

Confederate Veteran.

March/April 2015

*The Confederate Alamo: Bloodbath at
Petersburg's Fort Gregg on April 2, 1865*
— John J. Fox, III



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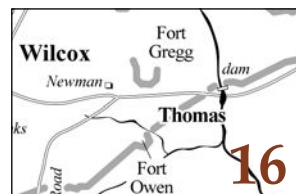
Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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Richmond, VA 62-63**



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ON THE COVER — An 1865 photo showing some of the trenches which formed the defense of Petersburg during the siege. *Library of Congress.*

1896

THE CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL LITERARY SOCIETY WAS FORMED TO TELL THE SOUTHERN SIDE OF THE WAR FOR SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE, BY PRESERVING THE TRUE HISTORY AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS FOUGHT FOR ALL FUTURE GENERATIONS. THE CONFEDERATE MUSEUM WAS LOCATED IN THE FORMER WHITE HOUSE OF THE CONFEDERACY WHERE THE MOST IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF THE WAR WERE DETERMINED. IT WAS ORIGINALLY MANAGED BY REPRESENTATIVES FROM EACH CONFEDERATE STATE.

2013

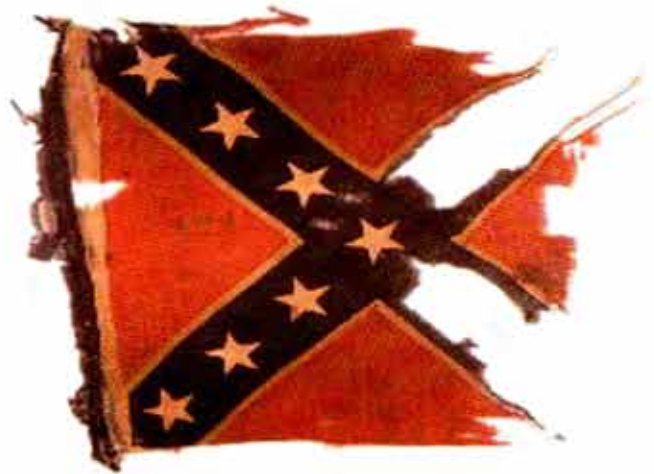
THE CURRENT ADMINISTRATION OF THE MOC ANNOUNCED A PROPOSED MERGER WITH THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR MUSEUM AT HISTORIC TREDEGAR AND THE VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, VIOLATING THE INTENT OF THE FOUNDERS. IF THE MERGER REMAINS UNCHALLENGED, THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF CONFEDERATE ARCHIVES AND MEMORABILIA IN THE WORLD WILL DISAPPEAR, NEVER TO BE SEEN AGAIN AS INTENDED.

THE HISTORIC NAME ON THE FRONT DOOR HAS ALREADY BEEN REMOVED AND CHANGED; COLLECTIONS ARE ALREADY BEING BOXED AND MOVED; OFFICES HAVE BEEN RELOCATED.

THE VIRGINIA DIVISION, SCV, THROUGH LEGAL COUNSEL, WILL DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO PRESERVE THIS MEMORIAL ACCORDING TO THE INTENT OF ITS FOUNDERS.

OUR ANCESTORS FOUGHT TO PRESERVE LIBERTY AS THE BIRTHRIGHT OF THEIR CHILDREN. WE MUST ACT TO PRESERVE THEIR STORY, OUR BIRTHRIGHT, OUR PRECIOUS HERITAGE.

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FROM THE EDITOR



We continue to explore events which occurred 150 years ago. This issue, we welcome John Fox who shares with us excerpts from his book, *The Confederate Alamo: Bloodbath at Petersburg's Fort Gregg on April 2, 1865*. Confederates from Georgia, Mississippi and North Carolina held the line to cover Lee's retreat knowing their fate would be death and/or capture. This is a very inspiring article showing the courage, devotion and valor of our ancestors. I hope you find it enjoyable and informative.

Everyone was saddened to learn of the passing of Past Lt. Commander-in-Chief Ron Casteel. We honor his memory with reminiscences from Army of Trans-Mississippi Department Executive Councilman Paul Gramling. Compatriot Casteel was an asset to the Sons of Confederate Veterans for many years and he will be greatly missed by all.

Information on this year's Sam Davis Youth Camps in Virginia and Texas is included in this issue on pages 30 and 31. It is never too early to send in your reservations, so let's make an extra effort to support this important project of the SCV. Our youth are our future!

Speaking of too early, please send in your 2015 SCV Registrations for this year's Reunion in Richmond, VA. Our compatriots in Richmond need to know who's planning to attend so they will be ready. Also, questions have been raised about the Wednesday reception at the Museum of the Confederacy. Reunion Chairman Edwin Ray addresses this in the first letter to the editor on page 6. He asks for compatriots to contact him if they have any questions.

Our struggle continues, as our heritage is under attack from all sides. However, we continue to be encouraged by all of our camp activities. Please keep sending in photos of your camp activities for our camp news section. And, of course, your letters to the editor. These two sections are the most popular features of this publication. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
CHARLES KELLY BARROW

CIC@SCV.ORG

Worth Fighting For

Compatriots and Friends,

During spring, new life is prevalent. During Holy Week we celebrate the resurrection of Jesus Christ. As we approach the 150th anniversary of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9th and the Army of Tennessee at the Bennett Place on April 26th, some may consider the Sesquicentennial of the War for Southern Independence has come to an end. Keep in mind that for the Army of Trans-Mississippi, the War would continue until June. In the Pacific, the CSS *Shenandoah* would raise havoc on the Pacific Whaling Fleet until the end of June, but not surrendering to Her Majesty's Government by lowering the Confederate Flag on November 6, 1865.

While that does conclude the Sesquicentennial officially, what does that mean to the Sons of Confederate Veterans? In President Jefferson Davis' Proclamation from Danville, Virginia, on April 4, 1865, he stated, "*We have now entered upon a new phase of a struggle the memory of which is to endure for all ages and to shed an increasing luster upon our country.*" We, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the true heirs, will continue to follow the words from President Davis, not allowing our mission to end on November 6, 2015. We must continue to educate and focus on our youth. We can't depend on other groups or organizations to do this, but we must step forward to take up the mantle. King Solomon wrote in the book of Proverbs, Chapter 22, verse 6, "*Train up a child in the way he should go; even when he*

is old he will not depart from it."

The Education Committee has been inspired and dedicated in providing a history curriculum for private, public and homeschool teachers, as well as like-minded people, in order to enlighten the masses. The curriculum is in the final stages of editing, and the committee is considering how to best market the product. I have seen firsthand what is available to teachers in all sectors, and I feel strongly that this curriculum will help give educators another facet to allow their students the opportunity to see the War for what it really was. As stated above, our youth are our future; without direction they will be lost in a sea of political correctness.

In President Davis' Proclamation he further stated "*... nothing is now needed to render our triumph certain but the exhibition of our own unquenchable resolve. Let us but will it, and we are free; and who, in the light of the past, dare doubt your purpose in the future?*"

The Virginia Division has heeded these words and is currently in court over the merger of the Museum of the Confederacy. Your financial support in this effort is crucial. As with all of life, without money it is hard to accomplish much. A heartfelt thanks to those who have contributed to this lawsuit; however, many of you who are reading have not given even an insignificant amount. This is a critical battle which we have waged, and support from our members and friends is a requisite. Make your donations payable to "MoC Committee, Virginia Division, SCV" and send to PO Box 29814

Henrico, VA 23242-0814. Online payments may be made via PayPal; see the ad at the Virginia Division website, www.scvva.org. Donations are tax-deductible. All donations currently in receipt and from this point forward will be applied to this vital effort to save the largest single collection of Confederate archives, artifacts, and memorabilia in the world. Will you join us?

April is always a month full of Confederate memorial services, picnics, grave dedications and so much more. On April 4th, my family and I will visit the Danville Museum of Fine Arts and History (home of the last Capitol of the Confederacy) in Danville, Virginia, for the 150th anniversary of the last proclamation written and issued by President Jefferson Davis. The museum currently has no plans to commemorate the event; however, the local SCV camp is planning a Confederate Ball for that evening. As commander-in-chief, I feel it is important to be present in the same room, standing next to the table where President Davis wrote the Proclamation. I would like to extend a personal invitation to everyone to come join us on this historic property to pay homage to President Davis and his cabinet.

Likewise, my family and I will be at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9th and the Bennett Place on April 26th. While we will not be there to celebrate the surrender of the Confederate Armies, I feel it is important to commemorate the men who served during this long struggle and to pledge to keep the *Cause* and their valiant memories alive for the generations to come. As the men who held Fort Gregg that faithful day on April 2, 1865, we must do the same for our children and grandchildren.

In *The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers*, there is a great dialogue between Frodo Baggins and his best friend Samwise Gamgee. Frodo is tried, exhausted, and beaten down. Believing he can't complete his mission, he loses hope and says:

Frodo: *I can't do this, Sam.*

Sam: *I know. It's all wrong. By rights we shouldn't even be here. But we are. It's like in the great stories, Mr. Frodo. The ones that really mattered. Full of darkness and danger, they were. And sometimes you didn't want to know the end. Because how could the end be happy? How could the world go back to the way it was when so much bad had happened? But in the end, it's only a passing thing, this shadow. Even darkness must pass. A new day will come. And when the sun shines it will shine out the clearer. Those were the stories that stayed with you. That meant something, even if you were too small to understand why. But I think, Mr. Frodo, I do understand. I know now. Folk in those stories had lots of chances of turning back, only they didn't. They kept going. Because they were holding on to something.*

Frodo: *What are we holding onto, Sam?*

Sam: *That there's some good in this world, Mr. Frodo... and it's worth fighting for."*

As Sam stated above, we have something "worth fighting for." We have a magnificent heritage and culture which is worth pre-

Continued on page 24



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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Plans to visit museum are tentative at this time

To the Editor,

Many of our members are probably curious about the reception scheduled to be held at the Museum of the Confederacy on the first evening of the upcoming reunion. These plans are very tentative and subject to change depending on the turn of events between now and then; there is no certainty that it will happen at all.

Our intentions are that the reception will be either 1.) a celebration of our victory in court where we will have attempted to stop the completion of the merger of the Museum of the Confederacy with the American Civil War Museum at Historic Tredegar or 2.) your last chance to view the world's largest collection of Confederate memorabilia before it disappears forever.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

*Edwin Ray, Chairman
2015 Convention Planning Committee
Museum of the Confederacy Committee
Virginia Division, SCV
jray250443@aol.com*

Great letter to Museum of the Confederacy

S. Waite Rawls III
Co-Chief Executive Officer
The American Civil War Museum
490 Tredegar St., Richmond, VA 23219
Dear Mr. Rawls:

Thank you for your letter of December 5, 2014. As a twenty-year Army officer I will get straight to the heart of the matter.

First, I have been a member of the Museum of the Confederacy (MOC) for as long as I can recall. Like all true Southerners, I was attracted to the MOC because it reflected the point of view of

the Southern Confederacy for which my direct ancestors fought to establish. Indeed, over the years, I have encouraged many family members and friends to either join the MOC or to support the MOC. I can name four people who joined as a result of my efforts.

In the vast ocean of political correctness associated with the causes and meaning of the War, the MOC alone stood tall and erect as a beacon of historical truth and Southern pride. Because the MOC was not afraid to tell our story or to buckle to critics of the Southern perspective, it made me very proud to be a Southerner. The MOC told about our Southern story and our Southern story alone. It was more than a collection of our relics; it was sacred ground. That is why the MOC was founded (Yes, I do realize that the name MOC was not the original name). Indeed, it is a fact that the founders did not intend to tell the Union side or preserve the Union relics!

Second, as an informed member of the MOC (and the Sons of Confederate Veterans), I heard many rumors about what might be in store for the MOC (from the first scares about changing the name). Nevertheless, I remained objective and continued my membership even in the face of the shocking news delivered last year that by 2015, the Museum of the Confederacy would be no more.

Third, fearing for the worst — that the MOC would be drowned in the aforementioned ocean of political correctness — this past summer I took my two boys to the MOC to instill in them the same sense of pride for our Southern heritage that the founders of the MOC intended. Of course, I also wanted them to experience the MOC before it was swept away.

I was also curious to see for myself what would become of our Southern relics and our perspective of the War. Thus, we also went to the museum on

Tredegar Street. What a contrast! In the best light, the so-called “new” civil war museum is like all the other “civil war” museums in the nation — a false brief for the “evil Southerner” and the “righteous Northerner.” This message is not only overt, but subliminal. Indeed, the so-called new logo says it all. The silhouette of the Southern soldier (red is the general color for the conservative South) is superimposed by a black civilian that is then superimposed by a Northern female civilian (blue is the general color for the North)! This is not a museum about the Confederacy.

Fourth, your letter misses the point. While, the SCV may have gotten some of the timing, location, and terminology issues wrong, they hit the nail on the head. You are in fact presiding over the dismantling of the MOC and the replacement will not be dedicated to the Confederacy. Thus, I view your complaints that you are being misrepresented by the SCV as akin to arranging the deck chairs on the *Titanic*.

Finally, I note that my membership card reads: “The Museum of the Confederacy” expiration 6/3/2015. With the singular determination of the Confederate blood that runs in my veins, I will do all I can to restore the MOC (yes, I contributed to the SCV legal fund and recruited others as well), or if that is not possible, to help build another Confederate history museum that remains true to its mandate. Thus, when the MOC is gone, I will obviously no longer be a member. In addition, I will encourage all those I know who were members of the MOC to do the same.

Without reservation, I strongly urge you to restore our Confederate museum and to turn back from the edge.

*Jeffrey F. Addicott
Lt. Colonel (US Army, Ret)
Hood's Texas Brigade Camp 152
San Antonio, Texas*

Very encouraged about upcoming events

To the Editor:

I was very moved by the letter from Compatriot Gerald Wells of Glasgow, Scotland, in regard to the 'Last Flag Down' thanking the SCV headquarters for the donation of \$2,000 to help celebrate their Sesquicentennial in Liverpool, England, November, 3-8, 2015.

It came to mind that there are still those in this world who are *NOT* offended by the Holy Cross of St. Andrew (the first follower of Jesus Christ), and are not ashamed to fly the cross atop a flagpole.

May God bless you, Gerald, and all of our dear compatriots in the UK and elsewhere in Europe who know the truth about American History.

Robert Dean
Raphael Semmes Camp 11
Mobile, Alabama

The South fights a Just War

To the Editor:

The advent and teachings of Jesus Christ brought into the war-torn, pagan world a profoundly different concept of warfare among Christian-led nations. The former merciless, barbaric ravaging of the peoples' social order and culture were no longer permitted by the leaders of Christian armies. A new form of waging war evolved and this idea and ideal became known as fighting a *Just War*.

The Christian philosophical teaching about a *Just War* was first rationally defined and set down in written form by the 13th-century Christian theologian St. Thomas Aquinas. He wrote in his published work *Summa Theologica* that fighting a *Just War* must have three criteria. First, it must be waged by a Prince vested with "legitimate authority." Secondly, a *Just War* must be waged against an enemy who has deserved punishment. The third concept of a *Just War* is

that it must be waged with the intention that the *GOOD* shall be protected and the *EVIL* removed.

We Southerners need to think about the concept of a *Just War* as we study how the Northern Yankee armies reverted to the Pagan idea of war. Their method of war was *Total War*. The Yankees did not have legitimate authority. Many people in New England and other Northern and Mid-Western states were politically against Lincoln's war. When they objected to Lincoln's invasion they were thrown into jail without "due process." Lincoln did not have legitimate authority. Instead, he launched a pagan, unjust, total war against the people of the Christian South.

The second idea of a *Just War* is that it must be waged against an enemy who has deserved punishment. The South did not deserve punishment. The South only sought her independence from a Union with the Northern States which had become politically tyrannical against the South. The truth of the matter is that the North deserved punishment for destroying the Constitutional Democratic Republic which the Founding Fathers gave us. All that the South wanted was the right to secede from this disastrous union.

The third Christian concept of a *Just War* is that it must be waged with the intention that the *Good* shall be protected and the *Evil* removed. There was no *Good* in the North's invasion of the South. There was no *Evil* to be removed. The evil to be removed was the North's concept of *Total War*. The first *Total War* in all of Christian history was instigated, planned and carried out by Lincoln and his administration. Lincoln was not a Christian nor were many of his rapacious generals. Lincoln's war was carried out by a pagan ideology. General Lee and the South as a whole fought under the Christian terms of a *Just War*. That is why the Southern armies did not deliberately steal, destroy, burn, rape and hate those they attacked as the Yankee armies did.

The Christian concept of a *Just War* became, for me, a very important fact. As a WWII veteran aboard a US Navy Destroyer in the war against the treacherous empire of Japan, I saw combat in a *Just War*. Later I was an Army Chaplain in the Vietnam War, which was a *Just War* against Communist North Vietnam. Frequently, soldiers would show me letters they received from their family and friends in which they were told that the Vietnam War was totally wrong. They told me that men who were drafted burned their Draft Cards and fled to the Poconos, the Adirondacks, Canada and Sweden. I had the Christian Moral Authority as a Chaplain to tell them that the war in Vietnam was a *Just War*. I told them just that. I know that I strengthened their personal moral beliefs and that it was their duty to be in the Armed Forces of the United States and to fight a *Just War* against a Communist enemy.

Now we can understand what the South had to consider. Should the basically Christian South have fought like the pagan armies of the North? The South chose not to do that and this could have been the measure of her military defeat. But God in His inscrutable wisdom allows the *Good* to suffer defeat. Why? Because out of a limited time of defeat there arises true humility, contrition and repentance leading to a resurrection of new life. The South lost a military war, but we won the spiritual war. Today we Southerners are still in the Bible Belt, and ultimately we will prevail. We hold the truth and hold the example as to how these United States of America should act in the political and moral affairs of our country and of the world.

Rev. Father Alister C. Anderson
Past Chaplain-in-Chief, SCV
Chaplain (Colonel) US Army Ret.
Major General Isaac R. Tremble Camp
Frederick, Maryland

Continued on page 50

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

**LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
THOMAS V. STRAIN, JR.**

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Courage

"Courage is what it takes to stand up and speak; courage is also what it takes to sit down and listen."
— Sir Winston Churchill

Compatriots,
The United States are enduring some very troubling times currently. We have young men with no guidance attacking law-abiding citizens and law enforcement officers in the streets of this country. Moreover, when the officers do what is necessary in many cases to remedy the situation and protect the innocent, they are being called murderers. Following this, we have people taking to the streets, rioting and looting local businesses all in the name of "peace and tranquility." This is after the officers are investigated and all the facts prove they had no other recourse than to use deadly force to resolve the situation. After such findings, the riots and looting commence once again. This is not a black-and-white issue: it is a right-versus-wrong issue.

To make matters worse, a certain group of self-appointed *leaders*, who wish to prosper from the very people they claim to be helping, don't speak of peace, and instead call for riots and more violent acts. When the few people who have the courage to stand and speak against these actions and offer truly peaceful solutions, encouraging all concerned to sit down and discuss the real problems, they are automatically labeled a racist.

You are probably wondering what this has to do with the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and the

answer is a simple one. Reconstruction is where the very seeds were planted for such situations and in those years is found the root causes of where much of this began. Once all power was usurped from the States and transferred to a central government which would later take the form of a "direct democracy," it was to be expected this same government would use the power of its vast centralized offices to create a form of dependency — in return for votes, of course. And, as Thomas Jefferson said in his notes on the State of Virginia, "Dependence begets subservience and venality, suffocates the germ of virtue, and prepares fit tools for the designs of ambition."

During the twelve years of reconstruction our ancestors basically had no voice in the government that their ancestors had helped to shape less than one hundred years before. They were stripped of their arms, their voting rights, their means of supporting themselves — and in many cases their very homes. US Treasury Secretary Hugh McCulloch said during "reconstruction" that "I am sure I sent some honest agents South, but it sometimes seems very doubtful whether any of them remained honest very long."

After five long and dreadful years of fighting to preserve those basic principles upon which the union was formed, our people were forced to be

governed by a radical political class willing to usurp undelegated power and rewrite the Constitution through subjugation and coercion, rather than by consent of the governed. In the process of stripping what little our folks had left, if they had anything left at all, the occupiers enriched themselves (both politically as well as monetarily) through theft, rapine, intimidation and outright tyranny. As well, the end result was a reshaping of our governing system away from the limited powers delegated to it by the Constitution and into an all-powerful form of government which the Founders of this union would not recognize: Indeed, the very form of government that they sought to prevent.

Did our ancestors riot and loot their neighbors during these times? No, they went back to their homes and began the slow, agonizing process of rebuilding their lives from scratch with what little they may have had left to work with. Through their own example they demonstrated for future generations of Southerners the courage to stand and fight for what they may have wanted or needed in order to survive difficult times.

Gentlemen, we have had the courage to tell the truth about the true causes of this War for Southern Independence during the last five years during the Sesquicentennial. We have listened to the lies and other injustices concerning the reasons our ancestors went to war. To the victors go the spoils, and in this case the spoils consist of a false and blatantly dishonest narrative as forwarded by academia, the media, Hollywood, a new class of political vultures and even the textbooks found in our modern school system. Such interests wish us to believe the propaganda of the *good* Union and the *poor, uneducated* Confederacy, that the only reason the people of the South seceded from the Union was to preserve the institution of slavery, that our ancestors were traitors and other such assaults on the truth of our rich and inspiring Southern Heritage. We have endured and continue to endure the attacks on many of the very principles which we as Southerners were raised on. And make no mistake, the end goal is to inflict a self-loathing in the minds of our own people and our own traditions. Sadly, in far too many instances, this undertaking is having

success. The men and women who are the driving force behind many of these attacks are the very same people that are prospering off of the recent events which are going on in this country today.

Reconstruction was a terrible time for all of the people who called the South home, and it is also very well documented. In fact, all things considered, it could with reason be stated that reconstruction never truly ended and is continued today with *Political Correctness* as the chief means of inflicting the Northern view on our people. As I said, in too many corners of our glorious Southland, the ruse is working, and only we can prevent it.

The time has now come for us, the Sons, to have the courage to educate ourselves about those years and to be prepared to speak the truth about what our families endured. More importantly, we must grasp the courage to learn, understand and educate others as to the real, underlying motives behind the actions that were inflicted on the Southland during those years. As is taught to us in Ephesians 6:11, 'Put on all of God's armor so that you will be able to stand firm against all strategies of the devil.' In this same regard, so must we arm ourselves with the truth and be prepared to battle those who oppose our view, the true view, of the war and the years that followed. Is it the popular account that many want us to believe? No, but it is the truth, and as Jefferson Davis stated "truth crushed to the ground is still truth, and like a seed will rise again." Dixie needs your help. Without it, we cannot win.

In closing, I look forward to visiting with many of you over the next few weeks at many of your Division reunions. It is one of my goals to visit each Division during my tenure as Lt. Commander-in-Chief. I consider it an honor to have this opportunity to serve you in this capacity and wish to continue to assist you in any manner required in the future.

Deo Vindice!

Thomas V. Strain, Jr.
Lt. Commander-in-Chief
ltcic@scv.org





Forward The Colors

AN EDITORIAL FROM
THE CHIEF OF
HERITAGE OPERATIONS

After A Hundred And Fifty Years, The North Fights On

I used to hear it a lot. It was commonplace conventional wisdom in the states of the Northeast. “You people down South are still fighting the Civil War!” I suppose in hindsight they were referring to the refusal in the Southern States to disavow our ancestors who fought that War. Though our forefathers lost their bid for independence, their astonishing effort has become legendary in the annals of warfare. And yes, we tend to brag about that effort.

It may also have had something to do with the ruinous effect the War had on our region.

The people of the South, white and black and red, went through decades of trial and turmoil which were the direct result of the War’s end and its immediate aftermath. The Southern nation was more than defeated. It was devastated. It was destroyed. The policy of total war on our civilian population and the punitive measures of the antebellum “Radical Republicans” guaranteed the national reconciliation would be as difficult as men

like Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner could make it. There was no Marshall Plan for the ruined Southland. The legacy of resentment from that era lasted for a hundred years.

For our Confederate ancestors, there was little left but memories of valor and sacrifice and loss. But in the ashes of that loss was the realization that what they had done was something truly historic indeed, something which would become the pride of the ages. Against overwhelming odds, they had come very close to defeating an enormous army from a region with many times their military capability and with a great advantage in industrial strength. For generation after generation, their courage in the face of that inevitable truth would not be forgotten by their sons and daughters.

They had lost the war, but they had won the honor and respect of the Nation.

The exploits of Robert E. Lee and Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson became internationally re-

nowned, and our reconciled nation honored their army in prose and poetry. Cities and towns, boulevards and parks, museums and colleges were given their names. The survivors of the Confederacy made countless contributions to the country from which they had seceded. They became the most patriotic of Americans. Military bases were named in their honor. American postage stamps featured the likeness of Robert E. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson.

In the late 20th century, the American South threw off the shackles of racial segregation and white supremacy and quickly emerged as the most dynamic economic engine in the United States. The international business community began referring to the North as the "Rust Belt" and the South as the "Sun Belt." And of course, Northern jobseekers and retirees flocked to the South for its "better way of life."

But in the post Civil Rights era, two movements were spawned in Northeastern academia which owe more to French post-modernism than to common sense American realities. And these very curious *intellectual* trends have had influence far beyond their substance. One was *political correctness*, an absurd over-reaction to ethnic and gender sensitivities, which has been carried to extremes which constrain genuine dialogue and threaten free and open expression. The other is *historical revisionism*, which drives the careers of countless liberal historians.

History, of course, is not an exact science. The discovery of new "primary sources" can lead to fresh insights about long-past events. And any event of great magnitude is going to be interpreted differently by countless observers. This is a given. New information should lead anyone to re-evaluate one's opinion. We all do this constantly. This is just good thinking.

Historical revisionism is not good thinking. As the saying goes, "you are entitled to your own opinion, but not to your own facts." The historical revisionist approaches "facts" like an apple picker, throwing

aside the apples that do not fit the politically driven narrative that is the point of his work. And there is the crux of it:

It is not honest history, but political propaganda. Its underlying moralism is rooted in *presentism*, the mistake of applying current thinking and values to times long past.

Forget about the fact that it was "peer reviewed." His peers are of the same opinions. Now, this propaganda is not the exclusive domain of the left. The same technique is used regularly by the right also. Of course, there are always going to be differences of opinion on the historical record, but we are speaking here of differences in political agendas.

There is a cottage industry of second-rate *historians* blogging daily about the sins of the South and the Confederacy. These losers are more to be pitied than censured.

So the new "War of Northern Aggression" comes in the form of this ubiquitous propaganda, laced with the sanctimonious condescension of self-righteous politicians. And all the while the cities of the North decay and their citizens, black and white, head for the "Sun Belt" and a better way of life.

The South has won this war.

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Chaplain's Comments

Dr. Ray L. Parker
Chaplain-in-Chief



The White House of the Confederacy

The House in the Time of War

When I lived in Richmond, one of my favorite places to visit was the White House of the Confederacy. The tour guide reminded us the furnishings were 75 percent original to the time President Davis and his family lived in the Executive Mansion. I felt it a privilege to walk through those rooms and remember the Southern leaders who frequented that dwelling. President Davis, of course, was there. General Lee and General Jackson also spent time there — and were welcomed by Mrs. Davis with “real coffee” which she kept on hand for special guests.

Dr. John Brockenbrough (1817-18) originally built the house for his family dwelling. When Dr. Brockenbrough retired, the house sold to Mr. James M. Morson, who added the third level to the house. Mr. Morson sold the dwelling to his law partner and cousin, James Seddon. Mr. Seddon served the Confederacy as one of the representatives of Virginia in the Peace Congress

held January 19, 1861, in Washington, and later became Secretary of War of the Confederate States of America.

The city of Richmond eventually purchased the house for \$35,000. The city rented the house to the Confederate Government as the Executive Mansion for the president and his family. President Davis and his family lived in the home during the course of the War, leaving the house in April 1865 as Federal forces entered Richmond.

The House in the Time of Peace

When Richmond was evacuated on April 3, 1865, Federal forces took possession of the Mansion and used it as headquarters until September 5, 1870. During that time, Virginia (and the other Southern States) were under martial law. Virginia was known as District #1. In 1871, the Mansion was converted into a public school building known as Central School.

The House as a Memorial

It was decided that “RICHMOND — the theatre whereupon President Davis acted his noblest part; Richmond, the head and heart of the Confederacy, the defense of which called forth the most brilliant exploits of Lee and Jackson — is the place of all others in the South where should be collected the records, memorials, and relics of the war” (*In Memoriam Sempiternam*, p. 27).

In 1890, a new school building was secured and the city presented the Mansion to a new heritage organization, the Confederate Memorial Literary Society. The house was presented to the Society for use as a museum and library. The City Council approved the ordinance of presentation on January 5, 1891. The building was restored to the appearance it had when used by President Davis. Every Confederate State responded to the call to give money and relics for use in this project. The purpose of the project was to establish “a museum which should be national,

permanent, and worthy to represent the soldier and the cause of the Confederacy" (*Ibid*, p. 16).

The aim of the project was stated thusly, "Here, in the White House of the Confederacy, the women of Virginia have established a grand Memorial Hall, and they appeal to every man and woman in the South to join them in their efforts to rescue the fragments of individual heroism and endurance, fast floating away to oblivion, to gather in the tattered, rusty mementoes of our Lost Cause, and commit them to the keeping of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society now fully equipped to guard such treasures" (*Ibid*, p. 27).

The rooms in the Mansion were apportioned to the different Southern States. The State name and Coat of Arms were displayed. Each State donated historic items for display in the new museum. The items were presented to "honor the soldiers from every State who wore the gray" (*Ibid*, p. 28). Year by year the artifacts grew in number. The items donated included relics, documents, archives and manuscripts of untold value. Eventually there was discussion of constructing a new building to hold the valuable items being entrusted to the museum.

The White House of the Confederacy Museum was dedicated on February 22, 1896. February 22, of course, is George Washington's birthday and the day Jefferson Davis was inaugurated in Richmond as president of the Confederate States of America. This seemed the appropriate time for the formal opening of the restored Confederate Executive

Mansion — an enduring monument to the Southern president and the Southern cause. As one said at the time of the opening, "Here our children shall come and learn the lessons of Constitutional Liberty, as known and taught by our great Washington and our immortal Lee" (*Ibid*, p. 22). This museum was to be the treasure house of Confederate history and relics.

The House and Patriotism

The governor of Virginia, Charles O'Ferral, spoke at the dedication. He sat at the head table, which was draped with the Confederate Battle Flag. The governor said,

"I think I can boldly say that the bloody strife of 1861 to 1865 developed in the men of the South traits of character as ennobling and as exalting as ever adorned men since the day dawn of creation. I think I can claim confidently that for courage and daring, chivalry and bravery, the world has never seen the superior of the Southern soldiers. I think I can assert defiantly that the annals of time present no leaves more brilliant than those upon which are recorded the deeds and achievements of the followers of the Southern cross. I think I can proclaim triumphantly that from the South's beloved president and the peerless commander of her armies in the field down to the private in her ranks, there was a display of patriotism perhaps unequalled, certainly never surpassed, since this passion was implanted in the human heart" (*Ibid*, p. 39).

The House as a Place of Prayer

The Rev. Dr. Moses Hoge, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Richmond, gave the dedicatory prayer for the Confederate White House Museum. Dr. Hoge was the only minister in Richmond at the time who was also in Richmond during the 1861-65 conflict. Dr. Hoge served as the unofficial chaplain of the Confederate Congress, offering more than 40 prayers in and for that august body. He traveled to England to secure Bibles for distribution to Southern troops. He also served as chaplain in the Confederate Army.

Dr. Hoge's prayer included the following:

Almighty God! Thou livest and reignest forevermore. And with Thee do live the souls of all who having consecrated their lives to Thy service, died committing their spirits to Thy hands and their memories to our hearts. By Thy help we will be faithful to the sacred trust. We will perpetuate the story of their virtue, valor, and piety as a precious legacy to all succeeding generations.

We gather here today with hearts subdued by the tender recollections of the past, and with devout gratitude for the mercies of the present hour.

We recognize Thy kindness in permitting the noble women of our Southland to renovate and beautify this building, which we dedicate with these impressive ceremonies to all the sorrow-shrouded glories of our departed Confederacy.

Our Father, we cannot forget the fiery trials, the disasters and

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The Last Roll

Gen. John Herbert Kelly 1980
Gordo, AL
Roger Stacy Greenwood

Gen. Robert C. Newton 197
Little Rock, AR
Joe Cullen Walker

Gen. Jo Shelby 1414
Harrison, AR
Sherman Richard Ervin

General Albert Sidney Johnston
2048
Tehachapi, CA
Collin Patrick Bentley

Gov. Charles S. Thomas 2126
Grand Junction, CO
Philip Rhy Paris

William Wing Loring 1316
St. Augustine, FL
Robert Allen Talton

Finley's Brigade 1614
Havana, FL
Sammy Boyce Crum

Gen. Edward Dorr Tracy, Jr. 18
Macon, GA
Thomas Edwin Elder

Brig. Gen. T. R. R. Cobb 97
Athens, GA
Eugene Phillips
Albert Sydney Johnson

McDaniel-Curtis 165
Carrollton, GA
H. S. Wilkins

W. F. Jenkins 690
Eatonton, GA
Raymond G. Roberts

Gen. Leonidas Polk 1446
Smyrna, GA
Davis Clark Holsenbeck

Col. Joseph McConnell 1859
Ringgold, GA
Anthony V. Stone

Maj. Gen. Ambrose Ransom
Wright 1914
Evans, GA
Brian W. Mayo

Montgomery Sharpshooters 2164
Mt. Vernon, GA
Wayne Hardeman

Brigadier Gen. J. J. Alfred A.
Mouton 778
Opelousas, LA
Dennis Dewane Smith

Col. Samuel D. Russell 1617
Natchitoches, LA
George Washington Birdwell

Elijah Gates 570
Fulton, MO
Charles D. Boydston

Major James Morgan Utz 1815
Florissant, MO
Robert Henry Bayne
William David Thompson

Col. James J. Searcy 1923
Columbia, MO
William D. Hobbs



Col. John T. Coffee 1934
Osceola, MO
Jack T. Harris

Tippah Tigers 868
Ripley, MS
James Alton Jones
Tommy Cossitt

Gen. William Barksdale 1220
Columbus, MS
James Marvin Strickland

Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton 1354
Vicksburg, MS
Major Robert Lane Armstrong, II

Col. John Sloan 1290
Greensboro, NC
Elmer C. Jones

John Thomas Ashley 43
Honea Path, SC
James Homer Booth
Clarence P. Cowan

General Richard H. Anderson 47
Beaufort, SC
John W. Castles

Litchfield 132
Conway, SC
Francis F. Hardee

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Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



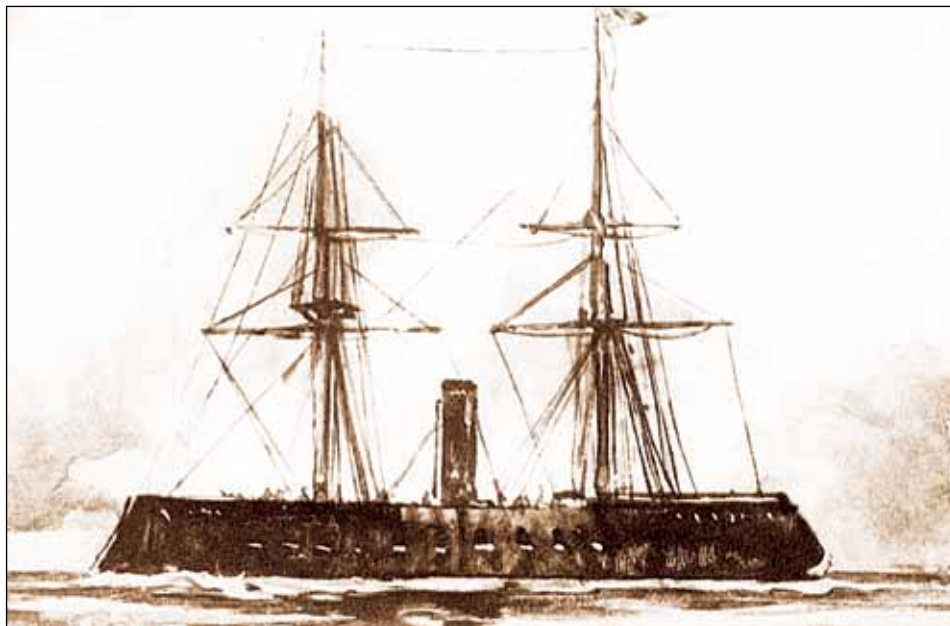
CSS Stonewall

In June 1863, contracts for the building of two steam-iron-clad ships of war were signed by Confederate authorities with the Arman ship builders of Bordeaux, France.

The first ship was "to be 172 feet long, 33 feet breadth of beam, to steam 12 knots an hour, to be plated amid ship with 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches of iron, tapering to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the extremities, to carry a 300-pound Armstrong rifle cannon in a forward turret and two 70-pound Armstrongs in an after-turret." The vessel had a ram and was designed so that it could enter the Mississippi River. A second ship was ordered on the same plan as this one.

By November the ram was ordered to be sold to Denmark when the US Minister at Paris complained to Emperor Napoleon and he revoked the original guarantees which were given to the Confederates.

The ram *Sphinx* was sold to Denmark, who at the time was at war with Prussia; however, when it arrived at Copenhagen, the hostilities had ceased. Anxious to get rid of the ram, the Danes made arrangements to transfer it to the Confederates. So on January



The CSS Stonewall in an 1869 photo.

6, 1865, she sailed from Copenhagen, with Captain T. J. Page of the Confederate Navy in command and a small Danish crew.

On January 24 it rendezvoused with the steamer *City of Richmond*, off of Quiberson, France, which had been dispatched with the remainder of her officers, crew and supplies. With this completed, the Confederate Flag was hoisted and she was re-christened the *Stonewall*. Her list of officers were Captain Page; Lieutenants., R.R. Carter, Geo. S. Shryock, Geo. A. Borchet, E. G. Read, Sam'l Barron, Jr.; Surgeon, B.W. Green; Assistant

Surgeon, I.W. Herty; Paymaster, R. W. Curtiers; Chief Engineer, W.P. Brooks; Assistant Engineers., W.H. Jackson and I.C. Klash; Master, W.W. Wilkinson; Boatswain, I.M. Dukehart; Gunner, I.B. King; Master Mate, W.H. Savage; Paymaster's Clerk, Wm. Boynton; Sergeant of Marines, J.M. Prior.

Shortly afterwards the ship sprung a leak, so Captain Page ran into Corunna and then Ferrol, Spain, for repairs. When the US minister complained to Spanish authorities, the Confederates were hurried off the dock-yard

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The Confederate Alamo:

Bloodbath at Petersburg's Fort Gregg on April 2, 1865

By John J. Fox, III

On the evening of April 1, 1865, soldiers from Brigadier General James Lane's North Carolina brigade and Brigadier General Edward Thomas' Georgia brigade stood five to ten paces apart to cover General Robert E. Lee's depleted outer defense line southwest of Petersburg. These two brigades belonged to Major General Cadmus M. Wilcox's division. Their swampy wooded position comprised part of Lieutenant General Ambrose Powell "A. P." Hill's Third Corps sector. At around 10 PM, the ground shook as Union artillery unleashed a tremendous fusillade designed to soften up the Confederate defenses. Confederate cannons roared to life in response.

Under the cover of shrieking shells, 14,000 Federal soldiers in Major General Horatio G. Wright's Sixth Corps snuck forward from their main line, located between Union forts Welch and Fisher, toward their picket line. These soldiers dropped to the wet, cold ground and awaited the inevitable orders to attack the Confederate position only a short distance away. Union Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant believed

a massive infantry assault along the entire Petersburg line would quickly locate Lee's weak points. Many of Grant's men knew this attack represented their best hope to end the war in the Eastern theater. These soldiers also realized what an assault against the heavily fortified rebel works really meant — many of them would not live to see their next meal.

When the artillery barrage stopped, nervous Confederate pickets fired toward the ominous sounds coming from the Union line. A few Federal pickets violated orders for silence and returned the fire. Sometime after 1 AM, the picket exchange ceased and an eerie stillness fell over the lines. James Lane's North Carolinians unknowingly stood directly at the apex of Wright's Sixth Corps attack.

Several hours later, a lone blast from a cannon manned by the 3rd Vermont Light Artillery signaled the attack. The time was 4:40 AM, April 2. Chilled and shivering Union soldiers pushed themselves off the ground and moved toward the Confederate line. Their predawn thrust quickly shattered the North Carolina position. Exuberant Union

infantryman rolled east into the Georgia flank. Private John Andrews, 14th Georgia, described the difficult scene at first light: "The whole country was blue with them as far as we could see and I lost hope right then and there." Fear-stricken Georgians and North Carolinians bolted out of their trench lines just ahead of the blue wave and headed toward Fort Gregg. [John O. Andrews, "Reminiscences of Confederate Soldiers: Stories of the War 1861-65," vol. 3, Ga. Division UDC, 1940, p. 261, Ga. Dept. of Archives & History; Kimbrough, J.S. "From Petersburg to Hart's Island Prison." *Confederate Veteran* 22, (November 1914): p. 499]

Union prisoner details escorted captured Confederates away while the remainder of the Sixth Corps troops replenished their cartridge boxes. Most of Wright's Federals then turned southwest, away from Petersburg, and moved along the outer Confederate line toward Hatcher's Run to mop up remaining rebel units. This development would later give Cadmus Wilcox time to unscramble the chaos and launch a counterattack from the Fort Gregg area.

A chaotic scene surrounded Fort Gregg as Confederate officers raced about trying to rally the demoralized men. Another bastion, Fort Whitworth, sat about five-hundred yards north of Gregg. Both forts stood atop a ridge about two-and-a-half miles west of Petersburg and just north of the Boydton Plank Road. The crescent-shaped Fort Gregg faced south overlooking the road. The steep angled earthen walls of Gregg towered fifteen feet over a rain-filled moat. The ground beyond the moat gently sloped down to the Boydton Plank Road. An unfinished trench jutted away from the northwest parapet, but ended after only thirty yards. Engineers had planned to run this trench all the way to Fort Whitworth. However, this ditch would later prove to be Fort Gregg's Achilles' heel because dirt tossed out of the trench had been piled near the northwest parapet corner, creating a ramp which would later aid the Union attackers.

Confederate engineers had built both forts in October 1864. The sister forts' purpose was simple: to protect the inner Confederate line, one mile east of the forts, in the event that the outer line was broken. The inner line was referred to as the Dimmock Line because Confederate engineer Captain Charles H. Dimmock had led the 1862 effort to ring Petersburg with a stout defensive line interspersed with numerous artillery redoubts.

When Major General Cadmus Wilcox arrived at Fort Gregg he found James Lane and Edward Thomas. He ordered them to assemble their brigades to launch a



Major General Cadmus Wilcox, division commander in A.P. Hill's corps

counterattack to reclaim some of the lost outer line. Lane gave an incredulous look toward his division commander for he disagreed with the plan. "I was opposed to a forward movement, and wanted

to abandon the *detached* forts [Gregg and Whitworth] and fall back at once to the interior lines." [Lane, James H. "The Defence of Battery Gregg — General Lane's Reply to General Harris." SHSP,

1881, 9:104]

Nevertheless, Wilcox overrode Lane's objections. Lane also strongly disagreed with the last part of Wilcox's order. This order held serious consequences for soldiers from both sides. Wilcox told Lane that when he was forced to fall back, his men should retire to occupy the ramparts of Fort Gregg. James Lane knew this would be a death sentence for his men. [Lane, James H. "The Defence of Battery Gregg — General Lane's Reply to General Harris." SHSP, 1881, 9:104-105.]

A short time later, some 600 men from the North Carolina and Georgia brigades formed into line of battle west of Fort Gregg and marched southwest toward a collision with the oncoming Union Twenty-fourth Corps.

Soldiers from Brigadier General Nathaniel Harris' Mississippi brigade soon arrived at Fort Gregg to aid the piecemeal defense. The Mississippians had received an emergency summons at 1 AM while manning their own lines at Bermuda Hundred. The thirty-one-year-old Harris had hustled his men toward Petersburg and the growing sound of guns. Shortly after leading his men across the Appomattox River, Harris received orders from General Lee "to report to General Wilcox, near the 'Newman House' on the Boydton plank road." [N. H. Harris to William Mahone, August 2, 1866, Mahone Family Papers, Virginia State Library.]

The Mississippi brigadier led 400 men from the 12th, 16th, 19th and 48th Mississippi regiments at the double quick southwest toward the Newman house which stood just west of Fort Gregg. Harris rode ahead and found Wilcox who ordered the Mississippians to catch up and form on the right flank of the Georgia-North Carolina counterattack line. Wilcox urged Harris not to allow his men to become engaged, but simply "to delay the forward movement of the enemy as much as possible" to buy time for reinforcements from Major General Charles Fields' division enroute from Richmond. [Nathaniel H. Harris, *Movements of the Confederate Army in Virginia* (Duncansby, MS: 1901), 39.]

A short time later, the Confederate counterattackers bumped into the lead elements of Major General John Gibbon's Twenty-fourth Corps. Gibbon's men had spent the previous few days manning Union lines near Hatcher's Run. Just before 7 AM orders reached the former Iron Brigade com-

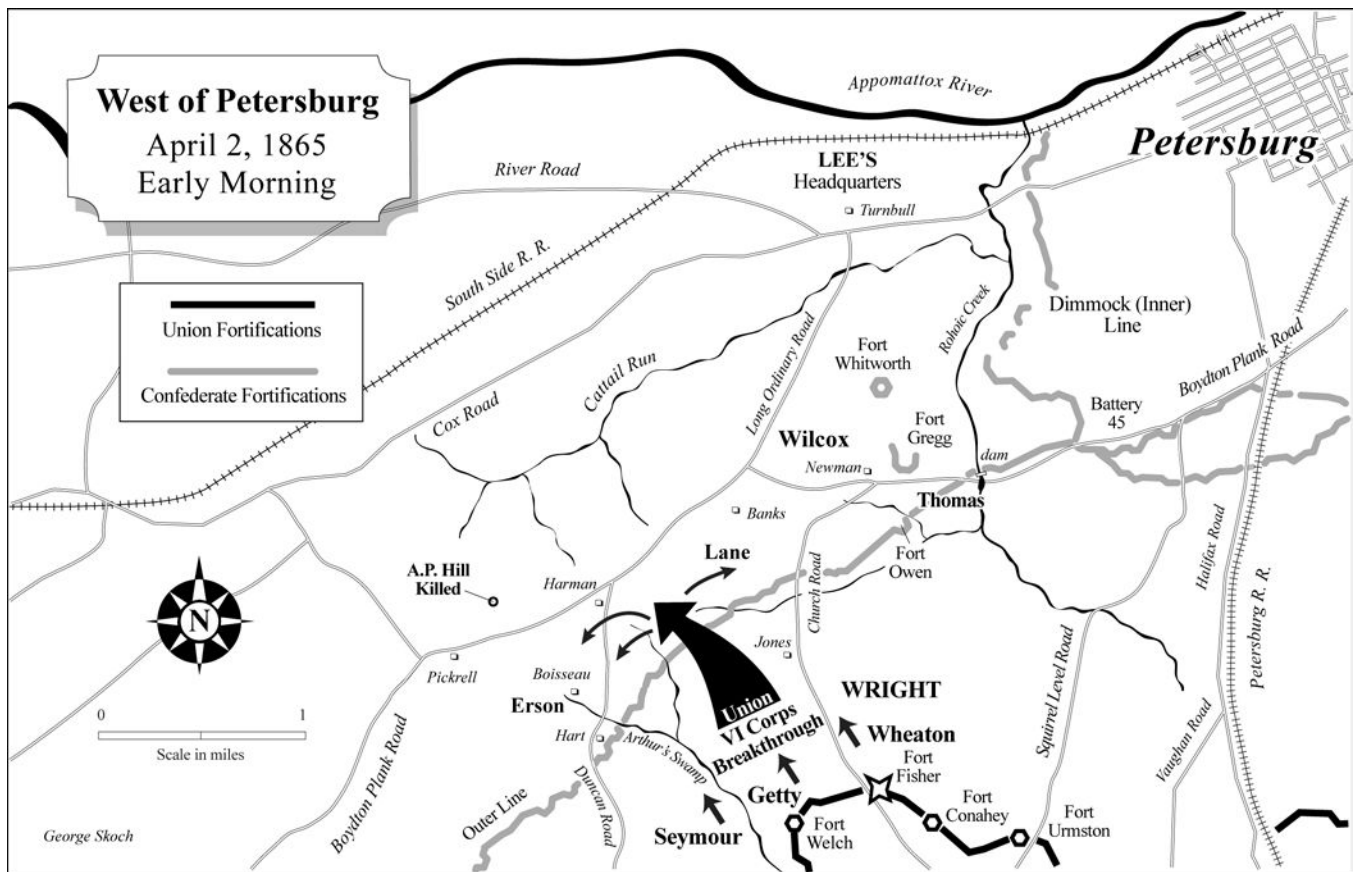
mander instructing him to move his two divisions northeast toward Petersburg to assist the Sixth Corps with their breakthrough effort. These two divisions were commanded by brigadier generals Robert S. Foster and John W. Turner.

The men in the undermanned counterattack soon retreated in the face of Gibbon's overwhelming force. Streams of Georgia and North Carolina refugees again hustled back toward Fort Gregg, followed by Harris' Mississippians. Frustrated Confederate officers tried to rally the men at Fort Gregg, but many disgruntled rebels kept moving toward the relative safety of the inner line and the beckoning Petersburg church spires farther to the east.

However, many of the Southerners did enter the sally port along the wooden rear palisade wall of Fort Gregg. These men dragged extra ammunition and weapons to their firing positions along the parapets. Two artillery crews from the 4th Maryland Artillery and the Washington Artillery added some needed firepower. Best estimates placed the Fort Gregg garrison at about 333 men. Lieutenant Colonel James H. Duncan, 19th Mississippi, soon arrived there to be the senior Confederate officer. About 150 men in the 12th and 16th Mississippi regiments entered the small fort and manned the rear and northwest wall. They joined about 80 North Carolinians mostly from the 33rd and 37th regiments and about 40 more men from the 14th, 35th, 45th and 49th Georgia regiments. Another handful of Confederate artillerists armed with rifles rounded out the Fort Gregg garrison. They would soon face nearly five thousand soldiers from five Union brigades.

Major General Cadmus Wilcox rode into the fort to rally the men. However, the nearby explosions of Federal artillery cut short his impassioned horseback speech. Wilcox told the men they held the safety of Lee's army in their hands and he urged them to hold to the last man. Their gift of time would allow reinforcements to reach Petersburg. Wilcox and his small staff then departed Fort Gregg. Members of the garrison turned their attention to the southwest.

Some eight hundred yards away several blue battle lines stretched toward the horizon. Sunlight glinted off thousands of bayonets as the various regiments maneuvered into position to attack Fort Gregg which blocked their path to Petersburg.



Map from *The Confederate Alamo: Bloodbath at Petersburg's Fort Gregg on April 2, 1865* by John J. Fox III, © 2010

The Federal infantrymen nervously waited for their own artillery fire to stop and the inevitable orders to charge across the open ground toward the earthen fort.

Two mixed Union brigades, commanded by Colonels Thomas O. Osborn and George B. Dandy, stood in the first line. Osborn's men waited about five hundred yards south of Fort Gregg on a hill occupied by Fort Owen and the outer Confederate line. The 199th Pennsylvania, 67th Ohio, and 39th Illinois lined up in a gentle arc from right to left. The 62nd Ohioans stood just to their front in a skirmish line. A small contingent of 85th Pennsylvanians perhaps squeezed into the line between the 67th Ohio and the 39th Illinois. Dandy's Third Brigade soldiers connected the arc on the left of the 39th Illinois with the 10th Connecticut and the 100th New York in order. Sergeant Michael Wetzel of the 39th Illinois later recalled, "The fort [Gregg] was as full of men as ever a dog was of fleas." [M. Wetzel, "Fort Gregg: A One-Armed Comrade's Description of Its Capture," *National Tribune*, (August 21, 1890), 3:1.]

The defenders of Fort Gregg, side by side along the parapet, strained for a better view as thou-

sands of enemy soldiers stepped from the wood line. The time was 1 PM. As the enemy came into range, Confederate small arms fire accompanied by canister belched forth. Longer-range rebel artillery at Battery 45 enfiladed Osborn's right flank when the blue infantry reached the Boydton Plank Road. Gaps appeared in the Federal ranks, yet they quickly filled. Through the sheer weight of numbers, the Union line continued forward and those first soldiers who approached the fort discovered another problem — the moat filled with waist-to-shoulder-deep water. They sloshed into the water and reached the base of Fort Gregg's walls. Many Federal soldiers pressed against the base of the thick walls because the defenders could not see downward to fire at them. The Federal troops clawed and scaled the walls. One Georgian remembered the first Yank he was sure he killed. "I got ready to shoot through a port hole and as I raised my gun to shoot a Yank stuck his face in the hole. I fired in his face and he fell." [John O. Andrews, "Reminiscences of Confederate Soldiers: Stories of the War 1861-65," vol. 3, Ga. Division UDC, 1940, p. 261, Ga. Dept. of Archives & History]

Exhausted Federal troops struggled to stand up in the frothy water of the moat. They stuck bayonets into the walls for footholds so they could clamber upward. Some soldiers climbed up the backs of their comrades to try to reach the top. The initial soldiers, brave and nimble enough to reach the top, tended to catch a bullet or rifle butt when they stuck their heads above the parapet lip. The 199th Pennsylvania's adjutant Lieutenant Horace Evans grimly

recalled, "The men all the time dropping down dead into the ditch as the brave fellows would mount the parapet and try to get inside the fort." [Horace Evans letter to ?, April 26, 1865, typescript copy, Petersburg National Battlefield]

The 199th Pennsylvania, on the right flank, suffered the second-highest number of Union casualties for the day, with 16 killed and 65 wounded. The young commander of the 100th New York, Major James H. Dandy, brother of the brigade commander, died as he led his men across the unfinished trench toward the fort's rear. Lieutenant Colonel Ellsworth D. S. Goodyear, commanding the 10th Connecticut, fell in front of the moat with two severe wounds. The wounded Goodyear recalled: "Now commenced one of the savagest hand to hand, muzzle to muzzle, fights, which it was my lot to witness during the war." The 10th Connecticut received the distinction of losing the most men on this day with 11 killed and 114 wounded. Amidst the chaos in the moat, Union officers screamed for reinforcements as the Confederate guns from forts Gregg, Whitworth and Battery 45 pinned down some 2,000 Union soldiers in the first attack wave. [Ellsworth D.S. Goodyear. "What a Connecticut Regiment Did at Fort Gregg, Va., April 2, 1865." Speech, New Haven Colony Hist. Society, May 30, 1893 transcripts located at New Haven Museum & Hist. Society Archives, New Haven, CT.]

Soon Colonel Harrison Fairchild received orders to send his brigade into the fray. The 89th New York moved forward followed by the 158th New York on their left flank. They rushed ahead in a second attack wave toward the west wall of Fort Gregg. Soon

"The noise outside was fearful, frightful and indescribable, the curses and groaning of frenzied men could be heard over and above the din of our musketry. Savage men, ravenous beasts."

—Mississippi Captain Archibald Jones

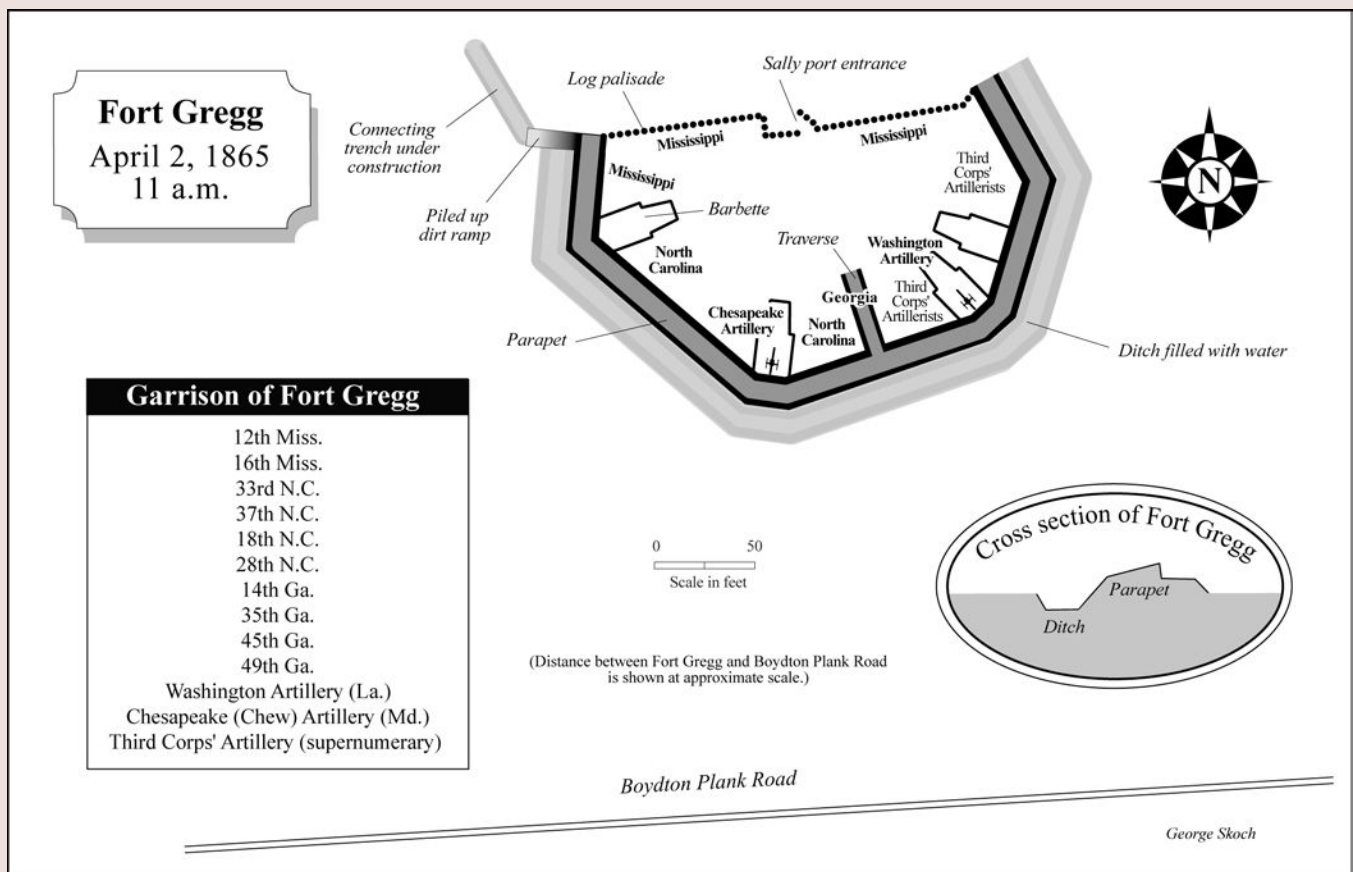
after beginning this charge, Major Frank Tremain fell dead at the head of his 89th New York. The New Yorkers stormed on over the connecting trench toward the northwest parapet wall. Several officers led their men to the fort's rear palisade wall constructed of thick pine logs. The 158th New York lost three of their color corporals in this area.

A third line of Union infantry entered the fray. Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Potter maneu-

vered his brigade, composed of the 116th Ohio and 34th Massachusetts, to hit the fort from the south. The other brigade, commanded by Colonel William B. Curtis, moved on Potter's left flank. This brigade comprised the 12th West Virginia, 54th Pennsylvania and 23rd Illinois.

Sergeant James P. Ryan, the 54th Pennsylvania's color sergeant, fell dead as he planted the colors on the parapet. Major Nathan Davis, also of the 54th Pennsylvania, received severe wounds in the charge, but he refused to leave his men. Confederate fire finally killed Davis as he struggled across the top of the wall. Lieutenant Joseph Caldwell, 12th West Virginia, was the third member of his regiment to die with the unit's flagstaff clutched in his hands atop the wall. The West Virginia banner then fell over inside the fort. A huge melee erupted atop the southwest wall as Lieutenant Josiah Curtis, Corporal Andrew Apple and Private Joseph McCauslin jumped into a group of Confederates to retrieve their flag. These three West Virginians hauled the flag away and replanted it on the wall. They later received the Medal of Honor for their bravery.

The numerous reinforcements John Gibbon called on to aid the attack were a luxury the defenders inside Fort Gregg lacked. Wounded Confederates, with their blood staining the ground, loaded rifles and passed them to their colleagues. Only one cannon now remained operable as the small crew from the Washington Artillery worked with precision. The fort shook with each pull of the lanyard. Near 2:45 PM, after almost two hours of fighting, the almost-empty Confederate ammunition boxes signaled another problem for the stubborn defend-



Map from *The Confederate Alamo: Bloodbath at Petersburg's Fort Gregg on April 2, 1865* by John J. Fox III, © 2010

ers. The unequal balance finally tilted toward the Federals.

Angry Union soldiers broke open the sally port along the north side. Throngs of Northerners poured through the opening while others swarmed over the walls. Twenty-five more minutes of the most desperate kind of fighting ensued.

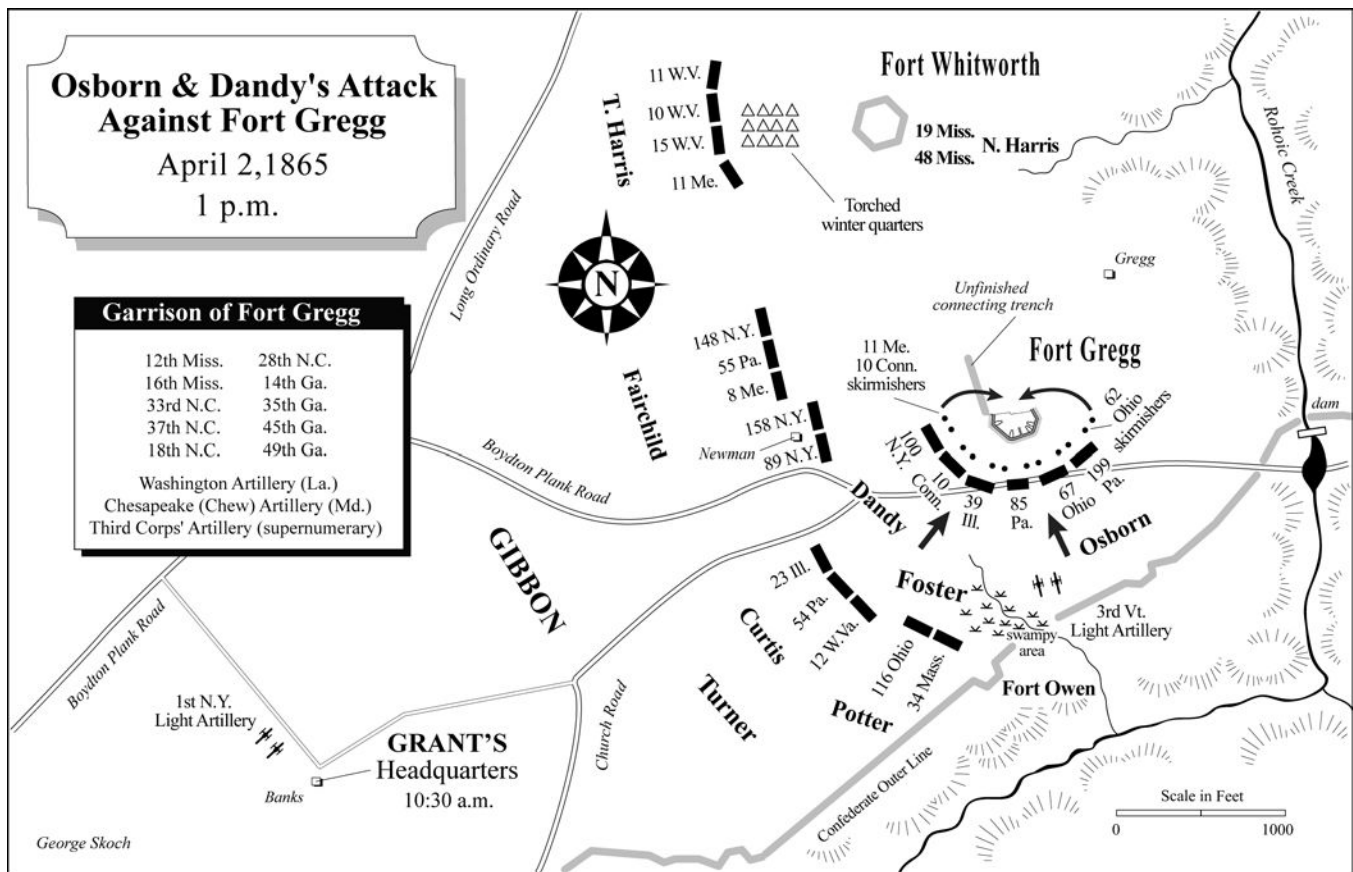
An unforgettable scene greeted the Union soldiers who entered Fort Gregg — bodies and pools of blood everywhere. These weary attackers from fifteen regiments must have wondered how much more fight the Southern survivors could give, because they encountered a stiff resolve amongst most of the cornered defenders.

Sergeant James Howard, 158th New York, grabbed the flagstaff out of the dying hands of the third color bearer shot down that day. He planted the staff on the parapet. The wooden pole immediately splintered — shot in half. Howard snatched the stub to keep the flag up. He later received the Medal of Honor for his efforts.

Amidst the chaos, Fort Gregg's south-wall gun crew continued to ram double charges of canister into the muzzle of their cannon. Twenty-one-year-

old private Lawrence Berry had enlisted in the Washington Artillery in March 1863. He held one end of the lanyard in his sweaty, dirt-caked hands. Suddenly a group of Union soldiers appeared upon the parapet, some directly in front of the muzzle. Several enemy soldiers leveled their guns at Berry and shouted, "Don't fire that gun; drop the lanyard or we'll shoot!" Without hesitation, Berry hollered back, "Shoot and be damned!" The young Louisianan dropped his shoulder and yanked the lanyard. The cannon belched fire as it jumped backward, and every Yankee in front of the gun was swept off the wall by the blast. Those blue-clad soldiers not stunned by the concussion unloaded their fury on Berry, and he fell, "pierced with numerous balls, a corpse." [Mioton, John S. "Battle at Fort Gregg: Louisiana Survivors Tell the Story of the Fight." *SHSP* (1900) 28: p. 266; Owen, William Miller "The Artillery Defenders of Fort Gregg," *SHSP* (1891) 19: p. 70.]

The scenes and sounds around the ugly hollow of Fort Gregg almost defied imagination. Mississippi Captain Archibald Jones believed the nastiness at Fort Gregg surpassed his experience a year



Map from *The Confederate Alamo: Bloodbath at Petersburg's Fort Gregg on April 2, 1865* by John J. Fox III, © 2010

before at Spotsylvania's Bloody Angle. He gave a grim description of the ghastly stage that greeted the final Union charge: "The noise outside was fearful, frightful and indescribable, the curses and groaning of frenzied men could be heard over and above the din of our musketry. Savage men, ravenous beasts." [Jones, Archibald K. "The Battle of Fort Gregg," *SHSP* (1903) 31: p. 58-59.]

Pockets of rebels, faced with the inevitable, finally held their hands up to surrender. Some exasperated Union infantrymen began shooting and bayoneting the Confederate survivors on the spot. Blue-clad officers fired into the air or threatened their own men to stop them. Jones credited the enemy officers "who with cocked pistols made the men desist" or "all of us would have been murdered." The 16th Mississippi's Franklin Riley agreed: "Had it not been for the Union Officers, so angry were their soldiers, most of us would have been killed." It took about ten minutes for these officers to halt the mad firing. [Jones, "The Battle of Fort Gregg," 59; Dobbins, Austin C. *Grandfather's Journal: Company B, Sixteenth Mississippi Infantry Volunteers*, Dayton, OH: Morningside House, 1988, p. 240.]

As the chaos of explosions, screams, panic, and fury swirled among the smoking crater of Fort Gregg, one 33rd North Carolinian used the confusion to his advantage. Color-corporal James W. Atkinson's mind raced as he decided what to do amidst the unfolding disaster. The twenty-year-old soldier, wounded an incredible five times during the war, clutched the staff of his beloved battle flag and tried to decide: should he surrender and turn the blood-stained banner over to the enemy, or should he make a break and at least try to escape? He probably made his decision as he watched some of his comrades raise their arms in the air only to be shot. Atkinson dropped his .58-caliber musket and made his move. Once clear of the fort, he sprinted east with his colors toward the Rohoic Creek valley and the safety of the inner line. [James W. Atkinson compiled service records, 33rd North Carolina, National Archives; Weymouth T. Jordan and Louis H. Manarin, *North Carolina Troops 1861-1865: A Roster*, Vol. 9 (Raleigh, NC: Division of Archives and History, 1983), 197; Lane, "Defence of Fort Gregg," 28; Walter Clark, ed., *Histories of the Several Regiments*

Continued on page 56

A Soldier's Thoughts

By Private Thomas Dixon Brown

While standing guard in Vicksburg town,
And shells in torrents falling down,
My mind is troubled like the sea,
Yet, dear babes, I think of thee.

My first is Wesley Irvin Brown,
Who on his horse is riding 'round,
Down toward the creek and up the hill,
He's carrying out his mother's will.

My next is little Emma Jane,
Her face I see so very plain,
Her head is filled with many a curl,
Prettiest child in all the world.

My next is little Beauregard,
I see him all about the yard,
Ma, do for him the best you can,
I hope he'll make a mighty man.

The last of all is Ilus D.
He feels so very near to me,
O, could I all my children see,
And stay with them in liberty.

Why should I stop here and pause?
I am fighting for the Southern cause.
Wife, if you hear no more from T. D. Brown
You know he lost his life in Vicksburg Town.

If no more in this life,
I should see my children and wife ...
May we meet around the great White Throne,
Where war and parting is unknown.

Private Thomas Dixon Brown was a member of Co. D, 31st MS Infantry Regiment. He wrote this poem during the siege of Vicksburg, May 18-July 4, 1863. He is the great-great grandfather of Compatriot Lee Carpenter, a member of the General Robert E. Lee Camp 1640, Memphis, Tennessee.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

serving. We must guard the good name of the men and women, those who sacrificed so much, as well as those who gave the ultimate sacrifice. We must continue to follow the direction of the *Charge* given to us by General Stephen D. Lee. While the end of the Sesquicentennial is upon us, that does not mean the end of revealing the truth about our ancestors has come to a close. We must persist in our responsibility to teach and impart the truth about the War Between the States. As Bluto said in the movie *Ani-*



mal House, "Nothing is over until we decide it is!" We must prepare ourselves for the struggles ahead.

In the words of President Davis, *"Let us not, then, despond, my countrymen; but, relying on the never-failing mercies and protect-*

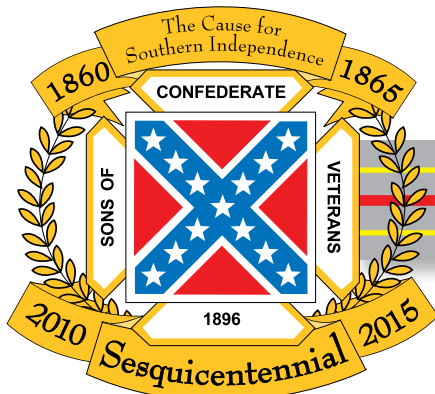
ing care of our God, let us meet the foe with fresh defiance, with unconquered and unconquerable hearts."

Let us move forward as one in protecting our heritage. May the God of Jacob be with you and have a blessed Holy Week as we ready ourselves to worship the Risen Saviour.

Remember that everyone has a birthday, but He is the only one with a Resurrection date!

Deo Vindice!

Charles Kelly Barrow
Commander-in-Chief



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 which 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 which is lacking in most museums and in the media. Seventy-five percent of the money received through this effort goes to this 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. Twenty-five percent 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



Books in Print

I Am Busy Drawing Pictures — The Civil War Art and Letters of Private John Jacob Omenhausser, CSA

Private John Jacob Omenhausser enlisted in the Richmond Light Infantry Blues on April 21, 1861. His rationale for joining: Wanting the Confederacy to be recognized “as a free and independent government.” This book is a collection of his drawings and letters, beginning with his service in the Confederate Army until he is captured at Petersburg on June 15, 1864. His drawings and letters continue as a prisoner-of-war at Point Lookout Prison in Maryland.

There are many hundreds of published books of letters by Confederates over the past one-hundred-and-fifty years that show the true feelings of these soldiers. Pvt. Omenhausser combines his letters with art, which enhances and magnifies their struggle during the war.

His drawings in the beginning years show Confederate camp life at meal time and also offers insight into how and where they lived. But the most amazing of his art takes place after his capture and shipment to Point Lookout. As every true Southern historian knows, the South was starved throughout most of the war due to a blockade of their ports and the all-out war strategy of Abraham Lincoln. The Confederacy did not have adequate food supplies for Yankee POWs and these prisoners were receiving the same rations as their Confederate guards.

In the North, it was a different situation. Union soldiers as well as the Northern people had ample food sup-

plies during and after the war. They also had plenty of food for Confederate POWs based throughout the Northern states. They however chose to starve the Confederate POWs. An example of this treatment was Private Omenhausser’s art, entitled “Rats.” He is shown preparing to cook three rats over an open fire. One fellow POW says “Hellow Bob,

you ain’t a going to eat them Rats, are you?” And Pvt. Omenhausser’s replies “Certainly I am, They are good as squirl, and if a fellow did not look out for himself in this place he’d starve.”

Other artwork from Point Lookout show how Confederate POWs passed the time of day, washed their clothes, and got their hair cut. In the hair-cutting scene, the barber’s prices listed shaving costing one cracker, haircutting costing two crackers, and shampooing costing three crackers. This was just another example of how scarce food was in a Confederate POW camp.

As noted historian Gary Gallagher states in the book’s foreword, “Private Omenhausser reaches across a century and a half to bring us into the world he inhabited while a Confederate infantryman and prisoner-of-war.” This is a great read and could only be presented better if the authors could stick to the facts of the content of the book when choosing the title. Private Omenhausser’s art and letters were not Civil War — they were Confederate.

Authors: Ross M. Kimmel and Michael P. Musick

Publisher: Friends of the Maryland State Archives

350 Rowe Blvd., Annapolis, MD 21401
Paperback \$45.00

Reviewed by Byron E. Brady

The Broken Circle

The Broken Circle is the story of Confederate Medal of Honor recipient Major James Breathed and his romantic love Mollie MacGill. James was born in what is now present-day West Virginia and graduated from medical school at age 21.

When the War of Northern Aggression broke out, Dr. Breathed was practicing medicine in Missouri. In a conversation he has with JEB Stuart regarding the outbreak of war, he states “If Virginia secedes, I think I’ll offer her my medical training and serve in the Medical Corps.” He enlists as a private in the 1st Virginia Cavalry in April 1861 and works his way up to a promotion as Major in February 1864.

The novel begins while James is attending Medical School in Maryland. He meets Mollie MacGill at a homecoming gala at Bai-Yuka, his family’s Maryland home. The gala was just prior to his enlistment to serve the Confederacy as a scout for his regiment. Private Breathed’s first great battle would be Manassas. Meanwhile, back in Maryland, there was a move by Abraham Lincoln (referred to as the “Rail Splitter” throughout the book) to prevent the state from seceding. Yankee troops were arresting loyal Southerners, including some of Mollie’s relatives.

The Broken Circle follows the activities of both James and Mollie throughout the war which includes some very

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Remembering Ron Casteel 1940-2014

Lt. Commander-in-Chief 2006-2008

By Paul Gramling, Jr.

His given name was Ronald Edward Casteel, but to everyone who knew him, he was Ron. There are as many stories about Ron as there are lives he has touched. My life was no different.

My journey of friendship with Ron began August 3, 2000. That is when we met at the SCV National Reunion in Charleston, South Carolina. I was running for ATM Commander. Ron was representing his camp from Jefferson City, Missouri. We met through my campaign, which is when I learned he had worked for the local CBS station in my hometown of Shreveport, LA, when I was a young teenager. This meeting forged a bond of brotherhood, friendship and respect which lasted until the day he died.

Before that August day in 2000, Ron led an active life, some of which I would like to share at this point.

Ron worked for more than two decades as a news director and news anchor in broadcast markets including San Francisco, Los Angeles, Honolulu, San Antonio, Shreveport and Little Rock. His experience included serving as news director for KFRC, a legendary rock and roll radio station in San Francisco during the 1960s and 1970s and a news reporter and anchor at KGO radio and television, the ABC owned and operated station in San Francisco.

In 1975 he was the first broadcast reporter to break news from the scene outside the San Francisco Hotel in San Francisco for the ABC Radio Network about the assassination attempt on President Gerald R. Ford. He covered other major stories on the West Coast for ABC, including the 1960s campus protests,

the Patricia Hearst kidnapping and the Zodiac slayings. In Los Angeles in the early 1970s, he worked as a news anchor alongside the city's most popular morning disk jockey, Robert W. Morgan, top rock and roll station, KHJ.

After retiring from broadcast journalism, Ron became a documentary filmmaker, producing films about historical subjects including Missouri outlaw Jesse James and tales and legends of the Ozarks. In Arkansas, he produced campaign videos for then-Governor Bill Clinton's reelection campaigns in the 1980s.

Upon moving to Missouri in the early 1990s, Ron served as Communications Director of the Missouri Secretary of State and as Communications Director for the Missouri Democratic Party. Prior to retirement, he served several years as public and media spokesman for the Missouri Consolidated Health Care Plan.

In 2002 Ron Wilson was elected Commander-in-Chief of the SCV. Ron Casteel was appointed to serve as National Chief of Staff. When Deene Sweeney was elected Commander-in-Chief in 2004, Ron was re-appointed to serve as Chief of Staff. I had the opportunity to work closely with Ron during PCIC Sweeney's administration since I was serving as National Chief of Heritage Defense. Ron was always traveling and speaking at various SCV camps and events during his tenure as National Chief of Staff.

During the first half of the year, 2005, when there were attempts made to change the leadership of the SCV, Ron Casteel was instrumental in helping to right a wrong. Ron was in the middle of the situation, and in my humble opinion, I believe we

all owe men like Ron Casteel and the handful of others on the GEC for returning our organization back to its members.

In 2005 Ron was awarded the SCV's second-highest award, the Robert E. Lee Award.

We have all heard the saying, "Behind every good man stands a good (sometimes better) woman." Well, that could not be more true in Ron's case. On December 21, 2004, Ron married his lady, Kathryn Diane Couch Riley, but just simply, Diane to all of us who know her. You can't talk or think about Ron without including Diane. She was truly his rock to lean on for the remainder of his life.

In 2006 Ron entered the race for Lt. Commander-in-Chief. The Reunion was held in New Orleans that year. Ron and Diane decided to stay with Lynda and me for a couple of days prior to the Reunion and ride down with us from Shreveport. I can remember how he openly put forth an air of confidence, but inside he was a little worried and anxious about the election. I did my best to ease the anxieties and assure him he would be easily elected. I was correct, which he made sure to remind me. Ron was elected Lt. CIC with a resounding landslide victory.

It was during Ron's term as Lt. CIC, Lynda and I visited the Casteel home in Jefferson City, Missouri. It was at this occasion I found out about his role in acting and movie-making. In 1972 Ron starred in the full feature film about the Golden Gate Bridge as *Ground Zero*. This was one of the first terrorist films produced. While we were at Ron's he found the VHS tape of the movie and entertained us with a viewing of it. I won't spoil it for anyone that might find a copy and watch it, but the last scene with Ron on top of the Golden Gate Bridge Tower without any guide wires and heavy wind gusts ... well, I can understand Ron's fear of heights after shooting that movie. Ron also wrote and directed the feature film, *The Boy Who Talks to Whales*.

As Lt. CIC, Ron composed a recruiting DVD for the SCV, including interviews with various SCV members of all ages. One of those interviewed was my son, Landon. Needless to say, that was quite an honor for a 16-year-old teenager. Although they visited many times since the production of that recruitment video, I was glad Ron and Landon had a chance to talk and remember while at the National Sesquicentennial event in Franklin, Tennessee, Sep-



tember 13, 2014 ... just a few short months before Ron's death.

Ron was a staunch defender of everything Confederate. He loved to debate anyone, anytime about those things he held dear to his heart. He was active in the SCV, including GEC meetings, parades, recruitment booths, Lee Jackson Banquets, State and National Reunions, as anyone I have ever met.

In 2008 Ron was awarded the SCV's highest award, the Jefferson Davis Chalice. I don't believe I have ever seen anyone more honored, humbled and proud.

All of us have enough memories and stories to fill numerous volumes ... which I will leave you to them to cherish.

Ron Casteel was a true gentleman and Southern Compatriot. He will be missed by many. It is almost like I can hear him saying in that golden voice, "Until we meet again, this has been.....Ron..... Casteel."



Henry Clay Latta:

His Life and Times in the War Between the States

By E. Michael Latta, Ed.D and Stanley M. Latta, Ph.D

Second Lieutenant Henry Clay Latta was “mortally wounded” and died on November 10, 1864 according to the “Morning Report” of General Hospital No. 4, Richmond, Virginia. Other records show he was “killed, October 27, 1864.” Still another shows “he died on or about November 10-12, 1864, of wounds.” Whenever Henry Clay Latta actually died, he was twenty-two years old as he was nineteen when he volunteered for service on February 1, 1862, as a private.

Henry Clay Latta (or Henry C. Latta or H. C. Latta, as his name alternately appears in various Confederate States of America documents), was 5’10” tall, single, and a farmer when he volunteered. His likeness is shown in Photograph A. According to secondary source, David K. Latta, there were fifteen members of Latta Branch #7 who served in the CSA, but Henry Clay Latta is the only one known to have an existing photo. Henry C. Latta has a memorial paving brick in the newly constructed walkway in the Confederate Section of Oakwood Cemetery, located in Raleigh, North Carolina. It is highly appropriate for Henry Clay Latta to be recognized in

this manner since it is not known where he was buried, though it appears certain that he died in a Richmond, Virginia, hospital.

Moreover, even though the State of North Carolina was the next to last state to join the CSA, it provided more troops than any other state, with correspondingly more casualties. While not a casualty of the war per se, Henry Clay Latta’s older brother, Simpson Latta, was discharged on May 26, 1862 for reasons of “debilities and peritonitis chronic,” according to a book entitled *The Bloody Sixth: The Sixth North Carolina Regiment Confederate States of America*. This history was written by Richard W. Iobst, with *Roster of the Troops* by Louis H. Manarin (see p. 311 for Simpson Latta). In this book, there is a narrative about the Reactivated Regiment written by Wade Lucas. One interesting aspect about Simpson’s name is that the “family list” of children shows his name to be “G. Simpson” but his military record shows his name to be “Simpson J.” Latta, and as being a part of the 6th NC Infantry, as does also the book above. The same “family list” of children also includes the name of Henry Clay Latta, Simpson’s younger brother. *The Bloody Sixth* book provides the

following information about Simpson Latta: born in Orange County, NC, where he resided as a farmer and enlisted as a private at age 22, on May 1, 1861. It is likely Simpson Latta influenced his brother to join the Cause, because Henry Clay Latta enlisted about three months before his brother’s discharge.

Henry Clay Latta was born in Orange County, NC, but resided in Granville County, NC, when he joined the “Tar River Rebels” as a private in Company E. Captain Robert L. Heflin’s company was officially known as Company E. The company was enlisted in Granville County in February-March, 1862. It was mustered in at Camp Mangum, near Raleigh, North Carolina; and this is where Company E was assigned to the 46th Regiment, North Carolina Troops. The company functioned thereafter as a part of the 46th Regiment, and its exploits for the remainder of the war were reported as part of the regimental history. The 46th Regiment, NC Troops, Company E was made up of A.P. Hill’s 3rd Corps, Henry Heth’s Division, and John Cook’s Brigade, which is where Henry Clay Latta was a part of the Battle of Hatcher’s Run on October 27, 1864, and where it was reported

that he was “mortally wounded” as a 2nd lieutenant.

While Henry Clay Latta was mustered in for duty as a private, he quickly rose through the ranks, being promoted to corporal sometime prior to February 1, 1862, plus his “Roll of Honor” service card), and then promoted to sergeant between November-December, 1862. He was present or accounted for until wounded in the face on December 13, 1862 at Fredericksburg, Virginia, where Henry Clay Latta “acted with distinguished gallantry and refused to leave the field,”

He was able to return to duty in January-February, 1863. Henry Clay Latta was appointed 2nd lieutenant on March 30, 1863 — however other documents show that he was elected or promoted on February 11, 1863. Both of these exhibits show the promotion to 2nd lieutenant on February 1, 1863, instead of March 30, 1863 date shown on other records. According to the records, Henry Clay Latta was present and accounted for until he was wounded again in action on June 15, 1864. He returned to duty in July-August, 1864. He was again present and accounted for until he was wounded in the back [likely the cause of his eventual death] at Burgess’ Mill, Virginia on October 27, 1864.

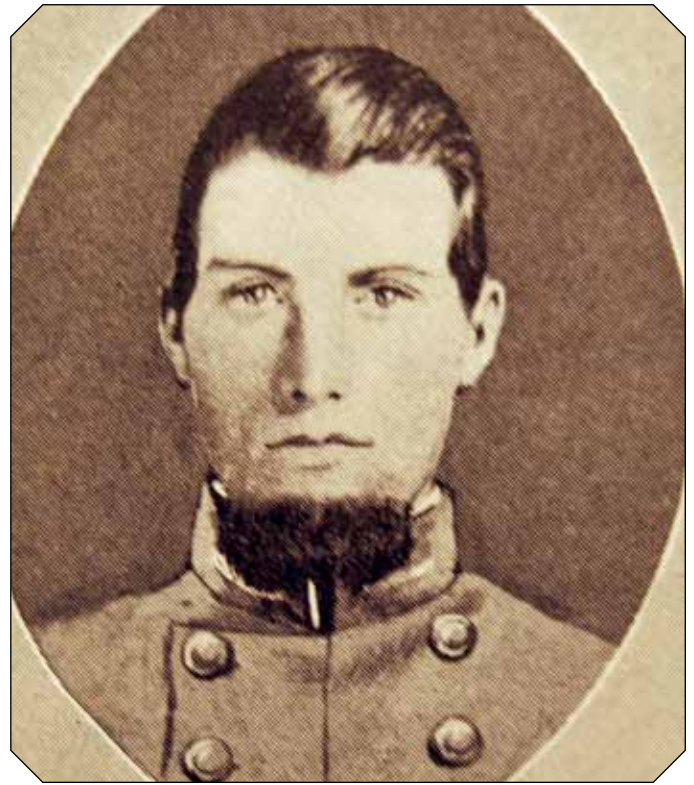
Henry Clay Latta’s father was named Henderson Latta. Henderson Latta was born on June 20, 1811 in Orange County, North Carolina. He died on August 28, 1895, and was buried in Stem, NC, located in Granville County. Henderson Latta’s will dated February 7, 1894, was probated by his youngest son

(and Henry Clay Latta’s youngest brother), Allen Latta.

As can be ascertained by the dates of the birth of Henderson Latta, he was fifty years old at the beginning of the war and lived through and until nearly thirty years after the War ended. What he saw or did during this time is not known. What is known is that he was married to Ann Rhew from Stem, North Carolina on November 6, 1834, and that they had nine children. Their names and year of their birth are recorded as follows:

Sarah Hopkins, 1863
G. Simpson (believed to be Simpson J.), 1863
Harrison R., 1840
Henry Clay, 1842
Mary June, 1846
Luena (or Lucinda), 1848
Louisa, 1848
Allen, 1850
Ann, about 1854

Henry Clay Latta’s youngest brother, Allen, was born February 26, 1850, and died on January 28, 1911. His wife, Emily Sneed Ragland, was born on September 6, 1850 and died on March 28, 1911. One might question why Allen did not serve alongside his brothers; however the best answer is likely that he was only fifteen as the War ended.



Allen Latta was married in 1873 and had twelve children during the next eighteen years. He and his wife had their first child on July 4, 1875, and named him Henry Clay Latta ... almost surely in memory of his older brother who died during the War. The names and birth dates of Allen’s twelve children are recorded as follows:

Henry Clay – July 4, 1875 [note the Independence Day relevance]
Annie Elizabeth – June 1, 1876
Alice Blanche – June 1, 1877
Joseph Lucious – 1878
Alex Allen – October 24, 1879
Thomas – possibly 1880
John Irvin – June 3, 1881
Eunice Standgrove – July 22, 1883
Hazel Clyde – October 31, 1884
Mary Emma – September, 19, 1887
Viola Henderson – December 21, 1891

Continued on page 59

Calling All Sons and Daughters to the 13th Annual Sam Davis Youth Camps

Virginia Camp: Sunday, June 21 to Saturday, June 26 at the SW Virginia Woodmen of the World Family Activity Center, 1336 Simmons Mill Road, Thaxton, VA. The deadline for applications is June 11, 2015.

Texas Camp: Sunday, July 26 to Saturday, July 31 at Three Mountain Retreat, located at Clifton, TX. The deadline for applications is July 16, 2015.

Why should your son or daughter attend the Sam Davis Youth Camp?

In a survey conducted by the Center for Survey Research and Analysis in 2000, 65% of college seniors **failed** to pass a high school equivalent American history test:

- Only 23% correctly identified James Madison as the “Father of the Constitution.”
 - Yet, 98% knew that “Snoop Doggy Dog” is a rapper.
- Just more than half, 52% knew that George Washington’s Farewell Address warned against establishing permanent alliances with foreign governments.
 - Yet, 99% correctly identified Beavis & Butthead.

In 1864, Major General Patrick Cleburne prophetically warned: *If the South should lose, it means that the history of the heroic struggle will be written by the enemy, that our youth will be trained by Northern school teachers, will be impressed by all of the influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors and our maimed veterans as fit subjects for derision.*

Today, his words ring all too true. There is no question the youth of today must run a terrible gauntlet, and many are struck down along the way by one or more of the politically correct influences which flourish in our schools. Sometimes these youths are from the best homes, with strong families and religious training. With even the most conscientious parenting though, oftentimes in high school or college, even these best and brightest finally succumb to the liberal, *politically correct* view of history.

This summer, you can help turn the tide. For two weeks, our Southern young men and ladies (ages 12-18) will gather to hear the truths about the War for Southern Independence. The camps (named for the great young Confederate Sam Davis) will combine fun and recreation with thoughtful instruction in Southern history, the War for Southern Independence, the theology of the South during the War, lessons on Southern heroes, examples of great men of the Faith, and special programs and sessions for our Southern ladies!

This is the thirteenth year the Sons of Confederate Veterans has offered such a wonderful event for our sons and grandsons, and the tenth year we also offer the program for our daughters and granddaughters. We urge you to take advantage of this great opportunity. It is our responsibility to teach our Southern history and culture to future generations.

Need more details? Interested in becoming a counselor? Please contact:

Jack E. Marlar, Director Virginia Camp

E-mail: marlars3@bellsouth.net **(864) 862-3946**

Mark Brown, Director Texas Camp

E-mail: SDYC_Texas@yahoo.com **(972) 479-9341**

The Sam Davis Youth Camp — 2015 Registration Form

Full Name: _____
Street Address: _____ City: _____
State: _____ Zip Code: _____ E-Mail Address: _____
Gender: _____ Male _____ Female
Date of Birth: *(must be born on or before June, 2003)* _____
Which SD Youth Camp will you be attending? _____ Texas _____ Virginia
Name of Sponsoring SCV Camp: _____
Parent or Guardian with Whom Camper Lives: _____
Parent/Guardian Work or Emergency Contact Phone Number: _____

Required Medical Information

Please attach additional information as needed.

Date of Last Tetanus Booster: _____
Prescribed Medication Taken, if any: _____
Reason for Taking Medication: _____
Specific Allergies (including type of reaction): _____

Does Camper Have Asthma or Hay Fever? _____
Specific Activities to Be Restricted (Please state reason): _____

Insurance Information (Group, Plan Number & Phone Number). Please attach copy of Insurance Card

Medical Release Form

Registration cannot be processed without the signature of the camper's parent or guardian on this release form.

In case of medical emergency, I understand every effort will be made to contact parents or guardians of campers. In the event that I cannot be reached, I hereby give permission to the physician selected by the Sam Davis Youth Camp to hospitalize; secure proper treatments; and order injection, anesthesia, or surgery for my child as named. I also understand that the Sam Davis Youth Camp reserves the right to review any information given and determine camper capability based upon that information.

Parent or Guardian's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Payment Information

Payment is due when your completed application is submitted. The cost for room, board, and all activities and needed supplies is \$495 for each camper. Make checks payable to The Sam Davis Youth Camp, and mail to: Post Office Box 59, Columbia, TN, 38402. When your registration has been received and processed, you will receive a confirmation by mail, followed by details regarding camp facilities and scheduled activities.

Registration Deadlines: June 11, 2015 – Virginia. July 16, 2015 – Texas

Army of Northern Virginia



Members of the **SC 10th Brigade** performed a cleanup at the Brick House Cemetery in Meggett, SC. Pictured from left, Compatriots Cain Griffin, Keith Day, Gary Millard, Gene Patrick, Vohn Busby, Randy Lesemann, Sam Davis, John Genes, Jerry Infinger, Brian Lee Merrill, Randy Stewart, (kneeling), Bobby Gorman, Tony Genes and Ceil Fairchild.



Captain Moses Wood Camp 125, Gaffney, SC, honored two Confederate soldiers by installing each a tombstone, Cross of Honor, and Confederate Flag at the El Bethel Baptist Church Cemetery for Privates Alfred Parris and Barnett Moss who both served in the 18th SC Infantry. Pictured are Camp Commander Patrick Phillips, Kevin Lancaster, Jordan Dill, Creighton Lovelace, Frank Lee and Patrick Phillips, Jr., along with members of the Moss family, descendants of both soldiers who were cousins.



New member Joe Kight was inducted into the **Palmetto Sharpshooters Camp 1428**, Anderson, SC, based upon the service of his ancestor, Sergeant Elias Bennett of the High Shoals (GA) Defenders. Pictured are Camp Chaplain Albert Atkin, Joe Kight and Sharpshooters' Commander Michael Barnes.



The **Robeson Rifle Guards Camp 216**, Lumberton, NC, held a camp meeting with guests for the evening: Dr. and Mrs. Chris E. Fonvielle, Jr., Dr. Fonvielle, of the UNC-Wilmington History Department, presented a program entitled "Faces of Fort Fisher." Pictured from left are Southern Brigade Commander Tom Taylor, Dr. Chris Fonvielle, Jr. and Commander Bryan Stanton.



James City Cavalry Camp 2095, Williamsburg, VA, Commander Jeff Toalson and **Magruder-Ewell Camp 99**, Newport News, VA, Commander Ken Wood attended the UDC Lee-Jackson-Maury Memorial Luncheon in Newport News, VA.



MD Division motorcycle enthusiasts visited the Historic Folcks Mill battlefield, near Cumberland, MD. Standing from left, Danny Adams, Paul Behene and Whitey Whitt; kneeling from left, Rick Imboden and Bob Brewer, Past Commander **Colonel William Norris Camp 1398**, Darnestown, MD.

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



The **McDowell Men Camp 379**, Marion, NC, Commander Jeff Cordell presents Director of the North Carolina Museum of History Ken Howard a check for \$8,257 for the preservation of the 35th NC Regimental Flag shown. Pictured from left, Assistant Director NC-MOH Jackson Marshall, Camp 379 Lt. Commanders David Padgett and Will Crawford. Camp 379 would like to thank those who have supported this project, especially the National Sons of Confederate Veterans General Executive for their generous contribution.



Members of the **Bennett-Duke Camp 773**, Durham, NC, cooked and provided table service for between 40 and 45 hospital patients and family members staying at the State Employees Credit Union Family House in Chapel Hill. Pictured from left, Brent Fallin, John Flora, Thomas and Basha Beach, John Nash and Charles Wagoner. Not pictured are John Flora's wife, Pat, and Rodney and Kyle Watson.



The **Stonewall Jackson Camp 23**, Charlotte, NC, placed a gravestone for Private James B. Yandle, Co. C, 9th Regiment NC State Troops (1st Regiment NC Cavalry), at the New Hope Cemetery, Matthews, NC.



General Robert E. Lee's Birthday dinner was celebrated by the **Colonel John S. Mosby Camp 1237**, Front Royal, VA. The camp inducted two new members, second from left, Curt Ralph Wright and first on right, Larry Lloyd. Also honored were National Life member, third from left, Gwyn Wathen and two Division Life members, first on left Clay Baugher and third from right, Bruce Colton. Honored with the Glenn Martin Camp Award is Fred Arena for his outstanding help, hours of dedicated service to the UDC and Camp 1237.



Pictured are Steve Watts and John Hovis, two of the approximately 15 members of the **Major Charles Q. Petty Camp 872**, Gastonia, NC. The Petty Camp is helping Olney Church reset sunken headstones in the church cemetery, including veterans from many wars. To date, the Petty Camp members have donated approximately 180 man hours, re-setting almost 100 head stones, with approximately 50 more remaining.



Members of the **General Robert F. Hoke/Colonel William J. Hoke Camp 1616**, Lincolnton, NC, participated in the Denver Days, held in Denver, NC.

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



The **Col. Leonidas L. Polk Camp 1486**, Garner, NC, celebrated their 25th Anniversary at a recent meeting. Shown, back row from left, Rick Walton, Joe Scott, Marc Cheek, Matt Holder, Ed Westbury, Roger Lequire, Joe Peacock, Don Scott, James Izzell; front row, left, Commander Darwin Roseman, Art Wills, Rodney Whaley, Robbie Broyles, Gordon Gay, Keith Hargraves, Cole Watkins, and seated, from left, charter members Jay Denmark, Paul Johnson, Charles Rackley, Woody Ragan and Tim Morton.



The **Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD; the **Pvt. J. W. Culp Memorial Camp 1961**, Gettysburg, PA; and the **Major General Arnold Elzey Camp 1940**, Salisbury, MD, along with the Fitzhugh Lee Chapter 279, UDC, Frederick, MD, helped to raise money for this rededication monument which was unveiled at Washington Confederate Cemetery during the Reunion and Remembrance, Hagerstown Honors Her Civil War Veterans' Ceremony.



The **High Bridge Camp 1581**, Farmville, VA, spent a Saturday morning picking up litter along Saylor's Creek Road. Visitors will travel this road to the Battles of Saylor's Creek. Pictured from left, Lance Smith, Commander Gary Pridgen, Lee Wooten, Robert Harris, Moffatt Evans, Jr., Mark Fathbruckner, Jerry Drinkard, Jr. and Ty Drinkard.



The **Rockingham Rangers Camp 1835**, Mayodan, NC, swore in new member Raymond Thompson. Pictured from left, Raymond Thompson, Commander Wayne Byrd and Lieutenant Commander Stephen Smith.



Maryland Line CSA Camp 1741, Upper Marlboro, MD, Commander Tom Dale and Tom Dale, Jr. present Mr. Francis Allen, center, a real grandson, with a certificate of appreciation from the MD Division for donating his War Between the States items to the camp.



2nd Corps Color Guard stand at the Fredericksburg, VA, War Memorial Plaza following the Barton Street Monument rededication ceremony. Members of the **Matthew Fontaine Maury Camp 1722**, Fredericksburg, VA; from left, Toney Shook, Joseph H. Wright, Jr., William West, Gregory Randall and Manuel Vega.



Army of Northern Virginia



Members of the **First in Secession Camp 1963**, Chesterfield, SC, attended the Col. Stephen Jackson Chapter 295 MOS&B monument dedication for Chief Justice Henry McIver. The event was held at the Old St. David's Church and Cemetery in Cheraw, SC. Compatriots Allen Kelly, Jimmy Gamble, David Rowland, Brantly Rowland were also present at this event.



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, hosted the Lewes, DE Historical Society tour group at the Delaware Confederate Veteran Monument. Camp Commander Jeff Plummer and Adjutant John Zoch spoke about the contributions of Delaware Confederate soldiers and sympathizers during the War Between the States.



Lt. Col. Robert H. Archer Camp 2013, Havre de Grace, MD, held a fall road cleanup. Pictured from left, Michael Potter, John Thomas Potter, Bill Watson, Mike Eldreth Sr., Cadet Mikie Eldreth, III, Rich Mooney, Commander Bob Dollenger, Tim Myers, Mike Harrington and Dan Cowgill.



Members of the **Edmund Ruffin Fire Eaters Camp 3000**, Mechanicsville, VA, the VA Flaggers, and other SCV members from NC, SC, FL, GA and MS joined for the singing of *Dixie* at VMI on Lee-Jackson Day. The VMI Keydets stopped drilling and joined in and gave a rousing *Rebel Yell*. Pictured in the center is Greg Randall as Stonewall Jackson, a member of the **Beverly Lacy Tucker Camp 2141**, Locust Grove, VA.



General William MacRae Camp 2063, Shallotte, NC, Commander Franklin Hord, Adjutant Don Edwards, Lieutenant Commander Bryan Breedlove, and Newsletter Editor Jeff Melton, following a recent meeting.



Members of the **Colonel Charles Jones Colcock Camp 2100**, Ridgeland, SC, participated in the Wreaths Across America program at the Beaufort National Cemetery in Beaufort, SC, by donating and placing wreaths on the graves of Confederate soldiers buried there — and were proud to have been present for the ceremony honoring all the veterans.

Army of Tennessee



John T. Shepherd, left, and Alton Williams Elam, both members of **N. B. Forrest Camp 215**, Memphis, TN, were recently presented with the SCV Real Grandson Award at the monthly meeting. In addition to being real grandsons of Confederate soldiers, both men are veterans of World War II.



Turkey Town Valley Camp 1512, Etowah County, AL, and the Etowah Chapter 1620 UDC hosted a Confederate Memorial service at Forrest Cemetery. Other camps and chapters participated. AL Commander Gary Carlyle spoke on the integrity of the Confederate soldier.



M/G William D. McCain Camp 584, Columbia, TN, member Bruce Swinnie located and cleaned Gainey Meeting House Cemetery in Chesterfield County, SC, where his great-great-grandfather John Wilson Swinnie is buried. Private Swinnie served in the 3rd Regiment, SC Reserves.



A large crowd awaits the beginning of the Annual Memorial service at The Rock, Georgia Confederate Cemetery, conducted each April by the **General John B. Gordon Memorial Camp 1449**, Thomas-ton, GA. Those buried here died at the Confederate Hospital at the Rock, under the command of Major A. P. Brown, the brother of GA Governor Joe Brown.



Principal Mike Pritchett of Chatsworth Elementary is shown accepting school supplies, a monetary donation along with Box Tops and Campbell soup labels for education for them to purchase much-needed school equipment. **The Lieutenant William Luffman Camp 938**, Chatsworth, GA, members shown from left: Don Campbell, Jimmy Luffman, Principal Pritchett, Adam Parker, Jerry Shipman and Commander Mitchell Parker.



General Joseph Finegan Camp 745, Yulee, FL, Commander Bob Sieg and Tommy Clayton, Jr., displayed the camp flag which was retired on the death of past Camp Commander Jim Lear, following a Confederate Memorial service at Jones Cemetery in Callahan, FL.

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



The H. L. Hunley Award was presented to JROTC Student Andrew Parker from Aberdeen, MS. **Captain Frances Marion Rogers Camp 873**, Amory, MS; Lieutenant Commander Terry Williams made the presentation.



A Southern Cross of Honor Memorial service was held for 1st Lieutenant Albert Newton Leatherwood, Co. E, 39th NC Troops, at Peachtree Baptist Cemetery in Murphy, NC. Leatherwood's descendant, Frank Leatherwood of the **General George "Tige" Anderson Camp 453**, Anniston, AL, thanks the Honor Guard, from the **Jackson Rangers Camp 1917**, Sylva, NC.



AL Division Adjutant Mike Williams talks to fourth-graders at the Capitol in Montgomery and on this occasion, a young mother and son approached to have a photo made with a Confederate Soldier. Come to find out, the mother and young man were distant cousins of Mike's and neither knew it until the child's great-grandmother saw the picture and sent it to Mike. His name is Addison Hudson.... A great way to find family and not even know it!



A Monument Dedication was held for 4th Corporal John S. Askins, Co. C, 41st TN Infantry, in the City View Cemetery in Union City, TN. **Otho French Strahl Camp 176**, Union City, TN, Lt. Commander John Abernathy conducted the ceremony. Family from several states attended this event.



Members of **Longstreet Zollicoffer Camp 87**, Knoxville, TN, participated in the Fountain City Christmas Parade. Pictured on ground: Richard Hatten, Travis Gaddy, G.W. Murphy and Commander Scott Hall; on trailer: Sam Miller, John Hitt, Ryan McKenzie, Christopher Bryant, Brigade Commander Earl Smith and Brian Fox.



At a recruitment table at the Laurel Gun Show, at Magnolia Center in Laurel, MS, are, from left, Billy Langley, Doug Jefcoat and George Jaynes, members of the **Jones County Rosin Heels Camp 227**, Laurel, MS.

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



Members of the **Jackson County Volunteers Camp 94**, Jefferson, GA, along with family and friends recently held a clean-up day in Jackson County, GA. The men and women spent the day cleaning the Doster Family Cemetery, located on Creek Nation Road. The cemetery is the final resting place of nine Confederate Veterans, one War of 1812 Veteran and one Indian War Veteran.



Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville, FL, with the UDC, dedicated the Mary Dickson (wife of Colonel J.J. Dickson), headstone in Evergreen Cemetery. A large turnout honored our Southern Patriot's wife. Mrs. Dickson died in Texas and her body was not returned to Florida — burial location unknown. Camp 1209 started the efforts, organized the placement of a headstone beside her husband and fulfilled a promise made more than 100 years ago.



Col. Snodgrass Camp 232, Stevenson, AL, presented an *H. L. Hunley* JROTC Award to Cadet Davis Walker at Ft. Payne High school in Ft. Payne, AL. Pictured are Lt. Commander North East Brigade Danny Bogle, AL Division Commander Gary Carlyle, Cadet Davis Walker and Camp Commander Fred Hicks.



John Hunt Morgan Camp 1342, Louisville, KY, Adjutant Capt. William M. Hayes, USCG, retired, presented the *H. L. Hunley* JROTC Award to Air Force Junior ROTC Cadet Kenneth Keller. Cadet Keller attends Moore Traditional High School in Louisville, KY. Upon graduation Cadet Keller will be enlisting in the Marine Corps and will attend basic training at Marine Corps Recruit Depot in San Diego, CA.



A partial view of Soldiers Cemetery located in Gadsden County, Florida. **Finley's Brigade, Camp 1614**, Havana, FL, restored the Confederate cemetery to its 1895 condition. Restoration includes a Florida Historic Marker, a replica fence and the purchase of thirty-seven headstones.



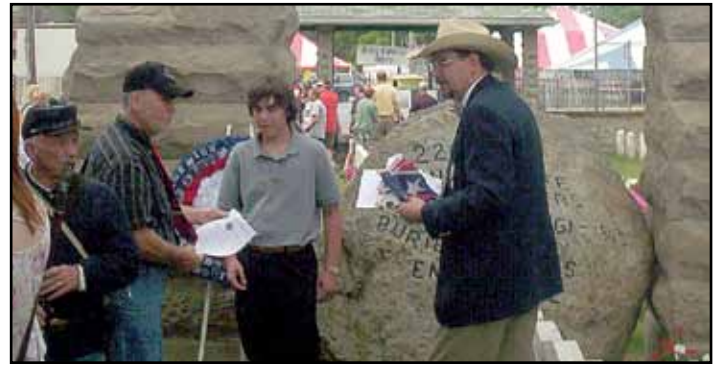
Members of the **General Ben Hardin Helm Camp 1703**, Elizabethtown, KY, gather to assist in placing a monument to commemorate the Battle of Elizabethtown. The monument recognizes the soldiers who fought in the city during General Morgan's Christmas raid.



Army of Tennessee



During the first County Commission meeting in April each year, the County Commissioners presents a Proclamation proclaiming Confederate History Month for Houston County, Georgia. Attendees from the **Lieutenant James T. Woodward Camp 1399**, Warner Robins, GA, this year from left, A.O Smith, Dr. Ben Lowery, Adjutant Wayne Scarborough, Commander Steve Scroggins and Tim Hawkins.



Quantrill's Raiders Camp 2087, Mayfield Heights, OH, Commander Scott Morris and Adjutant Henry Stobbs swear in the camp's youngest member, Wade Wedge, at the Camp Chase Confederate POW Camp Cemetery following an annual memorial service. Wedge and Stobbs drive more than 100 miles to attend camp meetings.



Sergeant William A. Hamby Camp 1750, Crossville, TN, members George Long and Bill Seegraves stand guard at the War Between the States monument during the Cumberland County Memorial Day celebration.



Members of the **Fort Heiman Camp 1834**, Murray, KY, and J.N Williams Chapter, UDC, look on as Calloway County Judge Executive Larry Elkins and Mayor Bill Wells sign a proclamation declaring April as Confederate History and Heritage Month. All citizens of Murray and Calloway County are urged to increase their knowledge of the role played by the Confederate States of America in general, and the Confederate soldier in particular, in our country's history.



Quantrill's Raiders Camp 2087, Mayfield Heights, OH, Commander Scott Morris and Henry Stobbs, **2nd Lieutenant John Bethel Bowles 2228**, Tiffin, OH, present the *H. L. Hunley* JROTC award to Kenton High School Cadet 2nd Lt. Nathan Knerr.



Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210, Tampa, FL, members Legionnaire Al McCray, Phil Walters, Houston Tucker, Strawberry Crest High School JROTC Commander Col. John Ingraham, *Hunley* Award recipient Cadet S-4 Travis Searfoss of Strawberry Crest HS, Greg Cauley, Mr. Seafoss, Commander David R. McCallister, Fred Walters and UDC member Ann Barnes Noble at the presentation of the *H. L. Hunley* Award.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 67, Houston, TX, member Danny C. Baker, great-grandson of Private Benjamin Thomas Baker, Co. F, 28th TX Cavalry, located his ancestor's grave in Hallsville, TX, where he placed a Southern Iron Cross to the gravesite.



Members of the **General James H. McBride Camp 632**, Springfield, MO, placed a Southern Iron Cross at the gravesite of John Cook, Confederate ancestor of Compatriot Dave Sanders of the **Father A. J. Ryan-San Diego Camp 302**, San Diego, CA. Cook is buried in Owsley Union Cemetery at Bethpage, MO.



A joint meeting was held with the **General Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804**, Fresno, CA, and the **General George Blake Cosby Camp 1627**, Sacramento, CA.



Members of the **J. L. Halbert Camp 359**, Corsicana, TX, met to purchase and donate animal supplies to the Navarro County Humane Society. In addition to the camp members were Matt Gaskill, manager of Tractor Supply and Melony Jordan, manager of the humane society. Pictured are Billy Ford, Brandon Ford, Bill Davis and Bradley Ford.



The 8th Brigade of the TX Division formed a mounted color guard unit to represent Confederate veterans in their area of the state. The Veterans' Day Parade hosted by the Sheriff's Department in Nacogdoches, TX, contained a large contingent of compatriots from camps across East Texas and one from Louisiana. Compatriot Jerry Shamburger, far left, is commanding and organizing this mounted effort to forward our Confederate ancestors colors in East Texas at various events. Members of the **Capt. James P. Douglas Camp 124**, Tyler, TX, and the **John H. Reagan Camp 2156**, Palestine, TX, were the camps represented in the mounted color guard effort at this event.



A 21-gun salute was led by Major John Hillman of the **Major J. S. Irvine Camp 2031**, Newton, TX, at the Castor Baptist Cemetery in Leesville, LA. Flag bearer was Rickey Robertson, with Compatriots Self, Henderson, Brode, Perrine and Brians in honor of the eleven Confederate veterans buried there.

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



An honor guard comprised of the Northwest Brigade Camps of the **AR Division** attended a monument dedication for 27 soldiers of the 4th AR Infantry who were buried at Camp Jackson, Benton County, AR. Members of the Boston Mountains, Mt. Home, and Prairie Grove Chapters of the UDC were also part of the ceremony.



The compatriots of **O. M. Roberts Camp 178**, Waxahachie, TX, provided the color guard and assisted the Daffin-Latimer Chapter 37, UDC, Ennis, TX, in rededicating the Waxahachie Power Mill Monument. This powder mill exploded on April 29, 1863, killing two and severely burning Private David Nance of Parson's 12th TX Cavalry. Kneeling from left, Cadet Damon Baker, Anthony Baker and David Ballard; standing from left, Kevin Crouch, Mike Thompson, George Cole, Larry Wilhoite, Jay Bowden, Glenn Toal and Gordon Matteson.



Members of the **Governor Samuel W. T. Lanham Camp 586**, Weatherford, TX, and members from the **Robert E. Lee Camp 239**, Ft. Worth, TX, rode and marched in the Weatherford, TX, Veterans' Day Parade. Forward the Colors!



Chaplain Jim Day of the **Major W.H. Howdy Martin Camp 1241**, Athens, TX, swore in his own son and grandson, Jonathan Day and Jayden Day on the service of Jim's great-grandfather Francis Marion Barkley, of the 62nd AL Infantry Regiment, Co. D, Lockhart's Battalion. Only 18 years old and serving more than a year, Private Barkley was captured and later transferred to Vicksburg, MS, for a prisoner exchange. He is buried near Athens and has been honored with a CSA Veteran's Marker.



SCV members from the **Major Robert M. White Camp 1250**, Temple, TX; **Colonel Gustav Hoffmann Camp 1838**, New Braunfels, TX; and **Hill Country Camp 1938**, Fredericksburg, TX, provided honor guard at a grave-dedication ceremony for Sgt. John Oliver Jenkins, Co. G, 26th MS Infantry. Pictured from left, Michael Harris (1250), Al Harris (1250), bugler John Tittle (1938), Ted Conerly (1938), James Maxwell (1938) and Don Taylor (1938).



Lt. General Richard Taylor Camp 1308, Shreveport, LA, members with LA Lt. Governor Jay Dardenne, center. From left, Gary Dillard Joiner, Chuck McMichael, Jay Dardenne, Paul Gramling and David Hill at the dedication of the remodeled visitor center at the Mansfield State Historic Site.

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



Members of the **Colonel Samuel D. Russell Camp 1617**, Natchitoches, LA, held a joint Christmas meeting with the Natchitoches Chapter 2401, UDC. Rickey Robertson gave a talk about the Confederate soldiers of Peason Ridge, LA.



Major James Morgan Utz Camp 1815, Florissant, MO, members participated in the Florissant, MO, Veterans' Day Parade.



The **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, was represented in the Rex Allen Days' parade in Willcox, AZ. Pictured from left, Priscilla Davis, riding the limber horse; Larry Bowman, carrying the 1st National Confederate Flag; and Donnis Davis, adjusting the hitch on the mountain howitzer.



2nd Texas Frontier District Camp 1904, DeLeon, TX, joined with the **Governor Samuel W. T. Lanham Camp 586**, Weatherford, TX, to participate in the Weatherford Parade celebrating Confederate History. Participating members were Joe Williams, Rusty Humphries, Charles Leatherwood, Charles Ditmore, Gene Skaggs, Frank Bussey, Blayne Williamson, Richard Burney and Ronny Jennings.



Attending a presentation of monuments at Mt. View Cemetery in Fresno, CA, are **General Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804**, Fresno, CA, compatriot Daniel Lee; **General George Blake Cosby Camp 1627**, Sacramento, CA, Commander Allen Davis, Past SUVCW Commander-In-Chief Brad Schall, Camp 1804 Commander/Past ATM Commander Chuck Norred and CA Division Commander Farrell Cooley.



Major W. H. Howdy Martin Camp 1241, Athens, TX and the **John H. Reagan Camp 2156**, Palestine, TX, members proudly joined **Stone Fort Camp 1944**, Nacogdoches, TX, in a Veterans' Day Parade. Pictured are Bob Lynch, Jim Day, 1241 Commander Jimmy Abney, Marc Robinson, Joseph Ables and 2156 Commander Dan Dyer.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



Texas Lonestar Greys Camp 1953, Schertz, TX, members Rich Steele and son, David, along with daughter Melody, celebrated Veterans' Day in the Azores.



Members of the **Iowa Division** at the gravesite of Julius Breitenstein, who served in the Confederate Navy and was a member of the crew of the *CSS Virginia*. Breitenstein was on board during the epic battle between the *Virginia* and the *Monitor*. The Iowa Division held a memorial service for Breitenstein, and placed a Confederate grave-marker at the site. After the WBTS, Breitenstein moved to Burlington, IA, and is buried in Aspen Grove Cemetery.



Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710, Sierra Vista, AZ Adjutant Curt Tipton and **Texas John H. Slaughter Camp 2074**, Tombstone, AZ, Adjutant Don Rodgers shared duties at the Arizona Peace-Maker Gun Show in Sierra Vista.



Private Thomas C. Sexton Camp 2232, Omaha, NE, Commander Jim Arbaugh stands in Ridge Cemetery at the gravesite of Private Thomas C. Sexton to pay tribute to his military service and honor the life he led after the war ended.



Pictured from left are Michael Noe, Robert Noe, III, and David Noe — three generations of SCV members. Mr. Robert Noe was sworn into the **Lieutenant Alexander Cameron Camp 2226**, Greenville, TX.



Shown are **Louisiana Division** members of the Washington Artillery at the Confederate Cemetery of Baton Rouge at the annual commemoration ceremony.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALASKA

CSS SHENANDOAH 1820 ANCHORAGE
SCHRADER, LOUIS JOHN
SENA, KEATON DAREN

ALABAMA

RAPHAEL SEMMES 11 MOBILE
CHAPPELLE, ROBERT LEWIE
COGGIN, GERALD CALVIN
STOKLEY, LYLE BLANE
TRAVIS, EDWARD FRANCIS

CAPT. MORTIMER JORDAN 84 GARDENDALE
GUTHRIE, JASON
HANEY, MICHAEL E.

ST. CLAIR 308 ASHVILLE
KAY, ALVIN DEAN

SAVAGE-STEWART 522 PIEDMONT
INGRAM, TIMOTHY JAMES

COL. WILLIAM A. JOHNSON 898 TUSCUMBIA
MIZE, JOEL SANFORD

THE PRATTVILLE DRAGOONS 1524 PRATTVILLE
CROWLEY, THOMAS

CAPT. WILLIAM HOUSTON SHELBY 1537 COLUMBIANA
GILES, ROBERT JERRY

DEKALB RIFLES 1824 SYLVANIA
MOSES, RUSSELL GERE

FORT BLAKELEY 1864 BALDWIN COUNTY
CHAPMAN, GILES DAVID
REED, HERB WATSON

THE TALLASSEE ARMORY GUARDS 1921 TALLASSEE
BUNN, CURTIS LEE
COOPER, VERNON ROY
DORLEY, DAKOTA BOAZ
DORLEY, RICHARD CHARLES
MOSELEY, CARL LOUIS

TEN ISLANDS 2678 OHATCHEE
SAMPLES, CHADWICK C.

ARKANSAS

GEN. ROBERT C. NEWTON 197 LITTLE ROCK
McMAHAN, KALEB LEE

GENERAL DANDRIDGE McRAE 397 SEARCY
CRANDALL, ALBERT WILLIAM

THOMAS C. HINDMAN 656

PRAIRIE GROVE MARS, WESTON LEON
STICKLER, DALE

GEN. JO SHELBY 1414 HARRISON
HALE, MASON JOHN

COL. ROBERT G. SHAVER 1655 JONESBORO
WHITNEY, ADAM LANE

ARIZONA

CONFEDERATE SECRET SERVICE 1710 SIERRA VISTA
SOBER, JOSEPH OWEN

PVT. NATHAN TERRY WANSLEE 2096 SAFFORD
RODEN, DOUG

COLONEL THOMAS GREEN 2251 APACHE JUNCTION
GUYTON, ROBERT A.

CALIFORNIA

GENERAL GEORGE BLAKE COSBY 1627 SACRAMENTO
INGLE, DAWSON RORIE
MARTIN, ALLEN WAYNE

GENERAL TYREE HARRIS BELL 1804 FRESNO
HELTON, WILLIAM CHARLES
WHITE, DANIEL ROBERT

COLORADO

JEFFERSON DAVIS 175 COLORADO SPRINGS
NORRIS, TRISTON WEST

FLORIDA

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY 556 TAMPA
HIGHSMITH, KENNETH J.

STEPHEN RUSSELL MALLORY 1315 PENSACOLA
DICKINSON, JOHN RHETT

MAJ. PICKENS BIRD 1327 MONTICELLO
WIMBERLY, DAVID SUTTON

GEN. JAMES PATTON ANDERSON 1599 WEST PALM BEACH
BOGGS, ROBERT E.
DAVIS, JOHN RICHARD
McGINNIS, WAYNE

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN 2210 TAMPA
BLACKARD, KENNETH MARK
BLACKARD, WILLIAM KENNETH
HARDESTY, CRAIG DAVID

GEORGIA

GEN. EDWARD DORR TRACY, JR. 18 MACON
WARD, HUNTER COLE

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS 78 AMERICUS
LOGAN, ROBERT FLEEMAN
PITYER, MICHAEL

LT. COL. THOMAS M. NELSON 141 ALBANY
BOWEN, JOHN WEST
YOUNG, AUSTIN LEE

TATTNALL INVINCIBLES 154 REIDSVILLE
CLARK, BRANDON MICHEAL
WOMBLE, RUDOLPH BROOKS

McDANIEL-CURTIS 165 CARROLLTON
LEAK, JAMES (JIM)
GROVER PRICE, RON N.

JOHN B. GORDON 599 LAFAYETTE

BYARS, JACK GRIFFITH

HARALSON INVINCIBLES 673 WACO
MULLENIX, JOHNNY SCOTT
WRIGHT, RICHARD H.

JOHN K. McNEILL 674 MOULTRIE
BLALOCK, CODY A.

COL. EDMUND N. ATKINSON 680 VALDOSTA
RYKARD, CARL A.

W. F. JENKINS 690 EATONTON
BROWN, DANIEL WYATT

APPLING GRAYS 918 BAXLEY
DeFORE, BENJAMIN LEE

OGEECHEE RIFLES CAMP 941 STATESBORO
AUCKLAND, COLBY MILES
FOWLER, TROY DAVID

McLEOD-MORING 1386 SWAINSBORO
LAWSON, SCOTTY

THE SAVANNAH MILITIA 1657 SAVANNAH
DRIGGERS, EARL EUGENE
FORKNER, BENJAMIN S.
HEATH, PHILLIP FREDRICK

COL. JOSEPH McCONNELL 1859 RINGGOLD
WRIGHT, TRACY DALE

MAJ. GEN. AMBROSE RANSOM WRIGHT 1914 EVANS
SMITH, THOMAS WALKER

CONCORD RANGERS 2135 DAWSONVILLE
WOODWARD, JOHN FRANKLIN
WOODWARD, MASON ILER

THE BARNESVILLE BLUES 2137 BARNESVILLE
RICH, DENNIS CALVIN

MONTGOMERY SHARPSHOOTERS 2164 MT. VERNON
COLLINS, DARRELL MICHAEL
SKINNER, STERLING EUGENE

GEORGIA DIVISION HQ CAMP 2200 MOULTRIE
BAKER, JESSE MELVIN
CATES, BRIAN THOMAS
CATES, COLIN BRADLEY
CATES, RYAN
CATES, WAYNE DOUGLAS
TINGLE, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

IOWA

BOWENS MOUNTED RIFLES 1759 DES MOINES
BROWN, NICHOLAS E.

ILLINOIS

LT. GEORGE E. DIXON 1962 BELLEVILLE
FUNKHOUSER, ERIC JAN
LOPER, GEORGE EDWARD

KANSAS

SOUTH KANSAS CAMP 2064

WICHITA
BENNETT, BILLY JOSEPH
FEELER, DANIEL LEE
FEELER, GARY LEE
McDANIEL, JOHN LYLE
McDANIEL, MELVIN L.

KENTUCKY

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE 100 LEXINGTON
CALLIHAN, ROBERT DOUGLAS
LUCAS, GEORGE NEILD

JOHN HUNT MORGAN 1342 LOUISVILLE
PRICE, DANIEL W.

GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN 1495 PADUCAH
SIKES, DUANE

FORT HEIMAN 1834 MURRAY
DALTON, JAN

JOHN P. McGUIRE 1843 PIKEVILLE
HINCHMAN, WILLIAM DAVID

LOUISIANA

COL. CHARLES D. DREUX 110 NEW ORLEANS
CULVER, RENNIE WYNN

JEFFERSON DAVIS 474 LAFAYETTE
WILLIAMSON, CLAYTON DWANE

CLAIBORNE INVINCIBLES 797 CLAIBORNE PARISH
McBRIDE, KENNON RAY

CAMP MOORE 1223 TANGIPAHOA
MIZELL, LYMAN ALAN
MIZELL, ROBIN WYNN
WALLACE, LEWIS GERALD

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR 1308 SHREVEPORT
BRIDWELL, FRANKLIN MILES
BRIDWELL, STEVEN TROY
BRIDWELL, STEVEN THOMAS
MILAM, ROY LEE

COL. SAMUEL D. RUSSELL 1617 NATCHITOCHE
CRYER, AIDEN
CRYER, JAMES E.
CRYER, WILLIAM P.
EVANS, BRIAN LINTON
EVANS, CLAY J.
GONGRE, DANIEL D.
GONGRE, DANIEL D.
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BARAJAS, TAYLOR MICHAEL
FOSHEE, TERRY W.

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HAMMONS, WILLIAM M.

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HAYNIE, LONNIE
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MITCHELL
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MAXIE
SHUMPERT, THOMAS
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MORRISSEY, FRANK D.

CAPTAIN MOSES WOOD 125 GAFFNEY
MOSS, GEORGE
EDWARD

3rd SC CAVALRY CO. I OF EDISTO 131 EDISTO ISLAND
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THOMAS

LITCHFIELD 132 CONWAY
SCOTT, JAMES "JAMIE"
VERNON

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SNOW, ROBERT CLARK
SNOW, WILLIAM LEE

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DALE

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O'NEAL, CHARLES
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HAMRICK, ROGER DALE

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CLARK, HARRY BERNARD
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NEWSOM, JAMES L.
WOOD, MATTHEW W.

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SMITH, JACOB WILLIAM

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MARTIN, JACKIE RUSHING, PAUL
BARTLEY

R. E. LEE 239 FORT WORTH
BAKER, ROBERT FRANKLIN, DANIEL
McADAMS, CURTIS

PLEMONS-SHELBY 464 AMARILLO
REA, BILLY JOE

GEN. W. R. SCURRY 606 WICHITA FALLS
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JOHNSON, STEPHEN THOMAS
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BOHMFALK, RONALD EDWARD
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BELL, STEVEN RAY
CLEMONS, RALPH ODUS
COOK, SPENCER D.
DEVINEY, RONNY
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ATKINS, RANDOLPH G.

KEMPER-FRY-STROTHER 19 MADISON
ROACH, DAVID L.

A. P. HILL 167 COLONIAL HEIGHTS
TOOMBS, TRAVIS

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WADE, DAVID BRYAN

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NEZBETH, PAUL L.

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HANEY, JAMES GRADEN
SMITH, JOSEPH HOWARD

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SCOTT, JOHN BRIAN

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McCLEARY, JEREMY DANIEL
STAUFF, JOHN KELLY

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FITZGERALD, CHARLES DANIEL

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DOLAN, JEFFREY KNOX
DOLAN, JOHN MICHAEL
PETERS, NICHOLAS G.
PETERS, THOMAS ANTHONY
WADDELL, JOHN DAYTON

EDMUND RUFFIN FIRE EATERS 3000 MECHANICSVILLE
BARRETT, TIMOTHY MARK

WASHINGTON

R. E. LEE 587 SEATTLE
GREEN, WILLIAM WEBSTER

WEST VIRGINIA

FLAT TOP COPPERHEADS 1694 PRINCETON
TABOR, CANNON MATTHEW

Continued from page 14

The Last Roll

Horry Rough and Readys 1026
Myrtle Beach, SC
Steven Horton Litaker

Fort Sumter 1269
Charleston, SC
Wilson Harvey Brockinton
Arthur G. Keene

Palmetto Sharp Shooters 1428
Anderson, SC
Columbus William Minish

N. B. Forrest 3
Chattanooga, TN
Arch E. Trimble

John R. Massey 152
Fayetteville / Lincoln Co., TN
Danny Cecil Owens

Capt. William H. McCauley 260
Dickson County, TN
John N. Choate

John Hunt Morgan 270
Springfield-Greenbrier, TN
James Richard Mitchell

M/G William D. McCain HQ
584
Columbia, TN
Past Lt. Commander-in-Chief
Ronald Edward Casteel
James Edward Showen
Ben Payton Williams

Dillard-Judd 1828
Cookeville, TN
Thomas Dudley Moore

General John C. Vaughn 2089
Athens, TN
Terry E. Moser

Capt. James P. Douglas 124
Tyler, TX
Marshall Anderson Traylor
Jesse Eldred Dyess

Plemons-Shelby 464
Amarillo, TX
James Henry Crawford

Gen. Horace Randal 1533
Carthage, TX
Lorenzo Eldon Reeves

Lt. Alexander Cameron 2226
Greenville, TX
Ronald Eagleton Reid

Lee-Jackson 1
Richmond, VA
F. Tom Grove

Kemper-Fry-Strother 19
Madison, VA
David Linn Graham

Clinton Hatcher 21
Leesburg, VA
Howard Rodney Crouch

J. E. B. Stuart 1343
Henrico, VA
Joseph E. Anstett

George E. Pickett 1459
Ettrick, VA
Romi L. Chitwood

Urquhart-Gillette 1471
Franklin, VA
Joseph Clinton Woodell

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Williamsburg, VA
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Welcome to our newest Life Members

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Jennings O. Wise	SC	1269
LaRonald W. Dews	VA	1805
Bryson A. Couch	SC	36
Joseph E. Knight	NM	2197
Gordon Dean Hale	AR	1414
Charles K. Stewart	TN	87
Fred U. Royal	GA	1657
John Murray	TX	584

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Goldsboro Rifles Camp 760
Arizona Division
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Lynn S. Beedle Jr.
Ross Cox Jr.
Gary H. Roseman Jr.
Jeffrey Addicott
Andrew B. Hartwell
Kevin Newsom
Lewis Walker
Glenn Allen
Rodney Juno
James Barnes
John Walker
R. E. Landreth
Ronald Brazell
William Berry
Mark Freeman

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Goldsboro, NC
Fort Huachuca, AZ
Corvallis, OR
Highlands, NJ
San Saba, TX
Woodbridge, VA
Boerne, TX
Alexandria, VA
Dallas, TX
Newton Square, PA
Richmond, VA
Whitefish, MT
Collierville, TN
Lewisburg, TN
Valley Springs, CA
Vallejo, CA
Duncan, SC
Valley Head, AL

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John Klinedinst	San Diego, CA
Gen Geo. Blake Cosby Camo 1627	Sacramento, CA
Jerry Austin	Charlotte, NC
Ashby Bridges	Andrews, TX

Silver Level

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David J. Stringfellow	Burke, VA
James K. Lee	Foley, AL
Paul S. Walden	Mims, FL
Tim Kerby	Roscoe, TX
Richard S. Prochaska	Graham, NC
Michael R. Deal	Thomasville, NC
William T. Atwell	Monrovia, MD
Charles B. Boling	Conyers, GA
Thomas Cooper	Temecula, CA
G. Michael Stripling	Birmingham, AL
Stephen C. Harris	Mineral, VA
Don Duncan	Murray, KY
Joe Warren	New Bloomfield, MO
Rev. Alister Anderson	Frederick, MD
Hoke McLaughlin Camp 1947	Raeford, NC
John Mauk Hilliard	New York, NY
Maj Joseph Boarman, Ret	Leavenworth, KS
John C. Moates	Guyton, GA

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Dispatches From the Front

Noticed an error in monument wording

To the Editor:

I commend Ms. Moore for her excellent article, "The Immortal 600," in the January/February 2015 edition. In viewing the photograph of the monument to these heroes on page 27, however, I was rather disturbed to see that the word "steadfast" was misspelled, and that the word "honour" (which seems rather pretentious) was used rather than the preferred American spelling of "honor." As the monument is at a national historic site (Fort Pulaski National Monument), I am curious as to the identity of the composer of the inscription. It seems to me that if the placement of the monument was approved by the federal government, someone should have taken the time to proofread and approve the inscription before it was engraved. This may seem a minor or trivial thing to some, but it detracts from the solemn message intended to be conveyed.

Our opponents never seem to miss an opportunity to denigrate our organization, accusing us of ignorance. Can the upright section of the monument with the errors be replaced by the organization or agency responsible?

Denis Gaubert
Randall Lee Gibson Camp 470
Thibodaux, Louisiana

'God Bless the Confederate Soldiers!'

To the Editor:

God Bless the Georgia Volunteer! "Moving Forward" by Commander in Chief Barrow in the September/October issue of the *Confederate Veteran*, reminded me of the hard-fought battles in Georgia.

Commander Barrow has many ancestors who served from the Peach State, namely John Turner Barrow, Sgt., Co. B, 56th Regiment Georgia Volunteer Infantry and six or seven others, some

of whom were KIA.

Yours truly is a Texan, honored to serve the SCV in the Colorado Division, with three ancestors with Georgia connections, including Pvt. C. D. Lucas, Palmetto Sharpshooters, KIA in Ringold, GA; Pvt. Morris Killingsworth, 8th AL, Cavalry, KIA in Rome, GA; Pvt. John Dees, 12th GA (Trimbles) Infantry, KIA in Winchester, VA.

Let's all rededicate ourselves to serving the Sons of Confederate Veterans with our new Commander-in-Chief Barrow. God Bless the Confederate Soldiers!

Ken Garrison
Pvt. George Dudley, R. E. Lee's Escort, 39th
Virginia Cavalry Battalion Camp 2224
Grand Junction, Colorado

The truth concerning Capt. Henry Wirz And Andersonville Pow Camp

To the Editor:

The Americus Camp hosted an annual Memorial Service for Andersonville Prison Commandant Captain Henry Wirz on Sunday, November 9. The musical group, A Joyful Noise from Leesburg, played and sang Southern Confederate songs and Gospel Hymns from 2 to 3 PM followed by a formal memorial service. The public was invited to join SCV and pay tribute to a Southern hero and martyr.

The guest speaker was James W. King, camp commander of the Lt. Col. Thomas M. Nelson, Nelson's Rangers Camp 141, Albany Georgia. Confederate reenactors, The Muckalee Guards, provided Honor Guard duties during the service.

When the War Between the States ended in 1865, Captain Wirz was paroled. However, shortly thereafter, he was arrested and carried to Washington, DC, where he was placed in the Old Capitol Prison. His trial before a military tribunal lasted several months, and included the perjured testimony of a Yankee soldier, Felix Oeser, who was a deserter from the 7th NY Regiment, who falsely claimed to be Felix de la Baume, a great nephew of Marquis Lafayette of American Revolutionary war fame. For

his false testimony against Captain Wirz, he was given a position with the US Department of the Interior. It was later learned this key witness whose perjured testimony contributed considerably to the conviction had never been at Andersonville. The vast majority of defense witnesses for Captain Wirz were not permitted to testify. Many historians call his trial a farce and travesty of justice. After the war in 1908, James Madison Page, a Michigan cavalryman who had been a POW at Andersonville, wrote a book completely exonerating Wirz.

Captain Wirz was falsely convicted of murdering 13 Union prisoners at Andersonville, although not a single body, nor even the name of any of the 13 was ever produced. He was also falsely convicted on a second charge of conspiracy with high-ranking members of the Confederate government to create the conditions which caused the high death rate. Wirz was made a scapegoat for the South. On November 10, 1865, Captain Wirz was hanged in the yard of the Old Capitol Prison. He declared his innocence to the end. The night before the hanging he was offered a commuted sentence if he would implicate Confederate President Jefferson Davis as a conspirator for Andersonville deaths. Wirz was an honorable man and would not lie to save his life.

After the hanging, the barbaric Yankees cut off his head, arms and other body parts, and exhibited them about the country. It took Captain Wirz's attorney, Louis Schade, four years to collect enough body parts to have a Christian burial in Mount Olivet Cemetery in Washington.

The highly biased Northern version of Andersonville Civil War Prison (POW) Camp is well-known; however the true facts concerning Andersonville are not well-known. The government of the Confederate States of America issued an order that a large POW prison should be constructed in early 1864 to alleviate crowding in existing camps in the South. The requirements were that it be constructed at a location further South away from the battle front and should be a healthy location with plenty of pure water, a running stream, close to grist and saw mills, and if possible have shade trees. The location selected was in

South Georgia in Sumter County and was officially named Camp Sumter although it became known as Andersonville. It was constructed to house 10,000 Union POWs; however, numbers increased to as high as 45,000 due to a policy by the Lincoln administration to discontinue exchanges.

The average death rate at other POW camps in the South was about 9 percent as compared to 12 percent for POW camps in the North where Confederate POWs were incarcerated. In contrast, the death rate at Andersonville was approximately 29 percent due to causes beyond the control of Confederate authorities and was unintentional. Also in contrast were the similar death rates at several Northern POW camps, notably Elmira, New York and Camp Douglas, Chicago, where the high death rates have been proven to be intentional. The US Senate and House passed a joint resolution, SR97, stating the intent to kill Confederate POWs by starvation, disease, and exposure to inclement weather.

It is a well-known fact the victor of a war writes the history from a biased perspective. Immediately after the end of the war, absurd war crimes claims were made by Northern politicians, military authorities, newspapers, periodicals, and citizens that the decisions and conditions which caused the human disaster at Andersonville were intentional on the part of Confederate authorities. Demands for war crimes trials were made and the commandant of Andersonville POW camp, Captain Henry Wirz, was arrested, tried and convicted in a farce trial by a military tribunal who had predetermined that a conviction would result. No war crimes charges against Northern POW commandants were ever made and no Northern POW camp has ever been enshrined by the US government as a memorial to Confederate POWs. Only Andersonville in the South has been enshrined and it has become a memorial to American POWs of all wars that have involved American veterans.

In defense of the Confederate government and Confederate prison officials in regards to Andersonville, a response was made in 1876, by the Southern Historical Society, consisting

of nine points which place the blame for deaths and suffering at Andersonville totally on Northern politicians and military authorities. Specifically President Lincoln, Secretary of War Stanton, Assistant Secretary of War Dana, and General Grant shoulder the blame as noted in the following nine points.

1. It is not denied that great suffering and mortality occurred but it was due to circumstances and conditions beyond CSA control.

2. If the death rate be adduced as "circumstantial evidence of barbarity" the rate of Confederate deaths was higher in Northern POW camps where there was an abundance of food, medicine, and shelter.

3. The Union POWs were given the same rations as Confederate guards and soldiers and equal treatment in hospitals as required by the CSA government and the death rate of CSA guards was the same as POWs. The Northern Federal government did not have this humane policy.

4. The exchange of prisoners was refused by the North before the issue of black Union POWs became an issue.

5. The CSA government requested that Northern doctors and medicine be sent to treat Northern POWs and the request was denied.

6. The CSA tried to buy supplies including bowls and other utensils to use in feeding the POWs. They offered to pay with cotton and gold, but the offer was refused by the Lincoln administration.

7. The Federal Government under President Lincoln made medicine contraband, causing suffering and death of Union POWs and all Southerners military and civilian.

8. Prior to the period of greatest mortality, the CSA authorities offered to release the Andersonville POWs without exchange, but the offer was not accepted by the Lincoln Administration who was told by CSA authorities "we cannot feed or care for them — just come get them." Sherman's barbaric war crimes in Georgia consisting of stealing, destroying, and burning made food and supplies even scarcer and increased suffering and mortality.

9. The Northern press was furnished lies and propaganda by Union Secretary

and Assistant Secretary of War Stanton and Dana claiming deliberate cruelties and war crimes by the South. The control of Northern POW camps was transferred by Stanton and Dana to vindictive partisan criminal elements and deliberate war crimes of cruelty, torture, and murder were committed against Confederate POWs as proven by a joint resolution of the US Senate and House SR97.

Final proof that the human disaster at Andersonville was virtually 100 percent the fault of the Lincoln Administration comes from statements by Confederate Colonel Ould who was in charge of arranging prisoner exchanges and Union Assistant Secretary of War in the Lincoln Administration, Charles A. Dana. Colonel Ould is quoted as saying "My government instructs me to waive all formalities in this matter of exchange. I need not try to conceal from you that we cannot feed and provide for the prisoners in our hands. We cannot half feed or clothe them. You have closed our ports till we cannot get medical stores for them. You will not send us quinine and other medicines, even for their exclusive use. They are suffering greatly and the mortality is excessive. I tell you all this plainly, and still you refuse to exchange. What does your government demand? Name your own conditions and I have authority to accept them. You are silent! Great god, can it be that you people are monsters? If you will not exchange, I will give you your men for nothing. I will deliver ten thousand Union POWs at Wilmington. I will deliver five thousand here. Come and get them. If your government is so damnably dishonest to want them for nothing, you shall have them. You can at least feed them and we cannot."

Post-war in the *New York Sun* newspaper Dana wrote "CSA authorities and especially Jefferson Davis ought not to be held responsible for Andersonville. We were responsible ourselves for the continued detention of our captives in misery, starvation and sickness in the South."

James W. King
Lt. Col. Thomas M. Nelson-Nelson's
Rangers Camp 141
Albany, Georgia



Books in Print

interesting espionage. Lt. Breathed was at the Battle of Sharpsburg commanding an artillery unit doing his part to repel Yankees while Mollie was attending to many of the wounded Confederates from that same battle. At the 1863 Battle of Kelly's Ford, Captain Breathed was present when his commander, the Gallant Pelham, was killed. Following the Battle of Gettysburg, Mollie continued to tend to the wounded from both sides. This effort would later inspire her, her father, and her brother to offer their services to the Confederacy and to leave occupied Maryland for the safety of the Confederate Capitol of Richmond. Shortly after arriving in the Capitol, a meeting to discuss their help with the Confederate Medical Corps was held at the White House.

In May 1864, Major Breathed's artillery was busy driving off federal artillery and cavalry during the Wilderness Campaign, and at one point, narrowly escaping capture himself. He would later be seriously wounded in June 1864 and would be sent to Richmond to recover and be reunited with Mollie. James recovers and returns to his unit in time to help defend the Shenandoah Valley from Yankee butcher Sheridan. Following the end of war, the story takes an interesting turn. (I will leave you in suspense as you will need to read the book yourself to find out how it ends.)

The Broken Circle was a very enjoyable read about two families, their way of life, and the struggle of the South to obtain Independence.

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Paperback \$23.75

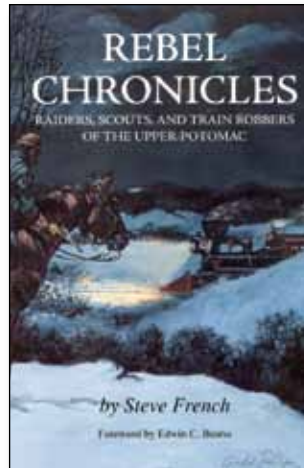
Reviewed by Byron E. Brady

Rebel Chronicles Raiders, Scouts, And Train Robbers of the Upper Potomac

Anyone who's either a fan of the old Clint Eastwood movie *The Outlaw Josie Wales* (an adventurous flick about the escapes of a former Missouri Confederate cavalryman/bushwhacker), is a pervasive reader of the true shoot-out tales of the Old West, or is a serious student of the War of Northern Aggression that are much less well-known,

will find this book by author Steve French most captivating and thrilling to read! The author holds his Master of Education degree, is a 30-year-plus retired teacher of the West Virginia public school system, and is a native and life-long resident of this area of the Upper South about which he writes and about which he has extensive first-hand historical knowledge. He gives regular lectures and tours regarding the War to audiences in the four-state area of West Virginia, Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, which is in proximity to the Upper Potomac Highlands, and is a distinguished and active member of a SCV camp located in the same geographical area which is the setting for the *Rebel Chronicles*. In addition to this current work, and his lecturing/tour activities, Mr. French holds a long list of other writings to his credit, some examples being his books *The Imboden Brigade in the Gettysburg Campaign*, and *The Jones-Imboden Raid Against the B&O Railroad at Rowlesburg, Virginia, April 1863*, and several historical articles that have appeared in such well-known publications as the *Washington Times* and *North-South Magazine*.

The 302-page *Chronicles* is basically divided into three parts, entitled: Part 1-



"The Scouts," Part 2- "The Raiders," and Part 3- "The Train Robbers." Throughout this work, the author in his down home, down to earth, but yet scholarly style, translates the reader into the midst of the events described, as if he or she was there. The chronicled events all basically take place in the Potomac River Highland area which stretches from Hardy and Hampshire Counties, VA, east down through Morgan, Berkeley, and Jefferson Counties, VA (now all since 1863, WVVA).

Without spoiling the future suspense which awaits the reader, a few examples of the exploits of some of the Confederate scouts, raiders (some would call bushwhackers), and train robbers warrant brief mention. For instance, in Part 1, one reads of the colorful and oft-told stories regarding the action-packed adventures that spread by word of mouth throughout northern Virginia and the lower-Shenandoah Valley of the dedicated scout service rendered by Irish-born Captain Redmond Burke to General J.E.B. Stuart. A newspaper of the time once said of Burke, "His character seems to belong rather to romance than to every-day life, and may one day, figure in the pages of a future Sir Walter Scott." Yet local Unionists and the Yankee military who had close encounters with him branded him "a blood-thirsty brigand." As Union General George H. Scott wrote of him, "In harrying Union men, whether he robbed them, burned their dwellings, or shot them, he had no equal." Captain Burke was finally gunned down November 25, 1862, in Shepherdstown, VA, Jefferson County.

In Part 1, one reads that Captain Burke's second-in-command, young Sharpsburg, MD, native and resident (basically just from across the Potomac River from Shepherdstown), Lt. Andrew, or "Andy" Leopold, was seen in the eyes of many a blood-thirsty as Burke, personally gunning down local Unionists living in the area of Shepherdstown with a personal vengeance. He was also well-known for his bushwhacking activity on Union military supply transport. He was eventually captured by Union Soldiers, imprisoned in Ft. McHenry in Baltimore where he was hanged in 1864. Yet a very inspiring part of his story that the author relates is of his sincere

Christian conversion several months before his execution via the counsel of a Union chaplain while imprisoned at Ft. McHenry. Lt. Leopold, though, none the less, fervently held to the rightness of the Confederate cause for which he served. Mr. French further relates that documentation of his conversion, written by Leopold while in prison, still exists with his Maryland family descendants still living in the Sharpsburg area. Both he and Burke are buried in the Confederate military section of Elmwood cemetery in Shepherdstown.

Part 2 of the book, "The Raiders," basically centers on the raiding activities of Confederate Colonel, later to become General Imboden in the far reaches of Northwestern Virginia (Now West Virginia), of Hardy and Hampshire Counties upon Union railroad depots, camps and supply wagon trains. This activity netted Imboden and the Confederate cause much in the way of livestock and other military necessities, but at great peril of travel to him and his men through wintry mountain passes only known to his trusted scouts. He also had the goal of gaining many more recruits for the Confederate army from this area during these travels, but to his great disappointment, enlisted only 400 to 500 men. In his report to General Lee he owes this disappointment to, in his view, the "people in the Northwest are a conquered people (by the Union forces) ... and are "broken by tyranny ..." and are therefore "the most despicable vil-

lains on the continent." Thus one sees here, as in other parts of Mr. French's *Chronicles*, the same violent spirit that was in *Bloody Kansas*, of neighbor against neighbor, many times spilling over into vengeful, violent acts.

The third part of the work is as enthralling as the first two. It takes the reader into the suspenseful events of the train robberies led by such young Confederate officers as Virginia's Colonel John Singleton Mosby, and Baltimore County Maryland's native and resident, Major Harry Gilmor. Unknown to many is the fact that the great post-War train robberies of the so-called *Old West*, such as those conducted by the former Missouri Confederate guerillas, the James brothers, were actually inspired by and modeled on these back-east Confederate train robberies! Mosby and Gilmor, both operating separately, and whose commands were made up of Maryland and Virginia men, made a special point in attacking the B&O passenger trains running through the region. Though both commanders had a sense of morality in their train robbery activity, such as ordering their men not to needlessly kill non-lethal threatening passengers, whether soldier or civilian, and "not to molest the ladies," they both seemingly looked the other way, or in fact in some instances encouraged their men to take from passengers personal property, such as pocket watches, personal money as personal booty along with anything belonging to the Union military. In some

instances trains were burned and tracks torn up, along with cutting telegraph wires. Unfortunately for both commanders, their train robbing exploits came to brand them as being outlaws, to the point the government in Richmond seriously investigated the actions conducted under their commands, resulting in serious reprimands for both officers.

Rebel Chronicles will definitely be a book hard to put down once its reading is commenced. The work's maps, old photographs bibliography, and extensive footnotes are in themselves worth the investment of its purchase. Author French's reliance on primary sources as the foundation of his research is superb! This book is definitely a must-read.

Author: Steve French
 Publisher: Steve French
 8604 Martinsburg Road
 Edgesville, WV 25427
 Paperback: \$22.95

Reviewed by Rev. Kermit Hoffman



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NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Florida Sesquicentennial Event The Escape of General John C. Breckenridge

On May 31, 1865, six Confederates including General Breckenridge departed in a small boat just north of Titusville, Florida, in an attempt to avoid capture and imprisonment. There had been threats of arrest of high-ranking officers for treason and naval officers for piracy. President Davis had already been arrested and was being held in prison without charges. They had to run a gauntlet down the coast of Florida past Federal Army camps and avoiding Federal Navy ships patrolling the coast. They had to contend with mosquitoes, bears, snakes, a lack of food, storms, wreckers, renegades, deserters, Indians and pirates. The only sailor among them, John Taylor Wood, was tossed overboard during a violent storm in the Florida Straits, but managed to grab a line which was trailing in the water behind the boat and hauled himself back in. It wasn't until June 11, 1865, that the crew raised Cardenas, Cuba on the horizon.

We intend to commemorate this event by sailing a sailboat of similar size down the Intercoastal Waterway from Titusville, Florida, to Miami, Florida. We will sail approximately 20 miles a day, stop and go ashore where the six-man crew dressed in 19th-century clothes and will give first-person impressions of the ordeal of their trip as well as their involvement in the Confederacy. Host families will take the crew home to feed them, give them rest and a shower and return them to the boat the next day to resume the trip: As of now, there are 11 *ports* where the crew will speak to public schools or other forums. The trip will start at the beginning of May to avoid interfering with final exams in the schools. We will begin May 1 in Titusville, then Cocoa, Melbourne, Sebastian, Ft. Pierce, Jensen Beach, Hobe Sound, Palm Beach, Delray Beach, Ft. Lauderdale and finally Miami. Since the purpose of this trip is

to reach the public through our presentations and visibility on the ICW, we will not continue on into the anonymity of the open sea or go to Cuba. Safety will be our main concern. Although the crew of 1865 was fighting for their freedom, the crew of 2015 will not have to go to such extremes. Each crew member will be expected to provide his own 19th-century clothing with a broad brim hat (no uniforms as we are trying to avoid detection as Confederates), a personal life jacket and a small cushion to sit on (like those kneeling pads for gardening). Sunblock is advised, but preferably something which blends into the skin or is otherwise invisible. The crew member will also be expected to know the history of the person he is portraying. The crew members who will portray General Breckenridge and Captain Wood will find plenty of information to *become* those persons. The other crew members will have to collect information of a general nature to portray a staff officer in the CSA (Col. James Wilson), or a black man in the Confederacy (Thomas Ferguson), or an NCO or common soldier in the CSA (Sgt. Joseph O'Toole or Cpl. Richard Russell).

There is a fine narrative of the voyage of 1865 in the book, *John Taylor Wood, Sea Ghost of the Confederacy* by Royce Gordon Shingleton. The boat we will be using is a Lightning which will hold six people. Our boat is gaff-rigged with canvas sails and a bowsprit. The crew should go sailing with someone to get used to the idea of riding in a boat that is dependent upon the wind for propulsion (we will probably travel the 20 miles as fast as a jogger). We intend to sail in the morning to avoid bad weather and make our presentations in the afternoon. There will be a chase driver on shore pulling a boat trailer and the crew's personal gear. The crew's personal gear will be with the chase driver to save weight and space on the boat. The crew should avoid taking any items on board that would not look like they are from the 19th century. Exceptions

will be made for glasses or necessary medical aids such as inhalers or pills. If a crew member needs to bring a cell phone along to remain in contact with family due to an illness, they need to keep it out of sight and use it sparingly. We are trying to give the impression of six Confederates from the 19th century. Although our trip in 2015 will not be as arduous as the one in 1865, it will still require a certain level of commitment. In addition to knowing the history of the person he is portraying, the crew-member will need to show patience with people in the audience who may be antagonistic to our message. If we can leave a positive impression behind, we will be making it easier for SCV/UDC/OCR involvement in those communities in the future.

If you are interested in helping to produce this event with a donation of money or in kind donation, or if you wish to participate as a crew member or host, please contact SCV Compatriot Kim Cullars at csncaptain@aol.com or of the Captain Bluford Sims Camp 1630.

Invitation to the 2015 Jefferson Davis Service

The Annual Jefferson F. Davis Memorial Service will be held on June 6, 2015, in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia. This year's keynote speaker is the Rev. W. Herman White who is chaplain of the North Carolina Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans.

The services is a family event complete with music, songs, poems, historians and authors. There will also be a marching bagpipe band, honor guard and musket salute. An unforgettable artillery salute with reproduction cannons. Period dress is encouraged, but is not required. The ceremonial flags, which have flown on the president's flag pole, will be made available along with a certificate of authenticity. Free souvenir programs, ribbons and light refreshments will be served on a first-come, first-serve basis.

The ceremony starts at 9 AM and remembers and honors a Southern gentlemen who served with the United States Army during the Black Hawk War and is also a hero of the Mexican War. In addition to serving as the commander-in-chief of the Confederate Army and Navy, Jefferson F. Davis had served as a US congressman, senator and secretary of war.

Jefferson F. Davis was a man of energy and enthusiasm, who held his faith in God and to the cause of Southern Independence.

Sponsored by the Virginia Division, the memorial service is free and open to the public.

Guidelines for submitting annual reports

Reports for the annual Book of Reports to be distributed to the delegates at the 2015 Richmond Reunion should be submitted by all Division commanders, chairmen of national committees, army commanders, the chief of heritage operations, adjutant-in-chief, chief of staff, chaplain-in-chief, historian-in-chief, Lt. commander-in-chief and the commander-in-chief. The reports should be submitted as an MS Word document, if at all possible, without any letterhead, photos or imbedded images. If the report cannot be submitted in MS Word, it should be sent as a text in an e-mail message. The length of the report should be two typed pages or fewer.

Reports are generally due by April 1, 2015. However, if there is a reason a report should be submitted later than April 1, 2015, such as the Division commander wishes to include a report on their Division convention for the report, senders may delay the submission, but should submit the report no later than five days after the close of convention or other event or activity which will be included in the report. In any event, no report should be submitted later than June 1, 2015.

Reports should be submitted to Editor-in-Chief Frank Powell at fbpowell@bellsouth.net and Chief of Staff Ben Sewell at bensewellscv@gmail.com.

Children of the Confederacy Diamond Jubilee Project

This year is the Children of the Confederacy's Diamond Jubilee. In recognition of the Diamond Jubilee, the CofC has commissioned a scholarship to honor the year. We are raising \$30,000 to fully fund the scholarship.

I am asking for the Sons of Confederate Veterans help in reaching this goal. Any amount will be greatly appreciated. Any gift more than \$100 will be recognized in a booklet at the 61st CofC General Convention.

Again, I want to thank you for considering giving to our project. If there is anything that I can do to help you, please let me know.

In CofC Love,
Jessica Sizemore, President General
7054 Madrid Avenue
Jacksonville, FL 32217

Chaplain-in-Chief Website

Compatriots and Friends,

Our Chaplain-in-Chief Dr. Ray L. Parker has developed a web page to help with your spiritual and SCV needs. When you have a moment, please pay a visit to <http://chaplain-in-chief.com>. You will be impressed.

Deo Vindice!
Charles Kelly Barrow
Commander-in-Chief

Join an SCV E-mail List

If you are an SCV member in good standing and would like to become a subscriber to the SCV Telegraph or SCV History List, please apply at www.scv.org/services/maillistSubscription.php. You will receive an e-mail with a link you must click to complete the process.

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

As an SCV Telegraph list member you will only receive official posts, which are authorized by the commander-in-chief. Subscribers will probably not receive more than two posts a week.

Subscribers cannot post replies to the list. Posts presently reach about 2,000 SCV members.

As an SCV History list member you can expect between 20 and 30 posts per day. As a subscriber, you will receive an e-mail every time one of the other subscribers makes a post. These can add up very quickly if you do not check and process your e-mail on a daily basis.

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.



Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue Deadline for submissions

May/June 2015 March 1

July/August 2015..... May 1

September/October 2015 July 1

November/December 2015
..... September 1

January/February 2016
..... November 1

March/April 2016 January 1

The Confederate Alamo

and Battalions from North Carolina in the Great War 1861-65, Vol. 2 (Goldsboro, NC: Nash Brothers, n.d. Reprint, Wendell, NC: Broadfoot's Bookmark, 1982), 576-577; R[obert] Howard to James Lane, June 22, 1867, James Lane Papers, Auburn University Archives; Chamberlaine, *Memoirs*, 118.]

Several Federal soldiers noticed Atkinson's bold flight and yelled at him to halt. Their bullets soon followed his trail. Two gave chase, but they halted when several artillery shells from Battery 45 landed nearby. Atkinson, with his chest heaving, then stopped and looked back toward Fort Gregg. He defiantly waved the 33rd North Carolina's flag back and forth over his head. More bullets flew toward him as he shouted obscenities at the Yankees, but a roar of support erupted from the Southerners along the inner line for the brave corporal who somehow made good his escape — unscratched. [Lane, James H. "The Defence of Fort Gregg," *SHSP*(1877), 23-24; Clark, Walter, ed. *Histories of the Several Regiments and Battalions from North Carolina in the Great War, 1861-65*, vol. 2, p. 62, 576-577.]

Cadmus Wilcox adamantly praised the beleaguered garrison when he wrote, "The heroism displayed by the defenders of Battery Gregg has not been exaggerated by those attempting to describe it. A mere handful of men, they beat back repeatedly the overwhelming numbers assailing them on all sides." [Wilcox, Cadmus M. "Defence of Batteries Gregg and Whitworth and the Evacuation of Petersburg." *SHSP*, (1877) 4: p. 29]

Shortly after 3 PM, the surviving members of the Fort Gregg garrison had dropped their weapons. The 10th Connecticut's corporal William L. Norton shook his head at the gruesome carnage. "Union and rebel soldiers were found dead in each other's grasp. Thirteen rebels were found inside the fort killed by bayonet thrusts, and scores were wounded by the same weapon." [Norton, William L., "Fort Gregg Again," *National Tribune*, October 29, 1891, 4:3.]

Major General Gibbon said of the attack on Fort Gregg: "This assault, certainly one of the most desperate of the war, succeeded by the obstinate

courage of our troops, but at a fearful cost." Gibbon's men found the parapet and grounds inside Gregg littered with the dead, bloody bodies of 57 defenders and another 243 wounded. Only 33 rebels surrendered unscathed. Another 85 defenders were killed or captured at Fort Whitworth as the 19th and 48th Mississippi regiments raced toward Petersburg as Fort Gregg fell.

John Gibbon's own casualty figures were simply staggering. He reported his losses during the day amounted to 122 killed with another 592 wounded; however, this number would climb to more than 800 dead and wounded as unit adjutants revised their casualty numbers. [Fox, John J. *The Confederate Alamo: Bloodbath at Petersburg's Fort Gregg on April 2, 1865*. Winchester, Va.: Angle Valley Press, 2010, multiple primary sources listed in Appendix C, p. 229-231]

Although the Fort Gregg garrison's sacrifice was great, they had accomplished their mission. These few men had delayed Grant's assault long enough for Longstreet's reinforcements to reach Petersburg and shore up Lee's inner line. The downtrodden Army of Northern Virginia escaped that night from Petersburg under the cover of darkness. This momentary reprieve enabled Lee's grizzled veterans to fight again until the inevitable showdown and surrender one week later at another famous Virginia site — Appomattox Court House.

The cataclysmic fight at Fort Gregg, aptly named a "second Alamo" by surgeon George Washington Richards, has remained oddly unknown despite the best efforts of soldiers from both sides, who continued to write and argue about personal and unit accomplishments for more than fifty years after the end of the war. The rapid onslaught of major events in the first half of April 1865 overshadowed the Fort Gregg story, allowing it to be swept aside and eventually forgotten by those who were not participants.

One hundred-fifty years have passed since the valiant fight at Fort Gregg. Most of the bodies were moved long ago, the Confederate soldiers to Blandford Cemetery and the Union soldiers to

Poplar Grove National Cemetery. The walls of forts Gregg and Whitworth can still be viewed; bulldozers somehow spared both spots when Interstate 85 was cut between the forts around 1972. The Fort Gregg property is owned by the National Park Service, and Fort Whitworth is owned by the Virginia state hospital system. Unfortunately, state officials allowed picnic tables and a bathroom building to be constructed inside the walls of Fort Whitworth.

What military and historical significance did the Confederate stand at Fort Gregg have? The brave Confederates certainly gave Lee the time he sought to fortify the western side of Petersburg with reinforcements. Without the delay at Forts Whitworth and Gregg, the Union Sixth and Twenty-fourth Corps would have been able to attack the inner Confederate line by 10 AM on April 2. The small number of men Lee had available to put on that part of the line would have meant that Grant's troops stood a good chance of breaking Lee's lines again. Brigadier General Henry Benning's few hundred Georgians did not arrive to stabilize the inner line for another three to four hours, and the remainder of Charles Field's division did not arrive until sun-

down. Therefore, the western flank of Lee's inner line, the old Dimmock line, was vulnerable that day. If Grant's troops had been able to mount a serious attack against the western edge of the inner line late on the afternoon of April 2, extricating the Army of Northern Virginia from Petersburg would have been most difficult.

Mississippian Frank H. Foote saluted the valiant men from both sides when he observed twenty-five years later that "Fort Gregg stands to-day a legacy to American valor. Its resistance and its attack are heirlooms that testify of courage, desperation and devotion that none can gainsay. Time was of great moment to General Lee, and most valuable time was gained by the protracted defense," noted Foote. [Foote, Frank H. "Fighting Them Over." *National Tribune*, May 1, 1890]

For some readers the fight at Fort Gregg lacked the grand maneuvering and imaginative leadership of earlier, more famous battles of this war. However, these deficiencies pale when one considers the stamina, bravery, and incredible violence which took place in a relatively small area on the west side of Petersburg that day. Officers and sergeants who



Edmund Ruffin Fire Eaters
Camp 3000

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wore blue used all their skills as they exhorted and led their men across eight hundred yards of open ground into a storm of projectiles. Meanwhile, their Southern counterparts, stuck in the tight confines of a small fort, with limited ammunition and abandoned by their army, used every ounce of their leadership ability to hold together a motley conglomeration of men, despite the numerical odds.

Might of course finally won out as the attackers led their prisoners away from this last stand. Private Franklin L. Riley, 16th Mississippi, noted, "Exhausted, hungry, and a prisoner, to me Sunday was a nightmare." However, Riley's nightmare would continue for several more months until his release from Point Lookout prison on June 30, 1865. [Dobbins, Austin C. *Grandfather's Journal: Company B, Sixteenth Mississippi Infantry Volunteers, Harris' Brigade, Mahone's Division, Hill's Corps*, A.N.V. Dayton, OH: Morningside House, 1988, p. 242]

Even while Riley and his Fort Gregg colleagues remained prisoners, the Petersburg area attracted tourists who came to gain some kind of understanding of and perhaps closure on the war. In June 1865, mere weeks after the armies left the Petersburg trenches and fought their way to Appomattox, a magazine editor led a group on a battlefield tour.



Franklin L. Riley, 16th Mississippi

As they walked along the Boynton Plank Road near the earthen walls of Fort Gregg, the smoke, explosions, and screams were gone. The rains had wiped away the pools of blood, but gashes and holes in the ground and palisade reflected the difficult struggle. As the tourists looked over the torn landscape and saw the crude headboards sticking out of the ground, they reflected on what happened at that place. [Jarratt's Hotel Proprietors, *Guide to the Fortifications and Battlefields around Petersburg*, 26. The tour guide was Orange Judd, editor of the *American Agriculturist*.]

Today, just like then, one can stand in the pit of Fort Gregg and wonder how the survivors could have lived through the hell that

swirled around them for more than two hours on the desperate afternoon of April 2, 1865.

Historian and author John Fox lives in Winchester, Virginia. He is past commander of Turner Ashby Camp 1576. Angle Valley Press released his book *The Confederate Alamo: Bloodbath at Petersburg's Fort Gregg on April 2, 1865* in 2010.

He also wrote *Red Clay to Richmond: Trail of the 35th Georgia Infantry Regiment, C.S.A.* in 2004 and *Stuart's Finest Hour: The Ride Around McClellan, June 1862* in 2013.



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Henry Clay Latta

Wade Simpson – about 1893

The dates of death are unknown for all of the preceding, except for Alex Allan Latta (known as A. A. Latta) — the grandfather of E. Michael Latta and great-grandfather of Stanley M. Latta (the respective authors of this article). A. A. lived with his oldest son, Carlyle Alexander Latta and his wife, Anna Blanche Gordon Latta, during the last twelve years of his life. A. A. Latta died on March 12, 1962 and is buried next to his wife, Pauline Overton, at Corinth Baptist Church in Granville County,

North Carolina. During the marriage of A. A. and Pauline Latta, they had ten children.

In summary, it appears from all accounts that Henry Clay Latta was a soldier's soldier ... in volunteering for duty and in doing his duty. Wounded at least three times and placed on the Confederate Roll of Honor (recognition for "outstanding men who displayed courage and good conduct on the field of battle,") were likely reasons why he rose through the ranks so quickly during a two and half year span of service. While a 2nd lieutenant, he was paid \$80 a month. For his

efforts, he lost his life; however at the cost of his life, Henry Clay Latta protected the South and his family ... both that he surely loved.

This article was prepared by E. Michael Latta and his son, Stanley M. Latta, based upon family records as well as microfilm copies of actual records residing in the North Carolina State Archives. Both men are life members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and also of the Military Order of the Stars & Bars. If errors of omission or commission are found, please contact stanlatta@usa.com. 

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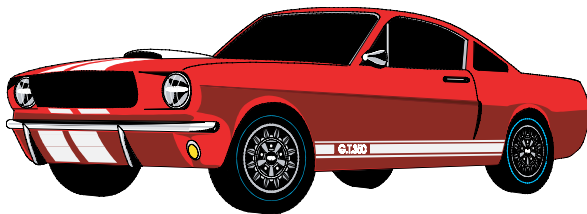
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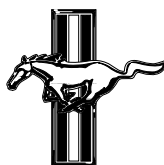
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120th National Reunion Sons of Confederate Veterans

Richmond, Virginia July 15-19, 2015

Official Registration Form

Name _____ Title/Position _____

SCV Camp Name & Number _____

Personal Address _____ City & State _____ Zip Code _____

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Guest Name _____ Guest Name _____

Registration is required of all members attending Reunion. Guests do not pay registration but must pay for meals and events.

Registration and Meals

Early Registration (Before April 1, 2015).....	Qty _____	x \$ 40.00 = \$ _____	
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Extra Reunion Medal.....	Qty _____	x \$ 35.00 = \$ _____	
Numbered Special Edition Reunion Medal..(Limited to 150 Medals).....	Qty _____	x \$150.00 = \$ _____	
Reception at Museum of the Confederacy (Wednesday).....	Qty _____	x \$ 25.00 = \$ _____	
Chaplain's Breakfast (Thursday).....	Qty _____	x \$ 25.00 = \$ _____	**
Heritage Luncheon (Thursday).....	Qty _____	x \$ 30.00 = \$ _____	**
Forrest Cavalry Breakfast (Friday).....	Qty _____	x \$ 30.00 = \$ _____	**
Awards Luncheon (Friday).....	Qty _____	x \$ 35.00 = \$ _____	**
J. E. B. Stuart Breakfast (Saturday).....	Qty _____	x \$ 25.00 = \$ _____	**
Debutante Luncheon (Saturday - free for Debutante, female-only guests \$28.00).....	Qty _____	x \$ 28.00 = \$ _____	**
Grand Ball and Banquet (Saturday).....		(\$65.00 Single / \$120.00 Couple) = \$ _____	**

Tours and Performances

Appomattox Tour (Tuesday, includes box lunch - 4 hr. round trip)	Qty _____	x \$ 90.00 = \$ _____
Cemetery Tour Part 1 (Thursday - Hollywood, Huguenot Springs).....	Qty _____	x \$ 40.00 = \$ _____
Battlefield Tour 1 Led by Robert E. L. Krick (Thursday - Gaines' Mill).....	Qty _____	x \$ 40.00 = \$ _____
Ladies Tour Part 1 (Thursday - Richmond as Confederate Capital)	Qty _____	x \$ 40.00 = \$ _____
Theatrical Production - "Reflected Glory: Letters to Anna" (Thurs.).....	Qty _____	x \$ 10.00 = \$ _____
Cemetery Tour Part 2 (Friday - Shockoe, Jewish Confederate, Oakwood).....	Qty _____	x \$ 40.00 = \$ _____
Battlefield Tour 2 Led by Robert E. L. Krick (Fri. - Frayser's Farm / Malvern Hill).Qty _____	x \$ 40.00 = \$ _____	
Ladies Tour Part 2 (Friday - Richmond as Confederate Capital)	Qty _____	x \$ 40.00 = \$ _____
Theatrical Production - "Reflected Glory: Letters to Anna" (Fri.).....	Qty _____	x \$ 10.00 = \$ _____
Ride Around McClellan Tour (Saturday).....	Qty _____	x \$ 55.00 = \$ _____
North Anna Battlefield Tour (Sunday).....	Qty _____	x \$ 40.00 = \$ _____
Appomattox Tour (Sunday, includes box lunch - 4 hr. round trip)	Qty _____	x \$ 90.00 = \$ _____

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For more information contact Edwin Ray, Committee Chairman – 804-517-6587

or jray250443@aol.com or JEBStuartCamp@Gmail.com

Reunion Website: www.jebstuartcamp.org/2015reunion

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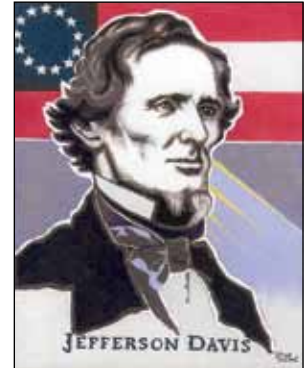
120th National Reunion Sons of Confederate Veterans Richmond, Virginia July 14-19, 2015

Schedule of 2015 General SCV Reunion

Tuesday – July 14, 2015		
Appomattox Tour	James River Pre-Function Foyer	9:00 am – 4:00 pm
Wednesday - July 15, 2015		
Vendor Setup and Sales	James River Ballroom Corridor Shenandoah Corridor/Foyer/Parlors A & B	8:00 am - 6:00 pm
Dr. Weaver Monument Dedication	Hollywood Cemetery	10:00 am - 11:00 am
Registration (including OCR)	James River Pre-Function Foyer	12:00 noon - 7:00 pm
GEC Meeting	TBD	3:00 pm - 5:00 pm
Reception	Museum of the Confederacy	5:30 pm – 8:30 pm
History Talk	Parlor G	7:30 pm - 8:30 pm
Concert	Parlor H	9:00 pm - 10:00 pm
Thursday - July 16, 2015		
Registration (including OCR)	James River Pre-Function Foyer	7:00 am - 5:00 pm
Credentials	James River Pre-Function Foyer	8:00 am - 2:00 pm
Vendor Area Open	James River Ballroom Corridor Shenandoah Corridor/Foyer/Parlors A & B	8:00 am - 6:00 pm
Chaplain's Breakfast	Parlors C & D	7:00 am - 8:00 am
Opening Ceremony	James River Ballroom	8:00 am - 8:30 am
Business Session #1	James River Ballroom	8:45 am - 12:15 pm
Ladies Tour 1	James River Pre-Function Foyer	8:30 am - 12:15 pm
Heritage Luncheon	Parlors C & D	12:30 pm - 1:30 pm
Mechanized Cavalry Meeting	Parlor C	2:00 pm - 3:00 pm
Cemetery Tour 1	James River Pre-Function Foyer	2:00 pm - 6:00 pm
Battlefield Tour 1	James River Pre-Function Foyer	2:00 pm - 6:00 pm
History Talk / Theatrical Play	Parlor A	7:30 pm - 9:00 pm
Friday - July 17, 2015		
Registration (including OCR)	James River Pre-Function Foyer	7:00 am - 5:00 pm
Credentials	James River Pre-Function Foyer	8:00 am - 2:00 pm
Vendor Area Open	James River Ballroom Corridor Shenandoah Corridor/Foyer/Parlors A & B	8:00 am - 6:00 pm
Forrest Cavalry Breakfast	Parlors C & D	7:00 am - 8:15 am
Business Session # 2	James River Ballroom	9:00 am - 12:00 noon
OCR Meeting	Anna Room	9:00 am - 12:00 noon
Ladies Tour 2	James River Pre-Function Foyer	8:15 am – 12:15 pm
Awards Luncheon	Parlors C & D	12:15 pm - 1:45 pm
Cemetery Tour 2	James River Pre-Function Foyer	2:00 pm - 6:00 pm
Battlefield Tour 2	James River Pre-Function Foyer	2:00 pm – 6:00 pm
Memorial Service	TBD	2:30 pm – 3:30 pm
History Talk / Theatrical Play	Parlor A	7:30 pm - 9:00 pm
Oratory Contest	Parlors G & H	9:15 pm - until
Saturday - July 18, 2015		
Registration (including OCR)	James River Pre-Function Foyer	7:00 am - 12:00 noon
Credentials	James River Pre-Function Foyer	8:00 am - 12:00 noon
OCR Meeting	Anna & New River Rooms	8:00 am - 12:00 noon
Vendor Area Open	James River Ballroom Corridor Shenandoah Corridor/Foyer/Parlors A & B	8:00 am - 1:00 pm
J. E. B. Stuart Breakfast	Parlors C & D	6:45 am - 8:00 am
Army Meetings		8:00 am - 9:15 am
ANV	Parlor G & H	
AOT	Parlors C & D	
ATM	Parlors E & F	
Business Session 3	James River Ballroom	9:30 am - 12:00 noon
Debutante Luncheon	Rehearsal, Luncheon & Dance Lessons	10:30 am - 3:00 pm
Ride Around McClellan Tour	James River Pre-Function Foyer	12:30 pm - 5:30 pm
GEC Meeting	Parlor C	2:00 pm - 4:30 pm
Commander-in-Chief Reception	Parlor C	6:00 pm - 7:00 pm
Grand Banquet, Debutante Presentation & Grand Ball	James River Ballroom	8:00 pm - 11:00 pm
Sunday – July 19, 2015		
Church Service	TBD	8:30 am – 9:00 am
Appomattox Tour	James River Pre-Function Foyer	9:15 am – 4:00 pm
North Anna Battlefield Tour	James River Pre-Function Foyer	9:15 am – 1:15 pm

All events will take place at the DoubleTree by Hilton Richmond-Midlothian unless otherwise noted.

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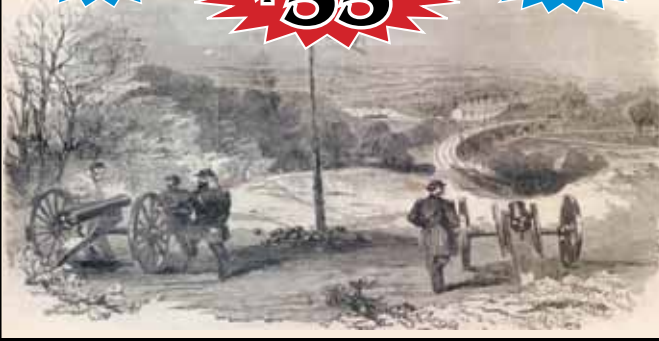
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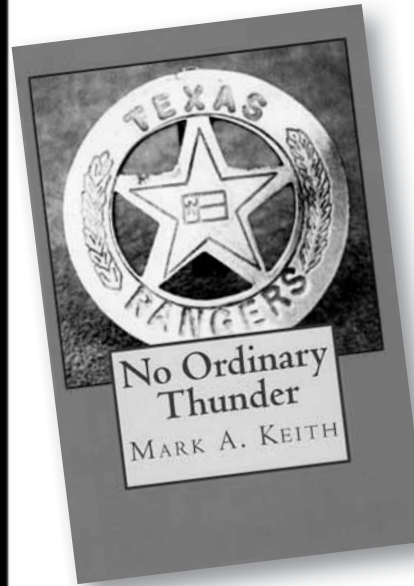
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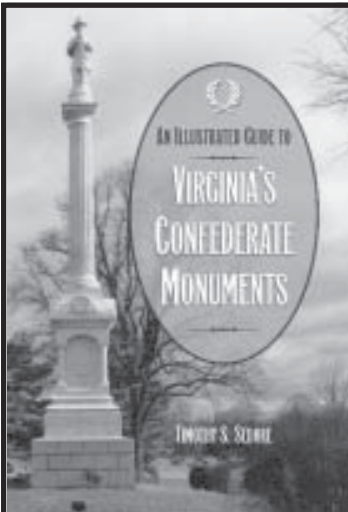


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Chaplain's Comments

desolations, which, in years gone by, caused us such humiliation and bitter tears, but we gratefully remember also the fortitude, the courage, the unfaltering trust in Thee which characterized our people in their time of peril and bereavement.

We devoutly thank Thee that the piety of the great leaders of our armies was the flower and crown of all their virtues, and nothing now fills us with a satisfaction so pure, and with a gratitude so profound as the remembrance of their consecration to Thee, and their supreme devotion to Thy service.

We dedicate this mansion as the shrine to which all right-minded and right-hearted men will gather from every State and from every land to pay homage to exalted worth.

And to God, Most High, Father,

Son, and Holy Ghost, we will ascribe all honor and glory forever. Amen. (Ibid, pp. 37-40).

The Challenge of the House Today

In our current culture, there are those who would remove the Confederate White House Museum as "the shrine to which all right-minded and right-hearted men will gather." There are those who seemingly have forgotten the charge of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society in the establishment of the museum: that it should be "a museum which should be national, permanent, and worthy to represent the soldier and the cause of the Confederacy."

The Scripture verse which comes to mind is: "Remove not the ancient landmark, which thy fathers have set" (Proverbs 22:28).

Governor O'Ferral concluded his dedicatory remarks with these words: "This was the official home of the Chief Magistrate of the new American republic, founded upon the eternal principles of right and justice.... Every spot is sacred, every room is hallowed" (*Ibid*, p. 42). And I say, may it ever be.

"We can never forget nor repay all (the Confederate Soldier) endured for us and our children; but we shall teach them to cherish (their) memory — to unite with us in the heartfelt prayer "God bless forevermore the Confederate Soldier" (*Ibid*, p. 10).

Works Cited

Garber, Mrs. A. W. (Editor) (1896). *In Memoriam Sempiternam*. Confederate Literary Society: Richmond, VA: Everett Waddey Company. 

Continued from page 15

Confederate Images

facilities. In addition, the Federal frigate *Niagara* and sloop-of-war *Sacramento* anchored off the coast to watch the *Stonewall*.

Then on March 24 the *Stonewall* cleared for action and steamed out of Ferrol; Captain Page fully expecting the ship's first engagement with the enemy. However, to his surprise the two US ships declined his challenge to fight. During his court-martial, Commander Craven of the *Sacramento* said it would have been impru-

dent to risk his wooden ship against the ironclad ram.

When the Federals refused to fight, the *Stonewall* sailed across the Atlantic, heading for Port Royal, North Carolina. Captain Page reached Nassau on May 6 and proceeded to Havana, Cuba, where they learned of the end of the war. The ship was surrendered to the Captain General of Cuba, the crew was paid off and discharged after selling the vessel for \$16,000.

After Spanish officials took charge of the ship, they delivered it to US authorities in July 1865. Not long after this, it was sold to Japan in 1867 and renamed the *Azuma*. It served as a Japanese war ship from 1867 to 1908 when it was scrapped.

Although it never fired a shot, the *Stonewall* panicked the Northern coast of the United States into believing they could be attacked by an invincible armored ram. 

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A number of our scholars are members of the SCV. We provided essays for every issue of the *Confederate Veteran* over the past three years and have helped to organize the conferences of the SCV's Stephen D. Lee Institute.

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Yours sincerely,

Donald W. Livingston,
Professor of Philosophy, Emeritus, Emory University
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S350 \$8.25



**SCV Logo Etched Shot
Glass.** Square, 2 1/2" tall.
S351 \$6.00

**SCV Logo Etched 14 oz.
Double Old Fashioned**
S349 \$7.25



6 Pack Cooler Bag. Watertight and insulated, the 6 Pack
Cooler Bag will keep your favorite beverages or lunch cold
— includes a front pocket for your dry items. Confederate
Gray with SCV Logo. Size: 8" W x 6" H x 6" D
S650 \$5.00

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



Travel Tumbler. This 16 oz. Tumbler features a stainless steel ring built into the screw-on lid for aesthetic beauty as well as a spill-free experience. Proudly imprinted with the SCV Logo on two sides. Stainless steel exterior with a plastic liner.

S651 \$9.95

Plastic Tumbler. 16 oz. double wall construction for insulation of hot or cold liquids. Features a stylish screw on sip through lid and SCV Logo. Hand washing is recommended.

S652 \$6.00 2 For \$10.00



SCV Coffee Mug. One of our most requested items! Sturdy ceramic coffee or hot drink mug featuring the SCV logo in full color.

S355 \$6.00

SCV Auto Drink Coaster. These coasters soak up beverage moisture in record time, keeping vehicles in mint condition! Designed in absorbent, ceramic stone and sized to fit most auto cup holders, they feature licensed SCV Logo. 2 1/2" diameter. (one per pack) **S011 \$3.00**



Sons of Confederate Veterans Order Form

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

Name _____

Address _____

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SCV ID # _____ Camp # _____

Quantity	Title	Price
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Personal Check ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard ☐ AMEX ☐

Card Number: _____ Exp: _____

Signature: _____ Security Code: _____

☐ Yes! Round up my purchase to the nearest dollar and donate the difference to the SCV Heritage Defense Fund.

Shipping Chart: Minimum Charge		
\$20.01 - \$35.00	\$7.75	Add \$2 extra for every \$25 increment over \$100
\$35.01 - \$50.00	\$9.00	
\$50.01 - \$65.00	\$10.50	
\$65.01 - \$80.00	\$11.50	
\$80.01 - \$95.00	\$12.75	
\$95.01 - \$100.00	\$14.50	

Tennessee Residents add 9.25% Sales Tax

It's Easy to Join the Society of Independent Southern Historians Go to www.SouthernHistorians.org and Just Do It!

There, See Our Online Bibliography Containing Listings, Reviews, and Sources of Published, Truthful, Southern History, Biography, Literature and Music, Concerning the Years 1607 to 1940.

An Appeal by Dr. Clyde N. Wilson and Mr. Howard Ray White

First, the Problem: Have you, Members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, been concerned that the truthful history of the Southern States, their people and their culture is being smothered into obscurity by the so-called "politically correct" in our schools and universities, in media, in political discourse, in the entertainment industry, in just about everywhere, including newspapers and television — concerned over misrepresentation of **everything dear to our ancestry** — not just over the core SCV interest in State Secession, War and Political Reconstruction?

Second, an Answer: Well, historians Howard Ray White of Charlotte and Dr. Clyde N. Wilson of Columbia have begun to fight back against the loss of what we of the South hold dear. And we need your help. Although we are historians and writers, we realized that **some of the best writing is in old, almost forgotten books**, and another new book won't matter much. So, in April 2013 we founded a new Society to enable Members to contribute content to a **vast on-line library bibliography** of important works they judge worthy of preservation and promotion — works that present the true story of our history, our people and our culture starting with the first settlers at Jamestown, Virginia Colony, forward to the year 1940 (we relegate happenings beyond 1941 to current events, not history).

Third, an Appeal: Go to www.southernhistorians.org to view our already-large web-site. Note that its structure follows the outline listed on the right. Find categories where important books are not yet posted and where posted books lack reviews. Click on top right button and become a Member. Then **recommend additions**, remembering that the old books are often the best. Membership requires a contribution of \$25 or more (annual budget is \$5,000). For more info contact Howard Ray White, Director of Operations, howardraywhite@gmail.com, or 704-846-4411 or at the address below. Your support is needed and is worthwhile.



Our Historic Region:

Maryland; across the Ohio Valley and Missouri; out to Texas and down to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Eras We Cover:

From Jamestown to 1940.

The Society of Independent Southern Historians, 6012 Lancelot Drive, Charlotte, NC 28270. 704-846-4411. Founded by historians Dr. Clyde N. Wilson and Howard Ray White in April 2013, we are a website-based North Carolina-registered, non-profit, historical education resource for all Americans.

OUR WEBSITE CATEGORIES

01 Our Overall Top 150 Recommendations Selected from Thousands Listed Below

SOUTHERN HISTORY

02 Histories of Specific Eras

03 Histories of Regions and States

04 Histories of Westward Pioneers

05 Histories of Military Conflicts

06 Agriculture, Industry, Science and Commerce

SOUTHERN LIFE

07 Important Biographies

08 Family Life, Social Life and Education

09 Southern Faith and Religion

10 Social, Political and Constitutional Philosophy

11 Southern Literature

12 Southern Music

MEMBER CONTRIBUTIONS

20 Member's Relevant Interpretations & Commentary

21 Member's Relevant Books, Booklets, Essays & Articles

MEDIA AND INDEX

22 Relevant Movies, Television, Videos and Audio Books,

23 Bibliography and Index

[illegible]

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

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

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

Restoration of Lt. Staffords GraveCOMPLETED
Speakers StandCOMPLETED
Soldiers MonumentCOMPLETED
Listed on the Civil War Trails.....COMPLETED

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

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

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

The VA rescinded their agreement to provide upright headstones

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

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

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

Check, Money Order or Credit Card Name_____

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

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

"I hereby give, devise, and bequeath to The Oakwood Restoration Committee, located in Richmond, Virginia, (the sum of \$_____) or (____ percent of my estate) or (specific items of property) or (the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate). This gift may be used to further the objectives of the Oakwood Restoration Committee in such a manner as the Committee may direct." Please see our website RestoreOakwood.com for more info on Planned Giving or contact Ms. Bowling chatty5@verizon.net or 804-339-4242. Thank you!

