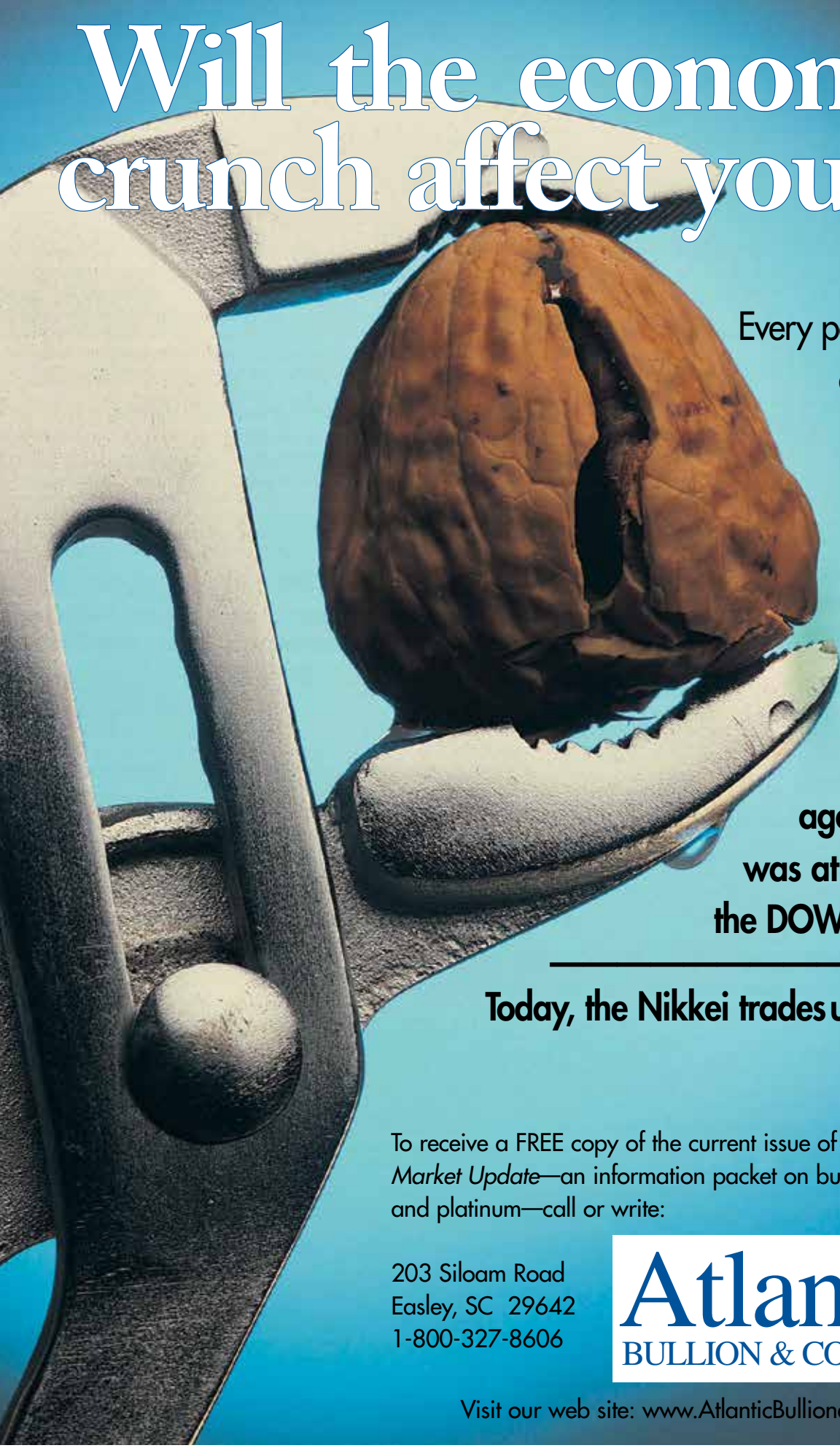


Confederate Veteran.

July/August 2006



Private Charles P. Matthews
9th Texas Infantry

A close-up photograph of a walnut being cracked open by a nutcracker. The nutcracker is a dark, heavy-duty tool with a large, curved handle and a smaller, pointed end. The walnut is positioned between the two ends of the nutcracker, and the top half is being lifted, revealing the smooth, light-colored kernel inside. The background is a solid, light blue color.

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S. A. Cunningham

July / August 2006

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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 — Private Charles P. Matthews, 9th Texas Infantry holding their Battle Flag in Paris, TX, in 1910. From the TX CW Museum. Photo by Frank Powell.



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FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

For the first time in decades, the *Confederate Veteran* magazine features a photo of a Confederate veteran on the cover. When I saw this photo in the Texas CW Museum in Fort Worth, I felt it would make a great cover for our magazine. I requested a copy of the original from the museum, but they did not have one available, so I took a shot and it turned out pretty well. We are featuring Private Charles P. Matthews, a member of the 9th Texas Infantry holding their Battle Flag around 1910, at Paris, TX. A visit to the Texas CW Museum is a must when you are in the Fort Worth area. Texas is fortunate to have such a terrific collection of artifacts!

This issue is being printed while we are in New Orleans for our 110th annual reunion. Many important issues will be debated, including the proposed new constitution while we are in session. Hopefully, we will leave New Orleans stronger and ready to meet the challenges we will face in the coming years. A complete report on this year's reunion will be included in the September/October issue.

Thanks to all of you who have sent in articles. If your article has not been published yet, please be patient. I have a large backlog of articles and will publish them as space permits. One goal for the future is to increase the number of pages so that we will be able to print more of your articles and ancestor memorials.

Unfortunately, we are slowly losing our real sons. I really would like to publish their stories while they are still with us. The real son we feature in this issue passed away before we could print his story. But it is such an interesting story that it could not go unpublished. Please don't delay any longer and send in those articles about the real son(s) in your camp.

I would like to congratulate Commander-in-Chief Denne Sweeney on completion of a most difficult term of office. His tenure has not been easy, but he showed real leadership and did not back down from any fights.

Thanks for your best wishes and words of encouragement. Please continue sending in letters to the editor and let me know about any questions and concerns you may have. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

Editor-in-Chief

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Frank B. Powell, III". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial 'F' and a long, sweeping underline.



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF DENNE A. SWEENEY

CIC@SCV.ORG

A Final Update on the Lawsuits

We should all be setting off skyrocketers and Roman candles for MS Division Commander Ed Funches and the men of the Mississippi Division. Through the stalwart efforts of Ed and his men, Beauvoir is once again safe in SCV hands. If you missed the little drama that occurred in Jackson, here's a quick overview of what happened: Robert Murphree (yes, the same Murphree who filed suit against the SCV to take away the \$3.5 million Brooks Fund) and the Board of Directors of Beauvoir tried to engineer a dissolution of the legal bond between the Mississippi Division SCV and the Beauvoir estate. They tried to convince a judge that the Board could a) Disenfranchise all the members; b) Raise MS Division, Inc. dues from \$0 to \$40 and kick out anybody who didn't immediately comply; c) Separate MS Division, Inc. from the MS Division, SCV organization and, finally, d) Take Beauvoir and do what they jolly well wanted to do with it.

This bit of legal chutzpah came on top of the revelation that the Board had consistently undervalued Beauvoir for insurance purposes. They only had \$3 million worth of insurance on a property that is worth at least \$50 million. It is reported that Katrina did close to \$10 million in damage to the estate. So, how was the board going to fix all that damage? Not a problem, if you can get clear title to the property and then sell off major sections of the land to the riverboat casinos at \$1million an acre.

Fortunately, Commander Funches wasn't going to stand for this blatant land grab, so he filed suit against the Board. On June 27, the judge ruled that Murphree's case was built on sand and that Beauvoir rightfully belonged to the Mississippi Division SCV. Mr. Murphree immediately resigned from the Board (probably under duress) and then from the SCV.

In other areas:

1. The case against the Massey Gang is proceeding nicely in Oklahoma. We fully expect the state courts to revoke their bond for their unwarranted attempt to block the Oklahoma Division convention. Our lawsuit against the group is still pending in federal court, but our lawyers are continuing to add layer after layer of motions as the true nature of all the nefarious activities of the Gang become revealed.
2. In Florida, we settled in our favor with one group, and the other groups are yelling *uncle*. That case may be decided in our favor before this article is printed.
3. The lawsuit fees case in Tennessee has still not come up on the docket in the appeals court.

4. The lawsuit against the SCV over the Brooks Fund in Mississippi is rapidly drawing to a close. So, far Murphree has lost all his motions in that lawsuit, and we don't think he is going to be any luckier in the future.

Lessons Learned

I've learned a lot in this position — about people, about organizations, about politics, and most especially about the dangers of ignoring seemingly innocuous problems.

1. *There is a constant dichotomy between those who want action at the national level and those who want to make all the decisions at the local level.* Sometimes the rhetoric about these issues comes from the same people. For example, some members have taken me to task for not having National policies on one issue or another. These same people then turn around and say that National is intruding in the business of the camps too much. You can't have it both ways. My own view, as I have expressed many times, is that the camp is the fundamental structure and the backbone of the SCV. All issues should be handled at the camp level when possible. If some particular problem or situation can't be handled at that level, then it should be escalated to Division, then Army, then National. All levels of the organization should be there to support the camps.

2. *Problems left to linger will catch up with you.* Like dry rot, problems left untended will eventually cause major disasters. This should be a *major lesson learned* from the Great Coup of 2005. For years we had ignored problems in our constitution. All it took was for a couple of clever lawyers to exploit those bits of dry rot, and suddenly we had a crisis. I suppose we always assumed that the world would just leave us alone and let us do what we want — after all, we don't have any affiliations with other groups and we have a very specialized set of goals — but in this litigious American future that we have inherited, no good deed goes unpunished.

3. *Even a little bit of power is corrupting.* Having power over other people, even in some small way, seems to be almost a narcotic to some people. We must guard against anything or anyone who would try to use the SCV again for their own aggrandizement.

4. *SCV members are the greatest!*

So Long and Amen

Back in those innocent days of 2004 when I first took office, I had high hopes that I would be able to make great changes in the SCV. Well, that has happened, but not the way I expected.

Gone are the Old Bulls, that group of Past CICs and their supporters who had controlled the top levels of the SCV for so long and had every intention of hanging onto power forever. The coup attempt of February 2005 was a calculated risk they took to insure their *Chosen Ones* could disenfranchise the members forever. Its failure meant their sudden and final downfall at the Special Convention of 2005, where 94% of the delegates voted to remove the culprits from their privileged stations. Since then, the dissidents have fought a long, protracted guerilla war, all designed to rob the SCV of members and assets. A great deal of my time has been spent in fighting against the efforts, legal and otherwise, to bring down our great organization.

I have now come to the end of my term and I leave office with a mixture of relief, thankfulness, and optimism. *Relief* — because this job has been unbelievably stressful, and I will be grateful to be released from the almost constant strain. *Thankfulness* — because the members and my staff have been very faithful and supportive. All my key staff members — Lt. Commander-in-Chief Chris Sullivan, Chief of Staff Ron Casteel, Adjutant-in-Chief Jim Dark, Chaplain-in-Chief Ron Rumburg, Editor-in-Chief Frank Powell, Judge Advocate-in-Chief Burl McCoy — withstood the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune and continued to perform at a high level of efficiency and good humor. Their expertise, hard work, generosity and strong support carried me through the roughest times, and I will be eternally grateful to them. I want to say a special word on behalf of PCIC Ed Deason and PCIC Ron Wilson, who not only were *not* part of the coup, but were 110% supportive of my administration through everything. Finally, there is that optimism thing. I see much brighter days ahead for the SCV, and that is not just end-of-term rhetoric. With the handful of monarchists and gee-gaw gatherers now departed, our organization can move into many fields yet unconquered. Even though there is much yet to be done to honor our Confederate ancestors, we have made great strides in the past two years. Just to name a few —

- A legal Asset Protection Plan was completed.
- The Field Rep program and the Sam Davis Youth camps were expanded.
- The separation of the SCV and MOS&B was completed.
- A new recruiting video and a new recruiting brochure were completed.
- The efforts to expand, improve and beautify Elm Springs continued.
- A set of guidelines for future National conventions was formulated and approved by the GEC.
- New standards for the Brooks medical research fund awards were created.
- A new program of sharing the SCV credit card and revenue between the Divisions and National was begun.
- In the wake of Hurricane Katrina, the SCV Relief Fund was revived and put to good use on several occasions.
- The great work in the areas of genealogy research and recruiting paid dividends for us, and will continue to do so in the future.
- The *opening* of the GEC meetings to members.

Finally, there is the matter of the merger and new constitution. I am very proud of these efforts. The merger of the corporation into a Texas nonprofit organization, approved overwhelmingly by the members at the Nashville convention, will give us a tremendous margin of safety compared to the legal powder keg we were sitting on in Mississippi. Even if the new constitution doesn't pass at New Orleans, I think the members are now aware of the dangers of ignoring our foundation documents while the world changes around us. As the old saying goes — you aren't paranoid if *they* really are after you. And in this politically correct world, *they* will be after us for a long time to come.

The New Orleans convention is only days away, and with it the chance of a lifetime — to celebrate the 100th anniversary of The Charge and move forward together in a new era. I hope to see many of you there. You bestowed a great honor on me in 2004 by electing me as your commander-in-chief, and I thank you for it. May the blessings of the Almighty be on all of you.



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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members.

Differences in theology caused rift before war

To the Editor:

In Chapter 17, page 528, of *The Mind of the Master Class*, written by Elizabeth Fox Genovese and Eugene D. Genovese, I found a paragraph that I believe sums up the main reason there was such a great rift between North and South that ultimately led to war:

"Beneath the common Protestant Christianity professed by North and South, a chasm widened not only in constitutional interpretation and vision of social order but in theology. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, acrimonious debate shook long-standing pillars of Christian belief: authority of Scripture; Revelation; the divinity of Jesus; the after life; the very existence of God. By the nineteenth century the doctrines of original sin, human depravity, the Trinity, and much else were receding in Western Europe and in the northern states of the American Union, where the social relations of transatlantic capitalism shook the ground on which Christian orthodoxy and a conservative worldview could be sustained. In the South, however, slavery permitted them to flourish. Before the War and beyond, the South resisted the principal theological and philosophical tendencies of the age, and the Southern churches, Arminian and Calvinist, stood firm for orthodoxy. Flannery O'Connor, explaining the difference between twentieth-century Northerners and Southerners, suggested that a great many more Southerners than Northerners still believe in original sin."

One thing in which I disagree: I do not believe that transatlantic capitalism alone, if at all, could have caused the failure of Christianity in the North, nor slavery alone, if at all, allowing Christianity to flourish in the South. These

seem to be put forth as being the factors which decided the case. God can pour His spirit or withhold it how He pleases. God is the one who directed and chose the paths of both sections.

I do agree that the loss of orthodox Christianity in the North led to a radical re-interpretation of society and government, including the Constitution. The South believed in the original interpretations because they were largely based upon an orthodox understanding of Scripture.

Economics, slavery, states rights, government, etc. were all interpreted according to each section's world-view. These issues did not cause the chasm, the opposing interpretations of them did. So to say that one issue or another was the cause is to miss the big picture.

As an orthodox Christian, I support the Southern Cause with all its faults. God chastened the South because being Christian, they did not deal with many issues in a Biblical manner, including making slavery into an idol and battering ram to fracture the Church. Nevertheless, their world-view was basically the right one.

Toby Comeaux
Magruder-Ewell Camp 99
Newport News, VA

Make sure our ancestors are not ashamed of us

To the Editor:

Why do we remember our Confederate veterans? Why do we remember anyone who fought for the South? It would be easy for anyone to stand here and say "Well, after all, they are our ancestors. Aren't we supposed to remember them?" I believe each one of you knows that there is more that ranks right up there with family blood.

We don't remember these people

because of the uniforms they wore. Technically, we don't even remember them for the flag they waved, although the preservation of that flag will always be a high priority when it comes to remembering our heritage.

To answer the question as to why we can't forget these folks who served so gallantly 145 years ago, all you really need to do is visit any cemetery that houses the remains of Confederate veterans. Focus your attention on any particular headstone and think; concentrate hard on what that individual represented there saw and experienced during those years 1861-1865.

That could be the grave of an artillery gunner who participated in the bombardment of Fort Sumter. It could be that of a cavalry trooper who rode with Stuart, Morgan, Mosby, Forrest, or Wheeler. It might be that of a sailor who shipped out with Admiral Semmes on either the CSS *Sumpter* or the CSS *Alabama*, being gone from this country for as long as two years, with no guarantee he would ever see his native soil again. That could be the grave of one of the many women of the South who toiled countless hours in one of many makeshift hospitals across the Confederacy; writing a letter for a wounded soldier or holding that soldier's hand and being his only source of strength and hope while he went through the horror of an amputation. It could be that of a soldier who charged with Armistead, leading Pickett's Division that third day at Gettysburg, or, finally, it could be that of anyone who stood side by side with General Robert E. Lee on that last bitter day at Appomattox; feeling down and out, to be sure, but maybe, hopefully, he was just beginning to realize that from that day forward all the way to the end of his natural life, that Confederate veterans would have nothing to be ashamed of

and no apologies to give to anyone.

This is why we remember them; because these were our people, involved with some of the most famous names and participants in some of the biggest events in American history; names and events that you and I can only read about, but they were there.

They are all gone now; the last one passed away in 1959. That's why it is up to us and those like us to carry on their legacy. It is our responsibility to never again allow another generation of Southern schoolchildren to be lied to about their ancestors. It is our responsibility to always assure that both sides of any issue or controversy be presented equally. The reason it is our responsibility is because we have too many school teachers today who are not going to do the job. If they teach the truth, the majority of them end up getting called out on the carpet and threatened with their careers. We have to do it, and if we can continue to have more events, and more and more good people like all of you attend these events and continue to bring your sons, daughters, and grandchildren, it can be done.

A quote that has always inspired me came from the Reverend R.L. Dabney, who was the chaplain to the Stonewall Brigade. He must have been forecasting the future when, years after Appomattox, he told an audience "You need not be ashamed of your Confederate Dead. You be sure they are never ashamed of you."

Dana Jackson, Commander
Stuart Horse Artillery Camp 1784
Floyd, VA

Rare book passed down through generations

To the Editor:

I read with interest Dr. H. Rondel Rumburg's article in the May/June issue of *Confederate Veteran* entitled *An Introduction to the Life of Chaplain J. William Jones*. At the time of the death of my Grandfather (Dr. A. P. Traywick of Cameron, South Carolina), when I was twelve years old, my Grandmother (Janie May Crute Traywick, born at Melrose Plantation, Buckingham County,

Virginia), gave me a copy of the Rev. Jones's *Personal Reminiscences of Gen. R. E. Lee*. With this book she included a note, which I still keep within the covers of the book given to me fifty years ago, which I quote:

"This book is one of the very few left of my Father's library after Melrose was burned — "The author, Dr. J. William Jones, was a personal friend of his. — "I am giving it to Heber Jr. with my love since he is such a 'Johnny Reb,' and because he is such an admirer of General Lee.

"It is interesting too, to note that Col. Charles S. Venable is a contributor." J. C. T.

Another interesting story comes from the Crute family of Buckingham County: The night before the surrender, General Mead and his staff quartered themselves at my Grandmother's cousin's home at nearby Curdsville. The family and the Union commander and his staff were in the parlour of the home place listening to the hostess playing the piano. General Grant, who had his camp at Clifton nearby, was also present. During the evening, my Grandmother's cousin — who was just a little girl at the time — came over to General Grant with a switch and began to switch him on the boots, saying, "Look, Papa, I can whip the Yankees!" And thus our family struck one of the last blows for Southern Independence.

But, on the other hand — like an old friend from the Low Country of South Carolina once told me — "I didn't know it was over yet."

Heber Venable Traywick, Jr.
Garland-Rodes Camp 409
Lynchburg, VA

Should respect the views and feelings of others

To the Editor:

It was disheartening to read in the March/April 2006 *Confederate Veteran's Dispatches from the Front* of creeping anti-Semitism and Christian sectarianism in our ranks. Such unfortunate attitudes would not have been condoned by General Robert E. Lee, who always

maintained a sincere sensitivity for the beliefs and faiths of others. A notable case in point is the following:

In an incident where a Jewish soldier applied for permission to attend a service of his faith in a Richmond synagogue, the soldier's captain wrote, "Disapproved. If all such applications were granted, the whole army would turn Jew or Shaking Quaker." When the application was forwarded on to Lee for endorsement, he wrote over the captain's note, "Approved, and respectfully returned to Captain _____, with the advice that he should always respect the religious views and feelings of others. — R. E. Lee" (see J. William Jones, *Christ in the Camp*, p. 79)

Preston E. Law, Chaplain
Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582
Hagerstown, MD

Must be careful who we elect to public office

To the Editor:

We here in the South should be very careful about who is elected to local offices, such as city council, boards of county commissioners and education, not to mention superintendent of schools.

For the past half-century or more there has been a tremendous shift in population from rural to urban and small towns to large cities. In many large cities blacks outnumber whites, some of it due to *projects*, and that is reflected in many black mayors and councilmen. That alone may not be a potential problem. Problems arise when agitation is generated to destroy, remove or otherwise denigrate symbols of our heritage, such as moving in a statue of Lincoln or moving Thaddeus Stevens beside and overshadowing those of Lee, Davis or Jackson already there.

Who does this sort of thing? Usually local officials, whose members have moved South, become established but have a negative attitude about our heritage. And let's not forget the scalawags who will sell their soul for office or profit. There can be no greater

Continued on page 52



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

One, Two, Three

A three-step process to new members

Two are better than one; because they have a good reward for their labour. For if they fall, the one will lift up his fellow: but woe to him that is alone when he falleth; for he hath not another to help him up.

Again, if two lie together, then they have heat: but how can one be warm alone? And if one prevail against him, two shall withstand him; and a threefold cord is not quickly broken.

— Ecclesiastes 4: 9-12

A few days ago, I sent out a message to members discussing my vision for the future of the SCV. I was greatly encouraged by the warm response received. In particular, many of the respondents wanted more information about the discussion on recruiting, so I thought I would use this space to discuss the subject.

To begin, recruiting new members is not an end in itself, nor is it an isolated activity. A camp which is successful in bringing in new members is probably successful in other areas as well and vice versa.

Increasing the size of our organization benefits us in many ways. Mainly it gives us greater influence with the public and politicians. It also allows us to share our love of history with more people. However, in expanding our efforts to increase our numbers, we must not fail to remember that we need the right sort of person as well.

The whole enterprise of the SCV is to expose our countrymen to the truth of American history. The most thorough way for us to do that is to get them to join a local camp. Camps should not be just about social activities. Although they should have a strong social component, they should also be about changing America for the better.

Camps with high expectations for their membership will tend to have better performance and are better suited to fulfilling the Charge.

There are three primary elements to good recruiting: Invite, Attract, and Connect.

Invite

According to David Francis of Lifeway Church Resources, 80 – 90% of people surveyed say they first came to the church they now attend because someone invited them. They may have joined because they liked the pastor or the style of worship, but they first came through the door because of a personal invitation.

As I travel around to SCV Camps and Division meetings, I try to survey the audience about how they first came to join the SCV. The overwhelming response (in the 90% range) is that a friend or family member invited them.

Our efforts at advertising, public relations, and promotion are good for raising the *brand ID* of the SCV, but people join because someone invites them to a meeting.

Let me stop here and say that there is an excellent plan for holding a special Recruiting Meeting which was developed by Past Commander-in-Chief Ron Wilson about 15 years ago. Our SCV Field Reps are promoting this plan and, where it has been used, we have seen great success. I won't take the space to explain the Recruiting Meeting in detail, but if you'd like more information, contact one of our Field Staff — or you can contact me directly.

Whether you use the Recruiting Meeting or not, there is no more powerful recruiting tool than the personal invitation, but that invitation should be truly personal. E-mail is a good way to follow up with details, but there is no substitute for face-to-face communication. Every person you invite should receive the invitation by meeting you in person or at least hearing your voice over the telephone. And, every man who visits your camp should receive a follow-up contact within the following seven days.

The invitation should be intentional. There is an enormous difference between "Come see us sometime" and "We're cooking hamburgers Friday night at 7:00, and I'd like you to join us." A prospect should be invited to a specific time and place.

Of course, anyone who is eligible for membership is a prospect, but you will have more success with folks you already have a relationship with: friends, neighbors, co-workers, family members. These are people who already have a connection with you and are more likely to accept an invitation.

But the work doesn't stop when the prospect walks through the door of the meeting hall. For a visitor to be comfortable he needs to feel welcome and included. Believe it or not, some folks are intimidated by their first SCV meeting. It's what retailers call "threshold resistance." Don't make it too challenging for them to find your meeting place and come inside.

Furthermore, every camp officer should shake hands with every person at the meeting at least once. If your camp is huge, this might be difficult, but every person who attends should at least meet at least one camp officer.

Each camp should designate camp members as official Greeters who should be available at the door to greet and assist visitors. All visitors should be asked to register by giving their contact information. You'll need this to follow up with them, to make sure they are invited to the next meeting, and to help camp members meet and welcome the newcomer.

Attract

As Southerners, we are renowned for our hospitality, but it sometimes doesn't show in our camp meetings. Many camp members can be as cliquish as high schoolers — sitting together with old friends, oblivious to the visitor who stumbled into the meeting.

Imagine being invited to someone's home for dinner, only to arrive and discover that there were not enough chairs for you. At our camp meetings we need to accommodate visitors, include them in our conversations, and make sure they know they are welcome.

The other area in which we often fail newcomers is by boring them to death. Every camp meeting should have an educational aspect. Usually this is a historical program of some sort. Put the program up early in the agenda, and make it possible for visitors and guests to leave before the camp transacts business. Nothing will turn off a prospect faster than having to while away an hour listening to strangers argue over spending \$50 or \$60 on a memorial wreath (or whatever).

It is also a good idea to include some time to discuss the topic and allow members to express their own opinions. A good way to do this is to allow time for questions and answers with the speaker after the program.

A crucial element of Southern life is food. Most camps have a meal. If yours does not, I strongly urge you to consider it. Food makes us feel better and promotes camaraderie.

An interesting program (which is one of our main

purposes anyway), a nice meal, and good conversation are a wonderful way to spend an evening.

Connect

Have you ever noticed that nobody lives on the Moon? It's not crowded, and I've heard from people who've been there that the views are spectacular. The problem is the atmosphere will not sustain life. Some of our camps have the same problem.

Even after we invite someone to join, they often drop out after the first year. Sometimes this is because they missed the renewal notice, but often it is because they just never connected with the group.

The same hospitality that makes people welcome at that first meeting needs to be extended to the life of the camp.

It may seem small, but the most important thing you can do to promote connections among your members is to use nametags. Unless you're a small camp in a very small town where everybody knows everybody, then put a nametag on everybody there. Being able to call a man by name makes it much easier to make that crucial connection.

In addition to monthly meetings (you do meet every month, don't you?), you should also have special events. Most every camp has a Lee & Jackson Dinner in January and commemorates Memorial Day in the spring. A good way to promote connections among members is to have a couple of events every year which are primarily social. No business. This way members and their families can just get together and enjoy each other's company.

Another good way to promote connections is to have small-group activities based on members' interests. You might, for instance, have a few men with good voices who would want to form a chorus; others could assemble a color guard. Perhaps a few would like to organize a book club to meet at lunchtime.

Smaller groups like this are a good way for folks to more easily connect — just make sure that all groups are open to any member at any time.

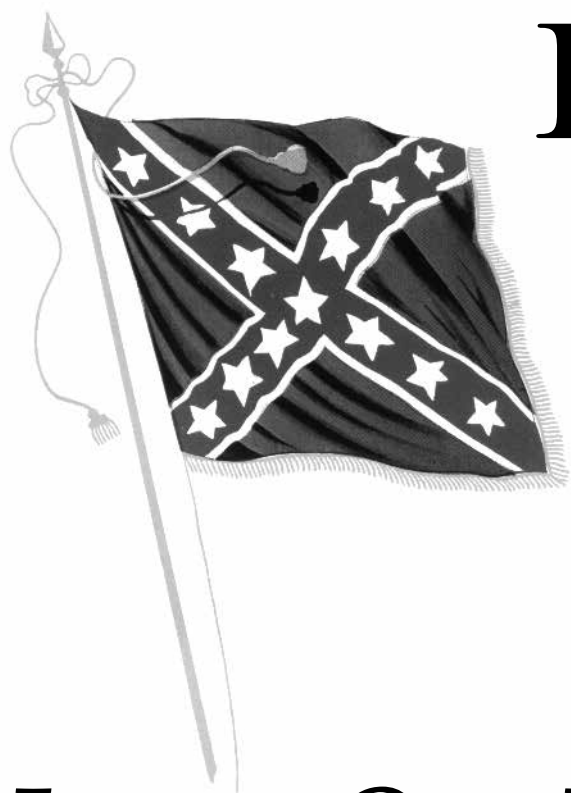
There is certainly a lot more that could be said on all these matters, and perhaps I can discuss them in a later column.

I would be keenly interested in your thoughts and whether your camp has tried any of these or similar ideas. I hope you'll write me and let me know what you think works and what doesn't.

Growing your camp is easier than you think. It just takes a commitment.

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





Forward The Colors

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

Don't Leave Our Heritage In Ashes

During the past two years the job of serving as your Chief of Heritage Defense has taken me to Gettysburg, PA, to Richmond, VA, to Augusta, GA, to Shreveport, LA, and all parts in between. In my travels, I have discovered there is a multitude of dedicated and committed members in the SCV actively involved in defending our Confederate heritage. However, I have also found just as many, if not more, that only give lip service ... or no service at all.

We've all heard how coming together under a united front is what is going to take to save our heritage ... but like the old saying goes, "You never know what you've got until it's gone."

A few years ago there was a *letter* circulating on the Internet of a Southerner asking his great-

great-grandfather's forgiveness for his part in allowing the eradication of everything Confederate. I am sure some of you remember reading this letter, but most of you did not see it. For my last article, I want to leave you with a copy of the letter so you can refer back to it time and time again.

It has been an honor and privilege to serve as your Chief of Heritage Defense. As I wrote in my first article, heritage defense is everyone's job. Please don't ever forget that. We must *ALL* Forward the Colors

Dear Great-Great-Grandfather,

I am writing to beg your forgiveness. I have done a terrible thing. I had no intention of letting these matters get out of hand, but they did. I pray that you will forgive me and ask the

Lord for guidance in these troubling times.

See, back only four or five years ago there was still support for things Confederate and for the fond memory of men like you. There were organizations that were in place to defend your good name and to remember the deeds you had done, and to honor the sacrifices you made; but I, like others, failed to support them, and now it is too late. Now the Battle Flag is outlawed in public. You cannot find one in school or town. There are no Southern Crosses flying on any flagpoles anymore. I can remember a few years ago, they were flying on city, county and state government buildings. Very few even dare to keep them at home for fear of losing their job or being arrested. We now fly state-approved flags

which are more *universal*. All flags for states which were once proud of their Confederate heritage have been changed. They have renamed all streets, counties, buildings and schools that once honored the brave men of the CSA with names of contemporary *leaders*. The monuments that once graced the courthouse lawns and parks have been taken to the museum. In fact, there is only a small section of the museum now dedicated to the Confederate sacrifice. It is not a positive exhibit. Your men in gray are labeled as criminals and traitors.

There are no more references to Confederate veterans in the local cemetery. The stones have been modified to erase any commentary of that war service. As I mentioned before, because of the ban on the Southern Cross, we can no longer place the dear flag on your final resting place.

The school children can't play *Dixie* in the band any more. The school board says it is racist. I guess we have to live with it because they don't know the words anyway.

We are having a tougher time even finding things about the war unless they are published in the North. Our county library removed all the Southern history and Southern culture books because they are judged as harmful to children. The textbooks that are in the schools pretty much defame you and all the veterans for being hateful, nasty rebels.

I am sorry for letting things get the way they are. The politically correct revisionists are a carryover from the carpetbaggers and scalawags of your time. They

have most of the country now believing the lies of the North. I could have done more, but I really did not think my inaction would allow this to happen.

See Grandfather, I could have flown the flag at home. I could have gotten more involved in the heritage organizations. I could have marched in parades, worked as a volunteer in schools, contributed a few hours and a few dollars when an SCV/CSA related project was promoted, but I did not. I should have checked on the children's textbooks every year and offered corrections to the errors. I should have stood up against the lies. I could have written letters or spoken to politicians.

I should have gotten my family, friends and neighbors involved. Every time some group called the Confederates racists or traitors, I should have stood up and done something. I did not and I failed you. I was too busy. I did not think my participation really was important. I did not like some of the men who were leading us.

I know now that I was wrong. It is all gone because of my sloth, apathy, uncooperativeness and unwillingness to give a little time or money for the Cause. I should have thought about all your sacrifice and the sacrifice of thousands

of other Confederate veterans. I lost focus of what y'all gave for the Cause. Instead, I thought selfishly only of myself.

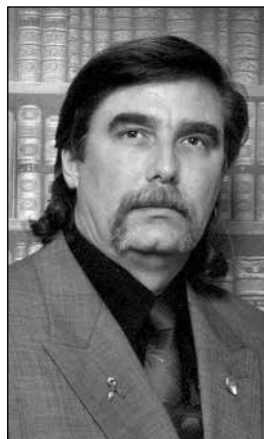
Had I done something four years ago before things really got bad there would still be honor for you and me. Now there is nothing left of the Confederacy or your good name. I fumbled that away, and not only for you and I, but for generations to come. I hope that when I leave this earth and we see each other face-to-face, you will have some pity on me and forgive me for the awful job I did as a Son of a Confederate Veteran.



The Federal Army left this Southern city in ashes ... don't allow our Southern heritage to be left in ashes also.

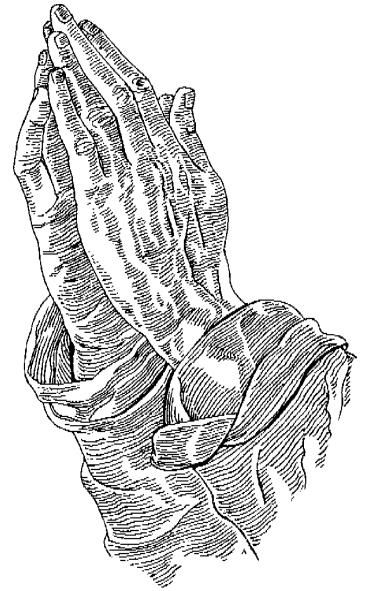
In the Bonds of the South,

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Chaplain's Comments

Dr. H. Rondel Rumburg
Chaplain-in-Chief



What was the Chief Purpose of the Confederate Chaplain?

The chief purpose of the true Confederate Chaplain was to glorify God. This is the purpose of every genuine Christian. The Confederate Bible records "Whether therefore ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God" (1 Corinthians 10:31). Chaplain McKim of the 2nd Virginia Cavalry noted in a letter home that "the duty of country" was "second only to the duty I owe my God." God is the first and best of beings and therefore is to have first place—"Thou shalt have no other gods before Me" were His words to mankind.

Glorifying the Creator/Redeemer God was/is the chief end of man, and especially so to the Confederate Chaplain. The text from Corinthians refers to every

facet of life — from the common events in daily life, eating and drinking, to the minister of Christ ministering to men, whose eternal souls were facing death, recuperating or dying. All the doing was "to the glory of God."

The Confederate Chaplain like all God's servants, sought to bring every area of life under the crown rights of Jesus Christ the Lord. Godly chaplains were more concerned with God's rights than their own. His calling and purpose were set forth in the Bible: "If any man speak, let him speak as the oracles of God; if any man minister, let him do it as of the ability which God giveth: that God in all things may be glorified through Jesus Christ: to whom be praise and dominion for ever and ever. Amen." (1 Peter 4:11). This

was the chief purpose of the ministry to those in the ranks. These men of God took seriously Paul's admonition "And whatsoever ye do in word or deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus, giving thanks to God and the Father by him" (Colossians 3:17).

The ideals of a good chaplain were variously described. The North Carolina Presbyterian carried these words depicting what a chaplain ought to be, "Presuming his orthodoxy, he should be a man whose life is the incarnation of his theology, his creed should be no mere mortal elaboration, he should be taught of the things of God by the Spirit of God that is in him. He should be largely possessed of that cardinal virtue charity ... You see we want no ordinary man of Christian

experience; nor yet any of these extraordinary orators who are more applauded for the exclusive character of their congregations than beloved for the number of their children in Christ."

These men aimed high and were jealous for the rights and glory of their Lord, and by such behavior *self* was forgotten for the higher good. The governing motive of their lives was God-centered. Chaplain William Wiatt of the 26th Virginia wrote in his diary "Friday, January 1st, 1864, This day begins a new year; may I begin with it to serve God afresh; Oh Lord help me and all who profess Thy name to love Thee more than ever, To live nearer to Thee than ever, and to do more for Thy Cause than ever, this year; may Thy Gospel have free course now and be glorified more than ever this year; may this be the year when our independence shall be wrought out and peace established if it be God's Holy will" Clearly Wiatt was a man desirous of the prosperity of the cause of Christ in the Confederacy that in all things He might have the preeminence.

Glorifying God was a matter of appreciation, adoration, affection and authority. To glorify God was a matter of appreciation, for the chaplain owed everything to God, especially his eternal salvation. His redemption was bought with a price, and that price was the life, death, burial, resurrection and ascension of God's Son Jesus Christ. Men glorify God when they put God in the highest place in their thoughts, and venerate and esteem Him above all others (Psalm 97:9; 92:8). The Confed-

erate Chaplain joined with the Psalmist when he sang "O LORD our Lord, how excellent is Thy name in all the earth! who hast set Thy glory above the heavens" (Psalm 8:2).

To glorify God was a matter of adoration, for the chaplain owed worship to the triune God as does the rest of mankind. Adoration had to do with the eulogizing and praising of the glorious God. There was a twofold adoration: there was a civil reverence which was given to a person of highest honor (Genesis 23:7), and there was a divine worship which was given to God only (Nehemiah 8:6). What was the chaplain to do but "give unto the LORD the glory due unto His name; worship the LORD in the beauty of holiness" (Psalm 29:2). Divine worship must be according to the rules which God has laid down in the Bible, and not the fleshly ideas of men.

To glorify God was a matter of affection, for it was the portion to be given to God. God counts Himself to be glorified when He is loved—"And thou shalt love the LORD thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might" (Deuteronomy 6:5; Matthew 22:37). If we love the Lord, we obey Him.

And to glorify God was a matter of authority to the chaplain. He recognized God's authority by his personal subjection to God, submission to His Word and faithfulness in His service. The chaplain took seriously the admonition "Submit yourselves therefore to God" (James 4:7). He was a servant under authority for his Master. Also, souls were in

the balance as well as the glory of God.

Chaplain A. D. Betts of the 30th North Carolina wrote prayerfully in his diary on the last day of the year of 1863, "Dec. 31—Writing and reading until near midnight. A New Year begins! Oh, may it be a good year! May it bring peace to my land! May it carry me and my fellow soldiers to our several homes. Sorry for the follies of the past year. May I be able to spend the new one more for God's glory!" God's glory was a chief purpose of the chaplains. Chaplains had a sense of the eternal. They were daily dealing with the dead and dying in stark contrast to the modern-day dog and pony shows that sometimes pass for Christianity, which would not have pillowed any dying head. Only a Saviour who could save sinners from their sins would do helpless sinners good.

Again Chaplain Betts wrote "C. H. Ruffin, of Nash Co., wounded yesterday. Dies in my arms — in perfect peace. Charlie enlisted at 17, and perhaps, was the wildest boy in the Regiment. He was very respectful to me, but showed no signs of any care for his soul till April last. About the time I was disappointed in my hopes to go home (on furlough), he began to seek my company and give good attention to preaching. He became deeply convicted and was happily converted.... Just before he breathed his last I asked him about his case. He sweetly smiled and said: 'Bro. Betts as soon as I die I shall go straight to my blessed Jesus!' That was a happy moment to

Continued on page 55

The Last Roll



Gen. John Herbert Kelly 1980
Gordo, AL
Gerald B. Harris

General George Blake Cosby 1627
Sacramento, CA
Raymond V. Aydelott

Kirby-Smith 1209
Jacksonville, FL
K.C. Hodges

Major William E. Simmons 96
Lawrenceville, GA
Dr. Donald S. Bickers

Gen. Robert A. Toombs 932
Vidalia, GA
Paul McDaniel

Lt. Lovett Allen Tully 2071
Colquitt, GA
Eddie L. Butler
Lavon Lovering

Major Thomas J. Key 1920
Kansas City, KS
John P. McWilliam

Col. Charles D. Dreux 110
New Orleans, LA
Joseph Maurice Pilie

Col. William Norris 1398
Darnestown, MD
Fr. Robert L. Keesler

Maj. James M. Utz 1815
Florissant, MO
Robert Eugene Hopke

Col. Charles F. Fisher 813
Graham, NC
Gerald L. Johnson

Jackson Rangers 1917
Sylva, NC
Lealand Shawn Parton

Pamlico Rifles 1957
Aurora, NC
Joseph Rupert Galloway

Brig. Gen. Nathan G. Evans Marion 24
Marion, SC
Lewis Clyde Catlett

15th Regiment SC Volunteers 51
Lexington County, SC
William Lee Price

Joseph B. Kershaw 82
Camden, SC
Paul I. Bostick

General Ellison Capers 1212
Moncks Corner, SC
Joseph Chastine Mitchum

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston 28
Nashville, TN
Richard A. Sobel

Major General William D. McCain
Columbia, TN
James Worth McKnight

Gen. Felix H. Robertson 129
Waco, TX
Fred W. Britt

Hood's Texas Brigade 153
San Antonio, TX
Albert L. Jamison

Terry's Texas Rangers 1937
Cleburne, TX
Cecil Aron Johnson
S. W. Osborne

Garland-Rodes 409
Lynchburg, VA
Melvin Allbeck

Gen. James Longstreet 1247
Richmond, VA
George Philip Cheatham

The Stonewall Brigade 1296
Lexington, VA
Robert Levi Stroud

Jubal Early 1691
Hillsville, VA
Elmer Ray Sumner

Death, in its silent, sure march is fast gathering those who I have longest loved, so that when he shall knock at my door, I will more willingly follow.

— Robert E. Lee, 1869



Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



2nd Battalion MS Infantry/28th MS Infantry

In October of 1861, the Second Battalion of the Mississippi Infantry was formed by uniting five independent companies of Mississippi volunteers: the King Cotton Guards of Warren County, Rocky Point Rifles of Attala County, Dixie Boys of Yalobusha County, Oktibbeha Reserves of Oktibbeha County and Blewett's Company of Lowndes County.

They were organized at Manassas, Virginia, in December and ordered to Yorktown, where Captain Manlove's company of the 21st Mississippi became part of the 2nd Battalion on March 10, 1862. They were attached to Early's Division of D. H. Hill's Corps the following month, and saw their first action at Yorktown on May 4.

Following this, they came under the command of General Garland, did outpost duty on the Williamsburg Road near Richmond and were in frequent skirmishes. On May 31 they fought at Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines, driving back federal skirmishers. The following month, the 2nd was brigaded with the 12th and 19th Mississippi regiments. On June 27, they fought at Beaver Dam Creek and near Gaines' house, where the brigade captured a battery of artillery. On June 30 they did battle at Glendale, or Frazier's Farm. During the Second Manassas Campaign, the brigade fought in the vicinity of the stone house on August 30.

Next, they took part in the capture of Harper's Ferry and fought at Sharpsburg. In December before

the battle of Fredericksburg, the 2nd Battalion added five more companies and was redesignated the 48th Mississippi Regiment.

As such they became part of Featherston's Brigade, Anderson's Division of Longstreet's Corps. For the rest of winter they camped near Fredericksburg.

In late April of 1863, they moved to Chancellorsville. The regiment took part in a series of battles around Chancellorsville from May 1 to May 3. Following this, they were attached to A. P. Hill's Corps, moved into Pennsylvania, fighting on Cemetery Ridge, at the Peach Orchard and near Little Round Top in Gettysburg on July 2.

After the retreat to Virginia, they went into camp at Orange Courthouse. On October 14, they were engaged in combat at Bristoe Station; on November 17, they fought at Brandy Station and camped for the winter on the Rapidan River.

During the Battle of the Wilderness on May 5, 1864, they repulsed a Federal flank movement, capturing 150 prisoners. On May 7 a line of skirmishers of the 48th encountered some federal cavalry, capturing 80 men, 107 horses and 2 guidons. Next they fought at Spotsylvania Courthouse, seeing action at Bloody Angle on May

12. Almost all the field officers of the 48th Mississippi were reported killed, wounded or missing from fighting that occurred between May 6 and 12.

From here they went into the line of battle at North Anna and later at Cold Harbor where the regiment was in almost continuous battle for weeks. On June 18 they were transferred to Petersburg, participating in battle on June 22, then at the Weldon Railroad on June 24. They were in battle on the Darbytown Road August 18

and on the Weldon Railroad again on August 21. Entrenched at Petersburg, they held Rives' salient for the next two months while under constant artillery or sniper fire. On October 27 they were pulled from the trenches to help during the Battle of Hatcher's Run.

On February 6, 1865, they were again engaged in a major battle at Burgess' Mill. While posted at Battery Whitworth they aided in the defense of Fort Gregg. On April 2 when Fort Gregg fell, many of the men of the 48th were also compelled to surrender. However, some of the men of the 48th escaped and joined the retreating army. Finally, on April 12, 1865, the remnants of the 48th were surrendered near Appomattox Courthouse.



Texas Civil War Museum in Fort Worth

New Museum Opens

The new Texas Museum is the largest War Between the States museum west of the Mississippi River and was financed by an SCV member

The largest collection of War Between the States artifacts west of the Mississippi River is now on display at the newly opened Texas Civil War Museum in Fort Worth, TX. This museum is a combined effort of Compatriot Ray Richey and his wife Judy, along with the Texas Division United Daughters of the Confederacy.

The museum opened to the public on January 25, 2006. "This is a long-time dream of mine to be able to share my personal collection in a public venue," said Richey who is president of Ray Richey and Company, Inc. and a member of the William Taylor Camp 1977, Bedford, TX. "I have been collecting for more than 20 years and this is one of the largest private collections of War artifacts in North America. I believe this museum will be an essential stop for anyone interested in learning

more about this important part of Texas and United States history."

A non-profit entity that includes artifacts from the Texas Confederate Museum that was on display in Austin from 1904 to 1988, the museum is a joint venture between private collectors and is considered a rarity among museum collections in the United States. The Texas Division United

Daughters of the Confederacy controls the former Confederate museum artifacts that have been in storage since 1988.

A featured display at the museum is a collection of Victorian-era dresses. They have more than 200 dresses in the collection and about three-dozen will displayed at any one time.

The museum has many items that show the hardships of the





Photo by Texas Civil War Museum

Pictured is the front of the Texas Civil War Museum in Fort Worth. The museum is just as impressive on the outside as its exhibits are on the inside.

war. There is a New Testament soaked in the blood of the soldier who carried it. A powder flask from a soldier in Terry's TX Rangers has bullet holes that proved to be a mortal blow. General Joe Shelby's uniform coat he wore as he led his men into Mexico at the end of the War is on display. The Pathfinder of the Seas, Matthew Fontaine Maury, has his sword included in the museum's collection. Many other uniforms, pistols, rifles, accouterments, and personal items from the War for Southern Independence are on exhibit.

The UDC collection includes a large number of Confederate

Flags. Most of them have been professionally restored in the last few years and are now able to be displayed. One of the Battle Flags in the collection survived because it was retired to the Texas State Archives after the Battle of Shrapsgurg. Veterans of Hood's TX Brigade did not trust the Reconstruction government. They removed the flag from the archives and wrapped it in oilcloth and buried it near Barton Creek in Austin. When reconstruction ended in 1871, they recovered the flag and used it at meetings until it was donated to the UDC in 1904. This flag will be in the rotation of displays in the museum.

Lt. Dick Dowling commanded a group of fewer than 50 Confederate soldiers who defeated 4,000 Union troops and destroyed two Union gunboats at the Battle of Sabine Pass on September 8, 1863. The only medals issued to Confederate soldiers during wartime were issued to Dowling's men. Few exist today, but the museum has one.

Don't be surprised, but a few Union artifacts are also on display including uniforms, medical equipment and armaments.

The main focus of the museum is educating students about the War and Texas' role in the late unpleasantness. Special dis-



This is a view of half of the flag gallery where some the Confederate Flags in the UDC collection are on display.



Other flags are on display throughout the museum. More than 60 flags are in the collection. Pictured at right is the Battle Flag of the 9th Texas Infantry. It is the flag that Private Charles P. Matthews is holding on our cover for this issue. The photo of Private Matthews is on display to the right of his flag.

Above is a Stars and Bars pattern flag that was used by the 20th Texas Volunteers.



counts are available for student groups. The museum is open Tuesday through Saturday, 9 AM to 5 PM. Admission is \$6 for adults and \$3 for students ages 7 through 12. Children 6 years and younger are admitted free when accompanied by an adult. Group and active military discounts are also available.

A special tour was held for members of the SCV General Executive Council and their guests on the Friday evening prior to the GEC meeting on Saturday, May 13, 2006, in Fort Worth, TX.

Your editor really enjoyed his visit and highly recommends the museum to everyone in the area and those traveling through the area. I think it ranks with the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond, VA, and Confederate Memorial Hall in New Orleans, LA. If you have visited these two, you owe it to yourself to add the Texas Civil War Museum to your itinerary. Make sure you take the time to view their movie, *Our Homes Our Rights — Texas in the Civil War*. It is excellent. I also enjoy browsing the gift shop. They

have a great one, with plenty of souvenir and educational items for both adults and children.

The Texas Civil War Museum is located at 760 Jim Wright Freeway North in Fort Worth, TX. Their phone number is (817) 246-2323, and more information can be obtained at their web site, www.texascivilwarmuseum.com.

This article compiled by Editor-in-Chief Frank Powell and Adjutant-in-Chief Jim Dark.



Photo by Frank Powell

One of the uniform displays, this exhibit features officer's uniforms and equipment. Other exhibits showcase pistols, rifles, enlisted men's uniforms and medical equipment.

“That’s all I can do for you, Andy, ...”

Confederate Hill, Loudon Park, Baltimore, MD

by Michael K. Williams, Colonel Harry W. Gilmore Camp 1388

In June 1922, a reporter for the *Baltimore American* newspaper wrote what he heard and observed prior to the Confederate Memorial Day ceremonies at Loudon Park Cemetery in Baltimore, Maryland.

Fifteen feeble veterans from the Confederate Home in Pikesville (the remaining eight men in that institution were unable to endure so long a journey), and half a hundred others who have homes of their own joined several hundred men, women and children of later generations around the Confederate Monument erected to those sons of Maryland who followed the Stars and Bars.

The formal program began at 4 PM, but friends of those who sleep under the green slopes of the ancient burying grounds began to gather more than an hour earlier, bearing flowers to be placed on the graves. One of the early arrivals, after the sultry walk from the street car line to the Confederate plat, looked around for the burial place of a longtime friend who had no kin of his own living in this part of the county.

He sought patiently, unhurriedly. At last he found a simple little marble slab with the inscription:

Andrew Dorsey
Pvt. Co. A, 1st MD Cavalry
Died October 7, 1906

He knelt on the lawn, untied a parcel that he carried, and slowly, painstakingly spread along the grave the old-fashioned sweet william, phlox, roses and larkspur that he had brought. He went over them again and again, handling with particular tenderness the purple sprays of larkspur.

My wife always liked them best, he half-said to himself. Finished, he arose, brushed his clothes, paused for a long minute, bareheaded, as he looked once more at the carved stone.

“That’s all I can do for you, Andy,” he whispered.

This man in 1922 was acting out of personal commitment to honor his friend, his contemporary, with his very best effort. He was also there as a representative for those who did not live in this

part of the country.

This experience is typical of the type of care lavished on friends, and in the case of many, on Confederate Hill — even complete strangers. Very much like the articles written about the original Southern Memorial Days, Loudon Park’s Confederate Hill was no exception. All of the graves were decorated profusely on these special days and on many Sundays throughout the year.

This revered place was only a farm in 1853, when 100 acres of land was sold to become the genus of what we know as Loudon Park Cemetery — and within that — Confederate Hill. It was on this *Hill*, in May of 1862, that two men, one we only know as Graham and another whose total information was that his name was John Scott (and that both were Confederate soldiers), were brought to this location and buried. Both had paid the ultimate price early in this second War for Independence.

During the period of 1862 to 1865, 196 were buried on the Hill.



Confederate veterans gathered for a photo on Confederate Memorial Day in Confederate Hill in Loudon Park, Baltimore, MD sometime in the early 1900s.

None had gravestones. There was a widespread fear in Baltimore at that time — Maryland was being held in the Union at the point of a bayonet. Under the federal occupation (the early part of which was directed by *Beast Butler*), just attending a Confederate's funeral could result in your arrest. During this time and for some years after the War, Confederate grave-desecration was not uncommon.

On June 8, 1870, one of the speakers for the Confederate Memorial Day service was Dr. Huston of the Methodist Church South, in Baltimore. Let your mind focus on his words as he describes the scene: "I am so glad to see such a vast concourse of people here. I believe there are as

many hearts as hats and bonnets here who feel the rebuke that not a headstone marked the graves of those who here sleep — not a stone here to tell the mother where her son lies in order that she might put an extra flower on it. But all of us here say to that mother in Kentucky, Carolina, (and) elsewhere, that not one boy shall lack a mother's or sister's care whenever the time comes for a memorial observance.'"

From my research, the first stones were not installed until 1873. This was the same year that the largest monument on Confederate Hill, the Stonewall Jackson — or as it is also called — the Confederate Soldier's Monument was dedicated. By Confederate Memorial Day of that year, the

first marble headstones were in place. However, only 120 of the more than 250 graves had headstones.

Also in 1873, the Maryland Legislature appropriated \$5,000 for the recovery of the bodies of Marylanders buried where they fell or in cemeteries in other states. During 1874, 70 bodies of Marylanders were brought to Confederate Hill from Virginia to once again rest beneath their native Maryland soil.

Imagine if you would, in your mind's eye, that it is June 10, 1874. You are standing on Confederate Hill. It's 4 PM and a steady rain has been falling all day. Those who took the trains out of the city began arriving as early as 8:30 in the morning. Regardless of



Some of the stones on Confederate Hill in Loudon Park.

the rain, a little over a thousand people are present, and all of the graves are already mounded with beautiful flowers of all types. If you look to your right on the road coming from Frederick Avenue, a procession is approaching.

In the lead of the column is the House of Refuge Band playing a dirge. At the very front of the column are members of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in Maryland. At the very front is General George Hume Stuart and General Bradley T. Johnson. Four abreast, dressed in grey, three hundred deep, at a slow step in the steady rain.

Arriving here on the Hill, they bare their heads as they assemble in an open square. This Confederate Memorial Day, as with many regular ceremonies here during the 1870's and 80's, there were burial services as well as the Confederate Memorial Day ceremonies.

The crowds were always large, always reverent and ever-diligent in their decoration of each grave.

Over the intervening years, additional Confederates were brought home from neighboring states and their nondescript graves, having been buried where they fell or where they finally died. Still later, many of the burials on Confederate Hill would be the residents of the Maryland Line Confederate Soldier's Home.

This home housed several hundred Confederates over time and finally closed its doors in 1932, sending the last three of its residents to live in Virginia, or with relatives or friends. The home had become too costly to maintain for just three men.

Most of those who were there, and not all of them were Marylanders, chose to be buried on Confederate Hill at Loudon Park. The lot was provided for that purpose, and the burial costs were

paid by The Association of the Maryland Line or the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in Maryland.

The Reverend Randolph H. McKim, a Maryland Confederate who became a chaplain during the War, wrote the following about the Confederates with whom he served —

Not for fame or reward, not for place or rank,

Not lured by ambition, or goaded by necessity, but in simple obedience to duty, as they understood it,

They suffered all, sacrificed all, dared all ... and died.

On August 17, 1937, the last Confederate veteran was added to the Hill. He was Private Hobart Aisquith, of the 1st MD Cavalry, Co. B. He was 92 when he died.

Today, as best as we can reconstruct the information, 610 Confederates are buried within the curbing of the Confederate lot. They represent every strata of life, every branch of Confederate service and almost all of the states in the Confederacy.

These stones are not mute. They are not empty representations. While almost half are now worn to the point of being illegible, at one point each bore an inscription presenting an introduction to a life once lived to its fullest extent and risked for a Cause they believed in. With a little research, a single stone can speak volumes and become very personal.

There's B. Welsh Owens, Canoner extraordinaire and a Confederate Medal of Honor recipient. There's John M. Rodgers. His

stone says a great deal: "A soldier at 12 years, born 9/15/1850 at Fortress Monroe, entered the War Military Academy at Norfolk, 14 battles, 23 skirmishes, died February 16, 1921, age 71."

One stone that I first read years ago quickly grabbed my attention. Oh, how that stone talked and said so much in little space. Its brevity of size is indicative of the brief span of history known about the name on the stone — Archibald Edwards, Co. E, 21st Virginia Infantry.

After serving his new country for only 127 days, he died from a severe infection. He saw the elephant at Monacacy, where he was wounded by a minie ball, taken to the West's Building hospital in Baltimore, where they removed his arm to the shoulder. Then the infection set in and he died. No one came to claim his remains.

While his military service was short, his commitment certainly wasn't. He paid the full price. What makes this even more sorrowful is the last notation on the surgeon's report in his service record, and it is the source for the last line on Private Edward's tombstone that caught my attention initially. "Private Archibald Edwards, Co. E, 21st Virginia, was 14 when he died." He is the youngest Confederate buried on the *Hill*.

There are more than 600 others who have similar stories. I have learned as I look into the history behind just the names and dates, that these are not just ordinary men. They are indeed extraordinary!

Unfortunately, over time those who were closest to the individual

have since died, most all on the *Hill* do not now have someone related to represent them individually, to personally decorate their specific grave. Comrades-in-arms, close relatives and the support organizations of that era are now gone. Those who inherited that responsibility in this era are the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Sons of Confederate Veterans — specifically the Colonel Harry W. Gilmor Camp 1388, Baltimore, MD.

Almost all of the stones are the same — they're marble, fragile, simple, short, old — and many are very weathered. The majority have now become illegible, or nearly so. They are, despite their condition, historic in their own right and must be both protected and maintained.

In 1986 the Sons of Confederate Veterans published an *SCV Ancestor Album*. The dedication in that book I found to be so moving and so on point, that I have quoted it many times. I believe that sharing that text again might help put perspective on the focus and force behind our efforts.

"The gently moaning winds whisper over a forgotten hillside. The canopy of full-bloomed trees cast a gloomy shade of dimmed memories. Neither day's sunlight nor night's moonlight reveals more than the surface of a weathered stone slab a name ... a unit ... a date; the bare essentials of a life."

But this was no ordinary life.



One of the new stones.

Whether detailed as a front-line warrior, a musician, or a teamster, his contributions to his Cause forever marked his existence. He would never again live through a more momentous period of his country's history. Never again would so much be demanded of him. His sacrifice was complete — home, family, and life itself were risked for an ideal, and it is ideals that no bullet, no bayonet, no gargantuan aggregation of hateful foe can extinguish. The cold stone slab speaks of death; the words written on that slab denote an ideal.

The quest for independence is noble and heroic. The struggle of man against shackles is worth every effort; no price is too high in the purchase of liberty. Having made that evaluation, the Southern youth who shouldered his musket, and in so doing shouldered the burden of his ideals, made his eternal contribution to the legacy of freedom loving men everywhere and for all time.

And yet the stone of one so worthy stands alone forgotten. What is ultimately more sadly futile than to have lived a life,

Continued on page 50

Today & Tomorrow

Your lasting gift can help save the South



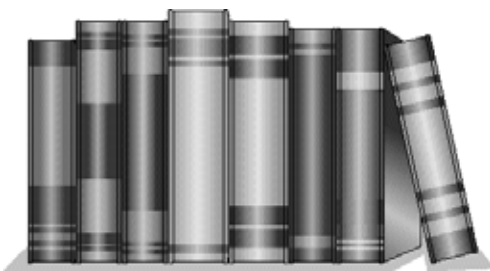
Today, your generous contribution of time, energy, and influence is helping to preserve the vibrant Southern culture handed down to us from our forefathers. Your bequest to the Sons of Confederate Veterans can help preserve our Southern heritage for tomorrow.

Making a lasting contribution to the Sons of Confederate Veterans is not just for the wealthy. Our donors come from all walks of life. By remembering the Sons of Confederate Veterans in your will, you will be giving one of the most powerful gifts one can give—helping to ensure the future of America's oldest heritage defense organization for the next generation of Southerners.

For more information on how you can make a bequest to the SCV, contact Executive Director Ben Sewell at 1-800-MY-DIXIE.



Sons of Confederate Veterans
P.O. Box 59 • Columbia, TN 38402
1-800-MY-DIXIE



Books in Print

It's Not What You Know The Battle to Control How You Feel About History

Author Gordon A. Thompson explains in graphic detail how we Southerners have lost our history. He uses examples of the content of Georgia history textbooks from 1898 to the present to illustrate his points. Not only have the most pernicious lies about the South been accepted as truth, but the number of paragraphs and pages covering particular topics (especially the War Between the States) have shrunk drastically. During the past few decades, revisionism of history has reached epic proportions.

The Battle to Control How You Feel About History indicts James Loewen in particular as the arch villain who, with malice aforethought, has replaced historical facts with his own twisted version of what happened in the South. He appeared in Mississippi in 1963 determined to educate blacks to his interpretation of their history. Loewen claims that "whites feel too good about their history." He further states that the terms "scalawag and carpetbagger are biased."

As the revisionist movement in textbook writing has progressed, Thompson points out that inclusion has given way to replacement. Parents naively believe that terms like *outcome-based* and *performance-based* refer to reading and math skills. Educators, however, define these terms as *accepting diversity* or *being environmentally sensitive*. Schools now teach students how to feel good without assuming responsibility for their actions.

Author Thompson uses as his poster child Professor Gary Downs of Georgia Southern, who recently ended the mu-

seum exhibit on campus with a proclamation that General Sherman should be remembered as a "humanitarian."

The Battle to Control How You Feel About History points out that even though the revisionists have won their battle on all fronts, many still appear to be on the defensive. Author Thompson attributes their unease to the fact that their agenda is still incomplete. They strive for nothing less than to take over all museums and Southern exhibits and eradicate all Confederate monuments and markers.

Thompson issues a *wake-up call* for Southerners and suggests several actions. He urges parents to keep their oral histories alive by telling their children about their Confederate ancestors and heritage. They should go to school libraries and examine history textbooks. Consider

home schooling. Above all, Author Thompson implores us: "It does not matter so much what we do to resist, only that each of us do something."

The Battle to Control How You Feel About History preaches to the choir. But our choir needs to hear these chilling reminders often to stiffen spines and muster us once again to defend our Confederate ancestors, our Southland, and our precious heritage. There is still a little bit of time for resistance and victory.

Author: Gordon A. Thompson
Publisher: Thompson Books
625 Dorothy St.
Metter, GA 30439
www.thompsonbooks.homestead.com
Paperback: \$5.00

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

A City Laid Waste

A City Laid Waste is a book about the capture, burning and destruction of Columbia, South Carolina, by William Gilmore Simms, probably the greatest Southern author of the antebellum and Confederate periods. Simms was an eyewitness to the events he so vividly describes. The book is ably edited by Dr. David Aiken, a professor of English at the Citadel in Charleston, SC. Aiken prefaces Simms' articles with a thoughtful 43-page introduction that provides an illuminating background on the author.

Included is a portrait of the city of Columbia before its destruction as well as an account of General Sherman's scorched-earth campaign which followed everywhere his troops went in the Palmetto State.

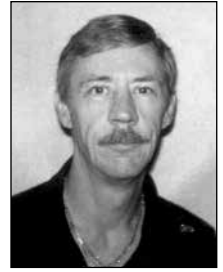
In Aiken's introduction, he describes the formation of the *Columbia Phoenix*, originally a tri-weekly newspaper, whose first issue on March 21, 1865, was published just over a month after the Yankee troops departed the smoking ruins of the city.

In a series of ten articles, Simms writes in gory detail about the brutality of the Union forces and interviews scores of witnesses. Because of his ability as a journalist, he makes the rape of Columbia come to life before his readers.

Simms makes it very clear that Sherman ordered the burning of Columbia. As the Union General prepared to leave Savannah, Georgia, with 60,000 troops to invade a state which had a defense force of less than 20,000 men, he boasted at a meeting of his staff and commanders, "I'm going to march to Richmond. I expect to turn north by the end of the month — and when I go through South Carolina it will be one of the most horrible things in the history of the world. The devil himself couldn't restrain my

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Hallowed Ground



Graves & Monuments Committee
Mike Mitchell – Chairman

Committee Report

Certificate of Appreciation or Preservation Awards for members and non-members are something many people have asked about. The noted artist Henry Kidd will be assisting with the artwork and add a touch of class to the award by adding the same art work on the Graves Award. This is a photo of his family in uniform and mourning period attire, grieving in a cemetery. The veteran is faded and looks like a spirit or ghost trying to console the widow. These should be available some time after the Reunion.

As the Committee sits at the discretion of the CIC, I don't know if this will be my last article or not, so let me say that it was absolutely great to represent you and getting to know many of you. Please keep in touch, but more importantly, keep up your great efforts in preserving the veterans' graves and their legacy. The committeemen are great and are still a great resource if you still have questions. To them, thank you for all your help getting the CGR to this point. I hope we continue in the future.

Preservation Notes

Far-fetched fiction and fables but yes, after saying "Water

Only," the bizarre keep coming in. First, lighter fluid — a no-no. Thank goodness but one urban legend has it only part of a stone and three feet of grass ended up torched. Ajax and toothpaste have grit or abrasive properties. They are made to slightly abrade surfaces and will scratch the stone. A jeweler's trick is to sand minor scratches off the face of watch glass with toothpaste and charge you money for it.

A biggie received numerous times is shaving cream. One newspaper article and several UDC groups recommend it for cleaning. It originates from photographing stones. When you fill the inscription with cream and use a large piece of cardboard to scrape the face of the stone, the inscription stands out better for transcribing. Some dirt and mold is removed in the process, and folks think it can be used as a cleaner. No one ever washes it off. It damages the stone and is a big no-no.

Degreaser will stain the stone. Fungicides, herbicides and fertilizers should also be kept at a distance from any gravemarkers, for obvious reasons.

Sealing a stone is bad news. Freeze-thaw cycles will shrink and enlarge any water molecules trapped inside of the pores and

will literally pop small fragments off the face or enlarge cracks, even very minor ones.

Let me simply end the topic by saying "Water and natural-bristled brush *ONLY*." Anything someone can come up with I can dispel.

Shaving cream, however, is an effective no-no so I can't, in all clear conscience say "Never Use It" with our providing a substitute.

If we are to be taken as serious preservationists, we must communicate with others, not just now, but many years in the future. What happened to the site or stone? What was done to the site or stone? What is the history of the site or stone? The best way of doing this is to generate records. This is one of the most mundane parts of our efforts, but as time goes by, it can be one of the most important aspects. It's thrilling when I find documentation on 200-year-old repairs and am able to add new information to this document.

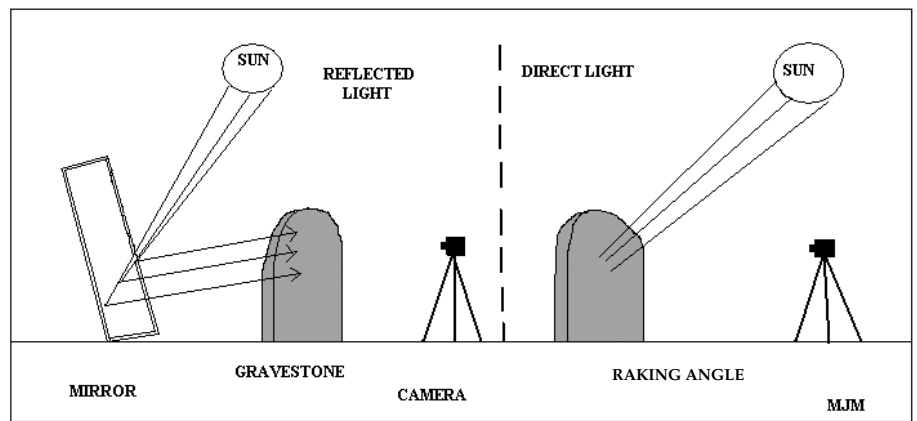
Written documentation and photographs should be started before you start any project. For pre-printed forms, go to scv.org/graves, then click on *Research, Graves Registry, Archives*, then *SCV Stone Survey*. The form, for the most part, is self-explanatory.

Your camp and the name of the cemetery can be written in. One copy can be filed with the cemetery, and one copy should be filed with the camp historian.

Good black-and-white photographs are an essential part of any documentation. High-contrast pictures that clearly show the lettering, the decorative carving and the stone's condition are essential. Artistic photography takes the knowledge of full college courses, but with the age of digital cameras and our need for simpler technical photos, we can take numerous shortcuts.

With documentary photos of gravemarkers, sunlight should fall across the face of the stone at a raking angle; that is, from the side or top of the stone at an angle of about 20 to 30 degrees. If the sun lights the face of the stone squarely from the front, the lighting will be flat, and details of the carving will not be clearly delineated. Try to zero in only on the marker and cut out all surrounding subjects. Shoot closeups and capture all details. Look for what's called a *maker's mark*, the carver's name, which can sometimes be found on the back of the stone just below ground level.

A photo including a measuring stick to show the size, a directional arrow to show the direction the stone is facing, and a name plate (small chalk board) that gives the cemetery name, person's name, and section should be obtained first. A second series of photos for detail such as the inscription, the epitaph, any artwork and all defects should be shot separately. Take your time and review the photos as you go,



Examples of proper lighting for taking photos of grave markers.

but shoot everything pertinent, even the ground and how the stone is mounted.

Just a wee trick behind photography: use a floor-length or dressing mirror that attaches behind a bathroom door to reflect available light. By positioning the mirror, you can alter the angle at which the light strikes the stone. Viewing the face of the stone from a variety of lighting angles can bring out obscure details that would otherwise be overlooked. These can be purchased from any store for about \$15.

For more details, refer to the *Making Photographic Records of Gravestones* by Daniel and Jessie Lie Farber, published by the Association for Gravestone Studies.

Potpourri

Epitaph from Bath, Maine:
Our life is but a Winter's day.

Some breakfast and away.
Others to dinner stay and are well fed.

The oldest sups and goes to bed.

Large is his debt who lingers out the day,

Who goes the soonest has the least to pay.

This one I have to include. It's from Jackie Dolby in Virginia. "COLONEL DANIEL HUFF / 1815 – 1882 / ARISTOCRAT / GENTELMAN VIRGINIAN / OWNER OF PEA HILL PLANTATION / UNABLE TO SURVIVE RECONSTRUCTION"

(Personal thought: Never give up the fight).

Genealogy Quips

I'm not stuck, I'm ancestrally challenged.

Yours in Preservation and Southern Pride,

Mike Mitchell
Chairman, Graves and Monuments Committee

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



Army of Northern Virginia



Pictured are members of the **Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, during Veterans' Appreciation Day on April 29, 2006.



Members and friends of the **19th Virginia Infantry Camp 1493**, Charlottesville, VA, and **Company E Brandy Rifles Camp 1918**, Culpeper, VA, muster on the veranda of the Exchange Hotel in Gordonsville during the museum's Medical Reenactment Weekend May 7, 2006. Built in 1859, the hotel served the Confederacy as the Gordonsville Receiving Hospital at the strategic junction of what were then the Virginia Central and the Orange and Alexandria Railroads. Tim Burnett, president of Historic Gordonsville Inc., the hotel's owner, stands at left.



Rivers Bridge Camp 842, Fairfax, SC, Commander Joseph "Buzz" Braxton receives a well-deserved thank-you and pat on the back for his motivational leadership and recognition for his many hours of dedicated labor for the cause at their Annual Banquet at Barker's Mill in Sycamore, SC, with attendance of almost 100 compatriots, friends and family.



Pictured are new members of the **J.E.B. Stuart Camp 1506**, Philadelphia, PA, receiving their membership certificates at the camp's meeting on May 15, 2006. Standing from left, Camp Commander John C. Care, Brian F. Hathaway and Charles L. Mamzic, Jr.



On Saturday, May 20, 2006, the **J. Johnston Pettigrew Camp 1401**, Lenoir, NC, observed Confederate Memorial Day by placing new Battle Flags on several Confederate graves at the Chapel of Rest and Collier's cemeteries. Pictured from left, Greg Cannon, Matt Strawn and Ed Boldin.



Members of the **Mingo Camp 1717**, Spivey's Corner, NC, recently cleaned a cemetery containing the grave of Corporal John Love Daniel, Company I, 20th NC Troops. His descendants are members of the camp, and they are proud to honor his memory. Pictured from left, Billy Wrench, Clayton Jernigan, Joe Tyndall, Pat O'Neal, Lee Ronald Daniels, Donald Daniels, Ed Wrench and Camp Commander Ronnie Horne.

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



The **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC, held its third annual Confederate Heritage Day on May 6, 2006. The major event of the day was a reenactment battle. Other events of the day included an 1860s fashion show and ladies' tea. The fashion show and ladies' tea were contributions of the Southern Cross Chapter, OCR.



The 3rd Annual Memorial Day Ceremony at the Virginia Monument in Gettysburg, PA, was held on May 13, 2006. Participants included the **Private John Wesley Culp Memorial Camp 1961**, Gettysburg, PA, the **Josiah Gorgas Camp 2059**, State College, PA, the **MD Division Color Guard** and the 2nd South Carolina reenactment group.



Pictured are members of the **Captain William L. Day Camp 2091**, Orange County, VA, on September 24, 2005, following the cemetery cleanup and iron cross placement for Captain William L. Day.



Pictured from left are Lt. Commander-in-Chief Chris Sullivan, **CSS Ram Neuse Camp 1427**, Kinston, NC; Commander Walter Moore, Gary Hines, Ted Sample, Charlie Broadway, and **SC Division** Commander Michael Givens in front of the CSS **Ram Neuse** reproduction in downtown Kinston, NC.



The **Delaware Grays Camp 2068**, Seaford, DE, held their Annual Christmas Gathering on December 17, 2005. The many door prizes and dinner were supplied and served by camp members and their families, along with the UDC Caleb Ross Chapter 2635, UDC, Seaford, DE.



Pictured is the **Maryland Division Color Guard** in front of Stonewall Jackson's Tomb in Lexington, VA, on January 14, 2006.

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



Members of the **Kemper-Fry-Strother Camp 19**, Madison, VA, at the gravesite of General James Lawson Kemper. The camp conducts a ceremony each year honoring the June 11 birthday of the general. Pictured from left, John Imlay, Richard Carpenter, David Curtis, Harold Woodward and Camp Commander Bill Graham.



Some members of the **General Joe Wheeler Camp 1245**, Aiken, SC, gather together for a photo after their May 20, 2006, Prayer Breakfast. Newly elected SC Division Commander Randy Burbage delivered the main message. Pictured from left, Frank Odom, Camp Commander Ken Temples, Bob Ritter, SC Division Commander Randy Burbage, John Osteen and Blake Moore.



Children and parents at the General Jubal Early home get a lesson in handling cavalry horses by 1st Lt. Commander Lucas and Paul Rice, members of the **Fincastle Rifles Camp 1326**, Roanoke, VA.



The **Colonel William F. Martin Camp 1521**, Elizabeth City, NC, member Gary Disharoon sponsors an Arena Racing USA car on behalf of the camp. His cousin Troy Robinson is the driver, and Compatriot Disharoon's daughter is pictured with the car.



The **Colonel Charles F. Fisher Camp 813**, Graham/Burlington, NC, held a Confederate Memorial Day Celebration at the Alamance County Courthouse on May 10, 2005. After placing a wreath at the Confederate Memorial, they fired a musket salute. First National Flags were placed on the known gravesites of 300 Confederate veterans.



The **Captain Andrew T. Harlee Camp 2010**, Dillon, SC, set up a living history encampment for three days at the Battle of the Columns reenactment near Florence, SC, in March 2006. Pictured from left, Daryl Hardwick, Jake Price, Taylor Jackson and Tyler McDaniel.



Army of Northern Virginia



Hal Eaddy, a member of the **Prospect 10th Regiment Camp 1749**, Prospect, SC, recently erected a monument for his great-great-grandfather Private Eli Keeffe, 1st SC Infantry. Pictured from left, Patrick Eaddy, Hal Eaddy and Dustin Eaddy.



The **General Lewis A. Armistead Camp 1302**, Jacksonville, NC, held their Lee/Jackson Banquet during their monthly meeting. All members and guests enjoyed plenty of food and Southern hospitality.



The *Brave and Gallant* Bruce Blackmon at the John Blue Cotton Festival in Laurinburg, NC, captures the *Pillaging Yankee Scourge* Ed Snyder, left, in October 2005. The event is held the second weekend of October every year. Both are members of the **Sons of Mars Camp 1632**, Laurel Hill, NC.



Kirk Carter, commander of the **Private Thomas Caldwell Camp 31**, Clover/York, SC, and Donnie Raborn, commander of the Walker Gaston Camp 86, Chester, SC, taught a Confederate Living History Class to first-graders of the Gaston Christian School.

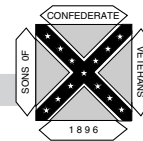


On April 15, 2006, Compatriots Danny Turnage, center; John Touchberry, left, and Laverne Brown, right, members of the **James Lide Coker Camp 146**, Hartsville, SC, placed a Southern Iron Cross at the grave of his great-great-grandfather, Private Robert Bennett Turnage, Co. E, 21st SC Infantry, at the Mt. Olivet Methodist Church Cemetery, Chesterfield, SC.



The **Walker-Terry Camp 1758**, Wytheville, VA, posted the colors for the Wythe-Gray Chapter 136, UDC, at the Confederate Memorial Service at the East End Cemetery in Wytheville, VA, on May 27, 2006.

Army of Tennessee



The **General Edward Dorr Tracy Camp, Jr. 18**, Macon, GA, held its annual Lee-Jackson Dinner at Idle Hour Country Club. Camp Chaplain Judge Taylor Phillips is shown administering the oath of office to camp officers for 2006-2007. The officers are from left, Hal Newberry, quartermaster; Dr. Charles Kellum, treasurer; Dr. Christopher Stokes, lieutenant commander; Michael Ray Beeland, color guard/webmaster; J. Earl Colvin, commander; and Mike Mykus, historian.



The **General Jubal A. Early Camp 556**, Tampa, FL, and the Augusta Jane Evans Wilson Chapter 2640, UDC, teamed up to celebrate American independence at two parades in Hillsborough County, FL. A contingent of 32 ladies and gentlemen participated in the big Brandon Independence Day Parade. And a smaller group of four made a show in the Temple Terrace parade.



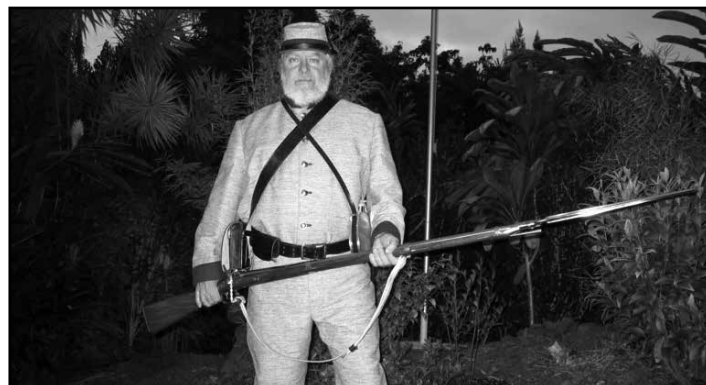
There were estimated to be 127 unmarked Confederate graves in the Delap Family Cemetery, located near LaFollette, TN, most belonging to members of the 58th NC Troops. On March 5, 2005, members of SCV camps from Tennessee and North Carolina gathered and erected fifty tombstones. On May 7, the **Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87**, Knoxville, TN, placed three flagpoles at the site, and other stones were erected. On June 11, a special memorial service was held, drawing SCV Camps, UDC Chapters, and descendants from many different states. A monument was dedicated, a gift from Camp 87. Following the service, flowers provided by the UDC were placed on each grave, and soil from NC was placed above each burial site. Pictured is Ron Jones, commander of the Camp 87, who served as master of ceremonies.



Six new members were received into membership of the **Copiah's Pettus Relief Camp 712**, Hazlehurst, MS, Tuesday night, February 21, at their regular monthly meeting. Pictured from left, Josh Teasley, Grady Harvey, Kenneth Carraway, Jr., Robert Reeves III, Charley Young and Michael Wiggins.

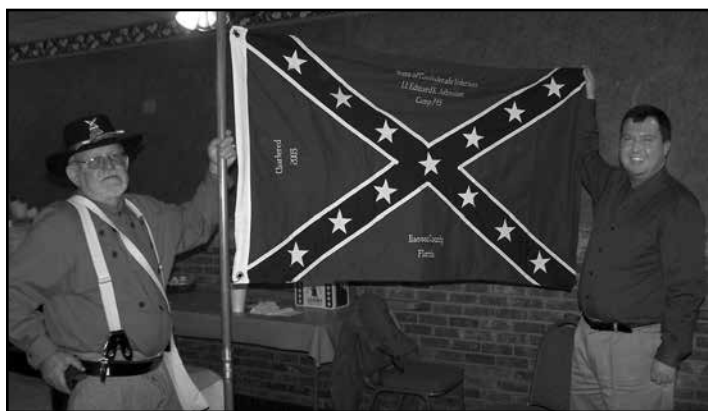


On December 10, 2005, at a joint meeting of **St. Clair Camp 308**, Ashville, AL, and Chapter 1488, UDC, at their annual Christmas dinner, new officers were sworn into office by outgoing Commander Van Gunter. From left, Camp Commander Paul W. Vaughn, 1st Lt. Commander David Murphree, Adjutant Edwin Camp and Van Gunter.



Pictured is Compatriot Robert D. Gowan, a resident of Kona, Hawaii, but a member of the **Major General William D. McCain Camp 584**, Columbia, TN, and a proud great-grandson of a soldier who fought with honor in the 15th MS Infantry Regiment and was captured and then paroled at Vicksburg.

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



Pictured are Camp Commander Jim Lear and Compatriot Patrick Hyche with the new flag for the **Lt. Edward K. Johnston, CSN Camp 745**, Yulee, FL, at their January 2006 meeting.



Pictured at the Lee/Jackson Banquet held in Tallahassee, FL, on February 4, 2006, are from left, J.E.B. Stuart, VI; **Colonel David Lang Camp 1314**, Tallahassee, FL, Camp Commander Bob Hurst and keynote speaker J.E.B. Stuart, IV. More than 200 people attended the event.



On February 11, 2006, the **A. Livingston Camp 746**, Madison, FL, swore in the new camp officers at their Lee/Jackson Ball. Pictured from left, 1st Lieutenant A. L. Miller, Commander James Bard, Color Sergeant Scot Coody, Adjutant William Wright and Jim Davis of the FL Division, who administered the oath.



Pictured are the new **Camp Douglas Memorial Camp 1507**, Chicago, IL, Commander John Jeffers and the immediate Past Camp Commander James Wilson.



Life members Rudy C. Nanney, Herbert Burns, Oscar Smith, and Robert Cook of the **General Robert A. Toombs Camp 932**, Vidalia, GA, place the 200th gravestone in 10 months. This stone honors Compatriot Burns's great-grandfather Mark Phillips, of the 22nd GA Cavalry. He and his brother Wilder Phillips of Mornings Co., GA Infantry are buried at Boiling Springs Church in Treutlen County, GA.



The **Robert E. Lee Camp 2005**, Cobb County, GA, held their annual Lee-Jackson Dinner on January 21, 2006. Keynote Speaker was Lt. Commander-in-Chief Christopher Sullivan. Pictured from left, Camp Commander Harry Eubanks, Lt. CIC Sullivan, SC Division Commander Michael Givens and Camp Adjutant James Bishop.

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



The **Pine Barrens Volunteers Camp 2039**, Eastman, GA, 2nd Lt. Commander Wright Harrell admires the first headstone placed by the camp. It was for Pvt. John Lemuel Rodgers, Co. D, SC Infantry. The stone was placed in Riverside Cemetery in Telfair County, GA, with the help of Adjutant Robert Cook and the **Robert A. Toombs Camp 932**, Vidalia, GA.



The **Lt. Colonel William Luffman Camp 938**, Chatsworth, GA, recently donated supplies of crayons, paper, folders, glue, pencils, etc. to Chatsworth Elementary. Pictured from left, Mitchell Parker, Adam Parker, Leroy Coulter, School Principal Dr. Rhonda Rowland, Camp Commander Steve Hall, and Camp Mascot Kaylee Parker.



On November 4, 2005, the **N.B. Forrest Camp 3**, Chattanooga, TN, erected headstones for Privates William and Russell Lillard, Co. C, 26th TN Infantry, two brothers who are interred in the Chattanooga Confederate Cemetery. Pictured from left, Eddie Ivester, Terry Siler, John Stone, David Scott, James Miller, Mike Shuttles, Elbert Jenkins, and Kenneth Essex. Pamela Wood, great-great-grand-niece of the Lillard brothers is shown kneeling in the foreground.



On February 27, 2006, four new members were sworn in at the regular meeting of the **Major William E. Simmons Camp 96**, Lawrenceville, GA. Pictured from left, Camp Commander Joe Bath, William Bacon, Derek Sargent, Andy Sudderth, Doug Drummond and Thomas Clark, Jr.



Pictured is Jimbo Richeson, commander of the **David W. Payne Camp 1633**, Blairsville, GA, and his cousin, Sharon Atkin Sudeath, at the Jefferson Davis Birthplace Memorial in Fairview, KY.



In March 2006, at Pioneer Days in Zolfo Springs, FL, the **General David E. Twiggs Camp 1462**, Wauchula, FL, set up a booth by the museum to educate any interested persons about the SCV and the history of the Confederacy. Pictured are past Camp Commander Sherman Cooper and current Camp Commander Leon Arthur.



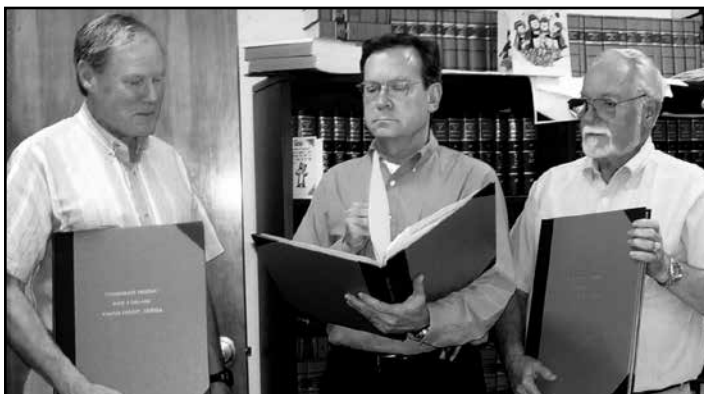
Army of Tennessee



Members of the **Major W.M. Footman Camp 1950**, Ft. Myers, FL, and the **General David Twiggs Camp 1462**, Wauchula, FL, lead the Swamp Cabbage Festival Parade held in March in Labelle, FL. More than 500 Battle Flags were given out to a cheering crowd.



Greg Posey, commander of the **Egbert J. Jones Camp 357**, Huntsville, AL, with his SCV racecar in front of Elm Springs on April 1, 2006. He had planned to race the car at local tracks in AL and TN, but hated to see it torn up. So now it's a rolling billboard for recruiting, and appears at events when requested.



The **Colonel Hiram Parks Bell Camp 1642**, Cumming, GA, presented three volumes of Confederate pensions of Forsyth County, dating from 1890 to 1940, to Probate Judge Lynwood Jordan on April 5, 2006. The three books were in poor condition and were rebound by the camp. Pictured from left, Ted Brooke, Judge Jordan and Clark Rye.



Lee Freeman, local history and genealogy librarian of the Florence-Lauderdale County Public Library recently presented a program on Blacks in the Confederacy. He is shown accepting a replica of a Confederate Cross of Honor and a Certificate of Appreciation from Wayne Hicks, commander of the **Tennessee Valley Camp 1368**, Florence, AL.



In February, ladies and gentlemen of the **Roswell S. Ripley Camp 1535**, Worthington, OH, enjoyed a cotillion in the Pataskala Presbyterian Church of Pataskala, OH. Attired in traditional dress, the gentlefolk danced waltzes and reels. Admission was a Southern dessert, and everyone ate well.



On January 17, 2006, the **East Mississippi Greys Camp 1666**, Forest, MS, hosted General Robert E. Lee's visit to Pisgah Elementary School, where he spoke to a kindergarten class and then spoke for an hour to three fifth-grade classes in the school cafeteria.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



The **Arkansas Division** at Little Rock at their Annual David O. Dodd Memorial on January 7, 2006. Pictured from left, Marty Garrison, Everett Burr, Larry Fisher, all of Shelby Camp in Harrison; Chief of Staff Ron Casteel and guest speaker of the Dodd Memorial, AR Division Commander W. Danny Honnoll, Terry L. Bandy and M. Ray Jones III. Boy Hero of Arkansas David O. Dodd's tombstone is to the left of group.



The **William H.L. Wells Camp 1588**, Plano, TX, presented a \$500 donation for the Texas Civil War Museum in Ft. Worth, TX, Saturday, April 1, 2006, to aid in restoring the 17th Texas Infantry Flag from Walker's Texas Division. Pictured from left, James West, Esther Simms of the Museum, Gene Kinsey and Camp Commander Robert Hall presenting the check.



May 21, 2006, was "A Stroll Through Granbury Cemetery Day." One of the main attractions was the final resting place of General Hiram Bronson Granbury, who was killed at the Battle of Franklin. Pictured are Gloria Wilson, Bruce Wilson, a member of the **H. B. Granbury Camp 427**, Granbury, TX; Ben Hatch and Paul Martin, members of the **R.E. Lee Camp 239**, Ft. Worth, TX; Jim Lane, **Colonel Benjamin Morris Camp 2025**, Ft. Worth, TX and Darrell Morgan.



Pictured are the newest members of the **General Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 1931**, Covington, LA. From left, Camp Commander George Gottschalk, new members Patrick Descant, Wilton Gottschalk, and Al Barron, with 1st Lt. Commander Jim Falterman.



Members of the **East Texas Brigade** honored Lt. Col. J. M. "Matt" Barton, the namesake of the Sulphur Springs Camp 441. Charles Bolding presented a biography of his life. Flowers and a wreath were placed, a volley fired and the closing featured the singing of *Dixie*. His grave is located in Old City Cemetery, Henderson, TX.



The **Private Nathan Terry Wanslee Camp 2096**, Safford, AZ, is pictured at the grave of the camp's namesake on Confederate Memorial Day. Pictured from left, Ed Murphy, Bob Pascoe, Jeff Bone, Clyde C. England, Clyde W. England and Dick Prina.

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



On March 2, 2006, the Sierra Vista, AZ, Middle School held its annual Rifles for Watie day. Each year as a culmination of the 7th Grade's study of the War for Southern Independence, the school hosts a living history day. The **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, has taken part in the event since its inception. Pictured is Steve Morris giving the oath to the new recruits in Company A, Arizona Rangers.



Pictured are Louisiana Division members from the Northwest, Northeast, & Southwest Brigades who joined the **Colonel James Hamilton Beard Camp 1856**, Logansport, LA, for Mardi Gras Parade in Logansport on February 11, 2006.



Camp Commander Earnest "Dusty" Kobs of **Waul's Texas Legion Camp 2103**, Katy, TX, inducts its first new camp member, Bill Brown, whose ancestor served in Stonewall Jackson's Brigade.



Members of the **TX Division** Mounted Color Guard rode in the Weatherford, TX, Christmas parade in December. A wide assortment of Confederate Flags was on display.



Featured is the Drum Barracks Civil War Museum in Wilmington, CA. From left, Museum Director Susan Ogle, Reverend Lou Carlson, chaplain of the **Captain James Iredell Waddell Camp 1770**, Orange County, CA, and Farrell D. Cooley, a member of the **General J.B. Hood Camp 1208**, Los Angeles, CA. Reverend Carlson donated his collection of index resource guides of various War Between the States magazines to the museum.



In April 2006, members of the **Iowa Division**, family and friends, were treated to a special tour of the exhibit Honor the Colors: Iowa's Civil War Battle Flags at the State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines. Included in the tour was a firsthand look at the preservation area where US and Confederate Flags are being stabilized and preserved. Standing from left, Sandy Walker; Tom Walker; Beverly Lundy; Frank Swallow; Charlie Bennett; Sheila Hanke, collections manager Bill Walker and Sherman Lundy. Kneeling are Ronald Johnson and J.C. Bennett.

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



On April 22, 2006, members of the **Colonel James J. Searly Camp 1923**, Columbia, MO, participated in the placing of one Confederate gravemarker and one federal marker at the Walnut Grove Cemetery near Rocheport, MO. Pictured from left, Thomas Mendenhal, James Drane, Camp Commander William Berry, Zac Crane, James Cunningham and Mary Helen Allen. Ms Allen is a descendant of both soldiers.



On March 26, 2006, members of the **Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920**, Kansas City, KS, placed a grave marker for Private James Prettyman, Co. B, 13th MO Cavalry, Wood's Regiment Partisan Rangers. Pictured from left, Melvin Freeman, Jr.; Eric Martinez and Craig Freeman. Private Prettyman is the ancestor of the Freemans.



The **Texas Lone Star Grays Camp 1953**, Schertz, TX, held a memorial service for Private James Elijah Keese in Medina, TX, on March 18, 2006.



Members of the **Sterling Price Camp 145**, St. Louis, MO, commemorated Confederate Memorial Day at Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery on Sunday, May 7, 2006. Pictured from left, Mark Trout, Wilfred Bauman, Dale Wiseman, Bob Lentz, Paul B. Strong, Ray Cobb, Camp Commander Jim England, Jim Hubbard and Tom Kennedy.



Pictured is the **General Louis Hebert Camp 2032**, Lafayette, LA, Adopt-a-Road cleanup. Pictured is Murphy Vincent left and Dale Belaire right. Other members on the site were Travis Callahan, Perry Vannoy, Donald Boudreaux and Clarence Bonin.



During the Pleasant Hill, LA, reenactment on April 8-9, 2006, members of the **J.L. Halbert Camp 359**, Corsicana, TX, presented Ms. Verlene Lane a \$100 donation for preservation of the Dogtrot House, which was used as a field hospital during the Red River Campaign. Pictured from left, Billy Ford, Jay Smith, Verlene Lane, Brandon Ford, Ronnie Mathews and Bradley Ford.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



Pictured is the **Colonel Robert G. Shaver Camp 1655** with their winnings at the Arkansas Division Reunion at Fayetteville, AR, on April 1, 2006. From left, AR Division Commander W. Danny Honnoll, awarded Captain Brown Lifetime Achievement Award and Gen. Daniel C. Govan Award for best contribution of a historic project; M. Ray Jones, III with Commendation Medal; W. Ed Dudley with General Thomas C. Hindman Award for most outstanding member of the AR Division; Terry L. Bandy with Commendation Medal Oak-leaf cluster; and Jimmy Steven, with Commendation Medal.



At the January 10, 2006, meeting of the **Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 983**, Decatur, TX, new camp officers were installed by James E. Alderman, commander of the **Colonel E.W. Taylor Camp 1777**, Bedford, TX. In the background is the camp's 20th-century style guidon of Co. B, 15th TX Cavalry, not the upside-down sabers.



On April 22, 2006, the **Walter P. Lane Camp 1455**, Longview, TX, hosted a memorial service for 52 Confederate soldiers buried in Greenwood Cemetery in Longview. Pictured is Camp Commander Paul Hamilton who played *Taps* at the conclusion of the service.



The colors are presented at the Confederate Memorial Day ceremonies at the Woodlawn Cemetery in Independence, MO. The **Brigadier General John T. Hughes Camp 614**, Independence, MO, hosts this memorial every year with the help of UDC Chapter 710. Pictured from left, Camp Commander Tim Apgar, Jim Beckner, Rich Casteel, Kevin Porter, David Goodman and Larry Yeatman.



On April 3, 2006, **Waul's Texas Legion Camp 2103**, Katy, TX, received their charter from TX Division Commander Ronald R. Strybos. Pictured from left is Henry B. Seal, Camp Commander Ernest C. "Dusty" Kobs, IV and Commander Strybos.



Pictured is Mrs. Kaliste J. Saloom, the guest speaker at a recent meeting of the **Jefferson Davis Camp 474**, Lafayette, LA, at Don's Seafood and Steakhouse. She told the camp of the Multi-cultural Alliance which seeks to recognize and celebrate the many diverse cultures that are present in the Lafayette area.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

RAPHAEL SEMMES 11
MOBILE
HALL, JR., FRANK AVERY
STOWE, III, JAMES VIRGIL
STOWE, JR., JAMES VIRGIL
VAN MATRE, JORDAN KERRY

PVT. AUGUSTUS BRADY 385
TROY
FANNIN, SR., NATHAN ALAN

CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS 768
ATHENS
BUTLER, MARK W.

WINSTON COUNTY GRAYS 1788
HALEYVILLE
BARTON, MICHAEL OTHO
BERRY, WILLIAM M.
FREDERICK, BRYAN WAYNE

PVT. WILLIAM M. CARNEY 2088
ATMORE
GRENIER, JEFFREY LEONARD

ARKANSAS

GEN. ROBERT C. NEWTON 197
LITTLE ROCK
ANDERSON, WILLIAM E.
ANDERSON, D. JOHN
BURKE, RODNEY WAYNE

COL. ALLEN R. WITT 615
CONWAY
BARHAM, JR., DANIEL

DAVID O. DODD 619
BENTON
DAVIS, ROBERT GREGORY

GEN. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE
1433
PINE BLUFF
HUTCHESON, ROBERT ALAN
LAMBERT, WILLIAM LEROY
MCBRIDE, ROGER DELANO
TAYLOR, GUY HENRY FRANKLIN
THOMPSON, JR., ELDON WAYNE

BATTLE OF MASSARD PRAIRIE
1830
VAN BUREN
COOPER, JR., BOBBY T.
YATES, RODERICK BRUCE

BONNIE BLUE DIVISION 2070
JONESBORO
ROOD, JONATHAN M.

ARIZONA

CAPT. ROBERT R. NELSON 1647
ASHFORK
BARNES, JOHN CHARLES

CONFEDERATE SECRET SERVICE
1710
SIERRA VISTA
ROGERS, JR., JOHN C.
WILKES, CLYDE ALLISON

CALIFORNIA

GENERAL WADE HAMPTON 2023
MODESTO
JESKE, JEREMY JOHN

FLORIDA

CSS FLORIDA 102
ORLANDO
WILKINSON, JEFF

SGT. CHARLIE DICKISON 534
PALATKA
WALDEN, MORGAN DALE
WALDEN, JORDAN THOMAS

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY 556
TAMPA
GEARY, SEAN DANIEL

COL. DAVID LANG 1314
TALLAHASSEE
DAFFIN, CASEY
DAVIS, JR., WILLIAM LEWIS
GIBSON, SR., JAMES C.
GLADWIN, WILLIAM CHANDLER
GLADWIN, WILLIAM JACKSON
EARLIE
HURST, WILLIAM C.
LAND, ROBERT T.
SHEPPARD, STANLEY A.

BRIG. GEN. EVANDER M. LAW
1323
LAKE LAND
CHAPMAN, JR., CLYDE LAMAR

STONEWALL JACKSON 1381
ST. PETERSBURG
LAND, ROBERT BRICE

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 1383
SARASOTA-BRADENTON
BOWMAN, III, EDWIN AIKEN

CAPT. J. J. DICKSON 1387
MELBOURNE
BARRETT, WILLIAM REYER

MARION LIGHT ARTILLERY 1396
OCALA
JENNINGS, JESSE LEON

JACOB SUMMERLIN 1516
KISSIMMEE
WILLIAMS, DONALD RAY

PVT. GEORGE W. THOMAS 1595
FT. PIERCE
LASETER, III, JAMES HILLIARD

GEORGIA

GEN. EDWARD DORR
TRACY JR. 18
MACON
HARPER, A. LYNN
MCMICHAEL, ROBERT LEE

FRANCIS S. BARTOW 93
SAVANNAH
FRIEDMAN, JEREMY RICHARD

MAJOR WILLIAM E. SIMMONS 96
LAWRENCEVILLE
ESCO, JAMES LEON

BRIG. GEN. T. R. R. COBB 97
ATHENS
THAGARD, SCOTT ALLEN

BRIG. GEN. E. PORTER
ALEXANDER 158
AUGUSTA
COOTS, GREGORY A.N.
COOTS, MICHAEL V.
POSEY, WILBERT NICHOLAS
SMITH, CARSON JAKE
TURNER, KENNETH FREDERICK

MCDANIEL-CURTIS 165
CARROLLTON
SMITH, STEVEN LYNN

BRIG. GEN. JOHN CARPENTER
CARTER 207
WAYNESBORO
STEWART, AARON N.

GEN. NATHAN B. FORREST 469
ROME
JORDAN, JAMES HUGH
WARREN, III, ANTHONY N.

HARALSON INVINCIBLES 673
BUCHANAN
KELLER, WILLIAM D.

WILLIAM THOMAS OVERBY/
COWETA GUARDS 715
NEWNAN
HENDRIX, CLAUDE NEWT

CAMDEN MOUNTED RIFLES 747
KINGSLAND
LANG, KEVIN MCCALL

GEN. ROBERT A. TOOMBS 932
VIDALIA
NEESMITH, ASHLEY RAY
NEESMITH, GARRY RAY
TAYLOR, RAYMOND

FORREST'S ESCORT 1239
WINSTON
POPE, SR., ERNEST MARVIN

GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET 1289
EAST POINT
SIMS, MICHAEL BRANDON

GEN. WILLIAM J. HARDEE 1397
DALLAS
BANKS, JON JAY
GREER, JOHN M.

52ND GEORGIA REGIMENT 1418
CLEVELAND
GRIFFIN, HUNTER WILLIAM

JOHN B. GORDON MEMORIAL
1449
THOMASTON
GARRETT, WILLARD CARLTON
JONES, SR., HOWARD SAMUEL
JONES, JR., HOWARD SAMUEL

SHARPSBURG SHARPSHOOT-
ERS/PVT. W. T. OVERBY 1729
SHARPSBURG
BROWN, MICHAEL LAMAR

DIXIE GUARDS 1942
METTER
MELTON, ROBERT MARVIN

CAPT. JAMES KNOX 'SEABOARD
GUARDS' 2022
WAYNESVILLE
BLAIR, JR., WILLIAM RAY
MOGER, STANLEY EUGENE
PRESCOTT, JR., GLEN B.

PINE BARRENS VOLUNTEERS
2039
EASTMAN
SMITH, CHARLES LEROY

BUCKHEAD-FORT LAWTON
BRIGADE 2102
MILLEN

CROWE, RALPH EDWIN
DRAKE, JAMES TYLER
GUNN, WILLIAM R.
JOHNSON, CASEY
LANDING, JAMES A.
MOORE, JAMES DANNY
MYERS, JESSE
REDDICK, KIRBY WAYNE
REDDICK, RYAN KADE
SAXON, JAKE ELLIOT
SAXON, ROGER DALE
SCOTT, WALTER EDWIN
WIGGINS, ROGER DALE
ZEIGLER, JR., RAYMOND ELIAS

ILLINOIS

CAMP DOUGLAS MEMORIAL
1507
CHICAGO
ASHBY, JR., TERRY LEE
BLEDZAW, BRUCE ALLEN
JEFFERS, ROBERT CLAY
LANGSTON, JONATHAN EDWARD
LANGSTON, ROBERT EUGENE
LEWALLEN, DARRYL G.
LOWERY, JEFFREY
WALL, BERT CORLEY

JOHN KEMPSHALL 1534
MAROA
MARTIN, ROBERT E.

INDIANA

COL. SAMUEL ST. GEORGE
ROGERS 1508
INDIANAPOLIS
PALMER, ELDON DEAN
WRIGHT, ANDREW JASON

KANSAS

GENERAL ALBERT PIKE 1439
WICHITA
CULBERTSON, JEFF
TINSLEY, STEVEN ARMOUR

MAJOR THOMAS J. KEY 1920
KANSAS CITY
LINCK, CARL JAMES

SOUTH KANSAS CAMP 2064
WICHITA
O'HARA, DUANE

KENTUCKY

GEN. ROGER W. HANSON 1844
WINCHESTER
ROBINSON, RONNIE ROY

CAPT. WILLIAM FRANCIS
CORBIN 2683
INDEPENDENCE
BALL, MARK

LOUISIANA

COL. SAMUEL D. RUSSELL 1617
NATCHITOCHES
BIRDWELL, WILMER MICHAEL
INGRAM, JIMMY WILLIAM

MARYLAND

THE BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG
1582
SHARPSBURG
FRENCH, RAYMOND HOLLIDAY
KARRAKER, SEAN HOLLIDAY

CAPT. JAMES I. WADDELL CSN
1608
ANNAPOLIS
LAMBDEN, THOMAS ANTHONY

MISSOURI

GEN. JAMES H. MCBRIDE 632
SPRINGFIELD
HOWARD, STEVEN WARREN

MAJ. JAMES MORGAN UTZ 1815
FLORISSANT
COTTER, CRAIG A.
PALAZOLLO, MARK ANDREW

MISSISSIPPI

MG WILLIAM T. MARTIN 590
NATCHEZ
HOOTSELL, JAMES WALTON

GEN. WILLIAM BARKSDALE 1220
COLUMBUS
GOWAN, TIMOTHY L.

WILLIAM D. CAMERON 1221
MERIDIAN
PERRY, BOBBY G.

B/G BENJAMIN G. HUMPHREYS
1625
INDIANOLA
VEST, CHARLES FRANKLIN

EAST MISSISSIPPI GREYS 1666
FOREST
BLAND, CHESTER O'NEAL

MECHANICSBURG CORRIDOR
1704
MECHANICSBURG
BARBOUR, III, JEPHTHA FOWLKES

AUGUSTA GREYS 1956
NEW AUGUSTA
DAVIS, TIMOTHY CARY

CALHOUN AVENGERS 1969
CALHOUN CITY
BAKER, JOHN MICHAEL

NORTH CAROLINA

GEORGE DAVIS 5
WILMINGTON
YELTON, BRANDON MICHAEL

ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE 15
ASHEVILLE
BALL, GREGORY MARTIN

THE MCDOWELL MEN 379
MARION
COLEMAN, NATHAN RAY

M/G STEPHEN DODSON
RAMSEUR 387
STATESVILLE
FULBRIGHT, MARCUS RAY
SANDERS, EDGAR R.

GOLDSBORO RIFLES 760
GOLDSBORO
BEST, THOMAS WALTER
HILL, JAMES THOMAS

CAPT. JESSE S. BARNES 771
WILSON
BUTCHER, KEVIN SCOTT

COL. SAMUEL MCDOWELL
TATE 836
MORGANTON
BEANE, DAVID ANTHONY
CAUSBY, NATHAN GARETT
FLEMING, CLINT EDWARD
FLEMING, JERRY DAVID
PRICE, KELLY EUGENE

COL. JOHN SLOAN 1290
GREENSBORO
NORTHROP, WILLIAM WARREN

LEWIS A. ARMISTEAD 1302
JACKSONVILLE
NANCE, RICHARD ANTHONY

BRIG. GEN. J. JOHNSTON
PETTIGREW 1401
LENOIR
JETT, JOHN HARVEY
SOOTS, JOHN HARRISON

MAJ. EGBERT A. ROSS 1423
CHARLOTTE
BOLEN, MATTHEW A.
DAVIS, RONALD H.
MARLOWE, DAVID LE COMPTE

SMITHFIELD LIGHT INFANTRY
1466
SMITHFIELD
LEE, TOMMY FARRELL

MAJ. GEN. BRYAN GRIMES 1488
GREENVILLE
FRIDAY, JR., JOE DAVID

IVY RITCHIE 1734
ALBEMARLE
CRISCO, DAVID MARK
DILLON, CLIFTON EDWARD
FAULKNER, BILLY ALLEN
GRIFFIN, JR., HOYLE CLINTON

LAMBERT, WILLIAM DEAN
LEMMONS, EDGAR LEE
MOSES, DAVID WAYNE
NECAISE, CHAD STEVEN
NECAISE, RALPH BRIAN
RAINES, PRESTON ROBERT
RAINES, GEORGE DANIEL
SCHWARZ, TERRY K.
TALBERT, GREGORY BOYCE
TROUTMAN, TOMMY RICHARD
WEST, JOHNNY RAY

YADKIN GRAY EAGLES 1765
YADKINVILLE
CAUDLE, JAMES HAROLD
HINE, ANTHONY SAMUEL

CABARRUS GUARDS 1837
CONCORD
GOODMAN, DAVID EUGENE

GENERAL WILLIAM DORSEY
PENDER 1916
WILSON
SULLIVAN, FRED WILKINS

JACKSON RANGERS 1917
SYLVA
CHASTAIN, ROBERT LEE
CHASTAIN, STEPHEN KEITH
STRICKLIN, JOHN

COL. JOHN B. PALMER 1946
SPRUCE PINE
MUSICK, TRENTON O'NEAL

ROCKY FACE RANGERS 1948
TAYLORSVILLE
FOX, MARTIN FARRELL
FOX, CHRISTOPHER PATRICK
SHARPE, MARVIN ESKEL

GENERAL WILLIAM MACRAE
2063
WILMINGTON
GARRETT, IV, RADFORD MARVIN
TARLETON, JAMES ALAN

JAMES-YOUNGER 2065
NORWOOD
CONNER, JAMES M.
SHIPTON, BRUCE

CONFEDERATE HERITAGE 2108
MT. GILEAD
BATTEN, RICHARD
BOWERS, VERNON RAY
FRALEY, DAVID
HARRIS, WILLIAM JOSEPH
HUNTER, ALEX
HUNTER, JOHN WILMARTH
LISKE, MALCOLM MILLER
MOORE, THOMAS LEROY
NELSON, REGINALD WENON

PETTIGREW PARTISANS 2110
KINSTON
SAMPLEY, TED

NEW JERSEY

PVT. MEREDITH POOL 1505
KEYPORT
IDENDEN, JR., JOHN EDWARD

NEW MEXICO

MAJOR JOHN SHROPSHIRE 2033
ALBUQUERQUE
JENNINGS, WILLIAM MICHAEL

NEVADA

THE SILVER STATE GRAYS 1989
LAS VEGAS
JONES, WILLIAM GARY
LT. DIXON-CSS HUNLEY 2016
SPARKS
ODELL, JAMES RICHARD

OHIO

CAPTAIN THOMAS W. PATTON 2021
BOARDMAN
GODBY, WILLIAM DONALD

OREGON

COL. ISAAC WILLIAM SMITH 458
PORTLAND
EGGLESTON, RONALD E.

PENNSYLVANIA

BRIG. GEN. JOHNSON KELLY DUNCAN 2028
LANCASTER-LEBANON
PETERSON, C. ANDREW
PETERSON, JOSHUA D.
WILLIAMS, PATRICK GRANT

SOUTH CAROLINA

SECESSION 4
CHARLESTON
LINTON, GADSDEN ALEXANDER
RICKBURG, RICHARD LEE
WIGGINS, RICHARD VERNON

JOHN M. KINARD 35
NEWBERRY
STEWART, JR., WILLIAM
EDWARD
WERTS, LUDY R.

COLONEL JOSEPH NORTON 45
SENECA
TAYLOR, ROBERT RAY
TAYLOR, JAMES MILFORD

15TH REGIMENT SC
VOLUNTEERS 51
LEXINGTON COUNTY
BOYD, LORNE

WALKER-GASTON 86
CHESTER
DILLINGHAM, JEFFREY ALLEN
WISHOM, CHARLES MATTHEW

CAPTAIN MOSES WOOD 125
GAFFNEY
GRIFFITH, JEFFREY M.
HUMPHRIES, SAMUEL TODD

H. L. HUNLEY 143
SUMMERVILLE
RHODES, TERRY WAYNE

EUTAW REGIMENT 1189
SANTEE
SMITH, GERALD BAXTER

GENERAL ELLISON CAPERS 1212
MONCK'S CORNER
BOLTON, II, JOHN WESLEY
CRIBB, JR., RONALD GENE

PALMETTO SHARP SHOOTERS 1428
ANDERSON
WARREN, TROY DWAYNE

GEN. STATES RIGHTS GIST 1451
BOGANSVILLE
WALDROP, TERRY R.

BATTERY WHITE 1568
GEORGETOWN
CROSS, JOHN STORRS
JERNIGAN, JUSTIN SPORTS
SWAILS, STEVE CLINTON

PROSPECT 10TH REG. 1749
PROSPECT
ALTMAN, JOHN MAYFORD

HAMPTON REDSHIRT RIDER 1876
COLUMBIA
SURRETT, TED R.

TENNESSEE

N. B. FORREST 3
CHATTANOOGA
SANDERS, III, DAVID P.

SAMUEL R. WATKINS 29
COLUMBIA
ROBERSON, JOE CHARLES

MURFREESBORO 33
MURFREESBORO
MCARTHUR, BRIAN DOUGLAS

GEN. WILLIAM B. BATE 34
GALLATIN
WOODALL, BILLY W.

LONGSTREET-ZOLICOFFER 87
KNOXVILLE
REISCHLING, GEORGE ALAN

OTHO FRENCH STRAHL 176
UNION CITY
ISEBELL, DAVE PRATHER

NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 215
MEMPHIS
LEVIA, JONAH A.

FORT DONELSON 249
DOVER
NUSS, DERON EUGENE

CAPTAIN W. H. MCCAULEY 260
DICKSON COUNTY
BETTY, DONALD E.

JOHN HUNT MORGAN 270
GREENBRIER
FENTRESS, JOSEPH WAYNE
MURPHEY, ROBERT DIXON
WINTERS, TOMMY DEAN

MG WILLIAM D. MCCAIN HQ 584
COLUMBIA
CORLEW, JR., EDWARD GRAVES
GODWIN, ROBERT AYLWARD
GODWIN, ROBERT TROY
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I Stroll the Hills of Hollywood

Hollywood Cemetery-Richmond, Virginia

by Bill Ward

I stroll the hills of Hollywood that lay at Richmond's door,
Where brave men rest that nobly stood and fought when called to war.
Their Pyramid's majestic might so proudly speaks to me,
Of men who strived for truth and right, as they believed should be.

Some 18,000 noble sons sleep here within these grounds,
Now quiet are their mighty guns which once roared thunderous sounds.
Their flags no longer catch the wind, their drums no charge will start,
No bayonets will need defend the warrior's silent heart.

On stone I read of where they fell or lived their final day,
Of where they gave the *Rebel Yell* as bullets flew their way.
In Gettysburg or Malvern Hill their last full measure gave,
In Seven Pines or at Gaines Mill charged boldly to the grave.

Yet as I stroll I hear them talk — they speak beyond the years,
To tell me of the path they walked, of victories and tears.
Their cause was not for slavery, but rather for States Rights!
Defense of Southern bravery and honor made them fight.

Their last kiss for sweetheart or wife or mother's dear embrace,
Forsaking all they had in life, deep sorrows etched their face.
Their granny's shriveled hand they held or heard their father's pride,
Their children's tears a sweet farewell were last thoughts as some died.

A Christmas with no loved one near, rare joy could they receive —
Such lonely days devoid of cheer, still in *The Cause* believed.
With bitter cold that chilled the bone and hunger, sickness, death,
Away from family and their home, some drew their final breath.

So many names that time has lost, some fates were never told;
They knew the price and paid the cost and died the stalwart bold.
As I gaze back through Time's turned page, I hear old Dixie's call,
Where Duty...Honor...Courage...gauge great men who gave their all.

When I must leave and walk away, a part of me stays here,
And bivouacs with the Boys in Gray, the brothers I hold dear.
I know now as I bid them sleep until the final Roll,
Inscribed, their names will ever keep on Fame's Immortal Scroll.

Bill Ward is a member of the R. E. Lee Camp 1589, Richmond, VA. His great-great-great-grandfathers were Allen Hicks, Company E, 35th NC Infantry and James Samuel Bowes, Company A, 50th NC Infantry.

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Carry Me Back

by Bill Young

Uncle Early

My grandmother on my mother's side was born in Cumberland County, Virginia. Her first name was Irene, which was ordinary enough, but each of her four brothers and sisters had an unusual first name. One of her sisters was named Pocahontas, after the daughter of Chief Powhatan who saved the life of Captain John Smith. Everybody called Pocahontas "Pokey" for short, so my mother called her "Aunt Pokey."

The other sister and two brothers were named for War Between the States generals. The sister was named Floyd, and the two brothers were named Sheridan and Early. To my mother they were "Aunt Floyd," "Uncle Sheridan" and "Uncle Early." Don't ask me how Uncle Sheridan got his name. Don't ask me why his brother and sister got Confederate names while he got stuck with a Yankee one — and Sheridan at that. Don't ask.

Uncle Early was my great-uncle. I did not see him often, but I always enjoyed his company. He had a great sense of humor, and he was a wonderful spinner of yarns. One Saturday when I was about 16 years old, Uncle Early telephoned and invited me to come to his house for a visit. He said that he had a gift for me. I couldn't get there fast enough.

In those days the song *Davy Crockett* was sweeping the country. Everywhere you went, if the radio or television was on, chances are that someone was singing, "Davy, Davy Crockett, king of the wild frontier." I was probably humming the tune to *Davy Crockett* when I knocked at Uncle Early's door. Uncle Early led me into the living room and said

"Sit down, and I'll bring you your gift." He left the room for a few moments and then returned with

what I call a horse pistol — a hog leg. He handed it to me and said

"I drove out to Cumberland last week to visit Aunt Floyd. As I rode down the country road, I passed a house and saw two children playing in the front yard. They were waving this pistol around and singing the Davy Crockett song. I bought the pistol from their momma for \$5. She said that her father carried it when he rode with Jeb Stuart."

I examined the pistol closely. It was a .54 caliber, single-shot muzzle-loader with a ramrod on a swivel. It had a hook on the side to fit over the belt. The lockplate was clearly stamped "H. Aston & Co., Middletown, Conn., 1851."

"It's a wrist-breaker," Uncle Early said matter-of-factly, "So if you shoot it, hold it tight."

"Wow, Uncle Early!" was all I could think of to say. Then I added, "This gun is



too nice to shoot. I'm gonna keep it just as it is."

As I sat there clutching my pistol and thanking my lucky stars for being Uncle Early's great-nephew, my eyes wandered around the room. I spotted an old, brown photograph on the wall. It was long and narrow and showed a company of World War I doughboys in khaki uniforms. They were wearing puttees and Boy Scout-style campaign hats.

"Are you in this picture, Uncle Early?" I asked.

"Sure am," he said proudly. "Third from the end on the front row." I studied the photograph carefully. Sure enough — there he was.

"Did you fight over in France?" I asked.

"Yep," he replied. "I'll never forget my first night on the line. The Germans knew we were green, so they hit us the first night just to test us out. Two Huns jumped into the trench with me, and we were so close I couldn't bring my Springfield to bear to shoot 'em."

"What did you do?" I gulped.

"Had to use my bayonet. I got 'em both."

As I left Uncle Early's house that day to head home, he handed me a little black cardboard box. "I want you to have this, too," he said. "It's my World War I victory medal."

"Thanks, Uncle Early," I said. "I'll never forget ya for this."

The moment I got home, I opened the little, black cardboard box, un-

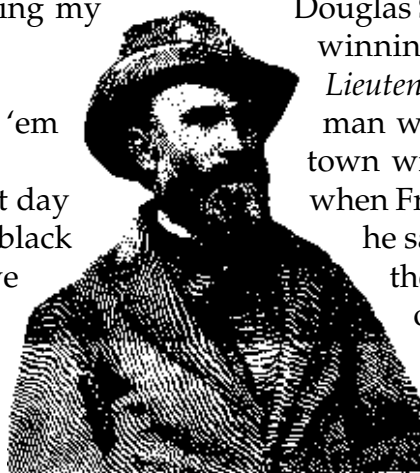
wrapped the tissue paper inside, and studied the medal. It had three bars across the ribbon like rungs of a stepladder. They were inscribed "St. Mihiel," "Meuse Argonne" and "Defensive Sector."

I showed the pistol and medal to my mother. "Uncle Early was quite a soldier, wasn't he?" I asked.

"Yes, he was" she replied. "When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, it was a Sunday. The next day, Monday morning, Uncle Early went straight to the Army recruiting office to enlist. He liked to have had a stroke when the Army turned him down because he was too old."

A lot of people remember General Jubal A. Early as *quite a character*. Nearly everyone agrees that he was some kind of fighter. "Old Jube" never had any children, but he would have been proud of his namesake, my great-uncle Early.

Douglas Southall Freeman, the Pulitzer prize-winning author of *Robert E. Lee* and *Lee's Lieutenants*, told the story that when Freeman was a small boy he lived in the same town with General Jubal A. Early. One day when Freeman was walking down the street, he saw Old Jube coming towards him on the sidewalk. Freeman quickly crossed over to the other side of the street in order to avoid the general, because it was well-known that Old Jube ate a little boy for breakfast every morning!



General Jubal A. Early



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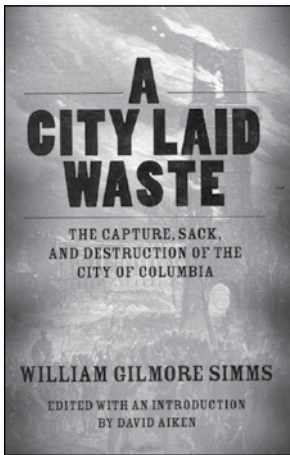
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Books in Print

men in that state. He also boasted, "May God have mercy on South Carolina because I will not."

In the first re-issue of Simms' articles since 1865, *A City Laid Waste* captures in detail the ruthless actions of the Union troops. In addition to being a world-famous novelist and poet, Simms is a superb reporter as he deftly records the feelings of the people who endured the full fury of the destruction of their beloved home city.



Simms walked the fire-ravaged streets, interviewing Columbia residents, Southern women who had been insulted and assaulted by Union troops. His record of burned buildings constitutes the most authoritative information available on the extent of the damage. In addition, he observes the cruel treatment of former slaves by Yankee soldiers, and the willful destruction of historically significant documents, works of art, artifacts, and relics. Simms vividly describes how women, children and the aged and infirm were turned out into the streets while their homes were plundered and then burned. The soldiers even put to the torch the Ursuline Convent, a Catholic girls' school, despite entreaties by the sisters and the resident priest who were anxious over the fate of their students. Simms describes what amounted to "shock and awe" visited deliberately on a stunned and defenseless population.

This book is a must-read for all who love Southern heritage and want to learn

the truth about the barbaric treatment of the South by their Yankee conquerors. Simms describes what happened in Columbia, to some extent throughout South Carolina. The very same thing happened in Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia.

Some people never change. It was the same General Sherman, who, a decade later during the conquest of the Western Indian tribes commented coldly, "the only good Indian is a dead Indian."

Author: William Gilmore Simms,
David Aiken, editor
Publisher: University of SC Press
Columbia, SC 29208
Hardback \$24.95

Reviewed by Reverend Robert Slimp

Robert E. Lee's Lighter Side, The Marble Man's Sense of Humor

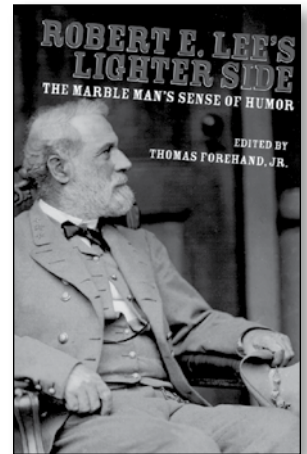
It is not hard to imagine Robert E. Lee as a man of principal, loyalty and duty. Thomas Forehand, Jr. states in the preface of *Robert E. Lee's Lighter Side*, "Marble is often used to describe R.E. Lee. That word does depict accurately one side of his personality.... Lee's statuesque appearance obscured another side of his personality — his lighter side." Rarely would you consider Lee as humorous and playful, yet this book opens the reader's eyes to this side of Lee by giving accounts of his teasing pranks and antics.

With 125 examples compiled within the book's pages, the reader is able to better understand the *lighter side* of a man so many revere and study. Mr. Forehand includes not only instances from the War Between the States, but also ones from Lee's youth until his final days at Washington College in Lexington, Virginia.

With countless books written about this Southern legend, Mr. Forehand was presented a monumental task to display a different perspective of a man that is loved by many, but Mr. Forehand does an exemplary job. Lee becomes more human instead of *God-like*. This turn allows the reader to consider Lee as fun

and lighthearted, characteristics rarely associated with him. Although this is not a book you can read from cover to cover, it is the type of book you pick up and casually read two to three pages.

On a side note, the bicentennial of Robert E. Lee's birth is fast approaching on January 19, 2007. This would be an exceptional book for camps to



give to their local schools' libraries. I challenge every person to give at least one book of your choice to a library to encourage readers to learn more about our Southern heritage during January 2007 in honor of this great man's 200th birthday.

Author: Thomas Forehand, Jr.
Publisher: Pelican Publishing Company
1000 Burnmanster St., Gretna, LA 70053
Paperback \$12.95

Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow

Wild Rose, Rose O'Neale Greenhow

In every war since the beginning of time there are individuals who obtain important information from one side and give it to the other. Though there are many spies from both sides of the War Between the States, *Wild Rose* offers us an insight into Rose O'Neale Greenhow's remarkable life as a Confederate spy. Rose once declared, "I am a Southern woman, born with revolutionary blood in my veins." She proved this by her support of the Confederacy.

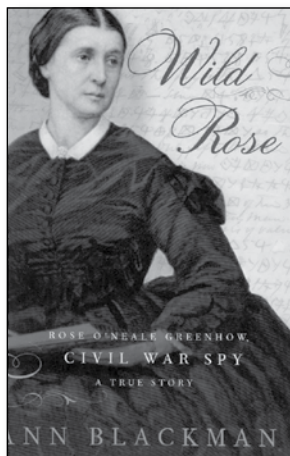
Her story is told through diaries, letters, and other first-person accounts. Many of these primary sources have never been published before, offering a unique insight into the existence of this intricate lady. The author describes Rose in the preface of the book, "Rose

Greenhow was little more than a footnote in history, a woman who spied for the Confederacy, was jailed by President Lincoln, then was exiled to the South and died a dramatic death at sea. Yet as I dug deeper and deeper, piecing together the puzzle of Rose's life, a fascinating figure began to emerge, a person of nuance and complexity, with resilience and power, insecurities and vulnerabilities; a devoted wife who helped her husband negotiate Washington's backbiting bureaucracy, and a loving mother who named three of her children Rose until one survived to carry the name after her."

The reader is able to examine Rose not only as a spy but also as a hostess in the political and social world of Washington, DC, and a lover or friend to many influential and political men during this time. Women hated her beauty and intoxicating female charm, while men were blinded to the extent that they loosened their tongues to tell her information she would later divulge to General Beauregard in code. The information proved to be invaluable on many occasions, including First Manassas.

The author, Ann Blackman, had a long career as a reporter with *Time* magazine and the Associated Press. In re-telling this story about a remarkable Southern lady, Ms. Blackman intertwines the myth that the war was fought over slavery and that the Southern states were the only ones who had slaves within their borders just prior to the War Between the States. On the web site promoting the book, Ms. Blackman states, "How could any American, even an entire region, fight for slavery?... That she (Rose) was on the wrong side — and lost — makes her story more complex, but no less fascinating." This issue mars Ms. Blackman's extensive research on Rose. A reader who did not know why the South left the Union would automatically assume from reading this book it was only due to slavery.

Wild Rose captivates the reader. Instead of reading like a non-fiction dissertation, this book reads like a spy novel with many characters that play small but important roles to help determine the outcome of the main character, Rose



schools or public libraries due to the persuasive style of writing that insinuates the South was wrong for leaving the Union, especially since the author states it was over slavery.

Author: Ann Blackman
 Publisher: The Random House
 Publishing Group
 1745 Broadway, New York, NY 10019
 Hardcover \$25.99

Written by: Cassie A. Barrow

27th Louisiana Infantry

Being a native of Louisiana, the prospect of reviewing this publication was exciting to me. The only thing that would have made this more promising would have been if my ancestor had fought in the 27th LA Volunteer Infantry. Unfortunately, this was not the case.

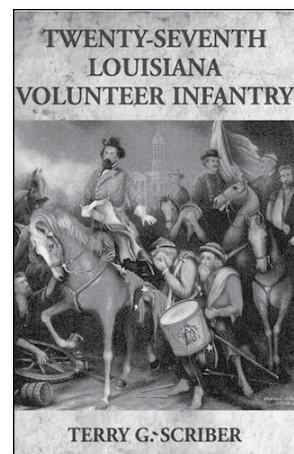
The Twenty-Seventh Louisiana Volunteer Infantry by Terry Scriber offers an in-depth study of the men who comprised this regiment. The first section in this book offers the reader the story of what the men experienced by using reports from officers, letters, messages and other sources. With these scraps of information, the author weaves a tale of the 27th LA Volunteer Infantry. You witness from firsthand accounts their hardships, heroism, and triumphs. The information surrounding the Siege of Vicksburg shows the courage and suffering the men experienced. This is a story that is worth telling and reading.

A Biographical Register of the men

O'Neale Greenhow. A wealth of information on the life of Rose from 1860 until her death is contained within its pages. Unfortunately, I would not recommend this book to be placed in

with a combination of military and civilian history and a burial location register can be found in the second section of the book. A guide on how to use this section is useful to understand the wealth of information contained within its pages. Without a doubt this is an invaluable research and genealogy reference source.

The author, Terry Scriber, was inspired to write *The Twenty-Seventh Louisiana Volunteer Infantry* after finding out his great-grandfather, Burlin Moore Scriber, served as a Corporal in Company B, The "Bouef River Rebels" of Franklin Parish. Hoping to get an insight for what his grandfather experienced during the War Between the States, Mr. Scriber began his extensive research on this regiment. Mr. Scriber states "Discovering that one has a Civil War veteran as an ancestor can be exhilarating, if not a life-changing event. The desire to learn more about their experiences, views, and lives is a project that can sometimes be accomplished with relative ease or, as in the Author's case, be ongoing and involve in-depth research."



If your ancestor fought with this group of men, you know little information has been published about the 27th LA Volunteer Infantry. This book is a must-have to understand what your ancestor experienced. Scholars of the common soldier will find the firsthand accounts beneficial. *The Twenty-Seventh Louisiana Volunteer Infantry* is worthy to be in anyone's collection of War Between the States reference books.

Author: Terry Scriber
 Publisher: Pelican Publishing Company
 1000 Burnmanster St., Gretna, LA 70053
 Hardcover \$29.99

Written by: Cassie A. Barrow



SCV Mechanized Cavalry Visits Elm Springs

More than 100 members, families and guests of the SCV Mechanized Cavalry recently traveled from different parts of the United States to visit Tennessee and see the War Between the States' sights there. Of course, a visit to Elm Springs was included, along with a visit to the Nathan Bedford Forrest birthplace.



Thanks to Rick Smith, a member of the Lt. Colonel Robert H. Archer Camp 2013, Havre de Grace, MD, for the photos.

NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Stephen Dill Lee Institute Macon, Georgia

The next Stephen Dill Lee Institute will be held at Macon State College on October 20 and 21. Last year's event was held in Columbia, South Carolina, and was a huge success. If you would enjoy meeting and listening to Tom DiLorenzo, Clyde Wilson, Don Livingston, Marshall DeRosa and Brian Cisco, you need to make your plans to attend. DiLorenzo will have his new book out this October, entitled *Lincoln Unmasked: Things You're Not Supposed to Know About Dishonest Abe*.

The heritage battle becomes much easier when you are armed with the facts. The duty we have is to fight the battle given to us. Our war is against political correctness, distortion of our history, misleading arguments, and arrogant yankees. I just spelled "Yankees" and my computer automatically capitalized it. You see what I mean?

The only way for evil to succeed is for good men to do nothing (paraphrasing Burke). Inscribed on the side of LaFayette McLaws' mausoleum in Laurel Grove Cemetery in Savannah, Georgia, is the following:

"I fought not for what I thought was right, but for principles that were right."

The Stephen Dill Lee Institute is an important new program for the Sons of Confederate Veterans. We need your support. Ladies and gentlemen, be ye educated. Come be with us in October. Make your plans now to attend the Second Annual Stephen Dill Lee Institute in Macon, Georgia, October 20-21, Macon State College. Look for the registration forms soon.

The host hotel will be the Quality Inn at Exit 3 on I-475 and US 80, and the rates will be \$49.50. There will be a reception Friday evening and an historical tour of Macon and banquet on Saturday, so you should have plenty of time to talk with the authors.

Wife of Captain Henry Wirz Memorial Service

She has finally been located! The memorial for Elizabeth Wirz, wife of Confederate martyr Captain Henry Wirz of Andersonville, will be Saturday, November 11, 2006, at noon Central time at the Fuller Cemetery on Highway 164, 3.7 miles north of Linton, in Trigg County, Kentucky. Everyone is welcome to attend. Bring chairs and flags. We are planning to have some of the Wirz family in attendance, and this is sponsored by the SCV Alexander H. Stephens Camp 78, Americus, GA, and the Mollie Morehead UDC Chapter 2605, Calhoun, Kentucky.

Call Nancy Hitt at (502) 969-4893 for more details. Rooms are blocked in my name at the Holiday Inn Express in Cadiz, KY, for November 10 and 11, 2006. The phone number is (270) 522-3700.

Procedure for SCV Fund Requests

1. All requests for funds (see instructions on the application itself, below), must be sent to the Budget and Finance Committee for review.
2. After review and if approved, the B&F committee will forward the request to the functional committee for further review, according to the SCV Project Classification (see below). The B&F Committee has the authority to change the Project Classification if it deems it justified. All projects classified as *Other* will be referred to the Project Review Committee.
3. The functional committee, if it recommends approval, will forward the request to the GEC at the next regular meeting.
4. The original individual so requesting 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. Requests for funds on an emergency basis will only be considered if there is a true emergency and time is short. "I forgot to get my request ready sooner" is not considered an emergency.

Requests for Funds Applications

1. All requests for funds must be made in writing.
2. Requests should specify the following:
 - The NATURE of the project
 - SCV Project Classification (see definitions below)
 - The total COST of the project.
 - Amount of money requested from the SCV
 - A detailed list of OTHER FUNDING sources that have already been or will be acquired
 - A detailed list of WHAT ELSE IS REQUIRED for this project in terms of money or other assistance
 - What BENEFITS will be derived from this project and
 - How the SCV will be recognized for its contribution.

SCV Project Classifications

All SCV projects must bear one of the following classifications:

1. Heritage Defense
2. Litigation
3. Education
4. Monument/Gravestone Building or Restoration
5. Recruiting
6. Capital Assets
7. Other

These classifications are used by the B&F committee to determine which functional committee should review the project.



“That’s all I can do for you, Andy ...”

experienced the triumphs and the tragedies, joys and sorrows of mortals, to have breathed, looked and touched, and then to pass into anonymity. It should mean, it must mean, more than that, this journey through an allotted segment of history.

We are dedicated to the resurrection from the neglected ranks of the individual soldier his honor, his pride, his dignity — our birthright as his descendants. Let life be breathed into his deeds. Let him not be forgotten.”

We will not allow them to be forgotten!

It is our hope that in the future, our efforts on Confederate Hill might be viewed like that in the newspaper article of the unidentified individual who said “That’s all I can do for you, Andy” and that we have given all of the Andys our very best in all that we do.

As a result of our research on Confederate Hill, the Col. Harry W. Gilmor Camp established the Adopt-A-Confederate program last year and has, with camp funds and funds of those who have ‘adopted’, spent \$25,000 for the first 125 of 610 separate grave markers like the one pictured. None of the existing tombstones will be removed. Keeping the original stones will preserve the historical integrity of the *Hill*. The new stones are flat and set into the ground in front of the originals.

We invite you to learn more about Confederate Hill and our efforts there by going to the Gilmor Camp website www.mdscv.org/1388 and click on Adopt-A-Confederate. You may also write to us at MKW, 1522 Lochwood Road, Baltimore, MD 21218.

Bibliography available on request.



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Sam Davis Youth Camp

A report on the 4th Annual Boys' Camp

By SCV Field Representative Jack Marlar

The 4th Annual Sam Davis Youth Camp was held in Indian Springs State Park, Jackson, GA. Twenty-five young men and eight counselors attended what the veteran campers and men said was the best ever conducted.

Once again, the excellent, authoritative speakers were the key element that makes the camps great. Attorney David Dickey of Savannah, GA, had a most interesting three-hour power point presentation on the "Celtic History of the the South" that began with Rome and ended with the War Between the States. Three local historians spoke on Chief McIntosh and area events when Sherman's pyromaniacs came through this area of Georgia.

The subject for this year's oratory contest was "Why they fought." Several excellent speeches were made, and the decision for the winners was very difficult. Dudley Pittman of Virginia, was the winner in the 12-15 age group. Eddie Wolfe of Georgia, was the champion for the 16 and over boys. Campers of the week were Kitt Johnson of Alabama and Eddie Wolfe.

This year, all commented about the great cooking by our new cooks from Clinton High



SC Division Chaplain Pastor Mark Evans addresses the campers at the Sam Davis Youth Camp at Indian Springs State Park in Jackson, GA.

School in SC.

They told us that this was the best bunch of boys they had ever been around, and they want to work for us again next year! This is just another example of character taught and displayed by what will be the future leaders of the SCV.

A special thank-you to Brigade Commander Al Perry, GA; FL Division Commander Doug Dawson; SC Division Adjutant Mark Simpson; Commander Adam Byerly of the Citadel Camp; Commander Russell Darden

of VA; David Mullis of NC; SC Division Chaplain Reverend Mark Evans and NC Division Chaplain Reverend Herman White. These were the counselors and speakers who brought learning and fun together for a memorable week of American history and Southern heritage.

Every SCV camp should see that they sponsor at least one for the seed corn of America. You cannot do less, and honor should demand you to do more.



Dispatches From the Front

heritage than that bestowed on us by the ferocious resistance of the deprived and often half-starved Confederate soldier. Why did they fight so desperately and courageously? Because this homeland was invaded. The pat answer from the union was Confederates were fighting to preserve slavery. The fact is, very few, if any, Confederate enlisted men owned slaves. By and large they were *crackers* and backwoodsmen with little education but unexcelled bravery. They lived a hard life and did not shun hard and bloody battles.

Occupation and reconstruction proved their worst fears. The South had experienced trickles and waves of settlers from the North. Most have adopted and become *one of us*. Others have not, and by hook or crook, become office-holders who are allied with those who want to do away with all that is Southern and grind our heritage into dust.

A few Southern townspeople in the clutches of such groups have begun to erect symbols on private property, and more of that may become necessary in the future.

Another thing Southerners need to do is ignore labels that some groups wish to attach to them, such as *racist*, *bigot*, *stupid*, etc. Don't respond or try to defend against such remarks that are designed to stifle you. Just plainly ignore them. Some people make fools of themselves trying to explain away such remarks made about or to them.

Charles F. Adams
Pvt. William Lundy Camp 1699
Crestview, FL

Small battles must be won before we can win the war

To the Editor:

I recently visited another camp in which the camp commander was soliciting dues and reminding his members how important strong membership was. I overheard one of his members state that he was not renewing his membership

because he was just too busy to be able to participate in camp activities and that he felt he just wasn't carrying his share of the load.

This made me stop and think and ultimately reevaluate my SCV membership philosophy. Being 56 years old and retired with all my children grown allows me the luxury of doing pretty much what I want to do with my spare time. My old philosophy was not very tolerant of members who joined the SCV merely to get their membership certificates so that they could call themselves members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, but never raised their hands to work at camp activities; i.e. Memorial services, fundraisers, heritage violation assistance — or even come to the once-a-month meetings of their camps.

When I look back, however, and see myself 20 years ago, my family and my career took every bit of my spare time. My career as a military career recruiter took extra time. I was always concerned about promotion, which ultimately meant extra money in the pocket to help raise my family. I have now come to realize that family, church and work may be taking so much of an individual's time that he may be overwhelmed when pressured to participate in SCV activities. This pressure may cause him to not renew his membership.

Currently we are in a very serious heritage WAR, and our numbers nationally waiver between 35,000 and 40,000. These numbers pale in comparison to those of, say, The National Rifle Association (NRA), American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) or the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). All of these have a large Washington, DC, lobby and groups that are listened to regardless of how correct or incorrect their platforms may be. Camp hierarchy needs to emphasize how important membership is, even if the individual never attends a single meeting. There is no reason our members don't rival the aforementioned

organizations. Particularly when one realizes the number of ancestors a young man has to pick from. I had eight great-great-grandfathers who could have been of fighting age during the War Between the States. My grandson has thirty-two four great grandfathers who could have been of fighting age. This doesn't even take into consideration the uncles and cousins. Compatriots, it's time to attack with pen and ink, filling out applications until our hands get too tired to write. We can win this War, but these kinds of small battles must be won first.

A. C. "Trip" Wilson, III, commander
W. E. James Camp 74
Darlington, SC

Facts finally coming out: the South was right

To the Editor:

From history books distorting the truth which was backed by the union government, to the spin Hollywood has put on movies and stereotyped the REBEL soldiers, facts are finally aired on national television.

On Wednesday, April 26, 2006, *The Big Story* with John Gibson was airing, and Judge Andrew Napolitano, the legal analyst for Fox News was being interviewed on his latest book, *The Constitution in Exile*. Mr. Gibson asked the judge who was the worst president America has ever had. The judge said Abe Lincoln, and he was asked to explain why. The judge stated Lincoln jailed over 4,000 Northerners because they agreed with the South that secession from the union was legal and these people were never given a trial. Also, the Constitution as it was written, allowed any state to withdraw from the union because it was a voluntary association of states. He stated that if slavery was the issue, then Lincoln could have compensated all slave owners to release them for \$500,000. As it was, Lincoln's war cost over \$2 billion and killed more than 600,000 American lives. He stated that most historians believed that within a year the South would have returned to the union.

The union government has hidden these facts from the public for more than 140 years because to admit the South



was right to secede from the union would have made the government the aggressor in this unlawful war. Lies change with each version a historian writes about the War Between the States, but the truth stays the same and is finally coming out.

This right to secession, which was in the Constitution, is why the government could never try any Confederate soldier for treason or any of the Confederate government officials. President Jefferson Davis wanted a trial but after two years of imprisonment by the union government, they dropped the charges and released him. A trial would have given President Davis a chance to prove the union was wrong to invade the Confederate States of America, thus the government never admitted the war was wrong and the South was Right.

Thomas McClain
Colonel Olin M. Dantzler Camp 73
Cameron, SC

Agrees with letter-writer: focus on important issues

To the Editor:

Please allow me to say Amen to *Need to focus on really important issues*, by James Coulsby, John S. Mosby Camp 1237, El Cajon, CA. Stop kicking ourselves and every SCV member should be flying the Confederate Battle Flag and acknowledge God in all things.

Ken Garrison
Col. Sherod Hunter Camp 1525
Phoenix, AZ

Liquor ads send the wrong message

To the Editor:

I'd like to make a few comments concerning the Rebel Yell Whiskey ad. My hat is off to both Bryon Kirby and Fred Chitwood for taking a stand against the ad. Also the statement that

we need the liquor ad in order to publish the magazine because they couldn't publish it by only advertising flags, emblems, books, etc. You would think an organization as large as the SCV could easily publish it without the liquor ad.

Our grandchildren, as well as their grandchildren, someday will be reading these SCV magazines. The liquor ads send the wrong message about what the Confederate States of America stood for.

Liquor destroys families. Our divorce courts, jails and prisons are full with what you could say is the finished product of the brewer's art. Many auto accidents and deaths are alcohol-related.

Reverend Larry Beene said that alcohol was a gift from God, and he wanted to teach his son to drink in moderation. Now, Reverend, I really don't mean any disrespect, but you show me one person that drinks in moderation and I'll show you ten that intended to drink in moderation but ended up alcoholics.

King Solomon was the wisest man who ever lived and in Proverbs 20:1, it says wine gives false courage and hard liquor leads to brawls. What fools men are to let it master them, making them reel drunkenly down the street. Also, 1 Timothy 3:3 says a pastor must not be a drinker.

Alcohol and the decline of morality are destroying our nation, which also destroyed Rome. Why don't we wake up before it's too late?

If you look up the word *rebel* in Webster's Dictionary, the definition is "one that resists authority." I certainly wouldn't think that fit our Confederate ancestors.

Thanks for the opportunity to express my thoughts regarding the liquor ad.

Bob Johnson
James A. Morgan Camp 1356
Duncan, OK

DD214 not issued to retired army officers

To the Editor:

I would like to write you regarding the constant reference to the DD214 requirement for the SCV War Service Medal. Please be advised that retired US army officers do not receive a DD214. Retired officers receive a Certificate of Retirement. In addition, a record of their service is permanently enclosed in their 201 File. I think you need to clarify this issue once and for all.

Reinhard J. Dearing
Ambassador John Slidell Camp 1727
Slidell, LA

Would like more battle stories in the future

To the Editor:

I, for one, would like to say that I am not too happy with the new format of the *Confederate Veteran*. I used to look forward to receiving it because it contained one or two battle stories about our valiant ancestors' struggle for Southern Independence. I especially enjoyed the stories that had handwritten accounts of those battles. These stories have all but disappeared from the pages of the new format.

I would hope that in future editions of the *Confederate Veteran* there will be space for at least one battle story in it. I keep reading in the pages of the magazine how we need to remember our Southern history. By putting at least one battle story in future editions, you will be doing your part in helping us to remember that history.

Raymond T. West
Major General William D. McCain HQ
Camp 584
Topsham, ME



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.

Confederate Classifieds

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

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cotton 3'x5' set: \$100 or \$33 each. 12"x18" gravemarkers, all CSA flags, \$144/144, 4"x6" \$72/144. Confederate jacquard woven 4'x6' blanket, 2 pillows (16"x16"), table runner set w/6 place sets and beach towel...\$100. 3'x5' super-poly flags: \$3 each, assorted gross (144) or \$4/12 per design. 5'x8' flags \$40 each, 3'x5' \$10 each, selection: Stars & Bars, 2nd, 3rd, Bonnie Blue, Georgia, Battle, USA, and Betsy Ross. 6' brass flagpole kit w/nylon flag...\$48 (\$24/24), eagle and bracket white steel kit w/super-poly flag...\$20 (\$8/24). Car flags \$3.00/144, \$10 each. Ruffin Industrial Group, 314 Water Street, Washington, GA 30673. 706-456-3000, 888-884-3524. www.ruffinflag.com or www.usflagking.com.

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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.**

Continued from page 13

Chaplain's Comments

me. As I write about it ... the joy I feel pays me a thousand times for all the nights I ever slept on frozen ground, snow or mud." Betts buried Charlie the next day on the 16th of October 1863. The chaplains by glorifying God in their service were rewarded with the satisfaction of having pleased the Lord and by seeing fruit for their labor.

To the faithful readers of this column, it has been a pleasure to interact with you through the printed media. What an honor it has been to be privileged to be the chaplain-in-chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. I had an interest in Confederate chaplains before coming to this position, and God willing, I shall continue to do so. There is a desire to develop a web site devoted to the Confederate chaplains. Are there any volunteers out there who would like to participate? What is your expertise, and how would you like to help? I have been preparing some material that is pertinent. Also, biographical sketches of all the Confederate chaplains who can be identified would be wonderful to have on line. Continue to pray for me and the one who will succeed me in this position. *Soli Deo Gloria*

littlealec@mindspring.com



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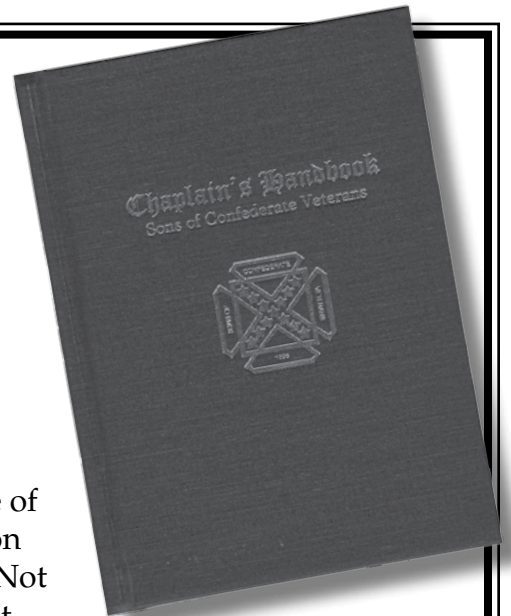
Dear Gentlemen of the
Chaplain's Corps and
Friends of the Confederate
Cause,

What a pleasure it is to introduce the new publication of the *Chaplain's Handbook*. Our Commander-in-Chief Sweeney and others have highly recommended this tool. This volume will be of help and benefit to any person who loves Southern history. Not only will this book be of great value to the chaplains of the SCV or the UDC, but it will be of help to any who speak at memorial services, Lee/Jackson banquets, etc. Much of the material is from the period of 1861-1865. There are period weddings, funerals, prayers, hymns, etc.

The *Chaplain's Handbook* is bound in gray cloth, is printed on acid-free paper, is printed in signatures that are sewn, is 131 pages long, and measures 5¼ by 7¼ inches. Thus, the book is produced in a form much like books of the Confederate era.

The book can be purchased from the headquarters of the Sons of Confederate Veterans at Elm Springs in Columbia, TN (1-800-380-1896). It sells for \$10.

From Chaplain-in-Chief Rumburg



REPORT OF THE RECRUITING AND RETENTION COMMITTEE

M. KEITH MORRIS, JR. – CHAIRMAN

MKMJR@CHARTER.NET

Answer Back When You Hear Confederate Mis-history

In this Committee's first article in the 1st Quarter of 2005, we stated that every SCV member is also a potential recruiter. Since that time, our ranks have continued to increase, but so has the number of our detractors and their arguments. In this, our last article, we are all charged with knowing why our ancestors fought as we continue our recruiting efforts. Speak up to honor your Confederate ancestors!

The War Between the States was a time when the country fought itself. This is the version taught by the winners, and winners write the history. Our side is that the War Between the States or the War for Southern Independence involved one country invading another country, and that country defending its independence — The Second American Revolution.

The war was fought to free the slaves. WRONG. US War aims were to preserve the Union or to put down the *Rebellion*. There was no campaign against slavery until nearly halfway through the war, and US generals typically protected slavery in the territories they occupied.

Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation freed all the slaves in 1863. WRONG. It didn't free any slaves in the US, and the Southern States were controlled by the CSA, so none were freed there. No slave was freed until December, 1865, by the 13th Amendment.

No blacks fought for the South, only for the North in segregated units. WRONG. Stonewall Jackson had some 3,000 black Southerners integrated in his ranks. They served as teamsters, cooks, personal servants, and, many times, picked up a gun — and saw action. Did blacks fight to protect slavery in the War Between the States? That's like asking if blacks fought to protect segregation in World War II. Black Southerners fought for the Confederacy for the same reasons white Southerners fought: To protect their homes, their families, and the only way of life they knew.

The Confederacy was based on racism. WRONG: Jews served in the highest CSA government positions, just under the president, at the same time that General U.S. Grant was expelling Jews from occupied Louisiana with General Order 11, which reads like later orders from the Nazis, and may have served as a model. Native Americans supported the Confederacy, with the highest-ranking American Indian on either side, General Stan Watie, CSA, the last general to surrender. Hispanics fought primary for the South, and the highest-ranking Hispanic on either side was Colonel Santos Benavides of the 37th Texas Cavalry, CSA.

The war was fought in the East and ended at Appomattox in April 1865. WRONG. It was fought extensively in the Western Theater, including Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia,



and Alabama. It was also fought in the Trans-Mississippi Theater, which included all states west of the Mississippi River. It did not end until June 1865.

Sherman's War in Georgia and South Carolina may have been excessive in some ways, but it was needed to end the

war more quickly. WRONG: Sherman's Nazi-like Scorched Earth policy of a War of Terror on civilians was against the rules of war of the time, and Sherman, Halleck, and Lincoln knew it. Halleck himself taught those rules at West Point to US Army cadets, including Sherman.

The US Army may have been responsible for excesses, but War Crimes were committed on both sides. MISLEADING: Except for the burning of Chambersburg, and some raids by Mosby and others, the list of excesses is lopsided. Lee, on the one hand, handed out cash or receipts for property taken for his Army during his Northern campaigns. How did US Generals Wilson and Croxton's burning the University of Alabama — the library, the president's home, and the observatory — in May of 1865, a full month after Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia, end the war any sooner?

A great war crime occurred at Andersonville. WRONG: Confederate guards at Camp Sumter (Andersonville) received the same rations as the US prisoners, but in US POW camps, American soldiers from the South starved to death amidst plenty of food while the guards and the commandants sold it to their friends on the black market (Elmira and Camp Douglass in particular, everywhere else in the North in general). Major Henry Wirz's trial was a joke; there were no credible witnesses for

the prosecution.

Freed Blacks were in the North, and blacks in the South were all enslaved. WRONG: There were more Free Men of Color in the Slave States than in the Free States, according to the United States Census of 1860.

The War was needed to end slavery. WRONG: Slavery ended everywhere else in the world without war. And slavery was dying out in our country, and according to some, would have ended within 20 years (like it did in other slave countries; e.g., Brazil).

The South started the War. WRONG. According to historian Richard N. Current in *Lincoln and the First Shot*, Lincoln maneuvered the South into a showdown, in which they would use military force. His short list included Fort Pickens and Fort Pensacola, and the war could just as easily have started in one of those places. The South had peacefully taken, and offered to pay for, about 65 other federal facilities, before Fort Sumter.

The War started when the South fired on Fort Sumter. WRONG. Had the North not conquered the South, and thus been able to record their version in the history books, we would read a different story. President Davis held that it started two weeks before the firing on Fort Sumter, when United States supply ships set sail to reinforce Fort Sumter.

The War started because Southern states left the Union. WRONG. Seven Confederate States and the United States were at peace for several months, and could have continued at peace. Secession did not start the war. Lincoln's call for troops to invade the South did that.

Secession is against the US Constitution. WRONG. It is not in the Constitution. The first states to vote to secede were New England states during the War of 1812. Jefferson Davis was released from prison after the War because the US

Continued on page 60

Recruiting and Retention Committee

M. Keith Morris, Jr. – Chairman
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Meet Our Real Sons...

Oscar Seabolt

By Jeff A. Davis, 52nd Georgia Regiment Camp 1418, Cleveland, GA

Oscar Seabolt, age 98, of Gainesville, Georgia, is one of six remaining real sons in Georgia.

Oscar is one of twelve children of Francis Lafayette Seabolt and Sarah K. "Katie" Garette. His father served in the 52nd Georgia Infantry (North Georgia) during the War Between the States.

"Daddy was almost 70 when I was born. He was born in the 1830s and lived until 1921, at the age of 84," he said. The Seabolt family moved to Gainesville when Oscar was 7.

Oscar takes great pleasure in meeting with the local members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans from Camp 1418, Cleveland and Camp 1404 in Gainesville. Now 98, his recollections of stories his dad passed on are vibrant and full of colorful description.

Compatriot Jerry Bryan of the Cleveland camp, 52nd Georgia Regiment, has been particularly attentive of Oscar and has seen to it all the compatriots are kept up-to-date on the status of their cherished son.

Oscar's dad was nicknamed *Fate*. That seems quite appropriate given some of the stories Oscar relates from his dad. He was twice captured and made a prisoner: first at Vicksburg in July 1863 and then paroled within a few days. He was later captured again and imprisoned for two years at Chickamauga Park, near Chattanooga.

Fate was one of the fortunate survivors, for many of the prisoners died of malnutrition and dysentery. They received little or no medical attention.

"Daddy told me they didn't have any shoes, so he and the other prisoners would take old tow



Real Son Oscar Seabolt proudly displays his Lifetime Membership Certificate in the SCV.

sacks and tie them to their feet," Oscar says. "Food was so scarce that they would rescue any grains of corn that fell through the cracks when the Union officers' horses were fed."

"After the war was over, Daddy had to walk home. When he finally got home, he went back to farming." Oscar also enjoys telling about *Fate* as a beekeeper after the war. He claims *Fate* was never stung, but Oscar emphasizes "He watched from a safe distance."

Oscar recently told us about an annual pension of \$80 his Dad received in cash.

Oscar worked for Chicopee Mills in Gainesville. He met Blanche Tanner at a company square dance. They were married for 63 years and had three children. His wife's death left Oscar helpless. "Blanche



Pictured are members of the 52 Georgia Regiment Camp 1418, Cleveland, GA, who are visiting with Real Son Oscar Seabolt. Pictured from left, Clinton Bryan, Compatriot Seabolt, Jerry Bryan and Rick Grammer.

didn't train me to do nothing. I didn't know how to cook. I got tangled up in the sweeper."

At the grocery store Oscar asked friendly faces for help with his shopping. He met Willa Mae Jones over the dairy case, and the two were soon married. "I got a good woman," Oscar said. Willa Mae has since passed on.

Oscar believes that today's talk about slavery being the reason for the War Between the States "is a mistake."

"It was like the South was being held in bondage by the North," Seabolt said.

His father's family never owned slaves.

At the recent 98th birthday party for Oscar, attended by members of the Gainesville and Cleveland SCV camps, Oscar told Alma Bowen, Editor of the *Gainesville Times* he "hoped to live to be one hundred." Since that time Oscar's health has somewhat deteriorated and he has now been placed in a nursing home for the first time in his life. His vital signs all seem good. He seems determined to make — and exceed — his goal.

Unfortunately, Real Son Oscar Seabolt passed shortly after this was written, and did not make his goal of living to be 100 years old. However, his story was so interesting that I felt like it needed to be published.

— Editor.



Camp 1418 member Rodney Smith discusses an authentic musket similar to one used by Real Son Seabolt's father Fate at a nearby Living History.



Answer Back When You Hear Confederate Mis-history

finally admitted it had no case against him!

The War was needed to keep the country from breaking up. Had the secession of the CSA been allowed, other areas would have seceded, and by now we would all have our own little country in each of our backyards. **THIS ONE IS JUST STUPID:** Norway and Sweden were one country until 1905. They have not broken up any further in the last 101 years. The Czech Republic and Slovakia separated more recently. There has been no further breakup. And if Quebec were to gain its independence from the rest of Canada, why would it separate further?

The slaves states were all in the South. **WRONG:** The United States had five slave states. And one of them (West VA) came into the United States in 1863 on the condition that it could keep its slaves! And if secession was wrong, why did the United States cause the secession of a state into the US in 1863?

But those were the *border* states. **WRONG:** There were two countries in the War, the United States and the Confederate States. There was no country called *The Border States*.

The War ended slavery. **WRONG.** Slavery was legal in the United States during and even after the War. Slavery did not end in the United States until December 1865, more than half a year after the defeat of the Confederacy.

If blacks did fight for the South, they were forced to fight. **WRONG:** Tennessee pension records give black Southerners' accounts of fighting for their country, the CSA, being captured by the US, then escaping back to the South. Every one of them rejoined his unit and continued fighting. One man, George Washington Yancey, was captured by the enemy three times, and escaped each time, and rejoined his unit and continued fighting for his country, the Confederate States of America. How

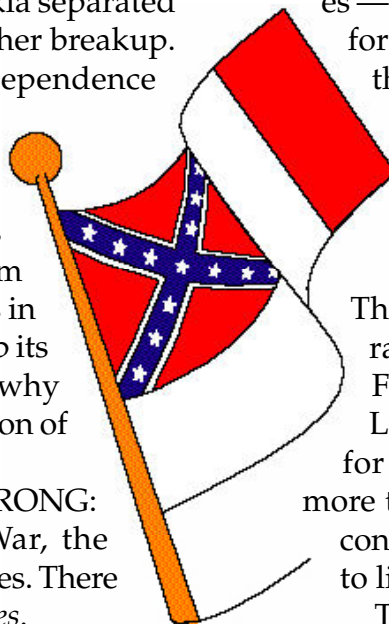
was he *forced* to fight? (Source: Rollins's *Black Southerners in Gray*, 1994).

But why would a black fight for the South? Blacks fought for their country, the CSA, for the same reason that whites fought for the CSA: To protect their homes and families from a foreign invader. We need to get away from this racist and separatist ideology that assumes there are differences — Black Americans have always fought for their country. 5,000 blacks fought in the Revolutionary War, many of them slaves, and were offered immediate emancipation by the British if they changed sides. Most did not — and remained loyal to their country.

The South was racist. **WRONG.** There was and has always been more racism in the North than in the South. For example, in Illinois, the Land of Lincoln, a Free Black could be whipped for the crime of being in the state for more than three days. In Nevada, the state constitution called for disallowing blacks to live in that state.

The Confederacy copied the US Constitution. **WRONG:** It was the other way around — it was already our constitution. Southerners wrote it in the first place. We just made some improvements, like outlawing the slave trade, adding the line-item veto, and changing the president's tenure to one six-year term.

The Committee gives thanks to CA Division Historian Dr. Rowland R. King and CA Division Adjutant Dr. Vernon R. Padgett (also of this Committee) for contributing this article. We also wish to thank all of you who have sent us many kind comments in reply to our articles. Our hope is that every camp has benefited from our notes and experience.



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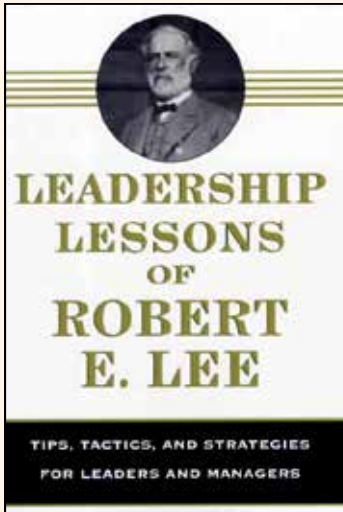
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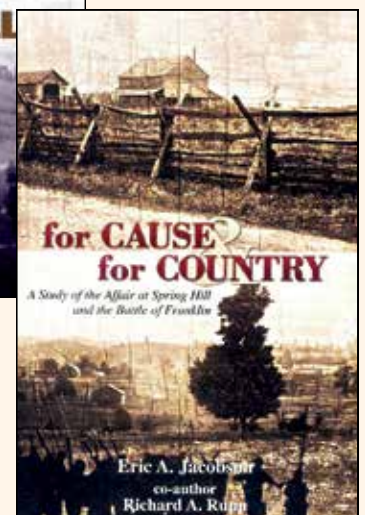
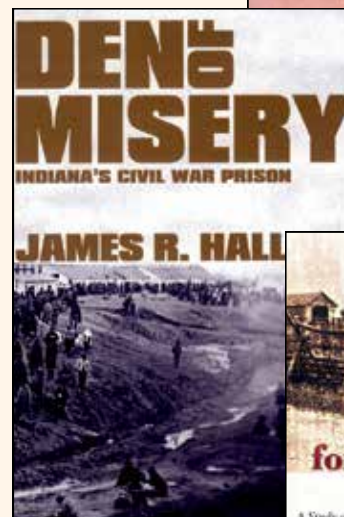
Den of Misery: Indiana's Civil War Prison (Camp Morton):

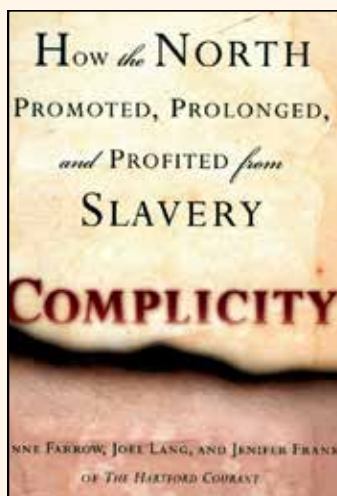
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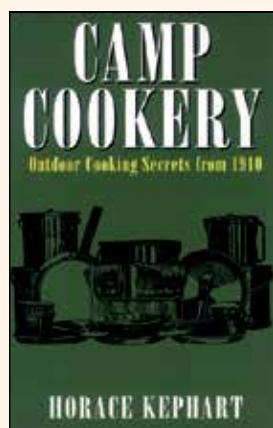
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The Constitution of the Confederate States of America: (New Item)

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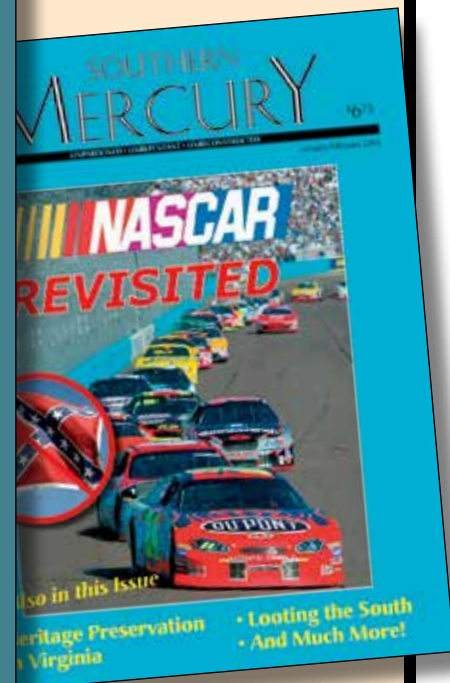
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Secession Hill Memorial Park

Historic Abbeville, SC

Help the Southern Cultural Centre provide a permanent monument to our Confederate ancestors by building a park on Secession Hill, Abbeville, South Carolina. At this location on 22 November 1860, occurred the first meeting to select delegates for the South Carolina Secession Convention. That event ultimately led to the formation of the Confederate States of America. On this two acre site the Southern Cultural Centre, Inc. will build a memorial park to honor the Southern men who wore the gray and the women who faithfully supported them. In addition to the many monuments that will be placed in the park, it will feature an enclosing 1000 foot by 8 foot "Wall of Honor" faced on the inside with memorial tiles. Each tile will display one of the names of the more than 18,000 South Carolina Confederate soldiers who died during the War.

They gave their all that their posterity might live free. We should, we must, we will remember them.

Names for the tiles for the *Wall of Honor* will be taken from Mr. Randolph Kirkland's book *Broken Fortunes*. You may also help finance this important project by obtaining one or more personalized bricks and/or pavers with your name, the names of your children, your Confederate ancestors, your SCV camp, your UDC chapter, your business, etc. These names will be laser engraved into the bricks, tiles and/or pavers. You will receive, at no additional cost, a corresponding mini-brick, mini-tile or mini-paver. Each mini-brick, paver and/or tile will have the same inscription as on the larger one you order and will make a valuable keepsake for your family.

The park will contain a museum/gift shop/meeting room and an amphitheater with stage for musicals, plays and speeches. Also a tombstone will be placed at the grave-site of the unknown Alabama Confederate soldier.

Walkway Bricks

4" X 8" X 2 1/2"

The bricks will be used to construct the walks throughout the park.

Mini-bricks 1 1/2" X 3" X 5/8"

Quantity	Cost per brick	Total
1 brick	\$100.00	\$100.00
2 bricks	90.00	180.00
3 bricks plus	80.00	varies

Pavers

8" X 8" X 2 1/4"

The pavers will be used to pave the walk areas around the various monuments in the park

Mini-pavers 3" X 3" X 5/8"

1 paver	250.00	250.00
2 pavers	225.00	450.00
3 pavers	200.00	varies

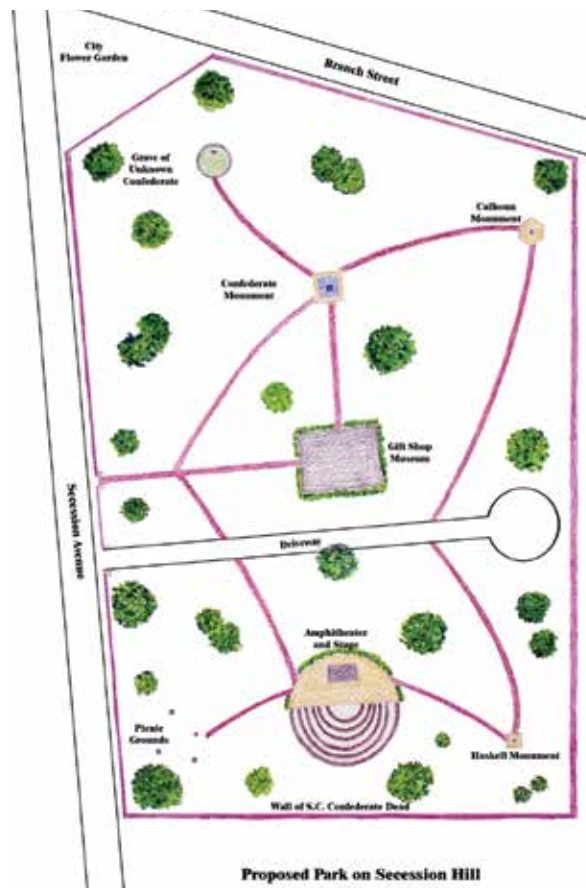
Tiles for Wall of Honor

4" x 8" x 1/2"

The memorial tiles will be used on *Wall of Honor* and will contain the names of the South Carolina Confederate dead.

Mini-tiles 1 1/2" X 3" X 5/8"

1 tile	\$50.00	\$50.00
2 tiles	47.50	95.00
3 tiles	45.00	varies



Proposed Park on Secession Hill

Brick/Paver/Tile Inscriptions

3 lines for bricks and tiles,
6 lines for paver. 20 characters
limit per line.

The Southern Cultural Centre, Inc., reserves the right to determine the appropriateness of any inscription. If any inscription is deemed to be inappropriate, a full refund will be made to the applicant.

On a separate sheet of paper, please write your name, address, phone number and e-mail. Also write the desired inscription following the criteria above.

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