

Confederate Veteran.

March/April 2020

In This Issue ...

How to Study History

— Howard Ray White

Julia Ward Howe

— Dr. Richard Lee Montgomery

Major General James Patton Anderson

— Joanne Cullom Moore



The Society of Independent Southern Historians

----Your free source of a more complete Civil War knowledge----

Founded in 2013 by two passionate writers of Southern history:

Howard Ray White – author of Southern histories (the 4-volume *Bloodstains* series) and historical fiction novels (*The CSA Trilogy* and more).

Dr. Clyde N. Wilson, Distinguished Professor Emeritus of History at the University of South Carolina – author of *The Papers of John C. Calhoun* and scores of essays (*Defending Dixie* and *From Union to Empire* and more).

We are a nation-wide internet organization composed of hundreds of members, both writers and readers, who share their collective knowledge of the South to benefit others.

Let us help you understand the political and economic passions that caused secession, war and political reconstruction, resulting in one million military and civilian deaths.

1. View our website: www.southernhistorians.org.
2. Read revealing books written by our members.
3. Contact us at howardraywhite@gmail.com or 704-242-0022.
4. Read or listen to our educational books: *Understanding the War Between the States* and *American History for Home Schools* (Amazon, Audible or call 704-242-0022).
5. Want to help? Then join The Society of Independent Southern Historians.

ANNOUNCING!

The 125th SCV Anniversary Book

We will feature the history of the SCV, member's ancestor memorials, our new museum and more all in an 8.5 x 11 inch hardback book printed in full color inside and out!

Each submission should be no more than 200 words and you can have two photos, one of your ancestor and one of you, or two ancestors. All entries must be e-mailed, no hard copies. Don't send original photos, only copies. Digital photos must be 300 dpi. Deadline for member submissions is November 1, 2020. Books will be ready for our 126th Reunion in Metairie, LA, July 21-24, 2021.



Please e-mail all submissions to 125th@scv.org

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY IN
THE INTEREST OF CONFEDERATE
ASSOCIATIONS AND KINDRED TOPICS

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Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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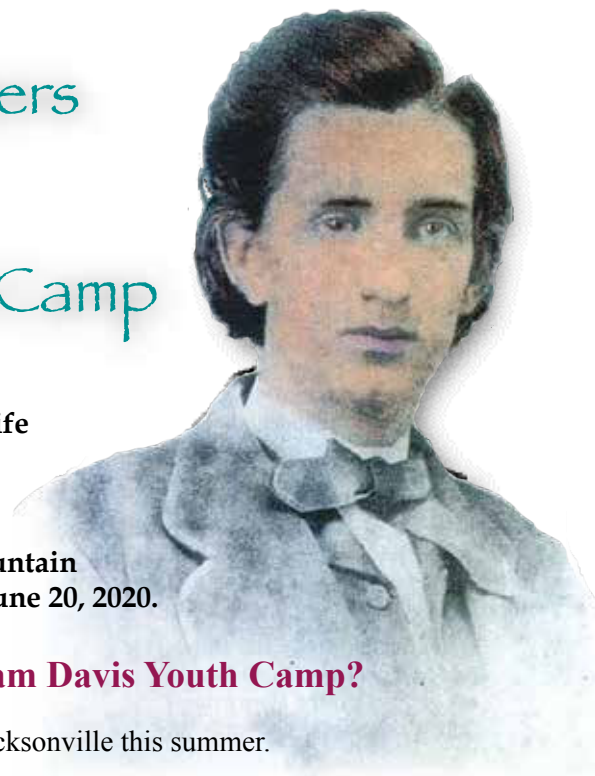
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ON THE COVER — The Third National Flag, also known as the Blood Stained Banner, was adopted on March 4, 1865, by the Confederate Congress. Photo by Frank Powell

Calling All Sons and Daughters to the 18th Annual Sam Davis Christian Youth Camp



Eastern Camp: Sunday, June 21 to Saturday, June 26 at the Wildlife Actions Camp, Mullins, SC.

The deadline for applications is June 8, 2020.

Western Camp: Sunday, July 5 to Saturday, July 11 at Three Mountain Retreat, located at Clifton, TX. The deadline for applications is June 20, 2020.

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

Plan to attend the SDCYC annual meeting during the SCV Reunion in Jacksonville this summer. Time and place to be announced.

The Board of Directors is considering making the Sam Davis Christian Youth Camp, Inc a membership organization. If you support this idea and would consider joining, send your name and contact information to our address below.

e-mail staff@sdyc.org or call 864-616-0042
or write: SDCYC Inc, PO Box 589, Decatur, TX 76234

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 eighteenth year the Sons of Confederate Veterans has offered such a wonderful event for our sons and grandsons, and the fifteenth 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.

Please go to the www.samdavisChristian.org for details

Jack E. Marlar, Director

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Confederate Veteran.

ESTABLISHED 1893

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FROM THE EDITOR



Well, the year 2020 is shaping up as a year of remembrance for the Sons of Confederate Veterans. As you will read in Commander-in-Chief Gramling's column, General Forrest and his wife are coming to Elm Springs. I consider it a homecoming of sorts since the general was born and raised in the area. I'm looking forward to the weekend and I hope most of you can attend. Please read all the details in his column.

We are trying a new feature for a few issues to see how everyone likes it. *The Southern Defender* is included on the last four pages. This is a project of our Heritage Operations, Make Dixie Great Again campaign. *The Southern Defender* is a four-page multi-color flyer suitable for insertion in local newspapers, given out at fairs, living history events, gun shows, or just left in every waiting room in the South! I hope y'all like it.

As a companion piece to Dr. Clyde Wilson's article, *Why We Should Know Our History* in our last issue, we welcome Howard Ray White with his article, *How to Study History* to this issue. These two gentlemen founded The Society of Independent Southern Historians a few years ago and are sharing some of their findings with our readers. You can learn more by checking out their ad on the inside front cover.

We welcome back Dr. Richard Lee Montgomery with his essay on *Julia Ward Howe and the Battle Hymn of the Republic*. I think one of the worst parts of Reconstruction is the way this song has been made mainstream, even in our churches! This is very good information for you to use.

We also welcome back Joanne Cullom Moore to our pages with her article on *Major General James Patton Anderson*. I did not know about General Anderson and thoroughly enjoyed learning about him and his service to the cause.

There is updated information about our 125th Annual Reunion in Jacksonville, FL, in this issue on pages 28-31. This includes a schedule and registration form. It is never too early to send in your registration and make your plans to attend!

Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
PAUL C. GRAMLING, JR.

CIC@SCV.ORG

Forrest saga coming to a close

In the last issue of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine, I wrote there were some exciting things happening in 2020 for the SCV. My article this issue will be to inform you of the most important event the Sons of Confederate Veterans will be a part of this year or any time in the future.

I am sure everyone is aware of the problems we have had the past two years concerning the General Forrest statue, the City of Memphis and the remains of the General and his wife, Mrs. Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest. The Forrest Family has been involved in negotiations with Greenspace, Inc. for the past several months. These negotiations have come to a close and final decisions made.

The statue of General Forrest is now in the possession of the SCV at an undisclosed, safe and secure location. The statue will stay in that location until such time it is erected on the pedestal once again.

On the morning of May 23, 2020, there will be a reinterment ceremony for General Nathan Bedford Forrest and Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest at Elm Springs, SCV Headquarters in Columbia, TN. This reburial on the grounds of SCV HQ is the wish of the Forrest family. I cannot think of a higher honor for our organization than to be the eternal guardian of General and Mrs. Forrest's final resting place.

The following is an outline for the events on the days prior to the reinterment ceremony.

On Tuesday, May 19th, General and Mrs. For-

rest will lie in state at the Forrest Boyhood Home in Chapel Hill until Thursday morning, May 21st. Thursday morning, the general and his wife will be escorted to Elm Springs in Columbia, approximately 25 to 30 minutes driving time. They will lie in state at SCV HQ until Saturday morning, at which time they will be laid to rest in their final resting place.

An event of this magnitude requires a "point man" or someone in the local area to be in charge or control of the many details that may arise. My point man for this event is AOT Commander, Jason Boshers. Commander Boshers will be *THE* man taking care of all concerns, questions and vetting of possible participants. Jason's contact information is Forrest2020@yahoo.com, phone (931) 797-2126.

There will be an Honor Guard standing guard for the general and his wife the entire time they lie in state. The guard will be changed every hour. If it is your wish to participate in the Honor Guard, contact Commander Boshers. This detail will be extremely vetted. In the world we live in today, all precautions will be exercised to ensure some one is not standing guard who wishes to bring harm to General Forrest. You will also be notified of the requirements and qualifications if you wish to participate.

One of the most important things to remember is this is a funeral. We will conduct ourselves with the highest respect possible. The ceremony will

not be a “rah-rah” event. Everyone will show respect.

Another thing to take note of — while the general and his wife lie in state at the Boyhood Home and Elm Springs **NO SELFIES** will be taken with the coffins. If you are paying your respects at either location, make sure your phone or camera is “put away.”

If you are a reenactor and would like to participate in the activities during the ceremony on the May 23rd, Todd Owens will be in charge of the artillery for the event. Todd serves as historian-in-chief and is a long-time artillery man.

Gary Stephens will be in charge of the infantry. Gary serves as the colonel for the Trans-Mississippi Volunteer Infantry (“TMVI”) Battalion.

If you want to participate in the cannon or rifle salutes, you must be a part of an infantry company or an artillery battery. There will be **NO WALK-ONS** Saturday morning.

There will be registration forms on our website to fill out for those wishing to participate in the Honor Guard or the infantry firing the salutes. The deadline to send in registration forms is May 16, 2020. The artillery will be limited to 13 cannons — one from each state of the Confederacy.

The laying of wreaths will be limited to one per National organization.

Security for this event will be provided by the Maury County Sheriff’s Department and the Columbia Police Department.

There will be National and possibly International Press at this event. I am strongly requesting **NO ONE** talk to the media unless you are a designated spokesman — and this job has been relegated to the General Executive Council, HQ and a few Division Commanders. Also, the press will have to have a press pass with three signatures on them in order to enter the grounds with microphones and cameras.

Given the possible magnitude this event will have on a national scale, I am asking our members, as well as their families and friends, to refrain from posting negative or disparaging remarks about the City of Memphis or city officials on social media. Memphis and Memphis Greenspace, Inc. have cooperated with us and released the statues to the Forrest Family and the SCV. As a result, the past is behind us and we must concentrate on this historical occasion which lies in front of us.

Another event which will be taking place on May 23rd is the ribbon cutting for our National Confederate Museum. The Grand Opening will take place in the afternoon. We will have food vendors on the property so those in attendance for the reinternment will not have to leave the premises to get lunch. Although we will not have all the artifacts and displays in place, visitors will be able to see the finished building, library, gift shop, HQ Staff offices, archival area, along with other aspects of the museum.

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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Federalist Papers supports the South's position

To the Editor:

One could look at the question of was the War of Northern Aggression fought over slavery or NOT as some would question what came first the chicken or the egg. Everyone is entitled to have their own opinion. When the slavery issue is brought up, I always offer THREE absolute facts.

FIRST, the practice was horrible, and in hindsight, no reasonable thinking individual can defend it.

SECONDLY, it was legal, and its founding and practice was NOT unique to the South.

THIRDLY, hate played no part in its existence. It can trace its existence to the economics of the time. The Industry of the South (agriculture) could only function at that time with a large labor force. The African people were available in large numbers, and thus, were used even by Free Men of Color. This above explanation is not meant to justify anything.

Abraham Lincoln's goal, to those willing to accept the facts, was to save the Union, for as he stated, it was not his goal to free some or any of the African slaves. As Lincoln's WAR against the Confederate States waged on many in the north began to question, what their sons, fathers, and brothers were dying for? This caused Lincoln to pivot to a cause based on humanitarian issues, namely freeing of the slaves. This scheme allowed the North the time to wear down the Confederacy whose inability to sustain the war effort soon became evident. Even today elected officials will play that card to gather support for questionable military action.

Many, rightly, thought it was justified to wage war against England to gain their independence, with whom

they had serious concerns, on how they were to be governed. However, many Northerners were so sure the Southern people must NOT be allowed to gain their independence, they waged a punitive war and program of reconstruction which crippled the South. Let us not forget they were the humanitarians, right!

Many issues which created the friction between the North and South and led to war were acknowledged even back in 1787 when *The Federalist Papers* were written by Hamilton, Madison, and John Jay. Federalist Paper #12 questions how to collect duties without prejudice to trade and agriculture that would lead to disunion. Federalist Paper #16 identifies how a national military would be used as a weapon of coercion against its weaker member states. Federalist Paper #21 addresses overburdening some states with taxes. Federalist Paper #25 writes of why the states must remain subservient to the Union. Federalist Paper #29 writes of how the military could be used to make an example of and deliver (in their eyes) just vengeance on the people they determine as needing to be punished. Federalist Paper #29 continues today, with an all-out effort by those supported by the all-powerful Federal (Central) government, rather than the military, to inflict their vengeance and their effort to eliminate all things related to the Confederate States of America.

Milton J. Allemand Jr.
MG William D. McCain Camp 584
Hahnville, Louisiana

North did not wage war to free the slaves

To the Editor:

"History is the propaganda of the victorious," said Voltaire, and as such it has permeated our modern-day inter-

pretation of the so-called "Civil War" that Southerners and descendants of Confederate soldiers, like a recent correspondent in the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, are crying *mea culpa*, rolling in the dust, and covering themselves in sackcloth and ashes. It is unbecoming of descendants of men who were fighting to defend their country from invasion, conquest and coerced political allegiance, just as their forefathers had done in 1776.

It was discouraging/disheartening to read a particular letter addressed to the editor, *Confederate Veteran*, in the November/December 2019 issue. The gentleman who wrote the letter identified himself as a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and as the Heritage Operations Chair, Arkansas Division. The thrust of his letter was "our inability or refusal to face the ugly truth: Slavery was a catalyst for the War." Apparently, he came to this conclusion after recently having read "excerpts from the *Official Slave Narratives*, published during the Great Depression." It seems the former slaves, "nearly to a person ... agree; in their eyes and in the eyes of their masters, the War was fought to end slavery." Thus, this gentleman asks, "Why do we trip over ourselves denying it? Few people take us seriously because of this."

Coincidentally, and fortunately, in this same issue there is an article by H. V. Traywick, Jr., entitled "The Apostate." In it, the author asserts "the charges against the South rest upon the myth of American history, which proclaims "The Civil War was all about slavery, the righteous North waged it to free the slaves and the evil South fought to keep them. End of story. Any questions? Well, yes. Something doesn't compute here. If the North was waging a war on slavery, why didn't she wage war on New England cotton mills ... on New York and Boston, the

largest African slave-trading ports in the world ... on Northern shipyards which outfitted the slave ships ... on New England distilleries which made rum from slave-harvested sugar cane to use for barter on the African coast ... or on the African slavers themselves? And why did Abraham Lincoln ... inaugurate the bloodiest war in the history of the Western Hemisphere to ... drive Southern slavery back into the Union? And why did his Emancipation Proclamation say slavery was all right as long as one was loyal to his (Lincoln's) government? And why was slavery constitutional in the North throughout the entire War?"

Traywick asks some good questions, and he shares with his readers some good answers. I hope the above-referenced SCV member and Heritage Operations Chair read Traywick's article. Additionally, he — and, indeed, all of us — would do well to read Traywick's booklet entitled *The Monumental Truth* which contains five essays, the first of which is also entitled "The Monumental Truth" — it dispels the myth the War for Southern Independence was fought to end slavery and free the slaves. Traywick's booklet and its five essays are reviewed by Frank Powell; his review appears on page 55 of the November/December issue of *Confederate Veteran*.

Jim Denison
General Jerome B. Robertson Camp 992
Brenham, Texas

Money the ultimate cause of the War

To the Editor:

The letter by John R. Bryan "Should We Deny Slavery Issue?" could not have been more on point! Certainly slavery was an issue but not the issue — it was one of many issues between the Northern and Southern States.

If there was a main issue — then it has to be money for shortly after Lin-

coln was inaugurated as president he stated the Southern States could not be allowed to secede because the Federal government could not survive without the tariff money from Southern agricultural products, especially cotton. Their tariffs represented approximately 80 percent of the Federal government's income in 1860!

Of course there were many other issues, States' Rights, etc, but most of them involved money.

Lewis Leigh, Jr.
Clinton Hatcher Camp 21
Leesburg, Virginia

There was not a single cause of the War

To the Editor:

I was a bit dejected to read all the "war-slavery-related" Letters to the Editor in the January/February *Confederate Veteran*. As a life-long educator, I have no problem with debating issues, exploring new ideas, or efforts to increase our knowledge. However, when it comes to the War for Southern Independence and questions concerning how slavery "caused" the war, we continue to go down the proverbial rabbit hole. When the discussion of slavery emerges, we need to be on the offensive by changing the direction of the conversation.

In my *Confederate Veteran* article from July/August 2016, I wrote:

How often do we hear or read, "The South fought to preserve slavery;" "The war was fought because of slavery;" "The South fought to keep their slaves;" "The war was about slavery and not states' rights" and so on? Each of these so-called explanations turns on a single word or group of words, e.g., "preserve," "about," "keep," "because of," etc. They are used interchangeably by the media in buttressing the claim that slavery, and slavery alone, took the nation to war in 1861. There is no doubt slavery played a weighty role

in the cause of the war, but the South did not fight to "preserve," "keep," or "maintain" slavery; it already was protected by the US Constitution and the 1857 ruling of the Supreme Court.

Does anyone really believe there was a single cause for the Civil War, War Between the States, War of Southern Rebellion, or War for Southern Independence? Each one of those names for the war conveys a different rationale for the cause of the war. Remember in the end, those in the North settled on labeling the conflict the Civil War and not The War to End Southern Slavery. Why? — because unlike today, the postbellum Northerners knew they had no clean hands when it came to the history of slavery in the thirteen colonies and the United States. We need to turn the table by using the tactic of "what about?" on the questioner. Examples of this are:

1) Do you know what the first state was to outlaw the importation of slaves? Answer: Virginia in 1778. So, the Southern state of Virginia passed a law prohibiting the importation of slaves while Rhode Island, New York, and many other northern states continued to import slaves. What about that?

2) Have you ever hear of Aaron Lopez, a Jewish slave-trader who became the richest man in Rhode Island? Do you know he sent more than 350 slave ships to Africa from Newport? We have plaques all over the South designating the locations of various slave markets. Do you think there are any such commemorative markers in Rhode Island? Can you name any slave-ship-owner-trader from the South who was wealthier than Lopez? What about these facts?

3) Did you know there is no known example of a song sung by Confederate soldiers in the field in which they sang about fighting to preserve slavery? If they were fighting to preserve slavery, and maybe died in the process, wouldn't they sing about their cause?

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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
LARRY ALLEN MCCLUNEY, JR.**

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Recruiting and Retention Suggestions for the New Decade

Soon the Spring Campaign will begin, and camps will participate in recruiting at Spring festivals and various events. With that in mind, I began to reflect upon ideas and suggestions how camps can actively recruit new members, and how they can retain them in the coming years.

The past decade has seen steady and significant decreases in various types of group membership, from churches to civic clubs to professional organizations as well as the Sons of Confederate Veterans. One possible reason is a generational change in how people choose to connect, with younger people preferring online or social media connections instead of formal, in-person membership groups. Also, with many competing demands for work, family and leisure activities, extra time for voluntary groups or clubs is often very difficult, if not nearly impossible to fit in.

After researching and reading several articles on this issue, I came across an interesting blog entitled “11 Effective Ways to Recruit New Members for Your Cause” by David Susman, PHD.¹ His blog corresponds with many strategies I know we have all used at one time or another but never have been compiled and presented in a way our members could read and share with others.

I have taken these 11 effective recruitment strategies from Dr. Susman’s blog to present to you for your consideration the next time you’re trying to drum up new members or supporters for your camp:

Create a membership network

Find a handful of your most ardent supporters and ask them to head up your membership recruitment efforts. This core group will develop and oversee your recruitment plan. Then find the natural connectors in your camp, the folks who seem to know just about everybody. Appoint them as “ambassadors” to help get the word out about your camp’s terrific programs and services.

Research your target audience

Do your best to figure out who your potential members are. Some camps target prospective members by occupation, geographical location, special interests or other personal characteristics. Take advantage of any available data such as mailing lists, online directories or other public information to identify possible members.

Look for contact opportunities

Try to determine how and where to easily contact potential members, either online, through snail mail or best of all, in person. Some great in-person options can include camp, Division, or National events, conferences, trade shows or local

¹ <https://davidsusman.com/2016/05/12/11-effective-ways-to-recruit-new-members-for-your-cause/>

festivals. Then make a specific plan for outreach and recruitment, with dates, methods of contact, and the specific information you want to share about your camp.

Make it personal

Whenever possible, contact potential members directly, meaning by phone or in person, so you have a chance to talk with them about membership. Extend a personal invitation to join your Camp and make sure to smile!

Describe specific benefits

After inviting them to join, begin to describe some of the specific benefits they will find appealing. Whether they admit it or not, they're thinking "What's in it for me?" Talk about well-known advantages of joining the group, whether it's personal satisfaction for supporting a worthy cause, gaining valuable information to further one's knowledge, or meeting new friends or colleagues.

Tailor it to the individual

Mention one or two benefits that could be particularly meaningful to the potential member. For example, if it's a young person, talk about networking opportunities and ways to expand their connections. If the person has some special areas of interest, emphasize how the group provides focused activities in those areas. Provide contact information if they would like to speak with someone who knows more about a program or service in the organization.

Sprinkle in some fun with the facts

Some people make decisions from a rational viewpoint, while others are more feeling-based. As you talk about the group's benefits, don't forget to mention some of the enjoyable social and relationship-building aspects of membership along with all the impressive facts and figures about member programs and services. Talk with enthusiasm about some of the personal benefits you have derived from being a member.

Everyone likes resources

Most great organizations offer lots of free member-only resources. People love these,

as they feel they are getting insider information not available to the general public. Make sure to mention some of the specific resources and give the potential member a sample resource to whet their appetite.

Remove barriers

Make it easy for the new member to join the group. Point them to an online page for signing up or offer to have someone from the group call them to help them with their enrollment. If there are dues, offer various payment methods (credit card, automatic bank transfer) and payment plans (e.g., affordable monthly installments for life membership). Many camps will also offer a new member discount. Point out how members can pay for their dues online through our "Sales Force" software.

Follow up

Certainly not everyone you approach will sign up to be a member the first time you contact them. Wait a little while and then check in to see if they have any questions about the group or would like further information. Make sure they know they can contact you at any time if questions arise.

Send a thank you

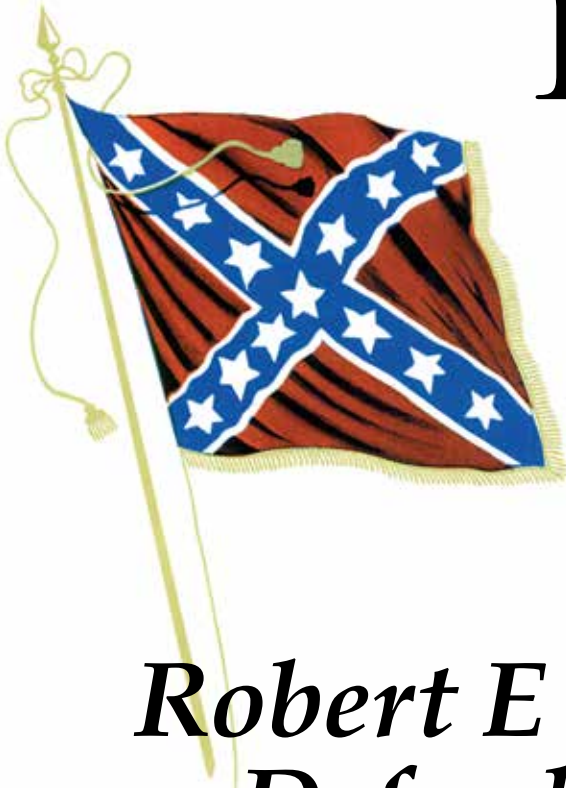
After each contact with a potential member, remember to thank them for their time. If they do decide to join your group, be sure to follow-up with another word of appreciation. Again, do this in person if possible. Or, as one of my dear colleagues so often reminds me, a handwritten thank you note sent in the mail is memorable, since you almost never see one of these anymore.²

Once a new member is recruited, then you must retain that member in the coming years. If we are going to recruit and retain younger members, then we must learn from them as well. As an educator, I am constantly reading help blogs. While scanning the internet, I read a blog titled, *Campus Talk Blog*³ that addresses retention in clubs that fits our needs as well. The article in the blog was titled *5 Rs of Re-*

² Ibid.

³ www.campustalkblog.com/the-5-rs-of-club-membership-retention/

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Forward The Colors

**AN EDITORIAL FROM
THE CHIEF OF
HERITAGE OPERATIONS
WALTER D. KENNEDY**

Robert E Lee: Traitor and Defender of Slavery?

Recently a PhD (Doctoral) candidate at Boston College published an article in which he attempts to prove General Robert E. Lee was a notorious American traitor and defender of slavery. According to his article, which was picked up and widely circulated, not only was Lee second only to Benedict Arnold on the “treason scale” but Lee was also a vigorous defender of slavery. Of course, we all should recognize this attack upon General Lee is merely a slight-of-hand attack upon all Southerners who would be so audacious as to resist the Yankee’s not-so-loving embrace.

Even an abbreviated look at the charge of treason against Lee will quickly and completely expose this Yankee’s absurd charge as a puerile and foolish attempt at building oneself up by attacking a great man. In announcing that Lee was a traitor, the author states as a United States Army officer, Lee had taken an oath to “defend and protect the Constitution of the United States.” Since Lee resigned his commission and join “a rebel army based in Virginia,” this, according to our PhD candidate, was proof positive of Lee’s treason. One would think a PhD candidate would understand Lee’s oath was to the Constitution and not to the government, presi-

dent, or union. Nowhere in the Constitution is the Federal government granted the right to invade a state of the union unless said action is requested by the duly elected government of that state, (Article IV, Section IV). As Alexander Hamilton (Federalists Paper No. 33) and James Madison (Federalist Paper No. 45) both noted, any action taken by the Federal government which was not PURSUANT to the Constitution was null and void. Lincoln’s call for an army to invade sovereign states to enforce un-Constitutional laws could only be answered by those who were willing to turn their back upon the Constitution — the highest form of treason. It would make just as much sense to argue for the use of rape to defend virginity as to argue for using un-Constitutional actions to defend the Constitution! The Doctoral Candidate’s statement that Lee “joined a rebel army” is somewhat ironic. Has this “educated” man ever read or studied the history of the Minute Men of Massachusetts? When defending their “Rights of Englishmen” against English tyranny, the Minute Men of Massachusetts were also slandered by the defenders of big government as “joining a rebel army.”

The Boston Doctoral Candidate’s bashing of

Lee continues with the well-established myth of Lee, and therefore the South, fighting for slavery. This charge is also supported by a host of sophomoric arguments which borders on the juvenile. In his article the candidate states since Lee was an officer in the Confederate government which did not allow a state to secede nor limit or end slavery, he was supporting slavery and rejecting secession. Here is his rational: The Confederate Constitution denied the states of the Confederacy the right to secede and to limit or eliminate slavery. This PhD candidate is merely repeating the ideas and propaganda of Karl Marx who stated, "The war of the Southern Confederacy is ... a war of conquest for the extension and perpetuation of slavery." Nowhere in the Constitution of the Confederate States of America is there a prohibition against any state of the Confederacy from "limiting or elimination" of slavery. What the Confederate Constitution does is to prohibit the central government from sticking its nose into the business of the states. This concept that the issue of slavery must be solved by the people of the states and not the central government is not strictly a Southern concept. It was none other than Oliver Ellsworth of Connecticut who in 1787 declared, "The morality or wisdom of slavery are considerations belonging to the States ... the States are the best judges of their particular interests." Our Boston detractor seems to have overlooked several other important points while condemning Lee and the South: Slavery has a longer history in Massachusetts than Georgia by five years and Massachusetts has a 72-years-longer history of slavery than Alabama or Mississippi; he forgot more slaves were given their freedom by Southerners than any people in the civilized world; and he overlooked the fact it was Southerners who fought against Yankee slave traders to eliminate the African slave trade. One particular infuriating myth our not so well-educated PhD candidate asserted was before the election of Lincoln, "wealthy white plantation owners in the South ... took over the United States government." This remark was intended to demonstrate the so-called "slave power" of the South was trying to enforce slavery all across America. Our sophomoric detractor missed one very important point; wealthy plantation owners were more likely to be members of the Whig Party. The most prominent member of that party was Abraham Lincoln's idol and hero, Henry Clay. Clay was a wealthy

slave holder. When Lincoln first announced his move into politics, he did so by proclaiming himself to be a "Henry Clay Whig." At Clay's death, Lincoln gave a memorial speech praising Clay but never once did Lincoln condemn Clay the slave holder. Most Whigs in the South opposed secession and had to be pressured and otherwise forced into supporting secession. Secession was anything but a "slave-holders" idea or effort. As for the idea the Confederate Constitution denied to the States the right to secede, one only has to look at the preamble of that document which states: "We the people of the Confederate States, each State acting in its sovereign and independent character. ..." A "sovereign and independent" State has every right to accede or secede at its own will, enough said!

In a final assault upon reason and correct history, our deluded Boston PhD candidate stated the Confederate Constitution was a "cheap imitation of the United States Constitution." He maintains the Confederate Constitution removed all language which promoted the American Constitutional values of "equality, freedom, and justice." Our Bostonian candidate must have forgotten that in 1776 slavery existed in ALL thirteen states and those states which had few slaves were the very ones promoting and enriching themselves via the nefarious African slave trade. Even within white society, there was no vaunted "equality." Our founding fathers understood no one was born with the right to govern others. The only form of equality American society embraced was an anti-hereditary aristocracy. Our founding fathers were republican in spirit, not Marxist. The word "freedom" only appears in the Bill of Rights which was added to the Constitution by the action of the Anti-Federalists who were advocates of State Sovereignty. Within the Confederate Constitution every right protected in the US Bill of Rights is enumerated and protected by the Confederate Constitution — thus, the same "justice" is acknowledged as is acknowledged in the US Constitution.

There is a very good reason to study the words and actions of our enemies who seek our ultimate and total destruction. Most readers of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine will dismiss out of hand the assertions of this Bostonian detractor of Lee and the South. That is good but that is also bad! If we do

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Chaplain's Comments

Dr. W. Herman White
Chaplain-in-Chief



What Shall We Do With Our Inheritance?

Part 2

The text is from I Kings 21:1,
2, and 3

III. What Must We Do With Our Inheritance?

A. In the short term.

1. We must be as fearless as Naboth, Hananiah, Mishael, Azariah, and Daniel.

Naboth knew what he faced and what could happen to him for taking a stand for God. And the same was true of the three Hebrew men, for they were not afraid to offend the Babylonian king if that was what it took to please the Lord, (Daniel 3:14 to 18). These three men said to Nebuchadnezzar, in essence, in good Southern vernacular, "We don't have the faintest idea what God is going to do, but we know what we ain't going to do." They knew what the devil wanted them to say to the devil motivated Nebuchadnezzar offered to them in verse 15. But they also knew what God had commanded concerning the worship of

false gods, (Exodus 20:3 to 5). These brave men loved and feared (reverenced) God more than the king.

By far most of the church world of our day would have taken the king up on his offer and would have fallen down before the false god. (Our Confederate ancestors would be appalled at the condition in the church world of today.) But Jesus told us in Luke 12:4, 5, "I say unto you my friends, be not afraid of them that kill the body, and after that have no more that they can do. But I will forewarn you whom ye shall fear: fear Him which after he hath killed hath power to cast into hell; yea, I say unto you, fear Him." Fear leads people to try to please every one as they themselves feel the need to be accepted by every one. This fear is the opposite of courage, and "God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind" (II Tim. 1:7").

2. We must know our enemies and how they work.

Our enemies use fear in the working of the devil against a child

of God, and also to make any true Southerner to be afraid to acknowledge their Confederate heritage. They use the straw man of slavery to make our people, and those who would help us in the Cause, be afraid to do so. I am speaking of deadly fear, for they desire to kill off the help of any one who would, and do, speak openly about their Confederate heritage.

Fear was how Mao Zedong, Lenin, Stalin, et al, were able to control their populations. It was deadly fear that silenced them. Mao's master of this was Kang Sheng. Abject fear (groveling) and long lasting obedience was produced by terror followed by confession. To his victims he said, "Why does the Communist Party make so much effort to rescue you? When a person confesses to the party we immediately remove the evidence about him, and we are happy he has become conscious of his error. Finally, I warn these people who do not confess, we have maintained a lenient policy, but leniency has a limit." Fear, fear, and more fear. (Sounds like what is happening on the campuses with by far most of the com-

munist academics in the academic institutions of this country).

It also sounds like the tactics the godless communists/socialists are using, while those guilty don't want to admit that is what they are. Beware of any of them who call themselves "progressives." They are the ones promoting the socialist, globalist promoting the devil driven doctrine of "political correctness." They may not have a full blown police state yet, but an all powerful central government is needed by them to impose the desired goals they want to implement. If we jump through all the hoops and get a permit for a memorial service at the courthouse square what happens? They will have the local police, sheriff's deputies, state troopers, SBI, etc., in huge numbers. This accomplishes several things: first, they want the public to think we are a bunch of hooligans who are a threat to their community (fear again). Secondly, they have the TV cameras there to show our symbols as they interview some NAACP (Taliban) leaders so they can paint we descendants of the Confederate Southern Americans as racists (a term invented by the Communist Party), bigots, k k k, white supremacists, etc. And thirdly, by using this, and all the other venues of media, these socialist hate groups, groveling politicians, school administrators, they then try to use just a simple memorial service to instill hate and great fear. Thus they seek to kill any support for our Cause.

Most people desire to be accepted; they want to be liked and well thought of by others. But we of the Sons of Confederate Veterans draw a line, and I say draw it now if you have not already done so. We are not in a popularity contest. No indeed! We are in a spiritual warfare. Yes there is a risk of being wounded, but I had rather be wounded charging these enemies of the Lord Jesus and carrying out the righteous

Charge than to be retreating or hiding from these heathen.

I know our warfare is a righteous one, for the same bigoted elitists who seek to destroy our heritage are the same ones who have invaded the churches and moved them to reject the truth of God's word. This is the same effort made by the anti-Christ spirit driven to invade the Southern people. They were Christ rejecting apostates and so are these in our time. These Christ rejecting apostates embrace the opposite of what God has to say about the homosexual and the baby killers. They are not God's children no matter what the heretics may claim. We must remember we cannot please God and man. I choose to please God! We absolutely must not now or ever compromise!

I am not an idiot nor a coward. I know fully the results of taking a stand for the word of God, and our Confederate heritage. We will be called all kinds of names by people using all kinds of foul, filthy language. But we must remember Jesus was called all kinds of names and continually lied about, and eventually died on the Cross so we might have forgiveness of sin. How could I not continue to serve and honor the Lord Jesus who paid a debt for us that we could never have paid. Just as the truth of God's word is immutable, and there is absolutely no place for compromise, so is the truth about our Confederate ancestors and why they fought the invading heathen from the north. We must be just as courageous in this fight against the heritage passed to us as they were in fighting the heathen invaders of our sovereign States. They charged into rifle and cannon fire against overwhelming odds. They fought to the very end no matter how hopeless their efforts appeared to be. They did it because it was the right thing to do.

The overwhelming majority of the people we face have been brain-

washed, and fear mongered into believing that we of the Sons of Confederate Veterans are a bunch of racists who want to enslave blacks again. Their lying myths about the greatness of the God rejecting reprobate Lincoln is as putrid as their lies about our ancestors. But we must fight on in the face of the overwhelming odds against us. We do not own newspapers, TV stations, etc. But we must fight on, for we must not betray the trust passed to us in the Charge. We must weed out the false "compatriots" just as the Apostle Paul said he had been in peril from "false brethren" they are as dangerous as cancer left untreated hoping that some way it will be okay. Just as those brave Confederate chaplains were fearless in their defense of the gospel of Jesus Christ, and the Southland, so too must we be. We must work to influence others to enlist in the fight to preserve our great Southern heritage.

In our churches we need to proclaim the word of God in the power of the Holy Ghost. For this is the most important part of the heritage they passed down to us. We need to be as fearless as Naboth, and we need to emulate those virtues our Confederate ancestors passed down to us. We need to enlist like-minded individuals to help us vindicate the Cause for which they fought; to defend the Confederate soldiers good name, and the Southerners back home supporting them.

The need to "be sober, be vigilant; because your adversary the devil as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour" (I Peter 5:8). Among the "perils" Paul wrote about was "Perils from false brethren," (II Cor. 11:26b). In Matthew 7:15 Jesus warned about "false prophets, which come to you in sheep's clothing." These wolves among us seek glory for

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The Last Roll

St. Clair Camp 308
Ashville, AL
Charlie E. Brannon

James M. Keller Camp 648
Hot Springs, AR
Lenord Wayne Tedford

27th Arkansas Infantry Camp 1519
Mountain Home, AR
Larry Carl Barker

Capt. Granville H. Oury Camp
1708
Scottsdale, AZ
Lynn Crawford

General Joseph Finegan Camp 745
Yulee, FL
Terry S. Dillyhon

Stephen Russell Mallory Camp
1315
Pensacola, FL
William Earl Bassett

Alexander H. Stephens Camp 78
Americus, GA
William Harold Austin

Brig. Gen. T. R. R. Cobb Camp 97
Athens, GA
James Mitchell Taylor

Tattnall Invincibles Camp 154
Reidsville, GA
Walter B. Smith

General Stand Watie Camp 915
Calhoun, GA
William Jackson Cavender

Lt. James T. Woodward Camp 1399
Warner Robins, GA
Custin Bennie Lowery, Jr.

David W. Payne Camp 1633
Blairsville, GA
Larry V. Flegle

Montgomery Sharpshooters Camp
2164
Mt. Vernon, GA
Roy Lucius Smith, III

South Kansas Camp 2064
Wichita, KS
James Aaron Graves

Gen. Richard Taylor Camp 1308
Shreveport, LA
Robert W. Whitehead

Private Samuel A. Hughey Camp
1452
Hernando, MS
Donald G. Lutz
William E. Ross, Jr.

The Rankin Greys Camp 2278
Florence, MS
George Charles Bond

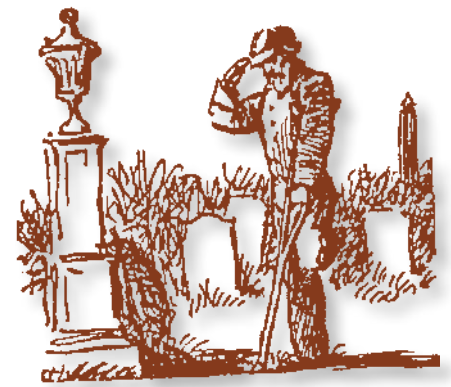
Beaufort Plowboys Camp 2128
Washington, NC
Gary Wayne Boyd

Secession Camp 4
Charleston, SC
Gabriel Clark Pippin

Joseph B. Kershaw Camp 82
Camden, SC
Horace G. Horton

Col. E. T. Stackhouse Camp 1576
Latta, SC
Giles Henry Love

Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 215
Memphis, TN
Walter W. Law, Jr.



Dillard-Judd Camp 1828
Cookeville, TN
Gordon Gene Stephens
Chris Young

Alamo City Guards Camp 1325
San Antonio, TX
Russell S. Lane, Jr.

Col. Phillip A. Work Camp 1790
Woodville, TX
Alvin Leon Keller

Terry's Texas Rangers Camp 1937
Cleburne, TX
Cecil Lynn Bonham
Robert Michael McMinn

Hill Country Camp 1938
Fredericksburg, TX
Buddy Winston Tittle

Lone Star Defenders Camp 2234
Lufkin, TX
Richard Winston Gresham

A. P. Hill Camp 167
Colonial Heights, VA
Frank K. Towberman

Capt. William Latané Camp 1690
Mechanicsville, VA
Gilbert Price Harris

Beirne Chapman Camp 148
Union, WV
Franklin Freedel Talbott



Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



The James River Naval Squadron

The James River Squadron was formally established after Virginia had seceded and was turned over to the Confederacy in June 1861. Initially it consisted of a converted tugboat and two passenger vessels seized in Virginia and converted into warships. In addition, two small converted gunboats from North Carolina joined the squadron in early 1862. Later, two more small gunboats were built and added to the squadron.

Commissioned on February 24, 1862, the ironclad CSS *Virginia* (*Merimack*) became part of the squadron, when on March 8 it engaged the US blockading squadron at Newport News. It dominated the battle along with other ships from the squadron. However, during the fight, Captain Buchanan was wounded causing command to be transferred to Lt. Catesby Roger Jones. The next day it was discovered the Union had its own ironclad ship, the USS *Monitor*. These ironclads dueled for four hours before ending the fight with no one gaining advantage. The *Virginia* renewed the fight on April 11 and May 8 but on both occasions the *Monitor* declined battle.

When the Confederates abandoned Norfolk on May 10, the CSS *Virginia* was destroyed. All naval personnel were sent down the James River to man the guns at Fort Darling atop Drewry's Bluff where they turned back the Union fleet on May 15. Now the base of squadron's op-



Unknown Confederate Naval officer with cadet belt.

erations were conducted from Richmond. To protect the capital a strong line of obstructions, torpedoes, and land fortifications were built. The squadron operated at Chaffin's and Drewry's bluffs. From then until May 1864, the squadron enjoyed a respite from battle and added three ironclads to their strength.

On May 6, 1864, a combined Naval and Army offensive was launched against Drewry's Bluff/Fort Darling positions but was turned back after the sinking of the USS *Commodore Jones*. The Union Army of the James tried to capture both Fort Darling and the fortifications Chaffin's Bluff across from Drewry's Bluff but were

repulsed on May 16-17.

The river squadron tried to break through the Union squadron on the night of January 23-24, 1865. But all the warships, except for two, grounded in shallow waters becoming targets for the Union guns.

Following this, Admiral Raphael Semmes became the squadron commander. In the early hours of April 3, Semmes was ordered to destroy the ships of the James River Squadron when Richmond fell. Meanwhile, naval personnel manning the land batteries around Richmond became a Naval Brigade under command of Captain John Randolph Tucker. Tucker had played a prominent role in the repulse of the Union naval expedition up the James River in May of 1862, had been promoted and transferred to Charleston. Upon the fall of that city he had returned to Drewry's Bluff.

Semmes led his naval forces accompanying the Confederate government to Danville, Virginia, and eventually went to the Army of Tennessee now in North Carolina. The combined Army/Navy personnel manning the land batteries under Captain Tucker accompanied the Army of Northern Virginia. In the rearguard action at Saylor's Creek on April 6, 1865, he was captured along with most of his command. Admiral Semmes surrendered his men at Greensboro, North Carolina, on April 26, 1865, and the James River Squadron ceased to exist. ■

How to Study History

By Howard Ray White

Introduction

Since retiring twenty years ago from a career as a chemical engineer, I have been heavily involved in studying Southern history and writing about it. Early on, I discovered I needed to emphasize biography; judge the character of important leaders; look at what they did instead of what they said; organize history in strict chronological sequence to identify action, reaction, action, etc.; separate propaganda from fact; identify logical fallacies, and more. You should do the same.

I purposefully transport myself back in time to the era being studied, choosing to know what people of that era knew, while forgetting subsequent history for the moment. Remember, back then, those people did not know their future; the future you know as history.

Keep in mind, your children will soon be in charge of leading America, responsible for sifting through propaganda in search of truth. You and they must know the past, the truth of it, to wisely help steer our country forward.

So the guidance herein is for them as well as for you and your SCV camp. American History for Home Schools by sixteen members of The Society of Independent Southern Historians is a great book for them (see Amazon).

How to Study History

As I have studied American History over the past 30 years, with a focus on 1607 to 1885, I have developed and come to appreciate the importance of numerous rules helpful in that sort of study — rules needed to make sense of it all. And making sense of it is essential. Otherwise history becomes just a maze of meaningless and dry facts and dates. I now begin with presentation of Study Rule One.

Study Rule One — Live it!

To make sense of history you have to live it. Ignore relevance to today's knowledge and today's issues, mentally transport yourself back in time and just "Live it." Biographies will help.

I mentally transport myself to the time period being studied, to take on the life of those people, for only then can I truly

understand history from their perspective.

Commentary: Biographies are an essential ingredient in any study plan which strives to "Live it." Here are the seven biographies that have meant the most to me:

Andrew Jackson by Marquis James (1938).

Sam Houston (The Raven) by Marquis James (1929).

Jefferson Davis by Hudson Strode (3 volumes, 1955, 1959, 1964).

Charles Sumner by David Donald (2 volumes, 1960, 1970).

Old Thad Stevens by Richard Current (1942).

Stephen A. Douglas by Robert Johannsen (1973).

Abraham Lincoln by David Donald (1995).

Study Rule Two — The Right Name

To understand an issue, you have to call it by the right name.

It is important to name political movements for what activists claimed they were for; never what they claimed they were against.

Commentary — I follow



the rule of Confucius, the great Chinese teacher, who 2,500 years ago taught his students, "To understand an issue you have to call it by the right name." Confucius understood the study of an issue should be directed at understanding it and thereafter applying the "right name," so confusion over that particular issue would no longer complicate the study of subsequent issues. I never name a movement, "Anti-something." It is important to name a political movement for what Activists claimed they were for, never for what they claimed they were against. What were "Anti-slavery Political Activists" advocating for? Freedom followed by Deportation to Africa? Keeping Americans of African ancestry out of the Northern States and Western Territories?

Study Rule Three — Chronology, Context, etc.

Meaning can only be found in the context of time, place and situation.

So pay close attention to chronology, place and available knowledge of that time.

Commentary — You should find my emphasis on these issues to be a familiar concern. Politicians today often complain of being quoted out of context. But it was much worse 160 years ago. Starting in 1854, with the birth of the Republican Party and the start of Bleeding Kansas, and ending in 1877, with the withdrawal of Federal troops from the conquered Confederacy, political attitudes and events were changing so, so rapidly. Consequently, you must pay close attention to chronology, place and available knowledge, year by year, to understand those 23 years of our history.

Study Rule Four — Actions and Reactions

Examine actions and reactions.

Most political activities are reactions to competitive political activities.

Primarily look at actions, not words, because politicians often claim to advocate a certain policy to win votes, but make no effort to implement that policy once elected.

Commentary — Always remember, most political activity is in reaction to other political activity. In studying history, look for understanding of the give and take of political tugs.

Study Rule Five — Judge the Means

The end does not justify the means.

Focus on the means.

His-

tory is a process,
not an outcome.

Commentary — The end does not justify the means. Period. End of story. So you must set aside thoughts concerning the ends while you focus on the means. Study history as a process and judge it accordingly.

Study Rule Six — Ignore "What-If" Scenarios

Do not be drawn into "what-if" discussions. They are only fantasies.

No one knows how history would have evolved if a major issue had been decided differently.

You cannot judge history against an alternative scenario which never happened. You must judge history against broad, eternal moral standards.

Commentary — I had lunch with a newspaperman one day. When discussing what really happened in our Civil War, we agreed. When speculating on what might have been the outcome, had the Federals failed to conquer the Confederacy, our views were quite different. But who cares? It may be fun, but it is fruitless for the student of history to debate "what if." By the way, have fun with my recent book, *The CSA Trilogy*. It is a "what if" fictional story of the successful defense of the Confederacy followed by Southern people expanding their lands into the "Greatest Country on Earth." Dreaming of that is fun. But it is a fantasy, not history.

Study Rule Seven — The Victors Write the Histories

Remember, the victors write the histories of political and military conquests.

So you must search hard for the writings of the defeated, where much of the truthful history can be found.

Commentary — I have searched long and hard to uncover many important aspects of our history

from 1854 to 1877. Many events crucial to understanding it are hidden from view. So be persistent in your investigation.

Study Rule Eight — Land, Land, Land

The three major prizes sought through war are land, land and land.

Subordinate prizes include captives, treasure, tribute and spoils.

If anyone ever tells you a major war was once started over the price of imported tea, do not believe it.

If anyone ever tells you that a major war was once started to force the other side to stop using slave labor, be very suspicious of the claim.

Commentary — Look at a map of the United States as of 1860. You see the States of the North, all of them controlled by the new Republican Party, and you see the Southern States, where Republicans do not exist. Compare the two land areas. What do you see? In the South, I see land, land and land. Also, go back one generation and look at two 1836 maps: a map showing the American States and another showing the Republic of Texas. What do you see? I see land, land and land, which Southern families pioneered and settled. It helps me understand that, for the most part, Southern families made America.

Study Rule Nine — Scientific Rigor

Apply scientific rigor as you study history.

Choose scientifically correct truth over what is alleged to be “politically correct truth.”

Like Sherlock Holmes, validate important information and investigate motives and clues.

Identify who controls the money and the land.

Commentary — As a trained chemical engineer, I always apply scientific principles of truth-finding regarding whatever issue I am investigating. I am not other-directed. I am self-directed. If I were to agree to be politically correct in order to conform, I would feel like I was putting my head in the sand. For centuries it was not politically correct to claim that the earth was round, or that it revolved around the sun. Anyway, I have never cared much about how many fairies can dance on the head of a pin. So, read history critically, as a scientist would when investigating relevant evidence.

Study Rule Ten — Don't be a Monkey

Monkey see, and monkey do.

Monkey be politically correct, too.

You are a human with a mind of your own.

Use it!

Commentary — Use your mind. Be a critical investigator when studying history. Don't be a monkey. Don't be other-directed. Don't go along with the crowd. Think for yourself.

Study Rule Eleven — Academia is Biased

Far too many teachers and professors in American academia are biased toward being “politically correct.”

Their most frequent sin is the sin of omission.

You have to uncover the critical truths they do not want you to see. Then you will discover the history they leave covered up, and can make sense of it all.

Commentary — Okay here lies the challenge. In middle school, your children are expected to learn elementary history. In high school, they are expected to gain a solid grounding in basic history. But, when it comes to American history, especially from 1854 to 1877, very few students ever learn comprehensive and truthful history. Those who do, dig it out for themselves. So, parents, help your children in that endeavor.

I am a chemical engineer, for many years retired. I did not major in history in college. I am not a member of academia. And, believe it or not, that is a distinct advantage when it comes to the teaching of truthful history. My mind has not been messed with.

Study Rule Twelve — Stones and Snakes

Turn the stones over!

That's where the snakes are.

Commentary — When I was a young boy of around twelve, my friends and I would occasionally wade the nearby creek and look for things. It was beside a golf course. We would only see a few minnows and an occasional white golf ball until we started turning over the stones in and alongside the creek. It was only under those stones that we found crawfish, salamanders and water snakes. Seeking important facts in search of comprehensive history is like that. The important historical facts you seek are hidden under the rocks. Yep! Turn the stones over. That's where the snakes are. Need I say more?

Study Rule Thirteen — Character, Character, Character

Pay close attention to the character of political leaders, including even their personal family relations.

That is why biographies are important study tools.

Commentary — I have already shown you my most useful biographies. History is a process, and the character of important political leaders tells us much about the history they influenced. Compare the character traits of Jefferson Davis and his wife Varina to the character traits of Abraham Lincoln and his wife Mary. That is instructive. Judge the character traits of Republicans Charles Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens.

Study Rule Fourteen — Be Suspicious of Lawyers

There are far too many lawyers in American politics.

That is true today and was true during the War Between the States.

Commentary — I am not a lawyer. My older son is an electrical engineer and his wife is a physician. My younger son and his wife own and operate two thriving businesses. A grandson is an accomplished computer science engineer and a granddaughter is a veterinarian. My parents and my wife's parents were teachers. There are no lawyers in my family. I rather like that. It troubles me that legislatures are made up mostly of lawyers who, therefore, write the laws which keep fellow lawyers in business.

Study Rule Fifteen — Understand Logical Fallacies

Understand the classic debating techniques of the political demagogue and be not deceived by them.

Pay close attention to Ambiguity, Quoting out of Context, One-Sidedness, Red Herring, Straw Man and dozens more.

Commentary — Rather deep study is required to master issues of logical fallacies, for clever people have devised them. But, if the subject interests you, study it.

Study Rule Sixteen — Unmask the Demagogues

Unmask the political demagogue and judge him or her harshly.

Commentary — Pay close attention to political candidates and their behavior. When you spot a demagogue, you should advocate for his or her opponent. Demagogues are prone to be destructive.

Study Rule Seventeen — Seek the Truth

"Seek the truth in every endeavor, for the truth shall set you free."

Commentary — That rule concerning the importance of seeking truth has been around a long time. No better rule has ever been uncovered. If you do not already know the source of that quotation, find it.

Summation

To properly study history be discerning and investigate diligently. Parents should discuss these issues with their children. I recommend the whole family engage in a discussion of this subject after all have individually read this essay. Every young person should seek knowledge from parents and grandparents, for they have lived through quite a bit of history already, and most likely gained valuable wisdom in the process. Remember, good old fashioned common sense will serve you well when evaluating the actions and rhetoric of others, including the writings of historians.

About the Author

Since retiring from the practice of chemical engineering 20 years ago, Howard Ray White has pursued his passion for studying and writing Southern history. Among his publications are *Bloodstains* (a four-volume Southern history series), *Understanding Creation and Evolution* (a Christian-centered history of early mankind), and *The CSA Trilogy* (an alternate history/historical novel where defense of State Secession is successful). In 2013, along with Dr. Clyde N. Wilson, retired professor of history (USC, Columbia), White co-founded The Society of Independent Southern Historians, a non-profit internet-based educational association of writers and readers of truthful Southern history. Contacts: www.howardraywhite.com and howardraywhite@gmail.com.

White's Recommended Reading

Books published between 1900 and 1940 are often the most reliable sources of truthful histories and biographies. For a complete treatment of historical fallacies, go to www.fallacyfiles.org by Gary N. Curtis or get a copy of David Fischer's book, *Historians' Fallacies, Toward a Logic of Historical Thought*.



Julia Ward Howe

and The Battle Hymn of the Republic

By Dr. Richard Lee Montgomery

For more than 150 years there has been the concerted consistent effort on the teaching and instruction of the Northerners Yankee interpretation of what they call the "Civil War." In the 1845 Noah Webster's Dictionary — I want you to hear two definitions given: First, "Propagandism: The art or practice of propagating tenets or principles. Second, Propagandist: A person who devotes himself to the spread of any system of principles."¹ These definitions describe what has been happening for the last 150 plus years, the practice of propagating tenets or principles of this so-called Civil War. This gives credence to the statement: To the victor, they have the privilege to interpret the history of the war. They have done this very successfully.

From the book entitled, *Famous Leaders Among Women* published in 1895, we are told "Julia Ward Howe has used her high social position and brilliant talents for the good of the world. She was born May 27, 1819, in a handsome home in Bowling Green, at that time the fashionable part of New York City. Her father, Samuel Ward III, was a merchant and banker of New

York, of the firm of Prime, Ward, & King."² Julia was the fourth of seven children as well as the second of three daughters, born to an upper middle-class couple. Her father Samuel was a Wall Street stockbroker, a banker and a strict Calvinist. Her mother Julia Rush Cutler, the occasional poet, died of tuberculosis when Julia was five³ years old. The children of Samuel and Julia were Samuel, Henry, "the first little Julia" who died at four years of age, Julia, Francis, Louisa and Ann.⁴

Julia's education has been described that "Her first lessons were from governesses and masters; when she was nine years old, she was sent to a private school in the neighborhood. She was placed in a class with older girls and learned by heart many pages of *Paley's 'Moral Philosophy'*; memorizing from textbooks formed in those days a great part of the school curriculum. ...

At nine years old she was reading *Pilgrim's Progress*, and seeking its characters in the people she met every day. She always counted it one of the books which had most influenced her. Another was Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, which she read at seventeen."⁵ Young Julia's life has had many opportunities for her mind to expand, learning about many cultures and peoples of the world. Even by sixteen she spoke French fluently.⁶

Then we are told "Some years later, when the eldest son, Samuel, returned from Europe, bringing with him a fine collection of books, Mr. Ward built a library specially for them. This was the house into which the family moved in 1835, Julia being then sixteen years of age; this was the house she loved, the memory of which was dear to her through all the years of her life."⁷

It is true a formal education is very important to the young mind but there is risk, positively and negatively, in the development in any kind of learning process. Remember when I stated her father Samuel was a strict Calvinist?

1 Noah Webster, *An American Dictionary of the English Language* (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1845), 647.

2 Sarah Knowles Bolton, *Famous Leaders Among Women* (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Company, Publishers, 1895), 272.

3 Laura E. Richards, *Two Noble Lives: Samuel Gridley Howe, Julia Ward Howe* (Boston: Dana Estes & Company, Publishers, 1911), 39.

4 Laura E. Richards and Maud Howe Elliot, *Julia Ward Howe 1819-1910*, Volume 1 (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1916), 17-18.

5 Laura E. Richards and Maud Howe Elliot, *Julia Ward Howe 1819-1910*, Volume 1 (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1916), 32-33.

6 *Ibid.*, 32.

7 *Ibid.*, 42.



Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!

In Julia's book entitled *Reminiscences, 1819-1899* published in 1900, she states: "My father's jealous care of us was by no means the result of a disposition tending to social exclusiveness. It proceeded, on the contrary, from an over-anxiety as to the moral and religious influences to which his children might become subjected. His ideas of propriety were very strict. He was, moreover, not only a strenuous Protestant, but also an ardent 'Evangelical,' or Low Churchman, holding the Calvinistic views which then characterized that portion of the American Episcopal church."⁸ Important to this

narrative is following the death of her mother, Julia Cutler Ward in 1824, the children's father's influence dominated their lives. As an Episcopalian strict Calvinist, Samuel Ward fiercely protected them, establishing spiritual boundaries.

When the children's father died in 1839, Julia was twenty years old and then in 1840 when her brother Henry died, she turned to the religion of her upbringing but that only repelled her even more. Later she wrote, "I studied my way out of all the mental agonies which Calvinism can engender and became a Unitarian."⁹ As a friend, Mary

Ward of Boston, sent Julia a sermon by William Ellery Channing, a Unitarian preacher, which profoundly impacted her life. While visiting Mary in 1841, Julia had opportunity to heard Channing preach for the first time and following, she heard Ralph Waldo Emerson, an essayist, lecturer, philosopher, and poet, give a lecture. She then participated in a conversation with Margaret Fuller, who was a journalist, critic, and women's rights advocate. All these personalities were leading Unitarians. Now her life is fixed on a new spirituality.

Continued on page 56

⁸ Julia Ward Howe, *Reminiscences, 1819-1899* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin & Company, 1900), 49.

⁹ Polly Peterson, Gail Forsyth-Vail, *Stirring the Nation's Heart: Eighteen Stories of Prophetic Unitarians and Universalists of*

the Nineteenth Century (Unitarian Universalist Association of Congregations, 2010), 1.

Major General James Patton Anderson: *Unrepentant and No Regrets*

By Joanne Cullom Moore

Sadly, Major General James Patton Anderson lay in an unmarked grave in Memphis's Elmwood Cemetery until 1956, when the Tennessee Historical Commission ordered a government tombstone for him.¹ His grave is in Fowler Section near Confederate Rest, a large lot donated by the Southern Mother's Society. More than 1,000 of his fellow Confederates are there, surrounding the large monument erected in 1878 to their memory.² Patton Anderson is the highest ranking general of the 19-21 Confederate generals buried in Elmwood.³

Patton Anderson was born in Winchester, TN, on February 16, 1822. He came from patriotic stock. His grandfather, General John Adair, served in the Revolution and the War of 1812, and he was the eighth governor of Kentucky. Colonel William Preston Anderson, his father, was a soldier in the War of 1812.⁴ As related in his Autobiography, Patton Anderson's younger life was unsettled due to his father's death when Patton was eight years old. His mother was unable to care for her seven children, so she sent some of them, including Patton, to live with relatives in Kentucky. When Mrs. Anderson married Dr. Joseph N. Bybee of Harrodsburg, KY, Patton lived with them. Patton's stepfather decided to move from Kentucky to Hernando, in DeSoto County, MS. Dr. Bybee's finances improved in Hernando, enabling Patton to attend Jefferson College in Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1840. Returning to Hernando, Patton read law at an office there and was admitted to the bar in 1843. He served as deputy sheriff of DeSoto County, MS. Governor A.G. Brown asked Anderson to organize a company for service in

Mexico. He was elected captain of the company, which went to Tampico, Mexico, in 1848.⁵

In January 1850, he was in the Mississippi state Legislature at the same time Jefferson Davis was in the US Senate. They became friends, and in 1853, Secretary of War Jefferson Davis helped Anderson receive an appointment as United States Marshal for the Territory of Washington. Before he went to Washington Territory, he married his first cousin, Henrietta "Etta" Adair, in Memphis, and they spent their honeymoon on the way to his post. En route, he received a letter from the Secretary of the Interior containing a draft for \$1,000 for expenses and an order to conduct a census of the Territory. A bizarre incident occurred to him while he was in the wilds of the Territory conducting the census. Some Federal soldiers came to him, asking for help. Their commander was suffering from delirium tremens and was threatening to jump in the river and drown himself. He was in a hard to reach place on the edge of a steep cliff by the river, but Patton Anderson, who was a physically strong man, reached him and pulled him to safety. The officer was Ulysses S. Grant.⁶

In 1855, he was elected as territorial Delegate to the US Congress. When his term expired in 1857, he and Etta went to Monticello, FL, where their aunt had a plantation called Casa Bianca. Anderson was elected a delegate from Jefferson County, FL, to a general state convention in Tallahassee, which passed the ordinance of secession in January 1861. In February, he went to Montgomery and participated in the formation of the government of the seceded states. In April, he was elected Colonel of the 1st Florida Regiment, which re-



ported to General Braxton Bragg in Pensacola. Patton Anderson's troops, commanded by Col. James Chalmers of Mississippi, and 5th Georgia Regiment troops attacked a camp of Zouaves at Ft. Pickens on Santa Rosa Island in Pensacola Bay. It was thought Lincoln would try to re-supply Ft. Pickens and Ft. Sumter. The Zouave camp was burned on October 9, but Ft. Pickens was not taken. The barges used to get to the island were beached when the tide went out, resulting in the Confederates being stranded for a long enough time to be easy targets for the guns of Ft. Pickens. Losses were heavy.⁷

On February 10, 1862, Patton Anderson was appointed a brigadier general in the Confederate Army and was ordered to report to General Bragg in Jackson, TN. He was assigned to the command of an infantry brigade in General Ruggles Division which participated in the Battle of Shiloh. After the Battle of Shiloh, the army retreated to Corinth. While there, Anderson participated in the engagements at Farmington. His men advanced and drove the enemy from their front, but the effort failed because Van Dorn failed to support the attack. Bragg abandoned Corinth and withdrew to Tupelo. Hearing of a Federal move towards Chat-

tanooga, an important communications center, Bragg transported his army there. Getting his troops from Tupelo, MS, to Chattanooga was a complicated affair. The Confederates went to Mobile by rail and were ferried across the bay and up the river to Montgomery. From there, they traveled by rail to Opelika, then to Atlanta, and finally, on the Western and Atlantic rail line to Chattanooga.⁸ The army was reorganized there and was re-named the Army of Tennessee. Anderson's division became part of Hardee's Corps.

Bragg and General Kirby Smith decided to invade Kentucky. At first, the Confederates were successful, defeating the Federals at Richmond and Munfordville, and taking the state capitol at Frankfort on September 3. Bragg went to Frankfort to inaugurate a Confederate governor, Richard Hawes, there. Unfortunately, the Confederate troops were scattered, not united, over Kentucky, when Federal General Buell began his advance in the state. Bragg thought Buell was headed towards Frankfort, and accordingly, ordered General Leonidas Polk at Bardstown to Frankfort to aid Kirby Smith there. However, Joe Wheeler's cavalry scouts reported to Polk that Buell's main army was not going to Frankfort, but was headed towards Bardstown. Buell's forces going to Frankfort were a feint. Polk called his generals for a council of war to consider this new intelligence. Though Anderson at first was opposed to disobeying Bragg's order, which the council had decided to do in light of Wheeler's information, he was persuaded by Polk to go along with the others. Bragg, still not comprehending the situation, now ordered Polk and Hardee to Harrodsburg.

Hardee's Corps was now at Perryville on October 7, 1862, and was posted on a ridge at Doctor's Creek, a tributary of Chaplin's Fork. This was the source of pools of water in the drought-stricken area, and the Federal troops, without drinking water for thirty-six hours, were desperate to capture it. Bragg, misjudging the situation, ordered his troops to split, sending some to Perryville and some to Versailles, where he believed the main action would take place. Hardee was very distressed over this order. He sent Bragg a letter, advising him not to divide his forces. Anderson concurred with the letter. Bragg, not heeding Hardee's advice, left Polk with 16,000 men to face Buell's 58,000, while his other 36,000 were sent in another direction, to Versailles.

Patton Anderson's division was posted on the ridge at Chaplin's Fork. It successfully moved on Sheridan's division, but later, was outflanked and outgunned and driven back to Perryville. At the close of the day, the Confederates considered themselves victorious. Bragg, in his after-battle report, praised Anderson and his other generals. The next morning after the battle at Perryville, Bragg did not renew the battle. Instead, he

withdrew his troops to Harrodsburg to link up at last with Kirby Smith. Bragg now had a numerical advantage over the Federals, but his resolve failed him. He and most of his generals decided not to fight, but to withdraw from Kentucky and return to Tennessee. His reason, among others, was that Kentuckians had not supported him or the Confederacy sufficiently. A great opportunity was wasted.⁹ On October 13, the Army of Tennessee headed towards Cumberland Gap and Tennessee. Lt. General Joe Wheeler's opinion of General Bragg's actions were not as critical of him as those generally held. Wheeler's report in volume III, *Battles and Leaders*, stated that overall, Bragg had to contend with being overwhelmingly outnumbered, and he also was constrained to a degree by Kirby Smith's having an independent command reporting directly to the president. Yet, Wheeler added, "Expectations had been excited that were not realized." "General Basil Duke in his report said, "John Hunt Morgan, after Perryville, was ordered to rejoin the army, when everything was concentrated at Harrodsburg, as if for a battle which General Bragg could have won but never meant to fight."

Anderson and the rest of the army arrived back in Tennessee on October 26. They went to Knoxville, Chattanooga, Allisna, Shelbyville, Eagleville, and Murfreesboro, where they expected an attack from Rosecrans, who was in Nashville.¹⁰ Anderson took command of Walthall's brigade of Mississippians in Polk's Corps after Walthall became sick. Bragg had troops in a four mile front at Murfreesboro, and he ordered an attack on the morning of December 31. Anderson was placed west of Stones River and had orders to take the three Federal batteries in his front, at every cost. It was cold and raining hard when Anderson and his men crossed an open cotton field. They suffered terrible losses from the Federal artillery, and they were unable to take their objective, the enemy position in a four-acre cedar grove called the Round Forest. On January 2, Anderson was ordered to aid General Breckenridge, whose troops had suffered great losses when without support, they were ordered to attack across open ground an elevated Federal position. Anderson met Breckenridge's retreating soldiers as he threw up a line to hold the position. Later, Bragg credited Anderson with saving the army from disaster. Bragg decided his position at Stones River was too precarious, and he ordered a withdrawal to Shelbyville. Anderson thought their overall successes at Murfreesboro were squandered by Bragg's withdrawal.¹¹ Anderson wrote his wife that Bragg was more unpopular with this army than ever. Other reports, which never were written up officially, added more details about the battle. One said General Breckenridge was drunk at the battle and had his men cut all to pieces. Bragg reported Cheatham

was so drunk on the field all the first day that a staff officer had to hold him on his horse. A soldier in the 6th Tennessee Infantry Regiment told a friend "at the beginning of the battle of Murfreesboro while his troops were standing in line waiting for orders to move, General Cheatham rode out in front and in attempting to wave his hat to make an appeal to his Tennesseans, rolled off his horse and fell to the ground as limp and helpless as a bag of meal- — to the great humiliation and mortification of his troops. It was Christmas, John Barleycorn was general-in-chief."

The Confederates went into winter quarters around Shelbyville, Tullahoma, and Wartrace for about six months. By June 1863, Rosecrans had 87,000 men, and Lincoln ordered him to attack Bragg's army. When Rosecrans advanced towards Tullahoma, Bragg withdrew to Chattanooga. Etta Anderson, her mother, and General Walthall's wife, Mary, who had been visiting their husbands at the winter quarters, had to be left behind when the Confederates, being outflanked, moved out. The women were captured by the Yankees, but were treated courteously and were sent under escort by General William Lytle's orders to Confederate lines.¹²

When Bragg's left flank was turned, he evacuated Chattanooga and established a new line between Dalton and Chattanooga. Bragg decided to attack the Federals while their troops were divided. He ordered General Thomas Hindman, in command of the operation, to attack at McLemore's Cove. Anderson was then made the commander of the division. Daniel Harvey Hill was ordered to join the attack. Hindman and Hill procrastinated for two days, giving the Federals time to withdraw, thereby losing the chance to capture 8,000-10,000 of them. Anderson was unable to cut off the retreating Federals. He admitted another opportunity to defeat the enemy was lost when, afterwards, Rosecrans was able to unite his forces. On September 30, Anderson's brigade played an important role in an attack that drove the Federals from their breastworks. At this time, Anderson spotted the body of a Federal general, and discovered it to be General William Lytle, who had helped Etta and Mary Walthall. Anderson saw to it Lytle's body was removed from the battlefield. It was taken to Federal lines by an honor guard. The Confederates continued their attack, but they were unable to drive General Thomas from Snodgrass Hill, and Bragg failed to pursue the Federals to Chattanooga. He did, however, have Polk and Hindman arrested for their not attacking the enemy at the time ordered, causing the action to fail. Anderson continued to lead the division and tried not to assign blame to his friends Polk and Hindman. He wrote Etta he thought Daniel Harvey Hill was the one to blame for Polk's delay.¹³

At the Battle of Missionary Ridge, Anderson protested the troops' disposition was "the worst I have ever seen." The line was in two ranks, the front rank at the foot of the hill and the rear rank on the top. The men were more than three feet apart in line. Thus, the front rank was not strong enough to hold its position, nor could it retire to the top of the ridge so as to be of any service to the line there. The consequence was the troops made no fight at all, but broke and ran as soon as the enemy's overwhelming columns advanced."¹⁴ The artillery at the top could not be depressed enough to be of any use when the Federals overran the first line. Anderson's troops stationed at the base were panicked and routed, along with the other Confederates.

Anderson comprehended the perilous situation and asked General Bate to cover the road for the army to retreat from Missionary Ridge. Bragg ordered General Hardee to withdraw his forces to Dalton, GA, thereby wasting the victory at Chickamauga.

General Arthur Manigault recounted an episode with Patton Anderson which almost resulted in a death warrant for Manigault and his small command. The Federals had just captured an important position called Cedar Hill, the most prominent place between the Ridge and Chattanooga, from Manigault's pickets. The Federals fortified the position with breastworks and batteries for their artillery. Holding it were at least 6,000 men and a large reserve force. Manigault was surprised to be ordered by Anderson to retake the hill at once, but he was prepared to obey orders. Finding out shortly afterwards he would not have the support in the attack which had been promised, he went to Anderson again to find out why the orders were changed. Manigault thought the original order was folly and the change in orders "madness and the most reckless stupidity" which would result in his brigade's being sacrificed and annihilated. Anderson refused to change his order until fortunately, Colonel James Barr, Jr., rode up. He had just come from the front lines and told General Anderson the Yankees had not less than 10,000 men holding the hill and Manigault's brigade of 1,500 could not take it. When Anderson cancelled his order, Manigault said there was a general sigh of relief and many a "Thank God" coming from the heart. Manigault wrote, "Such evidences of want of generalship, recklessness, and utter disregard for human life, did more on many occasions to weaken and impair the efficiency of our army than any losses inflicted by the enemy, and yet General Anderson stood well in the army...."¹⁵

Arkansas's General Patrick Cleburne at a meeting at headquarters in Dalton made his revolutionary, explosive proposal to his fellow generals, including Pat-

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The Long Lonesome Road

By George Ray Houston

The great Gray army marched from the field,
After the birth of creation
To end in death a great nation;
Appomattox and the war to yield;
Arms were stacked without drum and fife
And the death march to the living,
Gallantry and valor to the gray soldiers giving
The supreme sacrifice to many a life.
*Marsh Robert with his speech of farewell,
Hideous ending to a fairy tale,
The victories compiled from the battle field
With many a battle when the foe would yield;
Destruction, death, a waste never to forget;
Life's annals of construction never in vain;
without regret,
When a Cause is Holy and sacred to men
And righteousness; even in defeat,
Anchored by an enemy who would win
As the gray soldier would finally retreat.
The end of glowing bivouac fires
The crowning of glorious battles won;
We salute with reverence our Confederate sires
Beneath the beams of Southern sun;
The brethren now in tattered array
In sad spirit on the morrow's way
On their long lonesome journey home,
Sadness with grace upon their face,
They walk together; never alone
To face a foe as wicked as before;
To face an enemy at the steps of their door;
Without relaxation on their face of frustration
The translation of taxation
"Without representation"

From the carpetbagger's beast and more.
The long lonesome road; empty fields of grain,
They walked and carried their sick and lame,
To their wrecked and disarray home
They walked and upon the vision seen
Without regret, endurance alone,
Tears in their eyes yet a pleasant grin
And meeting on the front porch of hope,
Their wives and families, who always could cope,
Yet, now, the reconstruction with the bayonet
blade,
Occupied territory in sun and shade;
Families cautious of the foe in blue
And now the hopes to start anew.
Soon they built farm land and home
Cherished land from their long walk home,
Love of our land through Southern lore;
Love of family, friends, compatriots and more;
Rebuilding their farms a cherished chore.
Many heroes of Confederate fame
Lie in shallow graves without a name
On battle fields in faraway places,
Only families and friends remember their faces.
For those who made the long road home
And for the fallen kin on the honored field
We keep in trust your valor and fame
And upon our duty we will never yield
To disrespect your glorious name.
Along the avenue of our modern brave
We present with garlands your hallowed grave.
When the bugler sounds and taps is played
At Confederate monuments our wreaths are laid.

George Ray Houston is a member of the Yancy Independents Camp 693, Sylvester, GA



Books in Print

Resisting Sherman: A Confederate Surgeon's Journal and the Civil War in the Carolinas, 1865

This journal covers the hectic time at the end of the War Between the States. The author, Confederate Surgeon Francis Marion Robertson, had a unique view of the last few months of the falling Confederacy in South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia.

There are several factors which make the publishing of a journal or diary significant and worthwhile. First, the author of the journal must be in position to observe notable events. Second, the writer must have the skill to report what he saw. Third, the editor must be able, through footnotes, maps and organization, to place the journal in context with the larger story. Few editors have been able to bring all these elements together as successfully as Thomas Heard Robertson, Jr.

The time range of the original report takes the reader from the fall of Charleston, through the Federal capture of Richmond, to the last entry on 16 April 1865. Fleeing Charleston, Dr. Robertson traveled through Fayetteville, Raleigh, Greensboro, Danville and Richmond. Then he returned to his native South Carolina by way of Salisbury and Charlotte. These travels basically were a ride around the advancing

army of General Sherman. Although not participating in the battles, this record does give the feel of this country at this time.

Specifically entertaining is the description of the country people he encountered along the way, and they were the complete picture of all human nature types. Dr. Robertson reported often of the tobacco practices of the population, especially the female partakers. Between Fayetteville and Raleigh, during breakfast the doctor encountered "A strange specimen of the feminine gender." He further wrote of this person, "Some mourn over the loss of a fine house and splendid furniture, some over the loss of carriage and horses, some over the loss of luxurious living, and other over the loss of silks, laces, and fine linen, but here was one who, in rags and poverty, felt as keenly as all those named because she could get no more coffee, and there was danger of the supply of snuff and tobacco failing."

Accommodations experienced were varied, from fine hotels, to not so fine hotels, to private homes, to wall tents, to sleeping on the ground under a buggy. South of Raleigh, in the company of a kind, elderly, previously unknown lady, Dr. Robertson opened a measure of tea his wife had packed for his journey. "It was the first time I had opened it. I had sufficient drawn to give the old lady a cup. We took tea early by ourselves. She was delighted and seemed to relish it with a true gusto. It had been many months since she had enjoyed a cup of the delightful and cherished beverage. It did me good to see the kind old soul enjoying it."

Unexpectedly, the reader is treated to a recipe for "crablanterns." My personal life included what we called "fried apples pies" which are the same as "crablanterns." As appropriately described in a footnote, "The crablantern is a nineteenth-century, semi-circular

apple pastry... in shape resembles the shell of an Atlantic blue crab, and pastry slits are reminiscent of those in the tin candle lanterns" I personally will call them by the more descriptive name in the future.

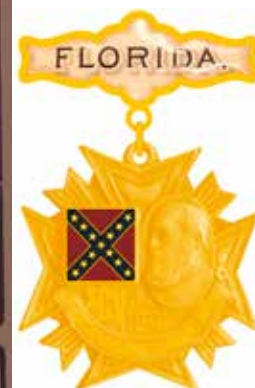
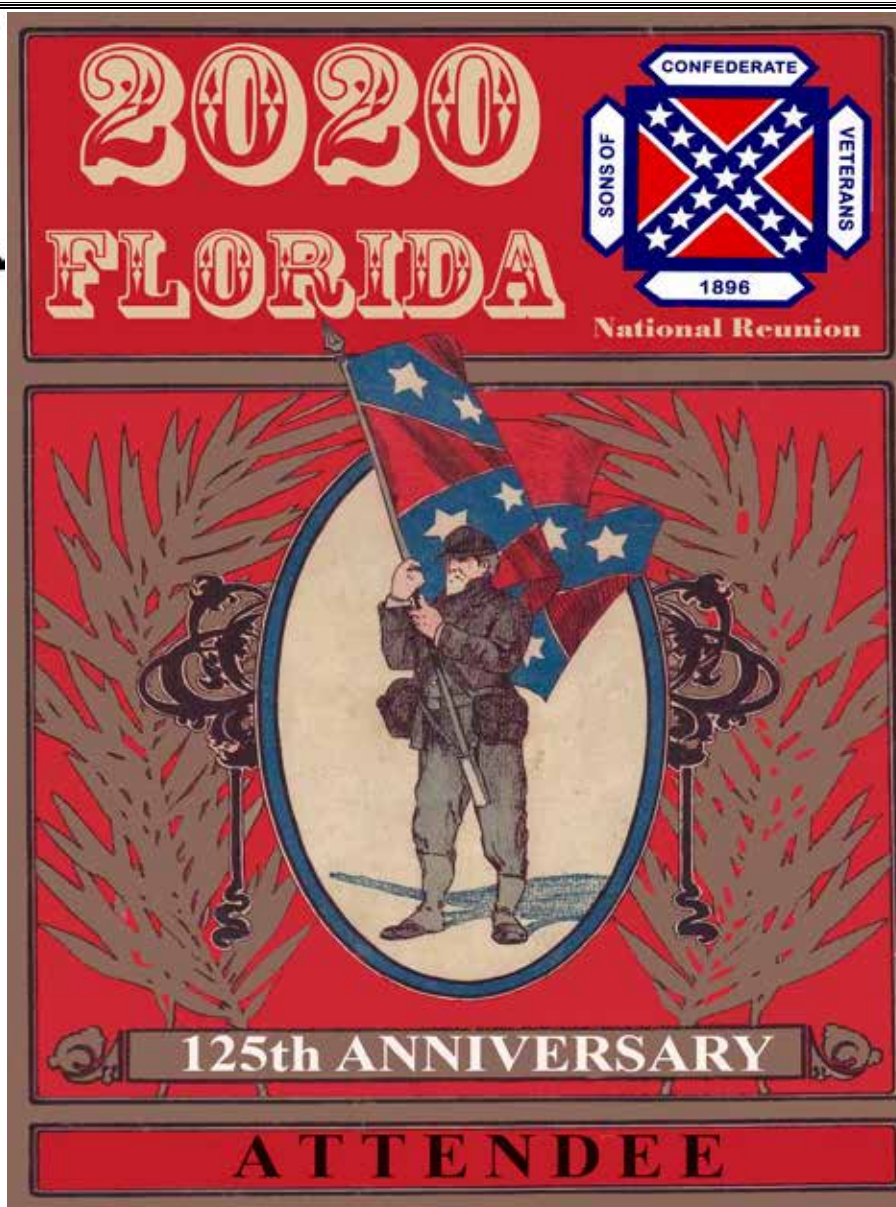
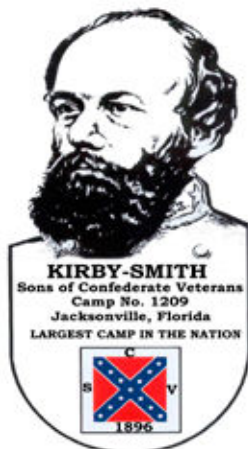
Throughout Dr. Robertson's writing is the constant concern for his wife in Charleston and his five sons in [deleted the] Confederate service. Amazingly the doctor did cross paths with his sons. He was reunited with son, Jimmie, who was wounded at the Battle of Bentonville, and the doctor was able to personally attend to his son's wounds from there on out.

Dr. Robertson was appalled by what the Northern army was doing to the South, and was filled with "indignation and wrath" at times. He said, "But I am sure these feelings are wrong, for vengeance belongeth, alone, with God." "Vengeance is mine, I will repay saith the Lord." "That they deserve severe and unmitigated judgment for their wanton deeds of cruelty and outrage, all must admit. But the time and mode belongs to that God, whose judgments slumber not."

The journal ends, "I shall make no comment, at present, upon the sad condition of our cause, but leave it in the hands of God who works in His own mysterious ways. Oh that He may preserve my darling wife and dear children, and bring us together again."

The organization of this book could not be better. Editor Robertson includes numerous, thorough footnotes. Maps allow the reader to follow the route. Photos show the individuals involved and the houses passed on route. Highlighted segments give details of specific events that would assist the reader in understanding the situation. An excellent presentation of an interesting period of the War. Recommended without reserve.

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Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville Florida looks forward to Welcoming our Sons of Confederate Veterans Compatriots to the 2020 Reunion.

In many ways, Florida remains the forgotten state of the Confederacy. Although the third state to secede, Florida's small population and scarce industrial resources made the state of little strategic importance to either side. Despite being overlooked, Florida's cattle ranges provided much needed beef to the Southern Armies, particularly during the late stages of the war. The peninsula's coastline also proved invaluable for the production of salt, made by boiling sea water in large kettles and importation of weapons by blockade runners. |

Florida did provide over 15,000 troops for the Confederacy, it's percentage of enlistment to population was the highest of any Confederate State. Florida units fought in most of the major battles of the war, all the while overcoming a serious shortage of replacements for most of the violent struggle.

Florida has a great deal to offer and Kirby-Smith Camp 1209 is making every effort to host our Reunion in an unparalleled sense, befitting the respect and unbending principles of our American Confederate Ancestors.



Every Election is Determined By the People Who Show Up!

Kirby-Smith Camp 1209 to Host 2020 Reunion in Florida

Welcome to the Renaissance Resort – Home to the 125th Sons of Confederate Veterans National Reunion



Located at the World Golf Village, 500 S. Legacy Park, St. Augustine Florida, 32092. The connected Convention center will provide all of our needs to have an amazing reunion. Truly a luxurious resort with excellent amenities that will provide for an amazing time. To book your room, call the reservations number at (800) 468-3571.

Please use the group call in code: SCVSCVA

Parking at the Hotel is FREE.

The Accommodations at the Resort are quite amazing and should provide an stunning stay and overall reunion. The hotel was immaculate and the staff was very friendly to us in every way. The surrounding retail stores, Movie Theater, restaurants and many other amenities are within walking distance. Inside, the Guest rooms are amazing and the bathrooms just the same. Truly first class and we know you will enjoy your stay!



Some of the Premier Events at the 125th S.C.V. National Reunion



Heritage Luncheon – July 16th -Thursday – Kirby-Smith Camp #1209 will host a Special Luncheon Presentation titled “The 24th Annual Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans in Jacksonville, Florida. The largest collection of 1914 Reunion artifacts of the United Confederate Veterans and Sons of Confederate Veterans will be displayed for the guests to preview. The silent film of the 1914 U.C.V. Parade and Confederate Soldiers camp grounds will be shown including a narrative of the event.



**St. Augustine guided Trolley Tour –
an Adventure in History.
Thursday – July 16**



**Chaplain Breakfast
July 17th**



**National Reunion Awards Luncheon
July 17th**



**St. Augustine Confederate Historical
Sites Tour & Memorial Service
July 17th**



**Mechanized
Cavalry Breakfast
July 18th**



**St. Augustine Lighthouse
& Maritime Museum
Tour July 18th**



**Banquet and Grand Ball
July 18th**

For More Information: www.scv2020reunion.com on the Event of Our Lifetime- 125th Reunion of the Sons of Confederate Veterans



~ Sons of Confederate Veterans 2020 Reunion ~

Official Registration Form (Page 1 of 2)

Florida * July 15 ~ 18, 2020
Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, SCV
www.scv2020reunion.com

NAME (Print): _____

SCV CAMP NAME & NUMBER: _____

TITLE/POSITION: _____

PERSONAL ADDRESS: _____

_____ Zip: _____

PHONE: (_____) _____ CELL: (_____) _____

EMAIL ADDRESS: _____

~ Tickets Purchased ~			
Event / Date	Price \$	Quantity	\$
Registration for 2020 SCV National Reunion = \$60 (Received After May 1, 2020 = \$70)	60		
2020 SCV Reunion Sponsored Events			
S.C.V. Heritage Luncheon Thursday, July 16, 2020 @ 12:30 P.M.	45		
S.C.V. Reunion Sponsored St. Augustine Guided Trolley Tour Thursday, July 16, 2020 @ 2:00 P.M.	65		
Chaplain Breakfast Friday, July 17, 2020 @ 7:00 A.M.	35		
SCV Awards Luncheon Friday, July 17, 2020 @ 12:00 P.M.	45		
St. Augustine Confederate Historical Locations Guided Tour Friday, July 17, 2020 @ 2:00 P.M.	60		
SCV Mechanized Cavalry Breakfast Saturday, July 18, 2020 @ 7:00 A.M.	35		
St. Augustine Lighthouse and Maritime Museum Tour Saturday, July 18, 2019 @ 2:00 P.M.	65		
SCV Banquet & Grand Ball NOTE: Minimal Dress/Attire is Coat & Tie or Period Uniform Saturday, July 18, 2020 @ 7:00 P.M. Must Check: Chicken _____ or Pork _____	75		
Ancestor Memorial ~ Each @ 2 Lines per Memorial (See below)	10		
Limited Edition Number 125th Reunion Medal and Presentation Box Nearly Sold Out	75		

Subtotal -->>

REGISTRATION INCLUDES BADGE, REUNION MEDAL AND PROGRAM ~ ADDITIONAL BADGES AND PROGRAMS WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE AT CONVENTION CHECK IN



Official Registration Form (Page 2 of 2)
~ Sons of Confederate Veterans 2020 Reunion ~
Florida * July 15 ~ 18, 2020 *
Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, SCV

Fill in **Ancestor(s)** Name & Unit (Each - Two Lines of 45 Characters ~ Use Back of Form if Necessary)



Sub Total ~ Price of Tickets & Memorials Page 1

Reunion Program Inclusions/Advertising Option Rates

FULL PAGE \$160.00 HALF PAGE \$90.00
QUARTER PAGE \$ 50.00

**Final Total ~ Price of Tickets, Memorials and Program
Options/Advertising**

~ MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO ~

~ SCV 2020 REUNION ~

~ MAIL BOTH PAGES & PAYMENT TO ~

SCV 2020 REUNION
4884 Victoria Chase Ct.
Jacksonville, FL 32257

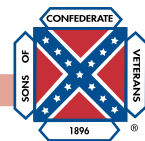


Host Hotel: World Golf Village Renaissance St. Augustine Resort
500 S Legacy Trail
St. Augustine, FL 32092
Reservation Desk: 1-800-468-3571 Call in Code: SCVSCVA

Circle selected *Inclusions/Advertising Option* on the Form Above, Include Payment, and Attach Information to be placed in the Reunion Program. Orders and Information for *Ancestor Memorial & Inclusions/Advertising Options* must be received by May 1, 2020 at the:

Victoria Chase Ct. STREET MAIL ADDRESS above to be Included in Reunion Program.

Army of Northern Virginia



Members of the **13th VA Mechanized Cavalry Camp 9**, Norfolk, VA, visited the Confederate monument in Winton, NC, which was the first town to be burned by the Yankee invaders.



Members of the **McDowell Men Camp 379**, Marion, NC, are shown at a headstone dedication for Emanuel Rose, Company I, 29th NC, at Jonas Ridge Baptist Church, in Jonas Ridge, NC.



Members of the **Columbus County Volunteers, Camp 794**, Whiteville, NC, work to restore the Perry Cemetery in Bladen County NC. It has 19 Confederate markers, some VA, some personal. A few were markers of soldiers buried at Elmira. There is also one Mexican War Veteran and one Revolutionary War Veteran. Shown are Mike Hollingsworth, Gene Shaw, Thomas Jolly, Keith Fuller, William Thompson, Jimmy Rogers, Caleb Long, T. Layton Dowless, Vernon Keeter and Harold Summerlin.



Old Brunswick Camp 512, Lawrenceville, VA, Commander Keith Ellis, is shown presenting a framed proclamation to Chief Everette Gibson with the Lawrenceville Police Department in honor of the SCV's National Law Enforcement Appreciation Day. The camp also provided the entire Police Department with a lunch of pizza and beautiful cake decorated for the occasion.



At the 50th Annual Ed Brown Rodeo in Blacksburg, SC, the **Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC set up a booth and sold Southern merchandise. From left, Richard Thomas, Camp Commander Randon Thomas, Lt. Commander Mark Sheppard, Adjutant Robert Little and Color Sergeant Jordan Dill.



Members and wives of the **16th South Carolina Regiment Camp 36**, Greenville, SC, at Browns raid on Anderson. Shown are Alisha Lynn, Michael Adams, Greg Harrison, Mr. Country Hawkins, Shane Anderson(kneeling), Commander Frank Tucker and Mally Tucker.

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



Shown are some of the attendees at the **Lieutenant F. C. Frazier Camp 668**, High Point, NC, 27th Annual Confederate Memorial Day Observance Service in High Point, where keynote speaker was NC UDC Past President Peggy Johnson.



The **Private Wallace Bowling Camp 1400**, La Plata, MD, set up a recruiting booth at the Charles County genealogy and history fair.



Major Charles Q. Petty Camp 872, Gastonia, NC, installs Confederate Iron Crosses on 35 Confederate Graves at Bethel Presbyterian Church in Clover, SC. The namesake of the camp, Major Charles Q. Petty, is buried in the same cemetery. A Memorial Service and Cross Dedication was held a few weeks later, complete with cannon and musket salutes.



The **Bedford Rifle Grays Camp 1475**, Bedford, VA, recently cosponsored Lee and his Lieutenants at the grand opening of the Bedford War Between the States Museum. This museum has been collecting Confederate artifacts since 1932 and now has a new home to exhibit them.



The **Cane Creek Rifles Camp 2294**, Fletcher, NC, hosted Cane Creek Heritage Day, a gathering of local camps to honor our Confederate dead, NC Secession Day, and Zebulon Vance's birthday. Representatives of **Colonel John Palmer Camp 1946**, Burnsville, NC; **Colonel William Holland Thomas Camp 2231**, Waynesville, NC; **Isaac Newton Giffen Camp 758**, Black Mountain, NC, and **Colonel Lawrence M. Allen Camp 2093**, Mars Hill, NC, participated.



Each October the **Captain Vincent Camalier CSA Camp 1359**, Leonardtown, MD, along with great support from the MD Division, host the annual Remembrance Service on the federal grounds at the Point Lookout Prisoner of War (POW) Memorial Monument where more than 4,000 Confederate soldiers died in two very short years, (1863-1865). This service has been conducted annually since 1979.

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



Daniel Hann, center, received his membership certificate into the **Private Meredith Pool Camp 1505**, Hammonton, NJ, from Adjutant Joe Picardi, left, and Commander and father Dave Hann. Daniel was the first Cadet member of the Pool Camp.



Members of the **General Robert F. Hoke/Colonel William J. Hoke Camp 1616**, Lincolnton, NC, participated in the Crouse, NC, 4th of July Parade.



The **Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD, presented five Certificates of Appreciation to local citizens who volunteered to help the camp on their Clean Up day at the North Carolina Monument on South Mountain near Sharpsburg, MD. From left are Elizabeth Stone, August Stone, Oliver Stone, Jacob Martz, Jenifer Bruni and Camp Commander Michael Wasiljov.



Members of the **Captain P. D. Gilreath Camp 1987**, Greer, SC, install 13 Southern Iron Crosses at Antioch Presbyterian Church.



The **Sgt. Ivy Ritchie Camp 1734**, Albemarle, NC, held a Confederate Memorial Day observance at Liberty Gardens in Albemarle, NC, and presented a Confederate Memorial Wreath.



Members of the **Colonel John B. Palmer Camp 1946**, Burnsville, NC, participated in the Apple Butter Festival.



Army of Northern Virginia



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, member John Sheets places a Battle Flag at the memorial of Brigadier General Samuel Garland at the South Mountain battlefield in Maryland.



Members of the **Davidson Guards Camp 1851**, Davidson County, NC, installed a Southern Iron Cross on a Confederate veteran's grave.



NC 2nd Batt, Company B, A Squad **NC Mechanized Cavalry** joined a fund-raising ride for breast cancer survivors at Harley Davidson of New Bern, NC. Pictured from left, Sgt. Maj. "Stingbean" Elder, Cpl. Joey Cuddington, Pvt. Ed Lawhorn, Pvt. Monte Uzzell, Cpl. Victor Griffin (Tractor).



Members of the **West Virginia Division** met for their annual meeting at the Waffle Hut in Flatwoods, WV.

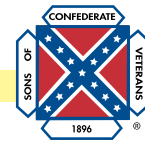


The **General John Randolph Chambliss Camp 1779**, Emporia, VA, held a memorial service for the general at his final resting place in Hicksford.



Litchfield Camp 132, Conway, SC, set up a recruitment tent with members, from left, Curtis Canady, Johnny Sessions, Frank Barnhill, Joe Hood and Larry Duncan helping out.

Army of Tennessee



Compatriot Curry Robertson is sworn into the **General Robert E. Rodes Camp 262**, Tuscaloosa, AL, by Chaplain John Clayton and Commander David Allen.



Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 215, Memphis, TN, Commander Alan Doyle, center, presents newest camp members John Klinck and Mike Wilson with their membership certificates.



James F. Hull Camp 1347, Daytona Beach, FL, Commander Doug Brown presented a check for \$250 to Ms. Judy Haydt for the Veterans School Book Store at Daytona State College.



Captain C. B. Vance Camp 1669, Batesville, MS, Commander Donald Wright, Jr., welcomes Commander-in-Chief Paul Gramling, Jr., to their recent meeting.



Camp Davis Camp 2073, Guyton, GA, was honored at a recent meeting to have as speaker, GA Division Lt. Commander South and Editor of the *Georgia Confederate* newspaper Allison Perry. Al was presented a Certificate of Appreciation and a 1906 copy of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine.



General Robert E. Lee Camp 16, Auburn, AL, recently completed a restoration of the Confederate Monument in downtown Opelika, AL, with gracious assistance from the AL Division SCV and the Lee Chapter UDC, Opelika.

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



April was proclaimed as Confederate History and Heritage month in the state of Tennessee. Pictured signing a proclamation are, seated, State Senator Dr. Joey Hensley and City of Hohenwald Mayor Danny McKnight; standing, Brenda Oliver, Vicky Garland, Barbara Hanback, **Roderick, Forrest's War Horse Camp 2072**, Spring Hill, TN, member Gene Medford and UDC Chapter President Darlene Johns.



State Representative Tommy Benton of Jackson County, GA, spoke recently to **Habersham Guard Camp 716**, Demorest, GA, members. A former commander and life time member of **Brigadier General T. R. R. Cobb Camp 97**, Athens, GA, Representative Benton has long stood for protecting the memory of the South and its virtuous people. He urged us to be vigilant, to be aware of attacks on our Southern culture and to move on them quickly.



Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87, Knoxville, TN, participated in the Museum of Appalachia's Student Heritage Day. Pictured is member Sam Forrester with two students, Destinae Rader and Marley Edwards.



As part of its ongoing recruiting campaign the **Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, set up a recruiting table at the North Florida Arms Collectors Gun Show in Jacksonville.



Captain William H. McCauley Camp 260, Dickson County, TN, participated in the annual Charlotte, TN, Festival. Members of the camp marched in the parade and also set up a booth. Marchers pictured are, from left, Commander Shannon Hafner, Robert Moore, Brian Gehrt and Adjutant Carl Garrett.



Appling County High School Cadet, PFC Corie D. Turner receives **H. L. Hunley Award** at ROTC Military Honors Night from **Appling Grays Camp 918**, Baxley, GA, Commander William Bowers.

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



The **Private William Riley Milton Camp 741**, Tavares, FL, color guard is shown at a ceremony to honor fallen Confederate soldiers interred at the Lone Oak Cemetery in Leesburg, FL. The drummer is Florida 8th Brigade Commander Jerry Peacock, followed by 741 Sergeant at Arms Carter Zinn and Legionnaire member Frank.



Members of the **Jacob Summerlin Camp 1516**, Kissimmee, FL, honor long time member Nelson Winbush on his 90th birthday while preparing for the 26th annual Battle at Narcoossee Mill reenactment.



William Henry Harris Camp 1395, Fort Lauderdale, FL, Adjutant and Awards Chairman Joseph Motes proudly presented the *H. L. Hunley* JROTC Award to Cadet Denise Mitchell at Deerfield Beach High School.



Cadet member Landon Martin delivers the "Charge" at a meeting of the **DeKalb Rifles Camp 1824**, Sylvania, AL.



The **Lieutenant James T. Woodward Camp 1399**, Warner Robins, GA, Compatriot Wayne Scarborough presented the *H. L. Hunley* Award to Cadet Elijah Watson at Rutland High School.



The **Ft. Blakeley Camp 1864**, Baldwin County, AL, manned the Baldwin County Fair booth each day and members received many favorable comments from the visitors. There were no negative comments. They passed out educational hand-outs and did a bit of recruiting.



Army of Tennessee



Major General Ambrose R. Wright Camp 1914, Evans, GA, held a Memorial Day Service at their Confederate monument at the Columbia County Library and Memorial Park. Brigadier General E. Porter Alexander Camp 158, Augusta, GA, Honor Guard provided a black powder salute!



Carlos Salazar received his Friend of SCV Certificate at the Lieutenant General Stephen D. Lee's Caledonia Rifles Camp 2140, Caledonia, MS, meeting.



Members of the Major William M. Footman Camp 1950, Fort Myers, FL, gather for lunch in North Fort Myers.



The Montgomery Sharpshooters Camp 2164, Mt. Vernon, GA, marks the graves of all Confederate veterans in Montgomery, Treutlen, and Wheeler Counties. Camp members place a small ANV Battle Flag on each of the graves. Pictured marking the grave of Private David Higgs, Company E, 61st GA Infantry are, from left, Savannah Smith, Ace Stringfellow, Luke Smith, and Hank Stringfellow. Pvt. Higgs is buried in the McCrimmon Cemetery on Georgia highway 292 in Montgomery County.



The Dixie Defenders Camp 2086, Cross City, FL, held a Headstone Dedication Service in honor of Lieutenant Lewis Frazier, Company A, 10th GA Infantry at the Frazier Family Cemetery located in Lafayette State Forest, just south of Hatchbend, FL. Lieutenant Frazier was the great grandfather of Camp 1st Lt. Commander Joe Ferrell Mikell, FL Division Commander Kelly Crocker was the keynote speaker.



Shown are members of the Charles H. Lee Camp 2305, Falmouth, KY, at their chartering meeting.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



The **California Division** held a change of command ceremony recently in the city of Bakersfield. Officiating at the event were Commander-in-Chief Paul Gramling and our good friends the Edgerton brothers. Dixie West continues to stand strong!



Zachary Regan from the **Plemons-Shelby Camp 464**, Amarillo, TX, paid General Gano a visit along with a few others while in Dallas recently!



Captain James P. Douglas Camp 124, Tyler, TX, awarded James Newsom, Ph.D., the Reverend J. William Jones Christian Service Award. Pictured from left, Commander Johnnie Holley, TX Division 2nd Lt. Commander Dennis Brand, Dr. James Newsom, Chaplain Reverend Don Majors who is a previous recipient.



Members of the **Governor Samuel W. T. Lanham Camp 586**, Weatherford, TX, participated in the parade and held a recruiting booth at the Springtown, TX, Wild West Festival. The camp was wildly cheered on at the parade and gave away 260 plus grave flags to the kids! Forwarding the Colors in Parker County, Texas!



Hood's Texas Brigade Camp 153, San Antonio, TX, Old Guard performed a rifle salute at the Blanco Cemetery Dedication in Blanco, TX, honoring 127 Confederate, 19 Union, and three Texas Independence Soldiers.



Members and guests of the **Colonel Allen R. Witt Camp 615**, Conway, AR, toast General Robert E. Lee and General Thomas J. Jackson at a recent meeting. Special address was delivered by guest Fred Barlow of Little Rock.

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



The **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, and the **Texas John Slaughter Camp 2074**, Tombstone, AZ, held a Confederate Memorial Day Ceremony at Evergreen Cemetery. Pictured are Camp 2074 Adjutant Don Rodgers and Mrs. Ann Rodgers.



Members of **Campbell's Company Camp 2252**, Republic, MO, and men of **General J. O. Shelby Camp 1414**, Harrison, AR, crossed SW Missouri into Baxter Springs, KS, then on to Fort Scott, KS, where they captured the Fort. Members of both camps are seen on the balcony of the old Southern Motel. The group then went to Mine Creek Battlefield in KS where Campbell's Company swore in a new member Mike Fraund at the Confederate Monument.



Chief of Heritage Operations Donnie Kennedy with **Lieutenant General Richard Taylor Camp 1308**, Shreveport, LA, members, Bobby Herring and J. C. Hanna are shown posting the SCV Flag atop Stone Mountain Park in Georgia during the Memorial Service.



Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525, Phoenix, AZ, Commander Dan Huskisson, presented the SCV *H. L. Hunley* Award to Cadet Ensign Jason Tebaqui-Sanchez of the Cortez High School Naval JROTC Battalion.



Members of the **Alamo City Guards Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX, and the Alamo Rose Chapter 4 pose before the Independence Day Parade in Leon Valley, TX.



20-plus year member of the **General George Blake Cosby Camp 1627**, Sacramento, CA, Steve Bogart, left, started an initiative in Sacramento to collect scarves for homeless veterans. He gave a presentation at a camp meeting and is shown with Commander Allen Davis. The members present suggested we pass a hat and take a collection. The camp collected \$102 to cover the costs of 10 scarves. In addition, individual members purchased scarves and had them shipped to Mr. Bogart.

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



The **Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708**, Scottsdale, AZ, held a Confederate Memorial Day ceremony in Double Butte Cemetery in Tempe. The ceremony honored Private Calvin D. Gardner, Co. A, 8th SC Infantry Regiment and, through him, all Confederate veterans.



Compatriot Chuck Norred of the **General Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804**, Fresno, CA, received his California Division "Rebel of the Year Award," forevermore named "The Chuck Norred Rebel of the Year Award!"



The **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, held Confederate Memorial Day ceremonies in Sierra Vista at the Southern Arizona Veterans Memorial Cemetery and in Tombstone at Boot Hill and City Cemeteries. Pictured are camp members and the ladies at the grave of Newman H. "Old Man" Clanton, Boot Hill Cemetery.



Hill Country Camp 1938, Fredericksburg, TX, was privileged to honor Compatriot Joseph Ginn, Sr. for 60 years of membership in the SCV. Commander John Tittle, right, presented the gift to Compatriot Ginn.



Confederate Memorial Day was held in Randolph County, MO. The host, **Captain William T. Anderson Camp 1743**, Huntsville, MO, was joined by members of the MO Division. Camps present were **J. O. Shelby Camp 191**, Warrensburg, MO; **Major James Morgan Utz, Camp 1815**, Florissant, MO; **Colonel J. J. Searcy Camp 1923**, Columbia, MO, and **Brigadier General Mosby M. Parson Camp 718**, Jefferson City, MO.



The Honor Guard from the **General Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 2048**, Tehachapi, CA, recruited future leaders for color bearer duties during the annual Division Reconfederation. The young troops performed with distinction!



Army of Trans-Mississippi



Members of the **Cross of Saint Andrew's Camp 2009**, Alto, TX, held their annual Confederate Memorial Day Ceremony at Myrtle Springs Cemetery in Cherokee County, TX, in honor of 27 Confederate veterans buried there including Captain Henry Clay Cleaver, 3rd AR Cavalry who is the great grandfather of camp 2nd. Lt. Commander Shamrock Shelley Cleaver. Pictured from left, Clay Cleaver, Shelley Cleaver, Jimmy Cleaver and Carson Cleaver, all direct descendants of Captain Cleaver.



Campbell's Company Camp 2252, Republic, MO, Chaplain Jon Trent, right, and Commander Travis Archie, center, swear in new Compatriot Jim Cox at the camp's monthly meeting, held at the antebellum Ritchey Mansion in Newtonia, MO.



Members of the **Private C. W. Lucas-Forrest's Escort Camp 2316**, Prescott, AZ, participated in the Prescott Veterans Day parade honoring all Yavapai County veterans.



Yuma Territorial Outpost Camp 2186, Yuma, AZ, Commander Sam DiBianca presents an SCV Certificate of Achievement to Mr. John Courtis for his efforts in organizing the Yuma Military Appreciation Day and including the SCV in the event.



Adjutant of the Colonel **Thomas Green Camp 2251**, Apache Junction, AZ, presented the *H. L. Hunley* award to Cadet Cayden Houseknecht of the Westwood High School Air Force JROTC Squadron.



At the Confederate Memorial of The Wind, Orange, TX, more construction was completed on the new Confederate monument going up in Orange, TX. Good job, SCV and **Mechanized Cavalry of Texas and Louisiana!** *Deo Vindice!*

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

COL. CHRISTOPHER C. PEGUES CAMP 62 SELMA

AVERETTE, RONALD L.
GIBBS, LEE
GLASS, KENNETH
JENKINS, II, JAMES
PACKER
NUTT, RONALD ELLIS
POPE, IV, THOMAS
IRBY
SHUMATE, BRANDON
SMEDLEY, JOHN E.

GEN. ROBERT E. RODES CAMP 262 TUSCALOOSA

DENTON, JR.,
HOWARD MARVIN

CAPT. JOHN H. TURPIN CAMP 368 GREENSBORO

LASHLEY, JAMES
BRENT

BEN BRICKEN CAMP 396 LUVERNE

SEXTON, DAVID
ALLEN

JOHN RAYBURN CAMP 452 GUNTERSVILLE

BROWN, CHARLES L.
SMITH, SR., JOSEPH
RAY
SMITH, STEVEN
DANIEL

BIBB RIFLES CAMP 455 WEST BLOCKTON

LUKER, JOHN GRAY

DENT'S ARTILLERY CAMP 486 EUFAULA

MITCHELL,
CHRISTOPHER
EDWARD

SAVAGE-STEWART CAMP 522 PIEDMONT

McCAIN, ETHAN
THOMAS

COFFEE COUNTY RANGERS CAMP 911 ENTERPRISE

HUSKINS, CHARLES
CLINTON

THOMAS JEFFERSON DENNEY CAMP 1442 CULLMAN

COWAN, JOHN
MICHAEL
CRAWFORD, LOGAN
PRESTON
CRAWFORD, JASON
DEWAYNE
GILL, JR., RONALD F.
MOORE, MICHAEL
FRITZ
THORNTON, DON
STARLIN

THE PRATTVILLE DRAGOONS CAMP 1524 PRATTVILLE

HAYWOOD, DARRELL
GENE

DEKALB RIFLES CAMP 1824 SYLVANIA

TOWNSEL, RICKY D.

FORT BLAKELEY CAMP 1864 BALDWIN COUNTY

CANADY, CALEB
BRIAN REX
EWING, JANTZEN
HOUSCH, JADEN B.

THE TALLASSEE ARMORY GUARDS CAMP 1921 TALLASSEE

GOLDEN, DARRELL
LYNN

GEN. JOHN HERBERT KELLY CAMP 1980 GORDO

MADISON, MICHAEL
DAVID
SANSING, CALEB

ARKANSAS

JAMES H. BERRY CAMP 468 BENTONVILLE

FOSTER, JAMES
PERRY

THOMAS C. HINDMAN CAMP 656 PRAIRIE GROVE

MYERS, JR., WILLIAM
DAVID

GEN. JO SHELBY CAMP 1414 HARRISON

HUTCHISON, KEVIN
SLOAN

27th ARKANSAS INFANTRY CAMP 1519 MOUNTAIN HOME

LAWHORN, THOMAS
SAMUEL

COL. ROBERT G. SHAVER CAMP 1655 JONESBORO

BOLING, NORMAN Y.

ARIZONA

CAPT. HUNTER'S ARIZONA RANGERS CAMP 1202 TUCSON

NICKERSON,
LYUBOMIR "LOU"
VIRGIL, KENNETH W.

COL. SHEROD HUNTER CAMP 1525 PHOENIX

SEWELL, BRYAN
ALEXANDER

CALIFORNIA

FATHER A. J. RYAN-SAN DIEGO CAMP 302 SAN DIEGO

HILL, CHARLES
RICHARD

FLORIDA

JOHN HANCE O'STEEN CAMP 770 TRENTON

ARNOLD, ROBERT
EVANS
JENKINS, JAMES
AARON

STEPHEN RUSSELL MALLORY CAMP 1315 PENSACOLA

MORRIS, ROBERT
LOFTON

SIGREST, DANIEL ERIK

TURBERVILLE, RYAN
BRADLEY

1st LT THOMAS H. GAINER CAMP 1319 PANAMA CITY

BRYANT, JASON
EARLE
KENT, HEATH JEREMY

FLORIDA COW CAVALRY CAMP 1680 VERO BEACH

GLENN, WILLIAM

GEORGIA

FRANCIS S. BARTOW CAMP 93 SAVANNAH

BYRD, JR., EWELL
SAMUEL

BRIG. GEN. T. R. R. COBB CAMP 97 ATHENS

FIELDS, DONALD
EUGENE

GEN. HENRY LEWIS BENNING CAMP 517 COLUMBUS

VINSON, ROBERT E.

CURRAHEE RANGERS CAMP 935 TOCCOA

STONE, DALE L.

GEN. WILLIAM J. HARDEE CAMP 1397 DALLAS

WADDELL, RON

LT. JAMES T. WOODWARD CAMP 1399

WARNER ROBINS
KIRK, KENNETH
DANIEL

DAVID W. PAYNE CAMP 1633 BLAIRSVILLE

SANGSTER, CHARLES
MICHAEL (MIKE)

BRIG. GEN. ROBERT H. ANDERSON CAMP 1919 HINESVILLE

JAMES, MARSHALL O.

PINE BARRENS VOLUNTEERS CAMP 2039 EASTMAN

BACON, BOBBY RAY

THE BARNESVILLE BLUES CAMP 2137 BARNESVILLE

YANCEY, JR., EUGENE
ARNOLD

GEORGIA DIVISION HQ CAMP 2200 MOULTRIE

ADAMS, WILLIAM
DEBACKER, JEFF R.
DOSS, KENNETH
LAMAR
ENGLISH, ROY
DANIEL
FARMER, DANNY
DAVID
PEEK, JUSTIN WAYNE
POPHAM, JR.,
BENJAMIN EUGENE

IDAHO

CPL. WILLIAM MINK CAMP 2244 NAMPA

ISRAEL, JOHN
HENDERSON

ILLINOIS

CAMP DOUGLAS MEMORIAL 516 CHICAGO

SCHNETZLER, KEVIN
DALE

LT. GEORGE E. DIXON CAMP 1962 BELLEVILLE

COWAN, CRAIG
EDWARD
COWAN, CONNER
EDWARD

KANSAS

COLS. LEWIS & HARRISON CAMP 1854 TOPEKA

ABELL, PAUL
CHARLES

KENTUCKY

FORREST'S ORPHANS CAMP 1744 CALHOUN

DeHAVEN, II,
CHARLES WILLIAM

CHARLES H. LEE CAMP 2305 FALMOUTH

McCORD, DANIEL
THOMAS
McCORD, KEVIN
MICHAEL
MOSES, JENNER
MOSES, JASON

LOUISIANA

BEAUREGARD CAMP 130 NEW ORLEANS

DEMINT, RICHARD
STEPHEN

BRIG. GEN. J. J. ALFRED A. MOUTON CAMP 778 OPELOUSAS

IRBY, THOMAS
LOCKART

CAMP MOORE CAMP 1223 TANGIPAHOA

ALFORD, TIM
CHARLES, WILLIAM
JACKSON

CAPT. JAMES W. BRYAN CAMP 1390 LAKE CHARLES

JOHNSON, MIKEAL
LEE

GEN. LOUIS HEBERT CAMP 2032 LAFAYETTE

GISCLAIR, NICHOLAS
ANTHONY

SABINE RIFLES CAMP 2057
MANY
BOLTON, TOMMY
WAYNE
BRANDON, TERRY
LANE
EDWARDS, JOHN
GREGORY
MALMAY, JERRY
BRUCE
STRAWN, CHARLES
WAYNE

MARYLAND

MARYLAND LINE CSA CAMP 1741
BOWIE
COLLINS, JOHN
EDWARD

MAJ. GEN. ISAAC RIDGEWAY TRIMBLE CAMP 1836
ELLICOTT CITY
ROBERTS, RICHARD
REECE

MISSOURI

MAJOR JAMES MORGAN UTZ CAMP 1815
FLORISSANT
INGRAM, STEPHEN
CRAIG
KNOX, CHRISTOPHER
ADAM

COL. JOHN T. COFFEE CAMP 1934
OSCEOLA
PORTER, SAM

MISSISSIPPI

BROOKHAVEN LIGHT ARTILLERY CAMP 235
BROOKHAVEN
KING, JOHNNY
WINSTON
TUCKER, GERALD
JOHN

COL. WILLIAM P. ROGERS CAMP 321
CORINTH
DAVIS, JIMMY D
HOWELL, STAN
ROBINSON, GERALD
WAYNE

GAINESVILLE VOLUNTEERS CAMP 373
PICAYUNE
McCLOSKEY, KEVIN

CRYSTAL SPRINGS SOUTHERN RIGHTS CAMP 712
CRYSTAL SPRINGS
HAMMONS, PHILLIP
EDMOND

TIPPAH TIGERS CAMP 868
RIPLEY
JOB, GARY D.

GEN. WILLIAM BARKSDALE CAMP 1220
COLUMBUS
ALLEN, JAMES
OLIVER

9th MISSISSIPPI CAVALRY CAMP 1748
LUCEDALE
EUBANKS, KADEN
TYLER

LIVE OAK RIFLES CAMP 2236
PASCAGOULA
BELK, KRISTOPHER

SHIELDSBORO RIFLES CAMP 2263
BAY ST. LOUIS
BUNTER, ZACHARY
DOUGLAS
LIVERS, THOMAS H.
REDMOND, WALTER
MACK

THE RANKIN GREYS CAMP 2278
FLORENCE
DRAKE, TERRY G.
SHUTE, DARYLL
STRINGER, HAROLD
DWAYNE
STRINGER, HOUSTON
RILEY
STRINGER, ZACHARY
DALTON

NORTH CAROLINA

47th REGIMENT NC TROOPS CAMP 166
WAKE FOREST
MARSHALL, KENNETH
BEAM

ROLLINS, JR., EDGAR
A.

THE THOMASVILLE RIFLES CAMP 172
THOMASVILLE
GREENE, COY

ROWAN RIFLES CAMP 405
SALISBURY
POTTS, JR.,
RAYMOND PRESTON

GOLDSBORO RIFLES CAMP 760
GOLDSBORO
PADGETT, MICHAEL

COLUMBUS COUNTY VOLUNTEERS CAMP 794
WHITEVILLE
BLAKE, JR., JOHN
MILTON MILLS

MAJ. CHARLES Q. PETTY CAMP 872
GASTONIA
EMORY, JOHNATHAN
THOMAS

SMITHFIELD LIGHT INFANTRY CAMP 1466
SMITHFIELD
BASINGER, ANTHONY
GREY

THOMAS LEGION CAMP 1514
CASHIERS
RAMSEY, WILLIAM
RODERICK
RAMSEY, ERIC
SHANNON

GEN. ROBERT F. HOKE/W.M. J. HOKE CAMP 1616
LINCOLNTON
STROUD, TIMOTHY
WAYNE

33rd REG. NC TROOPS CO .F CAMP 1695
BELHAVEN
HILL, JR., VAN ERIC
YOUNG, JR.,
EDWIN LORIS
YOUNG, WILLIAM
AUGUSTUS

COL. JOHN B. PALMER CAMP 1946
BURNSVILLE
COX, JR., RODNEY
KEVIN
PENLAND, MAURICE
KEVIN

FIRST, FARTHEST & LAST CAMP 1966
RANDOLPH CO.
STURGIS,
CHRISTOPHER MARK

SCOTCH RIFLEMEN CAMP 2001
MOORE COUNTY
WILLIAMS, DAVID
LAWRENCE

PETTIGREW'S PARTISANS CAMP 2110
KINSTON
HUMPHREY, DENNIS
CLARENCE

CONFEDERATE STATES ARMORY - KENANSVILLE CAMP 2157
KENANSVILLE
HOWARD, JAMES
KELLEY

THE BURKE TIGERS CAMP 2162
VALDESE
CARPENTER, III, SAM
STACKLEY

CAPTAIN ROBERT BINGHAM CAMP 2192
MEBANE
WORKMAR, JR.,
LONNIE MELVIN

NEW MEXICO

GEN. WILLIAM R. SCURRY CAMP 1385
ALBUQUERQUE
RODGERS, JOHN

NEW YORK

GEN. ARCHIBALD GRACIE CAMP 985
NEW YORK
ANDERSON, JON
HAYWARD

OHIO

LT. JONATHAN BRESSLER CAMP 1536
CINCINNATI
BROWN, BENJAMIN
FRANKLIN

OKLAHOMA

COL. DEW MOORE WISDOM CAMP 307
MUSKOGEE
McDOWELL, SEAN
PATRICK

CAPTAIN JAMES J. McALESTER CAMP 775
McALESTER
FOWLER, VIC

COL. JOHN W. JORDAN CAMP 817
MANNFORD
CUNNINGHAM, ALEX
RUSCO, JUSTIN LEE

SOUTH CAROLINA

16th SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT CAMP 36
GREENVILLE
BATSON, JAMES
TIMOTHY
BATSON, MATTHEW
KYLE
HARRIS, KENNETH
JAMES
McABEE, WILLIE DEE

PVT. JOHN S. BIRD PALMETTO GUARD CAMP 38
NORTH CHARLESTON
O'QUINN, EDWARD M.
WOODALL, MATTHEW
ALAN

ADAM WASHINGTON BALLENGER CAMP 68
SPARTANBURG
ELSMORE, JR., JAMES
LUTHER

LITCHFIELD CAMP 132
CONWAY
MARTIN, WILLIE JOE

GENERAL ELLISON CAPERS CAMP 1212
MONCK'S CORNER
CADELL, JOHN E.

STAR OF THE WEST CAMP 1253
CHARLESTON
ROBERTS, CLARK
ALEXANDER

FORT SUMTER CAMP 1269
CHARLESTON
ABLES, ALAN A.
CATHCART, ROBERT
SPANN IV

GEN. MARTIN W. GARY CAMP 1532
EDGEFIELD
FELTHAM, III JOHN
CURRAN HARTLEY

BRIG. GEN. BARNARD E. BEE CAMP 1575
AIKEN
BAKER, RICHARD
ELLIOT

FIRST IN SECESSION/ CHESTERFIELD CAMP 1963
CHESTERFIELD
CHAPMAN, DONALD
O.

CAPT. ANDREW T. HARLLEE CAMP 2010
DILLON
DANIELS, ROGER
ALLEN
PRICE, JONATHAN A.
SMALLWOOD,
JONATHAN JAMES

TENNESSEE

N. B. FORREST CAMP 3
CHATTANOOGA
WILSON, HENRY
HUNTER

MURFREESBORO CAMP 33
MURFREESBORO
HACKATHORN,
MATTHEW GRANT
HAMMONDS,
TIMOTHY JASON
HIGDON, JOSEPH
BRENT

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

**JAMES KEELING
CAMP 52
BRISTOL**
MC REYNOLDS, ERIC
LOUIS

**LONGSTREET-
ZOLLICOFFER CAMP
87
KNOXVILLE**
DOSS, LARRY A.

**MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM
D. McCain HQ CAMP
584
COLUMBIA**
BINGHAM, III,
FREDERICK CONANT
BROOKINS, W. FRANK
BRYANT, ROBERT
TRUETT
COLLIER, ELLIOT
COREY
CONROY, JOHNNY
STEVEN
EASLER, JOHN ORLEN
FELL, DANIEL
THOMAS
GARVIN, JR.,
WILLIAM COLQUITT
HOPKINS, JOHN
WILLIAMS
KELLY, WESTON J.
LITTLE, PATRICK
O'NIELL
LUIZ, MICHAEL
HENRY
MURPHY, JAMES
PETER
MURPHY, STRATTON
KING
POWELL, RANDY L.
SANTUCCI, SHANE R.
SUMEREL, MARK
ALLEN
THOMAS, HOWARD
DAVID

**WHEELER-LONG
CAMP 709
DUNLAP**
CARROLL, JAMES
DAVID

**GEN. ROBERT H.
HATTON CAMP 723
LEBANON**
WRIGHT, PAUL
TIMOTHY

**GEN. GEORGE GIBBS
DIBRELL CAMP 875
SPARTA**
QUINN, JOHNATHAN

**COL. JOHN
SINGLETON MOSBY
CAMP 1409
KINGSPORT**
JONES, MARK AARON

**WIGFALL GREYS
CAMP 1560
COLLIERVILLE**
PIERSON, JONATHAN
WILLIAM

**DeWITT SMITH JOBE
CAMP 1637
BARTLETT**
WILSON, EDDIE

**BELL'S PARTISANS
CAMP 1821
TRIMBLE**
CLARK, CURTIS
CLAUDE

**RODERICK,
FORREST'S WAR
HORSE CAMP 2072
SPRING HILL**
WADE, MATTHEW
JAMES

**MAJ. JAMES T. HUFF
CAMP 2243
NEWPORT**
WISE, CHRISTOPHER

**13th TENNESSEE
CAVALRY CAMP 2304
PIKEVILLE**
SMITH, JEREMY
ALLEN
SMITH, BOBBY EARL

TEXAS

**CAPT. JAMES P.
DOUGLAS CAMP 124
TYLER**
ELMORE, SR.,
RONALD LEE

**GEN. FELIX H.
ROBERTSON CAMP
129
WACO**
LAMPP, ALFRED
LILLARD

**WILLIAMSON COUNTY
GRAYS CAMP 502
GEORGETOWN**
EIKENBURG, RICHARD
SAWYER, DONALD

**BRIGADIER GENERAL
JOHN CREED MOORE
CAMP 578
GATESVILLE**
BROUSSARD,
MICHAEL LEE

**STONEWALL
JACKSON CAMP 901
DENTON**
WALLACE, BOBBY
ALLEN

**CAPTAIN IKE TURNER
CAMP 1275
LIVINGSTON**
PRIMEAUX, STEVEN
MICHAEL

**ALAMO CITY GUARDS
CAMP 1325
SAN ANTONIO**
ELDRED, MICHAEL

**DUNN-HOLT-MIDKIFF
CAMP 1441
MIDLAND**
BISBEE, CORY
DWAYNE
COX, JACK MARK

**SUL ROSS CAMP
1457
BRYAN**
ENGLISH, GABRIEL
ALLEN

**2nd TEXAS FRONTIER
DISTRICT CAMP 1904
DE LEON**
GOETZ, GREGORY
LYNN
GUISE, DAVID LLOYD
HUTCHERSON, PAUL
SCOTT

**STONE FORT CAMP
1944
NACOGDOCHES**
BUZBEE, MICAH
LANCE

**WAUL'S TEXAS
LEGION CAMP 2103
KATY**
CANNON, JOHN
STUART
CANNON, KIRBY LEON
CANNON, COOPER
GENE
EDWARDS, DANNY
RAY
EDWARDS, DANNY
KYLE
KLEYPAS, BRETT
ALAN
YAUCH, JASON

**MAJ. GEN. PATRICK
CLEBURNE'S 7th TX
INFANTRY CAMP 2182
THE WOODLANDS**
LEHR, JEFF

**MEDINA GREYS CAMP
2254
HONDO**
SHERROUSE, CARL
ANTHONY

VIRGINIA

**JOHN M. JORDAN
CAMP 581
SOUTH BOSTON**
BOLGIANO, RICHARD
PHILIP

**URQUHART-GILLETTE
CAMP 1471
FRANKLIN**
COE, MATTHEW
GORDON

**HIGH BRIDGE CAMP
1581
FARMVILLE**
WILLIAMS, JR.,
DONALD GRAHAM

**MATTHEW FONTAINE
MAURY CAMP 1722
FREDERICKSBURG**
CROOK, JAMES
ANDREW
McINTYRE, WALTER
RUTLEDGE

**CAPTAIN JACK
ADAMS CAMP 1951
EDINBURG**
EARMAN, JEFFREY
MYRLE
GONZALEZ, LUIS

WEST VIRGINIA

**McNEILL'S RANGERS
CAMP 582
MOOREFIELD**
CRITES, DANIEL
MILES
LABOSSIERE, COLTON
MATTHEW
TURNER, PATRICK
O'NEAL



*Welcome
to our newest
Life Members*

**Are you moving?
Do you need subscription
information or have a question?
If so, please contact General
Headquarters
1-800-380-1896**

Name	Division	Camp
JEFFERSON E. CRONE	TN	215
TONY M. BRYANT	MD	1388
JOHN HANISEE	TX	958
FRED A. HARRELL	VA	1549
H. GLENN GRIMES, SR.	GA	1386



THE SOCIETY OF THE ORDER OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS

Financial Assistance for Preservation Projects

The Order of the Southern Cross, founded in 1863 by Generals Polk and Cleburne, was originally created to provide financial assistance to the families of soldiers who had lost their lives in the service of the Confederacy.

The Order of the Southern Cross was re-established in 1979 as a philanthropic organization, dedicated to preserving our Southern Heritage through its Grants and Scholarship Programs. Since 1979, we have allocated more than \$500,000 to these endeavors.

If you are an SCV Camp or a 501(c)3 organization seeking financial assistance to help fund a Confederate Preservation project, we encourage you to contact Grants Chairman Michael Harris at mikeharris329@yahoo.com or you may visit our website at www.orderofsoutherncross.com for more information.

Deo Vindice!



Descendants of Mexican War Veterans

"Before Manassas, there was Mexico"

Many Civil War leaders like Lee, Jackson, Bragg, Beauregard, Longstreet, Johnston and soldiers they commanded saw action in the Mexican War.

The Descendants of Mexican War Veterans

are men and women who have an ancestor, or interest, in the Mexican War 1846-1848.

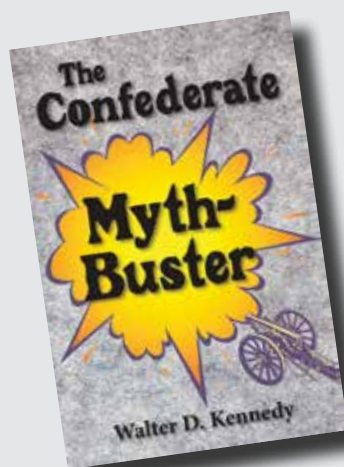
Visit web site www.dmwv.org
or send request SASE

D.M.W.V. National Office

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Garland, Texas 75046-1941

THE CONFEDERATE MYTH-BUSTER

Destroy the lies — Proclaim the truth!



- Falsehood and lies must to be destroyed
- Learn how to use Confederate "Shock and Awe" against neo-Marxists
- Vindicate the Cause of the South
- From the co-author of *The South Was Right!*
- Nine topics introduced and questions answered
- Questions from numerous radio and TV interviews — some from international press
- Published by The Scuppernon Press, Wake Forest, NC

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www.kennedytwins.com

236 pages, 248 footnotes, 24 photos, paperback \$20.00

REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Before the actual ribbon cutting, time will be set aside for anyone or group to make a donation to the museum and be recognized.

May 23, 2020, is a day you do not want to miss except for family or work commitments. If you do not attend the reinterment ceremony and museum ribbon cutting, you will regret it. And you will be kicking yourself in the backside for missing it. Please make plans for you and your family to attend this historical event. I dare say, we will never witness such an occasion for the rest of our lives.

Please visit our website to find out about all the specifics pertaining to this event including hotel accommodations in the area.

In the Bonds of the South,

Paul C. Gramling, Jr.
Commander-in-Chief
9662 Osburn Road
Shreveport, LA 71129
318-294-1563
cic@scv.org



Maury County Hotels/Motels

America's Best Value Inn

1548 Bear Creek Pike
Columbia, TN 38401
(931) 381-1410 or 1-888-315-2378
www.americasbestvalueinn.com
Two floors; Exterior corridors; Small pets allowed; Non-smoking rooms; Cable TV
Manager: Mike Patel

Comfort Inn

1544 Bear Creek Pike
Columbia, TN 38401
(931) 388-2500 or 1-800-553-2666
www.comfortinncolumbia.com
60 rooms; Two floors; Interior corridors; Indoor swimming pool; 25" TV with cable; Free local calls; Complimentary *USA Today*; Complimentary Breakfast; Fitness room
Manager: Zack York ci@unyqmail.com

Days Inn

1504 Nashville Highway
Columbia, TN 38401
(931) 381-3297 or 1-800-329-7466
www.daysinn.com
54 rooms; Two floors; Exterior corridors; Outdoor swimming pool; Complimentary continental breakfast
Manager: Raj Patel- dicolumbia@yahoo.com

Fairfield Inn & Suites

1545 Halifax Drive
Columbia, TN 38401
(931) 548-8444
Four floors; Interior corridors; 65 rooms and 14 suites; free hot breakfast; corner market; indoor pool; fitness center; outdoor patio with fireplace; 39 inch HDTVs; Meeting room; free *USA Today*; free local calls; smoke free hotel
Manager: Jason Zimmerman- Jason.zimmerman@marriott.com

Hampton Inn

1551 Halifax Drive
Columbia, TN 38401
(931) 540-1222 or 1-800-HAMPTON
www.hamptoninn.com
68 rooms; Elevator; Deluxe continental breakfast; Outdoor swimming pool/exercise room; Guest laundry; Small meeting room
Manager: Darleina Blocker- Darleina.blocker@hilton.com

Holiday Inn Express

1561 Halifax Drive
Columbia, TN 38401
(931) 380-2025 or 1-800-HOLIDAY
Manager: Megan Hoover- hiexcolumbiatn@gmail.com

Sleep Inn & Suites

1605 Harley Davidson Blvd
Columbia, TN 38401
(931) 548-2900
Interior corridor; Elevator; Outdoor Pool, Fitness Center;
Business Station; Deluxe continental breakfast

Super 8 Motel

1554 Bear Creek Pike
Columbia, TN 38401
(931) 380-1227 or 1-800-800-8000
Two floors; Exterior corridors; Deluxe continental breakfast
Manager: Kris Patel- s8col@aol.com

Baymont Inn and Suites

715 S. James Campbell Blvd.
Columbia, TN 38401
(931) 388-3326
www.baymontinns.com
55 rooms; Interior corridor; Elevator; Outdoor Pool; Fitness
Center; Business Station; Deluxe continental breakfast
Manager: Miguel Jordan - Columbia.tn@cpsop.com

Richland Inn of Columbia

2405 Pulaski Pike (Hwy 31)
Columbia, TN 38401
(931) 381-4500 or 1-800-828-4832
www.richlandinnofcolumbia.com
107 Rooms; Two levels; Exterior corridor; Meeting room;
Suites available; Continental breakfast
Manager: Mike Boemes- richlandinndesk@cpws.net

America's Best Value Inn & Suite

201 Stonebrook Drive
Mt. Pleasant, TN 38474
(931) 379-9800
www.americasbestvalueinn.com
One level, exterior corridor, 20 rooms
Manager: Paul Patel- abvimtpleasant@yahoo.com

Best Western Spring Hill Inn & Suites

104 Kedron Pkwy & Hwy 31
Spring Hill, TN 37174
(931) 486-1234 or 1-877-486-2234
www.bestwestern.com
52 rooms; Interior corridor; Exercise room; Free Local Calls;
Complimentary Breakfast; Complimentary *USA Today*;
Suites available; Outdoor swimming pool; Laundry facility;
Meeting room; 27" TV with cable
Manager: Peter Patel- bwplusspringhill1@gmail.com

Hampton Inn

Spring Hill, TN 37174
1-800-HAMPTON
www.hamptoninn.com
68 rooms; Elevator; Deluxe continental breakfast; Outdoor
swimming pool/exercise room; Guest laundry; Small meet-
ing room
Rebecca Deckard- Rebeccadeckard2@hilton.com



2020 SCV CHAPLAINS' CONFERENCE

May 7 – 7 pm
May 8 – 9 am – 3:30 pm

Hope Presbyterian Church



**20 Sharon Drive
Greenville, SC**



— Lunch and Snacks Provided —

**All Compatriots, Spouses, and Friends
are encouraged to attend**

**No registration necessary — just come
and enjoy Southern hospitality,
Southern preaching
and Southern singing!**

CONFEDERATE MUSEUM

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CHARLESTON SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Constitutional Amendments Deadline

The deadline for those wishing to submit proposed amendments to the SCV Constitution or the Standing Orders, to be considered at the national Reunion in July 2020, is March 1, 2020. Amendments must be submitted to Executive Director Adam Southern at General Headquarters (GHQ). They can be sent either by US Mail to Sons of Confederate Veterans, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402 or e-mail to exedir@scv.org. E-mail submissions must bear a state stamp on or before March 1, 2020 and those sent by US Mail must be postmarked no later than February 25, 2020.

Those submitting proposed amendments should include their name, camp name and number and complete contact information, including name, mailing address, e-mail address and telephone numbers. Please also send a brief statement as to the purpose of the amendment and the reasons it should be adopted. This will help camps and Compatriots understand the purpose and advantage of the proposed amendment. Executive Director Southern will acknowledge receipt of the amendment; however, it is the responsibility of the sender to confirm with Executive Director Southern that any amendment was received at GHQ. Please contact Executive Director Southern at the e-mail address listed above, or call 800-380-1896 or Adjutant-in-Chief Doug Nash at aic@scv.org or 910-635-9700.

Dues and fees increased at 2019 Reunion in Mobile

Two measures were approved at the 2019 Reunion in Mobile, Alabama which will impact dues and charter fees.

During the business session, a motion to raise dues by \$5 was made and seconded from the floor. The motion specified that \$3 of this increase will be used for the Confederate Museum, with the remaining \$2 appropriated

for General Headquarters. This motion was approved by the delegates and will go into effect August 1, 2020.

Also at Reunion, the General Executive Committee voted to increase camp charter fees from \$20 to \$50 effective immediately.

Thanks,
Adam Southern
Executive Director

Guidelines for submitting annual reports

Reports for the annual Book of Reports to be distributed to the delegates at the 2020 Jacksonville 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, lieutenant 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 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, 2020. However, if there is a reason a report should be submitted later than April 1, 2020, such as the Division commander wishes to include a report on their Division Reunion 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, 2020.

Reports should be submitted to Editor-in-Chief Frank Powell at fbpowell@bellsouth.net and Chief of Staff Charles Lauret at patriot1861@yahoo.com.

Notify General Headquarters of any leadership changes

With any change in camp leadership, please furnish the current e-mail addresses for your camp commander and adjutant to your Army secretary as well as current mailing addresses. If neither the camp commander nor adjutant has an e-mail address, please furnish an alternate e-mail address to General Headquarters.

Headquarters needs more e-mail addresses

All, this is a request from membership at HQ. Of the 30,000 members in our database, we only have 15,000 e-mail addresses. In order to reach as many as possible with this format, I need everyone's correct e-mail address.

I'm asking all camps get e-mail addresses for all members. We understand not everyone has an e-mail address, but most do. Once they have, please e-mail the list to membership@scv.org. Doing this will help HQ serve everyone better. I thank you all for your service.

Eric Previti
National Membership Coordinator

Museum artifact donations and Confederate images

The SCV is asking for worthy donations of Confederate and SCV historical items for our museum. Please contact us at exedir@scv.org for donations or loans before sending them to GHQ. We currently do not have room to store them, but we would like to have an idea of what to expect and plan for its display once the museum is open.

In addition, we would like to collect images of all our Confederate veterans. Please send images of your ancestor to membership@scv.org or PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402. Please annotate the name, rank, unit, and as much information as you can about the

individual(s) you are submitting. These will be available for perpetual research for our visitors and members as well as use in the museum.

Help replenish our Heritage Defense Fund

Make your donation today! Help replenish our Heritage Defense Fund! All donors will be listed in future issues of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine.

Cleburne Guild	\$1,000
Platinum Level	\$250
Gold Level	\$100
Silver Level	\$50

Thank You!

Estate Planning

Please consider placing the SCV in your will. Each state law is different so it is best to contact your lawyer or estate planner, but if you need assistance, please contact us at exedir@scv.org.

Please, no monuments or statues at Elm Springs

It has come to my attention, there are several camps who are raising money to purchase monuments/statues to send to Elm Springs, SCV HQ. Although I understand and appreciate the sentiment, it was determined Elm Springs would not become a graveyard for/of Confederate monuments and statues. It is my hope camps will be able to purchase monuments/statues and place them in their local areas and highways. If a monument is removed, we erect two or more to take its place.

Paul Gramling, Jr.
Commander-in-Chief

Corrections

I would like to offer a correction for an item posted in the November/December Issue of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine. Under the postings for the Army of Tennessee on page 39, right

column, center photograph. The photograph was of Dixie Defenders Camp 2086 Camp Commander Daryl Ratterree reading *The Requiem to a Confederate Soldier*. This photograph was taken at the Frazier Family Cemetery in Lafayette State Forrest, Lafayette County, Fl. during a Headstone Dedication Service for Lieutenant Lewis Frazier-Company A 10th Georgia Infantry.

It was not as reported as being conducted at Madison Starke Perry Camp 1424. Thanks in advance for your considerations in correcting this matter. — Daryl E. Ratterree

Past Commander-in-Chief Shaw

In our January/February 2020 issue we made a mistake in the article about Past Commander-in-Chief Lynn Shaw. The article stated he was a past commander general of the MOS&B. This is in error, he served as adjutant general for the MOS&B and not commander general.

We regret the error.



MAKE THE YANKEES WORK FOR US!

SEND IN ALL OF THE \$50's AND \$5's YOU CAN MUSTER

ALL PROCEEDS OF THIS CAMPAIGN TO BENEFIT THE NEW
NATIONAL CONFEDERATE MUSEUM AT ELM SPRINGS

**MAKE DONATIONS IN MULTIPLES OF \$5 TO ENLIST THE
YANKS IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONFEDERACY!**

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO "SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS" & MAIL TO THE SCV

ATTN: MAKE YANKEES WORK

P.O. Box 59

COLUMBIA, TN 38401

Dispatches From the Front

What about that?

Is there ever just a single cause for a war? Instead of this simple, and unanswerable query, we need to counter such a question with the following critical questions:

1) Why did the first states secede, and then why did the second group secede (North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas)? The May 18, 1861 edition of *The Illustrated London News*, stated "...the governing fact that the immediate cause of the revolutionary movement in the Border Slave States in April is quite distinct from the occasion which led to the secession of the seven Confederate States in December and January." They did not all secede for the same reasons. What about that?

2) Why did individual Confederate men fight? — to keep their slaves? — of course not. The answer, from their songs and letters is they fought for Southern Independence. What about that?

3) Did the actual war start after the firing on Ft. Sumter or after Union troops invaded Virginia? What about that regarding your theory?

We need to do a better job of going on the offense, and no longer respond to the question, "isn't it a fact the Civil War started because of slavery, but instead respond by asking a "what about?" question in return.

Richard A. Marksbury, Ph.D.
Beauregard Camp 130
New Orleans, Louisiana

'Anti-American enemies deserve nothing'

To the Editor:

This is in response to Compatriot John R. Bryan's thought-provoking letter in the Nov/Dec issue: "Should We Deny Slavery Issue?" While Mr. Bryan's suggestion is certainly not without merit, there are certain prerequisites which must be borne clearly in mind before any such discussion: 1. "The South" did not have slaves, AMERICA

had slaves, and America could have ended that not-peculiar economic institution peacefully as was the case throughout the Western world.

2. It was a small but powerful band of social and political partisans originating around Boston, Massachusetts who prevented America from ending that institution peacefully. While there existed certain well-connected Southerners who may have been described as "slavery forever" fire-eaters; there were large numbers of influential Southerners who foresaw the end of the economic institution. These worked for gradual emancipation combined with trade learning for the freemen — known as *manumission*. This includes several great Confederate heroes.

3. Contrary to popular misconception, the Northern partisans did not merely wish to keep the particular institution from spreading Westward, they didn't want Black folk in the West, free or bond, period.

4. American Heritage — with its genesis in the South — is under attack regularly by the revolutionary Left. They would certainly be strengthened and emboldened should this *discussion* be propagated in a more mainstream setting. Anything which even hints of an apology would, rather than placate serious opposition, draw further, nastier attacks akin to sharks sensing blood in the water. An ever-abiding directive of our thinking ought to be NO APLOGIES!

I urge the preceding points, consistent with that which has been written in this publication for many years, to be carefully considered before any conversation with American Patriots who have been lied to about our Cause. And as for our anti-American enemies in the academic and media elite, they deserve nothing...

Mark Slater
Sterling Price Camp 676
Wheat Ridge, Colorado

Let's take the bull by the horns

To the Editor:

Let's put this myth to rest — the South did not go to war to fight for slavery. Are there really that many SCV

members who are not familiar with the proposed Corwin Amendment? The "original" proposed 13th Amendment would have banned the federal government from abolishing slavery in the states where it existed, which Lincoln was a proponent of. This whole slavery disagreement between the north and the South was about the North wanting to dominate the federal government and the South wanting equality. The reason why the North didn't want slavery in the territories was because 1) they could shift the balance of power in their favor and dominate the South and 2) because they wanted the territories for free white labor. As far as some of the seceding states stating slavery as one of their grievances, they were talking about the North not enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law, which was in the Constitution.

Has anyone stopped to consider had the South not seceded slavery would have continued? To anyone honest that should put to rest this myth of the South fighting to preserve slavery.

So why did the South secede? Because they were tired of the North milking them with unfair tariffs, because they saw the handwriting on the wall of the north dominating the federal government, and they wanted to have a say in the government.

Jeff Wolverton
Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210
Tampa, Florida

Will work to remove 'insulting' plaques

To the Editor:

My compliments to compatriot Lee Joyner for his excellent article on the problems we have with revisionist history. I recently joined the Historic Oakland Foundation because I have a family plot in Oakland Cemetery and there are two Confederate veterans buried in it. The Foundation has done some good work in the cemetery but these "interpretive markers" are insulting. It will be my mission to confront the leadership of this organization and see if I can expose them to real history.

I am sure the Atlanta History Center is involved in this as they support a biased view of the war. Their presi-

dent has stated publicly the war was fought over slavery and nothing else. The archival material the AHC has on sight would disprove that in a heartbeat. Two weeks after Fort Sumter was fired on, a Massachusetts based slave ship flying the Stars and Stripes was captured off the coast of west Africa by the Union Navy. There were 961 slaves on board stacked like cordwood. ORN Series 1, Volume 1, page 11 is in the AHC reading room.

"The most effective way to destroy people is to deny and obliterate their own understanding of their history."

— George Orwell

Joe Jordan

John B. Gordon Camp 46

Atlanta, Georgia

Looking forward to a visit to Oakland Cemetery

To the Editor:

I write in response to the article in the January/February issue of *Confederate Veteran* magazine by Mr. Lee Joyner of the General Joe Wheeler Camp 863 in Conyers, Georgia, titled "Atlanta Revisionist History." As a Georgian, much to my shame and disappointment, I have not visited the Atlanta History Museum, nor have I paid my respects to those at rest within the Oakland Cemetery in Atlanta. However, after reading the article, I'm greatly impressed by the use of the wounded lion in the Lion of Atlanta monument at Oakland Cemetery. The image of the injured beast is a perfect metaphor for those honorable men, their sons, and their daughters. Any hunter knows that a wounded animal is exponentially more dangerous than one which is fleeing its pursuers. To continue the

metaphor, those who seek to dishonor our ancestors seem intent to poke the wounded lion with toothpicks confident in the belief the animal will not strike back.

It is our duty to strike back at those who assault us through our use of the many facts which refute their accusations. We, in the form of the wounded lion, must continue the fight for life and gather the strength to strike back at those who harass us with their multitudinous pin pricks. Our ancestors belong to a very diverse population. We are white, black, and American Indian. We are Christian, and we are Jewish. All we ask is for the right to honor our noble ancestors without the fear of molestation. It wasn't so long ago hate groups were chanting their conviction that our monuments belong in museums or cemeteries. Mr. Joyner's article makes the point clearly that our monuments are unsafe in any form or place of existence. We now know the memory of our ancestors cannot be honored even in a place of peace such as a cemetery.

It has been reported the Atlanta History Museum contains a tremendous collection of artifacts from the War Between the States, but I find myself reluctant to support the organization with my admittance fee when I know they have aligned themselves with our detractors. While I doubt I'll ever bring myself to visit the Atlanta History Museum, I eagerly anticipate the opportunity to visit those brave souls at Oakland Cemetery and that beloved and venerable symbol of our struggle.

Fred Bone

General Edward Dorr Tracy, Jr. Camp 18
Macon, Georgia

Streamline SCV organization

To the Editor:

In these trying times I strongly believe the Division level is outdated and no longer needed.

It is often too distant to be responsive to the camp level and siphons off money which could be used to fight critical national level fights and possibly support major projects like the new

Confederate museum.

Perhaps when the SCV was first started it made sense to retain the old army structure, but not today. Using rough national numbers, if you take \$15 each in Division fees and multiply it by the more than 30,000 members, you get \$450,000 each year which could be spent contributing to legal fights, which are best defended at the National level. This could be donated to the new Confederate Legion, the new offensive arm of the SCV. This is a better solution than trying to tax ourselves yet again another \$50 donation on top of normal dues. Some members are dedicated, but not rich.

While some Divisions may do more than others, I saw no benefit for the dues paid to the Florida Division. I'd much rather my money do some good rather than support divisional meetings of no real purpose. Even those Divisions who support state projects, must pick and choose projects because they don't have sufficient money at that level to fight major fights.

Division officers will no doubt attack this article, but their position is not defensible; it is time to streamline the SCV and make it more a more nimble and responsive organization. An organization better suited to fight back.

Robert Wisniewski

MG William D. McCain Camp 584
Pensacola, Florida



Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue Deadline for submissions

May/June 2020 March 1

July/August 2020 May 1

September/October 2020 July 1

November/December 2020 . Sept. 1

January/February 2021 Nov. 1

March/April 2021 January 1

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Continued from page 27

Books in Print

Editor: Thomas Heard Robertson, Jr.
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El Dorado Hills, CA 95762
www.savasbeatie.com
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Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall

Balloons Over Richmond

Mr. Larry Brasington's novel, *Balloons Over Richmond*, employs an interesting premise of what might have happened if the Union had used hot air balloons for more than just observation platforms. He follows the formula for historical fiction by taking imaginary characters, sprinkling in some real people, and creating a series of fictional events while weaving in actual history. He also adds a dash of romance, thus staying true to the traditional recipe for historical fiction.

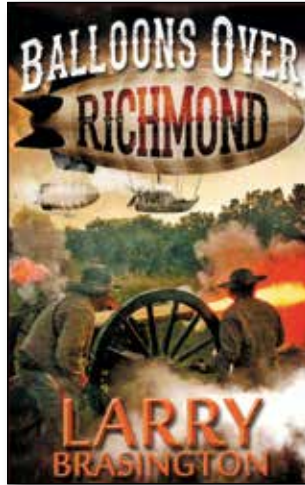
Brasington begins his story in Washington, DC, where a Mr. Reynard Gastonne is waiting to see President Lincoln. He has a "new" type of balloon. It is held aloft by hydrogen, spherical in shape, and has a small steam engine so it can be flown anywhere, even against the prevailing winds. As the story progresses, Mr. Gastonne meets with Secretary of the Navy, Gideon Welles, Admiral John Dahlgren, and Admiral Dahlgren's son, Major Ulrich Dahlgren. He convinces them to help build a larger version of his balloon and use it to fly to Richmond to spy on the Confederates. Major Dahlgren expands on this idea by proposing they use it to get to Richmond to either kidnap or kill President Jefferson Davis.

The novel then switches to Baltimore, Maryland, and to another series of characters led by Ralph Smith, a former major in the Confederate Army who is a Confederate spy, his lady love, Elaine McCallum, and Arthur, Ralph's friend who is a free black man who was

employed by Ralph's father. They find out about the balloon's existence and then discover the plot against President Davis while dodging the investigations of a Pinkerton agent. It then becomes a race to Falmouth, Virginia, where President Lincoln is due to watch a demonstration of the new balloon and Major Dahlgren plans to steal it for his own scheme. Major Smith and his friends try to stop those plans and hopefully destroy the balloons. To find out what happens, you will need to read the book yourself.

The premise of the book is sound and is interesting, but the execution of the story leaves something to be desired. I could not decide if the book was aimed for adult readers or teenagers due to the choppy sentence structures and simplistic syntax. The passages jump from one situation to the next with very little connection, especially toward the end of the book. As I read the book, the number of editing mistakes became a huge distraction. Incorrect grammar, spelling errors, and incorrect words being used in the sentences caught my attention more than the story.

I will say the book did pique my interest in an area of the war, of which I knew little. So the book led me to do some research. Ulrich Dahlgren did exist and did go on a raid into Richmond with the plan to kill President Davis, but by horseback and he was a colonel. I also learned hydrogen balloons had been around for quite some time and Count Von Zeppelin was actually in the United States helping with the US Air Corps. For those new bits of learning I must thank Mr. Brasington, but I cannot recommend this novel without changes being made.



Author: Larry Brasington
Publisher: Amazon.com Services LLC
www.amazon.com
Paperback \$15.95

Reviewed by Cathy Hanford West

Lee's Lost Dispatch and Other Civil War Controversies

Philip Leigh has written another War Between the States book on an interesting subject. This work takes a closer look at several controversial incidents, some of which are not widely discussed. We sometimes get so used to reading basically the same viewpoint on various aspects of the war, we may not stop to consider alternative outcomes. What if ...? Mr. Leigh takes us down some of those paths.

Leigh believes the biggest Confederate error was the policy to keep cotton off the market, hoping to force European intervention. This policy eventually failed. He suggests they should have shipped cotton to warehouses in Europe early in the war, when the blockade was ineffective and sold it later for much needed funds for war supplies.

Another controversy taken up in this book is the burning of Atlanta. The various Union commanders went to great lengths to shift the blame. A related question of interest revolves around who was to lead the Union army on its march to Atlanta, George Thomas or William 'Torch' Sherman. Leigh argues that rather than focus on Atlanta, as Sherman did, Thomas was more disposed to try to destroy the opposing Confederate army. He states destroying the army would have shortened the war.

Leigh sees the Union's biggest mistake as the failure to widely adopt breech loading and repeating rifles. These were far superior to the muzzle loading arms most soldiers carried. Widespread adoption would have shortened the war.

Some other subjects this book delves into include the political intrigue in the federal government. Washington politics, corruption, and scandal are exemplified by the marriage of Kate Chase (daughter of Cabinet member

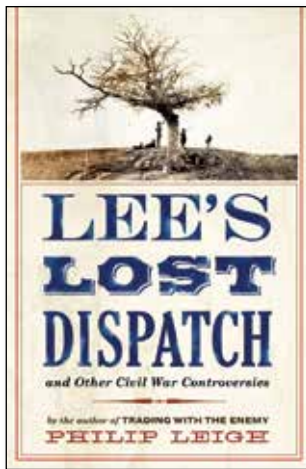
and political hack Salmon Chase) to businessman and politician William Sprague. The federal city was a swamp, even back then.

Lee's Lost order, Washington hampering McClellan before Sharpsburg, spies who may have contributed to the failure of Hood's army at Spring Hill, and the failure of Union forces to stop the flow of cattle from Florida to Confederate armies give the reader some interesting subjects to explore. Looking at events from a different angle can lead to "what if" scenarios which make for fascinating reading.

I disagree with Mr. Leigh's belief that, instead of sending the unarmed *Star of the West* to resupply Ft. Sumter in January, 1861, the federal government should have sent an armed warship. He believes this would have likely discouraged the further secession of states. I believe armed intervention by the federal government at that time would have galvanized Southern resolve, and led to, not only more Southern state secessions, but might have led some Midwest and mid-Atlantic states to seek a neutral course. Before Sumter, there was much more support for peace in the North. Leigh acknowledges this as a not very likely possibility. I also believe he is, at times, a little generous in taking federal explanations at face value. This is still a very thought provoking book, which anyone with a general knowledge of the war will find worthwhile.

Author: Philip Leigh
 Publisher: Westholme Publishing
www.westholmepublishing.com
 Paperback: \$18.95

Reviewed by Brett Moffatt



Secret Service Bedtime Stories

Secret Service *Bedtime Stories* by author David L. Rogers, a member of the General Sterling Price Camp 145, St. Louis, MO, is a compilation of stories derived from Top Secret encrypted General Headquarters operational codes used during the War Between the States. Organizational Federal and Confederate Secret Service Key Positions and Agent names which have been previously unknown are included. Codes involve murders and assassinations, treason, spy operations, espionage and sabotage.

The author uses some personal experiences with which to validate and explain these unknown aspects in history and science. Included are 425 Federal Secret Service agent names, 330 Confederate Secret Service agent names and 15 Civilian spies. Multiple corrected and revised encoded battle casualty figures and statistics are included as well.

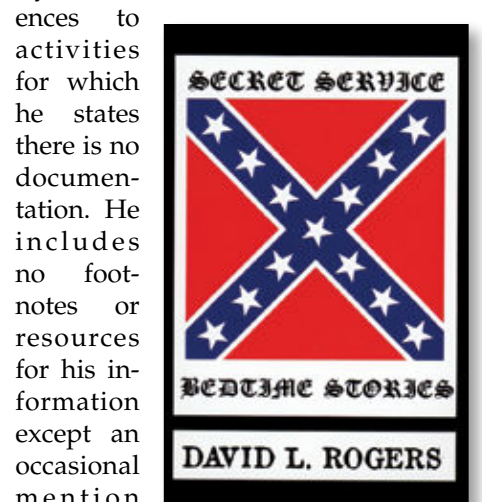
As a bonus to be used with the Confederate Secret Service cipher, the War Between the States Federal Secret Service cipher map is included for those who enjoy cryptology. The cipher would allow any encoded Federal archived telegram, letter, hidden code or order to be opened.

This book contains many clandestine events, both Federal Secret Service and Confederate Secret Service, which includes men and women as well as Negroes and Indians which will pique your interest. Some events are not for the faint of heart.

In the middle of the book, the author inserts his background and training for the many positions he has held. This includes his military training as a combat medic during Vietnam. He performed surgical work in both civilian and military general hospitals. In addition to this he also includes many occasions of supernatural or paranormal activity he witnessed or was involved in which are above the normal scientific understanding.

Author Rogers states "A covertext is a written text in plain and understandable language. Within the covertext a ciphertext is hidden, concealed or, is otherwise invisible to the untrained naked eye." He gives those who are interested in cryptology a chance to try their hand. There are several references to activities for which he states there is no documentation. He includes no footnotes or resources for his information except an occasional mention of the National Archives. There is a lot of interesting information but no credit from which that information came. This book would have benefited by having diagrams of sample ciphers. *Secret Service Bedtime Stories* might be a better read if the author had used less ill-placed commas which break up the read, in this reviewer's opinion but the subject is interesting enough.

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Reviewed by Sara N. Powell



*Please send all books to be reviewed
 to the editor-in-chief at Frank Powell
 9701 Fonville Road, Wake Forest, NC 27587*

Julia Ward Howe

Also, on this trip to Boston, Julia met other Unitarian stars, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, a poet and educator, and Charles Sumner who took her to visit the New England Institute for the Blind,¹⁰ where she met Laura Bridgman, a blind, deaf-mute student of Samuel Gridley Howe. Mr. Howe had become a pioneer educator of children with multiple handicaps. Howe was eighteen years Julia's senior.

Soon after they met, a courtship began and then, a "wedding, a quiet one, took place at Samuel Ward's house, on April 23, 1843"¹¹ "when she was in her twenty-fourth year."¹² Their "first child was born, and named Julia Romana, after the city of her birth [Rome — March 12, 1841]."¹³ They would have five more children: Florence Marion, Henry Marion, Laura Elizabeth, Maud, and Samuel, Jr.

Julia developed her talents as a poet and as an author of several books in the area of poetry, novels and biographies, but of course the best known of her writings was the *The Battle Hymn of the Republic*. Here is where we fall back to the term propaganda. This tool has been hammered hard throughout the years. Once again, from the book, *Famous Leaders Among Women*, we are told "Julia Ward Howe has used her high social position and

brilliant talents for the good of the world."¹⁴ Point is, Julia was a socialite and had become a woman of position and means.

This anthem, *The Battle Hymn of the Republic* was written in December of 1861 and was first published in the *Atlantic Monthly* in February of 1862. It became a huge influence in the North and contributed in a major way to the encouragement to the Union soldier and Yankee citizens in the development of the mind-set or attitude when formulating their opinions on the Confederate South.

At this point, it is very important we again look at Julia's religious background. Her husband, Samuel Gridley Howe was a member of the "The Secret Six" or also called the "Secret Committee of Six," which was a group of men who secretly funded the 1859 raid on Harper's Ferry Federal Armory by abolitionist John Brown and eighteen other men, which was squelched under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Robert E. Lee.

Very important is how both Julia and Samuel handled their view of theology, which literally means the "study of God." This will better help us understand their interpretation, using their theology formulated in the song, *The Battle Hymn of the Republic*. First and foremost, as already stated, the Howes's were Unitarians, which is in no way attached to the theology of Christianity¹⁵

Fundamentally, Unitarianism

stands on the belief God exists in one person and not three. In other words, they are non-trinitarian in their theology. However, they do believe in a form of doctrine of the Trinity. S. Fletcher Williams gives us his commentary in his book entitled, *Beliefs and Opinions of Unitarianism*, "... they (Christians) believe that there is no one person embracing all the others and all of the Divine Nature that exclusively can be called God, but a Trinity, three persons who together constitute His oneness. We, on the other hand, in opposition to all such metaphysical distinctions — the last stage of the world's polytheism before it developed into the grand truth of monotheism, — we say one God, one Person, one Life, one centre and circumference of the whole vast range of being, above, below, without and within, now and forever."¹⁶ In other words, God is one entity and Christ is only human. This definition quickly separates Unitarianism from Christianity. There can be found no theological like with one another. Historically the Christian Church has always taught that the one God (Jehovah) reveals Himself as the creator and lawgiver through the "office" of Father and as the redeemer through the office of Son and as the source of grace through the office of the Holy Spirit. Certainly, a large amount of time could be taken here but will abstain from this and just quote Scripture verses. But just know, theologian after theologian, preacher after preacher, professor after professor throughout the ages, have presented the

10 Laura E. Richards and Maud Howe Elliot, *Julia Ward Howe, 1819-1910*, Volume 1 (Boston: Houghton Mifflin & Company, 1915), 74.

11 Ibid., 78.

12 Sarah Knowles Bolton, *Famous Leaders Among Women* (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Company, Publishers, 1895), 281.

13 Ibid., 281.

14 Ibid., 272.

15 Laura E. Richards and Maud Howe Hall, *Julia Ward Howe, 1819-1910*, Volume 1 (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1915), 185.

16 S. Fletcher Williams, *Beliefs and Opinions Of A Unitarian* (London: British & Foreign Association, 1885), 226.

doctrine of Christology and has taught it as foundational to the divinity of Jesus Christ.

Isaiah 9:6 — “For a child will be born to us, a son will be given to us; And the government will rest on His shoulders; And His name will be called Wonderful Counselor, Mighty God, Eternal Father, Prince of Peace.”¹⁷

Matthew 1:23 — “BEHOLD, THE VIRGIN SHALL BE WITH CHILD AND SHALL BEAR A SON, AND THEY SHALL CALL HIS NAME IMMANUEL,” which translated means, “GOD WITH US.”¹⁸

Isaiah 44:24 — “Thus says the LORD, your Redeemer, and the one who formed you from the womb, I, the LORD, am the maker of all things, Stretching out the heavens by Myself And spreading out the earth all alone.”¹⁹

John 1:1-4 — “In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. He was in the beginning with God. All things came into being through Him, and apart from Him nothing came into being that has come into being. In Him was life, and the life was the Light of men.”²⁰

To have labored on this issue is to show the belief system of Unitarianism does not adhere to the Doctrine of the Trinity as well as to the full divinity of Jesus Christ. They reject the divinity of Christ. In Christian Systematic Theology, we clearly understand that denying the

full divinity of Jesus Christ quickly places anyone and especially here that Unitarianism is totally in a different category of a belief system. It is not and cannot come under the heading of Christianity. It is considered heretical and completely outside the theology of Christianity.

With that as a brief foundation we can now examine the *Battle Hymn of the Republic* according to the religious belief of Julia Ward Howe. It is true that Howe’s work first became a poem in early 1862, in the month of February, less than a year into Lincoln’s war and was published by the *Atlantic Monthly*. Mrs. Howe was paid five dollars. But primarily, we know it as the anthem/hymn, it became. In fact the tune had become famous in many Union marching tunes such as, *John Brown’s Body Lies A Moulderin In The Grave* and *We’ll Hang Old Jeff Davis From A Sour Apple Tree*.²¹

Through the years *The Battle Hymn of the Republic* has occupied a prominent position, not only within the programs of nearly every nationalistic celebration but also has become a part of many Christian services and celebrations today. On the surface, this anthem sounds good but the truth of the matter is that it is completely foreign from being considered as a Christian hymn. The term hymn from the 1845 *Webster’s Dictionary* states, “A song or ode in honor of God.”²² More specifically in *The Illustrated Bible Dictionary* of 1908 it tells us this: “‘Psalms and hymns and spiritual songs’ are twice joined together by St. Paul (Eph. 5.19: Col. 3.16), as if he were enumerating three distinct classes of composition. And no doubt there is in a general way

a broad distinction between them. The essential feature of a psalm is it is sung to instrumental music at times of private or public worship; that of a hymn that it ascribes praise to God; while a song (or ode) is of a more general nature, and implies anything uttered by the singing voice...”²³

By definition, a hymn is a song which ascribes praise to God, bringing theological truth into its text. Wonderful examples of Christian hymns are *A Mighty Fortress Is Our God* by Martin Luther — *Great Is Thy Faithfulness* by Thomas Chisholm and *When I Survey the Wondrous Cross* by Isaac Watts. But it must be stated Mrs. Howe, a non-Trinitarian in her theology with her use of biblical phrasing in *The Battle Hymn of the Republic*, is not about Christ ‘marching’ against sin or about the Church being ‘victorious’ over evil. But this is how it is often viewed in Christian churches. This music score was written by someone who had no desire for the Lord Jesus Christ whether as Lord or as Savior. Mrs. Howe’s peculiar theological truths expressed in *The Battle Hymn of the Republic* are anti-Christian and are anti-biblical.

So, what are the meanings of the terms and phrases found in this anthem/hymn? Many Christians throughout the years have heard the words of the song and have walked away with the image of a victorious Church. The daughters of Julia Howe — Laura Elizabeth Richards and Maud Howe Elliott explain the interpretation of their mother’s song: “Waking in the gray of the next morning, as she lay waiting for the dawn, the word came to her. She lay perfectly still. Line by line, stanza by stanza, the words came sweeping on with the rhythm of marching feet, pauseless,

17 The Holy Bible, Updated New American Standard Bible (Grand Rapids: Zondervan Publishing House, 1999), 591.

18 Ibid., 819.

19 Ibid., 623.

20 Ibid., 903.

21 Mark Mayo Boatner III, *The Civil War Dictionary* (New York: David McKay Company, 1959), 51.

22 Noah Webster, *An American Dictionary of the English Language* (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1845), 424.

23 William C. Piercy, *The Illustrated Bible Dictionary* (New York: E. P. Dutton and Company, 1908), 361.

resistless. She saw the long lines swinging into place before her eyes, heard the voice of the nation speaking through her lips. She waited till the voice was silent, till the last line was ended; then sprang from bed, and groping for pen and paper, scrawled in the gray twilight *The Battle Hymn of the Republic*.”²⁴

We know this sudden wakening up could not have been by the work of the Spirit of God because she did not hold to or subscribe to the Doctrine of the Trinity. In other words, for Mrs. Howe, there is no office of the Holy Spirit which is the source of grace for mankind. There is no office of the Son which is mankind’s redeemer. However, these were for many in the South and the Confederacy, a standard belief of this doctrine that were held dearly.

The only way *The Battle Hymn of the Republic* can be rightly understood and interpreted is within the framework of Mrs. Howe’s belief system, in the Transcendentalist-Unitarian creed or tenets. Here is verse 1: Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord — He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored — He hath loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible swift sword — His truth is marching on.

Mrs. Howe took from the apocalyptic judgment found in Revelation 14:17-20 and Revelation 19:15, to depict the Confederate nation. Revelation 14:17-20 reads, “Then another angel came out of the temple in heaven, and he too had a sharp sickle. And another angel came out from the altar, the angel who has authority over the fire, and he called with a loud voice to the one who had the sharp sickle, “Put in your sickle and gather the clusters from the vine of the earth,

for its grapes are ripe.” So the angel swung his sickle across the earth and gathered the grape harvest of the earth and threw it into the great winepress of the wrath of God. And the winepress was trodden outside the city, and blood flowed from the winepress, as high as a horse’s bridle, for 1,600 stadia.”²⁵ Now listen to Revelation 19:15, “From his mouth comes a sharp sword with which to strike down the nations, and he will rule them with a rod of iron. He will tread the winepress of the fury of the wrath of God the Almighty.”²⁶ In Historical Christian Hermeneutics, these passages are attributed to and only to the Judgment Hand of God. Mrs. Howe pictures these passages as the Union Army, not only as the instrument which would cause Southern blood to flow but also the Union Army as the very expression of “His terrible swift sword.” Pause for just a moment. Understand that Biblically Hermeneutically speaking, this phrase “terrible swift sword” is a reference to Christ’s sword and only Christ’s sword in Revelation 19:15. The Transcendentalist-Unitarians believed the evil in man could be rooted out by government action. That is the meaning here. The South was evil and was thus deserving of judgment of the most extreme nature.

Also, in Christian Theology there is a sub-disciple within Systematic Theology called Theological Proper which “includes all the Bible teaches of the being and attributes of God; of the threefold personality of the Godhead, or, that the Father, Son, and Spirit are distinct persons, the same in substance and equal in power and glory; the relation of God to the world, or, his de-

crees and his works of Creation and Providence.”²⁷

To attribute the phrase, “He hath loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible swift sword — His truth is marching on” to the Union Army is blasphemous, irreverent and worldly giving the Union Army the divine power to judge? The Union Army marching is not God’s truth personified, not when the Bible reserves that honor only for Jesus Christ in John 14:6: “I am the way, and the truth, and the life; no one comes to the Father but through Me.”²⁸

I realize there are several other verses to this anthem/hymn, but I believe verse one illustrates the complete hymn and gives us a great overview of the thrust and the direction of this piece of music. The message in this hymn is saturated with religious terms which are intended to convince the people of the North they were involved in a “holy war” for a righteous cause. Simply stated, it was used as war propaganda by the Lincoln Administration for brainwashing the citizens of the North in their invasion and destruction of the South.

The question which needs to be asked is, “does this hymn belong in the church where Christ is preached as the only way to the Father, who is one with the Father, who died on a rugged cross, who arose from the grave and is live today.”

This hymn is easily identified as only a period of history piece of music which was used to manipulate and motivate a population of people to punish another population of people.



27 Charles Hodge, *Systematic Theology*, Volume 1 (New York: Charles Scribner & Company, 1872), 32.

28 The Holy Bible, Updated New American Standard Bible (Grand Rapids: Zondervan Publishing House, 1999), 920.

24 Laura E. Richards and Maud Howe Hall, *Julia Ward Howe, 1819-1910*, Volume 1 (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1915), 187.

25 The Holy Bible, Updated New American Standard Bible (Grand Rapids: Zondervan Publishing House, 1999), 1054.

26 Ibid., 1057.

Major General James Patton Anderson

ton Anderson, that slaves should be enlisted as soldiers in the Confederate army and promised their freedom after the war. Later, Anderson wrote a letter to General Leonidas Polk, related the incident, and called the idea, “monstrous.” This proposal was hushed-up by Jefferson Davis.¹⁶ Anderson did not mention this incident in his Autobiography.

In February 1864, Anderson received his promotion to major general. In March, Jefferson Davis sent him to command the District of Florida. In 1862, when Robert E. Lee commanded the coastal defenses of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, he ordered the Florida coast east of the St. Johns River to be evacuated. As a result, the Federals began invading the coast and occupying it without having to fight for the territory. They occupied Jacksonville, and they controlled the St. Johns River. Patton Anderson ordered “torpedoes,” or mines, placed in the river to prevent Federal boats from supplying their posts. At first, this worked well, but it did not after the Federals started using mine catchers. Also, friendly ships, not knowing the location of the mines, were being blown up. Adding to Anderson’s difficulty was the order from General Beauregard to send most of the troops in Florida to Charleston and Savannah. Anderson was left with only about 3,100 men to defend the entire district and south Florida from Federal raiding parties, who plundered plantations, stole cattle, and carried off slaves. The Federals also destroyed salt works, which supplied this necessity to the Southern states for preserving meat, fish, butter and was used for tanning leather.

Patton Anderson also had a very unusual command called “The Cow Cavalry,” formally named the 1st Battalion, Florida Special Cavalry. As the war progressed, it became harder to find enough cattle to feed the Confederate army. Florida became the major supplier. At the beginning of the war, Florida had an estimated 650,000 head of open-range cattle. These were wild, short-horn cows similar to, but smaller than Texas longhorns. They roamed freely and grazed on any vegetation they came across in Florida’s backcountry. They were hardy animals which had developed an immunity to Florida’s diseases and insects, and each one weighed about 600 pounds, and produced about 300 pounds of beef. The logistical problem was how to round them up and get them to slaughter houses and railheads. They also had to have forage along the way. Major P. W. White of the Florida Commissary De-

partment solved this situation. He proposed to Richmond that a special cavalry force of at least 300 men be formed to protect the drovers on the trail, and cowboys be hired to round-up and drive the cattle. Major C. J. Munnerlyn was appointed by Jefferson Davis to be in charge of the operation. Munnerlyn recruited deserters from the Confederate army, drifters, farmers, and blacks. The cowboys had to be tougher men than the bandits and rogues who inhabited the trail. The deserters were promised amnesty, which Anderson did not approve of, as well as exemption from active duty. The cattle drives were sometimes 300 miles long to the slaughter houses where the beef was salted, pickled, and put in barrels, and the hides were made into shoes and harnesses. Some of the beef was sent for the prisoners at Andersonville. The Cow Cavalry’s mission ceased when Sherman marched through Georgia and cut Florida off from the Confederacy.

Anderson wrote in his Autobiography on 25 July 1864, he received a telegram from General Bragg to report to General Hood in Atlanta. He was put in command of his old division composed of Deas’, Brantleys’, Sharps’ and Manigault’s brigades. After the Battle of Ezra Church where Generals John C. Brown, Loring, Stewart, Stephen D. Lee, Gibson, and Ector were wounded, Anderson took over command from Brown. By August 31, 1864, Anderson reached Jonesborough, GA, and his troops were posted about 200 yards west of the Macon & Western railroad. This was in response to Sherman’s move to cut the rail connection between Atlanta and Jonesborough. Anderson was in charge of the three brigades in the first line of battle facing the Yankees. He was ordered not to attack until Cleburne engaged the army. The charge began, but both lines of the Confederates were stalled, mowed down, and halted, with heavy losses from the firing coming from the Federal breastworks. General Manigault wrote at that time, he had no more than 800 men, and they were demoralized. Major General Anderson, in command, rode up very excited and ordered Manigault to advance and attack again. “As he rode along the line, he addressed the troops, and urged them on. It certainly was an act of consummate generalship to push forward 700-800 men, just defeated, of scattered commands, no other troops to support them within 500 yards, against I do not know how many thousands. The folly of the order was so evident to all that nothing but the habit of obedience to the orders of their superior officers car-

ried them forward for a space, but as soon as they got well under fire, they broke easily."¹⁸

Anderson rode his horse to pistol-range of the Federal breastworks, trying to inspire his men by personal example. The Federal troops paused and saluted him. While continuing to rally his men, a bullet hit him, passing through his mouth, breaking his jaw, nearly severing his tongue, and knocking him off his horse. He was carried from the field, in a dangerous condition, bleeding profusely.¹⁹

Etta received a telegram about his wounding, and she managed to come around the lines to get to him. When he recovered somewhat, they went to their home in Florida, so Patton could convalesce. As he felt better, he believed it was his duty to return to the army, even though he was still weak and could only eat liquids. He could talk, but with a lisp. In March 1865, he left home and rejoined the Army of Tennessee at Averasboro and Bentonville, NC. It was the ghost of an army after the bloodbaths, calamities, and slaughter at Franklin and Nashville. Even after hearing of the evacuation of Charleston and the fall and burning of Columbia, Anderson wanted to fight on. He still believed the South could gain her independence.

At Bentonville, where the remnants of the Confederate army had consolidated, there was an abundance of generals in command of about 20,000 troops. The Confederate's spirited attack at Bentonville did not dislodge the Federal line. The Federals received reinforcements, causing General Joseph Johnston to withdraw to Smithfield. At that time, Sherman had 90,000 soldiers opposing about 13,000 Confederates, including Anderson's men in A. P. Stewart's Corps in the Army of Tennessee. Johnston wired Robert E. Lee of the situation in North Carolina because there was a possible plan for Lee's Army in Virginia to link up with Johnston's troops. That plan never materialized as Lee, after leaving Richmond, had to surrender to Grant at Appomattox. General Johnston heard of Lee's surrender and moved his army to Raleigh, and then to Greensboro, to join General Beauregard. Johnston approached Sherman for terms and called a conference of his generals to discuss whether or not to accept the terms. Knowing his feelings about continuing the fight, his fellow generals did not let Patton Anderson know about the meeting; consequently, he did not participate in it.²⁰ His wife, Etta, wrote in his autobiography he did not believe the time had come to give up. She added his men told him they would follow him anywhere, and to submit to no terms he thought dishonorable.

According to the terms which covered troops under Johnston's command in North Carolina and forces in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, the soldiers

were paroled, not surrendered. General Richard Taylor's forces in Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and Kirby Smith's troops in the Trans-Mississippi were not included in this agreement.

General Patton Anderson refused to accept or sign his parole nor later, the Ironclad Oath form. A paper in his military records has his statement he did "NOT" sign the amnesty paper.

Anderson borrowed a wagon and four mules from Federal General Schofield to get home. He also had his horse, Yancy, and corps commander, A. P. Stewart, to accompany him on the way to his home in Monticello, FL, a journey of 400 miles. General Schofield also gave them ten days of rations, and thread, which they could use to exchange for food from women along the route. The women needed thread to mend and make clothes.

Anderson was in dire financial straits when he returned home because when he sold his plantation during the war, he was paid in now worthless Confederate money. He also had to contend with the harsh conditions of Reconstruction, as well as being in very poor health from his wartime wound and malaria from his days in the Mexican War. Since he refused to sign the Oath, he was barred from practicing law, or holding any public position, occupations which would have improved his finances. He moved from Florida to Memphis, where his brother, Butler, and his mother were living. There were also many of his Confederate army comrades in the city who had formed the Confederate Relief and Historical Association of Memphis, probably in 1866. Patton Anderson joined on July 1, 1869. Among the notable members at times were President Jefferson Davis, Admiral Raphael Semmes, Gov. Isham Harris, Lt. General Nathan Bedford Forrest, and Generals Richard Ewell, Gideon Pillow, W.Y.C. Humes, Francis Shoup, A.J. Vaughan, Colton Greene, E.W. Rucker, J.W. Frazer, George W. Gordon, W.M. Brown, James R. Chalmers, Marcus J. Wright, Thomas Jordan, and Colonel Clark R. Barteau.²¹

Patton Anderson earned a meager living in Memphis being in the insurance business, editing an agricultural magazine, and collecting taxes for the city of Memphis and Shelby County. He could not however, practice law, nor run for a public office because he still refused to sign the Oath of Allegiance to the Federal government. His friends wanted him to run for mayor of Memphis.

By September 20, 1872, he was on his deathbed. When reminded this date was the ninth anniversary of the Battle of Chickamauga, he called out, "How we whipped them that day!" He told his mother he had no fears for himself; his only anxiety was in regard to his poor, helpless family. He died of pneumonia on Sep-

tember 20.²² General Nathan Bedford Forrest was one of his pallbearers. His obituary in the *Memphis Daily Appeal* on September 21, 1872, stated, "He was the soul of integrity. ... He united the bravery of the lion with the gentleness of a woman. ... He never evaded a personal or public obligation or responsibility, nor turned his back on a friend. ... He would not have accepted the highest station in the world at the cost of his consistency. The wealth of the Indies could not have corrupted him, nor the wheel or rack move him to the betrayal of a cause he honestly espoused. ... He gave a beautiful exemplification of a life devoted to fidelity, justice, and truth...." His memorial in Vol. 9 (1901) of the *Confederate Veteran* repeated the words in the newspaper obituary, recounted his military career, and added, "General Patton Anderson is worthy in every sense as a model of high achievements and lofty manhood. ... For deliberate courage and promptness in action he had no superior, and he was idolized by his men and officers."

A letter in his family's papers stated, "To sign the pardon would be dishonorable; it would have implied a regret for what he had done, and he had no such regrets. ... And if his life was to go over, he would do just as he had, unless if possible, he would be more devoted to the cause."²³

Etta Anderson chartered Patton Anderson Chapter United Daughters of the Confederacy in 1896 in Florida, where she died in 1917.

General Anderson and his family are not entirely at rest. Their names appeared in newspapers and television a few years ago, when the (now-gone) Museum of the Confederacy reported to the press the museum was in the possession of two dolls, which were donated in 1923 by members of General Patton Anderson's family. Along with the dolls was a note saying the dolls' heads were hollow, so drugs, quinine and morphine, could be inserted and then smuggled through the Northern blockade to the Confederacy. The dolls, about two to three feet tall, were named Nina and Lucy Ann and carried by their little niece, according to the Andersons. The museum had the dolls x-rayed, but no drug residue showed up. However, it was noted no residue would be present if the smuggled drugs had first been wrapped in something before they were placed in the dolls' heads. The dolls, carried by a small child, would likely not have been examined by Yankee soldiers searching for contraband. The History Detectives picked up on the story later. None of the experts examining Nina and Lucy Ann had ever heard of dolls being used for smuggling drugs.²⁴

Even the Anderson dolls were good Confederates.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ *Compiled Military Service Records*, provided by Sylvia Harris
- ² Cothorn, John W., *Confederates of Elmwood* (Westminster, MD: Heritage Books, 2007), pp 3-4. Also, Donald Harrison, an authority on Elmwood Cemetery, Memphis, TN
- ³ Uhler, Margaret Anderson, *The Florida Historical Society Quarterly*, Vol. LVI, Oct. 1977, #2, "Civil War Letters of Major General James Patton Anderson," p. 150. (Courtesy of the Society and Ben Biase)
- ⁴ Raab, James W., J. Patton Anderson, *Confederate General: A Biography* (Jefferson, NC and London: McFarland & Co., 2004), pp. 1-6.
- ⁵ *Southern Historical Society Papers*, Vol. XXIV, "Autobiography of General Patton Anderson," pp 57-72.
- ⁶ Rayburn, Larry, *The Florida Historical Society Quarterly*, Vol. LX, #3, January 1982, "Wherever the Fight Is Thickest: General James Patton Anderson," p. 327. (Courtesy of the Society and Ben Biase)
- ⁷ Revels, Tracy J., *Florida's Civil War: Terrible Sacrifices* (Macon: Mercer University Press, 2016), pp. 28-29.
- ⁸ Raab, op.cit., p. 64.
- ⁹ Horn, Stanley F., *The Army of Tennessee* (Wilmington: Broadfoot Publishing Co., 1987), pp. 162-190.
- ¹⁰ Autobiography, op.cit.
- ¹¹ Rayburn, op.cit., pp. 323-325.
- ¹² Raab, op.cit., pp. 85-92.
- ¹³ Uhler, op.cit., p. 166.
- ¹⁴ Autobiography, op.cit., p. 69.
- ¹⁵ Manigault, Arthur Middleton, Brigadier General, C.S.A., *A Carolinian Goes to War: The Civil War Narrative of Arthur Middleton Manigault*, (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1992), edited by R. Lockwood Tower, pp. 130-134.
- ¹⁶ Rayburn, op.cit., pp. 330-331.
- ¹⁷ Raab, op.cit., pp. 121-129.
- ¹⁸ Manigault, op.cit., p. 247.
- ¹⁹ Rayburn, op.cit., p. 335.
- ²⁰ Raab, op.cit., p. 154-163.
- ²¹ Mathes, Capt. J. Harvey, *The Old Guard in Gray* (Memphis: S.C. Toof & Co., 1897), pp. 20, 28.
- ²² Raab, op.cit., pp. 177.
- ²³ Uhler, op.cit., pp. 152-3.
- ²⁴ The story of Nina and Lucy Ann was provided by Donald Harrison.



Forward the Colors

not “take back the narrative” and give the Southern view of Lee and the South, only the voice of our detractors will be heard. Too often we hear such non-sense as what this PhD candidate spews forth and, knowing the truth, just move on. Yet, there is a generation of young Southerners who will not understand the truth about our noble heritage if we don’t get busy and tell “the rest of the story.” This is why Commander Gramling established the Southern Victory Campaign. By organizing our members and camps into fighting units, we can “take back the narrative.” For the past eighteen months the Confederate Legion has been taking our message to the people of the South and attempting to increase the SCV’s footprint across all spectrums of the South.

The following list is not an exhaustive list of what we have been doing in our efforts to “take back the narrative” but it will give our SCV members an idea of what the Heritage Operations Committee has been able to accomplish. We have:

- Established a professional studio for making pro-South videos.
- Secured website domain names and built SCV Confederate Legion website, *Make Dixie Great Again*.
- Written and video recorded 14 videos about issues related to Southern history and heritage.
- Produced and run sixteen ‘Commander’s Comment.’ Visit MDGA website each month to view that month’s Commander’s Comment video.
- Established *Make Dixie Great Again* Facebook account and kept it current.
- Run six “Special Ops” promoting events relating to Southern heritage.
- Written and professionally taped more than a dozen one-minute pro-South radio ads.
- Bought and placed more than \$20,000 in radio ads for Radio Free Dixie, all of which point people to our MDGA website.
- Sent letters to elected officials about why they need to support Southern history and heritage.
- Created and offered to camps sample letters to be sent to elected officials, churches, ministers, civic, and veteran organizations. These letters serve

two purposes: Inform the general public who we are and that we are active in the local community and inform the political establishment that we are a power to be reckoned with.

- Created and offered for use by local camps the *Southern Defender*. The *Southern Defender* is a four-page multi-color flyer suitable for insertion in local newspapers, given out at fairs, living history events, gun shows, or just left in every waiting room in the South! If every SCV camp would buy fifty of these inserts (price, 29 to 39 cents each) and put them in waiting rooms in their community every two months, the SCV could enlighten and inform more than 260,000 people each year. With this and other such actions, the SCV would no longer be a well-kept secret but a viable force to be dealt with.

- Hosted on MDGA website and Facebook four 90-second recruitment videos provided by Lt. Commander-in-Chief, Larry McCluney, Jr.

The preceding is just some of the work the Confederate Legion has been doing to promote and defend our heritage. This, along with the various efforts by our legal staff, is making a difference but it is no good unless SCV members and local camps support our effort. If you are not a member of the Confederate Legion and if your camp is not actively supporting these efforts described herein, please join now and let’s take back the narrative.

Remember, if we fail to give a vigorous and aggressive response when the neo-Marxist enemies attack our heritage, then Southern heritage will surely die with us. Seeing the obstacles before us, some have given up and become defeated but we should always remember “Only those who accept defeat are defeated.” I, like most of you, refuse to accept defeat because I understand that as long as one person is willing to light his candle of freedom, the Cause of the South will yet enlighten a darkened World.

Deo Vindice!

Walter D. (Donnie) Kennedy
Chief of Heritage Operations



LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

tention.⁴ Try implementing these five rules in your camp and you'll not only retain and recruit more members, but your camp will begin to run better. In addition, your camp members and the National organization will reap long-term benefits in terms of retention, success and loyalty:

Give them a Responsibility.

If you give your camp members responsibility, they feel more connected and because they have a responsibility or role they show up for meetings and projects. It's also a great way to develop future leaders. Even new members can have small responsibilities like setting up the meeting room or greeting members and guests as they arrive. Assign someone to be the Sergeant-at-Arms ("If anything goes down, you handle it.") or lead the pledge. Simply put, a responsibility gives your members a reason to show up and participate.

Establish and Enforce Requirements.

Sometimes, by establishing requirements and enforcing them you may fear people won't participate, but I've found if you set a standard people want to achieve — most people will try. Try setting — and enforcing — requirements for hours of camp service such as cemetery clean-up projects, recruiting booth service, meeting attendance, serving on committees, etc. Remember, membership retention — like a marriage — is work. In fact, it's often harder to keep members than to get new ones. A great recruiting pitch may get them in the door, but it's how your club functions that's going to keep them hanging around. If you do have requirements — and I recommend that you do — make sure recruits are aware of them when they sign up. If they don't want to do it, you'd rather lose the member from the start. If they do sign up, they will become some of your better members. Note that this also builds on the first R. Give them a responsibility and then enforce the requirements of that responsibility.

Give out Rewards.

Reward members for achieving camp requirements. I like medals and plaques but the key is to

make it something meaningful to the individual. The best policy when it comes to rewards? Reward the RESPONSIBLE and those who meet REQUIREMENTS.

Assign them a Role-model.

Everyone could use a buddy — someone to watch out for them, someone to make sure they are not missed — so why not assign them one? You can pair senior members with new members to do things like follow up when they don't make meetings and to make sure they continue to participate in camp activities. By creating these pairings, you also create a two-way responsibility. The new members also become responsible to the mentors who are taking the time to watch out for them. The senior member becomes someone who's been there longer and can help when the newer member runs into challenges.

Help build Relationships.

Also, if a potential member has friends in the camp, or the people they like hanging out with are also members, they will want to join. As a member one of your responsibilities is to build relationships within your camp so your members like hanging out with each other. Greek organizations are masters at this. They cultivate long-term memberships from freshmen to seniors and into the alumni years that can continue to support the organization. Building strong and lasting relationships also helps perpetuate your camp. The last thing you want is for your camp to die — for you to be that last group because you didn't try for lasting relationships.⁵

Hopefully these tips will help you attract new members and supporters to your camp and retain them. Give them a try, and good luck!

Living the Charge!

**Larry McCluney, Lt. Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans
confederate@suddenlink.net**

4 Ibid.

5 Ibid.



HERITAGE SUPPORT TEAM MEMBERS

Platinum Level

SCV Mechanized Cavalry 2-F Westover, MD
 SCV Camp 1506 Doylestown, PA
 SCV Camp 1633 Morganton, GA
 Tyler Wright Paragon, IN

John Briar, III
 William J. Berry
 James A. Edwards
 Walter B. Hayes
 Jeff Paulk
 Robert Lamb
 Donald Barr
 Lawrence Kasten
 Charles E. Merkel, Jr.

Kingstowne, VA
 Easley, SC
 Milledgeville, GA
 Houston, TX
 Tulsa, OK
 Corbin, VA
 Jasper, AR
 Cape Girardeau, MO

Gold Level

Carol Codori Huntsville, AL
 Linda Neel Palm Bay, FL
 Lucy Ferries Corvallis, OR
 SCV Camp 35 Prosperity, SC
 Robert Dowd Taylors, SC
 David Logan Greenwich, CT
 Dixie Truck Works Mount Pleasant, NC
 Robert L. Croye Columbus, OH
 John & Sandra Meeks Arlington, TN

SCV Camp 1576
 Wayne Bennett
 SCV Camp 2226
 Jack Ayoub
 Robert Stock
 Gene Medford
 James Barnes

Silver Level

Latta, SC
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 Royce City, TX
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 El Reno, OK
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Chaplain's Comments

themselves and these egotistical charlatans have the same effect on our organization as false brethren and false prophets have in the church. Jesus said "ye shall know them by their fruits" (Matt. 7:16a). And David spoke of them too, for in Psalm 55:21 we read, "The words of his mouth were smoother than butter, but war was in his heart: his words were softer than oil, yet were they drawn swords." Solomon wrote in Proverbs 10:18, "He that hideth hatred with lying lips, and he that uttereth a slander, is a fool." And in 18:8 he wrote, "The words of a talebearer are as wounds, and they go down into the uttermost parts of the belly." Those who are in executive sessions and violate the rules, and get on Facebook, etc. and tell the world (our enemies) what went on in our business sessions are indeed traitors to the SCV and the Cause. When identified they need to be swiftly dealt with, shucked like an ear of corn. We need to jealously guard this great organization, for the devil would love to tear it down, because it is the most effective group fighting for the Cause.

So, what will we do with our inheritance? This

question must be, can only be, answered by each individual. As for myself I choose to honor the Lord Jesus Christ and my great Confederate Southern American heritage. I choose not to stand with some lame brain requests that we join him in singing the so-called "battle hymn of the republic," (I refuse to capitalize it). At Gettysburg several years ago there was supposed to be an SCV function taking place, and would you believe they had a group sing that damnable song? I simply turned my back because it was outdoors and you could have heard it a half mile away. I wrote a letter to the General Overseer of the denomination I was once a part of explaining to him what that damnable song was about. He never answered me! Did I care? No, for I am not in a popularity contest. But I am a servant of the Lord Jesus Christ, and a son of the Southland. May God bless the Sons of Confederate Veterans with victory over our enemies. But whatever the outcome, as the great Christian General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson said, "Duty is ours, results belong to God."



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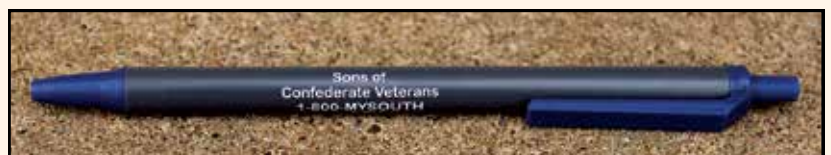
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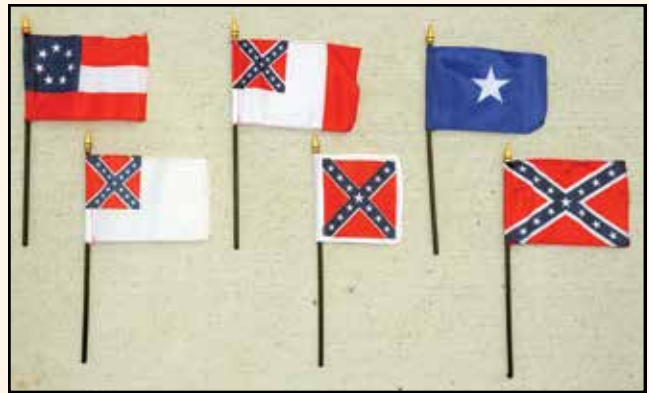


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ads — Radio Free Dixie. See our new Heritage Operations website to join this effort: www.make-dixiegreatagain.org Donations to the Confederate Legion is not limited to SCV members. 90 percent of CL donations will be used for direct, public, pro-South advertising. Targeted Internet ads will be purchased to appeal to a younger audience. YouTube videos ads giving our side of the story with Southern Media Resources to identify fair/friendly media outlets to promote our Cause.

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A Monumental Battle

Adapted from a *Confederate Veteran* article by H.V. Traywick, Jr.¹

The neo-Marxists² and their allies claim that Confederate monuments, flags, street and school names, etc. pay tribute to slavery. The line goes like this: “The Civil War was all about slavery, the righteous North waged it to free the slaves, and the evil South fought to keep them. End of discussion. Any questions?”

Well, yes. If the North were waging a war on slavery, why didn't it wage war on New England cotton mills that profited from slave-picked cotton? Or on New England distilleries that used slave-harvested sugar cane to make rum to barter with the African slavers themselves, such as those in the Kingdom of Dahomey where they captured their fellow Africans and sold them into slavery. And, why did Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation free only the slaves in the South? And why did he try until the day he died to deport to South America those Blacks who were freed by it?

Then, What Started the War?

Clearly, regardless of what happened *after* the war, the reason for *starting* the war was not slavery.

The North *started* it because the South declared independence, left the Union and started a country of its own. With the South's “Cotton Kingdom” now outside of the Union, the North's “Mercantile Kingdom” would collapse.

So Lincoln launched an armada against Charleston to provoke South Carolina to fire the first shot. He got the war he wanted and drove the Southern States back into the Union when he won. Then, under Northern bayonets and the pretense of law, a corrupt and vindictive Reconstruction was imposed on the South, transforming the voluntary union of sovereign states into a coerced industrial empire.

The Results?

For the North, the result is known as the “Gilded Age”. For the South, it was grinding poverty in a land laid waste. And for the Blacks? A recent study of neglected military and Freedman's Bureau records revealed that between 1862 and 1870, a million ex-slaves, 25% of the population, died of starvation, disease and neglect under their Northern “liberators”. The North abandoned the former slaves to the upheaval she had wrought in Southern society and then turned her attention to the Plains Indians who stood in the way of her trans-continental railroads.

Bad News for the Neo-Marxists

Neo-Marxist leaders employ useful idiots and rent-a-thugs to attack our monuments and symbols because they hate the principles of liberty that inspired our Confederate ancestors to defend their homeland against invasion, conquest, and a coerced political allegiance, just as America's founders did in 1776 when 13 slave-holding colonies seceded from the British Empire.

But I have bad news for the neo-Marxist crusaders: You can tear down every Confederate monument on the planet, outlaw and burn all our flags, and rename every street and school honoring a Confederate hero, but it won't change the truth.

¹In March/April 2018, *Confederate Veteran* published *A Monumental Spin* by H.V. Traywick Jr. We adapted that article to create the one above. Please visit AbbevilleInstitute.org/blog/a-monumental-spin/ to read the original.

²Neo-Marxists: modern proponents of the principles, methods and/or goals ascribed to Karl Marx and other Socialists and Communists.

Neo-Marxists' Wage War on America & the Confederacy



Sept. 2017— Vandals defaced this Baltimore monument to Francis Scott Key, author of “The Star-Spangled Banner,” soon after the city removed 3 Confederate monuments. Spray painted on one side were the words, “Racist Anthem”. Alamy



Jackson, Miss. — Clarion Ledger

Jan. 14, 2019: A coalition of “civil rights groups” are kicking off a renewed war on the Confederacy in a fight to remove all Confederate monuments. Read the entire front page article at ClarionLedger.com.



Download 2 popular & thorough reports about the “useful idiots” & “rent-a-thugs” mentioned in our accompanying article. Go to the *Southern Defender*™ page at MakeDixieGreatAgain.com. They're free!

People who do not read have little advantage over people who cannot read.

George A. Branard, Color Bearer, 1st Texas

Condensed from a *Confederate Veteran* article by Sal & Patricia Branard Gambino¹

George A. Branard enlisted as a private in the Lone Star Rifles of the army of the Confederate States of America on August 1, 1861. Soon after he was made a non-commissioned officer and served as a corporal in the 1st Texas Regiment. The regiment became part of the famous Texas Brigade under General John Bell Hood in James "Pete" Longstreet's Corps.

Courage at Eltham's Landing

Branard was assigned to the regiment's color guard, bearing the flag. Thomas Nettles was the Color Sergeant. When Nettles was wounded at Eltham's Landing, he was unable to carry the flag, so he transferred it to Branard. During the fighting on the following day, Branard, with a cut on his head from a stray bullet, went too far in front of the regiment and was told to fall back. Branard shouted he would be "damned if he'd fall back!" When Colonel A.T. Rainey heard the remark, admiring its courage and spirit, he ordered the regiment to move forward and form under the colors. Rainey promoted Branard to sergeant.

Courage at Little Round Top

On July 2, 1863, the brigade was about to enter what was described as the wildest, fiercest struggle of the war. At that time, individual state flags were forbidden on the battlefield, and all regimental units were commanded to display one uniform flag: the battle flag of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Before the start of the battle, Gen. Hood rode in front of the 1st Texas, gave a short speech, then shouted, "Fix bayonets my brave Texans and take those heights!" Then, Colonel P.A. Wick pointed to Little Round Top and shouted, "Follow the Lone Star to the top!"

As the Texans advanced, a Union battery landed a shot in their midst, killing and wounding several. Emotionally charged by the incident, Branard pulled the Texas colors from the casing, and regardless of regulations, vowed he would wave it over the cannon that had fired that shot! The Texas flag was now in the hands of Branard, and without waver, it steadily advanced.

There was a fierce rivalry among regimental color bearers as each tried to get the closest to enemy lines. Several, Branard included, were advancing well ahead of their respective units. Branard was competing with a color bearer from a Georgia regiment and refused to be outdone. After momentarily stopping behind a large rock, he moved toward Little Round Top.

After one-third of the Texans had been killed or wounded—the enemy driven from the forward slopes and their batteries captured—Branard hoisted the Texas colors on the slope leading to Little Round Top. The remaining members of the regiment pleaded with him to stop advancing, but on he went. An order then went down the Union line: "Don't shoot that man; he is too brave to be killed." Just then, an artillery shell exploded at his feet, severing the flagstaff and sending a fragment into his forehead causing unconsciousness and the loss of sight in his left eye. Later, when members of his regiment found him, he still clutched the flag. Men who witnessed his bravery declared that "no event of the war surpassed that incident."

Courage at Chickamauga

After Gettysburg, Branard engaged the Federals at Chickamauga in November 1863. He was again wounded and lost the use of his left arm. He was then assigned to the ambulance corps because he was no longer able to tote the flag. He remained in this position until the end of the war.

In February 1865, he was transferred to the Trans-Mississippi department and ordered to Marshall, Texas. On the way there, the war ended.

Courage at Death

Having married in April 1866 to Julia House, Branard was survived by nine children, four of whom were gathered at his bedside when his lips murmured, "Here." It was his answer to the final roll call on August 7, 1909.

¹In Vol. 6, 2002, *Confederate Veteran* published the full version of this fine article. Our version was edited and condensed by staff writer, Lee Hood.

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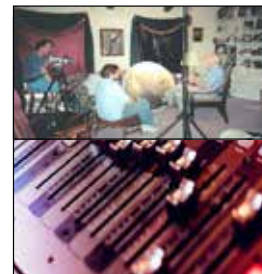
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The Rebel Terror from Yazoo

Walter H. Trisler

Underneath the levee near present day Southern University in Baton Rouge lies an iron mass discovered several years ago through the efforts of adventure novelist, Clive Cussler. Many believe that the mass is the hulk of one of the most storied ships in the annals of American naval history—one whose very existence seems a tale of fanciful lore rather than recorded fact. And one whose short record could serve as a metaphor of the cause for which she fought, for the *C.S.S. Arkansas* was thrown together by the efforts of a people whose strength, tenacity and courage shown brilliantly for a season.

The origins of the *Arkansas*, a Confederate gunboat, parallel and illustrate the origins of Confederate States of America itself, which found herself rich in talented and devoted people of every race and religion, but poor in materiel.

The construction of the *Arkansas* was a hurried work. Its keel had been laid in Memphis along with what was to be a sister gunboat, the *C.S.S. Tennessee*. But by early 1862, Federal Admiral David Farragut was sailing almost unimpeded in his mission to place the “Father of Waters” under Yankee control. Fearing capture or destruction of both vessels, the Confederate government burned the *Tennessee* and moved the *Arkansas* into the Yazoo River and the relative safety of Greenwood, Mississippi.

Lieutenant Isaac Newton Brown was assigned the mission of completing the construction and then commanding the *Arkansas*—a task that proved challenging in the extreme.

Born in Kentucky, Brown had been reared in Mississippi. In 1834, at age 17, he entered the U.S. Navy and was commissioned in 1846. He circumnavigated the world twice and fought for the United States in the war with Mexico.

Upon arrival in Greenwood, Brown discovered that the vessel was a “mere hull”. The guns lacked carriages, the engines were “apart”, and much of the railroad iron needed for armor plate was on a barge that had sunk in the Yazoo River.

Undaunted, Brown proceeded. The sunken railroad iron was recovered, and the gunboat was moved down the Yazoo River to the Confederate naval docks at Yazoo City, Mississippi.

The move proved to be advantageous, and a frenzied work schedule was put into effect because of the urgent desire to go onto the offensive against Farragut whose fleet was threatening Vicksburg. Lt. Brown and his workmen could even hear the sound of the cannons firing in the far distance at Vicksburg.

On July 12, 1862, after five weeks of round-the-clock effort, the *Arkansas* was ready. Her crew of 100 were drawn from naval and army veterans. After a trial run down the Yazoo, the *Arkansas* cast off and sailed into naval history on July 15, 1862 from a position 15 miles northeast of the Mississippi River at Vicksburg.



Replica of *C.S.S. Arkansas* | Memorial in Yazoo City, Miss.

Meanwhile, the Federals had been warned that a “rebel ram” would attack down the Yazoo. As a defensive measure, three Yankee steamers were sent upriver: the light ironclad, *Carondelet*, the wooden gunboat, *Tyler*, and the wooden ram, *Queen of the West*. At full steam, shortly after sunrise on July 15, 1862, they encountered the *Arkansas*.

Battle commenced immediately. Commanded by Brown’s former U.S. Navy messmate, Henry Walke, the *Carondelet* fired on the *Arkansas* as all three Federals turned to flee. The *Arkansas* concentrated her guns on the *Carondelet*, blasting the iron-clad to pieces and running it aground. Then she pulled close and let loose with a broadside that holed the *Carondelet* below the waterline and sent her crew leaping into the river.¹

During the battle, Lt. Brown, standing ahead of his forward guns in full dress uniform received a “contusion on the head” from shrapnel. Disregarding it, he returned to his post until knocked unconscious by a Minnie ball. He awoke “among the killed and wounded.” Again, he bravely resumed his post.

The *Arkansas* itself was also hurt. A shot from the *Carondelet* damaged her smokestack causing a reduction in speed from the ship’s two fractious engines that required constant attention from the very start of the journey down the Yazoo.

Confederate commander at Vicksburg, Gen. Earl Van Dorn, had warned Brown that at least 37 Federal warships awaited him. Though slowed by battle damage, the current of the Mississippi was taking the *Arkansas* directly into the Federal maelstrom and upon entry, every Yankee ship opened fire. Brown likened the experience to a volcano, but though she was being pounded, the *Arkansas* fought back with all her plentiful might and courage. After what seemed an eternity, the battered and bloody Southern gunboat passed into the protection of friendly guns on the Vicksburg bluffs. The first battle had ended.

Brown and his crew landed at the foot of Jackson Street. The people of Vicksburg were jubilant! They had watched from the bluffs as this lone gunboat, their champion, had at last answered the challenge of the Yankee invader. Those who viewed the gunboat up close soon realized the price their countrymen had paid. The interior was covered with evidence of a bloody and deadly naval encounter, where, in an instant, shot and shell burst upon and often penetrated the iron plate, leaving a man no time to seek cover. To keep from slipping down in the bloody gore that resulted, sand had been sprinkled on the deck.

Isaac Newton Brown now had the whole Yankee fleet where he wanted them. The Federals were required to be on guard with steam up at all times, depleting their coal supply and weakening their morale. As history and Lt. Brown recorded, “soon after, the lower fleet started for the recuperative atmosphere of salt water [the Gulf of Mexico], and about the same time the upper fleet... steamed for the North... Vicksburg was now without the suspicion of an immediate enemy.”

The battle at Vicksburg had crippled the *Arkansas* in ways that could not be repaired. Still, she had battles to fight, and she did her utmost until the very end, which came on August 6, 1862 as she was attempting to participate in the Battle of Baton Rouge. As she struggled downriver, her engines broke down repeatedly and finally, there being no better alternative, she was scuttled to prevent capture. Perhaps no greater respect was paid to the *Arkansas* than that written by an officer in Farragut’s fleet: “Thank God, this terror of the river is no more.”¹

¹ “Legendary Wake of Terror,” *Military History*, Dec. 1986, pages 20-25.

Walter H. Trisler studies history at his home in Start, La. For further study he suggests *The Siege of Vicksburg* by Richard Wheeler and *The Final Fortress: The Campaign for Vicksburg 1862-1863* by Samuel Carter III.



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