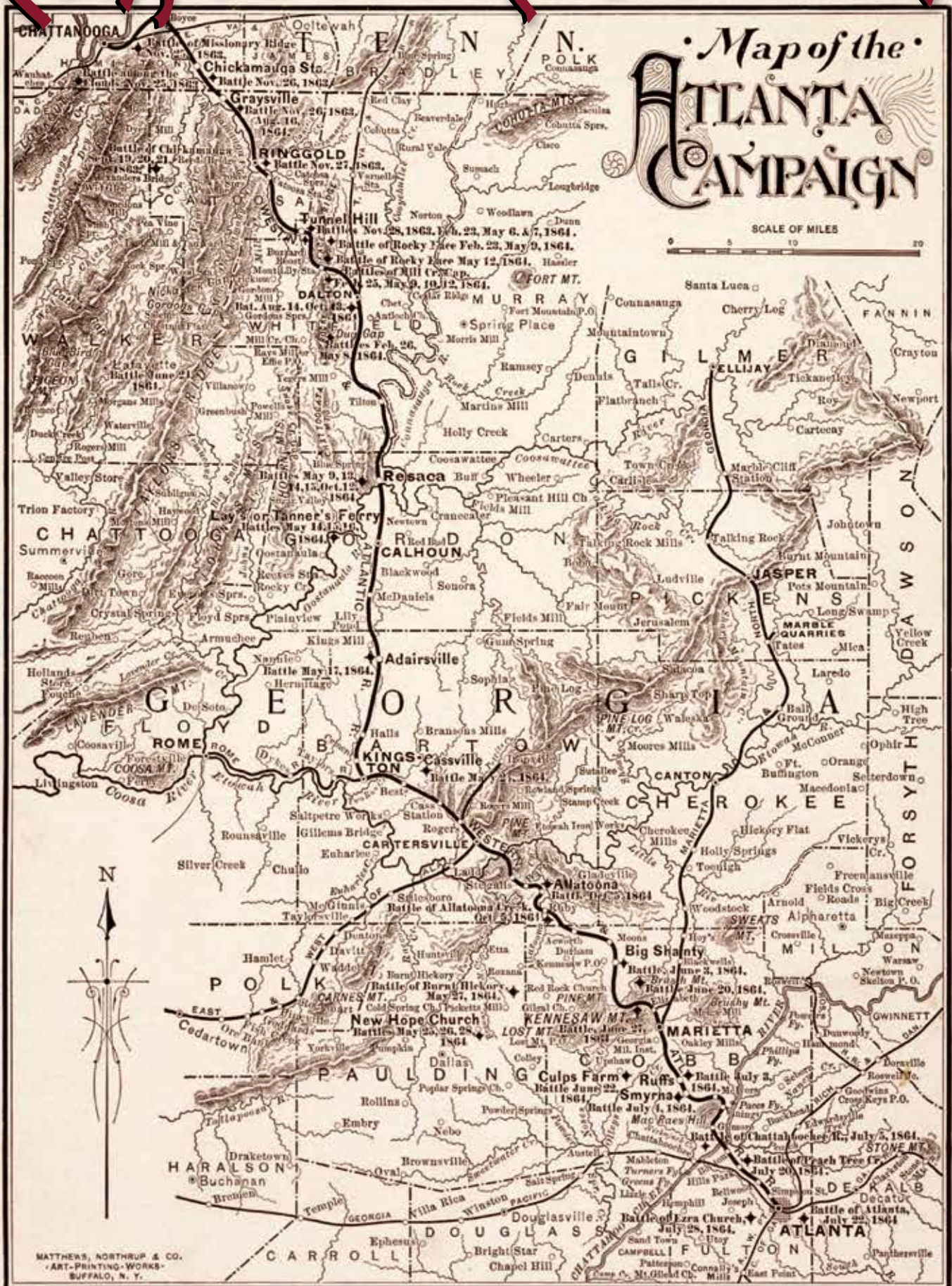


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COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
CHARLES E. MCMICHAEL
CIC@SCV.ORG

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

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S. A. Cunningham

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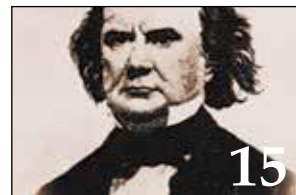
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Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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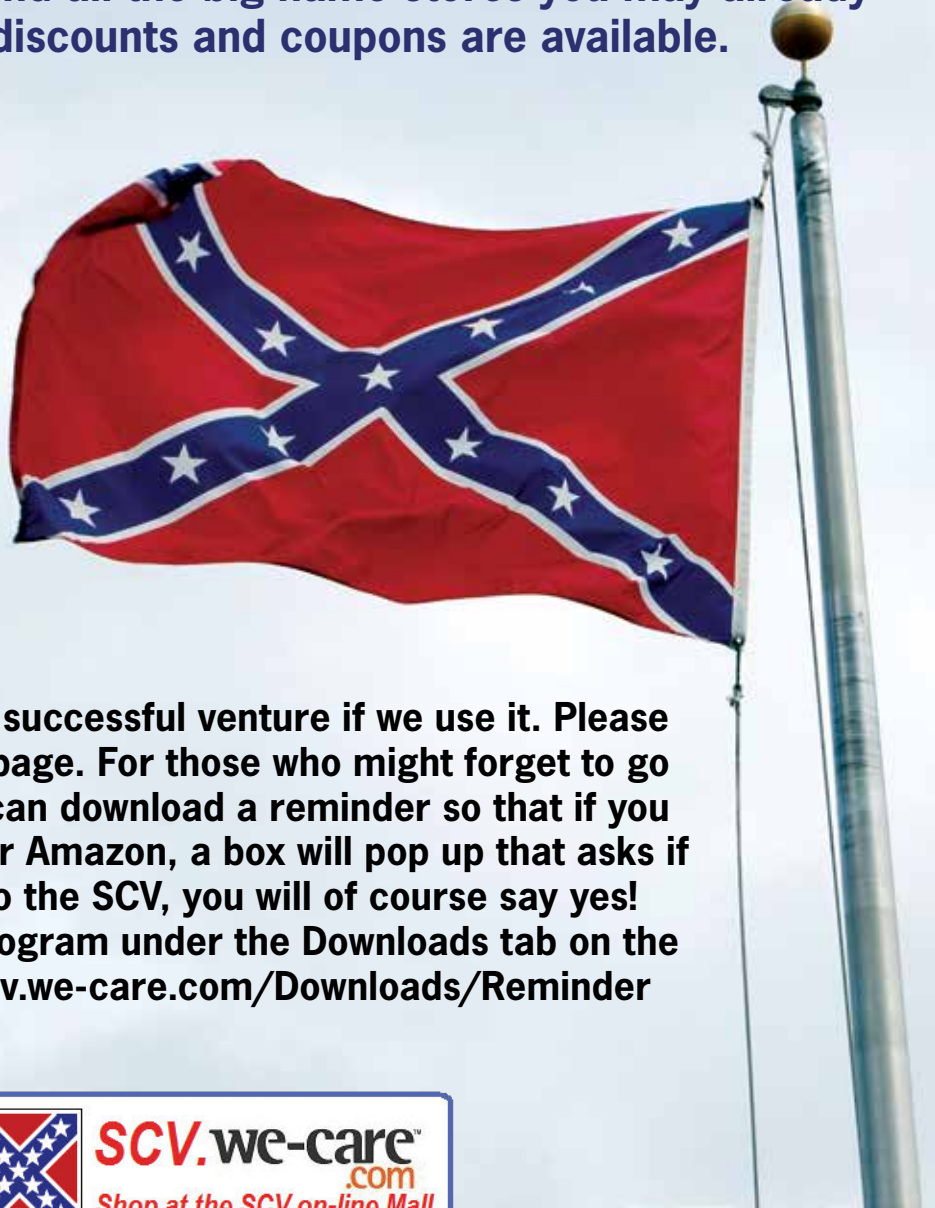
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ON THE COVER — A map of the Atlanta Campaign from Chattanooga, TN, to Atlanta, GA. — *From the Library of Congress.*

Shop at the SCV Online Mall

Wouldn't it be nice to have places to shop where a portion of your money goes to support the SCV? Now you have that place — a whole mall in fact. A mall with hundreds of stores where each purchase helps the SCV. There you will find all the big name stores you may already order from. Also discounts and coupons are available.

We now have the SCV on-line Mall. We have partnered with an organization called We-Care. Their motto is **Shop with Purpose.** Well we certainly have a purpose! The link is <http://scv.we-care.com>



Of course this can only be a successful venture if we use it. Please immediately bookmark this page. For those who might forget to go there before shopping, you can download a reminder so that if you go to, for example Best Buy or Amazon, a box will pop up that asks if you want a portion to go to the SCV, you will of course say yes! You can find the reminder program under the Downloads tab on the Mall page or go to <http://scv.we-care.com/Downloads/Reminder>



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S. A. CUNNINGHAM
FOUNDER

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

FRANK B. POWELL, III

EIC@SCV.ORG

9701 FONVILLE ROAD
WAKE FOREST, NC 27587

CONTRIBUTORS

C.E. AVERY

ANN RIVES ZAPPA

CASSIE A. BARROW

R. MICHAEL GIVENS

B. FRANK EARNEST

ED BUTLER

DR. CECIL A. FAYARD, JR.

ROSS MASSEY

C. A. KIRKPATRICK

CHARLES KELLY BARROW

CARL K. CROWTHER

ADVERTISING

REPRESENTATIVE

JACK E. MARLAR

2161 GREENPOND ROAD
FOUNTAIN INN, SC 29644
864-862-3946

LEGAL COUNSEL

SIMON B. BUCKNER, IV

PROOFREADERS

HELEN M. SHARP

SARA N. POWELL

PUBLISHER

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FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

I hope everyone is pleasantly surprised as they look through this issue of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine. To have a full color magazine has been a goal of mine since becoming editor and I'm excited to finally make it a reality. Special thanks to Executive Director Ben Sewell for his help talking and negotiating with our printer. Also thanks to our printer, Gateway Press, for their efforts to produce a first class product.

The full color production means we need to be sure we have our photos at a high resolution. I could make some adjustments with black and white photos, but color printing has less margin for error. Please e-mail your photos just as they come out of the camera. Don't reduce them even if your e-mail program offers this option. Also, please don't use on-line photo albums which allow you to send out links. They always reduce the photos and while they look fine on your computer screen, they aren't high enough quality for printing purposes.

The Atlanta Campaign is our feature article for this issue. Compatriot Ross Massey penned a great article and focused on General Joseph E. Johnston's tactics during this long campaign. All the maps used are from the collection at the Library of Congress.

Congratulations to the Georgia Division for their efforts to be the first state in the country to have Confederate History and Heritage month as a state law. This is a great achievement, especially in light of the recent controversy in Virginia with their governor's proclamation of April, 2010 as Confederate History and Heritage month.

You should receive this issue a few weeks before our annual National Reunion in Anderson, SC. Please remove the included constitutional amendments from this issue and bring them with you to Anderson.

Thanks to all of you who send in letters to the editor, feedback is appreciated. The Camp News section continues to be one of the most popular sections of the magazine, so keep sending in photos of your camp activities. If you have any questions please let me know. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

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

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

The Power of an Unflinching Spirit

Dear Brothers and Compatriots,

Since this is my last column as Commander-in-Chief, I believe it to be more important to leave you with some suggestions and advice for the future rather than to reflect on memorable moments we have shared during the past two years. The task that lies ahead for the next Commander-in-Chief and the organization regarding the commemoration of the Cause for Southern Independence is colossal, to say the least. Therefore, I wish to offer some ideas and counsel in areas that I feel are relevant and where we need to focus in the next few years.

To begin, let's examine one of the greatest areas of challenge to the SCV. This is, of course, our relationship with the news media and the issue of Message Discipline. For instance, if your camp or Division is hosting a public event, like a memorial or a booth, there needs to be a designated spokesman for the group. I am well aware that most of you are very articulate in telling our story. However, we need to make certain that the spokesman putting forth our message is the most experienced and well-versed in the traps that reporters like to set. Once the designated spokesman is selected, other attendees at the event should refer to him when approached by a media representative. Additionally, I know I don't have to explain that reporters are looking for the one quote where someone inadvertently says something that can be used against us. We are smarter than they give us credit for; therefore, we should control the story and not be led by what the media wants the story to be. We have used this sys-

tem in my own camp and Division for some years, and it has been most beneficial.

Another vitally important component of Message Discipline is coordinating the strategy to deliver the message. It does not do as much good to have three different camps members write a letter to the editor and all say the exact same thing as it does to have three letters that make the same point but from three different angles. Likewise, when you have multiple spokesmen, they need to be on the same page. It is poor public relations when two of our members seem to contradict each other. What I am referencing here is internal communication. The leaders and spokesman of a camp or Division should talk with each other before talking to the media. This way we get a coherent and unified message out to the public. We've used this approach at GHQ the past two years with every press release or public pronouncement being vetted through various officers. The overriding point is that when dealing with the media, we must be prepared and well-organized.

The next topic was covered in an article in the last issue of the *Confederate Veteran*, but it bears repetition and expansion. Our presence on the World Wide Web must be professional, up-to-date and informative. Unfortunately, much of our Web site is either woefully out-of-date or in some instances down or inaccessible. Producing and hosting a web site is not as difficult as some might think. Easy-to-use software programs are available, and some sites even offer free pages; however, those usually contain long and hard-to-remember addresses or con-

tain way too many advertisements. A camp can get its own domain name and hosting space at a very affordable price. Camps can even go in together on space if needed. For example, the first Brigade of division "X" can have a main page and each camp can have their page as a sub-page. For example, Camp 2525 would have a web address of 1stbrigade.com/2525. I recommend every camp's web page contain at the minimum: name, location, time and place of meeting and contact information. Another way we can make use of the web is to put a link to the SCV web page as a part of your signature on all your e-mails. If you have a social network page like Facebook or Myspace, put an ad and link to the SCV there.

One last issue of great importance that we constantly hear about — but nonetheless we must continue to discuss — is that of money, or finances. The cold, hard fact is that if we are going to be successful in our efforts over the next few years, it is going to take a lot of capital. Fortunately, we have some programs that help us raise money that are not any additional burden to our membership. For example, the SCV-wecare program returns financial benefits to the SCV when we purchase, via their portal, items we would normally buy elsewhere. Unfortunately, this program is underutilized. In the area of affinity credit cards, I have gone through every nook and cranny of the credit card world and I do not believe we will be able to get another one any time soon. We did have one bank in the past that was willing to provide our card, but with the current situation in the credit markets, they felt we were too small. This is why it is so important to use the program SCV-wecare to offset the revenue stream the previous credit card once provided.

Finally and in closing, I will end this column with a story of the kind of commitment I know we have among our compatriots. As I hope you recall in a few issues back, there was a tribute to Past Commander-in-Chief Ben Eble, who had recently "crossed over the river." About a month ago I got a call from his son, Ben, Jr. (also a member) that Commander Eble had remembered the SCV in his will, leaving us a generous amount of money. Bless him for doing so. While it was very moving to receive that check from Ben Jr., you should all know it does not just mean money for the SCV, but rather demonstrates giving a part of his life to our Cause and Charge. A lot will be asked of us over the next five years, but the men of the SCV are up to the task. Over that time period we will show the world what we are made of, what we can do together and the power of an unflinching spirit and courage in the face of adversity.

I have been greatly honored to serve as your Commander-in-Chief, but it is no more of an honor than to simply stand with you, shoulder to shoulder, as brothers in our Cause.

Onward to Victory!

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



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R.G. Wilson



Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members.

Would like to speak with ancestor about flags

To the Editor:

The debate about using the United States flag on CSA veterans' graves is interesting to me. Let me tell you why.

My great-grandfather, Wiley Floyd Dennard, enlisted in the 42nd Georgia Volunteer Regiment in 1862 at age 14. He served with that unit in the Army of Tennessee from Vicksburg to Bentonville.

After the war, he settled in Atlanta, where he lived until 1931. He was active in the UCV, rising to the rank of captain in that origination, even though he had been a private soldier during the war. Atlanta Chapter 18 of the UDC awarded him the Southern Cross of Honor in 1906. He is buried in Atlanta's old Hollywood Cemetery. On his tombstone is carved his regiment information *AND* a Battle Flag crossed with the US flag.

Looks like to me that to the old veteran and loyal Reb the use of either or both flags passed muster. I'd love to hear what he thinks about the issue.

Jack C. Bolen
Jubal Early Camp 556
Tampa, Florida

'Some people more equal than others'

To the Editor,

I attended a Memorial Day observance at the Confederate Memorial monument in Elmwood Cemetery in Norfolk, VA, this afternoon. I thought it was good, and one of the speakers was a local historian who gave a good presentation about Jefferson Davis' internment at Fort Monroe.

I noted that the honor guard carried a US flag, along with the First National flag, as from what I heard, some of the organizers had insisted on it.

I can't say I cared enough to take offense, but it seemed out of place to me.

Afterward, I asked the historian if, when there are ceremonies at the federal monument in that cemetery commemorating the Union occupation troops, if they also fly a Confederate Flag. He grinned, uncomfortably I think, and said "No."

I replied "Sounds a bit like Orwell's *Animal Farm* — where some people are more *equal* than others."

Will Aygarn
Princess Anne Camp 1993
Virginia Beach, Virginia

We all need to be proud of our Southern ancestors

To the Editor:

My kids came home today and I asked them how their day was, as I always do. My daughter told me about her day at school and what they were studying. She said they were studying about the Civil War. I reminded her that we had family who fought in the Civil War for the Confederate States of America.

She is in the 8th grade and I asked her what is the one thing she remembers most from what the teacher and their book said the war was all about, and she replied "slavery." As always, in every book and from our teachers, they weren't taught the truth. They don't say the day the *Ole Not so Honest* Abe signed The Emancipation Proclamation they were holding a slave auction a block away from the White House, that all the boats that brought the slaves here were owned by wealthy Northern companies and were only bought by wealthy plantation owners. It is a little-known fact that one of the biggest slave owners was himself a freed black slave. He owned more than 500 slaves.

My ancestors who fought for the

CSA were poor farmers fighting for their rights to protect themselves and their families from Northern invaders. I myself hated slavery was ever a part of our country's history; it was a horrible part of our past. But it wasn't the reason for the War between the States. It became illegal for the South to own slaves, but it was legal for the North.

We need to remember even George Washington owned slaves, the British had slaves and we don't study about the freedom that July 4, 1776, America's birthday, we didn't fight for slavery. The Revolutionary War was about fighting for freedom and our rights.

That's what all the fine young boys of the CSA were doing, fighting for their rights. Just like we fought the British for our rights, the CSA were fighting for our rights against Northern aggressors and against excessive taxation. All Southerners need to be proud of our ancestors and how they fought for their rights.

Todd Dawson
Captain William H. McCauley Camp 260
Cumberland Furnace, Tennessee

War didn't end at Appomattox Courthouse

To the Editor:

I tremendously enjoyed reading Bill Young's *Ignorance is Bliss*.

Yes, it's so true that we do not have the caliber of teachers we once had back in the 1950s, or for that matter, even the 1960s. A sign of this new millennium I suppose. However, I would like to add a correction for Bill, perhaps for his own ignorance. It seems Bill may have fallen prey to the brainwashing Yankee party line his own self. Or maybe it's because he is from Virginia.

Pardon me, but the fighting was far from over with the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Courthouse.

Confederate Lt. General Richard Taylor was the last commander of the military district of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana. His headquarters, as I understand, was near Meridian, Mississippi. Taylor surrendered at the McGee farm (near Citronelle, AL) to Union General E.R.S. Canby, commander of the Union forces who were occupying Mobile. This was in May of 1865. Lee surrendered in April.

I understand even after that surrender there were still some small skirmishes or battles as far west as Texas, and maybe even Arizona.

Forrest was not about to surrender, but after hearing word that the Yankees were planning to commit genocide in the state of Mississippi, if he did not surrender, Gen'l Nat decided to stop the killing and gave in.

General Nathan Forrest's farewell address to his troops is one of the most heart-wrenching and greatest short speeches I have ever read. This is a must-read for any compatriot who has not encountered it.

*Bob Dean
Admiral Semmes Camp 11
Mobile, Alabama*

Don't surrender the SCV logo

To the Editor:

It was with disbelief I read the letter to the editor suggesting the SCV change its logo, removing the Battle Flag and substituting something that would not be viewed in the light the politically correct elements of society have worked so hard to cast it in.

My answer: Nicht, neyt, geen, ei, aucun, nil, não, ingen, nid oes, no, no way, no way in H E double L, not even if H E double L freezes over.

Why so emphatic? Because the author is suggesting that we, the SCV, do exactly what our enemies want us to do. They want us to abandon the Colors, our Flag, the very flag that our

forebears fought bled and died for, the same flag that color-bearers carried as they led their regiments across countless battlefields in the face of shot, shell and gunfire, knowing full well that they would become the number one target of every enemy soldier the instant they touched that banner.

With all due respect to Rev. Collins, striking the colors is an act of surrender. Striking one's colors has always been an act of surrender. To change the logo is nothing more than giving aid and comfort to the enemy, an enemy dedicated to the total and complete destruction of all things Confederate.

True, there are other Confederate flags. Many, in fact. However, when one thinks of the Confederacy, the Battle Flag is the first symbol that comes to mind. Sadly, almost every white supremacist group out there flies our flag, but I would remind you that most of them also fly the Stars and Stripes and do so more prominently than they do the Battle Flag. Are you going to stop wearing Stars and Stripes lapel pins because of it?

The letter noted that "the non-informed public actually doesn't even see us as real Americans." To that I say — 'Remember the Charge of Stephen Dill Lee, "To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish.'" It's time we start doing a better job of living up to that Charge and use this as an opportunity to inform and educate the *non-informed* public. After all, *real Americans* don't surrender.

*L. W. Rowell
General McCain HQ Camp 584
Largo, Florida*

Not a good idea to change the SCV logo

To the Editor:

In reading the suggestion from Mr. Collins concerning changing the SCV logo, I was quite amused, as well as agitated. Amused for his connecting American Nazis and Skinheads using the Battleflag. That is ridiculous ... to change the SCV logo, because of them ... a waste of time. I've seen those groups use all types of flags, and, yes, the Stars & Stripes as well. That same argument is used by the PEOPLE who oppose everything the SCV stands for. Is it Mr. Collins' plan to condone, from pressure from the opposition — to go along, to get along? That's been found to be totally useless in fighting those who oppose the principles of the Sons. I sincerely believe my ancestors from the 21st North Carolina would totally be against such nonsense!

The SCV has a great design, and incorporates the finest Flag ever flown. To change it would be a shame, as well as a welcome to those who oppose the Flag. They could sit down and think what else they want the Sons of Confederate Veterans to change — to appease them. A bad idea that needs to be trashed!

*Michael Hauser
Powhatan Troop 1382
Powhatan, Virginia*

Support the Confederate Flag at every turn

To the Editor:

I totally disagree with Michael Collins' suggestion to eliminate the Confederate Flag as our primary symbol. As far as I and countless other Southern patriots are concerned, it is the greatest flag ever invented (though the American and Christian flags also hold a special place in the hearts of people

Continued on page 50

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

The Time Has Come

“He that is first in his own cause seemeth just;
but his neighbour cometh and searcheth him”

— Proverbs 18:17

The Lord speaks His wisdom to us through the book of Proverbs so we might guide our lives and thoughts in a Godly direction. This particular passage is very apropos to our own situation of attempting to get our side of the Southern story heard among the crying mouthpiece of the politically correct.

Proverbs 18:17 applies to proper forms of due process. Simply stated, it means Any story sounds true until someone sets the record straight. It is always advisable to hear both sides of any story before making a judgment. Is it too much to ask that the true story of our own kinfolk be heard from us before a judgment is made?

I do not think that is too much to ask, but if you have ever tried to explain the facts concerning the Confederacy and her cause, you have found that deaf ears and closed minds abound. There has been no better example of what I write than the recent display of close-mindedness shown by the news media when confronted by the reality of Virginia’s governor declaring April as Confederate Heritage Month. Pundits on CNN and MSNBC jumped at the chance to erroneously compare the Confederate soldiers to Nazis and terrorists. Men of the SCV and other Southerners educated in the truth of our history, went on air to correct the purposeful mis-

conceptions and outright lies. Oftentimes, the television pundit would speak over our people or cut them off when their comfort level was challenged.

Proverbs 18:17 does not contain the words of some well-educated, fair-minded gentleman — this is the inspired word of God. This is not to be taken lightly. In Proverbs 18:13 we are taught He that answereth a matter before he heareth it, it is folly and shame unto him. This is the same folly and shame that is the uneducated masses who have been spoon-fed the great lie of a war to abolish/extend slavery while never hearing the truth of the matter.

Let’s look at the second half of verse 17 and examine how it pertains to us: but his neighbour cometh and searcheth him. In our case, gentlemen, we are the neighbour. Our job (or duty, as we see it) is to “searcheth” the claims of our detractors. This word comes from the Hebrew *chaquar*, which primarily means to penetrate, to search, to examine in order to make a full and clear discovery. Our enemies are certainly welcome to searcheth our claims as well. We have nothing to hide.

If only we could persuade these marauders of truth to apply Proverbs 18:17 to their rhetoric. Perhaps then we could have civil discourse and heal the wounds of so many years of sectionalism and misunderstanding. I will not be holding my breath.

The recent episode in Virginia has been but a glimpse of what is to come our way during the Sesquicentennial of the War to Prevent Southern Independence. These same pundits who attacked

us with such enormity will be joined by legions of South-hating, race-baiting bigots all bent on spinning their historical distortions to further their own self-serving causes at the expense of the truth. Will we be ready? That is up to you and to me individually. Are we to stand silently by and relinquish our Southern birthright? No, we are not! Our ancestors suffered greatly in their struggle for self-government, and in so doing, inscribed into the annals of world history the very definition of *Southern manhood*. Their sacrifice allows us, their descendants, to wear the mantle of that birthright.

Too many of our Southern brothers and sisters have, in the spirit of political correctness, drunk from the well of lies and shunned the gallant deeds of their own people. How many more will fall prey during the coming onslaught? We will know the answer to that question in due time. But what we know now is that if there is any hope at all for our people's story to be told truthfully, that hope lies solely in the hands of the men of the SCV. The task is our duty.

These historical distortions are deep-seated in the American psyche. Once Lincoln created his war, he had to control the Northern population and their opinions. Propaganda has been the chosen cuisine for subjects of tyrants throughout history. As a war president, Lincoln wielded unprecedented power. Solely on the authority of his office he suspended *habeas corpus*, jailed dissidents, and shut down newspapers. He was not able to control all the press, but he controlled enough to control his agenda.

Czech-born writer Milan Kundera once wrote "The first step in liquidating a people is to erase its memory. Destroy its books, its culture, its history. Then have somebody write new books, manufacture a new culture, invent a new history. Before long the nation will begin to forget what it is and what it was."

Kundera, who lived under the régimes of both Hitler and Stalin, knew firsthand the effect of government propaganda. Control the flow of information and you control the people.

President Lincoln tore the Constitution to shreds to support his war effort. Lincoln's government censored or destroyed print media critical of the war and arrested the editors of some 300 opposition newspapers. They then controlled the content and filled the newspapers with slanderous lies about the

Southern people.

The North won the war. What had been stated in print to excite and manage the general populace during the war had grown to be accepted as "fact" after the war, simply due to the war's unkind outcome.

Today we suffer from the long-lasting effects of an efficient propaganda campaign.

This campaign has held ground for 150 years. They have effectively told their story long enough and loud enough so that our side would not be heard, or, if any of it was heard, it was considered lunacy. The time has arrived for us to use our collective voices and shout until we are heard. It is now up to us as concerned neighbours, the trustees of a noble heritage and a grand birthright, to cometh and searcheth, and set forth to the world the truth of a glorious people who fought and died for a maligned cause of independence.

**Remember, intelligence is a weapon
of self-defense. Prepare yourselves
so we may prepare others.**

Over the next few years it is paramount that we educate ourselves for the battles to come. Remember, intelligence is a weapon of self-defense. Prepare yourselves so we may prepare others.

Magna est veritas, et prevalebit (Truth is mighty, and it shall prevail).

This is my last article for the *Confederate Veteran* as your Lt. Commander-in-Chief. I thank you for the honour to serve you and the cause over the past two years. I look forward to the opportunity to stand shoulder to shoulder with you as we continue to fight to vindicate the cause of our ancestors and see that the true history of the South is passed on to future generations. I am most,

Respectfully yours,

Michael Givens
Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief
<http://givens-scv.com/index.php>





Forward The Colors

AN EDITORIAL FROM
THE CHIEF OF
HERITAGE DEFENSE

The Bicentennial or Life After Confederate People

Here we are getting ready to mark the Sesquicentennial and here I am writing about the Bicentennial that will not even happen for another 50 years. Well, we had better start thinking about it now. I can still remember the Centennial. The trouble is that most of our membership can also remember the Centennial. This is a big part of the problem which brings us to “*Life*

“It is up to all of us whether our flag is still flying in another 50 years and 100 years after that.”

after Confederate People.” With each passing day the assaults on our heritage multiply. We are just

like the original Confederacy in that we are losing soldiers, with no one to replace them. As the world and our country change (and, most often, not for the good), our numbers are not increasing the way they should be. We must reach out to our young men. We must heed General Stephen D. Lee’s charge. We must listen and live the words. We must uphold the good name of the Confederate Soldier and vindicate the cause for which he fought. Our motto is *Deo Vindici* ... God vindicates. We cannot rely on God alone to vindicate our cause. A large part of the population will even tell you that there is no God. Is it any wonder they hate us and try to ban the only American Flag with a Christian symbol on it?

The hope for a continued Sons of Confederate Veterans lies in our sons and grandsons. We must teach our youth. When we were young, the truth was taught even in the public schools. I still have my history textbooks to prove it. We all know that our true history is no longer being taught to our children. It is up to us to teach them. Even when



we recruit, we must deprogram Southerners first. Like many others, they have been indoctrinated with lies and are burdened with false guilt. In the year 2061 will all things Confederate be gone? Will the monuments be broken and toppled over? Will the graves of our ancestors be

lost forever? Grown over with weeds, their stones flattened, broken, or completely missing? Will the Battle Flag and all other Confederate Flags disappear from the face of the earth? Our enemies have already stated that this is their goal.

What happens in 50 years is up to us and what

we do now. My tour as chief of heritage defense is coming to an end. I can only hope that I have served you well and have made some progress. There are heritage cases pending before the courts that were there when I came, and will be there when I am gone. I wish the best to whomever follows me in this position. As I have said before, it will take all of us to defend and preserve our Heritage. No matter what my title, I will always be there to defend our heritage. I will always be right in the middle of the fight. It is up to all of us whether our flag is still flying in another 50 years, and 100 years after that.

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



Sons of Confederate Veterans Sesquicentennial Society

The Sesquicentennial (150th Anniversary) of the Cause for Southern Independence is upon us! The Sons of Confederate Veterans has established a unique way you can show support for our efforts and build a legacy for the future. It is the SCV Sesquicentennial Society! By joining this prestigious group you will help in supporting two projects very important to the future.

First – The General Executive Council made the commitment in October of 2008 to start the process to erect a new building on our property at Historic Elm Springs. One of the uses of this new building is to give us office space and return Elm Springs to its original grandeur. However the main function is to house The Confederate Museum. We are planning a museum that will tell the truth about what motivated the Southern people to struggle for many years to form a new nation. It will give an accurate portrayal of the Confederate soldier, something that is lacking in most museums and in the media. 75% of the money received through this effort goes to that building fund.

Second – We need to leave a legacy for our Compatriots who will be the members and leaders of the SCV when the Bicentennial of the Cause for Southern Independence arrives 50 years from now. One can only guess at the obstacles they will have to face in putting forth an accurate commemoration. 25% of the money will go into a fund to be used by the SCV at that point in time.

Here is how you can take part. Join with a minimum payment of \$200. (You can give more if you wish!) You will receive a handsome SCV Sesquicentennial Society Medal and Certificate. This program will end at the close of the Sesquicentennial. You may pay all at once or you can make non-refundable installments of \$50 (you will receive the medal and certificate when paid in full). You can call 1-800-MY-DIXIE to pay by credit card or send a check to:

Sons of Confederate Veterans, c/o Sesquicentennial Society, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402

Chaplain's Comments

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



The Faith of the Confederate Soldier

... I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day.
—2 Timothy 1:12

The faith of the Confederate soldier can be summed up in the words of Paul in 2 Timothy 2:12 that we have quoted. To know the Lord Jesus Christ in the full and free pardon of sin makes a man ready to face the battles of life, whether they are on the farm or on the battlefield. Assurance of eternal life makes a man a better soldier overall. To believe in God's providence gives peace and tranquility, even when bullets are flying. This does not mean that men were careless, wanting to die. This does mean that the Christian believes that his life is in the hands of God, and that death has a prescribed time of occurrence. William Russell of the 26th Virginia Volunteer Regiment wrote these words in his diary, "Oh, Lord, if

we should go into battle, be thou our shield and hiding place. If it is consistent with thy will, that nay of us should be killed, may we have a happy admittance into thy kingdom above."

In the South, Christianity, for the most part, was much more than ritual and creed. It was a real personal acquaintance with the Lord Jesus Christ. To the true believer, Christianity is a personal relationship with God through His Son, the Lord Jesus Christ. The Southern soldier found great strength in his faith. There are those who have said that the Southern soldier became weak in his faith when the battle did not go well, but that is not what history has recorded. The faith of the Southern soldier was powerful

enough to carry him through the war and through what many see as an even greater struggle — Reconstruction. Near the war's end and into the Reconstruction period the South had little left to cling to but their guns (for protection and hunting and religion). And these are not bad things to hold onto, especially Christianity.

The religion of the South was not only real, it was relevant. In many ways the Christianity of the South separated us from the liberal religion of the North. When entering into battle, men looked to the Lord who was friend and companion. They called upon a God who they were familiar with, a God they had a relationship with personally. The Great Revivals in the Southern Armies

prove that religion was very relevant in the camp, not only in the protracted meeting, but in times of personal reflection and times of adversity. Christianity was relevant in the time of death.

At Shiloh, teenage Private Charlie Jackson was left sleeping, by order of the company commander, Charlie's father, as they struck camp to go into battle.

When Charlie awoke, he raced to get up with his unit and arrived just in time to go into battle. Private Jackson was mortally wounded. With his father at his side, the teenage private wanted his father to tell his company that, "There's a little boy in heaven who will watch them and pray for them as they go into battle."

The faith of the Southern soldier was reassuring. The soldiers had heard the chaplains preach the words of Christ from John 14:1-3, "Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you unto myself; that where I am there ye may be also."

Those words of Scripture brought reassurance to their souls. Think also of the words of Psalm 23, especially verse four: "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me." The battlefield was for the soldier, "the valley of the shadow of death."

The Southern soldier's faith was revealed in a life that had been changed. In Tennessee Tech



Prayer in Stonewall Jackson's Camp

University professor Kent Dollar's book, *Soldiers Of The Cross: Confederate Soldier Christians And The Impact Of The War On Their Faith*, he writes of nine men and their faith in Christ. Three had been Christians for some years; three were recent converts, and three were born again during the War for Southern Independence. Dollar says, "They felt that their lives and the safety of their families were in God's hands, so they placed their trust in him and relied on Him for protection ... As the Lord proved faithful to them, they acknowledged it with thanks and expressed a willingness to trust him further ... during the war all these men grew in their emulation of Christ's virtues." After the war the seven men who survived the hostilities went on to serve in roles of leadership in their local churches.

After the war, men, strengthened in the faith during the war and men converted in the Revival meetings in the war came home with a love for the Lord which helped them weather the storms of Reconstruction and pick up the pieces of a Southland shattered materially, but not spiritually.

J. William Jones, D.D. who served as a chaplain in the Army of Northern Virginia writes of how Southern churches grew after the War of Northern Aggression. Thousands were saved, and when they came home after the war, they served the Lord Jesus Christ in and through the local congregation.

Dr. Jones recounts the story of a converted soldier whom he had baptized following a revival meeting during the war. After the war, Rev. Jones ran into this man again. The former soldier had been from an affluent family, but all had been lost — money, property and even the soldier's right arm in battle. When Dr. Jones saw him after the war he was cultivating a small farm, barely making ends meet, but this man was not filled with self-pity and desired no sympathy. He was filled with thanks to God, instead, saying to the preacher, "Oh, Brother Jones, that is all right. I thank God that I have one arm left and an opportunity to use it for the support of those I love."

Let us emulate the faith of the Southern soldiers in worship and in deed. ❏

The Last Roll

Gen. Isham Garrott 764
Marion, AL
William Alfred Plummer

3rd Regiment Arkansas Infantry 246
El Dorado, AR
Harvey D. Lester
David D. McKinney

John T. Lesley 1282
Tampa, FL
John Benjamin Moody

Theophilus West M.D. 1346
Marianna, FL
Douglas Bryant Stewart

Gen. Edward Dorr Tracy, Jr. 18
Macon, GA
Joseph Paul Powell

Black Creek Volunteers 549
Sylvania, GA
Bobby Lambert

State of Dade 707
Trenton, GA
Lewis Samuel Leach

Lt. Lovett Allen Tully 2071
Colquitt, GA
Benjamin David Hunter

Carroll County Rough & Readys 1952
Burlington, IA
Loren F. Lundy

A. J. Ringo 1509
New Castle, IN
Roger Merrill Helbling

Captain David C. Walker 640
Franklin, KY
Jerry Spears

Beauregard 130
New Orleans, LA
Lawrence Larry Arras

General Louis Hebert 2032
Lafayette, LA
Arthur E. Bonin

Maryland Line C.S.A. 1741
Upper Marlboro, MD
Robert L. Marks

Elijah Gates 570
Fulton, MO
Robert E. Fisher

Gainesville Volunteers 373
Picayune, MS
Alvin B. Lee
Donald Eugene Davis

Lowry Rifles 1740
Rankin County, MS
William C. Cox

Capt. Julius Welch 229
Haywood County, NC
Bobby Eugene Sales

16th South Carolina Regiment 36
Greenville, SC
Billy Joe Morrow

General Joe Wheeler 1245
Aiken, SC
Virgle Dale Roberts

Samuel R. Watkins 29
Columbia, TN
Thaddeus T. Sisco

John Hunt Morgan 270
Springfield-Greenbrier, TN
Jonathan Montgomery Rood

M/G William D. McCain HQ 584
Columbia, TN
James Norment Hubbard

Col. Randal W. McGavock 1713
Hermitage, TN
John W. Evans

Sergeant William A. Hamby 1750
Crossville, TN
John Stanley Wassom



R. E. Lee 239
Ft. Worth, TX
Raymond Clifford Baker

Chief Clinton 366
Abilene, TX
W. Joe Reeves

Sul Ross 1457
Bryan, TX
Joe William Doby

Col. Phillip A. Work 1790
Woodville, TX
Joseph David May

Frank Stringfellow 822
Fairfax, VA
Robert Ernest Brown

The Stonewall Brigade 1296
Lexington, VA
Ralph Wayland Pursley

Gen. Robert E. Lee 1589
Midlothian, VA
Nelson Leroy Lester

Capt. William Latane' 1690
Mechanicsville, VA
Charles Beasley Foster

Jubal Early 1691
Hillsville, VA
Curtis R. Edwards

R. E. Lee 587
Seattle, WA
Maynard T. Sanders



Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery

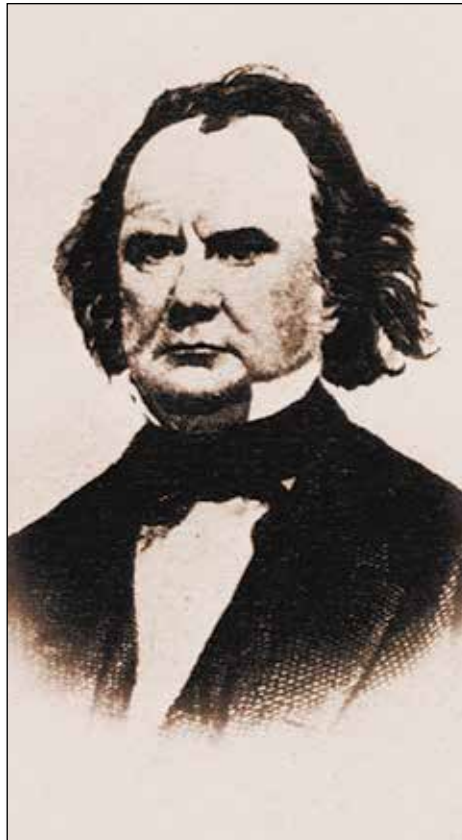


James M. Mason, Confederate Diplomat

James M. Mason was born on Analostan Island, Fairfax County, Virginia, (now Theodore Roosevelt Island, Washington, DC) on November 3, 1798. He was a grandson of George Mason of Virginia, one of the founding fathers of the US, called the "Father of the Bill of Rights."

Born into wealth and privilege, James studied under a private tutor and at an academy in Georgetown, DC. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia in 1818. He continued his education in the law department of William and Mary College at Williamsburg, VA, graduating in 1820 from there. That same year, he was admitted to practice law by the state bar of Virginia.

Entering politics, he was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates from 1826 to 1827, and again from 1829 to 1832. In 1832, he was a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket. He was elected to the US Congress in March 1837, serving until March 1839. After this he returned to his law practice in Winchester, VA, until 1847, when he served in the US Senate.



Mason was a known states' rights advocate and was re-elected to the US Senate in 1850, where he held the post of Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs for ten years. He also authored the 1850 Fugitive Slave Law bill during his tenure there.

On March 28, 1861, he gave up his Senate seat to become a

delegate to the Confederate Provisional Congress from Virginia. He was formally expelled from the US Senate on July 11.

Appointed by President Davis to serve a diplomatic mission to Great Britain, the ship Mason was on was stopped by the US Navy on November 8, 1861. Both he and Slidell, another diplomat, were removed and imprisoned at Boston Harbor.

This action by the United States was a clear violation of international law and almost brought Great Britain in the war on the side of the South.

In January 1862, the diplomats were released. Mason eventually made it to Great Britain, where he was never officially received, but did obtain three interviews with British officials. He cultivated friendships with British political and economic propagandists while promoting the sale of Confederate bonds.

After the collapse of the Confederacy, Mason sailed to Canada, where he lived until 1868, before returning to Virginia.

James Mason died near Alexandria, Virginia, on April 28, 1872 and is buried there. 

General Joe Johnston and the Atlanta Campaign

By Ross Massey

General Joseph E. Johnston Camp 28, Nashville, TN

If asked who is our favorite general, most of us might pick the nearly invincible Lee.

Given the job of holding Richmond in June 1862, he held it for nearly three years. It was a remarkable accomplishment. If we are asked who was second to Lee, we might pick Jackson or Forrest. But if polling of the veterans had been taken, the numbers might have given second to Lee's West Point classmate, General Joseph E. Johnston. His caring attitude toward the soldiers, especially with the Army of Tennessee, made the difference. Johnston loved them back. He was the only general to command both the Army of Northern Virginia and the Army of Tennessee. In a postbellum interview he was asked which army had the best troops. Johnston gave the edge to the Army of Tennessee.

On December 16, 1863, Johnston received orders to repair to Dalton and take command of the hard luck Army of Tennessee. Less than three months had passed since it won the greatest offensive battlefield victory of the war. But Chickamauga had borne no fruit.

The US Army escaped to Chat-

tanooga. There it received massive reinforcements, and a victorious general named U.S. Grant. General Braxton Bragg's badly outnumbered army was positioned on a poorly laid-out line atop Missionary Ridge. When the battle ended, Hardee's Corps still held most of their line. Breckinridge's Corps had retreated. Bragg ordered Hardee to fall back, and with that, Tennessee was lost.

Bragg was fortunate the army did not have to retreat far. Thanks to a brilliant stand by Cleburne's Division around Ringgold Gap, Bragg was able to establish a new base at Dalton. This was less than 30 miles from Missionary Ridge. Once there, Bragg resigned. Johnston arrived and found a broken-down and demoralized army. When the Atlanta Campaign opened in May 1864, Johnston had the men confident and ready for battle.

By 1864 Georgia had become the second, if not the most, important Confederate state.

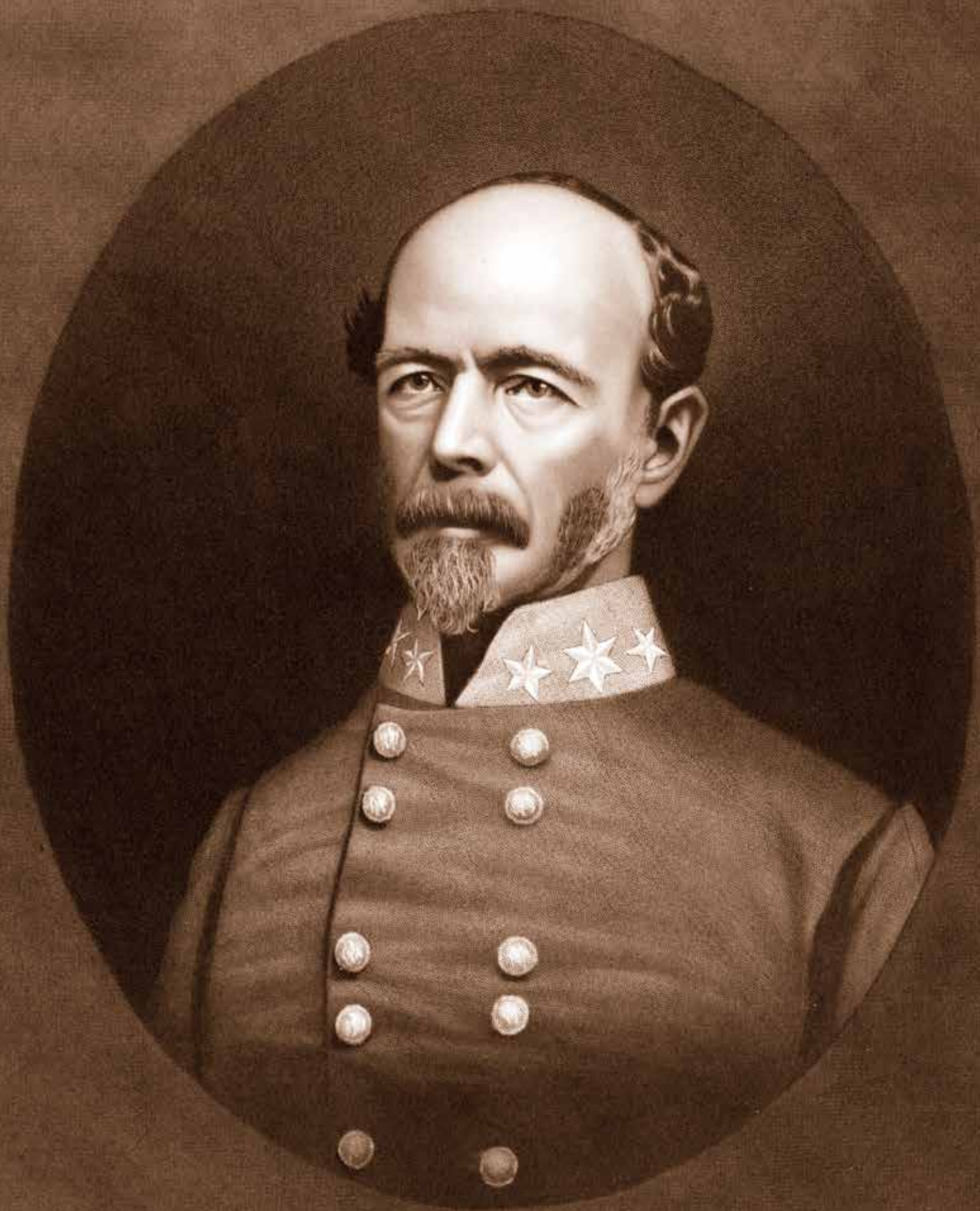
It is still the largest state east of the Mississippi River. It was then, the Keystone State of the Confederacy. Atlanta was the heart as the railroad hub. If you think of Georgia with magnolias and moss-draped

live oaks, that is the coastal plains of the lower half of the state. But the Atlanta Campaign was fought to the north, first in the Appalachian Ridge and Valley region, and then it moved down into the rolling hills of the Piedmont.

Rivers were avenues of conquest in the vast Western Theatre. Our generals in the relatively small Eastern Theatre had few concerns with river-based invasions. As in northern Virginia, the northern Georgia rivers of the Atlanta Campaign were not navigable arteries for an invasion. Robert E. Lee preferred to lure the US Army across Virginia rivers to attack. Johnston laid out several lines with a river to his rear.

By the end of 1862, the capitals and largest cities of Louisiana and Tennessee had fallen. Combined US Army-Navy operations led to the fall of Nashville, New Orleans, Baton Rouge; and Memphis had fallen to the US Navy. Nashville, New Orleans and Memphis had foundries capable of making artillery. Some machinery was moved to Georgia.

With the foundries out of commission, the Confederate government established its own. The pri-



went into production about the same time, and also channeled pieces to the Army of Tennessee. Macon was also the home of the Confederate Ordnance Labs. Northern Georgia also had factories producing rifles, revolvers, railroad equipment, iron, and uniforms. Many of these facilities were destroyed in the Atlanta Campaign.

being won. It led to the reelection of Lincoln in November. Johnston had been removed from command, so his supporters have argued he would have fought for and held Atlanta. But his retreats caused doubts in 1864 that remain with us today. This article will cover Johnston's efforts from the Dalton area to the outskirts of Atlanta.

Johnston's first line was laid west and north of Dalton. Most of it was along 700-foot-high Rocky Face Ridge. The main road, today's US 41, from Chattanooga to Dalton, passed through the ridge in Mill Creek Gap. So did the Western & Atlantic Railroad, today's CSX. Grant had been transferred East to fight Lee. He left Major General William T. Sherman to command 98,797 men, divided into three US armies. Sherman looked at Rocky Face and sensed it might be a "terrible door of death."

Sherman saw the strategic sense in the Thomas plan, but not caring for Thomas, he gave the star role to his favorite army, the Army of the Tennessee. He modified the plan to have them only break the railroad at Resaca. Then they would return

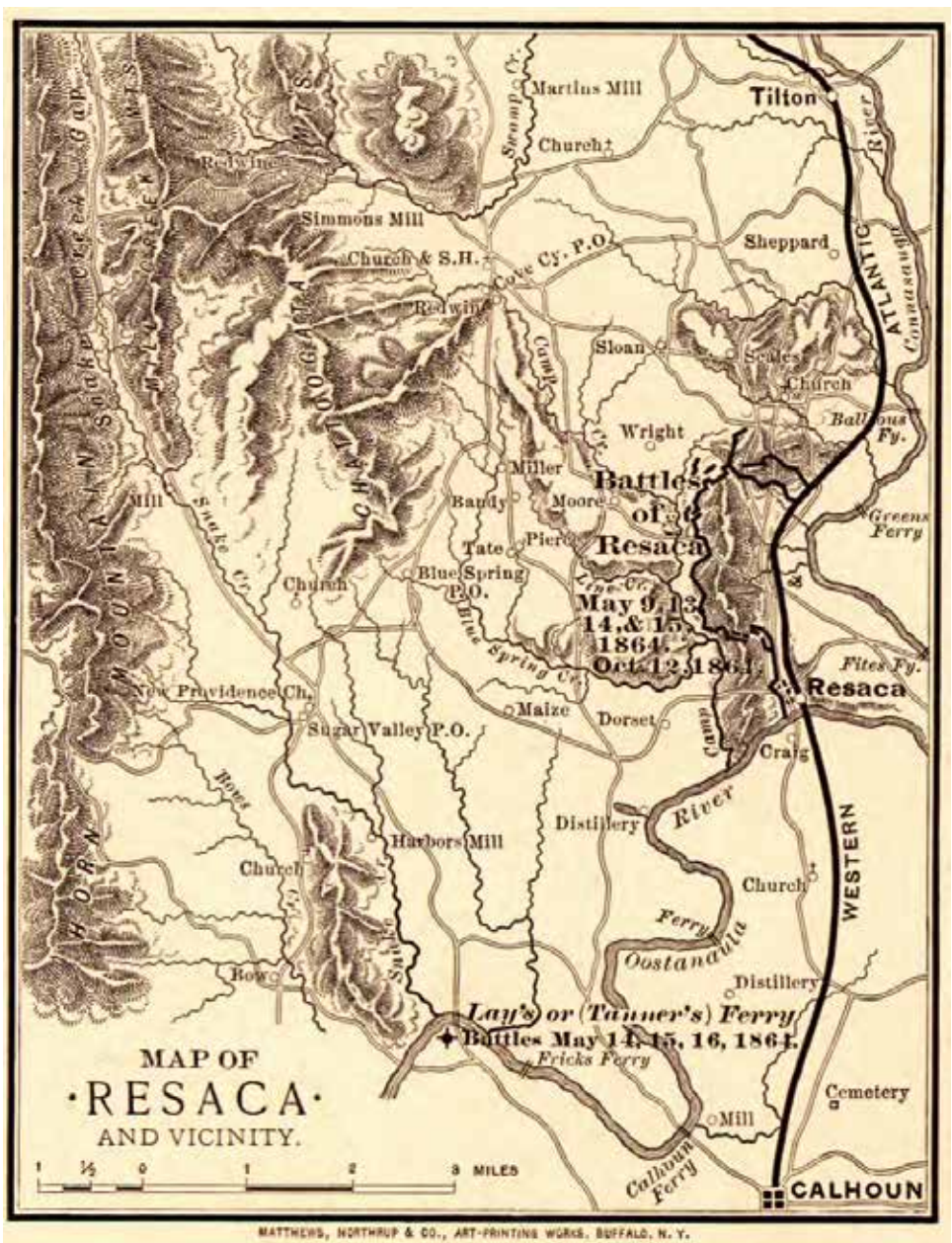
to the gap, and wait for Johnston to retreat. They would attack Johnston as the other US armies pursued.

Johnston did not suspect the move thru Snake Creek Gap. He thought there was a good chance Sherman would veer wide, off to the southwest, thru Rome. Johnston would have had to abandon Rocky Face Ridge. Sherman had considered this. Johnston also thought the Yankees might swing east of Rocky Face and head straight for Dalton. No doubt Johnston hoped the Yankees would try frontal assaults on Rocky Face, which he figured he could easily hold. After Lee repulsed attacks at the Fredericksburg stone fence, Johnston had commented, "What luck some people have. Nobody will ever come to attack me in such a place."

On May 8 the US Army made demonstrations toward Mill Creek Gap. This gap in Rocky Face, also known as Buzzard Roost, was a gorge formed by Mill Creek. A few of our pioneer companies had dammed the creek, making a sort of pond, so that it was an additional impediment. But the palisades of Rocky Face were likely impediment enough to deter a major attack.

Dug Gap was about five miles south of Mill Creek Gap. It was more of a passageway over Rocky Face than a real gap. It was nothing like the gorge of Mill Creek Gap. But, if US troops could pass, they would have been in Johnston's rear. He only had about a thousand men there. They were the very good 1st and 2nd Arkansas, and some Kentucky cavalry. US forces that attacked the gap numbered 4,500. Three assaults were repulsed. If the Yankees had broken thru they would have been in Johnston's rear. This was the first real fight of the campaign. Yankee reports indicated they had 357 casualties; ours were estimated to be between 20 and 50.

Johnston had been more con-



cerned that Sherman would swing west through Rome. He had not expected significant attacks at Mill Creek or Dug Gap. Sherman would have liked to break through either gap, but the attacks were feints. They served their purpose as they seemed to have distracted Johnston. The US Army of the Tennessee managed to sneak south through Snake Creek Gap. On the morning of the 9th it was in position west of Resaca.

Luck was with Johnston this day. Cantey's Brigade had just arrived at Resaca the previous day. They were

the first troops of Lt. General Leonidas Polk's Army of Mississippi to arrive.

They were being ordered east, from Mississippi. The Army of Tennessee began the campaign with 42,856 men; hence, it was outnumbered more than 2 to 1. Polk brought about 14,000 more.

Johnston had advised Brigadier General James Cantey to "keep close observation" on roads leading into Resaca. It is unclear if Johnston or Cantey understood the real

Continued on page 54

Recruit, Retain, Relate —

Your Camp Can Have 100% Retention!

by Ed Butler, Heritage Promotion Committee Chairman

The main topic of discussion at our Camp Executive Council meeting held soon after the National Reunion in 2003 was the new date that dues would have to be paid. Many of you remember that there was considerable discussion and gnashing of teeth in meetings and on e-mail lists across the Confederation. To some it spelled desolation, disaster, and doom. Dues would have to be paid again after only nine months. Perish the thought that members would again have to part with a small fortune!

This change was much needed in order to have our National dues coincide with our fiscal year. Some of you may have witnessed the same sad singin' and slow walkin' in your camp meetings. At this time I was serving as color sergeant.

I had been transformed from an inactive member to an ardent worker at a Division Reunion in Franklin, Tennessee, in April, 1999. The Battle of Franklin changed my life 134 years after it was fought. In 2000 our commander asked me to write an article for our monthly camp newsletter. For the next three years, I attempted to write articles that were interesting, educational, and helped members feel they were an important part of our camp. Too often we badmouth our inactive members. It would be nice if all members attended camp meetings and events, but it

ain't gonna happen! We should stay in contact with these members as much as possible and praise them for keeping our numbers up. One medium we can utilize is the camp newsletter. If these members know we are talking to them or about them, they just might read their camp newsletter! I do not remember the retention rate during those years, but our camp continued to grow.

The sad singin' and slow walkin' at our Camp Executive Council meeting in the late summer of 2003 was more than I could stomach. Several ideas concerning how to collect dues after only nine months were discussed. Gloom and doom was predicted by more than one member! When I was allowed to speak, I boldly announced that I would volunteer to collect all unpaid dues — and asked for a list of unpaid members. Thus was started one of the most enjoyable experiences I have ever had as a member of the SCV!

In about a week I had talked to every delinquent member. I emphasized the importance of their membership and urged them to take advantage of the excellent reading material in the *Confederate Veteran* magazine, the Tennessee Division newsletter, and the Dillard-Judd Camp newsletter. I also mentioned that some of the articles in the newsletter were written especially to them.

In another week my list of fifteen to eighteen members was reduced by about half. My second



round of phone calls cut the list in half again. I decided I would collect the balance of the dues in person. When I reached a member by phone, I asked when I could come by his home or place of employment and pick up the check. Not a single member told me to not come!

What about the enjoyable experience I mentioned earlier? My phone conversations were often lengthy because of the discussions we got into and the stories I was told. I went by the home of two of our charter members that I had never met. One was a WWII veteran and seldom left his home. What stories he had to tell! I used one of his stories in an article in our camp newsletter. That member called me a few days after receiving his newsletter and expressed his gratitude that I used his story. I have many fond memories of those phone calls and visits.

That fall I was elected com-

Continued on page 49

Our Noble Cause

By C.A. Kirkpatrick

A vendetta stirred by abolitionists
Who could not perceive a society of traditionalists
Our way of life invaded
Our resistance pervaded
Four years of terror
Our cause? Without error.
After many glorious victories
In the protection of our new nation
We were forced into capitulation
Not without honor, valor and bravery
Our Noble Cause remains cherished in our history.

Our Noble Cause

Our country stores once flourished
When sacked and burned, they perished.
Our grist mills once churned
They, too, were burned
Our academies were once universally sought —
They, too, fell
During a noble cause for which we fought.

Our Noble Cause

Our culture was not easily restored,
But
Our pride has endured —
Our future is secure.
Our will? It will persist
To protect our noble heritage.
We must insist
To those who deny us this
We will positively resist.

Our Noble Cause

Our heroes are still,
But we remain guided by their will.
Our dignity will not fade
As we "cross the river and rest in the shade."

C.A. Kirkpatrick is a member of the John Singleton Mosby Camp 1237, Front Royal, Virginia

Politician as a Statesman

Winner of the 2009 Stephen Dill Lee Award

By AOT Commander Charles Kelly Barrow

There is an old saying "Courage is the measure of the man;" this is evident when looking at our Confederate ancestors and people who stand for the Cause today. In recent times, we witnessed the ill-treatment the Virginia governor received over his Confederate History Month proclamation. This attack gave the opportunity to have an open season on Confederate heritage in any state.

Since the election of Sonny Perdue as Georgia's governor in 2002, Governor Perdue has continued the long-standing tradition of proclaiming April as Confederate History and Heritage Month and April 26th as Confederate Memorial Day. Governor Perdue was also one of the few governors to proclaim 2007 as the Year of Lee and 2008 as the Year of Davis. Ironically, all of this was done without controversy.

With the upcoming Sesquicentennial approaching, members of the state-appointed board of the Georgia Civil War Commission (GCWC), many of whom are SCV and UDC members, felt it was time to make an impact both educationally and economically on our state. The GCWC,

with the advice from State Senator Jeff Mullis, approached Georgia Senator John Bulloch and Georgia Representative Alan Powell to see if they would sponsor legislation designating April as Confederate History and Heritage Month in the State of Georgia. Senator Bulloch accepted and the proposed bill had more than six co-sponsors when it was read in the State Senate on January 16, 2009, after which it was assigned to the Rules Committee. From that point on, the GCWC and other heritage organizations contacted the members.

Things came to a standstill when members of the Rules Committee felt the bill needed to be rewritten for easy passage. On Tuesday, February 6, Commissioner and now SCV member Rusty Henderson and I met with Senator Dan Balfour, Chairman of the Rules; Senator George Hooks, Dean of the Senate; and John Bulloch to discuss the issues surrounding this recommended law. The bill was rewritten to ensure its passage. On March 5 it passed the Rules Committee and was read favorably before the State Senate on March 9. Senate Bill 27 was brought for a vote on March 12; with no debate or controversy it passed the Georgia

Senate 48-2, and was sent to the Georgia House.

Senate Bill 27 was read before the State House and was sent to Special Rules Committee on March 17. The Special Rules Committee passed the bill back to the State House on March 20. On April 1 it was read before the State House, amended and passed, 146-10. Then the Georgia Senate agreed to the amendment 48-1 on April 3. The bill was one step from becoming law; consequently, it was sent to the governor's office on April 13.

Members with the GCWC were in constant contact with Senator Bulloch's and Governor Perdue's office to guarantee its signage. On April 29, 2009, in the office of Georgia's Governor Sonny Perdue, members of the GCWC, SCV, UDC, CofC and other elected officials gathered around the governor's desk to observe this historical event. With the signature of the governor, Georgia became the first state in the Union to have April designated by law as Confederate History and Heritage month.

The media coverage received from the inception of Senate Bill 27 in January to its passage was minor in comparison to the exposure of the recent news blitz for



Pictured from left, Chairman John Culpepper, Senator John Bulloch and AOT Commander and Treasurer of the Georgia Civil War Commission, Charles Kelly Barrow.

the Virginia Confederate proclamation, and it seems it may have been overlooked by the national public. Even in the discussions about Virginia's proclamation, it was rarely mentioned the State of Georgia has a law on the books which requires April be observed as Confederate History and Heritage Month, no matter what the governor or politically correct agenda may want.

John Bulloch understands the importance of education and heritage tourism and knows that in order for the public to understand history, they must know history. He also recognizes the

importance of the Sesquicentennial and the effect it will have not just on the state of Georgia, but throughout the South. To encourage students in both public and private to learn the truth about the Confederacy is crucial during this time. Senator Bulloch knows if the public is better educated pertaining to our history, it will only help with our future.

It is fitting that Georgia Senator John D. Bulloch, Jr. receive the highest award the SCV can confer on a non-member, the Stephen Dill Lee Award. This award was confirmed by the General Executive Council and awarded in Hot

Springs, Arkansas. As a representative of the SCV, I awarded this honor, along with John Culpepper, Chairman of the GCWC, on February 15, 2010, to Senator Bulloch, a successful fourth-generation farmer from Ochlocknee, Thomas County, Georgia. He received the award with a big grin, but a humble heart. Senator Bulloch was told that he was a part of history because of his sponsorship of the bill. He nodded and said, "It was the right thing and we must always strive to do right." I can only hope his words will be a constant reminder to us in days to come. ■



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Books in Print

Lincoln Über Alles Dictatorship Comes to America

Author John Avery Emison is a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, a historian, and an environmental scientist with several college degrees in history and geography. He lives in Knoxville, Tennessee.

In this thought-provoking book, Emison presents constitutional arguments which show the Southern States had the right to secede in 1860, and that right still exists under the Constitution.

After his election, Lincoln lied when he said that war was necessary to preserve the Union. The Republican administration and the evil hands of Abraham Lincoln immediately began a reign of terror, where everything done was illegal. Lincoln declared war without a vote of Congress. He suppressed political opposition in the North. He invaded the Southern States. He arrested numerous mayors, civilians, and editors of critical newspapers by suspending the *Writ of Habeas Corpus* repeatedly.

Emison includes five pages of specific Jim Crow Laws in the North, beginning in 1777, when the Vermont Convention adopted a Constitution that protected child slavery and the Atlantic slave trade. The last entry in this lengthy list is in 1868, when New York

voters rejected a free black suffrage amendment for the third time.

With the defeat of the South in 1865, the Federal government usurped powers which continue to expand in 2010. The government decides how much water we flush in toilets, an acceptable amount of rodent droppings in the nation's wheat supply, and how many glass shards are permitted in a jar of baby food. Further invasive intentions of government control include the National Transportation Safety Board requiring every vehicle to have a "black box" so that your movements can be tracked 24/7. The Department of Homeland Security wants each citizen to carry an identity card. The Food and Drug Administration wants to use miniature radio transmitters to track your prescriptions of pain medication from the pharmacy to your home.

This well-researched book will raise hackles on the necks of Southerners and Confederacy historians. This nation still needs the principles for which the South fought in the War Between the States. But they have been distressingly eroded, and Southerners and American citizens alike feel as helpless as we did during Reconstruction.

Emison's treatment of the evil wreaked by Lincoln is chilling and disheartening. Scholars and Southern historians will derive a wealth of information and understanding of what happened to this nation when he gutted the Constitution and established dictatorship in America.

Author: John Avery Emison
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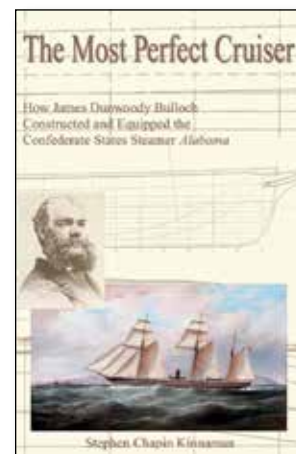
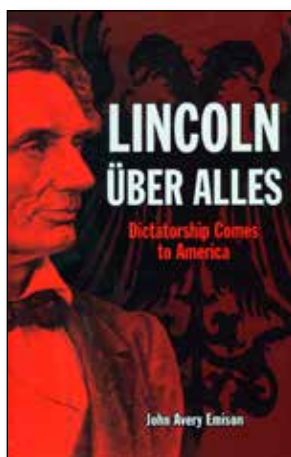
Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

The Most Perfect Cruiser, How James Dunwoody Bulloch Constructed and Equipped the Confederate States Steamer Alabama

Water covers seventy-one percent of the Earth's surface. With this in mind, it was important for the Confederate States to try to obtain a proper navy when forced into a war by its Northern aggressor. James Dunwoody Bulloch is an individual who spent a great deal of time and effort providing the Confederacy with the much needed ships to make the blue water navy a reality. *The Most Perfect Cruiser, How*

James Dunwoody Bulloch Constructed and Equipped the Confederate States Steamer Alabama investigates the details leading up to the construction of this famous ship until the end of her existence.

As a naval spy for the Confederacy, Bulloch found himself faced with many difficulties and hurdles to provide not only the CSS *Alabama*, but others for the Confederate States of America. Ironically, history states he was a "secret agent" but it is important to note that just after his arrival to England, a New York newspaper ran an article disclosing his identity as a naval agent. From this point forward he had to be guarded of those around him and whom



Continued on page 46

Captain Joshua S. Meadows

Compatriot, Marine, Hero

by Commander Carl K. Crowther, Major George W. Littlefield Camp 59

On Saturday, September 5, 2009, Captain Joshua S. Meadows, USMC, was killed in action in Afghanistan. He was our Compatriot. He was a good man.

Joshua (Josh) Meadows was born in Austin, TX, and grew up in nearby Elgin, TX. Throughout his boyhood, he had a reputation of being a likeable and polite young man. He had an especially close relationship with his father, the now late Robert R. Meadows, a Vietnam Veteran who served in the USMC. In many ways, Josh appeared to follow his father's footsteps. Josh earned the rank of Eagle Scout, as his father served as his troop Scoutmaster. Josh excelled on the school baseball team. He earned his aviation license at age 16. Near the end of his high school years, Josh joined the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Major George W. Littlefield Camp 59 in Austin, TX.

Josh had a wide and interesting group of Confederate ancestors. Josh joined the SCV under his great-great grandfather, Private Thomas Oscar Moore of the 7th Texas Volunteer Infantry, Lone Star Rifles, who fought in Colonel John Gregg's Brigade. After the war, Private Thomas

Moore served as the commander of the Confederate Veterans of Comanche/Erath County, Texas. Private Moore's brother was 2nd Corporal Hartwell Moore, who served during the war in the 1st Texas Regiment in Hood's Brigade. Private Moore's sister was Mollie E. Moore (Mollie E. M. Davis), who was the first daughter of Hood's Texas Brigade. Molly E. Moore was also a well-known author and poet, who wrote and published much material on the subject of the War of Northern Aggression and its heroes. Josh's father, Robert R. Meadows and uncle, Thomas O. Meadows were members of SCV Camp 59. Josh's Uncle John B. Meadows was also a member of Camp 59, Judge Advocate for the SCV Texas Division and Commander of the Texas Division of the Military Order of Stars and Bars.

Josh Meadows, following his family legacy of patriotism and devotion to duty, enlisted in the USMC Reserves while in high school. Just days after he graduated from Elgin High School, he departed for Marine basic training at Camp Pendleton. He afterward attended Texas Tech University. Throughout his time in college, he served in the Marine Reserve Unit in Elgin, TX. While

in the Marine Reserves, Josh participated in many ground-warfare proficiency contests against teams from other Marine Reserve Units across the country. Josh's team won the national competition several times. Josh was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in December 2001, following his graduation from Texas Tech with a B.A. in Business. He married his college sweetheart, Angela, who is from a West Texas ranching family.

Josh's long-range dream was to move to West Texas, settle down with his family, ranch, and be around livestock. However, Josh had plans for his immediate future to follow his passionate ambition to serve his country full-time in the military, using all of his talents. He attended a two-year program in flight school and was stationed in the Corpus Christi, Texas and Pensacola, Florida areas. He was designated a Naval Aviator in March 2004. He was then stationed at Camp Pendleton in southern California for more than five years and flew Huey helicopters. He was always known for his professionalism, proficiency, and good sense of humor.

Josh was deployed to the Middle East on two separate oc-

casions, in which he served as a Huey Helicopter pilot. His mission locations during his deployments included Kuwait, Iraq and Afghanistan. After those two deployments, Josh expressed that he wished to be more actively engaged in combat action and serve on the ground. In November 2008, Josh was assigned to a special forces team of the Marine Corps Special Operations Command (MARSOC). Josh's job was to communicate during combat operations from the ground with aircraft that provided his ground forces necessary ordinance and support. Josh's job was a particularly risky one. In order to make his necessary observations of his surroundings and successfully communicate with military aircraft, Josh would be required to expose himself to enemy fire. The MARSOC Commandant noted that Josh had a level of prior experience that was unique for someone in Josh's special assignment, due to his extensive background as an aviator. In 2009, Josh was deployed with the MARSOC to Afghanistan. Josh and his fellow Special Force Marines, divided into groups of 12 to 14, went across terrain and through villages in the Afghanistan countryside in search of Taliban and insurgents. Unfortunately, on Saturday, September 5, 2009, during combat operations in Koshan, the worst outcome happened. Josh and his tactical unit were ambushed while on patrol. They took fire from automatic rifles and rifle-propelled



*Captain Joshua S. Meadows, USMC
1979-2009*

grenades, as Josh called in air support. Josh was killed, and his fellow Marines, wounded and otherwise, survived. He was 30 years old. He had expected to return home in time for Angela and Josh's first child, Olivia Clair Meadows, who was born in Midland on November 3, 2009.

The week following his death, American flags hung outside most buildings of Elgin in Josh's honor. Businesses displayed signs reading, "Hometown of USMC Capt. Joshua S. Meadows — An American Hero." Residents in Josh's hometown had flags and yellow ribbons on display outside their homes. On September 15, 2009, more than 1,000 people, including many Marines from

throughout the United States, were in attendance at his memorial service that took place at the Commemorative Air Force Museum in Midland, TX. Captain Meadows' decorations include the Bronze Star with a Combat "V", the Purple Heart and many more. Josh is survived by his wife, Angela, and daughter, Olivia Clair, who continue to reside in dual locations, Camp Pendleton, CA and Midland, TX. He is also survived by his mother, Jan Meadows of Elgin, TX, and his sister, Erin Meadows of Colorado Springs, CO.

In his short life, Josh Meadows exemplified the kind of personal character which we as Sons of Confederate Veterans respect when we remember our most admired Confederate forebears such as Lee and Jackson. Josh Meadows demonstrated the best of good will toward others, personal integrity, patriotism, devotion to duty, leadership, courage and bravery. He was loved and much admired by many people. Captain Josh Meadows will always be remembered as a true American hero who made the ultimate sacrifice, fighting for what he believed in.

Editor's note: Our deepest sympathies go to Compatriot Meadows' family. He truly lived up to the legacy of his ancestors.

To our knowledge Captain Meadows is the only compatriot who has made the ultimate sacrifice in the War on Terror. If there are others, please notify General Headquarters so we can recognize their service. ■

Army of Northern Virginia



Secession Camp 4, Charleston, SC, members attended the Confederate Memorial Day Service in Columbia, SC on May 2, 2009, at the SC State Capitol Building. Pictured from left, back row, Tommy Hilton, Sandy Seymour, Lee Wilson, Loren O'Donnell, Paul Murray (middle row) Woody Weatherford, Walter Carr, Bobby Gorman, John Genes (front row) Ed Moon Jr., Ed Moon III, Bill Norris and Bobby Compton.



On April 30, 2009, the **Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168**, Fayetteville, NC, members and Fort Bragg's Cultural Resource Center placed new headstones for Confederate Privates Duncan J. Durdan and Malcom N. Monroe in the Sandy Grove and Newton Cemeteries on Fort Bragg, NC. Pictured from left, front: Linda Carnes-McNaughton, Ted Dalton; rear: Dan McLeod, Waverley McLeod, John Pankey and Charles Heath.



The 140th Confederate Memorial Day service was conducted on May 3, 2009, at Oakdale Cemetery in Wilmington, NC. The observance was conducted around the Confederate Monument and was jointly sponsored by the **George Davis Camp 5**, Wilmington, NC, Cape Fear Chapter 3, UDC, and the George Davis Camp 6, Children of the Confederacy.



Pictured is the Confederate Monument in Gaffney, SC, surrounded by the **Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, members and guest reenactors celebrating Confederate Memorial Day, May 9, 2009.



The Chapman High School Air Force JROTC held its annual National Awards Program on May 11, 2009. **Sgt. Adam W. Ballenger Camp 68**, Spartanburg, SC, presented the Hunley Award for the first time. Shown from left are Camp Commander Bill Geen, Hunley Award Recipient Cadet Colonel Chad Cooper, John Messer and Bruce Johnson.



Compatriots Ed Moon, **Secession 4**, Charleston, SC, and Jeff O'Cain, **Lt. General Wade Hampton 273**, Columbia, SC, proudly carried the Flag to the remote northern bush of Mozambique, East Africa. While on a 3-week safari they hunted Africa's most dangerous game, the Cape Buffalo, aka "Black Death." With true Confederate marksmanship they made the highly coveted and extremely rare feat of a "double takedown," dispatching each with a single shot, dropping both massive beasts only yards apart.

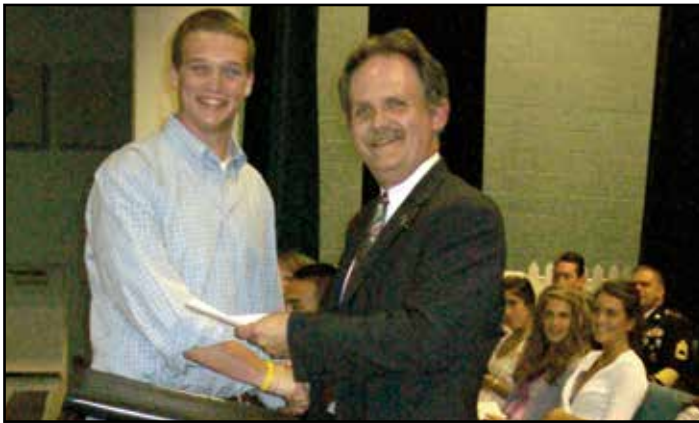
South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania Divisions



Pictured are members and friends of the **Robert E. Lee Camp 726**, Alexandria, VA, prior to the 2009 Memorial Day Parade on Constitution Avenue in Washington, DC.



Monocacy Battlefield of Maryland has opened a new visitors' center and invited the **Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD, for a tour in May 2009. In attendance were more than 30 people from the MD, WV and VA Divisions.



In June, 2009, **General James Longstreet Camp 1247**, Richmond, VA, Commander Michael Kidd presented the camp's Buck Hurtt Scholarship Award to Alex Fraser at the Douglas S. Freeman High School's (Henrico County, VA), Senior Awards program. The history faculty chooses the outstanding senior history student to receive this one-time scholarship grant. This was the seventh consecutive year the camp has made this award.



The **Sons of Mars, Camp 1632**, Laurinburg, NC, held their Confederate Memorial Day Service at the Scotland County Courthouse in Laurinburg, May 16, 2009. Camp Commander Nathan McCormick conducted the service, and, under a canopy of grey skies, read prayers, poems and articles written by and about Confederate Soldiers.



The **General Turner Ashby Camp, 1567**, Winchester, VA, assisted the Turner Ashby UDC Chapter prepare for their 143rd Annual Confederate Memorial Day service at Mt. Hebron Cemetery by placing Battle Flags on the 3,000 graves. Photo taken in front of the gravesite of Turner and Richard Ashby.



Mingo Camp 1717, Spivey's Corner, NC, held a memorial service to honor Confederate soldiers on May 9, 2009, in the Clinton Cemetery. Paul Fann led the ceremony, and at the conclusion, reenactors Ronnie Horne and Tim Lane fired a musket volley to salute and honor the Confederate dead buried in the Clinton Cemetery. Billy Wrench and Paul Fann marked the graves of Confederate Veterans with Confederate flags.

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



Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948, Taylorsville, NC, member Dale Rogers at the grave of his ancestor, Turner Rogers.



The **Rev. Beverly Tucker Lacy Camp 2141**, Locust Grove, VA, Color Guard had the honor of posting the colors at the monument dedication on Barton Street in Fredericksburg, VA, on April 18. This monument honors 51 Confederate Soldiers from seven Southern states who were nearly forgotten when their gravesites were paved over during city improvements. The **Matthew Fontaine Maury Camp 1722**, Fredericksburg, VA, hosted the event and raised the funds for the monument.



Members of the **Black River Tigers Camp 2152**, Coats, NC, visited the North Carolina Monument to the Confederate Dead in Gettysburg, PA on July 4, 2009. Members of the camp attended the reenactment and visited the monument to pay homage to the gallant men from NC who never returned from PA. Pictured from left, Commander Joey Hancock, W.S. Jackson, Tim Carroll, Tony Mangum, Benajah Eure and Bill Faircloth.



On May 9, 2009, the PA Division observed Confederate Memorial Day. Pictured are the guest speaker, Elliot Cummings and **Private John Wesley Culp Memorial Camp 1961**, Gettysburg, PA, Commander Benjamin Lewis, II.



Bill Rippy and Camp Commander Gary Byrd of the **Colonel William A. Stowe Camp 2142**, Dallas, NC, welcomed new members John Tyson and Morris Jenkins.



MD Division Color Guard succeeded in "Jubal Early's Dream" of marching Confederate Flags flying in the nation's capital. In a time where towns ban Confederates from marching, the Maryland Division Color Guard invaded the capital to the cheers of the more than 250,000 spectators in attendance at the National Memorial Day parade.



Army of Northern Virginia



Members of the **General J. R. Chambliss Camp 1779**, Emporia, VA, fired a memorial volley over his grave. Chambliss was shot and killed August 1864. Pictured from left are Jason Lowery, Lex Lowery and Fred Bare.



Pictured from left are Elmo Talbert and Danny Wagner of the **E. Fletcher Satterfield Camp 852**, Roxboro, NC, at a table during the Bright Leaf Hoe Down Day in Yanceyville, NC, in September 2009.



On October 10, 2009, members of the **3rd SC Cavalry, Co. I of Edisto Camp 131**, Edisto Island, SC, enjoyed a field trip and tour of the Honey Hill battle site in Jasper County, SC, where the defending Confederate soldiers soundly defeated a superior Union force.



Compatriot Mike Spigner received his membership certificate and pin as Adjutant-in-Chief Mark Simpson and Camp Commander Dr. Steven Tollison inducted him into the **Colonel Henry Laurens Benbow Camp 859**, Manning, SC.



Pictured is Joyce Phillips, with the Confederate captain's uniform she made for her husband, Doug Phillips of the **Colonel John Sloan Camp 1290**, Greensboro, NC. Doug wears the uniform as he speaks at SCV meetings to honor his Confederate ancestor, Captain Robert D. Hill. The uniform won a blue ribbon as well as "Judges Choice" award at the Dixie Classic Fair, held in Winston-Salem, NC.



On September 19, 2009, members, cadets and guests of the **Davidson Guards Camp 1851**, Davidson County, NC, had their annual camp picnic, with good food and fellowship.

Army of Tennessee



Pictured in Kyrgyzstan from left are Bucky Harris of the **John Hunt Morgan Camp 1342**, Louisville, KY, John Cross of the **Otho French Strahl Camp 176**, Union City, TN, and a non-member from MS, Miles Farragut, who is a direct descendant of Yankee Admiral David Farragut.



The annual Lee-Jackson-Maury luncheon of the Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter 120, UDC was held at the Audubon Country Club in Louisville, KY. The guest speaker was Richard Alan Noegel of Augusta, GA, who is a medical editor with the CDC in Atlanta and a member of the **Brigadier General John C. Carter Camp 207**, Waynesboro, GA. Pictured are Mr. Noegel, Julie Hardaway and Jessieanne Houck Wells.



Pictured from left are Greg, James and Rodney Mathis of Jackson County, GA, who joined and received their certificates to the **Jackson County Volunteers Camp 94**, Jefferson, GA, at the April 2009 meeting. All three joined under Private Caleb Garrison of Co. E Bennett's Company 34th Georgia Volunteer Infantry.



Shown at a recent **John Kempshall Camp 1534**, Marda, IL, recruitment tent at Jacksonville, IL, reenactment are members Dennis Ash and Ed Stanfield.



Compatriot Stephen Williams was sworn in March 23, 2009. Congratulations and welcome to the **Colonel Charles T. Zachary Camp 108**, McDonough, GA.



Glenn Venner of the **General McCain HQ Camp 584**, Columbia, TN, presented Cadet Lee Hinzelman from Ohio University in Athens, OH, with the SCV ROTC Award.

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



On December 27, 2008, **Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, members began restoration of Governor Francis Philip Fleming's grave in Old City Cemetery. Compatriots found the runners buried 8' below the ground, and installed them with the original foot runner (which was engraved with CSA). An original Southern Cross of Honor was installed at the foot of the grave.



The **St. Johns Rangers Camp 1360**, Deland, FL, and the local chapter of the UDC observed Confederate Memorial Day with a service at Oakdale Cemetery in Deland. After the ceremony, flags were handed out and the members of both organizations placed flags on the graves of Confederate veterans throughout the county — some 136 graves in 27 cemeteries.



Stephen R. Mallory Camp 1315, Pensacola, FL, Commander Ken Daniel and Keith Wasdin present Ronny Miller with a gravemarker for his great-great grandfather James M. Godwin, Private, Co. B 15th Confederate Cavalry POW.



Members of the **Chattooga County Camp 507**, Summerville, GA, spent the morning of March 21st installing headstones in the old Trion Cemetery and the Howell Cemetery in Chattooga County. Pictured are Kevin Ball, Kirk Patterson, Jamie Cavin, Tim Cooper, Roger Cothran, Stan Nix, Austin Cothran and Scott Brock.



Pictured are five new members of the **Theophilus West, MD Camp 1346**, Marianna, FL. From left, Compatriot Chuck Wilkerson, Douglas Stewart, Loran G. Mercer, Jed Adam Delk and James Andrew Padgett.



Camp Douglas Memorial Camp 1507, Chicago, IL, held their annual memorial service at Confederate Mound for the Confederate POWs murdered at Camp Douglas. On hand was the noted author and Camp Douglas expert Dr. George Levy, who wrote *To Die in Chicago*.

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



In April 2009, members from the **Savannah Militia Camp 1657**, **Francis S. Bartow Camp 93**, both of Savannah, GA, and **Camp Davis Camp 2073**, Guyton, GA, performed a work session on the on-going Southern Cross of Honor restoration project at Laurel Grove cemetery in Savannah. The following men who worked hard and diligently on refurbishing 55 crosses at Laurel Grove are Dr. Ira Couey of Camp 93, Danny Harden and James Rahn of Camp Davis and Fred Royal of Camp 1657.



The **Fort Blakeley Camp 1864**, Bay Minette, AL, along with an Alabama chapter, UDC, held their annual Roll Call and gravesite ceremony in Point Clear, AL, April 19, 2009. The honor guard consisted of members of the **Raphael Semmes Camp 11**, Mobile, AL; the **Stephen R. Mallory Camp 1315**, Pensacola, FL and 1st FL Company E.



Members of the **Captain Henry C. Semple Camp 2002**, Montgomery, AL, participated in the Confederate Memorial Day Celebration held on April 27, 2009, at the Alabama State Capital.



Members from **S.D. Lee's Caledonia Rifles Camp 2140**, Caledonia, MS, S.D. Lee UDC Chapter 34, the Alasippi Rifles and Seldon's Alabama Battery assisted the US Air Force during at the 2009 Air Education and Training Command Commander's Conference held at Columbus AFB, MS. The conference theme was Leadership in the Civil War.



On April 25, 2009, subsequent to the Confederate Memorial Park dedication in Tampa, FL, Commander-in-Chief Chuck McMichael awarded a Ladies Appreciation Medal to Lunelle Siegel, president of the Augusta Jane Evans Wilson Chapter 2640 in Temple Terrace, FL. **FL Division** Commander Doug Dawson assisted with the presentation ceremony.



On April 29, 2009, **Georgia** Governor Sonny Perdue signed SB27, written by the Georgia Civil War Commission members who are also SCV members, permanently making into law April as Confederate History and Heritage Month. Pictured are AOT Commander C. Kelly Barrow and family with Governor Perdue.



Army of Tennessee



In recognition of "Civil War Preservation Trust Park Day," **Lieutenant Colonel William Luffman Camp 938**, Chatsworth, GA, assisted in cleaning the Confederate cemetery of Dalton, GA. Pictured from left are Commander Steve Hall, Milton Clarke, Mitchell Parker, Jerry Shipman and Adam Parker.



For many years, the large marker for A. D. "Donnie" Pence had been lying face-down in the ground, knocked off its base, at the Stoners Chapel Cemetery near Samuels, KY. Donnie Pence rode with Quantrill and surrendered at Samuel's Depot, now Samuels. Volunteers working to right the stone, from left are Dale Hillman, Jesse Ward of **Quantrill's Raiders Camp 2087**, Mayfield Heights, OH, Bill Hayes, Commander of the **John Hunt Morgan Camp 1342**, Louisville, KY, and Nancy Hitt.



MS Division Commander Larry McCluney at the 114th Annual **MS Division** Reunion presented the Walter X. Broome Young Patriot of the Year Award to Christopher "Dee" Taylor. The award is named after Walter X. Broome, 12-year-old member of the Montgomery Scouts of Mississippi. Captured by Yankees, his life was spared by a Union officer who declared Broome "Too brave to die." Dee Taylor is the grandson of MS Division Chaplain James Taylor.



On July 2, 2009, a group of Cherokees traveling the Trail of Tears came through Woodbury, TN, on bicycle. The group included Chief Chad Smith. In honor of their passing, W. Michael Corley, far left, of the **Savage-Goodner Camp 1513**, Smithville, TN, flew the Cherokee Braves Flag at the Cannon County Confederate Memorial and presented it to the group.



Members and friends of the **Colonel W. M. Bradford/Colonel J. G. Rose Camp 1638**, Morristown, TN, attended the Nathan Bedford Forrest Boyhood Home celebration in College Grove, TN.



On June 3, 2009, members of the **Dixie Defenders Camp 2086**, Cross City, FL, installed a plaque honoring Confederate Veterans in the Dixie County, FL, Courthouse. From left are Gary Poore, Ferrell Mikell, Division Commander Doug Dawson, Daryl Ratterree and Bob Hurst.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



Lance Salge, right, and Jim Mims, left, both of the **Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 67**, Houston, TX, posed with Judy Menasco, UDC, at the 2009 Texas Division, Children of the Confederacy Convention, held at South Shore Harbour, League City, TX, on June 13, 2009.



Members of the **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, participated in the 234th Tucson, AZ, Birthday Celebration on August 20, 2009. Pictured are Emilie Siarkiewicz, Camp Commander John Potenza, Paul Mears, Gretchen Brittain, Bobby Morris, William Seymour, Curtis Tipton, Ella Stone Mears and Richard Montgomery.



World War II veterans were honored guests in the Waxahachie, TX, July 4th parade. Compatriot Charles Atchley (front row, second from right, waving), a member of the **O. M. Roberts Camp 178**, Waxahachie, TX, participated in the Battle of the Bulge, among others. He is a true American Hero and we are honored to have him in our camp.



On September 5, 2009, members of the **2nd Texas Frontier Camp 1904**, DeLeon, TX; **Major Robert M. White Camp 1250**, Temple, TX; **Terry's Texas Rangers Camp 1937**, Cleburne, TX and members of the Order of Confederate Rose pose shortly before entering the Hamilton County Dove Festival Parade at Hamilton, TX.



Meritorious Service Medals were presented by NM Division Commander Jim Red to Dr. John Smith, Steven Grizzell, John Pittsenbargar and Camp Commander Larry Pope for services rendered during the CSA General C.C. Crews monument efforts in Hillsboro, NM, on November 1, 2008. General Crews is the highest-ranking Confederate officer buried in New Mexico.



Members of the **Dick Dowling Camp 1295**, Beaumont, TX, received Division Awards. Pictured from left are Paul Allen, David Nelson, Camp Commander Warren Guidry, Micheal McGreevy, Wayne Prouse, Jim Perry and Donald Smart.

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



Compatriot Larry Logan of the **1st Cherokee Mounted Volunteers Camp 1501**, OK, recently visited and placed the Third National Flag and Battle Flag on the gravesite of Judah P. Benjamin, at Pere-Lachaise Cemetery in Paris, France. The monument's inscription notes that Judah P. Benjamin was a United States Senator from Louisiana, and served as Attorney General, Secretary of War and Secretary of State

for the Confederate States of America, and later served as Queen's Counsel in London, England.



On July 19, 2009, compatriots Heath Roland, Carl Linck, Greg Miller and Jon Linn, of the **Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920**, Kansas City, KS, set this headstone at the Cole Cemetery in Kansas City, MO, for Private Joshua Cates of Company K, 5th MO Cavalry.



Pictured are the *USS Constitution* at the Arlington, TX, 4th of July Parade and one of the *CSS Alabama* before the parade. They won 2nd place in the float division with the theme historical monuments for the **Colonel Middleton Tate Johnson Camp 1648**, Arlington, TX. The *Constitution* is the oldest commissioned warship in the US Navy. Please notice that it has a Confederate First National Commissioning Pennant on it and is manned by a Confederate crew with one Yankee prisoner.



Louisiana Division Staff visit with a real son at the National Reunion in Hot Springs, AR. From left are Scott Summers, Real Son James Brown, Bobby Herring, and David Hill.



After the Comanche County Rodeo and Livestock Parade, Miss Dublin, Texas 2009 congratulated the **2nd Texas Frontier Camp 1904**, DeLeon, TX, and their Cactus Rose 23 OCR ladies for winning a first-place trophy. The parade was in Comanche, Texas.



On August 22, 2009, during a memorial service, eight members and friends of **Colonel Isaac W. Smith Camp 458**, Portland, OR, and a past president of the Seattle UDC, traveled from Portland, OR, to Prairie City, OR, to honor five Confederate Veterans buried in the town's cemetery. Pictured are OR Division Commander Brent Jacobs, Barbara Reynolds (great-granddaughter of Lt. John C. Howell), Prairie City Mayor Stan Horrell, Compatriot Erik Ernst and Mrs. Peggy Bartley (great-granddaughter of Pvt. Lafayette Howell).

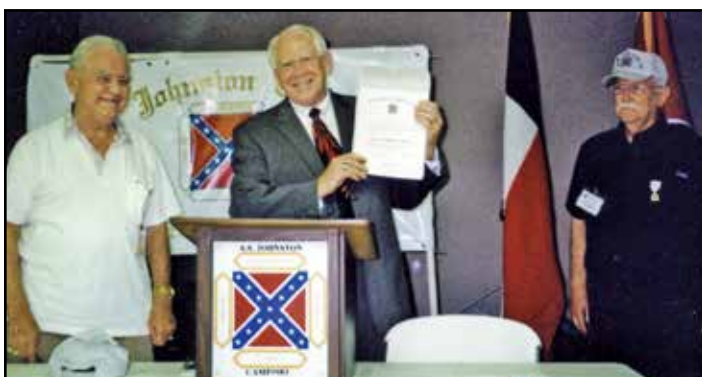
Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, California, Iowa, Kansas, Washington, Oregon and Utah Divisions



Members of the **Silver State Grays Camp 1989**, Las Vegas, NV, are shown participating in the Wreaths Across America tribute by placing a wreath on the grave of Compatriot Michael McKenzie.



Texas Bonnie Blue Camp 869, San Antonio, TX, was honored to have the family of James Washington Walker speak about his life during the War Between the States at their August 2009 meeting. He was assigned to the Camel Corps at Camp Verde, TX. Clay Walker, great-great grandson, won a crocheted blanket made by Linda Miller.



At the June 2009 meeting of the **Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 983**, Decatur, TX, the speaker, Hugh King, holds his membership certificate, presented by Lieutenant Commander Taylor and Commander Niblett.



Captain James J. McAlester Camp 775, McAlester, OK, Commander James Langley holds a Cherokee Braves flag which had flown over the US Army Headquarters in Baghdad, Iraq, and the certificate to prove it.



Colonel Gustav Hoffman Camp 1838, New Braunfels, TX, members and ladies line up for the annual Comal County Fair Parade.



On November 7, 2009, the **Cross of Saint Andrew Camp 2009**, Alto, TX, was again invited to fire a rifle volley to officially open the annual Alto Pecan Festival. The camp also had a recruitment booth set up to educate the public on local history, and was assisted by their Southern Belles.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



Texas Lonestar Greys Camp 1953, Schertz, TX, inducts a new member into their ranks. Pictured from left are Camp Commander Tim Swinney, Thomas Terry and Larry Shahan.



Oklahoma Division Commander John Priddy presents a camp charter to **Brigadier General Richard Gano Camp 892**, Poteau, OK, Commander David Tamplin. Pictured from left are Compatriots Lynn Lockhart, Billy Potter, David Tamplin, Commander Priddy, Mike Lockhart and Eddie Tamplin.



Members of the Iowa Division braved the cold, icy weather to meet in Cedar Rapids for the Lee-Jackson Luncheon on January 16, 2010. Members welcomed a new member and enjoyed a luncheon and program. Pictured from right are Chad Pohorsky, new member Jim Heimback, IA Division Commander Dick Pohorsky, Sherman Lundy, **Bowens Mounted Rifles Camp 1759**, Des Moines, IA, Commander Bruce Peterson and **Carroll County Rough and Readys Camp 1952**, Burlington, IA, Commander Daryl Melear.



Pictured from left are Lainie Cross, MO Society OCR, **MO Division** Commander James England and his wife Carol at the MO Division Lee-Jackson Dinner held in January 2010 in Osage Beach, MO.



The **Upshur County Patriots Camp 2109**, Gilmer, TX, held their first Christmas food drive December 21, 2009. They distributed food, including turkeys, to needy families and shut-ins. Pictured from left are Camp Commander George Linton, Phil Davis, Jackie Smith, Jamie Eitson, H. C. Feagin, Rickie Gipson, Ronnie Hill and Bill Starnes.



At the Syrup Festival held in November 2009 at Henderson, TX, **New Salem Invincibles Camp 2107**, Ponta, TX, Commander Mark Bassett talked with local Boy Scouts.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

RAPHAEL SEMMES 11
MOBILE
BURKE, JOHN R.
DENNEY, THOMAS NEAL

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 16
AUBURN
LAMBERT, WILLIAM KENT
SATTERWHITE, MATTHEW
GRADY

LT. J. K. MCBRIDE 241
MOULTON
JEFFREYS, ALLEN RAY
TURNER, JOHN R.

GEN. ROBERT E. RODES 262
TUSCALOOSA
MARCUM, KENNETH JEREMY

PVT. AUGUSTUS BRADY 385
TROY
DAVIS, II, WILLIAM PRITCHETT

MAJ. JOHN C. HUTTO 443
JASPER
BLACKSTON, JERRY MICHAEL

E. A. O'NEAL 478
FLORENCE
BLACK, JOHN DANIEL

DENT'S ARTILLERY 486
EUFULA
MITCHELL, LOGAN B.

CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS 768
ATHENS
CROSBY, LAWRENCE R.
JOHNSON, CHARLES LESLIE
JOHNSON, CARL STUART

THE PRATTVILLE DRAGOONS 1524
PRATTVILLE
JONES, JEFFREY GLENN
WADE, KARL E.

CAPT. WILLIAM HOUSTON
SHELBY 1537
COLUMBIANA
LANG, GREGORY ALAN

WINSTON COUNTY GRAYS 1788
HALEYVILLE
COWART, ROBERT WALKER
McGUIRE, JAMES MICHAEL

DEKALB RIFLES 1824
SYLVANIA
LEDFORD, JAMES MICHAEL
LOVELESS, STEVEN THOMAS
MARTIN, ERIC RANDALL

FORT BLAKELEY 1864
BALDWIN COUNTY
CASON, GREGORY TODD
KELLY, MAURY BRITTON
LACEY, SR., RICHARD C.
PYLANT, HUNTER CAMP
PYLANT, JACOB DOUGLAS

THE TALLASSEE ARMORY
GUARDS 1921
TALLASSEE
NORRELL, DAVID MITCHELL

HARTSOOK GUARD 2163
BANKSTON
ACKER, JR., JOE GLEN

TEN ISLANDS 2678
OHATCHEE
CURVIN, TERRY JOE
FRAZIER, CLAUD GARY

ARKANSAS

GEN. RICHARD M. GANO 561
FORT SMITH
SOTHERLAND, DANA RAYFORD

COL. ALLEN R. WITT 615
CONWAY
MARTIN, DAVID L.

JAMES M. KELLER 648
HOT SPRINGS
CROSS, ROBERT DONALD

GEN. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE 1433
PINE BLUFF
SAVAGE, DONALD RAY
VAUGHAN, DUANE EDWARD

COL. ROBERT G. SHAVER 1655
JONESBORO
SILAS, MATTHEW CHRISTOPHER

ARIZONA

CAPTAIN HUNTER'S ARIZONA
RANGERS 1202
TUCSON
MALESKI, JASON

CPT. GRANVILLE H. OURY 1708
SCOTTSDALE
ROGERS, JOHN T.

CONFEDERATE SECRET SERVICE 1710
SIERRA VISTA
HAUSER, FOREST

PVT. C. W. LUCAS-FORREST'S
ESCORT 2316
PRESCOTT VALLEY
BONFOEY, CHASE RUSSELL
DARNELL, TRAVIS A.

CALIFORNIA

GEN. JOHN B. HOOD 1208
LOS ANGELES
RAY, FRED OLEN

GENERAL GEORGE BLAKE COSBY 1627
SACRAMENTO
McPHERSON, MICHAEL ANDREW
WALDROP, JR., CLYDE EARL
WALDROP, ERIK CLYDE

DEADERICK-DOREMUS-THURMOND 1631
SANTA BARBARA
FORESTA, ANTHONY ALAN

INLAND EMPIRE 1742
INLAND EMPIRE
SWAGER, STEPHAN LANE

FLORIDA

KIRBY SMITH 1209
JACKSONVILLE
GILMER, JAMES DAVIS
WOOD, KENNETH RAY

STEPHEN RUSSELL MALLORY 1315
PENSACOLA
DAVIS, JOEY MICHAEL
TURNER, RANDY MICHAEL

1LT THOMAS H. GAINER 1319
BAY COUNTY
McCONNELL, DANIEL CALEB

BRIG. GEN. EVANDER M. LAW 1323
LAKELAND
CREWS, JR., CHARLES GERALD

THEOPHILUS WEST M.D. 1346
MARIANNA
COX, DALE ALAN
DUNAWAY, FLETCHER RYALS
HALL, JUSTIN DONNY

ST. JOHNS RANGERS 1360
DELAND
HYDE, TERRY JOHN

WILLIAM HENRY HARRIS 1395
FT. LAUDERDALE
DAVIS, THOMAS

MADISON STARKE PERRY 1424
GAINESVILLE
DAMPIER, WINTON ELBERT

MAJ. WILLIAM M. FOOTMAN 1950
FT. MYERS
FRAKE, JR., JAMES M.

2ND LT. JOSEPH MORGAN 2012
PERRY
WARF, II, GREGORY AARON

LT. FRANCIS CALVIN MORGAN
BOGGESS 2150
EVERGLADES CITY
MAYHEW, JOHN M.

GEORGIA

GEN. EDWARD DORR TRACY JR. 18
MACON
BELL, MARTIN NELSON

FRANCIS S. BARTOW 93
SAVANNAH
BRANTLEY, DURWARD LANIER

JACKSON COUNTY VOLUNTEERS 94
JEFFERSON
CRUM, LOGAN REECE

MAJOR WILLIAM E. SIMMONS 96
LAWRENCEVILLE
STOCKDALE, COLE EDWARD

McDANIEL-CURTIS 165
CARROLLTON
DAVIS, DONALD E.

GEN. NATHAN B. FORREST 469
ROME
CONGER, CHRISTOPHER MARTIN
STEPHENS, JERRY W.

THOMAS MARSH FORMAN 485
BRUNSWICK
BENNETT, RODNEY E.

GEN. HENRY LEWIS BENNING 517
COLUMBUS
RALEY, SR., JASON TODD

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON 671
DALTON
CARLOCK, CHRISTOPHER GARY

JEFFERSON DAVIS' COWBOYS 682
OCILLA
GENTRY, JR., TOMMY LEWIS

OLD CAPITOL 688
MILLEDGEVILLE
MIXON, ROY HOLLIS
PARHAM, RYAN JAMES
SAILORS, CHARLES

LT. DICKSON L. BAKER 926
HARTWELL
DAVID, SAMUEL WAYNE
PARADISE, WILLIAM J. (BILLY JO)

LT. COL. WILLIAM M. LUFFMAN 938
CHATSWORTH
CAMPBELL, DONALD TRUMAN

JAMES T. WOODWARD 1399
WARNER ROBINS
CHEATWOOD, PHILLIP L.

THE CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL 1432
STONE MOUNTAIN
DIXON, ROBERT T.
KENNEDY, WILLIAM CLARK

JOHN B. GORDON MEMORIAL 1449
THOMASTON
DANIEL, JOE WESTLEY
DANIEL, RANDEL RICHARD

THE ROSWELL MILLS 1547
ROSWELL
HERRIN, SCOTT FERGUSON

THE SAVANNAH MILITIA 1657
SAVANNAH
BOWMAN, BRAD
CAUDLE, KEANAN GARY
LAWSON, HARRY
NEWSOME, STEPHEN RANDALL

COL. JOSEPH MCCONNELL 1859
RINGGOLD
LACKEY, ROBERT WANE
STEADMAN, WAYNE ALLEN

DIXIE GUARDS 1942
METTER
HENDRIX, FRANK
JOHNSON, MANNING LEGGETTE
JOHNSON, JEFFREY DALE

PVT. JOHN INGRAHAM 1977
CHICKAMAUGA
NAPIER, CHARLES BENJAMIN

CAPT. JAMES KNOX "SEABOARD GUARDS" 2022
WAYNESVILLE
KEENE, JR., ARTHUR LAFAYETTE

PINE BARRENS VOLUNTEERS 2039
EASTMAN
KELLY, ROBERT B.

CAMP DAVIS 2073
GUYTON
HODGES, CAREY GRANT

BUCKHEAD-FORT LAWTON
BRIGADE 2102
MILLEN
GLISSON, WILLIAM MITCHELL
HERRINGTON, JR., JOHN
THOMAS
SHEPPARD, III, GILBERT CARL
STEPHENS, GLEN

CONCORD RANGERS 2135
DAWSONVILLE
THOMPSON, SETH DAVID

MONTGOMERY
SHARPSHOOTERS 2164
MT. VERNON
BLUE, CHARLES W. (BUDDY)

ILLINOIS

PRIVATE SPINCE BLANKENSHIP 1802
MARION
GADDIS, CHARLES

LT. GEORGE E. DIXON 1962
BELLEVIEW
MARLEY, ROBERT NEIL
MARLEY, CLEMENT FRANCIS
RINEHART, NORMAN MICHAEL

INDIANA

CAPT. ARTHUR M. RUTLEDGE 1413
BLUFFTON
HOOVER, JR., MICHAEL KEITH

A. J. RINGO 1509
NEW CASTLE
LOSURE, NOLAN EVERETT
LOSURE, PARKER CHARLES
LOSURE, NATHAN ALAN

COLONEL ROBERT M. MARTIN 2320
EVANSVILLE
CRENSHAW, SR., HAROLD K.

KANSAS

MAJOR THOMAS J. KEY 1920
KANSAS CITY
PETERIE, DAVID JASON

SOUTH KANSAS CAMP 2064
WICHITA
ELDRIDGE, WADE ALLEN D.
PIPER, DEAN A.

KENTUCKY

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE 100
LEXINGTON
BOUREN, EARL

GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN 1495
PADUCAH
HAYDEN, JACOB STEPHEN
HUTCHINSON, MICHAEL

COLONEL BENJAMIN CAUDILL 1629
WHITESBURG
OSBORNE, RANDALL

EDWARD FLETCHER ARTHUR 1783
CORBIN
INGLE, DOUGLAS HASTEN

KENTUCKY SECESSION SITE 2125
RUSSELLVILLE
HALES, JUSTIN TREY

LOUISIANA

BRIG. GEN. J. J. ALFRED A. MOUTON 778
OPELOUSAS
SOILEAU, WILLIAM MICHAEL

BRIG. GEN. THOMAS MOORE
SCOTT 1604
MINDEN
VANCE, AUBREY JAMES
VANCE, HOLTON LANE
WHITTINGTON, DAVID NOLAN

AMBASSADOR JOHN SLIDELL 1727
SLIDELL
FREMAUX, RICHARD LEON

JACKSON VOLUNTEERS 28TH LA, CO F 1965
JONESBORO
BREEDLOVE, ROBERT MADISON

MAJOR GENERAL HARRY T. HAYS 2019
BATON ROUGE
CHITTON, MICHAEL GARLAND

GENERAL LOUIS HEBERT 2032
LAFAYETTE
BABINEAUX, MARK ALLEN
BONIN, CHRISTOPHER MORRIS
BONIN, MICHAEL KEVIN
BONIN, BENJAMIN KELLY
LANCLOS, DAVID
SCHOEFFLER, HAROLD JAMES

MARYLAND

COL. WILLIAM NORRIS 1398
DARNESTOWN
DEAN, BILL FRANKLIN
LOWE, MICHAEL LADD
ORNDORFF, WESLEY DENNIS

THE BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG 1582
SHARPSBURG
CRAZE, RICHARD DOUGLAS
CRAZE, JAMES ROLAND
POMPA, STEPHEN MATTHEW

MAJ. GEN. ISAAC RIDGEWAY
TRIMBLE CAMP 1836
ELLICOTT CITY
MERSON, VANCE WESLEY

MAJOR GENERAL ARNOLD
ELZEY 1940
SALISBURY
KING, SR., JOHN EARL

ORPHAN BRIGADE 2166
WALDORF
GARCIA, JACOB W.

MISSOURI

STERLING PRICE 145
ST. LOUIS
NICKELL, SHAWN DAVID

B/G JOHN T. HUGHES 614
INDEPENDENCE
BRADLEY, JAMES W.
CRANDELL, DALE EDWARD

COL. JAMES J. SEARCY 1923
COLUMBIA
DEERING, MICHAEL

COL. JOHN T. COFFEE 1934
OSCEOLA
MONTGOMERY, B. LANCE
SHACKELFORD, JOEL WILLIAM
SHACKELFORD, TERRY LYNN

MISSISSIPPI

RANKIN ROUGH AND READY'S 265
BRANDON
LILLY, III, THOMAS JACKSON

COL. W. P. ROGERS 321
CORINTH
BARNES, DONOVAN LYNN
MANGUS, MICHAEL STUART
STRICKLAND, THOMAS EARL

GAINESVILLE VOLUNTEERS 373
PICAYUNE
SAUCIER, IV, ALFRED FRANCIS

CAPTAIN JOHN M. BRADLEY 384
LOUISVILLE
HOLDER, DAVID G.

JEFFERSON DAVIS 635
JACKSON
BRISTER, JOE FRED

TIPPAH TIGERS 868
RIPLEY
COOPER, WILLIAM E.
COOPER, MICHAEL
ENGLEBERT, BRYAN
McCOMMON, BOBBY JOE
PRATHER, CODY

WILLIAM D. CAMERON 1221
MERIDIAN
NULL, JACK MICHAEL
TARVER, DAVID E.

PRIVATE SAMUEL A. HUGHEY 1452
HERNANDO
ACREE, CHAD

B/G BENJAMIN G. HUMPHREYS 1625 INDIANOLA
ALLEN, JR., EARL B.
KELLY, JR., GEORGE THOMAS

MECHANICSBURG CORRIDOR 1704 MECHANICSBURG
DANIEL, JR., RAY NEAL

LT. JOHN SALLIS 1776 TREMONT
MARTIN, ANDERSON BLAKE
MARTIN, JAMES KELLY
SPENCER, WILLIAM TRICE

UNIVERSITY GREYS 1803 OXFORD
WEST, IV, LEWIS ALBERT

AUGUSTA GREYS 1956 NEW AUGUSTA
NEWMAN, GARY PAUL
SHOWS, TIMOTHY CRAIG

LT. GEN. STEPHEN DILL LEE'S CALEDONIA RIFLES 2140 CALEDONIA
GRANT, MICHAEL ANDREW
OWEN, DAVID COLLINS

NORTH CAROLINA

GEORGE DAVIS 5 WILMINGTON
GLENN, STEPHAN D.
GREGORY, DANIEL TYREE
GREGORY, JR., DANIEL TYREE
GREGORY, III, DANIEL TYREE
SMITH, ELLIS ALLEN
STIMITS, ROY ALAN
WATKINS, CHARLES PHILLIP
WISHART, DAVID RALEIGH
WISHART, ROBERT SPENCER

ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE 15 ASHEVILLE
COOPER, ANTONIN NATHANIEL
EDWARDS, JAMES DANIEL
SPENCE, CADE ARTLEY

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL 168 FAYETTEVILLE
ALLEN, JEFFREY DOUGLAS
CHANDLER, TROY ALLEN
CHANDLER, JOSHUA DAVID
CHANDLER, JOHN DOUGLAS
HOWLAND, DAVID THOMAS

CAPT. JULIUS WELCH 229 HAYWOOD COUNTY
HAMILTON, WILLIAM L.
TATE, JERRY W.
WARREN, KENNETH BROWN

M/G STEPHEN DODSON RAMSEUR/COL REUBEN CAMPBELL 387 STATESVILLE
OVERCASH, BENJAMIN GARRY

JAMES B. GORDON 810 WILKESBORO
PARDUE, ANDREW G.

E. FLETCHER SATTERFIELD 852 ROXBORO
SMITH, TIMOTHY W.

MAJ. CHARLES Q. PETTY 872 GASTONIA
COOPER, STEVEN WAYNE
NIVENS, ERNIE
POLK, BRANDON SCOTT
WELLS, JR., ROBERT E.

MAJ. EGBERT A. ROSS 1423 CHARLOTTE
ALLMON, STEVEN L.
DYE, JESSE LEE

COL. LEONIDAS LAFAYETTE POLK 1486 GARNER
OVERBY, JOHN MACK

THOMAS LEGION 1514 CASHIERS
NELSON, JESSE LEE

COL. WILLIAM F. MARTIN 1521 ELIZABETH CITY
DRAKE, DANIEL JAMES

CLEVELAND REGIMENTS 1663 CLEVELAND COUNTY
GLOVER, JAMES DOUGLAS
SWINK, STEVEN EDWARD

IVY RITCHIE 1734 ALBEMARLE
BRITT, MARC
BURLESON, JR., NEWELL NIVEN
FRICK, TONY GLEN
HUNEYCUTT, CARL NED
LOWDER, KYLE LEE
NANCE, CHUCKY LEE
WOOD, ABRAHAM COURTNEY

ROCKINGHAM RANGERS 1835 MAYODAN
BRADSHAW, JACOB ANDREW

JACKSON RANGERS 1917 SYLVA
MORROW, CHRISTOPHER
MARCUS
PAVEY, JR., JOHN J.

COL. JOHN B. PALMER 1946 BURNSVILLE
JOHNSON, JOHN MILLER
McKINNEY, DANIEL GENE
PETERSON, TONY ALLEN

PAMLICO RIFLES 1957 AURORA
BAUGH, JAMES WESLEY

SCOTCH RIFLEMEN 2001 MOORE COUNTY
MOSS, DARRELL H.
TAYLOR, BUFORD HILLMON
GREY

LTG D. H. HILL 2106 MOORESVILLE
LOFTIN, AARON BRYANT
ROBINETTE, JOHN MICHAEL

10TH NC HVY ARTY CO. B BLACK RIVER TIGERS 2152 COATS
JACKSON, ANTHONY LEE
JONES, ROBERT WINGATE
THOMAS

CONFEDERATE STATES ARMORY - KENANSVILLE 2157 KENANSVILLE
LANIER, ENNIS KEITH

CABARRUS RANGERS-GEN. RUFUS C. BARRINGER 2318 MIDLAND
BRACKETT, JEFFREY ALSTON
DALRYMPLE, JASON CARL
HARKEY, SR., JESSIE LEE
HARKEY, JORDAN SCOTT
HATLEY, NOAH
HATLEY, MICHAEL WAYNE
LOWRY, III, GEORGE W.
TARLTON, CHRISTOPHER
WIDENHOUSE, JAMES FRANKLIN

NEW MEXICO

GEN. WILLIAM R. SCURRY 1385 ALBUQUERQUE
METCALF, JUSTIN JEFFERY

EUROPE

WILLIAM KENYON AUSTRALIAN CONFEDERATES 2160 BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND
GAUTHIER, JON PAUL
JOHN, ARTHUR W.

OHIO

PVT. TAPLEY P. MAYS 2170 Ironton
TERRY, JOSEPH M.

OKLAHOMA

BRIG. GEN. STAND WATIE 149 ARDMORE
GROESCHEL, ROSS T.
HARRIS, HARRELL EUGENE
STEPHENS, EARL

CAPTAIN CLEM VAN ROGERS 481 OKLAHOMA CITY
ROBERSON, HENRY PINKNEY

SHELBY'S OKLAHOMA IRON MEN 1356 DUNCAN
CAUDILL, WILLIAM DONALD
CHAIN, CHRISTOPHER A.
HURLOCKER, DAVID ALAN
SIKES, JR., DAVID DANIEL

COL. DANIEL N. MCINTOSH 1378 TULSA
STINER, MATTHEW L.

PVT. GRAYSON & BREWER CAMP 2118 ELK CITY
BELL, BRYANT O'BRIEN
BRITTON, JOE HAROLD

PENNSYLVANIA

PVT. JOHN WESLEY CULP MEMORIAL 1961 GETTYSBURG
BURKETT, ZACHARY NATHANIEL
BURKETT, JERRY DONALD
TAYMAN, MICHAEL BRIAN

SOUTH CAROLINA

SECESSION 4 CHARLESTON
BAKER, MILFORD CREIGHTON
BALES, MARK WYMAN
BRANDT, CHARLES KENNETH
BRITTON, ERIC PATRICK
CURTIS, ROBERT GLENN
DAVIS, MICHAEL JUSTIN
FLEMING, GLENN FRANCIS
GREEN, JR., D'ELLIS
HUFF, JUNIUS KERSHAW
LEWANDOWSKI, DANIEL
RAYMOND
MINTZ, II, ROBERT ARTHUR
SMOAK, SR., LARRY CARTER
WELCH, CALVIN BENJAMIN

PALMETTO SHARP SHOOTERS 1428 ANDERSON
COBB, TIMOTHY LEHRON
HAZEL, EVERETT A.
POOLE, SETH THOMAS
WILLINGHAM, GEORGE L.

GEN. STATES RIGHTS GIST 1451 BOGANSVILLE
THOMPSON, BRADLEY KEITH

BATTERY WHITE 1568 GEORGETOWN
CARTER, CHANDLER DAVIS
"TOM"
PIERCE, JR., SAMUEL MORTON

WILLIAM H. DUNCAN/HAY-GOOD'S BRIGADE 1650 BARNWELL
BELL, SR., HENRY

GEN. DAVID F. JAMISON CAMP 1954 SPARTANBURG
GRUBBS, BOBBY JOE
HUDSON, JOHN MATTHEW

2ND SC REGIMENT PICKENS 71 PICKENS
GRAY, SCOTTIE LEE

W. E. JAMES 74 DARLINGTON
SALVO, JAMES PHILIP

WALKER-GASTON 86 CHESTER
FERRELL, EBBIE EUGENE

LITCHFIELD 132 CONWAY
DUSENBURY, RICHARD SAMUEL
GRAHAM, WILLIAM A.
HORTON, JR., EDWARD V.
LIGHTSEY, LARRY EDWARD
PARKER, JR., JAMES FLOYD
PARKER, "ARAME JAMESON"
DYLAN
WALLACE, WAYNE HUNTER

GEN. WADE HAMPTON 273 COLUMBIA
RIDGWAY, JR., CATHA LEE

GENERAL PAUL QUATTLEBAUM 412 BATESBURG-LEESVILLE
MATTHEWS, KEITH McLIN

RIVER'S BRIDGE 842 FAIRFAX
STRICKLAND, JEFFREY D.
STRICKLAND, JONATHAN D.

COL. HENRY LAURENS BENBOW 859 MANNING
CARON, MICHAEL CHRISTOPHER

GENERAL JOE WHEELER 1245 AIKEN
WHITE, TOBIAS

STAR OF THE WEST 1253 CHARLESTON
COWART, JOHN KENVON
ROSAS, ALEX COLE
WARDELMAN, ZACHARY TATE

FORT SUMTER 1269 CHARLESTON
AULD, III, FRED GIRARDEAU
CLARKSON, III, NATHANIEL
HEYWARD
SAVAGE, III, LAWRENCE
ALEXANDER
SAVAGE, KERRY WITHERS
SAVAGE, ARTHUR PHILLIPS
UNGER, JR., HENRY WAYNE
WILLIAMS, JR., WILLIAM EWING

GEN. STATES RIGHTS GIST 1451 BOGANSVILLE
THOMPSON, BRADLEY KEITH

BATTERY WHITE 1568 GEORGETOWN
CARTER, CHANDLER DAVIS
"TOM"
PIERCE, JR., SAMUEL MORTON

WILLIAM H. DUNCAN/HAY-GOOD'S BRIGADE 1650 BARNWELL
BELL, SR., HENRY

GEN. DAVID F. JAMISON CAMP 1954 SPARTANBURG
GRUBBS, BOBBY JOE
HUDSON, JOHN MATTHEW

ADAM WASHINGTON BALLENGER 68 SPARTANSBURG
McGUINN, RANDY SCOTT
SHOCKLEY, HOWARD G.

2ND SC REGIMENT PICKENS 71 PICKENS
GRAY, SCOTTIE LEE

SC 17TH REGIMENT 2069 HILDA
GANTT, THOMAS W.
RAY, SR., FARRELL TRUMAN
RAY, MCIAEL LYNN
RHODES, OTHA E.
RITCHIE, SR., MICHAEL
JONATHAN
STILL, JASON MAURICE
TOWNE, DARREN
WILLIAMS, JR., PHILLIP H.

TENNESSEE

N. B. FORREST 3 CHATTANOOGA
LANKFORD, MICAH DALE
PEARSON, J. MICHAEL
SILCOX, JAMES HAROLD

MURFREESBORO 33 MURFREESBORO
ADCOCK, RICHARD
HUNTER, JR., BOBBY R.
HUNTER, JERRY W.
SMITH, CHANNING TAYLOR
WADE, JOHN AARON

M/G BENJAMIN F. CHEATHAM 72 MANCHESTER
MORAN, STEVEN G.
SARTAIN, JAMES ALTON

LONGSTREET-ZOLICOFFER 87 KNOXVILLE
LYDDANE, CHARLES DON
SEMMES, WILLIAM BRACKEN

JOHN R. MASSEY 152 FAYETTEVILLE/LINCOLN CO.
STEWART, MICHAEL SHERMAN

NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 215 MEMPHIS
BRYAN, GEORGE W.

COL. JACK MOORE 559 CENTERVILLE
TURNER, MARK STEVEN

PVT. IKE STONE 564 HENDERSON
HOPPER, JEREMY HOWARD

M/G WILLIAM D. McCain HQ 584 COLUMBIA
BUTLER, PINKNEY RANDY
CASTO, BRIAN O'NEIL
COLLIER, JR., JOSEPH MAURICE
CRANE, JR., LESTER HENDERSON
DAVIS, ANDREW JACKSON
DEVINE, JR., BILLY RAY
DRAPER, JR., ROBERT CLIFTON
HAMLIN, WARREN LEWIS
NEWTON, LLOYD WAYNE
PORTER, PAUL HAMILTON
RECKLINE, REV. SIGMUND
REXROAD, ROBERT BLAKE
RICE, III, DANIEL CHERRY
RIDDLE, JAYSON THOMAS
SWINNIE, BRUCE E.

GEN. GEORGE GIBBS DIBRELL 875 SPARTA
SHOEMAKE, ROBERT GLEN

WIGFALL GREYS 1560 COLLIERVILLE
LEAKE, JR., JOHN MORTON

SUMNER A. CUNNINGHAM 1620 SHELBYVILLE
COOK, JERRY WAYNE
STAFFORD, WILLIAM MORRIS

LT. ROBERT D. POWELL 1817 BLOUNTVILLE
KEEN, SAMUEL LINKOUS

BELL'S PARTISANS 1821 TRIMBLE
GARRISON, ZACHARY TAYLOR
GARRISON, JOE CLYDE
RAINEY, DUSTIN SHANE
RAINEY, CHRISTOPHER LEE
SHANNON, MICHAEL WILLIAM
STAFFORD, BRIAN

MYERS-ZOLICOFFER 1990 LIVINGSTON
BARLOW, JAMES RALPH
SIDWELL, MICHAEL ANTHONY
SPECK, GLENN T.

CPT. CHAMP FERGUSON/STANDING STONE 2014 MONTEREY
HARRIS, JOSHUA AARON JASPER

CAPTAIN E. D. BAXTER 2034 FAIRVIEW
CURL, JAMES TROY

RODERICK, FORREST'S WAR HORSE 2072 SPRING HILL
JONES, JOHNNY AUSTIN
JONES, JACKSON WYATT
MATLOCK, JOSEPH LEE
PULLEN, JR., BOBBY GREEN
WILLIAMS, JR., ROBERT L.
YARBROUGH, DANIEL LEE

OBION AVALANCHE 2111 HORNBEAK
ALLISON, JASON PARKS

TEXAS

GEN. FELIX H. ROBERTSON 129 WACO
AMSLER, JERRY DAN (SMITH)

HOOD'S TEXAS BRIGADE 153 SAN ANTONIO
CROWTHER, RICHARD POOLE
PAYNE, JAMES MILTON

R. E. LEE 239 FT. WORTH
BENTLE, JACK ALEXANDER
RUST, RANDALL DAVID
STONE, CRAIG STEVEN

CAPT. JESSE AMASON CAMP 282 CENTER
CAMPELL, RICK LANE
HUGES, JR., JOE CLIFTON
POLLARD, CHARLES G.

CHIEF CLINTON 366 ABILENE
ANDROSKY, NICKOLAS JEROME
MEADOWS, III, DENNIS BELVERD

J. M. "MATT" BARTON 441 SULPHUR SPRINGS
HAMRICK, III, JAMES LYNN

PLEMONS-SHELBY 464 AMARILLO
JONES, JOHN EDGAR

DIXIE CAMP 502 GEORGETOWN
OVERSTREET, LESLIE JAMES

GOV. SAMUEL W. T. LANHAM 586 WEATHERFORD
JAMES, MATTHEW CHRISTOPHER

COL. A. M. HOBBS 713 CORPUS CHRISTI
LYLES, CHRISTOPHER JAMES

CLEM BASSETT 967 RICHMOND
EDWARDS, KEVIN ANDREW

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

GEN. JEROME B. ROBERTSON
992
BRENHAM
MAEDGEN, BRYAN JAMES

MAJ. ROBERT M. WHITE 1250
TEMPLE
CARLILE, KENNETH EDWARD
KENNEDY, JR., DON
MCGREGOR, BRANDON

GEN. W. L. CABELL 1313
DALLAS
STONE, JOHN A.

ALAMO CITY GUARDS 1325
SAN ANTONIO
LAMBERSON, TIM

GEN. SAM BELL MAXEY 1358
PARIS
CHAPMAN, DOYLE WAYNE
CHAPMAN, DUSTIN WYNN
WALKER, TIGHER

13TH TEXAS INFANTRY 1556
ANGLETON
REYNOLDS, JR., STANLEY J.

WILLIAM H. L. WELLS 1588
PLANO
ELKINS, PAUL LYNN
STINNETT, JACK D.

COLONEL MIDDLETON TATE
JOHNSON 1648
ARLINGTON
BRAZELL, MICHAEL W.
TATE, GARY ROBIN

WALTER P. LANE 1745
ORANGE
KNAPP, TRISTAN DOUGLAS

TERRY'S TEXAS RANGERS 1937
CLEBURNE
STUBBLEFIELD, BRYAN LEE
TIWATER, THOMAS KELLY GLENN

THE CROSS OF SAINT ANDREW'S
2009
ALTO
BOMER, SR., JOHN DAVID
BOMER, JR., GLYN RAY

MAJ. JOSEPHUS SOMERVILLE
IRVINE 2031
NEWTON
EMSHOFF, MARVIN B.

THOMAS JEWETT GOREE 2129
MADISONVILLE
FOSTER, DONALD JAMES
GARNER, JOHN N.

JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP 2156
PALESTINE
BOEDEKER, JR., WILLIS CALVIN

VIRGINIA

THIRTEENTH VIRGINIA
MECHANIZED CAVALRY 9
NORFOLK
DAKOS, L. J.
JACKSON, JAMES EDWARD

ISLE OF WIGHT AVENGERS 14
SMITHFIELD
HARRIS, JR., ROLAND H.

CLINTON HATCHER 21
LEESBURG
CHAMBLIN, JAMES CHRISTOPHER
DONOHUE, DON CHRISTIAN
GEORGE, CHARLES H.
SEEKFOR, KEITH DAVID

A. P. HILL 167
COLONIAL HEIGHTS
BROWN, CRAIG LEE
NEWMAN, ROBERT TODD

STONEWALL 380
VIRGINIA BEACH
BEAUCHAM, CHRISTOPHER
RONALD
TYE, JR., CHARLES EDWARD

ALEXANDER L. HENSLEY (VA
DIVISION HQ) 530
RICHMOND
ANCARROW, KENNETH WAYNE
ANCARROW, FRANKLIN EUGENE
TERRY, DOUGLAS SCOTT

JOHN M JORDAN 581
SOUTH BOSTON
BURNETT, JR., GERALD CRAIN
BURTON, JR., JAMES WILLIAM
CREWS, JR., HAMPTON LEE
GILLIAM, JR., DABNEY T. P.
GILLIAM, SAMUEL WATTS
HALL, RICHARD H.

PITTSYLVANIA VINDICATORS 828
CALLANDS
TAYLOR, ROBERT DUKE

THE STONEWALL BRIGADE 1296
LEXINGTON
KIRKPATRICK, CHARLES
ANDREW

THE BEDFORD RIFLE GRAYS
1475
BEDFORD
BOWER, JAMES EDWARD

19TH VIRGINIA INFANTRY 1493
CHARLOTTESVILLE
SOURS, DAVID WAYNE
SOURS, KEVIN WAYNE
SOURS, WAYNE ROSCOE

CHESTER STATION 1503
CHESTER
JOYE, JOHN L.

NORFOLK COUNTY GRAYS 1549
CHESAPEAKE
FLY, ROBERT JOHNSON

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 1589
MIDLOTHIAN
HARRIS, JR., JAMES EDWARD
HAWTHORNE, SR., HUGH C.
LEWIS, JR., MACK E.

CAPT. WILLIAM LATANE' 1690
MECHANICSVILLE
LEDBETTER, ARTHUR G.

WALKER-TERRY 1758
WYTHEVILLE
COLLINS, MICHAEL KEITH

LANE-ARMISTEAD 1772
MATHEWS
MORGAN, JR., OSBORNE
FORREST

DEARING BEAUREGARD 1813
COLONIAL HEIGHTS
CORSENTINO, CHRISTOPHER
ROLAND

CHARLOTTE COUNTY GRAYS
1964
CHARLOTTE COURT HOUSE
MASON, CARL STEPHEN

THE CAMPBELL GUARDS 2117
EVINGTON
SHELTON, JR., MELVIN
ANDERSON
SMITH, RAYBURN GENE

NELSON GRAYS 2123
NELSON COUNTY
MADDOX, STEPHEN BLAKE

RAPPAHANNOCK OLD GUARD
2133
WASHINGTON
ATKINS, WAYNE LEE

REVEREND BEVERLY TUCKER
LACY 2141
LOCUST GROVE
SILVRANTS, RICHARD EMERY

WEST VIRGINIA

BERKELEY BORDER GUARDS 199
MARTINSBURG
MOSES, RICHARD LYNN

ROBERT S. GARNETT 1470
CHARLESTON/HUNTINGTON
METRO REGION
LOKER, JEFFREY SCOTT

FLAT TOP COPPERHEADS 1694
PRINCETON
GREENE, JR., THOMAS A.

Do you need subscription
information
or have a question?
Are you moving?
If so, please contact
bookkpr@scv.org

... In the Beginning ...

170 men, chosen by a special state-wide election, carefully and deliberately decided on December 20, 1860, that South Carolina would secede from the Union. The South Carolina Secession Convention was unanimous in its decision, and each elected delegate signed the Ordinance of Secession. These men were the first to say "no more!" to an increasingly overbearing federal government. The South Carolina Division will erect an impressive monument to the memory of these patriots in the Charleston area during the Sesquicentennial. Your help is needed, and you can be part of this major project. There are several ways for camps, individuals, and businesses to memorialize a signer, an ancestor, a camp namesake, a camp, a family or an individual.

For more info contact:

Albert Jackson 803-854-3986
Robert Roper, III 864-923-2952

Watch for our display table at the
National Reunion in July

Friends & Descendants Association



Oakwood Confederate Cemetery

The Confederate Section of the Oakwood Cemetery in Richmond, VA contains 17,000 Confederate Soldiers who gave their all for their State and Country.

An organization, Friends and Descendants Association of Oakwood Confederate Cemetery, under the auspices of the Oakwood Restoration Committee of the Virginia Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans, is being

formed to honor these men and raise funds with which to assist in this project. You have the chance to be part of an organization dedicated to bringing honor and dignity to these men. The initial membership will be \$25.00 per year. This may be a tax deductible donation. Please check with your tax advisor. Fill out the form below and send it to: Friends & Descendants Association of Oakwood Confederate Cemetery, c/o Brandon Dorsey, P.O. Box 665, Lexington, VA 24450.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

Ancestor's Name (if any) buried in Oakwood: _____

Unit & Company: _____ State: _____

☐ Annual Membership \$ 25.00

☐ Additional Contribution \$ _____

FOR DONATIONS ONLY

If you prefer to send a one-time donation (not association membership) to help with the ongoing work, please make your check payable to Oakwood Restoration Fund, P.O. Box 114, Leesylvania, VA 22085-0114.

The Virginia Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans is a 501(c)(3) charitable organization under IRS Code.



Soldier's Monument in the Confederate Section

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

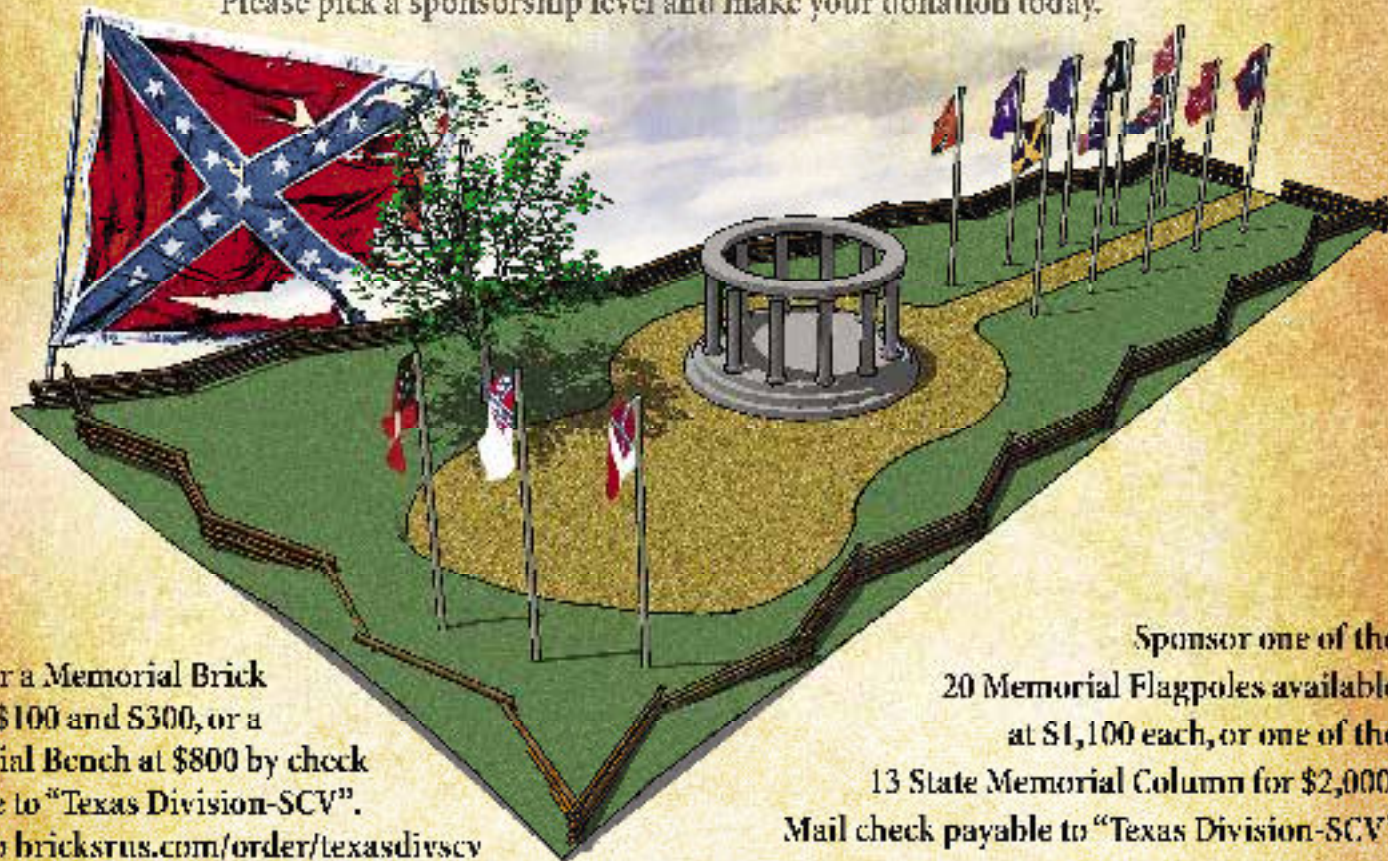
Proud of Your Ancestors?

Make a Stand on I-10!

Honor your ancestor by helping the Texas Division SCV construct a Confederate Flag Memorial on Interstate 10. The Memorial is located 5 miles west of the Texas Louisiana state line on I-10. Your support will enable passengers in over 55,000 cars per day see Confederate Flags flying proudly in the Texas breeze.

Help us make this dream become a reality, become a sponsor with your tax deductible donation.

Please pick a sponsorship level and make your donation today.



Sponsor a Memorial Brick at \$50, \$100 and \$300, or a Memorial Bench at \$800 by check payable to "Texas Division-SCV". Or go to brickstus.com/order/texasdivscv and use your Credit Card on our secure PayPal account. Memorial Bricks and Benches will be engraved with the inscription of the donor's choice.

Sponsor one of the 20 Memorial Flagpoles available at \$1,100 each, or one of the 13 State Memorial Column for \$2,000. Mail check payable to "Texas Division-SCV"

Flagpoles and Columns will bear a plaque with an inscription of the donor's choice.



Receive a "Texas Division Crest" for each \$10.00 donation to the memorial fund. Mail check payable to "Texas Division-SCV"

Make checks payable to "Texas Division-SCV" and mail to

Texas Division Sons of Confederate Veterans
c/o Lt. Commander Granvel Block
1604 Buckingham Dr
Orange, Texas 77632

Please contact Granvel Block Lt. Cmdr. Of the Texas Division with questions and additional information by

Email: granvelb@gt.rr.com Cell Phone: (409) 779-6657



The Road to Secession
December 1 – 5, 2010
Camp Gilmont, Texas, Upshur County

*“Why did the good and Christian people
of the South choose Secession?”*

Organized by the Texas Division and the Army of the Trans-Mississippi

Sponsored by

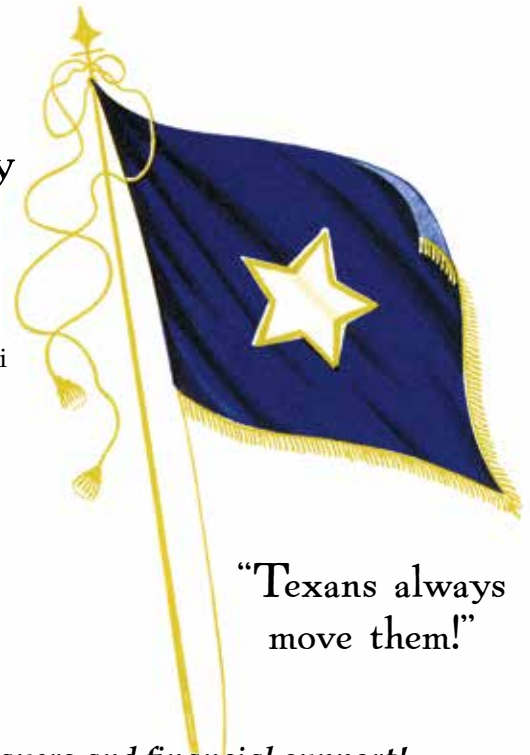
Texas Society of the Order of the Confederate Rose
The James P. Douglas Camp 124 , Upshur County Patriots Camp 2109,
R.E. Lee Camp 239

Supported by

Gen. Walter P. Lane Camp 1455, Camp Ford Historical Association
Gen. Jerome B. Robertson Camp 992, W. W. Heartsill Camp 2042
Gen. A.S. Johnston Camp 983, Hill Country Camp 1938
13th Texas Regt Camp 1565, Col. Gustav Hoffman Camp 1838

We need your camp's support, in participation, prayers and financial support!

Send your contribution to: Mac Meredith, 231 Fairlawn Drive, Lindale, TX 75771
Make check payable to Upshur County Patriots, RTS



**“Texans always
move them!”**



Combined Federal Campaign

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

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

The national organization of the Sons of Confederate Veterans is a participating CFC charity in 2010 which marks the eighth consecutive year the SCV has obtained this approval.

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



Books in Print

he disclosed his plans to. His mission would not be one of ease, but one that kept him always one step ahead of being imprisoned for espionage.

Raphael Semmes is another individual that history has kept in her annals, with many writing about this daring and courageous man. However, *The Perfect Cruiser* gives the rationale behind his actions and the importance of the decisions explored by Semmes and Bulloch. This publication goes into extensive detail to describe how the CSS *Alabama* actually got to sea.

Additionally, author Stephen Kinnaman gives the reader understanding of the Confederate stations in Nassau, aka the Bahamas, where the CSS *Florida* was outfitted. Many of the issues that were faced there helped to prompt Semmes' actions pertaining to the CSS *Alabama*.

The Most Perfect Cruiser explores many other topics that most books have omitted when discussing Semmes, CSS *Alabama* or Bulloch. Mr. Kinnaman shows his in-depth research through this publication. The reader is able to understand the complexity of the situation surrounding the CSA Navy and trying to obtain and equip ships. The straightforward writing style makes it effortless to read; yet, the person reading gleans an immense amount of information. Any lover of naval warfare would appreciate the extensiveness that is involved in having a ship to go — from not being built to a terror on the high seas. *The Most Perfect Cruiser* is able to exemplify this.

Author: Stephen Chapin Kinnaman
Publisher: Dog Ear Publishing
4010 W 86th Street, Suite H
Indianapolis, IN 46268
Paperback \$14.95

Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow

The Sumter Flying Artillery A Civil War History of the Eleventh Battalion Georgia Light Artillery

James L. Speicher is a US Army Green Beret veteran and former SWAT member. He earned a degree in history from the Citadel, as well as other advanced degrees from Wayne University and Webster University, and currently lives with his wife in Kansas.

Author Speicher is a descendant of Quartermaster Sergeant Nathan Raleigh Ensign, Battery A of the Eleventh Battalion, Georgia Light Artillery. He wrote this volume to honor his ancestor and recount the history of one of the relatively forgotten Artillery Batteries that served in the War Between the States.

Georgia joined the Confederacy on January 19, 1861. Allen Sherrod Cutts, a native of Pulaski County and a well-regarded Georgian, formed the Eleventh Battalion, Georgia Light Artillery in 1861, with a majority of the artillerists from Sumter County in south central Georgia. The founder and first commander had served in Mexico in Co. C, Third US Artillery under Captain Braxton Bragg.

The original roll of the Sumter Flying Artillery was dated July 6, 1861, and contained 156 names. Of these men, three were ordained preachers and four were surgeons. At the peak of enrollment, the Eleventh Battalion, Georgia Light Artillery boasted 849 men between 1861 and 1865. Those who served ranged in age from thirteen-year-old Private William H. K. Martin

to sixty-one-year-old Private Archibald McCrea. In 1862, this unit became a five-battery artillery battalion.

The first action seen by the Eleventh Battalion, Georgia Light Artillery was the battle of Dranesville, Virginia, on December 20, 1861, under the command of Major General James Ewell Brown Stuart. The Sumter Flying Artillery fought in every battle of the Army of Northern Virginia until General Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox.

Author Speicher has incorporated tremendous research into this volume of Confederate history. He covers each battle in meticulous detail and includes maps delineating positions of the Battalion. Pictures and descriptions of the cannons fired by the Sumter Flying Artillery show that at one time or another during the War, the Battery used 1841 six-pound field guns, a twelve-pound Howitzer (often referred to as "the Napoleon"), ten-pound Parrott rifles, a twenty-pound Parrott rifle, three-inch ordnance rifles, and the British-made Whitworth breech-loading rifle and Armstrong gun.

Also included in this book is a complete roster of the men who served in the Sumter Flying Artillery. Of special interest is a section with pictures of many of the Sumter Light Artillery members. Author Speicher states that none of the descendants of these men wanted remuneration for the use of their pictures, only that their ancestors be remembered and honored.

Confederate lovers of history and especially descendants of men from Georgia who served in this Artillery Battalion will enjoy having *The Sumter Flying Artillery* volume on their bookshelves.

Author: James L. Speicher
Publisher: Pelican Publishing
1000 Burmaster St.
Gretna, LA 70053
www.pelicanpub.com
Hardback \$39.95

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa



NULLIFYING TYRANNY

Creating Moral Communities in an Immoral Society

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Estate Planning Professionals— Join the SCV Network!

Would you like to put your JD, CPA, CFP, CLU or CTO to work for the SCV?

Your professional skills can help protect Southern symbols!

As a dedicated member of the SCV as well as a participant in our national network of estate-planning professionals, you'll be in a unique position to offer like-minded individuals the guidance and counsel they need to chart their own financial waters.

As a trusted professional, it's your duty to inform your clients on the many ways available for them to:

- Create tax advantaged income streams
- Reduce or eliminate capital gains' taxes
- Harness insurance products to leverage giving opportunities
- Reduce or eliminate inheritance taxes

Our Development team stands ready to provide you and your clients the information needed to make an informed decision about including the SCV in their estate plans.

By joining the network now — you can meet like-minded SCV members from your area, and help them make a real contribution to preserving and protecting Confederate heritage and symbols while ensuring a true history of the period 1861 to 1865 is provided to future generations!

Just contact us at the address below and we'll send you information on the many resources, programs and benefits available to you and your clients.

SCV Development Office

P.O. Box 59 | Columbia, TN 38402 | FAX: (931) 381-6712

CONFEDERATE MUSEUM

*Owned and operated by the Charleston Chapter 4
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Research Library Available

CHARLESTON SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Special Program to be Presented in DeLand, FL

St. Johns Rangers Camp 1360 presents: *An Evening With Two Florida Blockade Runners !!*

After slipping through the Union Blockade and making it into the safety of Mosquito Inlet, two Confederate Blockade Runners (portrayed by Robb Warren and Frank Megargee) will dine with us, and regale us with the many stories of their adventures. These courageous men have risked life and limb to get much needed supplies to soldiers who are defending the sovereign Confederacy.

Don't miss this opportunity to hear the experiences of these two heroes. They plan on displaying some of the weapons they bring through the lines.

They will be here only one night because the Yankee hordes will be hot on their trail!

Robb Warren is a popular and versatile interpreter for Colonial Williamsburg, where he began as an interpreter at Carter's Grove. He has portrayed Thomas Jefferson in *Cross And Crown*, in PBS documentaries and a BBC production.

As a young man, he developed a passion for history and architecture. He found a way to combine the two by finding work at Colonial Williamsburg where he has appeared in Electronic Field Trips and daily historical interpretations. He also has a strong interest in the War Between The States and frequently is called upon for his unique historical perspective.

He lives in the oldest original house in Colonial Williamsburg, which was built in 1725.

Frank Megargee was born and raised on the eastern shore of Maryland. As a young man, he developed a passion for history and architecture. He found a way to combine the two by finding work at Colonial Williamsburg, where he has appeared in electronic field trips and he daily interprets history.

He has portrayed Richard Henry Lee but his call to fame was portraying one of Blackbeard's pirates.

This event will be held on Saturday, September 18, 2010, at the historic Grant Bly House, located at 842 East New York Ave (State Road 44) in DeLand, Florida.

A buffet style dinner (chicken or roast beef and vegetables) will be served and the cost is only \$25 per person, which includes drinks, tips, etc.

Social time begins at 6:30 PM and dinner is at 7 PM. While not required, everyone is encouraged to wear a uniform or other 1860s period clothing.

Reservations are required and are on a first come, first serve basis. Seating is limited to 100.

If interested, please contact Byron Peavy at bpeavy@cfl.rr.com, (386) 804-7781, or Preston Collum at madkelt2004@yahoo.com, (386)-624-7883.

Update on IRS Filing for all SCV Camps

The news article that was published in newspapers and on the Internet around the country talked about subordinates of other 501(c)3 nonprofits who have fiscal years ending December 31st.

For these organizations, December 31, 2009, was the third year under this new requirement and the report needed to have been completed by 4.5 months after the fiscal year end. Their window of opportunity was from January 1, 2010, through May 15, 2010.

The SCV's fiscal year end is July 31, 201X. The first year this applied to the SCV was 2008, and our camps and divisions should have done this between August 1, 2008, and December 15, 2008, which we announced in great detail at the time. Year two was the same corresponding dates in 2009, and this year will be year three. Any of our camps who fail to complete the E notice requirement in 2010, who also failed to complete it in both 2008 and 2009, will

lose their tax exempt status on December 16, 2010. Below are the reporting instructions which we will again greatly emphasize beginning in July 2010.

Please note the IRS system will not allow camp officers to file this report until the first day after the current fiscal year ends on July 31, 2010.

2010 IRS Annual Electronic Notice Filing Requirement

SCV camps with gross receipts less than \$25,000 a year are not required to file an IRS Form 990 tax return; however, beginning August 1, 2010, the day after the previous fiscal year ended, all camps are required to submit an annual electronic notice by December 15, 2010. Your cooperation is requested as it is imperative that every camp complete this simple task. Shown below are some simple instructions to assist you in completing the IRS E Notice requirement:

1. Obtain your camp's tax ID number and copy it into your computer memory or have it written down and readily available. GHQ can provide this number to you if needed.

2. Go to this site and follow the instructions: <http://epostcard.form990.org/>

Important Notice: You must register first, and then be patient and wait for the IRS to immediately send you a return email with a link for you to log back on line to actually complete the E postcard. If you use zip plus four put a dash in between the first five and last four digits.

Awards Program for National Reunion July 21-24, 2010

General Headquarters has released the following updates for the awards program at our National Reunion July 21-24, 2010, Anderson, South Carolina.

The SCV Awards Manual was last revised in February 2006. All awards will be in accordance with this revised edition. The Awards Manual may be downloaded from the SCV Web site.

Previous editions of the Awards Manual are obsolete.

Awards Display

The SCV Awards Display table will be set up at the National Reunion in Anderson, SC, near the SCV General Headquarters table by noon on Wednesday, July 21, 2010. This is the drop-off and pick-up point for all SCV awards at the convention.

Scrapbook and Historical Project Award

Entries for the scrapbook or historical project awards must be delivered to the awards display table not later than 5:00 PM, Thursday, July 22, 2010. No entries will be accepted after that time. Camps must arrange to pick up their entries on Saturday, prior to the dismantling of the Awards Display Table. Entries not picked up will be discarded

at the end of the convention. See the Awards Manual for requirements and details for these awards.

Presentation of Awards

Awards winners will be recognized at the Awards Luncheon on Thursday, July 22, 2010 or at the Saturday night banquet on July 24, 2010. Please pick up awards after the luncheon as well as those of men in your camp to take them home with you. This simple process will save the SCV hundreds of dollars of postage expense and enable the staff to process your dues and new memberships more quickly when they return to GHQ.



Confederate Veteran Deadlines

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Deadline for submissions</u>
September/October 2010	July 1
November/December 2010.....	
.....	September 1
January/February 2011	November 1
March/April 2011.....	January 1
May/June 2011.....	March 1
July/August 2011.....	May 1

Continued from page 20

Recruit, Retain and Relate

mander of the Dillard-Judd Camp, and continued writing articles. When dues-paying time rolled around, only a few members failed to remit their dues in a timely manner. I was totally amused by some of my "collection calls." One which I shall never forget was to our WWII veteran. He told me he was hoping I would come by his home again this year so we could continue our visit. I have never had a more touching or appreciated visit! His name was read at the Memorial Service during our National Reunion the following summer!

Most of you who read this article will forget about it and never follow this example of how you can have 100% Retention. If you do not like this plan you are encouraged to formulate your own plan and to implement it. If it works, please share it with others

as we desperately need to grow — and the best way to do so is to retain 100% of our members on an annual basis.

"I do not have time to do that," you say! "Too much work," you say! I insist it was not work. It was a lot like Ivory soap, 99 and 44/100ths% pure! Pure pleasure, that is! Are your ancestors worth that amount of trouble? This pleasurable experience could easily be shared by several members. Large camps could divide their *delinquent* list so more than one member can share this pleasure. Do you want our organization to grow? Just do it!

Fifteen months ago I began soliciting donations to the Heritage Promotion Endowment Fund. Nearly half of the current balance of \$3047.49 was donated soon after my initial article in the CV. The balance was donated

in response to the brochure included in some Division's Membership Renewal System mailing. If you have not made a \$50 or a \$5 donation, I hope you will keep the Heritage Promotion endowment in mind. We do not have any causes that are unimportant. Some pleas for donations may be more urgent than an Endowment, but everything we do — whether at the camp, brigade, Division or National level — is worthwhile. Those small donations add up and will eventually amount to a substantial sum that will assist someone to erect or maintain a flag located on one of our major highways.

From My Heart In Dixie,
Ed Butler
edbutlerscv@yahoo.com
cell - 931-544-2002
web site - edbutlerscv.org



Dispatches From the Front

such as us), and no one who desires to be disrespectful about our love for our heritage deserves to be listened to. I unapologetically post it on my vehicle (our SCV sticker primarily, as well as another related sticker), and believe and know that this world would be a better place if more citizens followed our example.

The origins of the flag are Christian; the crossed bars represent when the biblical Jacob crossed his arms to bless Manasseh and Ephraim; the middle star stands for Christ, and the remaining twelve stars represent the twelve tribes of Israel. We must do everything possible to support this flag at every turn, no matter what the cost.

*Rev. Andrew R. Angel
General McCain HQ Camp 584
Morton, Illinois*

Confederate Battle Flag a sacred symbol

To the Editor:

In reference to the letter in the May/June issue proposing that we change the SCV logo, I would like to explain why I oppose this idea. True, it would not be a surrender or even a compromise to replace the Battle Flag with the First National Flag because we should revere one the same as the other. I also agree with Rev. Collins that the First National Flag is truly a beautiful design, and I display it proudly myself. My problem with this proposal is that we should never feel obligated to yield a single thing for the sake of the "non-informed public." Instead, it is our duty to see that these people are informed. And if they are too bigoted and set in their ways to see us and our ancestors for who we really are, then changing our logo will not change their minds about us one iota.

What Rev. Collins proposes sounds very similar to what the good people of Georgia were forced to do with their State Flag in 2001 and 2003. Although

it was good that Georgia settled on a new design that incorporates the First National Flag, it was upsetting that the Battle Flag was removed because it was "offensive" to certain groups. Any such change to the SCV logo would simply be another attempt to appease the PC police in this country, and that, I cannot abide.

I believe it is well that our logo displays the square Battle Flag. Much has been written lately about square and rectangular Battle Flags, mostly from a historical perspective. Although it has been well established that there were numerous rectangular Battle Flags used during the War, I would submit that in modern times, the square design is more readily perceived as a historical Confederate Flag. This already helps to set us apart as a heritage group and distinguishes us from the undesirables with whom we try to distance ourselves. But at the same time, keep those rectangular Battle Flags flying as well! Just because there are some who have perverted its true meaning, it is no less a sacred symbol to those of us who know the truth.

*Marty Pennington
John Bell Hood Camp 50
Galveston, Texas*

Proud of our heritage and the causes for the War

To the Editor:

I respectfully reject Mr. Collins' proposal to change the SCV logo and will travel around the world to vote against such a proposal. I've recently learned of my family heritage and the true meaning of the Cause for Southern Independence and the Confederate Battle Flag.

I was incorrectly taught in the public school system that the Confederate Battle Flag was a symbol of hate and the South fought to save slavery. I thank God that I've learned the truth now and take pleasure at every opportunity given to educate others. Sad but true that some hate groups have stained the Confederate Battle Flag and its meaning, but it's our responsibility to educate others and proudly display our Confederate flags.

Some groups use the rainbow as one of their symbols, but when God created the rainbow, its meaning was much different. Does that mean that the rainbow shouldn't be displayed by people that don't support those groups? NO !!!

I hope others will voice their opinions on this matter as I have, and will continue to be proud of our heritage and the true causes for which the War for Southern Independence was fought !!!

*Adam J. Walls
William Norris Camp 1398
Darnestown, Maryland*

Believes logo change has merit

To the Editor:

I believe Rev. Michael Collins' suggestion/proposal to change the SCV Logo to the First National Flag has merit. I am generally opposed to any kind of political correctness or change for the sake of appeasing the dislikes of others; however, changing our logo from the Battle Flag to the First National would indeed lend separation from those with causes less noble than ours. Additionally, the First National Flag is aesthetically pleasing and would set our organization apart.

*Capt. C. David Bethurum, USMM
General McCain HQ Camp 584
Columbia, Tennessee*

Why were most of leadership Episcopalian?

To the Editor:

I would like to suggest two subjects to the chaplain's comments by Dr. Cecil A. Fayard, chaplain-in-chief. 1. General Robert E. Lee was a devout Episcopalian. 2. The majority of the leadership of the Confederacy were devout Episcopalians and the reasons for this fact.

Thank you very much.

*The Reverend James R. Cabaniss
The Confederate Memorial Camp 1432
Stone Mountain, Georgia*

SCV should teach the world about our flag

To the Editor:

In the last issue of the *Confederate Veteran*, I was very dismayed when I read the letter named "Suggestion to change SCV logo." I feel that if we were to change the logo we may as well stop fighting for everything we believe in. If we were to do that, we'd be giving the anti-flags all the ammunition they need to discredit us. The first thing they'd most likely say is "If the Confederate Battle Flag is not a racist symbol, then why are y'all abandoning it?" Even if we didn't feel like we were abandoning it, that's the way they'd view it!

One of the main reasons I joined the SCV was to try and change the way many folks view the Confederate Battle Flag featuring the St. Andrews Cross. Why should we change it? We shouldn't! Yes, other groups such as Nazi skinheads and the KKK have stolen it and used it for their own benefits. But that is all the more reason we should try and stop the wrongful and incorrect use of a symbol of our heritage. Most people don't or didn't find the Confederate Battle Flag offensive until they were taught to do so by hardcore liberal teachers and groups like the NAACP. My goal in joining the SCV is to get the rest of America to view the Battle Flag for what it is, a symbol of liberty and defiance against tyranny. The SCV is one of the only organizations which still has the pride to continue to use the Battle Flag as a logo. Most businesses will not use it any longer because they fear slander from groups such as the NAACP. Out of all the states that used or flew the Confederate Battle Flag in some form or fashion, only one still uses the St. Andrews Cross, Battle Flag. That state is Mississippi!

We, the SCV, are the only ones left with the courage to continue using it! I feel giving up the Confederate Battle Flag as our logo is the worst fight to give in to. If we give up our logo, every group that feels malice or other unbecoming thoughts or opinions about us would never leave us alone. They would push harder and harder until someone else suggests giving in to their whims on another issue. Then it would

continue on and on until we have nothing left.

Southerners have given up enough! We have been pushed around, lied on, spit on, burned out and have suffered from every kind of ridicule possible. This is one thing we should not give up on. We should try and teach the rest of America as well as the rest of the world that we are good, God-fearing people, and just because bad people try and use our flag for their own benefits does not mean that our flag should be viewed with scorn. My hope is that the rest of the SCV feels the same way I do.

Ryan D. Bennett

Dearing-Beauregard Camp 1813

Hopewell, Virginia

Use the Sesquicentennial to our advantage

To the Editor:

Greetings from Michigan! In a recent letter to *Confederate Veteran* magazine, I set forth the idea of displaying Civil War collections at local libraries for the sake of letting more people know their heritage and the cause of the SCV. Enclosed is a photo of a display I set up in my basement to give fellow members an idea of how to set up a library display. Most libraries have lockable display cases to protect your memorabilia so you do not have to worry.

As most of you know, there has been much publicity in newspapers lately regarding the War Between the States. Any letters in newspapers, positive to our cause or negative, is a good thing, I believe. It brings attention to our cause and much debate.

We, as the Sons of Confederate Veterans and friends of the SCV, such as myself, should always remember and be thankful to the countless Northerners who tried to stop the invasion from the Northern States. Let's keep in mind all the individuals who went to prison for the duration of the war, in most cases, I believe, for speaking up against the War. Remember all the Northern newspapers and editors who were denied their constitutional/God given right to free speech. They knew the War was wrong and refused to go

along with the invasion and destruction of their fellow Americans.

So many Americans know nothing of the War and yet we have all suffered from the overbearing Federal government. The Tea Partiers are proclaiming "States Rights." Sound familiar? Perhaps the phrase "We told you so" should be one of the mottos of the SCV.

I have some good news regarding the Confederate Flag. Someone flies the flag on a very high flag post and on the service drive of a major expressway just north of Detroit in Warren, MI. It is seen on I-696, a few miles west of I-94 on the north side of the expressway. Perhaps the SCV can encourage everyone to fly the Confederate Flag as a symbol of states' rights. The first flag may be a good choice. Also, let's all remember the "Letters to the Editor" sections of newspapers. A nicely composed letter is almost always welcome at a newspaper. It is a good way to reach a lot of people and it's free.

I wanted also to comment on a recent trip my wife and I took to Tennessee, Kentucky and Northern Georgia. We, of course, went to many War sites, including Stones River, Lookout Mountain and Chickamauga. When I was a child in the early 1960s, my parents took my siblings and me to these same sites. What a difference! As a child there were Confederate Flags everywhere. Stores selling souvenirs were plentiful — everything from toy soldiers to books on the War. It seems political correctness has taken its toll. The civil rights movement seems to have fooled millions of people into believing the lies about the Southern cause. Cowardly politicians have condemned Southern heritage in exchange for votes. Perhaps things are changing. Perhaps we, as an organization, can use to our full advantage the coming 150-year anniversary of the War. I know we are all doing our best to do this; let's not lose our focus.

Someday I would like to attend one or more of the SCV events. It is a long drive, but I am sure it will be worth it. God bless the United States and the Confederacy!

Thomas R. Jantz

St. Clair Shores, Michigan

Friend of the SCV Member



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

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The Atlanta Campaign

danger posed by a US force coming out of Snake Creek Gap. Johnston still seemed to think the US armies would swing west through Rome. Once there, they might have crossed the Etowah River, and marched for Atlanta, far to Johnston's rear.

The US Army of the Tennessee emerged from Snake Creek Gap on the morning of May 9.

In the afternoon they approached Resaca. When Sherman learned this, he barked, "I've got Joe Johnston dead!" There were only about 4,000 Confederates at Resaca, but the Yankees didn't know that. To the Yankees it looked like a considerable force. They withdrew back into the gap. Sherman wrote "Such an opportunity does not come twice in a single life."

Johnston could not hold on above Dalton. On the night of the 12th he pulled out of the Rocky Face line. There was skirmishing along the line until almost midnight. By 4 AM of the 13th Johnston was gone. A Yankee colonel recalled, "The whole place was as deserted as though no soldiery had occupied it for a month. Not a box of ammunition, not a barrel of hardtack, not a wagon, not an animal, was left behind. The completeness with which Johnston had made his escape profoundly impressed everybody."

Johnston's men established a four-mile long line at Resaca. His left was on the Oostanaula River. Behind him was the Conasauga, which flowed south to the Oostanaula. We may suppose he had confidence in his army to fight with the rivers to their rear. He hoped to launch an attack with Hood's Corps. But Sherman attacked first, the morning of the 14th.

Sherman allowed the US Army of the Tennessee to hold the right, anchored on the Oostanaula. The other two armies were to attack our center and right. Once the attack got rolling, just the two divisions of the Army of the Ohio made a real effort. One Army of the Cumberland brigade crossed Camp Creek in front of Cleburne's rapid-firing troops. That Yankee brigade took a quick 200 casualties and fell back. Farther to the left the Cumberland and Ohio armies got tangled up, preventing an all-out attack.

Our lines were well laid-out at Resaca. US Brigadier General Jacob Cox pointed this out in his book on the Atlanta Campaign. Mentions are made of enfilade fire from salients and cross fire of artillery. Cox's division admitted to 562 casualties. The division to his right had 700. May 14 was one of the effective days for the artillery in our Army of Tennessee. Unfortunately, the failure of the US infantry brought on a barrage of US artillery fire. In a 20th Tennessee regimental history it was called the "most terrific artillery fire" they endured during the war. Between 11 and 22 shell explosions a minute were counted.

Johnston realized the US left flank might be pushed back. A successful attack by Hood's Corps might push it away from the roads leading back north toward Dalton. Johnston knew General John Bell Hood's reputation for delivering ferocious attacks. It was about 4 PM when he ordered Hood to attack. In an hour Hood had two divisions advancing.

The burden fell on Stevenson's Division. An Illinois soldier watching the advance said it "formed in

admirable order, their flags floating gaily, many of their officers mounted."

Charging with the chilling Rebel yell, Stevenson's Division ran over two US brigades.

The Yankees had panicked, many leaving knapsacks and even rifles. Stevenson's men paused there, in captured trenches, to catch their breath. They regrouped and surged forward. On a hill about a half-mile to their front were six US cannon firing shells and shrapnel. At 400 yards they switched to canister. Holes were blasted in Stevenson's line.

Major General Carter Stevenson's first attempt to take the Yankee guns had failed. His three brigades, about 5,000 men, regrouped within the protection of a wooded area, and charged again. This time the Yankee guns fired double-shots, and faster than before. Despite the pleas of the officers, Stevenson's men fell back a second time. A third attempt was made, but just as the guns were about to be overrun, the first of 7,000 US reinforcements arrived to check Stevenson. The US left was secured. Had Hood backed up Stevenson with Stewart's Division, a decisive victory was in the cards.

Instead, to the right of Stevenson, Stewart's Division advanced almost two miles before they came within sight of the Yankee line. They wasted far too much time struggling through the woods and accomplished nothing. Stewart had commanded a brigade at Shiloh, and like other commands, found it divided. Rather than a poor reflection on Stewart, it may have been the difficulty of reconnoitering the

wooded terrain that defeated his advance.

About the time Hood launched his attack, two US brigades received orders to attack a hill on our left. It was on Polk's line, being Cantey's position. Unfortunately, our two regiments, protected by some logs, were no match for two brigades. The hill gave the Yankees a position to shell the railroad bridge over the Oostanaula River.

On the morning of the 15th the Yankees got a brigade across the Oostanaula at Lay's Ferry. They laid a pontoon bridge and a second enemy brigade crossed to the south bank.

Walker's Division failed to drive them back. It is peculiar that this opportunity for the Yankees to approach Johnston's rear around the railroad bridge was not exploited. Instead, Sherman thought of it as a means of pursuing Johnston once he retreated.

US Cavalry also got across the Conasauga behind our right. Hindman's hospital tents were there. Besides reports that the Yankees shot our wounded, they captured hospital attendants. It was typical for band members to serve as attendants during a battle. Brigadier General Arthur Manigault wrote this "was a great deprivation to us, but in the course of four months, we had procured the services of another and better leader, and our music was far better than it had ever been before."

At 11:30 AM the US 20th Corps moved to attack Hood's Corps. Stevenson's Division and the right of Hindman's received the attack. Brown's Brigade of Tennesseans took the hardest hit. They had organized into 3-man firing teams. The best shot did the firing while the other two loaded rifles. The Yankees were repulsed at a cost of 1,200 casualties.

This was about the size of



A view of the Battle of Snake Creek Gap from Harper's Weekly.

Brown's Brigade!

About 3 PM Johnston decided Hood should counterattack. The attack began at 4 PM, just as Johnston was learning that a US division was across the Oostanaula. With that he decided to evacuate Resaca. Now he wanted to cancel the attack, but it was too late. Five of Hood's brigades had already run into elements of two US corps. It was hoped that Stewart might roll up the Yankee right. Instead, they were ready, in two lines, on the west side of the railroad. Their rapid volleys repulsed the attack. Stewart's brigades did most of the fighting. Stewart had three horses shot from under him, and had casualties of about 1,000 men. Stevenson lost about 100 men. Nothing was accomplished by the attack.

Johnston had Hood's Corps attempt to drive the US left away from their line of communication. They failed both days in execution, but really lacked the reserves for real victory. With rivers to Johnston's rear, his position was precarious, at best. Once the Yankees got enough troops across the Oostanaula, at Lay's Ferry, he had to retreat.

If he had been able to lay out a shorter line around Resaca, he might have had a corps on the south bank to prevent the Yankees from crossing. Instead of finding an opportunity to defeat the Yankees in the river crossing, Johnston retreat-

ed across the river. The battle was a draw, but the retreat made Resaca appear to be a US victory.

Once across the Oostanaula, it was about 40 miles to the Etowah River. The country was more open and level than in most of northern Georgia. If there was going to be a major battle, it seems it would have been here. Johnston failed to turn on Sherman as he crossed the Oostanaula, but he developed a successful plan to divide the Yankee armies.

Johnston reckoned Sherman would suppose he had retreated south, along the railroad, to Kingston. Hardee's Corps followed the rails to bluff Sherman, but most of our army headed for Cassville. Johnston supposed the Yankees would split their forces and give him an opportunity to crush those headed for Cassville. Hood's Corps was on the right, as at Resaca. On May 19 Hood was given orders to attack the flank of the advancing Yankee column. As preparations to attack were made, Hood received a report that Yankee cavalry was in his rear. Rather than sending a brigade to disperse it, as Bedford Forrest would have done, Hood called off the attack and withdrew. Thus, Johnston lost one of his best opportunities to deliver a crushing blow on divided US forces.

Sherman had thought Johnston was in full retreat for the Etowah.

As he realized much of Johnston's army was around Cassville, he began to consolidate his line. Johnston had personally laid out a 3-mile-long line along a ridge. That night Hood and Polk said part of the line could be enfiladed by artillery. That night Johnston abandoned Cassville. Johnston later wrote the pessimism of Hood and Polk led him to abandon Cassville.

Lt. General William Hardee had been for holding the line, and was unhappy Hood's opinion had such weight. But Johnston had also learned some US forces were across the Etowah, west of Kingston. Johnston headed his army for the south bank of the Etowah.

Sherman was on duty for the US Army in Georgia in 1844. He made observations about the countryside. Johnston's line was on high ground known as the Allatoona Mountain Range. Sherman had no intention of having the Etowah to his rear and attacking there.

Instead, he decided he could leave the railroad and march thru Dallas, about 14 miles south of the river. From there a 20-mile march to the east would have put him back on the railroad at Marietta, behind Johnston. Even if he did not trap Johnston, he at least thought Johnston would retreat across the Chattahoochee.

Fortunately, Brigadier General Sul Ross's cavalry brigade quickly discerned the Yankee movement. Ross had previously advised Johnston that US forces were on the south bank of the Etowah. Back on the north bank, Wheeler's cavalry captured a large Yankee wagon train. Johnston could see Sherman was moving away from the railroad and was ready for him.

Four miles northeast of Dallas was a log meeting house the Methodists called New Hope Church. Stewart's Division of Hood's Corps was positioned there. By chance, on

the afternoon of May 25, a Yankee corps had taken an unmarked road leading right to the church. Austin's 14th Louisiana Battalion Sharpshooters put up an annoying resistance. Sherman thought we only had a delaying force, and ordered an attack to clear the road.

It was after 5 PM when Yankee bugles sounded "Forward," for the 16,000-man corps.

Moving through heavy woods some began to see the church's graveyard. Some of Stewart's roughly 4,000 men were there; others had already built earthworks. They greeted the Yankees with a hurricane of bullets. Stewart had 16 guns spewing canister and shrapnel.

Hood was concerned enough to send a staff officer to offer reinforcements. Major General Alexander Stewart calmly replied, "My own troops will hold the position." It was amazing. General Manigault wrote of the anxiety over Stewart holding. But Stewart "repulsed his adversaries in brilliant style, with terrible slaughter, and without being shaken, or his line in danger for one moment."

Thunderstorms developed during the battle. By 7:30 that evening a drenching downpour, along with high casualties, ended the battle. The Yankees had at least 1,594 casualties, if not closer to 1,800. Stewart's had less than 400. A Florida lieutenant wrote his sister of "the fun" our men had mowing down the Yankees. From one Yankee's view they had struck a hornet's nest, at the business end. They would remember the fight near the Methodist church as the "Hell Hole."

Sherman was confused by the defeat at New Hope Church. His right had run into our left, Hardee's entrenched line on the road to Dallas. But he was not convinced that Johnston's entire army was in his front. He decided to attack east of New Hope Church, with the hope

of rolling up our right flank. Once again Johnston was prepared. He had detached Cleburne's Division from Hardee's Corps to extend our right.

It was 4:30 in the afternoon of the 27th when the Yankees launched their assault. It was aimed toward Pickett's Mill, several miles southeast of New Hope Church. Johnston had almost a thousand of Wheeler's cavalrymen near the mill, in a ravine. They screened our right flank and gave Major General Patrick Cleburne more time to position his brigades.

As the first Yankee brigade drove our cavalry pickets back, they began to ascend a slope toward Cleburne's Division. They could see his distinctive blue flags with the white discs.

Our cavalry had given Cleburne time to have Granbury's Brigade rush to extend his right flank. Advancing Yankees were heard hollering, "Ah! Damn you. We have caught you without your logs." It did not matter. Cleburne wrote his men "slaughtered them with deliberate aim." The enemy was doing their best to turn Granbury's flank. Brigadier General Hiram Granbury's Texans were taking casualties. He called on Brigadier General Daniel Govan, commanding an Arkansas brigade to his left, for help. Later, Cleburne also sent Lowrey's Brigade of Alabamians and Mississippians to prolong his right.

The enemy brigades may have expected an easy victory. Their continuing advances into Georgia had been reported by US newspapers. The papers said Johnston's army had lost the will to fight. Yankee soldiers heard Cleburne's men shouting, "Come on. We are demoralized!" Cleburne believed the enemy lost at least 3,000 killed and wounded in the attacks. They admitted to half as many. But the fighting was not over.

At 10 that night, US troops were trying to pull out of the woods below Granbury's Brigade. Granbury received permission from Cleburne to clear his front! From the enemy perspective the night attackers were described "like a whirlwind, screaming like demons."

Another said the Texans screamed "like all the devils from the lower regions." Clearing his front resulted in more Yankee casualties, including hundreds captured. Cleburne's adjutant wrote "It needed but the brilliance of this night attack to add lustre to the achievements of Granbury and his brigade in the afternoon." Johnston rode over to congratulate them. He announced, "This shall no longer be called Granbury's, but shall be known as Johnston's brigade."

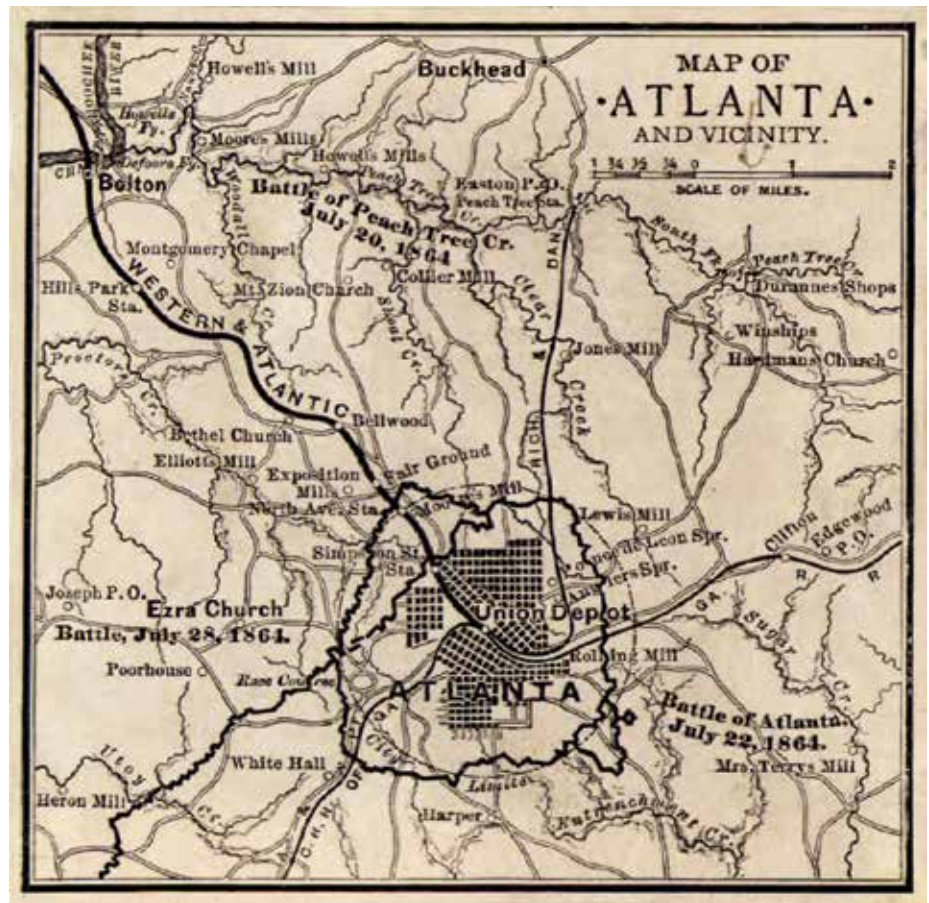
Cleburne's Division had won a glorious victory at a cost of 448 total casualties. The Yankee Ambrose Bierce later wrote an article titled "The Crime at Pickett's Mill."

Sherman omitted any mention of the battle in his memoirs. His attempt to swing through Dallas had been a total failure, and he wanted to return to the railroad.

Sherman's right, near Dallas, was held by the Army of the Tennessee. On the night of the 28th it was to pull out, and march east toward the railroad. During the day Johnston received inaccurate reports that the Yankees were already pulling out. He told Lt. General William Hardee to "develop the enemy" to determine if their line had been weakened.

Hardee's left division was Bate's, and to their left was Jackson's Division of cavalry.

Brigadier General William Jackson decided to send Armstrong's Brigade in first. Some of his Mississippi colonels warned there was still a strong line of infantry ahead, packed with artillery. They were told Major General William Bate



was confident there was only a skirmish line.

At 3:45 PM a cannon shot was fired to signal the dismounted attack of Armstrong's Brigade. Their attack was so sudden they overran the Yankee picket line and captured three cannon. An Illinois soldier said "the devil ought to copyright" their savage yells. They continued and broke through the main line before a Yankee counterattack drove them out.

Major General William Bate realized he was mistaken, and according to the plan, did not order his division to attack. The signal was to have been four cannon shots. Before couriers could stop Finley's Brigade of Floridians or Lewis's Brigade of Kentuckians, they attacked. The entrenched Yankees mowed them down. Johnston stated this defeat cost about 300 casualties. But the Yankees admitted to 379; ours were likely closer to 1,000. The defeat at

least slowed Sherman's advance. He postponed his next flanking move until early June.

By June 4 Johnston had fallen back to a new line, called the Lost Mountain line. His previous line had been stretched out for ten miles, so that cavalry had to man the flanks. The same was true of the Lost Mountain line. On the 14th, Johnston, Hardee, and Polk were on a ridge, Pine Mountain, to make observations. Sherman saw them and ordered artillery to open on them. With that General Polk was killed. Though the bishop was known for excellent character, he had not been aggressive enough as a soldier.

On June 16 US artillery fire prompted Johnston to swing his left back from Lost Mountain. The adjusted line, called the Mud Creek line, positioned Hardee's Corps behind the creek. The next day a salient in his line was enfiladed by US artillery. Johnston withdrew the

entire line several miles, and established the Kennesaw Mountain line. Johnston knew the previous lines had been stretched too thin at ten miles. Initially laid out at about six miles, it was later stretched to about eight.

Johnston was concerned the US Army might slip past his left and be in position to cross the Chattahoochee. That is exactly what they were trying to do. He transferred Hood's Corps from the right, near the railroad, stretching out his left. Hood was not ordered to attack, but did so on his own initiative on June 22. The attack would become known as the Battle of Kolb's (pronounced Cobb's) Farm.

Hood's weakness at corps command is evident in his failure to reconnoiter the US line. He ordered Stevenson's Division to pass through the Kolb farm, hit the Yankee line, and drive it back two miles. Such an order shows he thought it was a weak line. Stevenson ran into a crossfire of shell and canister, followed by rapid volleys delivered by infantry. To Stevenson's right, Hindman's Division was repulsed by artillery. Hood's casualties were more than 1,500. The US Army had less than 250.

Manigault's Brigade was in Hindman's Division. Manigault later wrote on Kolb's Farm. He said it "was a disgrace to the officer who planned it, and showed an amount of ignorance of the enemy's position, and the difficulties to be overcome before he could be reached, for which there could be no excuse. The ground had been ridden over by many officers the day before, at latest, and ought to have been thoroughly understood by General Hood, the greater part of his staff, and particularly his engineers. I formed my estimate of him on this occasion for the first time, and subsequent events only confirmed me in the opinion that he was totally

unfit for the command of a corps, although he might have deserved the reputation he had acquired as the best division commander in the Army of Northern Virginia."

Sherman began to think Johnston's line had to be stretched so thin he could break it.

He said rain had made the roads unsuitable for flanking. He wanted to break Johnston's center. The Army of the Cumberland was opposite our center. For several days their 140 guns pounded our line. Lively duels ensued and citizens from Atlanta came out to Kennesaw Mountain to watch the show. Sherman took this as an insult.

Sherman decided to attack at 8 AM on the morning of June 27. That morning 200 US artillery pieces opened on our line. The hour-long bombardment took surprise out of the attack. The entire US line began to advance. Three main assaults were to break our line, but this expansive movement made it appear our entire line might be attacked.

The Army of the Tennessee aimed for Pigeon Hill. French's Division was positioned there.

Most of the attack fell upon Cockrell's Brigade of Missourians and part of Sears' Brigade of Mississippians. The artillery barrage had given warning of the attack to come, but, unfortunately, our skirmishers were still out front in rifle pits. Most were bayoneted or captured. They were the majority of our casualties, for once the rifle pits were passed, the Yankee attack was shot to pieces.

Major General Samuel French's autobiography, *Two Wars*, says 50 guns had burst out simultaneously on his front. Then "as if by magic, there sprang from the earth a host of men, and in one long, waiving line of blue the infantry advanced and the battle of Kennesaw Mountain began." French and his staff were seated on the brow of Little

Kennesaw, where they had a bird's-eye view.

Three of French's guns were behind him, attracting the fire of enemy batteries. He described the "roar as constant as Niagara." French, a transplant to Mississippi from New Jersey, may have visited Niagara during his West Point days. Regardless of birth, French was a devoted Confederate. He took satisfaction in watching as the Yankee attack "seemed to melt away, or sink to the earth, to rise no more."

General Thomas ordered his Army of the Cumberland brigades to attack on a narrow front. Their front was 200 yards wide rather than the standard 1,500. He imagined them slamming through our thin lines. Instead, they became a good target for artillery and infantry sharpshooters. Then at 100 yards they began to receive volleys from our main line. Cheatham's Division manned this part of the line, along a hill since known as Cheatham Hill. The few Yankees who reached our earthworks typically were bayoneted. Their casualties here reached 824.

Out in front of our line brush had caught on fire. Wounded Yankees were about to be burned alive. Arkansan Colonel William Martin went atop the earthworks to wave a white flag. He yelled to a Yankee officer, "Come and get your dead and wounded. We won't fire a shot until you do." The chivalrous offer was accepted. Yankees began pulling their casualties down to their lines, along with our men who came out the trenches to assist. The ceasefire was remarkable. Those people had invaded our country and when the ceasefire ended, they resumed their offensive.

Nearly two decades after the battle, Sam Watkins penned *Co. Atch*. Watkins had been a private in the 1st Tennessee Infantry, one of Cheatham's victorious regiments.

Their position was known as the Dead Angle. He wrote that all of the 1st and 27th deserved a "wreath of imperishable fame ... for their gallant and heroic valour at the battle of Dead Angle. No man distinguished himself above another." He said it was 110 degrees in the shade. He shot 120 times, and his gun was so hot, sometimes the powder would flash before he could ram home the ball.

Dead Yankees were piled up twelve deep. Watkins wrote, "When the Yankees fell back, and the firing ceased, I never saw so many broken down and exhausted men in my life. Men were vomiting with excessive fatigue, over-exhaustion, and sun-stroke; our tongues were parched and cracked for water, and our faces blackened with powder and smoke, and our dead and wounded were piled indiscriminately in the trenches." The Yankees claimed to have had under 3,000 casualties;

Johnston had about 700.

Johnston had little time to savor his victory. Cavalry brigadier Sul Ross advised him the Yankee right was closer to the Chattahoochee than was Hood's left. It was only a matter of time, and the Kennesaw Mountain line would have to be abandoned. By July 2 a new line was ready. The Smyrna Camp line, six miles long, was named after a Methodist campground. General Manigault wrote that it was irregular with many salients. It was so tortuous that it confused enemy batteries. Manigault watched as two of them, about 1.5 miles apart, duelled with each other! He wrote, "It was a very ludicrous sight, causing much merriment and shouts of laughter for the space of ten or fifteen minutes, until the two combatants found out their error. The Smyrna Camp line was outflanked on July 4. Johnston fell back to his final line on the north bank of the

Chattahoochee, protecting the railroad crossing.

Johnston's last line was perhaps the most unique line of fortifications built during the war. Brigadier General Francis Shoup, Johnston's chief of artillery, knew Johnston would be outflanked again, and had his permission to build a unique line of triangular redoubts. They were built of logs, packed with dirt. Their outer face rose straight up for ten or twelve feet. There was a parapet for infantry to fire from. They were also to be armed with hand grenades. Yankee infantry would not be able to scale these redoubts, which became known as Shoupades.

Shoup oversaw the construction of 36 Shoupades. They were spaced at 240-foot intervals. A conventional entrenched line, backed by artillery, connected them. An 80-man company could hold each Shoupade. The entire line could be held by a division. This would have

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enabled Johnston to hold the railroad and swing the rest of his army out to attack Sherman's flank.

Sherman advanced upon the Shoupades. Even with the Chattahoochee behind, then he was averse to attacking them. In his memoir he wrote they "proved one of the strongest pieces of field-fortification I ever saw." Troops from his Army of the Ohio swung out to the east of the fortified line and found they could ford the Chattahoochee below the mouth of Soap's Creek.

On July 9 the Yankees snuck across the Chattahoochee. Waiting for them was a small detachment of Georgia militia and a harmless 6-pounder. They fled, and the Yankees poured across the river without a casualty. Shoup had suggested Hood's Corps cover this area. Letting the enemy cross to the south bank meant they had no great topographic barriers between them and Atlanta. It was Johnston's worst failure of the campaign. One must wonder if he understood the advantage of Shoup's fortifications.

President Davis was exasperated. He telegraphed Johnston, asking for a specific plan. Johnston had been vague all along, and once again stated he was badly outnumbered, on the defensive, but looking for an opportunity to strike. This plan had not worked for more than two months, falling back more than 100 miles. Now with Atlanta only six miles away, Davis feared Johnston might abandon the city without a major battle. On July 17 Johnston was ordered to turn command of the Army of Tennessee over to Hood.

Captain Samuel T. Foster explained why Johnston's removal demoralized the army.

"General Johnston has so endured himself to his soldiers, that no man can take his place. We have never made a fight under him that we did not get the best of it. He never

deceived us once. It is true we have had hard fighting and hard marching, but we always had something to eat, and in bad weather, or after an extra hard march we would have a little whiskey issued. General Johnston could not have issued an order that these men would not have undertaken to accomplish."

Sherman later wrote Johnston was "equal in all elements of generalship to Lee." And with some sarcasm, "At this critical moment the Confederate government rendered us most valuable service ... No officer who ever served under me will question the generalship of Joseph E. Johnston." One of Sherman's division commanders, Brigadier General Jacob Cox, commented on Johnston: "Johnston was an officer who, by the common consent of the military men of both sides, was second only to Lee ... He practiced a lynx-eyed watchfulness of his adversary, tempting him constantly to assault his entrenchments, holding his fortified positions to the last moment so well as to save nearly every gun and wagon ... he constantly neutralized the superiority of force his opponent wielded, and made his campaign from Dalton to the Chattahoochee a model of defensive warfare."

In the *Personal Memoirs of US Grant*, he wrote, "For my own part, I think that Johnston's tactics were right. Anything that could have prolonged the war a year beyond the time that it did finally close, would probably have exhausted the North to such an extent that they might have abandoned the contest and agreed to a separation." Grant does not point out that in a year after the campaign commenced he had accepted Lee's surrender, and that brought about the surrender of all Confederate armies. Johnston's tactics may have been right, but even if they had prolonged the war another year, it would not have

been enough to offset US victories elsewhere.

Johnston was not inflicting enough casualties to win the war of attrition. Rehashing the numbers is not necessary. In the big picture, we were already losing the war of attrition.

Perhaps it was too late for any general to turn the war around. Johnston did a fine job of holding his positions and predicting Sherman's moves. But he failed to keep the enemy from crossing three rivers. Sam Watkins wrote "I can see where General Joseph E. Johnston made many blunders in not attacking Sherman's line at some point. He was better on the defensive than the aggressive, and hence, *bis peccarre in bello non licet*."

The Latin reference "One must not blunder twice in war" may have been to the retreats across the Etowah and the Chattahoochee.

President Davis asked Lee's advice regarding the replacement. Lee replied, "It is a bad time to release the commander of an army situated as that of Tenne. We may lose Atlanta and the army too. Hood is a bold fighter. I am doubtful as to other qualities necessary." Lee also recommended that cavalry, such as Forrest's, destroy the railroad behind Sherman. Johnston and others had begged for this.

Johnston accepted his removal, but pointed out he had fallen back more slowly than the Army of Northern Virginia, and that the enemy had advanced farther into Virginia than into Georgia. This was not meant as an attack on his friend Lee, but as a self-defense. In Johnston's farewell he expressed great admiration for the soldiers. He credited their "brilliant courage" in repulsing every attack. "No longer your leader, I will watch your career, and will rejoice in your victories."



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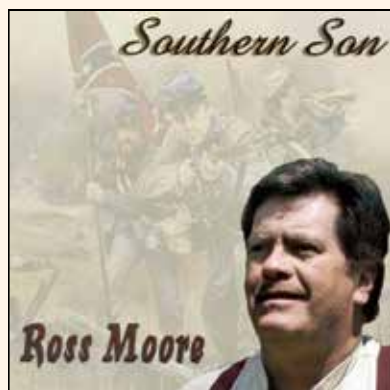


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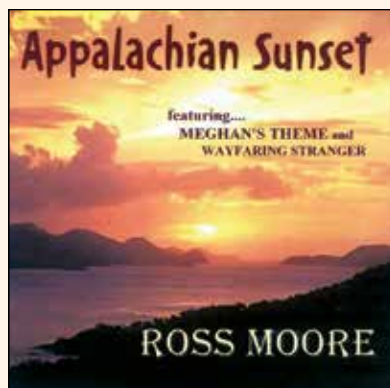
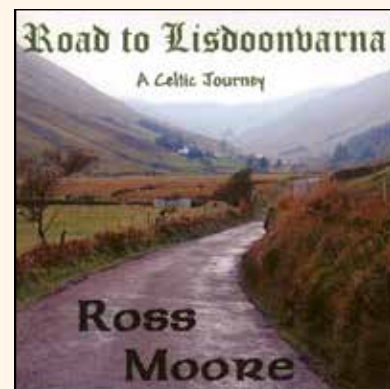
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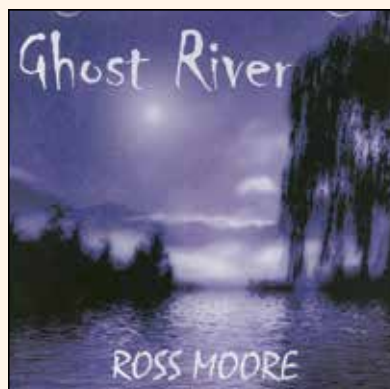
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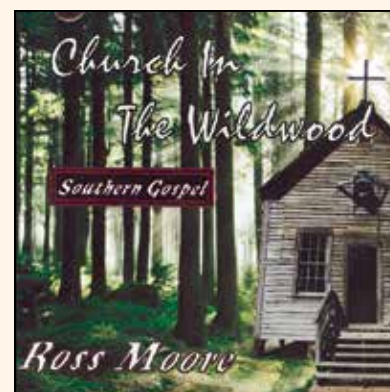


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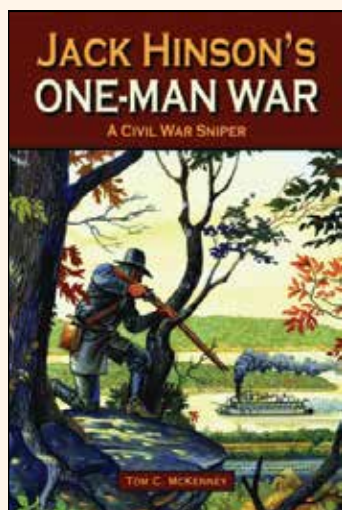
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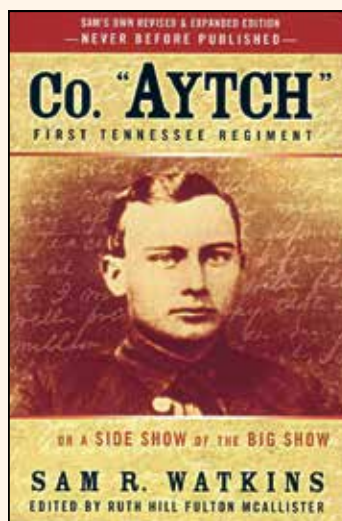
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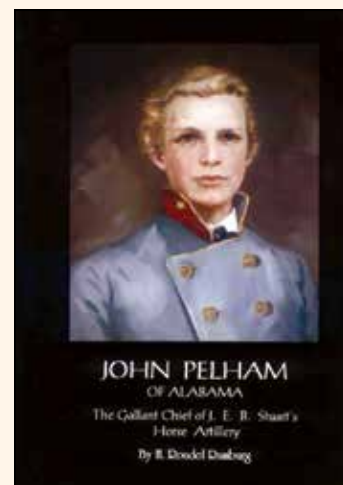
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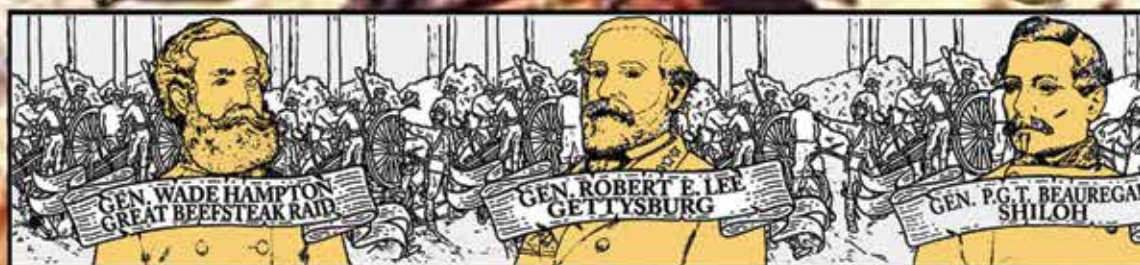
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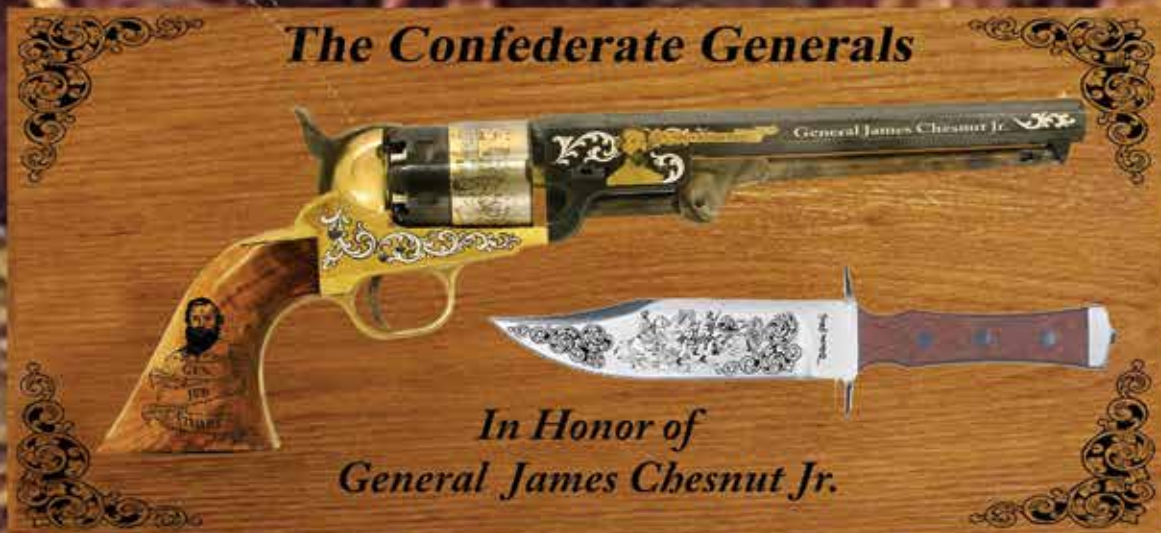
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