

Confederate Veteran.

September/October 2009



Confederate Silver Dollar



Single coin

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This one-of-a-kind Confederate Silver Dollar was conceived and designed by a great-grand-nephew of John Singleton Mosby, the legendary "Grey Ghost." Mosby was the archetypical guerilla leader and fighter of Virginia during the War between the United States of America and the Confederate States of America.

The coin itself is one troy ounce of .999 fine silver. It was minted in Washington State by the Northwest Territorial Mint (NWTM).

One side of the coin features the Great Seal of the Confederacy, showing Colonial George Washington astride his horse. The other side of the coin was designed in 2002. The scripture, "Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord," is from Psalm 33:12, and celebrates the strong Christian faith and tradition of the old South. The centerpiece is an eagle from a U.S. 1830s silver half-dollar, a coin in circulation during the war. The breastplate or shield has the "Stars and Bars" of the battle flag with CSA (Confederate States of America) above.

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S. A. Cunningham

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Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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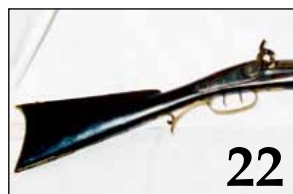
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ON THE COVER — An unknown Confederate soldier rests in Arlington National Cemetery during the Confederate Memorial Service. — *Photo by Robert Hoy.*

The Jefferson Davis Tribute Rifle

In 1861, the United States became a country divided. The War Between the States forced friend against friend and brother against brother. In four years, more than three million men fought for liberty. By war's end, the struggle had claimed the lives of more Americans than any other conflict in history.

Yet from our greatest tragedy came some of our most courageous leaders; one of the most memorable being Jefferson Finis Davis. As President of the Confederate States of America, Jefferson Davis left an indelible mark on history. He was a soldier, a statesman and a patriot. And through the long years of the War for Southern Independence, he fought tirelessly for the Confederate cause.

Now America Remembers is proud to introduce an exclusive Tribute issued in association with the International Sons of Confederate Veterans, honoring this legendary leader of the Confederacy: The Jefferson Davis Tribute Rifle. For this Tribute we chose a working recreation of the classic 1862 Richmond Musket Rifle in caliber .58, produced for us by the master craftsmen of Armi Sport. Craftsmen commissioned specifically by America Remembers have designed all artwork in lustrous 24-karat gold, along with detailed, hand-painted acrylic, honoring the President of the Confederate States.

The 1862 Richmond Musket Rifle

For this handsome Tribute America Remembers and the ISCV selected the legendary Model 1862 Richmond Rifle, one of the most carried field firearms among Confederate soldiers during The Civil War. Lacking the industrial output of the North, the Confederates had to make do with long arms from Europe or arms they could produce. The life of the Richmond Rifle began in 1861 when retreating Union soldiers set the Harper's Ferry Armory on fire. The blaze destroyed thousands of weapons, but much of the manufacturing machinery was salvaged. Confederate forces moved what they could to Richmond, VA, where the firearms (dubbed "Richmond Rifles") were produced and issued to Confederate soldiers who fought bravely on the battlefield.

Only 300 Available

Only 300 Jefferson Davis Tribute Rifles will ever be produced in this exclusive limited edition. Reservations will be accepted in the order they are received. As a working blackpowder firearm, the Tribute can be shipped to your home in most locations, but you must be of legal age to purchase. As always, if you are not satisfied with your Tribute after receipt, you may return it within 30-days for a complete and courteous refund.

Don't hesitate to become one of the fortunate owners of this truly unique, historic masterpiece. Your Jefferson Davis Tribute will forever honor those brave Southern leaders and help support the historic organization that is directly related to preserving the heritage of the Confederate cause.

The blued barrel is beautifully complemented by hand-polished walnut stocks and 24-karat gold decoration.

A series of commemorative phrases are written along the blued barrel: "President Jefferson Finis Davis," "1861 - 150th Anniversary of the War for Southern Independence - 1865," and "Deo Vindice," the motto of the Confederacy,

meaning "God Will Vindicate."

Deo Vindice

The blued lock plate features a portrait of Jefferson Davis from the well-known photo by Mathew Brady and is decorated by elegant, ornamental scrollwork. Stamped into the plate to the left of the hammer is "1862," a busy production year for the original Richmond rifle. To the right of the hammer is the legend: "C.S. Richmond, VA."

A Historic Project to Promote and Defend Our Precious Southern Heritage

At this time, the ISCV has commissioned a handsome bronze statue of Jefferson Davis, "Looking Forward - Looking Back", which will be unveiled as part of their 150th Anniversary remembering the War for Southern Independence. The monumental statue will depict Jefferson Davis with his son, Joseph Evan Davis, who died during the War Between the States as a result of an accidental fall from a window of the Confederate Executive Mansion, known today as the White House of the Confederacy. Also featured is Jim Limber, who was rescued by the Davises from maltreatment and raised as their own. America Remembers is proud to be a part of this historic project representing Jefferson Davis as a compassionate family man - a side of this Southern icon rarely memorialized in the history books. For each rifle sold in this edition, a royalty will be paid to assist in the campaign to fund this historic statue.



Sketch of statue.

The right side of the stock features an illustration of two crossed Confederate flags (the familiar Confederate battle flag and the Third National flag) laser-etched into the walnut. Both flags are hand-painted in brilliant red, white and blue. The left side of the stock features a laser-etched quote from Jefferson Davis: "The principle for which we contend is bound to reassert itself, though it may be at another time and in another form."

Model: 1862 Richmond Musket Rifle • Barrel Length: 40" • Caliber: .58 • Edition Limit: 300

I wish to reserve ____ of the **Jefferson Davis Tribute Rifle**, at the current issue price of \$2,195.* My deposit of \$195 per rifle is enclosed. I wish to pay the balance at the rate of \$100 per month, no interest or carrying charges. Thirty-day return privilege.

* All orders are subject to acceptance and credit verification prior to shipment. Virginia residents please add 5% sales tax.

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FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

Since 2009 marks Lincoln's 200th birthday, I was afraid I would be sick and tired of hearing about it long before now. But, so far, I haven't heard much about it at all. However, we should do our part. Our feature article this issue focuses on the feelings people on the other side had for him. I think most modern day historians would be surprised, and maybe you will be, too.

We spotlight another of our Real Sons with an article this time. I had the pleasure to meet Compatriot Marion Wilson at our National Reunion in Hot Springs, AR. It was great to talk with him and he seemed to be enjoying himself. Real Son Jim Brown was also in attendance, and it was good to see him. He has been featured in these pages several years ago. If you have a Real Son in your camp, please take time to write an article about him and his memories and send it in. These gentlemen are a treasure, and we must honor them.

Most of this magazine was complete before our recent reunion, but I saved four pages for a short article and some pictures. It was a great reunion and everyone had a good time. Our compatriots in the James M. Keller Camp 648 are to be congratulated for a job well-done. Anyone who attended will tell you this is a great time to be a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Thanks to all the delegates for being so cordial and keeping the proper decorum during the debates in the business sessions. This has not always been the case in the past and was very gratifying to experience. You can view more reunion pictures online at www.confederateveteran.blogspot.com.

For the first time in a while, I have more letters to the editor than space allowed. Those will be printed in the November/December edition. However, please continue to send them in, as well as your photos of camp activities. Camp activities and projects are the backbone of our great organization and should be highlighted. Please let me know if you have any questions. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Frank B. Powell, III".

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
CHARLES E. MCMICHAEL
CIC@SCV.ORG

Make This The Year!

Compatriots,

Last April, I had had the great pleasure to spend the entire day at an event in Tampa, FL, with many great speakers and musical performances. The highlight of the day, and the reason for being there, was the raising of what has been deemed the “world’s largest Confederate Flag.” A very large crowd gathered on the part of the property where the Flag was to be carried to the pole and raised. It took several minutes for this flag to reach the top of the pole, where it stood out on a fine breeze. There was much rejoicing, cheering and some tears. Many thoughts and emotions came to me as I watched the Flag ascend. First, I thought of all our brave Confederate Ancestors. How vindicated they would all feel seeing their beloved banner floating so proudly and publicly, framed by a clear Southern sky. They might well be quite surprised seeing this happen so many years after they saw their cause defeated.

But I also thought of all the members of the SCV out there who could not be present. It would be a moment of pride for you as well. I thought of you steadfast men who have labored for years in your own communities, where you have marched in parades, set up booths at festivals, presented programs for schools, written in your local papers, held memorials and advanced our cause in a hundred different ways. I know that many of you have given so much of your lives in the advancement of *The Charge*. With the advent of the Sesquicentennial nearing, this is the year we need to capitalize on our past accomplishments to ensure this is the year when we are heard.

It may seem a strange connection to some, but what you have just read is what leads me to the topic for this column. I do not recall a Commander-in-Chief ever using this column exclusively on this one issue — mem-

bership retention (Dues). Now that many of you have again picked up your copy of the *Confederate Veteran*, I will elaborate. Hopefully, I can add a fresh perspective to this annual rite that keeps us going as an organization.

By the time this article is published, many of you will have already paid your dues. Thank you! In many Divisions, members received the new Membership Renewal System (MRS) package that was featured in an article in the previous magazine. For all of you who have paid your dues regularly, year in and year out, this column is not specifically intended for you.

I wish to speak directly to those members who have not yet paid their dues or may be undecided about sending the dues check to renew their membership.

The South needs all her Sons, and every member is important. Each year we go through the cycle of initially losing a goodly number of members and making it up throughout the year with new recruits and reinstatements. How many times has it been said — “If we could retain more members, plus get the new ones we do, the SCV could quickly grow by an impressive number”? If every member would renew, we could grow by several thousand members in one year. Let’s make *this* the year.

I have heard many reasons why some men do not renew their membership. Some do not like the way their camp, Division or National is run. If you think this, then make the effort to have your voice heard. But more importantly than that, remember your primary loyalty should be to the cause and to honor your ancestor, which is what prompted us to join in the first place. The least we can do to perpetuate the memory of those brave and honorable soldiers is to be an active member of the organization that those very men, the Veterans themselves, helped create to be the voice to ensure

future generation of Southerners knew and understood the reasons they chose to go to war. Just the simple act of renewing your SCV membership will do more for the cause than you may be able to imagine. If you are undecided on renewing your membership, please reconsider and make this the year you say, "Yes, this is the least I can do for my ancestors and to help protect the honor and reputations of these brave men." I fully understand our country is in difficult economic times, and some members are feeling the effects of the recession worse than others. Writing the check or buying a money order to renew your membership might be more difficult to do this year. But I believe that somewhere, during an entire year, nearly all of us could find a way to cut back on some discretionary expense in order to save the amount of SCV membership dues. Many of us lead very active and busy lives. Some of you may be overwhelmed by the responsibilities of family and work which prevent you from being an active SCV member. If you simply pay your dues to remain a member, then you are active no matter how little time you may have to participate in local camp or division activities. The dues you pay is what produces the revenue stream to allow the SCV to provide essential membership services while carrying on the struggle to protect our ancestors' good names.

There is an old saying we have all heard — "When someone says it is not about the money, it is always about the money." In regards to SCV membership, I truly do not believe it is about the money. Anyone who has even a rudimentary understanding of economics knows that money is not real wealth. Money is just a means civilizations have found to easily store, transport and transfer wealth that has been gained from hard work and producing goods and services. When we give money, we actually give a part of ourselves. It represents the time and labor we have expended to make a better place for ourselves in the world. When we send money to pay our dues, we are actually choosing for this much of our time and labor to go towards upholding *The Charge* and to further advance the mission of the SCV. Make this the year instead you say, "Yes, this is the least I can do for my ancestors."

Many of you know that my father was a minister. Everything I learned about sacramental giving I learned from him. When it came that time of the year, as it does in every church, when members are asked to make their pledges for the coming year, he never once said "We need your money" or "The church needs your money." Instead, his focus was on the individual member or family's need to give. People have a need to feel they are doing right by what they believe in. It is sacramental to give of yourself to something larger that stands for what we believe in, and to be a part of it. I accept the fact that I cannot explain this as well as he did. I do remember the church's budget grew every year and the church was able to do more to serve its members and community. Please be assured I am not saying the SCV is equal to your church. But I believe all of us need to remember the reasons we joined the SCV in the first place. Make this the year instead you say "Yes, this is the least I can do for my ancestors."

Many blessings to you all, and may God favor our cause.

Deo Vindice

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

Confederate Veteran



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September/October 2009 — 5



Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members.

Camps should reach out to local Boy Scout Troops

To the Editor:

Dear Compatriot Earnest,

If you indeed have an official document from the BSA regarding their participation in Confederate-related events, as your editorial stated in the March/April edition of the CV, then please be so kind to forward a copy to me. I would greatly appreciate it.

For the record, our SCV camp has had a very good relationship with our local BSA Troops and we have actually sponsored several Eagle Scout projects for local Scouts who were members of our camp. One of those was my oldest son, who in 2005 replaced 25 Confederate Veterans' headstones in a Confederate cemetery as his Eagle project. He was awarded the National Graves Award for this project, the first year that award was presented by the National SCV. Our camp has also presented the SCV Eagle Scout recognition award to several local Scouts and we have presented living history programs to Scout troops, and taught merit badge classes such as American Heritage or Black Powder shooting.

Each Troop in the BSA is owned by its local sponsoring organization: i.e. church, civic club, etc. From my 10 years' experience as a BSA adult volunteer, I have never heard of the national BSA organization involving itself with the participation of Scouts at an event at the local or Troop level. Decisions of that nature are usually left to the local adult leaders of the Troop or the sponsoring organization. Unless those local adults sought guidance or involved the national organization in some way, I find it highly unusual for the National BSA to involve itself.

There is no doubt that there are those individuals in the scouting organization who are politically correct and

want to censor our heritage. There are recent examples of this occurring that we can all cite. I would like to encourage the SCV, however, not to label the Boy Scouts as our enemies. This is not fair to the Scouts and alienates many young men who might otherwise join the SCV — or at least might be in some way exposed to our organization and our great heritage. We should encourage our camps and members to reach out to their local Boy Scouts, not label them as enemies. The enemy is political correctness, not the Scouting organization.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Boy Scouts of America are both great organizations with great missions. Both the SCV and BSA are under attack from a common enemy for standing firm by our core beliefs, which we, for the most part, share with one another. Both the SCV and BSA organizations are comprised of people who strive to make our nation a better place. I challenge our SCV members to reach out to their local Scout Troops and offer to give a program or sponsor an Eagle project. I promise you will not find a better group of young men and adults in your community.

John B. Carroll, III

Alexander H. Stephens Camp 78

Americus, Georgia

Only fly Confederate Flag over veterans' graves

To the Editor:

In the past issues there have been discussions over the flags and the proper use or display of the flags at ceremonies and over graves of Confederates. The discussion has somewhat turned into a page-by-page argument which has gone on for some years. Around the 1910s this same discussion

came up at the National Convention of the UCV. The discussion involved the fact that the GAR (Grand Army of the Republic) no longer wanted to display the Confederate Flag at the National Conventions, which involved both the GAR and the UCV. In the records of the United Confederate Veterans somewhere in the minutes of a meeting held around that time, is the key to this discussion. The GAR no longer wanted the Confederate Flag there because they indicated that we were all American, now under one flag. The UCV voted to no longer have a National Convention with the GAR.

Regardless of your beliefs, this is not about us, but about our ancestors. It isn't about dishonoring the US Flag or the United States in any form. It is about honoring those men who fought under the National Confederate Flag, and died, just as some died under the US flag in later wars. But for those Confederate Soldiers who died defending against the US flag, they were American also. It was called the Confederate States of AMERICA, not of Asia or Europe or Africa; it was of America. They were Americans then and now.

My conclusion is that *subjugation* is not *reconciliation*, and *force* is not *unity*. So for those who fly the US Flag over a Confederate Soldier's grave or carry it while in ceremony as a Confederate Soldier, to me, are thumbing your nose at their cause, and telling them they died fighting for the wrong reasons. Those who fly just the Confederate Flag are doing so to honor those men, and should do so as if they had won the War. All I have to say to those who would do differently is that "It is easy to subjugate the dead, ain't it?" They're not here to tell you their opinion, are they? Just as the *Hunley* crew wasn't. That is really sad to me, to think people would take advantage of the dead and force them to accept something though

they may not have wanted it. And to dishonor their descendants with a guilt complex is even more despicable. The Confederate Veteran was forced to accept many things that today would be considered unacceptable under International Law, for whatever that is worth. We are blanketed by the US flag no matter how we may feel about it. It is there because this is our country and it is the flag of this country, and it allows us to have ceremonies without its physical presence. This is my opinion: do whatever you want, but at least honor them.

*Mike Kennedy
Jefferson Davis Cowboys Camp 682
Ocilla and Fitzgerald, Georgia*

Fly both their flags over veterans' graves

To the Editor:

I have noticed that in recent editions of the *Confederate Veteran* a debate has ensued between those who claim the US flag should be flown alongside the Confederate Flag and those who disagree. Though I am 17 years old and a relatively new SCV member, I feel like I need to offer my opinion.

The reason I joined the SCV was because I am proud of my heritage. My family came to America from England and Ireland in the early 1700s. One of those ancestors was a Delaware politician named Jacob Broom. Broom was one of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and he signed the US Constitution. My family literally built this country, and has fought in every American war since, including on the Confederate side during the War for Southern Independence. My family has served as well in WWI, WWII, the Korean War, Vietnam War, in both wars with Iraq, and in Afghanistan. I am very proud of my family which built this nation and has fought and continues to fight in Ameri-

can wars.

To not fly the US flag alongside the Confederate Flag is not only an insult to our country, but also to the many sons of Confederate Veterans who have fought and died for it. Our ancestors were Americans. And, believe it or not, we were not fighting against America; we were fighting for America. It was the Yankees that fought against America and its Constitution. The South seceded and fought to preserve America and the Constitution. And, Southerners have always been the first to respond and fight for America and its Constitution. In every war that we have fought, it was Southerners who made up a majority of the recruits and a majority of the casualties. Southerners have been fighting for America since the Revolution, and continue to fight for America. To not fly the flag that they served under is a disgrace. The SCV honors all sons of Confederate veterans, and thus has an obligation to fly the flags that they served under — whether it is the Stars and Stripes or the Stars and Bars.

I believe that America is not a piece of land or a place on the map. America is an idea. Just look at the Declaration of Independence and you'll figure out what that idea means. It means God has blessed man with the right to self-governance, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Our Confederate ancestors understood this very well. They realized that they could not be in a union which forgot those ideals, and so they seceded. And, when the North tried to coerce them back, the South stood its ground and gloriously fought to preserve the idea of America. Since then, millions of Southerners have responded to the call of duty, many paying the ultimate price of liberty. We owe them a great deal. The very least that we could do is fly their flags — both US and Confederate.

*Seth Parks
Ambrose Ransom Wright Camp 1914
Evans, Georgia*

Recording of Rebel Yell available

To the Editor:

In your May/June 2009 edition, Mr. Bill Young wrote an article, *The Rebel Yell*, which was very interesting. This is available on a CD from the Confederate Museum, 1201 E. Clay Street, Richmond, VA 23219 or by calling 1-804-649-1861.

*Otis MacMahon
Fighting Joe Wheeler Camp 1372
Birmingham, AL*

Editor's note: The CD is also available from SCV GHQ store. We have purchased some from the MOC and are selling them as well. Call 1-800-693-4943.

The only allegiance we owe is to God

To the Editor:

Please allow me to comment upon the Pledge of Allegiance to the US flag, which has been the subject of previous letters.

A dear friend of mine from Texas (now deceased) had once stated that, from a Christian perspective, " ... the only allegiance which one should make is an allegiance made to Almighty God, and with that, all other commitments and loyalties would take care of themselves." The logic of his statement, from my viewpoint, is not debatable.

We would do well to meditate upon a statement of the Lord, our God:

"He said to them, 'Then render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's.'" — Luke 20:25.

*Gaylan Lane
Longstreet/Zollicoffer Camp 87
Knoxville, Tennessee*

Continued on page 56

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

**LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
R. MICHAEL GIVENS**

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

It Is Our Duty!

The nation that has the schools has the future.

— Otto von Bismarck

Last week (sometime in June) my wife and I received a note from our son's literature teacher with the book list for the coming year. On the list were examples of Yankee apologia, such as *Across Five Aprils*, *The Red Badge of Courage* and *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Further study would involve *Up From Slavery* and works concerning Frederick Douglas and Abraham Lincoln. Now had this been a public school, there would be little surprise, but this is a Christian classical school.

When our children were mere babes, my wife and I decided to homeschool them for diverse reasons, not least of which was the importance of teaching them the truth and instilling into them a proud understanding of their own Southern heritage. After some years of homeschooling, my wife took her passion for teaching to another level and started what has become a very successful Christian Classical school. The very one I mentioned above.

We recognized these problems would eventually arise, and prepared for them as best we could. We took advice from some leading scholars in Southern education, including the SCV's own Dr. Clyde Wilson. My wife and I spent days compiling a list of good Southern literature, and included books of historical reference. My wife then presented the board of directors with this alternate and pro-Southern list of books. Our list was unanimously accepted.

The children will now be reading William Gilmore Simms and stories about Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson and Jefferson Davis.

This incident certainly points out the problems we all have experienced in demanding an honest look at American history and the struggles of our people. It also points out the dangers of sitting still and allowing the uninformed, uneducated elite to tell the story of our people.

This brings to mind another situation. By the time you read this, July Fourth will have come and gone. Hopefully, you had an opportunity to spend time with family and friends and enjoy good fellowship. But if you are like me, more times than not during this season you will have been subjected to that offensive anthem of Southern annihilation: *The Battle Hymn of the Republic*.

I have found myself, on more than one occasion, at a fireworks display that has lifted my heart with stirring martial music accompanied by inspirational readings of works by the Founding Fathers and other great Americans. I have been lifted out of my seat with pride, only to have these feelings dashed at the first strains of this hate-filled song. But even worse than this is to suffer the insult of hearing this song sung within the walls of a Christian church.

There are many beautiful, inspiring, spiritual hymns and songs of the Christian church that were born out of adversity, times of revival or God's loving relations with His servants. Christians are blessed with hymns filled with the promise of Salvation,

Redemption and Grace. These hymns are deeply revered and appreciated for their rich meaning and spiritual value.

The *Battle Hymn of the Republic* is not in this lofty category and should not be considered a hymn of the Christian faith due to its sinister origin, the attitude and actions that it promoted, and the philosophy of its authoress, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

Mrs. Howe was not a Bible-believing Christian. She was a Unitarian Transcendentalist. As a Unitarian, her religious views were not based on the fundamental theocentric doctrines of the Scriptures, but upon the anthropocentric beliefs of the higher critics of her day, poetic mystics and advocates of transcendental meditation. By her own statements, it is very clear as to what her opinion was concerning Jesus Christ. She was quoted in her biography saying, "Not until the Civil War did I officially join the Unitarian church and accept the fact that Christ was merely a great teacher with no higher claim to preeminence in wisdom, goodness, and power than any other man."

With this in mind, how could her poems, songs or hymns be sung in a Christian Church? *The Battle Hymn of the Republic* is apostasy and blasphemy.

In her *Battle Hymn*, Mrs. Howe arrogantly applied the apocalyptic judgment of Revelation (14:17-20 & 19:15) to the Confederate nation. She pictured the Union army not only as that instrument which would cause Southern blood to flow out upon the earth, but also as the very expression of God's word.

In her view, the South was evil and thus deserved judgment of the most extreme nature: by its own Armageddon. Mrs. Howe proclaimed a gospel of human judgment pictured by rows of affixed bayonets. She distorted God's promise of deliverance (Genesis 3:15), by applying it not to Christ, but to the Union soldier who would receive God's grace by annihilating Southerners.

The Apostle Paul warned of this type of false gospel, when he said, "But though we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel unto you than that which we have preached unto you, let him be accursed. As we said before, so say I now again, if any man preach any other gospel unto you than that ye have received, let him be accursed" (Galatians 1:8-9).

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord:

He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;

He hath loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible swift sword:

His truth is marching on.

Mrs. Howe paints a picture of a vengeful God destroying His enemies, *the South*, and elevating the North's cause to that of a "holy war." Today, if voiced by Islam, we would plainly call this a Jihad and denounce and condemn it as uncivilized. Yet from the moment these lines were first sung, when the Union Army first crossed onto Southern soil, the troops, via the strains of this song, were (according to Howe) authorized agents of the Lord's work. Thenceforth, of the nearly 700,000 lives lost in that internecine war, the Union dead fell as martyrs, with a special place awaiting them in Heaven. But, Confederate soldiers or even Southern non-combatants were Satan's minions, the plebeian others, deserving of death and no hereafter.

Simply stated, this *Battle Hymn* was used as war propaganda to legitimize a cause for the Northern soldiers and citizens in their bloody invasion and destruction of the South.

If the prevailing opinion is that the song has a different meaning today, then I have to ask Have any of the familiar hymns that fill our hearts with the joy of Jesus Christ also lost or changed their meaning? I dare say, Not! I am sure that many sincere, well-meaning Christians have sung this battle hymn without knowing anything about the author, its original intent or meaning. But if we know the truth, is it not our duty to teach the truth?

Indeed, it is our duty. If only we had a small board of directors to stand before and state our case. But alas, we stand before a much larger audience.

Otto von Bismarck said, "The great questions of the day will not be settled by means of speeches and majority decisions but by iron and blood." Vindicating the Cause of the Confederate soldier will require an equal and concerted effort.

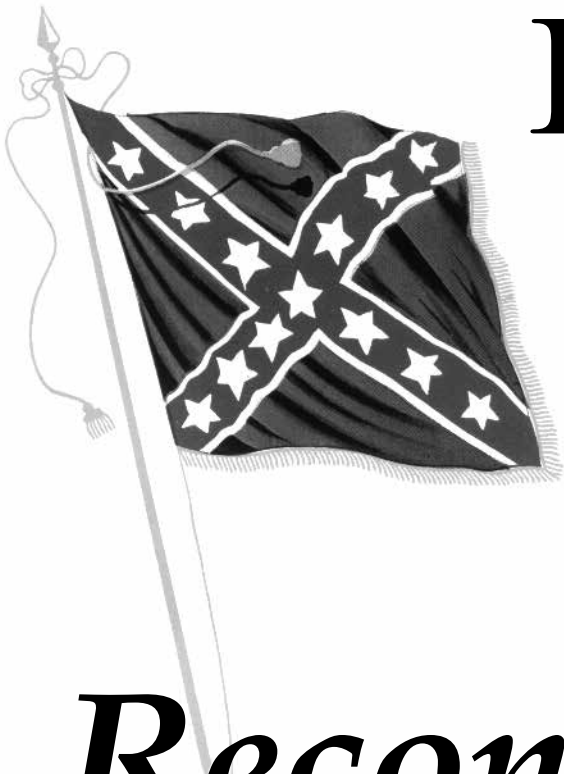
God Save the South!

Michael Givens

Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief, SCV

ltcic@scv.org





Forward The Colors

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

Reconstruction

Now that's just about the most politically correct word that there ever was. On its face it seems pretty benign. It sounds as if the Yankees would come down South and rebuild everything that they shouldn't have burned down in the first place. We know that it was one of the worst times in the history of the United States. At least it was for the South and our ancestors.

It was supposed to have begun in 1865, when the South was occupied and divided into military districts. It was supposed to have ended in 1877.

Well, it didn't begin in 1865 and didn't end in 1877. It has never ended! It also didn't have anything to do with rebuilding anything. It was about changing our way of thought and getting us to see things the way that New Englanders do.

It began in 1620 with the founding of New England. "Those people" didn't come for freedom of religion. They wanted to establish their religion as the only true religion. Not only that, but their lifestyle as well. They believed, and continue to believe, that their way is the right way and the only way. This was the true cause of the war and the continued assault on our Southern Heritage. Our

ancestors would not conform to their lifestyle, and neither will we. No matter what they may say, this is the real reason for the numerous attacks on our heritage.

Just what is it that we have done that is so terrible? Most of the time we go about our business pretty much unnoticed.

Much of our time is spent in cemeteries honoring our dead. They even try to stop us from doing this. Memorial Day came about as a direct result of the Ladies of the South decorating Confederate

In Alabama, a city councilman pulled the flags from Confederate graves, broke their staffs, and tossed them to the ground.

Graves. This year, as always, we were even hindered from doing this.

In Alabama, a city councilman pulled the flags from Confederate graves, broke their staffs, and tossed them to the ground. He then vowed that Confederate Memorial Day would not be observed. Despite his violation of several laws, no legal action was taken against him.



The only attempt at justice in this matter came from the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

In another incident in Virginia, a Confederate Memorial Day Service was interrupted by one of our own members. He was afraid that we might offend people who had moved

down from the North. It is obvious that he has been *reconstructed*.

In the Westerns, we used to see the savage Indians attacking the wagon trains. Hollywood didn't tell the whole story. They didn't tell how the same Union Army led by the very same officers had done to the Indians, what they had done to us. Just as our homes were burned and our citizens were attacked, their villages were burned

and their women and children also were killed.

Today, the truth about what was done to the American Indian is beginning to be told. Don't expect the same for us. Don't look to the outside for any help. Sometimes I am almost overwhelmed by the number of attacks on our Heritage.

I want to thank all the Division Commanders, Division Heritage Defense Chiefs, and others who have responded to these attacks.

It is up to each and every one of us to stand up and defend our Heritage and the good name of all our Confederate Soldiers.

Let our battle cry be the words of Major Randolph:

"I won't be reconstructed, and I don't give a damn."

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



Combined Federal Campaign

Special notice is given to SCV members, their extended family, Friends of the SCV and other supporters of the true history of the period 1860 to 1865. If you, other family members, friends or acquaintances currently serve in the military or work for the federal government, you will soon

be contacted at your work place about the annual Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) where you will be encouraged to donate a portion of your pay to the charity of your choice.

The national organization of the Sons of Confederate Veterans is a participating CFC charity in 2009 which marks the seventh consecutive year the SCV has obtained this approval.

Please consider making a tax deductible gift to the SCV by using our organization's CFC number which is **10116**. Thank you for considering the SCV in your charitable giving.



Chaplain's Comments

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



America Is In Trouble *Part 1*

Hosea 4:6-11 *"My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge: because thou hast rejected knowledge, I will also reject thee, that thou shalt be no priest to me: seeing thou hast forgotten the law of thy God, I will also forget thy children. As they were increased, so they sinned against me: therefore will I change their glory into shame. They eat up the sin of my people, and they set their heart on their iniquity. And there shall be, like people, like priest: and I will punish them for their ways, and reward them their doings. For they shall eat, and not have enough: they shall commit whoredom, and shall not increase: because they have left off to take heed to the LORD. Whoredom and wine and new wine take away the heart."*

Hosea 11:7 *"And my people are bent to backsliding from me: though they called them to the most High, none at all would exalt him."*

Introduction

I love America; I love especially the Southland and my home state of Mississippi. I am an old-fashioned preacher who believes the Bible is without question the Word of Almighty Jehovah God! I believe "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth" (Gen 1:1).

When the Pilgrims journeyed to this country, it was for Christian religious liberty! These folks were Bible-reading, praying folks. The three-day feast declared on December 13, 1621, was not to give thanks to the Indians, but to give thanks to God for His watch-care and provision. In 1789, President George Washington issued a proclamation for a Day of Thanksgiving to God. Which God? Jehovah God!

I. You Reap What You Sow

A. Friends, America is in trouble, North and South. We have been headed in the wrong direction for a long time, and now, we are reaping what we have sown. Galatians 6:7 says Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.

B. What have we been sowing in America?

1. Hostility to the Bible. We must have the Bible if we are going to survive. The Bible is the absolute truth, and only the truth will set you free. Lies will damn you and put you into bondage. Because of Bible preaching there was great revival in our Southern Armies. D. L. Moody said of the Bible: "This book will keep you from sin or sin will keep you from this book." General George Washington, Father of our nation, said "It is impossible to rightly

govern the world without God and the Bible." Washington was not citing just any God, but Jehovah God, the Creator of the universe. The great American Daniel Webster wisely said "If we abide by the principles taught in the Bible, our country will go on prospering and to prosper. But if we and our posterity neglect its instruction and authority, no man can tell how sudden a catastrophe may overwhelm and bury all our glory in profound obscurity."

We are in danger of this very thing happening. John Adams, our second president, said, "The Bible is the best book in the world." Our third president, Thomas Jefferson, said, "The Bible is the source of liberty." He went on to say, "The Bible makes the best people in the world."

John Quincy Adams, our sixth president, said, "So great is my veneration of the Bible that the earlier my children begin to read it, the more confident will be my hope that they will prove useful citizens to their country and respectable members of society. I have for many years made it a practice to read through the Bible once a year."

Chief Justice John Jay urged, "The Bible is the best of all books, for it is the Word of God and teaches us the way to be happy in this world and the next. Continue, therefore, to read it and to regulate your life by its precepts."

2. The lie of evolution has been sown. "When the Christian people of this country understand the ravages of agnosticism caused by the substitution of the unsupported guesses for

the Word of God, they will compel the atheists and agnostics to build their own schools instead of using the public schools for the spread of unbelief" (William Jennings Bryan). I take it we are not at that point yet. Bryan said these words in the 1920s: "If cosmic theistic evolution is accepted and pushed to its logical results, the Bible as the inspired book of authority in religion will be eliminated. This matter is fundamental in the moral and religious life of the world" (Alfred Fairhurst, A. M. D. Sci., *Intro. To Theistic Evolution*, p. 8).

This quote is also from the 1920's. We are now reaping what we have sown. Evolution is taught as fact, and in many schools the Bible is banned. Our great Southern leaders of the 1800s were men who believed in creation, not evolution.

3. We have sown immorality. John Adams, our second president, observed, "Our Constitution was made only for a moral and religious people. It is wholly inadequate to the government of any other." We live in a very loose society, a wicked nation morally. All types of unspeakable and deplorable acts are being committed by deviant men and women.

Erwin W. Lutzer, pastor of Moody Memorial Church in Chicago, says, "Our society is fast becoming openly hostile to Christian values. The media trivializes and ridicules Chris-



John Adams

tianity in the name of humanistic and pluralistic concerns. American culture is dominated by television and movies, whose profanity and lewdness tramp God's honor into the mud, inculcating non-Christian values from infancy. Public schools teach our children how

to practice various forms of immorality. One school curriculum in America teaches acceptance of homosexuality in the first grade and mutual masturbation in junior high."

Over the last 30 years, despite greater funding and strict laws, we find that violent crime has increased 500 percent. Illegitimate births — 400 percent. Single-parent homes are now in the majority. Hopeless teens are committing suicide at a rate 200 times greater than it was 30 years ago. America is in trouble. *We have sown the wind and are reaping the whirlwind* (Hosea 8:7: For they have sown the wind, and they shall reap the whirlwind: it hath no stalk: the bud shall yield no meal: if so be it yield, the strangers shall swallow it up.). Because of immorality we will reap destruction (Jeremiah 5:7-10,29).

4. Abortion is another area where we have sown the wind and are now reaping the whirlwind. It is sad to note that one in six Christian church-going women have had an abortion. That is more than 200,000 church women who have an abortion each

Continued on page 45

The Last Roll

Decatur Sons Of Liberty 580
Decatur, AL
James Harold Bedingfield

John T. Lesley 1282
Tampa, FL
Colbert Marion Lewis

Lt. Col. Thomas M. Nelson 141
Albany, GA
Ernest N. Creel

General Leonidas Polk 1446
Symrna, GA
William Howard Richardson

Buckhead - Fort Lawton Brigade
2102
Millen, GA
Jimmy Dean Murphy

John Kempshall 1534
Maroa, IL
Charles E. Briggs

South Kansas Camp 2064
Wichita, KS
Robert Louis Gideon

General Lloyd Tilghman 1495
Paducah, KY
Elbert Moss Green

Colonel William Norris 1398
Darnestown, MD
Daniel L. Denney

Major General J. O. Shelby 191
Warrensburg, MO
Marshall H. Ruxton

Colonel W. P. Rogers 321
Corinth, MS
Donald Joe Sanders

Sam Davis 596
Biloxi, MS
Roger William Ward
Timothy P. Chapman

47th Regiment NC Troops 166
Wake Forest, NC
David G. Stout

E. Fletcher Satterfield 852
Roxboro, NC
Davis Samuel Johnson

Colonel John Sloan 1290
Greensboro, NC
Dale L. Lawrence

Col. Henry King Burgwyn, Jr. 1485
East Wake County, NC
Philip Jackson Tutor

Pettigrew Partisans 2110
Kinston, NC
Ted Sampley

Brig. Gen. Roswell S. Ripley 1535
Worthington, OH
Robert Chester Turner

Jefferson Davis 4th Regiment
SC Volunteers 7
Easley, SC
John R. Mahon

Captain Moses Wood 125
Gaffney, SC
Roy Jefferies

River's Bridge 842
Fairfax, SC
James Dunbar Ray

Palmetto Sharp Shooters 1428
Anderson, SC
James S. Hobson
Marion Jack Bolt

Longstreet-Zollicoffer 87
Knoxville, TN
Lester C. Damphier

MG William D. McCain HQ 584
Columbia, TN
Daniel Baxter Morris
L. A. Colquitt



Roderick, Forrest's War Horse 2072
Spring Hill, TN
Cecil Wayne Morris

Colonel A.H. Belo 49
Dallas, TX
John B. Hamilton

Chief Clinton 366
Abilene, TX
Jack Lewis Kerby

General Henry McColloch 843
Brownwood, TX
James Richard Sikes

Albert Sidney Johnston 983
Decatur, TX
Johnny Martin Lewis

Dunn-Holt-Midkiff 1441
Midland, TX
George Mack Rhea
William Roy Stone

Turner Ashby 1567
Winchester, VA
Joseph Thomas McDonald

Tom Smith 1702
Suffolk, VA
Boyd C. Hogan

Nelson Grays 2123
Nelson County, VA
Gene Conway Rohr

Lt. Colonel Elihu Hutton 569
Beverly, WV
John T. Cheuvront

Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



Francis Maury Spencer, 32nd Texas Cavalry

Francis Maury Spencer was born in Montgomery County, Maryland, on February 1, 1835, and raised in that county as well as Washington, DC. At age fifteen he worked as a clerk for his uncle in a grocery store in Washington City. Shortly after this, he landed a job as a clerk for the land office at Washington City, a position he held for several years. During these years he also studied law, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar in Washington City.

In 1861 he came to Jefferson, Texas, and formed a law partnership with the Honorable William B. Ochiltree. Shortly after this, Frank, as he preferred to be called, joined Colonel Crump's Battalion of cavalry as a private. This battalion was mustered into service on November 4, 1861, near Jefferson, Texas. They were sent to Arkansas, where they saw action at Pea Ridge on March 6-7, 1862. Two months later the battalion was disbanded, the men discharged, but a new regiment was formed from the men who reenlisted and from six companies that already existed. Thus the 15th Texas Cavalry Regiment was formed, and Frank elected its captain. Because there already was another 15th Texas Cavalry Regiment, this regiment was redesignated the 32nd Texas Cavalry Regiment.

They were soon sent east of the Mississippi River where at Corinth, Mississippi, they were dismounted



in June 1862, fighting the rest of the war as infantry. As part of General Bragg's Army they fought at Richmond, Kentucky, on August 30, and then at Perryville on October 8. During this time the 32nd became part of General Ector's Brigade, and Frank was promoted to major.

The brigade participated in the Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in December 1862. Next, they operated in Mississippi as part of General Johnston's Army to relieve pressure on Vicksburg. They participated in the siege of Jackson from July 10 to 17, before returning to the Army of Tennessee.

In Georgia they fought in the battle of Chickamauga on September 19-20, 1863. Following this, they again marched to Mississippi, then to Demopolis, Alabama, where they remained until May 1864. Ector's

Brigade reached the town of Rome, Georgia, on May 16, in time to defend it against Union troops. They continued to fight in numerous skirmishes and battles — from Rome to Atlanta and throughout the Atlanta Campaign.

After General Hood took command of the Army of Tennessee, he abandoned Atlanta to march his army back to Tennessee. General French's Division, of which Ector's Brigade was a part, was ordered to attack the Federals at Allatoona. Due to this action, Ector's Brigade was late in rejoining the Army of Tennessee, missing the Battle of Franklin on November 30. They did fight during the Battle of Nashville on December 15-16, before retreating back into Mississippi. From here they were sent to Mobile, Alabama, to help defend Spanish Fort from March 27 to April 8, 1865. Shortly before this, Frank left the army near Cuba Station to join the forces in Texas, hoping to continue the war there, but it was not to be.

Frank married Flora McDonnell on February 5, 1866, in Demopolis, Alabama. That same year they moved to Galveston, Texas, where Frank practiced law. He became district attorney of Galveston and Harris County from 1878 to 1892. Following this, he became the 10th District Judge.

He died on July 14, 1907, at his Galveston home and is buried at Lakeview Cemetery there. ✕

The Unpopular Mr. Lincoln: *Echoes of Southern Outrage in the North*

By Larry Tagg

The Southern fight against Abraham Lincoln and the Republican party in the years before the War Between the States was grounded in bedrock American property rights, sanctified by Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and guaranteed by the Constitution. That the Republican party sought to redefine property rights to exclude slaves was unacceptable in the South, where in 1860 there was more aggregate value in slaves than the value of all the nation's factories, railroads, and livestock put together. The wealth in slaves was very roughly half the US Gross Domestic Product, a figure that, translated to the modern day, would be \$5-6 trillion dollars. To have an idea of the tremendous stakes, one must imagine the election of a modern president who would cause one-third of the country's homeowners to risk losing the entire value of their homes.

Seventy years before, James Madison had argued in *The Federalist Papers* that, because the nation

was so large, because its interests were so diverse, no one interest could ever gain control of the government. That argument had now failed. Southerners, in the fall of 1860, girded themselves to resist a future thrust on them by a Constitution they felt had broken down; one that, when tested, did not sufficiently protect minority rights; one where a Republican administration could turn the Constitution topsy-turvy, centralize power in Washington and destroy the principle of state sovereignty. Their civilization shattered, their property worthless, the Southern states would be reduced to mere provinces of a consolidated despotism.

The intense feeling of the South against Lincoln is no news, however. What is more interesting is the fact that, during Lincoln's presidency, the same feelings were reproduced across much of the North.

In April 1861, after the fall of Fort Sumter, Lincoln took for himself the powers of a dictator, galvanizing Northern opposition to the same centralization of power that

the Southerners feared —

He ordered a blockade on Southern ports — an act of war — without consent of Congress.

He held a meeting of the Cabinet in one of the Navy offices — away from any White House spies — where he asked for and received a free hand to use illegal means if they became necessary in the emergency. Seward later referred to this as the Cabinet's most thrilling meeting. It was there, he said, that Lincoln and his advisors "put in force the war power of the government, and issued papers and did acts that might have brought them all to the scaffold." Given *carte blanche* by his advisers, Lincoln signed war measures in a rush. He selected private citizens to purchase warships, and gave \$2 million to three New York merchants to buy arms and form new regiments, ignoring the legal requirement to seek approval of Congress when dipping into the Treasury.

He closed the mail to "disloyal" publications.

He called for an additional

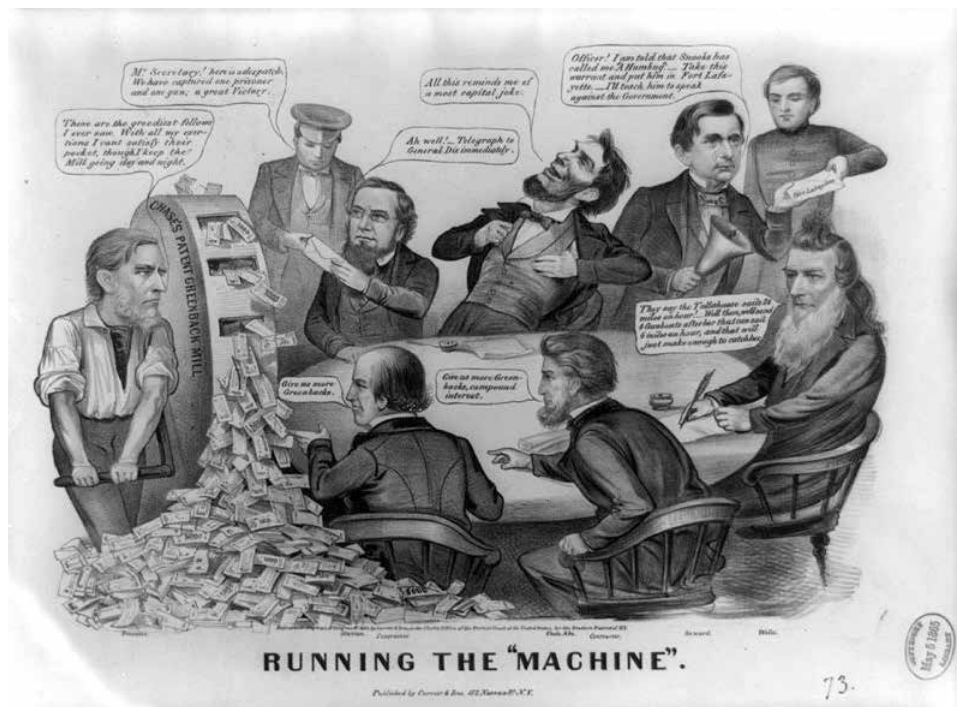
42,000 volunteers to serve for three years, and augmented the regular army by 22,000 men, and the navy by 18,000. Here, again, Lincoln ignored the Constitutional requirement that Congress "raise and support armies."

Finally, he suspended the right of *habeas corpus* in much of the East.

The phenomenal power Lincoln seized was a source of wonder to European onlookers. A German diplomat marveled, "One of the interesting features of the present state of things is the illimited power exercised by the government. Mr. Lincoln is, in that respect, the equal, if not the superior, of Louis Napoleon."

Democratic papers in the North immediately jumped up in protest. The *New York Evening Day Book* declared "Mr. Lincoln is evidently a believer in the savageries of old Europe, and thinks that the only way to 'save the Union' is to resort to the bayonet, just as Louis Napoleon 'saves' society in France!" The *Bedford* (Pa.) *Gazette* was another: "The so-called 'peace policy' of the Lincoln Administration," it proclaimed, "has all at once been turned into one of blood and horror ... Mr. Lincoln and his partisans may learn to pray that the curse placed upon their political sins may be removed." Maine's *Bangor Democrat* protested that Lincoln "has undertaken to convert [the] Government into an instrument of tyranny," and compared him to the hated Tories of 1776. "Abraham Lincoln," it said, "a Tory from his birth, is putting forth all the powers of Government to crush out the spirit of American liberty. Surrounded by the gleaming swords and glistening bayonets at Washington, he sends forth fleets and armies to overawe and subdue that gallant little State [South Carolina] which was the first to raise its voice against British oppression."

After Lincoln defended his mil-



A period editorial cartoon portraying the Lincoln administration.

itary response to the Fort Sumter crisis in his Address to Congress on July 4, 1861, Ohio's Rep. Clement Vallandigham called it an exercise in "wicked and most desperate cunning." Andrew Jackson, he said, had acted with the authority of Congress, unlike "our Jackson of today, the little Jackson at the other end of the avenue, and the mimic Jacksons around him." Lincoln the usurper, he said, had struck down personal liberty and free speech, and for these "shameless peculations and frauds ... the avenging hour ... will come hereafter." Vallandigham was echoed in the Senate by Lazarus Powell of Kentucky, who rose to condemn Lincoln, roaring, "There never was a king, potentate or sovereign, when he was assuming powers that did not belong to him for the purpose of crushing the liberties of his people, who did not do it under the plea of necessity."

When Lincoln inaugurated a crackdown on civil liberties in May 1861 by arresting Baltimore activist

John Merryman, Baltimore police chief George Kane, and other members of the Baltimore police board, the incident was reported closely, with healthy outrage, by the Democratic press. The August 1, 1861, issue of the *Democratic Brooklyn Eagle* printed a righteous attack on Lincoln:

The Old Constitution has been superseded by a new one, and ... we are now under the new Republican Constitution. The Old Constitution was a noble, liberty protecting instrument — a shield to the citizen against arbitrary and unwarrantable searches and seizures.

It contains no provision authorizing the president to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus;

No provision authorizing the president to proclaim martial law when and where he pleases;

No provision empowering the president to increase the standing army at his pleasure;

No provision to authorize the president to violate the right of the people to

be secure in their persons, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures;

No authority to arrest the citizen for circulation of petitions relating to the peace and welfare of the country;

No license to military officers to stop the publication of newspapers at their will and pleasure.

All that was reserved for the new Republican Constitution, under which the president is acting. It is under this new Constitution the propositions are made in Congress by Republicans ... This fact will be a sufficient explanation in the future for a great many other curious and startling things it may see performed by Republican officials.

Next, however, came a crack-down on the Democratic Northern press. The *Eagle* and others were barred from the mails on September 10, 1861. They included the *Baltimore Exchange*, whose editor, F. Key Howard, struck back in print the next day, crying, "The course which a despotic and foresworn administration has pursued towards us will not in the slightest degree influence our conduct ... As we have violated no law, we can afford to despise Mr. Lincoln's warnings or menaces." By the time he wrote this, however, Howard was nearly alone in defying the Lincoln administration. By September, most Democratic editors feared for their livelihood, if they didn't fear for their lives.

Out of that fear, criticism of Lincoln went below ground in the States. The *Toronto Globe* commented on the crackdown, "This is not only an exceedingly foolish way of proceeding — it not only insures its own punishment by encouraging a race of journalists who will never speak the truth except when likely to please, but it does more than almost anything else to lower the American people in the estimation of all civilized nations." As the serpent of suspicion coiled around

the North, few dared to question Lincoln's grim doctrine that, since without the government there could be no freedoms, citizens now must give up their freedom to oppose the government.

A year later, September 22, 1862, Lincoln issued his most famous edict: the Emancipation Proclamation. Northern editors had smoldered during the previous eighteen months while Lincoln had conserved slavery; now they ignited. The *Chicago Times* branded the Emancipation Proclamation "a monstrous usurpation, a criminal wrong, and an act of national suicide." A *Crisis* editorial asked "Is not this a Death Blow to the Hope of Union?" and declared, "We have no doubt that this Proclamation seals the fate of this Union as it was and the Constitution as it is ... The time is brief when we shall have a DICTATOR PROCLAIMED, for the Proclamation can never be carried out except under the iron rule of the worst kind of despotism." The *New York World* shouted that "Lincoln has swung loose from ... constitutional moorings" and was "fully adrift on the current of radical fanaticism." The *New York Evening Express* called it an "act of Revolution" that would render "the restoration of the Old Constitution and Union impossible." Border State opinion was especially outraged at Lincoln's betrayal. The *Louisville Journal* was defiant:

The measure is wholly unauthorized and wholly pernicious. Though it cannot be executed in fact, and though its execution probably will never be seriously attempted, its moral influence will be decided, and purely hurtful ... It is a gigantic usurpation, ... aggravated by the menace of great and un-mixed evil.

Kentucky cannot and will not acquiesce in this measure. Never!

While the press howled, angry letters piled up on Lincoln's desk and spilled onto the floor. William O. Stoddard, the secretary in charge of reading Lincoln's mail, wrote

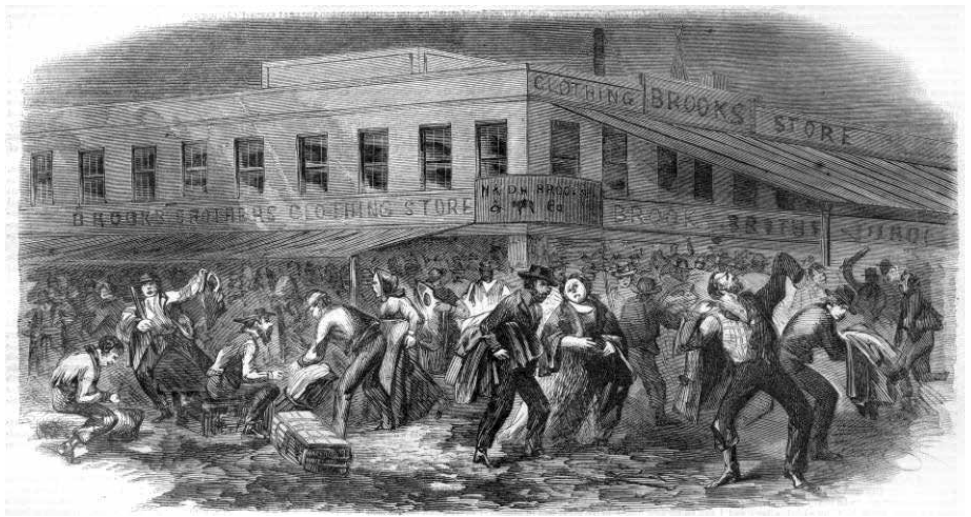
Dictator is what the Opposition press and orators of all sizes are calling him ... There is no telling how many editors and how many other penmen within these past few days have undertaken to assure him that this is a war for the Union only, and that they never gave him any authority to run it as an Abolition war. They never, never told him that he might set the negroes free, and, now that he has done so, or futilely pretended to do so, he is a more unconstitutional tyrant and a more odious dictator than ever he was before. They tell him, however, that his ... venomous blow at the sacred liberty of white men to own black men is mere brutum fulmen [empty threat], and a dead letter and a poison which will not work. They tell him many other things, and, among them, they tell him that the army will fight no more, and that the hosts of the Union will indignantly disband rather than be sacrificed upon the bloody altar of fanatical Abolitionism.

When Lincoln followed the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation two days later with a proclamation declaring a nationwide suspension of *habeas corpus*, Northerners shouted their resentment from the rooftops. On September 29, a speaker told a packed house at the Democratic Union Association meeting in New York City, "The proclamation [suspending *habeas corpus*] is a corollary of Proclamation No. 1. It substantially says to the free white people of the North, if you discuss and agitate this subject of emancipation, if you make war against the Administration upon this subject, you shall be incarcerated in Fort Lafayette." Lincoln's hometown *Illinois State Register* cried that he was "seeking to inau-

gurate a reign of terror in the loyal states by military arrests ... without a trial, to browbeat all opposition by villainous and false charges of disloyalty against whole classes of patriotic citizens, to destroy all constitutional guaranties [sic] of free speech, a free press, and the writ of 'habeas corpus.'"

When the Emancipation Proclamation went into effect on January 1, 1863, the Northern press was particularly hostile in the Northwest. *The Chicago Times* called the Emancipation Proclamation "a wicked, atrocious and revolting deed," which had perverted the war's purpose from a constitutional one into a struggle "for the liberation of three million negro barbarians and their enfranchisement as citizens." *The Dubuque Herald* called the proclamation the "crowning act of Lincoln's folly" and Lincoln "a brainless tyrant," "a perjured public servant," "a blundering partisan," "a buffoon President." *The Chatfield* (Minn.) *Democrat* dismissed it as "the most foolish joke ever got off by the six-foot-four Commander-in-Chief." In Ohio, editor Samuel Medary of *The Crisis* whipped himself into a three-column froth in which he called Lincoln "a half-witted Usurper, who, in an evil hour, was elected ... under the whip and spur of a set of fanatical and sectional politicians." He declared that the proclamation created "a Dictatorship at Washington," and denounced it as a "monstrous, impudent and heinous Abolition proceeding ... impudent and insulting to God as to man, for it declares those 'equal' whom God created unequal." *The Crisis* published a "Political Alphabet" whose twenty-six astringent stanzas began with this barbed rhyme:

"A" stands for Old Abe, who has made
up his mind
To yield to the pressure that crowds
him behind;



A view of the 1863 draft riots in New York city.

*And to aid the malignants in splitting
the nation,
Has issued his mandate
of Emancipation.*

Suddenly, warnings were everywhere that, just as Lincoln's election had sparked the secession of the South out of fear that he would abolish slavery, the Emancipation Proclamation would spark the secession of the Northwest now that the fear had been made real. Governor Morton of Indiana sent Lincoln an enclosed newspaper clipping, the last paragraph of an editorial in the January 1 *Indiana State Sentinel*:

Where, then does ABRAHAM LINCOLN derive his authority to issue a general emancipation proclamation? He has none. If he issues such a document, it is the act of an usurper; it is the exercise of despotic power ... Are the people willing that the American nation shall become the reproach of the whole civilized world by such acts of infamy? No, never. It cannot be. It must not be. If such a proclamation is issued today, the people should rise in their might and repudiate it and its author. They have the power to do it, and they will be unworthy of the name of men and of Christians, if they do not.

This call for Hoosiers to "rise in their might" and throw off the Emancipation Proclamation's author sounded much like the Southern calls for secession two years earlier. Governor Morton's attached message to Lincoln was chilling: "We are on the eve of civil war in Indiana, and you need not be surprised to hear of a collision here at any time."

By March 1863, when a Federal Draft was announced for the first time in American history, Congress sent federal officials to enroll the more than three million male citizens between the ages of twenty and forty-five. To many, here was visible proof that the tentacles of Lincoln's government were curling around every American. The appearance of United States enrollers going house to house provoked fears that the federal power had slipped the familiar bonds of the Constitution. *The Chatfield* (Minn.) *Democrat* snarled, "No despot in the world today wields a greater power over the persons of his subjects than does King Abraham the First." Congressman Clifton White of Ohio saw the federal draft as "part and parcel of a grand scheme

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The first annual Army of Northern Virginia scholarship has been awarded to Michael Cain Griffin, Jr. of Hanahan, South Carolina. Michael is the son of SCV member Cain Griffin and is an honors graduate of Northside Christian School in North Charleston, South Carolina. Michael plans on attending the Citadel in the Fall.

The ANV Scholarship was established to help acquaint young people with the history of the War Between the States and to reward conscientious students for the hard work needed to produce an outstanding original historical essay. A select ANV Scholarship Committee was chosen under the direction of Mr. Richard Williams of Stuart's Draft, Virginia. The Committee members were Kenny Rowlette, Steve French and Bill Potter. This year, the general topic chosen was Harpers Ferry-1859.

It will be a goal of the Army of Northern Virginia to increase the amount of the award for next year's scholarship and to increase publicity among parents, teachers, students and schools about our scholarship.

— ANV Commander Brag Bowling



A Natural Leader

by Michael Cain Griffin, Jr.

Despite the brevity of our nation's history, it has seen many great men become prominent leaders when trouble arises. During the Revolutionary War, George Washington led our country to gain its independence and maintain its freedom against the seemingly invincible British Empire. When the country's initial government was failing, and the people's confidence in it seemed non-existent, men like James Madison and Benjamin Franklin stepped in and formed the written law which governs the United States to this day. As our economy sank into the Great Depression in the 1940s and the country's morale was at a new all-time low, President Roosevelt stepped into office and began introducing his "New Deal." These men all have one thing in common: they saw the necessity for action and became great leaders in our nation's history. One such leader was Robert E. Lee, whose natural leadership skills earned him the honor of being President Lincoln's first choice as General of the Union forces when civil war broke out between the Northern and Southern states. Although he is commonly known for being the General of the Confederate armed forces, Lee's remarkable reputation was established long before the War Between the States began. One event contributing positively to his reputation occurred on October 16, 1859, when a radical abolitionist named John Brown led a small group of 19 men in an attack on the Federal Armory at Harper's Ferry,

Virginia. Brown then proceeded to take hostages, and was apparently hoping that slaves would hear of his raid and be eager to join him in a "revolution." The United States called on Lee, who was then a Colonel in the U.S. Army, to crush the rebellion. Lee did not even have time to change from his civilian clothes into his uniform before he was on his way to the site of the rebellion. By the time he made it to Harper's Ferry, local militia and volunteers had cornered Brown's forces into an engine house at the entrance of the armory. Upon arriving, Lee gathered as much information as he could from witnesses and the militia, and began making his plans for the morning. He had only been able to gather that a crazy man had taken control of the armory and captured hostages. Lee's plan was to demand that the men surrender, though he guessed that they would not. When they refused, he would immediately attack. At 7 the next morning, Lieutenant J.E.B. Stuart informed Brown that he and his men were surrounded and had no choice but to surrender. Brown refused as expected, and a group of 12 Marines led by Lieutenant Israel Greene attacked the engine house. The entire affair was over in a few minutes, and not a single hostage had been killed. Brown was captured, tried, and eventually hung. Lee's superiors were impressed, and he was praised for how smoothly the entire event had been executed. In the aftermath of the

raid, certain newspapers were apparently giving credit to other men such as the Governor of Virginia, who had claimed responsibility for Lee's no-surrender policy. Lieutenant Stuart at first intended to set them straight, yet eventually decided against publishing a letter in which he said, "Colonel Lee's name has appeared perhaps less in the papers than many others less deserving, owing partly to his well-known unobtrusiveness, but the country and State are greatly indebted to him for his coolness and sound judgment, and resolution tempered with forbearance, in the various duties he had to perform, such as military, judicial, municipal, and even diplomatic" (Jones 106). Although Lee himself downplayed his role in the whole matter, it is quite remarkable that throughout the stressful events surrounding John Brown's raid, Lee continued to remain calm, display kindness, lead his men wisely, and avoid becoming arrogant in the wake of praise he received.

In the face of an overwhelming and demanding challenge, Lee continued to remain calm. When he first reported for duty, Lee was provided with very little information and was simply ordered to crush a rebellion that had developed in Harper's Ferry, Virginia. Many men would have complained that more details were needed or that the task was too great, yet Lee did neither of these. He proceeded as if the rebellion had

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Recruit, Retain, Relate —

Uncle Jeff Wanted To Do His Part

by Ed Butler, Heritage Promotion Committee Chairman

Some of my favorite memories are from my childhood. In spite of having just a third-grade education, my Dad was the family historian. He kept every scrap of information he ever learned, including many things about my Mother's family.

Dad was born in March, 1897. His mother died of tuberculosis the day after his tenth birthday. Soon after her death, my grandfather decided he could not farm, cook, keep house, and take care of three young sons, so the family moved into the home of Samuel Albar Croft. Pa Croft, as Dad called him, had served in the 12th Kentucky Cavalry for about a year and a half under the command of Lt. General Nathan Bedford Forrest. My grandfather's older brother, Thomas Jefferson Butler, and his older sister's husband, William Daniel Everett Slayden, also served in the 12th. Pa Croft's older brother, William Congrave Croft, served in the 31st Tennessee Infantry. In addition to these family members, Dad knew and often talked about twenty-some other Confederate Veterans who lived in southwest Kentucky and northwest Tennessee.

Dad milked cows for 62 years and was seldom away from the farm — except during his service to our country in WWI. He was the only man I ever knew who had traveled and lived in a covered wagon and had trained and worked oxen. He never owned but one book, that being the Holy Bible. He subscribed to a couple of farm or dairy magazines and owned the first milking machine in Hickman County, Ken-

tucky. He could hold his own with anyone when talking about the Holy Bible, farming and General Forrest!

I hope you will heed my warning about letting family history get lost, as I failed miserably to record or make notes about all of Dad's stories. If you have older relatives or neighbors, I urge you to record the stories they tell! Their stories are our history! My favorite story was about Uncle Jeff Butler. Uncle Jeff wanted to do his part! How strong would our organization be if everyone would do their part?

My Butler ancestors are from Ulster, Ireland. Most were of small stature, hard-working, and devout Protestants. In the late summer of 1861, General Leonidas Polk commanded the garrison at Columbus, Kentucky. Columbus is about 30 miles northwest of where I was raised. In 1861 Uncle Jeff lived on a farm originally homesteaded by his great-grandfather in 1821. It was located near the Fulgham Community, and about twenty miles from Columbus.

General Polk had been ordered to block the Mississippi River with a very large chain that was stretched across the channel. He also had a battery of 32 pounders to enforce that measure. One of those 32 pounders and some of the chain are displayed at Columbus-Belmont State Park, which is located on the site of the Confederate garrison in Columbus.

On the morning of November, 7, 1861, U. S. Grant landed about 3,200 men above the town of Belmont, Missouri. Two gunboats accompanied him. All were out of reach

of the big siege guns at Columbus. General Polk immediately ferried about an equal number of his men across the river. The



early part of the battle, which lasted for about four hours, did not go well for the Confederate forces. After being driven back to the river bank, they rallied and eventually routed the Union forces. The artillery on the gunboats and the big siege guns had been fired many times as the battle raged back-and-forth that day.

It was more than a young patriotic son of the South could take. For several weeks he had seen large numbers of Confederate soldiers as they marched to Columbus. The rumors of a pending battle fired his imagination and heightened his desire to fight the Yankees. He had tried repeatedly to convince his Father to let him join the Confederate Army. After the family had gone to sleep that night, he left home and walked the twenty miles to Columbus to enlist.

The next day, Uncle Jeff started the long walk back home! From what Dad told me about Uncle Jeff, he did not share the mild temperament and gentle manners of my Dad. I would spend my fortune and a portion of yours for a film of Uncle Jeff

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Gunsmith, Fireman, Businessman, Politician, Soldier

Jerome Bonaparte Gilmore

By Jon B. Whittington, Lt. General Richard Taylor Camp 1308

Jerome Bonaparte Gilmore was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, in the year 1827. His father was James J. Gilmore, who was a carpenter and a gunsmith by trade.

By 1841 James was the partner of Moses Dickson, in the Dickson & Gilmore gunmaking and shop business.¹ Young J. B. apparently grew up in the gunmaking business of his father and Moses Dickson, learning the trade from the both of them.

In 1849, at age 22, he ventured out on his own and came to Shreveport, Louisiana, which at the time was one of the main jumping off places for Texas and the Indian Territories. Shreveport was also the shipping point for longhorn cattle from Texas down the Red River, to the north and east.²

Here he was hired and probably roomed with David Pobst, a gunsmith in Shreveport at the time.³ In 1852 J. B. Gilmore was a member of Caddo Fire Company Number 1. After the war, he helped form and was president of Caddo Fire Company Number 2 in 1867.⁴ About 1853-54 he went into business for himself and was a competitor to his former employer, David Pobst. On September 23, 1854, Gilmore ran an ad in the *Caddo Gazette* about his gunmaking shop business.⁵



Jerome Bonaparte Gilmore

He spoke of his expertise and advertised the various weapons he stocked at all time.

Soon after the secession of his home state of Louisiana, Gilmore was elected captain of the Caddo Rifles on May 8, 1861. Later that month the unit departed Shreveport, down the Red River by steamer *Duke* to New Orleans. The company was enlisted as Co. F of the 3rd Louisiana Volunteer Infantry Regiment on May 14, 1861.

Gilmore and the men of the 3rd Louisiana Volunteers participated in the battles of Oak Hill

and Elkhorn Tavern, and skirmishes in the Missouri-Arkansas area. After the military action wound down, the 3rd Louisiana volunteers were transferred east of the Mississippi River to contest the Yankee advances in Tennessee and Mississippi.⁶

The 3rd Louisiana was now in General Albert Sidney Johnston's Army. After Johnston's death at the Battle of Shiloh, General P. G. T. Beauregard assumed command of the Confederate States Army of the West. On May 8, 1862, the 3rd Louisiana Volunteers were re-organized and Jerome B. Gilmore was elected lieutenant colonel, with Frank C. Armstrong as colonel and commanding officer of the regiment. The 3rd Louisiana participated in skirmishes and battles around Farmington, which is in the vicinity of Corinth, Mississippi.⁷

On July 6, 1862, Frank C. Armstrong was promoted to brigadier general of cavalry, and Jerome B. Gilmore was promoted to colonel and commanding officer of the 3rd Louisiana Volunteers.

During the battle of Iuka, Mississippi, on September 19, 1862, while leading the 3rd Louisiana, Gilmore was severely wounded in the left shoulder, leaving his left arm partially paralyzed. This condition existed the rest of his life. He was captured and pa-



Long rifle made by Jerome Gilmore before the War.



Lock plate made by Jerome Gilmore.

roled on September 23, 1862, to go on extended furlough, due to his injury. He was exchanged at Vicksburg, October 8, 1862.⁸

On May 16, 1863, the 3rd Louisiana left Snyder's Mill and moved to the defenses of Vicksburg, where they occupied what became known as the 3rd Louisiana redan. Gilmore rejoined the regiment somewhere in this time frame, but did not take an active command role, as he was still very weak from his wound. He was again captured on July 4, 1863, when Vicksburg was surrendered to the Yankees, and was again paroled on July 5th.⁹

Due to his wound, Colonel Gilmore resigned his commission on August 20, 1863, and went back home to Shreveport to resume civilian life. Before the war, Gilmore had married in 1854. He and his wife Emma had one son, Vincent, who died in 1860. The 1880 US Census lists his wife, Emma, a son, Willie, age 19, and a second son, Harry, age 11.¹⁰

Not being able to resume his gunsmith trade, Gilmore went to work as a cotton buyer. In 1869 he was elected mayor of Shreveport, Louisiana, by the Southern faction. Yankee carpetbaggers had their own mayor also. He served

as mayor until 1871.¹¹ Gilmore was also a member of the General Leroy Stafford Camp 3, United Confederate Veterans, in Shreveport. He died in 1900 and is buried in Shreveport's Greenwood Cemetery, next to his wife Emma, and son Vincent.

Before the war, Gilmore ran his gunsmith business from approximately 1853-54 to early 1861, a period of seven to eight years. The firearms made and marked by him are rare because of his relatively short time in business. This author knows of four to six derringers made by him. The only known surviving complete long gun made by him, I have the privilege of owning. This half-stock, sporting hunting rifle of 44 gauge, or .475-caliber is pictured in this article.

There are very few people these days who can lay claim to the endeavors of this man, Jerome Bonaparte Gilmore. Gunsmith, fireman, mayor, family man, successful businessman, soldier and Southern patriot, I am proud to have known him.

Footnotes

¹Fadala, Sam, "A Moses Dickson Plains Rifle," *Muzzleblasts*, February 2005

²Dobie, J. Frank, *The Longhorns*, Bramhall House, New York

³Louisiana State University at Shreveport, Caddo Archives

⁴*Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northwest Louisiana*, published by the Southern Publishing Company, 1890.

⁵Louisiana State University in Shreveport, Historical Archives

⁶Tunnard, W. H., *A Southern Record*, 1866; reprint, Bearss, E. C., Morningside Bookshop, Dayton, Ohio, 1988

⁷ibid

⁸National Archives, Civil War Veteran's Records

⁹ibid

¹⁰1880 *United States Census*

¹¹*Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northwest Louisiana*, published by the Southern Publishing Company, 1890

Photo credits, Jeff Larson lock plate, David Hill, J. B. Gilmore
Computer analysis and work by David Hill

Manuscript edited by Ben England



A Natural Leader

been part of a plan which was running smoothly. Later, as he neared Harper's Ferry, rumors swirled, exaggerating the number of Brown's forces to more than 500 men, but Lee continued forward, seemingly unfazed. It was not until he actually reached Harper's Ferry that he was able to find out more details. Upon arriving at the scene, Lee simply obtained what information he could from witnesses and participants, and then calmly proceeded to make his plans for the morning. Even with the limited amount of information he had acquired, he showed no signs of panic and maintained his composure. The following morning, as his plan was put into action and the Marines raided the engine house, Lee "stood a dozen yards away, still in his civilian clothes, coolly giving orders" (Pryor 280). This is unusual considering the fact that it would be customary in that time for the commanding officer of an operation to keep a safe distance from any actual fighting. Lee's unperturbed, unassuming manner following the conclusion of the incident further proved his ability to endure stress, an ability that would later aid him in his role during the War Between the States.

Lee not only remained calm throughout Brown's raid, but he also took opportunities to demonstrate kindness when he had the chance to do so. At dawn, on the morning of the attack, Lee asked the leaders of the militia if they would like the honor of storming the engine house. To this their leader replied, "These men here have wives and children at home. I will not expose them to such risks. You are paid for this kind of work!" (Sanborn 286). As a result, Lee appointed Lieutenant Greene to lead the attack, who deeply thanked him for the honor. Before commencing the assault on the engine house, Lee knew that he had superior forces. Still, he offered terms to Brown that allowed him and his men to surrender peacefully rather than immediately attacking them, even with his obvious advantage. Of course, Brown chose to not agree to the terms and was defeated. After the fighting had ceased and

the area had been secured, Lee made sure that he had praised the volunteers despite their unreliability. After Brown had been taken into custody, his wounds were treated and he was set in the paymaster's office in the Armory, along with some of his men, where he was subsequently interviewed. Lee continued to be considerate by offering to "exclude all visitors from the room if the wounded men were annoyed by them" (Stern 114). Brown stated that he was happy to make himself and his motives understood. The acts of kindness performed by Lee, both at Harper's Ferry as well as in other situations, were part of the reason he was so well-respected among his peers.

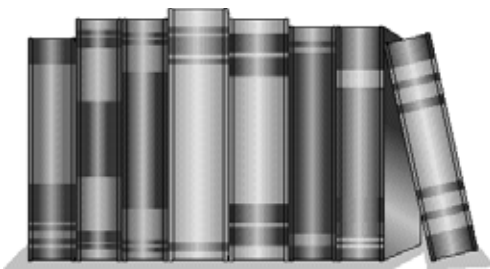
Over the course of Brown's Raid Lee continued to lead his men wisely, despite stressful conditions. While planning the storming of the engine house, Lee had to consider the safety of the hostages. If he had told his soldiers to go in shooting at anything that moved, Brown and his men could have used the hostages as human shields. Lee planned accordingly — by specifically telling his men to use only their bayonets. This was also done to prevent any hostage from falling victim to a stray bullet. Lee even thought far enough ahead to have planned "an immediate assault after Brown rejected the terms, so that he would be unable to push the hostages to the front of the engine house where they could be used as leverage against an attack" (Pryor 279). These precautions taken by Lee resulted in no casualties among the hostages. Prior to the attack, Lee had not been able to confirm the identity of the leader of the rebellion as John Brown. He knew that Lieutenant J.E.B. Stuart had seen Brown while on duty in the West. Many believe that "this was probably why Lee decided that Stuart was the best person to deliver a note to the men in the engine house demanding their surrender" (Stern 109). Lee may have done this hoping that Stuart would be able to confirm the man as John Brown. At the end of the entire ordeal, Lee's peers and superiors were impressed with his actions. In-

deed, he had managed, via wise planning and swift execution, to bring the entire situation under control, protect the hostages, and capture Brown alive.

While Lee continued to remain calm, display kindness, and lead his men wisely throughout the course of Harper's Ferry, he never once acted as if any of it was out of the ordinary. He viewed his actions as vital parts to performing his duty as an officer to the best of his ability. As impressive as these actions were, Lee did not allow himself to become arrogant or overconfident. Even after he had received many compliments from his superiors and fellow citizens, Lee persisted to remain humble. He "continued to underplay the danger, speaking lightly of it with his relatives and military colleagues" (Pryor 282). Later, when he arrived at Brown's execution in western Virginia with orders to prevent any disruptions, Lee "jokingly told his comrades that he was fighting 'the Harper's Ferry war'" (282). Lee, who was a devout Christian, knew that to take any glory he received as his own would be to misplace it. His beliefs had taught him that any talents or abilities he might possess were not of his own doing, but had been given to him by God. He was sincerely meek. During the War Between the States, Lee told his wife, "I tremble for my country when I hear of confidence expressed in me. I know too well my weakness, that our only hope is in God" (Jones 213).

The ease with which Lee performed his duties at Harper's Ferry as well as the elegance with which they were executed prove his excellent abilities to lead. He had no clue that two years after Brown's raid he would be put into a position leading thousands of men in the defense of their homes and freedom — a position that would eventually make him one of the most famous men in the history of the United States. A leadership role of this magnitude also helped to spread the Gospel, as his men looked upon his strong spiritual testimony, which was solidified by the spectacular character traits he possessed. Even as a general, Lee did not forsake the God

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Books in Print

Tales of Travis Hawkins McCleod A Texan in the War Between the States

Author Dale Roberts, who lives in Crockett, Texas, is a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and has long been involved in reenacting and living history.

Dale Roberts states that he is fascinated by the War Between the States and tells in the Introduction of finding a “musty-smelling folio” in his grandmother’s attic. He writes “It was such an odd story. Was it fact or fiction? ... but you can draw your own conclusions.”

With that disclaimer, Roberts begins his novel: “My name is Travis Hawkins McCleod ... I began this narrative in January of 1865 while sitting in a plantation house in Corinth, Mississippi.” Two paragraphs later, McCleod designating himself as Hawk writes: “I was actually born in the year of 1879 near the town of San Angelo, Texas. I grew up and attended Texas A & M University.” Mugged by two hitchhikers he picked up, he “woke up to find myself lying in a patch of mesquite brush” and learns the year is 1847. As time passes, Hawk ceases to wish he could call for help on his cell phone and accepts what he cannot understand.

The reader is immediately swept along in Hawk’s adventures that must be enjoyed with the same gusto as McCleod lived his life. He does not appear

to age chronologically as the years accumulate. He spends time as a Texas Ranger, a trooper in the US Cavalry, and finally a major in the Confederate Cavalry.

Hawk’s War experiences in the cavalry ultimately take him under the command of General Nathan Bedford Forrest. He expresses the utmost admiration for Forrest and wishes more than once that President Davis possessed a sense of fairness in promoting officers and an understanding of what made a successful Confederate commander. He has the usual disastrous clashes with Braxton Bragg and General Hood during those times when he temporarily serves under them. Readers familiar with Forrest’s battles will enjoy Hawk’s perspective of these engagements and Forrest’s genius as he fought with the “Wizard of the Saddle.”

During the War years in Missouri, Kansas, and Kentucky, Hawk meets Confederate and Union families and forms lasting friendships. Travis Hawkins McCleod is a Southern gentleman with all the honor, integrity, and bravery associated with that noble breed of man.

This readable novel is a page-turner. Roberts is an excellent writer with a grasp of Confederate and Southern history and a fertile imagination. The author has his hero Hawk echo Southern beliefs about the War, States’ rights, politics, and tariffs. His observations as the War years go on are poignant reminders to all of us with Confederate ancestors and family memories of this terrible grief suffered by the South. He minces no words when he speaks of Sherman and the unspeakable crimes committed by the Union forces.

Tales of Travis Hawkins McCleod ends around 1867. In the wee hours of one night, he woke for a second time to find his hotel room flooded with light and an apparition who said: “Do not be afraid ... This will be your final time

of choice. You may be transported back to your time of origin if you wish or you may remain in this present time.” Hawk asked why he was there in the nineteenth century. The ghostly figure replied: “I am only a messenger from the One who holds time in his hands and controls all. I have not the answers you seek.”

After spending the rest of that night wrestling with his decision, Hawk writes “As I end this narrative in a quandary, I pose the question to the reader. What would you do?”

Having this novel sitting unopened on your bookshelves is a waste. Southern readers who love Confederate history must read the tales of Travis Hawkins McCleod.

Author: Dale Roberts
Publisher: Outskirts Press
www.outskirtspress.com
Paperback: \$17.95

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

Lee’s Last Casualty The Life and Letters of Sgt. Robert W. Parker Second Virginia Cavalry

Robert William Parker was born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, on August 31, 1838, son of Ammon and Frances Parker. The family was prosperous, owning land and slaves. Parker represented the wealthy Virginians of that era, a Southern gentleman raised with manners, morals, and honor. He did not attend college and lived at home until his marriage to Rebecca Walker in December of 1860.

Descendants of Robert W. Parker donated these approximately 350 documents to the Southern Historical Collection in the Wilson Library at the

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114th SCV Reunion

July 22-25, 2009

Hot Springs, Arkansas

Clear skies and pleasant temperatures greeted delegates to the 114th Annual Reunion of the Sons of Confederate Veterans as we gathered in Hot Springs, AR, on July 22-25, 2009. The James M. Keller Camp 648, Hot Springs, AR, was the host camp for the event, which was headquartered at the historic Arlington Hotel and Spa, right across the street from Hot Springs National Park.

Hot Springs is a very unique

place, unlike any previous reunion sites. It was strange to walk through the park and see steam rising up from the waterfalls. Walk downtown and the fountains are full of hot water, being fed from one of the local hot springs. Bathhouses line the main street leading to the Arlington, which was built in the 1920s.

The first proceeding was the pre-convention General Executive Council meeting on Wednesday afternoon. All members of the council were present. The budget

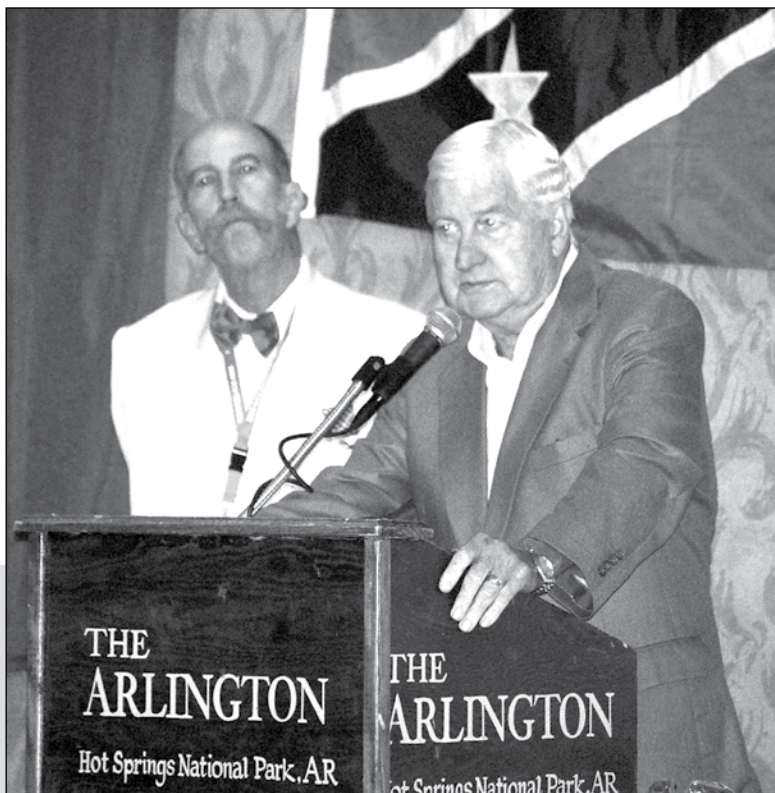
was reviewed and approved to present to the convention. A new life membership certificate was accepted, along with a new roll of honor certificate and medal. A new medal and membership certificate for the Sesquicentennial Society was adopted. A request from the Texas Division to sell SCV logo license plates was approved. The rest of the meeting was spent reviewing the proposed constitutional amendments, and ended with an executive session.

Thursday, July 23

Opening ceremonies kicked off the official opening of our 114th Annual Reunion. After the posting of the colors, greetings were offered from the host camp, the Arkansas Division, the local chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the mayor of Hot Springs. Delegates were treated to a musical program.

Camp 646 Commander Loy Mauch turned the convention over to Commander-in-Chief Chuck McMichael. Real Sons Jim Brown from Tennessee and Marion Wilson from Texas were introduced, and both received standing ovations. After the roll call, a quorum was declared by Adjutant-in-Chief Mark Simpson. The credentials committee reported 190 camps had registered by Thursday morning. The standing rules were ad-

*Hot Springs
Mayor
Mike Bush
welcomes
delegates as
Camp 648
Commander
Loy Mauch
looks on.*



Two Real Sons attended the reunion. At left, Jim Brown from Tennessee, a member of the Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202, Tucson, AZ, and at right, Marion Wilson from Texas a member of the Sgt. S. S. Keenum & Sons Camp 1684, Plainview, TX.



Photos by Frank Powell

opted without objection and minutes from our 2008 Reunion in Concord, NC, were approved.

Reports were heard from Commander-in-Chief McMichael, Adjutant Simpson and Executive Director Ben Sewell. Highlights included reports of 29,777 members in 849 camps, with 37 Real Sons. An additional eight acres have been added to our property at Elm Springs; www.1800mysouth.com will be a new recruiting Web site that will be live shortly, in addition, the new Membership Renewal System is being supported by more divisions across the Confederation and is helping with retention, as membership appears to be leveling off. CIC McMichael stated, "I'm very optimistic about the future of the SCV."

Executive Director Sewell reminded everyone that camps need to file their e-form with the IRS between August 1 – December 15, 2009. After a brief discussion, the budget was approved as submitted.

Lt. Commander-in-Chief Michael Givens reported on the SCV

race car and NASCAR. We now have a car in a lower-tier circuit that's not controlled by NASCAR, and it raced on Saturday, July 25, in Hickory, NC. He pointed out the new SCV kiosk on display in the lobby. Camps can use this at their local events by requesting it from HQ. The only cost is to ship it back to HQ when finished.

Past Commander-in-Chief Ron Wilson reported on preparations for next year's reunion in Anderson, SC. The Hilton Garden will be the host hotel. Call the local number for the SCV rate, (864) 964-0100. All reunion events will be held at the civic center, and several tours to local historical sites are planned.

Friday, July 24

Another perfect day greeted delegates on Friday morning. The first order of business was the report of the Time and Place Committee. Murfreesboro, TN, was proposed as the site of our 2012 Reunion. The Murfreesboro Camp 33 will serve as host for the July 11-15, 2012 event. After some

discussion, the proposal was accepted.

The next Stephen D. Lee Institute will be held February 26-27, 2010, in Nashville, TN, at the Sheraton Music City Hotel. Registration is \$125 for SCV members and spouses, which includes lunch and dinner in addition to the excellent speakers. Complete information will be posted on www.stephendleeinstitute.com shortly.

Commander-in-Chief McMichael continued his report from the previous day with an outline of future plans. A new building is planned for Elm Springs. It will be a Confederate museum with some much-needed office space included. This will allow Elm Springs to be restored to an historic residence for tours and the like, with an adjacent Confederate museum. Money from the new Sesquicentennial Society will help fund this project. CIC McMichael stated "We're building to set history straight." The GEC created the society at its March 2009 meeting. A

Continued on page 52

Army of Northern Virginia



The **Magruder-Ewell Camp 99**, Newport News, VA, held its annual memorial service at the casemate cell of President Jefferson Davis at Fort Monroe, VA, on December 6, 2008, the 119th anniversary of his death. Pictured from left, front, Commander Wayne Grigg; Past ANV Commander Russell Darden, speaker; Keith Morris and Tony Griffin; back, Jessie Grundy, Chris Liesman, Tommy Baker and Dale Presley.



The **Thomasville Rifles Camp 172**, Thomasville, NC, participated in the November 2008 Confederate Memorial Service for Captain Dr. Braxton Craven, commander of the Trinity Home Guard. Pictured from left, James Casselbury in hospital coat, Ransom Autry with Confederate flag, and on the far right is Camp Chaplain Steve Peddycord.



The **General Richard H. Anderson Camp 47**, Beaufort, SC, is working with the Parish Church of St. Helena to place Iron Crosses on all Confederate graves in the nearly 300-year-old church cemetery. Eighteen crosses have been placed; more are planned, and 33 currently stand as a reminder of Confederate service. Past Commander Don Carlson and Jack Mayers have placed most of the 18 crosses and were joined by church member Bill Sammons.



Members of **The Old Brunswick Camp 512**, Lawrenceville, VA, recently restored the family cemetery where Brigadier General Peter Burwell Starke is buried. Pictured from left, Randy Bridges, Oliver Wells, Tracy Clary, Tommy Lucy, Henry Holt, Mike Sadler and Keith Thackston.



At the August 2008 meeting of the **Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168**, Fayetteville, NC, Commander Bruce Tyson inducted new members. Pictured from left, new member William Broom, Chaplain Wayne Sheppard, new member Robert Lloyd and Commander Tyson.



Moses Wood Camp 125, Gaffney, SC, members took part in the Veterans' Appreciation Day on April 26, 2008. Former Camp Chaplain Gary L. Snead dressed in Scottish attire. Snead had artifacts of all the wars represented. A teacher of history for many years and a member of the History Alive Troupe, he reaches thousands of students each year with the true presentation of the War Between the States.

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



Members of **The McDowell Men Camp 379**, Marion, NC, installed a marker as a memorial to an unknown Confederate soldier who is buried nearby in the Swannanoa Gap, west of Old Fort, NC. The soldier was killed in April of 1865 as a result of the fighting that occurred in the Swannanoa Gap, one of the last skirmishes of the War. Other Confederate and Union soldiers are believed to be buried in the area, which is part of the Pisgah National Forest. The marker is on US Forest Service land and can be seen by hikers, horseback riders and cyclists.



On December 6, 2008, members of the **Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Archer Camp 2013**, Havre de Grace, MD, conducted an Iron Cross Dedication ceremony at the grave of Colonel David White. Also in attendance were members of the UDC, MD Division Color Guard and the MOS&B.



Members of the **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC, marked the graves of Privates Frank B. Reese and L. Sylvanus Herman at St. Luke Lutheran Church in Taylorsville, NC, on Sunday May 17, 2008, at a service of dedication conducted by Camp 1948, assisted by ladies of Chapter 27, Order of Confederate Rose.



On November 17, 2008, members of the **Captain Vincent Camalleri Camp 1359**, Leonardtown, MD, spoke to the St. Mary's Genealogical Society. The camp displayed dozens of reference books, original swords, bullets, buckles, and photos of local Confederate veterans. Pictured from left, James B. Couch, Bob Coble, Rob Long and Chris McCall.



In November 2008, a headstone dedication ceremony was held at the gravesite of James Sorah, ancestor of Gene Bolling of the **John S. Mosby Camp 1409**, Kingsport, TN. The event was a cooperative effort for Vaughn's Brigade East Tennessee, 50th VA Infantry, **General Grumble Jones Camp 850**, Abingdon, VA and **Clinch Mountain Rangers Camp 1858**, Gate City, VA. Pictured from left, Wes Verbal, Commander John Byington, Robbie Spencer (back), Joey Verbal, a gentleman from General Jones Camp, Tom Smith, Dave Roberts (back) and Joe Adkins of the **Robert Powell Camp 1817**, Blountville, TN.



Pictured are members of the **Hampton's Iron Scouts Camp 1945**, Dentsville, SC, and the Palmetto Partisans Motorcycle Club, while in attendance at the recent dedication ceremony for the Lake Murray Confederate Veterans Monument, located in Corley Street Park off US Highway 1 (Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway) in Lexington County, SC.

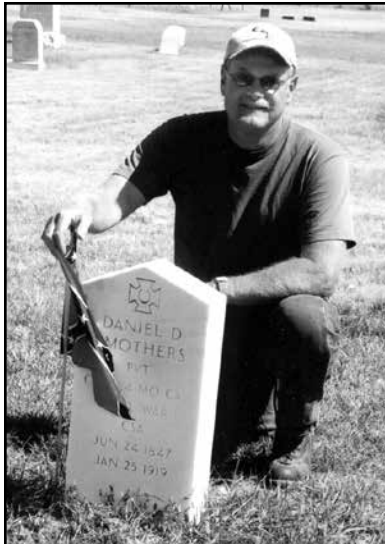
South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania Divisions



The **Delaware Grays Camp 2068**, Seaford, DE, Color Guard marched in the Georgetown, DE, Return Day parade on November 6, 2008, with compatriot HK Edgerton, who delivered the "I Am Their Flag" Oration at the judging stand for VP-Elect Joe Biden and other assembled dignitaries.



The **Colonel Henry Laurens Benbow Camp 859**, Manning, SC, held a Confederate Memorial Day Ceremony at the Courthouse in Manning in front of the Confederate Monument. Pictured from left, Paul D. O'Cain, Reverend Samuel C. Thompson, Camp Commander Steven B. Tollison and Mrs. Claire Shuler of the UDC.



Compatriot Bill Little of the **Prospect 10th Regiment Camp 1749**, Prospect, SC, places a flag on the grave of Daniel S. Smothers of the 4th Missouri Cavalry in the Riverview Cemetery, Riverton, Wyoming.



Pictured from left are Edward W. Taylor, Jr., president of Cumberland Historic Cemetery Organization; Leland Taylor, Real Son Albert Comer, member of the **Colonel William Norris Camp 1398**, Darnestown, MD; Simon Taylor and Mary C. Miltenberger, who attended a meeting of Alleghany County, MD, Board of Education meeting about the Confederate Flag. The board decided not to ban the flag from the school system at this time.



On December 13, 2008, on land donated by **North Carolina Division** Chief of Staff Dan Boyette and wife Wendy, the Whitehall Confederate Memorial Park was dedicated. By erecting this monument, the Sons of Confederate Veterans is helping to preserve the history and legacy of these heroes so future generations can understand the motives that animated the Southern Cause.



Members of the **General J. R. Chambliss Camp 1779**, Emporia, VA, hold a memorial service for W. H. Briggs, Captain in the 21st Virginia Infantry in the family cemetery in Emporia.



Army of Northern Virginia



On October 18, 2008, 5th Brigade Color Sergeant Joseph Wright hosted a Confederate Cross of Honor Ceremony for his great-grandfather Schuyler Bradley Wright at the Mt. Carmel Presbyterian Church in Steeles Tavern, VA. Participating in the service were members from the **Reverend B.T. Lacy Camp 2141**, Locust Grove, VA; **Stonewall Brigade Camp 1296**, Lexington, VA; **Colonel D.H. Martz Camp 10**, Harrisonburg, VA and **Alexander Hensley Camp 530**, Richmond, VA. The **Matthew Fontaine Maury Camp 1722**, Fredricksburg, VA, fired a rifle volley, the **Campbell Guards Camp 2117**, Evington, VA, provided a mortar salute and the **Bedford Rifle Grays 1475**, Bedford, VA, presented honors with an artillery salute.



The **McGowan Camp 40**, Laurens, SC, and the J. B. Kershaw Chapter 205 hosted Stan Clardy from Statesville, NC, in the presentation of his one-man show, *Soldiers in Gray*. The program was held October 18, 2008, and was a fundraiser, with proceeds intended for a monument to the McGowan Brigade at Spotsylvania, VA.



At the annual Christmas dinner meeting of the **Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD, MD Division Commander Donald Beck, left, inducted Geoff Orr into the camp as G. Jerry Bayer, past division commander, observes.



On October 4, 2008, the **Colonel Charles Jones Colcock Camp 2100**, Ridgeland, SC, along with UDC and C of C members, took part in the annual Gopher Hill Day parade in Ridgeland. The camp also operated a recruitment booth and sold items to raise funds. Pictured from left are Webb Horry and Commander John Sutton.

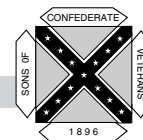


On December 16, 2008, the **Cleveland Regiments Camp 1663**, Cleveland County, NC, installed their officers for 2009-2010. Pictured from left, Chaplain Todd Patterson, Adjutant Tim Neville, First Lieutenant Ned Cash and Commander Keith Clark.



Members of the **Mingo Camp 1717**, Spivey's Corner, NC, recently visited the Sampson County History museum. The Battle Flag displayed there was made by ladies at the Clinton Female Institute in 1861. It was presented to the 20th NC Regiment. When Lt. Colonel Franklin J. Faison, its commander, was mortally wounded at Cold Harbor on June 27, 1862, his body was returned to Sampson County with this flag draped over his casket.

Army of Tennessee



Georgia Division 4th Brigade Commander Kim M. Beck, center, was special guest of the **General Edward Dorr Tracy Camp 18**, Macon, GA. Pictured from left are Harris Churchwell; Fourth Brigade Commander Kim M. Beck and Camp Commander Christopher Stokes.



Pictured from left, at the 2008 Forrest birthday party celebration at Forrest Park in Memphis are **N. B. Forrest Camp 215**, Memphis, TN, Commander Fred Lincoln, Chaplain-in-Chief Dr. Cecil Fayard, Alan Doyle and TN Division Genealogist Knox Martin.



Murfreesboro Camp 33, Murfreesboro, TN, members handed out more than 700 4" x 6" Confederate stick flags at Uncle Dave Macon Days in Murfreesboro. This is a Bluegrass festival that has several thousand in attendance each year. Pictured are members in their recruiting booth.



Pictured is Brigade Commander and member of the **Ogeechee Rifles Camp 941**, Statesboro, GA, Mike Mull. The Ogeechee Rifles, along with members of the **Buckhead-Fort Lawton Camp 2102**, Millen, GA, the Order of Robert E. Lee and the United Daughters of the Confederacy held a yard sale to help Mike with his medical needs. More than \$900 was raised to help him.

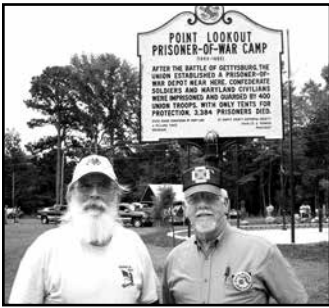


Two new members were welcomed into the **Jackson County Volunteers Camp 94**, Jefferson, GA. Leland Williams and Andrew Dorsey were presented with membership certificates and pins. Andrew Dorsey has agreed to be camp Web master.



Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville, FL, Compatriots Larry Skinner, Calvin Hart and Calvin's daughter Ainsley, set Sergeant J.C. Crews' headstone at Old City Cemetery. Captain J.J. Dickison is quoted as saying that Sergeant Crews was as gallant and brave a soldier as could be found.

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



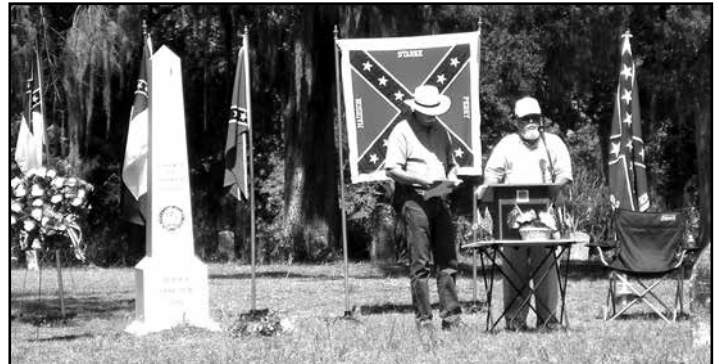
Legionnaire John Myers, a member of the **Private William Riley Milton Camp 741**, Tavares, FL, and FL Division 8th Brigade Commander H.D. Hurst attended the Point Lookout, MD, dedication of the SCV POW memorial.



On August 9, 2008, **SCV Europe Camp 1612** Commander Achim "Archy" Bänisch, left, welcomes Heinz "Clyde" Zenker into membership in the camp.



The **General James Longstreet Camp 1658**, Tallmadge, OH, participated in the 2008 Fourth of July parade in Mentor Headlands, OH, where they won four trophies: 1st Place Marching unit, 2nd Place Junior and Senior marching unit, 1st Place Color Guard and the final was the Mayor's Award.



On April 26, 2008, the **Madison Starke Perry Camp 1424**, Gainesville, FL, held a Confederate Memorial Day Service at the Newnansville Cemetery in Alachua, FL, to honor the Confederate Soldiers buried there. Pictured from left are Alachua City Commissioner Gib Coerper and Camp Commander Larry Hall.



Pictured are Al Roland, **Rankin Rough and Ready Camp 265**, Brandon, MS, and Glenn Taylor, past commander, **Lowry Rifles Camp 1740**, Pearl, MS, who along with the help of Roy Atkins of Camp 1740, cleaned a forgotten Colonel Joseph Dickson Cemetery in southwest Hinds County and placed stones for Quartermaster Sergeant Joseph Dickson of the 2nd Battalion MS State Cavalry, Hugh C. Dickson of Co. C, 16th MS Infantry; John Dickson of Terrell's Unattached Co. MS Cavalry and James Dickson of Co. C, 3rd MS Infantry, along with two other family members and nine slave graves.



The **General Ben Hardin Helm Camp 1703**, Elizabethtown, KY, presented SCV War Service Medals to three of its members. Pictured from left are Geoff Walden, for service in Iraq; Bill Ralls, for service in Korea and Vietnam and Larry Franklin, for service in Vietnam.

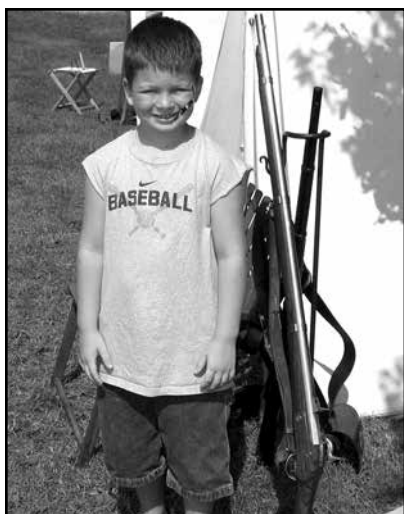
Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin Divisions



Joe Adkins, a compatriot of the **Lt. Robert D. Powell Camp 1817**, Blountville, TN and a reenactor with Co. B, 19th TN Infantry, was awarded the SCV's Heritage Defense Medal, and asked General Lee (David Chaltas) to do the honor of pinning it on for the first time. Adkins also portrays his ancestor, Colonel Abram Fulkerson, who served in the 19th and 63rd TN Infantry Regiments.



On May 26, 2008, members of the **Sterling Price Camp 145**, St. Louis, MO, **Lieutenant George E. Dixon Camp 1962**, Belleville, IL, and the 9th MS Infantry mustered at Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery for the St. Louis area annual Memorial Day observance. The event included a short commemorative talk at the Confederate monument, rifle/musket and cannon salute and *Dixie*. The men and women also participated in the parade of colors.



Fort Blakeley Camp 1864, Bay Minette, AL, Cadet Shane Prince and his grandfather, Compatriot David W. Myers, spent the day in Salem, IN, at the Old Settlers Days festival. Cadet Shane is pictured at Reenactors Row.



Pictured are the charter members of the **Jim Pearce Camp 2527**, Princeton, KY, during the camp's chartering ceremony at the Caldwell County CSA Memorial in Princeton on May 31, 2008.



General A. H. Colquitt Fire Eaters Camp 1958, Newton, GA, member Kenneth Deese is pictured above with his son, Damon, who is the camp's first cadet member. Shown in the background is the camp's new fence around its 30' flagpole, four miles south of Newton, on Highway 91.



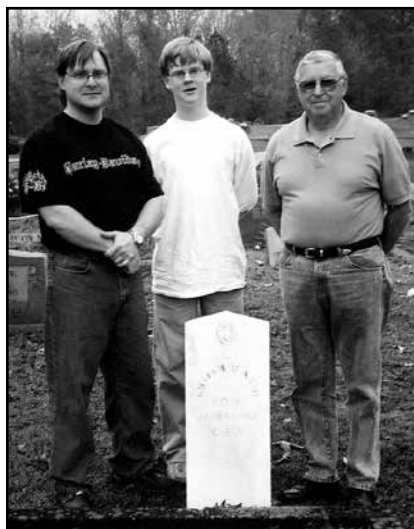
Each year **Confederate Gray Camp 523**, Ashland/Lineville, AL, gives three \$1,000 scholarships. Pictured from left, 2009 winners Kayla Hurst, Nathan Kytan and Chelsea Reynolds with Camp Commander Wayne Creed in the back, following the awards ceremony in March 2009.



Army of Tennessee



Pictured are Eastern Kentucky SCV members at the dedication of the flagpoles at the Middle Creek National Battlefield in Prestonsburg, KY, September 28, 2008. The following camps were represented: **5th Kentucky Infantry Camp 2122**, Morehead, KY; **Amos Reed Camp 2024**, Prestonsburg, KY; **Ben Caudill Camp 1629**, Whitesburg, KY and the **Private E.F. Arthur Camp 1783**, Corbin, KY. Most, if not all, of these members had ancestors who fought at Middle Creek with the 5th KY Infantry.



Members of the **Captain Francis Marion Rogers Camp 873**, Amory, MS, placed a headstone in Odd Fellows Cemetery in Aberdeen, MS, at the grave of Colonel Jeffrey Forrest, younger brother of Nathan Bedford Forrest. The original gravestone was on the wrong grave and is now correctly located, after being moved by the Taylor family. Pictured from left, James William Taylor, James Ray Taylor and James Robert Taylor.



A listing of "Murray County Men Who Died While Serving The Confederate States 1861-1865" was presented to Milton Clarke by Herman McDaniel recently. Mr. McDaniel spent many hours compiling this list from different sources to honor those soldiers of Murray County who gave their lives during the War Between the States. Milton Clarke received this framed document on behalf of the **Lt. Colonel William Luffman Camp 938**, Chatsworth, GA.



The **Madison County Grays Camp 1526**, Colbert, GA, joined in on the July 4th, 2008, celebration in Colbert. Camp members stated that their booth was successful and had several men interested in joining the SCV. Pictured from left are Commander Bill Sewell, David Mann and Frank Gillispie.

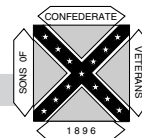


Members of the **Colonel William M. Bradford/Colonel James G. Rose Camp 1638**, Morristown, TN, recently visited the grave of General James Longstreet in Gainesville, GA. Pictured are Tony Trent and Kevin Witherell.



Miss Shannon Soafer, Roswell High School senior and fifth-generation descendant of a Confederate soldier, was the main speaker at the annual Confederate Memorial Day Service sponsored by the **Roswell Mills Camp 1547**, Roswell, GA, on April 25, 2009. She is pictured at the monument to the Roswell Mill workers who were transported to the north by General Sherman in 1864.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



Past Arkansas Commander Danny Honnell presents a flag to the widow of Real Son Charlie G. Pinkston, a member of **General Jo Shelby Camp 1414**, Harrison, AR, who passed away January 20, 2009. Compatriot Pinkston served during World War II, landing on Normandy Beach during the D-Day invasion.



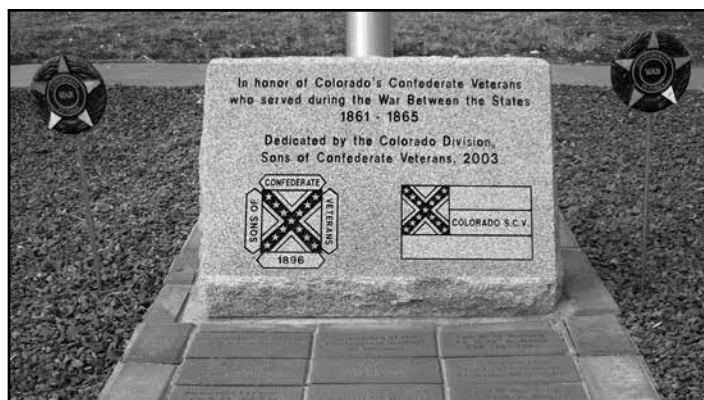
Pictured is Faulkner County, AR, Judge Preston Scroggin presenting a proclamation designating April as Confederate History and Heritage Month in 2009 to the **Colonel Allen R. Witt Camp 615**, Conway, AR, officers on March 17, 2009. From left are Francis Casteel, Bill Taylor, Judge Scroggin and Camp Commander Sheldon Gately.



On January 18, 2009, a new Texas Historical Marker was dedicated at Old Jefferson Davis Hospital, Houston, TX. The marker was a joint project of the **Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 67**, Houston, TX, and Texas District 1, United Daughters of the Confederacy. Pictured beside the new marker are Mrs. Vanessa Burzynski, District 1 Chair of the Texas Division UDC and William J. Bozic, Jr.



At the Dick Dowling Day celebration of the 145th anniversary of the Battle of Sabine Pass, TX, held September 6, 2008, are Commander David Nelson and Donald Smart and his wife and OCR member Darlene Mott-Smart. The flag is a replica of the Spaight's Battalion TX Volunteers' flag, and was sewn by Darlene. The event was held at Gladys City Museum on the campus of Lamar University in Beaumont, TX. The living history/reenactment event is sponsored annually by the **Dick Dowling Camp 1295**, Beaumont, TX.



The **Sterling Price Camp 676**, Denver, CO, completed its work at the Riverside Cemetery Confederate Memorial in Denver in October 2008, with final memorial brick pavers placed around the memorial stone. The monument and flagpole were erected in 2003.



Members of the **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, recently visited Tanque Verde High School to give a living history demonstration to the students. Pictured from left, Camp Lt. Commander John Potenza, Gadsden Brigade Commander Bobby Morris and Camp Commander Rich Montgomery. The school presentation was featured in Tucson's *Arizona Daily Star*.

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



Members of three camps provided a color guard and marched in the Veterans' Day Parade in Victoria, TX. Standing in front of the Confederate Memorial on the square in Downtown Victoria are from left, Michael Dominey and Ron Sandidge of the **George Overton Stoner Camp 1000**, Victoria, TX; Bill Vincent of the **Ike Turner Camp 1275**, Livingston, TX; Michael Langston, **A.M. Hobby Camp 713**, Corpus Christi, TX, and Camp 1000 Commander Michael Hurley.



Joseph L. Brooks of Whittier, California, joined the **Colonel Middleton Tate Johnson Camp 1648**, Arlington, TX, on the record of his grandfather, Lieutenant L.P. Brooks of Company B, 7th GA Regiment at the age of 94 years.



Members of the **2nd Texas Frontier Camp 1904**, De Leon, TX, and Order of Confederate Rose Chapter 23 pose on the steps of one of the historic homes in Dublin, TX, after gathering for a New Year's breakfast served at the home. The house was built in 1901 and is owned by one of the OCR members.



The **Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, hosted the annual Jefferson Davis Memorial Ceremony at the Jefferson Davis Highway monument in Apache Junction. The monument, originally placed by the UDC on Highway 80, near Douglas, was moved to its present location in the 1940s. Camp 1525 took on the task of cleaning up the area and landscaping the monument. Pictured from left, AZ Division Commander David Barton, Camp 1525 Commander Robert Perkins and Camp 1708 Commander Doug Fitzgerald.



In a solemn ceremony, and in full Confederate honors, **North Texas Brigade** Commander Gene Kinsey was laid to rest. Friends gathered to remember and eulogize a man who with his energy and commitment showed so many of us what we could achieve together. For Gene, no task was too difficult; no burden was too heavy and no responsibility too great to accept. Gene lived his life to the fullest, embracing his heritage with a fervor and pride few could match. To those of us committed to our Southern heritage, there can be no higher honor than to die for our Southland. And Gene lived and died for the cause he loved so much.



On November 8, 2008, families of the **Brigadier General T.M. Scott Camp 1604**, Minden, LA, and OCR spent the day at the Minden Cemetery Ghost Walk, informing tourist, of the unknown Confederate soldiers buried in the trench located inside the old Minden Cemetery.

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



The AZ Division Colors are displayed at the grave of Sergeant Adam Sanders by **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, Lt. Commander Silas Griffin. Sergeant Sanders was the brother-in-law of Captain Granville H. Oury, the AZ Territory's representative in the Confederate Congress and an officer in the AZ Brigade.



At a recent meeting of the **South Kansas Camp 2064**, Wichita, KS, Dr. Carl Christman presented the camp with an old flag of the 20th Alabama Infantry Regiment CSA. The flag appears to have been made shortly after the war and used for reunions of the 20th.



Terry's Texas Rangers Camp 1937, Cleburne, TX, artillery sets up at Wright Plaza in front of the General Cleburne mural in Cleburne, to welcome author Justin Murphy for a book signing of his new book, *Cleburne*. Pictured in front are Mike Smith and Robert McMinn. In uniform in back is Commander M. H. Burt.



Members of the **Iowa Division** view a rare Confederate flag at the Iowa Civil War Battle Flag conservation center in the State Historical Society Museum as part of their regular meeting. Shiela Hanke, in white coat, explains some of the particulars of this flag to SCV members.



CSS Virginia Camp 2062, Ventura County, CA, members present the Third National Flag, which stands out proudly among past and present colors during the Massing of the Colors event at Forest Lawn Cemetery in Los Angeles.



Members of the **Texas Division** attended Officer Training for the Texas Division in Grand Prairie, TX, on February 7, 2009. Training classes were taught by Division Commander Greg Manning, Division 1st Lieutenant Commander Dr. Ray James, Adjutant Cody Marshall and PCIC Denne Sweeney. Bruce Pastusek hosted the training.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



In May, 2008, the **Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 983**, Decatur, TX, set up a table with flags and banners at the local Cancer Society fundraiser Relay for Life. Pictured from left, Compatriots Ogle, Hopkins, Meador, Woodruff, Haynes, Niblett, Commander Perrin and Collins.



While vacationing in Las Vegas, NV, Milton Clarke, right, of the **Lieutenant Colonel William Luffman Camp 938**, Chatsworth, GA, met with Pete Carnes of the **Silver State Grays Camp 1989**, Las Vegas, NV, to share stories and articles of their camp's projects and area news pertaining to the War Between the States. Southern hospitality—Vegas style—was shown to Milton Clarke with a trip to Red Rock Canyon.



Texas Bonnie Blue Camp 869, San Antonio, TX, welcomed a new member recently. Pictured from left, Terry Dunn, new member Philip Portwood Tobin and Camp Commander John R. Miller.



West Texas Brigade Commander Gaylan Harrison presents a 50-year service medal to Past Camp Commander Joe Ginn at the March meeting of the **Hill Country Camp 1938**, Fredricksburg, TX. Joe joined the SCV in January 1959 and during the "Civil War" Centennial, 1961-1965, served as commander of the **Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 67**, Houston, TX. Joe's wife Jane observes.



On January 3, 2008, the **Sabine Rifles Camp 2057**, Many, LA, held a memorial service on Peason Ridge Military Reservation in honor of Edmond Merritt and Robert Conner. Both were decorated Confederate Veterans and rest in the small cemetery on Peason Ridge. Pictured from left, Carlton Autrey, Taylor Barajas, Stephen Chatman, Camp Commander Tony Remedies, Tex McKnight and Ricky Robertson.



Texas Lonestar Greys Camp 1953, Schertz, TX, inducted new members recently. Pictured from left, Dan Carroll, new members Elvin Stanley and Matthew Dudley and Camp Commander Phil Lovelady.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

**GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 16
AUBURN**
NEEL, DAVID SULLIVAN

**PVT. AUGUSTUS BRADY 385
TROY**
JOHNSON, WALTER DAVID
JOHNSON, RUSSELL DAVID
MURPHY, MALON

**MAJ. JOHN C. HUTTO 443
JASPER**
BLACKSTON, JAMES ROGER

**JOHN RAYBURN 452
GUNTERSVILLE**
KELLEY, BRANDON SCOTT

**CRADLE OF THE CONFEDERACY
692
MONTGOMERY**
COLE, II, RICHARD DOUGLAS
KEEL, SR., RAYMOND FRANKLIN

**CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS 768
ATHENS**
PETTUS, RONALD QUINN
WITT, JOHN ROBERT

**COL. WILLIAM C. OATES 809
DOTHAN**
SMITH, STEVEN JAMES

**FIGHTING JOE WHEELER 1372
BIRMINGHAM**
ALLEN, GAVIN ALEXANDER
ALLEN, HOWARD JEAN WILLIAM

**COVINGTON RIFLES 1586
ANDALUSIA**
BARLOW, JAMES ODOM
GANTT, JOHN ALLEN

**DABNEY H. MAURY 1754
GRAND BAY**
SMITH, CARL H.

**FORT BLAKELY 1864
BAY MINETTE**
LOWE, BRAXTON BLAKE
MCRAE, TRAVIS MICHAEL
PITRE, MASON GLENN
PITRE, REAGAN WALTER

**TEN ISLANDS 2678
OHATCHEE**
JENNINGS, HOMER F.

ARKANSAS

**COL. ALLEN R. WITT 615
CONWAY**
LYNCH, AUDIE JAMES

**JAMES M. KELLER 648
HOT SPRINGS**
EVANS, JAMES G.

**MAJ. FONTAINE R. EARLE 1453
FAYETTEVILLE**
NIXON, LARRY RAY
THURMAN, JOSHUA PEYTON
THURMAN, JACOB PAYNE
THURMAN, TREVOR McCRAE

**BATTLE OF MASSARD PRAIRIE
1830
VAN BUREN**
HICKMON, JOHN CHARLES
ROBERT
MONROE, JEREMY L.
TIMBERMAN, CLARENCE

ARIZONA

**COL. SHEROD HUNTER 1525
PHOENIX**
THOMSON, TIMOTHY MARTIN
TODD, TOMMY LOUIS

**CPT. GRANVILLE H. OURY 1708
SCOTTSDALE**
ALEXANDER, ROGER

**CONFEDERATE SECRET SERVICE
1710
SIERRA VISTA**
SMITH, JOSEPH

**TEXAS JOHN H. SLAUGHTER
2074
TOMBSTONE**
MARTINI, WILLIAM FREDERICK

**PVT. NATHAN TERRY WANSLEE
2096
SAFFORD**
GREEN, DAVID WELDEN

**PVT. C. W. LUCAS – FORREST'S
ESCORT 2316
PRESCOTT VALLEY**
ANDERSON, ROBERT W.
BOWNDS, BERRY DON
COUGHRAN, LONNIE JAY
GOODWIN, ROD
KING, GRADY ARNOLD
LABLANC, ERIK T. M.
LINDSAY, DALE ALLEN
PULLEY, MICHAEL LINDSEY
SCHAEFFER, RICHARD
SCHOEMBERGER, PAUL THOMAS
SCHOEMBERGER, ERICH PAUL
WALLER, STEPHEN FREDERIC

CALIFORNIA

**GENERAL GEORGE BLAKE COSBY
1627
SACRAMENTO**
INGLE, STEVEN DEWAYNE

**INLAND EMPIRE 1742
INLAND EMPIRE**
MALLORY, MARSHALL
SCHAFFER, TROY ANDREW

COLORADO

**GOV. CHARLES S. THOMAS 2126
GRAND JUNCTION**
BURKE, WILLIAM T.
HAMMER, TERENCE SCOTT
HENDERSON, LAWRENCE
ROBERT
LAMBERT, ALAN MASON

FLORIDA

**8TH FLA QUINCY YOUNG
GUARDS 703
QUINCY**
BAULDREE, JIMMY WALTER

**GENERAL JOSEPH FINNEGAN 745
YULEE**
ALLEN, CLARK ORAN
HIGGINBOTHAM, JR., LAUREN F.
HURLBERT, JR., WILLIAM
EUBANK

**KIRBY SMITH 1209
JACKSONVILLE**
SALAZAR, MICHAEL JOHN

**COL. DAVID LANG 1314
TALLAHASSEE**
HENDERSON, JASON DOUGLAS

**MAJ. PICKENS BIRD 1327
MONTICELLO**
WESTBROOK, JR., IRA EUGENE

**CAPT. J. J. DICKISON 1387
MELBOURNE**
SCOTT, DAVID M.

**WILLIAM HENRY HARRIS 1395
FT. LAUDERDALE**
LUCK, MICHAEL MCDANIEL

**BATTLE OF OLUSTEE 1463
LAKE CITY**
THOMPSON, HOMER LEE
'CHARLEE'

**FIRST CLAY COUNTY
CONFEDERATE ARTILLERY 1580
MIDDLEBURG**
CASSELS, GARY MELVIN

**FINLEY'S BRIGADE 1614
HAVANA**
ALDRIDGE, JR., JOHN THOMAS
SMITH, MORGAN FORRESTER

**MAJ. WILLIAM M. FOOTMAN
1950
FT. MYERS**
PECK, SR., LARRY A.

**2ND LT. JOSEPH MORGAN 2012
PERRY**
CASTELUCCI, PHILLIP K.
PROCTOR, STEVEN ALLEN

GEORGIA

**BRIG. GEN. T. R. COBB 97
ATHENS**
SHOOK, JOSHUA KIRK

**BRIG. GEN. E. PORTER
ALEXANDER 158
AUGUSTA**
SHOCKEY, DAVID KENT
SHOCKEY, TERRY GENE

**GEN. NATHAN B. FORREST 469
ROME**
COX, JESSE ADAM
FISHER, DANIEL LEE

**THOMAS MARSH FORMAN 485
BRUNSWICK**
CASSIDY, DAVID ANDREW

**GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON 671
DALTON**
ELLIS, WENDELL BRUCE

**STATE OF DADE 707
TRENTON**
FORSTER, JACOB BRICKLEY

**WILLIAM THOMAS OVERBY/
COWETA GUARDS 715
NEWMAN**
LAMB, JR., JACK MORGAN

**HABERSHAM GUARD 716
DEMOREST**
PULLIAM, MORRIS CLAYTON

**MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER
863
CONYERS**
DRIVER, JR., CHARLES W.
NEW, NATHAN GERALD

**GENERAL STAND WATIE 915
CALHOUN**
BOHANNON, VICTOR LEE
HENDERSON, JEFFERY ALAN

**CURRAHEE RANGERS 935
TOCCOA**
CARROLL, DRAVEN MIKEAL
JORDAN, CHARLES H.

**OGEECHEE RIFLES CAMP 941
STATESBORO**
SHAW, ZACHARY ALAN

**FORREST'S ESCORT 1239
WINSTON**
DEES, JR., JOHN MILTON
SHEPHERD, GARY BRETT
SHEPHERD, GARY SCOTT

**JAMES T. WOODWARD 1399
WARNER ROBINS**
GODDARD, JR., ROBERT C.

**27TH GEORGIA REGIMENT 1404
GAINESVILLE**
HUFF, SR., RONNIE
HUFF, JR., RONNIE

**COL. HIRAM PARKS BELL 1642
CUMMING**
McMILLIAN, HUGH MARION
SANDERS, JEROLD BRADLEY

**THE SAVANNAH MILITIA 1657
SAVANNAH**
HIGHTOWER, DANIEL LEE
SHUMAN, RICHARD B.
SHUMAN, CURTIS RICHARD

**COL. JOSEPH MCCONNELL 1859
RINGGOLD**
BOWMAN, DANNY L.
HAMMOND, ROBERT S.
HARDIN, JR., WALTER THOMAS
INGLE, MARK ANTHONY
WILBANKS, DAVID MICHAEL
WILLIAMS, STEVEN BOYCE

**EBENEZER RIFLES 1901
RINCON**
CASKEY, JONATHAN A. L.

**MAJ. GEN. AMBROSE RANSOM
WRIGHT 1914
EVANS**
FRAZIER, ERICH
FRAZIER, MARK
McKINNON, GIL

**BRIG. GEN. ROBERT H.
ANDERSON 1919
HINESVILLE**
JOHNSON, BRYSON SAMUEL
STAFFORD, BRANDON TYLER
STEVENS, GABRIEL AARON

**GENERAL A. H. COLQUITT FIRE
EATERS 1958
NEWTON**
ROGERS, JR., THOMAS ALTON

**GEN. GEORGE 'TIG' ANDERSON
2038
COVINGTON**
COBB, JR., CHARLES WESLEY

**CAMP DAVIS 2073
GUYTON**
FOX, RYLAND PERRY
McCURLEY, WILLIAM MARK
THOMPSON, JR., KEITH THOMAS

**THE BARNESVILLE BLUES 2137
BARNESVILLE**
BURGESS, THOMAS LOUIS
KILCHRIS, DAVID ANTHONY
WOODFIN, STEPHEN SCOTT

ILLINOIS

**CAMP DOUGLAS MEMORIAL
1507
CHICAGO**
CRANE, STEVEN M.
LEVEQUE, LAWRENCE L.
RANSDALL, MITCHELL
ROSS-CORBETT, MICHAEL DAVID
ROSS-CORBETT, JOSEPH
CHARLES
WOOLFINGTON, JOSHUA DAVID
WOOLFINGTON, JACOB THOMAS

**JOHN KEMPSHALL 1534
MAROA**
EDMISTON, NATHAN ANDREW

**LT. GEORGE E. DIXON 1962
BELLEVILLE**
BENJAMIN, MORGAN FRANKLIN

INDIANA

**A. J. RINGO 1509
NEW CASTLE**
THOMAS, ZACHAREY C.

**THOMAS HENRY HINES 1555
MICHIGAN CITY**
WEAVER, WILLIAM JAMES
WEAVER, JOHN MICHAEL

**COLONEL ROBERT M. MARTIN
2320
EVANSVILLE**
BROWN, RONALD A.
DEAN, JR., THOMAS LEON
WIRES, DUSTIN ALAN
WIRES, LEW ERIC

KANSAS

**COLS. LEWIS & HARRISON 1854
TOPEKA**
JACKSON, JAMES MERRILL

**B/G WILLIAM STEELE 1857
LEAVENWORTH**
LEGGETT, JOEL THOMAS

**SOUTH KANSAS CAMP 2064
WICHITA**
CROFT, IVAN GENE

KENTUCKY

**JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE 100
LEXINGTON**
BERNARD, ANDREW COLEMAN

**5TH KENTUCKY INFANTRY 2122
MOREHEAD**
STARCHER, DAVID FREDRICK

LOUISIANA

**COL. CHARLES D. DREUX 110
NEW ORLEANS**
CURREN, TIMOTHY BARLOW
CURREN, JR., JOHN GERARD
SIMMONS, DAVID EARL

**HENRY WATKINS ALLEN 133
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FRENCH, JR., THOMAS CHARLES

**CAPTAIN GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS
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EDWARDS, JOHN O.

**GENERAL LEROY AUGUSTUS
STAFFORD 358
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GAMBLE, TIMOTHY EDWARD

**CAMP MOORE 1223
TANGIPAHOA**
JONES, JR., MARION HUDSON
JONES, BRIAN HUDSON
MANNING, MATTHEW DALTON

**GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR 1308
SHREVEPORT**
BURNITT, JAMES EDWARD

**BRIG. GEN. THOMAS MOORE
SCOTT 1604
MINDEN**
FISHER, NICHOLAS

**MAJ. THOMAS MCGUIRE 1714
WEST MONROE**
LOCKWOOD, LARRY LEE

**GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD
FORREST 1931
COVINGTON**
DURACHER, JR., DAVID MICHAEL
DURACHER, SR., DAVID MICHAEL

**JACKSON VOLUNTEERS 28TH LA
CO F 1965
JONESBORO**
HINTON, III, DANNY R.
HINTON, II, DANNY R.

**GENERAL LOUIS HEBERT 2032
LAFAYETTE**
CORMIER, GREGORY PAUL

MARYLAND

**MECHANIZED CAVALRY 2134
SAINT LEONARD**
TIBBS, JR., LANE J.

MICHIGAN

**ADM. RAPHAEL SEMMES 1321
DEARBORN**
EDWARDS, JIMMIE GARVIN

MISSISSIPPI

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NOBLES, BRIAN EDWARD

**HARRISBURG 645
TUPELO**
CHRISTOPHER, JASON LOYD
WATSON, WILLIAM BRISLIN

**TIPPAH TIGERS 868
RIPLEY**
ADAIR, WILLIAM DAVID
ADAIR, CHARLES R.
RAINEY, JOSH BRADLEY
RAINEY, TOMMY RAY

**PRIVATE SAMUEL A. HUGHEY
1452
HERNANDO**
GREGORY, SAMUEL
GREGORY, BRENT ANDREW
GREGORY, BRAD A.
HAWKINS, DAVID LYNN

MISSOURI

**STERLING PRICE 145
ST. LOUIS**
BUIE, JEREMY LEE

**GEN. JAMES H. MCBRIDE 632
SPRINGFIELD**
HARRIS, MARK ANTHONY

**CAPTAIN WILLIAM T. ANDERSON
1743
HUNTSVILLE**
WADE, TERRY

**COL. JOHN T. COFFEE 1934
OSCEOLA**
HOUX, STEPHEN PAUL
HUTCHINS, JR., ROBERT LEE
WHEELER, LARRY DEAN

NORTH CAROLINA

**GEORGE DAVIS 5
WILMINGTON**
WISHART, JR., DAVID RALEIGH

**ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE 15
ASHEVILLE**
CHAPMAN, LARRY LEE
LAMBERT, LAWRENCE RONALD

**CAPT. WALTER M. BRYSON-
GEORGE MILLS 70
HENDERSONVILLE**
SUMNER, JR., ROBERT D.

**CAPTAIN WINFIELD SCOTT
LINEBERRY 92
ASHEBORO**
RICHARDSON, ALAN W.
RICHARDSON, C. WAYNE

**FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL 168
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BRITT, ANDERSON

**FRANKLIN RIFLES 310
LOUISBURG**
COOPER, MICHAEL AARON

**ROWAN RIFLES 405
SALISBURY**
BIGGS, JR., CLINNIE FRANKLIN

LT. F. C. FRAZIER 668
HIGH POINT
BRANDON, LAWRENCE HOWARD
POPE, JR., JAMES BENTON

CAPT. JESSE S. BARNES 771
WILSON
EASON, JOSHUA COLE

PVT. LORENZO L. BENNITT-PVT.
ROBERT F. DUKE 773
DURHAM
COLLINS, JR., JACK DENNY
FALLIN, BRENT ALAN

GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD
FORREST 803
SANFORD
HOLDER, EMMETT MARTIN

CAPT. CHARLES F. CONNOR 849
HICKORY
FEWELL, JR., JOSEPH EURANUS

ANSON COUNTY 860
WADESBORO
THOMPSON, JAMES DOUGLAS

MAJ. CHARLES Q. PETTY 872
GASTONIA
MCCLANNAN, EDWARD LANCE

CAPTAIN JONAS COOK 888
MT. PLEASANT
BURKETT, JR., MIKE LENIOL
CARTER, PHILIP CLINTON
CARTER, JOSEPH PHILIP

PVT. HENRY L. WYATT 1297
RALEIGH
FORREST, DAVID JAMES
WILKINS, SR., WILLIAM EZRA

BRIG. GEN. J. JOHNSTON
PETTIGREW 1401
LENOIR
BENSON, II, JAMES FRANKLIN
LITTLE, PRESTON JOSEPH

MAJ. EGBERT A. ROSS 1423
CHARLOTTE
ALLMON, BRIAN SCOTT
FOSTER, JOHN BERRY
JETER, JR., ROBERT RUSSELL

CSS RAM *NEUSE* 1427
KINSTON
HEATH, SHELTON WOODROW

COL. LEONIDAS LAFAYETTE
POLK 1486
GARNER
WALLS, THOMAS

J. E. B. STUART 1598
MT. AIRY
JOHNSON, WAYNE KIRK

GEN. ROBERT F. HOKE/W.M. J.
HOKE 1616
LINCOLNTON
PRICE, KENNY
STATON, EVERETTE WHITE

CLEVELAND REGIMENTS 1663
CLEVELAND COUNTY
WORCESTER, TROY SHANE

GENERAL WILLIAM DORSEY
PENDER 1916
WILSON
JONES, DARRELL RAY

ROCKY FACE RANGERS 1948
TAYLORSVILLE
CLINE, JOHN ANDREW

2ND LT. REECE CLARK CRAVEN
1966
ASHEBORO
ALLRED, TIMOTHY VERNON
NEEDHAM, MATTHEW RONALD

GENERAL WILLIAM MacRAE 2063
WILMINGTON
ROSE, WILLIAM CHARLES

10TH NC HVY ARTY CO. B BLACK
RIVER TIGERS 2152
COATS
LOVICK, JULIAN DWIGHT

CONFEDERATE STATES ARMORY
- KENANSVILLE 2157
KENANSVILLE
CHESTNUTT, MICHAEL GLENN
ENGLISH, JR., DAVID GREY

THE BURKE TIGERS 2162
VALDESE
JOHNSON, CHRISTOPHER
LOWELL
PREECE, JR., GAIL DEWAYNE

BIG IVY MOUNTAIN GUARD 2230
BARNARDSVILLE
GARLAND, RICKEY LAMAR

CABARRUS RANGERS-GEN
RUFUS C. BARRINGER 2318
MIDLAND
ALLMAN, JR., HAL DRYE

CAPTAIN ALFRED W. BELL 2319
FRANKLIN
ARNOLD, SR., CHESTER
KENNETH
FREEMAN, SHELTON MCKINLEY
HARRIS, CLIFFORD EDWARD
HENSON, REED HAYNES
MOFFITT, WILFORD KEITH

NEW MEXICO

REBELS ON THE RIO GRANDE
1826
LAS CRUCES
PETERMAN, GABRIEL MICHAEL

NEVADA

LT. DIXON-CSS *HUNLEY* 2016
SPARKS
ESTILL, JESSE JAMES
MURDOCH, WILLIAM C.

OHIO

LT. GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET
1658
TALLMADGE
MARTIN, DALE
MOORE, JOHN C.

QUANTRILL'S RAIDERS 2087
MAYFIELD HEIGHTS
CLINE, JERRY PAUL ESQ

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HONOR 2136
SALEM
COFFINBARGER, WILLIAM C.

OKLAHOMA

SHELBY'S OKLAHOMA IRON
MEN 1356
DUNCAN
CHAIN, VIRGIL

COL. DANIEL N. MCINTOSH 1378
TULSA
PICKENS, ELBERT EUGENE

PENNSYLVANIA

J. E. B. STUART 1506
PHILADELPHIA
FINCH, JEFFREY E.

SOUTH CAROLINA

SECESSION 4
CHARLESTON
DAHLMAN, JR., MICHAEL KEITH
HOLLINGSWORTH, DONALD
ALLEN
KOH, JONATHAN DAVID
MARTIN, JR., DENNIS WILES
SINGLETERY, OLLIE JOHNSTON
ZEPEDA, JIMMIE JOAQUIN

BRIG. GEN. NATHAN G. EVANS
MARION 24
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HERRING, MARK LYN
HERRING, WADE GRAYSON

MOULTRIE 27
MOUNT PLEASANT
ANTLEY, LUKE BENETT
BUNCH, JR., X. O.
BUNCH, DOUGLAS D.
BUNCH, DAVID W.
CHALMERS, JR., JAMES
HOWARD
CHALMERS, ANDREW WILLIAM
CHALMERS, RYAN EDWARD
CHALMERS, IV, JAMES HOWARD

BRIG. GEN. SAMUEL MCGOWAN
40
LAURENS
HAWK, GENTRY M.

COLONEL JOSEPH NORTON 45
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BRINSON, WILLIAM NORMAN

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WHITTEN, CARNEL C.

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NELMS, CHARLES STEPHEN
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WINDERS, SR., JAMES EDWARD

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SMITH, BENJAMIN CLAYTON
SMITH, JACOB AUSTIN

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BENNETTSVILLE
RUBIO, ALEXANDER MALACHI

GENERAL ELLISON CAPERS 1212
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MILLS, JOHN DAVID

PEE DEE RIFLES 1419
FLORENCE DARLINGTON
BARNARD, JR., THOMAS H.

PALMETTO SHARP SHOOTERS
1428
ANDERSON
FARMER, RICHARD GARY
HILLEY, MICHAEL VANDIVER
MERCK, II, CHARLES RAY

P. G. T. BEAUREGARD 1458
SUMTER
PRICE, BRENT STANLEY

COL. E.T. STACKHOUSE 1576
LATTA
BETHEA, CHRISTOPHER LYNN
FLANAGAN, CODY JAMES
LEE, JR., THOMAS HAROLD
TURBEVILLE, BOBBY EARL
WILLIAMS, BILL BRAGG

SGT. BERRY BENSON 1672
NORTH AUGUSTA
AKIN, JERRY F.

SC 17TH REGIMENT 2069
HILDA
BODIFORD, JERRY LEE
TAYLOR, JR., THOMAS HAROLD

TENNESSEE

N. B. FORREST 3
CHATTANOOGA
CARTER, JR., JAMES HARRY
DUNN, JOHN CALVIN
KEITH, T. GREGG
NEAL, JOHN A.

SAMUEL R. WATKINS 29
COLUMBIA
LADD, ALTON RYE

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MURFREESBORO
BASS, ROBERT T.
WOLSLEGER, RUSTY WAYNE

GEN. WILLIAM B. BATE 34
GALLATIN
CLEMONS, DUSTIN M.
NELSON, STEVEN S.

M/G BENJAMIN F. CHEATHAM 72
MANCHESTER
CASTEEL, JASON
DAVIS, TERRY LEE
HUFF, ELMER GRANT
LONGWITTH, JON C.
McALLISTER, STEVE
ROBERTS, JOHN R.
SCHROEDER, III, RUDOLPH J.

LONGSTREET-ZOLICOFFER 87
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JENKINS, TONY H.
RUNYONS, GARY MICHAEL
RUSH, TERRY ALAN

ISHAM G. HARRIS 109
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JACKSON, DAVID ALAN

OTHO FRENCH STRAHL 176
UNION CITY
OLIVER, DAVID ALLAN
PRYOR, RICHARD JAKE

FRANK P. GRACEY 225
CLARKSVILLE
MYERS, JOEY EDWARD

COL. JACK MOORE 559
CENTERVILLE
CHUNN, JR., CHARLES FREDRIE

MG WILLIAM D. MCCAIN HQ 544
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AGANS, KENNETH ALONZO
AMBROSE, PETER
BANDY, LEE
BENTLEY, GARY W.
GREEN, MARKEL RAY
HEADLEY, JR., WADE MUSE
JENNINGS, CHRISTOPHER
WAYNE
KANNON, CLYDE DAVID
KAY, DONALD RAY
LYNCH, WILLIAM PRICE
McMURTRY, DREW WILSON
NICHOLSON, WILLIAM ALLEN
ORR, JR., JAMES H.
SHINGLETON, JEFFREY
THURMAN
TAYLOR, JR., LEE J.

GEN. GEORGE GIBBS DIBRELL
875
SPARTA
CARTER, JAMES ALLEN
HOLMAN, DONALD STEPHEN
WILSON, JEFF L.

SAM DAVIS CAMP 1293
BRENTWOOD
BAIRD, BARTON VAN
BAIRD, WILLIAM JORDAN
BAIRD, WILLIAM ORBRA
HENDRICKS, SR., JAMES ROBERT
HENDRICKS, JR., JAMES ROBERT

COLONEL JOHN SINGLETON
MOSBY 1409
KINGSPORT
BOWERY, ANDREW MARK
BOWERY, JAMES MARK

COL. RANDAL W. McGAVOCK
1713
HERMITAGE
MURRAY, PAUL WAYNE
STORY, CHARLES WILLIAM

SERGEANT WILLIAM A. HAMBY
1750
CROSSVILLE
ROBERTS, KENNETH LARRY
WARD, JERRY MATTHEW

LT. ROBERT D. POWELL 1817
BLOUNTVILLE
HICKS, WILLIAM CONLEY

MYERS-ZOLICOFFER 1990
LIVINGSTON
STANTON, CHARLES S.

TEXAS

MAJ. GEORGE W. LITTLEFIELD
59
AUSTIN
JACKS, JAMES JOSEPH
JAMES, JOLLY EDWARD
POTH, ROY KEITH MD
YOUNG, MICHAEL ERNEST
YOUNG, WILLIAM KAISER
YOUNG, JAMES MALCOLM

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BRAND, DENNIS DAVID

GEN. FELIX H. ROBERTSON 129
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CHAPMAN, JR., ROBERT E.
LUEDKE, JR., LARRY A.

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CAVALRY 349
SHERMAN
HAWKINS, RONALD WILLIAM
RIDEOUT, RONALD DALE
WILSON, JR., BIXBY LEWIS

TEXAS BONNIE BLUE 869
SAN ANTONIO
BELLAMY, MATTHEW RYAN
BOONE, GARY NELSON
FERGUSON, JAMES HOMER
FUSELIER, JAMES CLAY
MATTHIES, III, CLEBORNE HENRY

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON 983
DECATUR
GREEN, EDWARD LEE

GEORGE OVERTON STONER 1000
VICTORIA
JACKSON, GOLDEN CHARLES
OWEN
ZELLER, TY DANIEL

MAJ. ROBERT M. WHITE 1250
TEMPLE
AGEE, ADAM BURKE
MULLEN, AARON AUSTIN
THOMPSON, JACOB AARON
WILSON, JEFF L.

COL. THOMAS S. LUBBOCK 1352
LUBBOCK
COX, DALTON JOEL

DUNN-HOLT-MIDKIFF 1441
MIDLAND
BAILEY, BRYAN CHRISTOPHER

SUL ROSS 1457
BRYAN
BLASIZEN, ANDREW

13TH TEXAS INFANTRY 1565
ANGLETON
MATHER, ALLAN GEORGE

WILLIAM H. L. WELLS 1588
PLANO
CLEERE, ROBERT
FOOTE, JR., HARLOD WESLEY
MOORE, ROGER
NEIL, ROBERT
O'DONNELL, WALTER ANDREW
OWENS, GREG D.
TOMLINSON, JAMES McCOY
WHITNEY, ROBERT

COLONEL MIDDLETON TATE
JOHNSON 1648
ARLINGTON
STATON, RUSSELL A.

2ND TEXAS FRONTIER 1904
DE LEON
GIBBS, TERRY P.
HALLMARK, MICHAEL ALLEN
JENNINGS, JARROD JAMES
JENNINGS, JEREMY MAC

STONE FORT 1944
NACOGDOCHES
PACK, JOHN RICHARD

THE CROSS OF SAINT ANDREW'S
2009
ALTO
RAWLS, DONALD GENE
RAWLS, ALBERT JOSEPH

MAJOR J. N. DARK 2026
KOUNTZE
ISEBELL, GREGORY RICHARDSON
YOUNT, COLTON HOLLIS

THOMAS JEWETT GOREE 2129
MADISONVILLE
ALLEN, JR., WILLIAM ROBERT

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HOQUE, CHRISTOPHER BRADLEY
WILLIAMS, GLEN ALLEN

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LYNCHBURG
CAMPBELL, GEORGE MURRELL

SUMMERS-KOONTZ 490
LURAY
KELLER, II, ROBERT A.
PENCE, AVIS ALEXANDER

28TH VA INF 491
ROANOKE
PAXTON, PAUL DANIEL
ROBERTS, III, ANDREW LEE

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

**THE OLD BRUNSWICK 512
LAWRENCEVILLE**
CLARY, HENRY WAYNE
JORDAN, TONY RANDALL

**BLACK HORSE 780
WARRENTON**
BLANKS, JAMES ROLAND

**FRANK STRINGFELLOW 822
FAIRFAX**
FEDORKO, CHARLES
MARK, JR., WILLIAM STEVEN
PHILLIPS, RYAN THOMAS

**GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET 1247
RICHMOND**
PITTS, JAMES NORMAN

**URQUHART-GILLETTE 1471
FRANKLIN**
WHITBY, DENNIS RAY

**CHESTER STATION 1503
CHESTER**
BELL, HASKINS ROGERS
BROUGH, JOSEPH MICHAEL
HELM, DALE ERIC

HELM, WAYNE D.
MASSEY, JIMMY JOE
PERKINSON, JR., CLIFTON
FRIEND
VAUGHAN, JON KAHL
WITT, JR., RUSSELL ROY

**NORFOLK COUNTY GRAYS 1549
CHESAPEAKE**
LEATHERWOOD, MARK ALLEN

**JUBAL EARLY 1691
HILLSVILLE**
RHYDER, LARRY GENE

**TOM SMITH 1702
SUFFOLK**
BEALE, KEVIN LEE
CHIPMAN, JACOB CAINE

**GEN. HENRY A. WISE 1756
NORTON**
ROOP, RAYMOND GREGORY

**LANE-ARMISTEAD 1772
MATHEWS**
MILES, WENDELL R.

**MAJ. GEN. FITZHUGH LEE 1805
SPOTSYLVANIA**
BRUNER, ALFRED E.

**DEARING BEAUREGARD 1813
COLONIAL HEIGHTS**
BENNETT, SEAN MICHAEL
BENNETT, RYAN DEALE

**REVEREND BEVERLY TUCKER
LACY 2141
LOCUST GROVE**
DICKINSON, JR., GROVER W.
DICKINSON, A. DREW
SULLIVAN, III, BROADDUS P.

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Continued from page 24

A Natural Leader

who had given him his abilities, as he continued to remain a devout Christian until his death in 1870. His accomplishments and the respect he held among his countrymen render his name worthy of being compared alongside those of other well-known American leaders such as George Washington and Patrick Henry; for he was just as valiant and willing to stand up in defense of his freedom as they were. Contrary to popular belief, it was with great sadness that Lee chose to join the seceding states. He did so not out of hatred, but with a sense of duty toward his home

state of Virginia. Lee confessed his reluctance to turn against the Union in a letter written just days after Virginia seceded, saying, "With all my devotion to the Union, and the feeling of loyalty and duty of an American citizen, I have not been able to make up my mind to raise my hand against my relatives, my children, my home. I have, therefore, resigned my commission in the Army, and save in defense of my native State — with the sincere hope that my poor services may never be needed — I hope I may never be called upon to draw my sword" (Jones 133).

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Name _____

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O, Southern Army

By Dr. James Brooks

O, Southern Army,
When will we see your like again
That fought and died for
Your farms, your homes, your glens,
And stood against them
Lincoln's army
And taught them, how we defend
The things we believe in.

The battlefields are bare now
The grass is dead and still
Like that cause that is lost now
Which those so dearly held
And stood against them
The invading army
Stood and fought them
And kept their honor.

Those days are past now
And past they must remain
But we can still stand now
And be that people again
That stood against them,
The tyrant's army
Let us stand and act upon it,
And show that we are men.

O, Southern Army,
Have we found your like again,
That will rise and fight for right,
That will stand and be men,
That will stand against them,
The liars and deceivers,
And teach them how we defend,
The things of honor that we believe in.



Dr. James Brooks is a member of the Colonel Cyrus Sugg Camp 1792, Adams, Tennessee.

Carry Me Back

by Bill Young

The "Battle-Scarred Veteran"

The moment the War Between the States was over and the last bugle call sounded, nearly every Confederate Veteran looked on all of his fellow veterans as brothers. After all, the soldiers had come through hellfire together. There was an iron bond between them that could never be broken. They were comrades in arms as long as they lived.

Nearly all of them were now brothers — but not quite all. This little story is about two veterans from Richmond Virginia. Let us call one of them John Smith and the other Robert Jones (The names have been changed to protect the guilty.) Both men were former Confederate commissioned officers. Both had served in the Army of Northern Virginia.

Smith and Jones were members of The Westmoreland Club, a men's club that Confederate officers formed soon after the War. It was a refuge from the hustle and bus-

tle of the Gilded Age where nearly all of the veterans could find peace and quiet. They could meet at the bar downstairs, order toddies, regale one another with their battle stories, relive the days of glory, and lift their glasses to toast each other and the life-sized portrait of General Robert E. Lee.

(Note: The men's club is still in existence, but it is now called The Commonwealth Club. The bar is still downstairs. The portraits of General Lee, General Jackson, General Stuart, Colonel Mosby,

President Davis and other Confederate heroes are still there as well as magnificent oil paintings of battle scenes like *The Charge of the VMI Cadets at the Battle of New Market* and *The Charge of Mahone's Brigade at the Battle of the Crater*. The Club holds a sumptuous banquet for its members every year at its annual meeting on the weekend closest to Lee's birthday.)

Yes, nearly all of the Confederate veterans were



brothers — but not quite all. For some reason that has been lost in the mists of time, Smith and Jones did not like each other. And they let everyone know that they did not like each other. Smith was a highly successful businessman, and Jones was the highly successful editor of a Richmond newspaper. One day a story about Smith appeared on the editorial page of Jones's newspaper. The story identified Smith by name, summarized his military service record, and referred to him as a "bottle scarred" veteran.

The moment Smith read the story, he flew into a rage. He went straight to the bar of The West-

moreland Club and confronted Jones. "Jones!" he shouted, "You, sir, are a scoundrel! I didn't think that even you could stoop so low! Your scurrilous, libelous description of me as a 'bottle scarred' veteran is a fiendish attempt to sully my good character and portray me as a drunkard! I am battle-scarred — not bottle scarred!" Smith pounded his fist on the top of the bar. He went on, "I demand that you retract your statement and print a full apology!"

Jones looked Smith in the eye, smiled, and said calmly, "Whoa, Smith. Hold your horses. Calm down and listen. You've jumped

to a conclusion. My statement about you was a typographical error. I will publish an apology in tomorrow's paper."

Jones was as good as his word. The next morning, the corrected editorial appeared in the newspaper. Jones again identified Smith by name, summarized his military service record, and closed with these words: "This newspaper previously referred to Mr. Smith as a 'bottle scarred' veteran. We made a typographical error, and we sincerely apologize to Mr. Smith for it. What we meant to say was that he is a 'battle scared' veteran."



Continued from page 13

America Is In Trouble — Part 1

year. Why? Many Christian parents, including preachers, take their children to an abortion mill to avoid the shame and disgrace that an unplanned pregnancy brings.

Dr. David Kinnaman, president of the Barna group, says, "But I don't think most Christians fully understand why most young women have abortions. The reality is they don't want to admit they are pregnant, not finding support from the father, not from the church, and they don't have the economic means for the caring [of the child]."

5. We have sown ignorance concerning the true history of our nation and our Nation's God.

One of the great responsibilities of the Sons of Confederate

Veterans is to teach the true history of our beloved Southland!

We are in trouble because of ignorance in Washington, DC. Note carefully the words of President James Garfield spoken more than 100 years ago: "Now, more than ever before, the people are responsible for the character of their Congress. If that body be ignorant, reckless, and corrupt, it is because the people tolerate ignorance, recklessness, and corruption. If it be intelligent, brave, and pure, it is because the people demand these high qualities to represent them in the national legislature. ... [I]f the next centennial does not find us a great nation ... it will be because those who represent the enterprise, the culture, and the morality of the nation do not aid in controlling

the political forces."

Samuel Adams in a letter to James Warren on November 4, 1775, wrote "No people will tamely surrender their Liberties, nor can any be easily subdued, when knowledge is diffused and Virtue is preserved. On the Contrary, when People are universally ignorant, and debauched in their Manners, they will sink under their own weight without the Aid of foreign Invaders."

Conclusion

We will continue with points 2 and 3 in the next issue of the *Veteran*. We need to stand firm for what we believe, as our ancestors did before us. We don't need to back down.



Continued from page 25

Books in Print

University of North Carolina in 2006. These letters from 1861 to 1865 were written to Rebecca W. Parker, his wife, and other members of his family.

Parker's letters to wife and family depict graphically the mindset and concerns of a Confederate soldier who fought almost the entire War Between the States close to home. Because of this proximity, he fared much better with regard to food parcels and clothes received from his family than many others who served in the Confederate Army. He also was able to keep in closer

contact with community and family than Confederate soldiers posted far from home.

Editor Catherine M. Wright has arranged these letters by year of the War.

Unlike Confederate soldiers from other Southern States, Parker was able to write and receive mail frequently.

Sergeant Parker was on furlough through part of December of 1864 and the beginning of January, 1865. His last letter is dated March 11, 1865. Several men of the Second Regiment Virginia Cavalry reported that Parker was the last casualty of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, as the final fight took place near Appomattox Court House before flags of truce were flown. Parker was buried in the woods of Elizabeth Robertson's house and his grave forgotten. One year later, the Ladies Memorial Association of Appomattox organized and funded the reinterment of seventeen Confederate soldiers. The remains of Robert William Parker are thought to have been buried among them on

December 1, 1866. The marker reads "C.S.A.: Unknown."

Southern history lovers will discover in *Lee's Last Casualty* another unique perspective on life during the War Between the States. Parker's letters do not mention battles much, except in passing references to friends and neighbors who were casualties. He writes of the daily life of a Confederate Cavalryman and offers support for "Dear Beck" as she copes bravely and selflessly with her family's survival.

Edited by Catherine M. Wright
Publisher: The University of Tennessee Press
www.utpress.org
Hardback \$34.95

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

The Promise

A promise by a Southern gentleman or lady, no matter what the age, is considered as good as signing a death wish if it is not kept. A broken promise not only mars the individual's name, but the family as well. The main character in *The Promise*, Billy Gaston, is aware of this when he pledges to his father to protect his mother and sister while his father is off fighting for the Confederate States of America.

While on the Virginian countryside in April of 1865, Billy, only twelve, is charged with a mighty task as his father marches off to war. He knows he must provide and be the man of the family while his father is away. This vow was simple until Confederate deserter Ruffy Gann comes into town. Gann self-promotes himself as deputy of the town and terrorizes the citizens

with his hooligans. Billy and his family take the brunt of his intimidation. At the end of the story, Billy devises a plan to protect his family, as he had promised his father, and in the end brings Gann to justice. The conclusion of the narrative is heartwarming.

In today's world it is hard to imagine a young boy being given the responsibility to care for and protect his family. Most twelve-year-olds nowadays are more interested in their computer games and television shows. While this book will not change this dilemma, it will show children determination, courage and loyalty to family. Written for young readers ten and older, *The Promise* should be required reading for students to better understand the travesties on the home front.

Author: Charles Entwistle
Hickory Tales Publishing LLC
841 Newberry St.,
Bowling Green, KY 42103
Paperback \$9.95

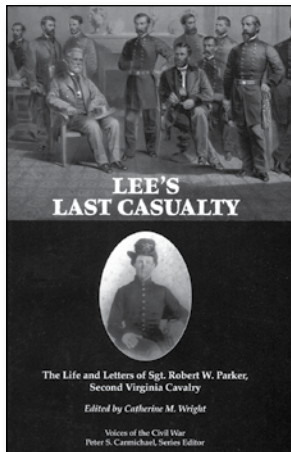
Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow

Cleburne

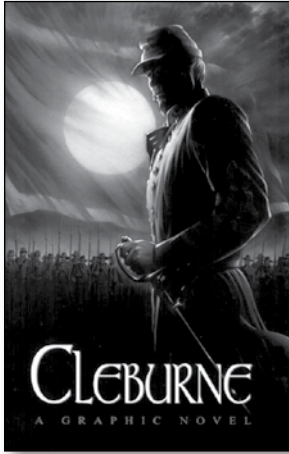
In the eve of the sesquicentennial, there is a dire need for War Between the States books that cater to a younger audience. Children find history boring and uninteresting due to an education system that puts restraints on teachers. Educators find they are unable to teach in an entertaining and informative hands-on style due to standards set by the government to ensure students can pass a test. Outside sources are needed to facilitate the learning of history.

A graphic novel tells a story by using vivid pictures, basically in a comic book style. They are a form of entertainment, especially for children. *Cleburne* is written in this approach. With full color, stunning images, Justin Murphy records the last year of Major General Patrick Ronayne Cleburne's life in roughly the length of a nine-issue comic book miniseries.

An immigrant from County Cork, Ireland, who had served as a foot soldier in the British Army during the Potato Famine, Cleburne comes to Amer-



ica, after procuring his discharge, with his two brothers and older sister. He would arrive in New Orleans but would ultimately settle in Helena, Arkansas, where he would become a naturalized citizen and practice law. When the call of arms came for his adopted homeland, he would answer by joining as a private later promoted to captain. Even though *Cleburne* does not cover this information chronologically, it is brought out in the dialogue between the characters.



The story begins on November 25, 1863, and continues until Cleburne's death at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864. During this time, the reader is able to appreciate the fast-paced setting of the army during the Atlanta Campaign, and the politics between the leaders. It even brings out the human side by showing Cleburne's relationship with Susan Tarleton. The main concentration of *Cleburne* is the proposal that the general made allowing blacks to officially serve in the Confederate States Army in exchange for their freedom. This was a controversial issue, especially if one understands the antebellum period of compromises in the halls of Congress that lead up to the War Between the States. General Cleburne was willing to risk his career, which happened, for this proposition. Up to this point his reputation had been worthy of fame. He was a hero to many, a superb fighter who was shy around people. His men loved him and would rally behind his every order. When Johnston was removed as commander of the Army of Tennessee, Cleburne should have been promoted since General Hardee had declined the advancement. However, as history will tell, General Hood would receive the

elevation in rank. Many consider this a mistake.

As historical fiction, it is important to point out that although the majority of the characters are factual, this an invented story, with the author's theory of what might have been said. Several of Cleburne's famous quotes are utilized in the appropriate settings. "I believe the job of any writer of historical fiction is to fill in the blanks and capture the essence and motivations of the individuals they choose to write about," states Mr. Murphy in the forward.

Incredible artwork is used to allow the reader to visualize without words the events that unfold. The wide range of hues and details create a stunning success. Even historical elements are utilized, such as the Carter House in the Battle of Franklin, to portray every aspect of the scenery. The imagination of a reader can take these images and envision the story in greater detail. Inker Al Milgrom and colorist J. Brown have both worked with Marvel comics

in their career, on such projects as *The Incredible Hulk* and *Captain America*, respectively.

It is worthy to note that *Cleburne* has already been featured on the cover of *Publishers Weekly* and has received the 2008 Xeric Award. This creditable publication should be an essential part of any educator's collection for students in middle and high school, not to mention that it is ideal for the adult reader also. The graphic nature of some of the illustrations is not recommended for younger children. *Cleburne* is a book that can educate the youth and grown-ups concerning an aspect of the War Between the States by using a medium that seizes their imagination.

Author: Justin Murphy
Rampart Press
PO Box 551056
Jacksonville, FL 32255
Hardback \$24.95

Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow



JOHN BELL HOOD

VS

WILEY SWORD

The Desecration of a Confederate Hero Exposed

Celebrated author Wiley Sword described General John Bell Hood's memoirs as full of "distortions, misrepresentations, and outright falsifications," perhaps a better description of his own work than of Hood's.

For details visit:

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NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

2010 Stephen Dill Lee Institute Scheduled for Nashville

The next Stephen Dill Lee Institute is scheduled for February 26-27, 2010, in Nashville, TN. I am receiving great enthusiasm and cooperation from the Tennessee Division, which is the way I hope all Divisions will host our event in the future. They view it as a great honor to be able to host the premier educational program of the SCV, which is making a difference. I fully expect 300-plus for Nashville and many more than that for future events.

Good things came out of Charleston. The Friday *Meet the Speakers* event will now morph into a scholarship and funding apparatus for the Institute. We already have a band and Thomas Cartwright as the Friday evening speaker. Thomas Cartwright is one of the finest Southern historians and speakers, and past Director of the Carter House in Franklin.

As of this date, Thomas Dilorenzo is still working on the subject matter and speakers so we are not ready to take registrations. I hope we can have everything in order no later than August 1. Our host hotel, the Sheraton Music City, is now ready for reservations at the SCV rate of \$119 plus free parking.

I would direct you to the updated Stephen Dill Lee Web site located at www.StephenDLeelInstitute.com. Please take a look at our video feature on States Rights. Also, we have a photo section of Charleston, plus several key changes, including the biographical data on Stephen Dill Lee. I hope to soon have a You Tube video of the Charleston conference and some other video segments of our speakers. At last viewing, the Web site was receiving thousands of hits and will get more as the seminar approaches.

Thanks for your support of our Southern history.

Brag Bowling
Event Chairman

Time and Place Bid Deadlines for Hosting 2013 Reunion

Bid packages for those wishing to host the 2013 SCV Reunion are due by January 15, 2010. They should be sent to Chairman Joe Ringhoffer at 1211 Government St., Mobile, AL 36604 or e-mailed to ringhje@aol.com.

Bidders should include in their proposals information such as the cost of guest rooms at the hotel(s), any parking fees, host hotel flag display policy, meeting facility layout and projected registration cost. This information is needed in addition to the bidders' plans for tours and events and information about attractions in the area.

The guidelines for hosting a convention can be obtained from Joe Ringhoffer at the e-mail address above.

The place and date of the meeting of the Time and Place Committee where bidders will make their formal presentations will be announced after receipt of the bids.

For more information, contact Chairman Ringhoffer at 251-402-7593.

St. Johns Rangers Camp 1360 presents *The Great Debate: Johnny Reb vs. Billy Yank*

You have heard of the Lincoln/Douglas Debate as well as many other famous debates that have occurred in our nation's history. For the first time you can be present to witness the first ever debate between a Confederate and Union soldier. Hear the issues that were important to the soldiers. Travel back in time to experience a once-in-a-lifetime event, a live debate between two participants of the Great War.

Robb Warren (Johnny Reb) is a popular and versatile interpreter for Colonial Williamsburg, where he began as an interpreter at Carter's Grove. He has portrayed Thomas Jefferson in *Cross And Crown*, in PBS documentaries and a BBC production. As a young man, he developed a passion for history and architecture. He found a way

to combine the two by finding work at Colonial Williamsburg, where he has appeared in daily historical interpretations. He also has a strong interest in the War Between The States period. He lives in the oldest original house in Colonial Williamsburg, which was built in 1725.

Frank Megargee (Billy Yank) was born and raised on the eastern shore of Maryland. As a young man he developed a passion for history and architecture. He found a way to combine the two by finding work at Colonial Williamsburg, where he has appeared in electronic field trips; and he daily interprets history. He has portrayed Richard Henry Lee, but his call to fame was portraying one of Blackbeard's pirates.

This event will be held on Friday, October 16, 2009, at the historic Grant Bly House, located at 842 E. New York Ave. (State Road 44), in Deland, FL.

A buffet-style dinner (chicken or roast beef and vegetables) will be served and the cost is only \$25 per person, which includes drinks, tips, etc. Social hour begins at 6:30 PM and dinner is at 7:30 PM. While not required, everyone is encouraged to wear a uniform or other 1860s-period clothing.

Reservations are required and are on a first come, first serve basis. Seating is limited to 100. Send your check made out to St. Johns Rangers Camp to 1691 Robert Burns Rd., Deland, FL 32720-2447. Any questions, contact Bill Blair at the.blairs@hotmail.com

Confederate Veteran Deadlines

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Deadline for submissions</u>
January/February 2010.....	November 1
March/April 2010	January 1
May/June 2010	March 1
July/August 2010	May 1

Recruit, Retain and Relate

walking back home. I am confident he was one mad little Irishman. I would reckon he kicked every rock and every "Road-Apple" he came to. He probably even uttered a few oaths that could not be printed in this historical journal. Judging by the way Dad told of his walk home, I would say he was *steamed!* If you do not know what *Road-Apples* are, ask a senior citizen or a cowboy!

In November, 1861, the Confederate Army did not need recruits as badly as they did late in the war. At that time they did not accept children! Uncle Jeff had just passed his twelfth birthday, and I am sure he was small for his age. In April, 1865, he was only five-feet, five-inches tall.

During the summer of 1863, General Forrest made a raid into West Tennessee and West Kentucky.

Uncle Jeff was a *man* by the summer of '63! Well, he was a teenager! I am sure he thought he was up to the challenge and, besides, he had wanted to fight the Yankees for two and a half years. He was not going to wait any longer to do his part. Since Dad emphasized that Uncle Jeff had to walk to Columbus and back home, I suppose he was issued one of the captured Yankee horses that General Forrest partook of so liberally.


During the next eighteen months he served in Company C of the 12th Kentucky Cavalry. Many of the names on the roster of Company C were familiar to me when I was growing up. Dad knew a lot of these men, and I attended school with their descendants. I look forward to meeting these men in the great Confederate Reunion in the

sky! I doubt that the topic of war will be discussed, but will these men talk about their ride through Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama? I sure would like to ask them some questions!

In April, 1865, Private Thomas Jefferson Butler surrendered. He had a ruddy complexion, light-colored hair and was five-feet, five-inches tall. He was fifteen years and five months old, and a seasoned veteran. He had done his part. Are you doing your part to preserve the memory and heritage of 800,000 Confederate Veterans? It is your duty!

From My Heart In Dixie,

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



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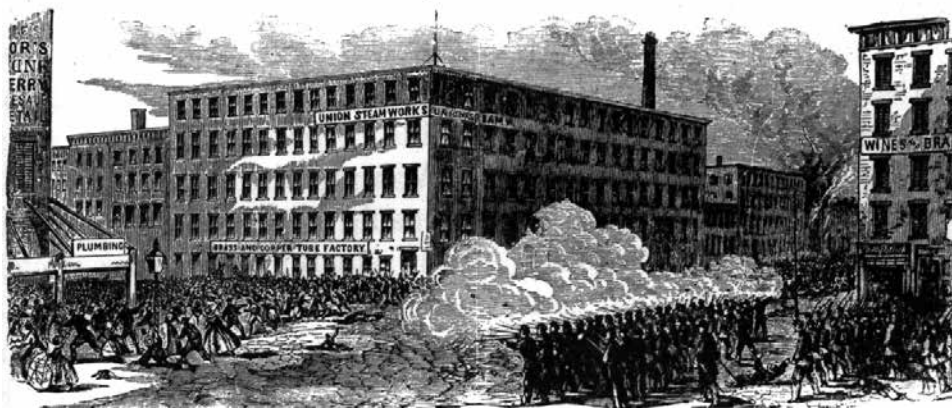


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The Unpopular Mr. Lincoln



Union troops fire on rioters in New York city in 1863.

for the overthrow of the Union ... Arm the Chief magistrate with this power — and what becomes of the State Legislatures? ... What becomes of State constitutions and State laws?" *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* declared "this law converts the Republic into one grand Military dictatorship."

In May, Clement Vallandigham was arrested, jailed, and banished from the country after a speech in Ohio. Democrats everywhere were appalled. Martial law enforced hundreds of miles from the nearest front line? A political candidate with years of service in Congress locked up for making a campaign speech? It was a caricature of tyranny, the most paranoid nightmare of the most wild-eyed editor. Coming at the climax of the unrest in the Northwest, the case dominated the national political news.

At a May 15 rally in New York City, the cradle of anti-Lincolnism in the East, speaker after speaker condemned Lincoln, one roaring, "the man who occupied the Presidential chair in Washington was tenfold a greater traitor to the country than was any Southern rebel." On May 16, New York's Governor Horatio

Seymour listed Lincoln's latest outrages in a letter:

[Vallandigham's arrest] interfered with the freedom of speech; it violated our rights to be secure in our homes against unreasonable searches and seizures; it pronounced sentence without a trial, save one which was a mockery ... [I]t is not merely a step towards revolution — it is revolution; it will not only lead to military despotism — it established military despotism. If it is upheld, our liberties are overthrown ... The action of the Administration will determine, in the minds of more than one-half of the people of the loyal States, whether this war is waged to put down rebellion at the South, or to destroy free institutions at the North.

The mid-May rally-goers in New York heard J.A. McMasters, the editor of *Freeman's Journal*, call on opponents of Lincoln to prepare to battle for states' rights, "not by street fighting, not by disorganized opposition. They should organize by tens and hundreds, by companies and regiments, and they should send to their governor and ask him for commissions as soon as they had their regiments formed.

They should keep their arms, and if they had not them, they should get them, and be ready, under their gallant governor, to defend the liberties of their State."

This sounded eerily like the calls to arms in the South that had preceded the war. On June 3 in New York City, another huge Copperhead mass meeting was held at the Cooper Union that overflowed the building and spilled out into the street. The gathering made a solemn declaration:

Now, if, as is thus proven, the States, as such are sovereign, and that the Federal Government is simply a compact between the parties, with authority exceedingly restricted and definitely limited, can this feeble authority make war upon the States? ...

Therefore, this war of the General Government against the South is illegal, being unconstitutional, and should not be sustained if we are to regard the Constitution as still binding and in force.

The New York Democrats were making the same states' rights claims that the Confederate States had made to justify secession in 1861, and soon there was pitched battle on the streets of New York. For four days, from July 13, 1863, to July 16, the New York riots killed hundreds and destroyed millions of dollars of property in what was the largest anti-government insurgency in the history of the United States, second only to the War itself. *The New York World* blamed Lincoln for the death and destruction:

The law-abiding citizen hangs his head with shame that a government can so mismanage a struggle for the

life of the nation, so wantonly put itself out of harmony and sympathy with the people, so deny itself the support of those whom it represents and serves ...

Will the insensate men at Washington now at length listen to our voice? ... Will they now believe that Defiance of Law in the rulers breeds Defiance of Law in the people? ... Will they continue to stop their ears and shut their eyes to the voice and will of a loyal people, which for three long years has told them by every act and every word that this war must be nothing but a war for the Union and the Constitution?

Does Mr. Lincoln now perceive what alienation he has put between himself and the men who three years ago thundered out with one voice in Union square — “The Union, it must and shall be preserved”? ... Did the president and his cabinet imagine that their lawlessness could conquer, or their folly seduce, a free people?

During the whole of the war, anti-Lincoln newspapers in the North freely reprinted editorials in Southern newspapers to give voice to their sentiments. As the 1864 election approached, the *Chicago Times* reprinted an anti-Lincoln editorial from the South Carolinian to quicken the pulses of its readers:

Better cringe under the sternest despotism of Europe—better the dominion of the fiend himself, even though he should come to us ... with the hoof, horns, and tail of the old legends— better, a thousand times better extermination from the very face of the earth, than to own as a master, for the faintest shadow of a second, this mean, wily, illiterate, brutal, unprincipled, and utterly vulgar creature — in a word, this Yankee of Yankees!

In the run-up to the election, Democratic Northern editors sounded very much like their Southern peers. “If the loyal people of the Union do not set the seal of

their condemnation upon Abraham Lincoln at the ballot-box, they will become speedily not only the most wretched, but the most despised people in history,” warned the *Louisville Journal*.

“The most powerful monarchy in Europe would not dare commit the outrages which have been put upon us by the Lincoln administration,” cried the *Illinois State Register*. “The doom of Lincoln and black republicanism is sealed. Corruption and the bayonet are impotent to save them ... The would-be despots at Washington must succumb to their fate. Long live the republic!”

“We have no honeyed words for such a ruler as Abraham Lincoln who is a perjured traitor, who has betrayed his country and caused the butchery of hundreds of thousands of the people of the United States in order to accomplish either his own selfish purpose, or to put in force a fanatical, impracticable idea,” cried the *Newark Evening Journal*.

“May Almighty God forbid that we are to have two terms of the rottenest, most stinking ruinworking smallpox ever conceived by friends or mortals,” wrote the *Lacrosse (Wisconsin) Democrat*, adding that a vote for Lincoln was a vote “for taxes — for Fort Lafayette — for the draft — for usurped power — for suspension of sacred writs — for worthless currency — for a ruined nation — for desolate cities.” The *Democrat* suggested an epitaph for Lincoln: “Beneath this turf the Widow Maker lies/Little in everything, except for size.”

In fact, to the very end of the term that ended with his life, Lincoln would suffer the slings and arrows of a Northern press that, in print, could scarcely be distinguished from editorials in Richmond or New Orleans. *The Lincoln Catechism* was reprinted in Democratic screeds across the North in

the last days of the 1864 campaign. It read in part:

Question: What is the Constitution?

Answer: A compact with hell—now obsolete.

Question: What is a President?

Answer: A General agent for negroes.

Question: What is the meaning of the word “liberty”?

Answer: Incarceration in a bastille.

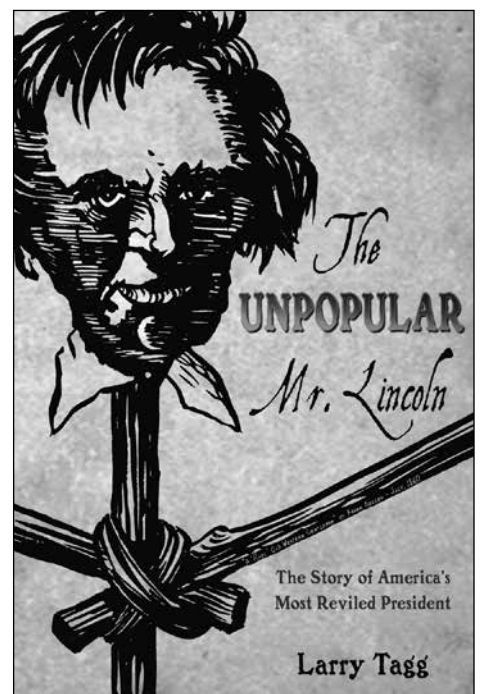
Question: What is the meaning of the word “patriot”?

Answer: A man who loves his country less and the negro more.

Question: What is the meaning of the word “law”?

Answer: The will of the President.

Larry Tagg is the author of the newly published book, The Unpopular Mr. Lincoln. He volunteered to share this article with readers of Confederate Veteran magazine. He currently teaches high school English and drama in Sacramento, California. Larry is the author of the bestselling book The Generals of Gettysburg, a selection of the Military Book Club. See more at www.savasbeatie.com.



Hot Springs Reunion

one-time membership fee of \$200 is required to join, with \$150 going to the building fund and \$50 to a new bicentennial fund. The bicentennial fund will be used in 2060-2065 to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the War for Southern Independence.

Reports from the army commanders were next on the agenda. All three commanders reported good years with many worthy projects completed and in the works.

Delegates next saw a presentation on Oakwood Cemetery in

Richmond, VA. There are 17,200 Confederate Veterans buried in Oakwood on eight acres—marked only with numbered stones, three graves to each stone. These are all battlefield deaths from 1862 and 1864. Virginia Division Commander John Sawyer reported on successful negotiations with the city of Richmond that will allow the SCV to mark each grave with a proper headstone with the veteran's name, unit and dates. The VA Division needs help to complete this enormous project and is asking every Division to help as there

are soldiers buried in Oakwood from every Confederate state.

A proposed Confederate POW/MIA flag to be adopted by the SCV was presented. After discussion, it was not approved.

Commander-in-Chief McMichael led a discussion on the trials and tribulations of finding a financial institution to offer an SCV-branded credit card. No institution can be found that will allow the SCV logo to be used on a card. Members approved the CIC to make one final effort, and if unsuccessful, drop the project.

Saturday, July 25

The main items of business on Saturday were the consideration of constitutional amendments and resolutions.

Amendment 1 passed, with amendments to further clarify that army commanders and councilmen would submit nominations to the CIC for membership on the disciplinary committee.

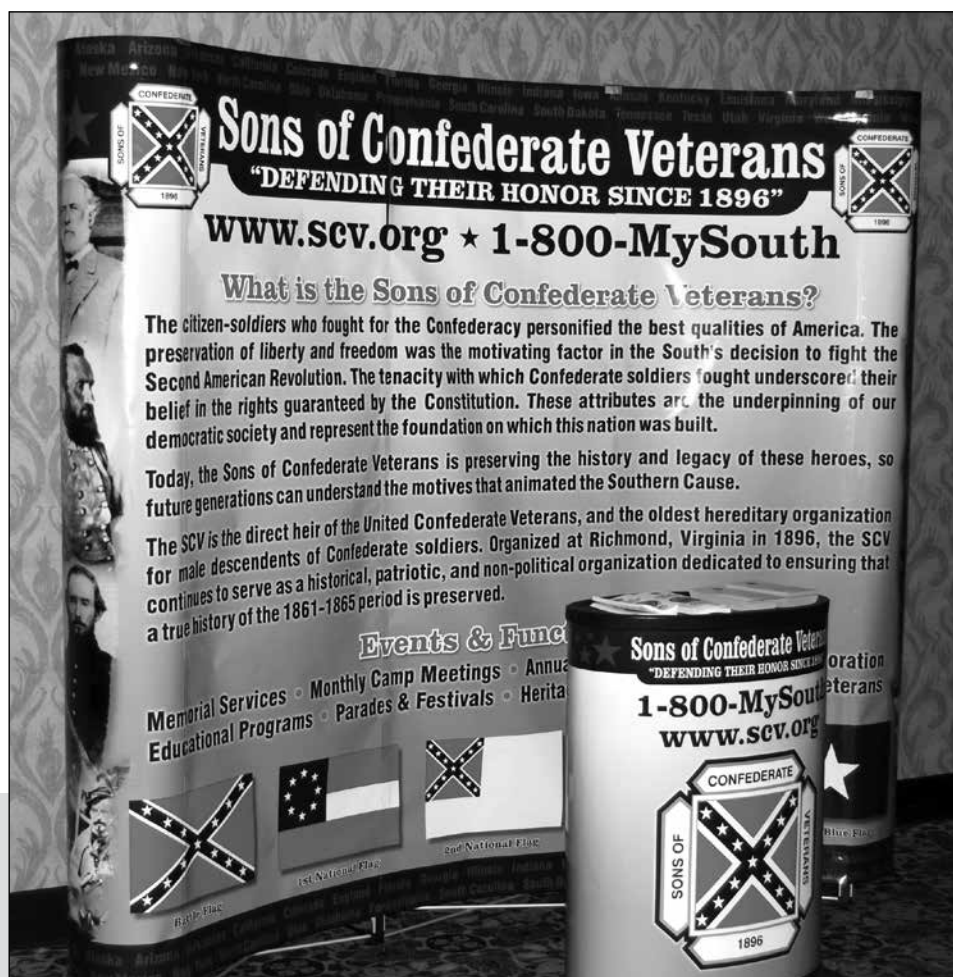
Amendment 2 was withdrawn by the author.

Amendment 3, which raised the number of members required to form a camp to 15, was defeated.

Amendment 4, defining discipline procedures, passed.

Amendment 5, which would extend the term of the CIC and Lt. CIC, failed.

Standing Order Amendment 1, which allows the GEC to create special-purpose endowment funds, passed. Amendments 2, 3 and 4 were considered as a group. These amendments create a Convention Planning Committee, in



The new SCV kiosk, which is available to camps with a call to Elm Springs.

place of the existing Time and Place Committee, and Heritage Promotion Committee as standing committees. Amendments passed.

Amendment 5 creates a standing Youth Enhancement Committee. A motion was proposed to postpone consideration of the amendment. Motion passed and the amendment was postponed.

Heritage Promotion Committee Chairman Ed Butler presented his report. He encouraged all camps to place flags and monuments in prominent places.

Resolutions were up next. A resolution thanking the James M. Keller Camp 648, Hot Springs, AR, for hosting the reunion passed. A resolution condemning the use of Confederate Flags by extremist groups passed. A resolution calling for a boycott of the town of Jonesboro, TN, for not allowing bricks in a memorial park for Confederate soldiers — with bricks for other soldiers, including Union soldiers — passed. A resolution naming all unnamed Sam Davis Youth Camps scholarships



Commander-in-Chief Chuck McMichael and his wife Belinda lead off the Grand March at the Grand Confederate Ball.

for Russell Darden passed. Lastly, a resolution stating only Confederate Flags should be displayed at monuments on SCV-owned land failed.

A motion to have resolution number two made a permanent policy of the SCV was passed.

Chief of Staff Chuck Rand then presented his report. Closing remarks by CIC McMichael, the

benediction and the singing of *Dixie* by the entire convention closed the final business session.

The GEC held a brief meeting Saturday afternoon, with 12 members present. The council voted to continue funding the Hardwick case in South Carolina through the trial. They formally established a building fund, heritage promotion fund and a bicentennial fund. A payment plan for the Sesquicentennial Society was authorized. A report on the 2011 reunion in Montgomery, AL, was heard. The Texas Division requested free advertising in the *Confederate Veteran* to assist in a flag display. The next GEC meeting will be Saturday, October 17, 2009, at Elm Springs.

The reunion ended with the Grand Banquet, Debutante Presentation and Grand Confederate Ball. The ballroom was decorated just like the ballroom scene in *Gone With The Wind* and was very impressive. A capacity crowd dined and danced until midnight.

Next year's reunion is scheduled for July 21-24 in Anderson, SC. ☒



The debutantes traditionally have the first dance at the Grand Ball.

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AUTOGRAPHED COPIES of the book, *Captains at Rest*, reviewed in the January/February 2009 issue of *Confederate Veteran*, may be obtained by sending \$36 to the author, L. Harris Churchwell at 69 Lenora Drive, Hawkinsville, GA 31036. Please visit my web site at: harrischurchwell.com. Contact me at carhjc@live.com or by cell phone at 478-230-9709. Lifetime member of the SCV, recipient of multiple awards including the UDC's Jefferson Davis Historical Gold Medal Award.

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RALEIGH, NC — September 19-20, Civil War and Military Collectors Show, North Carolina State Fairgrounds, 1025 Blue Ridge Road., Arms and Memorabilia— Civil War, Indian Wars, WWI, WWII, etc. Info: Carolina Trader Promotions, 704-282-1339.

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**James E. Stallings, Sr., has
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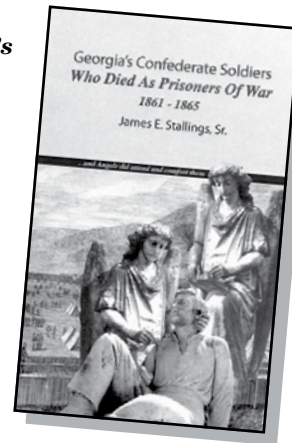
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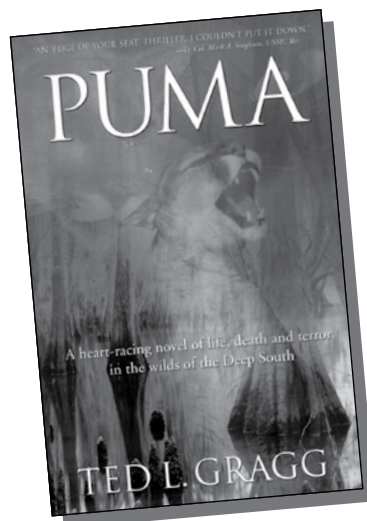
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Dispatches From the Front

Plenty of Rectangle Battle Flags Were Used

To the Editor,

In the July/August edition of this publication, Compatriot David O'Neil of Winchester, VA, sent in a letter regarding Confederate Battle Flags stating that none of them were rectangular. The men of the Army of the Mississippi, Army of Tennessee, General Polk's Army of Mississippi and Forrest's Cavalry Corps, among many others, would be very surprised to learn this since all of them had rectangular battle flags at some point during the war.

Compatriot O'Neil also perpetuates the myth of the single battle flag for all Confederate forces when a detailed examination of the flag books that have been issued since the late Howard Michael Madaus released his scholarly study of Western battle flags in 1976, as well as the many museums that hold actual flags, will prove this incorrect. Several Confederate armies created their own distinctive battle flags in addition to the famous flag of the Army of Northern Virginia — among them, the Army of Central Kentucky, Army of the Peninsula, Polk's Grand Division, and the Army of the West. Some corps and at least three divisions also created distinctive battle flags, and none of them looked anything like the ANV flag!

Western commands, in particular, rejected the Eastern battle flag more than once during the war, with only two corps adopting the flag when ordered to by General Beauregard. Only one of those, General Braxton Bragg's, retained the flag in its square format (with only 12 stars of six points each) — and even those were replaced somewhat by rectangular versions. But this discussion is for another time or a series of flag articles for this magazine.

I will restrict my response only to those flags that were based on the battle flag of the Army of Northern Virginia. Mr. O'Neil cites two sources in his letter. Both are flawed. The University of Georgia site ignores these other West-

ern battle flags and cites the UCV study of the early 20th Century. They do correctly mention the rectangular ANV style battle flags issued to General Joseph Johnston's Army of Tennessee in 1864, however. The 1907 United Confederate Veterans report, of which I own an original copy, is horribly flawed, but it did not start out that way.

Post-war Southern historiography was begun in detail by the Eastern-dominated *Southern Historical Society Papers*. Since the fabled Army of Northern Virginia won most of its battles, this was what Southerners in the post-war era after Reconstruction wanted to read. The Western Theater veterans took great exception to this bias. They got their chance to respond when Sumner Cunningham, himself a veteran of the 41st Tennessee Infantry which served entirely in the West, began to publish *Confederate Veteran* in 1893. Along with the *Southern Bivouac*, Western Confederates finally had an outlet for their side of the war, including their battle flags. A perusal of articles in the many volumes of the CV shows queries about missing Western battle flags as well as complaints as to why only the ANV flags were being discussed.

Fueled by this growing dissent, as well as the fact that many flag-makers of the era made the ANV flags as rectangular banners (as American flags historically were), the UCV set up a committee to study the flags in 1904 and make a report, which would be released in 1907. The committee was chaired by Dr. Samuel Lewis, a former Confederate surgeon and prominent UCV member. Lewis cast his net far and wide, corresponding with then-noted flag historian Peleg Harrison, who had written his own scholarly book on American flags; Constance Cary Harrison, who, along with Hetty and Jennie Cary, made the first three prototype ANV battle flags for Generals Beauregard, Joe Johnston and Earl Van Dorn; and a plethora of veterans. One veteran from Dalton, Georgia, even sent in details of the distinctive headquarters' flags adopted in the Army of Tennessee in the spring of 1864, complete with hand-drawn illustrations. Veterans of Cleburne's Division sent in their accounts of their famous blue flags with white circles in the center, which caused great fear

in Western Union troops when seen. Eastern veterans decried the rectangular flags seen post-war defending their square banners.

Over the course of three years, Lewis and his committee took it all in and set about writing the book to decide the issue once and for all. The book that was conceived, and which made it to rough draft status, covered far more flags than what would be published in 1907, however. Lewis went with the evidence as presented by veterans East and West, and covered the three national flags, state flags, headquarters' flags and a number of battle flags. However, the financial reality of the UCV at the time served to crush Lewis' prospected book.

UCV Adjutant General William Mickle was the liason with Lewis, and both wrote each other constantly. Numerous letters from Mickle decry the cost of the book as Lewis wanted it. A compromise was reached between the men, and Confederate flag history has suffered for that ever since. What would be released would cover only the three national flags: "the battle flag," the CS Navy ensign, naval pennants and the Naval Jack. Besides shutting out nearly 18 other Confederate battle flag designs, state flags (some of which also saw service as battle flags) and HQ flags, the book, as published, also had errors in it. The *battle flag*, for example, was the ANV battle flag only, and the dimensions listed were actually for the Fourth Bunting issue that came from the Richmond Depot in June 1864! The three earlier versions of the ANV flag, as well as the three later versions, were all in the 45-48-inch-square range, borders inclusive. The book also stated that this flag would come in three sizes for each service arm, but inductive evidence of surviving flags shows that only two sizes were used. The vast majority of surviving ANV cavalry flags are actually infantry-sized banners. The book also left out the first CS Navy Jack, which was a rectangular (not square) version of the canton of the First National flag. This was keeping with American and British naval traditions of using the cantons of their national colors in a one-by-one-and-a-half-dimensional format. Only one first CS Navy Jack survives today, that of the CSS *Atlanta*, and it is

slightly different from the typical jacks used by the US Navy and the second CS Navy Jack, but it is not square! When the Second National flag was adopted in May, 1863, the Confederate Navy created a new jack for their warships. They specified that they would be "the same as the union for the Ensign, except its length shall be one and a half times its length." This was repeated in the 1907 UCV booklet. Mr. O'Neil stated that jacks were square, which is incorrect, even for the British Royal Navy.

After seeing test copies from several publishers (there were some quality problems), Lewis and Mickle finally signed off on the book, and nearly 10,000 copies were eventually printed for sale at 25 cents per copy. The end result was not what Lewis envisioned at all, but he helped sell the book to the UCV, the UDC and the recently formed Sons of Confederate Veterans. It was hoped that camps and chapters would buy the book in droves, especially at various reunions, but fate decided otherwise. It was a sales failure and it would take years for most of the copies to finally be purchased — with sales to libraries helping to unload copies. Hundreds of copies were simply given away. Yet some praise for the work came in from various sources, and Lewis continued to write people about flags for years after its publication. He died in 1917. *The Samuel Lewis Papers* can be found at the Virginia Historical Society in Richmond. They encompass 25 large boxes of materials, letters, drawings and much more on various topics of interest to Lewis, mostly Confederate veteran affairs. Four of them, Boxes 18-21, cover the flag book and its research. It took two full days of research ten years ago to go through these papers and make copies of pertinent items for my files.

Compatriot O'Neil also states that the Army of Tennessee flags of 1864 in their rectangular format were limited to "low level units (companies and such)." This is incorrect. In 20 years of scholarly research into Confederate flags, I have found that company flags pretty much dry up by April, 1862, with the vast majority of them coming in 1861. By Spring, 1862, regimental banners of the various army battle flag styles were being issued, as flag standardization became the norm. General Beauregard

tried to push the ANV style in the West, with little success. Only Bragg's Corps adopted it and Polk's was forced to drop their own distinctive flags for it. After Beauregard left, Polk went back to his original flag, issuing new versions in late summer 1862. Beauregard would have more success in command of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, as he ordered the issue of ANV-style flags in square formats, as made by the Charleston Depot beginning in April, 1863. General Joseph Johnston twice ordered the ANV flag adopted while in the West. The first issues came in October, 1863, after the Vicksburg campaign had concluded and he had risen to command the Department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana. They were made through the Mobile Depot under contract issued to local flag maker Jackson Belknap — and later his wife Sarah. James Cameron, a Memphis flag maker, forced from his city to Mobile, even made some. These were rectangular flags with only twelve stars. They would remain in this format and star count for the rest of the war. When Johnston was sent to Georgia in late December, 1863, new commander General Leonidas Polk continued to adopt this new flag for his Army of Mississippi, the Mobile garrison and other commands of the department. The last issues were presented to the crack cavalry corps of Nathan Bedford Forrest in July, 1864. Surviving examples show two overall sizes, suggesting that cavalry units received slightly smaller flags. When Polk's troops were sent to Georgia for the Atlanta Campaign, he brought these flags with him. When Johnston arrived at Dalton, Georgia, he set about rebuilding the shattered Army of Tennessee. One of the first things he did was to order new flags for them. Up to this time of the war, the AOT had carried nine patterns of battle flags, and Johnston sought to standardize them. An order for the new flags went to the Augusta Depot, who then turned to local flag maker Jacob Platt to manufacture them. Platt and his brother Charles were prominent citizens of the city, and flag makers since 1861. Platt wrote to the Confederate War Department in October, 1863, stating that he was ready to make new battle flags

in a three-by-five-foot format at a specific price, and he awaited any orders. Johnston, who had actually advocated rectangular flags in 1861, must have been quite pleased when the first flags arrived in late January for the famous Kentucky Orphan Brigade. Bearing thirteen stars and lacking a color border, more than 90 of these flags were made and shipped to the AOT, then in winter quarters at Dalton. These 1864 flags were not a limited issue for "low-level units" at all. The Army of Tennessee fought under them from May, 1864 to April, 1865, when they stacked their colors at Bennett Place in North Carolina.

The Confederate War Department never set about to standardize army battle flags. This was done entirely by the choice of army, corps and division commanders, and the War Department simply stayed out of it. Thus, an argument can be made that no army battle flag was *official*. But these commanders went ahead, choosing a number of battle flag styles and patterns. Like French, British, Prussian and other military flags before them, some were square; others, however, were not, and that was by the choice of the officers and flag makers.

Please forget the 1907 UCV booklet, the University of Georgia Web site and all of the other faulty Web sites out there on Confederate flags. There are a number of fine books now available to research Confederate flags, starting with Madaus' books on AOT flags and flags of the CS Navy, along with Devereaux Cannon's fine primer. I will soon complete my own book on Tennessee's flags of the war for the Tennessee State Museum for release in 2010. I will then go back to working on my book on Georgia's flags that I began more than ten years ago. All of these sources will be helpful.

Finally, go to museums and see actual battle flags. You will see that there were, indeed, rectangular battle flags, and thousands of our ancestors fell under them. They also fought and died under a number of flags that did not resemble the ANV battle flag.

Greg Biggs
Sam Davis Camp 1243
Brentwood, Tennessee



Meet Our Real Sons...

Marion E. Wilson

By Mike Moore, Plemons-Shelby Camp 464, Amarillo, Texas

The last Real Son in Texas is a 96-year-old resident of Amarillo who is in excellent health for his age and an active 25-year member of the Texas High Plains Brigade. This past April Compatriot Clay W. McIver, a member of Chief Clinton Camp 366 in Abilene, died, leaving Marion E. Wilson as the last Real Son of the Lone Star State.

Marion Wilson is a University of Texas sports fan who is active in his Baptist church and close to his family. He was a charter member of Cliffside Baptist Church — out in the country north of Amarillo — where he served as deacon for 40 years. He is a master gardener and grows squash, tomatoes and cucumbers. He is a tall, lean man who gets around well with only slight assistance from a cane. He was born in Jay County, Oklahoma, on February 8, 1913, the youngest of 16 children. At age 5 he lost his mother in the influenza epidemic of 1919, so his big sister was his female role model. He hunted, fished, and farmed with his big brothers and elderly father and was a cowboy and wheat farmer, moving to the Texas Panhandle in the late 1920's and going to work for the ASARCO lead and copper smelter in 1935. After Pearl Harbor he talked to recruiters and was told the Army was interested in him, but they really needed him to keep making metal for tanks, planes and bullets. He later worked for 30 years for ICX truck lines as a diesel mechanic, shop foreman and purchasing agent, and after retirement, worked seven more years as a bus mechanic for a local school district to stay busy and continue to be of service. He has been a Mason for 64 years and a Gideon for 40 years. "I've tried to live a good Christian life and make things better," Wilson stated.

Marion and his wife Virginia were married for 67 years until her death in 2005, after suffering from Alzheimer's



Real Son Marion Wilson holds one of his handmade cactus canes.

disease. He lives across the street from his daughter, Sandra Allm, who is a credit union manager. He also has a son, Larry Wilson of Denton, five grandchildren, five great-grandchildren, and one great-great-granddaughter. He makes all kinds of items out of petrified cactus in his woodworking shop. He also has a sparkling sense of humor. I told him my dad was Baptist and mom was Church of Christ, and he said, "That's a typical Southern family; we just fight over church stuff if we run out of other fun."

We are just starting to dig deeper into Mr. Wilson's military genealogy, but we know his maternal great-grandfather, Jesse Calvin McClelland, was born in 1827 and was a true Tennessee Volunteer, enlisting in the Mexican War at Knoxville and serving from December 1847 to July 1848. He was either wounded or injured in Mexico and was unable to serve in the Confederacy, moved to Arkansas after 1872, and died in 1882 in Alma, Arkansas. His widow drew a Mexican War widow's pension of about \$10 per month from 1887 until her death in 1910.

Marion Wilson's grandfather, Paul Wilson, born in 1823, from Yancey County, North Carolina, served the South in Company B, 14th NC Cavalry Battalion, under Major James C. McRae, Lt. Colonel Jason Henry, and General Robert Vance, the brother of Governor Zebulon Vance. The battalion was raised in 1863 in response to Union bushwhackers west of Asheville — and to enforce the Conscription Act of 1862. The 14th forced the unionist raider G.W. Kirk to abandon his plans to attack Asheville.

In January, 1864, the battalion was ordered to Tennessee to assist General Longstreet's Knoxville campaign. It was not a pleasant trip to Gatlinburg. The 14th captured a 50-wagon federal supply train, but was ambushed at Cosby Creek on January 13, 1864. General Vance and 16

men, including Paul Wilson, were captured. The enlisted men were sent to Rock Island Prison, where six died; but Wilson survived.

By 1869, Paul Wilson had moved to Northwestern Arkansas and homesteaded a farm at Highfill, Benton County, and brought his family with him, including his son, Hamilton Benjamin "Ham" Wilson, a 19-year-old veteran of Company B, 29th NC Infantry. Ham, born May 3, 1849 (sometimes stated as 1847), had stayed home early in the War to help take care of his family. At age 14, Ham and a friend were out hunting to put food on the table when a squad of Yankees started chasing them. After hiding out in caves and traveling cross country for close to a month to avoid capture, the boys made it home and decided "If they're gonna be chasing us, we might as well join up so we can shoot back." So they volunteered.

There wasn't much military training provided, and "everybody knew the boys from the Southern mountains could shoot the eye out of a squirrel," says Marion Wilson, so there wasn't much practice with weapons. But after some marching and drilling, the boys were sent into action. Ham's first battles were Murfreesboro and Chickamauga.

The 29th NC Infantry was in Ector's Brigade for much of its service in 1864-65 and fought in the latter stages of the Atlanta Campaign — and suffered 39 percent casualties at Allatoona. A pitiful few were left to serve at the Battle of Nashville, where the Army of Tennessee suffered devastating losses. After the retreat from Nashville, the regiment surrendered at Mobile, Alabama, in May 1865.

Times were very hard in North Carolina after the war, and many Carolinians moved west to Arkansas. Paul Wilson remained, farming in Benton County, until his death in August 1912 at the age of 89, and Paul's second wife Amanda received a Confederate widow's pension until her death. Paul was buried in Highfill, Benton County, Arkansas.

Ham moved around more. He married Elizabeth Maney on Christmas Eve 1865, and they raised eight children, born from 1866 to 1879. She died in 1886 and was buried in Highfill, where her father-in-law would be buried years later. Ham joined the 1889 Oklahoma land rush, but all the best land was taken by the *Sooners*, who had jumped the gun. He returned to Benton County and married Melissa Blankenship, born 1872, Marion's mother, on February 11, 1891. She was part-Cherokee Indian, and one of Marion's clearest memories of his mother is of her



*Hamilton Benjamin "Ham" Wilson
Co. B, 29th NC Infantry.*

beautiful, long black hair. Ham and Melissa moved to Mayes County, Oklahoma, in 1901 (it was still called Indian Territory until 1907), and homesteaded, farmed and Ham served as a justice of the peace, also living at times in Jay and Delaware counties. He and Melissa had eight more children. Marion was born in 1913, and Ham died on January 16, 1938, so Marion had 25 years to spend with his daddy and hear the wit and wisdom of a Confederate hero.

Ham worked hard all his life. At age 77, legally blind and crippled in one leg, he finally applied for his veterans' pension, and drew it for 12 years. He was buried in Rose, Oklahoma, with a proper Confederate headstone and Marion last visited his grave two years ago.

Marion Wilson says his dad was a quiet, unassuming man who looks stern in his photo, but was a great

dad who hated having to discipline his kids. "The only time he ever spanked me was when he needed water for something and sent my brother and me to the creek with buckets and we got lost for hours catching crawdads."

There was one incident at church when a Union turncoat or carpetbagger who Ham had shot in the shoulder during the war moved back to the South and hunted Ham down at church, threatening revenge for his wound. At that time most men carried guns even to church, and some local peacemakers intervened before blood was shed in the churchyard. So Ham didn't have to shoot him a second time.

Ham didn't talk a lot about the details of his service, except to tell his sons that he had seen a lot of terrible things for a young boy and that he was proud of his service to his country.

Marion Wilson is extremely proud of his Confederate heritage and says he will continue to attend meetings of our camp and to help in any way he can in our efforts to honor our ancestors. We are continuing to locate information about some of his uncles, who also served in the Confederate Army. He also does a lot of reading.

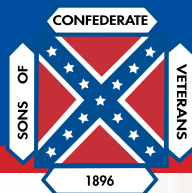
I have enjoyed telling him about the fighting retreat from Nashville when my heroes — Generals Nathan Bedford Forrest, James Chalmers, and Stephen D. Lee and their troopers — helped to save the remnants of the Army of Tennessee from almost certain annihilation or capture.

The Good Lord willing, Marion Wilson will turn 100 on February 8, 2013, and we have promised him a grand celebration. We feel fortunate, blessed, and honored to have him as a compatriot.





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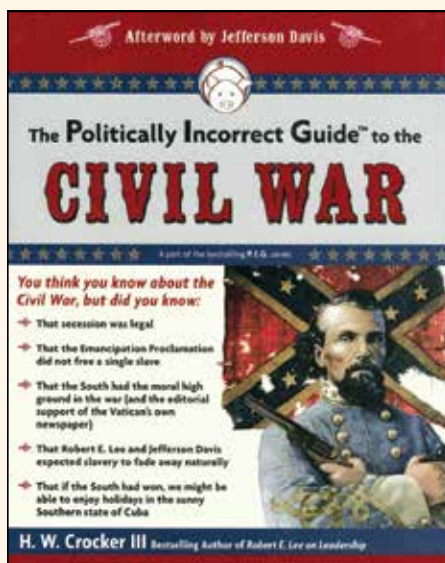


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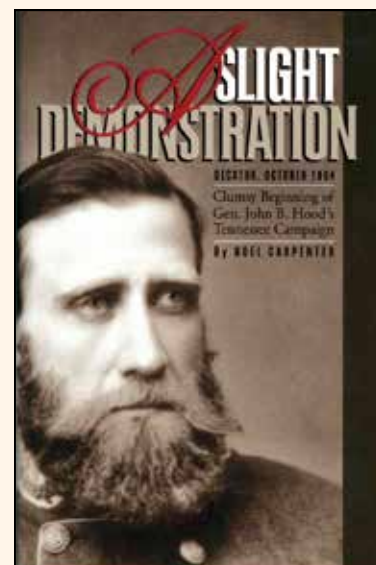
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Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest

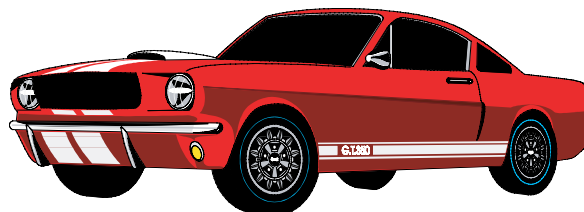
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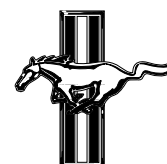
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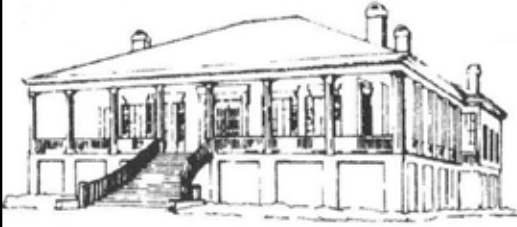
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