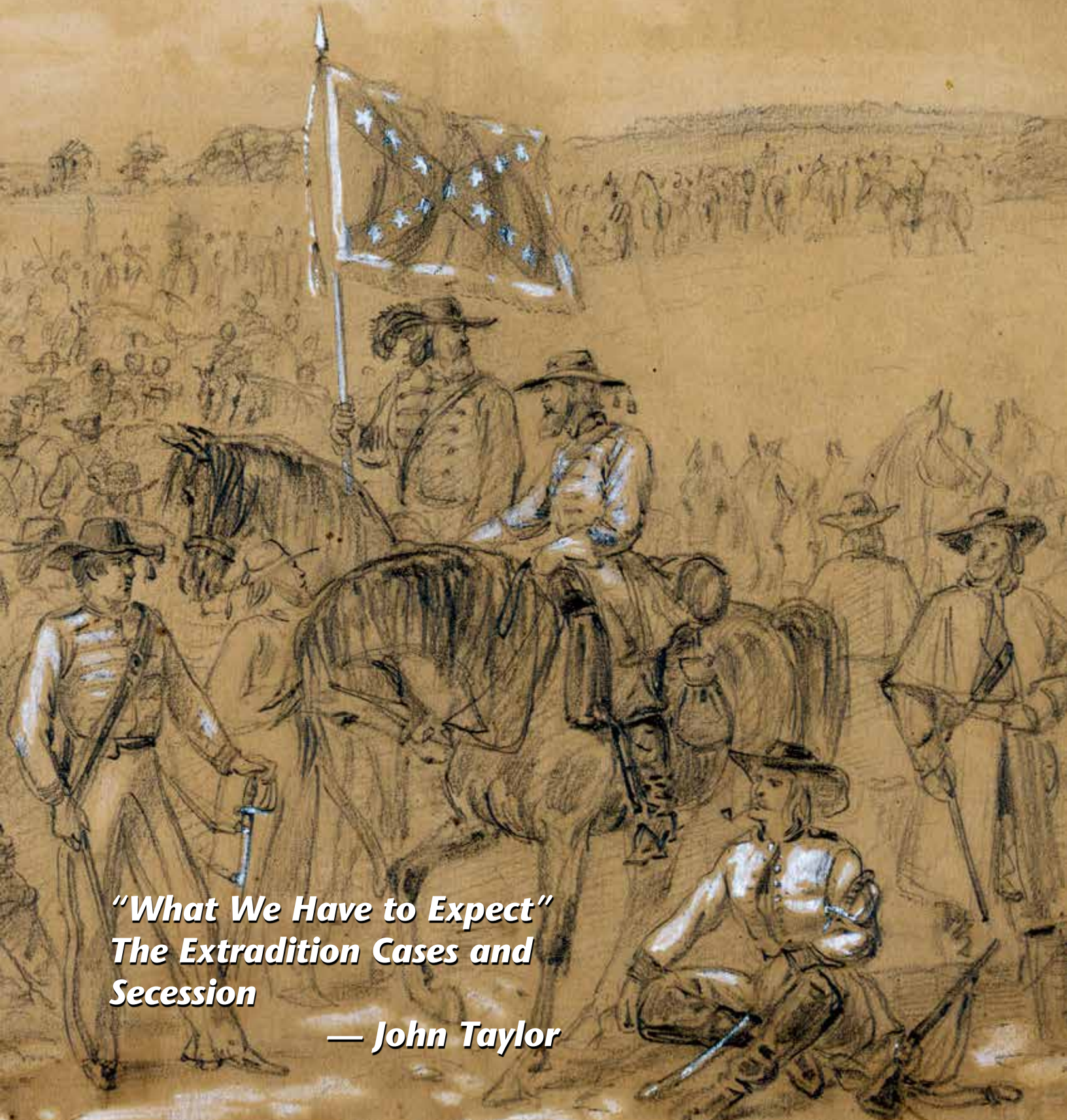


Confederate Veteran.

July/August 2012



***"What We Have to Expect"
The Extradition Cases and
Secession***

— John Taylor



JINE THE CAVALRY



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THE INTEREST OF CONFEDERATE
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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.*

Belle Boyd, Confederate Spy 15



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ON THE COVER — The 1st VA Cavalry in the field by Alfred R. Waud. Published in *Harper's Weekly*, September 27, 1862. — *Library of Congress*.

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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>



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Confederate Veteran.

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FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

When you receive this issue summer will be upon us and we will only be a few weeks from our annual reunion, this year in Murfreesboro, Tennessee. We're looking forward to attending and seeing all our old friends and hopefully make some new ones. If you have not made plans to attend, it's not too late.

This issue John Taylor presents his essay *What We Have to Expect: The Extradition Cases and Secession* to continue our Sesquicentennial Series. Again, this is a very thought provoking essay which touches on little known events in the years preceding the beginning of the War for Southern Independence. I trust you'll find it interesting and enjoyable.

I've received requests for reprints of most of our Sesquicentennial Series essays. Plans are in place for the entire series to be reprinted in book form, both hardback and soft cover. Individual essays may be reprinted in the future. The first essay *Why the War Was Not About Slavery* by Donald Livingston has been released in booklet form and is available from General Headquarters at Elm Springs. Call 1-800-380-1896 to order.

We all were saddened to learn of the passing of our oldest living Real Son, Arthur John, a member of the William Kenyon Australasian Confederates Camp 2160 in Australia. More details and his obituary are on page 42 of this issue.

Congratulations to Real Son Luther Otho Lucas on his 100th birthday! He is a member of the Sterling Price Camp 145 in St. Louis, MO, and is the last real son in the state. You can read about Compatriot Lucas' celebration on page 45.

Thanks for all the letters to the editor and please continue to send them in. As usual, I have more camp news photos than we have room to publish. However, if you have sent in a photo be patient, it will be published in the order received. As always, if you have any questions please let me know. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

A handwritten signature of Frank B. Powell, III.

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

R. MICHAEL GIVENS

CIC@SCV.ORG

If I ever disown, repudiate, or apologize for the Cause for which Lee fought and Jackson died, let the lightnings of Heaven rend me, and the scorn of all good men and true women be my portion. Sun, Moon, Stars, all fall on me when I cease to love the Confederacy. 'Tis the cause, not the fate of the Cause, that is glorious!

— Major R.E. Wilson, CSA

Who would have thought we would have come to this? The Museum of the Confederacy continually insults the memory of the Confederate men and women with displays of transsexuals wearing the sacred banner of the South as evening wear and underwear emblazoned with the starry cross. The pitiful defense of “it’s the Museum *OF* the Confederacy, not the Museum *FOR* the Confederacy” brings to mind the musings of a certain president’s struggle over the definition of the word “is.” When will this nonsense end?

Our cause during the Sesquicentennial of the War is to celebrate the deeds of our Southern American ancestors. Those were people who gave their fortunes and their lives for the same ideals of self-government our revolutionary forefathers fought and died for in the late 1700s. Had the colonists lost their bid for independence, today the history books would describe them merely as “rebels.” But alas, they were successful and have thus been crowned as “patriots.” Well, our Confederate ancestors were also patriots. They not only yearned for their own form of government, but they wished for the government which was promised to them by the founders of our country — nothing more, nothing less.

Our cause is not embraced by all of our partners in this American experiment. A few examples of these ne’er-do-wells may be found in the current direction taken by the above-mentioned museum staff, another in the Texas license plate case, the missing Nathan Bedford Forrest bust in Alabama or any number of crimes against our heritage. Now, I know everyone does not see the world through our clear eyes. We only ask that our story be examined truthfully and fairly. Back during the great flag battle in South Carolina, I had the occasion to sit on a panel during a conflict-resolution meeting. A company which had worked with countries and entities such as Israel and

the Palestinians hosted the event. It was a fascinating process which became a rather interesting bit of theater by the end when I offered to temporarily trade places with a vitriolic and historically blind zealot of the other side. One of the most telling moments was when the opposition compared the Confederate Battle Flag to a famous optical illusion. You may have seen this picture; at first glance one may see it as depicting a young girl or perhaps an old woman. The hapless miscreant waving it about the room tried to make the case it could be one and/or the other, merely depending on how one views the image. The analogy is not sound; in reality, it could only be one or the other, no matter how it appeared to the viewer. Likewise, our ancestors’ flag is either a repressive symbol of slavery (as the opposition sees it) or an honorable symbol of a defiant people who were willing to sacrifice all for the cause of liberty. We know for a fact the proper definition is the latter. Simply because a misguided hate-group has used our ancestors’ flag does not change its true meaning. Do not stand for this rewrite of history. The Confederate Battle Flag represents the men who fought and died fighting to preserve a noble cause. Their cause of self-determination and liberty was just then and it is just today. Do you agree? Let me know if you do.

Unfortunately, many of our Southern brothers and sisters have capitulated on this most important point. Many have given in and allowed the enemy to rewrite the definition of the flag and the cause with evil intent. They are dead wrong. It is a very simple ploy of our clever and cunning opposition: attack and degrade the most prominent symbol of the South and you weaken and begin the destruction of its very soul. Once the spirit of the South is abated, then it becomes very easy and acceptable to mock its people with displays of self-loathing ridicule as is now seen *ad nauseam* on television, in academia and even in

certain "Confederate" museums.

The Confederate Battle Flag is not by definition a political symbol, as espoused by some. It is a defiant symbol of a people who cried "No!" *No* to subjugation and *No* to usurpation. It is certainly a bold statement and obviously feared, or we wouldn't see such fuss. When the Iron Curtain rusted from its hinges and fell to the joyful strains of freedom's sweet symphony, the Confederate Battle Flag was seen flying proudly above the liberty-starved folks of Eastern Europe. Why did they fly our flag? They referred to the Confederate Battle Flag as "The International Symbol of Resistance to Tyranny." And they were right. How is it the Eastern Europeans, who had been walled off from the West for so long, understood the value of our ancestors' struggle and our heritage better than we do? What is wrong with this picture? Evil.

Evil always takes advantage of ambiguity and sloth. It is much easier to go along to get along. We must not rock the boat lest we get labeled with the latest *ist-word*. We must stand dutifully with the scalawags who fiendishly drain the life's blood from this living, breathing treasure of the world (our very identity) until our South is dead and gone from memory forever. For the sake of obstinate vanity we will agree to stand on the wrong side of the heritage boulevard and sell our birthright for a bowl of pottage served up cold on the six o'clock news. Yes, indeed, it's much easier to follow that sheep's path than to stand your ground and fight.

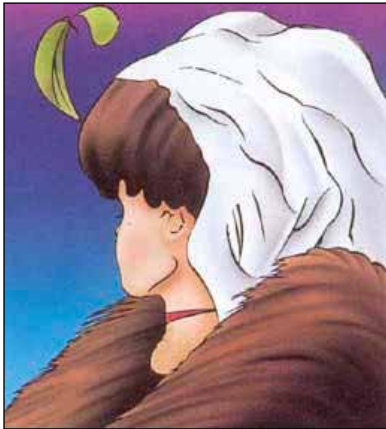
I realize the Esaus of this world outnumber the Gideons and I understand their intentions are sometimes innocent and perhaps even well-meaning, but evil always wins through the strength of its splendid dupes and there has been in all ages a disastrous alliance between blind innocence and blind sin. All too often these dupes are judged by the good they think they are doing, and not by the evil, which they are really doing. But this capitulation does the devil's work of destroying what has been the rock of America and can be plainly seen by those who have vision enough to see that ideas exist and ideas have consequences. Capitulation itself, in large quantities or small, coming quickly or coming slowly, urged from good motives or bad, applied to a thousand people or applied to three, is an idea no more to be bargained with than a viper.

The great English writer G. K. Chesterton said, "The wisest thing in the world is to cry out before you are hurt. It is no good to cry out after you are hurt; especially after you are mortally hurt." Do not wait until it is too late and the South is mortally wounded. Most tyrannies in history have been possible only because men moved too late or not at all. It is essential to learn to recognize and resist a tyranny before it exists. It is foolhardy optimism to ignore a blatant scheme simply because it is only in the air. A sword to the heart can only be parried while it's still in the air.

My empathy lies with Major R. E. Wilson: "Sun, Moon, Stars, all fall on me when I cease to love the Confederacy. 'Tis the cause, not the fate of the Cause, that is glorious!" Do you agree? Come to the National Reunion in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, July 11-14, 2012, and let's get to work.

God bless the South; God bless the SCV.

Michael Givens
Commander-in-Chief
@CICSCV



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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members.

Museum of the Confederacy?

To The Editor:

My trip up to Richmond for the heritage rally was planned to allow plenty of time to visit what I now call MORCH, Museum of Revised Confederate History.

The first thing I learned on my tour was that the recent article in the *Confederate Veteran* magazine about Fort Sumter was hardly accurate.

On the tour of President Davis's home, I found out the account of how West Virginia became a state in Chapter 9, *War Crimes Against Southern Civilians*, sold by the SCV, also not correct, along with all the records and maps of Virginia's Session Vote found on the Internet somehow wrong too.

If there is any doubt for the need of a Confederate Museum at Elm Springs, a trip to the MORCH in Richmond, Virginia, will make it abundantly clear that there is.

Charles L. Bowling
General George Gibbs Dibrell Camp 875
Sparta, Tennessee

'Most powerful article ever printed'

To The Editor:

I consider the article in the current May/June 2012 issue of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine "Lincoln, Federal Supremacy, and the Death of States Rights" by James Ronald Kennedy to be the best defense of the Confederate States of America I have ever read. Not only is it the best defense of the CSA but I consider it the best explanation of why Confederate principles and values are important to the survival of freedom and liberty in modern America.

I intend to get permission from

Compatriot Kennedy and use this article as the basis for a series of letters to the editor and guest commentaries in South Georgia newspapers to educate the public.

I also plan to copy this article and send a copy to each member of the Georgia State Legislature. I encourage SCV compatriots in other states to do the same for your state legislature.

We all often talk of going on the offense. Well, this article by Compatriot Kennedy gives us the ammunition (power of the pen is said to be mightier than the sword) to do what we talk about.

I intend to make the most of this article and I encourage others to do the same. I think this is the most powerful article which has ever been printed in any modern issue of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine. It is a road map which "if followed" (not likely) by modern America, it could well prevent the decline and failure that has happened to every empire in world history.

Does anyone have an e-mail address for Compatriot Kennedy?

James W. King
Lt. Col. Thomas M. Nelson Camp 141
Albany, Georgia

It's a father's duty to educate his children

To the Editor:

Factual essays on our great republic edify the patriots. That was the appearance of Dr. Cathey's essay in the March/April 2012 *Confederate Veteran*. With great subtlety he segued between fact and opinion.

Dr. Cathey audaciously informs us Presbyterians and Roman Catholics share religious orthodoxy. I suggest he read the Canons of Trent for the Romanist position. We in disagreement are cursed.

Does Dr. Cathey really believe Louisiana was one of the original thirteen colonies? He seems to. Our esteemed compatriot gets the benefit of the doubt. However, we should not let him slip by asserting that "subsidiarity" was one of the founding principles of the United States. Such a bizarre bare assertion is breathtaking.

"Subsidiarity" is a Romanist doctrine church apologists attempt to pawn off to the gullible as federalism. In reality it is a nanny state doctrine destructive of federalism. He tells us it was a doctrine used by Jefferson, an odd assertion since subsidiarity was first used by W.E. von Ketteler in the late 19th century. Jefferson was for small unobtrusive government. In a 1986 United States Catholic Bishops Pastoral letter the writer candidly notes subsidiarity "does not mean, however, that the government that governs least, governs best." Subsidiarity is the antithesis of freedom and federalism.

During the colonial period there were fifty Roman Catholic churches, one percent of the population. In Dr. Cathey's state and five others Roman Catholics were constitutionally forbidden to hold public office. The probability that any Founder consulted Romanist doctrine is remote to nil. The spirit of the Reformation was ubiquitous, so much so that the revolution was known as that Irish-Scottish Presbyterian rebellion. He knows this as a descendent of Ulster Scots.

Lastly, Dr. Cathey laments our struggle against public opinion and prejudice. He is not alone. If we who lament want to solve the problem, go to the source. That reprobate maniac General Sherman wrote to Lincoln "The South must be ruled by us, or she will rule us. ... They are the most dangerous set of men turned loose on the world." The North gave us the government school after the war to indoctrinate us in

their perverse ways and keep us docilely down on the plantation.

God has not given this duty of education to civil magistrates. The duty is the father's. Christian fathers, get your precious sanctified Christian children out of government schools. Our future depends on it. God who made the eye and ear does see and hear.

Deo Vindice.

Tom Pardue

*Col. John Singleton Mosby Camp 1409
Kingsport, Tennessee*

Confederate museum now politically correct

To the Editor:

Which is it, Rawls? A Museum of the Confederacy, or a museum of post-Confederacy carpetbaggers?

(Excerpted from *The News & Advance*, Lynchburg, VA) On Saturday, a handshake between their reenactors marked the opening of the Museum of the Confederacy-Appomattox, dedicated to the history of the Confederacy and to the place where the war effectively ended and reunification began.

As the 14 state flags rose in front of the museum's entrance, dubbed the "reunification promenade," a small plane circled overhead bearing a Confederate battle flag and a banner that read, "Reunification by bayonet SCV 1896."

The plane, jointly sponsored by the national Sons of Confederate Veterans organization and the Virginia Flaggers group, represented the two groups' dissatisfaction with the museum's decision not to fly any flags of the Confederacy.

A contingent from the Sons of Confederate Veterans Mechanized Cavalry group carried various Confederate Flags around the grounds to draw attention to the omission, but heavier protest came from the Virginia Flaggers, who set up across from the driveway with a sign that read, "Cultural bigots destroying Southern heritage."

Susan Hathaway, who founded that

group, said the organization wants to see the museum erect either a Battle Flag, the most recognizable of the Confederacy's many flags, or the South's Third National Flag, which featured the blue crossbars in a red field, a larger white field and a large red vertical stripe.

"The Third National would have been the one the soldiers would have had at Appomattox, so that would make sense," she said.

In the end, Hathaway said, she saw the omission as "political correctness run amok."

"They're letting the fear of offending one or two people, for whatever reason, dictate their policy."

Rawls said earlier, in response to the group's concerns, that the decision not to fly the flag was based on the reunification that happened at Appomattox.

"Appomattox is a metaphor for the reunification of the country," Rawls said. "To put the Confederate Flag into that display would be a historical untruth."

Then, I guess Rawls is telling us this is really *NOT* a museum of the Confederacy, but rather a politically correct theme exhibit. Which means I have no need to go there.

Roy Poole

*Sterling Price Camp 676
Denver, Colorado*

Need to understand the reasons for the War

To the Editor:

I've just returned from working outside, much like my ancestors, hoe in hand, sun shining down, breeze blowing across the fields of wildflowers.

As I stood at the back fence, I wondered just why has it become PC (*politically correct*) to shame the honor of our ancestors? I thought back over the last month or so: television history channels show only, or primarily, Northern/Federal perspectives on the

war our heroic ancestors fought and died. I thought back to an e-mail list I get with what happened today: nearly everyone has prouided the accolades of the Federals, while showing the Southern defeats, follies or being quite critical of the Southern victories.

I've listened to shows reflecting on the terrible War Between the States; I always see Black commentators addressing the slavery issue and mandating it was the only reason for that war, nothing of the overbearing unfair taxes placed on the South, or the other issues which drove us to secession. I've listened to those same commentators expound only black slaves fought for the South, at their master's bidding, yet I have a book which has hundreds of names of Black Confederate soldiers. I've studied the history of the era, I've seen the names and lists of Blacks owning Blacks, yet those commentators say this has not happened in the South. I just do not understand their wanting to totally rewrite history.

I, and all Southern historians, both professional and self-read, concur that slavery was an issue, Yes, but not at the magnitude projected by these Black commentators. Virtually every degreed historian has agreed slavery was an issue which was going away of its own accord. Slavery was just becoming too expensive to sustain. It was explored and commented that it became less expensive to educate and free slaves, then hire them back as tenant farmers sharing in the profits of the crop.

Why would an *educated* society, as compared to 20 years ago, be *ignorant* of facts of a terrible war, of neighbor against neighbor, family members against each other, members of families torn away from life based on a geographical line placed by crooked politicians? I show and express the history of the war, only to be told I was in error, this from a teacher of history in high school, against the written word

Continued on page 46

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
CHARLES KELLY BARROW**

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Together or Separate?

"Two are better than one, because they have a good reward for their toil. For if they fall, one will lift up his fellow. But woe to him who is alone when he falls and has not another to lift him up! Again, if two lie together, they keep warm, but how can one keep warm alone? And though a man might prevail against one who is alone, two will withstand him — a three-fold cord is not quickly broken." — Proverbs 2:10-11

In my travels across the Confederation I have seen effective camps and divisions; yet, I have seen those which seem to lack that little something that will allow them to make the step to the next level. I have pondered and considered what this *something* could be, when it occurred to me, in most instances, it is the lack of teamwork on the part of the camp. There are usually too many Indians and not enough chiefs, or just the opposite.

In preparing for this article, I read many different pieces and comments about teamwork to try to get a grasp of what the world is saying. One point which stood out was teamwork is not encouraged in our society today because being on top is fostered instead. Everyone needs to be a winner or the best at what they do; to collaborate as a team or a unit is shunned overall. Marvin Weisbord stated, "Teamwork is the quintessential contradiction of a society grounded in individual achievement." As a soccer coach, I deal with this every season. Parents think their child is the best player and the only one who will take the team to the playoffs. It is sad the concept of solidarity is dying away in our society.

For the Sons of Confederate Veterans we must work as a league of teams that have a combined focus, the *Charge and Vision 2016*. Each camp is a team of individuals which participates in a brigade, which is a part of a division that ties into national. Every individual must do his part to support that team. Vince Lombardi said it best; "The achievements of an organization are the results of the combined effort of each individual."

While this sounds easy, it is not what is always hap-

pening in our organization. Some officers hold positions so they can have another title or power over others. Camps refuse to work with one another because of a dispute in the past or over *turf wars*. Someone had his feelings hurt or feathers ruffled by another, so an all-out war is declared and lines are drawn in the sand. Officers of the camp micro-manage the camp, not allowing new members to participate or offer new ideas. The desire to be the "most Confederate" is sought by many, and barbs are thrown at those who are "less Confederate" in their eyes. I have even heard members state they would sabotage anything another member was sponsoring or helping with no matter how great it was just because of the dislike or resentment toward that person. Many times this is all about oneself and not the memory of your ancestor or the history we are given the charge to protect. It has been said "Wearing the same shirts doesn't make you a team." This is not specific to only the SCV, but to all organizations. My wife always says that the problem with churches and groups is the people who are in them.

"People have been known to achieve more as a result of working with others than against them," per Dr. Allan Fromme; however, few understand how to create the experience of team work. Belonging to a team is a result of feeling part of something larger than yourself and understanding of the mission or objectives. "Teamwork is the ability to work together toward a common vision. The ability to direct individual accomplishments toward organizational objectives. It is the fuel that allows common people to attain uncommon results," Andrew Carnegie

stated. In one article by Susan Heathfield, dealing with teamwork in the workplace, it was stated you work with fellow members of the organization to produce results; even though you have a specific job function and you belong to a specific department, you are unified with other organization members to accomplish the overall objectives. It is the bigger picture which drives your actions; your function exists to serve the bigger picture. This has the same effect if you consider an individual is an active member of a local camp working as a brigade within the division that is in sync with national. Ms. Heathfield went on to say "Developing an overall sense of team work is different from building an effective, focused work team when you consider team-building approaches."

So how do you construct an efficient, helpful work team? There are many suggestions and ways which are recommended for various different groups and businesses. The one that seems to apply best for the SCV and its mission is the above quoted *Twelve Tips for Team Building* by Ms. Hartfield. I have adapted four of them to better help every member to understand how they are relevant to the SCV and its objectives. Hopefully, in future articles all 12 can be addressed.

The first is **Clear Expectations**. National SCV has conveyed its mission statement and how it impacts not only the divisions, but all the way to the local camps. Vision 2016 has clear goals every individual member should be striving to achieve for the good of the organization. These short and long-term goals were created to better help us, the SCV, know which way we are going as an organization. The General Executive Council has provided, in addition to seminars and articles, resources and ideas to help make sure it is a reality. If you are unsure of what Vision 2016 is and would like to read more about it, go to scrolling marque on www.scv.org.

Under **Context** the question is asked, "Do team members understand why they are participating on the team?" Have you considered why you joined the SCV? Was it to prove a Confederate ancestor for a certificate on the wall, or was it because you wanted to preserve your ancestor's good name as it comes under attack by liberal media and radical groups? Or was it as simple as you love history and wanted to know more about this era? While each member has different reasons, each plays an important role. Dues are an important way to generate much-needed money to help promote our history. Each camp is in need of members to keep the camp active and a viable part of the community; additionally, officers are pulled from the membership. The number strength we have as a whole allows our national officers more leverage when dealing with heritage issues. *EVERY* dues-paying member has his place in the SCV, but do you know what yours is?

With that, what is your **Commitment** to our team? *Commitment* is defined as something which takes up time or energy or a devotion or dedication. Only a personal reflection can reveal if you are committed and to what

degree to accomplishing the common goal. National has many ways of recognizing individuals and camps for their exemplary dedication. As previously stated, each member is a valuable asset to the SCV. For those who would like their commitment to be more than just a regular member, national is now providing workshops and on-line training to better equip officers. Only you can be excited about being a member of the greatest men's organization, other than the church. Coach Phil Jackson of the Chicago Bulls said, "The strength of the team is each individual member ... the strength of each member is the team."

Each man has the responsibility to be a **Competent** member of the SCV; however, national has provided many ways for anyone who is interested in obtaining skills to assist him in his goals within the organization. The Leadership Institute (www.scvli.org) is an on-line training site for commanders, adjutants and new members. In addition to this, leadership workshops are held in each army. (The next one will be August 25 in Colorado Springs. The *Confederate Veteran* is full of scholarly articles to educate every member about different aspects of the war. In an ongoing attempt to offer officer training, The Stephen D. Lee Institute is held every first weekend in February in different locations in order for all to hear educated speakers. A valuable and sometimes overlooked asset for information is our knowledgeable staff at headquarters under the direction of Executive Director Ben Sewell, a phone call away from any member.

Henry Ford was quoted as saying, "Coming together is a beginning, staying together is a progress, and working together is success." So now let us strive to work as a well-tuned machine toward our common goal — Vision 2016 and fulfilling the *Charge*. It requires great effort and dedication from all of the players. It has been said it is amazing how much you can accomplish when it does not matter who gets the credit. The United States Army slogan is *An Army of One*. Are we an army of one or are we an army of ones who want credit?

One way we can stand unified is for those attending the National Reunion in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, to go to their local bank and get \$2 bills and \$1 coins to spend while in the area. It is inevitable a server or cashier will find them unique, allowing you an opportunity to strike up a conversation about why you are there. It will leave a lasting impression and bring awareness to the region that the SCV had visited and spent money.

I hope to see many of you at the National Reunion. This is another way you can be part of our team and have your voice heard. May God bless your summer adventures with your family and friends.

Deo Vindice!
Charles Kelly Barrow
Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief
www.barrowscv.net





Forward The Colors

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

Why I Defend My Heritage

There's an ad in the latest *Confederate Veteran* magazine that's aimed at recruiting. It's an extremely effective ad, one that we've used in one version or another for many years. It asks "Was your great-grandfather a traitor?" This question has appeared on billboards as well as in the pages of newspapers and magazines. It hits you right in the gut. Most of us, especially those of us who've already joined, react with a truly visceral answer. "No!" we scream inside. "No, my ancestor was no traitor; he was a patriot!" And, indeed, he was.

Only the most egregious Yankee apologists called the Confederate soldiers *traitors*, even in 1865. They called them *rebels*, but not *traitors*. President Davis, remember, was never tried for treason, much less convicted. The Courts, even in the North, fully understood the South had a perfect right to secede if it wanted to, and to fight, when attacked.

That set of facts got changed in the late 20th Century, when a particular socio-political agenda called *political correctness* came to replace truth as the primary agent of social consciousness. Certain

political figures decided the War was over race, and the politically correct media and academics, rather than run the risk of seeming to be politically incorrect, allowed the calumny to stand. Only the SCV has resisted. Even some of our traditional allies have fallen into the trap of never even appearing to argue with what the other side says, no matter how offensive it becomes.

Well, this is most likely the last of these columns I'll write, so I've decided to use it to answer the question in my own case. I cannot answer for you, though I tell you that, in my heart, I know almost every one of you who read this from within the Confederation could tell a very similar story. Indeed, one of the biggest reasons I'm going to tell you mine is to get you to tell yours.

William L. Hiter was born on a farm outside Versailles, Kentucky, in 1815, the grandson of a Kentucky pioneer from Virginia. In 1838, he married Geraldine Mildred Wilcox, the granddaughter of a South Carolinian transplanted to Middle Tennessee, near Clarksville. The young people settled down on a plantation on the Kentucky-Tennessee



border, near what's now Guthrie. They worked hard and their farm grew. They eventually owned sixty slaves and several thousand acres. In 1841, a son was born. They named him Chesterfield. Several children were still-born, but one daughter grew to adulthood and married a lawyer

in Nashville. Chesterfield went to college, in Kentucky. Another son, William Junior, lived, too. In 1861, as the War started, Chesterfield left college in his junior year and came home. He enlisted in Co. A of the 1st Kentucky Cavalry, which was forming on part of the family farm. He served all four years.

William invested everything he had in the Confederacy, equipping a troop of cavalry and buying bonds. Mildred died and William Junior, in 1864, at the age of 14, enlisted in a regiment of Kentucky Cavalry being raised by Major Malone under the command of General Hylan Lyon. William was captured and sent to a POW camp in Ohio, where he died of exposure and/or disease. William brought the body home to bury in the family plot. Chesterfield finished the War but didn't like the idea of surrender, so he led a troop of partisans against the occupying Union forces until William went and got him and took him well outside the local Provost Marshall's control, to Nashville, where he was surrendered. It's always been said he exercised Masonic connections to make it happen. William then died himself, alone, impoverished, broke and broken, in November of 1865.

I'm supposed to be ashamed of that? You're kidding! I'm so proud that I could bust! If I had the talent, I'd turn it into a book or a movie. It would make a wonderful TV series. Sometimes, I can hardly believe my ancestors lived that story. It is a wonderful story, part and parcel of the American past. In any other world than the one we live in, men would kill to be able to claim such a past! Yet, those of us who know our past know virtu-

ally every man in the South has such a story in his background.

No, my great-grandfather was no traitor. He was a soldier. And his father was no traitor. He was a patriot. And his little brother was a hero.

Gentlemen, we must all tell our stories! We must resist with every fiber of our beings the calumny that our ancestors fought for slavery, or for racism, or even for disunion. They did not. They fought for freedom and honor and the American ideals handed down to them by the likes of Washington and Madison and Jefferson and Franklin. If the schools and the media and the politicians insist on vilifying our ancestors, then we must simply roll over them and proclaim the truth.

Furthermore, we need no longer limit ourselves to doing it in the South. Our people have fought this nation's wars, built this nation's cars and farmed this nation's farms, all over the Midwest and West. We have excellent camps and great Divisions all over the country. We are no regional body. We are a national organization; indeed, we are the only national organization that has either our *Charge* or our knowledge of the truth.

We must not fail. If we do, then we will be the last generation which stands for our ancestors or their flag. The last true remnants of Southern culture will then sink into the morass of modernist political correctness which has already ruined most of what used to be America.

Our ancestors may well have been the last Americans to physically fight for their ideals. Let us not be the last to defend them! There are enemies out there who not only want us to not defend them, they want us and our descendants to not even know them. Only we stand between them and success.

Deo Vindice!

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Chaplain's Comments

Mark W. Evans
Chaplain-in-Chief



God's Providence

The War of Northern Aggression came to a people who knew how to pray. They believed the Bible. They knew the Creator of all things governed His creation. With faith in His providential care, they prayed, "Our Father, which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done, in earth as it is in heaven."

Believing in the infallible accomplishment of His will, they withstood the Yankee invader. Their chief concern was to perform their duty; consequences were in God's hands. Richard M. Weaver, a Southern agrarian scholar of the 20th century, said of our ancestors, "[T]heir religious view of life centered quite simply about a belief in Providence. God had foreseen all, and our suffering and our defeats in this world were part of a discipline whose final fruit it was not given to mortal minds to perceive. Character and virtue were things which had to be earned in the hurly-burly of life, and great calamities had to be regarded as part of the design of inscrutable Providence" [193].

The Christian's trust in God's

providence was exemplified by General Robert E. Lee. Weaver said, "This spirit characterized Lee perhaps more than any other man in the Confederate armies. He appeared to move through life with a kind of objective allegiance to duty, believing God had a hand in both his defeats and his victories. This awareness of an overruling power, controlling the destinies of men for a final end which is good, gave him a serenity which was a subject of much comment by his associates" [193]. General Lee, following the war, responded to Confederate Chaplain J. William Jones' conversation about adversities resulting from the struggle: "Yes, all that is very sad, and might be a cause of self-reproach, but that we are conscious that we have humbly tried to do our duty. We may, therefore, with calm satisfaction, trust in God, and leave results to Him" [*Life and Letters*, 438].

General "Stonewall" Jackson believed in God's providence and lived according to the Bible verse, Romans 8:28: "And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose." Robert L.

Dabney, Southern theologian and his chief-of-staff, described the general's practical application of the doctrine of providence: "His belief in the superintendence of God was equal to his industry. In every blessing or calamity of private life, as well as in every order of dispatch announcing a victory, he was prompt to ascribe the result to the Lord of Hosts; and these brief devout ascriptions were with him no unmeaning formalities" (Dabney, 100). While trusting all to the Lord's sovereignty, he exercised intelligence and sweat to bring the victory. As another military leader, Oliver Cromwell, said, "Trust in God and keep your powder dry."

General J. E. B. Stuart, chief of cavalry, Army of Northern Virginia, was known for his jubilant, daring, and happy manner of life. Yet, he was also a serious believer in Jesus Christ. Chaplain Jones said, "Stuart was an humble, earnest Christian who took Christ as his personal Savior, lived a stainless life, and died a triumphant death." This courageous defender of the South rewrote the book on cavalry warfare. For much of the war, he served as the eyes and ears of General Robert E. Lee, keep-

ing him informed of the enemy's positions, strengths, numbers, and other vital information. His lightning charges disrupted the Federal invaders, keeping them off balance. He also plundered their supplies for much-needed provisions. When he was mortally wounded at Yellow Tavern, his trust in the Lord's providence brought peace. He said "Well, I don't know how this will turn out; but if it is God's will that I shall die, I am ready." Later, at his brother-in-law's house in Richmond, President Jefferson Davis visited the dying hero and asked him about his condition. Stuart replied "Easy, but willing to die, if God and my country think I have fulfilled my destiny and done my duty." When the time of his passing arrived, he asked his pastor, the Rev. Dr. Joshua Peterkin, of the Episcopal Church, to sing *Rock of Ages*. Just before dying, he said "I am going fast now; I am resigned; God's will be done." Chaplain Jones said "And thus the dashing soldier quietly 'fell on sleep,' and left behind the record of a noble life, and a simple trust in Christ — the prophecy of a blissful immortality, where charging squadrons and clashing sabres never disturb the 'rest that remaineth for the people of God'" [*Christ in the Camp*, 103, 104]. Stuart, in life and death, trusted in the Lord's providence, "who worketh all things after the counsel of His own will" (Ephesians 1:11).

Along with the generals, Dixie's defenders of all ranks found strength in knowing the Lord ruled over all events. A Southern chaplain, while attending to wounded soldiers after the Battle of Gettysburg, heard the following words from a Union chaplain preaching to a small assembly of Yankees: "The Southern army ... is one which, from its commanding generals to its lowest privates, is pervaded with the sense of dependence upon God. The

highest councils of its military leaders are opened with prayer for His divine guidance and benediction. Every battle is planned and every campaign conducted in the spirit of prayer. More than this: Every soldier is taught to feel the cause in which he contends is one which God approves, that if he is faithful to God, His almighty arm will protect, and His infinite strength ensure success. Thus believing that God's eye of approval is upon him, that God's arm of protection is thrown around him, and that God's banner of love is over him, the Southern soldier enters the field of battle nerved with a power of endurance and a fearlessness of death which nothing else can give" [Bennett, 367].

Trusting the Lord's providence is based upon a Scriptural belief: God governs all things and infallibly accomplishes His purposes. He will not fail to glorify His name and bring good to His people. This doctrine, when correctly understood, does not negate human responsibility or diligent effort. Chaplain Jones wrote of Dabney's sermon in which he exhorted the soldiers in gray, "Men, you need not be trying to dodge shot or shell or minnie. Every one of these strikes just where the Lord permits it to strike, and nowhere else, and you are perfectly safe where the missiles of death fly thickest until Jehovah permits you to be stricken." Major Nelson, of General Ewell's staff, disagreed. He and Dabney engaged in extensive discussions about the doctrine. One day, while under fire, Nelson heard Dabney order his men to take cover behind trees and a stone wall. Nelson seized the opportunity. He approached Dabney, presented a "graceful military salute," and said, "Major Dabney, every shot and shell and minnie strikes just where the Lord permits. And you must excuse me, sir, for expressing my surprise

that you are directing the men to shelter themselves behind trees and a stone wall, and to put such things between themselves and 'Special Providence.'" Dabney replied, "Why major, you do not understand the doctrine of 'Special Providence.' I believe it, and teach it with all my heart, but I look upon those trees and that stone wall as a very 'Special Providence' for the men at this time, and I am simply acting on the doctrine when I direct them to avail themselves of these 'Special Providences.'" Chaplain Jones said, "Major Nelson was convinced and accepted the doctrine of 'Special Providence' as Dr. Dabney expounded it" [*Christ in the Camp*, 252].

This belief in God's Providence brought strength and endurance to the Southland throughout the war and during the trials of Reconstruction. The Confederacy was defeated militarily, but the Scriptural principles and truths of our ancestors will prevail. In this dark hour, when God, the Bible, institutions of righteous civil government, the Scriptural church, family, and marriage, along with the essentials of morality and decency are under attack, we turn to our God and trust in Him to prevail against His and our enemies. "If God be for us, who can be against us?" (Romans 8:31).

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The Last Roll



Thomas Jefferson
Denney 1442
Cullman, AL
Franklin Tate Colquitt
Fred Schwaiger

Covington Rifles 1586
Andalusia, AL
Rick N. Boswell

Alexander H. Stephens
78
Americus, GA
Harry Wendell
Thompson

General Lafayette
McLaws 79
Fayetteville, GA
Lloyd Milton
McKnight

John K. McNeill 674
Moultrie, GA
Rance J. Taylor

The Savannah Militia
1657
Savannah, GA
Durrell "Jack"
Kennedy

John C. Breckinridge
100
Lexington, KY
KY Division
Commander Basil D.
Childress

Beauregard 130
New Orleans, LA
Thomas Jackson
Williams, III

Maj. Thomas McGuire
1714
West Monroe, LA
Benjamin Patrick
Kincannon

Capt. Julius Welch 229
Haywood County, NC
Charlie Smith

Brig. Gen. J. Johnston
Pettigrew 1401
Lenoir, NC
Stanley Stephen
Coffey

Dr. B. T. Person 1517
Fremont-Pikeville, NC
Benjamin T. Britt

First, Farthest &
Last 1966
Randolph Co.,
NC
Jack Ferman
Macon

William Kenyon
Australian
Confederates 2160
Brisbane, Queensland,
Australia
Real Son Arthur W.
John

Shelby's Oklahoma
Iron Men 1356
Duncan, OK
Jack C. Penn

Col. Daniel N.
McIntosh 1378
Tulsa, OK
Dan Franklin
DeLoache

Litchfield 132
Conway, SC
William H. Gravitt

Col. Henry Laurens
Benbow 859
Manning, SC
Robert Fulton Dukes

General Ellison Capers
1212
Moncks Corner, SC
Julian McDonald Peek

N. B. Forrest 3
Chattanooga, TN
Elbert Allan Jenkins

Samuel R. Watkins 29
Columbia, TN
Albert M. Scribner

Clinton Hatcher 21
Leesburg, VA
Murray Fontaine Rose



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

— Robert E. Lee, 1869

Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



Belle Boyd, Confederate Spy

Born in what is now West Virginia at Martinsburg, Belle Boyd was born on May 9, 1844, going on to become one of the most famous Confederate spies.

Belle's spying operations were conducted from her father's hotel in Front Royal, Virginia. During the Valley Campaign in the spring of 1862, she provided valuable information to Generals Turner Ashby and Stonewall Jackson. It was said of her that she had a knack for spying, coaxing military secrets from Union officers. More than once she performed a dramatic night ride to pass intelligence information on to Jackson and JEB Stuart.

Stonewall Jackson is said to have made her a captain and honorary aide-de-camp on his staff.

Belle was arrested on July 29, 1862 and put in the Old Capitol Prison in Washington for a month. Eventually she was exchanged, sent into exile to live with relatives for a time, but was again arrested in June 1863 in Martinsburg. Suffering from typhoid, she was released on December 1, 1863. Shortly after this, she accepted a mission to carry diplomatic dispatches to England for President Davis.



Belle Boyd

The blockade runner she was on was captured by Federal authorities, and she fell in love with the handsome prize master, Ensign Samuel Hardinge, who she later married in England. He was dropped from the Navy's rolls for neglect of duty in allowing Belle to proceed to Canada and then to England. While serving time in prison, Sam became ill and finally made his way back to Belle, but only for a short while. Ensign Hardinge died, leaving Belle a widow at twenty one years of

age. By this time she had already been a prisoner twice, reported to Federal authorities about 30 times and arrested 6 or 7 times.

While in England she had a stage career and published a book, *Belle Boyd in Camp and Prison*. Following the war's end, she turned actress and lecturer about her wartime escapades. It was while she was on her lecture tour she died from a heart attack in Kilbourne, Wisconsin on June 11, 1900.



“What We Have to Expect”

The Extradition Cases and Secession

By John Taylor

The debate over the causes of the secession crisis of 1860-1861 continues one hundred and fifty years after the events.¹ The seceding states cited a number of reasons for their actions, and the literature on secession has focused on some more than others. The refusal of Northern Republican state governors to extradite those wanted for murder and other crimes associated with the abortive Harper's Ferry insurrection has been one of the issues receiving less attention perhaps than it deserves. When the Georgia legislature was deliberating on whether or not to call a State Convention, the issue figured in the debate.² Three Southern states, South Carolina, Georgia and Texas, took the issue seriously enough to mention it in their declarations stating why they had seceded. In Virginia, the issue of extradition was mentioned in the State convention while that body considered secession.³ Newspapers in every Southern state, especially Democratic newspapers, mentioned the episode at the time, and to many,

it was a harbinger of things to come from a Federal government under Republican rule.⁴ While not the only issue, nor even the most prominent one, the issue of extradition was on the minds of Southerners when considering whether or not to remain in the Union. It was an issue, not *the* issue.

Yet, after the war, the issue of extradition received remarkably little attention in literature on the coming of the war. Most modern histories fail to mention this issue in books on the war and its causes.⁵

Fear of slave revolt always accompanies slaveholding societies. The bloody uprising in Haiti, in which all the white people were killed or expelled by the Haitians, haunted the memories of antebellum white Southerners.⁶ In South Carolina in 1822, slave Denmark Vesey planned an uprising which, if successful, could have resulted in the deaths of thousands. Nat Turner's 1831 revolt in Virginia resulted in the deaths of 55 white people, slaveowners as well as non-slaveowners, including

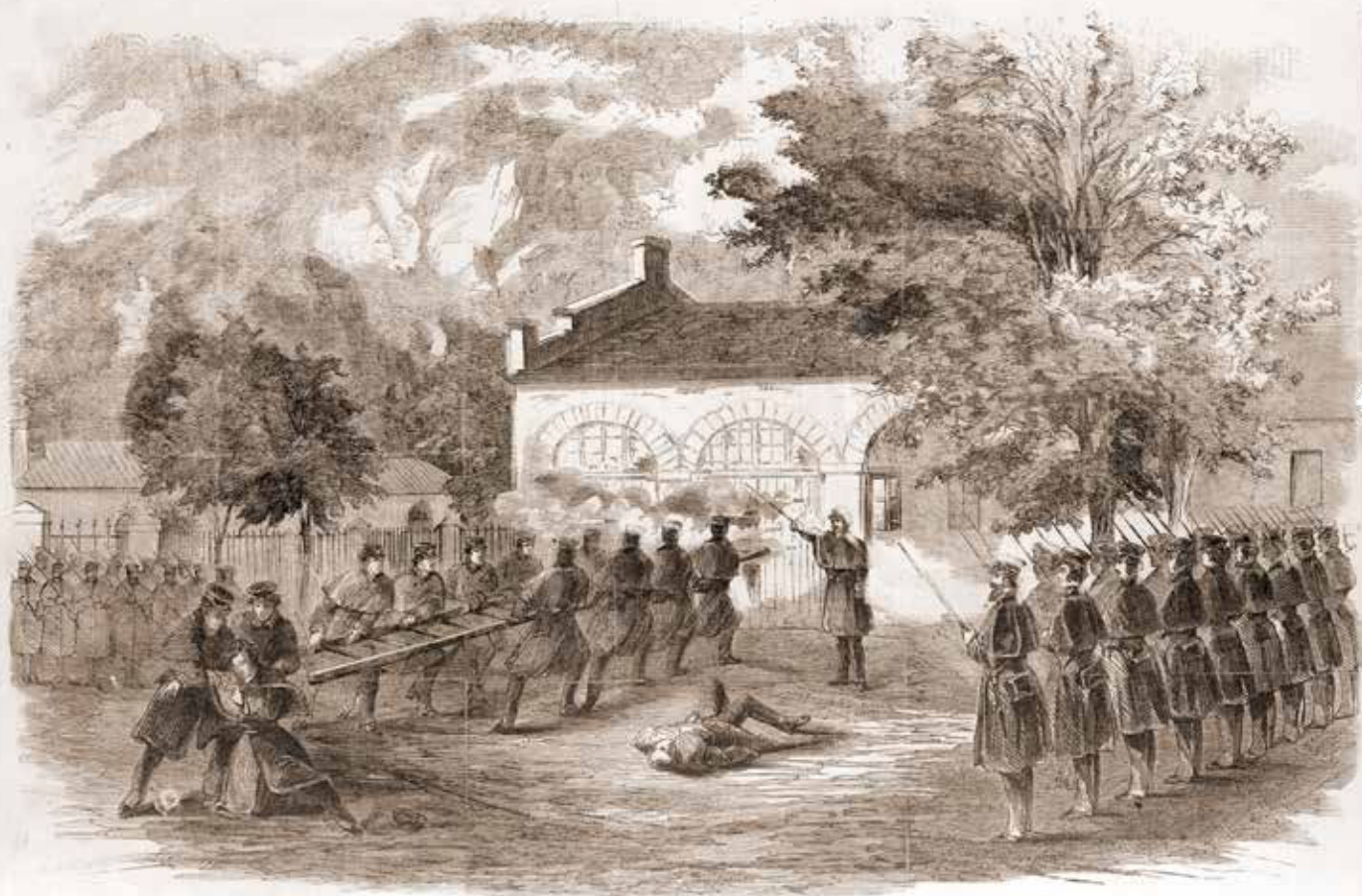
women and infants.⁷

The indiscriminate violence of slave revolts was one issue which contributed to a coincidence of interest between Southern slaveowner and non-slaveowners. Since these slave revolts resulted in the deaths (or threatened deaths) of white slaveowners as well as non-slave owners, the issue of slave revolt became one which united white Southerners, whether they owned slaves or not. One way this unity of interest manifested itself was the emergence or revitalization of "Vigilance Committees" across the South to watch the activities of black people, and Northern white visitors.⁸ Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and Arkansas all had statutes on "regulating patrols" to monitor slave activities.⁹

Abolitionists attempted to exploit this inherent



John Taylor is a Virginian, but has traveled and lived extensively throughout the South. After serving in the Army, he returned to his native state and devoted himself to agricultural and educational interests.



THE HARPER'S FERRY MASSACRE.—THE U. S. MARINES SPENDING THE MORNING, 1858, ON THE FERRY. FROM A SKETCH MADE BY THE ARTIST OF THE SCENE.

fear in the slave-owning society they sought to overthrow. John Brown had devoted himself to violent antislavery action in the 1850s.¹⁰ He went to Kansas in 1855, and gained some notoriety as a result of his anti-slavery activities there. In May, 1856, at Pottawatomie, Brown and several of his sons killed several men, including James P. Doyle, an expatriate Tennessean who did not own slaves, but was from the South and a Catholic.¹¹ Brown's group hacked Doyle and two of his sons to death with cutlasses, and then went on a killing spree which eventually resulted in the death of five men.¹²

Federal law enforcement and military searched for Brown, but he eluded them.¹³ Kansas eventually calmed down, and, around Christmas, Brown went East to raise money and explore other anti-slavery opportunities. In New England Brown encountered the people he needed: people radical enough to condone

violent antislavery methods, naive enough to believe Brown had nothing to do with the massacre at Pottawatomie, or cagey enough not to ask too many probing questions. Most importantly, Brown found people wealthy enough to place in his hands the means to achieve his violent schemes.

Brown assembled a group of financiers who came eventually to be known collectively as the Secret Six: Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Samuel Gridley Howe, Theodore Parker, Gerrit Smith, George Luther Stearns and Franklin Sanborn.¹⁴ The Secret Six provided financial backing to Brown, and were a conduit for the money of other anti-slavery activists. The Secret Six varied as to the extent of what they knew, or perhaps what they wished to know, regarding Brown's intentions. They all knew, however, that Brown would fight slavery with the money they gave.

John Brown for a long time had been developing a plan to attack Harper's Ferry and seize the weapons stored there for anti-slavery purposes. After Pottawatomie, Brown spent this time in preparation, and, after a fashion, in rehearsal. In May of 1858, in Chatham, Canada West (now called Ontario), Brown assembled a body of men who drafted and ratified a "Provisional Constitution and Ordinances for the People of the United States."¹⁵ The Provisional Constitution was evidence that Harper's Ferry was more than a large slave-stealing expedition; it was intended to overthrow the existing government of the United States. Six months after the Chatham convention, while others close to Brown were completing preparations for the Harper's Ferry raid, Brown decided to show his financiers he would put their donated money to good use through some anti-slavery action in Missouri. In December

1858, Brown and a small party crossed from Kansas to western Missouri, liberated 11 slaves, killed one slave owner, and stole some property.¹⁶ The slaves and property were smuggled through Kansas and Iowa, where the property was sold. Brown reportedly joked about the property's legal status. While selling a stolen mule in the Quaker community of Springdale, Iowa, Brown joked about his thieving, saying, "Gentlemen, the mule is all right but there is a slight defect in title." The slaves continued on to freedom in Canada.¹⁷ From this episode, it seems obvious the Quakers of Springdale knew John Brown was a thief and a murderer, and they welcomed him.

By October 1859, Brown had completed his preparations for Harper's Ferry. He rented a farm, called the Kennedy Farm, on the Maryland side of the Potomac River. Here, Brown stored, among other things, his correspondence from the Secret Six as well as the weapons he had purchased with the money they had donated. In October 1859, Brown assembled his raiding party. The raid itself started on October 16, 1859. Brown had hoped that slaves would join him, and, armed with the weapons seized from the Harper's Ferry Arsenal, Brown would lead them onward to a larger slave revolt. When the slaves failed to appear, the plot failed and resulted in the death or capture of most of Brown's party, including Brown himself. Some members of the party did, however, succeed in escaping Harper's Ferry when the Commonwealth and Federal forces appeared on the scene. Among the escapees were Barclay Coppoc, Francis Merriam, Steven Hazlett, as well as John Brown, Sr.'s sons, Owen Brown and John Brown, Jr. These men had not been in Harper's Ferry proper, but had supporting tasks on the periphery of the raid.

Following the failure of the raid, at the Kennedy Farm investigators

found Brown's correspondence from the Secret Six as well as maps of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee. In the margins of the maps, Brown's men had pasted tables showing the white and black populations of various counties. They had highlighted the counties with large black populations.¹⁸ Also among the papers was a copy of the Provisional Constitution¹⁹ as well as some Sharpe's rifles, and around 900 pikes.²⁰ Southern nationalist Edmund Ruffin sent one of Brown's pikes to the legislature of each Southern state, with the inscription "Sample of the favors designed for us by our Northern Brethren."²¹ It appeared to investigators the Harper's Ferry insurrection was intended to be substantially different from Brown's Missouri raid of December 1858. After Brown's apprehension by Virginia officials, when authorities questioned him, Brown said he intended to run off slaves. Later, members of the Secret Six testifying before Congress said much the same thing. The Provisional Constitution, the large stockpiles of weapons and the maps of slave States showed Brown was lying.

The Commonwealth of Virginia charged Brown with treason, inciting servile insurrection and murder. Brown was defended by a team of New England lawyers paid for through the efforts of Massachusetts abolitionist John Albion Andrew.²² The trial began on October 27, 1859, and Brown was convicted on October 30th.

The reaction to the invasion was intense in its emotions and varied between the sections of the country.

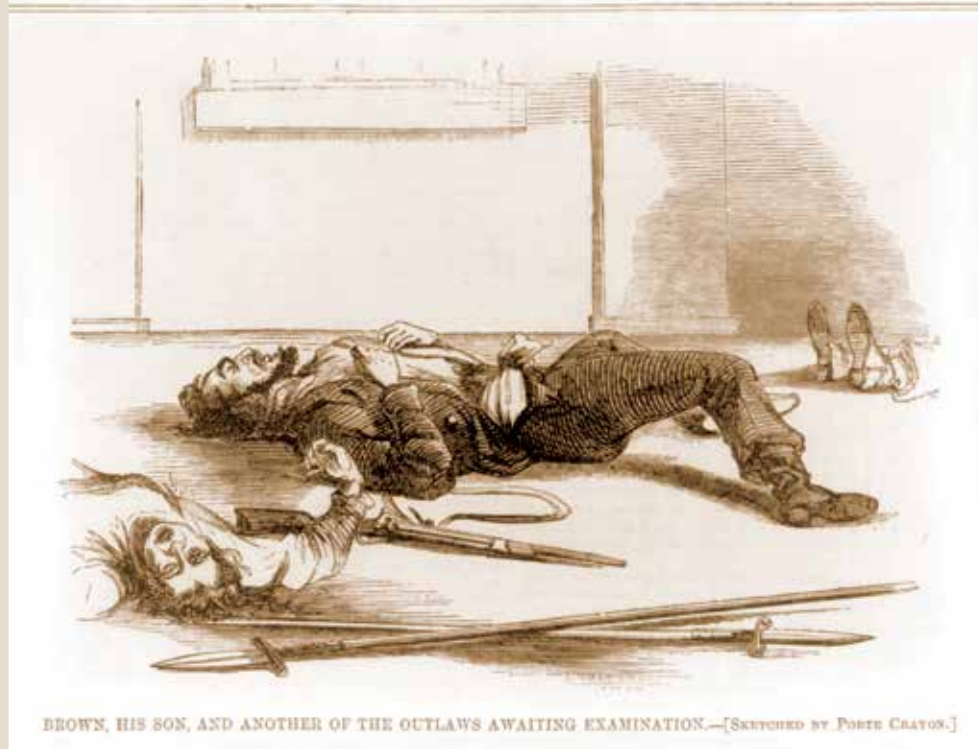
Among Northern private citizens, the reaction was mixed. Some were horrified by what Brown was trying to instigate. Many thought Brown mad. A small number considered the Harper's Ferry invasion to be a

good thing. After Brown's conviction and sentencing, a large but growing and vocal minority, centered on New England abolitionists, defended Brown, and his scheme, citing his honorable goals.²³ At a public meeting on October 30, 1859, Henry David Thoreau, an acquaintance of Brown's, called the government of the United States "This most hypocritical and diabolical government.... It is more manifest than ever that tyranny rules. I see this government to be effectually allied with France and Austria in oppressing mankind."²⁴ On November 2, 1859, Wendell Phillips, another acquaintance of Brown, declared that

"... John Brown was the only American who had acted boldly up to the true American idea, ... and refused to regard anything as government, or any statute as law, except those which conformed to his own sense of justice and right. Virginia was not a state. Mr. Wise was not a governor. The Union was not a nation. All these so-called governments were organized piracies, and John Brown was today the only real and true government on the soil of Virginia, and had an infinitely better right to hang Governor Wise than Governor Wise had to hang him.... [A]s to the 'irrepressible conflict,' who does not see that this sacrifice (Brown's execution) must inevitably intensify its progress, and hasten its end."²⁵

At several public meetings throughout the North, similar tones prevailed.²⁶ For Southern secessionists attempting to paint Republicans in the worst possible light, this reference to Seward's term "irrepressible conflict" seemed tailor made. It was a theme secessionists frequently resorted to as the election of 1860 approached.²⁷

As Brown was awaiting execution, the Northern outcry in favor of Brown increased. Virginia Governor



In October 1859, Brown assembled his raiding party. The raid itself started on October 16, 1859. Brown had hoped that slaves would join him, and, armed with the weapons seized from the Harper's Ferry Arsenal, Brown would lead them onward to a larger slave revolt. When the slaves failed to appear, the plot failed and resulted in the death or capture of most of Brown's party, including Brown himself.

Henry Wise received letters, some from anonymous writers, stating that the mountains of southern Pennsylvania contained groups of armed men assembling there to rescue Brown from the Charlestown jail.²⁸ Virginia maintained a sizeable militia force in and around Charlestown until after Brown's execution.

Southern reaction to the Harper's Ferry Raid was one of shock. Most Southern moderates, who had heretofore thought compromise was possible, were rudely awakened to the extremes to which some Northern anti-slavery radicals were now willing to go. Before Harper's Ferry, many Southerners would have refused to believe any but the most radical Northerners would value anti-slavery more than the sense of comity expected between states in the Union. Harper's Ferry, and the Northern reaction to it, put an end to that belief in the minds of many

Southerners.²⁹ Subsequent events would show the condoning of the Harper's Ferry invasion was not restricted to private citizens of New England, but was an idea found across the North, including some in public office.

Brown was executed on December 2, 1859, in Charlestown. Across the North, solemn assemblies noted the occurrence. For example, in Milwaukee, a public meeting approved a series of resolutions which included the statement that "Brown is the John the Baptist of the new dispensation of freedom."³⁰ Henry David Thoreau, on the evening of Brown's execution, said, "Some eighteen hundred years ago Christ was crucified; this morning, perchance, Captain Brown was hung. These are the two ends of a chain which is not without its links. He is not Old Brown any longer; he is an angel of light."³¹ William Lloyd Garrison

compared Brown to Christ and publicly wished "success to every slave insurrection at the South."³²

In Boston, at a meeting to commemorate Brown's life, Reverend Edwin Wheelock said Harper's Ferry inaugurated "a new era of the anti-slavery cause," in which "to moral agitation will be added physical, to argument action! For other devoted men will follow in the wake of John Brown, and carry on to its full results the work he has begun." John Andrew, who had funded Brown's defense team, declared, "This is the eternal and heaven sustained nature of the irrepressible conflict."³³ Ralph Waldo Emerson called Brown "the new saint awaiting his martyrdom, who ... will make the gallows more glorious than the cross."³⁴ Emerson suggested what he believed anti-slavery people should do in the future:

[I]f any citizen of that state is

summoned as a witness to Virginia, the process of law must be resisted by force, if *habeas corpus* will not do, that becomes a nuisance and the citizens must rely on the substance not the empty form — in other words, we must go back to the original right of resistance and revolution, and nullify the constitution, and the laws! For such an object ... pecuniary and other aid will be wanted.³⁵

Events were to prove Emerson's words to be prophetic; his use of the future tense indicated that more was coming. One particular form of "other aid" would soon be forthcoming from Northern Republican office holders.

In Natick, Massachusetts, a rally was held to commemorate Brown's death on December 2, 1859, with Massachusetts Senator Henry Wilson in attendance. A resolution was unanimously passed which declared:

Whereas, Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God.

Resolved, That it is the right and duty of slaves to resist their masters, and the right and duty of the people of the North to INCITE THEM TO RESISTANCE, and to aid them in it!³⁶

Shortly after Brown's execution, a card appeared in the *New York Tribune*, from one of the Secret Six, Bostonian Theodore Parker. Writing from Italy, Parker proposed the following postulates are laid down as a formula for future action:

1st. A man held against his will, as a slave, has a natural right to kill anyone who seeks to prevent his enjoyment of liberty.

2nd. It may be a natural duty of a slave to develop this natural right in a practical manner, and actually kill those who seek to prevent his enjoyment of liberty.

3rd. The freeman has a natural right to help the slaves recover their liberty, and in that enterprise to do

for them all that they have a right to do for themselves.

4th. It may be a natural charity for the freeman to help the slaves to the enjoyment of their natural liberty, and as a means to that end, to aid them in killing all such as oppose their natural freedom.

5th. The performance of this duty is to be controlled by the freeman's power to help."³⁷

Lest anyone believe these sentiments were only those of a radical fringe of Northern society, Northern elected officials soon thereafter demonstrated that such sentiments were widely held and liable to be acted upon by Northern Republican officeholders. For example, when John Andrew was nominated at the Massachusetts State Republican Convention to represent Massachusetts Republicans in the Republican National Convention in Chicago, he received 99 percent of the delegates' votes.³⁸ Later in 1860, Andrew was elected governor of the Bay State. In some Southern eyes, this did not present a party attempting to distance itself from its more extreme members. It was an explicit and intentional endorsement of radical anti-slavery violence.

The case of escaped Harper's Ferry raider Barclay Coppoc soon provided another example of the depth and breadth of Northern anti-slavery radicalism. On January, 11, 1860, Republican Samuel J. Kirkwood was elected governor of Iowa. In his inaugural address, delivered the same day, he dwelt for some time on the Harper's Ferry raid, its origins and its implications. He said

"Free State men [In Kansas] were treated by their pro-slavery brethren ... and by the General Government, as if they had not any rights. ... Is it strange, that some of them should have ceased to respect the rights of those whom they looked upon as their oppressors? ... It seems to me

most natural, and while I deeply deplore and most unqualifiedly condemn, I cannot wonder at the recent unfortunate and bloody occurrence at Harper's Ferry. But while we may wonder at, we must condemn it. It was an act of war ... relieved to some extent of its guilt, in the minds of many, by the fact that the blow was struck for freedom, and not for slavery."³⁹

Southerners would see in the attempted extradition of Barclay Coppoc that Governor Kirkwood's substantive actions did not match his rhetoric.

Barclay Coppoc, of Iowa, evaded capture and arrived at his home in Springdale, Iowa, on December 17, 1859, the day after his brother was hanged in Charlestown, Virginia.⁴⁰ From the testimony of prisoners in Charlestown and evidence discovered in the prosecution of those Harper's Ferry raiders, Andrew Hunter, the Commonwealth's attorney, learned Barclay Coppoc had been an accomplice and was believed to be living openly in his home town of Springdale. Hunter swore out a statement on January 9, 1860 before the Notary Public of Jefferson County that he had reason to believe Barclay Coppoc had aided and abetted John Brown. Brown and his accomplices had been convicted of "treason against the Commonwealth of Virginia," had incited slaves "to rebel and make insurrection against their masters," and had murdered "Hayward Sheppard, a free Negro, and George W. Turner, and Fontaine Beckham, and Thomas Barclay."⁴¹ Hunter further swore he believed that Barclay Coppoc was in Iowa. Hunter sent the affidavit to Virginia Governor John Letcher. Letcher, in turn, commissioned a Mr. Courtland Camp as his agent to receive Barclay Coppoc, and dispatched him, with a formal request for extradition, to the governor of Iowa.

Camp arrived in Des Moines on January 23 and presented his credentials to Iowa Governor Kirkwood. In addition, he presented the Special Message, and the notarized statement from Andrew Hunter. Kirkwood examined the papers and immediately declined to issue the warrant for the arrest of Barclay Coppoc. Kirkwood said the sworn statement of Hunter was not "accompanied by a Notarial Seal" and was therefore not valid.⁴² Kirkwood also asserted a Notary Public was not a magistrate as defined by the Federal statute on rendition.⁴³

When Kirkwood declined to issue a warrant, Mr. Camp, according to witnesses, remonstrated with great vehemence. Just at this juncture, Edward Wright and Benjamin F. Gue, two Republican members of the Iowa State Legislature, came into the room. Governor Kirkwood indicated that he assumed Mr. Camp would wish to cease talking about the matter in their presence. Camp, allegedly replied, "I don't care a d__n who knows it now, since you have refused to honor the requisition."⁴⁴ When Camp pointed out the fugitive would escape while the defect was corrected, Governor Kirkwood looked knowingly at his fellow Republicans, and proceeded to show Mr. Camp an Iowa law under which Coppoc might be arrested and held while the requisition was granted. The two members of the Legislature took this as their cue to leave, acknowledged Kirkwood's significant but non-verbal communication to them, and excused themselves.⁴⁵

Then Governor Kirkwood wrote out a letter to Governor Letcher stating his reasons for refusing the requisition request, and handed it to Camp. Camp retired to Muscatine, Iowa, to await a corrected requisition from Virginia. The next day, Kirkwood appended an additional objection, that the affidavit does not adequately show Barclay Coppoc

was ever in Virginia, and thus cannot legally be charged with a crime there.⁴⁶ Kirkwood mailed this objection directly to Governor Letcher.

Camp's outburst in Kirkwood's office was undoubtedly unfortunate for his mission, and the Republican members of the Iowa Legislature took immediate advantage of it. Withdrawing from the governor's office, Wright and Gue immediately assembled a group of fellow Republican members of the Legislature, pooled their money, and hired a messenger named Williams to go to Springdale where Coppoc was then living with his mother. Republican State Senator J. W. Cattell drafted an anonymous letter to a known abolitionist, John H. Painter, in Springdale. After a long, cold winter's ride across the Iowa prairies, Williams arrived in Springdale on the morning of the 25th of January, found John Painter, and then alerted young Coppoc to his danger. Even though Camp was waiting in Muscatine, Iowa, for corrected extradition papers, "Coppoc could not be persuaded to flee" from his mother's home in Springdale.⁴⁷

In the meantime, back in Virginia, on February 3, 1860, the Jefferson County, Virginia, Grand Jury indicted Barclay Coppoc for, inter alia, "conspir[ing] ... to induce certain slaves ... to rebel and make insurrection against their said masters, and against the authority of the constitution and laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia."⁴⁸ On February 10, the corrected requisition, including the indictment and letter from Governor Letcher arrived in Des Moines. This time, Governor Kirkwood issued the warrant for the arrest of Barclay Coppoc, but Coppoc was not found. Once again, certain people in Des Moines sent word to Springdale of the requisition. Coppoc's friends spirited him away in a snowstorm to Mechanicsville, Iowa, and thence to Chicago, and finally to Canada. Eventually, Coppoc made his way to

Ashtabula, Ohio, where he had heard Owen Brown and Francis Merriam were known to be living.⁴⁹

Governor Letcher reported on February 13, 1860, to the Virginia General Assembly how he saw the events associated with Coppoc's escape and Governor Kirkwood's role in that escape. Letcher believed Governor Kirkwood "had sufficient evidence to justify the issue of his warrant for the arrest of the fugitive," but, for "exceedingly frivolous" reasons, failed to do so.⁵⁰ Letcher pointed out the Federal statute of September 16, 1850, declared a Notary Public was a magistrate for the purposes of extradition. Kirkwood's other objections, the affidavit was not accompanied by a notarial seal, and the affidavit did not allege Coppoc was in Virginia, Letcher dismissed as "frivolous." At the very least, Letcher said, Kirkwood should have made an honest effort to arrest Coppoc, while the extradition papers were corrected. Instead, Kirkwood knowingly allowed a messenger to warn Coppoc of the requested extradition, and even took the liberty of publishing Letcher's correspondence in local Iowa papers.⁵¹ Governor Letcher also noted the portions of Governor Kirkwood's inaugural address in which he expressed sympathy with John Brown and his confederates, and made note of the fact that, despite his condemnation of the raid, his actions were in concert with his expressed publicly stated sympathies for Brown.⁵²

Democrats in the Iowa Legislature asked that Governor Kirkwood communicate his views on the issue, which he did on March 3. He addressed most of Governor Letcher's objections in order. The original requisition was faulty on four points. First, the requisition was not notarized. Second, a Notary Public was not a magistrate as defined by the law. Third, the requisition did not show Coppoc committed the crimes

Virginia Governor John Letcher requested extradition of John Brown's accomplices from the northern states they escaped to, but his requests were denied.



Library of Congress

in Virginia. Finally, the requisition did not allege Coppoc had committed any crime at all; the affidavit only certifies Hunter believed Coppoc had committed a crime. Kirkwood did not address publishing a letter in the newspapers, nor did he deal with Letcher's objection that a Notary Public was a magistrate as defined by the law of 1850. Nor, indeed, did he deal with his unwillingness, or incapacity to have Iowa officials arrest, but not extradite, the fugitive while the requisition was corrected, as Pennsylvania's Democratic Governor Packer had done in a similar situation.⁵³

This episode was reported in newspapers across the South that winter.⁵⁴ For the secessionists, the conclusion was Kirkwood was a Northern Republican who was willing to use his office to protect an antislavery man wanted for murder, or at least allow him to escape.⁵⁵

A similar episode occurred in Ohio. Two other Harper's Ferry raiders who had escaped were Francis Merriam, grandson of Massachusetts abolitionist Francis Jackson, and John Brown's son, Owen. On

February 28, 1860, Governor Letcher submitted to Republican Governor William Dennison of Ohio a requisition for the arrest and extradition of Owen Brown and Francis Merriam. On March 4, US Marshal Matthew Johnson of Cleveland delivered the requisition to Governor Dennison. Dennison in turn, passed the requisition to his Attorney General, Christopher P. Wolcott, for his legal opinion. Wolcott recommended Governor Dennison not honor the requisition. In Wolcott's opinion, based on the Federal statute of 1793, three conditions were necessary for the governor to comply with a requisition:

1st. He must have been charged in another State, by indictment or affidavit, with the commission there of "treason, felony, or other crime."

2nd. He must have fled from that State to escape its justice; and

3rd. Demand for his surrender, accompanied by an authentic copy of the indictment or affidavit on which the demand is predicated, must have been made of the Executive Authority of the state from which the flight was made.⁵⁶

According to Wolcott, the second condition had not been met. He stated

"There is no allegation still less is there any evidence that Merriam ever fled from the State of Virginia. True, the preamble to the requisition relates that 'it appears by the annexed documents that Merriam is a fugitive from justice from Virginia;' but this recital does not accord with the fact. No flight whatever is shown by the 'annexed documents.' ... Nay, more, there is nothing to show that he was ever within the State, save the allegation in the indictment, that the offense of which, he is accused was there committed."⁵⁷

Governor Dennison concurred in the opinion of his attorney general and declined to grant the requisition. On March 8, Governor Dennison wrote two letters. One to US Marshal Matthew Johnson stated the request for extradition would not be honored, and Governor Dennison's reasons were to be communicated directly to Governor Letcher. The second letter, addressed to Governor Letcher, stated that he agreed with the opinions of the attorney general of the state of Ohio. Marshal Johnson forwarded his correspondence from Governor Dennison to Governor Letcher, and enclosed a note that "Owen Brown was yet in Ohio, but that Francis Merriam had fled the State."⁵⁸ Once again, fire-eaters reported, a Northern officeholder had used his office to allow radical abolitionists wanted for murder to escape for reasons Letcher considered "frivolous."⁵⁹

Later in 1860, in a related case on interstate extradition, the governor of Kentucky asked for the extradition of an Ohio man, Willis Lago, indicted for stealing slaves in Kentucky. On April 14, 1860, Ohio Attorney General Wolcott expressed an opinion the governor of Ohio could not extradite the accused because the "act ... which Lago is thus ac-

cused ... is not "felony," or any other crime, under the laws of this State." The Constitution clearly states the crime is defined by the "State having jurisdiction," so Wolcott's opinion is ludicrous on its face.⁶⁰ Governor Dennison had gotten away with refusing to extradite Merriam and Brown, so perhaps Wolcott was simply feeling emboldened. The political winds were changing, and appeared to be turning against anyone or any issue connected with slavery.

The governor of Kentucky requested the United States Supreme Court issue a writ of mandamus against the governor of Ohio. Although the Taney Court did not issue this opinion until March of 1861, after the Deep South states had seceded, the court decided "Federal Government has no power to impose on a state officer, as such, any duty whatever, and compel him to perform it"⁶¹ and consequently that a Federal court could not issue a mandamus to compel the governor of one state to surrender a fugitive to another.⁶²

While Virginia was pursuing extradition of fugitives from Harper's Ferry, the United States Congress investigated the breadth of the conspiracy. The Senate formed what became known as the Mason Commission (after its chairman, Virginia Senator James Mason) to investigate how whether there was a conspiracy to attack Harper's Ferry and determine how widespread it was. Specifically, the Senate tasked the committee to investigate the raid itself, whether "any organization intended to subvert the government of any of the States of the Union," what was the character of such an organization, and whether citizens of the United States had been "implicated therein, or accessory thereto, by contributions of money, arms, munitions, or otherwise."⁶³ The members of the committee were Jefferson Davis, James Mason, G. N. Fitch, J. R. Doo-

little and J. Collamer. In March, the Mason Commission asked the same US Marshal in Cleveland, Matthew Johnson, to apprehend John Brown, Jr. and bring him before the "bar of the Senate," not to prosecute him, but simply to get him to testify before the Mason Commission as to his role in the Harper's Ferry invasion. Marshal Johnson reported

"...said Brown was in the county of Ashtabulah, Ohio. That Owen Brown, brother of said Brown, and one Coppie (sic, Coppoc), being fugitives from justice from the state of Virginia are now with said John Brown in Ashtabulah County. ... there is a secret and armed organization numbering several hundred, to oppose and resist, ... unto death, every effort that may be made from any quarter, and especially by the government of the United States to arrest them or either of them. ... Without the employment of armed force, said John Brown cannot be arrested."⁶⁴

Since Governor Dennison had already demonstrated his refusal to employ his office to ensure the apprehension of fugitives from justice, the US Marshal could not deliver the warrant. The Senate declined to pursue getting Governor Dennison to use his office to apprehend John Brown, Jr. Mason was probably satisfied with showing abolitionists were willing to resort to force to prevent Congress from determining the facts of the case and Republican officeholders were unwilling or unable to use force to compel obedience to the law.⁶⁵

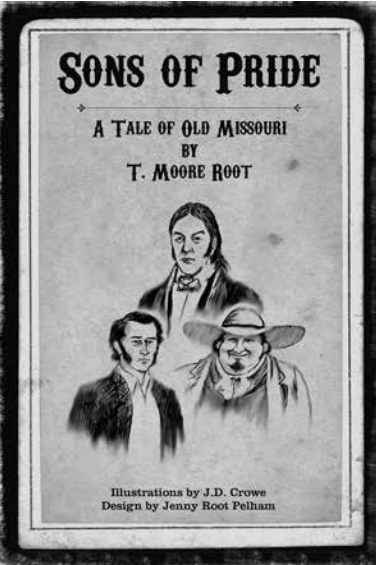
One final episode associated with extradition of persons associated with the Harper's Ferry raid is in order. As noted earlier, Frank Sanborn was one of the Secret Six, the New England abolitionists who had provided financial backing to John Brown's endeavor. Howe, Stearns and Sanborn, members of

the Secret Six, assembled in Senator Wilson's office in December 1859, to discuss their course if a subpoena was forthcoming. Frank Sanborn decided he would not appear before the Mason Committee.⁶⁶ When Sanborn ignored a summons to appear before the committee, the Senate sergeant-at-arms deputized Silas Carlton to go to Concord, Massachusetts, to arrest Sanborn and bring him to the Senate.

Carlton traveled to Concord and, on April 3, 1860, knocked on Sanborn's door. When Sanborn answered and identified himself, Carlton attempted to arrest him. Sanborn started screaming and resisting arrest. Sanborn's sister got the neighbors. Eventually, they obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* from a local judge, and the sheriff, John Moore, put a halt to the arrest attempt, and placed Sanborn in protective custody. The next day, Carlton, Sanborn, and a team of lawyers that included the ubiquitous John Andrew appeared before the Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, Lemuel Shaw. Shaw decided the Senate sergeant-at-arms had no authority to deputize Carlton to apprehend Sanborn. Sanborn went free.⁶⁷ The Mason Committee made note of the act that "Sanborn was ...released from custody by the judges of the supreme court of Massachusetts on *habeas corpus*."⁶⁸

Unlike Northern Republican governors, Pennsylvania Democrat Governor William F. Packer did extradite fugitives from justice. Two of the Harper's Ferry raiders, Albert Hazlett and John Cook were apprehended in Pennsylvania shortly after the collapse of the raid.⁶⁹ Hazlett was traveling under the assumed name of Albert Harrison. When Governor Packer received the requisition for Albert Hazlett, Governor Packer held him in jail, notified Governor Letcher of the discrepancy and

Continued on page 52



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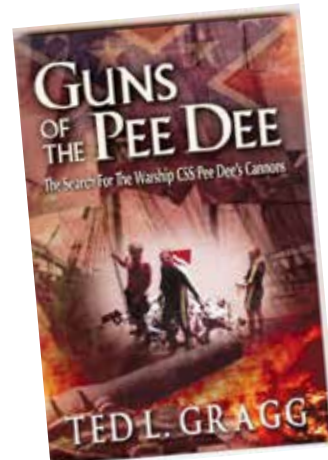
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Breaking The Heartland The Civil War in Georgia

Editors John D. Fowler and David B. Parker believe Georgia, because of agricultural produce, industrial output, and strategic location, played a large part in the outcome of the War Between the States. They make the point the Confederacy had little hope of winning the War without Georgia. They have chosen eleven modern essays to illustrate this belief and maintain that not enough history has been written about this Confederate state.

Many of the Confederacy's most noted generals and statesmen called Georgia their home. Editors Fowler and Parker argue the War was decided in North Georgia with the Atlanta Campaign and Lincoln's subsequent election.

Several of the selected essays illustrate Georgia was by no means uniformly Confederate. Bitter divisions occurred in different parts of the state.

Some essays explore the plight of African-Americans during the conflict. Editor David B. Parker has included his essay, entitled "To the Youth of the Southern Confederacy," Georgia's Confederate Textbooks, to hammer home his bias on how the South tried to protect the "peculiar institution" of slavery.

Jennifer Lynn Gross wrote "Buttressed Patriarchs and Substitute Patriarchs: Aid to Georgia's Confederate Families during and after the Civil War." Her theme is the Georgia Legislature, through wartime and postwar aid

and the Confederate pension system, maintained the role of the Confederate Veteran as patriarch. She views that outcome as a key effort by Southern males to perpetuate traditional gender roles.

Editor John D. Fowler wrote "I Cannot Give the History of This Campaign Language to Describe Its Suffering The Confederate Struggle for Atlanta." He focuses on the Battle for Atlanta and speculates whether Joseph E. Johnston was the best choice to lead the Army of Tennessee in 1864. He also asks why John B. Hood failed and poses other questions about the Confederate defeat in the Western Theater of the War.

Southern readers may not agree with the views expressed by the eleven essay writers. Perhaps native Georgians will appreciate these historical perspectives on their State.

Breaking The Heartland, The Civil War in Georgia will offer readers a new outlook on what modern writers think about some events which occurred in Georgia during the War Between the States.

Edited by John D. Fowler & David B. Parker

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Hardback: \$29.00

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

Going Back The Way They Came: The Phillips Georgia Legion Cavalry Battalion

Richard M. Coffman is actually Dr. Coffman, a retired United States Air Force Officer, who has earned a B.A., M.A., M.Ed. and a Ph.D. from three different institutions of higher education. After retiring from the Air Force he taught emotionally disturbed children for 10 years.

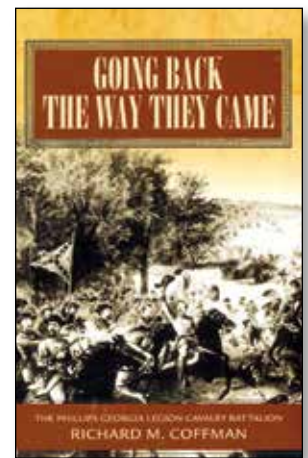
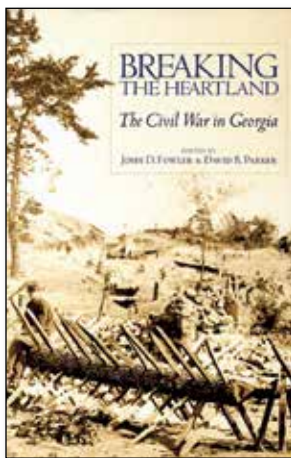
Richard M. Coffman manages to provide an amazing and detailed look at the soldiers of Phillips Georgia Legion, their day-to-day life ... in battle and in camp. Throughout the book are excerpts from diaries, letters, newspaper accounts, etc. from the soldiers and their families. At times I found it heartbreaking to read diary entries and parts of letters home when the soldier wrote about the lack of food or clothes or the death of a childhood friend or someone who had just recently become his best friend. I could also feel their

sorrow and pain. Even with the physical and emotional suffering these men endured they never gave up; they never felt defeated. Always willing to keep going to the next battle, hoping it would bring them closer to returning home to their family and loved ones.

As you turn the pages there will be times when you will feel certain you are riding beside Captain Milhollin, Private Swann or Private Hicks ... headed to join up with J.E.B. Stuart and the next battle. Dr. Coffman does a wonderful job of bringing the soldiers and the battles to life.

The book provides a look at the organization of the Legion, the battles, the marching and their return home. It also provides tremendous assistance to anyone doing research on the Legion or genealogical research on any of the soldiers. A Roster of the entire Legion can be found in the back of the book

Continued on page 48



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The Surgeon Corps

Greetings, Compatriots. I pen this article on Confederate Memorial Day in the Great State of Mississippi. It is a most fitting occasion to assess the status of our health as an organization and as individuals. I hope your Confederate History and Heritage Months all go well in all states in the Confederation. So, let's get to business and further honor our glorious ancestors either by continuing or starting to improve our health!

A lot of discussion of late has been made regarding full-body scans. This is sometimes done to check for cancer or other sorts of disease states without a clear indicator. However, per the FDA, whole-body scans are most useful in folks who already have symptoms of a disease or are already undergoing treatment for an illness. There are no known proven benefits to those in good health, even as a screen. In other words, the risks do not outweigh the benefits.

The extra radiation can actually increase one's risk for cancer, though it is a small, but real, additional risk. Also, full-body scans are not foolproof. They can still miss some problems and, thereby, give a false sense of well-being. Further, some suspicious or not completely defined findings might prompt unnecessary invasive testing. This also can lead to a greater health risk.

Due to the above-mentioned reasons and findings, no medical professional group has come out "for" using CT scans as a screening tool in patients without symptoms. However, when a CT scan is used to diagnose or "work-up" a suspected medical condition, the benefits far exceed the risks.

So, a CT scan is useful when one is already "sick" and not when one does just want to "check" for an illness. A lot of discussion has been had on this topic since the introduction of full-body scans in airports. From what I've read and understand, this is being reduced as much as possible secondary to radiation exposure that can, even slightly, increase the risk of getting cancer.

With the remaining space, I would like to leave

you with *Myth vs. Reality*:

- "Eating too much sugar causes diabetes." Too much sugar intake can lead to obesity and obesity puts one at a greater risk of developing Type II Diabetes.

- "Cokes are bad for your kidneys." Drinking 16 ounces or more of any type of soda product (diet or regular) doubles the risk of getting chronic kidney disease. It also can help cause high blood pressure, diabetes and kidney stones.

- "Use the 5-second rule when you drop food on the floor." This is still not safe. Bacteria can transfer from a contaminated surface almost instantly.

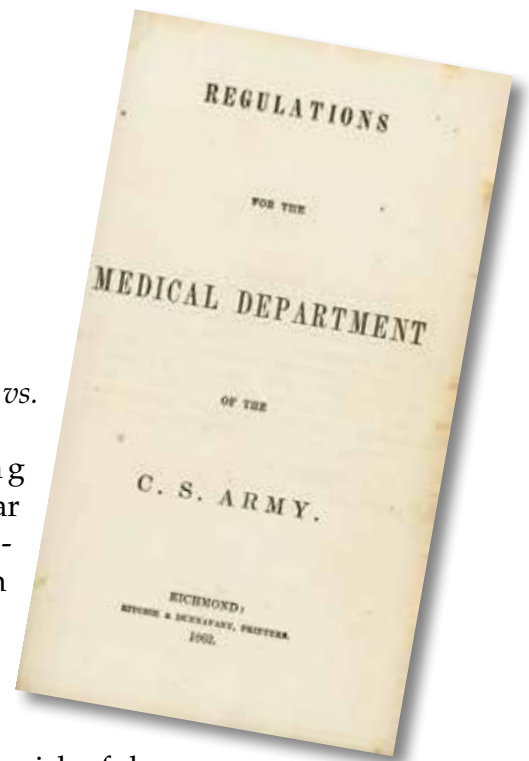
- "Spicy foods increase metabolism." Unfortunately, this is not true. The metabolic rate is determined by gender, height, weight, body composition and age.

I continue to look forward to your questions and enjoy providing a venue to discuss health matters for all compatriots in the SCV and beyond. A quick *Tip-o-the Kevi* to the members and compatriots of the Lost Cause Band in and around Corinth, Mississippi! A great bunch of unreconstructed Confederates. A Virginia Reel every now and then can help you get rid of some extra calories! Until next time, "To your health!"

Deo Vindice

Your Humble Servant,

Major Christopher J. M. Cummins, MD
Surgeon-in-Chief and Life Member
Tippah Tigers Camp 868
Ripley, Mississippi



Army of Northern Virginia



The **Clinton Hatcher Camp 21**, Leesburg, VA, steps to the forefront when showing its appreciation for all the veterans of this great country by placing flags throughout Loudoun County at more than 16 cemeteries, large and small.



Members of the **Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168**, Fayetteville, NC, and the **Robeson Rifle Guard Camp 216**, Lumberton, NC, co-sponsored the Carolina Campaign reenactment in St. Pauls, NC. Pictured from left are members of Camp 168; Dwayne Aaron, Tommy Taylor, J.C. Pankey, Troy Chandler, Commander Bruce Tyson, Danny Stanley, John Chandler, Ted Dalton, seated center.



Captain Moses Wood Camp 125, Gaffney, SC, compatriots, and Army of Northern Virginia Councilman Gene Hogan gather at their namesake's grave, Captain Moses Wood, following a Confederate Memorial Day service there.



The **Second Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers Camp 71**, Pickens, SC, placed an Iron Cross on the graves of Captain William Manning Jones and his brother, 1st Lieutenant Bennett Cooper Jones, both of the 3rd Regiment, 1st SC Reserves, at the Jones Family Cemetery, Pumpkintown, SC. Captain Jones was the great-great-grandfather of Paul Walden.



Compatriot Keith Edwards of the **Litchfield Camp 132**, Conway, SC, and family host a Memorial/Rededication service for their ancestor, Sergeant John E. Collins at the Mount Zion Cemetery.



The **Charles Q. Petty Camp 872**, Gastonia NC, donated \$500 for a Memorial Brick for the Gastonia Police memorial in honor of slain police chief Orville F. Aderholt. Chief Aderholt was a member of the SCV. He was killed in the line of duty on June 8, 1929, during the Loray Mill strike. Pictured is Commander William Starnes presenting the check to Chief Tim Adams and Research Administrator Amanda Neese.

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



Prospect 10th Regiment Camp 1749, Prospect, SC, Commander Joe Thompson (right) presents Chaplain John Altman with the Com Patriot of the Year Honor.



Pictured are Michael Barnes of the **Palmetto Sharpshooters, Camp 1428**, Anderson, SC, and Camp Commander Jim Whiteside, at the memorial site of the four Campbell brothers at Generostee Associate Reform Presbyterian Church, near Iva, SC: Privates James Campbell, John W. Campbell, Jesse Alexander Campbell and William Obediah Campbell. William and James served in Co. F, 24th SC Infantry; John served in Co. C, 4th SC Infantry and Jesse served in Co. B, 2nd SC Artillery.



The **Colonel E. T. Stackhouse Camp 1576**, Latta, SC, recently enrolled in the South Carolina Adopt A Highway program. The stretch of highway they are responsible for also leads to the cemetery where Colonel Stackhouse is entombed. Pictured from left are, back row, Asa McDuffie, Bobby Frye, Archie Herring, James Price and Jake Price. Front row, Gene Alford, Bobby Turbeville, Daryl Hardwick, Wayne Bowen, Donald Hayes and Billy Norton.



Michael Virts, of the **Major General Fitzhugh Lee Camp 1805**, Spotsylvania, VA, attended the DC Division of the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War in Silver Spring, MD, and was the keynote speaker. Topics included Sgt. Kirkland, the "Angel of Mayre's Heights," the SCV initiative in Southern Maryland to erect a gravestone on the unmarked grave of a USCT soldier, UCV-GAR Reunions after the War, and the 1911 Manassas Peace Jubilee.



Memorial Day Ceremony at the Confederate Cemetery in Fredericksburg, VA, stepped off right as the **Matthew Fontaine Maury Camp 1722**, Fredericksburg, VA, the 5th Brigade Color Guard, and the Major General John Bankhead Magruder Chapter 258, MOS&B, led the way to the event, followed by the camp's rifle squad.



Private John Wesley Culp Memorial Camp 1961, Gettysburg, PA, presented a living history demonstration for Guilford Hills Elementary School in Chambersburg, PA. Pictured in the rear are Benjamin C. Lewis Sr. and Camp Commander Benjamin C. Lewis II, along with the 4th-grade class students.

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



Dearing-Beauregard Camp 1813, Colonial Heights, VA, member Frank O. Wells is pictured with his wife Demsie, a member of Petersburg Chapter 155, UDC, at the gravesite of his grandfather, David Sykes Wells, who was a volunteer in 3rd Archer's BN Reserves during the Siege of Petersburg in June 1864. The family cemetery is located in Dewitt, VA.



Colonel William A. Stowe Camp 2142, Dallas, NC, held a swearing-in ceremony for Phil Digh, Bryan Barfield and Trenton Miller Barfield (the camp's first cadet member and the youngest member at 8 months old), being held by dad Bryan Barfield, as the camp's three newest members. Commander Gary Byrd, left and Chaplain Jeff Cash, right, welcomed the new members.



Cadet Brandon Baker was the recipient of the first-annual H. L. Hunley Award. Cadet Baker is a sophomore at Alexander Central High School in Taylorsville, NC. Representing the **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC, was NC Division 2nd Lieutenant Commander Harold Dagenhart.



Members of the **General John R. Chambliss Camp 1779**, Emporia, VA, and **Old Brunswick Camp 512**, Lawrenceville, VA, held a living history event on the lawn of Village in Emporia, VA. This was the site of a council of war by General Fitzhugh Lee and attended by his staff on the Hicksford Raid in December 1864.



The **Charlotte County Grays 1964**, Charlotte Court House, VA, with cooperation from the Charlotte County Public School System, presented a living history program for the county's 4th-graders at Eureka Elementary School. There were approximately 120 students from the county's three elementary schools bused to this event.



Davidson Guards Camp 1851, Davidson County, NC, Lt. Commander Casey Becknell, center, and Jamie Funkhouser, right, with fellow compatriot H. K. Edgerton participated in the NC Memorial Day Parade in Thomasville, NC. The presence of the Confederate soldier was welcomed in the parade by the people in Thomasville.



Army of Northern Virginia



The **Major General Stephen Dodson Ramseur/Colonel Reuben Campbell Camp 387**, Statesville, NC and the Major Absolum K. Simonton Chapter 152 MOS&B held a graveside funeral service for Compatriot Kenneth Coleman Byers at Oakwood Cemetery in Statesville. The service was conducted by Camp Chaplain Bishop Steven Reber, Commander Donald Archer and Fred Harkey, with full Confederate honors bestowed.



Members of the **Brigadier General Nathan G. Evans Marion Camp 24**, Marion, SC, placed 37 Southern Iron Crosses and restored one on a Confederate Veteran's grave at Centenary Methodist Church Cemetery, Centenary, SC.



Members of the **Sergeant John A. Lisk Camp 1502**, Troy, NC, attended a Confederate Memorial Day Service at Old Shiloh Church with UDC members and friends.



Members of the **General P. G. T. Beauregard Camp 1458**, Sumter, SC, cleaned and restored the Dingle's Mill Battle Site Memorial Park, where some of the last fighting took place in SC on April 9, 1865. Shown from left, Bob Brown, John Davis, Paul Harvin, Bryan Padgett, William DuBose, Charles McFaddin and David McDougall.



The annual Christmas banquet of the **Kemper-Fry-Strother Camp 19**, Madison, VA, was held at the Madison Fire Hall. The guest speaker was historian Rick Britton. Pictured from left, Charles Nettles, Jim Lilliard, Oliver Brown, Sam Higginbotham, Gary Jones, Ron Pritchett, Jr., Don Echols, Ron Pritchett, Sr., George Carpenter, Ed Hughes, Kavanaugh White, Jim Embree, Ray Satterfield, John Imlay, Butch Brown, Michael Brown, Keith Price, Bill Graham, Howard Carpenter, Linwood Imlay, Harvey Stoner and Terry Apperson.



The **Urquhart-Gillette Camp 1471**, Courtland, VA, went to Sharpsburg, MD, along Antietam Creek and held a memorial service for Major Charles Fox Urquhart, who was killed in Piper's Peach Orchard leading the 3rd VA Infantry to reinforce the Bloody Lane. To this date, his body has never been found. Pictured from left, Volpe Boykin, Jon Pyle and Philip Wood.

Army of Tennessee



At a recent General Robert E. Lee Birthday Banquet sponsored by the **Simonton-Wilcox Camp 257**, Covington, TN, new member Billy W. Hudson Jr. was inducted into camp membership. David Gwinn read the governor's proclamation honoring General Lee and his birthday commemoration.



Anabelle Lee Gilmore, daughter of **General Jubal A. Early Camp 556**, Tampa, FL, member Bryan Gilmore, placed a Battle Flag at the grave of her great-great-grandfather, who served in Co. K, 4th FL Infantry, on Confederate Memorial Day.



St. Clair Camp 308, Ashville, AL, entered a float in the Oneonta, AL, Veterans Day Parade, where it won 1st Place as the best-decorated float! Camp members handed out more than 500 small Confederate Battle Flags along the parade route.



Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville, FL, set up 1914 United Confederate Veteran displays at a recent FL Division reunion and included 1900s United Confederate Veteran uniform, 1915 SCV Uniform and a 1970s past-commander-in-chief uniform.



Members of the **Bell's Partisans Camp 1821**, Trimble, TN, endeavored to replace the 1st National flag flying above General Otho French Strahl's grave in Dyersburg, TN with the 2nd National flag. The 2nd National flag was donated by Camp Genealogist Shawn Rainey, who also attended the ceremony while home from active duty stationed in Jacksonville, FL. It was a cold and windy day as Commander Ralph Nichols of the **Otho French Strahl Camp 176**, Union City, TN, led the prayer prior to the new flag rising by Color Sergeant Leonard Stover III.



The **Fort Blakeley Camp 1864**, Baldwin County, AL, participated in the Veterans Day Parade in Foley, AL, with a float. Participants pictured from left, Larry Johnson, Bob Sanderson, Price Legg, Tommy Rhodes, DeWitte Cross, Judy Johnson, Shannon and Chris Hathcock, Ted Weeks and Bill Willis.

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



Members of the **Savannah Militia Camp 1657**, Savannah, GA, enjoyed an evening of fellowship with brothers from other camps as well as a wonderful presentation by Mr. Earl L. Ijames, curator of the Museum of History in Raleigh, NC, about Black Confederates and US Colored Troops, which proved black Confederate soldiers did serve in the ranks of the Confederate army, backed by preserved documents from the state archives and from former testimonies of these brave men in the late 1800s and early 1900s.



Pictured from left are **Rock Island Memorial POW Camp 2229**, Stillman Valley, IL, Camp Commander Jacob Lake, Adjutant Tim Lake, and Compatriot Rich McKenzie gathered at Greenwood Cemetery in Rockford, IL, to commemorate the service of the two known Confederate veterans buried within the cemetery grounds. These soldiers served from the states of Texas and Virginia.



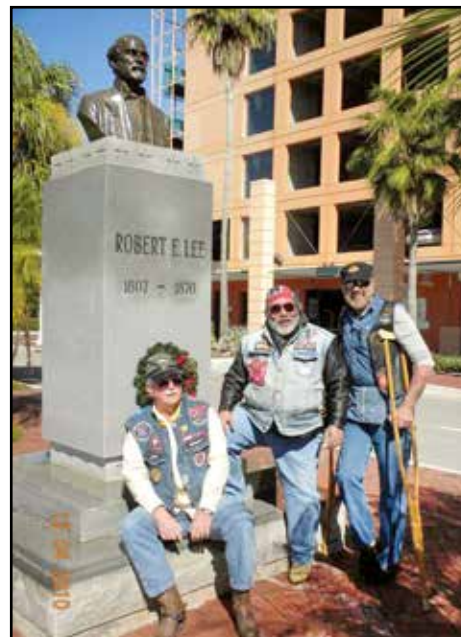
The **Tallassee Armory Guards 1921**, Tallassee, AL, held a reenactment, "Battles for the Armory." The event is held every Veterans Day weekend at Gibson's View Plantation in Tallassee, AL.



Members of the **General Ben Hardin Helm Camp 1703**, Elizabethtown, KY, had a publicity and recruiting table at the Ancestral Trails Historical Society book fair recently. Pictured from left, Geoff Walden, Dave Harbolt, Ed Keiley, Mickey Storms, Tim Bowman, Don Stovall, Bob Cull, Tim Walker and Steven Lindsey.



Joel T. Bailey, a member of the **Lieutenant General John C. Pendleton Camp 1354**, Vicksburg, MS, stands by the grave of his Confederate ancestor, great-grandfather Private John Whitfield Bailey, Company A, 36th MS Infantry.



Members of the **12th Brigade, Florida Division and the Florida Mechanized Cavalry** Cecil Raulerson, Lt. Col. Greg Kalof and Roger Snyder visit Lee's Memorial in Lee County, Fort Myers, FL, named after General Robert E. Lee.

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



Lieutenant Colonel William Luffman Camp 938, Chatsworth, GA, Commander Steve Hall, center, welcomed Christopher Carl Page and Jerry Shipman as new members. The camp has previously received the award for most new members and is on the way to working towards another award.



Remembering our fallen Confederate soldiers in the Confederate Cemetery in Dalton, GA. Pictured are Tony Trent, Krista and Katelyn Trent of the Colonel W. M. Bradford/Colonel J. G. Rose Camp 1638, Morristown, TN.



The John Hunt Morgan Camp 1342, Louisville, KY, held their annual Lee-Jackson Dinner with the guest speaker being JEB Stuart. Pictured from left are Bill Hayes, Wayne Jones — also known as JEB Stuart — and Camp Commander Danny Davis.



Commander Kevin Gray, E. A. O'Neal Camp 478, Florence, AL, presents Jo Parkhurst, curator of Pope's Tavern Museum in Florence, AL, with a restored photo of Henry Cox Jones. Jones, once lived at Pope's Tavern and served in the Confederate Provisional Congress representing Alabama. Portrait in the background is General Joe Wheeler, who lived in North Alabama after the war.



Members of the N. B. Forrest Camp 215, Memphis, TN, are joined by members of the General Forrest Chapter, UDC, and the Forrest Historical Society at a memorial service at Forrest Park in honor of the anniversary of the death of General Forrest.



Compatriot Roy Butts of the General Lafayette McLaws Camp 79, Fayetteville, GA, placed a Southern Iron Cross and Battle Flag on the grave of his great-great-grandfather Private James Marion Phillips of the 32nd GA Infantry.



Army of Tennessee



As **Dixie Defenders Camp 2086**, Cross City, FL, prepares for their annual Confederate Memorial Day and Sesquicentennial celebration, the Third National and Confederate POW-MIA flags were proudly flying from the courthouse.



The **Calhoun Avengers Camp 1969**, Calhoun County, MS, placed two markers for the Confederate ancestors of Mr. and Mrs. Shed Hill Davis of Bruce, MS. Private John W. Davis of Co. I, 4th MS Infantry, buried in Bethel Cemetery, is the ancestor of Mr. Davis. Private Fredrick Floyd of Co. G, 46th MS Infantry, buried in Ellzey Cemetery, is the ancestor of Mrs. Davis. Pictured from left, Jerry Chandler, Rick Melton, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Camp Commander James Taylor (kneeling), Jerry Melton and Charles Smith.



Members of the **Chattooga County Camp 507**, Summerville, GA, erected two headstones for Confederate Veterans buried in the old Trion City cemetery. While there, they also set out 24 Southern Cross of Honor grave-markers for the Confederates buried there. Pictured from left are Kirk Patterson, Jamie Cavin and Chris Key.



Harrisburg Camp 645, Tupelo, MS, Camp Commander Mike Sheffield, right and David Wilson present a check to Have a Heart Horse Rescue administrator Shelia Horton. Donations provide feed and medical services to mistreated and abandoned animals.



The **Stockdale Rangers Camp 1681**, Summit, MS, held a Confederate Memorial Celebration at the Mississippi Welcome Center on I-55. Pictured from left, kneeling, are Joe Williams, Joey Wall, Tucker Pigott; standing, Camp Commander Joe Abbott, Joe Pigott, Bill Simmons and J. J. Brock.



Lincoln County, TN, Mayor Peggy Bevels, in the company of the **John R. Massey Camp 152**, Fayetteville, TN, proclaimed April as Confederate History month in Lincoln County. Receiving the proclamation is Commander Mack Pickett. Pictured from left, Rick Perry, Matthew Armitage, Clint Cotnam, John Smiley, Mack Pickett, Mayor Bevels, Larry Shelton, Kenny Jean, Jim Armitage and Clinton Perry.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



Compatriots of the **John Bell Hood Camp 50**, Galveston, TX, recently cleaned a 2.5-mile section of TX 3005 on Galveston Island. The camp participates in the Texas Department of Transportation's Adopt-A-Highway Program, and cleans their section every quarter. Pictured from left, standing, William M. Heer, David R. Scott, C. Keith Mathis, Commander Henry B. Seale, Darrell P. Scott and Martin R. Pennington; kneeling, Ronald E. Gauntt, Foster L. Spurlock and Barton M. Tate.



PFC Dylan Mauch, a member of the **James M. Keller Camp 648**, Hot Springs, AR, is stationed at Camp Casey, Korea.



AZ Division Commander LTC(Ret) Richard Montgomery presented the SCV's H.L. Hunley JROTC award, the AZ Division's David N. Showalter Leadership Award and a \$50 savings bond to Cadet 1st Lt. Dominic Epps at the Buena High School (Sierra Vista) JROTC awards and change of command ceremony.



Joe E. Bostwick, adjutant of the **Colonel Sydney Drake Jackman Camp 977**, San Marcos, TX, presented the Robert E. Lee Leadership Award to Cadet 1st Lt. Alex Ashley of the Bear Battalion, Army JROTC, San Marcos Baptist Academy, San Marcos, TX. Cadet Ashley has enlisted in the Navy and will leave for boot camp this summer.



Commander Doug Hagin of the **O. M. Roberts Camp 178**, Waxahachie, TX, welcomes new member W. Kyle Parramore. Kyle joins the SCV on the service of his great-great-grandfather, Private Hartwell William Wall, Co. I, 34th TX Cavalry.



Several camps participated in a Memorial Day Service at the Houston National Cemetery. Camps in attendance were **Captain Ike Turner 1275**, Livingston, TX; **Major Joseph N. Dark 2026**, Kountze, TX; **Granbury's Texas Brigade 1479**, Spring, TX; **13th Texas Infantry Regiment 1565**, Angleton, TX; **Dick Dowling 1295**, Beaumont, TX; and **Kyle Grundy Needham 2171**, Porter, TX.

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



First Lieutenant Commander Richard Brewer presents Professor Steven Boyd, University of Texas at San Antonio, with a token of appreciation for his presentation on Confederate Postal Covers at a meeting of the **Alamo City Guards Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX.



The **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, inducted its newest member, Denver B. McMillan. Compatriot McMillan is descended from Captain James Lee McMillan, Co. E, 29th VA Infantry. Pictured from left, Curt Tipton, Compatriot McMillan, AZ Division Chaplain Ray Ganey and Camp Commander Silas Griffin.



A new Confederate monument has been erected and dedicated by the **Colonel Daniel N. McIntosh Camp 1378**, Tulsa, OK, in memory of Confederate soldiers from Indian Territory. Pictured at the monument are Bernard R. Cooper, Richard Goforth, OK Division Commander Larry Logan, Camp Commander Ken Cook, Johnny Manley and A. Carl Fallen.



Members of the **Ambassador John Slidell Camp 1727**, Slidell, LA, visited numerous cemeteries to pay homage to those deceased veterans who wore the gray during the struggle between North and South. Members Rodney McKelroy, Aaron Crowe, John Mitchell and Beauregard Crowe placed flags of the Army of Northern Virginia on known deceased veterans. Pictured are Aaron and his son "Beau" Crowe.

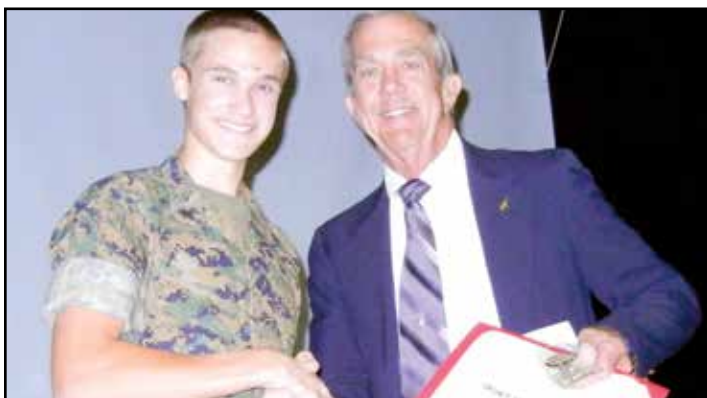


Commander Phil Easley of the **Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, exchanges salutes with Cadet Commander Anthony Teixeira of the Independence High School Naval JROTC Battalion. Cadet Commander Teixeira received the SCV's H. L. Hunley Award, the AZ Division's David N. Showalter Leadership Award and a \$50 savings bond.



Members of the **Soldier Summit Grays Camp 1797**, West Valley, UT, participated in the St. Patrick's Day Parade. Pictured from left are David Miller and Mark Welch.

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



Cadet Corporal Sloan Tomlinson is presented the H. L. Hunley Award at New Braunfels HS Marine Corps Jr. ROTC by the **Colonel Gustav Hoffman Camp 1838**, New Braunfels, TX, Commander Ed Gunter.



The **John H. Reagan Camp 2156**, Palestine, TX, assisted the Davis-Reagan Chapter 2292 UDC at their annual Confederate Memorial Day ceremony. A grave-marker was dedicated for Pvt. Thomas M. Butler, Co. H, 1st TX Infantry in the Old City Cemetery, Palestine, TX. Pictured from left, Dan Dyer, John Barnhart, Billy Newsom, Calvin Nicholson, Gary Williams, Vernon Holliman, Ronnie Hatfield, Rod Skelton, Jace Wilson, Commander Marc Robinson, Dwain Schoppe and Frank Moore.



Members of the **Cross of Saint Andrew Camp 2009**, Alto, TX, Assisted the Rusk VFW on Memorial Day on Courthouse Square in Rusk, TX.



The **Colorado Division SCV** recently conducted a Confederate Memorial Day Observance at Roselawn Cemetery in Pueblo, CO. Pictured from left, Bob Milner, Gary Mitchell, Roy Poole, William Rhoades, Charles Hogan and Division Commander Patrick Gerity.



Members of the **Lieutenant Dixon – CSS Hunley Camp 2016**, Sparks, NV visit Virginia City to raise the Stars & Bars to recognize and celebrate the original raising which occurred at Newman's Saloon on 2nd Street in Virginia City in June 5, 1861. Pictured from left, front row: Jack Eaves, Steve Duran, Suzanne Duran, Colton Johnson, Ted Pratt, Karrol Pratt, Kelly Hale; back row, Julie Skinner, Camp Commander Lee Cross, Shaun Hallett, Eric Skinner, Mike Tocci, Doug Barnes, Fred Holt and Robert Hale.



Clyde Haddox and Eric Morrell were recently inducted into the **Texas Bonnie Blue Camp 869**, San Antonio, TX.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



NM Division Commander Jim Red displays the Confederate First National Flag with fellow SCV reenactors George Bailey, Steve Jennings, Ed Whitted and Dave Lavandoski, who formed the honor guard to honor Confederates buried at Santa Fe National Cemetery. The NM Division has honored the sacrifice of these soldiers as part of Confederate Memorial Day ceremonies, generally held the last Sunday each April.



Commander Mark Stuart, of the **Colonel James J. Searcy Camp 1923**, Columbia, MO, and Jack Chance are shown as "horse holders" for the bronze statue of Brigadier General Joseph O. Shelby in Waverly, MO. Shelby, who went to Mexico after the War, is sometimes referred to as the "Undefeated Rebel."



Iowa Division Commander Dick Pohorsky, left, and Iowa 2nd Lieutenant Commander Sherman Lundy made a presentation about Confederate Flags and the War during a Flag Day Program at the Iowa Historical Society Museum. The Stars and Bars has unknown origin, but was made from a US flag during the War Between the States.



An Unknown Confederate soldier buried at Marthaville, LA, is remembered by area camps, including **Sabine Rifles Camp 2057**, Many, LA; **Major Josephus Irvine Camp 2031**, Newton, TX; **Colonel Sam Russell Camp 1617**, Natchotches, LA, as well as UDC Chapter 2664, Burkeville, TX. Kneeling from left, Travis Lewis and Blake Henderson. Standing from left, Stephen Chatman, Ricky Robertson, Robert Peters, Tex McKnight, Kevin Simmons, Tony Remedies, John Hillman and Taylor Barajas. The ladies are Carolyn McKnight and Patsy Robertson.



Private William T. Linton, Co. I, 15th AL Infantry, great-grandfather of **Upshur County Patriots Camp 2109**, Gilmer, TX, past commander George Linton, received a Southern Iron Cross.



Blake Henderson, a member of the **Sabine Rifles Camp 2057**, Many, LA, and a freshman at Florien High School, with his history project, which awarded him an A+! Hurrah for those Louisiana Tigers!

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

RAPHAEL SEMMES 11
MOBILE
BLAIR, ALAN DENNIS
POWELL, MITCHELL L.

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 16
AUBURN
CREEL, GEORGE ROBERT
SMITH, STEVEN A.

ST. CLAIR 308
ASHVILLE
WILLIAMS, NATHAN FORREST

GEORGE "TIGE" ANDERSON 453
ANNISTON
HARDY, GEORGE ALTON
JOHNSON, WILLIAM DONALD

CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS 768
ATHENS
HAGOOD, GAVIN CHASE
JONES, TIMOTHY M.

FIGHTING JOE WHEELER 1372
BIRMINGHAM
COONER, DOUGLAS H.
PHILLIPS, LARRY NEAL
SOUTH, JONATHAN MICHAEL

CAPT. WILLIAM HOUSTON
SHELBY 1537
COLUMBIANA
TRICE, WILLIAM N.

COVINGTON RIFLES 1586
ANDALUSIA
REEVES, KENNETH ALAN

DEKALB RIFLES 1824
SYLVANIA
INGRAM, ROGER L.
PARKER, DOUGLAS ROBINSON

FORT BLAKELEY 1864
BALDWIN COUNTY
SHEELY, RICHARD WAYNE

THE TALLASSEE ARMORY
GUARDS 1921
TALLASSEE
ALLEN, TIMOTHY GLENN
BRATTEN, JOHN RAYMOND
JEFFCOAT, JOSEPH WILLIAM

CAPTAIN HENRY C. SEMPLE 2002
MONTGOMERY
PLUNKETT, GROVER LENTON

ARKANSAS

GEN. ROBERT C. NEWTON 197
LITTLE ROCK
COLE, JAMES VINCENT
COLE, JAMES WESLEY

CAPT. JOHN W. RANDLE 649
DARDANELLE
MIDDLETON, JEFFERY TODD

GEN. JO SHELBY 1414
HARRISON
KRUEGER, DAVID WAYNE

GEN. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE
1433
PINE BLUFF
EVANS, JONATHAN PATRICK

COL. ROBERT G. SHAVER 1655
JONESBORO
ATKINSON, BENJAMIN LUTHER
SILAS, WILLIAM D.

MAJOR JOHN B. BURTON 1664
TEXARKANA
MOORE, ROGER M.

ARIZONA

CPT. GRANVILLE H. OURY 1708
SCOTTSDALE
BUTZOW, TIMOTHY SHAWN
CARRINGTON, FRED M.
WORLEY, KENT D.

PVT. NATHAN TERRY WANSLEE
2096
SAFFORD
HENRY, SETH

AUSTRALIA

WILLIAM KENYON AUSTRALIAN
CONFEDERATES 2160
BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND
BAUTOVICH, DAVID ANTHONY

CALIFORNIA

FATHER A. J. RYAN-SAN DIEGO
302
SAN DIEGO
STRAIT, JOHN ROBERT

GENERAL GEORGE BLAKE COSBY
1627
SACRAMENTO
THURMAN, JOHNATHAN

INLAND EMPIRE 1742
INLAND EMPIRE
MacDONALD, TRENT A.

GENERAL ALBERT SIDNEY JOHN-
STON 2048
TEHACHAPI
BOWER, IAN ANDREW

COLORADO

GOV. CHARLES S. THOMAS 2126
GRAND JUNCTION
AGAJANIAN, DANIEL MORTON

FLORIDA

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY 556
TAMPA
BUCHANAN, ZACHARY BLAINE
MONT'S de OCA, LAMAR WILLIAM
MOORE, ERNEST E.

JOHN HANCE O'STEEN 770
TRENTON
CARTER, TIMOTHY DAVID
COLSON, BENJAMIN BROOKS

KIRBY-SMITH 1209
JACKSONVILLE
STOKES, CLYDE E.

WILLIAM WING LORING 1316
ST. AUGUSTINE
HUGHES, MICHAEL D.

THEOPHILUS WEST, M.D. 1346
MARIANNA
OWENS, JOHNNY WAYNE

WILLIAM HENRY HARRIS 1395
FT. LAUDERDALE
TORRES, SEBASTIAN DEVON

MARION LIGHT ARTILLERY 1396
OCALA
DRONE, JOSEPH RUSSEL

BATTLE OF OLUSTEE 1463
LAKE CITY
CATES, JAMES HOWELL

JACOB SUMMERLIN 1516
KISSIMMEE
SMITH, MALCOLM GARY
WELLS, CLYDE A.

PVT. GEORGE W. THOMAS 1595
FT. PIERCE
BUCHHEIT, JAMES RICHARD

FINLEY'S BRIGADE 1614
HAVANA
GOWAN, STEVEN ANDREW
MILLER, CHRIS
MILLER, DONALD

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN C.
BRECKINRIDGE 1786
OXFORD
ZINN, CARTER ALAN

GEORGIA

BRIG. GEN. T. R. R. COBB 97
ATHENS
CRONIC, EDWARD JERALD
ENGLAND, TERRY LAMAR
GALT, DANIEL GREGORY

THOMAS MARSH FORMAN 485
BRUNSWICK
ARBO, DONALD W.
HAYS, FORBES KERN

JOHN B. GORDON 599
LAFAYETTE
DODD, CHRISTOPHER SCOTT

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER
863
CONYERS
CHAPPELL, JAMES C.
DOBY, GARRETT DEAN

APPLING GRAYS 918
BAXLEY
CRUMMEY, RONALD E.
NELSON, RONNIE LEE

MCLEOD-MORING 1386
SWAINSBORO
GOOD, ANTHONY FRANKLIN

GEN. WILLIAM J. HARDEE 1397
DALLAS
McGRAW, JEFFREY SCOTT

THE CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL
1432
STONE MOUNTAIN
LANGSTON, MICHAEL DAVID
STEVENS, JOHN C.

JOHN B. GORDON MEMORIAL
1449
THOMASTON
BLACKSTON, JOSHUA
BLACKSTON, MICHAEL I.
JAUDON, TIMOTHY P.
MONAGHAN, FRANK S.

CAMP McDONALD 1552
KENNESAW
BRANNAN, DAVID CAREY
GORDON, ANTHONY WILLIAM
ROUTH, ROSS DAVID

DAVID W. PAYNE 1633
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PETTUS, CHARLES MICHAEL

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WHITE, DAVID SHANE

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KEOWN, KENNETH WARREN

GEN. LEWIS A. ARMISTEAD 1796
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COL. JOSEPH McCONNELL 1859
RINGGOLD
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CANNON, THOMAS JAKE

LOGAN E. BLECKLEY 1998
COCHRAN
FORD, WILLIAM SCOTT

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STEWART, JOSEPH WINTHROP

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CURRY, JOHN KENNETH

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MARYLAND

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C.S.A. 1359
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SPIVEY, JASON BOYD

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ELLIS, PERRY LEROY

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HARDISON, JOEL DAVIS

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PVT. LORENZO L. BENNITT-PVT.
ROBERT F. DUKE 773
DURHAM
CECIL, CHADWICK LANE
NASH, CLARENCE BERKLEY

GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FOR-
REST 803
SANFORD
HENNINGS, BRYAN FRANKLIN

COL. CHARLES F. FISHER 813
GRAHAM
COBLE, JAMES THOMAS

MAJ. CHARLES Q. PETTY 872
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LASSITER, JOSHUA S.

SGT. JOHN A. LISK 1502
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BUSH, GREGORY WILLARD
McAULAY, JOSEPH BOONE

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SMITH, BRADLEY COLE

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MANGUM, GERALD WAYNE
MANGUM, THOMAS WILLIAM

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CARR, KEVIN R.

NEVADA

LT. DIXON-CSS HUNLEY 2016
SPARKS
BLAYLOCK, DENNIS RAY
DePALMER, ANTHONY JOSEPH
MORRIS, EDWARD J.
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SHUPE, AARON ANTON
SIELERT, HAROLD R.

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MONTTOYA, CARLTON RAY
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B/G BARNARD E. BEE 1575
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GRISHAM, LAWRENCE MARK
HERREN, CLYDE W.
HUDSON, HERBERT SHERMAN
LACQUEMENT, JAMES STEVEN
LLEWALLYN, SETH JAMES
LUSHER, BRENNAN JOSEPH
ROBERT
LUSHER, WILLIAM BRYCE
McKENNEY, LT. COL. TOM CHASE
MILLS, ROBERT GARY
MILLS, SAMUEL ARTHUR
MYERS, WILLIAM PERRY
PICKERING, CURTIS E.
PRINCE, RICHARD DEAN
ROADS, DORSEY ELWOOD
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SMITHSON, RODNEY DON
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FOWLER, JIM EDWARD
HATFIELD, JUSTIN S.
SHRADER, TIMOTHY BRYAN

In Memoriam

The Sons of Confederate Veterans and the world lost its oldest living Real Son of a Confederate veteran on April 24, 2012, with the death of Mr. Arthur John, 106-year-old son of Joseph John, 1st Sergeant, Company K, 54th Virginia Infantry Regiment.

Mr. John was a Life Member and Historian of the William Kenyon Australasian Confederates Camp 2160 in Australia. His life and his father were spotlighted in the November/December 2006 issue of the *Confederate Veteran*.

Sadly, after a long and eventful life, Arthur passed away peacefully in his sleep at 7:35 AM Tuesday, Australian time. Mr. Arthur John was also an Australian WW II veteran in his own right, being a major in the Australian Defence Force, in charge of the re-education of Japanese civilians in Japan under General Douglas MacArthur after the war's end.

Many thanks have been extended to all those SCV members who were in contact with Mr. John during his last few years, sending their prayers and good wishes, by his family and son-in-law, Mr. Stanley McGeagh of Cheltenham, Victoria, Australia.

His funeral took place at W. D. Rose Funeral Home at 221 Charman Road, Cheltenham, Vic 3192 on May 1, 2012, at 2 PM.

Condolences can be sent to the family by e-mail through his son-in-law, Mr. Stanley McGeagh at smcgeagh7@bigpond.com.



Major Arthur W. John in 1941.

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The Sons of Confederate Veterans

By Dr. James Brooks

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

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

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

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

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

New Real Grandson Medal

So why does the SCV have a Grandson Medal? One of the main reasons is that over the last couple of years the Real Sons have been “crossing over the river,” and at the time of writing this, there are only 20 known Real Sons left.

Lee Millar and I both felt with our Real Sons passing away it was only fitting to honor and recognize the next link to our ancestors, the Grandsons. This medal is intended to honor those individuals who are our closest living link to the Confederacy. Stories and thoughts were, in many cases, passed to the grandsons since a large number of them knew their Confederate ancestor.

Who is eligible for a Grandson medal? Any individual who is a member of the SCV and his grandfather was a Confederate Veteran, honorably discharged or deceased in the line of duty.

Requests for this medal should contain the full name and address of the recipient, plus the name, rank and organization of the recipient’s grandfather. You are required to complete a lineage sheet showing the grandson’s relationship.

This award consists of a standard-size medal and a certificate, and the cost is \$35, plus the \$8.50 for shipping and handling. Please contact SCV General Headquarters for additional information pertaining to this medal.

— Lt. Commander-in-Chief Charles Kelly Barrow



Welcome to our newest Life Members

Name	Division	Camp
Benjamin Wesley Polston, II	GA	2038
Christian L. Schwensen	TN	584
Thomas Webb Russell	TN	584
Jeff O'Cain	SC	273
Lt. Col. Tom C. McKenney	KY	584
Ron Siliven	TX	1838
Jacob S. Craig, III	GA	1633
Lavelle, Timothy	OH	584
David Williams	IN	2155
Don Buford Still	SC	2069

Name	Division	Camp
Douglas W. Nash, Jr.	NC	773
Scott Robert Kerns	FL	726
Lawrence E. Graham	VA	726



Last Real Son In Missouri Turns 100!

By Commander Thomas M. Kennedy, Sterling Price Camp 145, St. Louis, MO

When Luther Otho Lucas was inducted into the Sterling Price Camp 145 in 2007, he was 95 years old. He was inducted at a reenactment of the Battle of Pilot Knob, the very battlefield that Mr. Lucas' father Giles, a member of Woods' Cavalry, fought under Major General Sterling Price. It was a banner day which I consider myself fortunate to have witnessed.

We continued to keep in touch with Luther's daughter Norma Knight through phone calls and handwritten correspondence. Norma is not on the Internet yet. She still doesn't know if it will catch on.

Recently, on March 4, 2012, Luther turned 100 years old. Luther is the last documented Real Son in the state of Missouri.

The Sterling Price Camp 145 is so very proud to have Missouri's only real son in our ranks. We have much to be proud of in the Sterling Price Camp 145. Having chartered July 7, 1899, we have been in continuous operation for almost 113 years. We are the oldest continuously run camp west of the Mississippi, and give the camps east of the Mississippi a run for their money.

Unanimously, we agreed to do something really special for Mr. Lucas. After about a dozen phone calls to Norma, we firmed up the date of May 12, 2012 to go down to honor Luther.

A contingent of six went down to Caledonia, Missouri to see Luther and his family. We were well received by all and a reporter from the local paper from Potosi, *The Independent-Journal* was there to document the event.

There, we presented Luther with various gifts including a Missouri state flag, a Battle Flag, a Missouri Battle Flag (Sterling Price's flag), an SCV mug, several decals and a Missouri Battle Flag pin. We also had a special 100th birthday cake made for Luther with a rebel flag on it. Last but not least, we presented Luther with a Certificate of Appreciation from the camp.

I could tell that he was thrilled all this was just for him. I heard him say, "This is the best day of my



Seated are Commander Tom Kennedy and Real Son Luther Lucas. Standing from left are Jim England, Jim Hubbard, Gary Mayden and Bill Napier.

life!" Afterwards, we ate lunch at the local barbeque restaurant in town with Luther and his family. It was a very special day that I was honored to attend and shall never forget.

Recently, I received an e-mail from General Headquarters sadly reporting the loss of the oldest living Real Son, Mr. Arthur John. This really hit home with me and spurred me on to such quick action. When I spoke with Norma two weeks before the date to go down, I said "Now, Norma, take real good care of him!" She agreed that she would. She said the news of us coming down from St. Louis really perked him up and gave him something to look forward to.

Real Sons are becoming more and more scarce. They are precious to the SCV and the camps they belong to. If your camp has a real son as a member, please keep in touch and go see them if you are able. You really do make a difference and they know and appreciate your presence. It is our duty to honor them.

Deo Vindice! Long Live Luther Lucas!



Dispatches From the Front

in the history book (situation remedied back when it happened).

A mechanic must learn the new engines and technology, along with knowing the old engines. A citizen of this great country should know the true history of our past, so they may make intelligent decisions today. Americans today must understand and ask questions of history, else we will be condemned in repeating the tragedies of the past. We need to learn to understand the reasons of that War of such terrible consequences. We know it is not one issue; it was many issues: taxation, attempts of the North to monopolize the cotton crops, only to use their own concepts; i.e. slave imports and sales, against the South, when all else failed. (The South was not known for its commerce navy prior to that war).

Glenn Toothman
Alamo City Guards Camp 1325
San Antonio, Texas

Appomattox museum opening disappointing

To the Editor:

The Appomattox branch of the Museum of the Confederacy opened on March 31, 2012, with fanfare and symbolism. Leading off the celebration were re-enactors of the 23rd U. S. Colored Troops. While paying homage to Sesquicentennial efforts to portray African American participation in the events of 1861-65 as an effort of slaves and ex-slaves to achieve their own emancipation, the other side of the coin is that we are reminded, as Lysander Spooner noted, that "... the number of slaves, instead of having been diminished by the war, has been greatly increased; for a man, thus subjected to a government that he does not want, is a slave" (Lysander Spooner Reader, p. 49).

Also, of course, there was no recognition of the vast majority of Black Americans who remained loyal to their adopted homeland. Following the US Colored Troops was General Grant who

would preside over one of the most corrupt administrations of many corrupt presidencies to follow.

Behind them came the Confederates with General Lee. Somber, dignified, well-groomed, they reminded us the heritage and principles represented by Southerners is now second place. Then came the flaggers, representing a people who gave their all to establish a government based on the revolutionary right of self-determination. Police at the scene politely directed them across the street and into the parking lot, away from the main gathering.

Across the front street were bearers of many Confederate Battle Flags reminding us this was indeed a war, a war where more than 600,000 American people died. A war for what? If it was to free the slaves, then one person had to die for every six slaves freed. Could there have been other reasons? The speakers seemed to search for some.

The political representative droned on about the importance of tourism and how this new Museum would generate tourism dollars and "create jobs." His talk reminded us to follow the money. The education representative reminded us Lincoln's War made us "one nation indivisible." This played well to the crowd whose cheers served to remind us of the success of some five generations of compulsory education in government schools which have brainwashed and indoctrinated the population into a nationalistic mob whose allegiance is to the nation's governments rather than to its Constitution and the founding documents. Also playing well to the crowd were statements about Lincoln's War creating the "greatest nation on Earth" occupied by "God's chosen people." That this nation and these people now wage war in foreign lands on at least three fronts, routinely passes unread legislation, elect rulers who torture and imprison people without due process, can declare martial law at will and assassinate American citizens without trial remained unsaid.

During most of the speeches, a plane circled the area carrying a banner which read "reunification by bayonet SCV 1896." The incessant sound of the plane's motor served as a distraction. After the ribbon-cutting some of the speakers remarked amongst themselves that the

Sons of Confederate Veterans had again showed their true colors. No one stated the obvious — what the banner said was true. Most times, though, truth is rude and obnoxious.

After the speeches, following the crowd through a rapid observation of the museum's relics, I sought solace on the porch. Facing the gentle breeze, I heard the spirits of those who once cherished the items housed behind me whisper "Deo Vindice."

David Ware
James City Cavalry Camp 2095
Williamsburg, Virginia

Enjoyed chaplain's column

To the Editor:

To Mark Evans, Chaplain-In-Chief: Sir, I wish to thank you for your comments in the March/April 2012 issue of the *Confederate Veteran*. To me, it was honest, factual and inspirational! I look forward to reading your comments in the next issue!

Ken Garrison
Governor Charles S. Thomas Camp 2126
Grand Junction, Colorado

Needs grave marker information

To the Editor:

I enjoyed the article in the last issue, May/June 2012, about why the South seceded from the Union. I was taught this from my very youth; my grandfather was a Confederate Veteran. My father was born in 1881, the very month and year Billy the Kid was killed. My father died in 1962. As a boy we still had some of our grandfather's stuff and my father talked about it a lot.

I got drafted in 1951 and assigned to the 31st Infantry Division. This division was in WWI, WWII and the Korean War. This division flew the Stars and Bars, what some people refer to as the Confederate Flag. In WWI, we were in Europe; WWII, the Pacific. We had taken the island where MacArthur came ashore (we were there).

So let's not change our logo just because we think someone, who don't know any better, finds it offensive. Any way, someone who can write better than I should do an article about it. I

doubt there are not many of us left. I'm 82 years old.

I also need to know who I can contact to have a marker put at my grandfather's grave. He is buried in Little River, SC. His father is where the Vereen Memorial Park is. He was married in 1860, and with his wife came a slave girl about her same age to birth the children. The slave remained with my grandfather until he died in 1906. She was about 100 years old when she died in Wilmington, NC. My father visited her just before she died.

*Leo G. Vereen
Carolina Grays of Pender County Camp 2174
Burgaw, North Carolina*

trols what you breathe, what you eat and drink, how many hours you work and what you are paid. They control all businesses, the schools, the courts and the police and even the speed limits on highways. It seems the wrong side won the war.

Only about five percent of Southern people owned slaves, so that myth can be discounted. The Confederate soldier fought for the protection of his property, his home and his family.

Long live the South and the memory and honor of our Confederate heroes.

*George W. Gayle, Commander
Cradle of the Confederacy Camp 692
Montgomery, Alabama*

book describes it like no other book on the subject. The reader experiences all the pain, sadness and hopelessness of a defeated Southern populace. No, nothing about war is romantic. I think all war should be fought with fists and anything you can swing. Enough of that; here is the info on the book and its author.

The book is *General Lee's Army* by Joseph T. Glatthaar, Ph.D.

He has authored several other novels on the subject and his credentials are extensive. I hope SCV members enjoy it as much as I.

*James Coulsby
John S. Mosby Camp 1237
Front Royal, VA*

Should be the War for Southern Independence

To the Editor:

A speech given concerning Confederate Veterans at the Montgomery Ladies Memorial Service at Oakwood Cemetery on Confederate Memorial Day.

Civil War! There was no Civil War. If there had been a civil war, the Confederates would have captured Washington, DC, after the Battle of First Manassas. A better name would be War for Southern Independence or War of Northern Aggression.

War to Free the Slaves was belated. Lincoln tried to free some slaves in 1863 at Gettysburg, but what were the Federals fighting for, for the first two years?

Some Yankees claimed they fought to save the Union! The Union was never in danger as the Confederacy only wanted to be left alone, not conquer the Union.

The causes of the War were started in 1787 when the Constitution was written. The North wanted a large central government with control over the states. The South wanted a small central government that was controlled by the states. After the war was over the North had complete control over the Southern states; however, they never took control of all the people until the 1920s, 30s, 40s and recently when so many laws were passed to give total control over all the states and its people.

Today the central government con-

A book recommendation for SCV members

To the Editor:

I thought that I would take this opportunity to relate my feelings in several areas of comprehension. First, I am a Virginian, my family is Virginian since 1740, and I will die a Virginian and Son of the Confederacy. When I die my bones will reside in Graham Cemetery in Orange, VA, along with my cousin Thadeus Herndon Johnson of Mosby's 43rd Virginia Cavalry. My tombstone is there now, just no checkout date.

The War has always been my passion as long as I can remember. My library on the subject is extensive. In recent years, I have requested my family and friends not give me any more books on the subject. As you know, it soon becomes redundant. Lo and behold here comes my March birthday and my son gives me yet another book on the War and not responding to my prior requests. Well, after the book sat for a month, I decided to at least read the introduction. You guessed it: I was hooked and could not put it down. There is nothing from it that resembles any other volume I have previously read. It is totally understandable because it is filled with direct quotes from a plethora of soldiers and civilian diaries, letters and journals. When one reads most romanticized and historical accounts of the War, they say little to describe the pain and horror of war nor the assaults on the visionary and sensory issues; this

Good to see General Stand Watie recognized

To the Editor:

I am a member of the John Jumper Camp in Oklahoma. John Jumper was the principal chief of the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma and a colonel in the Confederate Army, serving under General Stand Watie. The report of Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief Charles Kelly Barrow in the May/June 2012 issue was excellent. Not many folk realize the Five Civilized Tribes had not only joined the Confederacy in 1861, but had three seats in the Confederate Congress. Further, most think the War ended with Lee's surrender in April 1865.

Actually, as the article indicates, it was Stand Watie (not Waite, an apparent typo), Brigadier General of the Confederate Army, and Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, who was the last general to surrender. He surrendered June 23, 1865, at Fort Towson, near Doaksville, in the Choctaw Nation in what is now Oklahoma. That is the only error I found in Barrow's story. The surrender date was June 23, not June 15. I was present in Fort Towson on June 23, 1965, for the 100th anniversary of the surrender, complete with reenactment. The 150th anniversary of the end of the War will be observed at Fort Towson on June 23, 2015.

*William C. Wantland
Col. John Jumper Camp 900
Seminole, Oklahoma*



Books in Print

along with detailed appendixes and an excellent bibliography.

In the book's Preface the author states *Going Back The Way They Came* is intended to be a "companion volume" to his earlier book, *To Honor These Men, a History of the Phillips Georgia Legion Infantry Battalion*, which was published in 2007. Since I had not read his first book, I checked it out from my local library. I agree with the author: a lot of the information had more meaning after reading Dr. Coffman's first book. I recommend that if you have not read *To Honor These Men*, you should do so before reading *Going Back*.

Author: Richard M. Coffman
Publisher: Mercer University Press
1400 Coleman Avenue
Macon, Georgia 31207
Hardback: \$35.00

Reviewed by Elizabeth D. Wilson

The Parting A Story of West Point on the Eve of the Civil War

Richard Barlow Adams graduated from West Point in the Class of 1967. He provides personal information that he is a Vietnam veteran, adjunct assistant professor, army aviator, consulting engineer, and ski instructor. Adams and his wife divide their time among Denver, Colorado, and Destin, Florida.

Author Adams has fictionalized the period between August, 1860, and the First Battle of Manassas fought on July 21, 1861. The main character of this novel is John Pelham of Alabama, later to become the famed Confederate artilleryman. Events are seen through Pelham's eyes. The format reverts from chapters about events occurring in the time frame at West Point, time spent at Pelham's home in Alabama, and historical flashbacks.

Cadets at West Point portrayed in this novel are listed by classes from 1861 to 1864. Many men who became famous officers on both sides of the War Between the States are fictionalized in *The Parting*.

A romance between John Pelham and Clara Bolton of Philadelphia plays a prominent and bittersweet part in the story. In their conversations, Adams has Pelham and Clara discussing Southern culture and slavery. The author shows his bias against the South in words he writes for the fictional Pelham to speak.

In the section listing *Main Story Characters*, Adams also tips his hand about negative feelings toward Southerners by characterizing Senator Louis Wigfall of Texas and Representative William Miles of South Carolina as "Southern fire-eaters."

Author Adams asserts he spent much time in the special collections department of the West Point library researching this novel. Southern historical buffs and Confederate students of the War Between the States during this early time period can draw their own conclusions as to what extent character portrayals and dialogue are historically factual.

Members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans may find this fictional story of John Pelham and his fellow West Point Cadets in 1860 and 1861 to be an enjoyable and instructive read.

Author: Richard Barlow Adams
Publisher: iUniverse
1663 Liberty Drive
Bloomington, IN 47402
800-288-4677
Hardback: \$32.95

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa



The Perfect Lion The Life and Death of Artillerist John Pelham

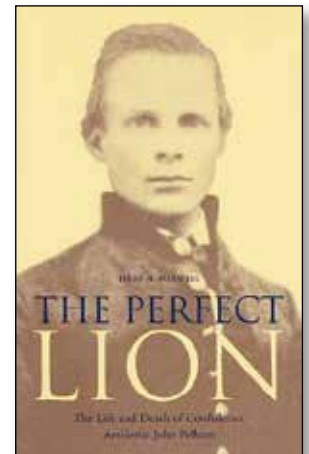
Jerry H. Maxwell, noted speaker and author of many articles on the War Between the States, lives near Detroit, Michigan. After teaching about the War for twenty-seven years, he recognized as his first hero Stonewall Jackson; then second in his admiration came J.E.B. Stuart. While studying these Confederate heroes for years, he came across frequent references to Artillerist John Pelham. Author Maxwell found himself wondering "if even half of the glowing accounts of Pelham's heroics were true."

In 1972, Author Maxwell joined a Civil War Round Table group and later became a member of the John Pelham Historical Association. He was frustrated that so few biographies of Pelham existed, and observed Pelham's recorded exploits on the battlefield were shrouded in mystery. Years of exhaustive research yielded this treasure trove of information from which Author Maxwell wrote his biography of Alabama native and Confederate Artillerist John Pelham.

General Robert E. Lee himself gave John Pelham the famous nickname. On a cold winter day in early 1863,

Lee, Jackson, Pendleton, Stuart and Pelham were guests at Hayfield, a beautiful plantation near Fredericksburg. Lee glanced at Pelham, sitting quietly beside a window, and observed "There sits Major Pelham looking today as if butter wouldn't melt in his mouth, but in battle he is a perfect lion."

Atkinson Pelham, John's father, was born in Kentucky but attended medical school at the University of North Carolina. He settled in Person County, North Carolina, where he met and married



Martha Mumford McGehee, daughter of Colonel William McGehee, reportedly a cousin of Henry Clay. The young Pelham family lived with their in-laws until 1836, when Martha's parents moved to Benton County in northern Alabama. In 1837, Atkinson moved his growing family there also. Third son John was born on September 7, 1838. Strict and religious, but very loving to their children, the Pelhams produced a rollicking family of six sons and one daughter. A neighbor predicted those "wild Pelham boys," known for their pranks and mischief, would "someday all hang." All six sons would fight for the Confederate States of America.

In early March of 1856, John Pelham received his notification of appointment to West Point from Secretary of War Jefferson Davis. Classmates read like a who's who of future officers on both sides of the War. He began his final year at the Academy just short of his twenty-second birthday. Scheduled to graduate in June of 1861, Pelham watched and waited as momentous events of that fall and winter unfolded. He very much desired to graduate from West Point and held fast as the Southern states began to secede. The firing on Fort Sumter in April of 1861 dictated his destiny.

Pelham reported for assignment to Adjutant General Samuel Cooper in Montgomery on May 10th. He was posted to Lynchburg, then transferred to General Joseph E. Johnston's Army of the Shenandoah at Winchester and assigned to Alburtis Battery, under the command of aging Captain Ephraim G. Alburtis.

Pelham's courage and bold artillery tactics swiftly endeared him to J.E.B. Stuart. In August of 1862, Stuart promoted him to major of Stuart's Horse Artillery. John Pelham fought gallantly at the forefront of several major battles and Confederate victories. Although not ordered to the Battle of Kelly's Ford in March of 1863, he appeared on the field without his artillery and led Confederate troops in a charge toward Union forces. A Federal Hotchkiss shell exploded, killing him instantly on March 17th. Major General J.E.B. Stuart wrote the letter of condolence to Atkinson Pelham. The Confederate Medal of Honor was awarded posthumously for Pelham's actions in the Battle of Fredericksburg.

Jerry H. Maxwell's biography of John Pelham, *The Perfect Lion*, is a must read for Southern and Confederate historians. The book contains a large bibliography with meticulous footnotes. Author Maxwell has done magnificent justice to the life and battlefield exploits of one of the Confederacy's most admired heroes.

Author: Jerry H. Maxwell
 Publisher: University Alabama Press
 800-621-2736
 Hardback \$49.95

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

Lincoln As The South Should Know Him

Oscar Williams Blacknall was a native of Kittrell, North Carolina, in Vance County. His great-grandfather fought in the Revolutionary War with George Washington. His father was Colonel of Company G, 23rd Regiment, North Carolina Troops during the War, a war that Blacknall staunchly designated as the War for Southern Independence. Blacknall's father was killed near Winchester, Virginia, on September 19, 1864, when the author was a boy of ten.

Blacknall was a store clerk, a farmer, a tobacco manufacturer, a strawberry expert, a naturalist, a nurseryman, and a prolific Southern author. He even wrote poetry. Strawberries were his life's work, and he wrote extensively about their cultivation.

Twins Walter D. and James R. Kennedy, authors of *The South Was Right!*, wrote the Foreword. They so rightly remind us Southerners, still suffering from the War and the deliberately cruel Reconstruction: "Today more than any time since Appomattox, America needs *REAL* States' Rights. Americans are helplessly watching as the federal government spends the United States into countless trillions of dollars of national debt; they are watching as the federal government continues its attack upon Christian symbols such as the Ten Commandments; they are watching as the federal government refuses to defend the borders of this country while sending our troops around the world to defend the orders of other nations; they are watching as the federal govern-

ment works to expunge traditional moral values from society and they wonder why we can't force the federal government to abide by the Constitution and respect our traditional moral value system."

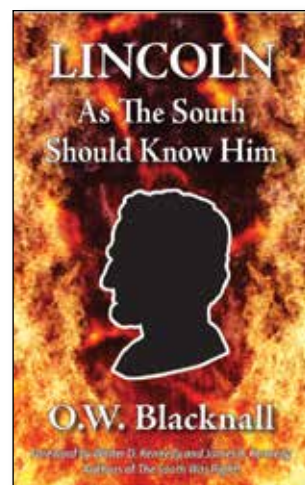
This slender volume, written by Blacknall in 1915, remains a noted historical reference to this day. In referring to Lincoln, the author wrote "Can the man whose lifework was to tear from the Declaration of Independence its immortal part, its very soul, 'That governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed,' be the American ideal, if the truth is looked full in the face?" The author considered every facet of Lincoln — the politician, the man, and the so-called War leader. Not surprisingly, Blacknall found nothing in Lincoln's life to merit defending.

Blacknall also wrote extensively about Sherman and cataloged his heinous crimes directed against helpless women and children of the South. The author believed the North, with malice aforethought, created economic conditions which forced the South to continue slavery longer than the normal course of events.

Southerners and history buffs will discover much information and gain a feeling of well-earned righteousness from Blacknall's treatise on Lincoln. All of us "should know Lincoln" as he is depicted in this book.

Author: O. W. Blacknall
 Publisher: The Scuppernong Press
 PO Box 1724
 Wake Forest, NC 27588
 www.scuppernongpress.com
 Paperback \$7.99

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa



NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

SCV Dues Proration

This is the way the prorated dues system works:

The SCV operates on a fiscal year (not calendar), beginning August 1st of one year and going through July 31st of the following year. The current fiscal year, August 1, 2011, through July 31, 2012, which will be shown as status 2011 on your roster, and it means the members' dues are paid through July 31, 2012. Additionally, there is a three-month grace period from August 1st through November 1st when members are still current while camps work to collect the annual dues for the next fiscal year. Dues submissions postmarked after November 1st of each year are subject to a \$5 late fee in addition to the normal \$30 dues. This extra \$5 fee also applies to all delinquent members wishing to reinstate.

If someone reinstates or joins as a new member in February, March, or April 2012 (which is technically the 3rd quarter of our fiscal year), he can pay his \$30 yearly dues and the \$5 processing fee, and he has the option to pay an additional \$15 for a total of \$50 to join for both the current fiscal year as well as the next fiscal year, meaning his dues will be paid through July 31, 2013.

If someone reinstates or joins as a new member in May, June, or July 2012 (which is technically the 4th quarter of our fiscal year), he can pay his \$30 yearly dues and the \$5 processing fee, and he has the option to pay an additional \$7.50 for a total of \$42.50 to join for both the current fiscal year as well as the next fiscal year, meaning his dues will be paid through July 31, 2013.

IMPORTANT

Please remember this prorated dues option is only available when the member pays dues for both the current and next fiscal years. There is not an option to pay only the partial dues for remainder of the current fiscal year.

This prorated dues policy, originally adopted at the 2005 Nashville

Convention, is a great improvement over the past practice when men who joined during the last six months of the fiscal year had only one option, which was to pay the entire \$30 for the remaining months in the fiscal year and the three-month grace period.

*****PLEASE DO NOT JUST SEND THE PARTIAL PRORATED DUES AMOUNT WITHOUT INCLUDING A FULL YEAR'S DUES WITH IT*****

Summer SCV National Leadership Workshop

As we process through the challenging years of the Sesquicentennial, leadership training has become even more important to the defense of our Southern heritage. In an effort to insure that our members better understand the challenges of leadership roles and to aid our leaders in acquiring the knowledge to better perform their duties, the SCV has scheduled a Summer National Leadership Workshop.

This year's event will be held August 25, 2012, at the Holiday Inn Express, 1855 Aeroplaza Drive, Colorado Springs, CO 80916. It will be hosted by the Colorado Division. A tentative schedule for the day is posted below along with registration and lodging information.

Please note that this event will include relevant presentations and individual workshops for more specialized training for Commanders and Adjutants; however, *ALL* members are invited to attend!

8:00 - 8:15 Welcome & SCV Protocol, Div. Commander Patrick Gerity
8:15 - 8:30 Introductions & overview, Lt. CIC Charles Kelly Barrow
8:30 - 9:15 Commanders & Command, CIC R. Michael Givens
9:15 - 9:30 BREAK
9:30 - 10:15 Adjutants & Administration, AIC
10:15 - 10:30 BREAK

10:30 - 11:15 Recruiting & Retention, Lt. CIC Charles Kelly Barrow
11:15 - 12:30 DINNER
12:45 - 1:30 Heritage Defense, Chief of Heritage Defense
1:30 - 1:45 BREAK
1:45 - 2:30 Commanders' & Adjutants' Workshops, CIC, Lt. CIC & AIC
2:30 - 2:45 Concluding Remarks & Discussion, Lt. CIC Charles Kelly Barrow
Benediction

Registration is \$10 and will be handled through our General Headquarters at Elm Springs. You may mail a reservation with a check or call 1 (800) 380-1896 ext 209 (Cindy) or e-mail accounting@scv.org with credit card information (MC, VISA or AMEX)

Holiday Inn Express, 1855 Aeroplaza Drive, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80916, (719) 380-8516. SCV Workshop rate: King or DQB, \$99. Free shuttle to/from airport 5 AM-11 PM.

Super 8 Motel, 1790 Aeroplaza Drive, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80916, (719) 570-0505. \$69.99 + tax.

America's Best Value Inn, 1780 Aeroplaza Drive, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80916, (719) 574-7707. \$49.99 + tax. Free shuttle to/from airport 5 AM-11 PM.

149th Anniversary Battle of Collierville

SEPTEMBER 21-23, 2012 – Memphis, TN. 149th Anniversary, Battle of Collierville. Confederates attack fort and Sherman's train. Battle site on rolling hills and woods at Schilling Farms, 1365 W. Poplar, Collierville, TN (which is 15 miles east of Memphis). Reenactor amenities include authentic Union fort, hay, firewood, water, no registration fee, no sutler fee and more. All camps available. School day, Ladies' Tea and Soiree, two battles plus night ambush; Saturday Grand Ball featuring the 52nd Regimental String Band; Sunday, period

church service. Hosted by the 51st Tennessee Infantry and Bankhead's Battery in cooperation with Main Street Collierville, and the Wigfall Greys Camp 1560, and the N. B. Forrest Camp 215 Sons of Confederate Veterans. Contact Battle of Collierville Association, cvillebattle@yahoo.com, 901-222-5551. www.colliervillebattle.org

Lee Millar, President
Battle of Collierville Association
901-550-5772

2012 Awards Program at National Reunion

The SCV Awards Display table will be setup at the National Reunion in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, near the SCV General Headquarters table by noon on Wednesday, July 11, 2012. 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 histori-

cal project awards must be delivered to the awards' display table no later than 5:00 PM, Thursday, July 12, 2012. The display table will be adjacent to the SCV Headquarters' table at the Reunion. 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 Friday, July 13, 2012, or at the Saturday night banquet on July 14, 2012. Please pick up your 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.

Past Debutante Information Needed for Archives

Compatriot Kirk D. Lyons is collecting any information: names, photos, programs and souvenirs of past SCV Debutantes at National SCV Reunions. This information is being created as an SCV archival file that will eventually be kept at Elm Springs. There is almost no information available on Debutantes from 1932-2002 — and several years beyond that the information available is very sketchy.

If you are a past Debutante or the friend or family member of a past Debutante, please consider helping the SCV fill the gaps on their Debutante history. Check out our Facebook page: Sons of Confederate Veterans Debutantes, Past & Present; e-mail us at kdl@slrc-csa.org; or write us at Kirk D. Lyons, PO Box 1237, Black Mountain, NC 28711.

Copies or scans are welcomed. Original material submitted will be copied and returned.



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

What We Have to Expect

waited while Virginia corrected the error.⁷⁰ When the corrected papers arrived, Governor Packer handed the men over to the Virginia agent. They were taken to Virginia, tried, convicted, and executed.⁷¹ North Carolina Governor John Ellis cited this as “a practical illustration of the difference between a northern Democrat and a black Republican.”⁷²

Most histories of the secession crisis ignore these cases, yet knowledge of these cases was widespread in the South in 1860. The episodes were reported in newspapers in nearly every state of the South.⁷³ The general assembly of Virginia ordered 1,000 copies of Letcher’s report be printed.⁷⁴

The first and most obvious result of these cases was that accused conspirators escaped prosecution for their involvement in the Harper’s Ferry murders and insurrection. The escape of Barclay Coppoc, Francis Merriam, Owen Brown and John Brown, Jr. was due directly to the deliberate acts of Republican officeholders. The second result of these cases was the perceived subversion of the Constitution, particularly by Northern Republicans in elected positions. Governor Kirkwood, Governor Dennison and Justice Shaw were not simply private citizens outraged by the moral wrong of slavery. They were public officials who had taken an oath to the Constitution of the United States. And yet, when their public duty to execute the provisions of the Constitution of the United States conflicted with their personal abhorrence of slavery, they had allowed that abhorrence to stop them from doing the duty of the office. These men would have disputed this characterization, but Wolcott’s

ludicrous interpretation of Article IV of the Constitution shows the lengths to which some Republicans would go to allow violent men to escape justice.

This trend was not new. For years, Northerners’ disapproval of slavery enabled them to rationalize breaking the laws that were designed to support the institution. Deliberate violations of the “fugitives from labor” clause of the Constitution of the United States became more and more common in the North over the decade of the 1840s. In 1850, the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law caused a severe backlash amongst most Northern States.⁷⁵ In New England, popular disgust with the Fugitive Slave Law led some of the more radical New Englanders to embrace violence to oppose the law.⁷⁶ It was not a great leap to go from using violence to stop slave extradition to using violence to attack slavery at its source. And it is a small step from there to protecting the practitioners of that violence. All were violations of the unpopular but plain and material provisions of the Constitution of the United States. They were a manner of responding not to what the Constitution said, but to what it should have said in answer to what Seward called “The Higher Law.”⁷⁷

Southern fire-eaters were not oblivious to this escalation. On July 20, 1860, the *Charleston Mercury* observed “Step by step, the Constitution of the United States has been undermined, and, as a necessary consequence, the peace of the Union has been broken up.”⁷⁸ Previous violations of the Constitution had annoyed some Southerners, especially those few who had lost slaves and actually tried to recover them. With

this latest issue, that of protection of anti-slavery men wanted for murder, the lack of respect for the provisions of the Constitution became a serious threat to Southerners generally. *Memphis Avalanche* asked:

“Have not the governors of two free States violated the clause of the Constitution for the rendition of fugitives from justice, and to make the violation the more infamous, interpret it to cover the retreat of two of the John Brown conspirators? Did not the governor of Ohio refuse to obey the requisition of the governor of Tennessee (sic) for a Negro thief? Is not the clause of the Constitution powerless, and did not two Black Republican governors make it so? Were not these governors and Legislatures, which have thus destroyed these two essential provisions of the Constitution, sworn to support that instrument, and is it probable that Lincoln will regard his oath any more than they have shown themselves to regard it?”⁷⁹

This manifestation of Northern abolitionism was the more serious because it linked violent abolitionism with Republican office-holding. When Benjamin Gue, one of the principals in the Coppoc anecdote, wrote his history in 1903, he was not only open about his involvement in protecting young Coppoc from prosecution in Virginia, but could well be described as being smug about it.⁸⁰ The probable election of a Republican to the presidency assumed an increased level of importance in some Southern eyes. Southerners were left to wonder if this was how Republican state officials acted, how would Republican Federal officials behave if a Republican were elected

to the White House?

Some Northern conservatives assured Southern moderates the excesses of Brown and his defenders would lead to a general rejection of the Republican Party; the state elections in New York in the fall of 1860 saw increases in Republican seats in the New York legislature.⁸¹ New York voters may not have intended this as an endorsement of Brown's violent anti-slavery, but Southern fire-eaters saw this as just such an endorsement. Other state elections showed similar results. On October 19, 1860, the *Richmond Enquirer* observed "the 'conservative' element at the North" had been "completely overwhelmed, routed, almost exterminated" in recent state elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa.⁸² Radical secessionists drew their own conclusions: Northern voters had endorsed anti-slavery radicalism, and raids such as Harper's Ferry would be repeated, only stronger and better organized next time. In one dramatic example, Illinois Republican "Long John" Wentworth, editor of the rabidly anti-slavery *Chicago Democrat* (ironically a Republican newspaper), in an opinion piece in July 1860, wrote the following:

"The only thing that prevents a general insurrection at this moment among the slaves of the border States is their belief that in such an event, the whole power of the Federal government would be brought to bear against them, and crush them to pieces. Once let this fear be removed — once let it be known by the slaves that in a contest for freedom, they would only have to fight their masters, and nothing could prevent an instant revolution. ...[if the South secedes] there are men in the North who would find secret entrance to the Southern states, and there aid the slaves in the work of organizing and preparing for insurrection."⁸³

This was particularly worrisome

to white Southerners, since, here they had a Northern Republican, virtually promising Republicans would attempt a raid like Harpers Ferry again in the future, and, with a Republican in the White House, the powers of the Federal government would not be opposing the insurrection. They would be aiding it.

In the summer of 1860, Alabama politician and sometime secessionist William Lowndes Yancey toured the Northern states urging Northerners to repudiate at the polls and its extreme measures, in order to save the Union. In a speech in Washington in September 1860, Yancey said "Suppose another John Brown raid takes place in a frontier state; ... and that Lincoln or Seward is in the presidential chair, where will then be a force of United States marines to check that band?"⁸⁴ Yancey's answer was there would be no Federal force to stop it. A Union with Northern states under a Republican President would be unacceptably dangerous, whether one owned slaves or not.

Finally, and most ominously for the future of the Republic, as the *Memphis Avalanche* alluded to, were implications for the future stability of the South in the Union. From the Southern perspective, the Northern reaction to Harper's Ferry meant that future insurgents would be sponsored throughout the North. As the *Richmond Whig* declared:

If the Union is to last and civil war [be] averted, the masses of the northern people must ... set their seal of eternal condemnation upon these bold, bad men, and their dangerous incendiary counsels. If they do not, and that promptly, the Harper's Ferry conspiracy will constitute the beginning of an 'irrepressible conflict,' between the North and the South, which can only end in an utter destruction of the Federal Government, and in oceans of fraternal blood.⁸⁵

The *Asheville* (North Carolina) *News* declared "Now, we see what the irrepressible conflict of Seward means ... we see the feast of blood to which [Republicans] will invite the South."⁸⁶ South Carolina secessionist Lawrence Keitt, whose brother had recently been murdered by his slaves,⁸⁷ wrote in a private letter, "There is an indissoluble connection between the principles of the Republican Party and their ultimate consummation in blood and rapine on the soil of Virginia."⁸⁸ Louisiana's Governor Moore, in a January 1860 speech to the Louisiana Legislature, said, "the doctrines of the Republican party, as taught by Seward, its founder and leader, ... led directly to such raids as that of Harper's Ferry, for which and its consequences both the party and leaders were justly held responsible."⁸⁹

In June, 1860, the South Carolina State Democratic Party held its State Convention. On June 2, 1860, Delegate William E. Martin said to the convention:

"John Brown was sent to unite that oath in Southern blood on Southern soil. That blood, lying there unavenged, is an awful warning of what the South may expect if the Black Republican party gain the reins of government. A party whose leaders have boldly proclaimed the commencement of the irrepressible conflict..."⁹⁰

In the wake of the Iowa extradition case, the *Staunton Vindicator*, on February 17, 1860, declared:

Governor Letcher, on Tuesday last, communicated to the Legislature a message in relation to the conduct of the governor of Iowa, in the matter of the requisition of the governor of Virginia on the executive of Iowa, for the person of Barclay Coppoc, a fugitive from

Continued on page 56

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What We Have to Expect

justice charged with treason against the state of Virginia. The conduct of the governor of Iowa (says the *Richmond Dispatch*) is remarkable for its duplicity, and shows to us of the South, what we have to expect from Northern officials, elevated to power by the sectional party of the day.⁹¹

In other words, if a Republican president acted as Republican governors had in relation to anti-slavery murderers, and Northern extremists acted as Long John Wentworth had promised they would, then the election of a Republican to the White House would have an ominous meaning indeed. Instead of employing Federal power to prevent slave insurrections, the Republicans would be in a position to assist them. Extremist Republicans were already planning the next raid into the South, to incite slaves to kill white Southerners, whether they owned slaves or not. After Lincoln's election, these were the considerations as white Southern men went to the polls to elect delegates to state conventions to debate secession.

The concern over Northern radicalism was not restricted to newspapers and Southern officeholders. In Vicksburg, Mississippi, on October 26, 1860, a Sara L. Wadley, Louisiana planter's daughter, said

There is a great excitement here concerning the coming election. God grant that it may not be the cause of breaking up our glorious Union, but still the Union is but a name, there is no concord, no real heart Union any longer. The Abolitionists have sowed the seeds of dissension and insurrection among us, those seeds are fast ripening and a blood harvest

seems impending; they have burnt our homesteads, killed our citizens, and incited our servants to poison us, think they that we will submit to continual disturbances, oft repeated wrongs, much longer, no!⁹²

The extradition cases cast a long shadow as Southerners dealt with the election of Lincoln and debated what they should do in response. In November 1860, the Georgia legislature debated whether to hold a state convention to discuss secession. On November 13, 1860, Robert Toombs spoke in favor of a convention. Georgia, according to Toombs, should call a secession convention, specifically because of what the future held:

"Last year, John Brown made a raid on Virginia. He went with torch and rifle, with the purpose of subverting her government, exciting insurrection among her slaves, and murdering her peaceable inhabitants; he succeeded only in committing murder and arson and treason. One of his accomplices (a son) escaped to Ohio, was demanded, and the governor of Ohio refused to give him up; another fled to Iowa; he, too, was demanded, and refused. ... It was sympathy with the cause of John Brown which gave sanctuary to his confederates. If these men had fled to Great Britain or France, we would have received them back and inflicted upon them the just punishment for their infamous crimes under our treaties. But they were wiser; they fled among our brethren; we had no treaty with them; we had only a Constitution and their oaths of fidelity to it. It failed us, and their murderers are free, ready again to apply the incendiary's torch to your

dwelling and the assassin's knife and the poisoned bowl to you and your family."⁹³

Thus, in Toombs' opinion, the Constitution was not even as effective as normal international law in protecting the citizens of the South. These fugitives had escaped Virginia, but remained in the Union, and Northern Republicans had been unwilling to fulfill their duty and extradite them. Had they fled to a foreign country, the threat of war might have secured their extradition. This was a situation similar to what Austria-Hungary had attempted against Serbia in 1914 and the United States seeking Osama bin Laden's extradition from Afghanistan in 2001. The refusal of the host country to extradite a fugitive from justice had led to war. Since the Harper's Ferry raiders had remained in the Union, Georgia's only recourse was the extradition provision of the US Constitution. In Toombs' opinion, this provision had failed and would likely fail again, as long as Georgia remained in the same country with radical violent abolitionists. Secession would remedy this defect, because Georgia would be a foreign country *vis-à-vis* Ohio and Iowa.

Political leaders in other states took up the refrain. When Texas decided to quit the Union, her 1861 convention wished to declare what issues had led them to this decision. Among these issues was the issue of official protection of Harper's Ferry raiders:

[The people of the non-slaveholding States] have invaded Southern soil and murdered unoffending citizens, and through the press their

The refusal of Northern Republican governors to extradite to Virginia men who had participated in the Harper's Ferry raid signaled to Southerners the arrival of a new age in the abolitionist campaign



leading men and a fanatical pulpit have bestowed praise upon the actors and assassins in these crimes, while the governors of several of their States have refused to deliver parties implicated and indicted for participation in such offenses, upon the legal demands of the States aggrieved.⁹⁴

In the Virginia Convention of 1861, this episode was mentioned as well. On March 12, 1861, Mr. Summers, the delegate from Kanawha County, observed, "One of the men concerned in the Harper's Ferry insurrection was demanded, I believe, of the governor of Ohio, and not surrendered."⁹⁵ Summers, it must be noted, was an opponent of secession, but even he noted his disappointment at the refusal of a Republican office-holder to fulfill his constitutional duty.

This issue was not in any way sufficient to adduce the Southern voters to secede. It was, however, additive. Combined with other issues such as territorial expansion of slavery, the imbecility of the fugitive slave act, perceived economic exploitation of the South by the North, this issue helped the voters of the

Southern States come to the conclusion their best guarantee of safety lay in secession.⁹⁶ The other issues noted represented inconveniences, matters of honor, or economic burdens to Southerners, especially slave owners. The extradition issue, however, was one which united Southern white non-slave owners with slave owners. Both groups would suffer if abolitionist-inspired slave insurrections continued. This would explain, at least partially, why the State decisions to secede were popularly arrived at. Slave owners were not a majority in any state, yet the decision of each state to secede was a popular one.⁹⁷ In South Carolina, the Convention was unanimous.⁹⁸ And indeed, the first two states to opt for secession were those with the largest black population, and thus, the most at risk if radical abolitionists succeeded in precipitating a slave revolt.

This issue was not the sole one precipitating secession, but to show that it was a contributing factor in that decision. The refusal of Northern Republican governors to extradite to Virginia men who had participated in the Harper's Ferry raid signaled to Southerners the arrival of a new age in the abolitionist

campaign to eradicate slavery. Further, secessionists cited the Harper's Ferry raid and its aftermath to warn their compatriots Republican office-holders were not above using their office to protect perpetrators of anti-slavery violence, nor indeed protecting future raiders who might, at some future date, attempt a better-organized and better-supported effort. The Union, secessionists argued, had shown Southerners it was incompetent to protect them against those who would break the law and commit horrid acts of violence in their attempts to end slavery. Secession in this context was not a surprising outcome.

Go outside on a February evening and look at the night sky and you will see, in the Southern horizon, the star of Sirius in the constellation Canis Major. It is the brightest star in the sky visible from earth. The same star is there in the sky in the month of May, but it is too close to the sun to be seen. The light of the sun and our atmosphere obscures the view of Sirius from the naked eye. In a similar way, the extradition of Harper's Ferry raiders was important to Southerners as they considered whether to remain in

the Union or not in the winter of 1860-61. Subsequent events of the War for Southern Independence, the enormous cost, the horrific casualties, the abolition of slavery and constitutional changes, obscured the relative significance of these events in the subsequent history of the secession deliberations. But in December 1860, the horrors of war and the changes it would bring were still in the future. As Southerners surveyed the political landscape between December 1860 to April 1861 and were debating secession or remaining in the Union, one of the issues influencing their deliberations was the recent past. That recent past included violent anti-slavery action at Harper's Ferry, the protection of Harper's Ferry raiders by Republican officeholders. What the future held with a Republican in the White House was one of the issues that convinced voters in the South to embrace secession.

Endnotes

¹See the book review of James Abrahamson's book, *Men of Civil War and Secession* in *Military Review* in September-October 2001, pg. 118, as well as Abrahamson's response in the January-February 2002 edition, pg. 95-96.

²See Robert Toombs' speech before the Georgia Legislature, the text of which is found in *Secession Debated*, by Freehling and Simpson (New York: Oxford University Press; 1992).

³*Proceedings of the Virginia Convention of 1861*, vol. 1, pg. 612 (Ohio) and 670 (Iowa).

⁴The issue was mentioned in the *Richmond Enquirer*, the *Wilmington Daily Journal*, the *Charleston Mercury*, the *Augusta Constitutionalist*, the *Montgomery Mail*, *Weekly Vicksburg Whig*, the *New Orleans Daily Times Picayune*, and others.

⁵Jefferson Davis explains in detail the justifications for secession, yet

fails to mention the extradition issue in his monumental post-war apologia, *Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*. Likewise, the issue escapes notice from modern historians such as James McPherson's award-winning and comprehensive *Battle Cry of Freedom*, as well as David Potter in his work *Impending Crisis* and Allan Nevins in *Emergence of Lincoln*.

⁶See the March 20, 1861, speech of James P. Holcombe in *Proceedings of the Virginia Convention of 1861*, vol. 2, pg. 85-86 and the speech of John B. Baldwin on March 23, 1861, in the same volume, pg. 211. See also the letter of Alabama Commissioner to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated December 27, 1860, reprinted in William R. Smith, *The History and Debates of the Convention of the People of Alabama* (Montgomery: White, Pfister & Co., 1861), pg. 379. Steven Channing devotes an entire chapter to this issue in his excellent work *Crisis of Fear*, (NY: W. W. Norton, and Co., 1974).

⁷Gray, Thomas R., *The Confessions of Nat Turner, the Leader of The Late Insurrection In South Hampton, Va.*, (Baltimore: Thomas R. Gray, 1831), pg. 11 and 21.

⁸Steven Channing lays out a compelling case for the motivations behind the Vigilance Committees in South Carolina, both before and after the Harper's Ferry raid. Channing, *Crisis of Fear* (NY: W. W. Norton, and Co., 1974), pg. 25. Jeffrey Rogers Hummel touches upon the issue in the South at large in *Emancipating Slaves, Enslaving Free Men* (Chicago: Open Court, 1996) pg. 48-49.

⁹William Brown, *Narrative of William Brown, American Slave* (London: Charles Gilpin, 1849), pg. 154-157. See also Sally E. Hadden, *Slave Patrols*, Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 2001.

¹⁰Edward J. Reneham, *The Secret Six*, (Columbia: University of South

Carolina Press, 1997), pg. 26.

¹¹Reneham, pg. 95. Other authors have alleged Doyle was a slave-catcher, and had hound dogs on his farm for the work. Mrs. Doyle denied this.

¹²Reneham, pg. 95.

¹³Reneham, pg. 96.

¹⁴Karl Gridley, "An 'Idea of Things in Kansas': John Brown's 1857 New England Speech," *Kansas History* 27 (Spring Summer 2004): 76 - 85.

¹⁵United States Senate, Report of the Select Committee on Harper's Ferry, June 15, 1860 (also known as the Mason Committee Report), pg. 46-59.

¹⁶Reneham, pg. 179.

¹⁷Jeanette Mather Lord, "They Had a Concern," *West Virginia History*, Volume 20, Number 3 (April 1959), pg. 175.

¹⁸"The Contemplated Field of John Brown's Operations," *Weekly Mississippi Whig*, January 15, 1860, pg. 1, col. 4.

¹⁹Mason Committee Report, pg. 2.

²⁰Stan Cohen, *John Brown, the Thundering Voice of Jehovah* (Missoula, MT: Pictorial Histories, 1999), pg. 150.

²¹William W. Freehling, *The Road to Disunion: Secessionists Triumphant, 1854-1861* (NY: Oxford University Press, 2007), Volume 2, pg. 220.

²²Peleg Whitman Chandler, *Memoir of Governor Andrew* (Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1880), pg. 85.

²³Reneham, pg. 230-232.

²⁴Thoreau, "A Plea for Captain Brown" in *Walden and Other Writings*, edited by Brooks Atkinson (NY: Modern Library, 1950), pg. 699.

²⁵Carpenter, *Logic of History* (Madison, WI: S. D. Carpenter, 1864), pg. 68.

²⁶*Ibid.* See also, Karen Whitman, "Re-evaluating John Brown's Raid at Harpers Ferry," *West Virginia History*, October 1972, pg. 46-84. Haitians held commemorative ceremonies as well. See *The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle*, February 19th, 1860,

pg. 3, col. 2.

²⁷See the *Staunton*, (Va.) *Vindicator*, January 27, 1860, p. 2, c. 3; *Charleston Mercury*, March 12, 1860, pg. 4, col.1-2 and June 6, 1860, pg. 4, col. 2-4;; and *Richmond Enquirer*, September 25, pg. 1, col.8, and October 19, 1860, pg. 2, col. 1-2.

²⁸*Henry Wise Papers*, Library of Virginia. Governor Wise received numerous letters, some anonymous, others signed, in which the authors describe seeing armed men in the mountains of southern Pennsylvania, or hearing rumors of armed groups forming to rescue Brown and his followers.

²⁹See Channing, *Crisis of Fear*, (NY: W. W. Norton, and Co., 1974), pp. 84-96 for the interplay between Southern and Northern conservatives following Harper's Ferry.

³⁰Carpenter, *Logic of History* (Madison, WI: S. D. Carpenter, 1864), pg. 68.

³¹Thoreau, *Walden* and other writ-

ings, edited by Atkinson, pg. 706.

³²Mayer, *All On Fire*, pg. 502.

³³Carpenter, *Logic of History*, pg. 71.

³⁴Renham, pg. 216.

³⁵Carpenter, *Logic of History*, pg. 72.

³⁶Stephen D. Carpenter, *The Logic of History* (Madison, WI: S. D. Carpenter, 1864), pg. 66.

³⁷Stephen D. Carpenter, *The Logic of History*, Madison, WI: S. D. Carpenter, 1864, pg. 67. Emphasis added.

³⁸"A Black Republican Leader," *Wilmington Daily Journal*, March 17th, 1860, pg. 2, col. 5.

³⁹Benjamin F. Shambaugh, ed., *The Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*, Iowa City: Iowa State Historical Society, 1903, pg. 240-241.

⁴⁰Jeannette Mather Lord, "John Brown: They Had a Concern," *WV History*, Volume 20, Number 3 (April 1959), pg. 182.

⁴¹Samuel J. Kirkwood, Special Message of Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood in Reply to a resolution of

Inquiry of the House of Representatives March 2nd, 1860, in Relation to the Requisition of the Governor of Virginia, for one Barclay Coppoc, Des Moines, Iowa: John Teesdale, State Printer, 1860, pg. 4.

⁴²John Letcher, Document XXIX: Communication From the Governor of Virginia Enclosing Letters From the Governor of Iowa Responsive to a Requisition From This State Relative to Barclay Coppoc, Richmond, Commonwealth of Virginia, February 13, 1860, pg. 3.

⁴³Kirkwood, *Special Message*, pg. 14.

⁴⁴Benjamin F. Gue, *History of Iowa from the Earliest Times to the Beginning of the 20th Century*, vol. II, NY: Century History Co., 1903, pg. 17.

⁴⁵Benjamin F. Gue, *History of Iowa from the Earliest Times to the Beginning of the 20th Century*, vol. II, NY: Century History Co., 1903, pg. 17. Jeannette Mather Lord lists the two legislators as "Wright and Galbraith." *WV History*, Volume 20,

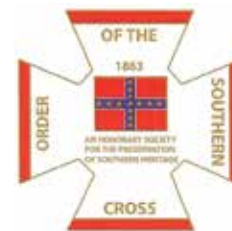
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Deo Vindice!

Number 3 (April 1959), pp. 182. In light of the fact Gue was the author and alleges he was one of the legislators, I am inclined to believe Gue rather than Lord.

⁴⁶Kirkwood, *Special Message*, pg. 15.

⁴⁷Jeannette Mather Lord, "John Brown: They Had a Concern," *WV History*, April 1959, pg. 182.

⁴⁸Papers of Governor Kirkwood, Iowa Historical Society, Box 1 of 7, Folder 1 contains the original indictment.

⁴⁹Benjamin F. Gue, *History of Iowa from the Earliest Times to the Beginning of the 20th Century*, vol. II, NY: Century History Co., 1903, pg. 21 – 22.

⁵⁰John Letcher, Document XXIX: Communication From the Governor of Virginia Enclosing Letters From the Governor of Iowa Responsive to a Requisition From This State Relative to Barclay Coppoc, Richmond, Commonwealth of Virginia, February 13, 1860, pg. 3.

⁵¹John Letcher, Document XXIX: Communication From the Governor of Virginia Enclosing Letters From the Governor of Iowa Responsive to a Requisition From This State Relative to Barclay Coppoc, Richmond, Commonwealth of Virginia, February 13, 1860, pg. 5. A search for Iowa newspapers from the period has proved fruitless, so this allegation could not be verified. Kirkwood, in his communication with the Iowa legislature of March, 3, 1860, does not deny publishing the correspondence, but lays the blame for any warning

squarely on Camp's indiscretion.

⁵²John Letcher, Document XXIX: Communication From the Governor of Virginia Enclosing Letters From the Governor of Iowa Responsive to a Requisition From This State Relative to Barclay Coppoc, Richmond, Commonwealth of Virginia, February 13, 1860.

⁵³See *infra*, pg. 21.

⁵⁴For example, see the *Richmond Enquirer*, February 14, 1860, pg. 2, col. 2; the *Wilmington Daily Journal*, March 22, 1860, pg. 2, col. 6; the *Charleston Mercury*, 14 February 14, 1860, pg. 3, col. 4; the *Augusta Chronicle*, February 15, 1860, pg. 1, col. 2; the *Montgomery Mail*, February 15, 1860, pg. 3, col. 2.

⁵⁵North Carolina Governor Ellis drew this distinction in a speech to the state Democratic Convention, March 9, 1860. See the *Wilmington Daily Journal*, March 22, 1860, pg. 2, col. 6.

⁵⁶C. P. Wolcutt, Letter to the Governor of Ohio, dated March 7, 1860, pg. 3. *Library of Virginia's Governor Letcher Papers*, Series III, Box 31, Correspondence Jan – Mar, 1860.

⁵⁷Letcher Papers, Library of Virginia.

⁵⁸Letcher papers, Library of Virginia.

⁵⁹Gov. Letcher's Message to the General Assembly, March 14, 1860, *Library of Virginia's Governor Letcher Papers*, Series III, Box 31, Correspondence Jan – Mar 1860. For



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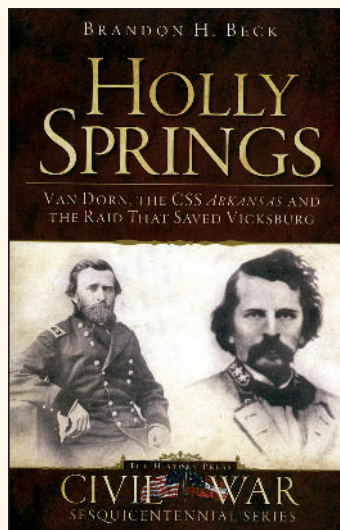
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- the reaction of secessionist Robert Barnwell Rhett, see the *Charleston Mercury*, March 10, 1860, pg. 3, col. 4.
- ⁶⁰Kentucky v. Dennison, 65 U.S. 66 (1860) (USSC+)
- ⁶¹65 U.S. (24 How.); 66, 107 (1861).
- ⁶²<http://supreme.lp.findlaw.com/constitution/article04/14.html>. Kentucky v. Dennison was finally overturned in 1987 in *Puerto Rico v. Branstad*, 483 U.S. 219 (1987).
- ⁶³Senate of the United States, Report of the Select Committee of the Senate anointed to inquire into the late invasion and seizure of the public property at Harper's Ferry (Washington: US Government, 15 June 1860), pg. 1.
- ⁶⁴"Armed Rebellion in Ohio," *Staunton (Va.) Vindicator*, April 27, 1860, pg. 2, col. 7.
- ⁶⁵Jeffrey Rossbach, *Ambivalent Conspirators: John Brown, the Secret Six, and a Theory of Slave Violence*, Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1982, pg. 245-247.
- ⁶⁶Rossbach, *Ambivalent Conspirators: John Brown, the Secret Six, and a Theory of Slave Violence*, Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1982, pg. 242.
- ⁶⁷Rossbach, *Ambivalent Conspirators: John Brown, the Secret Six, and a Theory of Slave Violence*, Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1982, pg. 262-263.
- ⁶⁸Senate of the United States, Report of the Select Committee of the Senate anointed to inquire into the late invasion and seizure of the public property at Harper's Ferry (Washington: US Government, 15 June 1860), pg. 19.
- ⁶⁹Greenville (Alabama), *Southern Messenger*, 2 November, 1859, pg. 3, col. 1.
- ⁷⁰Richard Hinton, *John Brown and His Men*, (NY: Funk & Wagnalls & Co., 1894), pg. 387-88.
- ⁷¹"Execution of Stevens and Hazlett," *Richmond Enquirer*, March 20, 1860, pg. 4 col. 1.
- ⁷²*Wilmington Daily Journal*, March 22, 1860, pg. 2, col. 6.
- ⁷³The stories on most of these cases were reported in the *Staunton Vindicator*, *Richmond Enquirer*, *Lynchburg Daily Virginian*, *Wilmington Daily Journal*, *Charleston Mercury*, *Augusta Constitutionalist* and the *Chronicle*, the *Montgomery Daily Mail*, the *Vicksburg Daily Whig*, and the *New Orleans Times Picayune*. The Whig papers tended to give scant attention to such cases. The *Vicksburg Daily Whig* and the *New Orleans Times Picayune* mention only the Ohio case.
- ⁷⁴"Factious Contumacy of the Governor of Ohio," *Lynchburg Daily Virginian*, March 17th, 1860, pg. 1, col. 5-7.
- ⁷⁵Reneham, p. 58.
- ⁷⁶Reneham, pg. 65-68.
- ⁷⁷Henry Mayer, *All on Fire: William Lloyd Garrison and the Abolition of Slavery* (1998: St. Martin's Press, 1998), pg. 413.
- ⁷⁸*Charleston Mercury*, July 20, 1860, pg. 1, col. 2-3.
- ⁷⁹*Richmond Enquirer*, October 19, 1860, pg. 4, col. 4. Quoting the *Memphis Avalanche*. Emphasis added.
- ⁸⁰Benjamin F. Gue, *History of Iowa from the Earliest Times to the Beginning of the 20th Century*, vol. II, NY: Century History Co., 1903, pg. 20. To further show his attitude, Gue roundly condemns the "craven" Governor Packer of Pennsylvania, who actually did extradite Stevens and Hazlett to Virginia for prosecution.
- ⁸¹Channing, *Crisis of Fear: Secession in South Carolina*, pg. 91-92.
- ⁸²*Richmond Enquirer*, October 19, 1860, pg. 4, col. 5, quoting the *New Orleans Delta*. See also *Charleston Mercury*, April 13, 1860, pg. 3 col. 4.
- ⁸³*Chicago Democrat*, 27 July 1860, pg. 2. Robert Barnwell Rhett, editor of the *Charleston Mercury*, picked up and reported the piece in the pages of the *Mercury* on September 6, 1860, pg. 4, col. 1. Emphasis added.
- ⁸⁴*Richmond Enquirer*, September 25, 1860, pg. 2, col. 4-6.
- ⁸⁵Eric Walther, *Shattering the Union: America in the 1850s*. (Wilmington, Del.: Scholarly Resources, 2004), pg. 176-177. Emphasis added.
- ⁸⁶Walther, *Shattering the Union*, pg. 177.
- ⁸⁷"The Murder of Dr. Keitt," *Montgomery Weekly Advertiser*, April 18, 1860, pg. 4, col. 4.
- ⁸⁸Walther, *Shattering the Union*, pg. 179.
- ⁸⁹*Charleston Mercury*, January 26, 1860, pg. 1, col. 2.
- ⁹⁰*Charleston Mercury*, June 6, 1860, pg. 4, col. 2-4. Mr. Martin was speaking at the South Carolina State Convention, June 2, 1860, Evening Session.
- ⁹¹*Staunton (Virginia) Vindicator*, 17 February, 1860, pg. 2. Emphasis added.
- ⁹²Sarah Lois Wadley, *Private Journal of Sarah L. Wadley*, manuscript, Diary, August 8, 1859 - May 15, 1865, 607 pp. Call number 1258 (Manuscripts Dept., Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), pg. 77.
- ⁹³Freehling and Simpson, *Secession Debated* (NY: Oxford University Press, 1992), pg. 43 - 44.
- ⁹⁴E. W. Winkler, ed., *Journal of the Secession Convention of Texas*, pp. 61-66.
- ⁹⁵Reese (ed.), *Virginia Convention of 1861* (Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1968), Vol. 1, pg. 612.
- ⁹⁶The initial wave of states to secede prior to Lincoln taking office were South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas.
- ⁹⁷Even if slave ownership is defined to apply to families, the majority of families in no Southern state were slave-owners. <http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/collections/stats/histcensus/php/state.php>. Accessed December 3, 2004.
- ⁹⁸"Convention of the People of South Carolina," *Charleston Mercury*, December 20, 1860, pg. 4, col. 2.



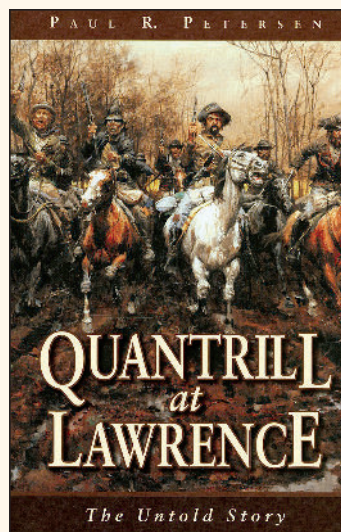
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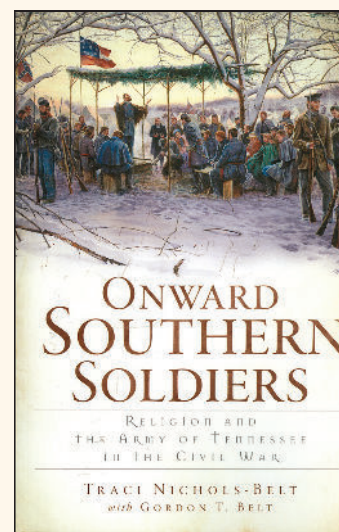
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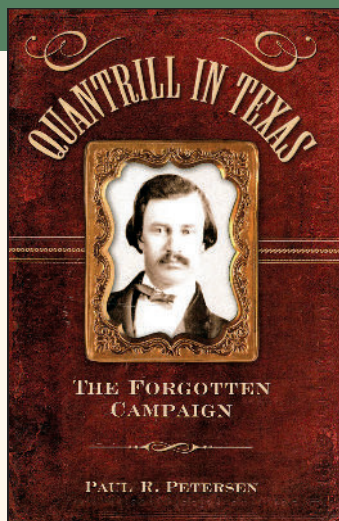


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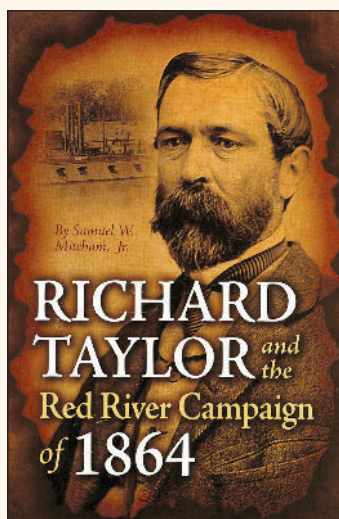
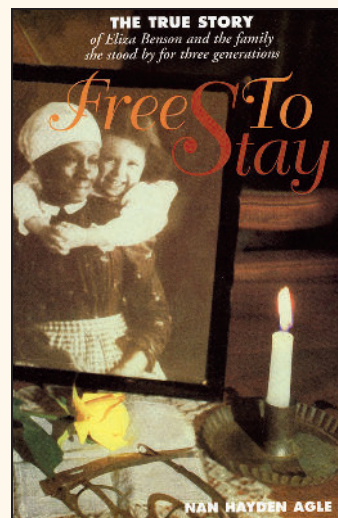




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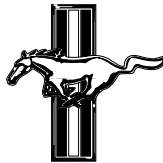
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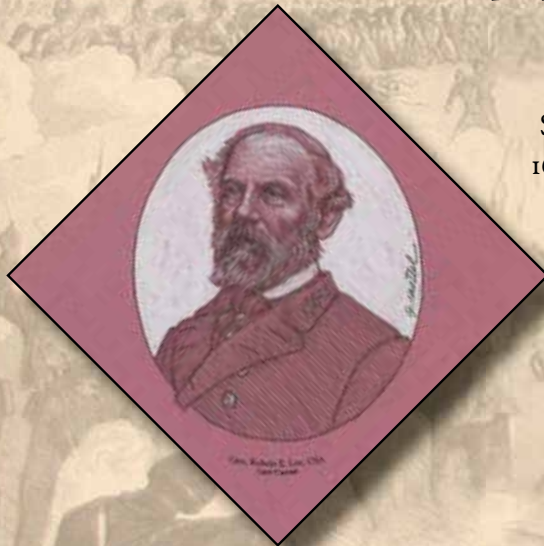
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