when they must put a story to bed. If you get too close to 4 pm (which is when most newspapers are put to bed and when TV news has to edit the 6 o'clock edition), you might as well wait 'til tomor-

row. Moral: Just like everybody else, reporters have a life; they want to write the story and get on with it.

- 5. Stay on-message. This maxim is often repeated in political circles only because it is absolutely true. Whenever engaging the press, come up with a clear and concise summation of your position which can be recited in 30 seconds or less. Everything you say should flow from that. Reporters will want you to say something crazy and sensational; you should stick doggedly to a simple message and avoid being dragged into other more interesting issues. For instance, if you are dedicating a new historical marker, don't be drawn into unnecessary discussions of slavery. Before sending a press release or giving an interview, ask yourself, "What do I want people to remember about this?" Moral: Figure out ahead of time what you want to say and stick to it.
- 6. Always give the headline first. Fighter pilots have a saying, "Lose sight, lose fight." This means that, in a dogfight, the pilot must always keep his enemy in sight. In dealing with the press, you must never, ever lose contact with your message. Every news story has a headline. Everything you say to a reporter should have one, too: it is the first statement you make. Don't give a long-winded explanation just to come around at the end to making your point. *Moral: Begin each statement with your main point (or sound bite), and only then elaborate.*
- 7. Reporters love a good fight. Remember that kid in school who used to go around the playground telling folks what other kids were saying about them, trying to get a fight started and then slip away? He probably grew up to be a TV news director or the editor of a big-city daily. In the news just like in novels, plays, and movies conflict is essential. An aggressive reporter will get in your face, interrupt you, and ask you hypothetical questions. If you lose your cool, you've lost control of the interview. *Moral: Don't be baited into an argument; get the facts, then respond.*
- 8. As a last resort, be dull. If you get caught by the press in a situation you can't get out of, but you don't want to be involved in, just be dull. Sensationalism sells. Which is why the *National Inquirer* outsells *The Wall Street Journal*. If you want to stay out of the news, give long-winded answers to simple questions; never look at the camera and never smile; waste as much of the reporter's time as possible and

avoid getting your facts straight. Of course, the opposite advice is true if you want to get your message out. *Moral: Uninteresting people make uninteresting stories*.

Journalists like to think of themselves as engaged in a noble profession. And to a certain extent they are. The history of America is certainly sprinkled with some fine examples of reporters, correspondents, and pamphleteers who put out the truth even when powerful forces wanted it suppressed. The image of the crusading reporter has become a literary motif.

Speaking as a magazine editor myself [the writer is editor of *Southern Partisan* magazine], I can tell you that most folks enter the profession with an idea of making the world a better place. The problem is that along the way, many of them become more crusader and less reporter.

Appealing to a reporter's sense of fair play will usually get good results. Unless the writer is just out to get you (and there are certainly plenty of those), remind him that you (and those like you in your community) expect to be dealt with fairly and honestly; and they will usually respond positively.

If you do get a story which you feel is outrageously biased and inaccurate, don't just give up. Call the reporter and explain your complaints. If he doesn't respond to your satisfaction, call the editor and talk to him. It's a little like arguing with an umpire: it's very unlikely that you'll get them to admit that they were wrong, but it might give them pause the next time they cover the subject.

If you do have a press situation and you're not sure how to handle it, feel free to contact your Division press officer, SCV Communications Director Brag Bowling (804-359-0382), Chief of Staff Ron Casteel (573-761-3007), or me (864-271-6810). We'll be glad to help you through it.

By following these basic rules, you can learn to handle the press and be a positive and vigorous proponent of our Southern heritage.

Christopher M. Sullivan Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief, SCV ltcic@scv.org

X



AN EDITORIAL FROM THE CHIEF OF HERITAGE DEFENSE

or Southerners to Advance the Colors, we must be alert, aware ... and AWAKE. The title of my article this issue is —

SNOOZE: YOU LOSE

It is dangerous to be asleep when you should be awake. However, sleepwalking can be deadly! A number of years ago I attended a concert being performed by the country/rock group Asleep at the Wheel. Even though this is a catchy name for a band, it is a disastrous state of mind when it comes to fighting for Southern heritage.

There are four stages of sleep:

1. Drowsiness

What happens in this drowsy stage? First, our legs become sleepy. We do not get out and do what we should be doing to pro-

tect and preserve our heritage.

We become neglectful and slack in the basic fundamentals. We neglect such basics as attending Southern observances, camp meetings, parades and grave markings.

We must continually drill on these basic fundamentals. For example, in the movie *Karate Kid*, the young man was drilled over and over on the basic moves of the art of karate. By these basic moves becoming second nature to him, he was able to obtain the victory.

We must also read, study and meditate on the statutes of our Cause. We should read, study, meditate and emulate the teachings of Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson and live *The Charge* by Stephen D. Lee.

We should also have fellowship with our brethren. Fellowship is the sharing of common experiences or interests, thereby creating a bond. Attend camp, brigade, division and national meetings and events. Talk with fellow members and share your thoughts and experiences.

All of the above is what can be referred to as *pie things*. This means the basic fundamental exercises are as easy as pie! Do not become drowsy when it comes to preserving and protecting our heritage. Attend meetings, events and, above all, practice good manners and Christian living.

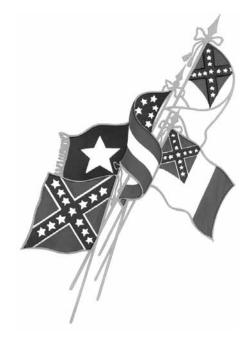
In the Bible, Acts 20:9 tells us of a man, Eutychus, who sat in a window, fell asleep during the preaching of Paul. While in a deep sleep, he fell out of the third story building. If we do become drowsy, our sense of hearing and seeing becomes dull. We do not see what is happening around us and we become dull to the message that is being sent. How is your reception? Are flags coming down or not being allowed in parades or in your schools? Are monuments in danger in your area? Again, I ask, how is your reception? Are you drowsy?

2. Muscle relaxation

As this second stage of sleep occurs, we become lazy. Laziness creates neglect and mishaps. Because of our laziness, are monuments being moved or destroyed? Are Southern mascots and music not being allowed in our schools? It is so much easier to stay in our own little ruts. It is much harder to put forth the effort to get out of that rut. It is said "The only difference between a rut and a grave is the depth of the hole!" When we are in a state of relaxation in our rut, we are fruitless, non-producing and we are usually making excuses for not being involved. It is always easier to blame someone or something else for our own laziness and lack of involvement. Like being a backseat driver, it is easier to tell someone how to drive than to do it yourself. We need to get actively involved.

3. Hypnotic stage

In the hypnotic state, we are no longer in charge of our inner thinking. We act and react without thinking, what I like to refer to as *knee jerk* reactions. This type of reaction can do nothing but hurt the Cause for which we all believe. We really are only vaguely aware of things around us and do not even recognize what is happening. We just think everything is okay — someone else will take care of it or "They wouldn't do that!" This is the stage of sleep where we dream. We imagine. We are not in a state of reality.



"If you want your dreams to come true, don't sleep."

Yiddish Proverb

4. Sleep

You never know exactly when you fall asleep. The aforementioned stages occur first. If you are not aware of where you are, you will lose the gifts that have been given to you in trust. Gifts that were given to you by our Confederate ancestors. Gifts such as the proud heritage of bravery and self-sacrifice of our ancestors and even the good name of our valiant Confederate soldier.

When we finally wake up, our heritage could be in a storm, and that heritage will crash if we are not prepared!

"The vital, successful people I have met all had one common characteristic. They had a plan."

—Marilyn Van Derbur

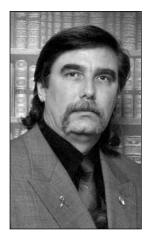
What about the man who would just fall asleep anywhere and anytime due to a heart condition? Is that the reason for our neglect, lack of passion and laziness? Have we lost the heartfelt ability to act and react with passion about heritage? What is the condition of our Southern heart?

We must forever be aware and alert. The only way to be sure we are not asleep is to stay awake. Remember ... the enemy is like a lion; he creeps, crawls, then pounces for the kill! Do not let our glorious heritage die!

"I know the price of success; dedication, hard work and an unremitting devotion to the things you want to happen."

— Frank Lloyd Wright

It is ever so evident, "You snooze, you lose," so ... WAKE UP!!!!!!!!!



In the Bonds of the South,

Paul Gramling, Jr. Chief of Heritage Defense General Richard Taylor Camp 1308 9662 Osburn Road Shreveport, LA 71129 home (318) 925-8354 e-mail Paul1863@cs.com

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Chaplain's Comments

Dr. H. Rondel Rumburg Chaplain-in-Chief



General Richard S. Ewell – the Profane?

"For who maketh thee to differ from another? and what hast thou that thou didst not receive?" (1 Cor. 4:7) Who distinguishes one man from another and what does a man have that was not given to him? Man, humanly speaking, makes many false judgments. God differentiates so that no man has a reason to boast. "A man can receive nothing, except it be given him from heaven" (John 3:27).

efore and early in the war General Ewell had a reputation. It was said of him that he could swear the scalp off an Apache. His cursing was well-known and was said to defy description. How could this same man come into another reputation about the middle of the Second War for Independence? One aide said he never heard him utter an oath, and that he was a Christian gentleman. He was declared to be free from profanity. Was this the same man? Did he have multiple personalities?

Ewell appeared to have it in for

Stonewall Jackson. When Jackson in late April 1862 gave Ewell orders to remain at Swift Run Gap, he did not like waiting. Ewell tried to have Jackson relieved as commander of the Valley. Since things were not happening to suit General Ewell, he began to stew. When Colonel James A. Walker, a former disgruntled dropout student from VMI with a grievance against Jackson, called on Ewell at his headquarters, the enraged man said, "Colonel Walker, did it ever occur to you that General Jackson is crazy?" Walker replied, "General. We used to call him 'Tom Fool' Jackson at Virginia Military Institute..." Ewell chimed in, "I tell you, sir, he is as crazy as a March hare." Then Ewell related the predicament in which he felt that Jackson had left him by his orders and extended absence.

After Walker left the steaming Ewell he went to his brigade commander's headquarters, General Arnold Elzey. Elzey was distraught and fuming over a run-in with Ewell. Walker related that he had just come from Ewell's headquarters. Elzey was boiling mad and said, "I tell you, sir, General

Ewell is crazy."

About this time a new conscript from Walker's regiment arrived and demanded that Elzey discharge him. Elzey was furious and chased the soldier away, firing his pistol at the man. Elzey demanded of Walker, "What sort of men do you keep over there at the 13th Regiment?" Walker recounted, with a straight face, "I was up to see General Ewell just now, and he said that General Jackson is crazy; I came down to see you, and you say that General Ewell is crazy; and I have not the slightest doubt that my conscript, who ran from you just now, will report it all over camp that General Elzey is crazy." General Elzey burst into laughter.

Thereafter, General Ewell used every circumstance to diagnose Jackson as crazy. Eggleston recollected, "General Ewell was at this time the most violently and elaborately profane man I ever knew.... It is said that on one occasion, the firing having become unusually heavy, a chaplain who had labored to convert the general ... remarked that as he could be of no service where he was, he would seek a less exposed place; whereupon Ewell remarked 'Why, chaplain, you're the most inconsistent man I ever saw. You say you're anxious to get to heaven above all things, and now that you've got the best chance you ever had to go, you run away from it just as if you'd rather not make the trip, after all." Profane was the most used term to describe Ewell.

On May 8th Turner Ashby brought Ewell news that Jackson had defeated Fremont at McDowell. Ashby asked Ewell how he was doing. "I've been in hell for three days! Been in hell for three days!" Ewell raved. Each time he was told of Jackson's military actions Ewell would burn with rage. One courier begged to never be sent to Ewell's headquarters again.

Contrast what has been described with the following! General Ewell came to highly esteem Stonewall Jackson as a brother. "General Ewell ... is one of General Jackson's most enthusiastic admirers, believing him to have been almost an inspired man," wrote Judith B. McGuire. What made the difference or change? No! Ewell did not have a psychological problem! He had a sin problem that was rectified by the mercy of God.

General Ewell was exposed to some great gospel preaching. For example, he heard men like the Rev. Dr. Major R. L. Dabney and many others. Jedediah Hotchkiss wrote of his hearing Dabney on Sunday, May 18, 1862, "General R. S. Ewell reached our camp about daylight this morning and had a long consultation with the General (Jackson); after breakfast he rode with us to preaching (Dabney preached a good sermon, JH) and after that back to his command at Conrad's Store."

The summer of 1862 Ewell related an incident, as recorded by McGuire, revealing what transpired to drastically alter his life. "One night, when it was evident that there must be a battle next day, he (General Ewell) went to General Jackson for his plans. General Jackson replied that he would give them to him next morning, as they had not yet

been formed. General Ewell felt uneasy and restless, and could not sleep. About midnight he arose, and, passing through the sleeping multitudes, he reached General Jackson's tent, and was about to raise the curtain to enter it, when his attention was arrested by the voice of prayer. General Jackson was praying fervently for guidance through the coming day. General Ewell remarked to a friend that he had never before heard a prayer so devout and beautiful; he then, for the first time, felt the desire to be a Christian. He retired to his tent quietly, without disturbing General Jackson. He now felt assured that all would be well. The next morning a fight came off, replete with victory. General Ewell was subsequently wounded at the second battle of Manassas, and it is said that he has since become a Christian."

What happened? God began to work in the life of Richard Ewell. At Second Manassas he was wounded and as a result lost a leg. While an invalid in Richmond, Rev. Moses D. Hoge began to take an interest in Ewell's spiritual condition. During this time Ewell made a profession of faith in Christ as his Lord and Saviour. Those who are skeptical of such a work of grace had only to observe the life of Ewell hereafter. His life and language was transformed by the glorious Redeemer.

James Power Smith, who was on the staff of Ewell after Jackson's death, wrote that he served on the staff of General Ewell, and was in intimate personal contact with him. He said he was "ready to tes-

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The Last Roll

Capt. Mortimer Jordan 84 Gardendale, AL **Edward Nikola Simmons**

Thomas Goode Jones 259 Montgomery, AL **Dr. James H. French**

St. Clair 308 Ashville, AL Orris J. Helms Willie Belton Moore Harper

Egbert J. Jones 357 Huntsville, AL Charles T. Nalls

Cradle Of The Confederacy 692 Montgomery, AL Thomas Joseph Hagan

West-Scott-Baker 1622 Riverside, AL **John Clifford Briggs**

Paraclifta 1611 De Queen, AR Joel (Buddy) Mills

First Clay County Confederate Artillery 1580 Middleburg, FL Terrance E. Farrar

Gen. James Patton Anderson 1599 West Palm Beach, FL Ernest Graves Powell

Brig. Gen. John Carpenter Carter 207 Waynesboro, GA James Edward Spears

Ogeechee Rifles Camp 941 Statesboro, GA William Andrew Worthington

Lt. Col. Thomas Coke Glover 943 Douglasville, GA Jerry Douglas Cox

John B. Gordon Memorial 1449 Thomaston, GA **Howard C. Pharr**

Jefferson Davis Birthplace 1675 Fairview, KY **Howard R. Stokes** Col. Harry W. Gilmor 1388 Baltimore, MD **Kenneth Hammond Fields**

Sterling Price 145 St. Louis, MO **John F. Gerwitz**

William D. Cameron 1221 Meridian, MS Jimmy Gower

Private Samuel A. Hughey 1452 Hernando, MS Charles W. Cantrell

General Archibald Gracie Camp 985 New York, NY John Reeves

Major Egbert A. Ross 1423 Charlotte, NC **Robert M. Saxon**

Pvt. Bryan Jackson Buck 1769 Peletier, NC **Michael Alan Gould**

Lt. Gen. James Longstreet 1658 Tallmadge, OH **Kenneth W. Proctor**

Secession 4 Charleston, SC **Donald K. Livingston**

Gordon Capers 123 St. George, SC Joseph Carlisle McAlhany

Captain Moses Wood 125 Gaffney, SC Michael Allan Nicholson Paul Thomas White

Gen. Wade Hampton 273 Columbia, SC **A. C. Fetner**

General Paul Quattlebaum 412 Batesburg-Leesville, SC **Arthur Wesley Hallman**

M/G Benjamin F. Cheatham 72 Manchester, TN **Henry G. Tate**



MG William McCain Camp 584 Columbia, TN Brad Patrick Boykin

Tod Carter 854 Franklin, TN **Robert H. Balch**

Freeman's Battery Forrest's Artillery 1939 Savannah, TN James Thomas Pratt Claude Wayne Gunter

Col. A. M. Hobby 713 Corpus Christi, TX **Glen Lee Tennill**

Albert Sidney Johnston 983 Decatur, TX James Preston Bowlin

13th Texas Infantry 1565 Angleton, TX **Paul W. Grubbs**

The Old Brunswick 512 Lawrenceville, VA **Waverly Albert Browder**

John M. Jordan 581 South Boston, VA **Donald McCown White Herman Merritte Harding**

Robert E. Lee 726 Alexandria, VA James W. Cummings

Jubal Early Camp 1691 Hillsville, VA James Wythe Cooper

Appomattox Rangers Court House 1733 Appomattox, VA **Ernest Roosevelt Bryant**

Daniel M. & Samuel S. Shriver 375 Wheeling, WV Ralph L. Powell

Confederate Images



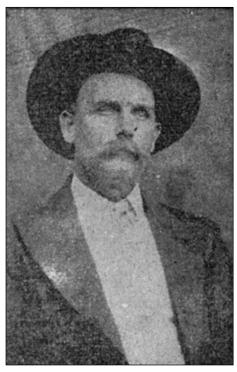
by C.E. Avery

Private Sam Houston Hargis

am was 18 years old when he enlisted near Bentonville, Arkansas, in the 2nd **Arkansas Mounted Rifles** on July 15, 1861. The unit was organized at Osage Prairie on July 29 and assigned to McCulloch's Brigade. Their first engagement came at Wilson Creek, Missouri, on August 10. From here they were sent to Indian Territory (Oklahoma) to quell an Indian uprising in December 1862. In April the unit was dismounted at DeValla, Arkansas, and sent to Corinth, Mississippi, as part of General Van Dorn's command. For the remainder of the war they were to be used as infantry. The regiment participated in the campaign around Corinth that spring and was engaged at the battle of Farmington on May 9.

Reassigned to McCown's Division of Kirby Smith's army, they fought at Richmond, Kentucky, on August 29-30. In October they became part of Bragg's Army of Tennessee. Between December 30, 1862 and January 2, 1863, they fought in the battle for Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

For a while in the summer of 1863, they were attached to General Joe Johnston's forces trying to relieve pressure by the Fed-



Sam Houston Hargis

erals laying siege to Vicksburg. They fought at Jackson, but after Vicksburg fell they returned to the Army of Tennessee.

From 1863 to 1864, the 2nd Arkansas Rifles fought at Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Dug Gap, Resaca, New Hope Church, Pine Mountain, and Moore's Hill, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta, Ezzra Church and the siege of Atlanta. It was during the Battle of Atlanta that Sam had his life saved by his company commander, Captain Sikes, who was wounded during

the engagement. Sam was listed as absent/sick in August 1864.

The 2nd Arkansas went on to fight at Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station and Moon's Station — the battles of Spring Hill, Franklin, and Nashville, Sugar Creek, the Carolina Campaign and Bentonville. Due to the thinning ranks, the 2nd was consolidated with the 1st Arkansas Mounted Rifles. 4th Arkansas Infantry Battalion and the 4th, 9th and 25th Arkansas Infantry Regiments. They were renamed the 1st Mounted Rifles Regiment Consolidated Dismounted on April 9, 1865, at Smithfield, North Carolina. As such, they surrendered with the Army of Tennessee near Durham Station on April 26, 1865.

Little is known of Hargis' life following the war, but in 1917, he was a high-ranking official in the UCV in Oklahoma. From 1923 to 1925 he was assistant judge advocate in Oklahoma City with the rank of colonel in the UCV.

At age 87, he wrote some articles in the Confederate Veteran magazine about his war experiences, in 1930. In 1932 he entered the Confederate Home at Ardmore, Oklahoma, and is believed to have passed away shortly afterwards. X

The Confederate Memorial Monument

at Mine Creek Battlefield in Kansas

By James L. Speicher Commander, Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920

he Battle of Mine Creek, Kansas, fought on October 25, 1864, was the culmination of Major General Sterling Price's 1864 raid through Missouri. After his defeat on October 22 and 23 at the battle of Westport, Missouri, Price's mounted force of approximately 13,000 men began moving south in an attempt to escape the pursuing Federal force commanded by Generals Blount and Pleasonton. It was a running fight during which Price's Army of Missouri crossed into Kansas. For two days the Southern force fought a series of small skirmishes and rear-guard actions over the 40mile route.

Guerrilla warfare, beginning as early as 1856 in *Bleeding Kansas*, had raged on both sides of the Kansas-Missouri line. Men like William Clark Quantrill, Frank and Jesse James and Bloody Bill Anderson had dominated the hit-and-run conflict executed by para-military Bushwhackers and Jayhawkers. The Battle of Mine Creek, conversely, was the only

tactical battle fought in the state of Kansas between uniformed troops of the two armies. It was also the largest cavalry battle in the Trans-Mississippi theater and one of the largest of the war, with approximately 10,000 mounted participants. Counting all the actions that took place that day in other fields in the proximity of Mine Creek, the total number of participants, North and South, was close to 20,000.

The fatal error that Price made was to include in his column an estimated 500 wagons filled with military supplies and plundered goods. Not only did the wagons slow the movement of his eightmile-long column, they became the cause of the fight at Mine Creek. On October 25, the train of wagons jammed up trying to get across the creek and stopped Price's southward movement. The small tributary, running east-west located just south of present-day Pleasanton, Kansas, presented a formidable obstacle. The main ford used to cross the creek was on the Fort Scott Road,

which Price's army had been following since crossing into Kansas. By the time about one-third of the wagons had crossed, the ford became a quagmire of mud, water, overturned wagons, and straining horses. Wagons, stuck in the mud in and around the ford, finally blocked the crossing site and totally stopped the forward movement of Price's army. With the Federal cavalry hot on his heels Price ordered the divisions of Generals Fagan and Marmaduke, his army's rear guard, to set up a defensive line to buy the time needed to get the remainder of the wagons moving. That defensive line of about 7,000 men and eight pieces of artillery, approximately one mile in length, was formed with the Fort Scott Road running through its center and about 300 yards north of Mine Creek.

The Federal cavalry, some 2,800 strong, formed their line on the high ridge north of the current Kansas Highway 52. It was a downhill charge for them straight into the Confederate line.



Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920, Kansas City, KS, members at the dedication of the Confederate Memorial at Mine Creek Battlefield. Kneeling from left, Roy Lafferty, Dennis Hackler, Daniel Peterson, Heath Roland, Doug McCrary, John McWilliam and Thomas Bolton. Standing from left, Joe Strout, Jim Speicher, Lee Crutchfield, Aaron Colgrove, Steve Crutchfield, David Boone, John Owens, Eric Martinez, Gary Roland, Roger Strout, John Bolton and Bob Webster.

The brunt of the attack struck the gray-clad soldiers where their line crossed the Fort Scott Road. It was a short fight, about half an hour, and it was disastrous for Price. The exact number of Confederate casualties has never been established, but it has been estimated that there were approximately 300 dead, 300 wounded and another 600 captured, including Generals Cabell and Marmaduke. Numbered among those killed or captured were numerous officers whom the Confederacy could ill afford to lose. All the Confederate artillery pieces were captured. Federal casualties amounted to slightly more than 100, with 12 dead and the remainder wounded. Price, realizing that the wagons north of the creek could not be saved.

abandoned them and fled south with the remainder of his army.

The aftermath of the fight was typical. The battlefield was strewn with 300 dead Confederates, abandoned equipment, dead horses, captured wagons, captured Confederates, and victorious Federals. As was the case in most battles, the victors held the field and were the ones who buried the dead. The Confederate dead were buried where they fell, probably in groups of not more than four or five, in unmarked graves. There is rumor of a mass grave on the battlefield, but it has never been found or even substantiated. Those soldiers are still buried on that hallowed ground.

Today the majority of the Mine Creek battlefield is owned

by three entities. One plot of 280 acres in the center is designated as an historic site owned by the state and administered by the Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS). Another part of the field, about 320 acres, is owned by the non-profit Mine Creek Battlefield Foundation (MCBF), managed by Dr. John Spencer of Fort Scott, Kansas. The final portion of the field, approximately 280 additional acres, is still privately owned. The battlefield is undeveloped except for a state-owned Mine Creek Visitor Center opened in 1999. It was in that center, in June 1999, that the Kansas Division of the SCV was created at its first annual convention.

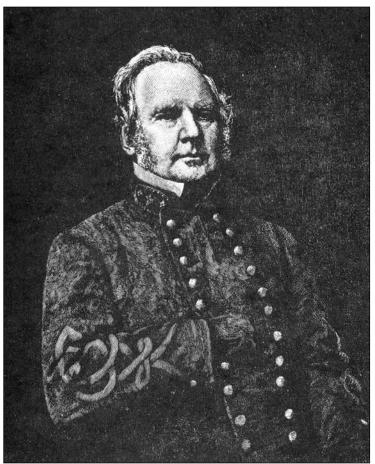
As early as 2001, the members of the Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920, Kansas City, KS, began dis-

cussing the possibility of placing some kind of memorial marker on the battlefield honoring the Confederates buried there. The idea of an actual monument became a reality when, at the Kansas Division convention in June 2002, the proposal for a monument was accepted as a Kansas Division project. At that time the division commander, Jesse Estes, appointed me the chairman of the Mine Creek Monument Committee. The Major Thomas J. Key Camp made the first donation of \$160, collected within the camp prior to the convention. The challenge was made to see if that amount could be doubled before the end

of the convention. Due to the generosity of the members of the Kansas Division, another \$750 was collected that day.

It was determined that approximately \$2,500 would be needed to purchase and place the monument. An intensive fundraising campaign began and within nine months sufficient funds had been collected. An initial design had been drawn, and negotiations began with Ken Blake of Geneva and Sons Monument Company in Fort Scott, Kansas, the company selected to manufacture the monument.

In March 2003, a meeting was scheduled among the Kansas Division, Dr. Spencer of the MCBF, and Mr. Terry Marmet and Ms. Marie Brockway from the KSHS.



General Sterling Price

Appropriately, the meeting was held at the Mine Creek Visitor Center. After the initial presentation by the Kansas Division on the proposed design, wording, and placement of the monument near the front entrance of the center, the KSHS displayed a tremendous amount of enthusiasm for the project. In fact, they came armed with their own counterproposal for a memorial garden adjacent to the main door of the visitor center. They proposed a large central monument discussing the battle that would be flanked by the Kansas Division monument and a matching Union monument — to be funded by the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (SUV). The garden would be complete with benches,

a low surrounding wall, and beautiful landscaping. It would be an acceptable way to make visitors to the battlefield aware that they were walking on hallowed ground.

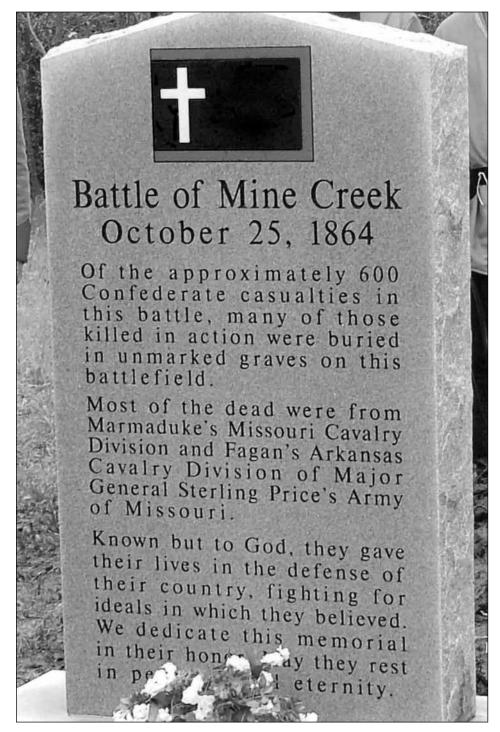
At the April 3, 2003, meeting of the Major Thomas J. Key Camp, Mr. Marmet and Ms. Mary Allman, executive director of the KSHS, formally presented their proposal for the memorial garden, complete with an artist's rendition of what the garden would look like. Despite the fact that their proposal appeared to be motivated more by political correctness than historical significance, the Kansas Division agreed to accept their proposal. Later that

month, at the Confederate Memorial Day event at the Mine Creek Battlefield on the 26th, there was a groundbreaking ceremony for the memorial garden with representatives from all three organizations participating. Everything was going according to plan, or so it seemed.

Within three months of the groundbreaking ceremony the KSHS notified the Kansas Division that they had decided against the memorial garden idea. Rather, they decided it would be more appropriate for the state to place a single monument, dedicated to the soldiers of both sides, outside the main door of the visitor center. They also advised that there was to be no Confederate

monument placed on any portion of the battlefield owned by the state of Kansas. The division was, to say the least, shocked at their decision, especially because money had been spent and the monument had been ordered. In August, Dr. Spencer made the offer that our Confederate monument and a companion Union monument could be placed on Foundation land about 50 yards from the visitor center and clearly visible to visitors. Again the Kansas Division agreed to the proposal, only to be told later that the SUV decided not to fund a monument as they felt the KSHS monument would suffice for their purposes. Dr. Spencer then advised that if there was no Union monument with ours, it would be inappropriate to have a Confederate monument located where the Union cavalry made their charge. Once again it looked like our efforts to recognize and honor the Confederate dead on the field had been stymied.

In September of 2003, the Kansas Division presented a written request to Dr. Spencer for permission to place our monument at some appropriate location on Foundation land. The request was presented to the Foundation's Board of Directors later that month. The board's decision was to request input from various organizations and individuals about the ramifications of having a Confederate monument placed on Foundation land. One of the organizations contacted was the KSHS, which very graciously submitted a neutral comment that stated they would not dictate to the Foundation what they could or should do in regard to



The Confederate Memorial, Mine Creek Battlefield, Pleasanton, Kansas.

the monument. It was December before all the requested input was gathered and the Board again voted on our request. There were six votes in favor and one vote against our monument. We were on the go again.

In the fall of 2003, Dr. Spencer and I made a tour of Founda-

tion land to locate a suitable and appropriate location for our monument in anticipation of approval on the request. Dr. Spencer recommended a spot that was in the center of a semicircle of large cedar trees providing a natural

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A Reluctant Rebel

James Harris, 2nd South Carolina Rifles

by Scott Johnson

rom the secession of South Carolina in December 1860, war was on everyone's mind. For many, war offered adventure and a chance for military glory. For the Harris family in Pickens District, South Carolina, the threat of war may have meant something different. Descended from Revolutionary War patriots, the family served as church ministers, district officials, and delegates to the state convention. As prominent and respected citizens of upstate South Carolina, they may have viewed war as an opportunity to preserve family tradition by fighting for their homes and families.

During this time of great excitement, similar thoughts probably engaged the mind of young James Harris. He had already seen two cousins enlist in April 1861, shortly after Ft. Sumter, followed by his own father in September. On November 2, 1861, one week after his 21st birthday, Jimmy enlisted in Captain Oliver Doyle's Company in Pickens District, South Carolina. Two brothers and an uncle also enlisted with him.

As he looked over his 100acre farm, then said goodbye to his wife Lucinda and infant son for possibly the last time, Jimmy must have felt mixed emotions. The promise of military adventure offered thrilling contrast to the daily chores and routine of farming. But leaving his wife and child would be hard. Jimmy would be serving with his older brother John, his younger brother Handy, and his uncle, Joseph.

Doyle's Company was temporarily attached to Orr's Rifles, but after some restructuring in April 1862, it became part of the 2nd South Carolina Rifles. The Rifles joined Anderson's Brigade, Longstreet's Division, Army of Northern Virginia, in late June 1862 during the Seven Days Campaign. In their first action at the Battle of Gaines' Mill on June 27, 1862, the Rifles were placed on the right of the Confederate line. Hollering the rebel yell at a full run, the Rifles charged across Boatswain's Creek and participated in the afternoon attacks against the Union line on Turkey Hill. After several bloody assaults, the Union line was pierced in late afternoon by Hood's Texas Brigade. The Carolinians followed closely, helping to blunt a Federal counterattack and driving the Yankees from the hill. That night, part of the brigade slept on Yankee blankets,

raided Yankee knapsacks, "took a smoke from Yankee cigars ... and slept soundly amid the hundreds of dead and dying."

Three days later at the Battle of Frayser's Farm, the brigade, led by Micah Jenkins, captured a Federal battery, then attacked the line of bluecoat infantry. As they advanced, the brigade was met with galling musket fire from their front and artillery from the flank. Whole companies were decimated with each volley, but the men charged on and drove the Union infantry from their breastworks. Later that afternoon, the Carolinians joined Wilcox's Alabama assault to capture six more Federal guns in fierce hand-to-hand fighting. Forty percent of the 2nd South Carolina were killed or wounded. One of the wounded, Joseph Harris, hung on for several days before dying in a Richmond hospital on July 11, 1862. In addition, word of cousin William Harris, killed earlier at Seven Pines, Virginia, now arrived. Away from home, experiencing combat for the first time, and mourning the loss of two family members must have made this a hard and difficult adjustment period for Jimmy. But Union efforts to capture Richmond were building again.

At 2nd Manassas in August 1862, Longstreet's Division launched a sledgehammer attack that smashed the Union left, sending disorganized men streaming to the rear. Surviving bluecoats collected along Chinn Ridge, where last-stand fighting bought critical time for the Union army to withdraw. One Jenkins Brigade veteran, who lost a shoe and had to make the charge barefoot, recalled, "We advanced at the double quick...the enemy opened on us with artillery and the shells, grape and canister, came like hail... it was certainly trying us." After two hours of intense fighting, the Rifles suffered

few casualties, but lost their commander, Colonel J.V. Moore. General Micah Jenkins was also wounded. Bolstered by military success, the Confederates moved north into Maryland.

Just over two weeks later, in September 1862, the brigade found itself on the banks of Antietam Creek, defending the right flank of the Confederate army near Burnside's Bridge. After several futile attempts, the Federals effected a crossing about four o'clock and pressed the Confederates hard towards Sharpsburg. The brigade, now led by Colonel Joe Walker, advanced through an apple orchard, took position



War-time photo of James Harris

at a stone wall and temporarily halted the Union advance. As the Yankees regrouped, A.P. Hill's Division arrived, reversed the tide, and drove the Federals back across the creek where they'd started. But, low on supplies and their momentum blunted, the Confederates were forced to withdraw back into Virginia.

As 1862 drew to a close, Confederate infantry turned back wave after wave of the blue tide before the stone wall at Fredricksburg. Although Jenkins and his men were not actively engaged, one astonished soldier described the scene from Marye's Heights the following day. "I have seen

several battlefields," he recalled, "but I have never seen the Yankee dead thicker than they are here. There is one piece of ground, I suppose about four acres, that there is about four hundred and fifty lying dead." Jimmy and his older brother John were present for it all. Younger brother Handy, only 18 years old, had been detailed as camp cook.

In the spring of 1863, the Jenkins Brigade was detached south of Richmond in what was to be a temporary assignment along the Blackwater River. Fighting was sporadic, drilling was light, and the fishing was easy. Some of the men grew vegetable gardens, while others lived in private homes abandoned by citizens.

But the weeks dragged into months, and the brigade missed Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. A feeling of frustration set in as Jenkins and his men longed for action. Robert E. Lee thought so highly of the brigade that he personally wrote to Jefferson Davis requesting the troops be reunited with his army. Instead, Jenkins and his men learned they would be transferred west with Longstreet to help reinforce General Bragg's Army of Tennessee.

On September 14, 1863 the Jenkins Brigade left Petersburg, Virginia, headed south on the

Continued on page 55

Hurricane Katrina Devastates Beauvoir's Beautiful View

s was feared, Beauvoir and the Jefferson Davis Presidential Library suffered heavy damage from Hurricane Katrina. These two structures can and will be restored given time and funding. However, it is with great sadness that the Library pavillion (where Jefferson Davis penned *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*, the Hayes cottage, Soldier's Home Barracks replica, Confederate Soldier's Museum, Gift Shop, and director's home were totally destroyed.

Artifact search and recovery has already begun, with restoration to begin soon. Replicas of those buildings



Plywood sign in front of Beauvoir showing the halftime



Pictured from left, wife of Gary Streeper, Gary Streeper (Gulf Port, MS Camp), Steve (Beauvoir maintenance employee), Henry Hopkins (adjutant Orr's Rifles Camp 1959), Jay Peterson (Beauvoir chief of security), Quentin Kirsten (Beauvoir head of maintenance), David McMahan (Commander, Orr's Rifles Camp 1959). Kneeling is Dale Alexander (Member, Orr's Rifles Camp 1959). Missing from the picture was Orr's Rifles Camp 1959 member Keith Collins and Dale Alexander's wife Evelyn.

many, has become the spirit of determination of recovery on the Coast. It has become the heart of the cultural and historical rebuilding. The mansion and Presidential Library both can be rebuilt, but it is going to require help from all.

— MS Division Website

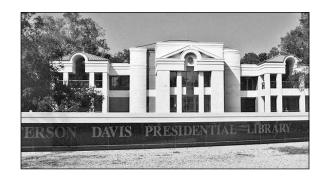
totally destroyed will be built after the restoration of Beauvoir House and Presidential Library are complete.

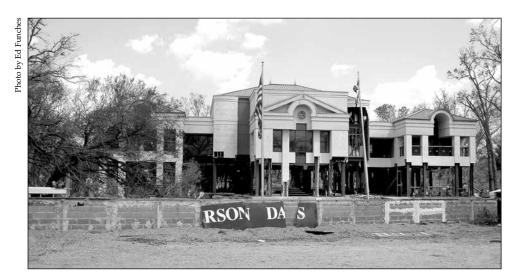
Today, Beauvoir is one of the few remaining historical sites on the Gulf Coast. With all the devastation left by Katrina, Beauvoir, in the words of



Pictured are Leon James, Mike Mitchell, and Bob Brown, from the **William Henry Harris Camp 1395**, Fort Lauderdale, FL, who helped provide emergency supplies for the Hurricane Katrina survivors in Mississippi by personally driving through to the most needed areas. We only wish it could have been more.

The Jefferson Davis Presidential Library was opened in 1997 and dedicated in May 1998. At right a before-Hurricane Katrina photo. Below, the library's condition today, after the storm.





Donations may be sent to the main SCV Relief Fund at SCV RELIEF FUND, PO BOX 59, COLUMBIA, TN 38402-0059. Donations to this fund will be used for all relief operations. Donations for the relief of Beauvoir only may be sent to Beauvoir Relief Fund, PO Box 1786, Meridian, MS 39302. Donations to the latter fund are managed by the MS Division SCV for the immediate needs of Beauvoir and SCV members in that immediate area.



A side view of Beauvoir showing part of the rear of the house, along with the damaged front corner.



Pictured is Compatriot Jim Bard, a member of the **A. Livingston Camp 746**, Madison, FL, who unloads hurricane relief food that was collected in Madison and Monticello, FL, at the Red Cross Food distribution Center in Pascagoula, MS, on September 15, 2005.

Corporate Sponsorships 2004-2005

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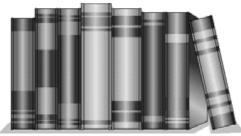
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Books in Print

The Hunt for Confederate Gold

This exciting mystery novel is by far the best fiction I have read in many a year. Once you pick it up, you become fascinated by its fast-paced action.

While a political thriller with exciting action in every page, it nevertheless has an important and inspiring message for every Southerner. In this case

Hunt for

Confederate

 Gold

THOMAS MOORE

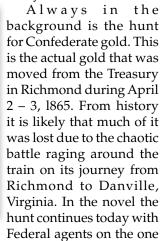
fiction is used by Thomas Moore to inspire people to action. Sometimes a novel can do more than the best-written textbook on contemporary issues. Moore deals with critical subjects of immediate concern, such as the crisis in American Constitutional government today, the war against Christianity, and the politically correct attack against all of our cherished Southern symbols, history, values and culture. He

shows us — through stories about people like ourselves — how we can live up to General Stephen Dill Lee's Charge and defeat the overwhelming onslaught against which is threatening our beloved Southland on all sides.

Here is a book that begins with the fall of Richmond, Virginia, in early April, 1865. Giving us insight into the real historical characters of that crucial time, the story then quickly brings us down to today. There is a brief incident in Iraq, where a young descendant of Confederate heroes learns a truth that will change his life. Then the scene shifts to the campus of the University of South Carolina in Columbia.

Here is a book filled with people to whom we can relate. Some we will love to hate because they are politically correct and have no ambition but to do the will of big government. Others we will love because they share our Christian and Southern values. Some are compatriots like those we know in Sons of Confederate Veteran camps, or perhaps have met at League of the South meetings. A few of them we recognize as real people whom we do know today! All of Thomas Moore's characters are caught up in intrigue, danger, and romantic love in this thrill-packed adventure. We can relate to them

easily.



side and patriotic Southerners, a few of whom we may actually know, ... in a desperate race to find the treasure first.

The author Thomas Moore knows all about the South. He was raised in Charleston and is a graduate of the Citadel. He served as a Pentagon official under President Ronald Reagan. One of his duties was to serve on the professional staff of the Senate Armed Services Committee. Later he directed defense and foreign policy studies at the Heritage Foundation. Today he writes, which he thoroughly enjoys, in Alexandria, Virginia.

Moore is a Southerner to the very core of his being. He is determined that the South will not be destroyed by big government or the priests of political correctness, but will indeed rise again. He uses fiction as his principal tool to influence others. He has already gained a reputation as an outstanding storyteller with an earlier novel, *The Lambda Conspiracy*, which is also a political thriller.

If you want to learn how you can better preserve our Southland, you must read *The Hunt For Confederate Gold*. It is a book which is 80-proof Southern, aged in Southern oak. At the same time it draws you back to your Christian faith and Southern roots in a way that will inspire you to become a part of modernday fight for Dixie. You may order your copy via the Internet by going to www. fusilier books.com.

Author: Thomas Moore Publisher: Fusilier Books 420 North Washington Street Alexandria, VA 22314 \$17.50 Paperback

Reviewed by Rev. Robert Slimp

The Tennessee Brigade

A uthor Randy Bishop subtitles *The Tennessee Brigade* "A History of the Volunteers of the Army of Northern Virginia." At first, readers will wonder why this brigade was not in the Army of Tennessee. But Bishop traces the beginnings of this arm of the Tennessee Confederate military and explains all.

Author Bishop begins *The Tennessee Brigade* with details of the political climate in Tennessee during the early 1860's. His fascinating facts provide insights about feisty Tennessee statesmen and the finagling over secession. The population's division of loyalties between Confederate and Union sympathies parallels that of other Southern states. Virginia was physically split (under the Lincoln government). Some states of the Confederacy maintained an uneasy accommodation between

Continued on page 46

Hallowed Ground



Graves & Monuments Committee Mike Mitchell – Chairman

I'm going to forgo the usual format and skip the preservation notes in order to relay a very touching story. During my four to six lectures per year for historical and genealogical societies, one of the more commonly asked questions is where I acquired my fervor and dedication to cemetery preservation. The short pat answer is "It's a calling from God" which only piques their interest ever more.

One of the most touching examples I often tell, which best personifies my reasons, I call the Saltwater Crusoe. I usually have

a hard-and-fast rule of hiding identities but on this one I can't.

In 1998 during an extensive research project in the only cemetery in Key West, Florida, I confirmed one Korean War veteran and ten Confederate veterans. After the eleven stones were ordered and had arrived, arrangements were started for the dedication service.

During the planning phase, one of the local historians referred me to an ancestor. I found Mr. Ed Crusoe. He was, among other things, an SCV member with the HQ Camp, and had just finished his doctoral degree. When I asked permission to place the stone, his reply was a very quick "YES." He didn't know why the family had never marked their ancestor before, nor did he know you could order something from the Veterans Administration. He figured this was just the way it was.

When I asked if he would be the guest of honor and read the Roll Call of veterans already marked and the Roll Call of new stones to be dedicated, he

got a little choked up, asked if he could call me back and with-out waiting for an answer, hung up. The next day he called back to say Yes, and all four other family members would be there.

From the onset of war, Private Peter Crusoe's service was extensive, to say the least. He escaped Union-held Key West, joined Mulrennan's Key West Coast Guard Avengers under Governor Milton of the Florida Home Guard, which operated out of



Veterans Administration headstone on his ancestor's unmarked gravesite.

Tampa, Florida. He then enlisted in the 7th FL Co. K Infantry. Later on he wrote a letter addressed only to Stephan, asking for his help in reassignment to a naval vessel. Stephan turned out to be a childhood friend, Stephan B. Mallory, also of Key West and now the Secretary of the Confederate Navy.

When the Union sank the ship, he transferred to the Marines, became a POW for a short time, escaped refusing to sign the oath of allegiance, and within the month showed backup with the 7th Florida. He served six months with an artillery unit,



Private Peter A. Crusoe was born in 1820 in Gibraltar, and married Ms. Sarah A. Roberts of Key West some time before 1858. He was clerk of the circuit court in Key West for many years before the war. He died on March 5, 1873.

then was listed as a deserter for four months — but his name shows back up on a blockade runner for the same period, then at Appomattox with the 9th FL Infantry for the capitulation. It can be said he did it all: POW, deserter, blockade runner, even the Coast Guard, Navy, artillery and infantry. All he missed was the cavalry, but with records of the times, who can say! I think he missed one!

During the dedication service I was worried about Ed breaking down again. He did the entire roll, skipping over his ancestor, and then read Private Peter Crusoe, his ancestor's last. He made it through just over half of the above history.

During the service all eleven stones were propped upright in front of the National Military section for the Battleship *Maine* that sank in Cuba. This was the incident that touched off the Spanish-American War. There are also many graves from the *Winslow* when it sank in a separate incident.

Private Crusoe's stone was placed in the Catholic section first. Ed broke down once again when we set the stone. I could have set the other ten stones, but I was so affected that none of them were done.

Through your efforts you have the opportunity of touching others, many of them people you don't know and never will.

Over the course of the next five months we called sporadically and after multiple *Thankyous*, Ed told me that this was one of his three most important life events he had ever experienced.



Private Peter Crusoe's new headstone placed over his final resting place.

The birth of his daughter was the most important, completing his doctoral degree was the second, and marking the grave of his great-great-grandfather was the third most significant event in his life. I also found out, quite incidentally, that he had cancer, which was now in remission.

The next month I called Ed several times to let him know I would be in town to do more research and check on all the new stones, but he never answered the phone.

On my visit I checked eight sites in two sections, then checked the Private Crusoe's stone and *FOUND ED's* stone. He passed away and I didn't know it. I helped facilitate one of the most significant events in his life just before he died. The hand of Providence. I sat and cried, not being able to get up for almost an hour.

Captain Edwin I. Crusoe, IV, Ph.D., R. I. P.

Yours in Preservation and Southern Pride Mike Mitchell scvgraves@aol.com www.scv.org/graves

Thought for the day:

"Sirs, you have no reason to be ashamed of your Confederate dead; see to it they have no reason to be ashamed of you."

— R.L. Dabney, chaplain for Stonewall Jackson





Edwin Crusoe's headstone and final resting place, right in front of his Confederate ancestors' gravesite.

Army of Northern Virginia





The **Rivers Bridge Camp 842**, Fairfax, SC, hosted its first Southern Heritage Youth Day on October 23, 2004. The SCV Sam Davis Summer Camp inspired their Youth Day. Pictured are participants and camp members at the closing ceremony.



Abner and Sarah Graham at their historic home — the 1858 established Wythe County Poorhouse Farm and Cemetery. Compatriot Graham is a member of the Walker Terry Camp 1758, Wytheville, VA.



On May 7, 2005, Max Humphreys, a member of the **Stonewall Jackson Camp 201**, Charleston/Clarksburg, WV, dedicated a new Confederate headstone for his great-great uncle, Private Richard F. Humphreys, Co. H, 31st VA Infantry, in the Spotsylvania, VA, Confederate cemetery.



Pictured is the **Private John Wesley Culp Memorial Camp 1961**, Gettysburg, PA, honor guard at the Mt. Olivet Cemetery in Frederick, MD, on April 30, 2005. Pictured from left, Camp Commander Jim Palmisano, Ben Lewis, Bob Doerr and Rev. John F. Crossen.



Camp Commander Bruce Fleming and members of the **Colonel Samuel McDowell Tate Camp 836**, Morganton, NC, clean up the cemetery at Gilbola Church, which is 202 years old — the oldest Methodist Church in Burke County. Men from seven wars are buried there, including 40 Confederate veterans.



Rockingham Rangers Camp 1835, Eden, NC, Commander Derek Webster presents Jeff Smith a gift certificate as the winner of the camp raffle on December 2, 2004.

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



Pictured are members of the **28th VA Infantry Camp 491**, Roanoke, VA, at their chartering ceremony on May 9, 2005. Holding the charter is Camp Commander James Wertz. They chartered with 32 members.



The **Major General Fitzhugh Lee Camp 1805**, Spotsylvania, VA, Color Guard posted their colors on May 30, 2005, for Confederate Memorial Day at the Confederate Cemetery in Fredericksburg, VA.



Members of the W.E. James Camp 74, Darlington, SC, pay their respects at the monument to veterans of the 61st VA, Co. A, in Chesapeake, VA, on July 3, 2005. Pictured from left, Camp Commander Bob Jones, Trent Strickland, D.J. Oliver and Eddie Oliver.



Members of the The McDowell Men Camp 379, Marion, NC, placed a headstone for Private Alsey Cordell, Co. K, 6th NC State Troops at the Old Carson Chapel Cemetery in Pleasant Gardens, NC. Pictured from left, David Lawing, Rick Cordell, Mack Wilson and David Padgett.



Brigade Commander Jimmie Cox, left, presents Compatriot Charles Jackson, a member of the **Armistead-Hill-Goode Camp 749**, South Hill, VA, with his Corporate Sponsor certificate.



The Columbus County Volunteers Camp 794, Whiteville, NC, unveiled a ten-foot granite monument honoring the Confederate veterans buried in the Whiteville Memorial Cemetery on May 14, 2005, at their Confederate Memorial Day service.

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



On May 7, 2005, at Maxwell Moor in Talbor County, MD, Quartermaster James J. Joyner, Jr., CSN, received a proper headstone from members of the MD Division and the **Major General Isaac Ridgeway Trimble Camp 1836**, Ellicott City, MD.



The **H.L. Hunley Camp 143**, Summerville, SC, held a Confederate Memorial Day Service on May 21, 2005, in the St. Paul's Episcopal Church Cemetery. Pictured with the wreath from left are Laura Donnelly and Larry Jameson.



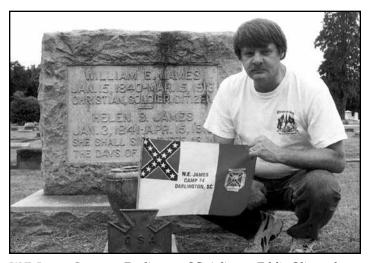
On June 4, 2005, Compatriot Danny Turnage, front, a member of the James Lide Coker Camp 146, Hartsville, SC, with help of Compatriot John Touchberry, rear, a member of the Pee Dee Rifles Camp 1419, Florence, SC, installed a Southern Iron Cross at the grave of his great-great grandfather Private David John Williams, Co. C, 5th Battalion SC Reserves, at the Patrick Cemetery in Patrick, SC.



Members of the **Private Lorenzo Leigh Bennitt-Private Robert F. Duke Camp 773,** Durham, NC, at the dedication of the flag pole to fly the First National Flag and 1861 NC Flag above the Kittrell Confederate Cemetery in Kittrell, NC. Pictured from left, Camp Commander William O'Quinn, Larry Wheless, Paul Robertson, Mark Hall and Don Burgess.



The Garland Rodes Camp 409, Lynchburg, VA, adopted a section of Highway US 501 just north of Rustburg, VA, the county seat of Campbell County, VA.



W.E. James Camp 74, Darlington, SC, Adjutant Eddie Oliver places a flag at the burial site of the camp's namesake W.E. James in Grove Hill Cemetery in Darlington. Compatriot Oliver is in the SC Division's Guardian Program and cleans the site several times a year.



Army of Northern Virginia



In April 2005, the **General Lewis A. Armistead Camp 1302**, Jackson-ville, NC, sponsored their 8th annual encampment. Pictured is General Robert E. Lee, portrayed by Al Stone, addressing the troops.



The **MD Division** Color Guard participated in the Jefferson Davis Birthday Ceremony sponsored by the Virginia Division on June 4, 2005 in Richmond, VA.



Representatives of the Order of Confederate Rose addressed members of the **10th Regiment SC Volunteers Camp 1749**, Prospect, SC, on forming an OCR Chapter. Pictured from left, **Lynches Creek Guards Camp 2045**, Olanta, SC, Commander Billy Graham, Marshia Fisher, Cynthia Hayes and Camp 1749 Commander Meck Hartfield.



The Robert S. Garnett Camp 1470, Charleston/Huntington, WV, held a marker dedication for father and son, Private George Rollins and Private Henry Rollins, 19th VA Cavalry, Co. H, on June 4, 2005, at Sattes Cemetery in Charleston, WV. Great-great granddaughter Ruth Mallonee, a member of the FL Division UDC, gave her tribute as descendants and camp members looked on.



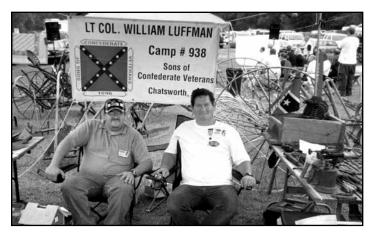
On August 18, 2005, the Captain Charles F. Conner Camp 849, Hickory, NC, saw the realization of more than four years of determined effort with the dedication of a \$9,000 bronze plaque bearing the names of the 600 Confederate soldiers from Catawba County who paid the ultimate sacrifice while serving their country during the WBTS. Pictured is Camp Commander Ken Johnson with the plaque on the old courthouse lawn in Newton, NC.



Members of the Lt. F.C. Frazier Camp 668, High Point, NC, and descendants of Private George Trotter, 46th NC Troops, dedicated a marker to him in Tabernacle UMC Cemetery in Randolph County, NC.

Army of Tennessee





Commander Steve Hall and Lt. Commander Mitchell Parker of the Lt. Colonel William Luffman Camp 938, Chatsworth, GA, manned a booth at Prater's Mill, Dalton, GA, to pass out SCV literature and raise funds for the Murray County Confederate Veterans' Memorial.



On Saturday, January 29, 2005, the **Madison Starke Perry Camp 1424**, Gainesville, FL, hosted their 10th Annual Lee / Jackson Dinner. Guest speaker Colonel Joe B. Love spoke on General Robert E. Lee and the Iraqi insurgents.



The Hill-Freeman Camp 1472, Trenton, TN, made its annual visit to the West Tennessee Veterans' Home at Christmas. All 120 residents received socks, gloves, calendars and a heartfelt thanks for their service to our nation. Pictured from left, Jeffery Boyd, Jesse Gordon, Veterans' Home and charter camp member Mr. Thompson, James Haywood, Camp Commander Ken White and Stanley Haywood.



On Saturday, January 15, 2005, the **Brigadier General John C. Carter Camp 207**, Waynesboro, GA, sponsored its annual Lee-Jackson Banquet at the Burke County Office Park Auditorium. Pictured is Compatriot Steve Longcrier of the **Major General Ambrose Wright Camp 1914**, Evans, GA, who was the guest speaker.



Members of the Lowry Rifles Camp 1740, Rankin County, MS, pose around their Adopt-a-Highway sign on Airport Road in Pearl, MS. Pictured on front row from left, Jimmie Jackson, Sara and Amanda Allen, and Bill Tunson. Middle row from left. Glenda Hinson and Marc Allen. Back row from left, Glenn Tunson, Al Roland, Roy Atkins and Craig Maden.



The **General Jubal A. Early Camp 556,** Tampa, FL, combined forces with the Augusta Jane Evans Wilson Chapter 2640, UDC, at the Ybor City Bike Festival for community outreach, recruiting and fundraising. Compatriot Chris Rideout and his artillery unit thrilled the crowd to the song of Varina, his mountain howitzer.

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



The General William B. Bate Camp 34, Gallatin, TN, furnished a color guard February 8, 2005, in memory of Samuel Eugene Lackey, buried in Gallatin City Cemetery, who participated in the St. Albans, Vermont, raid which took the Yankees by complete surprise — knocking over two banks for a total of \$170,000. Pictured from left, Matthew Brawner, James Brawner, Camp Commander Don Brickey and Brian Roehrig.



Three generations placed a grave marker for Private Joseph N. Simms, Co. K, 48th TN Infantry, in the Simms' family cemetery at Simms Ridge, TN. Pictured is Karl Federer, a member of the Lt. Colonel William Fulkerson Camp 1659, Jersey, IL, holding his granddaughter Emily Federer and his daughter Erin Federer.



The **John Hance O'Steen Camp 770**, Trenton, FL, presented the Florahome/Grandin Volunteers Fire Department with a Certificate of Appreciation for their help and support of the camp.



Robert and Mitch Cook of the General Robert A. Toombs Camp 932, Vidalia, GA, place the 33rd grave marker they have obtained for Confederate veterans in Haywood County, NC. This veteran was W.E. Allen in Locust Field Cemetery. Most were members of Thomas' Legion and eight were ancestors of these camp members.



On Saturday, April 23, 2005, a memorial service was held for 31 Confederate veterans previously unmarked at the Confederate Knoll at Westview Cemetery, Atlanta, GA. The service was sponsored by the Dorothy Lamar Blount Chapter 2104, UDC, and the **General James Longstreet Camp 1289**, East Point, GA.



Pictured is Commander Jerry A. Maddox of the **Major Charles A. Dunwoody Camp 1682,** Dunwoody, GA, with Kelly Barrow, GA Division 13th Brigade commander, at the 4th Annual Confederate Memorial Day Service at Stone Mountain, GA, on April 9, 2005.

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



Members of the **Chickasaw Guards Camp 1726**, Houston, MS, and the **Harrisburg Camp 645**, Tupelo, MS, held a marker dedication and memorial service on April 2, 2005, for Private John Ogborn Garmon, Co. I, 1st MS Infantry and Co. G, 31st, MS Volunteer Infantry. Pictured are his great-grandchildren; from left, Buddy Patterson, Sara Ann Gunter, Pat Weaver-Hood and Jim Harris.



John Henderson of the Sam Davis Camp 1293, Brentwood, TN, and Boots Nix of the N.B. Forrest Birthplace Camp 37, Chapel Hill, TN, rest after placing a new historical marker at the boyhood home of General Nathan Bedford Forrest, near Chapel Hill, TN.



Members of the **General David E. Twiggs Camp 1462**, Wauchula, FL, placed a Confederate Iron Cross on the grave of John Levi Skipper on May 14, 2005. Pictured from left, Wendell Smith, Hank Miller, Larry Skipper, Odell Skipper and Tony Perry.



In October, 2004, Chet Bennett, a member of the Brigadier General Roswell S. Ripley Camp 1535, Worthington, OH, helped unveil a dream of his to acknowledge the boyhood home of the Confederate General in Worthington, OH.



The **David W. Payne Camp 1633**, Blairsville, GA, awarded Kim and Trudie Evans of Marble, NC, the Blue Star Banner at their April 2005 meeting in honor of their son, Travis, who is on active duty with the US Marine Corps in Iraq. Pictured from left, Camp Lt. Commander Jimbo Richeson, Kim Evans, Trudie Evans and Carolyn Brazil.



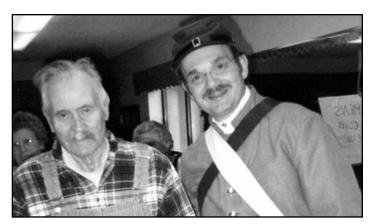
Pictured are John Gilliam and Curtis A. Early, members of the **Lt. General James Longstreet Camp 1658**, Tallmadge, OH, presenting a living history to approximately 200 eight-grade students at Willowick Middle School in Willowick, OH, on May 17, 2005.



Army of Tennessee



100th Anniversary memorial at the Confederate Monument in Linn Park between city hall and the Jefferson County Courthouse in Birmingham, sponsored by area SCV Camps 84, 430, 1372 and 1435. Dr. Charles Baker is shown with UDC representative Mrs. Lamar Thomas and host Forrest Camp Commander Jim Shackelford.



Stephen Lambert, a member of the **Alice Whiting Waterman Camp 1583**, Delavan, WI, gave a War Between the States presentation to the residents of the Sannes Skogdalenhiem Nursing Home in Soldier's Grove, WI, on April 29, 2005.



Cody Williamson joined the **General Robert A. Toombs Camp 932**, Vidalia, GA, on his 12th birthday, and with the help of his father Jack, marked the grave of his great-great-great grandfather, Alexander Hughes, 61st GA Infantry. More than 80 family members were present for the dedication.



Pictured are members of the **Private E.F. Arthur Camp 1783**, Corbin, KY, and the descendants of Private William Lee Heath, Co. G, 2nd KY Infantry, at his gravestone dedication on July 6, 2005.



The **Private William R. Milton Camp 741**, Tavares, FL, hosted a Jefferson Davis Birthday picnic on June 18, 2005. Members of six different camps attended, along with two brigade commanders and the division adjutant.



On June 3, 2005, Confederate Memorial Day in Tennessee, members of the **Senator Landon C. Hanes Camp 1850**, Johnson City, TN, honor the Confederate veterans at their cemetery in Oak Hill, TN. Pictured from left, Camp Commander Tom Love, Rick Bowers, Robert Rouse, Dr. John Miller and Allen Meeks.

Army of Trans-Mississippi





The Swamp Angels' Camp 2029, Dayton, TX, honored all of the Swamp Angels of Spaight's Battalion, Co.'s A & F, through Commander Vernon Gillen's (top right) ancestor, Pvt. Jessie Burton Gillen, a Swamp Angel himself. Helping in the ceremony was Commander Hale (bottom left) and his Woodville Rifles, 2nd Lieutenant Commander Randy Billingsley and Past Camp Commander Don Smart.



Pictured is Compatriot David Brindle, a member of **Bowen's Mounted Rifles Camp 1759**, Des Moines, IA, kneeling in front of his great-great-grandfather's tombstone during a dedication ceremony on September 25, 2004, in Union, IA. Mark Brindle served in Co. I, 28th NC Troops.



Colonels Lewis and Harrison Camp 1854, Topeka, KS, member Justin Dragosani-Brantingham placed a marker and flag on the grave of his ancestor, Samuel Turner Satterfield, Co, E, 22nd TN Barteau's Cavalry in the Little Grove Cemetery, Walnut Hill, IL.



The **Captain James Gillaspie Camp 226**, Huntsville, TX, held a memorial service on April 23 at the Old Waverly Cemetery. Members of the 5th and 20th TX Infantry are buried there. In addition to descendants of these soldiers, three real grandsons were in attendance.



The **Texas Lonestar Greys Camp 1953**, Schertz, TX, recently hosted a memorial service for Real Son Compatriot Bennett Y. Allen, a former camp commander. Compatriot Allen was buried in Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery in San Antonio, TX. Additional camp members attended from the **Alamo Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX; and the **Colonel Gustave Hoffman Camp 1838**, New Braunfels, TX. Camp 1953 Commander Tim Swinney played *Taps*.



Members of the **Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 983,** Decatur, TX, placed a bronze plaque at the grave of Private Tinville Cecil, Co. D, Wise County Forces, First Frontier District, on March 12, 2005. Pictured from left, Camp Commander Bill Bramlett, Ross, Past Commander Haynes, C. Woodruff, Perrin and W. Woodruff.

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



The **Jefferson Davis Camp 474**, Lafayette, LA, recently received its charter at a banquet at Alesi's Restaurant in Lafayette. Pictured from left, Preston LaCombe, Camp Commander Alvin Y. Bethard, LA Division Commander Charles McMichael, W. Thomas Angers, Dr. A.G. Hill, IV, John I. Reed and Charles McGowen.



Compatriot Richard Kline, a member of the **Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804**, Tulare, CA, conducts the Confederate Memorial Day Service at the Arbor Vitae Cemetery. The Missouri flag is a recent gift from Compatriot John Lewis of the Captain William T. Anderson Camp 1743, Huntsville, MO.



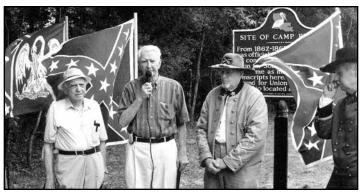
Pictured is Heath Roland, a member of the Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920, Kansas City, KS, at the grave of his ancestor, Private James Oliver Price, a member of Colonel James Bolan's Cavalry, in Fairview Cemetery in Ravenna, TX.



The Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525, Phoenix, AZ, installed 15 Confederate Iron Crosses on April 2, 2005, at the Pioneers' Cemetery in downtown Phoenix. The camp was assisted by members of the National Honor Society at Millennium High School in Goodyear, AZ. Pictured from left, front row, Jared Marvin, Patrick Ferguson, Jennica Seville, Amanda Fornal, Kournei Lyons, Hillary Jones and Kaite Scianna. Rear row from left, Jerry Harbin, Jeff Crowell, Steve Johnson and Dan Huskisson.



On April 23, 2005, members of the East TX Brigade gather after the dedication ceremony for headstones to six unknown Confederate soldiers and one unknown Union soldier. Compatriots from seven camps participated: Walter P. Lane Camp 1455, Longview, TX; John Greg Camp 958, Longview, TX; James P. Douglas Camp 124, Tyler, TX; J.M. Matt Barton Camp 441, Sulphur Springs, TX; W.W. Heartsill Camp 2042, Marshall, TX; Horace Randal Camp 1533, Carthage, TX and the Joseph Lewis Hogg Camp 972, Rusk, TX.



The General Louis Hebert Camp 2032, Lafayette, LA, rededicated the Camp Pratt marker site on May 28, 2005, after many years of its coverings, trees and brush. Pictured from left, Morris Raphael, George K. Pratt Munson, Camp Commander Clarence Bonin and Donald Boudreaux.

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



Pictured is a group photo of the Confederate Memorial Day event in April 2005, presented by the **Lt. Dixon-CSS Hunley Camp 2016,** Sparks, NV. The monument is of NV Governor John Sparks, the only ex-Confederate to become a governor of a non-Confederate state.



On June 1, 2005, Confederate Memorial Day services were held at the gravesite of the namesake of the **Major James Morgan Utz Camp 1815**, Florissant, MO. Pictured from left, Jan Toms, president of the Missouri UDC, Camp Commander Arthur Deterding and MOS&B Commander Jim Woods, II.



A new monument noting the designation of Marks' Mills Battlefield site near New Edinburg, AR, as a National Historic Landmark was recently erected by members of the **General Patrick Cleburne Camp 1433**, Pine Bluff, AR. Pictured from left, Edgar Colvin, Jimmy Boney, Joe Rawls, Margaret Rodgers, J.T. Rodgers, Tim Johnson, Terry Rolwell, Jackie Bowlin and W.R. Heagler.



On June 4, 2005, the **Captain John W. Randle Camp 649**, Dardanelle, AR, and the **Madison Tipps Camp 2017**, Tallulah, LA, marked the grave of Private Joseph M. Battenfield, 3rd AR Cavalry. Members of Parson's Brigade of Lake Providence, LA, provided the honor guard.



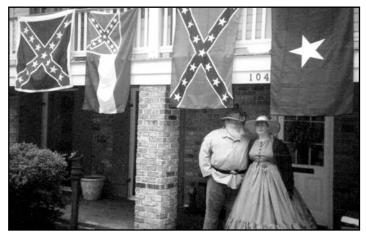
Compatriot James William Jones, a member of the **James M. Keller Camp 648**, Hot Springs, AR, went to be with the Lord on April 14, 2005. Members of the AR Division Southern Brigade provided the color guard, and members of reenactors from AR units provided the rifle-and-cannon salute at the Masonic funeral service.



Members of the **John B. Hood Camp 1208**, Los Angeles, CA, honored the 71 Confederate veterans buried in the Hollywood, CA, Cemetery on Confederate Memorial Day. Pictured from left, Camp Commander Farrell Cooley, UDC member Margaret Alley, Rowland King and Mike Wright.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



1st Lt. Commander Thomas Edward Custis, Jr., a member of the **Colonel Samuel D. Russell Camp 1617**, Natchitoches, LA, and his wife Carla, vice president of Natchitoches Chapter 2401, UDC, celebrate the Confederate History Month open house reception at the home of past commander and Mrs. Presley Hutchens. The house was draped on all sides with Confederate Flags.



Miss Kacy Steinhauser and her grandfather Jerry Haymes, a member of the **Walter P. Lane Camp 1455**, Longview, TX, as she was presented at the Debutante Ball at our National Reunion in Nashville, TN, on July 23, 2005.



Lt. Commander Brandon Ford, a member of the **J.L. Halbert Camp 359,** Corsicana, TX, gave lessons on the War Between the States at Navarro College's Kid's College the week of June 13-16, 2005.



The family and descendants gathered with members of the **Dunn-Holt-Midkiff Camp 1441**, Midland, TX, to have a grave marker dedication for Private Juan Hernandez, who rode with Colonel Santos Benevides' 33rd TX Cavalry, Co. C, on Confederate Memorial Day 2005.



Pictured is Compatriot Daryl Melear, a member of the **Carroll County Rough & Readys Camp 1952**, Burlington, IA, delivers the Memorial Day address to the crowd at the POW Camp at Rock Island, IL. Also pictured from left are Dick Pohorsky, Paul Lundy and Rich Lindbom.



Members of the **Jo Shelby Camp 1414**, Harrison, AR, held their annual Bean Feed at the home of Everett and Dee Burr. There was plenty of back porch pickin' and grinnin' as the Shady Grove Boys provided the entertainment. Pictured from left, Bob Ruff, Larry Fisher, Sherman Ervin, Loarrie Collier and Richard Dix.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

ST. CLAIR 308 ASHVILLE MINOR, GARLAND R

EGBERT J. JONES 357 HUNTSVILLE

CRABTREE, WILLIAM LARRY MAJORS, JR., ALMON MOORE CHARLES F

PVT. AUGUSTUS BRADDY 385

FANNIN, ROBERT OREN HORN, ALAN THOMPSON (TOMMY) TROUT, HAL H.

THE JONESBORO GUARD 430 BESSEMER

MCMURRY, GORDON HERBERT WHITE, JOHN ALEXANDER

GEN. EDMUND W. PETTUS 574 **ALEXANDER CITY** JONES, DWAYNE

COL. WILLIAM A. JOHNSON 898 TUSCUMBIA

MCCOY, KEVIN POWELL

FIGHTING JOE WHEELER 1372 BIRMINGHAM

HAAS, HOWARD WILLIAM HENRY. PHILLIP P. HENRY, JOHN LEONARD LASSITER, JR., ALBERT E. MCCARTNEY, SEDGWICK CANTY MUSE, LAWRENCE D. NELSON, KENNETH THOMAS SHEPHERD, CORNELIOUS ALSTON. THOMPSON, RICHARD ELWYN

FORREST 1435 BIRMINGHAM

WILSON, BRUCE RANDALL

THE PRATTVILLE DRAGOONS PRATTVILLE

CORLEY, JR., HOWARD ROGER LOTT, JAMES R. SMITH, CLARENCE MICHAEL STUCKEY, VERNON STANLEY

COVINGTON RIFLES 1586 ANDALUSIA

ARMSTRONG, THOMAS WADE THOMASSON, JR., MICHAEL STEPHEN

THE UNKNOWN CONFEDERATE SOLDIER 1610 MONROEVILLE

TUBERVILLE, TONY JAMES THE TALLASSEE ARMORY

GUARDS 1921 TALLASSEE DAVIS, FRED ELMER LUMPKIN, LARRY D.

PATRICK, MARION F.

ARKANSAS

DAVID O. DODD 619 BRAGG, JERRY MARSHALL

JAMES M. KELLER 648

HOT SPRINGS SULLENS, JAMES WARREN

GARLAND-RECTOR 1260 HOT SPRINGS

FARMER, JR., WILLIAM WALTER SHIELDS, PAUL T.

GEN. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE PINE RI LIFE KELLEY, RONALD J.

COL. ROBERT G. SHAVER 1655

HUNT HAROLD I ROBERTS, DICK NELSON

MAJOR JOHN B. BURTON 1664 TEXARKANA GRAVES, WILLIAM RADEN

JONES, JASON RAY JONES, ROBERT EDWARD REYNOLDS, JOHNNY D. ROBERSON, JOEL BRUCE SEAL, DONALD WAYNE SEAL, RADEN BAKER SEAL, KENNETH RADEN TONG, WILLIAM RICHARD TONG, GARY LYNN TONG, PAUL DWIGHT

ARIZONA

CAPTAIN HUNTER'S ARIZONA RANGERS 1202 TUCSON

ROSE, JOSEPH DONALD

CONFEDERATE SECRET SERVICE SIERRA VISTA

PRINA, AUGUST RICHARD

CALIFORNIA

FATHER A. J. RYAN-SAN DIEGO SAN DIEGO

MILLSAP, JAMES K. POTEAT, MORRIS CAMERON SMITH, TRAVIS J.

INLAND EMPIRE 1742 GRIFFIN, ANTHONY C.

CAPTAIN JAMES IREDELL WADDELL 1770 **ORANGE COUNTY**

WALKER, WILLIE WILBURN

TYREE HARRIS BELL 1804 HOEY, WILLIAM AUGUST

CAPTAIN CAMERON ERSKINE LONG BEACH

ALLEN SAM MILLHOUSE, STEVEN NOLAND **GENERAL WADE HAMPTON 2023**

MODESTO LANDRETH, RONALD EDWARD TILLEY, DONALD D

COLORADO

STERLING PRICE 676 DENVER

ATKINSON BORERT LELAND TAYLOR, DAVID WOODSON

DELAWARE

DELAWARE GRAYS 2068 SEAFORD

ANNIS, SR., SYLVESTER FRANKLIN ANNIS, KENNETH YOUNG DAILEY, RICHARD CHADWICK ERDIE, STEPHEN ANTHONY LEAVEL, DONALD LEAVEL, CODY D. MAZZARELLA, GUY MITCHELL YARNALL, WAYNE MARK

FLORIDA

BRIGADIER GENERAL E. A. PERRY 285 PENSACOLA INGLETT, DAVID ALLEN

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY 556 COOLE, CHARLES STEVEN

GOSSETT FRED P ROBINSON, JOHN TILLFORD WALTERS, JAMES FREDDIE

PVT. WILLIAM RILFY MILTON 741 TAVARES

BLACKMER, ROBERT BRUCE

WAKULLA GUARDS 742 CRAWFORDVILLE LEE, GARY R.

LT. EDWARD JOHN KENT JOHN-STON, CSN 745

MATTHEWS, JR., JOHN GORDON RIDDLE, CLIFFORD A

A. LIVINGSTON 746 MADISON

DECKER, SHELLY R.

JOHN HANCE O'STEEN 770 TRENTON

PARKS, JAMES J. WEEKS JAMES WALLACE

COL. DAVID LANG 1314 TALLAHASSEE CRANDALL, VICTOR L.

EDEL, ANDREW N. GRINER, MD, JOSEPH HOWARD STOKES, JONATHAN DAVID

BRIG. GEN. EVANDER M. LAW LAKELAND

FRIEDMAN, DAVID WAYNE

JAMES F. HULL 1347 DAYTONA BEACH ARNEY JERRY BRUCE PARTRIDGE, ROBERT JAMES

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 1383 SARASOTA-BRADENTON

NICHOLS, RONNIE VERNON NICHOLS DANIEL FRANK

FINI FY'S BRIGADE 1614 HAVANA

GURR, CHARLES J. LYNN, WILLIAM A MORGAN, CURTIS LFF SUMMER, EARNEST W.

WILLIAM LUNDY 1699 CRESTVIEW

ARMBRUSTEN, EDWIN

DIXIE DEFENDERS 2086 FANNING SPRINGS

DEAN ROBERT WAYNE HARRELSON, II, DONALD R.

GEORGIA

GEN. EDWARD DORR TRACY MACON

BATTON, JR., RICHARD HARDY HALL, LEE HARTLEY LIIPFERT, JR., RICHARD BURTON NEEL, III, JOHN SANFORD NEEL, RIGDON SMISSON SMISSON, WILLIAM BENJAMIN SMISSON, RIGDON ADAMS SMISSON, III. HUGH FRANKLIN SMISSON, JR., HUGH FRANKLIN SMISSON, IV, HUGH FRANKLIN

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS 78 AMFRICUS HARTLEY, EDDIE NOEL

GILMER LIGHT GUARDS 89 ELLIJAY DAVES, JOSEPH H.

MAJOR WILLIAM F. SIMMONS 96 LAWRENCEVILLE STURGIS, WILLIAM

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

KENNEDY, MICHAEL LOSCH. WILLIAM MATTHEW LOWDER, SR., HALBERT

TATTNALL INVINCIBLES 154 REIDSVILLE DAVIS, JIMMY LEE

BRIG. GEN. JOHN CARPENTER CARTER 207 WAYNESBORO

MARTIN, DOUGLAS ANDREW

GEN. HENRY LEWIS BENNING COLUMBUS GIBSON, JR., JAMES CLYDE

RUSSELL, ALTON BELL, JR., WILLIAM W.

JOHN K. MCNEILL 674 MOULTRIE COLLINS, WALTER LEWIS

W. F. JENKINS 690 EATONTON THOMAS, III, DAVID HUGH

YANCY INDEPENDENTS 693 SYLVESTER

HOBBY, HOMER CLYDE SLACK, III, EUGENE

BRIGADIER GEN. PHILIP COOK

SASSER DENBY, TONY EUGENE GARNER, JAMES TIMOTHY GARNER, SR., JOSEPH DAVID GARNER, PAUL DWAYNE GARNER, GABRIEL WALKER GARNER, JOSEPH STEVEN GARNER, NATHANIEL STEPHEN GARNER, SR., WILLIE DONALD GARNER, JR., WILLIE DONALD HAYES, JAMES EDWARD SLAPPY, MELVIN

STATE OF DADE 707 TRENTON

SLAPPY, JEB

HOWELL, TED ALVIS

WILLIAM THOMAS OVERBY/ **COWETA GUARDS 715**

SPENCER, CALEB JOE LT. DICKSON L. BAKER 926

HARTWELL BARTON, HARRISON STEWART HARTLEY, JR., CHARLIE UHLAN HARTLEY, JAMES W. KILLEN, BRYAN CURTIS REYNOLDS, SR., HAROLD R. SNOW, RICKY DEAN SNOW, ROGER DALE

GEN. ROBERT A. TOOMBS 932

FOUNTAIN, JR., DAVID TED VACTOR, JOHN CAMERON VAN VACTOR, JOHN LEE VAN

OGEECHEE RIFLES CAMP 941 STATESBORO DAVIDSON, EDWARD

DAVIDSON, IV, WILLIAM MURRAY HUGHES, SR., PAUL MILLER HUGHES, JR., PAUL MILLER

FORREST'S ESCORT 1239 VILLA RICA CHAMLEE. JAMESON HOWARD GARNER, J. WAYNE

MCLEOD-MORING 1386 **SWAINSBORO**

HENRY, RONALD DAVID

27TH GEORGIA REGIMENT 1404 GAINESVILLE THRASHER, MONTANA JASON YOUNG, JR., DR. DOUGLAS

PARKER

52ND GEORGIA REGIMENT 1418 CLEVELAND

COLLINS, L. JAMES

JOHN B. GORDON MEMORIAL 1449 THOMASTON

DUNCAN, JOHN DAVID ENGLISH, III, ARTHUR HURST ENGLISH, IV. ARTHUR HURST FOUNTAIN, SHANE EDWARD HAMRICK, JR., WILLIAM HAMRICK, WILLIAM STANLEY KNIGHT, RUDY BEN MCCLESKEY, JR., JOHN SHIPP WIMBERLY, JR., MILO CRAW-

THE ROSWELL MILLS 1547 ROSWELL BRITTINGHAM, III, OSCAR JERRY

STEWART-WEBSTER 1607 RICHLAND

WILLS, DON RAYMOND **CHATTAHOOCHEE GUARDS 1639**

NEWTON, JR., SAMUEL THOMAS NEWTON, SR., SAMUEL THOMAS

COL. HIRAM PARKS BELL 1642 CUMMING

SANT, RICHARD LEE VAN

MCINTOSH GUARDS 1853 DARIEN DAVIS, GREGORY JACOB RICKER, JOHN BENJAMIN RICKER, COREY BENJAMIN RICKER, JOSHUA DANIEL ROSENTRATER, GENE ARTHUR

CALHOUN RIFLES 1855

SULLIVAN, JR., DAVID CARL

EBENEZER RIFLES 1901 RINCON ODOM, JR., THOMAS LEO

RAHN, WILLIAM A. SANDERS, WADE A SANDERS, CHRISTOPHER RYAN

MAJ. GEN. AMBROSE BANSOM WRIGHT 1914

WOODWARD, HAROLD VICTOR

DIXIE GUARDS 1942 METTER BRADHAM, GEORGE H.

BROWN, JAMES G. DENNING, BRADLEY ARTHUR GREEN, TIMOTHY KELLEY, RHETT BRONSON

GENERAL A. H. COLQUITT FIRE EATERS 1958

NEWTON SHIVER, JOSHUA E.

MERRITT

PVT. JOHN INGRAHAM 1977 CHICKAMAUGA BROWN, DONNIE EUGENE NATION, DAVID EARL

ROBERT E. LEE 2005 CORR COUNTY ANDREWS, WILLIAM HENRY BRADLEY, JOHN S.

PINE BARRENS VOLUNTEERS

FASTMAN WHITE, JOHN MARTIN YAWN, JACKSON

LT. LOVETT ALLEN TULLY 2071 COLOUITT BUTLER, EDDIE L.

CAMP DAVIS 2073 GUYTON

AMBROSE, LAURIE MITCHELL HINELY, JAMES RUEBEN RANDAL, JR., BRANT OWENS, FRANK RUSSELL SHUMAN, CRAIG

IOWA

CARROLL COUNTY ROUGH & BURLINGTON ROSCOE, ROBERT M.

ILLINOIS

CAMP DOUGLAS MEMORIAL CHICAGO

AUSTIN, KINGSLEY STEVEN COOK JAMES N DUNN, DENNIS M. LANGSTON, EDWARD EUGENE MUELLER, RAYMOND C.

LT. GEORGE E. DIXON 1962 BELLEVILLE WARNER, BRETT FORREST

INDIANA

COL. SAMUEL ST. GEORGE **ROGERS 1508**

INDIANAPOLIS FLETCHER, III, JAMES EDWARD ROSS, RANDY C.

A. J. RINGO 1509 NEW CASTLE

BELLOMY, SR., HARRY RICHARD BRATTON, MICHAEL DOUGLAS BUCKNER, PHILLIP KENNETH CALLAWAY, EDWARD LOUIS EVANS, ETHAN ROBERT LEMASTER, II, ROBERT PAUL O'NEIL, BRIAN DAVID PEARSON, PAUL MICHAEL REEDY, MARK ALLAN RITCHIE, ANDREW JOSEPH SCHNUCK, GEORGE THOMAS SMITH, JR., WILLIAM EUGENE THURMAN, WILLIS CARMAN WRITTENHOUSE, JR., KENNETH

CAPT. JAMES L. BISHOP 1943 KENDALLVILLE

MEERZO, AUSTIN SEAN

KANSAS COLS. LEWIS & HARRISON 1854 TOPEKA CAIN, CARL K.

MAJOR THOMAS J. KEY 1920 KANSAS CITY

MARTINEZ, AARON ANDREW MARTINEZ, JACOB DANIEL PETERMAN, TIMOTHY EDWARD

SOUTH KANSAS CAMP 2064 WICHITA BAIRD WILLIAM C GRAVES, JAMES AARON GRAVES, JR., DANIEL MALOY

KENTUCKY

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE 100 LEXINGTON MARTIN, IV, WILLIAM A

JOHN HUNT MORGAN 1342 LOUISVILLE

FULKERSON, JR., VANCE **EDWARD** HOOKER, DENNIS CLARK

GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN 1495

PADUCAH BEAUCHAMP, PHILLIP SCOTT BYRD, JAMES THOMAS LUCKETT, JR., RALPH (CHIP) PERRY, JOHN LARRY PERRY JERRY LEE VASSEUR, STEVEN EUGENE WALDRIDGE, WILLIAM LEWIS WARREN, GARY WAYNE

COLONEL BENJAMIN CAUDILL HAZARD

BROWN, ALFRED GLEN CRAWFORD, C. DARRELL CROWE, RICHARD G. HUDGENS, A. D. SEXTON, CODY CHRISTOPHER VAN. LUVEN DAVIS

EDWARD FLETCHER ARTHUR CORBIN

CARVER, ADAM C.

JOHN P. MCGUIRE 1843 PIKEVILLE

SANDERS, RODNEY BENTON

COL. ANDREW JACKSON MAY 1897 **PRESTONSBURG**

HATCHER, SAMUEL DAVID MAYO, JOHN T.

LOUISIANA

HENRY WATKINS ALLEN 133 BATON ROUGE

NASSAR, MICHAEL LEE NASSAR, JR., MAURICE GABRIEL PETER, BRIAN S. ROME, SR., ROBERT RANDOLPH ROME, WILLIAM WESLEY SCANLAN, JR., HENRY GEORGE

JEFFERSON DAVIS 474 LAFAYETTE

BESSE, JR., JOSEPH O.

CLAIBORNE INVINCIBLES 797 HOMER

SLATON, JAMES CALVIN SMITH, RAYMOND MARKHAM

CAMP MOORE 1223 TANGIPAHOA

BENNETT, JR., ARTHUR RAY CLEMONS, JOHNATHAN CODY COOPER, DANIEL FAYARD, JAMES ELMO

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR 1308 SHREVEPORT ROBERTS, MICHAEL TAYLOR

CAPT. JAMES W. BRYAN 1390

LAKE CHARLES CLINKSCALES, DR. THOMAS

WILLIS, JASON DERRICK

CAPTAIN THOMAS O. BENTON

MONROE

WRIGHT, VERNON TYLER

COL. LEON DAWSON MARKS

SHREVEPORT LONG, ASHTON

AMBASSADOR JOHN SLIDELL SLIDELL

BOUDREAU, BRENDAN JOHN MILLER, SR., RONALD DAVID

JACKSON VOLUNTEERS 28TH LA CO. F 1965 **JONESBORO**

ALDY, MICHAEL LEN

ANACOCO RANGERS 1995 LEESVILLE ASHBY, JAMES BASIL

BENNETT, AARON B. CHAINEY, TIMOTHY D. JORDAN, CODY LYNN MAYO, RONALD WILLIAM MURRAY, RANDY I. THOMPSON, II, WILMER ROBERT THOMPSON, LARAMIE JOSIAH

GENERAL LOUIS HEBERT 2032 LAFAYETTE

BELAIRE, ALLEN SHANE JOSEPH CHAPPUIS, JR., RICHARD DUDLEY

14th LOUISIANA SHARPSHOOTERS BATTALION

Ι ΔΕΔΥΕΤΤΤΕ

BROUSSARD, KRISTOPHER MICHAEL KRANTZ, PAUL RODNEY

LT. J.Y. SANDERS 2092 THIBODAUX BROWN, PATRICK RONALD

MARYLAND

COL. HARRY W. GILMOR 1388 BALTIMORE

ALLNUTT, JR., ERNEST CHISWELL TAUSENDSCHOEN, DENNIS **FREDERICK**

THE BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG

HAGERSTOWN STICKLE, EARL EDWARD

MICHIGAN

ADM. RAPHAEL SEMMES 1321

WINEMILLER, WILLIAM GEORGE

MISSOURI

MAJ. GEN. J. O. SHELBY 191 WARRENSBURG HAMILTON, MICHAEL AARON

GEN. JAMES H. MCBRIDE 632 SPRINGFIELD

ACKLEY, DENNIS LAEL BORING, JAKE THORPE, FORREST E.

MAJOR JAMES MORGAN UTZ FLORISSANT PALAZZOLO, MARK ANDREW

MISSISSIPPI

HARRISBURG 645 **TUPELO** SPARKS, RUSTY LEE

WILLIAM D. CAMERON 1221 MERIDIAN DRIGGERS, JR., CALVIN C. MEYER, JAMES P.

MEYER, HAROLD L MEYER, JR., HAROLD JOSEPH WELCH, WARREN KEETON HOLT

7TH MISS. INFANTRY BATT 1490 **PURVIS**

DAVIS, RUSSELL H.

B/G BENJAMIN G. HUMPHREYS INDIANOLA WASHINGTON, RALPH ORMAY

GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FOR-**REST 1649** MERIDIAN

BATTON SR JACKI PIPPIN, JAY

I OWRY RIFLES 1740 RANKIN COUNTY LORD, JR., WILLIAM DAVID TAYLOR, CHARLES W.

9TH MISSISSIPPI CAVALRY 1748 LUCEDALE BARRON, JOSEPH MATTHEW

NORTH CAROLINA

ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE 15 ASHEVILLE

JENKINS, LEN HARVEY

TOLLEY, STEPHEN F.

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL 168 FAYETTEVILLE LANE, TIMOTHY FULTON

THE McDOWELL MEN 379 MARION

BUCHANAN, DENNIS WAYNE McENTIRE, TIMOTHY ALAN McENTIRE, BENJAMIN PAUL

M/G STEPHEN DODSON RAMSEUR 387 STATESVILLE

HATFIELD, DAVID WALTER MURPHY IR EDGAR LANE

ROWAN RIFLES 405 SALISBURY

POTEAT, WALTER RAY TAPLEY, TIMOTHY TRACY

IT F.C. FRAZIER CAMP 668 HIGH POINT

STEVENS, TRAVIS RAY **CAPT. JESSE S. BARNES 771**

WII SON DISCHER, NIKOLAS S.

JAMES B. GORDON 810 WILKESBORO

GILREATH, CHARLES S ROTEN, MARTY ALLEN SHUMATE, RONNIE R.

COL. CHARLES F. FISHER 813 GRAHAM

BERNATOWICZ, WALTER ANTHONY LLOYD. WILLIAM DWAIN RICHARDSON, ERIC JOHN WALKER, RODNEY COBB

COL.SAMUEL MCDOWELL TATE 836 MORGANTON BURDETTE, JASON WARREN SEARS, WARREN DENNIS

GEN. MATT W. RANSOM 861 WELDON

TURNER, CHARLES EDWARD

MAJ. CHARLES Q. PETTY 872 GASTONIA

FANCHER, ANDREW HAMPTON

CAPTAIN JONAS COOK 888 MT. PLEASANT

BERRIER, JACOB GILES BRACKETT ALEXIS KENNETH EDWARDS, RANDALL LAMAR HARRIS, STEPHEN CLINE

COL JOHN SLOAN 1290 GREENSBORO SMITH, GORDON R.

MAJ. EGBERT A. ROSS 1423 CHARLOTTE

CHAPMAN, JEREMY ALAN MCINNIS, DONALD ALBERT

C. S. S. RAM NEUSE 1427 KINSTON BROADWAY, IV, CHARLES

ALBERT BULLOCK, GREGORY CHRIS-**TOPHER**

COL. HENRY KING BURGWYN, JR. 1485 EAST WAKE COUNTY JOHNSON, RONALD LYNWOOD

SGT. JOHN A. LISK 1502

TROY ALLEN, ROBERT L.

THOMAS LEGION 1514 CASHIERS AMMONS, NATHAN LEE

NICHOLSON, ZACHARY HEATH COL. WILLIAM F. MARTIN 1521 **ELIZABETH CITY**

MILLIGAN, JAMES COVAL SAWYER, MICHAEL RAY STAFFORD WILLIAM WALTER

COL. STEPHEN DECATUR POOL 1597

BEAUFORT LITTLETON, RAYMOND CAVA-NAUGH

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Carry Me Back by Bill Young

Babe Young

n 1861, my great-grandfather, William D. Young, Jr., was 22 years old. His father (my great-great grandfather), William D. Young, Sr., was 56 years old. At that time, the Young clan lived in Franklin County, Virginia.

On June 15, 1861, both William Youngs walked

to Young's store and enlisted for one year in the Franklin County Sharpshooters. When the unit was mustered into the Confederate Army, it became Company B, 57th Virginia Infantry Regiment, Pickett's Brigade. Later, General Pickett was promoted to division commander, and Lewis Armistead took over the brigade.

William Young, Jr. soon became a sergeant in Company B, but his father remained a private. The records do not show how the private/father got along taking orders from his sergeant/son. One can only guess, but suffice it to say that when the year's enlistment period was up, the father resigned from the 57th Virginia and promptly reenlisted in the

Armistead's Brigade, but father and son were no longer in the same company or regiment.

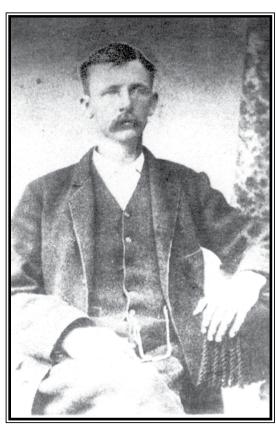
William Young, Jr. was badly wounded in Pickett's famous charge at Gettysburg. William Young, Sr. soldiered on to the end.

The most interesting of the Confederate Youngs

was too young to be a soldier. He was also William Young, Sr.'s son and William Young, Jr.'s little brother. He was only 7 years old in 1861. He did not have a first or middle name, so everybody called him Baby or Babe.

According to Young family tradition, Babe Young was a constant visitor to the camp of Stonewall Jackson. Old Jack liked the boy and would often ask, "Is Babe Young in camp?" If Babe was there, old Jack felt lucky.

By the time Babe Young was 21 years old, the war had been over 10 years. Babe was still an ardent Confederate, so he decided to change his name. Today when a person wants to change his name, he files a petition in the Circuit Court of



Babe Young

9th Virginia Infantry Regiment. The 9th was also in the city or county where he lives. In 1875, the only

way a person could change his name was to have a special law passed by the state legislature.

Babe Young contacted his senator and persuaded him to introduce a bill in the General Assembly of Virginia. The bill became law, and Babe officially changed his name to Jackson Lee Young. Jackson Lee Young died in 1907, long before I was born. I would like to have known him. He was definitely my kind of guy.

Note: My father, William A. Young, had two sisters and three brothers. He used to say that he was 21 years old before he realized that a chicken had any parts other than a neck and a back. My father's little brother was Charles G. Young. My father also used to say that the Good Lord threw away

the mold when He made Uncle Charlie. Uncle

Charlie practiced medicine for many

years in Richmond, Virginia. His office building adjoined the Standard Drug Store, and Uncle Charlie used to say that he was going to cut a hole in the wall between his office and the drug store so that his patients could reach through the hole to have their prescriptions filled.

Uncle Charlie was a captain in the US Army Medical Corps in World War II. He reported that he fought the United States Army harder than he did the enemy. It was Uncle Charlie who told me the story of

Babe Young. Whenever he got to the part where Stonewall Jackson asked "Is Babe Young in Camp?" he quoted Old Jack with a broad grin and much relish.

Continued from page 13

Chaplain's Comments

tify that he never heard him utter an oath, but knew him as a Christian gentleman, reverent, devout, and free from any habit of profanity." This was also the testimony of Ewell's troops. "It was generally understood in the army that General Ewell never swore after he became a Christian," so wrote W. M. Dame. This is not to say that he reached perfection, for that was not the case, but there was a radical change in his life as Christ became his all-in-all. Now he had an entirely different view of the world and life.

Ewell wrote Rev. Hoge a letter from Charlottesville on November 27, 1863, "I have received your kind letter, accompanying a copy of the Bible. Please add to the value of the gift by joining in my prayers that I may be assisted in following the precepts of the Divine Word, and that I may be guided by its wisdom."

"For who maketh thee to differ from another and what hast thou that thou didst not receive?" (1 Cor.

4:7) What made the difference in General Richard S. Ewell's life? *Soli Fide! Soli Gratia!*

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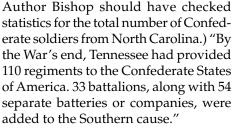
factions, while others fought bitterly among themselves. Tennessee never broke down into internal warfare for the duration of the War.

THE

TENNESSEE BRIGADE

by Randy Bishop

Bishop includes a comprehensive history of Tennessee's contribution of fighting forces to the Confederate States of America. He states "Over 20 Confederate camps and forts existed throughout the state in 1862. In addition. Tennessee would provide more than 120,000 men to fight for the Confederacy ... from the approximate Southern total of 750,000 and more than came from any other state." (Reviewer's comment:



Chapter Two covers the "Formation of the Tennessee Brigade Regiments." Bishop lists companies and the various counties from which the Confederate troops were mustered, and names of commanding officers of the many Tennessee units that originally formed Anderson's Tennessee Brigade. After the fall of Forts Henry and Donelson, Tennessee troops were realigned.

Maney's 1st Tennessee Regiment was ordered to Knoxville and became part of the Army of Tennessee.

Colonel Peter Turney's First Tennessee, also known as the First Tennessee Volunteer Infantry Regiment, Provisional Army, Confederate States of America, joined with Colonel Robert Hatton's Seventh Infantry Regiment and Colonel William A. Forbes' Fourteenth Tennessee Infantry Regiment to form a

brigade known for the remainder of the War as the Tennessee Brigade.

Author Bishop devotes the remaining chapters of *The Tennessee Brigade* to battles and campaigns in which these Tennessee soldiers served the Army of Northern Virginia. For Confederate war buffs, Bishop presents another perspective of familiar Virginia battles. The author has written a book with well-researched Confederate war his-

tory, including many maps. Bishop's book comes alive with personal histories of soldiers and officers and collected facts he calls *Confederate trivia*.

Although the battles chronicled in *The Tennessee Brigade* take place in Virginia, he reiterates that Tennessee ranks second to Virginia in the number of battles fought on its soil during the War Between the States.

Southern students of Army of Northern Virginia

battles in the War Between the States will enjoy reading Randy Bishop's *The Tennessee Brigade*.

Author: Randy Bishop Publisher: Authorhouse 1663 Liberty Drive, Suite 200 Bloomington, IN 47403 \$19.95 Paperback

Reviewed by: Ann Rives Zappa

Blockade Runners of the Confederacy

Previously published in 1958, Blockade Runners of the Confederacy presents a fascinating history of legendary vessels running the blockade of Southern ports during the War Between the States. Their successes in bringing in military materials and civilian goods contributed mightily to the ability of the Confederacy to fight the War for four long years. Author Hamilton Cochran notes that this blockade of the Southern ports was the longest, and probably the most important, campaign of the War.

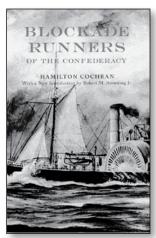
On April 19, 1861, President Lincoln

issued a proclamation for a blockade of the coasts of the six Southern States that first seceded and had formed the Confederate States of America. Interestingly, US Secretary of State William H. Seward chose the word *blockade* to characterize this action. European nations were puzzled. Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles understood as well as they did that in international law, a nation at war closes the insurrectionary ports, but only blockades the ports of an enemy nation. Seward had unwittingly recognized the Confederate States of America as a belligerent.

Author Cochran describes in detail the Union blockade and measures taken by the Confederacy to keep precious cargo slipping in and out of Southern ports. Both the Confederate and Federal navies began the War with a dearth of shipping. But the US.Navy had the bulk of power and money and quickly bought up anything in this country that would float. One boon to the Confederacy was the capture of the Norfolk Navy Yard. 1,198 guns of all sizes, including fiftytwo 9-inch Dalgrens, were captured. The dry dock was salvaged intact.

Following the fall of Fort Sumter, John Maffitt resigned his commission in the US Navy. He arrived in Montgomery on May 7, 1861, and had an interview with President Jefferson Davis to offer his services to the Confederacy. Davis had no plans for or interest in a Confederate Navy. Maffitt was frustrated and discouraged at Davis' apparent lack of comprehension about the need for a Navy to defend the Southern ports. In his private journal, Maffitt criticized the first Confederate cabinet appointments. Fortunately for subsequent Confederate blockade running successes, friends interceded with President Davis. Maffitt received a lieutenant's commission and was ordered to report to Commodore Tattnall at Savannah. His legendary career as a blockade runner culminated on September 9, 1864, with his appointment by Secretary of the Navy Mallory as captain of the Confederate government-owned blockade runner Owl. After the War, Maffitt is quoted as saying: "The grand mistake of the South was neglecting her navy ... the errors of our government were numerous but her neglect of the navy proved irremediable and fatal."

The author writes about the beleaguered cities of Charleston and Wilmington. Both ports were able to maintain ties to the outside world until the very end



of the War and served vital roles in supplying the Confederate States of America with goods until Generals Lee and Iohnston surrendered in 1865. Cochran covers the interesting involve-

ment of Nassau and Bermuda in commerce and intrigue supporting the Southern Cause.

Cochran recounts many firsthand stories of captains and passengers. Accounts of successful runs, as well as captures of vessels, give his book a feel of immediacy and action. Histories of Rose Greenhow and Belle Boyd also liven this book about the blockade runners of the Confederacy. Readers will come away with a renewed respect for these Confederate men and women who devoted themselves to the Cause and paid dearly for their principles. Courage, skill in seamanship, and sometimes recklessness in the face of overwhelming odds exhibited by these blockade runners excite appreciation and applause. Of course, speculators and greedy folk were also a part of this phase of the War.

Blockade Runners of the Confederacy is well-written, well-researched, and a most pleasurable read for Southerners. Hamilton Cochran's book will be a treasured addition to Confederate bookshelves.

Author: Hamilton Cochran Publisher: University of Alabama Press Tuscaloosa, AL 34587-0380 www.uapress.ua.edu \$22.95 Paperback

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

War Comes to Broad River A Novel of the War Between the States Based on the Diary of Isaac V. Moore

uthor Ron Jones introduces this ASouthern novel with the information that he joined the Sons of Confederate Veterans to honor the service of his 2nd great-grandfather William M. Moore. During his genealogy research, he was surprised to receive e-mail from a relative containing the singular War diary kept by William's brother, Isaac Vaughn Moore. Isaac served the Confederate States Army for the duration of the War in Company E, 37th Georgia Infantry. Ron Jones states that he originally adapted Isaac Moore's diary to the first-person for presentations to groups as living history. Later, he realized that "Ike" Moore's diary would be a "marvelous framework for a historical novel."

Isaac Vaughn Moore was born in Elbert County, northern Georgia, on November 17, 1830. His older brother William and younger brother Thomas both served the Confederacy in the Goshen Blues, a company raised in the northwest corner of Elbert County, and survived the War.

Author Jones has done an excellent job of excerpting Isaac's sometimes terse diary entries with well-researched and historically accurate accounts of battles, campaigns, and campsites where Isaac served the Confederacy. Sometimes, dialogue created by Jones weakens the impact of his powerful presentation of the War Between the States as recorded by Isaac's personal observations.

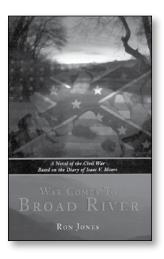
Also included in *War Comes to Broad River* are several letters from Isaac to his wife and her letters to him. These letters provide a poignant glimpse of War life on the home front. Elizabeth Moore writes her husband about how she and their children cope while he is away fighting to protect home and family from Northern invaders. Isaac spent many of the early War years close to his home in northern Georgia, and letters were carried back and forth by friends and comrades. He also mentions in his

diary that the mail somehow managed to catch up with soldiers, even during harsh War years when their troops were constantly on the move. He notes carefully in his diary the amounts of money he was able to send home to his wife.

After concluding the fictional/historical part of *War Comes to Broad River*, Author Jones publishes his uncle Isaac's entire diary. Moore records in his diary that the remnants of the 37th Georgia surrendered on April 27, 1865, in High Point, NC. He and fellow survivors of this part of the Confederate Army walked home to Georgia.

War Comes to Broad River includes the complete roster of officers and enlisted soldiers of Company B, 9th Battal-

ion, Georgia Volunteer Infantry, Army of Tennessee from Clarke and Madison counties. Part III, Exhibit 1, lists "Names of Soldiers Families Supplied with Salt dated July 21 1863 Un-



der the Order of Governor" in Madison County, Georgia.

Ron Jones devotes the final onethird of this book to family histories of six of the most prominently discussed families in *War Comes to Broad River*.

Confederate readers will enjoy *War Comes to Broad River*. By combining Isaac Vaughn Moore's diary with accurate War history, Author Jones creates a different perspective through which to view our beloved Confederacy. This novel will charm Southerners.

Author: Ron Jones Publisher: Tate Publishing 127 East Trade Center Mustang, OK 73064 \$19.95 Paperback

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa



REPORT OF THE RECRUITING AND RETENTION COMMITTEE

M. KEITH MORRIS, JR. – CHAIRMAN

MKMJR@CHARTER.NET

Successful Recruiting at the Camp Level

ou never know when the next person you recruit will turn out to be another Ron Wilson (our immediate Past CiC, in case someone doesn't know). We all were recruited — in some form or fashion — and being recruited to SCV was one of the greatest things that happened to me.

I personally do not understand why any man with Confederate blood in his veins does not join our organization. The truth is that every man born with Confederate ancestry is a son of a Confederate veteran the minute he is born.

Some will do the right thing and honor that ancestry, but many will not. We ought to have millions in our ranks. It is true that for many years there was very little recruiting effort on our part. When the NAACP made their number one goal to remove the Confederate Battle Flag from existence, many true Southerners woke up and our ranks began to swell. The organization was not ready for the huge influx of members, and it was not ready for the people who would join with the realization that we now would have to fight tooth and nail just to honor our Confederate history.

With the realization that our new battlefield would be both in the courts and in the political arena — people began to work. The politicians fear large groups that can get voters to the polls; and it became important to get our membership as large as possible. The only way to do this was through recruitment. There are many ways to handle recruiting.

Retention is the key to success. The main problem with our organization has been the retention



of members. Every year we lose almost as many members as we gain new ones. We have grown, but not at the rate we need to grow to be completely successful in our heritage defense and offense.

The key to successful retention lies with the individual camps. Camps are the backbone of the

SCV. People can talk all they want to about Brigades, Divisions, and National, but the local camps are what make all of these others possible.

Because camps are the key to success, it means we need strong camps. In order to have strong camps you must have dedicated and strong leaders. It is up to the camp members to elect such leaders. Elections at every level of the SCV are important. Elect people who will not take the leadership roles seriously and you will have a failed camp — or at best, a non-growing camp. If you take a leadership role, you must be willing to devote some time to your duties. If you are not going to devote the necessary time, then you should not take an officer position. Every member of the camp should become a recruiter, and recruiting should be constantly stressed.

Our organization does have Life Memberships at the national level, as do many Divisions and camps. If you do not sign someone to a Life Membership, then you will have to recruit that person each and every year. This is the area that we fail

Recruiting and Retention Committee

M. Keith Morris, Jr. - Chairman Suffolk, VA – MKMJR@charter.net Charles H. Wilson Wichita, KS

H. Greg Manning Salado, TX

Vernon R. Padgett Whittier, CA

David C. Moncus Waynesboro, GA

Bryan A. Sharp Burns, TN

to recognize.

Most camps do not even start talking about the new year's dues until after August 1, and too many don't pay much attention to them until right before the deadline of November 1. It is most important to really push signing up 100 percent of the previous year's membership. The reason is simple: Each member that you do not renew requires a new member in the coming year just to stay at your same level. If you sign everyone from the previous year, then you start growing with your first new recruit.

Another huge item in the success of a camp is the monthly meeting. I believe it is essential that you have a meeting every month. It is also important to have a program every month. You will learn by experience that not every program will be a resounding success. However, most members are willing to overlook the occasional mediocre program presenter if you have plenty of good ones.

Encourage your own camp members to do presentations about their favorite subject. It could be a family history, a general, a battle, an important local historical event or local folklore. Programs can vary in length but should be at least 15 minutes long — or several short programs lumped together. Share

your speakers with other camps, especially if you have a good one. Every camp is constantly searching for a good speaker.

It is important for the commander and other camp officers to greet the members as they arrive for a meeting. It is especially important to recognize and visit with new members or prospective members. Constantly try to draw everyone into the camp's business and the SCV's business by keeping them informed. Constantly seek involvement from anyone and everyone. Do not have small groups who do everything. Reality is that you usually only have a few really committed individuals who will always participate, but you must, at least, keep trying to involve everyone.

Remember, there are many great recruiters and methods for recruiting. However, if we do not work hard on retention, then we will constantly be fighting to stay alive. It really is sickening to go to our Division and National Reunions each year and hear the number of new members gained during the year barely exceeding the number of members lost. Let's everyone get dedicated to making retention a number one priority in our respective camps for this year and next in order to really see our beloved SCV really grow. X

Limited supply of SCV 2005 Convention items still available

- Medal (with picture of NB Forrest) \$10.00
- Programs:.....\$5.00
- T-shirts: \$15.00

All proceeds to go to Tennessee State Museum to help restore the Tennessee Confederate Flags. Contact Cindy at 1-800-380-1896 ext 209 or accounting@scv.org.

NOTICES From Around the Confederation

Hurricane Relief Efforts for Louisiana and Mississippi

The SCV is marshalling information and resources to aid our members in the affected areas and to aid in the restoration of Beauvoir.

Commander Kyle Sims of the Middleton Tate Johnson Camp 1648, Arlington, Texas, has been appointed as Hurricane Relief Coordinator. Please refer all questions concerning the relief efforts, including: requests for status information, volunteer offers (whether for money, supplies or labor), updated information on key areas, relief funds, etc. to Kyle at kylebs62@aol.com or (817) 472-5364.

Current Needs:

- 1. Money— donations may be sent to the main SCV Relief Fund at SCV RELIEF FUND, PO BOX 59, COLUMBIA, TN 38402-0059. Donations to this fund will be used for all relief operations. Donations for the relief of Beauvoir only may be sent to Beauvoir Relief Fund, PO Box 1786, Meridian, MS 39302. Donations to the latter fund are managed by the MS Division SCV for the immediate needs of Beauvoir and SCV members in that immediate area.
- 2. Volunteers: A list of specific needs is being compiled and will be broadcast later. Members are cautioned against going to the damaged areas now gas is very scarce, crime is rampant (including carjackings to get gas), and the authorities are patrolling the area and not allowing non-residents to enter in most cases. If you would like to volunteer for relief efforts in the area, please give your name to Kyle. When cleanup starts and authorities are again allowing people into the area, you will be contacted.
- 3. Supplies: Almost all supplies needed for basic life needs are in short supply. A list of needed supplies will be posted shortly. The MS Division does have an immediate need for at

least one generator and portable living quarters. If anyone has any of these items available, please contact Kyle immediately.

Because of the prevailing communications problems we are experiencing here, I have not been able to respond to the many requests for information from our brothers outside Mississippi. At present, the most valuable form of assistance would be in the form of monetary donations.

More information will be posted on the main SCV website, www.scv.org, as it becomes available.

Please keep the members in Louisiana and Mississippi in your prayers.

Denne A. Sweeney Commander-in-Chief

Next GEC Meeting October 29 in Hot Springs, Arkansas

The next meeting of the SCV General Executive Council will be held Saturday, October 29, at the Best Western Stagecoach Inn, 2520 Central Avenue, Hot Springs, Arkansas. Start time of the meeting is Saturday at 9 am.

Call 1-800-643-8722 for room reservations. The room rate is \$62.50.

Arkansas can be a real show in the autumn of the year. For those of you coming in by air, Little Rock International is a modern facility for both commercial flights and private aircraft.

To get to Hot Springs, head west on Interstate 40 after departing Little Rock International. Once in Hot Springs, head for Central Avenue and the Best Western facility, which is located directly across the street from the entrance to Oaklawn Race Track.

Although seating for this GEC meeting audience will be limited, any SCV member is invited to attend and observe, although admittance is on a first-come, first-served basis.

Georgia Ancestor at Gettysburg?

I am seeking copies of soldier letters, reminiscences and human interest stories by Georgians pertaining to their experiences at Gettysburg, PA, July 1863, for possible use in my next book, *Georgia at Gettysburg*.

Georgia at Gettysburg will profile the role of all 43 Georgia commands present in America's most notable military engagement. A cornerstone of my book will be the alphabetical listing of all known Georgia casualties (killed, wounded, captured), approximately 4,000 names in all.

Copies of war-era photos/images of Georgians (in uniform only) that were documented casualties are also sought for possible inclusion. Proper credit will be given to those whose contributions are used. Please contact me first before sending anything!

Gregory C. White 3101 Mills Ridge Dr. Canton, GA 30114 gcw31ga@mindspring.com

SCV Membership and Dues

SCV Membership, which includes more than 3,000 Life Members and 72 Real Sons, has seen 232 new membership applications in just the first 12 days of August since the new fiscal year began. Please make sure each of your camp's members is aware that he needs to renew his dues no later than November 1, 2005, in order to ensure the uninterrupted receipt of the Confederate Veteran magazine. Please do your part to recruit new members and to encourage former members of your camp to reinstate. If you would like a mailing list of your camp's delinquent former members, please contact your appropriate army secretary. Please remember that dues renewal period has started and your dues payment cut-off date is November 1, 2005.

Mine Creek Monument

amphitheater and entrance into the area. The location was immediately adjacent to the Fort Scott Road, very close to where the center of the first Confederate defensive line had been established. That would place the monument at a spot where all visitors walking to the ford site would see it as they pass. The location met with our approval, and by January our monument and its location were once again confirmed.

While our request was pending, the KSHS had their monument constructed and placed in a spot to the south of the main entrance to the visitor center. As expected, it was a very politically correct monument. It was not a memorial but more closely resembled an historical marker. The camps of the Kansas Division were invited to attend and/or participate in the dedication ceremony for that monument that was held on the anniversary of the battle. The SUV was also invited. The Major Thomas J. Key Camp provided a uniformed three-man salute firing detail and a five man uniformed color guard for the ceremony. Ms. Allman told us that there were to be no Confederate Flags displayed except the one carried by the color guard. She wanted to make this a dignified ceremony and not a flag rally. However, Dr. Spencer once again came to the rescue and told us we could set up a living history campsite on

Foundation land where it would be easily accessible and visible from the visitor center. He told us we could display any flags we desired on Foundation land. There were at least a dozen flags prominently yet appropriately on display. I learned later that Ms. Allman was extremely upset as she felt that we had not honored her request.

On March 20, 2004, founding members of the Major Thomas J. Key Camp and members from other camps in the division were at the monument location. We worked to clear the site and to mark the location and orientation of the monument. By early April, Geneva and Sons had put in the base, and two weeks later had the monument in place. The unveiling and dedication of the monument was scheduled for April 24, the Saturday closest to April 26, Confederate Memorial Day, as celebrated in Kansas.

As if we hadn't hurtled enough obstacles, another one was thrown in our path on the day of the dedication. This one, however, was not motivated by political correctness. This one was rain. For several days prior to the 24th there had been a steady rain, everything from a drizzle to a downpour. The morning of the 24th broke with extremely cloudy skies along with off-and-on rain until about 9 am. Then, as if the good Lord realized our dilemma, the rain stopped. There was

standing water everywhere and mud that was over the ankle in places-but the rain had ceased. At 1 in the afternoon, under heavily clouded skies, the moment had come. With a consolidated color guard from several camps and an eight-man firing detail from the Key Camp the ceremony began.

The Kansas Division had rented a large canopy tent for folks to sit under in case the rain began anew. Despite the weather and the mud, close to 100 people were in attendance. Kansas Division Commander Jon Jenkins spoke to the assembly as did Dr. Spencer. The KSHS was conspicuously not represented. The monument was unveiled and it was a beautiful sight.

The Kansas Division made history on April 24, 2004. The division was responsible for placing the first and only Confederate monument in the state of Kansas. What a glorious victory it was and what a tremendous honor paid to the Confederate soldiers buried in unmarked graves on that battlefield far, far from home. Future visitors to the battlefield will now know that they are walking on hallowed ground. Now those brave Confederate soldiers have a common headstone, albeit 140 years late. They deserve no less for their ultimate sacrifice. We can do no less to honor them.

Deo Vindice!

X

Dispatches From the Front

This was done by liberal colleagues and administrators who hold to and teach from a liberal to a Marxist perspective. They suffer no harassment or censorship or have to submit, as I have, tests, quizzes, homework, etc. for review. Hence my chagrin with the letters in the May/June 2005 issue attacking Ann Coulter. Everyone is entitled to his own opinion, but not his own private set of facts. I hope to set the record straight.

Coulter is accused of using her pen as a sword against a "large segment of the American people." Not true. She writes to expose the hypocrisy and agenda of the Left in America. Liberals preach tolerance and then persecute and silence conservatives. They preach diversity and suspend students for wearing shirts to school with the Confederate Battle Flag. Coulter's critics assail a supporter fighting for our rights and heritage. The fact that a "large segment" of America may be offended is immaterial. I imagine a large number of Nazis were offended when we liberated France. Claims that Coulter is widening a gulf between liberals and conservatives causes me to suspect that critics are probably liberals and their métier is the ad hominem attack. A gulf between truth and lies should be wide. It is the liberals who savage the Southern heritage that Ann defends. Use of expressions like "highly polarized political environment" are code words for conservatives daring to stand up to the cultural and historical depredations committed by liberals against Southern history and American republican democracy. Coulter's critics seem to possess a well-rehearsed familiarity with liberal talking points and play book. Could their pique stem from the fact that they are Democrats and know Ann is right? I pray she joins our cause, as we need people whose support is real, not a masquerade.

With regard to Coulter's eagleand-rat analogy, liberals have no sense of humor and hence fail to recognize sarcasm. Instead, they relish in painting SCV members as racists and crypto-Klansmen. It is incongruous that anyone could read Coulter's books and not see they are directed at liberals, not Democrats. But the fact that many Democrats are liberals is undeniable. There have been and remain many good Democrats, but they have allowed their party to be hijacked by the far left. Little is being done about it. The Republicans also are too linguine-spined (witness their treatment of Trent Lott and John McCain's attack on the flag) to stand up to our enemies. Appeasement of foes never succeeds. Thank God Ann Coulter has the guts and integrity to withstand the assaults. Upon entering the room of truth, one finds no lack of seats, but it is standing room only in the chamber of

Larry Swickard Blue Springs, Missouri

Needs information

To the Editor:

In the first quarter 2005 *Confederate Veteran*, page 31, I was looking at the information on the Army of Northern Virginia.

It featured a headstone on Pvt. T. W. Williamson, Co. A, Cockes Regt., AR Infantry.

Could you or any of your readers give me any information on this individual or the Cockes Regiment?

My relatives were from that area of South Carolina during the war. Any information on this would be appreciated.

Sincerely, Larry Williamson 16 Barksdale Drive Savannah, GA 31419-9523 Francis S. Bartow Camp 93

Disagrees with publication of article

To the Editor:

This letter is my response to Mr. Salley's response to the letters of Mssrs. Hampton and Milton's response to the Ann Coulter article in the *Confederate Veteran*.

Mr. Salley seems to think it is acceptable for Ms. Coulter's article to

be published in the Confederate Veteran. I disagree. In his first paragraph he states he is a bipartisan critic, yet in his second paragraph lays out his political rightwing, conservative Christian agenda. In his third paragrap Mr. Salley then states that the Democrats are uniformly against Southern heritage, which is not true; however, he fails to note that Republicans are no friends of ours, either. Then-Governor George Bush let stand the decision to remove the plaques from the State of Texas Supreme Court building. Governor Jeb Bush has stated he will do everything he can to stop the State of Florida from issuing the Sons of Confederate Veterans' license plates.

If the *Confederate Veteran* needs articles to fill space, I would suggest any of a number of diaries written by our gallant ancestors, which are no longer under copyright. Keep the *Confederate Veteran* free of authors of any political view.

Yours, in service to those who wore the Gray, Mike Schooling Father A. J. Ryan Camp 302 San Diego, California

Silver Dollar City bans all Confederate Flags

To the Editor:

The Missouri Division has become involved this year with Silver Dollar City theme park, Branson, Missouri, over their Confederate Flag policy. SDC is a theme park based on American cultural history, and they have removed all Confederate Flags from their sales counters, from display and even from an annual battle reenactment which it sponsors. We understand that several reenactor units have thus refused to participate. After exchanging correspondence with the park in an attempt to clarify, and even to help, the park has ceased to correspond with us on the matter of its flag policy.

This is simply a notice to all compatriots that the Silver Dollar City tourist attraction in Missouri no longer permits Confederate Flags. Rather than carry the matter to issue, your Missouri Division has decided to notify all SCV compatriots by use of this column, and to notify

other American heritage and veteran organizations who have generally supported the SCV in our other flag efforts. We've so advised Silver Dollar City, and our offer to help them with true history remains open should they rethink their position.

If any readers are members of the VFW, American Legion, DAR or other American heritage organization, you might help spread the word about Silver Dollar City. This is not a boycott. It is simply advising all that we might decide for ourselves where we choose to spend our vacation dollars. Thank you.

Bob Arnold Heritage Defense Committee, MO Division John Christensen, MO Division Commander

Honoring Jewish Confederates commended

To the Editor:

I would like to respond briefly to the letter from Compatriot Bob Brewer in the latest issue of *Confederate Veteran*. Compatriot Brewer writes "Neither Rickey nor any member of this camp was aware that the term Neo-Con could have any religious or ethnic overtones." I would like to offer the following quotations in response:

From Ann Coulter:
"I'm not a neocon, I'm a gentile."
http://www.jrm.biz/modules.
php?name=News&file=print&sid=289
From Rush Limbaugh:

"Folks, I'm tired of this word *neocon*. Let's get it out on the table. When you hear the word *neocon* used by anybody, it just means Jews, Republican Jews. That's what *neocon* means. You're going to have people argue with me about it; it may be a larger definition to some

people, but the people who use that term pejoratively are talking about not Democrat, not liberal Jews, Republican Jews. Wolfowitz, Kristol, Richard Perle—these are the people that are blamed for getting us all into this, and it's all about... Well, you can take it from there. I don't need to add any more to it." http://www.rushlimbaughonline.com/refutingrush/2005jan11.htm

I am grateful that the anti-Semitic connotations of *neocon* are relatively unknown in West Monroe, Louisiana. I wish this were true for other parts of the country!

I would like to apologize for having suggested that Compatriot Rickey Pittman was anti-Semitic based upon his use of the term *Neo-Con*. His honoring of Jewish Confederates at the Jewish cemetery in Monroe is to be congratulated.

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

The Thirteen at Fort Pulaski

To the Editor:

In her book, Immortal Captives, Mauriel Joslyn has done a magnificent job of assembling the written words of many of the survivors of the subhuman treatment at the hands of the Union Army captors of the Immortal Six Hundred. My camp, Gen. Robert A. Toombs, 932, was fortunate to have Mrs. Joslyn present a program on the Immortal Six Hundred, and I have been keenly interested since then in the thirteen who died at Ft. Pulaski, near Savannah, while being held as traitors. Many of the survivors called the deaths of these thirteen, in particular, murder. You need to read the book.

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

I embarked on a mission more than a year ago to get the caretaker of Ft. Pulaski, the National Parks Service, to honor the thirteen who died there and are buried in unmarked graves, by placing a grave marker with their names inscribed. They are more or less in a mass grave, having been exhumed by NPS archaeologists and just covered back up. The NPS knows they are there, and, they know where. There are already other grave markers near the Immortal Six Hundred site of some family members of men who were stationed at Ft. Pulaski, markers that can be seen today.

Citing NPS Management Policies 9:17, the superintendent at Ft. Pulaski has said in his replies to my requests placed through two politicians, "In general, monuments or other plaques of a memorial nature commemorating individuals or events will not be erected, etc." and then he has given a history lesson about the importance of rifled cannon. Case closed.

What I am asking of you, my reader, is that you check the list of names of the thirteen at Ft. Pulaski on page 64 of this issue. If you are a direct or collateral descendant or know a descendant of any of these men, please contact me. I would like to apply for a standard, federal grave marker through the US Government, then take it to Ft. Pulaski and, if you would accompany me, present a request to the superintendent to allow us to erect it as near the site of your ancestor's grave as we can ascertain. It is my sincere hope to see thirteen standard grave markers on the hallowed grounds at Ft. Pulaski. To escape retribution of their captors, all these men would have had to do was sign an oath of allegiance to the US Government. One who succumbed to the deprivations and abuse and signed the oath was said to have "swallowed the yaller dog." The thirteen buried in unmarked graves at Ft. Pulaski were true men of honor, who chose to forfeit their lives rather than dishonor their oath to their Government, the Confederate States of America.

Allison Perry, III General Robert A. Toombs Camp 932 Vidalia, Georgia

Confederate Classifieds

THE CIVIL WAR NEWS: Monthly current events newspaper. Preservation, Southern heritage, reenactments, books, calendar, firearms, letters, columns, display, and classified ads. For free sample, call 800-777-1862. www.civilwarnews.com

IF YOU LIVE THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES, you should read *The Courier*, your monthly newspaper for our Southern heritage, reenactments, preservation, calendar of events, book reviews, features, display and classified ads for goods and services. **Free sample copy.** *The Civil War Courier*, PO Box 625, Morristown, Tennessee 37814. 1-800-624-0281. E-mail: cwc1861 @lcs.net or www.civilwarcourier.com

OWENS & RAMSEY HISTORICAL BOOKSELLERS: Proud of our Southern Heritage, and honored to be the only bookstore in Virginia still specializing in Confederate titles relating to the WBTS. We buy, sell and trade single volumes or entire collections. Call Marc Ramsey at 804-272-8888, email at mramsey@mindspring.com address: 2728 Tinsley Drive, Richmond, VA 23235. Free monthly catalog. Go to our website and see a picture of your next book – www.owensandramsey.com

BUY MANUFACTURE-DIRECT!

Confederate flags wholesale & retail www.usflagking.com. Ruffin Flag Company, Special SCV offers: 5 flag 3'x5' CSA set- \$25 each, \$15/set for \$24. All sewn cotton: 51"x51" infantry battle...\$60,\$30/6;38"x38" artillery...\$50, \$25/6; 32"x32" cavalry...\$40, \$20/6; five CSA cotton 3'x5' set: \$100 or \$33 each. 12"x18" gravemarkers, all CSA flags, \$144/144, 4"x6" \$72/144. Confederate jacquard woven 4'x6' blanket, 2 pillows (16"x16"), table runner set w/6 place sets and beach towel...\$100. 3'x5' superpoly flags: \$3 each, assorted gross (144) or \$4/12 per design. 5'x8' flags \$40 each, 3'x5' \$10 each, selection: Stars & Bars, 2nd, 3rd, Bonnie Blue, Georgia, Battle, USA, and Betsy Ross. 6' brass flagpole kit w/nylon flag...\$48 (\$24/24), eagle and bracket white steel kit w/super-poly flag...\$20 (\$8/24). Car flags \$3.00/144, \$10 each. Ruffin Industrial Group, 314 Water Street, Washington, GA 30673. 706-456-3000, 888-884-3524. www.ruffinflag.com or www.usflagking.com.

CONFEDERATE VETERAN SPECIAL:

Flag deal: Your choice 3'x5' Bonnie Blue, 1st National, 2nd Nat., 3rd Nat., Battle Flag, traditional GA, Mississippi. Any three for \$29.00. Any 12 for \$78. Prices include shipping to 48 states. We ship worldwide. Phone orders MC/VISA 845-562-0088, ask for offer #329. Mail check to The Flag Guys®, 283 Windsor Hwy Dept #329, New Windsor, NY 12553. Request free catalog. Gravemarkers, books, unique flag assortment: Hardee, Lee, Polk, Missouri Battle, CSS Virginia, more. Satisfaction guaranteed. www.flagguys.com

SPECIALIZING IN CONFEDERATE AND UNION autographs, letters, diaries, documents, postal history, currency, and photos. Contact Brian & Maria Green, Inc., PO Box 1816, Kernersville, NC 27285-1816; Phone: 336-993-5100. Member SCV & MOSB.

CONFEDERATE WAREHOUSE—Your great wholesale and retail source for camp fundraisers. 1-800-275-4498. www. confederatewarehouse.com.

CONFEDERATE VETERAN MAGA- ZINE 1893-1932 Reprint edition of all (40) issues of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine by Broadfoot Publishing in

annual volumes. Brand new unused, unopened. \$800 plus shipping. Contact Walter Pittman, 505-258-3883 or wpittman@uwa.edu.

ATLANTA, GA-NOV. 12-13, Atlanta International Military Show, Cobb County Civic Center, 548 S. Marietta Pkwy, Marietta, GA. Arms & Memorabilia of the Civil War, Indian Wars, WWI, WWII, etc. Info: Carolina Trader Promotions, 704-282-1339.

"CONFEDERATE DESCENDANT"

sterling silver medal or pendant. Shaped like the cross on Confederate tombstones. Raised lettering "Confederate Descendant" center. Approximately one inch square. Great Christmas gift. \$35. Tex-South Heritage, 3214 Oak Trail, Granbury, Texas 76048.

CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL TAR- TAN-100% Cotton, 60" wide, \$18/yard. Running Iron Outfitters, PO Box 205, Sonoita, AZ 85637. runningiron@mac.

MY DEAR WIFE ...AND LITTLE BOYS-New Book, 47 Civil War letters of Sgt. Meaders 42nd Mississippi to wife in Coffeeville, Mississippi, while serving in Virginia from Gettysburg to Petersburg. 141 pages, \$20 postpaid, Joe Brown, 1529 Magnolia St. #4, Gulfport, MS 39507, joebrownjr@cableone.net

GRANDMA'S MOSTLY SOUTHERN Dessert Cookbook. Only \$24.95+\$8.00 S/H payable to G&P, PO Box 1936, Liberty, NC 27298.

Confederate Veteran Rate: The fee for a twenty (20) word ad in Confederate Classifieds is \$20. All additional words are 50 cents each. The minimum fee per ad is \$20. Send all classified advertisements, payable to the Sons of Confederate Veterans, to: Editor-in-Chief, 9701 Fonville Road, Wake Forest, NC 27587. All ads must be prepaid.

A Reluctant Rebel

long, slow, rickety train ride to Georgia. Highlights of the trip were stops in Chester and Bamberg, South Carolina, where some of the men saw their families for the first time in two years. Others ate their fill of fried chicken, biscuits, ham, and boiled eggs the townspeople had brought to the station. Changing rail lines in Augusta, then again in Atlanta, the brigade finally detrained at Ringgold, Georgia, late on September 20. Marching the twelve miles north to Chickamauga, they arrived just as the battle was closing, too late to take part. It was about this time that the war would change forever for Jimmy Harris.

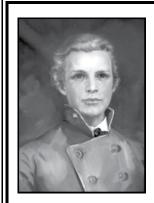
Jimmy's records for September, 1863, list him as "Sick in hospital at Atlanta, GA." Though it is not clear how or when Jimmy fell ill, it was most likely during the six-day, close-quartered train ride from Virginia. Childhood diseases such as measles, diphtheria and typhoid were rampant and baffled doctors who knew little about bacteria or antibiotics. In addition, malnutrition secondary to poor diet and cholera, with resulting diarrhea and dehydration, were common soldier maladies. Whatever the cause, Jimmy was on furlough until April 1864. He most likely returned home to recover, as a son was born late in 1864. Jimmy named him James William, in tribute to himself, and remembrance of his fallen cousin William. Jimmy returned to his regiment but soon became ill again, lingering in a hospital in Marion, Virginia, from June to August 1864. By September, he was well enough to be detailed as a nurse in Abingdon, Virginia. As Union armies closed in and fighting raged around Richmond, Jimmy learned his own brother John had been killed at Ft. Harrison, Virginia. The news must have saddened Jimmy greatly. But he continued to serve, nursing the wounded and dying until the close of the war. He was paroled at Appomattox, Virginia, in April 1865.

Jimmy, Handy, and their father Samuel survived the war and returned to Pickens District, South Carolina. Dirty and ragged upon arriving home, Jimmy burned all of his clothes, then bathed in the creek with lye soap before allowing himself to cross and enter the house, just thirty yards away. In sharp contrast to the youthful exuberance of four *Confederate Veteran*

years earlier, Jimmy reportedly told his wife, "If the army ever wants me back, they'll have to burn these woods and sift the ashes to find me."

Jimmy worked his farm and raised five children, one of whom later became a South Carolina congressman. Handy became a prosperous town physician. Perhaps it was Dr. Handy who attended to Jimmy the day he, at the age of 70, was gored by a bull in an accident. A few weeks later, bedridden and weakened by pneumonia, James Harris died on August 14, 1911. He is buried in South Union Baptist Cemetery, Townville, South Carolina.

X



JOHN PELHAM

The Gallant Chief of J.E.B. Stuart's Horse Artillery

by H. Rondel Rumburg

John Pelham is the first major biography of Pelham in almost 50 years. This hardback contains 316 pages and retails for \$25. For your copy send payment to:

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This sculpture measures 6" in height, is finely detailed and finished in a light bronze patina. The bust is a casting from the original *sold-out* model edition for the monument by commissioned sculptor Ron Tunison.



Please send checks to: PO Box 157 Suite 106, 1113 Murfreesboro Rd. Franklin, TN 37064



For more info about us, go to www.patrickcleburne.com

Tis For You, Dear Sir

by Leslie Updike

'Tis for You, Dear Sir, of long ago We gather at this place To honor a life of days gone by —To forget would be disgrace.

The current age in which we live Calls you a *second rater*But the truth is, which they can't face
—You were not a *rebel traitor*.

Southern born and Southern bred, You left home, went off to fight When Lincoln's Yankee government —Attacked with all its might.

You made the only choice you could; There was no other way. Homeland, family, friends, and God —You would never so betray.

Political correctness has revised What so long ago you did, But of't-told lies don't change the facts—The Truth cannot be hid.

Along with brothers like you With your backs against a wall, Fought the very best you could —You gave, and some *Gave all*.

You fought long and you fought hard And fought so ever brave. You, who for us thus lived —Rest now within your grave.

But we'll fight on, as you fought then, Southland's honor to preserve. It is the noble path to take,

—The one, which you deserve.

That is why with reverence great From busy lives we take pause. You gave to us the heritage —Of a glorious *Southern Cause*.

Rest in Peace, and do not fret,
Dear Southern Soldier lad.
We will continue in your way
—In Confederate gray we're clad.

Striving now to make things right As you did way back when,
Our parting words to you this day:
—We Thank You, Sir, —AMEN

Leslie Updike is a member of the Captain William Latane Camp 1690, Mechanicsville, VA

DIXIE MUSIC BOX

For Those Still Proud To Be Southern

(and a few good Yankees)





Our Confederate theme music boxes are dedicated to the Southern cause and are named for battles or our famous Southern leaders. The standard music box is shown above. Of course, it plays *Dixie* when opened. It is also available with any Confederate state flag or the First, Second or Third National Confederate or Bonnie Blue or American flag. All music boxes are 4" x 6" and are hand carved. There is some intricate brass inlay on the top. The music boxes are lined with satin to match the primary color in the flag. The music movement is guaranteed for life. The price of \$39.00 includes First Class Yankee Mail shipping. Secure online ordering is available at www.congray.com. There you will also find other models to choose from.

The Confederate States Flag Desk Set



This desk set is mounted on a base of solid mahogany that is stained dark mahogany/walnut and finished to a low sheen that compliments the bright colors in the flags. The set consists of the flag of each of our thirteen Confederate states plus two bonus flags of your choice. The bonus flags are the First National (Stars & Bars), Second National (Stainless Banner), Third National, Bonnie Blue and square or rectangular Battle Flag or American Flag. The bonus flags (First & Third Nationals) are placed at either end of the set in the photo. The set is \$69.00 and that includes First Class Yankee Mail Priority shipping. The set includes a 5.5 inch brass plate that reads "Confederate States of America" in script. The flags are of the best quality we can find, being manifested by one of the best companies in the USA. You have our standard guarantee. Return it for any reason for a full and immediate refund.

Send your check or money order to the address below or simply call us with credit card information for immediate shipment.

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Confederate Gray

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Meet Our Real Sons...

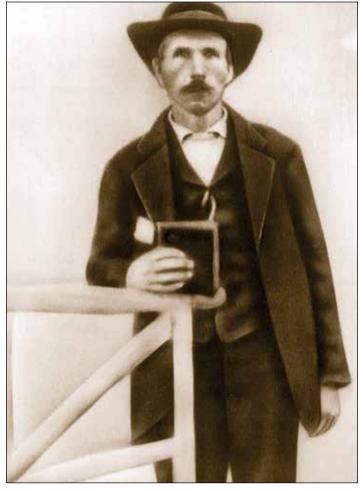
Cullie Wells Sessions

By Johnny Monroe Sessions, Jr., Litchfield Camp 132

ullie Wells Sessions is one of three real sons living in South Carolina. He and a sister are all that are left of a family of six brothers and two sisters. Cullie was the seventh child, born on July 1, 1921, to Confederate veteran John Marion Sessions and Delphia Godbolt. His only surviving sister, Abbie Huggins, lives in Charleston, South Carolina. She is 94 years old. He was born and raised in the four-mile section of Horry County and now lives about a mile from the old homeplace.

His father, John Marion, was born July 1, 1845, in Conway, South Carolina. He enlisted in the Confederate army the first day of August 1863. He served in Company B, Manigaults Battalion of artillery with the South Carolina siege train or 18th Battalion. He enlisted in Charleston, SC, as a conscript, and records show he surrendered on the 26th day of April 1865, near Greensboro, North Carolina. This is where General Johnston surrendered to General Sherman. During this time, he suffered two injuries, one being as he was thrown from a horse and broke his shoulder. The second when he was hit in the hip with (quote) "a piece of shell."

He was the son of a professed farmer, R.R. Sessions, known as Bob Sessions, born in the year of 1810. His mother, Hanish, was born in 1825. John Marion died December 6, 1927. He is buried at Brown Swamp Methodist Church cemetery, Conway, South Carolina. He is buried between his two wives. He has a Confederate headstone.



Confederate veteran John Marion Sessions, Private 18th Battalion, South Carolina Siege Train, Company B. The father of Real Son Cullie Wells Sessions, a member of the Litchfield Camp 132, Conway, SC.



Real Son Cullie Sessions receiving his Life Membership Certificate and pin on March 27, 2005. Pictured from left, Ned Sessions, Roseanna Johnson, Real Son Cullie Sessions, Linda Jordan and Litchfield Camp 132, Conway, SC, Commander Ken Thrasher.

After returning home from service, John Marion married Rhoda Jordan. They had five children: Ellen, Temperance, John, George and Bessie. Rhoda died in 1907. He then married Delphia Godbolt. She was 23 years old. They had eight children: Marion, Minnie, Abbie, Jessie Paul, Leonly, Elwood, Cullie and Edgar.

Battery White Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp 1568, Georgetown, South Carolina, held a recognition ceremony on October 18, 1992, to honor the living sons and daughters, Abbie Huggins, Minnie Chestnut, Marion Sessions, Jessie Paul Sessions and Cullie Sessions.

Since that date, Litchfield Camp 132, Conway, South Carolina, has been rechartered and Cullie's membership was transferred there, along with Marion's, to be closer to their home. Since that date, they have lost Jessie Paul, on November 30, 1992; Marion on February 4, 2004, and Minnie on August 2, 2005.

Cullie is also grieving the loss of his wife, Myrtle Lee Brown Sessions, who passed away Feb-



Real Son Cullie Sessions

ruary 18, 2005. They have three children: Ned Sessions, Roseanna Johnson and Linda Jordan. They all live nearby and help take care of their 84-year-old dad.

Cullie entered the army during World War II as did his brothers Marion, Elwood and Jessie Paul. He was discharged March 27, 1946.

These days Cullie's health is declining. He walks with the aid of a cane and does not drive an automobile. On a recent trip, daughter Roseanna carried her father to visit sister Abbie in Charleston, SC.

Cullie was presented his life membership certificate on March 27, 2005, by Commander Ken Thrasher and members of Litchfield Camp 132.

16 TH REGIMENT

Museum of Confederate History

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







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

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

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

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

HOURS OF OPERATION

16th South Carolina Regiment Camp 36 Greenville, SC

"FORREST COMES HOME"

Recruiting For The Cause

by David Wright

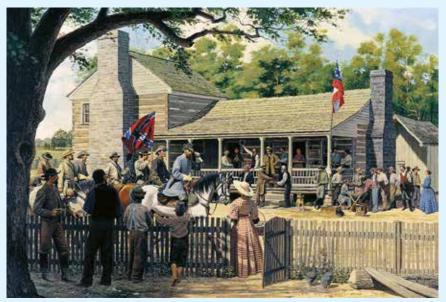


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1000 signed and numbered

A great gift idea or a cherished item for collectors. . .

This domestic scene depicts a gathering at the boyhood home of Gen. N.B. Forrest – a place he visited often to hold recruitment barbecues. The log home, located in middle Tennessee, was built in the 1820s and its design is of the Midland tradition, typical of structures during that era of Southern expansion.

Southern Cross Chapter 2578, UDC, commissioned the painting and is selling the Limited Edition prints. All profits are donated to the restoration of the Forrest Boyhood Home.

ORDER NOW TO BENEFIT THIS HISTORIC CONFEDERATE SITE. All orders received by December 12 will be shipped in time for Christmas.

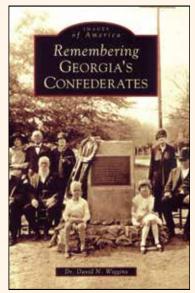
To order: Send check or money order for \$167.00 (\$150 plus \$17 shipping) to:

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Remembering Georgia's Confederates: Found on monuments throughout the South, the sentiment "Lest We Forget!" represents the theme of Remembering Georgia's Confederates. Dedicated to the men and women who served Georgia



Elm Springs

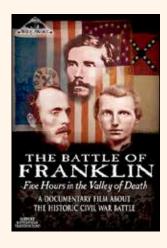
when her heart belonged to the Confederate States of America, this volume remembers the state's Confederate past - a time of passion, devotion, honor, courage, faith, perseverance, sacrifice and loss. #1131 \$19.99

DVD: The Battle of Franklin; Five Hours in the Valley of Death: Created from more than 100 hours of footage, this documentary was three years in the making. From footage gathered at the Franklin 140th reenactment and highly-crafted specialty shots, this program highlights thousands of "soldiers" in a variety of media formats, from crystal clear look of high-definition to the gritty realness of archival-looking films. 2005, Wide Awake Films, LLC (65 min.) #1132 \$24.95

DVD: Shiloh: The War is Civil No More: More than 13,000 reenactors accurately simulate the troop movements of the actual soldiers. State-of-the-art digital video and motion picture film capture the gritty realism of the reenacted battles. Shiloh will take you back to the fateful Tennessee battlefield in 1862! 2004, Wide Awake Films, LLC (40 min) #1133 \$19.95

DVD: Chickamauga: High Tide in the West: Winner of the 2000 Telly Award, this documentary explores the Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, with a fresh, dynamic approach. Wide Awake Films, LLC (50 min) #1134 \$19.95

DVD: Manassas 1861: his professionally crafted documentary explores the first major land battle of the War. Manassas 1861 goes in-depth to put you into the ranks with the young soldiers experiencing, for the first time, the very violent combat of the war that defined our nation. Wide Awake Films, LLC (50 min) #1135 \$19.95

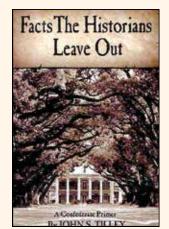




DVD: Spotsylvania Courthouse: The Clash of Grant & Lee at the Crossroads: In this painstakingly accurate and stunningly beautiful documentary, Wide Awake Films takes you onto the Virginia battlefield and into the trenches. As cannons and muskets roar, you'll hear the actual thoughts and words of soldiers who experienced the horrors of Spotsylvania in May 1864. (45 min) #1136 \$24.95

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Call 1-800-My-Dixie or fax order to 1-931-381-6712



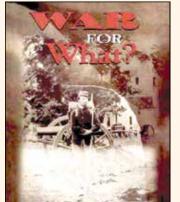
Facts the Historians Leave Out: This compact little volume contains all of the historical truths about the WBTS that today's history books *leave out.* #105 \$6.00

New Item: Having a large Camp Meeting or Banquet? **Need Name Tags?** Why go to Wal Mart? Give us a call!! These 4" x 2 " tags with a peal off back are just the answer. They will let your camp proudly display the SCV Logo to your members and guests. #S095 50 @\$3.00 or 100 @\$5.00

Lincoln Takes Command: How Lincoln Got the War He Wanted: Out of print for years, this revealing account of how the war was started is now in paperback with an all

new look. An Alabama attorney, Tilley gives a day by day explanation in detail of those who began the war and the way they began it; it sheds a new light on why the states separated and how Ft. Sumter happened. CAUTION: This book is disturbing to those who wish to believe today's media myths! # 294 \$19.95

WAR FOR WHAT? Francis W. Springer spent years researching this book with his wife. What was the real cause of the War? At what point should we start? Causes started building up before the English landed on Jamestown Island in 1607. The activities of the Portugese and Spanish in their vigorous exploitation of Columbus'

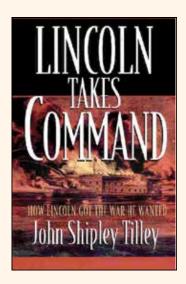


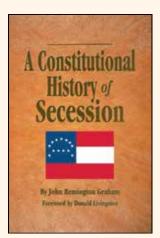
PO Box 59, C

Discovery had important bearing on all events here from then on. This discussion brings out some of the significant events that followed. Many will be familiar enough, but others, seldom if ever publicized, may not. #1129 \$10.00

A Constitutional History of Secession: This comprehensive history traces the quest for a peaceable and lawful revolution, from Britain's Glorious Revolution to Canada's current situation, with a special emphasis on the constitutional questions raised by the War Between the States. All money from the sale of this book goes to Heritage Defense! (Limited Supply) #1141 \$25.00







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The Thirteen at Ft. Pulaski

Iverson L. Burney 1LT	49 GA Inf
George B. Fitzgerald CPT	12 VA Cav
Christopher C. Lane 3LT	3 NC Inf
John M. Burgin 2LT	22 NC Inf
Russell W. Legg 2LT	50 VA Inf
Moses J. Bradford CPT	10 Mo Inf
Alex M. King CPT	50 VA Inf
Eli A. Rosenbalm 2LT	37 VA Inf
Thomas J. Goodloe 1LT	44 TN Inf
Ozniah R. Brumley CPT	20 NC Inf
Chapman B. Eastham 1LT	10 VA Inf
Jonathan T. Ganoyway 2LT	50 VA Inf
John H. Tolbert CPT	5 FL Inf

Corrections

On page 35 of the July/August 2005 issue, the top right corner photo shows **Freeman's Battery**, **Forrest's Battery Camp 1939**, Savannah, TN. Officials at that reenactment would not let them in because they would not wear blue. They set up an authentic Confederate artillery battery camp, with six original guns, and allowed the public to fire them. They fired approximately 80 times. It was wonderful publicity for the cause. We apologize for leaving this information out.

On page 58 of the same issue, in the caption for Real Sons Henry and Vincent Gober, their names are reversed. Vincent is on the left and Henry is on the right. We regret the error.

2004 Limited Edition Christmas Ornament

While supplies last. Just \$20 plus \$2.95 postage and handling.

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October and can be viewed on our website.

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Old South Christmas Ball

Saturday, December 3rd William Bell Auditorium

712 Telfair Street, Augusta, Georgia

Come enjoy the Grande March and Full Southern Dinner With All The Trimmings

Attire:

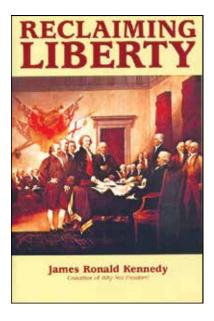
1860s Period Military Uniforms or Evening Formalwear for men and Period Ballgowns for ladies preferred. Black Tie Acceptable.

Music and Dancing All Evening Long

Tickets are only \$50 per person

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RECLAIMING LIBERTY

James Ronald Kennedy co-author of *The South Was Right!*

The South's role in leading America back to our original Constitutional Republic of Republics!

A Liberty Based Society where *we the people* of the Sovereign States are the final arbiters of the extent of Federal power!

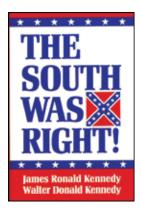
- Total taxing authority (local, state, & federal) limited to maximum of 10%
- An end to inflation & the establishment of sound, gold based monetary policy
- A free market solution to the issues of a bankrupt Social Security System, a failing public education system, and unaffordable healthcare.
- Rejection of political correctness and a business as usual political regime; a return to individual responsibility, civility, and personal accountability.

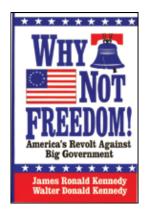
A peaceful political revolution to overthrow the current liberal/socialist political order and replace it with a Liberty Based Society!

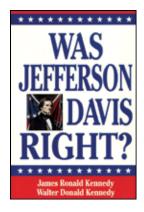
This book will feature prominently in the 2008 Presidential Primary campaign!

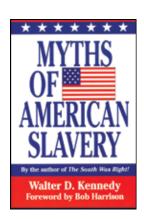
Available at bookstores, online bookstores, or autographed copies via: Liberty Books, P.O. Box 1271, Madisonville, LA, 70447, \$27.00 shipping included.

Other books by the Kennedy Brothers:





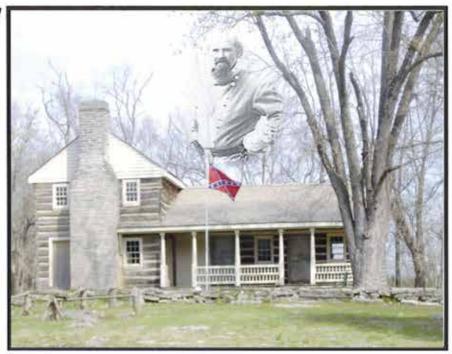




If we keep doing what we have always done, we will end up with what we have always had—it's time for a change—it's time for Liberty

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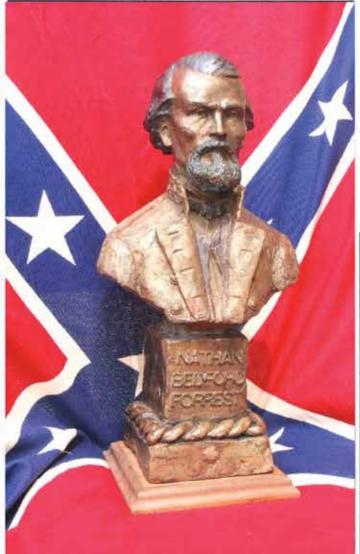
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