

Confederate Veteran.

January/February 2018



In This Issue ...

***The Confederate State
of Hawai'i***

— Walter D. (Donnie) Kennedy

***Hawai'i in the War
Between the States***

— Steve Brock

The Rational Confederate in an Irrational World

February 17, 2018
Shreveport, Louisiana



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PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY IN
THE INTEREST OF CONFEDERATE
ASSOCIATIONS AND KINDRED TOPICS

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S. A. Cunningham

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Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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ON THE COVER — Diamond Head viewed from Waikiki Beach, Honolulu, on the island of Oahu in Hawai'i. Photo by Frank Powell.

Confederate Soldiers *are also* United States Veterans!



Through the following Congressional acts, Confederate Veterans were recognized by the United States Government as equivalents to Union Veterans.

Congressional Appropriations Act, FY 1901, signed 6 June 1900

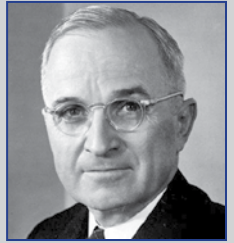
Congressional Act of 9 March 1906

U.S. Public Law 810, Approved by 71st Congress 26 February 1929

U.S. Public Law 85-425: Sec. 410 Approved 23 May 1958

Did you know these famous Americans were also descendants of Confederate Veterans?

- 13th Commandant of the Marine Corps General John A. Lejeune's father was Confederate Captain Ovide Lejeune.
- Marine Lt. General Lewis "Chesty" Puller's grandfather was Confederate Major John Puller, 5th VA Cavalry killed in 1863.
- Army General George S. Patton's grandfather, Confederate Colonel George Patton, was killed at Winchester, VA in 1864.
- Army Lieutenant General Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr. was killed on Okinawa in 1945 as the Commander of the US 10th Army. His father was Confederate General Simon Bolivar Buckner.
- US Army Air Corps Brigadier General Nathan Bedford Forrest, III was shot down and killed over Germany in 1943. His great grandfather was Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest.
- President Theodore Roosevelt's uncle was Georgian Confederate chief foreign agent Captain James Dunwoody Bulloch, CSN.
- President Woodrow Wilson's father, Reverend Dr. Joseph Ruggles Wilson, was a chaplain in the Confederate Army.
- President Harry S. Truman was a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans on the record of William Young, a trooper in Upton Hayes Company of Missouri Partisan Rangers.
- More than 70 million Americans are descended from these men, many of whom have served honorably in our armed forces.
- Confederate Generals Joe Wheeler, Fitzhugh Lee, Thomas Rosser and Matthew Calbraith Butler, Colonel William Oates and Captain William Washington Gordon II all served our nation after the war as generals in the Spanish-American War in 1898.



After the War, Union and Confederate Soldiers, Sailors and Marines came together in a national spirit of unity and reconciliation. If the men who fought against each other came together in reconciliation, then why can't we honor all American veterans? If we don't honor all veterans today, then we will set the precedence to dishonor our veterans tomorrow. Help the Sons of Confederate Veterans honor them, their monuments, their symbols, and their memories.



Sons of Confederate Veterans

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FROM THE EDITOR



Aloha and welcome to our special Hawai'i issue! Yes, Compatriots, there were some Hawaiians who fought for the Confederacy, and we know of ten who were on the crew of the CSS *Shenandoah*. Native Hawaiians are sympathetic to Southerners because they feel we are kindred souls, both of us having our countries stolen by the same invaders, namely, New England Yankees. I know this is a departure from our usual fare, so I hope you enjoy this little known history which modern-day historians would scoff at and don't want us to know.

We welcome back Donnie Kennedy, one of our sesquicentennial authors with his insightful essay on *The Confederate State of Hawai'i*. I had read about some of this in the past — how New Englanders stole Hawai'i from Hawaiians. But, I didn't realize the Kingdom of Hawai'i was sympathetic to the South until now. You know, it really makes sense they would be.

Joseph Kanaka CSN Camp 2288, Honolulu, HI, Camp Commander Steve Brock joins us with his essay on *Hawai'i During the War Between the States*. In 2017 Commander Brock started our first camp in Hawai'i and has a great grasp of local history after living and working there for more than 30 years. He can talk for hours about Hawai'i history, so I'm surprised his essay isn't longer. Maybe he will share more with us in the future.

You will find the first information about our 2018 National Reunion in Franklin, TN, on pages 64-67 of this issue. It is not too early to start making plans to attend. We always have a great time at our reunions and Franklin, TN, is a great area with much to see and visit. I hope to see a lot of you there in July.

I hope everyone had a Happy New Year. Even though we were attacked on all fronts during 2017, I feel like 2018 will be much better, with all the hard work we did last year paying off. We will win this battle because truth is on our side and truth always wins in the end.

Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
THOS. V. STRAIN, JR.
CIC@SCV.ORG

‘We will not back down’

Compatriots,

I hope each of you and your families had a very Merry Christmas and are already experiencing a Happy New Year.

It is now that time of year when many of you will be hosting Lee/Jackson Banquets and I look forward to attending a few in the upcoming weeks and seeing some of you there. These events are held to honor two men who represented their honor to God, state and country.

We are still fighting off the attacks on our beloved monuments on all fronts. There are multiple lawsuits currently in the court systems which have been filed in order to keep the statues and memorials in place. We have competent local attorneys who are working with our Judge Advocate-in-Chief Scott Hall and his committee to see that these statues are not removed. I know many of you feel like we are losing, but I can assure you, we are winning in many areas more than we are losing.

These larger municipalities like Memphis and Charlottesville are pushing the state laws to the extreme in an attempt to “save face” for what they promised “their” constituents when they were elected. These battles are not only about Confederate monuments, they are also about our founding fathers and Biblical figures as well.

Just recently a small town in Ohio demanded the city *REPLACE* a Confederate monument the city had removed, yes I did say Ohio. We have also received many calls from members asking why Headquarters doesn’t step up and ask for the memorials that these cities and towns want to remove and the answer is simple — it is our goal that they remain in place.

The progress on the National Confederate Museum at Elm Springs is progressing nicely and we are still on track for a grand opening in July of this year. Many of you have asked where to send items you wish to donate. We do want our members to donate items but we just are not to that point yet. We need to get the building built and a curator hired before we accept any donations due to the scope of the message we want to deliver to our visitors about the *TRUE* story our beloved ancestors lived and fought for. There will also be an area in the museum which tells the story of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and where we are now compared to our humble beginnings. I, for one, am very excited about the museum considering that “WE” get the opportunity to tell the story for a change.

Please make plans to attend the annual Reunion in Franklin, Tennessee this July and see your Museum.



Scenes from recent work on the new Confederate Museum at Elm Springs.



In closing, it has been an honor to serve each of you and your camps as your commander-in-chief during the past year and a half. I look forward to seeing many of you in the coming months at the numerous events we will be attending. Remember, we can make a difference and we will not back down from the attacks we are facing on a daily basis. Your General Executive Council is here to assist you through these attacks and please do not hesitate to contact any of us at anytime. God Bless you and may God Bless the South!

Deo Vindice,

Thos. V. Strain Jr
Commander-in-Chief
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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Likes new magazine packaging

To the Editor:

I feel the leadership in this great organization is correct in protecting the magazine from vandalism by those who hate us. This protection helps allow every member to receive it undamaged and hopefully read it from cover to cover, as I do! The packaging allows me to have it proudly displayed on my living room coffee table for family and house guests to view.

We are still fighting the just and righteous cause for our gallant ancestors, so I must *ALSO* keep my Battle Flag flying!

Deo Vindice.

Dale Thibodeaux
Major Thomas McGuide Camp 1714
West Monroe, Louisiana

Revised information on Northern slaves

To the Editor:

In the last issue of *Confederate Veteran*, Robert Smith-Garmon of Oregon mentioned in "Dispatches From the Front" a letter I had previously written stating there were 1,000,000 slaves in the Union states during the War. Since then, I have revised that number to one-half million in the final draft of my book, *Slavery and the Civil War — What Your History Teacher Didn't Tell You*.

Though I have sources which use the one million figure, many are less than that, so I have chosen to use the more conservative number. Here's why. Our enemies, though they have no qualms about using exaggeration, omission, fabrication and out right lies themselves, will readily attack any information we disperse that could even be slightly questionable. The "slightly over one-half million" cannot be challenged

because it is in line with the 1860 census.

In all probability, the number is much higher for two reasons. First, the 1860 bureau which conducted the survey realistically missed many people who should have been counted using archaic methods of contact. Second, it could have been in the political interest of the federal government to undercount those slaves.

No matter which number is used, the point is the same. The slaves in the Union states remained slaves after the Emancipation Proclamation (and even after the War), proving it was not an altruistic, humanitarian document, but a propaganda tool. And it proves with finality that the War was not fought over slavery.

Garry Bowers
Tallassee Armory Guards Camp 1921
Tallassee, Alabama

Likes idea of gardens for general's statues

To the Editor:

In response to Mr. Karl Welsch's article in the November/December *Confederate Veteran* magazine entitled "Garden Statues of Generals" could be for everyone. I think this is a great idea that could really take off. I live about a mile from where General Joseph Wheeler defended Varnell station successfully and I have always liked to have been able to raise a statue in his honor. This idea is an affordable way of doing so. I encourage this idea to become an actuality. I think they would really sell. I wish Mr. Welsch the best of luck in saving the Confederate statue in the town square of Bentonville, Arkansas.

Deo Vindice.

Ray Teems
Joseph E. Johnston Camp 671
Dalton, Georgia

One of the best articles he's ever read

To the Editor:

I have studied the War for most of my 74 years reading untold numbers of books and articles. The article by Dr. Boyd D. Cathey (*Paladins of Christian Civilization, September/October 2017 issue*) was by far one of the best I've ever read. He clearly explained how the Southern Cause was part of an ongoing worldwide clash between Christians and Humanists. It explains why our Battle Flag will never go away and continues to appear around the World when Christian values and self rule are threatened.

Jack C. Bolen
Jubal A. Early Camp 556
Tampa, Florida

Remembering president's gift to battlefield

To the Editor:

I did not see the following information in our last magazine, but I do believe our membership should know about President Trump's gift. I am also a member of the Civil War Trust, an organization which buys battle land and turns it over to the National Park Service.

I received a letter from the Trust President Jim Lighthizer about a gift President Trump made to help restore Antietam Battle site. As we know the battle was a draw, but was the bloodiest day in American history. President Trump showed how much he cares about our War sites that he has donated the first one-fourth of his 2017 salary (\$78,333) to help restore the park.

This is the first president of the United States to do anything like this, while others try and hide the truth, he has stepped forward to lead the way. I am sure you did not see this on Fox, CBS,

NBC or ABC but it is OK for NFL players to disrespect the United States Flag.

To thank President Trump for his gift to help save a War Between the States battlefield go to Google and type in "address of the president of USA." The first listing will be "write or call the President," just go to the bottom of the page and you can type an e-mail message. I received notice from the White House in a few minutes.

If you go to Antietam Battlefield you will see monuments with Union soldiers listed on one side and Confederate soldiers listed on the other side. The National Park Service has done a good job of just telling the story of the battle and I believe that is important.

*David Hudgins
O. M. Roberts Camp 178
Waxahachie, Texas*

Schools don't teach history anymore

To the Editor:

After we have removed all monuments and flags which are visual symbols of our history, there will still be more to do. Schools and universities cannot be allowed to teach history. The books must be destroyed and educators terminated. Libraries will be purged of all books about our evil past.

Public school teachers must be restricted to subjects like English and math as long as they don't offend anyone. This is a positive move because the schools don't teach factual history anyway. There can be no more discussion of racist white men like Washington and Roosevelt. This will free up time to learn about all of the new pronouns.

Television will have to go through a similar transformation. Ken Burns will have to retire and be replaced by Road Runner cartoons. Reruns of *Seinfeld* will be the new norm. The old Tarzan movies can be redone so that Jane whips the crocodile. Actually this would be an intellectual leap over what is on TV now.

Talk of war and slavery would be considered vulgar and not suited for polite conversation. We can live totally in the present like little children. That's what most of us are anyway.

*Joe Jordan
John B. Gordon Camp 46
Atlanta, Georgia*

Education system and media to blame

To the Editor:

In the recent debate and near hysteria over Confederate monuments and symbols, an overlooked victim is the reputation of a great Christian and a great American — General Robert E. Lee. Just look at any history book which is more than ten years old or any outdated World Book Encyclopedia and you will see a different view of General Lee; a man of impeccable Christian character who came out of the War for Southern Independence having earned the respect and admiration of both sides.

At the time of Lee's death in 1870, Viscount Garnet Wolseley, a distinguished British soldier, said "I have met many of the great men of my time, but Lee alone impressed me with the feeling that I was in the presence of a man who was cast in a grander mold and made of different and finer metal than all other men...."

So what has happened to make General Lee into a villain for so many people across the country?

An educational system which has stopped teaching about American heroes and their contributions to this country. Also, a left-wing media who has worsened the situation by only presenting one side to the story.

How many of the people crying for the general's statues to come down could even identify him in a photograph? How many of those crying for the removal of all things Confederate are aware that General Grant, the hero of the Union, was a slave owner?

General Lee did not believe in the institution of slavery and never willingly owned slaves; in the 1850s, he inherited slaves from his father-in-law and was prevented, by the terms of his father-in-law's will, from freeing them for five years. He spent those five years teaching the slaves to read and write, in violation of state law. After they were freed, many of the former slaves chose to remain at Lee's home, Arlington, as servants.

In 1861, slaveholders made up about 10-15 percent of the Confederate population. 90 percent of Confederate soldiers never owned slaves. It is easy for us today, in the 21st Century, to judge those who went before us for the things they did, when we may very well have done the same.

For those who believe it is better to appease the enemy, the recent vandalism of the statue of Father Serra, the Catholic priest who brought Christianity to California, should show they will not stop with the Confederates. Indeed, in several cities there are already attempts to remove crosses from churches.

Please remember both Stalin and Hitler rewrote the histories of the countries they conquered by tearing down statues and renaming streets and cities.

It is time for Christians to stand up in the culture war and politely say "No, our history means something to us." A great man, Robert E. Lee, once said, "It is history that teaches us to Hope." Let us hope that we can learn from his example.

*Edward Campbell
John C. Pemberton Camp 1354
Vicksburg, Mississippi*

Not just after our monuments

To the Editor:

The SCV posted on its Facebook page a post about the Peace Cross Monument in Bladensburg, MD, on October, 18, 2017. The atheists who claim victory on the appellate court ruling should do

Continued on page 52

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
PAUL C. GRAMLING, JR.**

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Social Media And Recruiting

I hope and pray everyone had a very Merry Christmas and being at the dawn of a New Year, may God favor our beloved South, as well as our country.

Here we are, the twenty-first century has grabbed us and it is not letting go. Everywhere you look, men, women, teenagers and children have their eyes glued to the screen of a laptop, iPad, smart phone or some other communication device. Yes sir, modern technology has taken hold of our society and it is not letting go.

I remember, like some of you, when I joined the SCV if I needed some information the only choice I had was to pick up a land line phone and call General William D. McCain in Hattiesburg, MS. (General McCain was a wealth of knowledge and information.) My, how things have changed!

Today, we are so dependent on our technical communication devices, how did we ever get along without them? Even though I long for simpler times now and then, I am just as bad as the next guy with my smart phone and keeping up with the latest minute by minute news story or who is saying what on various Facebook threads.

Social media has become a tool that, we, in the Sons of Confederate Veterans, can use to our advantage to grow the ranks of our membership. Several camps have their own Facebook page, where an interested newcomer or member can acquire information on upcoming events, news around the Confederacy, local happenings, etc. These Facebook

pages have become so popular that camps and a few Divisions have opted out of maintaining a website and focused on their Facebook page. Whatever route a camp, Brigade or Division chooses, social media is one of the quickest and easiest ways to grab the attention of perspective new *YOUNG* members. You know as well as I, there are thousands of young men trolling various historical based organizations and sites hungry for what the Sons of Confederate Veterans can offer them. We should be presenting ourselves in a positive, appealing and inviting light to those who are disillusioned by all the attacks levied against all things Confederate. It is evident from experience, attacks on our Confederate Heritage in various cities and towns have sparked growth throughout these areas. The correct use of our technical communication devices can insure we are on top of these situations by capitalizing on possible recruits.

I am still amazed there are people who have never heard of the SCV ... of course, given our education system, nothing should surprise me when it comes to what the citizenry knows and does not know. However, whatever the case, technology has supplied us with a far-reaching, excellent tool at our fingertips to recruit. Social media allows an interested male to contact the SCV, have his genealogy completed, apply for membership and be voted into our ranks in a very brief time.

Now for the other side of that coin.... Social media is a two-edged sword. A medium which can help build us up ... can also help tear us down.

It has become so easy for people from all walks of life to put their fingers on a keyboard and pound away, sharing with the world whatever thoughts happen to be running through their mind at the time. All of us, as Southerners, do not always agree. (I know, I know, but I had to put it out there.) I realize this is an understatement, but even though we disagree on certain matters, social media is not the place to air out those differences. Just because you have the "right" to say it does not mean you "should" say it. Once you hit that send button, it is out there for the *WORLD* to see ... and you know who is out there in that world ... that is right, our enemies. You know, the ones who want to *ERADICATE* everything Confederate. So why would you want to give *THEM* ammunition against us by bashing and criticizing the SCV for their little evil eyes to see?

I also understand most of the negative remarks concerning the SCV come from non-members, men and women. Some are disgruntled ex-members and others are nothing more than Facebook celebrities, but the potential harm is still there.

I would encourage our members that if you have a complaint or want to criticize, you still have an available means to get your concerns delivered ... the old fashioned way, snail mail, e-mail, phone call or even in person. Remember, we want to bring in new members to the SCV through social media ... not run them off. Let us not fall prey to the gossip of these individuals.

About thirty miles south of Shreveport, there is Mansfield Battlefield. The battle at Mansfield was part of the Red River Campaign where Union General Nathaniel Banks had planned to capture Shreveport and move in to Texas. Unfortunately for General Banks, Confederate General Richard Taylor (my camp's namesake) stopped him at Mansfield, Louisiana, and pushed him back until he retreated back down the Red River and returned to New Orleans. This was one of the largest battles of the War

west of the Mississippi River.

The Mansfield Battlefield was my introduction to the War for Southern Independence when I was twelve years old on a class trip. It was not until twenty years later when I got interested in reenacting and the SCV that I found out I had an ancestor who fought with the Louisiana Consolidated Crescent Regiment at Mansfield. My ancestor, William Cryer, was killed that day, April 8, 1864, at the Battle of Mansfield.

Many times I have walked the area where he went down fighting for what he believed. Several years ago, as I was standing in the woods adjacent to the museum, I wrote a poem about what William Cryer may have thought as he was dying. I am closing my article for this issue with that poem.

"Private Memories"

I slowly open my wary eyes
It's the dawning of a new day
I survey my quiet surroundings,
Noticing the lifeless forms of gray
My mind quickly travels back
To deathly scenes the day before.
Constant attacks from enemy forces
Sending brave comrades through death's door
Deafening burst of artillery fire,
Screaming soldiers, exploding shells,
An eerie, smoky haze throws a cover
Across our Confederate line that fell
How long will this madness persist?
When will their musket fire end?
Suddenly I feel burning, piercing pain,
I go limp and backward my body bends.
Now I lie here waiting for relief.
With troops gone, here I'll stay.
Remembering cheerful days gone by,
This private slips through
The eternal gateway.

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Forward The Colors

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

Working within our communities is the best

Ifrequently read on social media that the Sons of Confederate Veterans “isn’t willing to fight” and “only cares about its image.” I want to address both of these issues in this column.

First of all, the SCV is fighting and has been doing so for decades. We’ve worked to get Monument Protection Acts passed in several states; filed, helped fund and won multiple lawsuits in Tennessee; filed other lawsuits which are still pending; erected three 100 foot “mega-flags” this year alone; and recently funded an initiative in Mississippi to have their state flag design enshrined in their state constitution. Moreover, camps all across the country are participating in local events, marching in parades, honoring their local law enforcement, attending city council and county commission meetings, and doing other things necessary to establish a formidable presence in their communities. To say the SCV “isn’t doing anything is, at best, shortsighted, and in many cases just willfully ignorant.

But, let’s discuss image. Of course the SCV cares about its image. Why would we not? The *Charge* given to us by S. D. Lee admonishes us to defend “the Confederate soldier’s good name” and to “emulate his virtues.” How precisely do we as an organization accomplish these things without some regard for our image as an

organization, and as the legitimate heirs of our soldiers? Would the Confederate soldier, your ancestor, approve of us associating our Cause and his symbols with outside groups whose agenda does not line up with ours? Not likely.

But it goes even deeper than that. The fact is that for us to gain a long-term victory we must win over public support. We must demonstrate the best qualities of our organization and the individuals who make it up in an effort to rally others to our cause. This will not be accomplished if we’re regarded as some radical organization employing ineffective tactics and knee-jerk reactions to various situations.

The reaction to both sides in the situation in Charlottesville was overwhelmingly negative and had we been involved, it would have hurt our cause and our efforts to lawfully defend the monuments there.

Time and experience have shown the best, most effective means of defending our Heritage is working within our local communities, establishing relationships, maintaining a positive image and working through peaceful and legal means. We have multiple examples which prove this, and it is our duty to see the good name of the Confederate soldier is upheld.

To be sure, we have lost some battles the last couple

of years and the situation is not going to go away over night. But, we've likewise gained, and continue to gain, some victories as well. We've got to stay focused on the long-term. If your camp has not gotten involved in your community, joined the chamber of commerce, attended historical commission meetings, donated to local charities, and established a presence in your area, you're missing a huge opportunity to create necessary

relationships that will benefit us in the future. This is how we win.

Deo Vindice,

Carl Jones

Chief of Heritage Operations

Sons of Confederate Veterans



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Chaplain's Comments

Dr. Ray L. Parker
Chaplain-in-Chief



The Defense of Southern Heritage

Part 2 (*A Must Read*)

The Southern Struggle

The Southern States are being “invaded” by Northern sympathizers who have no understanding of, appreciation for, or commitment to historically accurate Southern history. Many of the current conflicts over monuments, flags, cemeteries, battlefields, street and school names, etc. are led by those who have no historic or cultural “roots” in the community. They “moved in” and implanted themselves into the political process. Now they scheme ways to apply “politically correct” decisions on the community without regard or care for the historical legacy of the region. Their goal is to make all things Southern invisible.

There are other detractors who are Southern by birth but have been educated in classrooms where there is a presentation of skewed history. These skewed facts wedded to political ambition produce cultural monsters committed to their own agenda with no allegiance to the land of their birth. They take advantage of any heritage conflict to pose as the hero of equality and justice

and demand that “those degrading Southern monuments” be removed. Their goal, again, is to make all things Southern invisible.

In addition, another group of detractors has emerged. These detractors seemed to be controlled by anger and bitterness. Their voices are loud and their rhetoric is violent. They “take to the streets” in harsh defiance and demand that Southern heritage be removed. Some in this group have defaced monuments, removed flags, and desecrated graves. They cheer and laugh as honorable Southern men and women of history are disgraced. Their goal is to make all things Southern invisible.

Perhaps one of the greatest struggles in this cultural conflict are those who just “walk on by” and refuse to recognize what is happening and thus do not get involved. Some say, “The War was so long ago. There are so many other things of importance that demand our attention. It is time for us to just ‘lay those days aside’ and move on.” They are willing to allow the courage of their ancestors to “dim with the passing of time.” They will lay the torch of truth down because they feel there are so many other things of signifi-

cance that touch their lives. They fail to realize that Confederate history is only the beginning. These “history changers” will embrace other things as well. For example, there are now some colleges and universities that no longer display the flag of the United States. They say, “It offends some.” This process will not stop unless those who respect truth and honesty begin to push back. Remember, they want to make all things Southern disappear.

Perhaps to illustrate this point. A few days ago my wife and I spent a couple of days in Savannah, Georgia — a beautiful, historic Southern city. In two days of sight-seeing in that wonderful city, we saw one Confederate flag. This was the first national flying over Fort Jackson at the entrance to Savannah Harbor. We saw British flags, US flags, company flags, state flags — but only one Confederate flag flying over the fort. Our detractors have but one goal: to make all things Southern disappear.

These determined efforts are not going to cease. The march against the South is persistent, unwavering, and relentless. If at first they do not succeed, they will try and

try again. To face this foe will take dedication, fortitude, and consistency. Our goal has to be visibility. We refuse to go away. We refuse to lower the flag. We refuse to be silent. As the Apostle Paul wrote so many years ago, "speak the truth in love" (Ephesians 4:15).

The Southern Response

I think Paul's words provide an action plan for Southerners. We will "speak the truth." The truth must be sounded loudly and clearly. We will not retreat from truth. We will not apologize for truth. We will not "water down" the truth. Truth is truth and cannot be changed. If it is changed, it is no longer truth.

The truth of the cause of the War Against Southern Independence is found in one word — invasion. Federal forces marched South and practiced total war against the Southern population. Cities were burned, crops were destroyed, homes were ransacked, ladies were raped. Southern people were treated with the greatest of disrespect.

Our recent trip to Savannah illustrates the contempt Federal forces displayed against Southerners. As we passed a large cemetery, our tour guide pointed out the number of above ground mausoleum type burial sites that were there. He stated that when (*war criminal*) Union General Sherman and his forces occupied the city, Federal troops would open the mausoleums, remove the bodies, and use the tomb for shelter. They had no respect even for the Southern dead.

Southern states responded to the practice of Federal total war. Southern men rallied to their State's defense. The South waged a defensive war, not an aggressive war. If Federal forces had not marched South, there would have been no war — 620,000 young Americans would not have died. It is a total

perversion of history to say that the battles in the War Between the States were fought by the South to preserve the institution of slavery. The War was fought because the South was under attack — no more, no less. If there had been no attack, there would have been no war. This is the truth of history.

Our challenge is to make this truth known. In every venue possible, we must sound this truth. As Paul admonished, "We must speak the truth!"

Paul's second admonition gives us the method of our speaking. We are to "speak the truth in love." We will not follow the example of our detractors. They expose anger, bitterness, vile language, and hatred of the deepest kind. Our speech will be in calmness and peace. We will not be violent, but we must be visible — we must be seen.

Let every Southern home fly the Confederate flag. Let every Southern patriot be active in the political process. Let us attend the city council meetings. Let us be knowledgeable of the political agenda being set. Let us speak out. Let us write letters to our governmental leaders. Let us express the truth in "Letters to the Editor" (and other public forums). Let us support our leaders in the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Many Southern patriots should run for office and be elected. We must be (without exception) politically active. We cannot be silent. We must be visible. Our detractors must see us and be convinced that we are not going away.

In our last article we encouraged you to write the governors of all Confederate States. I hope you have done that. If not, why not put that letter in the mail today? Once again allow me to share the letter I forwarded to Southern governors. Feel free to use these ideas as you craft your letters. Southern governors

should receive literally hundreds of letters in the next few days. Let's fill their mailboxes. We must make ourselves visible.

(Sample letter to the governor of Virginia — change the details as you write the other governors).

Thousands of young Virginians gave their lives in defense of their State in the War Against Southern Independence. These young men answered Virginia's call in a time of armed invasion and defended her borders, cities, and citizens. They endured the horrors of the conflict because they loved their State and families. They sought not honor or geographical expansion, only peaceful self-determination in a time of cultural upheaval. The hope for peace was broken by invading armies.

It is only right and proper that each Southern State remember with dignity, honor, and propriety these young champions. They gave their highest sacrifice for the State they loved. No honorable State would ignore, belittle, or politicize the depth of their devotion.

The Flag under which they served their State should be publicly evident. Their battlefields should be preserved and their graves and monuments maintained. In the history of our country, these are the only ones to die in defense of the State of their birth and in which they lived. How inappropriate it would be for the State they loved so dearly to convolute the bold sacrifice they made.

Virginia will want to honor her soldiers in the most public venues possible — the best of their generation. These young men died in the War Between the States for their beloved State. They gave the full measure of devotion for Virginia.

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The Last Roll

Raphael Semmes 11
Mobile, AL
Edward Lewis Godbold

St. Clair 308
Ashville, AL
Thomas D. Vaughan

Maj. John C. Hutto 443
Jasper, AL
Bobby Lollar

Dent's Artillery 486
Eufaula, AL
Richard Lee Ridle

Cradle of the Confederacy 692
Montgomery, AL
George W. Gayle

Capt. Thomas H. Hobbs 768
Athens, AL
Floyd Sherill Kirk

Covington Rifles 1586
Andalusia, AL
Richard Melvin Bowers

Gen. Robert C. Newton 197
Little Rock, AR
William J. Ikerman

3rd Regiment Arkansas Infantry 246
El Dorado, AR
Richard Alan Wood

Col. Robert G. Shaver 1655
Jonesboro, AR
Daniel Nelson Shaver Milligan
James Winfield Mashburn

Borderland Veterans 2201
Douglas, AZ
Roger E. Stephenson

Delaware Grays 2068
Seaford, DE
Leon Rayford Wolf
Mark Aaron Dolby

Col. John Marshall Martin 730
Ocala, FL
William Conrad Dutton

Pvt. William Riley Milton 741
Tavares, FL
Sterling Alexander Wood

Captain Francis Asbury Hendry 1284
Sebring, FL
Harold Alvin Brown

Stonewall Jackson 1381
St. Petersburg, FL
William A. Emerson

Finley's Brigade 1614
Havana, FL
Joseph Woodrow Kelley

Capt. Winston Stephens 2041
MacClenny, FL
Mikell Ralph Odom
Henry Jackson Whisnant

Capt. Hardy B. Smith 104
Dublin, GA
Nevada Smith
Harlon Parmer Spivey

John McIntosh Kell 107
Griffin, GA
Seaton Grantland Barnes
Carroll Wm Dixon

William Thomas Overby/Coweta Guards 715
Newnan, GA
Jack Morgan Lamb

General Stand Watie 915
Calhoun, GA
Robert Ansel King

Gen. James Longstreet 1289
East Point, GA
John Thomas Newton

McLeod-Moring 1386
Swainsboro, GA
Scotty Lawson

Lt. James T. Woodward 1399
Warner Robins, GA
Michael Edward Kilpatrick

Calhoun Rifles 1855
Edison, GA
Richard Morrison
Don Sanders

Ebenezer Rifles 1901
Rincon, GA
Leon Jerome Hall

Dixie Guards 1942
Metter, GA
Gary C. Coleman

Camp Davis 2073
Guyton, GA
William Hutton



The Barnesville Blues 2137
Barnesville, GA
Arthur Hurst English

Montgomery Sharpshooters 2164
Mt. Vernon, GA
Darrell Michael Collins

Guardians of The Forgotten 2275
Chatham, IL
Benjamin Ryan Stetson

South Kansas Camp 2064
Wichita, KS
James G. Tex Stephens

Gen. Lloyd Tilghman 1495
Paducah, KY
Rickey D. Abernathy

Jim Pearce 2527
Princeton, KY
Larry Dale Allsup
James Ewell Morse

Captain Thomas O. Benton 1444
Monroe, LA
Jackie Eugene Townsend

Battle of Sharpsburg 1582
Sharpsburg, MD
Scott P. Nesmith

Col. William P. Rogers 321
Corinth, MS
Phil Stanley Haney

Captain Francis Marion Rogers 873
Amory, MS
George H. Crawford

Private Samuel A. Hughey 1452
Hernando, MS
John Wesley McCormack

University Greys 1803
Oxford, MS
Michael Clyde Amburn

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REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Greetings, Compatriots and Heirs to the Old South!

Happy New Year! I hope this message brings you joy during this time of reflection. A new year is a new start and I hope everyone's resolution is to make a personal difference this year. We don't need super heroes and we don't need people to burn themselves out. But each of us can do one positive thing every day. With 30,000+ members doing one thing positive every day, we will advance our cause in a positive way. We must maintain faith that our cause is just and our ancestors were RIGHT! It does not matter the odds against us. The only thing which matters is we believe in our cause and the cause of our ancestors and live our lives according to Christ's principles. We have a lot of things going well for us so let's count our blessings and the great men, women, families, and friends around us.

A few items I hope everyone will place on your calendars. The first is the Generals Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson Day in Lexington, Virginia, 12-13 January. This location is where both of these great men are buried and *we need your support* this weekend! Next is the Stephen Dill Lee Institute 17 February in Shreveport, Louisiana. This is OUR educational forum for your benefit! Make sure you pre-register by 17 January to save \$30! Both of these events have advertisements in this edition of the *Confederate*

Veteran. Lastly, the annual Confederate Flag Day Rallies across the nation on 3 March. Visit <http://csaflag.org/> for more information. Support the SCV and let us come together as an organization to fulfill our charge through action.

Now an update on Elm Springs. The headquarters recently performed much needed restoration on the Elm Springs mansion. We repaired the columns, aligned gutters, re-glazed windows (and replaced two), re-skinned the merchandise office, replaced rotten wood, and repainted the entire building. The mansion looks beautiful and is ready to accept visitors during our next reunion here this year. Speaking of the reunion, this edition of the magazine has four pages of information on the reunion and registration. You can also register online through our website.

The museum build is going well. Updates are placed on our museum Facebook page: *The National Confederate Museum*. Please check for periodic updates and let's donate today so the SCV doesn't have to use our limited resources on paying off interest rather than towards our ancestors' cause. Rule of thumb is \$150 per person or \$1,000 per life member would do it! *Please do all you can for our museum.*

The headquarters is still in a state of transition and the new year always brings a chance to catch up on non-routine tasks after the re-

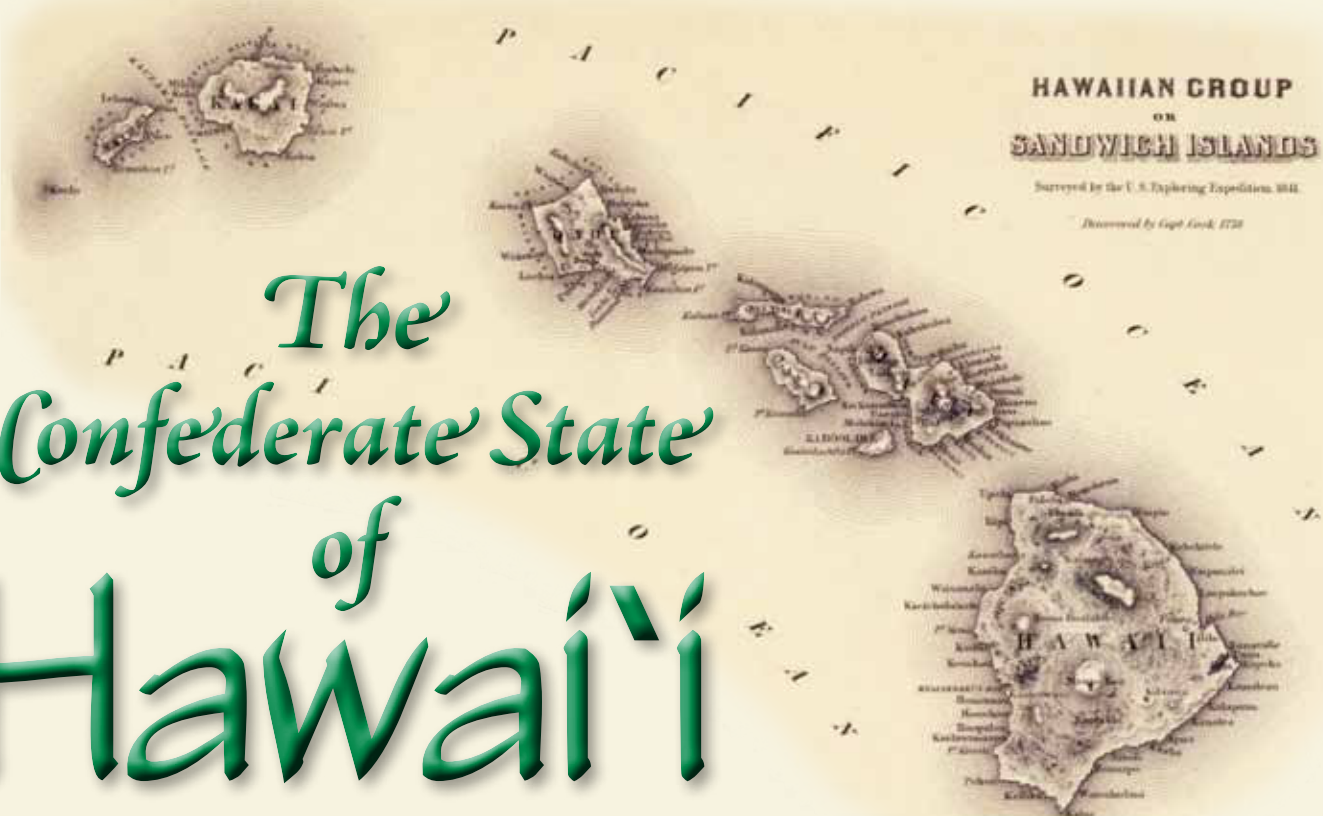
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filled.

David is retiring this spring, Holly is moving to the merchandising department, and Alicia is moving away due to college. New employees are filling gaps. In addition, as we build the museum and transition to the new office spaces, we are constantly assessing when new personnel are required to fill emerging staff positions.

The SCV continues to adapt daily and modernize our processes. As you can tell, this is the third magazine delivered in a plastic sleeve. For the first time in a very long time, many members are receiving their magazines and even more are receiving a pristine magazine without rips, tears, or footprints. We are also saving money through this method of delivery. The magazine is also viewable online on our SCV website by going to the "Membership" drop down menu and selecting "Confederate Veteran Magazine." Password is all capital letters: THECHARGE. You can also access the membership portal from the same "Membership" drop down menu by selecting "Member Login." You must first have had your profile activated

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The Confederate State of Hawai'i

By Walter D. (Donnie) Kennedy

*But if we manifested any incompetency, it was in not foreseeing that **they** would be bound by no obligations, by honor, or by oath of allegiance, should an opportunity arise for seizing our country, and bring it under the authority of the United States.¹*

— Queen Lili'uokalani of Hawai'i

When Southerners and other Americans think of Hawai'i mental images of beautiful sand, sun, and surf quickly dance through our minds. Few if any would think of Hawai'i as part of the Confederate States of America. Although there were a few Hawaiians who fought for the South during the War for Southern Independence, the real connection between the people of Hawai'i and the people of the Confederate States of America is through our mutual history with the Yankee conqueror. In the citation above, Queen Lili'uokalani complained about a "they" group of people who had very callous and self-

serving characteristics, whose action would bring her people under the rule of the United States. This "they" group were the very same people General Robert E. Lee often referred to as "those people," aka, Yankees.

In studying the history of the Kingdom of Hawai'i one will notice some very remarkably similar features in Hawaiian and Southern historical experience; for example: (1) Both nations were invaded and its government forcefully changed; (2) in both nations, the United States totally disregarded its foundational document, i.e., the Declaration of Independence, in order to advance its economic status; (3) in both nations military

force was used to overthrow the will of the people; (4) in both nations the leaders of the resistance to United States military force were imprisoned after the conquest of their nation was completed; and, (5) both the Native Hawaiians and Southerners were portrayed by the invaders as less than civilized and surely less worthy than the Yankee invader.

It is often uncomfortable for a conquered people to view their condition as an oppressed people. Therefore, if we are citizens of a conquered nation, it is well for us to look at another invaded and conquered people's experience, thereby, learning much about our own condition. The kingdom of

¹Queen Lili'uokalani, *Hawaii's Story by Hawaii's Queen*, (Hui Hanai, Honolulu, HI: 2013), 210.

Hawai'i was first organized in 1795 when King Kamehameha the Great united all the Hawaiian Islands under his rule. His dynasty would last until the overthrow of Queen Lili'uokalani in 1893, thereby ending the Hawaiian kingdom. By the end of reign of Kamehameha III, 1854, The Kingdom of Hawai'i was governed as a constitutional parliamentary monarchy similar to that of Great Britain. The natural question to ask is why and how was the kingdom's constitutional monarchy overthrown? As with all aggressors of a sovereign nation, the invader always attempts to hide his unlawful actions behind praise-worthy excuses — bringing civilization to a savage people, freeing slaves, defending the rights of its citizens, defending the homeland, protecting democracy, or when nothing else works, protecting its property and/or tax revenues.

In the case of Hawai'i, the United States used two excuses to invade and conquer the Kingdom of Hawai'i: protect American property and protect the "rights" of Americans. Another technique to hide the raw fact of invasion and conquest is to demonize the invaded people as backward, barbarian, and sub-human. The Yankee invader of Hawai'i had honed his skills in demonizing the people to be subjugated during the War for Southern Independence. Upon the floor of the United States House of Representatives, Ohio Congressman Clement L. Vallandigham noted how Radicals in the North had "taught the people of the North and West not only to hate but to despise"² Southerners. This "teach-

² Clement L. Vallandigham, as cited in Kennedy and Kennedy, *Punished with Poverty: The Suffering South* (Shotwell Publishing, Columbia, SC: 2016), 53.



King Kamehameha the Great who unified the islands.

ing" of hate and/or loathing of a soon to be invaded and conquered people is always indispensable in paving the way for one people to psychologically prepare themselves to do great harm to another group of people. Before the War for Southern Independence none other than Massachusetts native, Ralph Waldo Emerson, had already pronounced Southerners as a sub-human species. Emerson displayed his anti-South bigotry when he proclaimed the South to be a "troublesome, crime-infested

area ... [where] man is an animal, given to pleasure, frivolous, irritable, spending his days in hunting and practicing with deadly weapons.... Such people live for the moment, they have properly no future."³ The fact is there was a great gulf between Yankee society and the culture and society of the South. Southerners understood the differences and were amused at said difference, whereas, Yankees viewed any deviation from

³ Ibid, 57.

the Yankee model of society (said model being embraced by them as the height of human societal perfection) as corrupt, wasteful, evidence of slothfulness and therefore, evil.

Hawai'i also had to deal with "those people" from the very beginning of its contact with Americans. On March 30, 1820, a group of Boston, Massachusetts missionaries caught their first sight of Native Hawaiians whom they viewed as savages and sinners. These Bostonian missionaries were shocked at the sight of the tropically dressed natives who met them. One missionary described the effect this meeting had on him and his fellow Yankees: "... the appearance of destitution, degradation, and barbarism, among the chattering, and almost naked savages ... was appalling. Some of our number, with gushing tears, turned away from the spectacle. Others with firmer nerve continued their gaze, but were ready to exclaim, 'Can these be human beings!'"⁴ Notice how these Yankees questioned the humanity of the Hawaiian people simply because they were so different from the self-congratulatory perfection of the Yankee. This description of Hawaiians is virtually the same description Yankees, such as Emerson, gave of Southerners — remember Emerson's description of Southerners as "animals."

In her defense of her peoples' right to rule themselves, Queen Lili'uokalani noted the sharp distinction between the culture of the Yankee and the Hawaiian: "... the habits and prejudices of New England Puritanism were not well adapted to the genius of a tropical people, nor capable of being thoroughly ingrafted upon them."⁵ As the Queen noted, "Although settled among us, and drawing their wealth from our resources, they were alien to us in their customs and ideas respecting government, and desired above all things the extension of their power ... and to secure their own personal benefit."⁶ As pointed out in *Punished with Poverty*, it was this driving desire on the part of the Yankee "to secure their own personal benefit" which drove the South to secede from the Union. A union with such a self-centered, self-righteous, and bigoted people would lead to everlasting conflict and ultimate subjugation of the sub-human subjects of Yankeedom. This concept of life under the rule of Yankee Imperialism is not something which grew out of the bitterness of Southern defeat, it existed before

the War. In 1854, a North Carolina newspaper warned the world about the meddling Yankee: "A meddling Yankee is God's worst creation; he cannot run his own affairs correctly, but is constantly interfering in the affairs of others, and he is always ready to repent of everyone's sins, but his own."⁷

Just as the Yankees were incorrect in their assumptions about Southerners being lazy, slothful, dangerously violent, and ignorant, they equally misjudged the Native Hawaiians. By the time of the arrival of Americans to the Islands, the Kingdom of Hawai'i was already speedily moving into the modern world. By the time of Lili'uokalani's birth in 1838, the Kingdom of Hawai'i was a Christian nation, with a written language, and a government patterned after the great monarchs of Europe and Asia. The Kingdom received ambassadors from Asia, Europe, and America. Simply put it was a *real* kingdom. Although it had adopted many modern and western ideas in religion, government, and dress, it still had its own customs, laws, and unique social order. As a modern kingdom its trade put it in contact with many nations. The Aloha spirit (love, affection, pity) infused Hawaiian society and government in the Kingdom. While many foreigners returned this greeting in kind, others saw in it a means of taking advantage of these "simple" people — remember the Queen's comments about "those people" who were eager, "to secure their own personal benefit." The taking advantage of Hawaiian people by foreign born and foreign residents of Hawai'i progressed from shady land and water deals to ultimately the overthrow of the Native Hawaiian's government and adding it to the imperial possessions of the United States.

With the rapid growth of agriculture, especially the sugar industry, immigrants began to flood into the Kingdom. Large capital investments were made by Americans and Europeans and with this investment came a sizable influx of white settlers. The white settlers were usually the owners and overseers of large plantations, while the stoop labor was done by imported Asian laborers. A very large segment of this stoop labor force came from Japan and China. Soon a combination of men emerged eager to "secure their own benefit." The purpose of this combination was to depose the monarch or at least attenuate his power to such an extent that it would not stand in the way of their lust for power and wealth.

⁴ Rev. Hiram Bingham, as cited in, Richard A. Wisniewski, *The Rise and Fall of the Hawaiian Kingdom* (Pacific Basin Enterprise, Honolulu, HI: 1979), 27.

⁵ Lili'uokalani, 401.

⁶ *Ibid*, 210.

⁷ NC newspaper as cited in, Clyde N. Wilson, *The Yankee Problem: An American Dilemma* (Shotwell Publishing, Columbia, SC: 2016), 55.

In 1887 a group known as the Missionary Party (chiefly composed of descendants of missionaries who no longer held to the faith of their fathers) in association with The Hawaiian League, “a secret revolutionary society formed in 1887 by individuals associated with the missionary party to achieve annexation of Hawai’i to the United States”⁸ emerged upon the political landscape. This group, composed of mostly non-native Hawaiians, secured a new constitution for Hawai’i. This new constitution stripped the reigning monarch, King David Kalakaua, of most of his Royal authority, transferring it into the hands of cabinet ministers. This cabinet did not exist to serve the people of Hawai’i but to advance the cause of union with the United States: “The policy of the new cabinet was distinctively American, in opposition to that which may properly be called Hawaiian ... seeking to render the Islands a mere dependency ... on the government of the United States.”⁹ The new constitution became known as the “Bayonet Constitution” because it was backed by the power of militias composed of mostly non-Hawaiian citizens and foreigners. According to the Queen, the Bayonet Constitution, “practically took away the franchise from the Hawaiian race.” It is acknowledged that voting rights were extended exclusively to only literate males of Hawaiian, American, and European descent. The Bayonet Constitution also imposed income and wealth requirements to be eligible to vote for the House of Nobles, thereby, consolidating power among only the elite (white) residents of the island. The Bayonet Constitution was drafted by Stanford B. Dole and other Americans, not the native people of Hawaii.¹⁰ Dole noted how the Bayonet Constitution was forced upon the King and people of Hawai’i: “If he [King Kalakaua] doesn’t accept it, he will be promptly attacked, and a republic probably declared.”¹¹

It was under the government of the Bayonet Constitution that an agreement was reached with the United States for harbor rights in Pearl Harbor.¹² As

the Queen noted, with the efforts of foreigners and foreign born Hawaiians a treaty was made with the United States. The Native Hawaiians always feared such an act would “become the entering wedge for the loss of our independence.”¹³ King Kalakaua continued his struggle to maintain the ancestral government of the Hawaiian people and safeguard the sovereignty of the Kingdom against the ever growing efforts of the annexation party. From the time of the Bayonet Constitution until the King’s death in 1891, the power and influence of Americans and the United States military dramatically increased in Hawai’i.

Upon the death of the King Kalakaua,¹⁴ his sister, Lili’uokalani, became Queen¹⁵ of the Kingdom of Hawai’i. Shortly after the death of King Kalakaua, the Queen received a petition bearing the names of two-thirds of the voters asking her to nullify the bogus Bayonet Constitution and return the government of the Kingdom back to the people of Hawai’i.¹⁶ Desiring to protect the ancestral rights of the Hawaiian people and inspired by her people’s desire for home rule, the Queen set about working for the restoration of the sovereignty of her Kingdom. On January 14, 1893, the Queen informed “her” cabinet of her intent of repealing and replacing the Bayonet Constitution, thereby, securing the sovereignty of the Kingdom of Hawai’i and the ancestral rights of the people of Hawai’i. It should be noted that under the Bayonet Constitution “her” cabinet was composed of Americans (Yankees) and those favoring annexation of Hawai’i to the United States. The Missionary Party and other radical advocates of annexation quickly rallied their forces to resist the Queen’s moves. Lorrin A. Thurston, a prime mover in the annexation movement, quickly went to American diplomatic minister John L. Stephens, a radical advocate of annexation, for help. Ambassador Stephens came to Hawai’i in 1889 fully supporting the idea of taking Hawai’i for the United States, by peaceful or other means if necessary. In a letter to Secretary of State James A. Blaine, Stephens noted “the golden hour is at hand” for the annexation

⁸ Lili’uokalani, 213.

⁹ Ibid, 53.

¹⁰ David W. Forbes (2003). *Hawaiian national bibliography, 1780-1900*. University of Hawai’i Press. pp. 232–233. Although born in Hawai’i, S. B. Dole’s parents were from Maine and both were White. He is the second cousin once removed of James Dole, of the Dole pineapple empire.

¹¹ Wisniewski, 84

¹² Ibid, 85.

¹³ Lili’uokalani, 211.

¹⁴ King David Kalakaua died January 20, 1891, having reigned 17 years.

¹⁵ Queen Lili’uokalani was crowned Queen of the Kingdom of Hawai’i on January 20, 1891. Her reign was overthrown on January 17, 1893.

¹⁶ Donald Denoon, *The Cambridge History of The Pacific Islanders* (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK: 1997), 233.

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Hawai'i in the War Between the States

By Steve Brock, Commander, Joseph Kanaka CSN Camp 2288

Geographically speaking, Hawai'i is far removed from the conflict resultant when the Northern Armies invaded the Southern states. Economically speaking, they were not far removed at all.

The takeover of Hawai'i by the Northern interests had been underway for nearly 40 years by the time the open combat began between the Northern and Southern States. Northern religious and business interests in Hawaii, especially Northern banking, mercantile, whaling, human trafficking, sugar production, and offices of central government, were influential in law and economy. Northerners were in control of the banking in Hawai'i, and through debt controlled the Crown which they constantly leveraged.

Northerners were raising and teaching the children of Hawai'i, first and foremost the children of Hawaiian Ali'i, and had even established special schools for the purpose. The children and future chiefs of Hawai'i were learning especially and only what their enemies wanted them to know; were living especially and only how and where their enemies wanted them to live; and Hawaiians had lost ownership of the majority of the land in their own country to foreigners. Most of the maka'ainana (commoners) had surrendered to the will of the chiefs in these matters, and the chiefs had taken their advice from foreigners in the way the great King Kamehameha I had done; the exception being, that the foreigners advising King Kamehameha the Great had his and the Hawaiian interests at heart, and most of those who followed after 1819 had their own interests at heart.

If it weren't for some of the Hawaiian Ali'i and a couple of foreign Advisors close about the King, it could be said that they were in control of the Crown as well.

If there were some who didn't side with the South, and there were, I would think some of the Hawaiian Ali'i and some of their advisors did sympathize with the South. They might respect the Southern States for having the same struggle: maintain their identity, rule of law and resist Northern aggression, some of them openly, but few believed the South would overcome the North militarily.

The King was not open about his feelings. Whether this was to throw off suspicion or a reflection of his genuine feelings is interpreted differently, favoring the point of view of the writer. The story goes, when Robert Crichton Wyllie and King Liholiho (King Kamehameha IV) were discussing the secession of the Southern States while in the palace, Wyllie favorably mentioned the Confederacy and suggested the privateering arrangements agreed to with the US government should apply to the seceding state raiders as well, and perhaps the King should consider some intercourse with the secessionist states. King Liholiho cast his eyes about the room, in which stood Northern businessmen, Northern military officers, Northern clergy, exponentially outnumbering the Hawaiians in the room, and replied to Wyllie "Where are they?" This was a King who knew had he openly supported the South, the Northern Annexation Party, which had failed to overthrow the Crown some six years earlier, would have exactly the excuse they needed to bring in the US military to overthrow the monarchy. And besides officially having no particular acquaintance with the Confederacy, Hawai'i had no standing army and a navy of but a few virtually unarmed ships which were mostly ceremonial; it was no navy even back then. The Hawaiian Royal Militia was ill-equipped, comparatively untrained and not respected by any friendly or belligerent country as a military threat; more of a household



War Between the States monument located at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific (Punchbowl Cemetery) Puowaina Crater, in Honolulu, island of O'ahu, Hawai'i.

guard than an army.

Hawai'i was traditionally dependent upon foreign governments for its defense, and by 1860, the United States had become the one and only it was dependent upon for its defense. Overtures had been repeatedly made to England to place Hawai'i under its protection, even to place Hawai'i under its dominion. England was very well aware of the US interest in Hawai'i and had been defeated by the US twice in War in the last 70 years; England was not going to incorporate Hawai'i.

The Royalty in Hawai'i was completely surrounded, and to a large degree intermarried, with Northerners and some fairly radical ones. This was by a combination of design and misfortune. The design of it resulted in the effective control they sought, but they were not, as of the time of the war, able to dominate that fundamental spark in the soul of a person to be free and independent, and to be self-governed. From when the Northerners first arrived in Hawai'i in 1823, much of the ruling class despised them, as is evidenced by their actions. Some six months after Sumter, and after two of Hawai'i's major allies had declared their neutrality (England and France), the King of Hawai'i proclaimed Hawai'i neutral in the conflict. Not proclaiming for the United States was proof the Crown of Hawai'i did not consider itself subject to the United States. It was considered a deliberate slap in the face to the Radical North, and the North would not forgive or forget the picture the Radicals painted for them. The machine activated at the moment of that declaration

of neutrality and unimpeachable sovereignty, would not stop until both were no more. Less than 30 years after the war ended, the 'Hawaiian League' overthrew the Hawaiian Monarchy. US government representatives and military participated in the overthrow. A plea was made to the American President McKinley, to no avail. The Kingdom of Hawai'i became the Territory of Hawai'i in 1893.

The Queen of Hawai'i in 1893 was Lilioukalani, she was pushing Constitutional actions to withdraw permissions and recover powers given to others in the Bayonet Constitution 1887, just six years earlier and under her predecessor King Kalakaua.

The Bayonet Constitution came about when the same Northerners who subsequently overthrew the government, marked on the King of Hawai'i and used arms to force changes to the Hawai'i Constitution which diminished the influence of the crown and benefited the usurpers. She seeking to recover her sovereignty was a primary motive for the attack on her.

The Hawaiian Queen Lilioukalani has a romantic connection to the Confederacy. Her friend Curtis Perry Ward was from Kentucky, and lived in her Washington House as a boarder prior to her ascent to the throne, actually during the period of the War of Northern Aggression. The queen, at that time a Hawaiian Princess going by her Christian name Lydia Paki, is said to have hand sewn a Confederate Flag for Mr. Ward. There are scarce other recorded instances in Hawaiian history



Reproduction of proposed Hawaiian Confederate Flag.

of a Monarch personally making a flag. It is known she made the one aforementioned, and a First Aid flag. They say Mr. Ward put the flag she made him over his bed for the rest of his life, his children were born under it and that he died under it, as any Hawaiian of her acquaintance would do with the same gift.

It is correctly stated that the Confederacy saved the whales. By 1860, the whaling industry was in decline due to overfishing and the opening of the petroleum industry. However, the petroleum industry being in its birth infancy (it got rolling in 1859), the War created an intense demand for more whale oil and the Hawai'i hub was the most desirable port in the whaling wheel. Northern business interests had tried for several years to undermine the profitability of the ports in Hawai'i, even being blamed for a Hawaiian depression in the 1850s.

It must be remembered whale oil was not the only product of whaling. Whale bone and ambergris, which was worth more per ounce than gold at that time, were part of the market.

Drilling for oil was expensive, inconvenient, and infant. Whaling was stepped up to supply and finance the Northern Armies. Northern ships operating out of Hawai'i expanded their operations to Arctic and Antarctic seas. For the first three years of the War, the Northern Whalers operated with impunity, bringing some tens of thousands of barrels per month. To put this into perspective, most adult whales yielded approximately 40-50 barrels each. But adult whales were not the only target. When calving grounds could be located, impromptu towns were set up as a central point to hunt any whale which moved in the area; particularly easy because the female black whale was larger and more productive than the nearly extinct sperm whales and the calves themselves could yield 5-10 easy barrels.

In late 1864, enter the CSS *Shenandoah*. It is truthfully said the *Shenandoah* was primarily responsible for obliterating the Northern whaling industry. The Northern whaling fleet was barely 40 vessels, and she sunk or decommissioned at least

36 of them. Who knows how many species of whale were made extinct in this period, or would have been made extinct had the Confederacy not targeted the Northern whaling industry? The North Atlantic right whale is one which was nearly killed off in this period, and is still endangered.

When it was known the Confederacy had a raider in the Pacific Ocean taking out Whalers, the Northern business interests quickly abandoned their boycott of business interests in Hawai'i and began switching the flags on their ships to Hawaiian flags from United States flags, with the intention to deceive the raider into sparing their vessel and cargo. It was well known while the Northern Armies and Navies were exercising personal discretion as to the legitimacy of neutrality, Southerners had a reputation for honoring neutral declarations, and they whom refused the honor to the South demanded it for themselves. Captain Waddell was not one to be fooled by a ruse like this. He was an experienced and informed sea captain.

While Sherman was pillaging his way across the South, whalers began turning up in US and Hawai'i ports telling of the Confederates sinking of their whaling ship and confiscating the Northern property. The US promptly labeled the *Shenandoah* a 'pirate.' The fact the crew of the *Shenandoah* was racially diverse seemed to substantiate this accusation because was oft the case that pirate ships were racially diverse; but she was a Confederate vessel and her crew willingly represented the Confederacy and served under her flag. Meanwhile, Waddell and his crew were setting a record of destroying the Northern whaling fleet, and sending the survivors home to make sure the North knew who did it. According to the ship's logs and Captain Waddell's autobiography,

there was not a single reference the raider pressed service from any captive. Indeed, when 42 Aussies insisted on joining while ported in Australia, they were turned off but stowed away, declaring themselves to the officers when the ship was underway. I imagine for a Hawaiian of that era, to switch from serving on a whaler to serving on a warship which was fighting against the same factions who were openly trying to take over your kingdom, would be a thrilling and short decision.

The foreigner was not so foreign then as now. In the history of our planet and human migration and interaction, all here now displaced others. What makes America great is that anyone can be an American, it doesn't mean everyone who lives here or is born here is necessarily American. Then as now many come here because they are American, others don't know how but learn. The Confederacy had very many foreigners in the Army and Navy, the US had armies of them. The navies of both sides were more integrated than their armies, and everyone on a ship had a job.

Aboard the *Shenandoah*, neither Hawaiian, Aussie, or American were treated differently and all under the Confederate Law, it is certain that service was elbow to elbow. Anyone not determined to be 'white' in the Northern Armies would serve with their black regiments or as a servant. With no record of exactly whom were manning the guns the day the last shot of the Confederacy was fired, we enjoy yet another possibility that highlights the diversity and inclusion represented by then as now by both sides of that ancient conflict. That possibility is, the last shot of the Confederacy could have been assisted on its way, and may well have been fired by, a Hawaiian, an Australian, or a Southerner as all were crewing the ship who fired it. It should be noted the last shot was

not with malice; and did no damage. It was a signal shot, and as it turned out, signaled the end of a horrific conflict in the era of our 2nd, 3rd and 4th great-grandparents.

In June of 1865, the *Shenandoah* received news of the surrender of the Southern Armies, and at the same time, notice that President Jefferson Davis had required active units to fight on, which it did. Some months later, upon learning of the capture of President Davis and the ruin of the Confederate Cause, and knowing there would be no justice for Southerners in the US for some time, (indeed 'Reconstruction' the PC word for military rule and suspension of *Habeas Corpus*, continued for 12 years after the war in some States!), the decision was taken to surrender the ship and crew in England. As a result of this decision, the CSS *Shenandoah* became the only Confederate ship to circumnavigate the globe, a feat performed by an integrated crew of Confederates, which included Hawaiians comprising about 10 percent of the crew. The Confederate warship had left the theater, and the war had opened the way for the US to end the Hawaiian Kingdom.

Authors note: I hesitated to write about this because I am not a writer, and the political environment being what it is. I did it because I am one of the few who know, because I am proud of my Country, my ancestors and my Heritage; and because I love Hawai'i, her people, culture and heritage. In honor of every soul who came before me, and to all historical figures in this article, to whose memories I hope to do only honor, and for everyone who might read this I do my best. This article is not intended to fuel divide. More division is the last thing we need now, I mean to share truth. Because regional origins mattered to people during the era of this story, influenced their decisions, affected their commerce,



Queen Lili'uokalani

in other ways primarily motivated them and therefore a major factor in their differences; sectional descriptions are used and that is the only reason. The Hawaiian historical figures in the stories are real royalty, of a generous and noble people. If we are not given the facts, we are only learning what someone else wants us to believe, not the actual events, and we are robbed of the freedom to learn from and act on truth. Getting the facts and making up your own mind is a form of Liberty. Hawaiians and Southerners have in common to suffer overwhelming cultural slander, we share family focus and Aloha (known as Southern Hospitality down yonder), passionate people of ancient lineages fearsome when stirred up. No person alive today is in any way responsible for what someone of their section or race or religion did 150 years ago. It is for us to learn from the past and up to us to abide with each other, and together make the world a better place.

Steve Brock, Commander
Joseph Kanaka CSN Camp 2288
1st Sgt. - 1st Batt. Co. I SCVMC



Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



32nd Louisiana Infantry Regiment, Miles' Legion

Miles' Legion was formed by organizing eight militia infantry companies with three independent companies of cavalry and two artillery batteries. However, they never fought as a single unit. Organized at Camp Moore in May 1862 they always used the name Miles' Legion instead of their official designation of the 32nd Regiment.

In June they were sent to Grand Gulf, MS, where a portion of the infantry skirmished with Yankees on the 24th. They were sent to Port Hudson, Louisiana, near Baton Rouge, in August. Here they did picket and guard duty as well as assisting in the construction of earthworks.

On February 24, 1863 some volunteers from the legion participated in the capture of the iron-clad gunboat, the USS *Indianola* near New Carthage on the Mississippi River. Next they fought several skirmishes against Grierson's Federal cavalry raiders approaching Baton Rouge between April 29 and May 3.

At the Battle of Plains Store on May 21 the legion lost 89 of its men killed, wounded or missing in action. They held the trenches



Unidentified soldier in civilian coat.

on the right wing of the Confederate line during the Siege of Port Hudson from May 23 until July 9 and repulsed all attacks the Union army mounted against them. As the siege dragged on and food became short, the unit suffered the loss of about 150 to desertion. When, on July 9, 1863, Port Hudson finally fell, the enlisted men were allowed to go home but the officers were sent to Federal prisons.

Some time around November 1863 the legion was exchanged. Men living on the east side of the Mississippi River were reorganized and assigned to Gober's Regiment Mounted Infantry in early 1864. The men living on the

west side of the river gathered in camp at Alexandria during the summer of 1864 to be reorganized as the 15th Louisiana Battalion Sharpshooters.

Assigned to General Thomas' Brigade at Pineville, the 15th Battalion did guard duty there until May 19, 1865 when it was disbanded at Mansfield.

The men of Gober's Mounted Infantry skirmished with Federals at Doyal's Plantation below Baton Rouge on August 5, 1864. In October they fought at Thompson's Creek driving the Federals to St. Francisville. The next day they were defeated in battle near Woodville, Mississippi. Next they fought at Merritt's Plantation, November 15 and at Liberty, Mississippi on November 18. Some of the men fought in a skirmish at Franklin on January 2, 1865.

Again these men were reorganized and now became part of Ogden's new cavalry regiment. As such they operated along the lower Amite River and near Baton Rouge, Louisiana until about April 1865 when ordered to Meridian, MS. They were surrendered at Gainesville, AL on May 12, 1865. ■



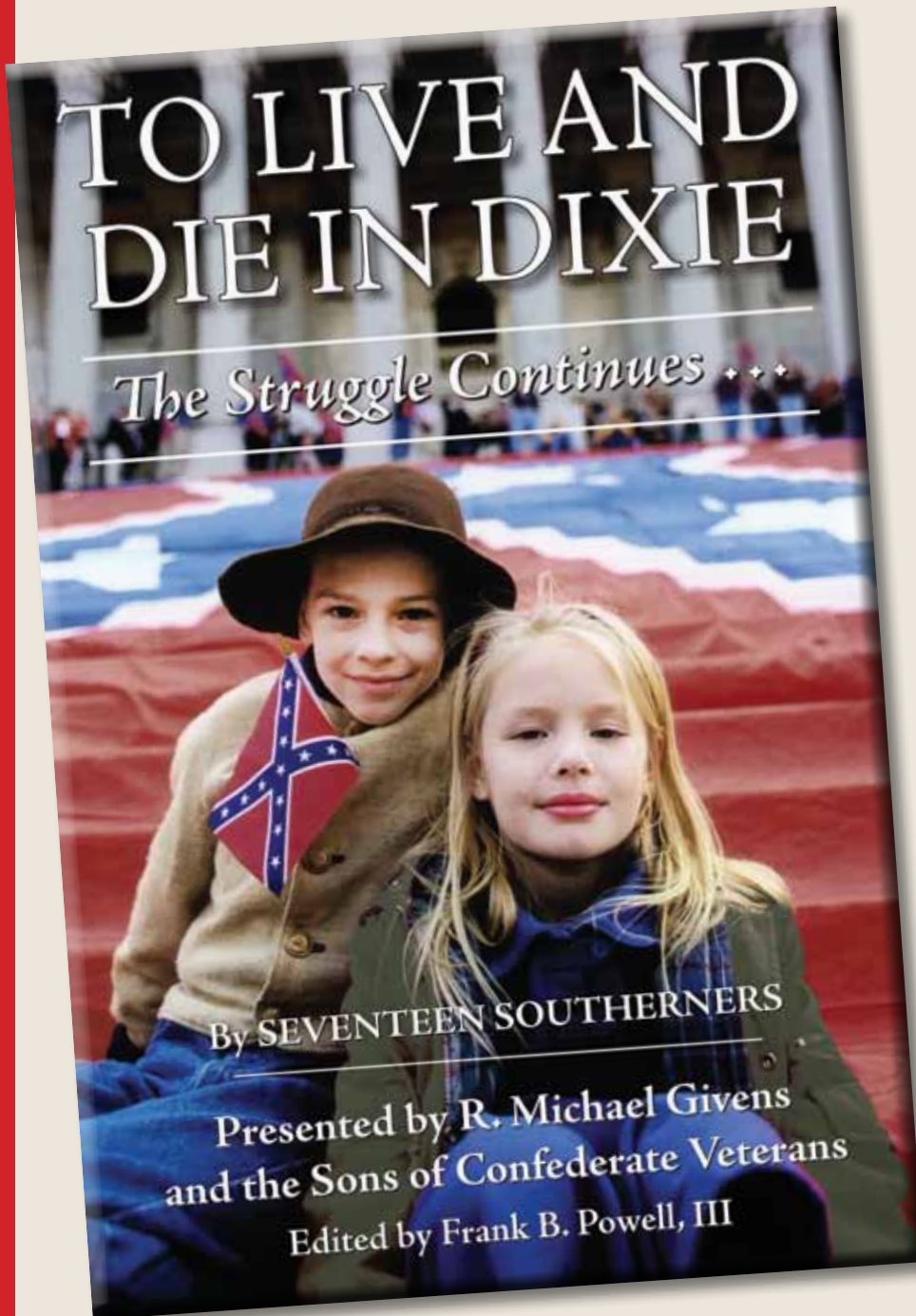
My Flag

By Buck Hitt

The flag of my homeland still flies in the Southern wind —
Despite the fury of lies thrown against it —
This banner will not bend!
Those men who bore it so long ago are not here to defend it
as they did against the foe —
Then I and other sons of Dixie must carry the Starry Cross
and keep it flying without a battle loss!
And may it wave for evermore over the land which loves it
to the core!
My Flag!
The Starry Cross of the Confederacy —
My birthright!
My home!
God bless those who honor the Blood Stained Banner both
day and night!

Buck Hitt is a member of the 16th SC Volunteers Camp 36, Greenville, South Carolina

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Books in Print

***"The Bloody Fifth"*
The 5th Texas Infantry
Regiment, Hood's Texas Brigade,
Army of Northern Virginia;
Vol. 1: Secession to the Suffolk
Campaign**

Recently several historical works have been released recently concerning tragic General John Bell Hood. This offering centers on one regiment under Hood's command as opposed to a biography of General Hood. The combination of both approaches allows WBTS students to get a more complete understanding of both Hood and the men who fought under his command.

This history is the first volume of a two book set. The second installment is titled, *Gettysburg to Appomattox*.

Description of the organization of the "Bloody Fifth" includes little known facts about Texas in 1861. 604,000 total residents at this time, is far different from the present enormous population. Author Schmutz writes of Texas volunteers who were anxious to fight in Virginia where action would be the hottest. Originally, 20 companies from Texas were sent to Richmond and would become the 4th Texas Infantry and the "Bloody Fifth."

One included report from the homes of Texas states, "From that time to the end of the war a person traveling past houses on the road could hear the sound of the spinning-wheel and the loom at which the women were at work to supply clothing for their families and for their husbands and sons in the army."

Organization, preparation and goodbyes are presented in a touching, meaningful, manner by this author. No account of any regiment can be complete without addressing these early issues.

Readers looking for lesser known, small, but interesting details of our Confederate soldiers will find them. This unit's 1861/1862 position on the Potomac River was directly opposite of a

position manned by New York Zouaves. "It became routine practice during the winter's inactivity for pickets on both sides to advance out onto the river as far as the ice would allow and hurl insults at one another."

Battles presented include the Peninsula Campaign, Seven Days' Battles, Second Manassas, the 1862 Maryland Campaign, Battle of Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg and the Suffolk Campaign. These battles are clearly described and are followed with ease.

This regimental history closes with short descriptions of all companies, and small biographies of 87 "dramatis personae" who served. These biographies include family information, service details, and the life of the surviving soldiers after the War.

Without saying, any reader with personal ties to Texas and the 5th must read this book. A more remote reader will also greatly benefit and thoroughly enjoy John Schmutz's book. Another brick in the wall of understanding the Confederacy and the men who fought for the South. This reviewer looks forward to the next volume.

Author: John F. Schmutz
Publisher: Savas Beatie
El Dorado Hills, California
www.savasbeatie.com
Hardback \$32.95

Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall

***Ever the Gray Ghost: Colonel
John Singleton Mosby and the
Lincoln Conspiracy***

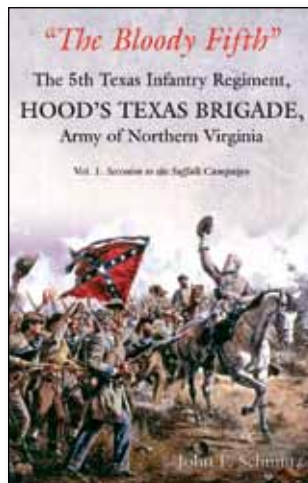
In his presentation of *Ever the Gray Ghost: Colonel John Singleton Mosby and the Lincoln Conspiracies*, author David Goetz begins by examining the background of individuals and groups from both sides in the War Between the States who wanted to capture or kill Confederate President Jefferson Davis and US President Abraham Lincoln.

From these outlines, Goetz explores Colonel Mosby's role, as well as that of his Rangers in the war, but especially the Lincoln conspiracies. He further reviews Mosby's service as a soldier and spy under his commanding officer, General J. E. B. Stuart and, after Stuart's death, General Robert E. Lee; his perfection of the concept of need to know; his communications system with Richmond and the Northern Neck of Virginia and the importance of cover stories for his various actions and those of his men.

Goetz investigates deep-cover Confederate clandestine operatives in Washington and Baltimore. He also traces how Mosby Ranger Lewis Powell was drawn into clandestine work by the Confederate Secret Service and ultimately introduced to John Wilkes Booth, becoming part of his group. He further explores the wide net cast by Mosby's men and others who observed Booth and David Herold as they fled Washington after Lincoln's murder.

Further, Goetz examines how the Confederate underground and some of Mosby's men shadowed Booth and David Herold as they fled down the Secret Line from Washington through Maryland and over to Virginia and, ultimately, on to Garrett's farm in Caroline County.

A fresh look is given to Mosby's forming his last company, Co. H, on



Continued on page 54

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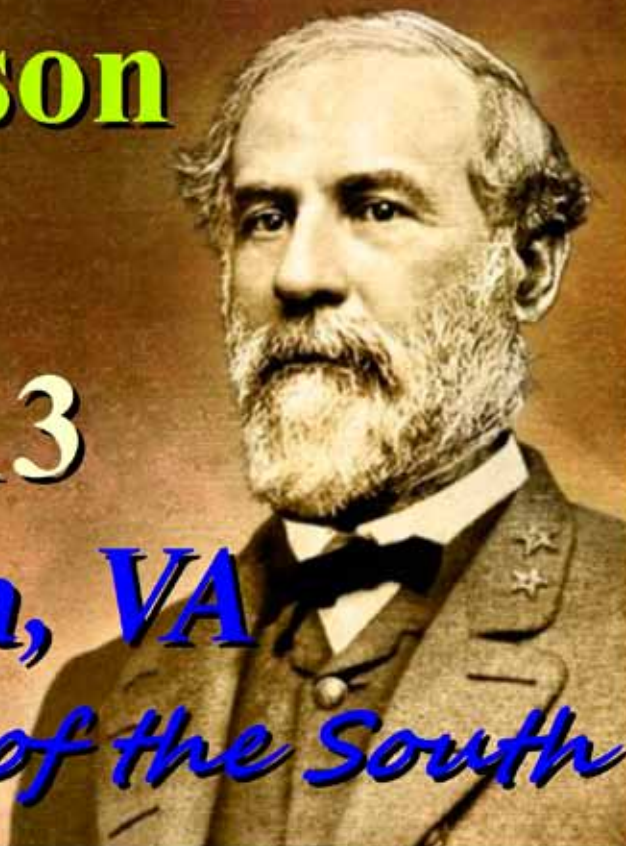
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Army of Northern Virginia



Clark Cable, center, received a Certificate of Appreciation from **Davidson Guards Camp 1851**, Davidson County, NC, Commander Michael A. Scott, left, and Joe Hampton.



The **John R. Chambliss Camp 1779**, Emporia, VA, held a memorial celebrating the 152nd Hicksford Raid in Emporia on the Weldon Railroad. From left, William Bradley, Kurt Williams, Jason Lowery, Joseph Williams, Lex Lowery, Fred Bare and Kenny Williams.



The **Walker-Terry Camp 1758**, Wytheville, VA, welcomed new members Fred Mason and Jacob Leighton into the camp. Pictured from left, John Harman, Commander Carrel Thompson, Fred Mason, Jacob Leighton and Lieutenant Commander Bill Leighton.



Sixth Brigade Commander, **West Virginia Division**, Michael Esslinger, presented the *H. L. Hunley* Award to Nitro High School Air Force JROTC Tech Sergeant Allison Tucker.



Members of the **A. P. Hill Camp 167**, Colonial Heights, VA; **Dinwiddie Grays Camp 2220**, Dinwiddie, VA; **Dearing-Beauregard Camp 1813**, Colonial Heights, VA; and the Siege Museum Task Force of Petersburg gathered to clean out old warehouses and old office space to make way for the new updated Petersburg Siege Museum which is slated to open late summer of 2017.



Clinton Hatcher Camp 21, Leesburg VA, and friends from the UDC, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Boy Scouts place more than 2,000 flags on Veterans graves for Memorial Day and can always count on Walter Fleming.

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



The SC Division held an Upstate Prayer Breakfast and Cross Dedication at Antioch Baptist Church in Blacksburg, SC. The Honor Guard consisted of members from the **Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, and the **16th Regiment Camp 36**, Greenville, SC. **Mechanized Cavalry Headquarters Camp 212**, Blacksburg, SC, Commander Keith Carroll rang a dedication bell as each Confederate soldier's name was read. Camp 125 compatriots installed 51 Southern Crosses in this cemetery.



Columbus County Volunteers Camp 794, Whiteville, NC, Compatriot Keith Fuller bestowed the *H. L. Hunley Award* to JROTC Cadet, 1st Lieutenant Joseph N. Hayes, a student at West Columbus High School, Cerro Gordo, NC.



Members of the **Captain Vincent Camalier Camp 1359**, Leonardtown, MD, gathered to pay tribute and honor long time camp member, Steven Schumacher, who will be entering the US Navy to begin his military career. Mr. Schumacher excelled in his JROTC program and was awarded an Eagle Scout during high school.



Miss Teresa Roane was the keynote speaker at the WV Confederate Flag Day event in Martinsburg WV, and is pictured with retired Sgt. Major James Haymes and **Berkeley Border Guard Camp 199**, Martinsburg, WV, Quartermaster Richard Imboden.



Representative John Faircloth, NC District 61, attended the **Lieutenant F. C. Frazier Camp 668**, High Point, NC, Confederate Memorial Day service and presented his Resolution for Confederate Memorial Day. He appreciated those who were in attendance as well as Heritage Day and seeing our flags on Confederate Memorial Day.



The **General Robert F. Hoke/Colonel W. J. Hoke Camp 1616**, Lincolnton, NC, cleaned their designated cemetery recently. Thanks to camp members for taking time to attend and help out.

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



A. G. Jenkins Camp 628, Guyandotte, WV, awards Command Sergeant Major Paulding JROTC the *H. L. Hunley* award. Pictured from left, Cadet Paulding, **Captain P. J. Thurmond Camp 2190**, Winfield, WV, Commander Michael Esslinger and A. G. Jenkins 628 Commander Colonel Roger A. Casey.



Compatriots from the **Private Meredith Pool Camp 1505**, Hammon- ton, NJ, recently held a Confederate Memorial Day service at Finns Point National Cemetery in Salem County, NJ.



Shown from left are USAF Master Chief McLaughlin, USAFROTC Cadet Staff Sergeant Eric Lozano and **Captain Jonas Cook Camp 888**, Mount Pleasant, NC, member Dusty Morgan who presented the *H. L. Hunley* Award to Cadet Lozano.



The **Rockingham Rangers Camp 1835**, Mayodan, NC, participated in the annual Stoneville Christmas Parade.



Old Brunswick Camp 512, Lawrenceville, VA, member Keith Ellis presents his brother, Charles Clayton Ellis, with his membership certificate and SCV pin during a recent visit to Virginia. Camp 512 is proud to have the Ellis brothers as our Compatriots.



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, welcomes new member Mark Courtney into the ranks. Mark's ancestor is 2nd Lieutenant George L. Daughtry, Co. C, 38th NC Infantry, General A.P. Hill's Corps, ANV.



Army of Northern Virginia



The **First in Secession Camp 1963**, Chesterfield, SC, set up a recruitment and information table at the Patrick Pinestraw Festival.



West Virginia Division members at the Division business meeting in Flatwoods, WV.



Davidson Guards Camp 1851, Davidson County, NC, and the **Zebulon Baird Vance Camp 15**, Asheville, NC, along with Brigade Commander Mitchell Flinchum came together for a headstone dedication ceremony for Mike Everhart and son Christian to honor their Confederate Ancestor, Valentine Everhart, who fought with Company H, 48th NC Infantry.



The **Beaufort Plowboys Camp 2128**, Washington, NC, in partnership with the Pamlico Chapter of the United Daughters of The Confederacy hosted a Confederate Memorial Day Service at the Confederate Monument in Oakdale Cemetery.



The **Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD, presented an Advance the Colors Certificate to Steve Kemmet, owner of Captain Bender's Tavern, who has proudly been flying a Confederate Battle Flag for more than a year now on Main Street in Sharpsburg, right across from the Town Hall where the camp meets. He has encountered virtually no complaints or decrease in business.



The **Brigadier General W. C. Wickham Camp 2250**, Mechanicsville, VA, has the distinction of having five brothers in its membership. Donald, Herman, Wayne, Ray, and Robert Blake have been members since the camp was chartered in 2014.

Army of Tennessee



Longstreet Zollicoffer Camp 87, Knoxville, TN, Commander Scott Hall visits with Isaac Ridenour (left) and Evan Wasilewsky (right) during the annual Clinton Veterans Day Parade. Ridenour and Wasilewsky are members of the Anderson County High School Navy JROTC and are past recipients of the *H.L. Hunley* Award.



In honor of Law Enforcement Appreciation Day, the **Jubal Early Camp 556**, Tampa, FL, raised blue line flags at the Confederate Memorial Park in Tampa. The flags remained up for a week, along with a certificate of proclamation by the Sons of Confederate Veterans.



Alabama Senator Jim McClendon is presented the book *To Live and Die in Dixie* by **St. Clair Camp 208**, Ashville, AL, Commander Bill Watkins in appreciation for his speaking at a recent camp meeting.



The **E.A. O'Neal Camp 478**, Florence, AL, welcomed their newest members, Scott Lovelace and Steve Holt at a regular meeting at the historic Pope's Tavern & Museum, standing in front of the original Confederate Veterans Flag which was flown by the original E.A. O'Neal Camp during the dedication of the Confederate Monument at the Courthouse in Lauderdale County in 1903. The Confederate Monument still proudly stands in front of the Courthouse today!



Thomas Goode Jones Camp 259, Montgomery, AL, presented a check to the Alabama Department of Archives and History to aid in the preservation and restoration of Confederate Flags which are in the Archives possession. Pictured from left, Bob Bradley with the Alabama Archives, Graham Neeley, Museum Curator for the Alabama Department of Archives and History and Camp Commander James Pickett.



Habersham Guard Camp 716, Demorest, GA, Commander Kenneth Craig presents a \$500 donation to help complete the Habersham County Veterans Memorial Wall. Accepting is Larry Whitfield, chairman of the committee overseeing the construction of the memorial.

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



Ed Thackston, of the **General Robert Hatton Camp 723**, installed a CSA Iron Cross at the grave of his great-grandfather Blake B. Thackston, Jr., Sgt., Co. B, 7th TN Infantry, with the assistance of his grandson Blake Nixon. He has now installed CSA Crosses at the graves of all four of his great-grandfathers, including Joseph L. Cardwell, 2nd

Lt., Co. H, 24th TN Infantry; Alfred A. Adams, Pvt., Co. E, 6th (Wheeler's) TN Cavalry; and Samuel S. Gause, Jr., Lt., 32nd AR Infantry.



At the FL Division Reunion in Ocala, FL, **Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, unveiled the restored Confederate Flag which flew over the Confederate Old Soldiers Home in Jacksonville. After much research the flag was painstakingly restored to museum quality and is now displayed at many camp events.



John Hance O'Steen Camp 770, Trenton, FL, Commander Clemet Lindsey (right) presented **Madison Starke Perry Camp 1424**, Gainesville, FL, Commander David Leonard (left) with a Commander Medal for all his hard work and support to the SCV.



Madison Starke Perry Camp 1424, Gainesville FL. recognized its Life Members at a recent meeting. Shown from left, Lee Crews, Lloyd Baldwin and Fred Donaldson. Seated is Larry Hall. Not pictured are Ryan Cox and Jack Gamble.



Tippah Tigers Camp 868, Ripley, MS, members Mike Bennett, left, and Raymond Settle, right, were presented plaques and certificates of appreciation from the camp for their efforts as co-chairmen of the recently completed project to repair and restore the Confederate soldier monument next to the Tippah County Courthouse. Tippah Tigers Commander Marty Hubbard made the presentation.



The **Thomas Jefferson Denney Camp 1442**, Cullman, AL, hosted a law enforcement appreciation day for the local Police Department and Sheriff's Department. The camp provided barbecue, sides and desserts for about 30 officers and support staff. Commander-in-Chief Thomas Strain, Jr. joined us.

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



Battle of Shiloh Camp 1454, Shiloh, TN, 1st Lieutenant Commander Dan Hall and Ms. Mona Henson at the Memorial Day service at the main Confederate Burial Trench at Shiloh.



Lieutenant Colonel John W. Harris, Jr. Camp 1833, Russellville AL, Commander John (Jack) W. Harris, V, welcomes new members Samuel Moore, center and Rhett Barber Jackson, right.



For the 20th consecutive year, members of the **Gen. Ben Hardin Helm Camp 1703**, Elizabethtown, KY, visited their adopted cemetery, McIntyre Cemetery, located on the Fort Knox base. Pictured is Member David Nottingham and Lieutenant Commander Daryl Nottingham. Not pictured is Camp Commander Tim Bowman.



Members of **Fort Heiman Camp 1834**, Murray, KY, pose with former Murray resident and music teacher, Conny Ottway, who performed a selection of period music at the recent Lee-Jackson dinner, a yearly event honoring of General Robert E. Lee and General Jackson.



Trishell Smith, a 5th grade student at Dutton (AL) Middle School is all smiles after winning the essay contest sponsored by the **DeKalb Rifles Camp 1824**, Sylvania, AL. 2nd Lieutenant Commander Dale Crawford presented Trishell with a hundred dollar bill for the prize. Shown from left, Jacob Teter, Dale Crawford, Trishell Smith, Barry Pickett and AL Division Commander Gary Carlyle.



The **Colonel Pinckney D. Bowles Camp 1840**, Evergreen, AL, swore in its new slate of officers during the camp's meeting. Pictured from left, Commander Luke Anthony, Adjutant Lee Peacock, Treasurer Mike Lanier, Historian Keith Lanford and Chaplain MacArthur Davis. Not pictured is Lt. Commander Hill Harper.



Army of Tennessee



During a recent meeting the **Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210**, Tampa, FL, unfurls their new camp flag, a Second National flag which was specially flown over Ft. Sumter by a Charleston area SCV Camp as a limited edition fund-raiser.



In conjunction with the SCV National Law Enforcement Appreciation Day, **N. B. Forrest Camp 215**, Memphis, TN, camp members Mike Cross (retired Memphis police), Zack Apel (current Memphis police), Lee Millar (current Shelby County Sheriff's Department employee), and Barry Appling (retired Shelby County Sheriff's Deputy) were presented certificates of appreciation. Alex McCollum (current Memphis police) and Curt Fields (retired Memphis police) were also recognized.



The **Camp of The Unknown Soldier 2218**, Jones County, GA, inducted Compatriot Bruce Whitehead, Sr., center, who joined on the record of his 2nd great grandfather, Sergeant Stephen English, Co. C 5th Regiment, GA Cavalry. Assisting in the ceremony were two of Bruce's sons, Commander-Elect Charles Whitehead, left and Chaplain Joel Bruce Whitehead, Jr., right.



Captain C. B. Vance Camp 1669, Batesville, MS, members hold their new banner. Shown are Kevin Woods, Ricky Beard, Jamie Johnson, James Thornton, John Nellson, John Terrill and Commander Donald Wright, Jr.

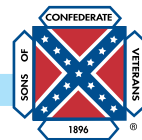


James Duncan was joined by his son and four grandsons as members of **The Ten Islands Camp 2678**, Ohatchee, AL. This is a fine family of men who are proud of their Southern Heritage and their patriot ancestor who was in the 34th AL Infantry. Pictured from left, Duncan Tidwell, Dalton Downey, John Duncan, James Duncan, Michael Duncan and Christopher Newman.



Three members of the **John R. Massey Camp 152**, Lincoln County, TN, teamed up with Boy Scout 461 to clean the abandoned Mount Moriah Baptist Church cemetery in Mulberry, TN. From left, Matthew Armitage, James Armitage and John Crissone, standing next to the monument erected by the church at the graves of three soldiers who belonged to the church and were killed at the Battle of Franklin in 1864. The soldiers were Private Joe Staley, Sergeant Billy Martin and Private George Street, all of Co. K, 8th TN Infantry.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



Private Thomas Sexton Camp 2232, Omaha, NE, associate member Moss Ellis presented the *H. L. Hunley* Award to JROTC Cadet Emma Kruse of Lincoln Northeast High School. Ellis is a member of the Norfolk County Grays Camp 1549, Chesapeake, VA.



General Leroy A. Stafford Camp 358, Alexandria, LA, member Gary Swain helps fellow member Peter Godfrey of Walter P. Lane Camp 1745, Orange, TX, by placing crosses at grave sites of Confederate Soldiers in a local cemetery. Mr. Swain is also a member of the 1st Battalion Company B, Mechanized Cavalry.



David O. Dodd Camp 619, Benton, AR, member Ruben Rankin stands beside a memorial marker for his ancestor, Robert N. Rankin, who served in Co. B, 3rd AR Cavalry, in the Rankin Cemetery in Perry County, AR. Sergeant Rankin was wounded and captured at Corinth, MS, sent to US hospital in Iuka, MS, died October 13, 1862 and was buried outside the hospital in a mass grave.



Colonel Samuel D. Russell Camp 1617, Natchitoches, LA, delivered a Certificate of Appreciation and fresh pizzas to the Natchitoches City Marshal's Office in gratitude for the protection they have given our people. From left, Commander Robert E. Porter, Assistant City Marshal Tony Lodrigue, City Marshal Randy Williams and Lieutenant Commander Havis Johnson.



O. M. Roberts Camp 178, Waxahachie, TX, had the honor to induct Compatriot Paul Bartley Rushing into the SCV on the Confederate service of his great grandfather, Private William Gay Rushing, Co. B, 2nd Alabama Cavalry. Conducting the ceremony were Chaplain David Hudgins (left) and Commander Larry Wilhoite.



R. E. Lee Camp 239, Fort Worth, TX, Past Commander Barry Turnage is shown with Compatriot Pastor John Weaver who was the key note speaker at their annual Heritage Banquet.

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



Members of **Beauregard Camp 130**, New Orleans, LA, in conjunction with the Jefferson Parish Historical Society, recently hosted the annual Camp Parapet Day. Camp Parapet was a Confederate Fort which protected New Orleans from approach by the Mississippi River on the east bank of the river in Jefferson Parish. The only remaining structure is one of the powder magazines. It is only open to the public one day a year each October. From left, Joe Scanio, David White, Ed Ernewein, Glen Carl; back row: Bruce Mills (non-member guest), Ray White.



Members of the **Governor Samuel W. T. Lanham Camp 586**, Weatherford, TX, held a Confederate Flag Day Celebration at the grave of Governor Samuel W. T. Lanham.



The **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, observed Confederate Memorial Day with a ceremony in Evergreen Cemetery in Tucson.



The **Major Robert M. White Camp 1250**, Temple, TX, inducted five new members from the same family. Pictured from left, Camp Lieutenant Commander James Bozeman, his stepson Sterling Szulwach, son Christopher Bozeman, nephew Nathan Gossett, son Jonathan Bozeman, nephew Alan Bozeman, and Camp Commander Terry Tyler.



The **Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275**, Livingston, TX, participated in a living history in Tomball, TX. From left, David Walters, Mike Farrar, Jon Maddox, Bill Maddox and Scott Jefferies.



First Lieutenant Commander Raymond Reeves presents Professor Jeff Addicott a copy of *To Live and Die in Dixie* in appreciation of his presentation, "Lies, Damn Lies and Damn Yankee Lies" at a recent meeting of the **Alamo City Guards Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX.

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



The **Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, observed Confederate Memorial Day with a ceremony at the Confederate Veterans memorial in Greenwood Cemetery in Phoenix.



The **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, held a Confederate Flag Day ceremony at Boot Hill Cemetery in Tombstone. Two Confederate veterans are buried here — George Atkins and Newman H. “Old Man” Clanton. Pictured from left, Roger Hiestand, Silas Griffin, Curt Tipton, Keigan McCloud, Donnis Davis and Larry Bowman.



The **Middleton Tate Johnson Camp 1648**, Arlington, TX, welcomes its newest member, Jake Behringer. His ancestor is Jacob Harbor, Company K, 42nd AL Infantry. Pictured are Commander Craig Stone, Adjutant Allen Hearrean, and 2nd Lieutenant Commander Joe Wade, who is Jake’s grandfather.



Captain James I. Waddell Camp 1770, Orange County, CA, Camp Commander Scott Price welcomed new Cadet Member Sean Kinkler.



The **Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708**, Scottsdale, AZ, and the General Joe Wheeler Chapter 966, UDC, observed Confederate Memorial Day with a ceremony held in the Mesa City Cemetery.



During the Mine Creek Battlefield Heritage Day, the surrender ceremony between General Robert E. Lee and General Ulysses S. Grant was reenacted for the patrons. Shown are **Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920**, Johnson County, KS, Compatriot Lane Smith portraying General Robert E. Lee. General Ulysses S. Grant is portrayed by Mr. Randy Durbin. The Confederate campsite in the background was provided by the 3rd MO Light Artillery reenactment group.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



Albert Sydney Johnston
Camp 2048, Tehachapi, CA, adjutant and snake wrangler Steve Browning captured an intruder at the annual camp BBQ in the Tehachapi Mountains. The intruder gave his all for the camp. Aside from winding up on the grill, he will also serve as a hat band for a deserving Confederate!



Lone Star Defenders Camp 2234, Lufkin, TX, Commander Thomas F. Anderson welcomes new member Christopher Callas.



Shown at a new member induction for the **South Kansas Camp 2064, Wichita, KS**, from left, Lieutenant Commander James C. Wolf, new member Steven Miller, and Adjutant/Treasurer Dick Croft.



The **Colonel Thomas Green Camp 2251, Apache Junction, AZ**, held the grand opening of the Confederate Library in Florence, AZ, the home town of Granville H. Oury, the Arizona Territory's representative in the Confederate Congress. Pictured from left, Commander Bookard Dooley, Adjutant Rob Guyton, Past Commander Carter Powers, Ron Fox and Brandon Dooley.



Red River Rebels Camp 2282, Montgomery, LA, welcomed new members, from left, Jeffry Alan Dick, Robert Shirley, Ricky J. Grabert and Morgan Hess.



The charter members of the **34th Texas Cavalry Camp 2283, Mineral Wells, TX**, met at New York Hill Restaurant on Interstate 20 near Mingus to sign their camp charter. From left, Bruce Rogers, Gary Awbrey, Ian Caldwell, Commander Jon Awbrey, Adjutant Randall Erwin, Dick Sharp and 1st Lt. Commander Tommy Blissette.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

RAPHAEL SEMMES CAMP 11 MOBILE

COOK, CHARLES WAYNE
DEAN, SR., GARY DANIEL
McINNIS, IV, NORMAN
McLEOD
OUTERBRIDGE, LANCE
CAMERON
REED, ANGUS STUART
STANLEY, WESLEY ANDREW
WILKINSON, DAMON EUGENE

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE CAMP 16 AUBURN

CORBETT, BENJAMIN JOEL
KUCIK, COLLIN MAYFIELD

COL. CHRISTOPHER C. PEGUES CAMP 62 SELMA

GODWIN, AUSTIN REED
GODWIN, JASON HAMILTON

ST. CLAIR CAMP 308

ASHVILLE
DOTY, CHRISTOPHER LANE

PVT. AUGUSTUS BRADY

**CAMP 385
TROY**
JOHNSON, JOHN DANIEL

BEN BRICKEN CAMP 396

LIVERNE
DAVIS, JOHN W.

JOHN RAYBURN CAMP 452

GUNTERSVILLE
NUGENT, JR., JAMES F.
STINSON, SR., BOBBY W.

SAVAGE-STEWART CAMP 522

PIEDMONT
PAYNE, DAVID M.

DECATUR SONS OF LIBERTY

**CAMP 580
DECATUR**
PUGH, ANTHONY PAUL
RAINEY, TED MICHAEL

CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS

**CAMP 768
ATHENS**
FOWLER, FRANK ANDREW
POWERS, JR., JAMES
WILLIAM

COFFEE COUNTY RANGERS

**CAMP 911
ENTERPRISE**
ALLEN, BYRON KENT
ALLEN, TIMOTHY L.

FIGHTING JOE WHEELER

**CAMP 1372
BIRMINGHAM**
EAGAN, RANDLE DAVID
PFAU, JOSEPH T.
TALLEY, BRYAN EUGENE

THOMAS JEFFERSON DENNEY

**CAMP 1442
CULLMAN**
FIELDS, RUSSELL CHARLES
NAIL, KENNETH ELWIN

THE PRATTVILLE DRAGOONS CAMP 1524

PRATTVILLE
STOVER, JOSHUA PAUL

CAPT. WILLIAM HOUSTON

**SHELBY CAMP 1537
COLUMBIANA**
MILNER, STEVEN F.

WINSTON COUNTY GRAYS

**CAMP 1788
HALEYVILLE**
BAKER, ADAM CLAYTON
MILAM, JOSEPH HUNTER
BLAKE
THOMAS, GENE AUTRY

LT. COL. JOHN W. HARRIS

**CAMP 1833
RUSSELLVILLE**
ARRINGTON, BRIGGS

FORT BLAKELEY CAMP 1864

BALDWIN COUNTY
ANDREWS, JR., JOHN
RICHARD
ANDREWS, ROBERT GRANT
RAINEY, WILLIAM ROBERT
ROUND, WILLARD WAYNE
SIMS, RONALD ORMOND
TEAGUE, JAMES CRANSTON

THE TALLASSEE ARMORY

**GUARDS CAMP 1921
TALLASSEE**
BLACK, DAVID RICHARDS

HARTSOOK GUARD CAMP

**2163
BANKSTON**
HAUGER, KRISTOFFER BLAKE

TEN ISLANDS CAMP 2678

OHATCHEE
BUSHARD, JOHN BRYAN
THOMPSON, BRANDT F.

ARKANSAS

GEN. ROBERT C. NEWTON

**CAMP 197
LITTLE ROCK**
CHEATHAM, ANDREW
FRANCES PARKER
CHEATHAM, CHARLES
ANTHONY
CHEATHAM, CHARLES
ANTHONY EIDAN

PVT. JOB S. NEILL CAMP 286

BATESVILLE
DUNCAN, MICHAEL D.
FANT, JESSE W.

GENERAL DANDRIDGE McRAE

**CAMP 397
SEARCY**
BENNETT, JR., WILLIAM
LAMAR

JAMES H. BERRY CAMP 468

BENTONVILLE
COOK, TERRY JOE
OSBORN, DENNIS EARL

GEN. RICHARD M. GANO

**CAMP 561
FORT SMITH**
ELMORE, RANDALL LEE

COL. ALLEN R. WITT CAMP

**615
CONWAY**
BRYAN, CALEB
MONTGOMERY, JOE BILL

DAVID O. DODD CAMP 619

BENTON
HAMILTON, ANDREW
RICHARD

MAJ. JOHN B. BURTON CAMP

**1664
TEXARKANA**
LEWIS, DAVID JOSHUA
LINT, CODY EARL RAY

ARIZONA

CAPT. GRANVILLE H. OURY

**CAMP 1708
SCOTTSDALE**
GEORGE, WAYNE E.

CONFEDERATE SECRET

**SERVICE CAMP 1710
SIERRA VISTA**
BARNHILL, DAVID N.
MURRAY, MICHAEL GEORGE

PVT. NATHAN TERRY

**WANSLEE CAMP 2096
SAFFORD**
COURTNEY, JACK LAMAR
DEMARSICO, WAYNE R.

BORDERLAND VETERANS

**CAMP 2201
DOUGLAS**
STOKES, CHARLIE WAYNE

CALIFORNIA

FATHER A. J. RYAN-SAN

**DIEGO CAMP 302
SAN DIEGO**
CROW, RONALD

GEN. JOHN B. HOOD CAMP

**1208
LOS ANGELES**
HAIRE, JOHN PHILLIP

INLAND EMPIRE CAMP 1742

INLAND EMPIRE
MICHELSEN, JR., MICHAEL W.
RADELEFF, MARK CHARLES
WHITE, BENNY ENNIS

GEN. ALBERT SIDNEY

**JOHNSTON CAMP 2048
TEHACHAPI**
WOODS, BENJAMIN BRIAN

DELAWARE

DELAWARE GRAYS CAMP

**2068
SEAFORD**
ASHBY, DAVID ALAN
BOLGIANO, DAVID GERARD
GLICK, STEPHEN ROBERT

FLORIDA

PVT. WILLIAM RILEY MILTON

**CAMP 741
TAVARES**
GALL, MICHAEL

GENERAL JOSEPH FINEGAN

**CAMP 745
YULEE**
WILSON, DAVID ARLIN

JOHN HANCE O'STEEN CAMP

**770
TRENTON**
CASTORA, ANDREW

KIRBY SMITH CAMP 1209

JACKSONVILLE
BEECH, DAVID DAVIS
BOATWRIGHT, RICHARD D.
HANCOCK, III, SHADE MILTON
WALKER, II, EMBREE A.

STEPHEN RUSSELL MALLORY

**CAMP 1315
PENSACOLA**
HOLLINGSWORTH, WILLIAM
LEE

WILLIAM WING LORING

**CAMP 1316
ST. AUGUSTINE**
CLİETT, WILLIAM COLE
DZIOBA, LARRY D.
FISCHER, ADAM L.

ST. JOHNS RANGERS CAMP

**1360
DELAND**
KISER, DAVID MARSHALL

FINLEY'S BRIGADE CAMP

**1614
HAVANA**
ROBERTS, EDWIN CHESLEY

WILLIAM LUNDY CAMP 1699

CRESTVIEW
ELLIS, PHILIP WAYNE

2nd LT. JOSEPH MORGAN

**CAMP 2012
PERRY**
HORN, TERRY JOE

CAPT. WINSTON STEPHENS

**CAMP 2041
MacCLENNY**
KING, JR., THOMAS FITCH

DIXIE DEFENDERS CAMP

**2086
CROSS CITY**
CARTER, ROBERT EARL
YANCY, ROBERT WILLIAM

MUNNERLYN'S CATTLE

**GUARD BATTALION CAMP
2120
CHRISTMAS**
SINGLETON, STEVEN RAY

2nd LT. JOEL KNIGHT CAMP

**2175
CHARLOTTE HARBOR**
STUART, CHARLES T.

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN CAMP

**2210
TAMPA**
ISRINGHAUS, JORDAN TYLER

GEORGIA

GEN. EDWARD DORR TRACY,

**JR. CAMP 18
MACON**
NEWBERRY, LARRY CEDRICK
THOMPSON, RICHARD
FRANKLIN

GENERAL LAFAYETTE

**McLAWS CAMP 79
FAYETTEVILLE**
WEST, JAMES ALVIN

FRANCIS S. BARTOW CAMP

**93
SAVANNAH**
MORGAN, ROBERT EDWARD
LEE

BRIG. GEN. T. R. R. COBB

**CAMP 97
ATHENS**
BAKER, MATTHEW KENT
COMPTON, ROBERT
CHADWICK
SNELLING, CHARLES WALTER

COL. CHARLES T. ZACHRY

**CAMP 108
McDONOUGH**
GRAHAM, DANIEL CARY
SHELLNUTT, RICHARD SHANE

BRIG. GEN. E. PORTER

**ALEXANDER CAMP 158
AUGUSTA**
WILLIAMS, CHARLES TERRY
YOUNG, JEFFERY GREEN

THOMAS MARSH FORMAN

**CAMP 485
BRUNSWICK**
DIXON, III, CLYDE MARSHALL

GEN. HENRY LEWIS BENNING

**CAMP 517
COLUMBUS**
BURNHAM, DEWEY G.
HOINESS, CASE ROBERT
YERBY, MARTIN R.

COL. WILLIAM H. STILES-

**WARREN AKIN CAMP 670
CARTERSVILLE**
RENEW, JAY EARL
WADE, THOMAS DANIEL

JOHN K. McNEILL CAMP 674

MOULTRIE
SCHROER, ROBERT O'NEAL

COL. EDMUND N. ATKINSON

**CAMP 680
VALDOSTA**
MAY, CHRISTOPHER DAVID
McCARTHY, V. JEFFERY

JEFFERSON DAVIS'

**COWBOYS CAMP 682
OCILLA**
WOOD, MARCUS

HABERSHAM GUARD CAMP

**716
DEMOREST**
BARRON, DALE KIRK
BARRON, JAMES ROBERT
WALLER, MATTHEW WAYNE

GENERAL STAND WATIE

**CAMP 915
CALHOUN**
CHASTAIN, STEPHEN M.

APPLING GRAYS CAMP 918

BAXLEY
BOATRIGHT, TEDDY RUBEN

OGEECHEE RIFLES CAMP 941

STATESBORO
WIGGINS, DENNIS L.

GEN. WILLIAM J. HARDEE

**CAMP 1397
DALLAS**
COCHRAN, KEITH

EMERY, JOHN
HUBER, RANDALL BRIAN
McBEE, TAYLOR LOUIS

LT. JAMES T. WOODWARD

**CAMP 1399
WARNER ROBINS**
BOLT, MICHAEL ALLAN

THE CONFEDERATE

**MEMORIAL CAMP 1432
STONE MOUNTAIN**
DAVIS, ROBERT GRIER
WELCH, MATTHEW TIMOTHY

JOHN B. GORDON MEMORIAL

**CAMP 1449
THOMASTON**
ABBOTT, QUINTON DAVID
ABBOTT, SAMUEL JASON
DUDLEY, STEPHEN DOUGLAS
ELLERBEE, MARC ELDO
HOWARD, EDWARD DWAYNE
PERKINS, JAMES M.
SHIVERS, MATTHEW SCOTT
SHEPARD, DAVID EDWARD
SMILEY, JR., HOWARD
MITCHELL
STROM, CHARLIE
WASHINGTON
TARRER, ROBERT MICHAEL

THE ROSWELL MILLS CAMP

**1547
ROSWELL**
LAWSON, LAWRENCE LYLE
WING, VAN DEENE

THE SAVANNAH MILITIA

**CAMP 1657
SAVANNAH**
CLIFTON, JR., MICHAEL A.
McGRAW, SEAN STEPHEN

DECATUR GRAYS CAMP 1689

BAINBRIDGE
HARRELL, CHARLES CLYDE
WILLIAMSON, SR., STACY
GLENN

ELI P. LANDERS CAMP 1724

LILBURN
DENARD, II, FREDERICK
VINCENT

SHARPSBURG

**SHARPSHOOTERS CAMP
1729**

SHARPSBURG

**BREEDING, JEB THOMAS
KILGORE, WILLIE RAY**

RABUN GAP RIFLEMEN CAMP

**1929
CLAYTON**
HAM, DONALD M.

ROBERT E. LEE CAMP 2005

COBB COUNTY
BUGGAY, JOSEPH PAUL

BUCKHEAD-FORT LAWTON

**BRIGADE CAMP 2102
MILLEN**
BAXLEY, BRIAN ALLEN
LANE, RICHARD LEE
LANE, ROBERT CARLTON

THE BARNESVILLE BLUES

**CAMP 2137
BARNESVILLE**
TARLETON, THOMAS WADE

GEORGIA DIVISION HQ CAMP 2200
MOULTRIE
BROWNLEE, JACOB SHANE
HESTER, JAMES ROBERT
JONES, JR., WILLARD
DOUGLAS
MASSEY, THOMAS DUANE
PARKS, MATTHEW DAVID

HARALSON DEFENDERS CAMP 2265
WACO
BISHOP, DAVID COLE
BISHOP, THOMAS COLE
BISHOP, THOMAS SHAWN
BRAKEFIELD, JAMES

THOMSON GUARDS CAMP 91
THOMSON
MORRIS, SR., WILLIAM
DAWSON
WOODARD, JR., WILLIAM
FLETCHER

IDAHO

CPL. WILLIAM MINK CAMP 2244
NAMPA
MCGHEE, TERRY THOMAS

ILLINOIS

CAMP DOUGLAS MEMORIAL CAMP 516
CHICAGO
BALLARD, CHAD
LUNDGREN, TIMOTHY

LT. GEORGE E. DIXON CAMP 1962
BELLEVILLE
KRIEG, GREGORY JOHN
NOVARA, ANDREW C.
PIKE, CHRISTOPHER EDWARD

GUARDIANS OF THE FORGOTTEN CAMP 2275
CHATHAM
COLE, JAMES R.

INDIANA

SENATOR JESSE D. BRIGHT CAMP 2158
MADISON
BIGELOW, III, PRESCOTT

KANSAS

COLS. LEWIS & HARRISON CAMP 1854
TOPEKA
STAAB, KENNETH AARON

SOUTH KANSAS CAMP 2064
WICHITA
HILL, JUSTIN JAMES

KENTUCKY

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE CAMP 100
LEXINGTON
KING, ROBERT G.
WEBBER, IV, WILLIAM
ANDERSON

JOHN HUNT MORGAN CAMP 1342
LOUISVILLE
GILLESPIE, WILLIAM
PURYEAR

TILGHMAN-BEAUREGARD CAMP 1460
MAYFIELD
TURNER, GENE EDWIN

GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN CAMP 1495
PADUCAH
HICKSON, TANNER
PECK, RICKY EARL

GEN. ROGER W. HANSON CAMP 1844
WINCHESTER
EARLES, EDWARD H.

LOUISIANA

BEAUREGARD CAMP 130
NEW ORLEANS
BORDELON, GEORGE B.

HENRY WATKINS ALLEN CAMP 133
BATON ROUGE
HAIRFORD, JAMES DAVID
KELLEY, STEPHEN COLE
WEST, MICHAEL

GEN. LEROY AUGUSTUS STAFFORD CAMP 358
ALEXANDRIA
PICKETT, PHILIP S.

CLAIBORNE INVINCIBLES CAMP 797
CLAIBORNE PARISH
BASS, JOHN CLAYTON
HALEY, JR., EDWARD B.
HARRIS, SR., JAMES WESLEY
HENDRICKS, TROYCE
KENSON
REEME, TERRY GAIL

CAMP MOORE CAMP 1223
TANGIPAHOA
BOTTOLFS, JASON ROBERT

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR CAMP 1308
SHREVEPORT
ANDERSON, MARC M.
BAILES, CHARLES J.
BURFORD, JR., DON TERRY
BURKHALTER, KARL TIMOTHY
BURKHALTER, NATHAN
ALEXANDER
LANE, SR., BOBBY REID
SMITH, ROCKET LEE
VINES, KELLY T.

CAPT. JAMES W. BRYAN CAMP 1390
LAKE CHARLES
DAKE, JACOB ALLEN
DAKE, JAY W.
MIDDLETON, IV, TROY
HOUSTON

MAJ. GEN. FRANKLIN GARDNER CAMP 1421
LAFAYETTE
KALDIS, PANTELIS PETE

CAPT. THOMAS O. BENTON CAMP 1444
MONROE
CORLEY, MICHAEL FRANCIS
KEENE, JOSEPH D.

COL. JAMES HAMILTON BEARD CAMP 1856
LOGANSPOUT
HASSELL, ROGER JAMES
LAWRENCE, ALLEN W.

LT. ELIJAH H. WARD CAMP 1971
FARMERVILLE
MCKINNIE, JON R.

GEN. LOUIS HEBERT CAMP 2032
LAFAYETTE
SMITH, ANDREW SCOTT

LT. J. Y. SANDERS CAMP 2092
MORGAN CITY
BROWN, EUGENE J.
WATKINS, BRADLEY D.
WATKINS, DEVIN M.
WATKINS, HUNTER A.
WATKINS, TOMMY D.

WASHINGTON RIFLES CAMP 2211
FRANKLINTON
KENNEDY, JR., BENTON B.
RAETHER, JR., DENNIS J.

GEN. ST. JOHN RICHARDSON LIDDELL CAMP 2281
JONESVILLE
NEWSHAM, THOMAS D.

MARYLAND

BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG CAMP 1582
SHARPSBURG
FISK, CURTIS RICHARD

MAJOR GENERAL ARNOLD ELZEY CAMP 1940
SALISBURY
BLOODSWORTH, SCOTT
DANIEL
CARMEAN, STEPHEN
GRAHAM
JOHNSON, JAMES ALAN
STURGIS, FRANK WAYNE
STURGIS, PAUL LESLIE
STURGIS, SHANNON WAYNE

MICHIGAN

MAJ. GEN. PATRICK RONAYNE CLEBURNE CAMP 2257
GRAND RAPIDS
SCALF, WILLIAM CLAY

MISSOURI

STERLING PRICE CAMP 145
ST. LOUIS
KRAFT, BRANDAN JENNINGS
KRAFT, COLEMAN WAYNE

ELIJAH GATES CAMP 570
FULTON
FITZPATRICK, CONNER JAKE
FRANKLIN, RICHARD LEE
WEAVER, DENNIS J.

BRIG. GEN. JOHN T. HUGHES CAMP 614
INDEPENDENCE
WALN, KENNETH W.

BRIG. GEN. MOSBY MONROE PARSONS CAMP 718
JEFFERSON CITY
CARVER, RYAN PAUL

MAJOR JAMES MORGAN UTZ CAMP 1815
FLORISSANT
PARTRICH, DAVID EARL

COL. JAMES J. SEARCY CAMP 1923
COLUMBIA
DICKY, JEFFREY E.

SURGEON JOHN CRAVENS CAMP 2276
GALLATIN
MITCHELL, DAVID JAMES

GENERAL M. JEFF THOMPSON CAMP 2277
FARMINGTON
ASBERRY, JEFFREY ALAN

THE STODDARD RANGERS CAMP 2290
DEXTER
JONES, ALAN LANE

MISSISSIPPI

RANKIN ROUGH AND READY'S CAMP 265
BRANDON
GRAY, ROBERT JEFF
HEMETER, WILLIAM JASON
POOLE, STEPHEN E.

COL. WILLIAM P. ROGERS CAMP 321
CORINTH
GRISHAM, CHRIS
JONES, ZANE HARLEY
KING, ROBERT NICHOLAS
KINKENNON, SAMUAL
CUTTER
WRIGHT, ROBERT L.

CAPTAIN JOHN M. BRADLEY CAMP 384
LOUISVILLE
CHARLTON, JACOB HUNTER
CLARK, JOHNNIE LEE

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM T. MARTIN CAMP 590
NATCHEZ
KOSSUM, RICHARD BRIAN
SMITH, DONALD W.

HARRISBURG CAMP 645
TUPELO
DOWNS, JAMES MARION

CRYSTAL SPRINGS SOUTHERN RIGHTS CAMP 712
CRYSTAL SPRINGS
COWARD, RANDY
MCCRAINE, JOSHUA EDWARD

TIPPAH TIGERS CAMP 868
RIPLEY
HILL, MARTY
WITT, WILLIAM ELLIOT

LT. GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST CAMP 1353
HATTIESBURG
HERRINGTON, JERALD
CHANCE
KNIGHT, CHARLES DAVID

LT. GEN. JOHN C. PEMBERTON CAMP 1354
VICKSBURG
BOYD, FORREST D.
CRYSUP, DARREN W.

PRIVATE SAMUEL A. HUGHEY CAMP 1452
HERNANDO
RILEY, CHAD LAWRENCE

GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST CAMP 1649
MERIDIAN
COOPER, BRANDON SCOTT
MILES, BRONZON LOUIS

EAST MISSISSIPPI GREYS CAMP 1666
FOREST
WARREN, ETHAN WYATT

LOWRY RIFLES CAMP 1740
RANKIN COUNTY
HEARN, VERNON
PUTT, KERRY LANE
TERRY, KEVIN CHARLES

CALHOUN AVENGERS CAMP 1969
CALHOUN CITY
BOX, WILLIAM STEPHEN

LIVE OAK RIFLES CAMP 2236
PASCAGOULA
FINDLEY, III, PAUL FREDRICK
MORIE, JAMES ANDREW
VICE, MIKE
WOODS, JOHN WESLEY
WOODS, JR., WILLIAM V.

THE RANKIN GREYS CAMP 2278
FLORENCE
PICKLE, LANCE
RICHARDSON, ROBERT
LAMAR

TALLAHATCHIE RIFLES CAMP 2287
SUMNER
DOUGLAS, WILLIAM BRYANT
SMITH, DANIEL LAMAR
SMITH, JOHN BARCLAY
SMITH, MORRIS EUGENE
"BUD"

NORTH CAROLINA

GEORGE DAVIS CAMP 5
WILMINGTON
BRANDON, ANDREW THOMAS
WALLACE, ROBERT DEAN

ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE CAMP 15
ASHEVILLE
WILSON, DENNIS LYLE

STONEWALL JACKSON CAMP 23
CHARLOTTE
BEDSAUL, ERIC NICHOLAS

ROBERT HENRY RICKS CAMP 75
ROCKY MOUNT
BONE, CHRISTOPHER SCOTT
PEARSON, II, JAMES RAY
STRICKLAND, JR., DONALD
EARL

47th REGIMENT NC TROOPS CAMP 166
WAKE FOREST
MONTELEON, JR.,
CHRISTOPHER JAMES

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL CAMP 168
FAYETTEVILLE
BRIDGEMAN, ANDREW
CHARLES
BRYANT, WILLIAM STEWART
LEGGETT, III, ROBERT E.
RINEHART, DAVID L.

THE McDOWELL MEN CAMP 379
MARION
CLARK, RANDALL LEE

MAJ. GEN. STEPHEN DODSON RAMSEUR/COL. REUBEN CAMPBELL CAMP 387
STATESVILLE
BEARD, JEFFREY CHARLES

LT. F. C. FRAZIER CAMP 668
HIGH POINT
SWAIM, HAL ANTHONY

GOLDSBORO RIFLES CAMP 760
GOLDSBORO
KENNEDY, DANNY ALLEN

COLUMBUS COUNTY VOLUNTEERS CAMP 794
WHITEVILLE
DUNCAN, STEVEN WAYNE
MOORE, DARRIN KEITH
MOORE, SAMUEL JACOB
SKIPPER, JR., THOMAS DALE

GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST CAMP 803
SANFORD
OTT, MAVERICK GREGORY
OTT, WYATT ALEXANDER
PEGRAM, LOGAN BRYANT

JAMES B. GORDON CAMP 810
WILKESBORO
HONEYCUTT, KEITH B.

CAPT. CHARLES F. CONNOR CAMP 849
HICKORY
BRITTAIN, II, TONY ALLEN
ISENHOUR, JEFFREY ALLEN
LOFTON, LONNIE SHAWN
SMITH, STEPHEN FOSTER
TRAVIS, BILLY STEVEN

ANSON COUNTY S.C.V CAMP 860
WADESBORO
WALLACE, BOBBY LEE
WALLACE, JR., GEORGE
WILSON
WALLACE, GEORGE WILSON

POLK VOLUNTEERS CAMP 919
COLUMBUS
CALVERT, RANDALL ALLEN

COL. JOHN SLOAN CAMP 1290
GREENSBORO
CANADY, ROBERT LEE

LEWIS A. ARMISTEAD CAMP 1302
JACKSONVILLE
ROGERS, OLIVER C.
SPENCER, JR., WILLIAM EARL

THE RAINS BROTHERS CAMP 1370
NEW BERN
MANN, RYAN ANTHONY
MASTERS, JR., ROBERT E.

MAJ. EGBERT A. ROSS CAMP 1423
CHARLOTTE & MECKLENBURG COUNTY
BOREN, BRIAN DOUGLAS
CHAMBERS, ROBERT
MATTHEWS

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

CSS RAM NEUSE CAMP 1427 KINSTON
SAWYER, GARY WAYNE

PVT. LORENZO DOW WILLIAMS CAMP 1456 REIDSVILLE
CAUDILL, NICHOLAS CRAIG
CAUDILL, PERRY CHARLES
DOVE, MICHAEL CURTIS
RAMSEY, FRED ALLEN

SMITHFIELD LIGHT INFANTRY CAMP 1466 SMITHFIELD
RABON, WALTER L.
SPENCE, DWIGHT EDMUND

COL. HENRY KING BURGWIN JR. CAMP 1485 EAST WAKE COUNTY
STREET, JAMES STEPHENSON

DR. B. T. PERSON CAMP 1517 FREMONT-PIKEVILLE
HOOKS, JR., MATTHEW EARL

J. E. B. STUART CAMP 1598 MT. AIRY
HALL, ROBERT JOE
OSBORNE, JIMMY DAVIS
OSBORNE, MACK DAVIS

GEN. ROBERT F. HOKE/WM. J. HOKE CAMP 1616 LINCOLNTON
HOYLE, GARY LEE
McVEY, JERRY LEE
TODD, MATTHEW GLENN

CLEVELAND REGIMENTS CAMP 1663 CLEVELAND COUNTY
GRIER, TIMOTHY SCOTT

YADKIN GRAY EAGLES CAMP 1765 YADKINVILLE
ALLEN, RONALD PAUL

ROCKINGHAM RANGERS CAMP 1835 MAYODAN
WADE, JR., JIMMY CARSON

CABARRUS GUARDS CAMP 1837 CONCORD
SIMPSON, RONDALL BRUCE

GENERAL WILLIAM DORSEY PENDER CAMP 1916 WILSON
ALLEN, R. EDWARD
COLLIER, MICHAEL RYAN

JACKSON RANGERS CAMP 1917 SYLVIA
BAKKE, MICK
MORTON, JEREMY DWAYNE

COL. JOHN B. PALMER CAMP 1946 BURNSVILLE
PENDLEY, RANDELL

FIRST FARTHEST & LAST CAMP 1966 RANDOLPH CO.
BRITT, JR., DAVID RAY

SCOTCH RIFLEMEN CAMP 2001 MOORE COUNTY
BEZOUSKA, ROBERT NORMAN
McPHERSON, JAMES
ALEXANDER
WALDROP, WILLIAM BRETT

10th NC HVY ARTY CO. B BLACK RIVER TIGERS CAMP 2152 COATS
LONGSTREET, STEVEN MARK

THE BURKE TIGERS CAMP 2162 VALDESE
HOUSER, JASON RICKY
HOUSER, JONATHAN
CHRISTOPHER JASON
SMITH, GARRETT WILLIAM

CAROLINA GRAYS OF PENDER COUNTY CAMP 2174 BURGAW
YOPP, JASON ELLIOTT

BIG IVY MOUNTAIN GUARD CAMP 2230 BARNARDSVILLE
AUSTIN, JEFFERY HAL
INGLE, JOSHUA BRANDON
OWENBY, DORIAN SHANE

CAPT. DAVID WILLIAMS/ HOLLY SHELTER VOLUNTEERS CAMP 2267 BURGAW
CARROLL, JAMES ROBERT
CARTWRIGHT, DANIEL
DAWSON
REEL, DENNIS CLAY
STRAHIN, WALTER
FREDERICK
TAYLOR, ERVIN NEWTON

GEN. JAMES HENRY LANE (NC DIVISION HQ) CAMP 2289
ARNN, JONATHAN BERRY
BRANDON, JOHN CARL
GRAHAM, JR., WILLIAM
FRANKLIN
GRAHAM, III, WILLIAM
FRANKLIN

CABARRUS RANGERS-GEN RUFUS C. BARRINGER CAMP 2318 MIDLAND
McCONNELL, MATTHEW
GARRETT

NEW JERSEY

PVT. MEREDITH POOL CAMP 1505 HAMMONTON
SHAFFER, FRANK "SKIP"
SONNON, STEPHEN JOSEPH

NEVADA

THE SILVER STATE GRAYS CAMP 1989 LAS VEGAS
GRAVITT, JR., MICHAEL
WAYNE

LT. DIXON-CSS HUNLEY CAMP 2016 SPARKS
CROUCH, JR., DOUGLAS
WILLIAM
McKOY, GEORGE
CHRISTOPHER

OHIO

LT. JONATHAN BRESSLER CAMP 1536 CINCINNATI
JOHNSON, JOHN ALLEN
POWELL, GREGORY LEE
POWELL, HAYDEN LEE
SEIBER, CHARLES ALLEN

LT. GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET CAMP 1658 TALLMADGE
KLEIN, WALTER R.
SCHAEFFER, JAMES G.
WEESE, JR., TOMMY L.

OKLAHOMA

BRIGADIER GEN. STAND WATIE CAMP 149 ARDMORE
ARGO, JIM
HAMPTON, RONALD EDWARD

COL. DEW MOORE WISDOM CAMP 307 MUSKOGEE
EWING, RICK

CAPTAIN CLEM VANN ROGERS CAMP 481 OKLAHOMA CITY
BRENCIE, RANDY LANE
DIXON, FLOYD EUGENE

COL. JACKSON F. McCURTAIN CAMP 513 MOORE
BARTRAW, AL
PROTZMAN, JOSEPH ESTEN

CAPTAIN JAMES J. McALESTER CAMP 775 McALESTER
HICKERSON, JOHN MICHAEL
STREATER, RICHARD BRET

COL. JOHN W. JORDAN CAMP 817 MANNFORD
CHILDRESS, TRACY

COL. DANIEL N. McINTOSH CAMP 1378 TULSA
NEWBERRY, DERYK SHAWN

PVT. DRURY WARREN CAMP 2180 PONCA CITY
ESTELL, JACK
PERDUE, WILLIAM JEREMY
SUMPTER, JACK ELDON
WAITE, JR., JOHN ALBERT

COLONEL TANDY WALKER CAMP 2207 SHAWNEE
KLUDING, GERALD B.
NEWLAND, BRYAN D.
WATSON, CURTIS R.
WILKEY, KARL D.

SOUTH CAROLINA

MOULTRIE CAMP 27 MOUNT PLEASANT
BLANDFORD, KEITH WARRICK

PVT. THOMAS E. CALDWELL CAMP 31 CLOVER/YORK
EARNHARDT, SAMUEL JAMES
MISSKELLEY, JAMES A.

JOHN M. KINARD CAMP 35 NEWBERRY
LaROSA, IV, PAUL CHARLES

16th SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT CAMP 36 GREENVILLE
DUBNICK, KENNETH
MAXWELL
RATLIFF, GARY
RATLIFF, MARK ALEXANDER
RICE, JEFFREY SHANE
SHELTON, JR., ROY HIETT

15th REGIMENT SC VOLUNTEERS CAMP 51 LEXINGTON COUNTY
McINTOSH, DONALD IRWIN
WILLIAM
McINTOSH, JR., WILLIAM
STILL

ADAM WASHINGTON BALLENGER CAMP 68 SPARTANBURG
DANIELEY, MATTHEW TODD
GRIGGS, JAMES EDWIN
MULCH, EVAN ROBERT

2nd SC REGIMENT PICKENS CAMP 71 PICKENS
WELBORN, JR., HAROLD
PATTEN

3rd SC CAVALRY CO. I OF EDISTO CAMP 131 EDISTO ISLAND
RASMUSSEN, LOUIS C.
THIELKE, FREDERICK LOWELL

MECHANIZED CAVALRY HEADQUARTERS CAMP 212 BLACKSBURG
COCHRAN, BILLY R.
MARTIN, MICHAEL E.
McLEOD, NICHOLAS
ANTHONY

GENERAL PAUL QUATTLEBAUM CAMP 412 BATESBURG-LEESVILLE
THOMASON, DAVID LEN

COLLETON RANGERS CAMP 1643 WALTERBORO
BLACKMAN, II, WILLIAM
THOMAS

SGT. BERRY BENSON CAMP 1672 NORTH AUGUSTA
AYERS, JAMES HARLEN
HOWARD, WILLIAM JUSTIN
RUCKER, M. BRYAN

CAPTAIN P. D. GILREATH CAMP 1987 GREER
EBBETS, JR., CHARLES S.

TENNESSEE

MURFREESBORO CAMP 33 MURFREESBORO
BUCHER, THOMAS DAVID
JUDD, DANNY JOE
TAYLOR, CHRISTOPHER W.

LONGSTREET-ZOLLICOFFER CAMP 87 KNOXVILLE
EDGMON, GREGORY DAVID
GRIFFIN, COLBY ALLEN

NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST CAMP 215 MEMPHIS
ARMSTRONG, MICHAEL E.
HARPER, PAUL JAMES
McPETERS, LYNN J.
RICHARDSON, MICHAEL
SHANE

JOHN B. INGRAM BIVOUAC CAMP 219 JACKSON
LANDERS, II, CHARLES REX

MARSHALL RANGERS CAMP 297 LEWISBURG
MUSICK, JAMES GARY
OSBORNE, CHRISTOPHER
ALLEN
OSBORNE, DAVID ALLEN

CUMBERLAND MOUNTAIN RIFLES CAMP 386 TRACY CITY
NUNLEY, CODY AARON
NUNLEY, JAREN DALTON

PVT. IKE STONE CAMP 564 HENDERSON
WEAVER, JAKE ASHTON

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM D. McCain HQ CAMP 584 COLUMBIA
ADAMS, TOMMY LEE
ALEXANDER, EDDIE RAY
BRADFORD, CHARLES LARRY
BROOKS, BENJAMIN WILLIAM
BROYLES, JOHNNY JOE
BURNETT, EDDY D.
CALLICOAT, JEREMY D.
CLARKSON, JENKINS LUCAS
DEVINE, ROBERT JAMES
EDWARDS, JR., HOWARD
BERRYMAN
ELBON, CHRISTOPHER
MICHAEL
EMERICK, NORMAN RAY
FREEMAN, MITCHELL
GARBER, DAVID P.
GIBB, JAMES INGRAM
GRAY, MARK STEVEN
GRIMES, ROY STEVEN
HALL, RICHARD BARRY
HENDERSON, JR., CLAUDE
LAMPLEY, CHARLES
BRADFORD
LEONARD, JAMES CARLTON
LESTER, MARK WILLIAM
LOONEY, MICHAEL JAMES
MALCOLM, WENDELL
CORNNEL
McDANIEL, DILLON ZANE
McDERMETT, J. SCOTT
McGHEE, ROBERT THOMAS
McLAMB, JEFFREY B.
MISH, VICTOR G.
MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM LEE

MOTT, JOHN H.
NAU, JR., JOHN SUGG
PAYNE, ERIC ALAN
RUEMPEL, JEFFREY A.
SARNOWSKI, RICKY LEE
SEARS, REGINALD
SINGLETON, JR., WILLIAM
THOMAS
SMITH, MARSHALL CRAIG
SMITH, THOMAS MOLINA
SMITH, THORN McCLELLAN
SNOWDEN, DAVID ST. PIERRE
(COCKE)
SOUTHALL, JACKSON
WALTER
STANLEY, BENJAMIN AARON
STANLEY, F. JUSTIN
STATEN, LESTER DANIEL
TEEM, JAREB ANDREW
TUPPER, ROBERT ALLEN
WHITE, CHRIS
WRIGHT, GORDON A.

GEN. A. P. STEWART CAMP 1411 WINCHESTER
VANZANT, JEREMY HOUSTON

BATTLE OF SHILOH CAMP 1454 SHILOH
BOILERMAKER, ROGER
ANTHONY
FRANKS, JAMES ALLEN

COL. W. M. BRADFORD/COL. J. G. ROSE CAMP 1638 MORRISTOWN
HELTON, KRISTOPHER
NATHAN
YOUNG, NEIL JENNINGS

SGT. WILLIAM A. HAMBY CAMP 1750 CROSSVILLE
BLALOCK, ROY
HAMBY, MICHAEL
JOHNSTON, JR., JEFFERY L.
KILBY, JASON BRUCE
PHILLIPS, KENNETH LEE

LT. ROBERT D. POWELL CAMP 1817 BLOUNTVILLE
CULBERTSON, JOHN
RICHARD

BELL'S PARTISANS CAMP 1821 TRIMBLE
HALL, JR., JAMES C.

DILLARD-JUDD CAMP 1828 COOKEVILLE
RODGERS, BRYAN
STEPHENS, GORDON GENE

MAJ. GEN. JOHN HUNT MORGAN CAMP 2053 GREENEVILLE
RAY, THOMAS BRADY

RAWDON-SPEARS CAMP 2113 SUMMERTOWN
KELSEY, JEFFREY D.

MAJOR NATHANIEL F. CHEAIRS CAMP 2138 THOMPSON'S STATION
HENDERSON, HAROLD LEX

BRIG. GEN. THOMAS BENTON SMITH CAMP 2177
PORTLAND
HARPER, III, QUINNIE BUSH
WADE, III, LEVI ROSS

MAJ. JAMES T. HUFF CAMP 2243
NEWPORT
MORGAN, CHARLES MICHAEL

4th TN CAV/2nd MTN VOLS CAMP 2285
GORDONSVILLE
KNOTT, JOSEPH K.

TEXAS

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON CAMP 67
HOUSTON
BALDWIN, JR., THOMAS E.
LAVINE, BENJAMIN ELI
WARTHEN
MOYA, JR., JOE EDWARD

CAPT. JAMES P. DOUGLAS CAMP 124
TYLER
McCORMICK, SR., TIMOTHY
DAVID
WALKER, FLETCHER EUGENE

HOOD'S TEXAS BRIGADE CAMP 153
SAN ANTONIO
SMITH, SAMUEL
CHRISTOPHER

O. M. ROBERTS CAMP 178
WAXAHACHIE
LOYD, JACOB RYAN

CAPT. JAMES GILLASPIE CAMP 226
HUNTSVILLE
BILLINGSLEY, CHARLES LEE
WINDHAM, DAVID IRBIA

R. E. LEE CAMP 239
FORT WORTH
GUYE, DYLLAN LEE
NICHOLS, WILLIE FRANK

J. L. HALBERT CAMP 359
CORSICANA
MITCHELL, JOE EDWARD

J. M. "MATT" BARTON CAMP 441
SULPHUR SPRINGS
SIMONDS, WILLIAM PERRY

GOV. SAMUEL W. T. LANHAM CAMP 586
WEATHERFORD
BRYAN, BEN
MITCHELL, JERRY K.
WILLIAMS, FREDDY ARNOLD

STONEWALL JACKSON CAMP 901
DENTON
PATTERSON, RILEY CROSS
YORK, JOHN CHARLES

GRIMES COUNTY GREYS CAMP 924
ANDERSON
DOBY, JAMES PAUL

COL. SYDNEY DRAKE JACKMAN CAMP 977
SAN MARCOS
BYRD, JASON ALLEN

GEN. JEROME B. ROBERTSON CAMP 992
BRENNHAM
ADKINS, JOHN

MAJOR W.H. "HOWDY" MARTIN CAMP 1241
ATHENS
DANIELS, JR., JOHN PETER

ALAMO CITY GUARDS CAMP 1325
SAN ANTONIO
ANIZAN, ANTHONY FRANK
ANIZAN, BRIAN MALLEY
ANIZAN, FRANK CHARLES
ANIZAN, GLEN CURTIS
ANIZAN, KYLE PARKER
BENNETT, WILLIAM PATRICK
COPHER, DYLAN CHARLES
COPHER, JR., LARRY ELTON
COPHER, SR., LARRY ELTON
HARDY, CHAD DWAIN
HUFF, JOSHUA ALLEN
HURT, ADAM SCOTT RYAN
HURT, ARRON PAUL
HURT, CHRISTOPHER LOUIS
HURT, COLTON DOUGLAS
HURT, CORBIN JAIVE
HURT, DAKOTA RYAN
HURT, DUSTYN NATHANIEL
HARPER
HURT, JOHN CLINT
HURT, JOHNNY BEAVER
HURT, JORDAN DOMINIC
HURT, MARK HARPER
HURT, WILLIAM JEFFERY
KYLE
LYNN, JASON RYDER
LYNN, STEVEN JOSEPH
NEEL, RICHARD LEWIS
ROSE, TYLER NATHAN
SHELTON, SEAN GABRIEL
BARTOCK
SORRELL, JAMES KLIPLAND
SORRELL, JOHN SPENCER
TATSCH, KURTIS STEVEN

SUL ROSS CAMP 1457
BRYAN
BROWNING, MARK STEVEN
SMITH, MICHAEL ARTHUR

WILLIAM H. L. WELLS CAMP 1588
PLANO
LONG, JUSTIN J.N. "NOEL"
MARLOW, WAYNE CRAIG
ORTUNO, DANIEL M.

GENERAL TOM GREEN CAMP 1613
SAN ANGELO
BITNER, MICHAEL DAVID

TERRY'S TEXAS RANGERS CAMP 1937
CLEBURNE
KINCAID, LEON RONALD
MABE, CHRISTOPHER
EDWARD

HILL COUNTRY CAMP 1938
FREDERICKSBURG
HUGHES, JR., WAYLON
HENRY

STONE FORT CAMP 1944
NACOGDOCHES
HEARN, PAUL RANDELL
RUSSELL, GARY TREVLYNN

TEXAS LONESTAR GREYS CAMP 1953
SCHERTZ
EIGHINGER, MICHAEL JAY

THE CROSS OF SAINT ANDREW'S CAMP 2009
ALTO
SMITH, RIAL BOYCE
WESTBROOK, JOHN DAVID

WAUL'S TEXAS LEGION CAMP 2103
KATY
BRASHER, DAVID JOHN

RED DIAMOND CAMP 2193
TEXARKANA
BUCHANAN, DONALD WAYNE
EITEL, SCOT WAYNE
PHILLIPS, SR., JOHN
MICHAEL

MEDINA GREYS CAMP 2254
HONDO
CHEVALIER, EDWARD F.
CROWSEY, KEVIN
OSBURN, GENE L.
OSBURN, GERRY

1st LT DAVID RICHARD REYNOLDS CAMP 2270
MOUNT PLEASANT
BEGGS, KADEN PAUL
SIMPSON, MICHAEL HAYDEN
TULLY, SHAWN LOUIS

VIRGINIA

LEE-JACKSON CAMP 1
RICHMOND
BRADEN, IV, WILLIAM
WALLACE
BRANDER, DOUGLAS
KINGSLAND
OGLE, MATT

KEMPER-FRY-STROTHER CAMP 19
MADISON
McDOWELL, BRYANT LEE

CLINTON HATCHER CAMP 21
LEESBURG
LYONS, ARTHUR D.
McMILLAN, JOSHUA BRIAN
MORRIS, JAMES DELMON

A. P. HILL CAMP 167
COLONIAL HEIGHTS
BARRETT, BENJAMIN HAROLD

PRINCESS ANNE BEACH CAMP 484
VIRGINIA BEACH
ABRAMS, KEENAN WESLEY
ABRAMS, KEITH ALLEN

28th VA INF CAMP 491
ROANOKE
DAVIS, JR., GARLAND
NELSON

THE OLD BRUNSWICK CAMP 512
LAWRENCEVILLE
BOTTOMS, JEREMY R.
CAHOON, CHRISTOPHER
DANIEL
EVANS, DANNY

THE HANOVER DRAGOONS CAMP 827
HANOVER
MASON, LAWRENCE
DOUGLAS

CAPTAIN JOHN F. McELHENNY CAMP 840
LEBANON
KINDLER, DORSEY HOLME
MUSICK, JOSHUA RICHARD

FINCASTLE RIFLES CAMP 1326
ROANOKE
MINNICK, NATHAN RAY
POFF, DAVID KEVIN
STEVENS, GREYSON LIAM

THE BEDFORD RIFLE GRAYS CAMP 1475
BEDFORD
TUCK, EARLY LAY

19th VIRGINIA INFANTRY CAMP 1493
CHARLOTTESVILLE
SNOW, ELVIN RANDALL

NORFOLK COUNTY GRAYS CAMP 1549
CHESAPEAKE
ROWE, BENJAMIN MATTHEW

TURNER ASHBY CAMP 1567
WINCHESTER
AMBROSE, DANIEL KEITH
ARTRIP, III, WILLIAM
FRANKLIN

BROWN HARMAN NIGHTHAWKS CAMP 1573
TAZEWEEL
HALL, ROBERT GREGORY

HIGH BRIDGE CAMP 1581
FARMVILLE
SIMMONS, II, DONALD
EDMOND

CAPT. WILLIAM LATANE' CAMP 1690
MECHANICSVILLE
GLENN, JOHN RONALD

TOM SMITH CAMP 1702
SUFFOLK
SMITH, BOBBY B.

WALKER-TERRY CAMP 1758
WYTHEVILLE
KEGLEY, DAVID EDWARD
SINK, NICHOLAS COLEMAN

COLD HARBOR GUARDS CAMP 1764
MECHANICSVILLE
HICKS, JR., HARRY B.

LANE-ARMISTEAD CAMP 1772
MATHEWS
TEW, JOSEPH

MAJ. GEN. FITZHUGH LEE CAMP 1805
SPOTSYLVANIA
KELLER, SR., TROY A.

SCOTT COUNTY'S CLINCH MOUNTAIN RANGERS CAMP 1858
GATE CITY
McNUTT, JAMES W.

LT. COL. VINCENT A. WITCHER CAMP 1863
GRUNDY
DEEL, RONALD KEITH

SALTVILLE HOME GUARD CAMP 2098
SALTVILLE
BLEVINS, BARRY SHAUN

THE CAMPBELL GUARDS CAMP 2117
EVINGTON
LOGWOOD, STEVEN

REVEREND BEVERLY TUCKER LACY CAMP 2141
LOCUST GROVE
HAIRFIELD, PAUL DALE

WASHINGTON

R. E. LEE CAMP 587
SEATTLE
BLEVINS, ERCLE RAY

WEST VIRGINIA

BERKELEY BORDER GUARDS CAMP 199
MARTINSBURG
HILL, ROBERT WILLARD

McNEILL'S RANGERS CAMP 582
MOOREFIELD
ALEXANDER, WESLEY TODD

A. G. JENKINS CAMP 628
GUYANDOTTE
GALLOWAY, THOMAS JOSEPH

FLAT TOP COPPERHEADS CAMP 1694
PRINCETON
CARBAUGH, DAVID A.

MOUNTAINEER PARTISAN RANGERS CAMP 2249
PAW PAW
RIGGLEMAN, JR., WILLIAM R.



*Welcome
to our newest
Life Members*

Name	Division	Camp
LTC. WILLIAM FORBES	VA	726
CHARLES THOMAS BOARDMAN	OR	584
JAN K. HIETT	MD	1582
RICHARD HAGAN	CA	1770
FREDERICK G. WOLF	WA	584
JONATHAN JACKSON, JR.	GA	584
DAVID L. LUBLINER	CA	2016
THOMAS R. McKEE	VA	1589
KEVIN B. BANDY	TN	1513
FREDERICK L. THIELKE, DMD	SC	131
KURT HUSKEY	TN	33
ROBERT POHLE	FL	1316

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

by headquarters. To activate your profile, we first need a valid email and, upon activation, you will receive an email to change your password. We are asking all camp adjutants to go onto the SCV Membership Portal and update the individual camp member's information (address, e-mail, and phone numbers) so that we may activate the members' profiles.

The SCV is working hard to take our organization into the future by adapting to new capa-

bilities and providing new tools to our members and our leadership. Change is a messy process, but it's something that needs to be done for us to advance our organization and prepare it for the future. We are working on so many wonderful projects, both at the headquarters and across the Confederation, that will drastically enhance our organization. Continue to do something positive every day. Honor our ancestors! Continue our traditions. Be

positive and loving. History has shown that all dark times are followed by great ones. It's not so dark when we serve a mighty God and we do His will!

May God bless each and every one of you for all you do for our organization and our ancestors!

Lt. Col. Mike Landree
USMC, Retired
exedir@scv.org



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CONFEDERATE MUSEUM

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Research Library Available

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Advance the Flag of Dixie!

These are numbered miniature personal monuments of a larger, full-sized monument to be dedicated at the National Confederate Museum at Historic Elm Springs. Sculpted and hand-cast in the South by renowned sculptor Greg Marra, this is the first in a series of these monuments to our heroes! Your name will go on the full-sized monument and you will have first right of refusal for your number on all future personal monuments in this unlimited series. Funds go to the Museum Fund and the full-sized monument. 18" hand-cast and finished solid bronze sculpture on a 4" maple base; total 22" high. Call to order yours today and also reserve your number for future monuments!



Detail View



Rear View

(800) 380-1896

or www.scv.org

Number 1 \$10,000

Numbers 2-10 \$5,000

All other numbers \$3,000

NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Membership proration

Proration is now reserved only for new members in the 3rd and 4th quarters of the fiscal year (Feb-Jul). Members who are delinquent (who have not paid their annual dues for the fiscal year) require a \$5 reinstatement fee and are not eligible for proration. Please ensure new members who join after January are prorated (\$30 annual dues, \$5 new member fee, and \$15 prorated dues from Feb-Apr or \$7.50 prorated dues May-Jul. Total to send to GHQ for 3rd Quarter = \$50, 4th Quarter = \$42.50). Thank you!

Estate Planning

Please consider placing the SCV in your will. Each state law is different so it is best to contact your lawyer or estate planner, but if you need assistance, please contact Executive Director Landree at exedir@scv.org.

Lee/Jackson Day in Lexington, VA

Please make plans to support the SCV in General Lees and General Jackson's final resting place: Lexington, VA. The Stonewall Brigade Camp needs the support of the SCV and reenactors. See ad this magazine.

3rd Annual Confederate Flag Day

The Sons of Confederate Veterans is once again organizing Confederate Flag Day. The third of these events will be observed March 3, 2018. This has become a very popular event across the entire country. Each Division should be making their plans on how they are going to commemorate this event this year! Please send your information to me at the e-mail on the website <http://csaflag.org/index.html>

There is a PRIZE this year! The first Division to supply me with their complete event information will receive a 3rd National Confederate flag which

was flown at Elm Springs with authentication.

Let's show the world that we are still here and still proud of our sacred banners!

Deo Vindice

Chuck McMichael- Past Commander-in-Chief SCV

Flag Day Chairman

History of the spiritual revival in the Confederate Army

Artifacts needed for SCV Museum Display: The History of the Spiritual Revival in the Confederate Army.

Requesting items such as period Bibles, hymn books, sermon notes of army chaplains, letters giving accounts of religious activities, diaries, pictures, etc. We will accept items as donations, loans or photocopied material. Contact Executive Director Mike Landree at exedir@scv.org.

Be informed — join an SCV e-mail list

If you are an SCV member in good standing and would like to become a subscriber to the SCV Telegraph or SCV History List, please send an e-mail to membership@scv.org. You will receive an e-mail with a link you must click to complete the process.

Only SCV members in good standing will be subscribed to the SCV Telegraph and History lists. Your membership status will be verified by SCV General Headquarters. This may take several days, and is scheduled at GHQ's discretion.

As an SCV Telegraph list member you will only receive official posts, which are authorized by the commander-in-chief. Subscribers will probably not receive more than two posts a week. Subscribers cannot post replies to the list. Posts presently reach about 2,000 SCV members.

As an SCV History list member you can expect between 20 and 30 posts per day. As a subscriber, you will receive

an e-mail every time one of the other subscribers makes a post. These can add up very quickly if you do not check and process your e-mail on a daily basis.

Federal Employees — Please support the SCV through CFC

If you are a federal employee, please consider the SCV when donating — use code 10116. With so many charitable options for giving, we hope you will not only support the SCV, but ask your fellow federal employees to support the defense of the Confederate soldier.

If your employer has a charity donation system, send us information on adding the SCV to their opportunities. Send information to the executive director at exedir@scv.org.

Museum contractors

If you would like to submit a bid as a sub-contractor on the new museum, please contact our general contractor, Brindley Construction LLC, 747 West College Street, Pulaski, Tennessee 38478 or (931)363-4544. Individual points of contact are either Kathy Pigg, kpigg@brindleyco.com (931) 424-2455 or Robbie Masucci, rmassucci@brindleyco.com (931) 424-2464.

Museum artifact donations and Confederate images

The SCV is asking for worthy donations of Confederate and SCV historical items for our museum. Please contact us at exedir@scv.org for donations or loans before sending them to GHQ. We currently do not have room to store them, but we would like to have an idea of what to expect and plan for its display once the museum is open.

In addition, we would like to collect images of all our Confederate veterans. Please send images of your ancestor to membership@scv.org or PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402. Please annotate the name, rank, unit, and as much information as you can about the

individual(s) you are submitting. These will be available for perpetual research for our visitors and members as well as use in the museum.

Guidelines for submitting annual reports

Reports for the annual Book of Reports to be distributed to the delegates at the 2018 Franklin Reunion should be submitted by all Division commanders, chairmen of national committees, army commanders, the chief of heritage operations, adjutant-in-chief, chief of staff, chaplain-in-chief, historian-in-chief, lieutenant commander-in-chief and the commander-in-chief. The reports should be submitted as an MS Word document, if at all possible, without any letterhead, photos or imbedded images. If the report cannot be submitted in MS Word, it should be sent as a text in an e-mail message. The length of the report should be two typed pages or fewer.

Reports are generally due by April 1, 2018. However, if there is a reason a report should be submitted later than April 1, 2018, such as the Division commander wishes to include a report on their Division Reunion for the report, senders may delay the submission, but should submit the report no later than five days after the close of convention or other event or activity which will be included in the report. In any event, no report should be submitted later than June 1, 2018.

Reports should be submitted to Editor-in-Chief Frank Powell at fbpowell@bellsouth.net and Chief of Staff Charles Lauret at patriot1861@yahoo.com.

Help replenish our Heritage Defense Fund

Make your donation today! Help replenish our Heritage Defense Fund! All donors will be listed in future issues of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine.

Cleburne Guild	\$1,000
Platinum Level	\$250
Gold Level	\$100
Silver Level	\$50

Thank You!

Reunion Bid Deadlines for hosting 2021 Reunion

Bid packages for those wishing to host the 2021 reunion are due by January 15, 2018. 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 Convention Planning 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.

Donations needed for SCV Relief Fund

Due to all the recent natural disasters across the South, we have fellow compatriots who have suffered greatly and many are in need of immediate financial assistance as a result of losing their homes, vehicles, businesses and livelihoods.

CIC Tom Strain and SCV Relief Fund Committee Chairman Danny Honnoll have requested we assist our fellow Compatriots affected by making a donation to the SCV Relief Fund. Please donate as you are able to:

Sons of Confederate Veterans
Relief Fund
PO Box 59
Columbia, Tennessee 38402-0059

When you give, remember your donation is tax deductible since we are a 501(c)(3) organization. Make checks payable to Sons of Confederate Veterans and in the memo section denote your donation for SCV Relief Fund.

Do not wait. Reach in your pocket and give to the SCV Relief Fund today.

Funds are needed now and for future needs. For more information, please contact, directly, danny@honnoll.com or 870-926-2985. We sincerely thank you for your time and continued support.

Please remember the SCV

If you are getting out of reenacting and would like to donate your weapon and/or gear, please contact Executive Director Mike Landree about this, along with your tax write-off. Also, please consider giving to the SCV when writing your will or buying an Insurance policy.

Amazon Smile Actions

Amazon Smile is a great opportunity for members and non-members to support the SCV with their donations by just shopping on Amazon. While Amazon doesn't carry Confederate merchandise, they still provide support indirectly to the SCV through Amazon Smile. However, the SCV as a whole has more than 650 accounts — most of which are titled "Sons of Confederate Veterans." Only a few identify themselves by camp name. Some are only distinguishable by the location, while some camps have Columbia, TN, as their location — making it impossible for people to donate to the organization they desire. This has become an administrative nightmare since many camps are indistinguishable from others, members who wish to give to a certain camp or national cannot distinguish between accounts, and many camps have not followed through with the financial information with Amazon to close the financial loop. All camp leaders with Amazon Smile accounts need to go into their accounts and place their camp name and number in their description so we can distinguish them from the national organization and also to ensure that all the administrative actions have been completed so the camps can actually receive these donations designated for them.



Dispatches From the Front



so very lightly, for they too will have to stand before Him on Judgement Day. Past Chaplain-in-Chief of the SCV, Father Reverend Alister Anderson, a Vietnam War Chaplain once told me that “there are no atheists in a foxhole.”

The Peace Cross monument is resting on the site where the Battle of Bladensburg in the War of 1812 took place. Bladensburg is a stone’s throw from Washington, DC. It was the last stand the Americans took to save Washington from the British. Growing up and working in and around Prince Georges County and Washington, I passed the monument countless times in my travels. It is a fitting tribute to those who have sacrificed their lives, fortunes, and sacred honor.

Not only does the decision of the Court anger me, it also saddens me knowing the Judeo-Christian beliefs this country was founded on and the beliefs our Confederate ancestors fought for are constantly under attack. For decades the SCV and other Southern Heritage organizations have been telling the American people those people are not just after our monuments, they are targeting other monuments, memorials, and statues representing our history and beliefs too.

We, as the descendants of the noblest generation, must be steadfast in our conviction of defending our monuments and monuments like the Peace Cross against those who wish to erase our past. One last thought, my dear brother once told me, “in order to deny Him, they must recognize Him.”

Bryan Green
Col. William Bradford/Col. James Rose
Camp 1638
Morristown, Tennessee

Don’t blame the South exclusively for slavery

To the Editor:

Here is a novel idea. When a juvenile commits a crime, but their case is not heard in court until their post-juvenile years, does this mean their case is now moved to the adult court system because for whatever reason the juvenile courts failed to hear their case in the appropriate time? No, it does not. The juvenile courts still has jurisdiction over that particular case regardless of the individual’s current age. If an appeal to have the case heard in the adult court system is brought forth, it would easily be overruled because the adult court has no jurisdiction.

Then why are certain groups forgetting this common sense law about the appropriate level of context for historical events? Historians have long said if we begin to place a historical event under our current “evolved” understanding of past events, then we are greatly skewing and distorting the historical data, and therefore the analysis will not be factual according to how the individuals who lived through those events understood things as they were. How is this any different than the juvenile to adult court discussion? It is not, and therefore historical events, which were seen and understood through a different lens, should not be viewed under today’s mindset.

Yes, slavery is wrong. No one is, or should be disputing that point. With that being said, when 95 percent of Southern white men did not own slaves (and let’s not forget that many Northern white men, Native Americans, and free blacks also owned slaves), then who are

we to judge, and therefore blanket label, that ALL Southern whites were white supremacists and haters even though they did not participate in slavery? The only crime they are guilty of is defending their homes, not an institution which did not affect them. If we were to use that same logic, why then aren’t the same Northern whites, not to mention other races, who also owned slaves placed under the same horrendous scrutiny? Why is the South the ONLY one to suffer “modern” man’s “evolved” mindset? This is because we are not using the juvenile court logical common sense test.

People today fail to take into consideration that slavery, both before and after the War, was legal. Even Abraham Lincoln said many racial statements about both blacks and Native Americans. Then why isn’t he also given the same harsh scrutiny as Southern citizens? The simple answer to that question is because, not only did the North win the War, but he also wrote and put into action the Emancipation Proclamation. Therefore the Northern viewpoint is the only one being heard today, and the transgressions of the North regarding their own financial stake in the slave trade are swept under the rug. In fact they, like the same individuals who first sold Africans into the slave trade, should also be judged. If Lincoln really cared about abolishing slavery completely, then why instead did he decide not to abolish slavery in the Northern and Border States? The fact is that it was strictly a political, not an internal, decision, otherwise he would have forced all states to follow suite and abolish slavery within their borders, and not allow most Northerners to wait until after the War’s end to do so.

Let’s not forget that in the story of *Roots*, written by Alex Haley, a son of slaves, acknowledges this point in his book that other Africans are also re-

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sponsible for selling their own race into slavery. This point is not only portrayed in his book, but also shown in the two made for television series. Yes, European whites purchased Africans from other Africans, but this point just goes further to prove that we all have a stake in understanding the complete story of history. All races had a part to play in the bad side of the slave trade, and the Southern citizen was not the *ONLY* one committing the crime of slavery, again, which at the time up to the War, was Constitutional, even though not morally, as we would consider it today, legal. Why should we *ONLY* blame one side, and at the same time forget the others who had a role to play?

Let's not forget, more than 75 percent of Northern businesses profited from the slave business. Should they also be given a free pass for their past transgressions as today's "kangaroo court" would have us believe when they issue their unlawful sentencing? If you were to use their logic that it is OK to move a juvenile case to the adult courts regardless of how things were seen during the time frame that events unfolded, then go right ahead. But if you choose to go down that road, you may discover your ancestors were also the dreaded "White Supremacists," regardless if they resided in the North.

Again, let's not forget that Africans were not the first race in history to suffer through the tragedy of being a slave. This sad event in world history was happening for millennia, long before the first African slave arrived at Jamestown in 1619, and is therefore too ingrained in history, monuments and all, to just wipe away and forget it ever happened. That is an impossibility. Should we therefore erase all the monuments in Rome to their great leaders because they, too, had slaves? Then should we also *ONLY* blame the South, too, for the entire history of slavery? People of the past did not do it then, and therefore people of the present must *NOT* do it now.

History has proven humans make mistakes, and we cannot, and should not, cherry pick one event to ridicule while one gets a free pass for doing the same thing. Should all of an individuals' great deeds to mankind be tossed aside because they did what is judged to be

socially and morally unacceptable today? No one is perfect regardless of race because that is why we are *ALL* human under God's eyes. What makes us human is that, as adults, we are responsible for our actions, and we therefore should not now have to answer for the actions of our ancestors' actions of the past. This is because they made decisions based on a different set of learned morals and norms than we have today. Does that make them bad people back then because we judge those actions today to be bad when at the time they were deemed acceptable under the law? This criteria cannot, and must not, be used because they are so vastly different, and we would be doing them a disservice if we were to do anything other than judge them for who they were based on past, not present, criteria.

In other words, let's stop laying blame and pointing fingers. Let's come together as *ONE* people and learn from our shared history because *HISTORY MATTERS*.

Shane Hubbard
Lee – Jackson Camp 1
Richmond, Virginia

Disappointed with new mailing packaging

To the Editor:

Today, I received the November/December 2017 issue of *Confederate Veteran*. I thoroughly enjoy each issue.

Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue Deadline for submissions

March/April 2018 January 1

May/June 2018 March 1

July/August 2018..... May 1

September/October 2018 July 1

November/December 2018 ...Sept. 1

January/February 2019..... Nov. 1

But, it is with great disappointment I see the delivery of our magazine must now be hermetically sealed in opaque plastic wrap. It is as if we are distributing pornographic, violent or seditious material! I realized this with the last issue, too, but thought it a one off exception.

I find it very disturbing our noble, hereditary society must now resort to this additional expense and time consuming method for the safe delivery of our magazine. What a farce! Can you imagine the hue and cry if other cultural, fraternal and/or ethnocentric publications had to resort to such measures for the safe delivery of their journals? It is only a matter of time until distributing published matter unpopular with the media, entitled elites and left will be banned.

Keep up the good fight, sir!
Deo Vindice!

Lewis D. Walker
M/G William D. McCain Camp 584
Newtown Square, Pennsylvania

Editor's Note: Executive Director Michael Landree explained in detail the reasons for the new packaging in his November/December 2017 column on page 15.

Looking for articles on States' Rights

To the Editor:

I am a rather new member as well as new reader, both of which I enjoy greatly.

The articles I find most enriching concern the reasons, causes and aftermath of the War and subsequent reconstruction of the South.

What I find most disconcerting is the lack of mention of States' Rights.

One may expound ad nauseam as to a myriad of reasons but, forgetting the cornerstone of the South's position — namely States' Rights.

I ask Why?

Why, is this principal element not mentioned?

Tom A. Taylor
Colonel Middleton Tate Johnson Camp 1648
Arlington, Texas



Continued from page 27

Books in Print

April 5, 1865, four days before Lee's surrender to Grant, and how Confederate munitions expert Sgt. Frank Harney was embedded into it. It is believed his mission was

to blow up the White House with Lincoln and his cabinet in it, but Co. H was routed in a fight with federal cavalry in Fairfax County, VA, on

April 10; Harney and several of his team were captured miles away near the Potomac River. Some of Mosby's stay-behind group were also in place in Virginia and Maryland to assist Harney's escape had his plan succeeded.

The central question in all of this is how much did Mosby know, and was he complicit in an attempt to murder the president of the United States?

It is a fascinating story and offers new insights and focuses on numerous attempts to capture or kill Abraham Lincoln. Although Colonel Mosby's and his Rangers' roles have been discussed in many books and publications, Goetz is the first to write a book considering Mosby as an integral part of the Lincoln conspiracies.

In 2012, Goetz published his first book, *"Hell is Being a Republican in Virginia": The Postwar Relationship Between John Singleton Mosby and Ulysses Grant*, which explores the search for peace and reconciliation between two former enemies during Reconstruction. Mr. Goetz spent much of his adult life in public relations, sales and marketing, mostly for non-profit organizations. He

earned a bachelor's degree in English from Bellarmine University, Louisville, Kentucky and a Master of Science in Community Development from the University of Louisville. He is a US Army veteran and received an Honorable Discharge. Now retired, he lives in Culpeper County, Virginia.

Author: David Goetz
Publisher: Higher Education Publications
mosbyman@infionline.net
Hardback \$35.00

Confederate Courage on Other Fields: Overlooked Episodes of Leadership, Cruelty, Character, and Kindness

Mark Crawford has supplied the reader with a series of in-depth vignettes largely based on the exploits of North Carolina and its soldiers.

He examines the operations of Confederate General Hospital Number One, once located at Kittrell's Springs along the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

In addition to an episode exploring murder and revenge in Trans-Mississippi Missouri, he provides the moving experiences of the colonel of the 23rd North Carolina Infantry, and then the essence of his work: a well-documented study of the Battle of Dinwiddie Court House. Fought on March 31, 1865, Carolina cavalry sustained heavy losses in which some have termed "the last Confederate victory" before the surrender nine days later at Appomattox.

This grouping is a great read for all levels of interest in the American War Between the States.

Author: Mark Crawford
Publisher: Savas Beatie
www.savasbeatie.com
Paperback \$18.95

Reviewed by Chris Calkins

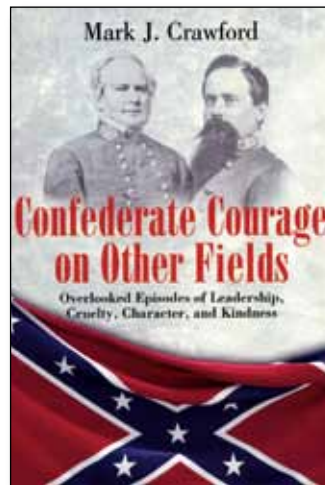
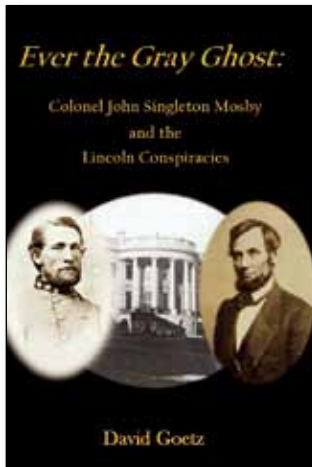
Texans at Antietam: A Terrible Clash of Arms, September 16-17, 1862

The columns dressed in gray and butternut winded their way through the swift current of the Potomac River. Private John W. Stevens of the 5th Texas recalled that day in early September, 1862. As the bands played airs such as *Dixie* and *Maryland My Maryland*, Stevens recalled, "All the men are apparently jolly. I, at least did not feel very jolly... I could not for the life of me suppress a feeling of sadness as I beheld this vast concourse of humanity wading the river, so full of music and apparently never once thinking that their feet (many of them) would never press the soil on the south side of the Potomac again."

This Confederate army had been fighting all that summer, defending the capital of Richmond and repelling General George B. McClellan and his Army of the Potomac from the Virginia Peninsula; then marching to northern Virginia to defeat the Union Army of Virginia under General John Pope at Second Manassas.

The Army of Northern Virginia, dubbed with that title by its commander, General Robert E. Lee, entered Maryland in high spirits. But a closer look at the soldiers of this army reveals many troubling signs. Thirty years of examining letters, diaries, and reminiscences of the soldiers reveal a number of common denominators. For one, these men were tired. They had fought the battles around Richmond, marched about 100 miles and fought the battles of the Second Manassas Campaign. Now these mighty warriors were entering Maryland and maybe Pennsylvania, for more campaigning.

Food was another issue. These men were hungry! Often they were reduced to eating green corn. Many Confederates wrote home telling of their great fatigue



and hunger. This in turn caused sickness. Indeed, many were too sick to go on. Studies show thousands stayed on the south side of the river. Not because of objections to invading the North, as has sometimes been erroneously stated in some histories, but rather they were too sick to go on. The Texans were no exception. Except for a half ration of beef and green corn the Lone Star soldiers had gone for three days without food prior to arriving at Sharpsburg.

Lee's army represented a cross section of the American South. Nearly 25 percent were from Virginia. Another 21 percent hailed from Georgia. All other deep South states were represented. The Texas Brigade entered Maryland as one of the smallest commands in the Army of Northern Virginia. This was in no small part due to the casualties incurred at Second Manassas where the 5th Texas earned the dubious sobriquet, "the Bloody Fifth." On September 2, 1862 the Texas brigade numbered 2,177 men. It is estimated that 854 men were present for duty at Sharpsburg. Out of this number, 548 were casualties; the overall casualty rate for Hood's Texas Brigade was 64 percent, the third highest for a brigade in any single battle.

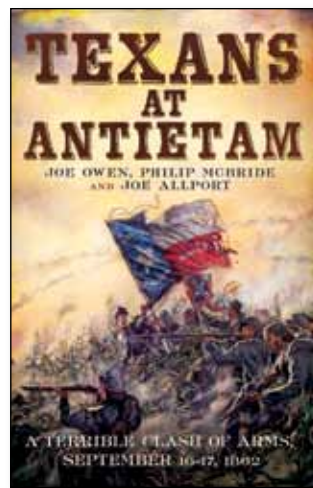
Hood's Texans had been marching and fighting since April. Like much of Lee's army, their uniforms were ragged and many were without shoes. But morale was high and combat efficiency had been finely honed fighting the many battles in Virginia. In an age where the average American traveled no further than about 20 miles from their homes in a lifetime and with no television, cell phones or computers, the Texans may as well been on the moon. These men were 1,500 miles from home in a strange land with barns described as bigger and better built than any of the buildings in Waco (a description written the following year on the way to Gettysburg) lush wheat and cornfields, and in many cases well-constructed macadam roads.

Although most of the men no doubt did not realize it at the time, from their positions in Western Maryland, the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia was less than a day's march away. There, not far from them across the Potomac River, was Martinsburg, Virginia (later West

Virginia). Near here Davy Crockett's grandfather settled in the mid-18th century prior to moving to Tennessee. About 150 miles further south, Sam

Houston was born. So in many ways the roots of the Lone Star State were in the Shenandoah Valley with the Scots Irish settlers, many of whom would move further south and westward to Texas.

For the Texans, Sharpsburg was one of the bloodiest battles during their tenure with Lee's army. Sharpsburg, or Antietam as it was known in the North, was the bloodiest one day battle of the War Between the States. Lee's army suffered more than 10,300 casualties; making Antietam, the bloodiest one day battle in the War. Colonel Harold B. Simpson in his seminal work, *Hood's Texas Brigade: Lee's Grenadier Guard*, aptly points out that "the stellar performer at Antietam was the First Texas Infantry." Leading the advance of Hood's entire division, the First Texas took 226 men into the fight and came out of the fray with 186 killed, wounded and missing. This staggering loss of 82.3 percent was the highest casualty rate in a single days combat for either side during the war. The Texas Brigade lost sixteen color bearers that bloody day. Nine of them



were from the First Texas. One soldier recalled that the Yankees were "cutting us down almost like grain before a cradle." Through all of this combat the Texans made sites such as the Dunker Church and "The Cornfield," household names and among the greatest landmarks on any War Between the States battlefield.

Hood's Brigade was one of the last Confederate units to cross the Potomac back to Virginia late on September 18. In three months of campaigning the brigade marched approximately 500 miles, fought in seven engagements and incurred 1,800 casualties. After Sharpsburg the brigade would never be the same numbers wise. However, it had two more years of hard campaigning and fighting at battles such as Gettysburg.

Joe Owen, Phil McBride and Joe Allport have put together a masterpiece of combat history. With this book, *Texans at Antietam: A Terrible Clash of Arms, September 16-17, 1862*, the reader experiences the battle first hand with accounts by the men who were there. The editors are to be commended for their diligent research which yielded rare accounts from letters, memoirs and newspapers. This is a must read for anyone interested in the Texas Brigade and the Battle of Antietam.

Authors: Joe Owen, Phil McBride and Joe Allport
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Reviewed by Ted Alexander



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 Frank Powell
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The Confederate State of Hawai'i

of Hawaii. He goes on to warn the Secretary of State of the danger of other foreign powers, such as Great Britain or Japan, obtaining rights in Hawai'i if the Kingdom of Hawai'i remained independent. But as he noted to Blaine, "Annexation excludes all dangers of this kind."¹⁷

From the time of her coronation the Queen struggled with forces who continued to agitate for ending the Hawaiian Kingdom and uniting it with the United States. These forces were led by American immigrants (wealthy planters and merchants) and first generation Americans born in Hawaii. The Native Hawaiians remained loyal to the Queen and desired to live their life in peace in their kingdom. On January 12, 1893 a "no confidence" vote was passed by the Hawaiian Legislature causing the pro-annexation leaning cabinet to resign. The next day the Queen named new ministers to her cabinet who were in favor of maintaining the Kingdom's sovereignty. This move and the news that the Queen would follow through with her intention of "repealing and replacing" the Bayonet Constitution cause great concern among the Missionary Party (those supporting union with the US) who quickly took action. The first action taken by those desiring union with the US was not to go to the people to encourage them to support keeping the Bayonet Constitution but to go to the United States military seeking help.¹⁸ Word was quickly passed to Captain G. C. Wiltse of the USS *Boston* stationed

in Pearl Harbor to land United States troops. Under the pretext of "protecting American lives," and with a written request from John L. Stevens, American Diplomatic Minister, "162 Marines and blue-jackets descended upon the city."¹⁹ These troops were quartered in a building alongside Aliiolana Hale, the Hawaiian government building, near the Royal Palace. The message was clear — cooperate or else!

With foreign troops invading the kingdom, the big guns of a United States naval vessel in Pearl Harbor, and rallies being held seeking union with the United States (these rallies were composed almost entirely of Americans or their descendants, representing only a small minority of the Hawaiian people), a union of pro-annexation groups was formed calling itself the Committee of Safety. The "Committee" was composed of thirteen Caucasians, six Americans born in Hawaii, five Americans born in the North, one German, and one British citizen. Conspicuously absent from membership in the Committee were Native Hawaiians, Pacific Islanders, or Asians (there were more Japanese and Chinese than Americans living there at that time). The Committee of Safety denounced the Queen stating "responsible government was impossible under the monarchy," removed the Queen from power and proclaimed itself the government of the Republic of Hawai'i.²⁰ This provisional government proposed to hold power until a union with

the United States could be achieved. The Committee selected Stanford B. Dole as the acting president of the republic. Unsure about taking this office, Dole sought advice from the American Diplomat John L. Stevens. Stevens, as already noted, was a firm advocate of for annexation of Hawai'i by the United States as was Dole. Stevens advised Dole "I think you have a great opportunity."²¹ Within hours of the Committee of Safety proclaiming a republic, American Diplomatic Minister Stevens "recognized" the Republic of Hawai'i — of course this action by a mere diplomatic minister is totally un-Constitutional but when have Yankees, bent upon self-aggrandizement, ever let the Constitution stop them? Soon other nations' delegations followed, sealing the fate of the Kingdom of Hawai'i.

In her account of this revolution, Queen Lili'uokalani stated the Kingdom was "overawed by the United States to the extent that they can neither ... throw off the usurpers, nor obtain assistance from other friendly states, the people of the Islands have no voice in determining their future, but are virtually relegated to the condition of the aborigines of the American continent."²² The one paramount reason the Kingdom of Hawai'i did not resist the overthrow of the Queen's government and the establishment of a rogue republic is the threat of United States military power: "If we did not by force resist their final outrage, it was because we could not do so without striking

¹⁷ John L. Stephens, *ibid.*

¹⁸ Wisniewski, 95, 96.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 97.

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² Lili'uokalani, 403.



Kingdom of Hawai'i marker at South Point, island of Hawai'i (the Big Island).

at the military force of the United States."²³

On the 17th day of January 1893, under protest, Queen Lili'uokalani issued a statement which announced she could not resist the combination assembled against her government. The Queen stated: "Now, to avoid any collision of armed forces, and perhaps the loss of life, I do, under this protest and impelled by said forces, yield my authority until such time as the United States shall ... reinstate me in the authority which I claim as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands."²⁴ From the day of this declaration the Kingdom of Hawai'i ended and the Republic of Hawai'i commenced. This rogue republic did not have the support

of the majority of the people residing in the Islands but it did have the support of the planter/business class and the United States military. The sole purpose of the republic was to serve as a temporary government until such time as a treaty with the United States could seal the union between the United States and Hawai'i. Without widespread support from the general populace the government feared for its safety. On January 27, 1893, for the second time, American troops were landed and on February 1, 1893, the United States Flag was raised over the Hawaiian government building and US Ambassador Stephens announced placing the "Government of Hawai'i under the United States protection."²⁵ To secure the "peace" a company of

Marines were stationed in the Hawaiian government building. The "protection" given by the US did not prevent American interference in the government of Hawai'i but it did put all foreign nations on notice that, "intervention in the political affairs of the islands would be considered an act unfriendly to the United States."²⁶ This proclamation is a somewhat ironic display of the old adage, "Do as I say, not as I do!"

The newly established "republic" wasted no time in adopting a treaty of annexation with the United States. This treaty was sent to the Congress of the United States for its approval. President Benjamin Harrison, Republican from Ohio and Union War Veteran, was an advocate of Hawaiian annexation. Unfortunately for

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid, 422.

²⁵ Wisniewski, 98.

²⁶ Ibid, 101.

the Hawaiian Republic, when the treaty was submitted, a new president, Grover Cleveland a Democrat from New Jersey and *not* a veteran of the Union Army, was opposed to the actions of John L. Stevens, the American diplomatic minister in Hawaii. Upon examining the facts around the overthrow of the Queen's government, President Cleveland stated: "By an act of war, committed with the participation of a diplomatic representative of the United States and without authority of Congress, the Government of a feeble but friendly and confiding people has been overthrown."²⁷

Unable to get its treaty ratified by the United States Senate, the Republic of Hawai'i governed Hawai'i while waiting a time when an annexation treaty could be successfully presented to the Senate. With the election of William McKinley a Republican from Ohio and a Union Veteran, the annexation effort was once again pushed forward. With the advent of the Spanish-American War it became obvious to many that a permanent naval station in Hawai'i would help to extend American power into the Pacific. Nevertheless, enough Democratic Senators opposed the obvious imperialist act of this territorial acquisition, thereby denying the Republican president the needed two-thirds vote to ratify the treaty of union. Not to be out done, the supporters of Hawaiian annexation in the Senate proposed adding Hawai'i as an American territory via a Joint Resolution of Congress, as was done when admitting Texas in 1845. By a simple majority vote in

both Houses of Congress, the issue of Hawai'i was settled. The question of its legality is unclear but the question of its morality is clear — it was an immoral act of imperialistic aggression. One thing was for certain, with the overthrow and invasion of the Kingdom of Hawai'i and foreign territory gained as a result of American victory in the Spanish American War, the United States was now clearly and without doubt a full-fledged empire.

Summary

A province of an empire...is held by the oppressor as an integral part of his dominions. The yoke once fastened on the neck of the subject, is expected, to be worn with patience and entire submission to the tyrant's will. This is the theory of despotism. [Emphasis added]

U.S. Senator Joseph Lane, Oregon, 1861²⁸

I consider it [States' Rights] as the chief source of stability to our political system, whereas the consolidation of the states into one vast republic, sure to be aggressive abroad and despotic at home. [Emphasis added] General Robert E. Lee, 1865²⁹

Just before the outbreak of hostilities known by Southern patriots as the War for Southern Independence, a Northern Senator warned Americans of the danger of allowing Lincoln's Republican Party to subvert and transform America's Republic of Republics into an empire. As Senator Lane (a Democrat from a Northern state) noted in 1861, an empire exists for the benefit of those closely associated with the empire. The original American

system of Federalism (Republic of Republics or Compound Republic) limited the power of the central government and protected the people at the local level. Following the defeat of the Confederate States of America, General Lee, in a letter to Lord Acton, noted that with all power transferred to Washington and away from the states, America would become "aggressive abroad and despotic at home." Here General Lee in 1865 is describing the actions of an empire — just like Senator Lane had warned America in 1861.

As harsh as it may sound, Imperial America was born with the death of the Confederate States of America. With the death of *REAL* States' Rights, the Federal government became an authority unto itself — just like any empire. If the empire desired something it simply took it — wealth from the South or the Kingdom of Hawai'i. All that was needed was the will of the Federal government to do so — ask any Southerner along the line of march of the invading Federal army about the power of an empire. The unconstitutional acts of the Federal government during the War for Southern Independence are too numerous to mention here but are fully documented by those suffering under its unlimited power. The greed of "those people" for power, wealth, and territory became insatiable as they invaded the nation to its South, the Confederate States of America. Why would anyone think it odd that these same people or the descendants of "those people" would have no qualms about overthrowing the monarch of the Kingdom of Hawai'i?

During this examination of the conquest of the Kingdom of Hawai'i the term "Yankee" has

²⁷ Grover Cleveland, message to Congress, December 18, 1893, as cited in Mauna Kea www.mauna-a-wakea.info/maunakea/K_link4.html pulled 6-24-2017.

²⁸ Joseph Lane, as cited in, Walter D. Kennedy, *Rekilling Lincoln* (Pelican Publishing Co., Gretna, LA: 2015), 287-88.

²⁹ Ibid, 274.



A full view of a Kingdom of Hawai'i marker at South Point, island of Hawai'i (the Big Island).

often been used as synonymous with the name "American." Remember the people of the defeated and occupied Confederate States of America, aka the South, had been impoverished by its Yankee conquerors. These conquerors impoverished and relegated Southerners to the status of second-class citizens within the new all-powerful Federal Empire. Impoverished Southerners had little means or desire to get involved in the affairs of the Kingdom of Hawai'i. A quick look at those Americans who were some of the prime advocates for the invasion and conquest of the Kingdom of Hawai'i will dispel any notions of "over-statement" of the

Yankee involvement in the takeover of Hawai'i:

Dr. John S. McGrew, Republican, a Union Veteran from Ohio, arrived in Hawai'i in 1866 and established a prosperous medical practice. He was a vociferous advocate for union with the United States to the extent that King Kalakaua referred to him as "Annexation McGrew."³⁰

John L. Stevens, United States diplomatic minister to the Republic of Hawai'i, Republican from Maine, very active in Republican presidential politics from 1856 until

his death. Although censured for his action in having troops landed in the Kingdom of Hawai'i and pronouncing the "recognition" by the United States of the Republic of Hawai'i, his actions more than anyone helped secure the downfall of the Hawaiian Monarchy.

Lorrin A. Thurston, born in the Kingdom of Hawai'i in 1858, his family came to Hawai'i from Massachusetts and Connecticut as missionaries. Although born in the Kingdom of Hawai'i, his affection and loyalty were strictly American. Thurston was the virtual author of the infamous Bayonet Constitution.

Stanford B. Dole, Republican,

Continued on page 62

³⁰ Lili'uokalani, 53.

The Last Roll

Calhoun Avengers 1969
Calhoun City, MS
Donald Roger "Jake" Hellums

George Davis 5
Wilmington, NC
James Melvin Williams

Robeson Rifle Guards 216
Lumberton, NC
Arthur R. Stanton

M/G Stephen Dodson Ramseur/Col.
Reuben Campbell 387
Statesville, NC
Johnny William Motley

Gen. Matt W. Ransom 861
Weldon, NC
Rom Bragg Parker

Captain Jonas Cook 888
Mt. Pleasant, NC
Charles Edward Brewer

The Rains Brothers 1370
New Bern, NC
J. Wesley Cahoon

The Burke Tigers 2162
Valdese, NC
Ricky Norman Smith

Lt. Gen. James Longstreet 1658
Tallmadge, OH
Karl F. Schaeffer

Palmetto 22
Columbia, SC
Harold Herbinge Snuggs

2nd SC Regiment Pickens 71
Pickens, SC
Perry Nelson Jeanes

Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton 273
Columbia, SC
Howard Devaurey Posey

River's Bridge 842
Fairfax, SC
John Mack Barnes
Douglas Mitchell Gore

Pee Dee Rifles 1419
Florence Darlington, SC
John S. Grantham
Ernest L. Davis

M/G Benjamin F. Cheatham 72
Manchester, TN
Glenn Douglas Norfleet

Marshall Rangers 297
Lewisburg, TN
William McCain Lampkin

Col. Jack Moore 559
Centerville, TN
Nathaniel Bates

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain HQ 584
Columbia, TN
Jerry D. Cumberland
John Otha Creason
James Edward Coggins

Myers-Zollicoffer 1990
Livingston, TN
David Paul Carr
James Keith Boswell

Captain E. D. Baxter 2034
Fairview, TN
Jeffory Norman Hughes

O. M. Roberts 178
Waxahachie, TX
Jimmie Lee Simmons

Col. Reeves 11th Texas Cavalry 349
Sherman, TX
Grady K. Humphres
Darryl Odom

Captain June Kimble 488
Eastland, TX
Tommy Ray Brooks
Harvie Edward Allcorn

Albert Sidney Johnston 983
Decatur, TX
Raymond Owen Florence
William Marion Lewis
Bill O. Fowler

2nd Texas Frontier District 1904
De Leon, TX
Ronny Ray Powell

Lee-Jackson 1
Richmond, VA
William C. Harding

Isle of Wight Avengers 14
Smithfield, VA
John Brendan Cleary

Clinton Hatcher 21
Leesburg, VA
Maj. William S. Poulton

Garland-Rodes 409
Lynchburg, VA
Randolph Kent Eanes

The Old Brunswick 512
Lawrenceville, VA
Dennis L. Satterwhite

Pittsylvania Vindicators 828
Callands, VA
Stephen Michael Hubbard

J. E. B. Stuart 1343
Henrico, VA
Carl Reid Carr

Highlanders 1530
Monterey, VA
Donald T. Whitelaw

Norfolk County Grays 1549
Chesapeake, VA
Mark Allen Leatherwood
Charles Thomas Simmons

Appomattox Rangers Court House 1733
Appomattox, VA
Everett W. Phelps
Jessee Franklin Jackson Osborne

Gen. Henry A. Wise 1756
Norton, VA
Tommy Joe Flanary

Dearing Beauregard 1813
Colonial Heights, VA
Arley Berkley Nichols

Edmund Ruffin Fire Eaters 3000
Mechanicsville, VA
Archie Bassett Cray

Lt. Col. Elihu Hutton 569
Beverly, WV
Jerry Willard Walters
Edgar Snodgrass Ryan

Brig. Gen. James Boggs 1706
Franklin, WV
Richard Bonner Trumbo
Charles Harmon Boggs



Chaplain's Comments

Respectfully,
Ray L. Parker, PhD

Southern Supplication

All of these efforts must be baptized in prayer. Prayer allows us to unleash the power of God into our lives, for prayer is not what we can do but rather what God can do. R. A. Torrey wrote: "Prayer is the key which unlocks all the storehouse of God's infinite grace and power. All that God is and all that God has is at the disposal of prayer."

In prayer we rush into the very throne room of God to spend time with Him. As one person stated, "Prayer is not so much a time to express an opinion as it is a time to feel a presence." There, in the presence of God, we can begin to enjoy His promises.

Scripture, of course, is filled with the promises of God. Promises that we can tap into through the process of prayer. The promises of God touch every phase of our life. We are to pray about food, clothing, shelter,

work, friends, loved ones, heritage defense — yes, everything that concerns our lives. As someone once said, "Prayer is not overcoming God's reluctance, it is laying hold of God's willingness."

Hundreds of books have been written on prayer. Thousands of sermons have been preached on prayer. Perhaps the simplest definition of prayer is, "Prayer is the soul on its knees." No matter what position the body may be in, in prayer the soul bows before God. Here we have an attitude of heart that humbles itself before the living God and says, "I need Thee!"

As we do the good work of proclaiming truth, we need the Lord. In prayer we are depending on His ability not ours. We ask him to give us strength, discernment, love, and perseverance.

Let us individually spend time in prayer. And would it not be appropriate in every SCV Camp Meeting for the Chaplain to lead in a prayer regarding heritage defense. These are uncertain times. We face a dedicated enemy. We need the direction and protection of God as we make ourselves visible.



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The Confederate State of Hawai'i

was born in the Kingdom of Hawai'i in 1844 to missionary parents from Maine. As with other Americans born in the Kingdom, Dole's loyalty was to the United States as seen by his action in promoting the overturning of the monarchy and union of Hawai'i with the United States. He served as president of the rogue republic until it was annexed by the United States at which time he was appointed Territorial Governor of Hawai'i and in 1903 was appointed Federal District Judge — the Empire always rewards its agents. Dole, acting as president of the Republic of Hawai'i, presided over the transfer of the Republic of Hawai'i to the United States. During the transfer ceremony Dole gleefully proclaimed that he was yielding "...up to you as the representative of the Government of the United States, the sovereignty and public property of the Hawaiian Islands."³¹

Chester A. Arthur, born in Vermont, Union Veteran, United States president 1881-85, Republican. His Secretary of State, Benjamin Harrison was encouraging the American agents in Hawai'i in their annexation efforts.

James G. Blaine, born in Pennsylvania, moved to Maine, Republican, Secretary of State and Congressman from Maine. During the War for Southern Independence Congressman Blaine was an enthusiastic supporter of Lincoln and his war against the Confederate States of America. It was through the efforts of Blaine that John L. Stevens was appointed chief diplomat in Hawai'i — this is the man who "recognized" the Dole's rogue republic thereby destroying the Kingdom of Hawai'i.

Benjamin Harrison, born in Indiana, Union Veteran, United States president 1889-93, Republican. Harrison was an eager supporter of the annexation of Hawai'i. Upon receiving the treaty of annexation from Dole's rogue republic, Harrison quickly forwarded it to the Senate for ratification. Harrison's term in office expired before the Senate could act upon the treaty and with the election of Democrat Grover Cleveland as president (1893-97), the treaty was not acted upon. As already noted, Cleveland condemned the actions of the United States during the Hawaiian Revolution of 1893.

William McKinley, born in Ohio, Union Veteran, Republican, United States president 1897-1901. McKinley, a vociferous advocate of American imperialism, reintroduced the Hawaiian annexation treaty which his Democratic predecessor had denounced but could not obtain the two-thirds majority in the Senate to ratify the treaty. Deterred in the Senate, the annexation forces proposed annexation of Hawai'i via a Joint Resolution of Congress which only required a simple majority vote of Congress. This Joint Resolution was passed and Hawai'i became a possession of the United States. During the McKinley presidency, the United States became a worldwide imperial power; therefore, it is often said McKinley was the "innovator of the United States interventionist policy." McKinley oversaw the largest colonial expansion of the Federal Empire since the defeat and occupation of the Confederate States of America.

The lives and action of the men just listed offers proof positive that Robert E. Lee's famous statement about the adverse consequences of the defeat of the Confederate States of America was right on target. Lee warned America would become "aggressive abroad and despotic at home." The colonial possessions of the new Federal Empire, beginning with the Confederate States of America, and followed by Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Philippines, and the Kingdom of Hawai'i, all stand witness to the wisdom of General Lee. Like a big pink elephant everyone pretends is not there, colonialism is in the room! Americans should remember that colonialism is the very thing these United States fought against in 1776 and declared immoral, unjust, and illegal in the Declaration of Independence. How can a nation who claims to believe that a *just* government is based upon "the consent of the governed"³² justify its aggressive actions against the people and nations just mentioned? How can such a nation which in its founding document, the Declaration of Independence, force these nations and people, at the point of a bayonet, to never attempt to "alter or abolish"³³ any government they do not desire to live under? How could a nation that alleges to be a Christian nation be so complacent in the rape, murder, and plunder of

³² Declaration of Independence.

³³ Ibid.

³¹ Wisniewski, 108.

the rights and property of so many sovereign nations?

These questions weighed heavy on Queen Lili'uokalani's mind as she, much like President Jefferson Davis, became a prisoner of the despoilers of her country. In the closing of her book, *Hawai'i's Story by Hawai'i's Queen*, she warned Americans about the abandonment of the *principles* which had made America such a free, prosperous, and Christian nation. She noted America could become just like the European Empires with many colonial possessions and America could create a "vast military and naval power."³⁴ The Queen then poses the question: "Is such a departure from its established principles patriotic or politic?"³⁵ Senator Lane from Oregon did not think it was a good idea and in 1861 strongly warned against the United States following the Republican agenda and transforming itself into an empire. As he noted it would lead to empire — "This is the theory of despotism." Likewise, General Lee in 1865 did not think it a good idea either. He predicted what would happen to America if Americans allowed Lincoln's victory over the Confederate States of America to create a Federal government with the power of an empire because such an empire would surely be — "aggressive abroad and despotic at home."

After failing to receive justice from the United States government, Queen Lili'uokalani addressed an appeal to the American people: "Oh, honest Americans, as Christians hear me for my down-trodden People! Their form of government is as dear to them as yours is precious to you. Quite as warmly as you love your country, so they love theirs. With all your goodly possessions, covering a territory so immense that there yet remains parts unexplored ... do not covet the little vineyard of Naboth's so far from your shores, lest the punishment of Ahab fall upon you, if not in your day, in that of your children, for 'be not deceived, God is not mocked'.... He will keep his promise, and will listen to the voices of His Hawaiian children *lamenting for their homes*."³⁶ [Emphasis added]

"Children lamenting for their homes" could have been said of the children of the defeated and occupied nation, the Confederate States of America. Building an empire has many costs not just to the subjugated nations. As Senator Lane pointed out, the liberty of the people of the empire as well as those conquered are

reduced or lost. Hawaii's ordeal while not as bloody as the subjugation of the Confederacy was just as deadly. After the overthrow of the Hawaiian Monarchy, the rogue government prohibited the display of any emblems of the Royal family or government. The press was controlled so as to limit information to only that which favored the rogue republic.³⁷ Today throughout the South emblems of the Confederate States of America are being destroyed, moved, "reinterpreted," and the media twists and distorts facts in such a manner as to condemn all things Southern. Whether in Hawai'i or the South, no one should ever question the wisdom, veracity, or morality of one's conquering master. No one, and surely not a conquered subject of the empire, should ever dare state "the Emperor has no clothes!"

Unfortunately for the Kingdom of Hawai'i and the Confederate States of America, the wondrous robes of liberty which once clothed these United States of America have been stripped away — is there anyone who will dare declare "the Emperor has no clothes?"



³⁷ Ibid, 409.

³⁴ Lili'uokalani, 406.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Ibid, 406-7.

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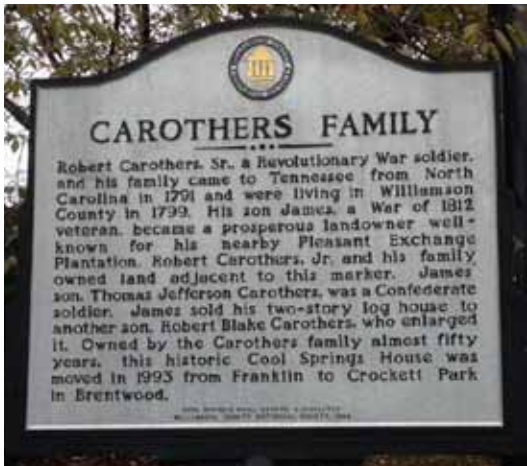
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(Check one) GEC _____ AOT _____ ATM _____ ANV _____ OCR _____ UDC _____ Other _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Home phone _____ Cell _____

Email _____ Guest/spouse name _____

Registration

*(Only SCV members are required to pay registration fees)

Early Registration (Before 1 April 2018)* Qty _____ x \$ 60.00 = \$ _____

Late Registration (After 31 March 2018)* Qty _____ x \$ 70.00 = \$ _____

· Extra Reunion medal Qty _____ x \$ 35.00 = \$ _____

· Numbered Special Edition Medal (2-200) (request a number: _____) Qty _____ x \$150.00 = \$ _____

Meals

Chaplain's Breakfast (Thursday) Qty _____ x \$ 30.00 = \$ _____

Heritage Luncheon (Thursday) Qty _____ x \$ 35.00 = \$ _____

Gen G. W. Gordon Breakfast (The National Confederate Museum) (Friday) Qty _____ x \$ 30.00 = \$ _____

Awards Luncheon (Friday) Qty _____ x \$ 35.00 = \$ _____

Mechanized Cavalry Breakfast (Saturday) Qty _____ x \$ 30.00 = \$ _____

Grand Ball and Banquet (Saturday) Qty _____ = \$ _____ (\$70 single/\$130 couple)

Tours

Ladies' Tour of Belle Meade Plantation (Thursday morning) Qty _____ x \$ 45.00 = \$ _____

Battle of Franklin Tour (Thursday afternoon) (\$40/\$75) Qty _____ x \$ 40.00 = \$ _____

Ladies' Franklin Square Shopping Tour (Friday morning) Qty _____ x \$ 15.00 = \$ _____

Hood's 1864 Nashville Campaign: Maury County Tour (Friday) (\$40/\$75) Qty _____ x \$ 40.00 = \$ _____

Sam Davis' Home Tour (Saturday afternoon) Qty _____ x \$ 40.00 = \$ _____

Ancestor Memorial (Recognition in Reunion Program) Qty _____ x \$ 10.00 = \$ _____

(Please complete Ancestor Memorial form and include it with your registration. Deadline is 15 May 2018)

Late fee for each meals/tours not received by GHQ by 1 June 2018 Qty _____ x \$ 5.00 = \$ _____

GRANT TOTAL \$ _____

Payment: __ personal check __ **PayPal __ Visa __ Mastercard __ Amex __ Discover

Credit card # _____ Exp Date _____ Security Code _____

(**3% fee will be added for PayPal and credit card payments) (PayPal/credit card payments will be accepted online or at the door. Cash accepted at the door. Checks will NOT be accepted at the door.) In the unlikely occurrence that an event is cancelled your cost will be refunded.

· Medals are available while supplies last. Each registrant receives one medal. The purchase price of extra Reunion medals will be refunded if supplies run out. *Special Edition Medals are numbered 1-200 and numbers will be assigned on a first-come first served basis, as long as supplies last. If you would like a specific number(s), please make a note on your registration form.

· **Meals, tours and numbered Special Edition medals will be available for at-the-door registration on a space-available basis. Once tours and meals reach maximum capacity, they will be no longer available for purchase.**

· **To guarantee meal tickets and tours, registration MUST be received by 1 June 2018.**

Hotel reservations: Visit our website: www.scv.org/new/reunion2018 or call Franklin Marriott Cool Springs reservations at (866)238-4218. Rooms are \$129 per night if you ask for the SCV Reunion Special Rate. All prices subject to state and local taxes.

Make Check payable to: Sons of Confederate Veterans and mail to:
SCV, 2018 Reunion, P. O. Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402-0059

123rd Annual Reunion of the Sons of Confederate Veterans
1896 Franklin/Columbia, Tennessee 2018

Ancestor Memorial Honor Form

Name _____ **Deadline 15 May 2018**

SCV Camp & number _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Home phone _____ Cell _____

Email _____

1. Name: _____ Rank: _____

Unit: _____

2. Name: _____ Rank: _____

Unit: _____

3. Name: _____ Rank: _____

Unit: _____

4. Name: _____ Rank: _____

Unit: _____

5. Name: _____ Rank: _____

Unit: _____

Ancestor Registration Quantity _____ **x \$ 10.00 = \$** _____ (3% fee will be added for PayPal and credit card payments)

Vendor Registration

Name _____ Company _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Home phone _____ Cell _____

Email _____

Vendor Registration

Registration (one time fee) Qty 1 x \$ 25.00 = \$ 25.00

Tables (each table is for the entire reunion and NOT a daily cost) Qty _____ x \$ 50.00 = \$ _____

Electricity (Daily cost per line) Qty _____ x \$ 25.00 x # days _____ = \$ _____

Wifi (limited availability) # Days _____ x \$ 20.00 = \$ _____

Total \$ _____

Payment: ___ personal check ___ PayPal ___ Visa ___ Mastercard ___ Amex ___ Discover

Credit card # _____ **Exp Date** _____ **Security Code** _____

Name as it appears on the card: _____

(3% fee will be added for PayPal and credit card payments)

Make Check payable to: Sons of Confederate Veterans and mail to:
SCV, 2018 Reunion, P. O. Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402-0059

123rd Annual Reunion of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

1896 Franklin/Columbia, Tennessee 2018

** All events (other than tours) to be held at the Cool Springs Marriott in Franklin

* All times subject to change * buses are provided for all tours and excursions

Wednesday, July 18

8:00a-8:00p Vendor setup
10:00-11:00a Grand opening of The National Confederate Museum – Elm Springs, Columbia, TN
1:30-3:30p GEC meeting
2:00-8:00p Registration Opens
6:00-10:00p Reception

Thursday, July 19

7:00a-5:00p Registration
7:00-08:00a Chaplain's Prayer Breakfast
8:00a-2:00p Credentials Open
8:00a-5:00p Vendor Area Open
8:15-08:45a Opening Ceremony
9:00a-12:00p SCV Business Session I
9:00-11:30a LADIES' TOUR – BELLEMEADE PLANTATION
12:15-1:45p SCV Luncheon
2:30-5:00p BATTLE OF FRANKLIN TOUR

Friday, July 20

7:00a-5:00p Registration
7:00a-8:00a General George Washington Gordon Breakfast (for The National Confederate Museum)
8:00a-2:00p Credentials Open
8:00a-5:00p Vendor Area Open
8:00a-12:00p OCR officers meeting
8:30a-12:00p SCV Business Session II
9:00-11:00a LADIES' TOUR – DOWNTOWN FRANKLIN SHOPPING
12:15-1:30p SCV Luncheon
2:00-5:00p HOOD'S 1864 NASHVILLE CAMPAIGN: MAURY COUNTY TOUR
4:00-5:00p Memorial Service
8:00p- Oratory Contest

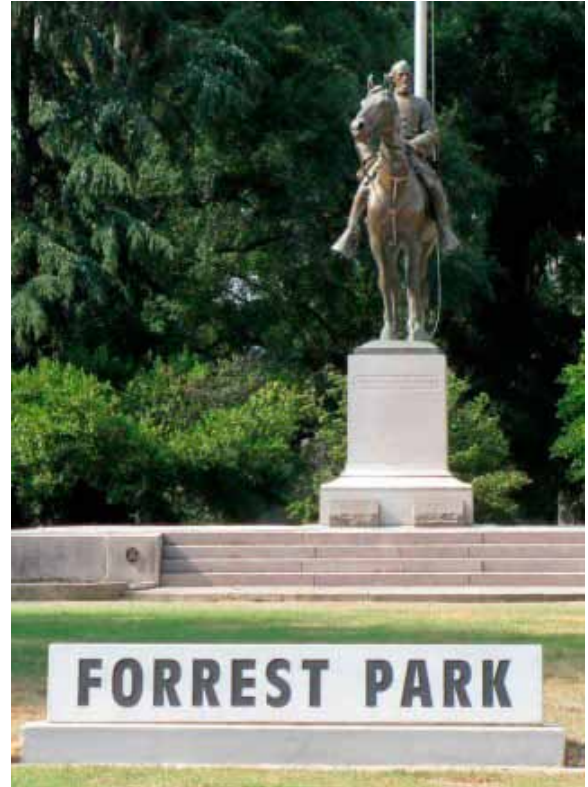
Saturday, July 21

6:45-8:00a Mechanized Cavalry Breakfast
8:00a-12:00p Registration
8:00a-12:00p Election Room Open / Credentials
8:00a-2:00p Vendor Area Open
8:00-9:15a Army meetings (ATM, AOT, ANV)
8:00a-12:00p OCR General Meeting
9:30a-12:00p SCV Business Session III
2:30-4:00p GEC meeting
1:00-4:00p SAM DAVIS HOME TOUR – SMYRNA, TENNESSEE
6:00-6:45p Commander-in-Chief Reception
7:00-11:00p Grand Banquet and Ball

Make Check payable to: Sons of Confederate Veterans and mail to:
SCV, 2018 Reunion, P. O. Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402-0059

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Help Save General Forrest



The Memphis City Council has passed a resolution to remove the Forrest Equestrian Statue from Forrest Park and to dig up the graves of General Forrest and his wife MaryAnn from beneath the statue.

The N B Forrest Camp 215 SCV and the Forrest family descendants must raise money to fight the city in this second attack on General Forrest. We need your help.

Help us to save the graves and monument of General Forrest

Can you, or your camp or Division donate \$100, \$500 or \$1000 to the defense ?

Please sign me up as a supporter. No membership fee.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Email: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Contribute through PayPal at our ally at : www.citizenstosaveourparks.org

Please donate to our cause: Amount \$ _____ check number _____

Forrest Park Defense Fund

PO Box 241875, Memphis, TN 38124

Confederate Classifieds

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

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

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

OLD GLORY PRINTS: Your source for Civil War, Aviation and Military art prints. If we don't have it we will try and locate it for you. We accept all major credit cards. Call us at 800-731-0060. Visit our website at www.oldgloryprints.com Life member of Terry's Texas Rangers Camp 1937, SCV.

LET US PUBLISH YOUR NEXT BOOK! From one copy to a thousand or more. The Scuppernong Press, PO Box 1724, Wake Forest, NC 27588. www.scuppernongpress.com

KENNEDY TWINS NEWS LETTER. Free e-subscription. Send your request to receive free monthly copy. We are in a life and death struggle to save our country! It's time for "we the people" of the South to take a bold stand. Freedom in 2020. Be a part of the fight for Freedom. jrk1861@gmail.com

WEBCHURCH — Ordination, baptism and marriage ceremonies available. Post all Christian fellowship issues on Bulletin Board. www.revandrewangel.com.

SCV MECHANIZED CAVALRY: Twenty Years on the Road! Hardback \$24 postpaid. Rowfant Press, 2401 W. 27th N., Wichita, KS 67204.

MORGAN'S MEN ASSOCIATION — A Confederate heritage group for anyone, irrespective of race, gender or age, descended from CSA cavalymen who served honorably and rode with General John Hunt Morgan of Kentucky. Our common goal is preserving an accurate and positive image of Morgan and his soldiers to ensure the exploits of these brave men will be remembered for all time. Associate membership is also available to anyone, without a qualifying ancestor, who shares this goal. Initial membership is \$35.00 with \$25.00 annual dues thereafter. Life memberships cost \$250. Please visit our website at http://members.tripod.com/~Morgans_Men/ and contact sam.flora@twc.com for more detail.

BOOK: *The Chronicles of a Sophisticated Redneck.* This memoir is by Phillip E. Garrett of Virginia. \$12.99 plus tax and available on Amazon.com. You will laugh, you will cry, and some may say Oh, My! Something for everyone in this book.

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

Confederate Gifts from GHQ



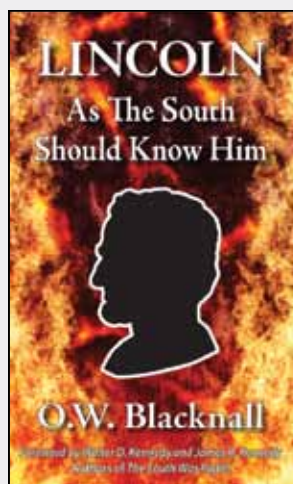
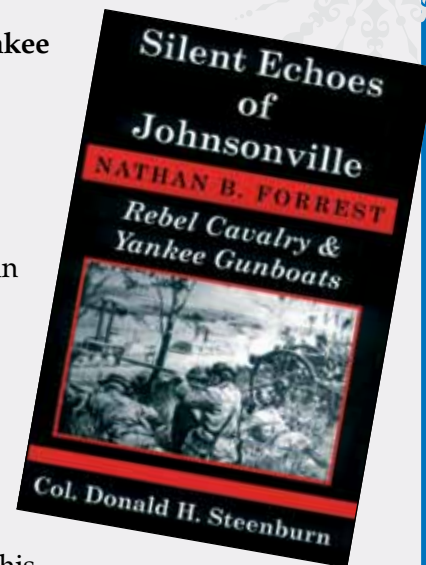
The Man Called Gurley: N. B. Forrest's Notorious Captain. Hero? Traitor? It all depends on which side of the fence you were standing. Col. Don Steenburn, U.S. Army retired, has put together a fascinating study of one of the most controversial characters in Madison County and Northern Alabama history — determined and gutsy Frank Ballou Gurley of the 4th Alabama, Confederate States of America. 889 \$19.99 (pb)



Elm Springs

Silent Echoes of Johnsonville: Rebel Cavalry & Yankee Gunboats. Johnsonville, a little known, badly timed, most successful campaign, all but submerged in the

multitude of events that took place in the backwaters of our nation's four year struggle. By Col. Donald H. Steenburn, U.S. Army-Retired. 888 \$19.99 (pb)

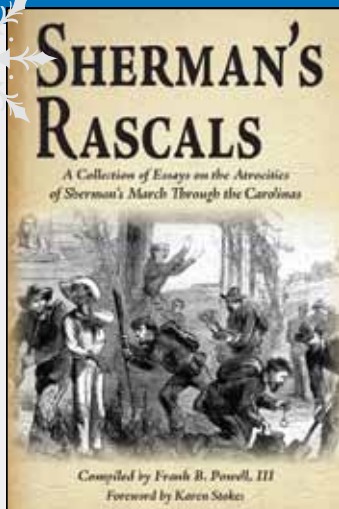


Lincoln; As The South Should Know Him. "Few men in America can elicit such patriotic emotion as that of the sixteenth president of the United States, Abraham Lincoln. Yet to the South of 1860 and unreconstructed Southerners, Lincoln is an enigma of American History. O. W. Blacknall is emblematic of the unreconstructed Southerner as his 1915 work on Lincoln, Lincoln as the South Should Know Him, demonstrates... When America understands Lincoln as the South did in 1860, this nation can begin to undo the adverse consequences of Appomattox." — Walter D. and James R. Kennedy 1150 \$7.99 (pb)

A Southern View of the Invasion of the Southern States and War of 1861-65. This little pamphlet should

be in the home of every true Southerner. It tells in detail facts of history which even the people of the South have not always known. Captain Ashe backs all of his statements with a reference to the book and page. In this little pamphlet he has done a great work, one which entitles him to the gratitude of the people of the South, and their thanks for preserving the real facts of history. In a letter to Capt. Ashe, ex-Governor of North Carolina J. C. B. Ehringhaus, says: "Please let me congratulate you. Once more you have performed a distinct and definite service to your State and your South, and once more the citizenship is indebted to you for a very fine presentation." 1176 \$15.00 (pb)





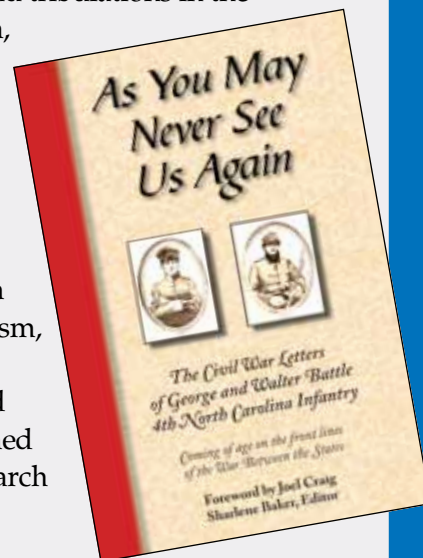
Call 1-800-My-Dixie or fax order to 1-931-381-6712

Sherman's Rascals: A Collection of Essays on the Atrocities of Sherman's March Through the Carolinas. The ladies who wrote about their experiences wanted future generations to know about their trials and tribulations in the spring of 1865. Their stories have been almost forgotten, but they are printed in these pages for you to read and study, and to pass on to generations yet to come. For if one generation forgets, these stories will be lost for all eternity. Let's not let this happen! 1175 \$12.00 (pb)

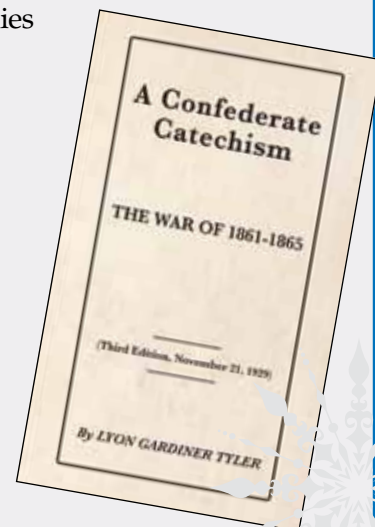
As You May Never See Us Again. This is a collection of war letters written by teenagers George and Walter Battle during their service in Company F, 4th North Carolina Regiment, CSA. Underage, yet full of vitality and idealism, these boys were not just fighting for their country; they were fighting to protect their family's name. Two young brothers had gone off to war as mere boys. Their experiences quickly hardened and molded them into veterans of the greatest army ever to march on American soil. 1151 \$15.00 (pb)



Truth of the War Conspiracy of 1861. H. W. Johnstone explains how Lincoln and his co-conspirators used deceit, half-truths, lies and violation of international law to promote their war conspiracy. Johnstone wrote his book in 1917 using documentation which was not available when post-war Confederates such as Davis, Stephens, Semmes and Pollard wrote their histories of the conflict. 1111 \$7.99 (pb)



A Confederate Catechism. This is a reprint of an original 12-page narrow pamphlet published in 1929 by the son of the 10th president of the United States, John Tyler. Lyon Gardiner Tyler was a noted historian, educator and author in his own right. He wrote this pamphlet to help correct the propaganda about the South, and his father, by Northern writers and publishers. It is short, concise and should be read by every student, not only in the South, but in the United States. 269 \$5.00 (pb)



Sons of Confederate Veterans Order Form

PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402 • 800-693-4943 • Fax: 931-381-6712 • www.scv.org

Name _____
 Address _____
 City/State/Zip _____
 Daytime Phone _____
 SCV ID _____ Camp _____

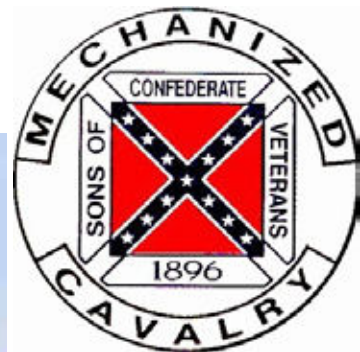
Quantity	Title	Price

Personal Check ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard ☐ AMEX ☐
 Card Number: _____ Exp: _____
 Signature: _____ Security Code: _____
☐ Yes! Round up my purchase to the nearest dollar and donate the difference to the SCV Heritage Defense Fund.

Shipping Chart: Minimum Charge	\$7.00	
\$20.01 - \$35.00	\$8.75	Add \$2 extra for every \$25 increment over \$100
\$35.01 - \$50.00	\$10.00	
\$50.01 - \$65.00	\$11.50	
\$65.01 - \$80.00	\$12.50	
\$80.01 - \$95.00	\$13.75	Tennessee Residents add 9.25% Sales Tax
\$95.01 - \$100.00	\$15.50	

Be A Man Among Men

Join the Sons Of Confederate Veterans
Mechanized Cavalry



Group Rides



**Southern Cross
Dedications**

We of the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) who ride motorcycles have banded together into a special interest group within the organization. Members of the SCV are most welcome and encouraged to join even if they do not have a motorcycle (dismounted cavalry) at the time of submitting the SCV Mechanized Cavalry Membership Application. We currently have one annual national meet, around the second week of June, which rotates to each host state each year. Members living near each other are encouraged to gather on a more frequent basis to attend camp meetings, dedications, re-enactments, and other SCV and UDC events together. Even rides for fun are good to hone the skills and fellowship of the South's new Mechanized Cavalry! We have "Back Patches" that you may wear, if you wish, at appropriate places and times. Had the motorcycle been in existence during the War Between the States our ancestors would certainly have utilized that mode of transportation. We are then the present day mechanized cavalry, Confederate States of America, on-going. There is a one time application fee of \$100.00 to cover an attractive back patch. This fee also helps us pay for the expenses of the group and membership activities. There are currently no annual dues or fees. We are a Heritage group. We are not a motorcycle club. We follow a set of standing orders necessary to uphold the ethics and values of our organization.



Visiting Ft. Fisher



<http://www.csascvmc.org>

Kevin Stone Commanding :scvmechcav@hotmail.com

We are The Special Operations of the SCV!

The SCV National Flag Program

Fly the flags that became American legends



The new SCV 1st National Memorial Graveside Flags are replicas of the 1861 Fort Sumter Garrison Flag; its fame resounds to this day. We added a 3rd National Memorial Graveside Flag which follows governmental specifications.



Our new five-foot-wide Army Of Tennessee Flag is a replica of the 31st TN, a flag that was never surrendered. Its dimensions make it proportionally correct to the original. Our new 3rd National 60"x 90" follows governmental spec proportions.*



Our new Forrest Flag is a 48"x 54" version of the same design as flown by "The Wizard of the Saddle." These flags are unique to the market and available only through the SCV. The material is made of a Super Polyester for additional strength outdoors.



Our new Virginia State Flag is an authentic reproduction of the first authorized state flag of Virginia. Featuring 2 discs sewn back-to-back, these flags are premium quality. It is available exclusively through the SCV in a 3'x5' and a 12"x18" boat flag.

1st, 2nd, & 3rd Natl, AOT, ANV, Taylor, Hardee, Polk, Bonnie Blue, Cherokee, Forrest, Virginia State

Fax: 931-381-6712

1-800-MY-DIXIE

Exclusive SCV Flag Designs

Confederate Flags: 3'x5' / 36"x36" / 51"x51" / 48"x54" / 5'x8' (1st Natl & AOT)*
\$10.00/\$10.00/\$15.00/\$25/\$35 each or \$3.50/\$3.50/\$4.50/\$10/\$13 each (100+)

Graveside Flags: 12"x12" ANV, 12"x18" AOT, 1st & 3rd National 12"x18"
\$2.50 each or \$1.00 each (per gross 144)

Miniature AOT Flags: 4"x6" \$1.00 each or 0.35 each (per gross 144)

Mega Flags: (call for quote)

Car Window Flags: 12"x18" \$5.00 each or \$3 each (100+)

State Flags: Virginia State Flag \$20(Boat) and \$40(3x5) or \$8/\$15 each (100+)

www.scv.org

* AOT & 3rd National 5' wide flags and Forrest flags are Super Polyester

Why give your money to the USA when you can give your money to the CSA ?

**The OAKWOOD RESTORATION COMMITTEE NEEDS YOUR
HELP to finish honoring our Confederate Heroes resting in the
"HALLOWED GROUNDS" of the Oakwood Confederate Section of
the Oakwood Cemetery, Richmond, VA**

As many of you already know the Virginia Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans worked for almost 18 years to prove to the City of Richmond that the SCV would be able to competently manage and improve the Confederate Section of the Oakwood Cemetery and five years ago the City and the SCV entered into a contractual agreement. The City and the SCV agreed that many improvements were needed. All improvements have had the guidance and blessings of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and the City of Richmond.

Restoration of Lt. Staffords Grave.....COMPLETED
Speakers Stand COMPLETED
Soldiers Monument.....COMPLETED
Listed on the Civil War Trails COMPLETED

**There ARE still two unmet goals which are the MOST important objectives
of the SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS ULTIMATE GOAL:**

**UPRIGHT HEADSTONES FOR EACH HERO RESTING IN THE CONFEDERATE
SECTION and insuring the Confederate Section is maintained into perpetuity.**

The Veterans Administration (VA) agreed to provide upright headstones for our resting HEROES

The VA rescinded their agreement to provide upright headstones

The Virginia Division (SCV) retained an attorney skilled in government cases to appeal the VA decision

The SCV attorney has advised the Oakwood Restoration Committee to be patient and wait for the
LEGAL OPINION. HOW CAN YOU HELP?

You can help by contributing to the Oakwood Restoration Committee in the following manner:

Check, Money Order or Credit Card Name_____

\$_____ Credit card #_____ Exp. Date _____ Sec. code_____

Planned Giving is also an option. Please contact Edwin Ray for information on leaving a planned gift in one of the following manners: Unrestricted Bequests, restricted bequests, gifts of retirement plans, retained life estates in property, revocable and irrevocable trusts. **You should consult your attorney about the legal requirements in your state, but here is an example of language you and your attorney might use:**

"I hereby give, devise, and bequeath to The Oakwood Restoration Committee, located in Richmond, Virginia, (the sum of \$_____) or (_____ percent of my estate) or (specific items of property) or (the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate). This gift may be used to further the objectives of the Oakwood Restoration Committee in such a manner as the Committee may direct." Please see our website RestoreOakwood.com for more info on Planned Giving or contact Edwin Ray at jray250443@aol.com or 804-517-6587. Thank you!

