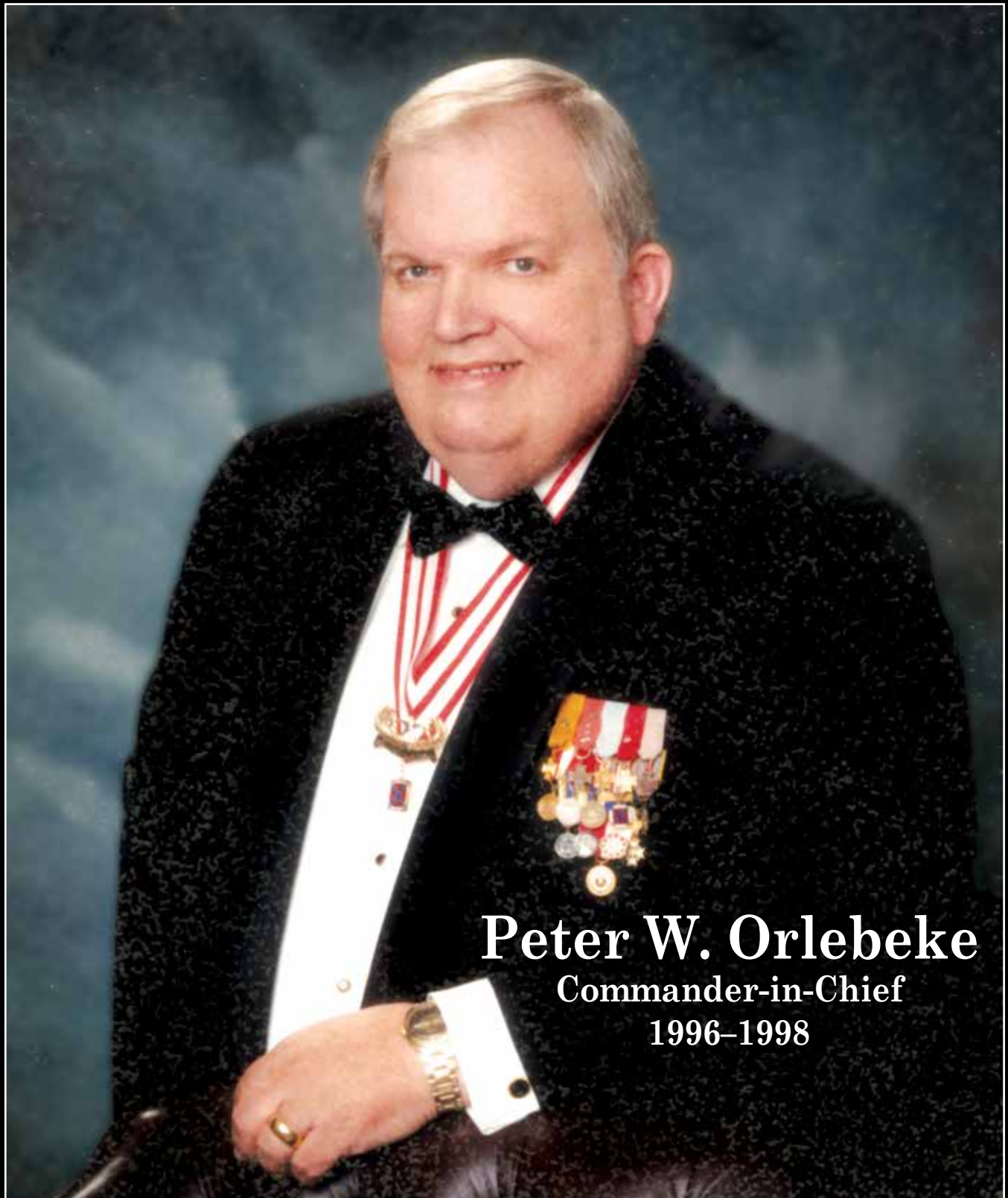


Confederate Veteran.

July/August 2005



Peter W. Orlebeke

Commander-in-Chief

1996-1998

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THE INTEREST OF CONFEDERATE
ASSOCIATIONS AND KINDRED TOPICS

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S. A. Cunningham

July/August 2005

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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 — A final tribute to Past Commander-in-Chief Peter W. Orlebeke who crossed over the river on July 4, 2005. See page 24 for complete story.

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FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

As I sit down to write this column, I'm fresh back home from Nashville. We had an excellent reunion this year, one of the best in a while. Convention Chairman Bryan Sharp is to be commended for a job well done. We actually were able to get some business accomplished, and most delegates went home feeling good about the future of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. A complete report of the reunion activities starts on page 48.

I would like to thank all of you who came up to me in Nashville and said how much they liked the *Veteran*. That is very gratifying and I really appreciate your kind words and suggestions. Thanks, again!

All of us were saddened to learn of the passing of Past Commander-in-Chief Pete Orlebeke on July 4. This issue's cover is a final tribute, and a history of Pete's service to the SCV is on page 24. We will always remember him.

Heritage Defense Cards make a return to these pages. We have a situation in Memphis involving some city officials who want to rename the three Confederate parks, move the monuments and even dig up and move the graves of General Forrest and his wife. Please take a moment to fill out the cards, stick a stamp on them and mail them to those individuals. Don't forget to sign them and include your address. If Memphis city officials receive 20,000 to 30,000 postcards in the mail, we'll get their attention.

The Confederate Medal of Honor is spotlighted with a great article on one of the recipients, along with a report from the chairman of the committee. Instructions are included if you would like to nominate someone for this distinguished honor.

Please keep the photos of your camp activities coming in, along with your letters to the editor. I really enjoy hearing from our readers.

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

Yours in the Cause,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Frank B. Powell, III". The signature is stylized with a large, looping initial 'F' and a trailing flourish.

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF DENNE A. SWEENEY

CIC@SCV.ORG

“The Best Convention Ever”

That’s what I heard from a lot of members on the evening of Saturday, July 23. The convention had run smoothly without the usual interruptions and constant *points of order* from a small group of disrupters that usually attended the conventions. Since most of them were part of the February coup conspiracy, they apparently decided to stay away from this convention.

The absence of the dissidents from the convention barely made a dent in the attendance. With approximately 319 camps and about 700 delegates, it was second in attendance only to the Special Convention held in April.

But it wasn’t just the absence of the dissidents that made the convention so successful. The meeting rooms were well-chosen, the food was excellent, all the business on the agenda was completed, and everything ran on time. For the first time, a large projector was set up and used to project various presentations and documents, thereby eliminating the need for thousands of paper handouts. The Saturday night banquet was well-attended, and members and their ladies seemed to really enjoy themselves. The presentations of the Robert E. Lee awards to Ron Casteel, Danny Honnell, and Randy Burbage, and the presentation of the Jefferson Davis Chalice to Past CIC Ron Wilson all received standing ovations. But the loudest applause was reserved for a special Saber Award to Executive Director Ben Sewell for his courage, dedication and hard work.

All the Tennessee compatriots who worked on the convention deserve acclaim, but none more so than

Convention Cochairman Bryan Sharp, Ben Sewell, and Division Commander Ed Butler.

The Merger

The key item of business was the merger of the Mississippi corporation into a new Texas corporation. The need for the merger was explained in a slide show which demonstrated that by remaining a Mississippi corporation the SCV would always be highly vulnerable to lawsuits because of the unyielding wording of the Mississippi law. The Texas law is much *friendlier* to nonprofit corporations and lends itself to better management under our constitution without the need to constantly look over our collective shoulders to see if someone is about to file suit against us due to some obscure provision of the law. The merger was passed by 87% of the delegates. The papers were filed with the respective states promptly, and, as of this writing, we are now a Texas corporation.

No More Application Holdbacks

Also passed was a new amendment to the constitution which will allow for the proration of first-year dues for new members. We will have more complete information sent out to camp adjutants on this important amendment. Briefly, though, the amendment will allow camp recruiters to collect a full first-year dues, while providing the option to collect \$10 in the third quarter and \$5 in the fourth quarter for the current year. For example, a new member who submits paperwork in June 2006 will be given two choices: 1) Pay only your first year dues (\$20 + \$5 registration) now, and your membership will expire on August 1, 2006. 2) Pay the same amount, plus \$5 for the fourth quarter of

2006 and you will be paid through July 2007. So any new member will always pay a full first-year's dues. But I think it is obvious that most new members joining in the third or fourth quarters will take the two-year option.

Hopefully, this change will eliminate the need to hold back new member applications received towards the end of the fiscal year and should help with retention, since many new members will now be paid for the better part of two years.

This change in dues structure only affects National dues. But I would encourage camps and Divisions to set up similar structures so that the dues collected at all levels are similarly prorated.

A New Constitution?

One important piece of unfinished business was a new constitution. I had reported in my last column that this would be ready for the convention, but this turned out to be too ambitious a timetable. Also, on the advice of our attorneys, the merger was considered more important, since any changes to the constitution would almost certainly be negatively affected by Mississippi law. So, now having completed the merger, we can proceed on to the completion of a new proposed constitution which will be presented to the convention in New Orleans in 2006 for ratification.

Although we are using the term *new constitution*, it will actually be the current constitution with a number of major revisions. Most importantly, all members will have a say in how this constitution is constructed. We will have the first draft of the proposed constitution posted on the main SCV website in the near future for all members to comment on. A series of town hall meetings will be conducted all across the Confederation to allow members firsthand access to the review process. The need for certain changes will be explained, and the members will be allowed to propose their own changes. We hope that out of this one-year process will emerge a better, stronger, and decidedly more robust constitution, a constitution that will not be full of contradictions and vague passages and that can serve us for many years to come.

Thanks for the Memories

I want to thank all the members who attended the Nashville convention. For many of you, it was your second National convention in three months, and I'm sure it was a financial hardship for a lot of members. But as one member told me, "We wanted to finish the business that was started at Concord." You have all stood firm in your support of the SCV and our Confederate heritage, and I salute you for your dedication and courage. Better days are ahead and the defense of our Confederate ancestors has only just begun. ❌



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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members.

Coulter article not appropriate

To the Editor,

It was refreshing to read Stephen C. Price's letter to the editor concerning his dismay with the inclusion of an Ann Coulter article in November/December 2004 issue of the *Confederate Veteran*. Although the political persuasion and opinions held by Mr. Price and myself are at odds with the majority in our organization, our membership in the SCV attests to our pride in the cause and service of our Southern ancestors. I agree wholeheartedly with his statement that "we should confine ourselves to honoring our Confederate ancestors who fought for the self-determination of the Southern people and insisting that the South, and our symbols, be treated with respect," but when we "identify ourselves with issues unrelated to our Southern heritage, we create enemies where none existed before." I have no doubt that within the ranks of the SCV there are Democrats, liberals (possibly even of the Republican persuasion), atheists, homosexuals, and a variety of others outside the mainstream of opinion within our membership. Let's keep our eye on the ball and stick to General Stephen D. Lee's charge, and avoid politics not associated with our mission. Where one stands on politics and today's culture wars is a personal matter, and not something the SCV should take implied or official positions on. After all, an objective examination of the Confederacy would provide a view of a very diverse group of men of vastly differing backgrounds, opinions and attitudes. Although all served the common cause with selfless devotion, well-documented personal animosities and uncompromising philosophic differences proved a great hindrance to the realization of Southern independence.

Nothing changes. The same applies today.

Jeffrey P. Yoest
Brig. Gen. R.S. Ripley Camp 1535
Worthington, OH

Adopt a flag — north of Mason-Dixon Line

To the Editor,

I was pleased to read the letter to the editor advocating the adoption of a flag or other historical artifact relating to your home state housed at the Museum of the Confederacy. I think this is a wonderful idea, and hope more members/camps will do so. I just wanted to add a call to the camps in the Yankee states to look into developing a good relationship with museums/historic sites that have artifacts from our Confederate ancestors. A good rapport with those institutions that still have Battle Flags or other items taken from our honored ancestors might lead to better care for those artifacts, and possible repatriation to their home. This issue came up in the IL Division with flags held at the National Guard museum in Springfield. The local SCV camps were able to participate in the moving of the flags to a new, modern flag storage and care facility. I know some members would rather see these flags brought home, and I understand their feelings. In these days when we're fighting so many heritage battles on so many fronts, I feel that it would benefit all of us to build this rapport so that some day, those artifacts of our heritage may be returned home, or at least afforded the respect we ALL know that they deserve.

Not only should SCV'ers from the South be concerned with the preservation of the battlefields. Our ancestors fought just as hard for the South

as theirs did (*our* referring to the SCV members in the Northern states). Just because we as descendants no longer reside in the South, we shouldn't be discounted in the fight for heritage.

Confederately,
James A. Sturgill
John Kempshall Camp 1534
Maroa, IL

Camp appalled with ad for alcohol

To the Editor,

The below named officers of our SCV camp are appalled by the ads of alcoholic beverages for sale in the May/June 2005 issue of our *Confederate Veteran* magazine. The shameful ad on page 53 appeared on the same page with our CIC's request to remind the membership of the proper policy regarding the Confederate battle flag. Maybe he should review this policy himself.

Have our leaders betrayed the membership and disgraced our honorable Confederate ancestors by not only displaying these ads but also endorsing these products with our beloved SCV logo printed on the labels of whiskey and rum? We think so.

We are not so naïve that we think that some of our members do not drink. That is their business. The mistake of promoting alcoholic beverages in our magazine is our business. Everyone should know the problems that alcohol consumption can cause. Birth defects, vehicle and work-related accidents, mental and physical health problems, and marital problems are just a few of the many problems.

What kind of messages are we sending to our youth? Yes, the ones that attend the Sam Davis Youth Camps and the ones that read our magazines in their libraries or homes?

How are we expected to recruit new members when we will now probably have a hard enough time of holding on to our old membership because of our leadership's misjudgment? The media does enough to portray our heritage organization and our members in a negative light.

Do we need the money that bad that we will endorse any product or idea as long as it pays well?

We, the below mentioned officers, feel that these ads should be withdrawn and a public apology should be given to the membership for their display and endorsements. We also feel that procedures should be introduced to prevent any other embarrassments of this nature from occurring.

Sincerely,

*The officers of Olde Abbeville Camp 39,
Greenwood, SC*

Camp Commander Keith Cook

1st Lt. Commander Stan Price

2nd Lt. Commander Johnny Lawrence

Camp Historian and Editor Keith Rearden

Liquor ads have no place in magazine

To the Editor,

When I read Compatriot Byron Kirby's letter in the May/June *Confederate Veteran* it was like reading my own thoughts. Liquor advertisements have no place in the journal of a historical organization, especially an organization that has members as young as the age of twelve.

The sale of liquor as a fundraiser by camps or at any level in the organization is a very poor practice that should be discouraged.

For some time I have been appalled by some of the merchandise featuring our beloved Battle Flag that is advertised in the magazine. The flag is just that, a flag. Using it as a headscarf, towel, blanket or bedspread is disrespectful.

Yours truly,

Alvin Y. Bethard, Commander

Jefferson Davis Camp 474

Lafayette, LA

Need more outside advertising

To the Editor,

Keep up the good work. The *Confederate Veteran* is the best it's ever been. The recent complaint from Byron Kirby as a letter to the editor was pure hogwash. I have always wondered why we did not obtain outside advertising to fund our publication. We should expand and secure big-money advertising from the likes of Ford, GMC, NRA, Dixie Gunworks, etc. As long as they have a Southeron flavor to the ad, it will be jest fine.

I don't know what kind of magazines Mr. Kirby looks at, but he ought to take another look at what's in those publications at the supermarket. As far as shielding his son from liquor ads, what will he do about TV? I have two five-year-olds who ask me what is constipation, Tampax, and erectile dysfunction!! I encourage the staff to seek a reader survey about products they own or use and go after those corporations to pay for advertising.

The *Confederate Veteran* is most often the only contact the layman member has with the International Office, so the more colorful and larger it can get is good for the membership. Go git'em. And besides, I used to see Rebel Yell advertised in the newspaper with the slogan "not for sale up North." Keep up the good work and do not look back. I got ya covered. Amen.

Yours in the Cause,

Dan D. Williams, Commander

Third Florida Wildcats Camp 1437

Brooksville, FL

Needs help in researching black Confederates

Compatriots,

After reading an article from *Southern Heritage News and Views* concerning the "anti Southern/war was about slavery" agenda of the National Park Service, and having a NPS superintendent (Manassas) visit our camp and tell us there were no black Confederates at either Manassas battles — I am writing to ask your help in researching black

Confederates that were at either of these battles.

I have had limited success in finding this info I would like your help with names, units, and any other info you may have.

I plan to verify this info and present it to the Manassas NPS staff.

Please e-mail with any information you may have to brewer000@comcast.net

Sincerely

Bob Brewer

Colonel William Norris Camp 1398

Gaithersburg, MD

Writer mistaken about compatriot

To the Editor,

In a recent edition of the *Confederate Veteran* (November/December 2004) a writer suggested that a member of our camp, Rickey Pittman, is anti-Semitic based on his negative use of the term *Neo-Con*. How such a charge can be laid at the feet of our compatriot we do not know. Neither Rickey nor any member of this camp was aware that the term *Neo-Con* could have any religious or ethnic overtones. We know Rickey and we know that he is NOT anti-Semitic. The writer was mistaken about Rickey. At our annual memorial for the Confederate veterans buried at Monroe, Louisiana, we never fail to include recognizing the Jewish Confederate veterans who are buried in Monroe's Jewish cemetery. Rickey is always a part of that memorial.

The members of the Major Thomas McGuire Camp approved this letter at the May 2005 meeting of the camp.

Ted Brode, Commander

Major Thomas McGuire Camp 1714

West Monroe, LA

Compatriot needs our help for a worthy cause

To the Editor,

I would like to ask for the opportunity to make a plea to my fellow Sons in the next issue of the *Confederate Veteran*, on the SCV website, or other

Continued on page 53



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

**LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
CHRISTOPHER M. SULLIVAN**

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

In my last column I discussed the importance of education to our core mission of defending the Confederate soldier's good name. Specifically, as sons of Confederate veterans, we ought to seize every opportunity to become better informed about the causes as well as the circumstances of the War for Southern Independence.

That column drew a considerable response, as a number of Compatriots wrote me to share their ideas and offer support for the concept.

At the pre-convention General Executive Council meeting, I presented a pilot program called the Stephen Dill Lee Institute. This program will organize serious historical seminars, hosted around the South and aimed specifically at educating the membership of the SCV.

This program was unanimously approved by the GEC and, later, was warmly received by the membership when presented to the entire convention. Several men came up to me during the convention wanting more information, and a few even offered to host one of the Institute's seminars in their area.

Let me explain a little more about the program. The Stephen Dill Lee Institute is a strictly educational program comprised of a series of one-hour seminars hosted over a long weekend. The first is scheduled for 14 – 15 October in Columbia, South Carolina.

Our program will start early on Friday afternoon with a couple of presentations. The first will be Walter Brian Cisco, an SCV member from Orangeburg, South Carolina. Compatriot Cisco has authored sev-

eral biographies of great Confederates like Generals Wade Hampton and States Rights' Gist, and noted Southern literary giant Henry Timrod. Recently, Compatriot Cisco has written a book about all the signers of the South Carolina Ordinance of Secession. Compatriot Cisco will present a program on "Northern War Crimes: A survey."

After a break, Compatriot Clyde Wilson will make a presentation on "States Rights: Our father's faith." Dr. Wilson is a professor of History at the University of South Carolina, where he is also editor of the *John C. Calhoun Papers*. He is also the author or editor of several books, most recently *From Union to Empire*, which is a collection of his writings.

That evening we will have a reception where the participants and the presenters can meet and talk in a casual setting.

The reception will be followed by a presentation from the eminent Dr. Thomas DiLorenzo on "The Economic Agenda of Lincoln's War Against the South." A professor of Economics at the Loyola University at Baltimore, Dr. DiLorenzo is best-known for his book *The Real Lincoln*.

The next morning will begin with a presentation from Emory University Professor Dr. Donald Livingston. Dr. Livingston will talk about "Lincoln and Slavery." Saturday's second program will be a presentation on "Sherman's Sack and Destruction of Columbia," followed by a lunch break.

When we come back from lunch, Professor Marshall DeRosa, Dean of Arts & Letters at Florida Atlantic University, will give us a presentation on "The Confederate Constitution's Contribution to

American Government.”

In the afternoon the real fun begins. All of our participating faculty will participate in a panel discussion in which participants can engage the panelists directly. Got a question about the Confederacy? This would be the time to ask it.

That night we will all gather for a concluding banquet which will include fellowship, entertainment, and a multi-media presentation on the heroic story of the Confederate submarine *H.L. Hunley* and her courageous crew.

This will be a weekend packed with information presented by experts in their field. But don't be too scared just because the faculty presenters are mostly Ph.D.s. These won't be dry, academic lectures, but rather a rare opportunity to spend time with some of the giants of modern Southern scholarship and learn firsthand about what made the Confederacy so important and what makes Southern culture so vital still today.

Put another way, this will be a chance to get a year's worth of top-flight SCV programs in one weekend.

The next big question: How much will it cost?

In order to make this program as accessible to as many of our members as possible, we will hold the registration fee for this event at \$55. This will include admission to all the presentations as well as the reception on Friday night and the banquet on Saturday.

More details can be obtained as we update the web site: <http://SDLI.SCV.org>.

If this pilot program is as successful as early response seems to indicate, we will immediately begin looking for opportunities to schedule more such events for 2006. We hope to do four events next year. If your camp or division would like to sponsor one of these Institute seminars in your area, please contact me (ltcic@scv.org).

The future strength of our organization lies in our ability to spread the truth about our Southern heritage. Before we can spread the truth we must understand it ourselves.

In his introductory letter (a full copy of which is available on the web site), Dr. Wilson — who is serving as the Dean of the Institute — notes that

“...there used to be a kind of truce that respected Confederate heritage and our forebears as admirable American heroes.”

In the last few decades the Truce has been completely cast aside. The Confederate cause and those who fought for it are condemned by supposed historical experts at every level of the educational system and almost universally by the mass media and politicians, even in the South.

These people are wrong. We all know that. But, to be frank, our efforts to meet the situation have been sporadic, amateurish, and defensive, and have hardly made a dint in public opinion. While the educational establishment is overwhelmingly hostile, there are scholars who are willing to stand up for our heritage. They are not numerous but they are distinguished, learned, and dedicated — and fully able to confront our enemies on scholarly terrain. The Sons of Confederate Veterans has so far failed to make use of or even notice the formidable talent that is available.

The attack is now and we are here. If we don't fight a skillful and comprehensive campaign now, nobody else will and our heritage may be lost forever and our children and grandchildren never know who they are.

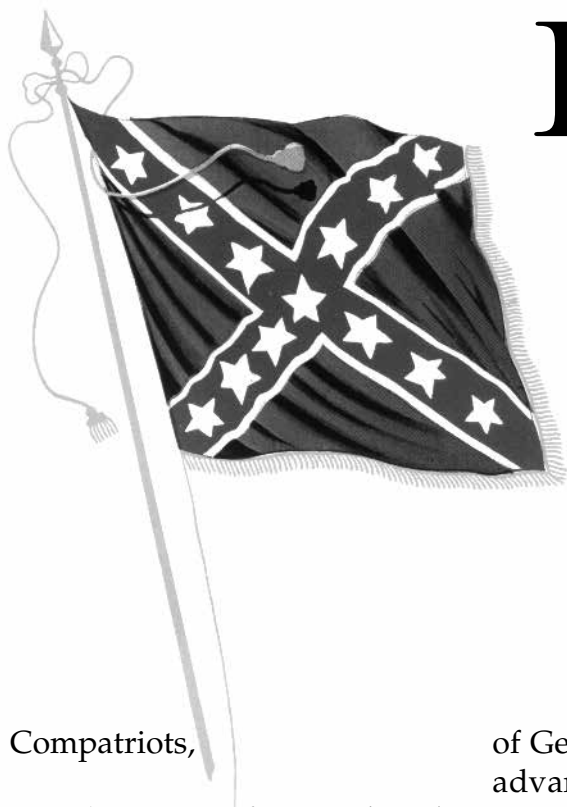
The Institute proposes to change all that.

Robert E. Lee once lamented that “The reputation of individuals is of minor importance [compared] to the opinion posterity may form of the motives which governed the South in their late struggle for the maintenance of the principles of the Constitution. I hope, therefore, a true history will be written, and justice done them.”

There is plenty of *true history* available to us. It is our job to take advantage of it.

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





Forward The Colors

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

Compatriots,

In the course of *Forwarding the Colors*, it is good to take note and remember.

This past year, like so many of the recent past, has been a very busy and trying year for defending our Southern heritage against those who wish our demise and destruction.

In September, 2004, an artist (I use this term loosely), John Simms, hung our beloved banner from a miniature gallows at Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Even though our protest kept Simms away, the college moved the exhibit inside, where fewer people viewed it.

There has been much debate on this situation as to what the SCV should have done (hindsight is such a wonderful thing). Many men in the leadership positions of the SCV discussed and debated what actions were warranted. Given the overwhelming support we had from the merchants

of Gettysburg, we did not feel it advantageous to boycott them. Instead, we announced a boycott of Gettysburg College.

Like many heritage battles, this is an ongoing fight. The local camps and the Pennsylvania Division are continually working with the town of Gettysburg as well as trying to secure lecture time inside the college. The SCV has held two airplane flyovers during key events sponsored by the college. Whether or not Gettysburg College will allow the SCV equal time is uncertain...but they do know we are a continued presence they have to deal with.

In October, 2004, I attended a Flag Rally in Augusta, Georgia, to protest the removal of two 2nd National Flags from the Augusta River Walk. This was done by order of the mayor to appease the South Carolina delegation of the NAACP. Legal action has been undertaken and this, too, is an ongoing fight in Georgia.

Many of you were introduced to Jacqueline Duty at Dalton, Georgia, last year. This young lady was banned from attending her senior prom because of her dress being designed as a Confederate Battle Flag. This is a courageous young lady who is standing up for her Southern heritage. This case is in the courts at this time.

Our heritage violations cases against Dupont and the FAA in Florida continue to be tied up in the court system.

Much of the correspondence I have had over the past year has dealt with schools abusing the 1st Amendment by threatening students who wear any form of the Confederate Battle Flag. Our victory with the Castorina Case in Kentucky a few years ago has been great ammunition against these establishments of learning.

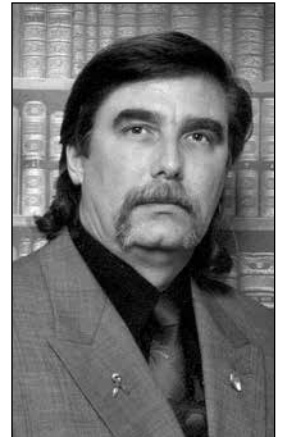
Just recently we have had another victory in this area. In Charleston, West Virginia, a federal judge ruled a high school dress code that banned items bearing the *rebel flag* is overly broad and violates students' rights to free speech.

Southern heritage won another victory when the Courts ruled Vanderbilt University must either keep the word *Confederate* in the name inscribed on a residence hall or pay back the UDC for its contributions to the building's construction. Just recently it was reported that Vanderbilt would *NOT* remove the Confederate name.

I receive inquiries on a daily basis of heritage violations perpetuated on the Southern Cause. The SCV is fortunate that there are so many dedicated members to protect our heritage so that 99% of these violations are acted upon swiftly to insure victory for our ancestors.

One by one, we are winning battles. I thank everyone who does his part...above and beyond.... so our beloved symbols will forever fly.

At the national reunion in Nashville, a workshop on Heritage Defense and Public Relations was conducted. This workshop was videotaped for the benefit of those camps unable to attend or for those who wish a refresher course. Be sure to watch it with pen and paper. *THERE WILL BE A TEST AT SOME POINT IN YOUR LIFE!*



In the Bonds of the South,

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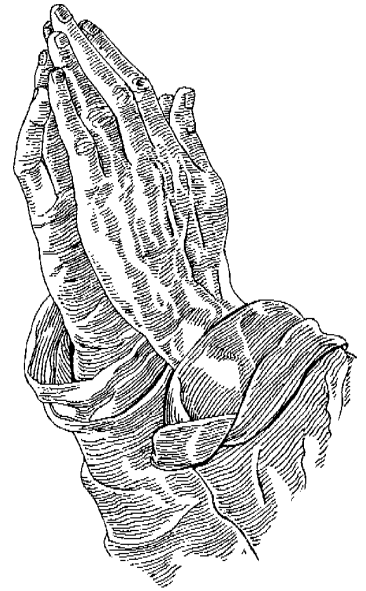


Photo by John Gregory

Miss Jacqueline Duty poses in her Confederate Flag prom dress at our National Reunion in Dalton, GA, last year.

Chaplain's Comments

Dr. H. Rondel Rumburg
Chaplain-in-Chief



Confederate Chaplains and War's End

The sadness of Appomattox has been variously depicted. Some have thought of it as the funeral of the last Christian Republic in this hemisphere. Many denied the news and some would rather have died like many of their friends because they felt their sacrifice had been betrayed. Certainly Appomattox was not the end prayed for and fought for by so many, but God in His providence allowed this event. What did the chaplains think of it all? Perhaps they should themselves speak to this issue!

Chaplain John A. Broadus initially believed there would never, in his lifetime, be an end of the war in a prostrate South, but he thought that in some way the next generation would live

to see freedom; he wrote to Basil Manly on April 11, 1865, "I take it there will now be war in this country fully as long as you or I will live. All thought of doing this or that 'after the war,' must, I fear, be abandoned. I still have strong hope that our children may live to see independence, and maybe our grandchildren, happiness. But 'man's extremity is God's opportunity.' As wonderful things have happened in history as that our cause should not begin to rise and prosper." Broadus tried to be objective, and his trust in the Lord gave him a sense of the future. There is still a remnant today of unreconstructed Southerners, because of the injustices done and the fact that fighting for truth can never be wrong. Later in a memorial address Broadus would

assert the justness of the cause and the necessity of honoring those who fought for that cause. Confederate Chaplain Randolph H. McKim explained his sense of the news when he wrote, "When our idolized leader sheathed his sword at Appomattox the world grew dark to us. We felt as if the sun had set in blood to rise no more. It was as if the foundations of the earth were sinking beneath our feet." Many Southern people believed that a way of life had died, never to be experienced again.

What did they do once the shock began to wear off? Chaplain A. D. Betts wrote "Next day I mounted my mule and started to Chapel Hill, intending to surrender there. I took along a negro servant and horse for a friend. At

sunset we met an old man at his spring near his house. I politely asked to be permitted to spend the night on his land. He objected. I said, 'Boy, take off our saddles and halter our horses.' The farmer quickly said, 'If you will stay, come up to the house.' I slept on his porch." Confusion and lack of hospitality were finally overcome for the Lord's servant, but for many days ahead there would be experiences that demonstrated a disruption of common courtesy and a way of life struggling for survival.

On Sunday, April 9, 1865, Chaplain William Wiatt described hearing the news that General Lee had surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia. He penned the following words in his diary and they give us his understanding of the implications of what had happened: "The will of the Lord be done; it was His will that it should be so; it is all right because He had done it, or suffered it to be done; may we have grace to bear our troubles & trials with faith & patience; the question? Has God forsaken us? Is our Confederacy ruined? I, for one, can't believe it; God, I verily believe, has humbled us to exalt us; I believe He will, yet, in His good way & time grant unto us deliverance & prosperity & honor; His wisdom & power & goodness are the same;.... A touching incident occurred in the afternoon; General Lee rode along from the enemy's lines, and hundreds of officers and men thronged each side of the road and waved hats and sent up cheers; the old hero was in solemn silence, with head uncovered, his countenance indicating



General John B. Gordon

deep sorrow; I could not refrain from shedding tears again; it has been a sad day to us; may God's grace be sufficient for us; at night sang the hymn *God moves in Mysterious ways &c.* And had a prayer by lieutenant of the 34th Virginia Regiment."

What kind of treatment did some of these chaplains experience? Chaplain Wiatt describes the way he was treated in the days thereafter. He walked a picket line with Major Perrin and heard many taunts by the enemy. He related that it was hard to endure without replying. Later he spoke of hearing a stirring patriotic speech by General John B. Gordon. Gordon's description of what he said, and the following is only a portion: "I said to them that through the rifts in the clouds then above us I could see the hand of Almighty God stretched out to help us in the impending battle with adversity; that He would guide us in the gloom, and bless every manly effort to bring back to desolated homes the sunshine and comforts of former years. I told them the principles for which they had so

grandly fought and uncomplainingly suffered were not lost ... for they were the principles on which the Fathers had built the Republic, and that the very throne of Jehovah was pledged that truth should triumph and liberty live." Wiatt wrote that when the parole was signed "it was a bitter cup for me to drink"; then he confided, "but the Lord willed it to be so." In spite of all the sadness he said they had singing and prayer at night. On Thursday, April 13, he started home, but not before he visited the hospital to see, pray and minister to the sick and wounded. He traveled many miles and slept on the floor of a shed at Burkeville. In the days following he was grossly insulted by a negro soldier in McCulloch's old factory where he fetched his trunk.

Chaplain Wiatt may have been paroled and the war may have been over militarily, but his concern for the men and their souls did not end at Appomattox. His diary revealed how his journey continued. "Tuesday, April 18, 1865, Rose early and went down to the depot to take the train to City Point ... on arriving at City Point, visited some of our wounded soldiers to ascertain if possible, the fate of some in our Brigade, but could learn nothing of them; conversed on religion with many of the wounded ...; was insulted again by a negro soldier; about sunset left in the steamer *Maryland* for Fortress Monroe; during the night had a chill and fever and was very unwell indeed; made the acquaintance of Chaplain Donnon...."

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The Last Roll



Colonel Christopher C. Pegues 62
Selma, AL
Richard S. Peck

General Robert E. Rodes 262
Tuscaloosa, AL
Beasey S. Hendrix

Cradle of the Confederacy 692
Montgomery, AL
Joseph Willett Morris

The Prattville Dragoons 1524
Prattville, AL
George Byron Allison
James Vince Gober

General Jo Shelby 1414
Harrison, AR
William R. Jennings

Colonel Robert G. Shaver 1655
Jonesboro, AR
Frederic Howard Pasmore

Kirby-Smith 1209
Jacksonville, FL
G. Howard Bryan

Captain Winston Stephens 2041
MacClenny, FL
Gene Barber
Joe Hensley
Ron Earl Nix

Captain Charles W. Baldwin 105
Madison, GA
Kenny Franklin Stephens

Brigadier General John Carpenter
Carter 207
Waynesboro, GA
Eugene Carlton Moncus
John Douglas Drew

Forrest's Escort 1239
Villa Rica, GA
Dennis W. Williams

52nd Georgia Regiment 1418
Cleveland, GA
Thomas Oscar Seabolt

Stewart-Webster 1607
Richland, GA
Alton Ray Woolbright

Colonel Joseph McConnell 1859
Ringgold, GA
Carlos Wayne Crabtree

Henry Watkins Allen 133
Baton Rouge, LA
Miller D. M. F. Dial

William D. Cameron 1221
Meridian, MS
Tom Lawrence

Private Samuel A. Hughey 1452
Hernando, MS
James Doherty

Brigadier General Benjamin G.
Humphreys 1625
Indianola, MS
James Conley Edwards

The Buffalo Guards 1975
Buffalo, NY
Edward A. Bennett

General Paul Quattlebaum 412
Batesburg-Leesville, SC
Thomas Robert Thornley

General Martin W. Gary 1532
Edgefield, SC
Bob Coke Rude

Major General Benjamin F.
Cheatham 72
Manchester, TN
Ray M. Jernigan

Longstreet-Zollicoffer 87
Knoxville, TN
Russell Bruno Schubert

Nathan Bedford Forrest 215
Memphis, TN
William C. Ford

Fort Donelson 249
Dover, TN
Randall Nelson Shaw

Major General William D. McCain HQ
584
Columbia, TN
John S. Du Mont
Morris Connelley Campbell

The General Robert E. Lee 1640
Memphis, TN
William A. Nelson

Johnson-Sayers-Nettles 1012
Teague, TX
Peter William Orlebeke

Magruder-Ewell 99
Newport News, VA
Lewy Williams

Turner Ashby 1567
Winchester, VA
Ray Eugene Bowers

Robert S. Garnett 1470
Charleston/Huntington
Metro Region, WV
William Asbury Dysard

Flat Top Copperheads 1694
Princeton, WV
Robert L. Wood

Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery

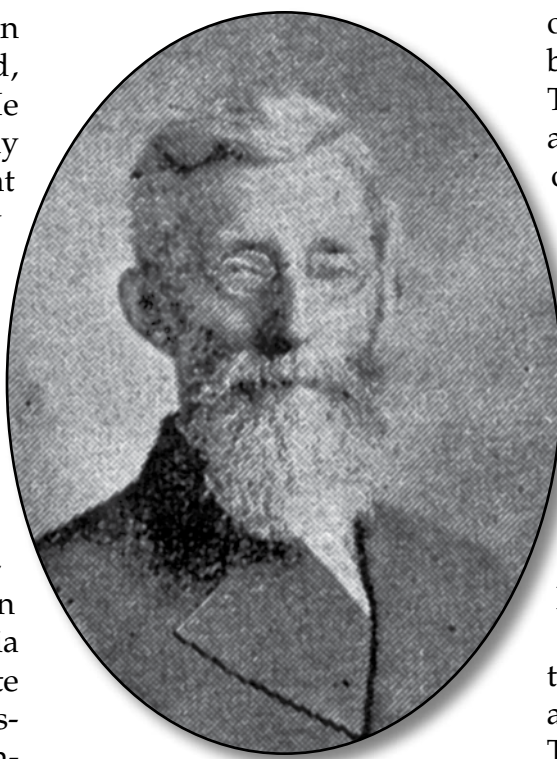


Colonel Aaron B. Hardcastle

Hardcastle was born in Denton, Maryland, on July 5, 1836. He entered the US Army in 1855 and attended West Point Military Academy. Eventually he obtained the rank of second lieutenant in the 6th US Infantry.

During the Utah expedition against the Mormons he served on the staff of General Albert Sidney Johnston as aide-de-camp. Afterwards he followed Johnston to California and accompanied him on the perilous trip from California to Texas to join the Confederate Army in 1861. He was commissioned a lieutenant in the Confederacy.

Hardcastle was given command of three companies of Mississippi men at Columbus, KY, which became the 3rd Mississippi Battalion of Wood's Brigade, Hardee's Division. He was promoted to major and the battalion was increased by five more Mississippi companies. His unit joined General A.S. Johnston's army and fought at Shiloh in April 1862. During the battle he became separated from his men, seized a musket and joined the 16th Alabama in a charge.



Colonel Aaron B. Hardcastle

His unit captured a Union gun battery, and Aaron was slightly wounded.

Following Shiloh, the 3rd Mississippi Battalion merged with the 45th Mississippi Regiment, and Hardcastle was made colonel of the regiment. This regiment was comprised of eight Mississippi companies and two Alabama companies. Next, they followed General Bragg into Kentucky and fought at Perryville

on October 8, 1862, capturing a battery of cannons. At Triune, Tennessee, they fought Union cavalry on December 27, in a storm of rain and hail.

From January to September, 1863, the regiment was on duty on the Shelbyville and Chattanooga railroad lines. In the battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20, the regiment was consolidated with the 32nd Mississippi. As such, they fought at Tunnel Hill, November 25 and Ringgold Gap, November 27.

During the Atlanta Campaign they were at Dug Gap, May 8, and Resaca, May 14-15, 1864. The regiment was given praise by General Cleburne for their action at New Hope Church on May 27. The following month they fought along the Kennesaw hills. The 45th, reduced in numbers by hard fighting, was again renamed the 3rd Mississippi Battalion in July 1864.

As the 3rd they fought at Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station. They took part in the October campaign on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, including the capture of Dalton;

Continued on page 41

Confederate Medal of Honor

Captain Joseph B. Lyle

By D. Michael Thomas

Past Commander, General Robert E. Lee Camp 1589, Midlothian, VA

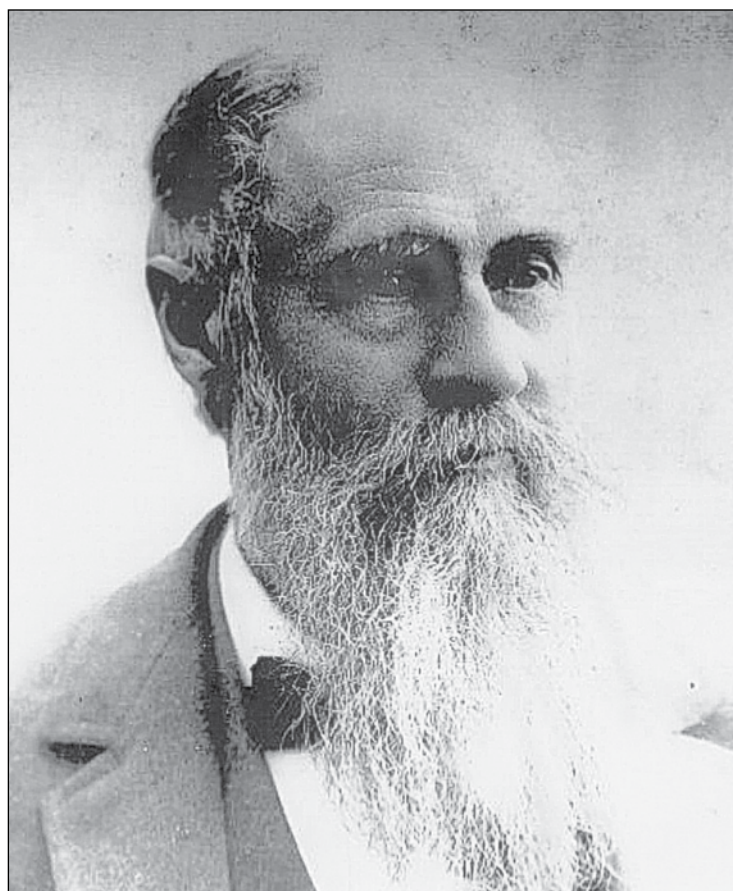
On October 27, 1864, the Battle of Williamsburg Road was fought just four and one-half miles east of Richmond. There, about 8,000 men under command of Lt. General James Longstreet met and stopped an advance toward the Confederate capital by 25,000 Union soldiers. In this long-ignored engagement, Captain Joseph Banks Lyle of the 5th South Carolina Infantry regiment performed an act of bravery which one author called "a feat without equal in American military history." Lyle's brigade commander called it "The most conspicuous feat of personal valor and skill that came within my knowledge during the war" Despite such accolades, Lyle's personal bravery that day was forgotten over the years and the engagement itself, full of suspense and daring, became little more than a footnote to researchers and authors.

Captain Lyle received long-due recognition for his heroism on July 27, 2003, in the form of a posthumous Confederate Medal of Honor presented by the Sons of Confederate Veterans at the Fairfield County Museum in Winnsboro, SC, where it will be on permanent display. Among the nearly 150 attending the ceremony was Mrs. Susan Baker, a descendant of Captain Lyle. The ceremony was graciously hosted by the General John H. Bratton Camp 1816

of Winnsboro. The General Robert E. Lee Camp 1589, Midlothian, VA, sponsored the award.

Many questions have been asked about Lyle: Just who was he? What were the circumstances of his feat? How could his heroism have been overlooked?

Lyle, born December 6, 1829, at Old Yonquesville near Winnsboro, Fairfield District, SC, was the son of a Presbyterian preacher who later moved the family to Alabama and then to Texas, where he died in 1840. His mother, with her six daughters and two sons, returned to South Carolina to be near relatives. There she bought a farm in York District near Kings Mountain, site of the well-known Revolutionary War battlefield. Little is known of Lyle's



An 1892 photograph of Joseph Banks Lyle taken at the UCV Reunion in New Orleans.

life until he entered South Carolina College (now the University of South Carolina), where he graduated in December 1856 at the age of 27. He immediately moved to Limestone Springs in Spartanburg District, SC, and began his chosen profession as an educator by establishing a school that he successfully administered

until the firing on Fort Sumter.

Enlisting for 12 months in Co. G of the 5th SC Infantry Volunteers on April 13, 1861, Lyle was soon elected 1st sergeant. Following the Battle of First Manassas, he transferred at his own request as a private to Co. D, where he served until February 1862, when he was discharged for medical disability. Two months later he rejoined the regiment as it was being reorganized and was elected 1st lieutenant of Co. C. In action at Williamsburg on May 5th, 1862, his company commander was killed and Lyle was promoted to captain. He led his company into battle first at Seven Pines (May 31-June 1, 1862) and again at Gaines Mill (June 27, 1862) where he suffered a blow to the head that kept him from active duty for nearly three months. Rendered unconscious by the blow, he was carried from the field after darkness ended the day's fighting. Rejoining his command in mid-September 1862, Lyle fought in all subsequent actions and campaigns involving his regiment, which later became an integral part of Lt. General James Longstreet's famed First Corps.

Captain Lyle served frequently in a number of brigade-and-division level staff positions from late 1862 to the end of the war though he never relinquished command of his company. He showed himself to be an effective and dependable officer capable of handling a variety of duties. This diversity made him especially valuable because he could efficiently fill staff positions temporarily vacant because of casualties or other causes. In September 1864, he was named brigade inspector-general, a position he held until war's end.

Serving in action under a new division commander, Major-General Charles W. Field, the 5th South



Captain Lyle's burial marker at Gethemane Cemetery in Caddo, OK.

Carolina met the enemy on May 6, 1864, the second day of fighting at The Wilderness. Casualties were heavy as Lyle's brigade commander, Brigadier-General Micah Jenkins, was killed and Longstreet seriously wounded in the same *friendly fire* volley. Colonel Asbury Coward, commanding the 5th South Carolina, was among the wounded in action later that day and transferred command to Lyle who led the regiment for the next 18 days. In a letter to his fiancée dated May 11, 1864, Lyle wrote "When we entered the fight on the 6th, was fourth in rank, but came out that night in command of the regiment. Was struck four times, but only bruised."

With Major General Richard Anderson temporarily succeeding Longstreet and Colonel (later Brigadier-General) John Bratton of the 6th South Carolina Infantry succeeding Jenkins, the 5th South Carolina saw substantial action over the next four months as Grant continued his push toward Richmond and the subsequent siege at Petersburg. On September 29, 1864, Field's division was moved just outside Richmond north of the James River, where it remained until Richmond was evacuated the following April.

Early on the morning of October 27, 1864, fully half of Grant's army was on the move in a two-prong

offensive. One part, with 35,000 men of Meade's Army of the Potomac, marched toward the South Side Railroad amid optimism that Petersburg might be taken. The second part, north of the James River, consisting of the X and XVIII Corps of infantry plus a division of cavalry and ample supporting artillery comprised about 25,000 men. Its primary purpose was to prevent Confederate troops being shifted from Richmond defenses to meet the threat at Petersburg. However, it was

fully authorized to penetrate the outer defense line protecting Richmond from the east if the opportunity was available. These troops, from Benjamin Butler's Army of the James and led by Major General Godfrey Weitzel, talked openly of not only breaching the line, but of actually taking Richmond. This line, some 12 miles of earthenworks between the James and Chickahominy Rivers, was strongly built and allowed a small force to keep a much larger one at bay. A piercing of these defensive works by Union troops would pose a grave threat to the security of Richmond.

The Union advance above the James was not unexpected. Longstreet, sufficiently recovered from his wounds of five months earlier, returned to duty on October 19th. Just six days later he began receiving reports of Union activities indicating an attack was imminent. With two infantry divisions (Field's and Hoke's) and the small cavalry brigade of Brigadier General Martin Gary at hand, he took immediate steps to receive an attack. Indeed, his infantry was manning positions along the earthenworks between the Darbytown and Charles City Roads, a distance of about four miles, well before dawn on the 27th. The Union plan called for the X Corps to hold

Confederate attention by a series of feints and artillery barrages while the cavalry transited White Oak Swamp and then breached the line at Williamsburg Road. The XVIII Corps was to follow closely behind and then strike Longstreet's left flank. It was a good plan with sufficient strength to carry it through.

At 9 AM, the X Corps initiated the fighting that day, and heavy skirmishing began. The passage through the swamp, however, was more difficult than expected for the flanking forces. The Union cavalry, two hours behind schedule, was met at Williamsburg Road by Gary's cavalry and driven off. Gary then returned his command to its original position on Nine-Mile Road, about two miles to the north. The XVIII Corps began clearing the swamp about 1 PM and a brigade of US Colored Troops (USCT) was dispatched along Nine-Mile Road to ascertain and report what strength held that position. Dispositions were then made for a strong skirmish line to advance against the works on Williamsburg Road. If lightly manned, an assault force of two brigades supported by artillery would then be sent forward, with the balance of the Corps to follow. The skirmish line stepped off about 3 PM, some four hours behind schedule, expecting to cross 1,000 yards of open field with little opposition.

Longstreet, however, had received reports from Gary throughout the day and was aware of the Union threat to his left. About the time the Federal skirmish line started forward, he ordered Field to Williamsburg Road, leaving a strong skirmish line along the way, and ordered Hoke to extend his division to cover the ground Field was vacating. Unknown to either side, it was now a race to the point of attack.

The Federal skirmish line was stopped by the heroic stand of a Virginia Home Guard contingent

(one officer and 20 men) and two Texas sharpshooters from Field's division. Their accurate fire forced the skirmishers to take cover in the first of two shallow ravines about 400 yards away. These ravines, running parallel to the works, provided the only cover available on their path of advance. Weitzel, realizing that the works were not fully manned, then sent his assault force forward. Some 3,300 men began their approach, confident of quick success. At this moment, Field's men arrived on the scene to the delight of its handful of defenders. Longstreet had won the race by just a few precious minutes. With Gregg's Texans on the left and G.T. Andersen's Georgians on the right, Bratton's South Carolinians straddled Williamsburg Road. Several artillery pieces were placed and

Lyle noted in his journal that his take was "many prisoners, at least 400 — a low cowardly, demoralized crowd of wretches."

within five minutes, the fight was on. The fire from approximately 2,000 Confederate muskets and several cannon shocked the Federals. Casualties were heavy and they took cover alongside their skirmishers in the first ravine. After a short delay, they tried to continue their advance on the works, but Southern marksmanship again took a heavy toll. Many returned to the safety of the first ravine, where they eventually fled the field. Several hundred made it to the second ravine, about 225 yards from the works, where panic set in and organization disintegrated as they realized their predicament. Unable to advance further or to retreat from the field, they were trapped. Weitzel's artillery began

a furious hour-long bombardment to cover these men and prevent a counterattack. Many escaped in small groups via a dry ditch to their left, taking them back to White Oak Swamp.

Longstreet called for Gary's cavalry to attack the trapped Federals. Leaving a few men and a cannon at his Nine-Mile Road position two miles away, Gary advanced at once. Before his attack began, however, he received word that a sizeable Union force had taken the position he had just vacated. This was the brigade of USCT Weitzel dispatched earlier. Longstreet had no option but to order Gary to retake the position, and Gary did just that! Dismounting his two available regiments (no more than 500 men), he executed a perfectly timed attack against the Federal front and flank. The USCT were utterly and completely routed in this brief but remarkable action and the position was secured.

By now the time was about 4:30 and darkness barely 30 minutes away. Longstreet could afford to relax somewhat with the satisfaction of stopping two flanking moves by his foe even if by the narrowest of margins, inflicting several hundred casualties and incurring only slight losses of his own. However, it appeared the Federals trapped to his front would soon escape under cover of darkness. This was when Captain Lyle entered the picture.

As commander of his brigade skirmishers, Lyle had watched the day's events unfold. The action had developed too quickly for his men to be deployed upon arrival at Williamsburg Road. Despite receiving minor but painful grape shot wounds to his neck and shoulder during the Union barrage, he was more distressed about the trapped Federals getting away. Convinced they would surrender if a demand was given them, Lyle asked permission to advance his skirmishers on

the trapped Federals. Colonel Joseph Walker of the Palmetto Sharpshooters, temporarily commanding the brigade while Bratton recovered from wounds received a few weeks earlier, denied this request. Lyle then approached his skirmishers for volunteers to accompany him to the Federals and demand their surrender. None accepted his offer though he was told they would go if he ordered them to. Instead, he announced he would go alone, and at that point left the works and headed for the enemy to his front. As he moved forward, two men followed him, declaring, "Hold on captain. You shan't go by yourself." After proceeding about 100 yards, he stopped and told the two volunteers to stay on a slight rise overlooking the ravine. Lyle then continued his advance alone. He had not gone far when soldiers at the extreme ends of the Confederate positions began firing on him under the mistaken impression that he was a deserter. Members of Bratton's brigade were aghast at the bullets kicking up dirt all around him and quickly took steps to halt this fire.

Going further, Lyle saw and heard a Federal officer trying to rally his disheartened men. Lyle ordered his two volunteers to shoot the officer if his harangue did not stop. By this time Confederates all along the works, including General Field, were watching Lyle with awe. Upon reaching the ravine, Lyle demanded that the Union soldiers throw down their weapons and surrender, and they began doing so. Requiring a formal surrender, swords and colors were handed to him. Halfway during the surrender, another Federal officer begin berating his men for surrendering to a single Confederate and called on them to pick up their muskets and shoot him. Lyle reacted by picking up the closest weapon to him, a seven-shot Spencer carbine left on the battlefield

from the cavalry action that morning. Advancing quickly but calmly, Lyle threatened to blow the officer's brains out if he did not yield. The officer complied and the crisis was over. Later that night Lyle learned that the carbine had been empty.

What happened next has resulted in confusion to some who have studied this battle. Lyle, a solitary Confederate soldier in a sea of blue and in a ravine some 225 yards from his own lines in failing visibility, had been lost to sight by his compatriots for several long minutes. No one apart from him and his prisoners knew what was going on. He did not attempt to herd the Federals in alone, but instead called for his own skirmishers to come forward. Some 35-40 left the works to join him. Speculation is that Lyle did so to ensure the safety of the prisoners. Daylight now was in its waning moments and, presumably, he did not want tired and anxious Confederates inadvertently mistaking the movement of the prisoners as an attacking force. Utilizing the skirmishers ensured the surrender situation would be clearly recognized. Unfortunately, most historians, influenced by misleading after-action reports, have incorrectly

concluded the prisoners were taken by a Confederate counterattack. The facts are clear in this matter. There was no counterattack of any sort — only the advance of Captain Lyle! The presence of his skirmishers simply finalized the surrender process. Lyle noted in his journal that night "I got three stands of colors and a large number of prisoners before I could prevail on a single skirmisher to follow me."

The Federals withdrew that night and did not mount another major threat from above the James against Richmond the rest of the war. Federal casualties in the day's various engagements numbered nearly 2,000. Confederate losses were reported at about 50. Adding to Grant's dismay, the Union force threatening Petersburg that day was defeated in the Battle of Hatcher's Run.

In all, some 614 Federal soldiers were taken prisoner that day at Williamsburg Road, the vast majority of them as a result of Lyle's heroism. An exact count was not made, but Field credited him with at least 500 and Longstreet credited him with about

Continued on page 51



Presentation of the Confederate Medal of Honor at the award ceremony July 27, 2003. Holding the award is Ms. Pelham Lyles, director of the Fairfield County Museum in Winnsborok, SC and the author Michael Thomas.

A Grand Lady Defiled!

Seattle Confederate Monument Vandalized

by David Johnson

She is a beautiful stone monolith, ten tons of Georgia granite towering majestically over the hallowed ground of the Lake View Cemetery in Seattle, Washington. More than fourteen feet in height, she almost seems out of place in this quiet, lush, green memorial park perched atop a hill overlooking Lake Union, yet miles away from the heart of Dixie. This Grand Dame once bore intricately sculpted bronze pieces on her face: the Southern Cross of Honor, the UDC Laurel Wreath, and a likeness of General Robert E. Lee superimposed over two crossed muskets. She stands majestically in testament to the brave Confederate soldiers who made Seattle their home after the war, and who died over a 37-year period beginning in 1908. These honorable veterans rest peacefully in the shadow of the lady, all past members of the John B. Gordon Camp 1456 of the United Confederate Veterans.

Few people realize the many ties Washington State has to the Confederacy. When the Oregon Territory was divided and the northern part transformed into Washington Territory in 1853, President Franklin Pierce's Secretary of War was none other than his old Mexican War mate, Jefferson Davis. Davis took a



A before shot of the Seattle Confederate monument.

special interest in the new western territories, focusing a good deal of his attention on securing forts in Washington and Oregon to protect the American settlers who journeyed west along the Oregon and California Trails. Secretary Davis also commissioned an expedition to search for a northern route for a transcontinental railroad, putting an Army major named Isaacs Stevens in charge — a man who would become

the new territory's first governor, along with an expedition assistant named Captain George B. McClellan.

President Pierce appointed Jefferson Davis' friend, James Patton Anderson, to be Washington Territory's first U. S. Marshal. Colonel Anderson was a Mexican War veteran and Mississippi politician who befriended the Secretary during Davis' failed campaign for Mississippi governor in 1850. Marshal Anderson's first duty in the Washington Territory was to gather information for the first territorial census in the summer and fall of 1853, traveling mostly by river boat and canoe. Anderson would later relate a story of saving the life of a young brevet captain with the 4th US Infantry Regiment, stationed at Ft. Vancouver, during his quest for census information. In his memoirs, Anderson reveals how a group of soldiers on a re-supply mission near The Dalles, Oregon, approached him for help. They begged the marshal and his Indian guides to help them look for a young paymaster afflicted with the delirium tremens, who had wandered away from their camp. Anderson's guides found the shirtless, shivering man perched on a ledge overlooking the Columbia River, appearing as if he intended to jump into the roar-

ing river nearly 100 feet below him — a certain death sentence. At great risk to his own safety, Anderson stood between the man and the edge of the cliff, and wrestled him to the ground, while grasping a sapling to keep them both from tumbling into the river. The young man's name was Ulysses Simpson Grant — a troubled officer who resigned from the Army one year later.

Patton Anderson was later elected delegate to the United States Congress from the virgin territory, and after finishing his term of office in the 34th Congress, he was appointed by President James Buchanan to return to the Territory as its second governor. Anderson thanked the President for his honorable consideration, but declined Buchanan's appointment. He informed the President that he had a commitment to take over his widowed aunt's plantation in Monticello, Florida, where he later would become a Florida delegate to the First Provisional Confederate Congress and one of the original signers of the Provisional Confederate Constitution. Anderson then served gallantly in the war, rising to the rank of major general in the Army of Tennessee and serving honorably under the command of General Braxton Bragg. He owned several plots of land in Olympia, Washington, until he sold them just prior to his 1872 death; two of his brothers remained behind in Washington.

Many other Confederates moved to the Pacific Northwest after the



The Seattle Confederate monument after all the bronze was stolen.

war, as a way to start life anew, and to escape the harsh post-war policies of President Andrew Johnson. These proud Southerners were welcomed into this new wild Western environment with open arms, and they became productive members of the Puget Sound area community.

Near the turn of the century, an article appeared in the *Seattle Post Intelligencer* newspaper describing the meeting of two battlefield foes. Seattle Judge J. W. Langley, who had commanded a brigade in Sherman's army, was in charge of moving more than 1,600 captured Confederate soldiers to Atlanta after the battle of Jonesboro in 1864. It was with great anxiety that he did this as his unit

was nearly outnumbered by the captured Confederate force, and he spoke admirably in the article about how the commanding Confederate officer, General D. C. Govan, was helpful in keeping the captives orderly. He shook the captured general's hand in the prisoners' barracks in Atlanta after that march, assuming that he would never see him again. Several years later he discovered that Govan was an Indian Agent for the Tulapip Indian Tribe near Seattle, and invited him to be the guest of honor at a GAR Ceremony, which the *Seattle PI* reported on in 1897.

Another famous Confederate in Washington was James B. Metcalf, who served the CSA as a boy of only fifteen in the 10th MS Cavalry, and fought many a battle under the leadership of General Nathan Bedford Forrest.

After the war, he studied to become a lawyer, and then moved to the Washington Territory to practice law in 1884. Three years later, he was appointed as the first attorney general for the territory, and his first order of business was to prepare the legal paperwork for the 1889 transition to statehood. In addition to Metcalf, there were many other Confederate veterans who moved to the area, and a group of them founded the John B. Gordon Camp 1456 of the United Confederate Veterans in 1902. They were all very active and respected members of the Seattle community.

Fast-forward nearly one quarter of a century to April 26, 1926. It was

a wonderful day to have a ceremony; the Seattle sun was shining brightly and the birds chirped excitedly, announcing the arrival of spring. A large and enthusiastic crowd gathered at the Lakeview Cemetery in Seattle as the band struck up the familiar chords of *The Bonnie Blue Flag*. The dignitaries sat on the stage in their top hats and Sunday best, waiting for the dedication to begin. The mood was one of togetherness and patriotism. There were many local celebrities in the crowd, including the likes of Tacoma Mayor G. M. G. Tennant, the flamboyant Seattle Mayor Edwin Brown, the Seattle Chamber of Commerce President D. B. Trefethen, State Commander of the Spanish War Veterans William Downey, American Legion State Commander B. Schwellenbach, and local attorney A. Scott Bullitt. Bullitt was chosen to be one of the honored speakers, because of his political ties to the Grand Old South. He was highly regarded in Washington political circles, having been the founder and chairman of the state Democratic Party. Active in politics his entire life, he made failed runs at both the Seattle mayoralty office and the governorship of the State of Washington, and he hailed from the well-established, and politically famous Bullitt family of Louisville, Kentucky. His national political connections would bring him close ties to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and six years after this 1926 Lakeview Monument dedication ceremony, he would be asked by FDR to give the nominating speech at the 1932 Democratic convention. Unfortunately, he unexpectedly died from liver cancer before that convention and his wife gave the speech in his stead. This widow later went on to become the founder of KING Communications in Seattle, which owned the local NBC television affiliate.

On that Sunday afternoon in 1926, Bullitt spoke proudly of his Confederate heritage and lauded the brave men who were buried around the memorial. He pointed out that the granite monument had been long in planning, and was definitely overdue — as six of the members of the John B. Gordon Camp had died before the monument was erected. He described for the crowd the long road the memorial had taken to become a reality.

Sixteen years earlier, a group of Confederate war veterans and ladies from the United Daughters of The Confederacy hosted a booth during *Dixie Day* at the Alaska — Yukon — Pacific Exposition in Seattle, which was being held on the grounds of the University of Washington campus during the summer and fall of 1910. These groups raised \$200, which was to serve as seed money for the purchase of a large burial plot in the nearby Lakeview Cemetery, in which the members of the John Gordon Camp could be buried. The year following the exposition, they purchased the plot for \$550. But, it

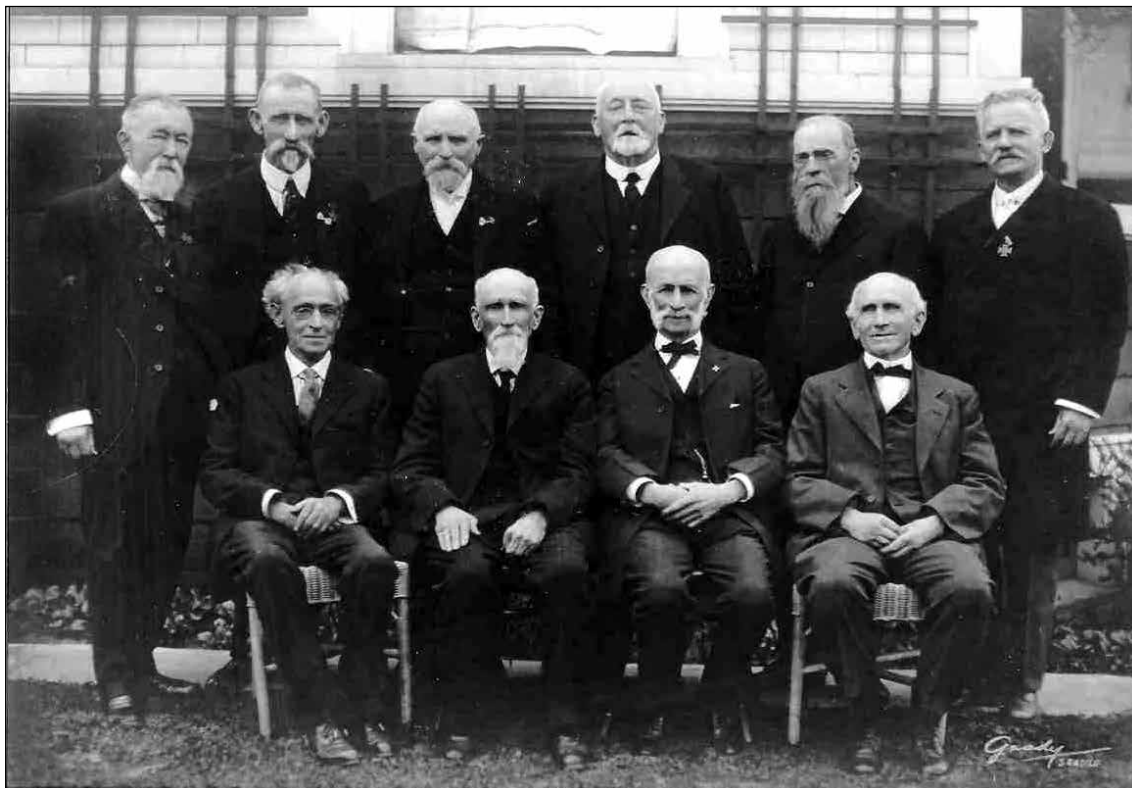
was only hallowed ground at the time, and several years would pass before a monument could be secured.

In 1920, outstanding Seattle citizen James N. Gilmer died and was buried in the Lakeview plot. Gilmer had been a captain in the Confederate army, and served as adjutant general of the State of Alabama after the war. He was also one of the original investors in the Elyton Land Company of Alabama, who were intimately involved in the creation of the city of Birmingham. He left Alabama and moved to Seattle, where he became a valued citizen. Shortly after his death, a Gilmer acquaintance, Seattle City Councilman Thomas Revelle — who would later gain fame as the driving force behind the establishment of the famous Pike's Place Farmer's Market in Seattle — made a proposition to the city council that they support the construction of a monument to honor the Confederate veterans in the Lakeview Cemetery. With this renewed interest by the Seattle civic leaders in their planned memorial, the local UDC members decided to pursue additional funds to purchase the memorial marker.

The Robert E. Lee Chapter 885 of the United Daughters of the Confederacy wrote to UDC headquarters requesting nationwide donations for the monument, and in 1923 they had enough money to make the purchase. That was when a firebrand, May Avery Wilkins, got involved by spearheading the project.

Mrs. Wilkins, then president of the local UDC chapter, was well-known for her activist role on Confederate issues in the Pacific Northwest since moving to the state in 1910. She was the daughter of Colonel Isaac Wheeler Avery of the 4th Georgia Cavalry (CSA), one of the early city fathers of post-war Atlanta and author of the book: *History of the State of Georgia, 1850 — 1881* (Brown & Derby, NY 1881). May's husband died shortly after the young couple arrived in Seattle, and she followed his death with a focus on Southern issues and the UDC. She served in every office within the Seattle UDC Chapter from 1913 until 1953. As a matter of fact, twelve years after the Lakeview monument dedication, she became the driving force behind the placement of markers for the Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway in Washington State (Old Highway 99).

Her first official duty towards procuring the Lakeview Monument was to order the stone, a ten-ton block of granite from a quarry in Stone Mountain, Georgia. It was shipped via the Panama Canal on the steamship *Monticello* to a loading dock in Elliot Bay on the beautiful Seattle waterfront. The purchase and delivery of the granite was an expensive and complex endeavor, but she would not stand for granite from a local quarry; she insisted on stone from her native state of Georgia. Edward G. Massett of the Sunset Monument Company



Members of the John B. Gordon Camp 1456 of the United Confederate Veterans, taken in the early 1900s.

was tasked with carving the 14-foot-high monolith, and Seattle sculptor James A. Wynn modeled and cast the bronze insignia which would be anchored to the front of the monument. His bronze castings included the Cross of Honor, the UDC laurel wreath, and an oval plaque with General Robert E. Lee's likeness superimposed over two crossed rifles with bayonets. The combined granite and bronze monument was a true work of artistic genius.

During the 1926 ceremony, a tattered Army of Northern Virginia Battle Flag draped over the top face of the monument. This flag had been carried during Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg and later was given to Reverend William Harris of Virginia for his bravery and service to General Pickett. The flag was passed to Reverend Harris' daughter, Florence Harris Norton, who brought it with her to Seattle when she and her husband moved there after the turn of the century. She was more than happy to allow the historic battle flag to be used in the dedication ceremony as a drape for the monument.

During his speech, Seattle Mayor Edwin J. Brown said, "We are here to dedicate this monument to a cause that cemented America forever." The Temple Chorus, led by Mr. Montgomery Lynch, sang several beautiful songs and the speakers all talked of friendship and a country united. The band struck up many familiar

Southern tunes, and it was a day where the veterans were honored by all.

There are eighteen known Confederate veterans buried in the Lakeview Cemetery; eleven of them, members of the John B. Gordon Camp, are buried in the UCV plot at the base of the monument.

They include

Col. Lawrence D. McMeekin (1844-1931)
 Major Octavious C. Myers (1837-1925)
 & wife Elizabeth
 Captain James N. Gilmer (1839 — 1920)
 & wife Lizzie
 Lt. Commander W. R. Inge Dalton (1842 - 1931)
 Dr. John H. Neagle (1837 — 1909)
 Sergeant Joseph Bell Pritchett (1847 — 1935)
 Sgt. W. C. Dutton (1842 — 1921)
 Corporal Daniel F. Dodge (1840 — 1927)
 Captain James Morgan (1840 — 1912)
 Edward Barker (1832 — 1908)
 Sergeant James K. Rabb (1843 — 1908)

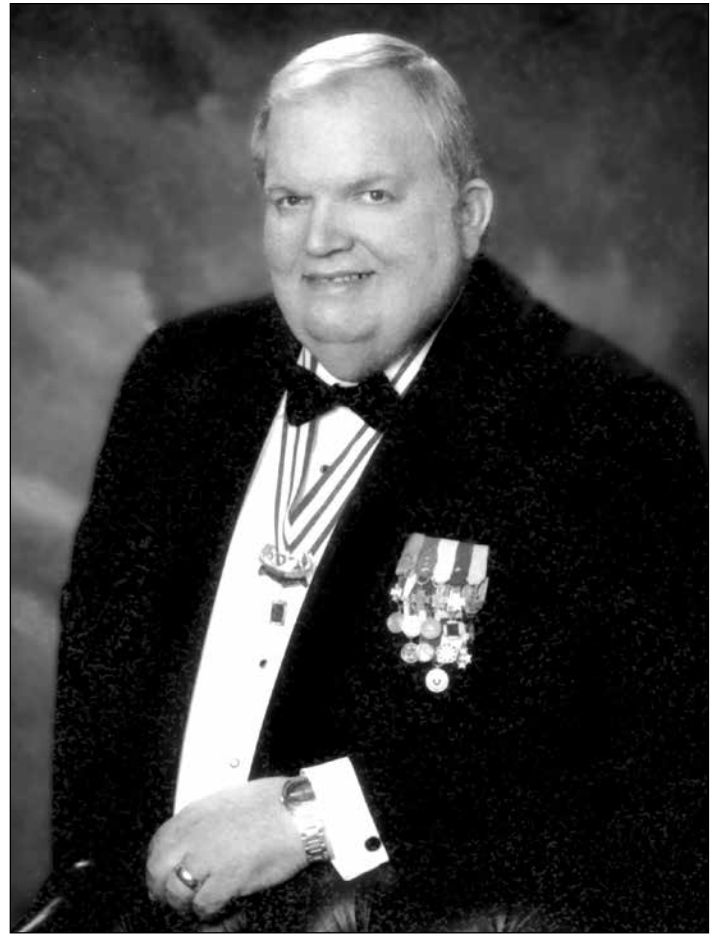
The monument has hosted many memorial ceremonies since the original dedication; the most recent was sponsored on April 26, 2003, by the combined forces of

Continued on page 43

Peter W. Orlebeke

Commander-in-Chief

1996–1998



On July 4, 2005, Past Commander-in-Chief Peter W. Orlebeke “crossed over the river to rest under the shade of the trees.” Pete was a native Texan, having been born in the city of San Angelo in west Texas. Even as a young boy his interests in the Confederacy and US history were strong. This is evidenced by the many books still in his personal library that date back to those boyhood days.

Pete joined the Gaston-Gregg Camp in 1982, and later became a dual member of the Johnson-Sayers-Nettles Camp. The Gaston-Gregg Camp apparently became aware of his potential, because he was elected camp commander and served from 1982 to 1984. In 1984, Pete was also elected as the North Texas Brigade Commander. From there Pete went on to hold offices that included Texas Division Commander, Trans-Mississippi Commander, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the SCV, Quarter Master General of the MOSB, Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief and, finally, Commander-in-Chief of the SCV from 1996 to 1998. Pete was elected as CIC on the 100th anniversary of the Sons of Confederate Veterans in Richmond, Virginia. He once told me that, other than marrying Carolyn, it was the proudest day of his life.

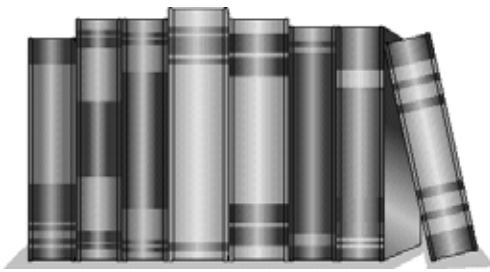
Pete was honored many times by his Confederate compatriots. He received many service awards in silver and bronze from the national organization. He was a recipient of the Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis awards — the highest of the national awards. Pete also received the Deo Vindice and Confederate of the Year awards from his home state. He was always humbled by these honors and was quick to give credit to others. His administration at the national level was progressive and instrumental in supporting, fighting, and winning heritage battles, such as the SCV logo on the Maryland license plates.

Pete handled adversity and challenge as a Southern Gentleman — with the knowledge,

leadership and that sense of humor and quick wit that served him well. He went out of his way to find the good in people, and eagerly extended his hand to help those in need of assistance. He was a devout Christian with an unwavering faith. These are some of the qualities that made Pete the man he was — these are only a few of the reasons he will be deeply missed.

Throughout the years that Pete served in his many offices and as a Past Commander-in-Chief on the General Executive Counsel he always was loyal to the ideals and spirit of the Confederate soldier. The SCV was always close to Pete’s heart. Pete’s friends were always close to his heart, and I for one will miss him. — JNV

Memorials may be sent to the Peter W. Orlebeke Memorial Southern Scholarship Fund, in care of Ronald W. Wilkinson, C-I-C, Order of Southern Cross, 612 South Rogers, Waxahachie, Texas 75165.



Books in Print

Let Us Die Like Brave Men

Let *Us Die Like Brave Men* is well-written and meticulously researched. Author Daniel Barefoot gives a thumbnail sketch of each Confederate soldier or patriot and places him at his final battle or the scene and includes the manner of his death.

In the preface to *Let Us Die Like Brave Men*, Author Barefoot describes his book “about courage in the face of death.” Included are utterances from fifty-two brave men and boys, whose ranks range from privates to brigadier generals, and other Confederates. There are dying words from famous Confederate officers like Stonewall Jackson, JEB Stuart, and Colonel Pegram, as well as unheralded soldiers, the backbone of the Confederate Armies.

Some civilians also gave their lives for the Confederate States of America.

Some accounts are from the lips of dying boys, teenagers who volunteered eagerly for service in the Confederate Army, often in the face of family opposition. As the War endured into the fourth year, teenagers and old men were pressed into service. The North Carolina Junior Reserves, a command made up of twelve hundred soldiers under the age of eighteen, participated in the gallant stand at Bentonville against Sherman’s Army.

One such brave youth was Private John Frederick Krenson. He volunteered for the Oglethorpe Light Infantry in Savannah before the age of eighteen. As a part of the Eighth Georgia, Krenson’s first battle was at First Manassas under the command of Colonel Francis Stebbins Bartow. These youthful Confederate soldiers were known as “Bartow’s

Beardless Boys.” Colonel Bartow himself was killed at Manassas, and Krenson was severely wounded. Colonel Bartow himself was killed at Manassas, and his dying words were: “They have killed me; but, boys, the days is ours. Never give up the field!” Krenson was severely wounded. He survived but was a shadow of his former robust self and judged unfit for further military service. Mustered out of the Confederate Army, Krenson received news in late spring of 1862 that McClellan was preparing to march on Richmond. He walked to Mechanicsville, begging food along the way and joined his comrades. He was killed on June 28, 1862. Found in his breast pocket was his bloodstained discharge from the Confederate Army.

Another of the Confederate “Beardless Boys” was Private Charlie Jackson from Memphis. He drilled with the company his father had raised. Captain Jackson ordered Charlie to remain at home when the soldiers departed for Corinth. But he pestered his father into letting him go to camp. Captain Jackson left Charlie sleeping as the company marched toward the Battle of Shiloh. Charlie woke to a deserted camp and walked twenty miles to the battle. He was wounded twice, and on his deathbed beseeched his parents to forgive him for disobeying them and joining the Confederate Army.

For Confederate Southerners, probably the most remembered dying words were those spoken by Stonewall Jackson. On the afternoon of Sunday, May 10, 1863, Jackson spoke his last as he slipped into death: “Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees.”

One of several North Carolinians killed at Gettysburg, Colonel Isaac Erwin Avery scrawled his dying words on a bloodstained scrap of paper: “Major, tell my father I died with my face to the enemy. I.E. Avery.” This artifact is preserved at the North Carolina Department of Archives and History in Raleigh.

Barefoot includes several incidences of executions and hangings, sometimes of innocent men, at the hands of the yankees. These accounts are required reading for Southern Confederates who must continue an unreconstructed stance against atrocities committed by invaders and looters of our beloved Southland.

Author Barefoot answers his question: “Why write a book in which all of the main characters die?” with the explanation that these accounts “manage to celebrate life and offer hope.” These words of dying Confederate soldiers underscore our Southern ideals of bravery, self-sacrifice, and duty and demonstrate why the Confederate soldier continues to be honored long after the Confederacy ceased to exist in 1865.

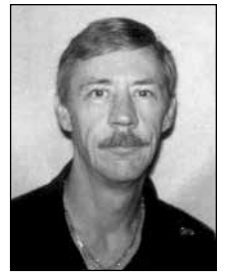
Let Us Die Like Brave Men is an excellent book devoted to Southern history and written from a different perspective. This will be a treasured addition to Confederate collections. Daniel W. Barefoot deserves praise for adding this volume to his already illustrious catalog of Southern literature.

Author: Daniel W. Barefoot
Publisher: John F. Blair, Publisher
1406 Plaza Drive
Winston-Salem, NC 27103
Hardback \$19.95

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

Continued on page 46

Hallowed Ground



Graves & Monuments Committee Mike Mitchell – Chairman

Dear Friends and Compatriots:

Committee Report:

The committee report will be held until after the Reunion. A general report will be included in the Annual Committee and Army Reports.

Preservation Notes:

I can't list the **Don'ts** of illegally or improperly marking graves without presenting several **Do's** that can be done.

The first and easiest is the Iron Southern Cross of Honor for the foot of the grave. They should be used much more than they are. (see *Confederate Veteran* May/June 2004 issue) These aren't used as often as they should be simply due to cost. What's a car wash or occasional raffle at a camp meeting to raise a few dollars when compared to the veteran's sacrifices? They can be ordered from HQ for \$100, which includes postage. If set and maintained properly, they will decorate the site, making it more visually powerful for decades to come.

If you're adventurous at heart with a trait of insanity and have time on your hands, another option that's exponentially more preclusive due to time and money but is very rewarding is to make your own. Memorial or companion



This is my third great-grandfather from Marianna, Florida. There is an air of Folk Art about the look as these were homemade. A monument company couldn't tell the difference.

ion markers are a great option.

I have the ability to obtain scrap stone. With the belt sander to round over the edges, stencil, a sandblaster, utility knife, time and a lot of patience to do the set-up anything is possible. I've made 18 of these companion stones in the backyard, a place no one goes, except during a two-day period. The neighbor lost his dog and chased it in the backyard, the water meter reader then showed up and, lastly, a south Florida occurrence, citrus control came by looking for diseased trees. All three people either knocked

on the front door or caught us outside and asked about the cemetery in the backyard. The worst of it was that it was shortly before Halloween.

If you build up a strong rapport with your local monument company, there is another option for a little more but no personal labor. I call them seconds, stones that are not top grade. If there is a small chip on the face or a pronounced color streak where the inscription is to go, most reputable companies will not sell it. These can be purchased very cheaply, sometimes free, if you

use this company for the inscription. They should be under \$250 each. A small defect is acceptable; after all, we are adding these to 100-to-140-year-old graves and some punishment would have naturally happened to the stone anyway.

This last suggestion (please trust me on this one) should only be done by a professional monument company and by the oldest, most experienced person in the shop. If it's messed up, it will show for eternity.

Have the military information added to the original stone. This will totally depend on the condition of the stone and to only slightly less importance depend on the style of the stone. Shop around all the local monument companies for the best and with someone who knows old stones, not just someone that can sandblast. After hand-carving eight stones and sandblasting more than 120, I would still not attempt it. Any mistake can never be corrected. This is where the old adage of *once it's etched in stone* comes from.



The right tools for the job: a brush, compass, directional pointer and walking/measuring stick.

Central monuments also serve the purpose but are more expensive and less personal, but they are an option. Names and units of all the veterans in the cemetery can be placed on the stone and the stone placed in a very conspicuous location.

Potpourri

There's an old saying *the right tool for the right job*. With limited

space in my truck I create my own tools that are multi-purpose. I have a walking stick, trash stick, measuring stick, ground probe, and can move tall grass with a single swipe. It's also good as a snake stick! I use red tape every 12 inches to measure stones.

These items can be secured with a rubber band or string. Also, tie a 1'-by-2'-lumber, with one end cut for directional pointer, a brush for cleaning inscriptions, and a compass to the side of the stick. If you carry a GPS and a camera, use a fanny pack.

Genealogy Quips

"Genealogy: Tracing your self back to better people."

Yours in Preservation and Southern Pride

Mike Mitchell
Chairman, Graves and Monuments Committee

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



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Army of Northern Virginia



On April 10, 2005, members of the **Virginia Division 5th Brigade** had the honor of posting the colors at the Fredericksburg Confederate Cemetery, supporting the ladies of the Fredericksburg Chapter UDC 163 as they dedicated a marker for their Chapter founder, Nannie Seddon Barney.



R. E. Lee Scouten, Commander of the **19th Virginia Infantry Camp 1493**, Charlottesville, VA, delivers a contribution to Matt Reeves, Director of Archaeology at the Montpelier Foundation in Orange County, VA. The gift made on May 1 will help support exploration of a campsite occupied by General Cadmus Wilcox's division during the winter of 1863-64. The **Kemper-Fry-Strother Camp 19**, Madison, VA, also contributed to this ongoing project.



Members of the **Lt. General Wade Hampton Camp 273**, Columbia, SC and **Palmetto Camp 22**, Columbia, SC, stand as Honor Guard before the State Confederate Monument on Confederate Memorial Day, May 10, 2005, at the State House in Columbia, SC. Pictured from right, Jim Harley, Marion Hutson, Reggie Miller and Tommy Rollings of Camp 273, and Dean Stevens of Camp 22.



Pictured is the 30-foot flag pole members of the **Jubal Early Camp 1691**, Hillsville, VA, erected on April 15 on the Carroll County Courthouse lawn beside the Confederate mound, with the Third National Flag lying proudly.



On November 13, 2004, the **Stuart-Hairston Camp 515**, Martinsville, VA, had their charter banquet with VA Division Commander Brandon Dorsey presenting charter certificate to Camp Commander Raymond Sayers. This camp was a United Confederate Veterans' camp in 1905.



On April 17, 2005, Compatriot Robert Archer and the **Tom Smith Camp 1702**, Suffolk, VA, hosted a rededication of the Archer family cemetery for Pvt. Benjamin F. Archer and Sgt. Calvin Archer of the 6th VA Infantry, and Pvt. Stephen Archer of the 13th VA Cavalry—with more than 120 people in attendance.

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



Pictured is the funeral of SCV Life Member Carl Bumgarner of the **Moses T. Fowler Camp 1721**, Fountain Inn, SC. The Honor Guard was provided by members of local camps and reenactors.



On May 1, 2005, members of the **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC, held a service of dedication for Private Jackson Mays, a member of Co. A, 23rd NC Troops. A newly erected grave marker was dedicated on this date. Mr. Mays great-grandson, Reggie Mays, is shown giving a history of Private Mays.



Members of the **Matthew Fontaine Maury Camp 1722**, Fredericksburg, VA, participated in the funeral for four Confederate veterans in Richmond, VA. The procession headed down Monument Ave. to Hollywood Cemetery on April 2, 2005.



Members of the **Pvt. John Wesley Culp Memorial Camp 1961**, Gettysburg, PA, installed a Confederate Cross of Honor at the graves of three Confederate heroes buried in the Fairview Cemetery, Mercersburg, PA, on June 2, 2005. Pictured from left are Chaplain John Crossen, Adjutant Ben Lewis, Sr. and Camp Commander Jim Palmisano.



Maryland Division UDC President Donna Williams, accompanied by her husband, Past Commander of the **Col. Harry W. Gilmor Camp 1388**, Baltimore, MD, Michael K. Williams, present a wreath on Confederate Memorial Day, June 4, 2005, at Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, MD.



Pictured is the **Maryland Division Color Guard** at the burial of the four North Carolina soldiers in Hollywood Cemetery on April 2, 2005.

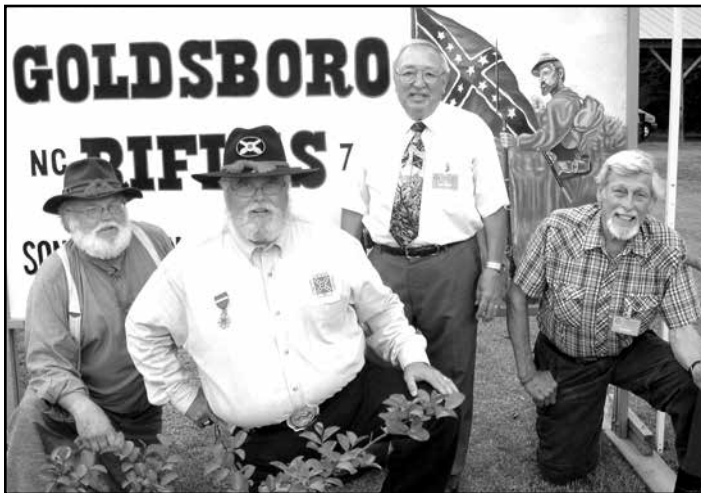
South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania Divisions



Maryland Division Commander Jerry Bayer speaks at the May 21, 2005, ceremony to honor Captain Henry Wirz in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Washington, DC.



Pictured is Clarence Woods, Commander of the **Captain James I. Waddell Camp 1608**, Annapolis MD, with the 2005 Haskin-Clagett Award, the highest award in the Maryland Division.



On June 11, 2005, members of the **Goldsboro Rifles Camp 760**, Goldsboro, NC, manned a recruitment booth at the "Ole Timey Days Festival" in Seven Springs, NC. Pictured from left, Bobby Mozingo, Camp Commander Dan Boyette, Glen Fields and Roy Keller.



On May 30, 2005, the **J.E.B. Stuart Camp 1506**, Philadelphia, PA, gathered together for a joint picnic and Memorial Day Service with members from the 37th NC Volunteer Infantry and 1st North Carolina Artillery. Following an outdoor picnic, the color guard marched to the cemetery where honor was shown to WWII veterans, Federal WBTS veterans, German POWs from WWII; a short ceremony paid respect to the 2,380 Confederate soldiers buried there who died at Ft. Delaware in Union captivity.



Lee's Keystone Division, Pennsylvania, held its 4th annual Division Reunion on May 14, 2005, at the American Legion in Gettysburg, PA. Pictured are PA Commander Mike Duminiak, Pat Gibson, Chuck Harvey, Commander John Care—J.E.B. Stuart Camp and Eastern Brigade Commander Jeb Henessey, Chris Henessey and Rick Gebo.



Pictured are Chaplain Rev. John F. Crossen, a member of the **Private John Wesley Culp Camp 1961**, Gettysburg, PA, and Real Son Albert Lee Comer at the Confederate Memorial Day Service at Mount Olivet Cemetery in Frederick, MD, on April 30, 2005.



Army of Northern Virginia



Pictured is Ray Hughes, a member of the **Dewitt Smith Camp 1698**, Springfield, MA, marching in the 2004 Memorial Day parade in Florence, Massachusetts.



Members of Co. E, 12th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers were remembered with a memorial service on November 14, 2004. Com-patriots from several camps restored the cemetery and planned the service. Pictured from left, Barry Sims, Eldred Sims and James W. Floyd, members of the **Micah Jenkins Camp 1569**, Rock Hill, SC; and Edward S. Floyd, a member of the **Rivers Bridge Camp 842**, Fairfax, SC.



The **Rockingham Rangers Camp 1835**, Mayodan, NC, newest members show off their membership certificates at the camp's January 6, 2005, meeting. Pictured from left, Jeff Smith, Cameron Webster and Allen McGrady.



The **Captain William Latané Camp 1690**, Mechanicsville, VA, was honored to lead the Confederate Memorial March down Monument Avenue in Richmond on April 2, 2005.

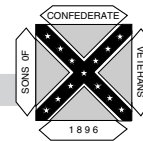


Members of the **Colonel Samuel McDowell Tate Camp 836**, Morganton, NC, held a marker dedication for Fate Lane. Pictured from left, Blue Ridge Brigade Commander Jeff Cordel, Gene Atkins, Michael Clark, Larry Small, Randy Deal and reenactors from the **Major General Stephen Dodson Ramseur Camp 387**, Statesville, NC.



Michael and Henry Scott, members of the **Davidson Guards Camp 1851**, Davidson County, NC, at the grave of Robert W. Scott, Co. A, 21st Regiment NC Troops, at the Mount Olivet United Methodist Church in Arcadia, NC.

Army of Tennessee



The **John Hance O'Steen Camp 770**, Trenton, FL, inducts their ninth and tenth life members. Pictured from left, Camp Commander Clement Lindsey, David Conerly, Emery Thirft, Camp 1st Lt. Commander John Aulick, Jr. and Camp Adjutant Archie Matthews.



The **Brigadier General John C. Carter Camp 207**, Waynesboro, GA, along with the Margaret Jones Chapter 27, UDC observed a Confederate Memorial Service at the Waynesboro Confederate Memorial Cemetery. There were 108 people in attendance. Camp Commander David Moncus presented the memorial address.



Pictured is Bryan Clary, a member of the **Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87**, Knoxville, TN, at the grave of his Great-Great-Great-Grandfather, Private William H. Robins of the Forrest Cavalry. He is buried in Wynn Cemetery in Faxon, TN.



On April 16, 2005, at a headstone dedication for Edward and Benjamin Giddens at the Primitive Union Baptist Church, a full-scale Parrott Rifle operated by the Sumter Flying Artillery reenactors under the direction of **GA Division 9th Brigade** Commander Pete Giddens, a descendant of these GA soldiers, was fired in salute.



Pictured are members of the **Major General William T. Martin Camp 590**, Natchez, MS, placing flags on the graves of Confederate dead in the Natchez City Cemetery. They placed more than 120 flags in the cemetery for Confederate Heritage Month.



Members of the **John Hunt Morgan Camp 1342**, Louisville, KY, along with the 14th KY Light Artillery, held a graveside memorial service and marker dedication ceremony for Private Alfred Hardin of the 1st KY Cavalry at the Rockbridge Baptist Church Cemetery in Willisburg, KY.

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



The **James F. Hull Camp 1347**, Daytona Beach, FL, held a Memorial Ceremony April 23, 2005, for the CSA veterans buried in Volusia Co. at Pilgrims' Rest Cemetery, Ormond Beach. Pictured are two WWII veterans, one from the 106 Infantry 1st Army and Oscar A. Hilbert, who served in the 4th Armored Division 3rd Army, which landed at Utah Beach, Normandy and liberated German prison camps.



Camp Commander Robert Tucker of **The Battle of Olustee Camp 1463**, Lake City, FL, and Mrs. Chris Stanley hold the camp's new flag. The Second National Flag, which included hand-sewn lettering of the camp's name, number, city and state, was made and presented by Mrs. Stanley during a camp meeting on May 12, 2005.



Members of **John Kempshall Camp 1534**, Maroa, IL, fire a musket salute over the Confederate graves at Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois. The Confederate Memorial Service was held June 4, 2005, to honor the 866 Confederate soldiers who gave their all at the former POW camp, far behind enemy lines.



Members of the **William Lundy Camp 1699**, Crestview, FL, picked up trash along Route 85 between Niceville, FL, and Crestview, FL, on March 5, 2005. Pictured from left, Arnold Huskins, Dean Tucker, Richard Tennant, Camp Commander Jack Bonham, Rusty Russell, Brad Russell and Nathan Chesser.



Pictured are Lorenda Todd, Commander-in-Chief Denne Sweeney, John Todd and Abraham Todd at Stone Mountain National Confederate Memorial Day. The Todds are members of the **Sharpsburg Sharpshooters Camp 1729**, Sharpsburg, GA.



Ben Jones, "Cooter" of *The Dukes of Hazzard* and a former Georgia congressman, arrives in Oxford, MS, riding in The General Lee. Jones was the grand marshal of Oxford's Confederate Parade and Memorial Service, presented by the **University Greys Camp 1803**, Oxford, MS, on May 1, 2005. The parade ended with a memorial service at the Confederate Cemetery on the Ole Miss campus, where more than 700 Southern patriots rest.

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



The **Rabun Gap Riflemen Camp 1929**, Clayton, GA, held a dedication ceremony for 16 CSA memorial stones on April 30, 2005. The ceremony also dedicated two War of 1812 stones and one Revolutionary War stone. Pictured from left, Camp Commander Bill English, Adjutant Mike Cannon, and friends of the camp, Bradley Brown and David Dyer.



On April 16, 2005, members of the **Captain Ed Baxter Camp 2034**, Fairview, TN, cleaned up the Hall Cemetery and Rials-Sullivan Cemeteries in Fairview. VA stones were placed for Private James H. Hall of Baxter's Battery and Private John Rials of Co. G 48th TN Infantry.



On May 5, 2005, the **Captain James Knox Camp 2022**, Waynesville, GA, held its monthly meeting at the Hortense Community Center. Camp Commander Tom Lavender presented David Royster with a Certificate of Appreciation for his volunteer work during the month of April and for his traveling to Concord, NC, to vote for the camp.



Pictured is Camp Commander Christopher Cummins, MD, of the **Colonel John Singleton Mosby Camp 1409**, Kingsport, TN, with his wife Eliana and daughter Isabella on Confederate Memorial Day 2005.



Commander Gary Lowery and members of the **Pine Barrens Volunteers Camp 2039**, Eastman, GA, met with the Dodge County Board of Commissioners at their April meeting. The Board of Commissioners signed a proclamation declaring the month of April 2005 and each April hereafter as Confederate History and Heritage Month in Dodge County, Georgia.



On November 13, 2004, the **General David E. Twiggs Camp 1462**, Wauchula, FL, held an Iron Cross dedication to honor two Confederate veterans, Thomas Bates and Bryant Coker, buried in Oak Hill Cemetery. Pictured are Camp Lt. Commander Leon Arthur at the podium and Camp Historian Terry Hudson, at right.



Army of Tennessee



Morgan's Partisan Rangers Camp 2082, Wetumpka, AL, chartered in late January 2005, with 14 members. AL Division Commander Leonard Wilson is shown presenting the charter to Camp Commander Willis Cox, Jr.



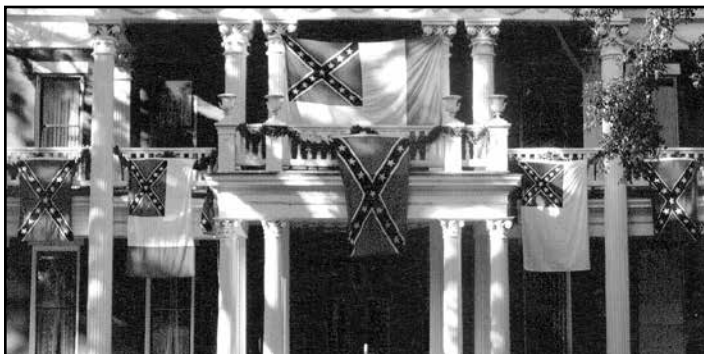
Terri Moore, the wife of Gerald Moore, adjutant of the **Colonel Egbert J. Jones Camp 357**, Huntsville, AL, is pictured firing a 12-pound howitzer that fought at the Battle of Shiloh in 1862 during the 140th anniversary of the Battle of Franklin on October 1-3, 2004.



Members of the **General John C. Pemberton Camp 1354**, Vicksburg, MS, honor their great-great-grandfather Private James J. Lowe, Co. F, 7th Battalion MS Infantry. Pictured from left, Joe Gerashe, Jerry and Larry Lowe, kneeling; Wayne McMaster, Bobby Armstrong and Rev. Joe Strahan.



Major W.M. Footman Camp 1950, Ft. Myers, FL, member Steve Smoke proudly flies the Battle Flag on his bulldozer during Hurricane Charley clean-up.

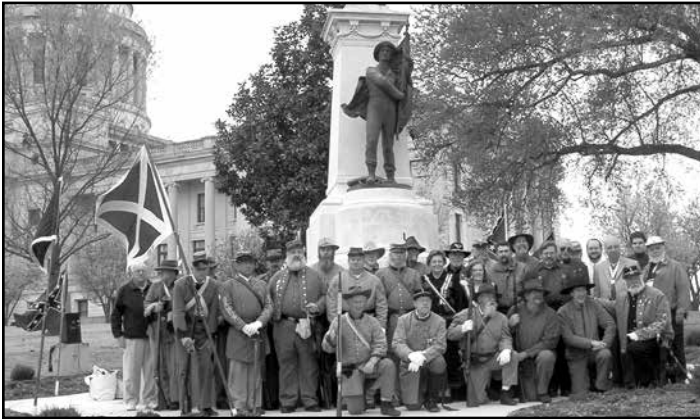


The **Admiral Raphael Semmes Camp 11**, Mobile, AL, held their annual Christmas meeting at the Blackshire House on December 12, 2004. Members decorated both the inside and outside, as shown.



Members of the **David W. Payne Camp 1633**, Blairsville, GA, joined with the American Legion to present Blue Star Banners to families of men and women serving in the present war at each camp meeting this year. Pictured from left, Camp Commander William O. Brazil, Kathy Deyton, Larry Dyer and Jim Richeson, Jr. This has been a very popular project with the community.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



Pictured are members of the **Arkansas Division**, United Daughters of the Confederacy, MOSB, and reenactors in front of the Confederate Veteran monument on the Arkansas State Capital Grounds in Little Rock, AR, at the annual Confederate Heritage/Flag Day/Memorial Service.



The **Jefferson Davis Camp 474**, Lafayette, LA, and the Scottish Society of Acadiana held a joint banquet in January at the Riverfront Restaurant in Abbeville, LA, to honor the birthdays of Robert E. Lee and Robert Burns. Commander Alvin Y. Bethard, left, and Society President Sharon Wallace, right, are shown greeting SCV member Sean Gayle and Mrs. Gayle.



The **Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, installed 25 Crosses of Honor in Phoenix's Pioneer Cemetery adjacent to the State Capitol. Assisted by the 5th TX Infantry and the 1st US Infantry reenactment units, on April 23, 2005. Pictured from left, David Clark, Dean Preising, Rob Lewis, Steve Johnson, Robert Perkins, Larry Hammack, Ed VanNess, Ron Fox, Bob Smith, Dave Kampf, unknown reenactor, Mike Groff, Phil Homes and Andrew Gracia.



The **General Joseph L. Hogg Camp 972**, Rusk, TX, hosted a Confederate grave marker dedication on May 7, 2005, at Cedar Hill cemetery. The service honored Lt. S.B. Barron, Co. C, 3rd Texas Cavalry. Other camps represented were the **General John Gregg Camp 958**, **General Walter P. Lane Camp 1455**, **J.M. "Matt" Barton Camp 441**, and the **Captain James P. Douglas Camp 124**.



Members of the **Soldier Summit Grays Camp 1797**, Salt Lake City, UT, with the Mayors of Cork and Tipperary, Ireland, prior to the St. Patrick's Day Parade in Salt Lake City. From left are D. Miller, H.G. Gleming, A. Lerwick and UT Division Commander J.G. Phillips is behind and between the two mayors.



Members of **Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, participated in the Battle of Glorieta Pass last March at Picacho Peak. Pictured in front is Compatriot David L. Barton.

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



Members of a US Cavalry unit sponsored by the **Major General Franklin Gardner Camp 1421**, Lafayette, LA, fly the Battle Flag in Baghdad, Iraq.



Members of the **CSS Shenandoah Camp 1820**, Anchorage, AK, salute while *Taps* was played at the Memorial Service for their adjutant, who recently passed away. Pictured from left, Allen Avinger, Scott Gartin, Ed Willis, Mike Pruitt and Guy Moore.



Members of the **East Texas Brigade** and the **North Texas Brigade** held a dedication and memorial service honoring seven unknown soldiers at the Morris Cemetery, Gilmer, Texas. Six were Confederate soldiers, and one was a Yankee who had escaped from Camp Ford Prison Camp in Tyler, TX.



On November 6, 2004, the **Stone Fort Camp 1944**, Nacogdoches, TX, and the **Phillip A. Work Camp 1790**, Woodville, TX, gathered at the Shofner Cemetery, Ora Community, to dedicate the marker of Sgt. William B. Woods of Co. E, and Co. B, 24th AL Infantry. Pictured are Stone Fort Camp member and great-great-grandson of William Woods, Jim Bentley and his son Daniel, who is a member of the Children of the Confederacy, unveiling the stone.



Standing at the grave of Newman H. "Old Man" Clanton in the Boot Hill Cemetery in Tombstone, AZ, are from left, Ms. Janet Grams, Treasurer-General of the UDC, **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ; Lt. Commander Silas Griffin and Camp Commander Dwaine Bright. Old Man Clanton, who served in a Texas regiment, was the patriarch of the family who tangled with the Earps at the OK Corral.



Pictured from left, front row, Commander James Hale, **Colonel Phillip A. Work Camp 1790**, Woodville, TX; Randy Billingsley, **The Swamp Angels Camp 2029**, Dayton, TX; Sid Holt, Camp 1790, and Donald Smart, **Dick Dowling Camp 1295**, Beaumont, TX. Back row from left, Floyd Boyett, Camp 1790; Don Arnold, **Major J.N. Dark Camp 2026**, Kountze, TX, and Commaner Vernon Gillen, Camp 2029.

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



Members of the **South Kansas Camp 2064**, Wichita, KS, in front of their new camp flag at their June 2, 2005, meeting. Standing, from left, Paul Graves, Terry Justice, Jerry Milam, Jim Moon, John Brooke, Commander Charley Wilson, Tim Wilson, Thomas Palmer and Vincent Wilbur; Kneeling, from left, Ken Lewellen, Lyman Spencer, Wes Rine, Donn Salyer, Terry Bailey, Herb Bailey and Robert E. Lee Francis, Jr.



The **O.M. Roberts Camp 178**, Waxahachie, TX; Parsons' Rose Auxiliary and Professor of History and author Dr. Anne J. Bailey (back row, forth from the right), editor of *In the Saddle With the Texans: Day-by-Day With Parson's Brigade 1865* at the rededication of the State historical marker for Parson's Brigade on May 12, 2005.



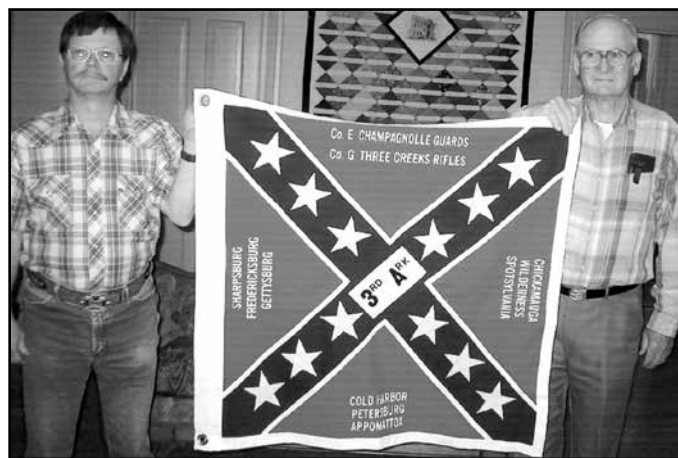
On May 21, 2005, members of the **Jefferson Davis Camp 474**, Lafayette, LA; **General Alfred Mouton Camp 778**, Opelousas, LA; **H. W. Allen Camp 133**, Baton Rouge, LA; **Colonel Leon Marks Camp 1596**, Shreveport, LA; and the **14th LA Sharpshooters Battalion Camp 2067**, Lafayette, LA, joined together in Eunice, LA, for a headstone dedication at the gravesite of Pvt. James Oscar Brunson of the Edgefield Rifles, 14th SC Infantry.



Pictured are Jon Lee and Chris Graham in the Sabinal, TX, cemetery in Uvalde County. As part of his Eagle Scout project, Jon located the grave and set the VA stone for Joseph Allen Melugin, ancestor of Dr. Christopher Melugin, a new member of the **Albert Pike Camp 1439**, Wichita, KS.



Arizona Division attendees at the 2005 Special Convention in Concord, NC. Pictured from left, John Rogers, Bobby Morris, Jule Canipe, AZ Division Commander George Rombach and Tim Payne.



The **3rd Regiment Arkansas Infantry Camp 246**, El Dorado, AR, received a replica of the Battle Flag carried during the war. Mark and Vickey Williams had the flag made and donated it to the camp. Pictured from left are Mark Williams and Arnold J. Perdue.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



Members of the **Brigadier General John T. Hughes Camp 614**, Independence, MO, are pictured by the grave of Pvt. Gabriel Williams, one of William C. Quantrill's men. The camp was asked to clean storm damage to the George cemetery, a family graveyard where a number of Confederate veterans rest. Pictured from left, Justin Williams, Brad Williams, Jerry Blain, Kurt Holland, Camp Commander Tim Apgar and Chris Bradley.



The **Captain James Iredell Waddell Camp 1770**, Orange County, CA, celebrated Confederate Memorial Day in the Santa Ana Cemetery on May 15, 2005.



Adjutant-in-Chief James Dark swears in the new officers of the **Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 983**, Decatur, TX, at their regular meeting on January 11, 2005. New officers from left, H.L. Ross, Pat Collins, Ray Florence, J.E. Haynes, W.B. Woodruff, Ed Maddox and Frank Perrin.



At their December Christmas meeting the **Colonel Reeves Camp 349**, Sherman, TX, for a second year in a row, participated in the Toys for Tots Program. Pictured from left, standing, Darryl Odom, William Searcy, Preston Thomas, Dale Forisha, Bill Blair, Pat Dennis, Dan Bray (Santa Claus), Richard McConnell, David Reed and Bob Davis. Kneeling, from left, Robert Nicholson, Jason Monteague, David Wortham and Ben Fuhr.



Past **Iowa Division** Commander Sherman Lundy presented the SCV ROTC Award to the outstanding AFROTC Graduate at the University of Iowa.



The **Alamo Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX, presented eight General Robert E. Lee Leadership Awards to deserving ROTC and Junior ROTC cadets this school year. Pictured at the final review held at Robert E. Lee High School are Camp Commander Russ Lane, award recipient Cadet Lt. Colonel Kimberly Shultz, and her father Lt. Colonel (Retired) Ray Shultz. Cadet Shultz will attend West Point in the fall.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

LT. J. K. MCBRIDE 241
MOULTON
CHITWOOD, WILLIAM DONALD

EGBERT J. JONES 357
HUNTSVILLE
MOORE, CHARLES F.

COL. WILLIAM C. OATES 809
DOTHAN
FARMER, JR., S.S.

ARKANSAS

3RD REGIMENT ARKANSAS
INFANTRY 246
EL DORADO
BLOXOM, JAMES ROLAND
BLOXOM, JOHN CORY

ARIZONA

CAPTAIN HUNTER'S ARIZONA
RANGERS 1202
TUCSON
ROLLINS, BENJAMIN JUDE

COL. SHEROD HUNTER 1525
PHOENIX
GANN, RONALD RAY

CALIFORNIA

GEN. JOHN B. HOOD 1208
LOS ANGELES
CARDENAS, ENRIQUE R.

CAPTAIN CAMERON ERSKINE
THOM 2007
LONG BEACH
BRALY, NORMAN PAUL
PARSONS, JR., JAMES G.
ROBBE, JOHNATHAN S.

CSS VIRGINIA 2062
VENTURA COUNTY
KEESE, THOMAS HUNTER

COLORADO

STERLING PRICE 676
DENVER
CALDER, STONEY
FRANTZ, CORY D.

DELAWARE

DELAWARE GRAYS 2068
SEAFORD
BLACKWELL, JAMES S.
COLBURN, TIMOTHY SHAWN
DAILEY, RICHARD HAROLD
ELDTRETH, JR., ROBERT BLANE
ELDTRETH, CLAUDE E.
ELDTRETH, SR., ROBERT B.

FLORIDA

STONEWALL JACKSON 83
JACKSONVILLE
DOBBS, LUKE AARON
DOBBS, JACOB WALTER
SCOATES, BENJAMIN ROLAND
KEITH, ALEXANDER
WINTER, JEFFREY CARLET

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY 556
TAMPA
DEPREY, RANDALL PHILLIP

LT. EDWARD JOHN KENT
JOHNSTON, CSN 745
YULEE
CARROLL, PAUL J.

JOHN T. LESLEY 1282
TAMPA
THOMPSON, NATHAN DANIEL

COL. DAVID LANG 1314
TALLAHASSEE
DUNCAN, BRUCE WOOD
HURST, LOGAN ASHBY
TERRY, DAVIS R.

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 1383
SARASOTA-BRADENTON
NICHOLS, RONNY VERNON

SCV OF WASHINGTON COUNTY
1541
WASHINGTON COUNTY
PITTS, DOYLE
PITTS, JIMMIE D.

MAJ. WILLIAM M. FOOTMAN
1950
FT. MYERS
GEFFERT, THOMAS
NIXON, HAROLD D.
NIXON, MATTHEW BRIAN
SEILER, KEVIN PHILLIP

DIXIE DEFENDERS 2086
FANNING SPRINGS
QUAKENBUSH, JOHN MURRAY

GEORGIA

MAJOR WILLIAM E. SIMMONS 96
LAWRENCEVILLE
BACON, WILLIAM G.

W.D. MITCHELL 163
THOMASVILLE
RAIFORD, WILLIAM RUSSELL
SORRELLS, STEVE C.

BRIG. GEN. JOHN CARPENTER
CARTER 207
WAYNESBORO
JOYNER, GREGORY MIKELL

HARALSON INVINCIBLES 673
BUCHANAN
MONROE, DONALD EMERY

STATE OF DADE 707
TRENTON
WRIGHT, III, JAMES C.

CAMDEN MOUNTED RIFLES 747
KINGSLAND
BUTLER, STEVEN JAMES
BUTLER, DONALD RAY

OGEECHIE RIFLES CAMP 941
STATESBORO
HAMILTON, WILLIAM R.
JENKINS, JAMES DENNIS
JENKINS, BRUCE ALLEN
JENKINS, BRUCE IRVING

FORREST'S ESCORT 1239
VILLA RICA
BLACK, DAVID CHRISTOPHER
DAVIS, RICKY WILLIAM
JONES, MICHAEL HUBERT
STANSELL, MICHAEL ROBERT

27TH GEORGIA REGIMENT 1404
GAINESVILLE
MARBUT, SCOTT CARLETON

THE STATES RIGHT GUARD 1551
ROCHELLE
GIBBS, LUKE JACKSON

COL. HIRAM PARKS BELL 1642
CUMMING
BROOKE, ROBERT THEODORE
MILFORD, BRANTLEY TIMOTHY
MILFORD, MYRON BRANTLEY

DECATUR GRAYS 1689
BAINBRIDGE
RICH, JOSEPH JACKSON

COL. JOSEPH MCCONNELL 1859
RINGGOLD
PIERCE, CHARLES ALFRED

MAJ. GEN. AMBROSE RANSOM
WRIGHT 1914
CLAYTON
BROWN, BRADLEY JOHN

RABUN GAP RIFLEMEN 1929
CLAYTON
BROWN, BRADLEY JOHN

BATTLEGROUND GUARDS 1941
KITE
POWELL, RUSKIN K.

PVT. JOHN INGRAHAM 1977
CHICKAMAUGA
BROCK, HAROLD EDWARD
PRICE, ROBERT F.

WIREGRASS RANGERS 2006
DOUGLAS
KIGHT, DAVID

LT. JOHN M. ALLEN 'SATILLA
RANGERS' 50TH REG. GVI 2085
JESUP
CORY, THOMAS
CORY, ADAM
KAY, PHILLIP ROSS
MADRAY, RICHARD H.
ROBERSON, DAVID ANTHONY

IOWA

BOWENS MOUNTED RIFLES 1759
DES MOINES
BENNETT, CHARLES ROY

ILLINOIS

CAMP DOUGLAS MEMORIAL
1507
CHICAGO
JEFFERS, JOHN C.

INDIANA

CAPT. JAMES L. BISHOP 1943
KENDALLVILLE
CUTSHALL, ALAN HUGHIE
LANCASTER, SCOTT CORDELL

KANSAS

MAJOR THOMAS J. KEY 1920
KANSAS CITY
FREEMAN, CRAIG ALLEN

SOUTH KANSAS CAMP 2064
WICHITA
SNOW, WINDELL G.

KENTUCKY

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE 100
LEXINGTON
LEGG, TIMOTHY WAYNE
O'BRIEN, III, JOHN C.
WARRING, ROBERT THOMAS

GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN 1495
PADUCAH
THOMPSON, CLAY LANCE
THOMPSON, GAIL ALLEN

JEFFERSON DAVIS BIRTHPLACE
1675
FAIRVIEW
MCGHEE, TERRY LEE

EDWARD FLETCHER ARTHUR
1783
CORBIN
CARVER, WILLIAM C.
CARVER, CHARLES E.

PVT. AMOS S. REED 2024
PRESTONSBURG
MUSIC, AUSTIN NICHOLAS

CAPT. WILLIAM FRANCIS
CORBIN 2683
INDEPENDENCE
BOONE, LONNIE M.
SCOTT, LUKE

LOUISIANA

COL. CHARLES D. DREUX 110
NEW ORLEANS
ABRY, W. GREG

BEAUREGARD 130
NEW ORLEANS
GIBBONS, CARTAN L.
THOMAS, WILLIAM MICHAEL

HENRY WATKINS ALLEN 133
BATON ROUGE
JOHNSON, JEFFERSON THOMAS

MARYLAND

PVT. WALLACE BOWLING 1400
LA PLATA
AUSTIN, WILLIAM E.

THE BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG
1582
HAGERSTOWN
BIKLE, TIMOTHY
JONES, LAWRENCE A.
LAW, JR., PRESTON EUGENE
MANN, JAMES G.
TOWSON, GEORGE WILLIAM

MARYLAND LINE CSA 1741
UPPER MARLBORO
DUVALL, JOEL JOLLY
DUVALL, MATTHEW SCOTT

LT. COL. ROBERT H. ARCHER
2013
HAVRE DE GRACE
SPENCER, WILLIAM TIMOTHY

MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY 634
KANSAS CITY
BLAIN, DONALD CHARLES
BLAIN, JR., SAMUEL SHANNON
BLAIN, SR., SAMUEL SHANNON
BLAIN, DONALD CHARLES
BLAIN, BERNARD EDWIN

MISSISSIPPI

RANKIN ROUGH and READY'S
265
BRANDON
DYESS, RYAN A.
FORTENBERRY, THOMAS
MICHAEL
LUKE, ROBERT G.
MALONE, STEVEN ELLZEY

ATTALA YELLOW JACKETS 663
KOSCIUSKO
NAUGHER, PINSON DANIEL

WILLIAM D. CAMERON 1221
MERIDIAN
COLLIER, JASON A.

LT. GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD
FORREST 1353
HATTIESBURG
LITTLE, JEREMY GLENN
ROBBINS, JIMMIE LEE

NORTH CAROLINA

GEORGE DAVIS 5
WILMINGTON
HARRIS, JR., BARRY EUGENE

ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE 15
ASHEVILLE
ALLEN, PETER LATT
ELINGBURG, JAMES RAY
MCMAHAN, MICHAEL TODD
REEVES, KEVIN RAY

WALTER M. BRYSON 70
HENDERSONVILLE
WARD, RONNIE G.

ROBESON RIFLE GUARDS 216
LUMBERTON
STEWART, GENE CHANDLER

CAPT. THOMAS YOUNG LYTLE
290
SWANNANOVA
JOHNSON, WILLIAM

E. FLETCHER SATTERFIELD 852
ROXBORO
TALBOTT, JASA EDWARD

CAPTAIN JONAS COOK 888
MT. PLEASANT
WILLIS, JOSEPH S.

BRIG. GEN. J. JOHNSTON
PETTIGREW 1401
LENOIR
CANNON, GREGORY SHANNON

THOMAS LEGION 1514
CASHIERS
AMMONS, NATHAN LEE
CHENEY, WILLIAM H.

J.E.B. STUART 1598
MT. AIRY
ROSS, KENNETH W.
STOB, JAMES MARTIN

33RD REG. NC TROOPS CO.F
1695
BELHAVEN
HATTEM, WILLIAM FREDERICK
TAYLOR, III, WILLIAM JAMES
TAYLOR, JR., WILLIAM JAMES
WHITEHEAD, LAWTHER GRAHAM

PVT. BRYAN JACKSON BUCK
1769
PELETIER
AYERS, GEORGE WILLIAM

24TH NC CO. C CLAYTON
YELLOW JACKETS 1809
CLAYTON
BUCHANAN, JR., THOMAS
EUGENE

ROCKINGHAM RANGERS 1835
EDEN
BRADSHAW, MARK ANTHONY
BRADSHAW, DAVIS WAYNE
COLEMAN, VIRGIL HUNTER

31ST NC TROOPS 1842
FUQUAY-VARINA
GANDY, JR., DAVID LOYD

DAVIDSON GUARDS 1851
DAVIDSON COUNTY
BAILEY, GARY THOMAS
BOBBITT, TIMOTHY D.
CONNER, DANNY LEE
SCOTT, JAMES RUSSELL

JAMES-YOUNGER 2065
NORWOOD
DRIE, DONALD KENT
HILL, JIMMY EUGENE

COL. LAWRENCE M. ALLEN 2093
MARS HILL
BRIGGS, HUBERT R.
EDNEY, MERCELL GREENWOOD
GRIGG, JACOB F.
KISER, RONALD REID
MICKEY, STEPHEN A.

NEW MEXICO

REBELS ON THE RIO GRANDE
1826
LAS CRUCES
LANGFORD, RAYMOND E.

BG HENRY HOPKINS SIBLEY 2075
ALBUQUERQUE
RODGERS, WESSLEY A.

NEVADA

LT. DIXON—CSS HUNLEY 2016
SPARKS
LIBKE, JOHN MICHAEL
MAHAFFEY, MICHAEL JASON
MORAN, EDDIE JACK
MORAN, GREGORY FINIS

OHIO

BRIG. GEN. ROSWELL S. RIPLEY
1535
WORTHINGTON
RANNEY, ROBERT DENNIS

PENNSYLVANIA

J. E. B. STUART 1506
PHILADELPHIA
TAYLOR, MELVIN JACK

PVT. JOHN WESLEY CULP
MEMORIAL 1961
GETTYSBURG
DANKMEYER, ANDREW CLAY
DANKMEYER, BRIAN NEEL
JACOBY, BARRY C.
RADNEY, JAMES IRVING
RADNEY, BLAIR HERSCHEL

SOUTH CAROLINA

JEFFERSON DAVIS 4TH
REGIMENT SC VOL 7
EASLEY
BROCK, SCOTT ALLEN

16TH SOUTH CAROLINA REGI-
MENT 36
GREENVILLE
CARSON, RONNIE DOUGLAS

BRIG. GEN. SAMUEL MCGOWAN
40
LAURENS
REYNOLDS, JAMES E.

COLONEL JOSEPH NORTON 45
SENECA
MORGAN, STEWART V.

GENERAL RICHARD H.
ANDERSON 47
BEAUFORT
SMITH, DAVID TODD

W. E. JAMES 74
DARLINGTON
CRAFT, SR., BRAXTON KIRKLAND
RHODES, JAMES LEON
RHODES, BLAKE DAVIDSON

RIVER'S BRIDGE 842
FAIRFAX
BRELAND, CODY HOWELL
HIGHTOWER, TED F.
PLATTS, JR., CARL T.

GENERAL JOE WHEELER 1245
AIKEN
RITTER, JR., ROBERT C.

ROMEO, ROCKY

PEE DEE RIFLES 1419
FLORENCE DARLINGTON
TAYLOR, TRACY GORDON

PALMETTO SHARP SHOOTERS
1428
ANDERSON
KAY, PATRICK STEVON

GEN. STATES RIGHTS GIST 1451
BOGANSVILLE
FOWLER, ROBERT ALLAN

BATTERY WHITE 1568
GEORGETOWN
COLLINS, HERBERT MAXWELL
COOPER, WALTER DAVID

COLLETON RANGERS 1643
WALTERBORO
CARDEN, III, STANLEY NEIL

FIRST IN SECESSION
CHESTERFIELD 1963
CHESTERFIELD
BANKS, JOHN WESLEY
CANIPE, BRUCE WALLACE

TENNESSEE

GEN. WILLIAM B. BATE 34
GALLATIN
CORUM, KENNETH ALAN

JAMES KEELING 52
BRISTOL
FOX, WILLIAM GARNETT
SURBER, JAMIE LEE

ISHAM G. HARRIS 109
PARIS
ROBERTSON, DAVID RAY

COL. WILLIAM L. MOORE 156
LYNCHBURG
TAYLOR, LONNIE CHRISTOPHER

NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 215
MEMPHIS
EASON, CHRISTIAN DALE
KERN, JAMES G.

FORT DONELSON 249
DOVER
SHAW, JR., FRED N.

CAPTAIN W. H. McCAULEY 260
DICKSON COUNTY
CORDOVA, JR., FRUMENCIO

MG WILLIAM D. McCAIN HQ 584
COLUMBIA
ADAMS, KENNETH L.
COOPER, WAYNE RUSSELL
HERRING, BRYANT HOLMES
HERRING, MARVIN WARDELL
HERRING, PATRICK SHAWN
HERRING, MICHAEL LYNDELL
HERRING, MICHAEL CALEB
GREGG

KEMP, JR., CARROLL A.
KOURDOUVELIS, KRIS
OWEN, RONALD HARRY
PARSONS, MARK STEPHEN
PERRYMAN, VAN RAY
SANSOM, SCOTT DOUGLAS
SHIRLEY, ROBERT LEE
THOMPSON, KEVIN TODD
TIDMORE, JR., JOE LAURENCE

PATRICK R. CLEBURNE 811
DECATUR
MITCHELL, MICHAEL RAY

SAM DAVIS 1293
BRENTWOOD
CHOATE, JOHN BRANDON
DAVIDSON, RANDALL D.
GRIFFITH, MATTHEW WILLIAM
INMAN, JEFFREY SCOT
NECESSARY, SETH MICHAEL
WILSON, DONALD GLENN

SUMNER A. CUNNINGHAM 1620
SHELBYVILLE
MILLER, PHILIP

THE GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE
1640
MEMPHIS
DANLEY, JAMES WILBURN
FITTS, CECIL NELSON
HOPKINS, ELTON G.
HOPKINS, CURTIS O.
SPILLER, JR., LARRY JAMES
SPILLER, CHARLES LARRY

CROCKETT RANGERS 1774
ALAMO
VOWELL, JAMES RUSSELL

FREEMAN'S BATTERY
FORREST'S ARTILLERY 1939
SAVANNAH
LADEN, STEVEN M.

GENERAL JOHN C. VAUGHN 2089
TELLICO PLAINS
HAWK, VIRGIL R.
RUSSELL, DANNY AARON

CAPT. ABNER S. BOONE,
41ST TN INF. 2094
BELLEVILLE
HILL, JASON T.
HILL, JEREMY TRENT
HILL, JIMMY T.
WOMACK, JAMES PRICE
WOMACK, TERRY BEN
WOMACK, TIMOTHY TURNER

TEXAS

CAPT. JAMES GILLASPIE 226
HUNTSVILLE
BROWDER, MCDONALD BRIDGES
HILL, ROBERT LEE

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ANDERSON
BEAUDREAU, VANCE JACKSON

ALAMO 1325
SAN ANTONIO
VAIR, DOUGLAS BURKE
WIMMER-GONZALES, MICHAEL
GEORG

COL. THOMAS S. LUBBOCK 1352
LUBBOCK
UHLIG, RICK ALLEN

GASTON-GREGG 1384
DALLAS
BRAHAM, JAMES D.

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CONROE
SHROPSHIRE, JEFFREY A.

2ND TEXAS FRONTIER 1904
DE LEON
CLAYTON, LINDLEY

STONE FORT 1944
NACOGDOCHES
ALLPORT, NORMAN ANDREW
FLOWERS, CHESTER
ROBERTS, RICH L.
TATE, GREGORY SCOTT

COLONEL BENJAMIN MORRIS
2025
FORT WORTH
SHANNON, NATHAN CHARLES
SHANNON, CIMARRON CAMERON
WILHITE, III, JOHN CONNIE

MAJOR J. N. DARK 2026
KOUNTZE
HAYNES, JEFFRY TAYLOR

VIRGINIA

GARLAND-RODES 409
LYNCHBURG
SPROUSE, MARK AVERY

ALEXANDER L. HENSLEY
(VA DIVISION HQ) 530
RICHMOND
GREENWAY, FRED ASHBY

J. E. B. STUART 1343
RICHMOND
MARCHANT, THOMAS O.

POWHATAN TROOP 1382
POWHATAN
DOUGHERTY, BRAD T.

19TH VIRGINIA INFANTRY 1493
CHARLOTTESVILLE
LUMBYE, ROBERT NORMENT

TURNER ASHBY 1567
WINCHESTER
LEE, DARYL EUGENE

TOM SMITH 1702
SUFFOLK
DARDEN, RICHARD EARL
MATTHEWS, MARSHALL A.
MILLER, JR., WALLACE JAMES
MILLER, WILBURN FRANKLIN
TATUM, JR., DAVID

WALKER-TERRY 1758
WYTHEVILLE
CRUFF, PHILLIP ANDREW
JOHNSTONE, BRUCE WILLIAM
NEEL, DANNY JOE
PORTER, RANNIE DALE
WILSON, BRADLEY DUANE

MAJ. GEN. FITZHUGH LEE 1805
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GILBREATH, JAMES HAYDEN
SIELSKI, JR., EDWARD WILLIAM

CHARLOTTE COUNTY GREYS
1964
CHARLOTTE COURT HOUSE
SCHMIDT, KARL PHILIP
STULTZ, CURTIS DENNIS

PRINCESS ANNE 1993
VIRGINIA BEACH
IRBY, GENE WESLEY
SCHWARTZ, JR., COL. WILLIAM
JENNINGS

MARSHALL'S RIFLES 2079
TROUTDALE
GOLLIHER, JR., FLOYD ALLEN

CAPT. WILLIAM L. DAY 2091
LOCUST GROVE
DICKINSON, BRYAN MICHAEL
MCLEOD, JAMES THOMAS
MCLEOD, KEVIN THOMAS
WILCOX, HOWARD MCDONALD
WILCOX, ROBERT HENRY

WEST VIRGINIA

STONEWALL JACKSON'S CAMP
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CHARLESTOWN/CLARKSBURG
BONAFIELD, WALTER CRAIG
DAVIS, GARY STANLEY
GLENN, IV, ALBERT HUDSON
PRATT, ROBERT C.

ROBERT S. GARNETT 1470
CHARLESTON/HUNTINGTON
METRO REGION
RATLIFF, GERALD SEBERT

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Are you moving? If so, please contact bookkpr@scv.org

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Colonel Aaron B. Hardcastle

participated in the battle at Spring Hill; and on November 30, they joined in the assault on Federal works at Franklin.

In December 1864, the 3rd Battalion was again consolidated, this time with the 5th Regiment, and fought at Nashville, December 15-16.

During the Carolina campaign in 1865, the entire brigade was consolidated into a battalion, due to reduced ranks, and renamed the 8th Mississippi Battalion. They were part of Sharp's Brigade of D.H. Hill's Division, Lee's Corps.

Following the war Colonel

Hardcastle returned to Maryland. He was one of the original members of the Charles S. Winder Camp, UCV, at Easton, Maryland.

He died in Easton on February 10, 1915.



NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Formation of new division

Effective May 16, 2005, I am announcing the formation of the Utah Division. Utah currently has two camps and hopes to have the required five for a fully organized division within the near future. The new commander is James G. Phillips, the commander of Camp 1797 in Salt Lake City.

Commander Phillips can be reached at james.g.phillips@us.army.mil

Denne A. Sweeney
Commander-in-Chief

Procedure for Funds Requests

We are receiving many requests for funds for a variety of purposes. We need some orderly way to process these requests so that we don't run out of money. A policy to handle this situation has been in place for some time; this announcement is just to remind everyone of the policy and to ask your cooperation.

Procedure for Funds Requests

1. All requests for funds must be sent to the Budget and Finance Committee for review.
2. After review and if approved, the B&F committee will forward to the functional committee for further review. For example, requests for heritage defense money will be sent to the Heritage Defense committee; requests for money for lawsuits will be sent to the Litigation Review committee, etc.
3. The functional committee, if it recommends approval, will forward the request to the GEC at the next regular meeting.
4. The original requester will be invited to the next GEC meeting to present his proposal.
5. The GEC will make the final determination.

This whole process takes time, so please start the process several months in advance. Request for funds on an

emergency basis will only be considered if it is a true emergency and time is short. "I forgot to get my request ready sooner" is not considered an emergency.

Denne A. Sweeney
Commander-in-Chief

SCV member signs with Boston Red Sox

The Sidney Lanier Camp 1908, Lakeland, GA, (Seventh Brigade) is pleased to announce that one of its charter members, Jason Hurst, has signed a free agent contract with the Boston Red Sox. Jason is a card carrying, flag waving descendant of Private Jeremiah W. Hurst Company D, 8th Regiment, Georgia Cavalry and is the son of Jeffery and Cindy Hurst of Thomasville, GA. Jeffery is also a charter member of the Sidney Lanier Camp. Jason Hurst, a fifth year senior on the Georgia Southern baseball team, signed a free agent contract with the Boston Red Sox on Monday, May 30th.

Special Convention video now available on DVD

AVAILABLE NOW! A special two hour edited video on DVD of the Special Convention in Concord, NC, held on April 23, 2005, made by FV Productions. The cost is only \$10.00 plus \$3.50 shipping and handling. Order from the IHQ, P O Box 59, Columbia TN 38402-0059 or by calling the Merchandising Department at (800) 380-1896 ext 205. MC, VISA, AMEX, check or money order accepted. Your DVD will be drop shipped by FV Productions and please allow 2 to 3 weeks for delivery.

Hunley exhibition planned

The Private Bryan Jackson Buck Camp 1769, Peletier, NC, is sponsoring an exhibition of the world's first operational submarine CSS *Hunley* from September 16-18, 2005, at Peletier, NC, two miles north of Cape Carteret on Highway 58 at

Buck's Corner. Free for everyone and all kinds of fun for the children. Historical demonstrations for cavalry, infantry, and artillery. Formation marching, historical encampments, cannon and musket firings will be done. Lectures will be given on the history of the *Hunley* throughout the weekend. History coming alive!

Any reenactors who would like to come will be warmly welcomed and fed! Also, take the family to visit Emerald Isle's beautiful beach while you are there.

Thanks to everyone who uses SCV credit cards

The SCV is very appreciative of its members and non-members alike who carry one of the SCV credit cards. The bank that sponsors these cards pays the SCV 1% of the amount charged on the cards each month which produces \$25,000 to \$30,000 in additional revenue for the SCV every year. Thank you for showing our logo to merchants across the country and demonstrating the economic clout of the collective SCV membership.

SCV approved for Combined Federal Campaign 2005

The Commander-in-Chief is proud to announce that the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Inc. has been approved as a Combined Federal Campaign charity for 2005 which will be our third consecutive year as a participant in this important charitable event. The SCV is CFC charity number 0887, and CFC pledges have totaled in excess of \$80,000 during the first two campaigns. The SCV is very grateful to its members, friends, family and supporters who work for the federal government or serve in the Armed Forces who have designated the SCV as a recipient for their generous gifts.

A Grand Lady Defiled!

SCV Camp Robert E. Lee 587 (Seattle), SCV Camp General J. Patton Anderson 1646 (Olympia), and the UDC Chapter Robert E. Lee 885 (Seattle). This recent ceremony, the brainchild of Past Camp 1646 Commander Frank Hall, was a moving affair in which letters written by several of the Confederate veterans were read aloud as the crowd of participants walked through the cemetery and placed Confederate Flags on all of the graves.

The monument once hosted a flag pole, which has vanished over the years. The grand lady also suffered a minor act of vandalism in 1987, when the bayonets were broken off the bronze rifles. Four years after that damage, Dio Richardson, the grandson of Confederate veteran Joseph Bell Pritchett, replaced the bayonets at his own expense.

Then, disaster struck! In February 2005, the Seattle UDC was notified that the monument had once again been the target of vandalism — this time on a much grander scale. Someone had used what appeared to be a pry bar to force the bronze castings from the face of the granite. The damage was done by snapping the bronze pieces from their anchors, which had weakened over the years by the forces of nature. Because there was nearly no damage to the face of the stone, one can surmise that the act was more of a theft for the bronze metal content, rather than hatred-spawned vandalism. Whatever the reason, the perpetrators came prepared. They likely had a ladder to reach the upper bronze casting, which was located nearly fourteen feet above the ground, and they brought their dismantling tools with them.

Ms. Marjorie Ann Reeves, the current president of the Seattle Chapter of the UDC, is leading an effort to repair the grand lady. Marjorie has been a tireless worker for Confederate causes in the Pacific Northwest, including a fight to restore the Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway markers, which were removed a few years ago from their original locations by misguided politicians in the State of Washington. Now she and her chapter are tasked with the repair of the Lakeview Memorial.

Ms. Reeves contacted the Fremont Fine Arts Foundry, and was provided an estimate of \$12,730 to replace the bronze castings with reproductions of the originals. The estimate includes the use of new hardened stainless steel bolts to replace the broken anchors. Although this won't create a vandal-proof monument, it will certainly

make the task of prying the bronze pieces from the marker much more difficult.

There is one significant problem, though — the lack of financial resources. The UDC is hoping to solicit funds from heritage and history buffs around the country, and they have established an account at a local bank as a repository for donations. Let us all pray that this Angel of Confederate Honor once again gets her wings. Anyone interested in contributing to this honorable cause can send their donation to:

Robert E. Lee Chapter 885
United Daughters of the Confederacy
Bank of America
Bank by Mail
PO Box 84000
Seattle, WA 98184-6000



WANTED

SCV Field Representatives
for the
Army of Tennessee Department
and
Army of Trans-Mississippi Department

Call for interviews
(864) 605-1000

Send resumés to
R.G. Wilson
203 Siloam Road
Easley, SC 29642

Carry Me Back

by Bill
Young

They Met At Gettysburg **Twice**

Audubon C. Smith was a dentist, but when war came in 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 56th Virginia Infantry Regiment. The 56th was part of Pickett's Division, and on the afternoon of July 3, 1863, Smith was one of the men who followed the blood-red Battle Flag bearing the blue cross of St. Andrew straight into the mouths of the Union guns at the Bloody Angle on Cemetery Ridge at Gettysburg.

Smith reached the stone wall that ran along Cemetery Ridge and stood behind the wall, loading and firing his musket as fast as he could. General Armistead then came up with the remnants of his brigade. The general waved his sword, shouted "Give them the cold steel, boys! Follow me!" and jumped over the wall. Smith was one of a handful of men left standing, and he jumped over the wall, too. He took a few steps towards the Yankee defenders. As he stopped to take aim, a minie ball smashed into his shoulder and spun him to the ground.

Private Albert N. Hamilton of the 72nd Penn-



sylvania Infantry Regiment (Baxter's Fire Zouaves) saw Smith go down. Hamilton stooped low, ran over to Smith, and gave Smith a drink of water. Hamilton then slung Smith across his back in a fireman's carry and lugged Smith out of the line of fire to a field hospital in the rear. Smith spent the rest of the war in federal prison, but his wound healed and he survived.

Fifty years later to the day (July 3, 1913), Smith returned to Gettysburg for the reunion of the men in blue and gray. Smith wore a gray suit as he walked

along Cemetery Ridge with a squad of his old comrades. When he reached the spot at the Bloody Angle where he went down, he said, "Right here. This is the very place where I was shot. I would have died here if it hadn't been for the Union soldier who saved my life. I've often wished that I could see him again and thank him, but I never saw him again after that day."

There was a little group of veterans dressed in blue standing nearby. One old Federal turned around and surveyed Smith with great interest. "That's a funny coincidence," the Federal said. "I

helped a badly wounded rebel here just like you described. Some other Union soldier must have done the same thing for you at the same time I was helping the rebel."

"But, my God!" Smith cried. "There couldn't have been two cases just like that at the same time! Let me look at you." Smith grabbed the Yankee by the shoulders and looked at him long and hard. Smith grinned as he recognized the face of Albert N. Hamilton. "There is no doubt," Smith said. "You are the man." ❧

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Chaplain's Comments

The next day Wiatt confided, "Today is a sad anniversary to me; twelve months ago, my beloved wife died; God only knows what I have suffered during the past year. I hope I have not murmured against God's will; God forgive me if I have; Oh Lord! sustain me by Thy all sufficient grace; Thy grace is sufficient; help me not only to submit to, but to acquiesce in Thy will; may Thy Holy Spirit teach & lead me; be a father to my dear little ones & direct their steps in all things; Oh Lord! leave us not in our day of trouble; be with us at all times; we cannot do without Thee." These words are a prayer as well as a diary entry, and they demonstrate the comfort that faith in the Lord Jesus Christ brings in desperate times.

Upon arriving in his native country in the eastern part of Virginia, he found he had lost almost all his property and he was still far away from his children (since the death of his wife they had been taken to Alabama to be kept by his wife's people). And he wrote "Know not when or how I shall go to them." Alabama was so far from eastern Virginia when rail travel had been virtually destroyed and hostile bands of rogue blue-clad soldiers and other thieves and robbers roamed the landscape.

It is very interesting how Chaplain Wiatt ended his diary: "Here my journal ends for the present;

it may never be resumed by me as Chaplain in the Confederate Army, which position I was commissioned to hold on the 4th of October, 1861; may the blessing of God be upon all of my labours as such; may I have some 'Crowns of rejoicing' in the great day as chaplain in the army of my beloved country; this journal was begun on the 1st day of January 1862 and has continued till the present without interruption; I regret the ending of it."

And he signed it, "Wm. E. Wiatt, paroled Chaplain 26th Va. Reg't Inf'try, Brig. Gen. Wise's Brigade, Maj. Gen. B. W. Johnson's Division, Lt. Gen. R. Anderson's Corps, Army of N. Va."

One element looms large in the lives of these chaplains — they did not give up in the face of great adversity. Also, it is clear that they practiced their faith and trusted the Lord for the future. They did not believe their cause was wrong. The needs of the wounded and suffering did not end at Appomattox for they were concerned for the needs of these soldiers even after physical hostilities supposedly ended and their tenure as chaplains had ceased. Perhaps these chaplains can spur us on in our quest to serve the Lord with gladness, and to be faithful to Him in representing Christ and the Southern Cause. *Soli Deo Gloria!* ❧

Books in Print

Lee's Last Stand *Sailor's Creek, Virginia, 1865*

Author Derek Smith has written a masterful and compelling account of the final days of the Army of Northern Virginia under the command of General Robert E. Lee and his corps of Confederate officers.

In the preface, Smith addresses "The Spelling Bee Battle" and lists spelling variations: Sailor's, Saylor's, Sailer's, or Sayler's Creek. Confederate sailors and marines of Commodore John R. Tucker's naval battalion fought there. But long before these "saltwater Rebs," records exist of the stream being named for a Marten Saylor in 1795. The US Army survey map of 1876 listed Big and Little Sailor's Creeks. The 1879 Official Map of Prince Edward County called the Creek Saylor's. In 1960, the US Board of Geographic Names decided that Sayler's Creek would be used on Virginia maps. In 1985, the Virginia Division of Tourism brochure listed the Battlefield as Sayler's. But Virginia later changed the name back to Sailor's Creek.

The outcome of the battles leading up to Lee's surrender at Appomattox, however, has not changed. On April 6, 1865, the battle of Sailor's Creek began.

The noose had begun to tighten around Richmond on April 3. Lee had already decided to move west and regroup the ragged and starving Confederate Army near Amelia Court House. From there, he intended to turn southwest toward Danville. If he could join forces with General Joe Johnston, perhaps remnants of the Confederate Army could survive longer to fight for the Cause.

Messages from Lee to President Jefferson Davis at first failed to convince

Davis of the seriousness of the situation and the impossibility of defending Richmond. He begged Lee to gather Confederate forces and hold on. At last persuaded to flee Richmond, President Davis arrived by train in Danville about three o'clock on the afternoon of April 3 and set up a temporary Capitol of the Confederacy.

Lee had begged for rations to be sent to Amelia, but the boxcars that ran the gauntlet through Union forces brimmed with military stores and no food for hungry soldiers. Because of their own plight, the population around Amelia could not respond to Lee's pleas to help feed the Army.

In a dispatch from Sheridan to Grant was enclosed a captured letter from a Confederate officer to his mother. "Dear Mamma: Our army is ruined, I fear ... General Robert Lee is in the field near us. My trust is still in the justice of our cause, and that of God. General Hill is killed ... Your devoted son, Wm. B. Taylor, Colonel."

The order of Confederate march from Amelia on April 5-6 was as follows: "The combined First and Third Corps of Longstreet continued to lead the army, followed by Anderson and Ewell's Richmond Defense Corps. The main wagon train followed Ewell with Gordon's Second Corps serving as the rearguard."

Two men in Confederate uniforms were captured on April 5, near Flat Creek and suspected of being Union spies. A dispatch in the boot of one bore the signature of "U.S. Grant, lieutenant." Lee found no reason to doubt the contents of the message, which indicated that his Army would be pursued when leaving the Amelia Court House area. Lee and every ragged, hungry Confederate soldier knew deep down that "the hourglass sand was almost gone."

Author Smith intersperses graphic details of each day's events, skirmishes,

and battles with sketches of the commanding Confederate and Union officers. He describes the last days of the Army of Northern Virginia in a riveting

You-are-there narrative. The reader is propelled, willingly or not, through this heart-rending defeat of the Confederacy.

The early days of April marched with heavy tread over courageous last-ditch stands by ragged, dirty, and starving Confederates and victories of Union troops. One by one, the last remnants of the Army of Northern Virginia collapsed. Author

Smith writes "Yet there likely would have been no storied surrender at Appomattox if the Confederates had not blundered so often and tragically at Sailor's Creek. Obviously, Lee might have held on at least a few days longer, but the outcome is unquestioned." Finally, General Lee, vastly outnumbered by enemy forces and without provisions to feed his hungry soldiers, made the difficult decision to surrender his Army to avoid further useless bloodshed. Most Confederate officers were denied parole and forced into Union prisons. Lee's soldiers who surrendered at Appomattox were paroled, but Confederate troops under Ewell's command captured on April 6 were denied parole and headed for Union military prisons.

Lee's Last Stand is a well-researched book, painful for the devoted Confederate to read, but a necessary part of our military history.

Author: Derek Smith
Publisher: White Mane Publishing Co.
PO Box 708
Shippensburg, PA 17257
www.whitemane.com
Hardcover \$29.95

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa



A Different Flag I Fly

by David Tatum, Jr.

Some call it a “flag of hate”
Blue X across the red.
(But) the flag I fly, in Southern sky
Is a flag of truth instead...

A truth about the heroes
Whose hearts fought for this land,
A truth about a way of life
That some won’t understand.

A way of life that’s not for sale!
(Like) a cannon’s thunder and rebel yell,
A glass of tea, wisterias’ bloom:
(And) My heart’s in DIXIE — She has the room!

The flag I fly is not of hate,
For all are welcome within my gates —
Excepting they who tell the lie:
“It’s a flag of hate that’s in the sky.”

The flag explains my way of life,
Not wearing sheets or carrying knives,
Not burning a cross in someone’s yard —
But living free and working hard.

It tells of hospitality,
And love of a family true!
The flag I fly, is a different kind —
I pray you fly yours, too.

After David Tatum was inducted into the Tom Smith Camp 1702, Suffolk, VA, on June 27, 2005, he read his original poem — to rave reviews.

2005 Nashville Reunion

Great Convention Hosted by International Headquarters

By Adjutant-in-Chief James Dark

The Sons of Confederate Veterans conducted its annual reunion in Nashville, Tennessee, hosted by the International Headquarters. The reunion was held from July 20-23, 2005, at the Sheraton Music City.

Convention Chairman Bryan Sharp, assisted by members of the local camps and an excellent committee of volunteers, put forth a well-planned event that was well-received by the members in attendance. Many of the members in attendance commented that it was the best reunion they had ever attended.

The opening ceremonies planned by the committee were very moving, and featured reenactors portraying four dynamic Confederate leaders: General Robert E. Lee, General Patrick Cleburne, General J. O. Shelby, and General Nathan Bedford Forrest. Each entered as a narrator recited quotes from the general he portrayed.

Following this dramatic entrance, pledges and salutes to the flags, and an invocation by Chaplain-in-Chief Ron Rumburg, greetings were brought by the leaders of several organizations. Ms. Deanna Bryant brought greetings for the Tennessee Division UDC, with a firsthand report of the recent victory over the forces of political correctness at Vanderbilt University. She was *very* warmly received!

Also bringing greetings were Miss Sara Council, newly elected President General of the Children of the Confederacy; Mrs. Esther Cope,

President General of the UDC; Stephen Michaels, CIC of the Sons of Union Veterans of the CW and Ruby Pruitt, President of the Tennessee Society, Order of Confederate Rose. Commander Ed Butler of the Tennessee Division SCV gave a stirring address to welcome the delegates Tennessee-style!

Later in the morning, the first business session was conducted. A quorum was declared by the Credentials Committee. CIC Sweeney introduced the National Parliamentarian Jesse Binnall, who presided over the remainder of the business sessions. He was ably assisted by a team of parliamentary procedure students and teachers from Bob Jones University, who assisted with parliamentary advice as needed and also served as microphone monitors. This simple expedient has served to make this convention (and the Special Convention in April) run very smoothly, with an even flow of information and speakers. The professionalism shown in SCV Conventions in the past two years is a vast improvement that has made the conventions more enjoyable for the delegates in attendance. It has also allowed for business to be conducted in a responsible manner, with an end to the parliamentary delays of old.

The report of the adjutant-in-chief provided the members with the latest information regarding membership. Over the past calendar year, the SCV has shown a very slight decrease in membership. From a level of 32,950 on the eve of last year's convention, the member-

ship on July 7, 2005, stood at 32,609. Membership is represented in 868 camps, which is an increase of 42 from last year. There are 3,789 new members and 3,939 reinstatements of lapsed members.

The slight decrease in membership is attributed to a several factors. The greatest factor was the change of the dues-suspension date last year, from February 1 to November 1. This caused a widespread misconception that the members were losing three months of membership, when in fact they simply were only being *allowed to slide* for three months of delinquency, rather than six. The rapid adoption of this amendment last year led to a scramble to get the word out to all the camps and officers. It is believed that this was the major factor in this year's retention.

Also, the recent occurrences on the General Executive Council and the resulting press attention certainly didn't do the SCV any favors. Although the directors staging the coup d'état on February 17, 2005, have been decisively and legally trounced at every turn, they still seek to discredit the SCV at every opportunity. In the report of the commander-in-chief, CIC Sweeney even mentioned a proposal by a former division commander and GEC member to attempt to get *20/20* or *60 Minutes* to do an expose on the SCV! The continued shenanigans of this group of disgruntled members continue to provide a drain on energy and resources of the SCV. It is hoped that once they complete their



It was standing room only most of the time at our 2005 National Reunion in Nashville. Pictured in the foreground holding his cane is Real Son Woody Plaughter who traveled from California to attend the reunion.

plan to start offshoot organizations they will find better things to do with their time than to attempt to feed misinformation and inaccurate reports to hostile media sources in an attempt to destroy an organization that they professed only months ago to love.

The SCV has also had a number of recent financial successes. Thanks to the work of Executive Director Ben Sewell, the Combined Federal Campaign yielded a \$30,000 payoff for the SCV, while the credit card affinity programs brought in a like amount. The SCV received \$62,700 in contributions over the year, and a large bequest by departed Virginia compatriot Coiner Rosen was finally settled. A \$1,000,000 bequest was finally settled on the eve of the convention. According to the provisions of Compatriot Rosen's will, \$200,000 of this amount was restricted for Heritage Defense use, while the remainder is unrestricted.

Several officers reported on their various activities: Editor-in-Chief

Frank Powell, Chief of Heritage Defense Paul Gramling, ANV Commander Henry Kidd, Investment Committee Chairman Col. J. E. B. Stuart, IV, Chaplain-in-Chief Dr. H. Rondel Rumburg, Field Representative Jack Marlar, Director of Field Operations Ron Wilson, Lt. Commander-in-Chief Sullivan. The reports were concluded with a stirring report from Commander-in-Chief Sweeney about where the SCV is now, at the end of this time of crisis, and the accomplishments of the organization over the last year despite the turmoil.

The second business session commenced on Friday morning, July 22, and this is when the SCV got down to business!

The meeting began with an introduction of Kansas Division Commander Charles Walthall. Walthall, who was in the uniform of a US Army Sergeant First Class, is a returning combat veteran, who recently returned from his third deployment in the War on Terror. Seri-

ously wounded in his last tour, he is now stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas. He received a standing ovation in recognition of his service. It was pointed out to the audience that SFC Walthall is a living example of the fact that SCV members are, above all else, patriotic Americans.

Chief of Staff Ron Casteel showed four TV spots that had been produced for the SCV. Two spots were produced by Tennessee compatriot Mike Beck, while two had been produced under the direction of Casteel. All were professionally done and well-received by the members.

The SCV also considered a proposal to move its corporate charter from Mississippi to Texas in order to escape the onerous provisions of the Model Non-Profit Corporation Act. The proposal was explained by CIC Sweeney, using a Power Point slide show. The floor was then opened for any questions by members about the proposal. Following the questions, the floor was open

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The Confederate Medal of Honor

By Gregg S. Clemmer, Chairman
Confederate Medal of Honor Committee

Although displayed in a wide variety of public settings, the Confederate Medal of Honor remains one of the rarest and least-known decorations for American battlefield valor. Preserved in county courthouses and historical societies, in libraries, visitor's centers and antebellum museums, these decorations endure as silent witnesses to the extraordinary gallantry of another age.

But the United States that exists today, forged by war and reunited in the aftermath of that time, has all but forgotten this unique, valiant legacy. In a land proclaimed as the world's greatest democracy, populated by citizens who enjoy the highest standard of living the world has ever known, there seems to be little acknowledgment of Confederate heritage.

Yet from Mississippi to Maryland, from Georgia to Kentucky, and in England, Ireland, and Belgium, too, the memory of these extraordinary Confederate heroes endures. Now, as aptly chronicled by Compatriot Mike Thomas, the heroic Capt. Joseph Lyle of South Carolina joins their ranks.

The decoration itself was born in the deliberations of the Confederate Congress, an Act that was signed into law by President Jefferson Davis on October 13, 1862. Yet the medals were never presented in wartime, when a struggling nation found itself in more desperate need of rations, boots, horses, uniforms, guns, and, of course, always more ammunition. Military defeat, the subjugation of the South, and the

policies of Reconstruction smothered any overt notion of honoring Confederate bravery in the decades after the war.

Only in 1968, at the SCV National Convention in Nashville, did the lineal descendants of these men re-establish the Confederate Medal of Honor. At that time, concern was expressed at the large numbers of US Medals of Honor awarded to Union soldiers for less-than-extraordinary acts of bravery. The most notorious instance involved awarding the Medal of Honor to 864 members of a Maine regiment as a reward for reenlisting. Other recipients had simply captured a flag or general officer, deeds more in merit with the US Bronze Star or Silver Star of modern times.

To avoid these difficulties and recognizing that the Confederate Congress had never approved any provision for lesser decorations of valor like the Silver and Bronze Stars, the SCV mandated that the Confederate Medal of Honor be on par with the requirements for the US Medal of Honor after 1917, requiring incontestable proof of deeds performed above and beyond the call of duty at the peril of one's life...that the deed performed must have been one of personal bravery or self-sacrifice so conspicuous as to clearly distinguish the individual above his/her comrades.

Today, the Confederate Medal of Honor Committee continues to welcome new nominations. The national Committee consists of both historians and veterans. One Committeeman is himself a recipient of

the Congressional Medal of Honor for his valor in Viet Nam. Yet on average, of the nominations received, only one in five is approved. Just 55 Confederate Medals of Honor have been awarded, including one to the Unknown Soldier of the Confederacy, buried at Beauvoir. Most nominations simply fall short of the requirement of extraordinary valor. And some, unfortunately, seek only to honor a Camp's namesake, the nominator's ancestor, or simply "a favorite Confederate."

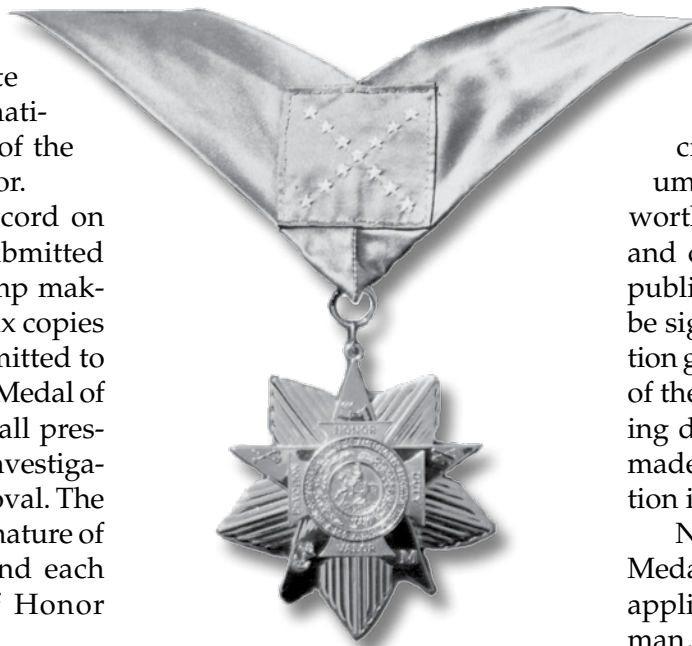
To clarify what the Medal of Honor represents (and does not represent) and to recruit nominations of outstanding merit in the future, the following criterion is published for all interested in commemorating Confederate valor.

Candidates for the Confederate Medal of Honor shall be submitted by members or camps of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Candidates must have served in the Confederacy in either a military or governmental capacity during The War Between the States. The recipient must have distinguished himself/herself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty while engaged in action against the enemy of the Confederate States of America. The deed performed must have been one of personal bravery or self-sacrifice so conspicuous as to clearly distinguish the individual above his/her comrades and must have involved risk of life. Incontestable proof of the performance of service will be considered

on the standard of primary sources. NOTE: Veterans named on the Confederate Roll of Honor are not automatically entitled to an award of the Confederate Medal of Honor.

A complete, written record on each candidate shall be submitted by the SCV member or camp making the recommendation. Six copies of this report are to be submitted to the Chairman, Confederate Medal of Honor Committee, who shall present it to the Committee for investigation and approval/disapproval. The decoration will bear the signature of the commander-in-chief and each member of the Medal of Honor Committee.

Camps shall bear 49 percent of the cost of the decoration; 51 percent



Confederate Medal of Honor

shall be borne by SCV International Headquarters.

Formal presentation shall be made in the name of the recipient to an appropriate museum, institution of government, or worthy location whereby the medal and citation will be on permanent public display. An agreement must be signed by the displaying institution guaranteeing display and safety of the award. In cases of known living descendants, contact should be made so as to permit their participation in the award ceremony.

Nomination for the Confederate Medal of Honor shall be made on an application provided by the chairman, Confederate Medal of Honor Committee. ❏

Continued from page 19

Captain Joseph B. Lyle

600. Lyle noted in his journal that his take was "many prisoners, at least 400—a low cowardly, demoralized crowd of wretches."

It is apparent Lyle succeeded partly because of his command presence. No record is known of the exact words used in securing the surrender, but the Federals apparently saw him as a man not to be trifled with. Certainly his experience in dealing with young men as a headmaster aided him. However, Lyle's ability to maintain his personal composure during the various challenges of this approximately 30-minute affair speaks volumes to his inner strength and character.

General Bratton returned to his command several days after this battle and interviewed many who witnessed Lyle's actions. He

then prevailed on General Field to nominate Lyle for promotion. Field and Bratton thought he merited promotion to colonel, but that would have removed him from their commands, which neither they nor Lyle wanted. Another officer, a close friend of Lyle's, had previously been nominated for the lt. colonel vacancy in his regiment and Lyle would not allow a nomination for that rank on his own behalf to be submitted. In the end, Lyle was nominated for promotion to major.

In a postwar letter, Bratton referred to Lyle's actions at Williamsburg Road and wrote "This, though the most wonderful, was by no means the first of Captain Lyle's feats of valor." He added, "His intelligent courage and peculiar adaptability to fighting attracted

my attention and influenced my selection of him for service on the staff. I shall only add that in that service he more than filled the measure of my expectations."

Lyle's promotion was finally authorized just before Richmond fell in April 1865 but never reached him. His wartime journal, begun in November 1863, had its last entry made on April 8, 1865, the day before Lee surrendered his army to Grant at Appomattox. Lyle did not surrender there but returned to his home alone. He resumed his vocation as an educator and later moved to Paris, Texas, and then to Caddo, Oklahoma, where he died in 1913. Living as an *unreconstructed Rebel*, he was famous for having suits of no other color than Confederate gray. ❏

2005 Nashville Reunion

for debate. Following a fairly brief debate, the motion was voted on by written, signed ballots. The proposal passed with 1296 out of 1476 votes cast (87.81%). There were 167 votes against (11.32%), and thirteen abstentions. As of the writing of this article, the corporate charter has been moved, and the SCV is now operating as a Texas Corporation. The movement of the corporate charter has had no effect on staffing, headquarters' operations or any other aspect of the corporation. It simply means that in the event of a lawsuit, any case against the SCV will be decided by Texas law, not the provisions of the Model Non-Profit Act.

Over the remainder of this business session and the business session of Saturday, July 23, a variety of resolutions, amendments and other items of business were considered. For the sake of clarity, they are presented here, not necessarily in the order they were considered.

Constitutional Amendments

- An amendment enabling the Executive Director to make non-substantive changes to spelling, punctuation and grammar to amendments prior to publication passed.
- An amendment creating a pro-rated dues system for members joining in the third and fourth quarter of each year was adopted. A member joining in the third quarter will pay \$10 and a member joining in the fourth quarter will pay \$5. This will end the incentive to hold applications for a several months at the end of the fiscal year and provide for a more even cash flow.

- An amendment to further discount life members at the age of 80 was adopted. (Dues for a life membership at age 80 is now \$125.)
- An amendment to create an Indian Territory Division out of the existing Oklahoma Division was decisively defeated.
- An amendment to add the Confederate Marine Corps to the eligibility requirements was adopted.
- An amendment to add ancestors who were paroled or died on medical furlough to the eligibility requirements was adopted.
- An amendment removing the twelve-year-old age requirement was postponed indefinitely.
- An amendment increasing notification requirements for GEC meetings held for the purpose of disciplining members was defeated.
- An amendment removing all but the immediate Past CIC from the GEC, and making the offices of adjutant-in-chief, chaplain-in-chief, editor-in-chief, judge advocate-in-chief and chief of staff ex-officio non-voting members was defeated.
- An amendment creating significant restrictions on filing of legal actions by the SCV in heritage defense cases was postponed indefinitely by a unanimous vote.

Resolutions

- A resolution praising CIC Sweeney and the GEC for their leadership in the recent crisis was passed.
- A resolution condemning Vanderbilt University and praising the Tennessee Division UDC passed

unanimously.

- A resolution calling on the SCV to take appropriate actions for the upcoming bicentennial of Robert E. Lee's birthday passed.
- A resolution calling on the USPS to offer a Robert E. Lee postage stamp passed.
- A resolution commending former President Gerald R. Ford for restoring the citizenship of Robert E. Lee passed.
- A resolution affirming the actions of the Concord Special Convention passed.
- A resolution showing the SCV's respect and gratitude for American servicemen passed.
- A resolution praising the organizers of the Nashville Convention passed.
- The Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 215 in Memphis offered a resolution from the floor to give that camp \$10,000 for use in fighting the ongoing battle to save the Nathan Bedford Forrest statue in Memphis. Resolution passed.
- Kansas Division Commander Charles Walthall introduced a resolution from the floor calling for the charter of the Oklahoma Division to be revoked. After debate, an amendment to the resolution passed overwhelmingly calling for an investigation of the Oklahoma Division.
- Virginia Division Commander Brandon Dorsey introduced a resolution calling on the SCV to support the Virginia Division project to restore Oakwood Cemetery in Richmond passed unanimously.
- North Carolina Division Adjutant

Continued on page 55

Dispatches From the Front

locales as appropriate.

I have joined The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society's "Team In Training" (LLS, TNT) program. TNT is a fundraising program for LLS, with the goal of raising money for the research that'll work towards finding a cure for leukemia, lymphoma, and other blood cancers. Every ten minutes, two people in America are diagnosed with leukemia, and a third dies. Leukemia is also the number one disease-killer of children under 15.

Unlike other fundraising efforts where they throw a big party at the end, Team Arizona will be celebrating our effort with a marathon, a triathlon, or a 100-mile bike ride. In my case, I'll be training for and running in the Dublin Marathon in October. I'll be collecting donations on their behalf until then, and I'd like to ask for your support.

I would ask for my fellow Sons to visit my website at www.active.com/donate/tntdms/runforthecure to find out a bit more about why I'm doing this, as well as information about TNT and LLS.

While there, please take a moment to make a tax-deductible donation to this worthy cause. In addition to personal donations, donations on behalf of the various camps are also more than welcome. If I may ask one more favor, it would be to please let your friends, family, and coworkers know about my quest as well.

I thank you for your support, and those who are fighting these killer diseases will thank you even more!

Feel free to contact me if there are any questions.

William McBrayer
Granville H. Oury Camp 1708
Scottsdale, AZ

We should appreciate her courage

To the Editor:

I was suprised to see Mssrs. Hampton and Milton's derogatory articles in the Dispatches about Ann Coulter's article. As a bipartisan critic, I found her comments to be historically accurate, complementary to the Cause for which our ancestors fought, and her article displayed extraordinary understanding for the honour of the Confederate soldier.

Perhaps my late compatriots fail to understand that we are now engaged in a *Cultural War*, in which the religious creed of *Secular Humanism* has replaced *Christianity*, and the "strict interpretation of the Constitution" has been replaced by the concept of a "living document" that fails to restrain the power of government.

I do not intend to defend the "Lincoln Republicats," as Mssr. Milton aptly identified. However, I would note that the Democrats uniformly identified our Southern Cross as a *symbol of racism* to be condemned.

However, regardless of Ms. Coulter's affiliation with the Republican Party, we should appreciate her courage in breaking with both parties' politics, to speak, and write with courage, conviction, and fortitude, on behalf of the Southern people.

Lourie Salley
Major Morgan/Hart's Battery Camp 1674
Springfield, SC

Afraid Yankees win again

To The Editor:

It is a sad thing to see what is going on around us as far as our Southern history and heritage are concerned. However, it is not surprising. The segment of the Confederacy in which I live (South Carolina) is and has been (since 1861) subjected to a yankee invasion and (since 1865) a Reconstruction that seems to have no end. I have seen my state overrun by yankee invaders who tell you how great things were where they came from, although some can't remember where they came from because they have lived in so many different places. These yankees claim to love the South, but the only thing they really love is cheap real estate and the lack of snow to shovel. I would ask them if things were so great where they came from then why did they not stay there? But most Yankees despise other Yankees too.

It is no wonder that Yankees are hated around the world; if you look at how they treated and still treat the South, you can only imagine what they did in foreign countries. The only thing yankees care about is destroying all vestiges of the Old South and Southern heritage and they will use race, economics or any other means to annihilate us. Yankees have only one purpose in mind — and they have unfortunately instilled this flaw into a lot of Southern people now — which is to turn their backs on their heritage to make money at all costs.

I am afraid these yankees will win again because we as Southerners would never do as they do, which is to leave our homes in the South to invade other areas in order to get rich quick at the expense of other people or to simply avoid shoveling snow.

General Jackson foretold exactly what would happen if the South lost the war — triumph of commerce, banks, big business, the loss of fidelity and a free and responsible government. He could not have made a more true prediction.

May God bless the South (while it is still Southern).

H.M. Terry
States Rights Gist Camp 1451
Bogansville, SC



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.

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eagle and bracket white steel kit w/ super-poly flag...\$20 (\$8/24). Car flags \$3.00/144, \$10 each. Ruffin Industrial Group, 314 Water Street, Washington, GA 30673. 706-456-3000, 888-884-3524. www.ruffinflag.com or www.usflagking.com.

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"My experience through life has convinced me that, while moderation and temperance in all things are commendable and beneficial, abstinence from spirituous liquors is the best safeguard of morals and health."

— Robert E. Lee

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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.**

2005 Nashville Reunion

Terry Crayton introduced a resolution from the floor calling for the expulsion of those members who participated in the recent lawsuit against the SCV. After several amendments and very spirited debate, the resolution was defeated.

- Jeff Mabrito of the G. W. Littlefield Camp in Austin, Texas, introduced a resolution authorizing payment of \$10,000 to the Southern Legal Resource Center passed.
- Ken Johnson of Camp 849 in Hick-

surprised by the title? Decide for yourself if Rush is ignorant of the facts or a hypocrite. 28 pages, \$4.00 (postage paid) Send to John D. Long-WRC, 318 West 70th Street, Shreveport, Louisiana 71106

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GENERALS AT REST-*The Gravesites of the 425 Official Confederate Generals.* Hardcover \$60, softcover \$25. Owen & Owen Publications, Columbia, SC 29260.

ory, North Carolina, moved that the SCV would have a moment of silence after the pledges at all future conventions in recognition of the sacrifices of American servicemen and those still missing in action was adopted by unanimous consent.

Items of Business

- The budget for the next fiscal year was adopted.
- The report of the annual independent audit was approved. (Despite the rumors to the contrary, the SCV is ALREADY audited, EVERY YEAR, by independent auditors!)
- The 2008 Reunion was awarded to Concord, North Carolina.

Officer elections were held

- Jack Bridwell of Georgia defeated Tarry Beasley of Tennessee to become Army of Tennessee Commander.
- Charles Kelly Barrow of Georgia defeated Kevin Spargur of Florida to become Army of Tennessee Council Member.
- Charles "Chuck" Rand of Louisiana was elected by acclamation to serve as Army of Trans-Mis-

issippi Commander.

- Luther "Chuck" Norred of California was elected by acclamation to serve as ATM Councilman.

At the Saturday evening banquet on July 23, a number of awards were given to members who had served the SCV in an exemplary manner. Past CIC Ron Wilson received the Jefferson Davis Chalice, the highest award that an SCV member can receive. Three members were honored with the Robert E. Lee medal: Randy Burbage, Danny Honnell and Ron Casteel.

As the sun rose on Sunday, July 24, the SCV had completed one of the smoothest-running, most harmonious conventions in the organization's history. Gone, so it seems, are the vicious infighting and backroom deals that once were the hallmarks of our conventions. A new SCV has appeared, one that is united in common mission, bent on the defense of all Confederate soldiers' good names.

The 2006 Convention will be held in New Orleans, just blocks from the scene where Stephen D. Lee gave his famous charge to the Sons. We hope to see you all there!



ONLY A PRIVATE

William Oliphant of Austin, Texas, was in his own words, "only a private" in the Civil War. Volunteering in 1861 at sixteen at the very outbreak of hostilities, Oliphant provides a fascinating look into Texas in the opening days of the Confederacy and includes first-hand descriptions of battles in Arkansas, Tennessee and Georgia, with concluding action in North Carolina and Virginia. A natural and accurate storyteller, he also describes his two experiences in Federal prisoner-of-war camps, and the harrowing tale of how after Appomattox he made his way back through the band-plagued, devastated South to Austin where he became a successful businessman. Superbly annotated by Civil War historian James McCaffrey, **ONLY A PRIVATE** contains dozens of unique photographs, maps, and valuable primary source material, including the Company G roster in which Oliphant served. Hardcover with jacket, illustrated and indexed, and offered at discount price of \$17.00 by Halcyon Press, LTD. 2656 S. Loop West, Suite 440, Houston, TX 77054. Toll-Free 1-866-774-5786.

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REPORT OF THE RECRUITING AND RETENTION COMMITTEE

M. KEITH MORRIS, JR. – CHAIRMAN

MKMJR@CHARTER.NET

Increasing Recruitment: Steps to Follow

These steps are provided for Division Recruiting Officers to consider in assisting them to better perform this most vital duty for the divisions of the Confederation. This article will detail what Internet tools the prospective recruit will have available to him when he first contacts the SCV via the IHQ web page at www.scv.org. These tools can also be used for those divisions that have a Division Web Page that supports recruiting via the Internet.

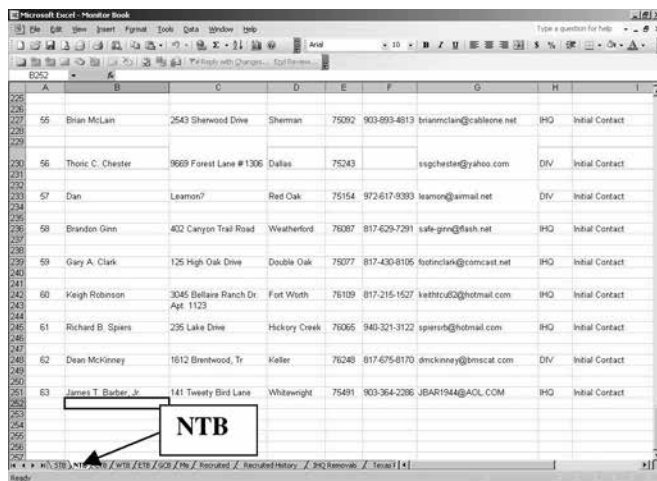
First of all, the prospect is sent to www.scv.org/onlineApp.php, where he completes a brief biographical data form. The form is then automatically saved into a database at IHQ and sent to the division recruiting officer. After providing this contact information, the applicant clicks on DOWNLOAD/RUN APPLICATION. This tool presents the prospective recruit with a copy of the application form that he can complete and print. Also, there is a tool that allows the applicant to locate the nearest SCV camp to him and provides the point-of-contact (POC) for the camp. *Camp commanders, be sure that this information is correct for your camp!* If it is not, then no potential recruit will ever directly contact your camp from the IHQ web page.

Okay, so the applicant is now in the system and well on his way to joining the SCV, right? Maybe! There are certainly going to be *tire-kickers* out there that will still not join us. Sometimes, a little coaxing and support is needed to get a prospective recruit to make the final decision to join.

So, what can the division recruiter do to provide this *extra support*? That is the crux of the remainder of this article. Again, each division is different, but if you do these few simple things, then they should

prove a great help to the brigade and camp recruiters of your division.

First: As already mentioned, the IHQ web master has devised an automated system whereby the applicant's information is forwarded to the division



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
55	Brian McLain	2543 Sherwood Drive	Sherman	75092	903-893-4813	brianmclain@cablenet.net	IHQ	Initial Contact	
56	Thonic C. Chester	9669 Forest Lane #1306	Dallas	75243		esschester@yahoo.com	DIV	Initial Contact	
57	Dan	Leamon?	Red Oak	75154	972-617-9383	leamon@aol.com	DIV	Initial Contact	
58	Brandon Ginn	402 Canyon Trail Road	Weatherford	76087	817-629-7291	sage-ginn@flash.net	IHQ	Initial Contact	
59	Gary A. Clark	125 High Oak Drive	Double Oak	75077	817-430-8105	keithclark@comcast.net	IHQ	Initial Contact	
60	Kirgh Robinson	3045 Bellare Ranch Dr Apt. 1123	Fort Worth	76109	817-215-1527	keithrclark@hotmail.com	IHQ	Initial Contact	
61	Richard B. Spiers	235 Lake Drive	Hickory Creek	76065	940-321-3122	spiersrb@hotmail.com	IHQ	Initial Contact	
62	Dean McKinney	1612 Brentwood, Tr	Keller	76248	817-675-8170	dsmckinney@bmscat.com	DIV	Initial Contact	
63	James T. Bisher, Jr	141 Twisted Bird Lane	Whitewright	75491	903-364-2386	JBAR1944@AOL.COM	IHQ	Initial Contact	

Figure 1

recruiting officer with the recruit's biographical data when he requests an application form. It is important for the division recruiter to *capture* the automated recruit information into the division-recruiting database. We recommend Microsoft Excel since it is probably the most common spreadsheet on the market. You can, of course, use Access or even pen and paper if that works best for you. NOTE: In all cases, the automated system stores the applicant's information in a database at IHQ, to which the division recruiters will soon have access.

Second: Use www.mapquest.com to look up the applicants' zip code and find the camp closest to his home address.



Third: Now that you know the area of the state in which the applicant lives, you need to place the applicant's information in the correct page in Excel. For instance, if the applicant lived in the North Texas Brigade area, the division recruiting officer enters the contact information for the applicant in the

page labeled NTB (See figure 1).

Four: Now, send a welcome email to the applicant. This lets him know that the division recruiter is personally interested in his application process. Also, be sure to include subordinate recruiting officers (brigade or camp) in the address line of the email. Why? Simply so the brigade officers can also *capture* the applicant's contact information and include it in their own Excel database for the brigade! Besides, it is the most efficient means of letting them know of the new recruit.

See figure 2 for an example of a division welcome letter e-mail and all of its contents. Pay special attention to the addressees, the signature block with phone numbers and the inclusion of the new recruits' biographical data. This *complete package* responds to the recruit's desire to be immediately contacted by someone in the SCV, and it simultaneously alerts the

entire division recruiting chain of command that this recruit is interested in joining!

Finally, it is strongly recommended that once each quarter the division recruiting officer sends out a simple questionnaire as shown in figure 3 to every applicant remaining on his *Active Recruits List*. The purpose of the questionnaire is to find out if the applicant joined the SCV. If he did, the division recruiting officer can simply cut and paste his information to the *Joined Tab* in his Excel spreadsheet. If the applicant did not

Figure 3

join, the recruiting officer may gain important insights into why not. Finally, if the applicant does not respond to the questionnaires after two quarters, then the division recruiting officer, in coordination with the brigade recruiting officer, may recommend that the applicant be removed from the *Active Recruit List*. Remember to let IHQ Membership Coordinator Bryan Sharp (membership@scv.org) know the final status of all the recruits sent from the IHQ web page! He has reports to complete as well.

Why would we want to remove anyone from this list? The answer is simple. This is an all-volunteer organization, and the men working on recruiting do not have the time to waste on individuals who cannot seem to join after six months and cannot even take the time to respond to a simple e-mail questionnaire. Yes, our duty is to recruit as many men as possible to the SCV. However, we need to recruit men who are willing to get involved and work to uphold the charge left us by General S.D. Lee. ❏

Recruiting and Retention Committee

M. Keith Morris, Jr. – Chairman
Suffolk, VA – MKMJR@charter.net

Charles H. Wilson
Wichita, KS

H. Greg Manning
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Vernon R. Padgett
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Meet Our Real Sons...

Vince & Henry Gober

By D. Tyrone Crowley, Prattville Dragoons Camp 1524

Vince and Henry Gober, members of the Prattville Dragoons Camp 1524, Prattville, AL, and Real Sons of Confederate Private Lisbon Fields Gober, were visited by Camp 1524 officers on Alabama's Confederate Memorial Day, April 25, 2005, who presented them with Life Membership certificates and pins. Both gentlemen welcomed the officers warmly into Mister Henry's home in Millbrook, Alabama, received their honors, and posed proudly next to the flag at the entrance to Mister Henry's home. Mister Vincent is 98 years old; Mister Henry is a young lad of only 90! Needless to say, Camp 1524 is proud to have them as members.

Corporal Lisbon Fields Gober was born on May 12, 1845 in Forsythe County, GA. A member of Rusk's Cherokee Legion, Georgia State Guards, Company K, he enlisted at the rank of private in August, 1863, at Cumming, GA. He was later promoted to corporal and served until his company disbanded. Corporal Gober was honorably discharged in April 1865 and died November 28, 1921. He is buried at the Rocky Mount Cemetery near I-65 just off Cobb's Ford Road between Prattville & Millbrook.

Unfortunately, Compatriot Vincent Gober passed away just a few weeks ago. Our sympathies are extended to Compatriot Henry Gober and his family.



Real Sons Henry Gober on the left, and Vincent Gober on the right, in the front yard of Henry's home in Millbrook, Alabama, on April 25, 2005.

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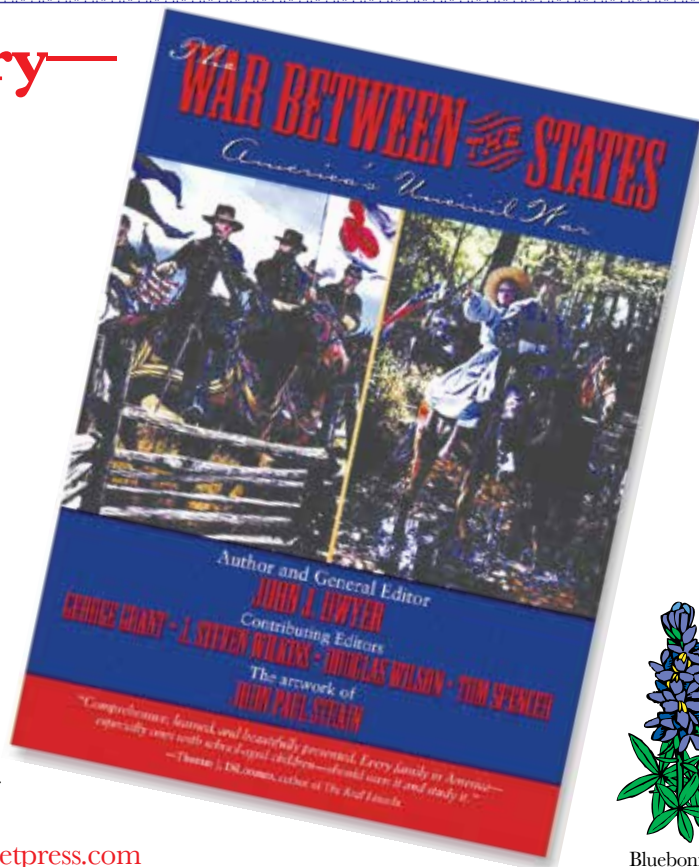
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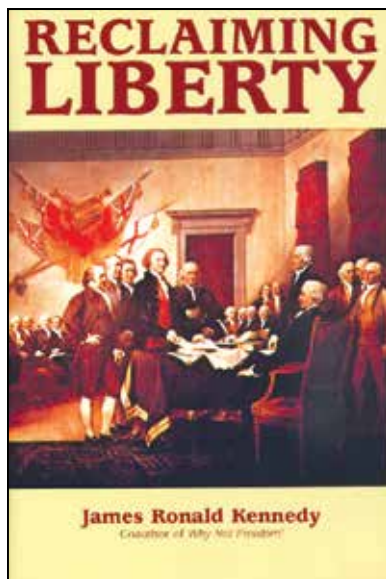
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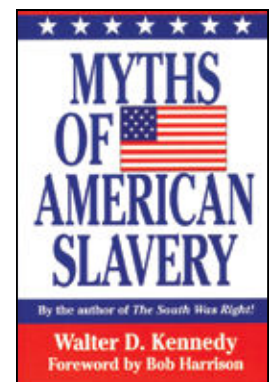
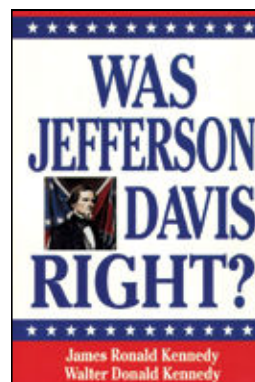
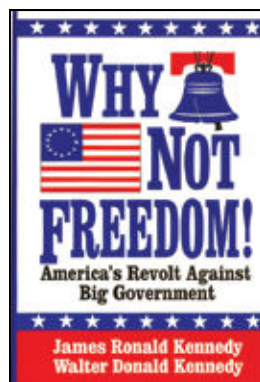
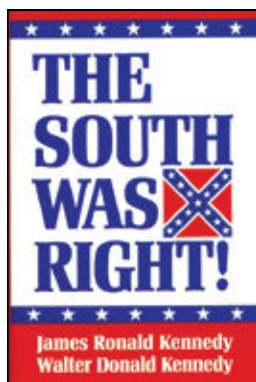
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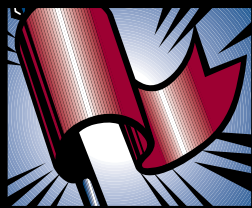
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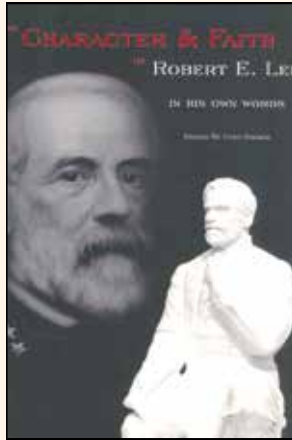
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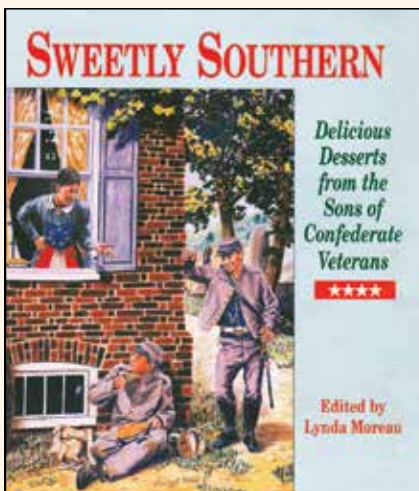


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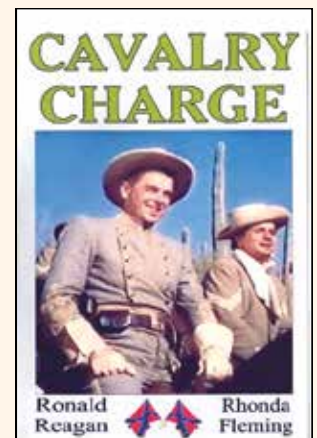
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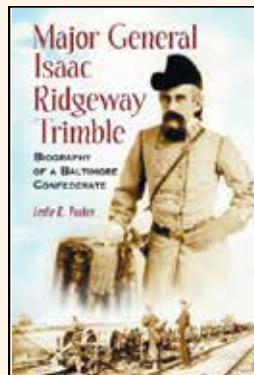
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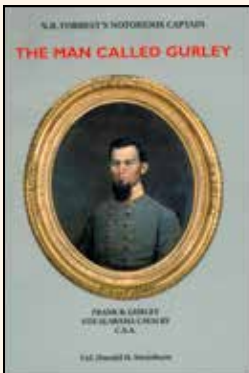
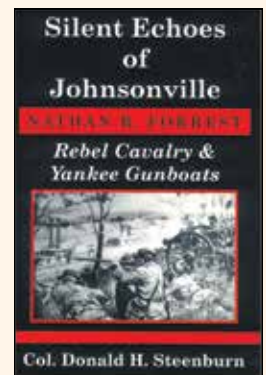
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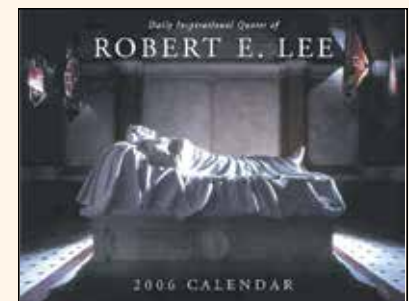


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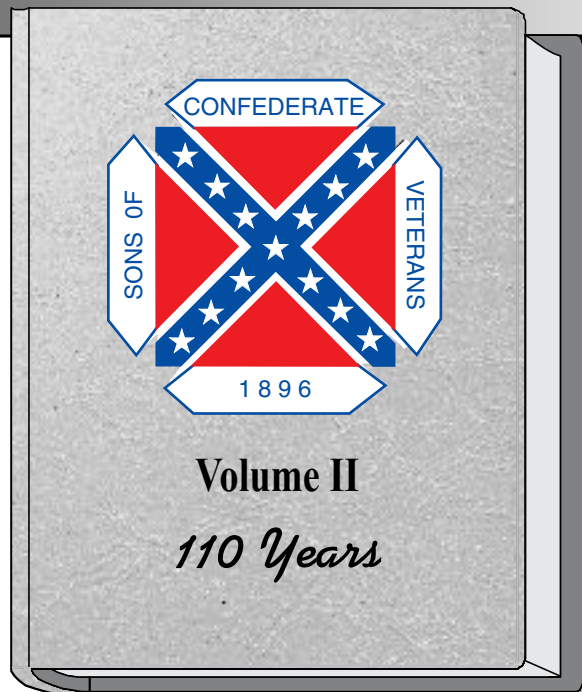
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CHARLES PATRICK CATES, born in Atlanta, GA, on Sept. 3, 1947. He graduated from West Georgia College with a Ed.S. in education administration and is currently an elementary school principal. Cates served in the US Navy from 1970-74. He is married to Carol Brent, and they have one son, Michael Stephen Cates.

Cates is a charter member of the Cherokee Legion Camp 914 and has served as its adjutant. While researching his family history, Cates became interested in the 1st Confederate Regt. Georgia Inf. An article on the regiment appeared in *Civil War Regiments*. Currently, Cates is writing a full regimental history of this unit.

His Confederate ancestor is ...

William Charles Mayson, enlisted in Co. B, 7th Georgia Inf. on May 31, 1861, in Atlanta, GA. He was wounded in the thigh at First Manassas. On April 16, 1862, he was killed near Yorktown, VA.



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