

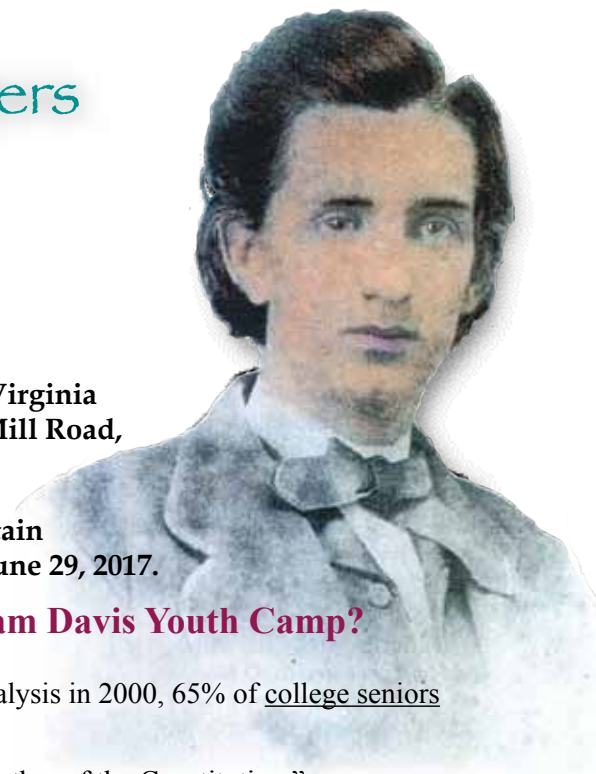
Confederate Veteran.

March/April 2017



The Absurdity of Slavery as the Cause of the War – Gene Kizer, Jr.
Richard Taylor and the Call of Duty – Tom M. Root

Calling All Sons and Daughters to the 15th Annual Sam Davis Youth Camps



Virginia Camp: Sunday, June 18 to Saturday, June 23 at the SW Virginia Woodmen of the World Family Activity Center, 1336 Simmons Mill Road, Thaxton, VA. The deadline for applications is June 8, 2017.

Texas Camp: Sunday, July 9 to Saturday, July 15 at Three Mountain Retreat, located at Clifton, TX. The deadline for applications is June 29, 2017.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Jack E. Marlar, Director Virginia Camp

E-mail: marlars3@bellsouth.net **(864) 616-0042**

Mark Brown, Director Texas Camp

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

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

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S. A. Cunningham

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Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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ON THE COVER — A 1911 print of the great seal of the Confederate States of America. *Library of Congress.*

Confederate Soldiers *are also* United States Veterans!



Through the following Congressional acts, Confederate Veterans were recognized by the United States Government as equivalents to Union Veterans.

Congressional Appropriations Act, FY 1901, signed 6 June 1900

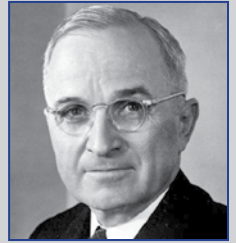
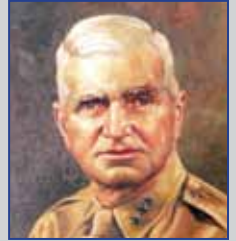
Congressional Act of 9 March 1906

U.S. Public Law 810, Approved by 71st Congress 26 February 1929

U.S. Public Law 85-425: Sec. 410 Approved 23 May 1958

Did you know these famous Americans were also descendants of Confederate Veterans?

- 13th Commandant of the Marine Corps General John A. Lejeune's father was Confederate Captain Ovide Lejeune.
- Marine Lt. General Lewis "Chesty" Puller's grandfather was Confederate Major John Puller, 5th VA Cavalry killed in 1863.
- Army General George S. Patton's grandfather, Confederate Colonel George Patton, was killed at Winchester, VA in 1864.
- Army Lieutenant General Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr. was killed on Okinawa in 1945 as the Commander of the US 10th Army. His father was Confederate General Simon Bolivar Buckner.
- US Army Air Corps Brigadier General Nathan Bedford Forrest, III was shot down and killed over Germany in 1943. His great grandfather was Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest.
- President Theodore Roosevelt's uncle was Georgian Confederate chief foreign agent Captain James Dunwoody Bulloch, CSN.
- President Woodrow Wilson's father, Reverend Dr. Joseph Ruggles Wilson, was a chaplain in the Confederate Army.
- President Harry S. Truman was a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans on the record of William Young, a trooper in Upton Hayes Company of Missouri Partisan Rangers.
- More than 70 million Americans are descended from these men, many of whom have served honorably in our armed forces.
- Confederate Generals Joe Wheeler, Fitzhugh Lee, Thomas Rosser and Matthew Calbraith Butler, Colonel William Oates and Captain William Washington Gordon II all served our nation after the war as generals in the Spanish-American War in 1898.



After the War, Union and Confederate Soldiers, Sailors and Marines came together in a national spirit of unity and reconciliation. If the men who fought against each other came together in reconciliation, then why can't we honor all American veterans? If we don't honor all veterans today, then we will set the precedence to dishonor our veterans tomorrow. Help the Sons of Confederate Veterans honor them, their monuments, their symbols, and their memories.



Sons of Confederate Veterans

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FROM THE EDITOR



By the time you read this spring should be just around the corner. Southerners traditionally don't care much for cold weather, so I hope we all have an early spring because we have much to do. Confederate History Month will soon be upon us along with Confederate Memorial Day, which is celebrated from late April through early June, depending on which part of the South you live. Please make your plans to attend at least one Confederate Memorial Service this year. Lest we forget.

We welcome Gene Kizer, Jr. to our pages with his excellent article, *The Absurdity of Slavery as the Cause of the War Between the States*. We all know the War for Southern Independence was not about slavery, but it helps to have more information and sources to fight back against the forces of political correctness.

Compatriot Tom M. Root shares with us *Richard Taylor and the Call of Duty*, a look at General Taylor's life, military career, and thoughts. *Destruction and Reconstruction*, Richard "Dick" Taylor's memoirs, are the foundation of this article and really gives an in-depth look at the general. I think you will find it enjoyable and informative.

The Confederate Service of Charles M. Wiley by Carole E. Scott is a look at a Confederate Veteran who was elected commander of the Georgia Division, United Confederate Veterans in 1905.

Our 2017 National Reunion will be in Memphis, TN, and it is not too early to register. I know our hosts will appreciate you sending your registration in as soon as you can. Registration information is included on pages 28-31 of this issue.

Thanks for all of your kind words and letters. We are receiving a lot of poems lately and unfortunately, we only have room for one poem in each issue, so choosing is difficult. Please keep sending in photos of your camp activities and your letters to the editor, both pro and con. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
THOS. V. STRAIN, JR.
CIC@SCV.ORG

Thanks for your help

Compatriots,

I hope this article finds you all doing well, and if you are like me, I am glad spring is just around the corner. We have been very busy over the past couple of months traveling to Lee Jackson events, Leadership seminars and other various Division events. It is now time for Division Reunions to begin, and I look forward to seeing many of you during that time as well. We have also been busy getting the construction of the National Confederate Museum at Elm Springs up and running, and I am confident that by the time you are reading this, we will have some work in progress.

In August, the General Executive Council discussed at great length what we could do to better assist our membership. We floated around a number of ideas, and one recurring idea was that we need to host some workshops in each Army. These workshops are going to be a combination Leadership and Heritage Operations. We will focus the morning session on Leadership and have emphasis on how to develop and maintain a good camp structure. The problem we see time and time again is that new camp officers take over; they really aren't prepared for what they have in front of them, and the duties required to do the job in a proper manner. The afternoon session will be on Heritage Operations, and there we will be discussing what the different problems we are facing today and as we move into the future. There are many Heritage Offenses which can be dealt with on the local camp or Division level, and we do not have to make a

"National" issue out of it. Please make plans to attend one of these; your Army officers and Council have worked very hard on putting these together. We are confident you will leave these meetings with a better understanding of what we are facing as we move forward into the 21st century.

In December of last year there was one of the worst natural disasters that ever hit East Tennessee and Western North Carolina. That area was in one of the worst droughts in history, and a couple of adolescents decided it would be a good idea to go into the National Park and play with matches. This sparked a chain of wildfires which spread through Gatlinburg and the surrounding areas. These fires left a trail of destruction — everything from loss of homes, not to mention lives lost. After hearing and seeing what was happening, I reached out via Facebook to ask for donations to assist with the first responders which were there from all over the country assisting the locals. Within 72 hours we had raised \$2,500 and Judge Advocate Scott Hall and I presented a check in that amount to Jim Davis who is the director of the Sevier County Food Ministries, which is a local food bank. He was honestly taken aback by our generosity and assured us that it would go to good use as they had gone through almost all of their stock piles. Since then, we have also sent an additional \$1,500 to them, and remember, this would not have been possible if not for personal donations which were made for this event. I would like to personally thank each of you who made a donation.



While we at National had this effort going on, a Compatriot and his wife from North Carolina decided they needed to do something as well, especially for the displaced children in the affected area. Compatriot Jeff Robert and his wife Leslie reached out to some Compatriots in his area and from the Georgia Division. After much discussion, he asked if I would be in favor of him putting together a "Disaster Response Team" for the Army of Northern Virginia and his Division. I approved his request to do so, and they went to work on putting everything together to make sure some of the children in the area didn't miss out on Christmas. They took to Facebook in order to set up a page dedicated to their effort and were overwhelmed with donations from all across the country. We had a number of discussions, and it was decided they would get with the fine people at the Roaring Fork Baptist Church, which was lost due to the fires. After the fires were extinguished, the pastor of the church Dr. Kim McCroskey, was at the local shelters to pray for those who lost all of their worldly possessions, but not their faith. Jeff spoke with Dr. McCroskey's wife to explain what they were doing, and she was more than happy to accept anything they could bring. I am proud to announce that within a few short weeks, a gooseneck trailer full of items went to the Gatlinburg area. These are two examples of following the *Charge* and what the Sons of Confederate Veterans can do when we put our minds and hearts into it.

In closing, it continues to be an honor to serve as your Commander-in-Chief, and I look forward to seeing many of you as we move forward in 2017.

Sincerely,

Thos. V. Strain Jr.
75th Commander-in-Chief
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@tomstrainjr



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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Members surprised and shocked about resolution

To the Editor:

The members of our camp were shocked and surprised after reading the Rev. Dr. Montgomery's article and your editorial comments regarding the Southern Baptist Convention's Resolution 7, on "*Sensitivity and Unity regarding the Confederate Battle Flag*." Many of our members, who are Southern Baptists, were unaware of Resolution 7. We had an open discussion at our camp meeting and most were disturbed and distressed. Several were angry enough to consider resigning their affiliations with Southern Baptist congregations.

However, our members decided to take action by sharing the Rev. Dr. Montgomery's article with their pastors and their deacons. Our hope is that with factual information and a deeper understanding of history and contemporary thought, we can persuade the leaders of our local churches (for each Southern Baptist Church is an independent entity), and through them the leaders of the SBC, to repeal Resolution 7.

Such an information crusade would be greatly facilitated if SCV members could obtain either reprints of the Rev. Dr. Montgomery's article, or copies of an informational tract written specifically for SBC pastors, deacons, and lay leaders. Such a publication could contain the educational materials in the current article, along with the appropriate course of action needed to repeal Resolution 7. When armed with factual, easily sharable information, I believe our Southern Baptist SCV members can become an army of activists in correcting this grievous error.

Charles C. Freeman
Col. James Hamilton Beard Camp 1856
Joaquin, Texas

Been waiting for article on SBC and the flag

To the Editor:

Thank you for the article I've been waiting for! Congratulations are in order for Dr. Richard Lee Montgomery for putting in clear, concise prose the comparison of the present SBC to the honest Southern Baptist Convention of 1861. After reading this article, I wonder how the delegates, committeemen and president of the 2016 SBC live with themselves. They should be protecting their flocks with themes and actions that don't even subtly, appear to be aligned with doctrines of *political correctness* and secular humanism, two similar doctrines with which compromise is never proper order. Well written, sir!

Alan Courtney Bailie
Secession Camp 4
Charleston, South Carolina

We should consider using another flag

To the Editor:

The recent *Confederate Veteran* articles related to "non-binding" actions by the Southern Baptist Convention (SBC) have been interesting and disturbing. Without exception, these authors have condemned this action by the SBC, ignoring Scriptural wisdom to "not speak evil" against another brother (esp. in public forums).

The magazine also noted that only 30 percent of SCV members consistently renew their membership. As with any organization which is serious about longevity, influence and growth, it is critical the SCV periodically examine its mission and strategies as an organization, seriously examining our strategies for reaching the culture with the positive mission of the SCV. When an organization is losing membership and

influence, a course-correction is necessary for survival.

I was disappointed to not see any discussion about business and marketing strategies of the SCV in the minutes of the SCV Convention. I am baffled by the organization's passion for promoting the Battle Flag of the Army of Northern Virginia, a flag which is not even mentioned in the SCV mission, when this flag has become such a liability to the organization in modern society.

On a personal level, I avoid mentioning my SCV membership to my African-American brothers and sisters in the Christian faith, to avoid offense, damaging fellowship.

One (relatively simple) option which the SCV leadership could consider could be rebranding the organization to one of the (official) national flags of the Confederacy. The wisdom of our Confederate ancestors on matters of constitutional law and local governance remain critically important in our modern society, and have much to offer in resolving the problems of America.

Dr. David S. Nelson
St. Clair Camp 308
Cropwell, Alabama

Upset on SCV's stand against SBC resolution

To the Editor:

This will be my 15th year in the SCV and may be my last. The reason being is the persecution of Southern Baptists by the membership at large. I am a Southern Baptist, always have been, always will be. I have the right to follow any denomination I choose without fear of persecution for it.

When the convention passed their resolution, many SCV members openly stated on Facebook things like, and I quote, "Southern Baptists can go to Hell" and many trash them openly and

publicly even now. This is completely uncalled for. What the SBC does is none of the SCV's business, just as what the SCV does is not the SBC's business. This group does not exist to persecute any denomination.

Also, this is absolutely NOT gentlemanly behavior. If you don't like Southern Baptists, that is your business and you have that right, but you need to keep that mess to yourself. And if you are no longer a Southern Baptist, then the second you quit being a Southern Baptist is the second their business quit being your business. I have heard enough bad mouthing of the Southern Baptists, and I will not stand for it. Nor will I stand with a group that trashes them. The SBC does not run the individual churches, nor do they run the membership. The convention's resolution is meaningless to those of us who disagree with it.

I'm a member of both the Southern Baptists and the SCV, so I'm caught in the middle, but I won't be caught here for long. If this persecution keeps up, I will never pay dues to, nor support this organization in any way, for any reason ever again. I would hate that because I've been a proud member of the SCV and Mechanized Cavalry for so long. In short, leave the Southern Baptists alone. They are not the SCV's concern. If this type of behavior is allowed to continue, then in my opinion, this group will have become exactly what its detractors claim it is. A hate group. And that is when I will leave. Just my two cents.

*Jeff 'Road Rash' Bogan
Richard Taylor Camp 1308
Shreveport, Louisiana*

There were more than eleven Confederate states

To the Editor:

In response to Lincoln's call to arms, this State governor issued the following reply: "Your dispatch of the 15th instant, making a call on (State ?)

for four regiments of men for immediate service, has been received. There can be, I apprehend, no doubt, but the men are intended to form a part of the President's army to make war on the people of the seceding states. Your requisition, in my judgement, is illegal, unconstitutional and revolutionary in its objective, inhuman, diabolical and cannot be complied with. Not one man will the State of (name ?) furnish to carry on any such unholy crusade. "In response to the above, the State was promptly invaded by federal troops, the governor and his legislation chased out of the capitol at bayonet point. The governor activated his State Guard in his defense, and a major battle was fought in which the federal commander was killed. Having been treated in this manner, the governor and state legislation, having previously voted to remain in the Union, now changed their vote and issued the following secession from the Union.

Whereas: The government of the United States of America, in the possession and under the control of a sectional party, has wantonly violated the compact originally made between said government and the State of (?) by invading by hostile armies the soil of the state attacking and making prisoners the militia whilst legally assembled under the state laws, forcibly occupying the state capitol and attempting through the instrumentality of domestic traitors to usurp the government, seizing and destroying private property and murdering with fiendish malignity peaceable citizens, men, women and children together with other acts of atrocity, indicating a deep settled hostility toward the people of (?) and their institutions and

Whereas; the present administration of the government of the United States has utterly ignored the Constitution, subverted the government as constructed and intended by its makers, and established a despotic and arbitrary power instead thereof: now therefore,

Be It Enacted; by the government of the State of (name of State),

That; all political ties of every character now existing between the government of the United States of America and the people and government of the State of (?) are hereby dissolved, and the State of (?), resuming the sovereignty granted by compact to the said United States upon the admission of said State into the Federal Union does again take its place as a free and independent Republic among the nations of the earth. (Oct., 31, 1861).

Your mystery state then applied and was granted admission into the Confederate States of America by act of her Congress during December, 1861. Her reason was the same as that of North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Arkansas — not only objection to Lincoln's war but in her case, actual invasion and take over.

Her State Guard was then drafted into the Confederate army and it's commander commissioned a Confederate General. The state remained under federal occupation for the duration of the war and through Confederate military attempts to liberate it, and through southern sympathizing guerilla warfare, resulting in the third highest number of battles fought on her soil, following only Virginia and Tennessee.

If you haven't already guessed, I'm describing the secession and acceptance into the Confederacy of its 12th state, Missouri. Missouri was technically and legally as much a Confederate state as any other, and was treated as such by the United States government, not only prior to and during, but after the war during so-called *reconstruction*.

To any Unionist claiming that Missouri was a Union state, I would ask them why, then, was it deemed necessary to militarily invade and occupy one of your own states? I write because I grow weary of hearing Missouri referred to as a Union state, or of reference

Continued on page 52

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
PAUL C. GRAMLING, JR.**

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Double our membership numbers

I often receive e-mails and phone calls from the membership regarding recruiting, retention, heritage battles and a host of other subjects concerning our organization. The basis of my article in this issue is taken from one of those correspondences.

A few months ago, I was sent an e-mail from compatriot Alan DeLong from Troy, North Carolina. Alan informed me he recently joined the Sgt. John A. Lisk Camp 1502, and he shared some questions, suggestions and concerns he had as a relatively new member of the SCV. I was encouraged when Alan said he was ready and willing to work to help bring more members into the SCV. The following is a couple of paragraphs from his original e-mail:

"... I believe one way to bring more members into the SCV is to help the younger guys find their ancestors. I believe some folks are intimidated by all the genealogy. If the SCV could help with this, it may make more young people consider joining. I know that you want people who are really dedicated to the Cause but, once they get in and see how educational and informative the SCV is, they will become dedicated to the Cause even if they were just curious at first.

I know that it all comes down to having the funds to get things moving ahead. If we could advertise the reenactments and send out invitations to the colleges, schools and neighborhoods, then I believe young folk would really enjoy that and

want to join. I know the SCV is not just reenactments, but it is a way to get people to start being involved, and once they are involved, then they will start supporting the SCV more."

I realize many of you may be thinking the same as Mr. DeLong ... that's good!

I agree genealogy work can be extensive and intimidating; however, the National SCV website contains a Genealogy Committee with some of the most knowledgeable men in the organization when it comes to finding Confederate ancestors. I know there may be those who find it uncomfortable to deal with *strangers* on a national level ... that is why I also strongly encourage, if not every camp, every brigade have at least one member who can do genealogy work. It may be easier for prospective new members to interact with local men. Regardless of the level in which a Confederate descendant chooses, let's make it an experience he will cherish.

I concur ... battle reenactments and living histories are an excellent recruiting means for the SCV. In fact, that is how I got interested in my ancestry almost 27 years ago. I believe there should be an SCV booth, be it camp, brigade or division at every reenactment and living history event. The spectators and visitors who attend are *our kind of people* ... in that these are the ones most interested in our and their history. For instance, a couple of years ago, I was part of a reenactment/living history in Natchitoches, Louisiana.

Although it was a smaller than normal event as reenactments go, the local camp manned a recruitment booth which brought in nine new members ... a result which happens quite often when we are visible to the public. Here is an opportunity to put forth a positive for the SCV, *BUT* make note, if you sponsor a recruitment booth, be prepared to *WORK*. You cannot put your booth on auto pilot and expect results ... good results, that is. Have something appealing to the eye, like signs which really *pop* or a large, colorful flag display. Souvenirs and items for sales are another good way to bring interested prospects to your table. It is a good idea, if at all possible, to have someone in your booth with a laptop or device which has Internet capability. This is highly beneficial for those trying to answer ancestor questions on the spot. Also, get contact numbers for those who are interested and be sure to *FOLLOW UP*!

The wearing of uniforms in the booth ... this can be a good idea; it is an attention grabber, especially at a reenactment, but you do not want everyone wearing a Confederate uniform. This will cause men to think they have to buy a uniform to join the SCV. Remember, you are recruiting for the SCV, not for reenacting units ... that can come later. If there are multiple men operating the booth, mix it up ... some in casual dress ... some in uniforms. The most important thing to remember when working a recruitment booth is that you *REPRESENT* the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Friends *AND* foes are watching.

If you have a male relative who is not a member of the SCV, please raise your hand. That is what I thought ... *A LOT*! For many years you have heard various leaders in our organization speak about the importance of recruiting at least one family member. For at least twenty years, this has been an encouraged membership building tool ... convince a family member to join. Well, I would like to take that idea one step further ... some of you have heard me speak about this in recent years.

How many of our members have male

relatives on which they spend money throughout the year, i.e.; Christmas, birthday or special event? Instead of buying him something he may or may not want or like, buy him a membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Can anyone think of a *BETTER* gift for the money?

It will not cost anything extra...you are already spending the money. Every year when you send in your dues check, all you have to do is write in a different amount. Plus, it should help with our retention.

The genealogy work has already been accomplished ... which is a major factor some face when considering membership. All you have to do is fill out an application form.

Your family will be further educated ... through the various articles in the *Confederate Veteran* magazine, a Division newsletter and a local camp newsletter. There may not be a desire or an interest at first, but who knows ... when a seed is planted.

It will instantaneously double or triple our membership numbers. I know there are those who believe our membership should be more than just numbers ... I understand that thought ... however, there *IS* strength in numbers. With certain aspects of our enemies who look at numbers ... like politicians ... I had much rather have 100,000 members in our ranks than 30,000 members.

I will not ask the membership to do something I would not do myself. I pay for the membership dues for several family members ... as I know others do also. I believe it is *THAT* important.

This is only but one recruitment tool we have at our fingertips ... but it is an *EASY* one.

If your camp has an idea, program or recommendation that would be beneficial to other camps, please send them to me. I will share your success with the rest of the membership.

Paul C. Gramling, Jr.
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Chaplain's Comments

Dr. Ray L. Parker
Chaplain-in-Chief



As He Died to Make Men Holy, Let Us Die to Make Men Free

Do I Have Your Attention?

I probably do. The above words are historically associated with a song published in the North during the War Against Southern Independence. The song was written by Julia Ward Howe and first appeared in *The Atlantic Monthly* in February, 1862. The verse referenced in the title of this article pictures Federal troops marching South for a specific purpose, “to make men free.” The application of the “freedom” was the American institution of slavery — Federal troops marched South to free the slaves. More than 150 years have passed since the 1861-65 struggle, yet this song is still sung and continues to be draped with the Federal flag of freedom for the slaves.

Now please understand, I am in favor of freedom for the slaves — I am in favor of freedom for all peoples at all times and in all places. Our country has fought wars to preserve our freedoms

and to establish freedom for others. Freedom is a good thing — a prized possession. I have often said the greatest gift of God to any nation is liberty and freedom. Our duty is to stand for and to protect freedom at all costs both against exterior as well as interior foes.

The question before us, however, is not the importance of freedom for all (we accept and treasure that truth); the question before us has to do with the American War of the 1860s. Was the purpose of this war “to make men free?” Did Federal soldiers march South to face Confederate soldiers with the determined intent to “set men free?” Did Confederate soldiers march to battle to “keep their slaves?” Did Federal soldiers illustrate bold righteousness against the unrighteous Southern foe? Setting aside the emotions of the question and the political correctness of certain answers given to the question, what are the facts of history? As

has been said, “Everyone is entitled to their own opinion, but not their own facts!” It is vital that facts be noted and researched. Many discussions today involving the 1860s American War are couched in skewed history — and one of the problems with this approach is many are comfortable there and become uncomfortable when the facts are presented.

What Are the Facts?

1. The Southern States, via vote of their people, determined to exit the Constitutional agreement of the 1700s and to continue as free and independent States. These free and independent states cooperated in the formation of the Confederate States of America. Many of the Southern States issued a Declaration of Secession listing grievances against the Federal government. Let’s note certain of these declarations.

Kentucky’s declaration stated: Whereas, the Federal Constitution, which created the Govern-

ment of the United States, was declared by the framers thereof to be the supreme law of the land, and was intended to limit and did expressly limit the powers of said Government to certain general specified purposes, and did expressly reserve to the States and people all other powers whatever, and the President and Congress have treated this supreme law of the Union with contempt and usurped to themselves the power to interfere with the rights and liberties of the States and the people against the expressed provisions of the Constitution, and have thus substituted for the highest forms of national liberty and constitutional government a central despotism founded upon the ignorant prejudices of the masses of Northern society, and instead of giving protection with the Constitution to the people of fifteen States of this Union have turned loose upon them the unrestrained and raging passions of mobs and fanatics, and because we now seek to hold our liberties, our property, our homes, and our families under the protection of the reserved powers of the States, have blockaded our ports, invaded our soil, and waged war upon our people for the purpose of subjugating us to their will; and Whereas, our honor and our duty to posterity demand that we shall not relinquish our own liberty and shall not abandon the right of our descendants and the world to the inestimable blessings of constitutional government: Therefore, Be it ordained, That we do hereby forever sever our connection with the Government of the United States, and in the name of the people we do hereby de-

clare Kentucky to be a free and independent State, clothed with all power to fix her own destiny and to secure her own rights and liberties.

Virginia's declaration stated: AN ORDINANCE: *To Repeal the ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America, by the State of Virginia, and to resume all the rights and powers granted under said Constitution:*

The people of Virginia, in their ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America, adopted by them in Convention, on the 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, having declared that the powers granted them under the said Constitution were derived from the people of the United States, and might be resumed whensoever the same should be perverted to their injury and oppression, and the Federal Government having perverted said powers, not only to the injury of the people of Virginia, but to the oppression of the Southern slaveholding States.

Now, therefore, we, the people of Virginia, do declare and ordain that the Ordinance adopted by the people of this State in Convention, on the twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and all acts of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying or adopting amendments to said Constitution, are hereby repealed and abrogated; that the union between the State of Virginia and the other States under the Constitution aforesaid, is hereby

dissolved, and that the State of Virginia is in the full possession and exercise of all the rights of sovereignty which belong to a free and independent State. And they do further declare that the said Constitution of the United State of America is no longer binding on any of the citizens of this State.

This Ordinance shall take effect and be an act of this day when ratified by a majority of the votes of the people of this State, cast at a poll to be taken thereon on the fourth Thursday in May next, in pursuance of a schedule hereafter to be enacted.

Done in Convention, in the city of Richmond, on the seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the eighty-fifth year of the Commonwealth of Virginia

2. In addition, Abraham Lincoln's stated reason for the War was not to "free the slaves." In August of 1862, Mr. Lincoln wrote, "My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slaves, I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that" (Adams, p. 266). The concept expressed in the words "as He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free" hardly fits the stated purpose of Lincoln for his War. Woodrow Wilson later declared that if the South had fallen in the early months of the War, the status of American slavery would probably have been

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Forward The Colors

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

Build Relationships Now

Compatriots,

As discussed at the Conferences this past month in Texarkana and High Point, NC, our aim with Heritage Operations is to take a more proactive role in community involvement in our respective areas. The Sons of Confederate Veterans is a Historical Preservation organization and as such should be seen no differently in the local community than the Elks, Kiwanis, Civitans, VFW or any other civic group. By involving yourselves in local activities and outreach, your camp will not only see higher recruiting and retention, but you will also endear yourselves to the general public in your area. This will present opportunities for educational activities wherein you can present our side of the war, Southern culture and our history. Additionally, it will create an environment which will make it much more difficult for our detractors to gain any type of foothold in having our history removed. I cannot stress enough how vital it is for you to begin taking steps now towards building relationships with other civic organizations, as well as with your town councils, county commissions and other community leaders. This will pay off in the long run.

Additionally, it is easy for us to too often focus on the negatives with our message. Being constant-

ly under attack has directed us towards a defensive posture and we find ourselves continually looking for dragons to slay. This will wear many of your members down over time as it is bad for morale, and eventually it can take a negative toll on your camps with regards to recruitment and retention. I'm not saying, mind you, that we should *never* get up in arms over a given situation, but the bulk of our day-to-day efforts should be aimed at promoting the positives, of which there are far more than negatives, of our history. I've heard it said that "obstacles are those things you see when you take your eyes off of the goal." This is very true. Our Heritage is rich. We are Blessed to be descended from noble, brave and decent people and our goal should be promotion of every aspect of these truths. We need to remember that and constantly be reminded that a positive message will more effectively draw people towards our organization and our Cause.

Listening to a lecture recently by Professor Don Livingston, he pointed out that "The South (in the antebellum period), gave greater attention to higher education than the North. According to historian Frank Owsley 'the South had more educated men and women in proportion to white population than the North or any other part of the world.' According to the 1860 census there was one college student for

every 240 white inhabitants in the South, but one for every 703 in the North. There were three times as many young Southerners who went to college as compared to the North.”

When I referred in the last issue to not confining ourselves solely to the war and the four-year period between 1861-1865, this kind of information is part and parcel of what I’m referring to. This fact is one among many which dispels the notion of the “backwards” and “downtrodden” South which our detractors love to paint to an unsuspecting public. The greatest soldiers, political thinkers, literary giants, pioneers, inventors and others who formed America were predominantly Southern. In fact, if you take Southern contributions to the founding of America out of the equation, there likely would be no *America*. We need to know these facts, and promote them at every opportunity. The more we focus our attention on the overwhelmingly positive aspects of Southern culture and the role it played in the shaping and formation of *America*, the more captive the general public will be. Establishing relationships and building a solid reputation of who we really are within our local communities will af-

ford us these opportunities to start correcting the narrative and history that should rightfully define us and the story of our people. As I see it, all of this relates to Heritage Operations because before we can “defend” anything, we must first “vindicate” our cause and take back control of the conversation with regards to “The South.”

In closing, let me say that we have one more Conference coming up on March 18 in the AOT at Henry Horton State Park outside of Columbia, TN. If you are an officer in your camp and/or Division, I hope you will make every effort to attend. The Heritage Operations plan we are rolling out is simple, but it will require maximum participation from all concerned at the National, Army, Division, Brigade and camp levels. We must all get on the same page and act in one accord going forward.

As always, please contact me at any time with questions, suggestions or concerns.

Deo Vindice,

Carl Jones
Chief of Heritage Operations



2017 SCV CHAPLAINS' CONFERENCE

May 18: 7 PM



May 19: 9 AM to 3:30 PM



Providence Baptist Church
1441 Erickson Avenue, Harrisonburg, Virginia

— Lunch and Snacks Provided —

All Compatriots, Spouses, and Friends are encouraged to attend

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

Check this link for more information: <http://chaplain-in-chief.com>

The Last Roll

Col. Christopher C. Pegues 62
Selma, AL
Bobby Hughes Willis

Covington Rifles 1586
Andalusia, AL
Curtis Dale Gunn
Darrell Wallace Thomason

Fort Blakeley 1864
Baldwin County, AL
Wilson Cecil Wilhite

Col. Allen R. Witt 615
Conway, AR
James M. Key

Pvt. Nathan Terry Wanslee 2096
Safford, AZ
Don Langley

Wakulla Guards 742
Crawfordville, FL
Clarence Love Morrison

Madison Starke Perry 1424
Gainesville, FL
Larry Ernest Hall

Finley's Brigade 1614
Havana, FL
Kenneth Russell Redding

John K. McNeill 674
Moultrie, GA
Robert H. Cooper

Maj. Mark Newman 1602
Sandersville, GA
Edwin L. Etheridge

Buckhead-Fort Lawton Brigade
2102
Millen, GA
James Earl Joiner

The Barnesville Blues 2137
Barnesville, GA
Robert A. Cloudt

John Hunt Morgan 1342
Louisville, KY
Oren B. Clore

General Leroy Augustus Stafford
358
Alexandria, LA
James Dale Genius

Randall Lee Gibson 470
Thibodaux, LA
Ray Derwin Mangrum

Sgt. James W. Nicholson 1478
Ruston, LA
David Jordan

Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest 1931
Covington, LA
Gene Evans

Col. John R. Woodside 203
Alton, MO
Robert Lowell Langston

Attala Yellow Jackets 663
Kosciusko, MS
Herbert D. Bateman

Captain C. B. Vance 1669
Batesville, MS
Ellis Dean Parker

Zebulon Baird Vance 15
Asheville, NC
Kenneth Sizemore

Col. Charles F. Fisher 813
Graham, NC
David Pierce Clegg

Maj. Charles Q. Petty 872
Gastonia, NC
William R. Wright

Maj. Egbert A. Ross 1423
Charlotte & Mecklenburg County,
NC
Ronald Lee Payne



Scotch Riflemen 2001
Moore County, NC
William Howard Sheppard

J. E. B. Stuart 1506
Philadelphia, PA
Thomas Jackson Jones

Joseph B. Kershaw 82
Camden, SC
John Daniel Blackwell

River's Bridge 842
Fairfax, SC
Claude Ashton Manuel

Gen. William B. Bate 34
Gallatin, TN
Donald W. Brickey

James Keeling 52
Bristol, TN
Jonathan Gregory Carrier

Longstreet-Zollicoffer 87
Knoxville, TN
James Phillip Stark

Otho French Strahl 176
Union City, TN
James Royce May

Bell's Partisans 1821
Trimble, TN
Johnny Ray Garner

Capt. James P. Douglas 124
Tyler, TX
Jerome Kenneth Findley

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REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Greetings, Compatriots and Heirs to the Old South!

One of the best lessons I learned as a Marine officer was about tradition, defined as “the transmission of customs or beliefs from generation to generation.” Some traditions last several generations or even millennium, but many ancient traditions end. As an officer, I learned that the Marine Corps customs and traditions would cease if the leaders of the Corps failed to observe them or allowed others to forget. Who were those leaders? The commandant? Generals? Commanders? Officers? Staff NCOs? Surely, but if I truly believed in my institution, it boiled down to me and my personal responsibility regardless of my position or rank. Thankfully, due to the leadership of our Marine Corps, our Marine traditions are very safe.

Likewise, if you truly believe in something strong enough, there is a moment when you have to take responsibility for it. There’s a point in time when you can’t expect someone else to be responsible for what you believe in. A time exists in every person’s life when you have to step forward because you realize *you* are the guardian of these precious traditions. Many times we’ve allowed people in “positions of authority” (either in academia, organizations, or elected positions), to determine how we celebrate our own traditions. We expect them to be objective with the war or the South.

Let’s be honest, many times these people turn out to be wolves in sheep’s clothing and we are left asking politely with hat in hand for them to be kind to us. If these are our honest expectations, then we are always going to be disappointed. The members of the SCV are the gatekeepers of the customs and traditions of the Old South — period. The Confederate veterans of the UCV gave the UDC and the SCV the traditions of the Old South — and us alone. What we continue will be continued. What we allow to slip will pass into history as a side note in a book or a trivia question in a future board game. Each of us has a duty to our culture, to our people, and to our posterity to continue those traditions passed down to us. How many traditions have died that we wish we still did as a society? What are those gracious customs that endear us to our ancestors? Saying “yes ma’am,” “no sir,” “thank you,” “I’m sorry,” and “God bless you” are some of my favorite customs that I burned into the psyche of my own children. It’s not about age; it’s about respect for others — something no society can long live past once forgotten. What are other traditions we love? Calling the noon meal “dinner” and “supper” for the evening one? Our own Southern dialect (and there are so many)! Going to church on Sundays and eating supper together with the TV off are others I try to live up to. Opening doors for ladies and taking time to say my prayers. Wav-

ing to people traveling the opposite direction while driving

are other things I take delight in. Likewise, celebrating Confederate Memorial Day, Confederate Flag Day, and Lee/Jackson birthdays are very important, as well as flying our Confederate flags and singing *Dixie*. These are traditions others would like to see erased, but it is our responsibility to ensure these traditions remain — and it’s not my job or his job, but every member’s job to do so. Remember that no one can destroy our heritage if we continue to live it. It is up to us and us alone, so live your heritage, strengthen your dialect, find an old custom forgotten and resurrect it, create new ones, and make our detractors furious for failing in their efforts! It wouldn’t hurt to run for office, join the local historical society, or take on a decision-making role in our local and state institutions. If we are involved in the appropriate manner, we won’t have to rely on other people’s generosity in regard to our ancestors; we’ll control our own destiny and we won’t have to use our precious resources reacting to other’s decisions.

In regard to carrying on traditions and educating yourself,

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The Absurdity of Slavery as the Cause of the War Between the States

By Gene Kizer, Jr.

Slavery as the cause of the American War Between the States is an absurdity of biblical proportions. The great historian Shelby Foote was right when he said that slavery “was not the true cause of the war. It was an element in the cause of the war, but it was not what the war was really fought about. The war was really fought about whether the federal government should dominate state government. In other words, it was basically states’ rights....”

I have written a book entitled *Slavery Was Not the Cause of the War Between the States, The Irrefutable Argument* in which the argument is laid out in detail with 218 footnotes and over 200 sources in the bibliography. In this brief article, I would like to touch on the main reasons why slavery was not the cause of the War.

The primary cause of the War Between the States was the impending economic annihilation of the North when the first seven Southern states seceded. The rapidly deteriorating Northern economy created a backdrop of extreme urgency, fear, unrest

and anger in the North, and it drove all actions of Lincoln and Northern leaders in the winter and spring of 1861. A solution had to be found quickly or a major catastrophe was going to happen in the North and lead to, at worst, anarchy three quarters and, at best, a greatly diminished economic position in the world. Just the talk of secession caused extreme trepidation to many such as the *Daily Chicago Times*, which wrote on December 10, 1860, a week before South Carolina’s secession convention was to convene:

In one single blow our foreign

commerce must be reduced to less than one-half what it now is. Our coastwide trade would pass into other hands. One-half of our shipping would lie idle at our wharves. We should lose our trade with the South, with all its *IMMENSE PROFITS*. Our manufactories would be in utter ruins. Let the South adopt the free-trade system, or that of a tariff for revenue, and these results would likely follow. If protection be wholly withdrawn from our labor, it could not compete, with all the prejudices against it, with the labor of Europe. We should be driven from the market, and

millions of our people would be compelled to go out of employment.³ (Emphasis added.)

Northerners quickly discovered that their enormous wealth and power, as well as most of their employment, were dependent on the South three quarters on manufacturing for their captive Southern market and shipping Southern cotton. Cotton alone was 60 percent of US exports in 1860. Southerners were growing 66 percent of the world's cotton, but Northerners shipped that cotton and "handled virtually everything else" making huge profits in the process.

Without the North, the South was in great shape with 100 percent control of King Cotton.

Without the South, the North was dead.

To make matters worse, the insatiable greed of Northern leaders in Congress, who were utterly ignorant of basic economic principles, led directly to devastating mistakes such as the astronomical Morrill Tariff. The Morrill Tariff threatened to instantly reroute most US trade from the North into the South because of the South's low tariff. Protective tariffs were unconstitutional in the South where a free trade philosophy reined. The Morrill Tariff added 47 to 60 percent to goods coming into the North. Compare that with the South's 10 percent tariff for the operation of a small federal government in a States' Rights nation. As with all the protective tariffs of the antebellum period, the Northerners who passed the Morrill Tariff assumed it would fall on the South. However, the South was out of the Union and no longer obliged



Confederate fortifications at Yorktown, Virginia, reinforced with cotton bales.

to pay Northern tariffs. This one fell on the North with disastrous effect. Economic historian Philip S. Foner, in his excellent book *Business & Slavery, The New York Merchants & the Irrepressible Conflict*, writes:

On April 1, the Morrill Tariff would go into effect, and after that date, the duties on the principal articles of import would be nearly twice as heavy at New York as they would be at New Orleans, Charleston, and Savannah. The consequences of this difference in duties were not difficult to

see. Anything that had happened thus far in the secession crisis was mild compared with what the immediate future would bring.

The Morrill Tariff was like pumping gasoline into a fire. It was a one-two punch for the North.

The North had lost its manufacturing market because Southerners were dying to get out from under exorbitant Northern prices jacked up by the federal government, which gave Northern businesses protective tariffs, bounties, subsidies, monopoly

protection, etc. Texas Representative John H. Reagan told Northern representatives in Congress in early 1861: "You are not content with the vast millions of tribute we pay you annually under the operation of our revenue law, our navigation laws, your fishing bounties, and by making your people our manufacturers, our merchants, our shippers." Georgia Senator Robert Toombs called it a suction pump sucking wealth out of the South and depositing it in the North, and it was made up of:

Bounties and protection to every interest and every pursuit in the North, to the extent of at least fifty millions per annum, besides the expenditure of at least sixty millions out of every seventy of the public expenditure among them, thus making the treasury a perpetual fertilizing stream to them and their industry, and a suction-pump to drain away our substance and parch up our lands.

Henry L. Benning, one of Robert E. Lee's most able brigadier generals and for whom Fort Benning, Georgia is named, said \$85,000,000, a gargantuan sum in those days, was the amount flowing continually through Robert Toombs's suction pump: "Eighty-five millions is the amount of the drains from the South to the North in one year, $\frac{3}{4}$ drains in return for which the South receives nothing."⁸ The prescient Benning also said:

*The North cut off from Southern cotton, rice, tobacco, and other Southern products would lose three fourths of her commerce, and a very large proportion of her manufactures. And thus those great fountains of finance would sink very low. . . . Would the North in such a condition as that declare war against the South?*⁹

So, the North had lost its manufacturing market due to greed and abuse via the federal government, and now it was going to lose its shipping industry overnight three quarters again, because of greed, the unbelievable greed of the Morrill Tariff three quarters as Northern ship captains beat a path to the South. Foner goes on:

The war of the tariffs has been ignored in most studies devoted to the antebellum period, yet it is doubtful whether any event during those significant months prior to the outbreak of the War was as influential in molding

*public opinion in the North. Certainly in New York City, it caused a political revolution. It brought to an end any hope that Union could be preserved peacefully.*¹⁰

Southerners were paying three fourths of the taxes going into the federal treasury, but three fourths of the tax money was being spent in the North.¹¹ How long do you think Northerners would tolerate paying three fourths of the taxes if three fourths of the tax money was being spent in the South?

No wonder the Northern states loved the Union, and no wonder Abraham Lincoln said over and over for the first two years of the war the purpose of the war is to preserve the Union, not end slavery. That's why Lincoln supported the Corwin Amendment which left black people in slavery forever, even beyond the reach of Congress, and he used it to lobby seceding governors to stay in the Union. That's why the North's War Aims Resolution of July, 1861, states "this war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or institutions [slavery] of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution [which allowed and protected slavery], and to preserve the Union."¹² That's why the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation of September 22, 1862 states: "I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that HEREAFTER, AS HERETOFORE, THE WAR WILL BE PROSECUTED FOR THE OBJECT OF PRACTICALLY RESTORING THE CONSTITUTIONAL RELATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES, AND EACH OF THE [seceded] STATES, . . ." (Emphasis added). The great Southern writer, William Gilmore Simms, said: "No doubt that, in one sense, they [Northerners] cherish the Union, but only as the agency by which they prosper in uncounted prosperity. It is to them, the very breath of life; it has made them rich and powerful, & keeps them so. No doubt they love the South, but it is as the wolf loves the lamb, coveting and devouring it."¹³

For the North, the War was not about ending slavery. Four slave states fought for the North throughout the War, and West Virginia $\frac{3}{4}$ the fifth

Union slave state three quarters was admitted to the Union during the war. It is an indictment of the North that so few slaves lived in Union states yet the North still refused to abolish slavery. For the North, it was about preserving the Union, which was the source of Northern wealth and power. It was about establishing the supremacy of the federal government over the states (Northerners were the "Federalists" during the War) because that arrangement allowed the North to control business and rule the entire country with its larger population, and it flowed money into the North from the rest of the country.

Even Northern anti-slavery was economic, and it is misnamed. It should be called anti-South instead of anti-slavery because it was in no sense pro-black. Charles P. Roland said "There was a significant economic dimension in the Northern antislavery sentiment" and "a racial factor contributed to the Northern attitude" because:

*Many Northerners objected to the presence of slavery in their midst, in part, because they objected to the presence of blacks there.*¹⁴

This objection to the presence of blacks was also why many Northerners did not want slavery in the West three quarters because they didn't want blacks near them in the West three quarters and most Northern and Western states including Lincoln's Illinois had laws on the books forbidding free blacks from living there or even being there longer than a few days. Historian David M. Potter states that Northern anti-slavery was "not in any clear-cut sense a pro-Negro movement but actually had an anti-Negro aspect and was designed to get rid of the Negro."

From the very beginning, Northerners, especially New Englanders, were America's slave traders who, with the British before them, brought most of the slaves here and made huge fortunes



Charles Dickens

in the process. Even after the slave trade was outlawed in 1808, Northerners still carried it on vigorously right up to the war.¹⁵ Besides, genuine abolitionists in the North were only two to five percent of the electorate¹⁶ and many were hated. Elijah Lovejoy had been murdered in Illinois in 1837.

Charles Dickens, the great British writer also published a periodical *All the Year Round* and was up on current events and horrified by the American war. He said that "Every reasonable creature may know, if willing, that the North hates the Negro, and that until it was

convenient to make a pretence

that sympathy with him was the cause of the War, it hated the abolitionists and derided them up hill and down dale."¹⁷ Dickens also said the federal government compelled the South "to pay a heavy fine into the pockets of Northern manufacturers" so that "every feeling and interest on the one side [South] called for political partition, and every pocket interest on the other side [North] for union."¹⁸

For the South, 1861 was 1776 all over. The War was about independence, self-government and maintaining the republic of the Founding Fathers in which states were supreme and the federal government weak and subservient. It was about economic independence and free trade, and not being ruled over by the Republican Party, which had used unbridled hatred and encouragement of terrorism to rally its votes. George Washington had warned that sectional parties would destroy the country, but Wendell Phillips proudly proclaimed the Republican Party is the party of the North pledged against the South.

For the North, war was better than anarchy as Philip S. Foner notes: "It was also exceedingly logical that when all the efforts to save the Union peacefully had failed, the merchants, regardless of political views, should have endorsed the recourse to an armed policy.... When they finally became

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Richard Taylor and the Call of Duty

By Tom M. Root

In *The Education of Henry Adams* (1907), Henry Adams, great-grandson of President John Adams, proclaimed, "Strictly, the Southerner had no mind; he had temperament." Adams was thinking of his pre-war classmate at Harvard, Rooney Lee, son of General Robert E. Lee. Adams regarded Rooney as a large, jovial fellow, full of gaiety and lively, animal spirits. Rooney was not an intellectual and apparently indifferent to the cerebral delights offered at Harvard. To the progressive Yankee, Rooney Lee was a sociable anachronism, a curious throwback to the colonial gentry of eighteenth-century Virginia. As Adams correctly observed, Rooney Lee was the type of Southerner born to command, not out of lust for power but out of a sense of duty, an obligation or disposition, which came naturally, to serve in the defense of the land and the people he loved.

Mind and temperament reflected a long-established difference between Puritan and Cavalier. Yankee mind was the force behind materialism, irreligion and industrial slavery. Temperament was service to country. Adams did not understand that temperament bespoke a relationship with the past, a reverence even, which as William Faulkner famously said, was not really the "past," but a covenant between the Southerner and the world of his forefathers, expressed through love of the land, of home and hearth. Temperament was another word for character, and foremost in the character of Richard Taylor, as expressed in his memoirs, *Destruction and Reconstruction* (1879), was his sense of duty, manifested in the defense of his country. Duty was Taylor's defining characteristic, his temperament, if you will. Richard Taylor could rest his case on no greater authority than his kinsman, General Robert

E. Lee, who called "Duty ... the sublimest word in our language."

Destruction and Reconstruction, Richard "Dick" Taylor's memoirs on the War for Southern Independence, is not a defense of the Southern Confederacy *per se*. It is a record of his military service between 1861 and 1865, including a chapter on his post-war efforts to mitigate the harsh conditions of President Jefferson Davis' confinement. However, Taylor does spend several pages reviewing the causes of the conflict. His explanation centers upon the sectional rift which had its origin in the opposing economic systems of two distinct peoples which comprised the union of States. By means of protective tariffs wealth was being siphoned away from the agricultural South into Yankee coffers. Northern industry and infrastructure were being built on the back of Southern labor, and the Southern farmer was the overseer producing commodities for the Northern factory owner.

By treating the Constitution as elastic, which could be turned to whatever purposes the section in power so desired, through the magic wand of "implied powers," Northern numbers slowly squeezed the South into choosing between outright submission or secession. The Southerner had not forgotten his father's struggle against British oppression, nor the ratification by the States of a "compact" form of government, known as the Constitution of 1787. The essential "federalism" of the Constitution was further clarified in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798 which provided to the States the rightful remedy of nullification when the national government overstepped its delegated powers. In the end, the South attempted to withdraw peaceably from the Yankee economic cartel. The popular

delusion that slavery was the cause of the war receives short shrift from Dick Taylor. It was an afterthought, mere baggage, when the Yankee sought to sanctify his aggression behind the coverall of emancipation. Dick Taylor would not allow the abolitionists to be “choosers of the slain,” (p. 10), that eight-hundred-thousand people had to die in order that the Negro might be free. Emancipation followed by the vote was all about keeping the radical Republican Party in power, and most importantly, keeping the former slaves in the South.

Richard Taylor was born near Louisville, Kentucky, on January 27, 1826, son of Zachary Taylor, army general and Whig Party president, 1849-1850. Zachary Taylor, known as “Old Rough and Ready,” won his laurels during the Mexican War.

A not widely known fact was the Taylors and the Lees of Virginia were kinsmen. Dick Taylor’s great-grandfather, an earlier Zachary Taylor, was married to Elizabeth Lee, granddaughter of the immigrant Richard Lee. Richard Taylor and Robert E. Lee were therefore cousins. Zachary, who had the rugged looks of a Roman centurion, spent his entire life in army camp and frontier fort. Duty to country was his outstanding characteristic.

Accompanying his father during his early years, Dick Taylor was imbued with the military code founded on discipline and obedience. Discipline, or the lack thereof, was one of Taylor’s most frequent and compelling themes. (Dick Taylor truly loved his Texas troops; they were individually brave, but they could be a boisterous and unruly lot.) It is telling that Richard Taylor makes far fewer references to Zachary Taylor, the president, than to Zachary Taylor, the soldier. Throughout Dick Taylor’s memoirs, the separation between the civil and military realms is clearly maintained, with the army always subordinate to civilian authority.

The *bildungsroman* of Richard Taylor was various. His early schooling was on the frontier. Later he went to Scotland and France to study, but by 1840, he was enrolled in the prestigious Lancaster School at Boston, Massachusetts. He first attended Harvard, but transferred to Yale where he gradu-



Richard Taylor

ated in 1845. By most accounts, Taylor’s academic career was undistinguished. In 1846 he visited his father at Matamoros, Mexico, but ill health, namely the rheumatoid arthritis which was to plague him all his life, forced him to return to New Orleans.

After traveling in Europe for several years, Dick Taylor returned to manage his father’s Mississippi cotton farm, but by 1850 he was operating his own sugar cane plantation called “Fashion,” in St. Charles Parish, Louisiana. Here Dick Taylor resided, farming, and ensconced in his vast library, reading military history. (His frequent references to Classical and European annals are a formidable challenge for the modern reader.) As sugar planter, Dick Taylor played the part of the bon-vivant. There is a revealing photograph of him, taken about 1860, showing him as the slightly plump and self-satisfied grandee. But events in 1861 brought Dick Taylor out of his pupilage and into the scenes of war. Defense of his country forever defined Dick Taylor. He had

discovered the meaning of *pietas*, what the Romans called dutifulness to family and country.

Before the War for Southern Independence, Dick Taylor, like his father President Taylor, was identified with the Whig Party. By 1856, when the Whig Party collapsed into the Republican Party, he had switched to the Democratic Party, which was to split apart by 1860, leading to the election of the demagogue Lincoln by a purely sectional vote. Taylor was no fire-eater; yet, when the time came, he was solid South, approving Louisiana's secession and bid for Southern independence. Having retired to his plantation, Taylor was called to duty, like the farmer-patriot Cincinnatus, first as colonel of the 9th Louisiana Infantry and later as brigadier under Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley Campaign. It was as brigade commander that Taylor disciplined the "Tigers" of Major Bob Wheat's Louisiana Battalion, having two of the principal rioters summarily shot. Receiving his second star, he was assigned to the command of the District of Western Louisiana, July 28, 1862. The next two years were Taylor's most notable on the battlefield and culminated in routing the Yankees under Nathaniel P. Banks during the Red River Campaign of 1864. The Louisiana campaign between 1862 and 1864 is the centerpiece of his war narrative and makes up nearly half of the memoirs. Taylor's last assignment, having been promoted to lieutenant-general, was to command the disorganized Department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana. He

surrendered the last field army of the Southern Confederacy east of the Mississippi on May 8, 1865, at Citronelle, Alabama.

Destruction and Reconstruction provides a fairly detailed account of the war record of Richard Taylor, though in the preface he candidly states that the reader must be the final judge of the "correctness" of his words. Taylor's style and diction are lively, sometimes archaic, (He uses "cattle" to mean "horses"), but overall rich in anecdote, humor and irony. He is also sentimental, drawing an idealized picture of the Acadian maiden of Grand Coteau, she who graced "this earthly paradise," (p.107). Taylor can understate magnificently. When lunching on the haversack of a dead Federal, he states that "war is a little hardening," (p. 77). There is powerful contrast between grand strategy and the sudden finality of death, when he relates how an officer appeared before him to speak, "but before he could open his mouth, a shell struck him, and he disappeared as suddenly as Harlequin in a pantomime," (p. 131). Mark the dignity in his description of his black man-servant Tom Strothers, to whom he devotes two pages in his narrative: "Tall, powerful, black as ebony, he was the mirror of truth and honesty. Always cheerful, I never heard him laugh or knew of his speaking unless spoken to," (p. 62-3). Silent as the Spartan who hated wordiness, Tom Strothers had temperament. He was dutiful and loyal, the touchstones of Dick Taylor's world.

Throughout *Destruction and Reconstruction*, Taylor uses words

like play, stage, scene, actor, harlequin, pantomime and tragedy. Not that war is macabre entertainment, but Taylor habitually describes events as scenes upon a stage, as if to create dramatic distance from the real horrors of the battlefield. In the flourish of action leading up to war, Taylor exclaims, "the human agencies concerned seemed as unconscious as scene-shifters in some awful tragedy," (p. 14). So the lines have been written, and we have the duty to perform our part in the play, for good or ill. Let man do his duty, and the outcome be of God's disposing. But at his lowest ebb during Reconstruction, Taylor confides, "I had some doubts concerning divine justice," (p. 242). But again Robert E. Lee leads the way, when Taylor says that his kinsman "kept duty as his guide," (p. 96). Lee had the temperament of the paladin, defending his land and people against the infidel and barbarian.

There is no class Dick Taylor more despises than the smiling politician and his "oracle," the newspaper. The politician panders to the electorate, and the voters keep the "caterans" in office. Public office is the opportunity for personal enrichment. A lavishly funded government has become the source of profit for the swarms of politicians and their spoilsmen. The great irony is the voters are being bribed with their own money, the tribute they pay in the form of taxes. Taylor laments that the days of disinterested public service are gone, when men of birth and talent offered their country leadership, men who understood that a national government, unrestrained,

would inevitably lead to tyranny. One of Taylor's memorable descriptions of Washington City just after the peace reveals the capital as one vast emporium of corruption. "The martial tread of hundreds of volunteer generals, just disbanded, resounded in the streets. Gorged with loot, they spent it as lavishly as Morgan's buccaneers after the sack of Panama. Their women sat at meat or walked the high-ways, resplendent in jewels, spoil of Southern matrons." The passage, with its antique flavor, offers a contrast between the patriot leader of old and the new, self-serving, imitation general of robbery and speculation. There was nothing more contemptible than the politician-general, except perhaps the pure politician. The latter class is conspicuously represented by Charles Francis Adams, father of Henry, who served as Yankee minister to England during the war. "Too precious for gunpowder," Henry Adams avoided serving in the military. He spent the war as private secretary to his father in London, tucked safely behind the minister's coattails.

An integral part of duty is loyalty, and Dick Taylor was a loyal friend, even to those who performed poorly or whose questionable competence hurt the Southern cause. Noteworthy was his allegiance to Braxton Bragg, whose faults and errors he ascribed to poor health. James Longstreet, however, was one high Confederate general who fell before Taylor's censorious pen. Taylor finds the parable of Balaam and the ass apropos. The lowly ass sees the Angel, though Balaam does not. Balaam smites

the dumb animal that sees what even a fool can see. But had the ass kicked Balaam, writes Dick Taylor, how differently would the story of Gettysburg have turned out? General Lee took official blame for the Confederate defeat at Gettysburg, though part of the failure was due to Longstreet's slowness in coming up to engage the enemy, perhaps to the point of insubordination. Of course, Longstreet's affiliation with the Republican Party after 1865 won him no accolades from loyal Confederates. Not only was Longstreet obstinate, but he took his case public and blamed Lee for the debacle at Gettysburg. Even Pennsylvania-born John Pemberton, whose incompetence was made manifest at Vicksburg, was absolved by Taylor of any disloyalty to the cause. Pemberton had nothing to gain and everything to lose by going with his adopted South. Again a case for temperament, to do one's duty despite personal loss.

Though Richard Taylor served with distinction during the war, perhaps his greatest contribution to the cause came after. As self-appointed emissary, he was able to improve conditions of Jefferson Davis' confinement at Fortress Monroe in Virginia. There was none more qualified, since Taylor knew practically everyone of distinction, North or South, many of the key players in both political and military realms. Taylor was granted interviews with President Andrew Johnson and other vengeful Yankee politicians. Taylor confesses that he "consorted with many of them," (p. 239). The record of these distasteful encounters is quite revealing.

Johnson was intelligent, narrow-minded, but at least he was not a crook; Charles Sumner, senator from Massachusetts and African philanthropist, was a vapid intellectual and trumpeter for the abolitionist; unwilling to meet with War Secretary Edwin Stanton, Taylor's passing him over was an instance of silent damnation; and finally, gaining audience with Thaddeus Stevens, a malicious spirit and hater of all things Southern, whose single-minded purpose was to enfranchise the freedmen while reducing the rest of the South to political slavery; Taylor writes, "Here I thought he looked lovingly at my neck," (p. 244). Stevens, who would have made an enthusiastic hangman, was slum-footed and had the pitiless smirk of a devil. In another passage steeped with mockery, Taylor describes an 1872 meeting with President Grant. The interview was friendly enough, but Grant had the demeanor of "I am the State," sarcastic reference to King Louis XIV of France at the pinnacle of his power. Presiding over Reconstruction, a sure carnival of looting, the frumpy-looking Grant was the antithesis of the polished Lee. According to Taylor Grant was actually a second-rate commander. Grant boasted that he did not "maneuver," but simply relied upon overwhelming numbers to pound Confederate armies into submission. But at least Grant did not make war upon civilians. In this respect Grant had temperament.

For Taylor, war was a constant in human affairs, but war must be fought within civilized

Continued on page 58

Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



The CSS Webb

Originally called the *William H. Webb*, the ship was built in New York in 1856, used as a tow boat and an ice breaker in winter. It was purchased by New Orleans merchants for towing the heavily laden ships to and from the city before the War. She was a low-pressure side-wheel steamer, about 200 feet long and noted for her power and speed.

When the war broke out, she was seized by Confederate authorities and converted into a ram and gunboat. In the latter part of May 1861, the *Webb* seized three vessels laden with cargo and made prizes of them. With the establishment of a Federal blockade, the *Webb* ceased her privateering operations. She was then used as a transport vessel until January 1862.

With the evacuation of New Orleans, the *Webb* was sent up the Red River to Shreveport. She next attacked the USS *Indianola* in the Mississippi, with another gunboat, compelling the *Indianola* to surrender on February 24, 1863.

After this, she retreated to the Red River again and ascended to Alexandria. With the Red River strongly blockaded, the Mississippi River being constantly patrolled by Federal ships; New Orleans full of Federal troops and vessels lining the levee; a bold plan for the *Webb*



Possible crew member of the CSS Webb.

was put into action. She would be converted into a cruiser, reach the mouth of the Mississippi and then go to Havana, sinking and destroying whatever it could in route and then run the blockade into Galveston.

Her machinery was protected by several hundred bales of cotton, her armament consisted of one 32-pound rifled gun mounted on the forecastle and two 12 pounders on the quarter-deck. For a mission

this dangerous, the crew was made of only army volunteers and naval officers.

She left Shreveport, on the Red River, on April 16, 1865. The *Webb* arrived at the mouth of the Red River on April 23, and drifted with the current by Federal gunboats. When the *Webb* was discovered, a fight ensued as she ran down river at 25 miles an hour.

On nearing New Orleans, the Union ensign was hoisted at half-mast (for President Lincoln's death), aboard the *Webb* and her crew dressed in Federal army coats. The *Webb* almost had passed the Federal fleet when she was recognized as a Confederate vessel and fired upon. Then she ran up the Confederate colors and managed to pass the city on the afternoon of April 24, while astonished crowds on the levee watched.

Twenty-three miles below New Orleans, the *Webb* was trapped by Federal vessels; she was run ashore and set afire. All hands were captured, taken to New Orleans and transferred to New York, where they arrived on May 6. The crew was then taken to Fort Warren in Boston Harbor on May 10.

Shortly after the surrender of Kirby Smith on June 2, 1865, the *Webb's* crew was allowed to return home.

The Dead of the Defeated

By Douglas Young

Who will place flags on the graves of the defeated,
The soldiers whose side in the war got cheated?
Will anyone bring flowers for those who lost,
Though heroically they fought, at such high cost?

Who will clean the tombs that demagogues condemn,
Those of the warriors whom sheeple say sinned?
Will anyone tour the resting spots of these martyred,
With whom, textbooks preach, only evil partnered?

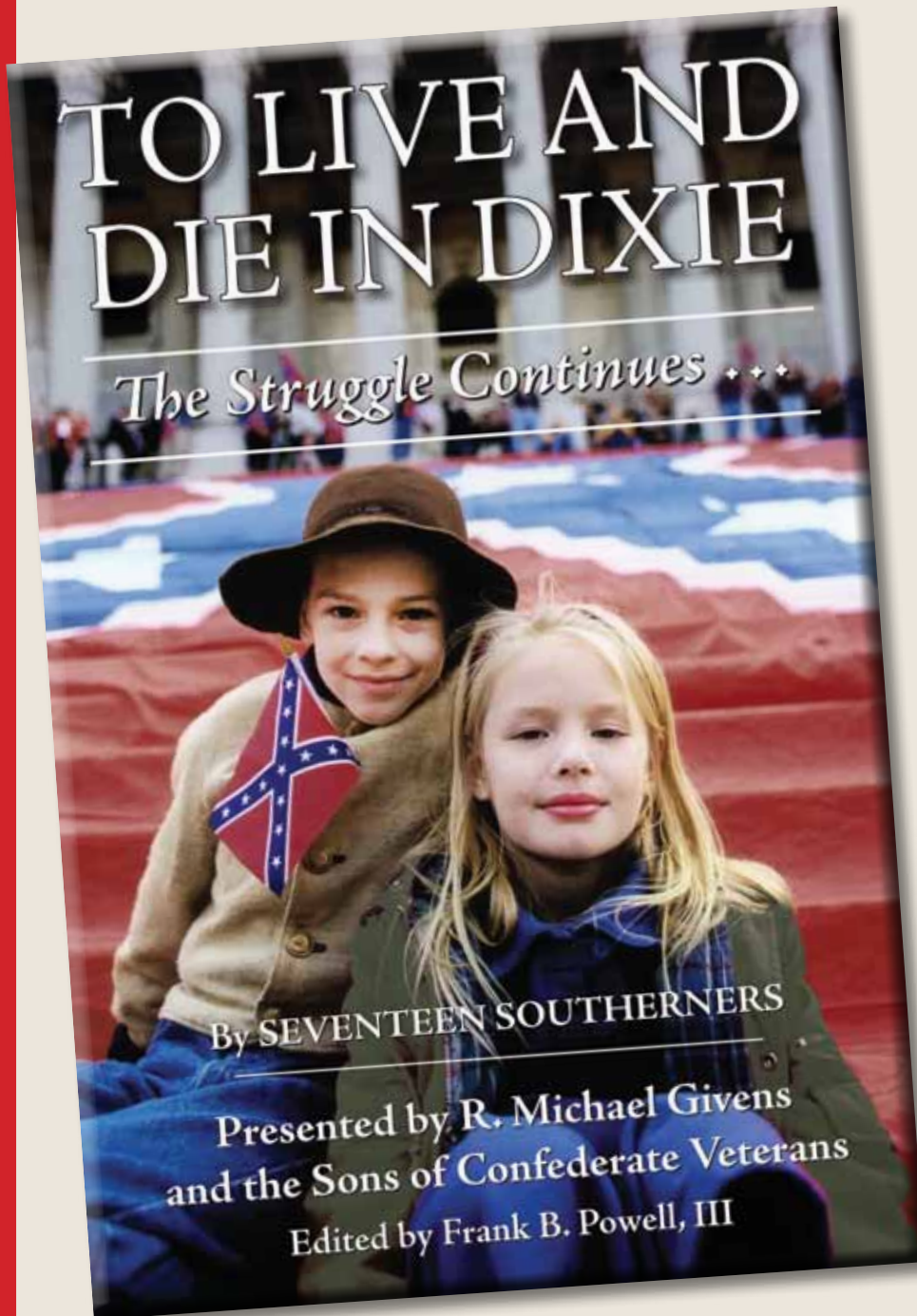
Who will protest when their graves are violated,
And the vandals are even celebrated?
Will anyone fight for the peace of the ostracized,
These quiet victims of so many professors' lies?

Finally time levels everyone —
After many centuries, few care who lost or won;
Then all war dead are respected or ignored,
Visited only by descendants and the bored.

In the meantime, God bless the fearless few
Who honor the losing side, too,
Those who care not how political winds blow
Since doing what's right is the command they know.

Douglas Young is a member of the 27th Georgia Regiment Camp 1404, Gainesville, Georgia.

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Books in Print

Across A Deadly Field – The War In The West

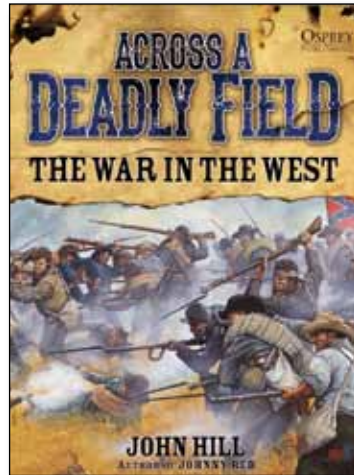
Across A Deadly Field - The War In The West is a unique book that tells of several Western theater battles of the War for Southern Independence. Its uniqueness comes from the author using a combination of illustrations and actual battle scenarios using miniature Union and Confederate soldiers. He also adds in aerial artwork showing troop movements for each battle, everything you will need to fully understand the actual battle. The major battles the book concentrates on are Shiloh, Vicksburg, Champion Hill, Pickett's Mill, and the Battle of Nashville. The author, John Hill, goes on to describe in great detail, the battle objectives and their participants including exact units from each side.

For example, for the Battle of Pickett's Mill fought on May 27, 1864, he states how the battle was an "Opportunity Squandered." Using a miniature-scale battlefield scene, he shows how the Confederate forces held the line against a massive federal assault. This battlefield scene is combined with an aerial map to truly explain how the battle played out.

During the Battle of Shiloh, he illustrates when Confederate forces began to overrun union camps "looking for food and souvenirs." When Confederate Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston rides up during the confusion, he orders the Confederates to stop the looting. He shouts "None of that sir. We are not here for that." And he was correct. Looting was not a trait of Confederate forces. However, it was the signature response of most Yankee troops during the war. Just ask the people of Georgia who witnessed the

infamous March to the Sea by Sherman.

Even though the author's material leans towards the union victories in the West, he does a thorough job of explaining the why, who, and how the battle was fought. This book could give you a new prospective on a battle you thought you knew everything about.



Author: John Hill
Publisher: Osprey Publishing
United Kingdom
<https://ospreypublishing.com>

Hardback \$34.95

Reviewed by Byron E. Brady

The Battle of Peach Tree Creek; Hood's First Sortie 20 July 1864

July 1864 was an important period in defense of the Confederacy and Atlanta. Sherman had brought his army out of the mountains of Southeast Tennessee and Northern Georgia to threaten the railroad hub of Atlanta. Outnumbered two to one, General Joseph E. Johnston repeatedly fell back until Sherman surrounded Atlanta. A concerned President Jefferson Davis removed Johnston and placed General John Bell Hood in command. This dangerous period is the time frame of Robert D. Jenkins, Sr.'s detailed description of the Battle of Peach Tree Creek. Jenkins presents a clear view of the situation that led both to the battle, and to the change of Confederate command.

Officers are described with information on their genealogy, education, and prior service in earlier United States military engagements. A positive addition, this approach allows readers insight into the men who commanded troops in this

battle. An understanding of General Hood is essential to a study of what happened at Peach Tree Creek. Nothing reveals the nature of Hood better than Union General Schofield's remarks to Sherman upon hearing of Hood's promotion, "This means a fight. Hood will attack you within twenty-four hours."

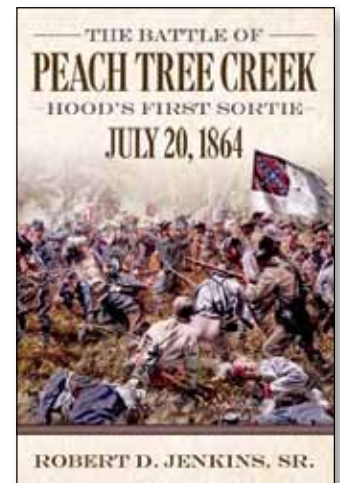
Controversy concerning who actually conceived of the Confederate attack at Peach Tree Creek is addressed. Hood claimed

ownership, although Johnston supporters contend the battle was planned before Hood took command. Both generals recognized

the opportunity presented by Sherman's split army to their front, and the favorability of an attack at Peach Tree Creek.

Far from being just a listing of engagements and dates, this writer has included local stories that bring events to life. One such story is about the first Yankee shell that fell into Atlanta. The 1st Illinois Light Artillery, without provocation from the city itself, eagerly lobbed a shell from 2½ miles away. A little, blond, child who had gone into the street with her puppy was killed by this first shell. Using a Biblical reference, shells then rained on Atlanta for 40 days. As it happens, this first shell was fired on July 20, 1864, the same day as the Battle of Peach Tree Creek.

Early chapters are dedicated to the strength and placement of Confeder-



Continued on page 54

FORREST STILL RIDES IN MEMPHIS.

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Early Registration (Before Apr 1, 2017) (Only SCV members are required to pay registration fees)	Qty _____ x \$ 60.00 = \$ _____
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Chaplain's Breakfast (Thursday)	Qty _____ x \$ 30.00 = \$ _____
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Awards Luncheon (Friday)	Qty _____ x \$ 35.00 = \$ _____
Gov. Harris Breakfast (Saturday)	Qty _____ x \$ 30.00 = \$ _____
Debutante Luncheon (Saturday) (Free for debutantes; female guests only - \$35)	Qty _____ x \$ 35.00 = \$ _____
Grand Ball and Banquet (Saturday) \$70 single/\$130 couple	Qty _____ = \$ _____

Tours

Shiloh Battlefield w/ guide & lunch (all day Tuesday) (\$55 single/\$100 couple)	Qty _____ x \$ 55.00 = \$ _____
Memphis Queen Dinner Cruise (Wednesday evening)	Qty _____ x \$ 45.00 = \$ _____
Mud Island Civil War Museum and chicken/fish fry (Thursday evening) (\$30/\$50)	Qty _____ x \$ 30.00 = \$ _____
Ladies' Victorian Village Tour & Tea (Thursday)	Qty _____ x \$ 35.00 = \$ _____
Forrest's Memphis Raid & Civil War sites (Friday) (\$40/\$75)	Qty _____ x \$ 40.00 = \$ _____
Historic Elmwood Cemetery & Soldiers' Rest (Saturday afternoon)	Qty _____ x \$ 35.00 = \$ _____
Fort Pillow field trip (& lunch) (Sunday, 8am to 3pm)	Qty _____ x \$ 55.00 = \$ _____

Ancestor Memorial (Recognition in Reunion Program) Qty _____ x \$ 10.00 = \$ _____

(Please complete Ancestor Memorial form and include it with your registration. **Deadline is May 15**)

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- **Meals, tours and numbered Special Edition medals will be available for at-the-door registration on a space-available basis. To guarantee meal tickets and tours, registration MUST be received by June 15, 2017.**

Hotel reservations: you can make your own here on the website: www.scvmemphis2017.org, rooms are \$139 per night.

Or call Sheraton Memphis reservations, 901-527-7300. Ask for the SCV Reunion Special Rate. All prices subject to state and local taxes.

N. B. Forrest Camp 215
www.scvmemphis2017.org

Mail checks to: ScvMemphis2017, PO Box 11141, Memphis, TN 38111

SCV Memphis 2017 SCHEDULE

** All events (other than tours) to be held at the Memphis Cook Convention Center (MCC) or Sheraton Hotel

* All times subject to change

Tuesday, July 18

08:00a-06:00p [Shiloh bus tour](#). An exceptional, narrated bus tour of the Shiloh Military Battlefield

Wednesday, July 19

08:00a-08:00p	Vendor setup	MCC # 4-5-6-7
02:00p-08:00p	Registration	Sheraton 2 nd FL lobby
06:00p-10:00p	Hospitality room	Sheraton Magnolia Room, 1 st FL
01:30p-03:30p	GEC meeting	Sheraton Nashville Rm, 2 nd FL
07:00p-09:00p	Cottonclad BBQ dinner cruise on the Mississippi	Harbor, Memphis Queen dock

Thursday, July 20

07:00a-08:00a	Chaplain's Prayer Breakfast	MCC Ballroom 'A'
07:00a-05:00p	Registration	Sheraton 2 nd FL lobby
08:00a-02:00p	Credentials	MCC Ballroom foyer
08:00a-05:00p	Vendor Area open	MCC # 4-5-6-7
08:15a-08:45a	Opening Ceremony	MCC Ballroom
09:00a-12:00p	SCV Business session I	MCC Ballroom
09:00a-11:30a	LADIES' TOUR — Victorian Village tour and Tea .	
10:00a-04:00p	Hospitality room	Sheraton Magnolia Room, 1 st FL
12:15p-01:45p	SCV Heritage Luncheon	MCC Ballroom 'A'
02:30p-05:00p	BassPro Pyramid tour	
06:30p-09:00p	Mud Island Catfish Fry & Civil War Museum tour	
09:00p-	Entertainment/concert	

Friday, July 21

07:00a-08:00a	Forrest Historical Society Breakfast	MCC Ballroom 'A'
07:00a-05:00p	Registration	Sheraton 2 nd FL lobby
08:00a-02:00p	Credentials	MCC Ballroom foyer
08:00a-05:00p	Vendor Area open	MCC # 4-5-6-7
08:00a-12:00p	OCR officers meeting	Sheraton Heritage Ballroom
08:30a-12:00p	SCV Business Session II	MCC Ballroom
09:00a-11:00a	LADIES' TOUR — Davies Plantation tour	
10:00a-09:00p	Hospitality room	Sheraton Magnolia Room, 1 st FL
12:15p-01:30p	SCV Awards Luncheon	MCC Ballroom 'A'
02:00p-04:00p	Memphis Civil War tour & Raid on Memphis	
04:00p-05:00p	Memorial Service at Scottish Rite Auditorium & Forrest Park	
08:00p-	Oratorical Contest	MCC Ballroom

Saturday, July 22

07:00a-08:15a	Governor Isham Harris Breakfast	MCC Ballroom 'A'
08:00a-12:00p	Election room opened / Credentials	MCC Rm 203 (Rt of the ballroom)
08:00a-12:00p	Registration	Sheraton 2 nd FL lobby
08:00a-02:00p	Vendor Area open	MCC # 4-5-6-7
08:00a-09:15a	Army meetings (AOT, ATM, ANV)	MCC TBA
08:00a-12:00p	OCR general meeting	Sheraton Heritage Ballroom
09:30a-12:00a	SCV Business Session III	MCC Ballroom



Young Ladies are requested to be a Memphis Debutant

Debutantes Invited

If you know of a young lady, perhaps daughter, granddaughter or niece, who is a descendant of a Confederate veteran, and is eligible to be a Southern Debutante, we would like to invite her to participate as a Deb at the 2017 National Sons of Confederate Veterans Reunion.

This will be July 19-22, 2017 at the Sheraton Downtown Hotel and involve a number of activities for the girls and her parents and family. The Grand Ball for the Debs will be Sat, July 22nd in the Ballroom of the Memphis Convention Center.

Debutante Qualifications:

A Debutante must be a descendant of a Confederate soldier, never been married or had a child(ren), cannot be engaged, must be between 16-23, be sponsored by a camp or division, and has not been previously presented at a NATIONAL SCV reunion.

It is not required that the father have Confederate lineage, just the deb. In a past case a deb's father was a first generation American, and his parents came from Germany. The mother was from the South and had Confederate ancestors. Dad was an associate member of the camp who was sponsoring her and the brothers were members of the SCV. In another case the dad was not even in the picture for whatever reason and the pastor was the one who had recommended the young lady to participate. She participated.

PLEASE CONTACT US if you have a young lady who is interested.

Lee Millar Lmillar1@yahoo.com Convention Planning Committee

www.SCVMemphis2017.org
SCV Memphis 2017, PO Box 11141, Memphis, TN 38111

Army of Northern Virginia



Stonewall Jackson Camp 23, Charlotte, NC, and the **Major Charles Q. Petty Camp 872**, Gastonia, NC, had a joint Confederate Memorial Day Service at the Steele Creek Church, Charlotte NC.



Compatriot James Reed received his certificate of membership from **Berkeley Border Guards Camp 199**, Martinsburg, WV, Commander Paul Williams.



Compatriot Derrike Grigsby presented the *H. L. Hunley* Award to JROTC Senior Cadet Carson Price at the Gaffney High School Awards Dinner on behalf of the **Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC.



Ron Perdue and Damon Webb of the **Lieutenant F. C. Frazier Camp 668**, High Point, NC, and Chris Freeman of the **Thomasville Rifles Camp 172**, Thomasville, NC, presented Air Force JROTC Cadet Bryce Neuyen with the *H. L. Hunley* award at Trinity High School, Trinity NC.



The **Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168**, Fayetteville, NC, honored Confederate Soldiers on Confederate Memorial Day. Camp members placed 500 flags at Confederate grave sites throughout Cumberland County, held a church service at the Confederate Monument on Old Ft. Bragg Rd. and held a Memorial Day Service at Cross Creek Cemetery 1. The events were co-sponsored with the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry (FILI) and United Daughters of the Confederacy.



At the anniversary gathering of the **Major General Fitzhugh Lee Camp 1805**, Spotsylvania, VA, are, from left, Camp Commander Kenny Everly, Past Camp Commander John Smith, Compatriot Al Moore, Jr., Camp Adjutant Larry Lambrose, and 5th Brigade Commander Michael Virts.

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



Colonel Charles F. Fisher Camp 813, Graham, NC, Commander Jeff Roberts and NC Chief of Staff Ronnie Roach presented the *H. L. Hunley* Award to Cadet Ronald D. Williams at Western Alamance High School, Elon, NC.



At the 20th anniversary celebration of Winnie Davis 442, UDC, held at Chicora historic home, five individuals were honored with Judah P. Benjamin awards. Pictured from left, Pamela Durham, Greg Lambert of 16th SC; Palmetto Sharpshooters Camp 1428, Anderson, SC, member Danny Durham; Nancy Austin, Trinity Bingham, John Thomas Ashley Camp 43, Honea Path, SC, member Allen Ashley; 1428 members Tim Drake and Michael Barnes.



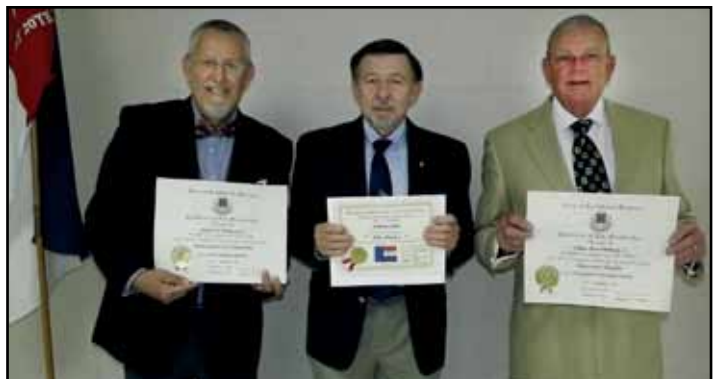
Captain John F. McElhenny Camp 840, Lebanon, VA, honored six Kentucky Confederate Cavalrymen who were wounded, later died and were buried near the doctor's office where they were brought for injuries. Confederate reenactors from two KY SCV camps and Tazewell County, Russell County, and Buchanan County, VA came together to honor these men at their recently discovered burial site.



Members of the General Robert F. Hoke/Colonel W. J. Hoke Camp 1616, Lincolnton, NC, had a table at the Hog Happening and talked with many interested people about the SCV.



The *H. L. Hunley* award given by Major Egbert A. Ross Camp 1423, Charlotte, NC members Jerry Austin and Chris Freeman to Cadet Captain Zabdi Olvera at West Mecklenburg High School.



Members of the Columbus County Volunteers Camp 794, Whiteville, NC, were presented with SCV Life member certificates. From left, Mike Hollingsworth, Thomas Jolly and William Thompson.

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



Mr. Ed Crudup is sworn in as a member of the **Rockingham Rangers Camp 1835**, Mayodan, NC. Pictured from left, Davis Lee, Chaplain Dana Reynolds, Mr. Crudup and Commander Steven Smith.



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, camp member Bruce Ritter, forwarding the Colors at Bennett Place in Durham, North Carolina.



From left are Greg Murphy, Jeffery Chapman and Anthony Bowman who recently became members of the **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC. Also joining, but not pictured was Wayne Sigmon.



The **Beaufort Plowboys Camp 2128**, Washington, NC, in conjunction with the Pamlico Chapter, UDC, raised the First National Flag at the Beaufort County Courthouse. A memorial service followed at the Confederate Monument in Oakdale Cemetery in Washington, NC.



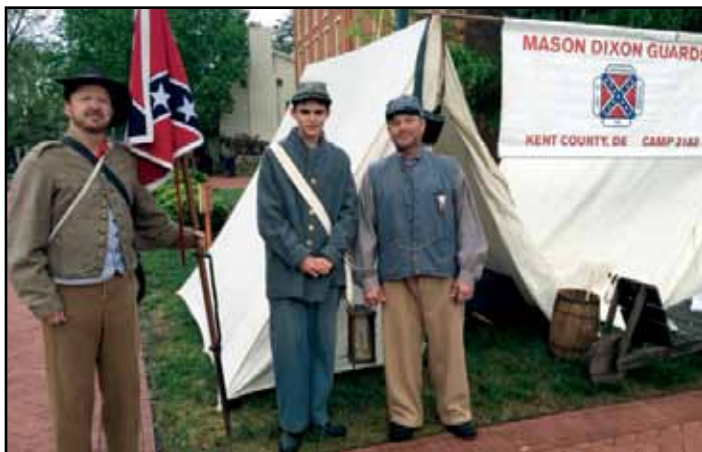
Members of the **General John Randolph Chambliss Camp 1779**, Emporia, VA, prepare to fire a 21-gun salute in honor of Generals Lee and Jackson on Lee-Jackson Day in Virginia. From left are Bradley Hammond, Kenneth Williams, Jason Lowery, Lex Lowery, Milton Brickhouse, Bill Bradley and Jodie Williams.



McNeill's Rangers Camp 582, Moorefield, WV, members chat with American history artist John Paul Strain at Romney, WV, Heritage day event. From left, Charlie Barr, John Paul Strain and Kenneth R. Shobe. Strain is also captain of the 7th TX Cavalry reenacting unit from North Texas.



Army of Northern Virginia



Compatriots of the **Mason Dixon Guards Camp 2183**, Ellendale, DE, at Old Dover Days doing a living history display.



Kevin Stone, center, received a Certificate of Appreciation for his hard work by the **Davidson Guards Camp 1851**, Davidson County, NC, from Michael Scott and Joe Hampton.



Captain Williams Latané Camp 1690, Mechanicsville, VA, Color Guard participated in a marker dedication at Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, VA.



Marion Camp 24, Marion, SC, Compatriot Jeff Johnson and **Colonel E. T. Stackhouse Camp 1576**, Latta, SC, Compatriot Micheal "Stack" Stackhouse repair a fallen headstone at the Gasque Cemetery.

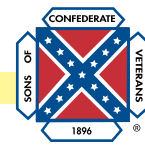


The **Colonel William A. Stowe Camp 2142**, Dallas, NC, Commander Brian Duckworth, left, inducted James Adam Cole, Tommy E. Hoffman, Timothy Dale Leonhardt, Charles E. Roseberry and Darrell Dean Webb to the ranks. Pictured from left, Commander Duckworth, Darrell Dean Webb, James Adam Cole, Charles E. Rosebury, Tommy E. Hoffman, Chaplain Jeff Cash, Timothy Dale Leonhardt and 1st Lt. Commander Adam Miller.



Members of the **Kemper-Fry-Strother Camp 19**, Madison, VA, held their annual Christmas Banquet at the Burnt Tree Grange in Radiant, VA. Ms. Paula Johnson portrayed Mrs. Robert E. Lee and five members were initiated into the camp.

Army of Tennessee



Members of the Mechanized Cavalry visited the Wilsons Creek National Battlefield. Pictured from left are John Hitt of the **Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87**, Knoxville, TN; Kyle Hawkins, **Zebulon Baird Vance Camp 15**, Asheville, NC; Alan Chilton, Museum Technician at Wilsons Creek and SCV Member; Lynn Tucker, **John C. Breckenridge, Camp 100**, Lexington, KY.



The **Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, donated \$400 to the Childrens Home Society of Jacksonville. The donation is part of the camp's ongoing community outreach program, and is timed to coincide with the Christmas holiday. Pictured from left, Jake Newman, Hal Schemer, the CHS Director and Calvin Hart.



Members of the **Tattnall Invincibles Cap 154**, Reidsville, GA, hosted the 16th annual Battles at Manassas reenactment at Fort Wallace-Wood located in rural Tattnall County. A highlight of the reenactment was the traveling exhibit of the *H. L. Hunley* Confederate submarine reproduction.



Members of the **Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton Camp 1354**, Vicksburg, MS, stand in front of the monument for the Confederate Dead on Memorial Day.



Habersham Guard Camp 716, Demorest, GA, Past Commander Andrew Eller presents a \$500 check to Legacy Link representative Elaine Tolan; also pictured are Julia Souther and Lt. Commander Leland Smith. Legacy Link is an agency in Northeast Georgia which administers a number of programs to enhance the lives of older individuals in the community. This donation will be used to purchase fans for the elderly and disabled.



Arthur M. Rutledge Camp 1413, Bluffton, IN, Commander Kevin McMurray and Aide de Camp Sean McMurray at Crown Hill Funeral Home & Cemetery for the Indiana Division to commemorate the lives of 1,616 Confederate POWs who died at Camp Morton during the War to Prevent Southern Independence.

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



Battle of Shiloh Camp 1454, Shiloh, TN, planted a tree as a memorial to deceased member Herbert Wood.



At a St. Patrick's celebration in Savannah, GA, are Robert Cail from the **Savannah Militia Camp 1657**, Savannah, GA, and John Gilles of **Fr. Emmeran Blielmel Camp 1626**, Mulkwonago, WI. John and wife Ruth were in Savannah for St. Patrick's Day and participated with the local SCV camps in the Savannah parade. John and Robert are displaying a handmade Confederate flag at the Confederate lot in Laurel Grove Cemetery. The Wisconsin groups are not allowed to display the battle flag, so John made this one for their use.



Brigadier General Roswell Ripley Camp 1535, Worthington, OH, held a ceremony to remember the men and boys who never made it home. "In this narrow enclosure sleep heroes. Men who were worthy not only of their country but the age in which they lived and with unselfish patience, unfaltering fortitude, and magnificent courage laid their all upon they believed was the altar of right." Bennett Henderson Young, Past-CIC UCV, 1897 Camp Chase Ceremony.



Members of the **Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210**, Tampa, FL, and UDC Chapter 2640 participated in the Cross Key's Parade.



Members of the **Fort Herman Camp 1834**, Murray, KY, celebrated Confederate Memorial Day.



Members of the **Sergeant William A. Hamby Camp 1750**, Crossville, TN; **Dillard-Judd Camp 1828**, Cookeville, TN; **Myers-Zollicoffer Camp 1990**, Livingston, TN, and the **Captain Champ Ferguson Camp 2014**, Monterey, TN, participated in an End of the War event sponsored by the Jamestown Historical Society in Jamestown, TN.

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



Pictured is **Private Edward Arthur Camp 1783**, Corbin, KY, member Jimmy Hendrickson and Camp Commander Ron Bowling observing President Jefferson Davis' birthday and Confederate Memorial Day at the grave of the camp's namesake, Edward Arthur of the 6th KY. Infantry and the 13th KY Cavalry.



David Hereford, adjutant of the **Colonel Andrew Jackson May Camp 1897**, Prestonsburg, KY, placed a flag on the grave of his great-great-grandfather James Henry Hereford, Jr., 5th Kentucky Infantry, on Memorial Day.



Members of the **Longstreet Zollicoffer Camp 87**, Knoxville, TN, presented the flags during the Lee-Jackson Dinner held at The Foundry. Pictured from left, Wally Ashe, Jeff Sardella, Bill Bolt, Richard Hatten, Sam Miller, Rick Scott, G. W. Murphy and Ed Bardill.



The Veterans Committee of the Friends of the Library of Tipton, England, presented a knitted poppy to Mr. John Parrish, president of the Tipton Family Association of America. The poppy was in honor of Lt. Robert J. Tipton, the namesake of the **Lt. Robert J. Tipton Camp 2083**, Elizabethton, TN. Pictured, front row, Kay Millsaps, Russell Tarvis, Bill Hicks, Fred Edens, Anthony Shelton, Randy Carrier, Scott Bowers, Mike Rigsby, Tony Malone and Can Joe John; back row, James Vaughn, Carl Jenkins, Dan Akers, Sandy Carrier, Michael Hardy and John Parrish.



John Battell, an honorary member of the **Immortal Six Hundred Camp 2600**, Richmond Hill, GA, and member of Friends of the SCV, visited the grave of Confederate Spy Belle Boyd in Wisconsin Dells, WI, on Memorial Day. Belle Boyd was a Confederate spy born in Virginia and died in Wisconsin Dells while on a speaking tour.



A Confederate Memorial Service, hosted by Etowah Chapter 1620, UDC, Gadsden, AL, was held at Forrest Cemetery. Past AL Division Commander Ronnie Simmons was keynote speaker. The Honor Guard was presented by the **Turkey Town Valley Camp 1512**, Etowah County, AL.



Army of Tennessee



Four members of **The Camp of The Unknown Soldier Camp 2218**, Jones County, GA, help comprise the musical ensemble known as "Simple Heritage." They are Tom Adkins (not pictured), and (from left), 1st Lt. Commander Charles Whitehead, Ethan Bloodworth and Adjutant John Wayne Dobson and group member Brenda Dobson is to the far right. The group performed at the 16th annual Battles at Manassas (GA) event.



General Joseph Finegan Camp 745, Yulee, FL, Compatriot David Pinkstaff presented Greyson Nichols of the West Nassau High School AFJROTC, Callahan, FL, with the *H. L. Hunley* Award at ceremonies held at Mayport Naval Station, Jacksonville, FL.



N. B. Forrest Camp 215, Memphis, TN, joined the N. B. Forrest Historical Society in hosting the annual Forrest Candlelight service held at the Forrest Equestrian Statue on the exact anniversary of his death in 1877. Several other SCV camps and UDC chapters joined in the ceremony as well as members of the Tennessee Flaggers and Citizens to Save our Parks.



This beautiful marker was placed on Battery Hill at Bridgeport, AL, by the **John Snodgrass Camp 232**, Stevenson, AL; First Battalion Company "D" Mechanized Cavalry and Chapter 17 OCR. It is the only Confederate monument in Jackson County, AL.



Four members of the **Dekalb Rifles Camp 1824**, Sylvania, AL, are also part of the Fyffe Red Devils football team, a team who followed a perfect season by winning the 2A Alabama State Championship. Shown from left, Tom Wilson, Coach Paul Benefield, Harold Bouldin and Russell Moses.



Battle of Olustee Camp 1463, Lake City, FL, held a memorial service for the 155 Confederate soldiers who died and were interred at the Oaklawn Cemetery as a result of the Battle of Olustee. Confederate Battle Flags were placed on each grave and all names were read.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



O. M. Roberts Camp 178, Waxahachie, TX, 3rd Lieutenant Commander Stephen Fowler, far left, participated in the Ft. Worth Fat Stock Show parade with other compatriots of other camps as Terry's Texas Rangers.



The **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, took part in the City of Tucson's Veterans Day parade. Pictured from left, Richard Montgomery, Roger Hiestand, Bill Seymour, John Potenza and Bobby Morris.



Members of the **R. E. Lee Camp 239**, Forth Worth, TX, celebrate Texas Confederate Heroes Day January 19 at the Confederate Monument in Weatherford, TX. Back row from left, Wesley Massey, Daniel Nation, Barry Turnage, Wayne Pricer, Addison Teague and Taylor Hawkins; front row from left, Festus Allcock and David Hawkins.



Camp Moore Camp 1223, Tangipahoa, LA, Lieutenant Commander Jim Tyrney recently visited son and family in Wyoming. His son, Jedediah D. Tyrney, a member of Camp Moore Camp 1223 is now flying Confederate Flags in the great State of Wyoming, proudly honoring our veterans and generating questions about the flags and heritage.



The **Governor Samuel W. T. Lanham Camp 586**, Weatherford, TX, swore in four new members at a recent meeting. Pictured from left are Adjutant Vaughn Oliver, Brian Loar, Chris Lusk, Eric Vowles, Chris Monaco and Commander Larry Martin.



Major W. H. "Howdy" Martin Camp 1241, Athens, TX, members attended the Cottonwood Cemetery Dedication. Pictured from left, Jimmy Abney, Dan Dyer, Brad Sifers, Joey Ables and Dr. Jim Ogburn.

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



Members of the **Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor Camp 1308**, Shreveport, LA, were presented with a plaque of appreciation from Chapter 30 of the Disabled American Veterans for providing a rifle salute each year at the annual Memorial Day services at Greenwood Cemetery in Shreveport. Pictured from left, DAV Chapter 30 Commander Jim Roat and camp members, Wilbur Snellings, Steve Shipp, Don Carroll and John Long.



Winfred McRee, left, of the **Colonel Middleton Tate Johnson Camp 1648**, Arlington, TX, received his Real Grandson certificate from Michael Haymes on the record of his grandfather, Private C. M. McRee who served in Co. B, 14th AL Infantry.



Terry's Texas Rangers Camp 1937, Cleburne, TX, Commander Bob Rubel administers the membership oath to Stephen Johnson and son Stephen, Jr. Bob recruited them and another son, Michael, for the **Alamo City Guards Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX.



The Dixie Strings performs at Confederate Memorial Day Observance, sponsored by **Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708** and UDC Chapter 966, Scottsdale, AZ, at Mesa Arizona City Cemetery.



Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525, Phoenix, AZ, Commander Dan Huskisson presented the *H. L. Hunley* JROTC Award to Cadet Seaman Waldo Castrol at the Apollo High School Naval JROTC Battalion change of command and awards ceremony.



Inland Empire Camp 1742, Inland Empire, CA, Commander J. Smoley awarded Compatriot Jonathan Hussey his Life Membership Certificate with CA Division Commander Steve Smith and Past Camp Commander Steve Madden.

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



The **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, gave a living history presentation to the students of the Sierra Vista United Methodist Church's "Helping Hands" tutoring ministry. The ministry provides one-on-one tutoring for students at Huachuca Mountain School who are having difficulty with their studies. Pictured are Adjutant Curt Tipton, left, and Color Sergeant Donnis Davis. Seated at the left is Mrs. Priscilla Davis and "Junior."



Members of the **2nd Texas Frontier District Camp 1904**, De Leon, TX, aided in restoring vandalized gravestones in local cemeteries. Not only were Confederate stones repaired, but others as well. Pictured are Frank Bussey, Tommy Alford, Charles Leatherwood, Eddie Cox and Brent McDonald.



Captain James Iredell Waddell Camp 1770, Orange County, CA, Commander Scott Price awarded Past Commander/current Adjutant Farrell Cooley with a Leadership Certificate and Distinguished Service Award.



The **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, and the **Borderland Veterans Camp 2201**, Douglas, AZ, held a Confederate Memorial Day ceremony at the Southern Arizona Veterans Memorial Cemetery. Guests included the Southwest Association of Buffalo Soldiers and Dixie Chapter UDC. From left, Ivy Griffin, Larry Bowman, Dwaine Bright, Curt Tipton, Bill Konkle, Janet Grams, John Mangum, Charles Hancock, Priscilla Davis, Donnis Davis, Silas Griffin and Bill Barton.



The **Governor Samuel W. T. Lanham Camp 586**, Weatherford, TX, was joined by the **Colonel E. W. Taylor Camp 1777**, Bedford, TX, and the **General James J. Byrne 1 Camp**, Sons of Union Veterans, participated in the Weatherford Veterans Day Parade. The Sons of Union Veterans stands with the Sons of Confederate Veterans on the Flag issue nationwide.



CSS Virginia Camp 2062, Ventura County, CA, Commander Ted Boyias traveled to Orange County to present his story on Nathan Bedford Forrest, complete with saddles and weapons, portrait, uniform and history of the general to the **Captain Waddell Camp 1770**, Orange County, CA.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



The **Texas John H. Slaughter Camp 2074**, Tombstone, AZ, celebrated the 11th anniversary of its charter with a picnic and fishing expedition in Christopher Columbus Park in Tucson, AZ. Pictured from left, Shawn Murphy, Doug Redmon, Glenn Meek, Don Rodgers, Dave Hawkins, Scotty McLaughlin and George Emerson.



Medina Greys Camp 2254, Hondo, TX, Adjutant David Bohmfalk, demonstrates the placement of a bayonet on an 1842 Springfield musket for American History students at Covington Middle School in Austin, Texas.



Larry Cawley, Ricky Barley, John Ralph Poulard and Gary Antley received Membership Certificates at the **Lone Star Defenders Camp 2234**, Lufkin, TX.



Nampa, Idaho was the place to be for the Division Convention! **Corporal William Mink Camp 2244**, Nampa, ID, was the host camp. Both Camp 2244 and **Colonel Isaac William Smith Camp 458**, Portland, OR, were very well represented. The six-hour-long meeting was jammed packed with great information, fiery speakers, tasty food and wonderful fellowship.



Members of the **Colonel Thomas Green Camp 2251**, Apache Junction, AZ, performed grounds maintenance in the Globe Cemetery, Globe, AZ. Pictured is Carter Powers working on the Confederate Veterans' sign.



Members of the **Louisiana Division** participated in the first annual Christmas Parade at Stonewall, Louisiana.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

**RAPHAEL SEMMES 11
MOBILE**
NELSON, JOHN EDWARD

**GEN. ROBERT E. RODES 262
TUSCALOOSA**
SMITH, JR., REGINALD
WILLIAM

**ST. CLAIR 308
ASHVILLE**
EARNEST, TRAVIS HUGHES
MANFRE, JEFFERY DEAN

**LIBERTY 329
OXFORD**
COBB, JERRY WAYNE
COBB, RODNEY DARREN

**JOHN RAYBURN 452
GUNTERSVILLE**
BROWN, JOHN WILLIAM

**CONFEDERATE GRAY 523
ASHLAND/LINEVILLE**
HAWES, KARL W.

**CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS
768
ATHENS**
TOTTEN, WILLIAM MICHAEL

**COL. WILLIAM C. OATES 809
DOTHAN**
PARKER, WILLIAM WELLS
PARKER, ALAN

**FIGHTING JOE WHEELER
1372
BIRMINGHAM**
SCRIVNER, RICHARD DALE

**THOMAS JEFFERSON
DENNEY 1442
CULLMAN**
BRYAN, BARTEE
BLAKELY, TOMMY WAYNE
BRYAN, NORMAN RAY

**COVINGTON RIFLES 1586
ANDALUSIA**
WILLIAMSON, JR., GIEREL E.

**FORT BLAKELEY 1864
BALDWIN COUNTY**
WILLIAMSON, BILLY DAN

**THE TALLASSEE ARMORY
GUARDS 1921
TALLASSEE**
STONAKER, JOHN FRANKLIN
WESSON, JAMES ERROL

**CAPTAIN HENRY C. SEMPLE
2002
MONTGOMERY**
STOVER, MICHAEL DAVID

**PVT. WILLIAM M. CARNEY
2088
CHILHOWIE**
ILER, JAMES EDWARD
SMITH, JR., CARY CLIFTON

**CAPT. WILLIAM R.
McADORY 2114
PLEASANT GROVE**
BARNES, AARON WADE

ARKANSAS

**GEN. ROBERT C. NEWTON
197
LITTLE ROCK**
JONES, JACK R.

**GENERAL DANDRIDGE
McRAE 397
SEARCY**
GERST, JR., EUGENE
ROBERT

**JAMES H BERRY 468
BENTONVILLE**
ELLINGTON, RON
McWILLIAMS, GARY A.
ALTERI, JASON P.

**GEN. RICHARD M. GANO
561
FORT SMITH**
WILLIAMS, DANNY J.

**THOMAS C. HINDMAN 656
PRAIRIE GROVE**
HOLSONBACK, MATTHEW R.

**27th ARKANSAS INFANTRY
1519
MOUNTAIN HOME**
WILLIAMSON, THOMAS
GARY
SONNTAG, BILLY PAUL

CALIFORNIA

**GENERAL GEORGE BLAKE
COSBY 1627
SACRAMENTO**
BOGGS, MARCUS WHITLOW
HENRY, JOHN FRANCIS
SIMS, JR., CHRIS JAMES

**CAPTAIN JAMES IREDELL
WADDELL 1770
ORANGE COUNTY**
ROY, MICHAEL L.
FISCHLE, JOHN CHARLES
BOURLAND, JACK

**GENERAL TYREE HARRIS
BELL 1804
FRESNO**
DORIAN, CHRISTOPHER
BRETT

**CSS VIRGINIA 2062
VENTURA COUNTY**
REID, MICHAEL A.

ENGLAND

**CAPTAIN JOHN LOW CSN
2161
SCARBOROUGH, ENGLAND**
CORUM, JAMES S.

FLORIDA

**GENERAL JOSEPH FINEGAN
745
YULEE**
EMERY, JR., RAIFORD
FREDERICK

**JOHN HANCE O'STEEN 770
TRENTON**
BEITZEL, LUKE S.
BEITZEL, JASON C.
DANLEY, DANIEL J.

**KIRBY SMITH 1209
JACKSONVILLE**
KENNEDY, PAUL ROBERT
BONNER

**1st LT. THOMAS H. GAINER
1319
PANAMA CITY**
RICHARDS, BILLY JOE
BECK, JR., ROBERT DOLTON

**THEOPHILUS WEST, M.D.
1346
MARIANNA**
CONNER, GREGORY F.

**ST. JOHNS RANGERS 1360
DELAND**
WEDEKIND, DOUGLAS
ALLEN

**STONEWALL JACKSON 1381
ST. PETERSBURG**
WATERS, JR., ROBERT
EPPERSON

**MADISON STARKE PERRY
1424
GAINESVILLE**
EILAND, DANIEL E.

**FINLEY'S BRIGADE 1614
HAVANA**
KELLEY, JOSEPH WOODROW
WARD, CONNER REECE
WARD, DYLAN REECE
WARD, TRAVIS SCOTT

**WILLIAM LUNDY 1699
CRESTVIEW**
CARO, JR., CALVIN
CLIFFORD

**MAJ. WILLIAM M.
FOOTMAN 1950
FT. MYERS**
BESS, MARK R.

**CAPT. WINSTON STEPHENS
2041
MacCLENNY**
WHISNANT, SCOTT ALLEN
SELF, III, ANDREW B.
EASON, JR., DAVID WEST

**2nd LT. JOEL KNIGHT 2175
CHARLOTTE HARBOR**
CHRISTENSEN, IV, WAYNE
KELTON
CORWELL, RONALD DEAN

GEORGIA

**CLEMENT A. EVANS 64
WAYCROSS**
PEACOCK, MICHAEL RAY

**ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS
78
AMERICUS**
GASTON, III, JAMES
MONROE
LARSEN, II, GEORGE

**FRANCIS S. BARTOW 93
SAVANNAH**
PERRY, RUSSELL
WHITFIELD
EDENFIELD, GERALD
MALCOLM

**COL. CHARLES T. ZACHRY
108
McDONOUGH**
WILSON, STEPHEN JAMES

**THOMAS MARSH FORMAN
485
BRUNSWICK**
BLOUNT, TOBY AUSTIN

**GEN. HENRY LEWIS
BENNING 517
COLUMBUS**
TERRELL, JONATHAN PARKS

**JEFFERSON DAVIS'
COWBOYS 682
OCILLA**
KING, RYAN MATTHEW

**LT. COL. THOMAS COKE
GLOVER 943
DOUGLASVILLE**
SLAY, ALEX NICHOLAS
SLAY, ANDREW KEITH

**GEN. WILLIAM J. HARDEE
1397
DALLAS**
THOMPSON, JAMES LARRY
FREEMAN, DEWEY DANUM

**JOHN B. GORDON
MEMORIAL 1449
THOMASTON**
PASLEY, EDMOND ZACK
MANGHAM, JOE L.

**COL. HIRAM PARKS BELL
1642
CUMMING**
GROVES, RICHARD K.

**MAJ. GEN. AMBROSE
RANSOM WRIGHT 1914
EVANS**
FORBES, JEFFREY SCOTT
FORBES, JR., TEDDY WAYNE
LYONS, KEITH ERIC

**LOGAN E. BLECKLEY 1998
COCHRAN**
ABANATHY, CHARLES LEE

**PINE BARRENS
VOLUNTEERS 2039
EASTMAN**
WINBORN, SR., CHARLES
ANTHONY

**BUCKHEAD-FORT LAWTON
BRIGADE 2102
MILLEN**
RATHBUN, STEVEN SCOTT
EVANS, SR., ROBERT LARRY

**GEORGIA DIVISION HQ
CAMP 2200
MOULTRIE**
WRIGHT, JR., THOMAS
HENRY
SMITH, RALPH EDWARD
UPCHURCH, SCOTT DAVID

**MALONE, SR., PATRICK
THOMAS**
MARTIN, RICHARD ALLEN
MARTIN, THOMAS LLOYD
HENDERSON, RICHARD
FOSTER

**GENERAL PATRICK R.
CLEBURNE 2209
RINGGOLD**
ESLINGER, MARK STEPHENS

ILLINOIS

**ROCK ISLAND MEMORIAL
P.O.W. CAMP 2229
STILLMAN VALLEY**
REYNOLDS, JONATHAN
LAWRENCE

KANSAS

**COLS. LEWIS & HARRISON
1854
TOPEKA**
BRAZEAL, JOSEPH ALAN

**MAJOR THOMAS J. KEY
1920
JOHNSON COUNTY**
SCHLEY, GLENN ROBERT

**SOUTH KANSAS CAMP 2064
WICHITA**
PRITCHETT, KEVIN W.
SMITH, WESLEY A.
ACHENBACH, CHARLES
EDWARD
BASS, JUSTIN W.

KENTUCKY

**JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE 100
LEXINGTON**
YEARY, ZACHARY T.

**CAPTAIN DAVID C. WALKER
640
FRANKLIN**
WATSON, DOUGLAS AUSTIN
BENNETT, BRICE EDWARD
WATSON, SEAN MATTHEW
BAXTER, WILLIAM JOSEPH
GRANT

**GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN
1495
PADUCAH**
WELCH, HUNTER
WELCH, CHARLES
RILEY, WILLIAM

LOUISIANA

**HENRY WATKINS ALLEN 133
BATON ROUGE**
HORNSBY, ROGER BRIAN
MITCHELL, KENNETH
WRIGHT, EARLE WESLEY

**GENERAL LEROY AUGUSTUS
STAFFORD 358
ALEXANDRIA**
MORRIS, WILLIAM RAY
DAVENPORT, BOBBY L.

**BRIGADIER GEN. J. J.
ALFRED A. MOUTON 778
OPELOUSAS**
DILIBERTO, JUAN

**CAMP MOORE 1223
TANGIPAHOA**
WARREN, III, RUFUS LEE

**GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR
1308
SHREVEPORT**
DAVIS, TOMMY G.
GUNNELS, PAT M.
BORDELON, LARRY JAY

**MAJOR GENERAL FRANKLIN
GARDNER 1421
LAFAYETTE**
HEBERT, LYNN G.
MEAUX, RICHARD P.

**COL. SAMUEL D. RUSSELL
1617
NATCHITOCHES**
GREER, MATTHEW C.

**LT. COL. WILLIAM WALKER
1738
WINNFIELD**
CRAIN, JACK A.
COTTON, RICHARD J.
CRAIN, JERRY L.
CRAIN, ROBERT STEVE
BOYETT, JR., DONALD RAY

**SABINE RIFLES 2057
MANY**
LEWIS, LOGAN PATE
EZERNACK, HERMAN RAY
ASHMORE, JAMES THOMAS

**LT. J. Y. SANDERS 2092
MORGAN CITY**
DOMINGUE, RANDALL

**WASHINGTON RIFLES 2211
FRANKLINTON**
POUNDS, DEVIN
ALEXANDER

**ALLIGATOR RANGERS 2279
BIENVILLE PARISH**
RICKERSON, ANTHONY
KEITH
SMITH, JEFFREY

**RED RIVER REBELS 2282
MONTGOMERY**
ROE, ROY DEWAYNE
CHELETTE, MICHAEL
DOUGLAS

MARYLAND

**CAPTAIN VINCENT
CAMALIER C.S.A. 1359
LEONARDTOWN**
JOHNSON, ROBERT J.

**MAJOR GENERAL ARNOLD
ELZEY 1940
SALISBURY**
BLOODSWORTH, LLOYD
LYONS, JR., CHARLES R.
HATCH, BRYAN KEITH

MICHIGAN

**MAJ. GEN. PATRICK
RONAYNE CLEBURNE 2257
GRAND RAPIDS**
WORONIAK, MICHAEL W.
WORONIAK, PAUL WILLIAM

MISSOURI

**ELIJAH GATES 570
FULTON**
DUNGAN, DONALD DEAN

**CAPTAIN WILLIAM T.
ANDERSON 1743
HUNTSVILLE**
TAYLOR, RICHARD KEITH

**MAJOR JAMES MORGAN
UTZ 1815
FLORISSANT**
FULTZ, WILLIAM P.

**CAMPBELL'S COMPANY
2252
REPUBLIC**
THOMPSON, JR., RICHARD
B.
EZELL, JOHN

**SURGEON JOHN CRAVENS
2276
GALLATIN**
JOHNSON, TREVOR MARCEL

MISSISSIPPI

**CAPTAIN FRANCIS MARION
ROGERS 873
AMORY**
HARGROUE, BRYANT

**LT. GEN. JOHN C.
PEMBERTON 1354
VICKSBURG**
ELFER, III, JOHN THOMAS
COUTCH, CHRISTOPHER
CHAD

**EAST MISSISSIPPI GREYS
1666
FOREST**
JONES, GARY MICHAEL

**STOCKDALE RANGERS 1681
SUMMIT**
McALLISTER, JOHN
RUSSELL

**UNIVERSITY GREYS 1803
OXFORD**
MORRIS, BRUCE

**THE RANKIN GREYS 2278
FLORENCE**
FLYNT, PEYTON ROSS
DANIEL
ATKINSON, RYAN LEWIS
FLYNT, DONALD JASON
EDWARDS, BENJAMIN NEIL
VANEK, DONOVAN BLAKE
FLYNT, ELIJAH JAMISON
GRIFFIN, RYAN JAMES

NORTH CAROLINA

**GEORGE DAVIS 5
WILMINGTON**
PETTUS, ERIC JOSEPH
HONAKER, III, JAMES
ARMSTER

**STONEWALL JACKSON 23
CHARLOTTE**
GOWAN, MATTHEW
CARROLL

**ROBERT HENRY RICKS 75
ROCKY MOUNT**
GLOVER, BILLY GENE
BONE, PHILLIP COOPER

**LT. WILLIAM CORBITT 525
FOREST CITY**
LANE, WAYNE GERALD

**CAPT. JESSE S. BARNES 771
WILSON**
VESTER, CHARLES LOGAN

**JAMES B. GORDON 810
WILKESBORO**
YATES, ROBERT ALLEN
HUTCHENS, JAMES WILSON

**COL. CHARLES F. FISHER
813
GRAHAM**
VANCIL, TYLER MATHEW

**MAJ. CHARLES Q. PETTY
872
GASTONIA**
WINDHAM, BRANDON
THOMAS
MORRISON, JIMMY LEE

**CAPTAIN JONAS COOK 888
MT. PLEASANT**
LAMB, MELVIN DARRELL

**COL. JOHN SLOAN 1290
GREENSBORO**
LONG, HAROLD LEROY

**SMITHFIELD LIGHT
INFANTRY 1466
SMITHFIELD**
TAYLOR, DONALD JEFFREY
CAPPS, LEVERN
JONES, IV, WAVERLY VAN
DORN
POPE, JACOB THOMAS

**J. E. B. STUART 1598
MT. AIRY**
CREED, MICHAEL WAYNE
BYRD, BRIAN WILLIAM

**GEN. ROBERT F. HOKE/WM.
J. HOKE 1616
LINCOLNTON**
WILLIAMS, KEITH HOWARD
HOUSER, MICHAEL THOMAS

**POPLAR SPRING GRAYS
1700
SPRING HOPE**
TRULUCK, JR., WILMONT
MARTIN

**GASTON GUARDS 1822
STANLEY**
THORNBURG, RANDY SCOTT
KIMRAY, LARRY RAY
ERVIN, JR., GORDON
CALDWELL
ERVIN, ANDREW DALTON
MULLIS, TYLER LEE

**JACKSON RANGERS 1917
SYLVA**
THOMASSON, COLT
WOODROW
THOMASSON, ADAM TEE
THOMASSON, JR., TOMMY
WOODROW
MARKS, TIMOTHY ALAN

**THE ROXBORO GRAYS 1932
ROXBORO**
LAWSON, II, HERSHEL
ROBERT

**ROCKY FACE RANGERS 1948
TAYLORSVILLE**
ROBERTS, MICHAEL CARL

**FIRST, FARTHEST & LAST
1966
RANDOLPH COUNTY**
LOHR, DANIEL CURTIS

**JAMES-YOUNGER 2065
LOCUST**
COLEY, DOUGLAS ERIC

**BEAUFORT PLOWBOYS 2128
WASHINGTON**
GRIFFIN, VICTOR EUGENE

**CONFEDERATE STATES
ARMORY-KENANSVILLE
2157
KENANSVILLE**
TURNER, WILLIAM D. M.

**CABARRUS RANGERS-GEN.
RUFUS C. BARRINGER 2318
MIDLAND**
HILL, ANDREW ETHAN
HILL, CHRISTOPHER TODD

NEW YORK

**GEN. ARCHIBALD GRACIE
985
NEW YORK**
HARRIS, SCOTT LEE
HARRIS, JONATHAN
EDWARD

OHIO

**BRIG. GEN. ROSWELL S.
RIPLEY 1535
WORTHINGTON**
SPURLOCK, GERALD
EUGENE
SPRECKELMEIER,
LAWRENCE EDWIN

**LT. JONATHAN BRESSLER
1536
CINCINNATI**
CONN, JR., JAMES BRADLEY

**QUANTRILL'S RAIDERS 2087
MAYFIELD HEIGHTS**
JONES, PATRIC LITTLE

OKLAHOMA

**COL. DEW MOORE WISDOM
307
MUSKOGEE**
BROWN, DON DEWAYNE

**CAPTAIN CLEM VANN
ROGERS 481
OKLAHOMA CITY**
EASTERLING, THOMAS
DILYAN
TALLEY, TOMMIE RAY

**COL. JACKSON F.
McCURTAIN 513
MOORE**
HODGES, REX ALLEN
WITHROW, BRUCE SAMUEL

**COLONEL JOHN W. JORDAN
817
MANNFORD**
COX, BILLY JACKSON
TAYLOR, JAMES

**COL. DANIEL N. McINTOSH
1378
TULSA**
CRAWFORD, RYAN
CHRISTOPHER
KILLION, JOHN

**LT. WILLIAM H. MAYES 2078
PRYOR**
COX, DARREL

**PVT. DRURY WARREN 2180
PONCA CITY**
LOCKE, WESLEY E.

**PVT. WILLIAM PRICE 2284
RINGLING**
BAKER, HAMP
THOMPSON, KENNETH L.

PENNSYLVANIA

**J. E. B. STUART 1506
PHILADELPHIA**
HUSTON, JAMES D.

SOUTH CAROLINA

**JEFFERSON DAVIS 4th
REGIMENT SC VOL 7
EASLEY**
THOMAS, RUSSELL LYNN

**PVT. THOMAS E. CALDWELL
31
CLOVER/YORK**
BAKER, JERRY DWAYNE

**JOHN M. KINARD 35
NEWBERRY**
MARTIN, III, GEORGE N.
SALTER, JAMES
RICHARDSON, BARRY LAINE

**COLONEL JOSEPH NORTON
45
SENECA**
RITTER, KARL
CHRISTOPHER

**GENERAL RICHARD H.
ANDERSON 47
BEAUFORT**
KELLEY, III, MICHAEL JAMES

**ADAM WASHINGTON
BALLENGER 68
SPARTANBURG**
JONES, GEORGE WESLEY

**COL. DONALD R. BARTON
121
BRANCHVILLE**
BOOKHART, III, MARION LEE

**H. L. HUNLEY 143
SUMMERVILLE**
FABRE, TOMMY DILLON
GRAHAM, HOWARD EUGENE
HILL, VERLON JOSEPH

**LT. GEN. WADE HAMPTON
273
COLUMBIA**
MORRISON, JR., FREDERICK
KETLEY

**GENERAL ELLISON CAPERS
1212
MONCK'S CORNER**
BRITTAIN, KENNETH L.

**STAR OF THE WEST 1253
CHARLESTON**
LONG, CONRAD JAMES

**FORT SUMTER 1269
CHARLESTON**
MOORE, RICHARD PERRIN
ISEMAN, CHRISTOPHER
MERLE
PICKENS, KENNETH
MARSHALL
BAKER, BOBBY CALVIN

**GEN. MARTIN W. GARY 1532
EDGEFIELD**
FOWLER, JAMES

**BATTERY WHITE 1568
GEORGETOWN**
ULRICHSEN, SR., THEODORE
JOHN

**B/G MICAH JENKINS 1569
ROCK HILL**
SHRIVER, JOSHUA MARK

**B/G BARNARD E. BEE 1575
AIKEN**
REYNOLDS, COLEBY CLARK
DAY, SR., FRED HAMPTON
REYNOLDS, ROGER DALE
TANKERSLEY, THOMAS
VINCENT
BROWN, JR., DEREK LANCE

**COL. E. T. STACKHOUSE
1576
LATTA**
ALLEN, KENNY
GADDY, TIMOTHY D.
NETTLES, JR., WILLIAM
EDWARD

**CAPTAIN MOSES FOWLER
1721
FOUNTAIN INN**
SCROGGS, EDWARD
FRANKLIN
SCROGGS, JOHN LEAMAN

**COLONEL CHARLES JONES
COLCOCK 2100
RIDGELAND**
JENSEN, LAURANCE R.
(LANCE)
JENSEN, KENT R. (JESS)

**PARISH MOUNTED
RANGERS 2222
GOOSE CREEK**
GRAVLEY, CHARLES E.
PETSCH, THOMAS
CHRISTOPHER

TENNESSEE

**MURFREESBORO 33
MURFREESBORO**
LEAVER, ANTHONY KENDRIC
WALKER, ZAK

**GEN. WILLIAM B. BATE 34
GALLATIN**
PARTON, J. PRENTICE
OVERTON, BILL C.

**M/G BENJAMIN F.
CHEATHAM 72
MANCHESTER**
WALDEN, TERRY LEE

**LONGSTREET-ZOLICOFFER
87
KNOXVILLE**
GUY, DWIGHT AUGUSTUS
CRAMBLITT, JAMES
MATTHEW
BRADLEY, BENJAMIN LEWIS

**OTHO FRENCH STRAHL 176
UNION CITY**
FLEMING, KENNETH SCOTT

**COL. GEORGE H. NIXON 214
LAWRENCEBURG**
HALLMAN, MAXIMUS
NATHANIEL

**NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST
215
MEMPHIS**
GUY, LIONEL H.
USOFF, ROBERT M.
ELEY, RICHARD LEE

**JOHN HUNT MORGAN 270
SPRINGFIELD/GREENBRIER**
EDEN, HASKEL

**PVT. IKE STONE 564
HENDERSON**
PRICE, NATHAN

**M/G WILLIAM D. McCain
HQ 584
COLUMBIA**
ST. JOHN, R. GLENN
COOK, ADAM DARREN
GRANT, ROBERT STEVEN
BURMEISTER, JR., WILLIAM
G.
ISOM, MARK ALLEN
HOGUE, CHAYLUM H.
FLANAGAN, JOHN N.
HODGES, RICHARD REID
BARBER, JR., HAROLD RAY
'BIT'
JORDAN, JR., WILLIAM C.
TAYLOR, THOMAS ALLEN
KING, ANTHONY EARL
PHILLIPS, EDWARD
ALEXANDER
JORDAN, JAMES E.
EMBERT, DWAYNE C.

**SUMNER A. CUNNINGHAM
1620
SHELBYVILLE**
DODSON, JEFFREY LEN
COGGINS, VAN ERWIN

**THE GENERAL ROBERT E.
LEE 1640
MEMPHIS**
LANGSTON, DANNY HUBERT
SPEARS, MELVIN KEITH

**BELL'S PARTISANS 1821
TRIMBLE**
WILSON, BENNY LEE
PATRICK, DAVID LEE
BAUCOM, JOEL HARRIS

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

DILLARD-JUDD 1828
COCKEVILLE
THOMAS, MICHAEL
PUCKETT, JEFF
BOULDIN, TRACY
WATTS, RUSSELL LYNN
HALL, RANDALL ROY

MYERS-ZOLICOFFER 1990
LIVINGSTON
WINDLE, JOHN MARK

MAJ. GEN. JOHN HUNT
MORGAN 2053
GREENEVILLE
SMITH, VERNON LEO
DANIELS, LANE GIDEON
DANIELS, ROBERT PERRY
DANIELS, ROBERT JOSHUA
DANIELS, JOHN COHEN
DANIELS, JOSHUA IVAN

RODERICK, FORREST'S
WAR HORSE 2072
SPRING HILL
FARMER, RICKIE GILBERT
JONES, WILLIAM TANNER
JONES, DAKOTA

MAJ. JAMES T. HUFF 2243
NEWPORT
FINCHUM, BRADLEY COLT
FINCHUM, PAUL TERRY

TEXAS

JOHN B. HOOD 50
GALVESTON
PENA, EDELMIRO

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON
67
HOUSTON
FITZHUGH, ARBA FRANKLIN
FITZHUGH, DAVID EARL

HOOD'S TEXAS BRIGADE
153
SAN ANTONIO
KING, JAMES RAY

H. B. GRANBURY 427
GRANBURY
ZUNKER, DAVID JAMES
MEARNS, JR., ROBERT
HENRY

COL. A. M. HOBBS 713
CORPUS CHRISTI
YEAGER, SR., ROBERT A.
ASHLEY, HARRIS PATRICIO

R. E. LEE 728
CHILDRRESS
GRIMINGER, JAMES
ROBERT

COL. SYDNEY DRAKE
JACKMAN 977
SAN MARCOS
McDOWELL, IV, JOHNIE
BENTON

MAJOR W. H. 'HOWDY'
MARTIN 1241
ATHENS
TEAGUE, CONNOR LOGAN
WILSON, RICKY G.

MAJ. ROBERT M. WHITE
1250
TEMPLE
VANDERVEER, BOBBY DAN

ALAMO CITY GUARDS 1325
SAN ANTONIO
WATSON, GREGORY DAVID

SUL ROSS 1457
BRYAN
RICHARDSON, MARK
RUSSELL

GENERAL TOM GREEN 1613
SAN ANGELO
NORRIS, RONALD WAYNE
(BUFFINGTON)

COLONEL E. W. TAYLOR
1777
BEDFORD
PHILLIPS, JAMES JOSHUA

TERRY'S TEXAS RANGERS
1937
CLEBURNE
GANIS, DOUGLAS ANDREW
KNIGHT, DEAN RANDALL

HILL COUNTRY 1938
FREDERICKSBURG
MOON, CHARLES RANDALL

MAJ. JOSEPHUS
SOMERVILLE IRVINE 2031
NEWTON
SNELL, ALBERT KNIGHT

W. W. HEARTSILL 2042
MARSHALL
CRAIG, ROBERT 'PETE' LEVY
BOURNE, ALLEN LAND
FULLER, AARON ELIJAH

WAUL'S TEXAS LEGION 2103
KATY
SMITH, ROBERT EUGENE

LT. ALEXANDER CAMERON
2226
GREENVILLE
CHRISTIAN, PATRICK

LONE STAR DEFENDERS
2234
LUFKIN
ANDERSON, JEFFREY KYLE

SELMAN, TERO N.
MEDFORD, PHILIP M.

SIDNEY SHERMAN 2256
STRATFORD
STEWART, IAN BRUCE

VIRGINIA

LEE-JACKSON 1
RICHMOND
JONES, JR., FRANCIS P.
TALLEY, THOMAS
RUTHERFORD

THIRTEENTH VIRGINIA
MECHANIZED CAVALRY 9
NORFOLK
SHACKELFORD,
CHRISTOPHER DEAN

KEMPER-FRY-STROTHER 19
MADISON
SHIFFLETT, TONY J.

A. P. HILL 167
COLONIAL HEIGHTS
ALMOND, NICHOLAS
GEORGE

STONEWALL 380
VIRGINIA BEACH
GHERT, JEFFERSON
HERBERT
LEE, JR., JAMES J.

PRINCESS ANNE 484
VIRGINIA BEACH
MARSHALL, JOHN TODD

JOHN M. JORDAN 581
SOUTH BOSTON
WOOSLEY, EARL THOMAS

R. E. LEE 726
ALEXANDRIA
BABINGTON-HEINA,
JONATHAN EDOUARD

PITTSYLVANIA
VINDICATORS 828
CALLANDS
WEBSTER, III, JOHN
WILBUR
MOORE, II, ROSSER LEE

TREVILIAN'S STATION 1434
LOUISA COUNTY
SMITH, ANDY OLIN

THE BEDFORD RIFLE GRAYS
1475
BEDFORD
CRABB, GEORGE MICHAEL
BOLLING, GARY KENNETH

TURNER ASHBY 1567
WINCHESTER
HINES, KERRY LEE
KELLER, EDWARD LEE

TOM SMITH 1702
SUFFOLK
CARRAWAY, DAVID ERIC
ELIXSON, JOEL M.

WALKER-TERRY 1758
WYTHEVILLE
TERRY, STEPHEN ANTHONY

STAFFORD LIGHT
ARTILLERY 2247
STAFFORD
SULLIVAN, DILLON JOE

WASHINGTON

R. E. LEE 587
SEATTLE
PROCTOR, CURTIS BOND

WEST VIRGINIA

BERKELEY BORDER
GUARDS 199
MARTINSBURG
SHELLKOPF, CARL EDWARD
HAWKES, DONNIE RAY

McNEILL'S RANGERS 582
MOOREFIELD
BOWERS, MYLES HERSEL
LANE

A. G. JENKINS 628
GUYANDOTTE
MARCINKO, RON
SPENCE, JOHN KENNETH

BRIG. GEN. JAMES BOGGS
1706
FRANKLIN
WARNER, GARY PAUL

MOUNTAINEER PARTISAN
RANGERS 2249
PAW PAW
BAKER, III, GEORGE LEROY
PEACEMAKER, SAMUEL F.



Welcome to our newest Life Members

Name	Division	Camp
WILLIAM LARRY WILLIAMSON	FL	1541
RICHARD B. GENTER	TN	3
PAUL TYLER-LEE SIZEMORE	SC	27
HARRY LEE JACKSON	VA	1434
DANIEL W. JOHNSON	VA	14
DONALD TARRANCE	AL	2678
SHANE M. REASON	VA	380
FREDERICK D. COUVILLON, JR.	TX	924
JOHN W. KNOX	TX	502
SAMUEL V. SHELTON	NC	1402
WILLIAM P. JERVEY JR.	VA	1382
MICHAEL D. HINTON	MD	1741
DAN M. HALL	AL	1454
JAMES T. WORKMAN	OH	2021
ROBERT L. BASKIN	MS	1986
JAMES C. CHERRY, III	GA	932
DALE R. CARPENTER	GA	469
MANLY DAVIS, JR.	NC	5
ELBERT T. TOWNSEND	NC	5
TERRY R. HENSON	TX	713
JERRY L. MULLIKIN	SC	1428
ROBERT P. MURPHY	VA	1951

The SCV National Flag Program

Fly the flags that became American legends



The new SCV 1st National Memorial Graveside Flags are replicas of the 1861 Fort Sumter Garrison Flag, it's fame resounds to this day. We added a 3rd National Memorial Graveside Flag which is governmental spec.



Our new five foot wide Army Of Tennessee Flag is a replica of the 31 TN, a flag that was never surrendered. It's dimensions make it proportionally correct to the original. Our new 3rd National 60"x90" is governmental spec proportions.*



Our New Forrest Flag is a 48"x54" version of the same design as flown by the wizzard of the saddle. These flags are unique in the market and available only through the SCV. The material is made of a Super Polyester for additional strength outdoors.



Our new Virginia State Flag is a unique and special offering! These flags are triple layered reproductions from originals and are premium quality flags. Available in a 3'x5' and a 12"x18" boat flag, exclusively through the SCV.

1st, 2nd, & 3rd Natl, AOT, ANV, Taylor, Hardee, Polk, Bonnie Blue, Cherokee, Forrest, Virginia State

Fax: 931-381-6712

1-800-MY-DIXIE

Exclusive SCV Flag Designs

Confederate Flags: 3'x5' / 36"x36" / 51"x51" / 48"x54" / 5'x8' (1st Natl & AOT)*
\$10.00/\$10.00/\$15.00/\$25/\$35 each or \$3.50/\$3.50/\$4.50/\$10/\$13 each (100+)

Graveside Flags: 12"x12" ANV, 12"x18" AOT, 1st & 3rd National 12"x18"
\$2.50 each or \$1.00 each (per gross 144)

Miniature AOT Flags: 4"x6" \$1.00 each or 0.35 each (per gross 144)

Mega Flags: (call for quote)

Car Window Flags: 12"x18" \$5.00 each or \$3 each (100+)

State Flags: Virginia State Flag \$20 (Boat) and \$40 (3x5) or \$8/\$15 each (100+)

www.scv.org

* AOT & 3rd National 5' wide flags and Forrest flags are Super Polyester

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

please make plans to attend the Stephen Dill Lee Institute 3-4 March in Knoxville, TN. I think you will be very glad you did. You can go to our website and register, but please do so quickly! In addition, Confederate Flag Day is that same weekend and information has been sent out via different correspondence. For more information in your area, check with your division staff. For Confederate Heritage Month and statewide Confederate Memorial Days, please make every effort to attend one, and, if there isn't one around you, create one. The SCV Headquarters has grave-marking flags available, as well as regular flags for this occasion. Please buy your flags from our headquarters — they are superior designs to anyone else out there and they support the SCV. We can't modernize our processes and do all the great things for you if we don't have the resources to do it

with. Your support of the SCV in this particular matter is very easy and does such a great benefit to our organization. Please buy your flags from the SCV!

On the museum, we are progressing steadily, but any information in this magazine will be out-of-date by the time it is printed. The most up to date information will be on **The National Confederate Museum at Historic Elm Spring's** Facebook page or type in @HistoricElmSpringsCSA on Facebook. I couldn't be more excited about our new museum because of the educational opportunities it provides and the foundation it gives to our members. We need to raise a lot of money to build our museum, but I am not alarmed because when people are dedicated to a purpose, they will find a means to do it. People have not only built amazing civilizations, but when we love something enough, we'll find a means

to accomplish it. Here is a thought Tennessee Brigade Commander Wes Pullen brought up. If each member took a \$5 bill {you know that one with (cough) Lincoln on it} and put it aside for two years and then donated it to the SCV, we'd have \$4.2 Million! Wouldn't it be awesome if a whole lot of Abraham Lincolns built our museum? Now that's a great thought! Don't forget, we are also building a monument to go in front of the museum, and everyone who purchases a miniature will have their name on the monument's base. These are limited opportunities, so please donate to these worthy causes today!

Remember, our traditions remain because of what you do and they expire because we allow them to. God bless each of you; do something positive today and every day!



Subscribe to the *Confederate Veteran*.

One year, six issues, delivered to your home for \$26.00. Overseas, \$50.00. Mail this form and your check, made payable to Sons of Confederate Veterans, to *Confederate Veteran* Subscription Department, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402-0059

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____



Advance the Flag of Dixie!

These are numbered miniature personal monuments of a larger, full-sized monument to be dedicated at the National Confederate Museum at Historic Elm Springs. Sculpted and hand-cast in the South by renowned sculptor Greg Marra, this is the first in a series of these monuments to our heroes! Your name will go on the full-sized monument and you will have first right of refusal for your number on all future personal monuments in this unlimited series. Funds go to the Museum Fund and the full-sized monument. 18" hand-cast and finished solid bronze sculpture on a 4" maple base; total 22" high. Call to order yours today and also reserve your number for future monuments!



Detail View



Rear View

(800) 380-1896

or www.scv.org

Number 1 \$10,000

Numbers 2-10 \$5,000

All other numbers \$3,000

NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Proration Began February 1

February 1 began proportional rat- ing of membership dues. Proration of membership dues is reserved for the 3rd and 4th quarters of our fiscal year (February-April and May-July) and dues are prorated for the remaining time within our fiscal year. This applies for both renewing members and for new members. If you have a new member after February, you should pro-rate him to extend those benefits of membership without paying the full year. For more information on proration and other important business, please go to our website under "Forms and Documents."

Annual Chaplain's Conference Scheduled May 18-19

The Sons of Confederate Veterans 2017 Chaplains' Conference is sched- uled for May 18-19, at Providence Baptist Church, 1441 Erickson Avenue, Harrisonburg, Virginia. All Chaplains, Compatriots, spouses, and friends are encouraged to attend (no charge).

Services begin Thursday evening at 7 PM and continue Friday 9 AM to 3:30 PM. The Chaplains' Conference will fea- ture five inspirational worship services including old fashioned congregational singing, special music, prayer, and a featured sermon. In addition there will be times for fellowship and "browsing" the many display tables in the fellow- ship area (be sure to bring discretionary funds; you will want to take something home). Refreshments and lunch will be served for the Friday Conference day (no charge).

No registration is necessary — just come and enjoy Southern hospitality, Southern preaching, Southern cooking, and Southern singing.

Guidelines for submitting annual reports

Reports for the annual Book of Re- ports to be distributed to the delegates at the 2017 Memphis Reunion should be submitted by all Division command- ers, chairmen of national committees,

army commanders, the chief of heri- tage 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 im- bedded images. If the report cannot be submitted in MS Word, it should be sent as a text in an e-mail message. The length of the report should be two typed pages or fewer.

Reports are generally due by April 1, 2017. However, if there is a reason a report should be submitted later than April 1, 2017, such as the Division com- mander wishes to include a report on their Division convention for the re- port, senders may delay the submis- sion, 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 sub- mitted later than June 1, 2017.

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

Donations needed for SCV Relief Fund

Due to all the recent natural disas- ters across the South, we have fellow compatriots who have suffered greatly and many are in need of immediate financial assistance as a result of losing their homes, vehicles, businesses and livelihoods.

CIC Tom Strain and SCV Relief Fund Committee Chairman Danny Honnoll have requested we assist our fellow Compatriots affected by making a donation to the SCV Relief Fund. Please donate as you are able to:

Sons of Confederate Veterans
Relief Fund
PO Box 59
Columbia, Tennessee 38402-0059

When you give, remember your donation is tax deductible since we are a 501(c)(3) organization. Make checks payable to Sons of Confederate Veterans and in the memo section denote your donation for SCV Relief Fund.

Do not wait. Reach in your pocket and give to the SCV Relief Fund today. Funds are needed now and for future needs. For more information, please contact, directly, danny@honnoll.com or 870-926-2985. We sincerely thank you for your time and continued support.

Annual Jefferson Davis Service scheduled for June 3

The event will be Saturday, June 3rd, 2017, 9 AM, at Davis Circle, Hol- lywood Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia. Keynote speaker is Phil McGorty, of St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. McGorty is a Jeff Davis reenactor, down to the clothing and dialect.

Contact Chairman Jim Cochrane 804-356-8868 or jimmyc825@aol.com or Everette Ellis, Treasurer 804-357-9231 or rebel.yonder2@gmail.com to place a wreath in the printed program.

Camp Museum Fundraiser Challenge

Compatriots,

As you may know, the SCV is mov- ing forward rapidly with the new Con- federate Museum at our Headquarters at Elm Springs. With about \$500,000 in our account, we are going to need to raise more than \$2.5 million to turn this dream into reality.

The 47th Regiment NC Troops Camp 166 in Wake Forest, North Caro- lina, has issued a challenge to each of our camps to raise and donate at least \$1,000 for the Confederate Museum. As I believe that competition is normally healthy, I would like to accept this chal- lenge for our Confederation, and I will have a prize for the camp which donates the greatest amount of money for the building of our museum. What that prize is will be a secret, but I can assure

you it will be worthy of the momentous sacrifice to achieve it.

The start date of the competition is August 15, 2016, and the date we close this competition will be December 31, 2017, so each camp has a little less than 12 months to collect and donate their monies for this significant camp prize. You do not have to make just one donation — we will keep track of each donation for each camp, no matter how small or large. As a reminder, any person or camp who donates \$1,000 or more will be included on a plaque at the new museum.

As much as I look forward to this competition, let us work together in a true spirit of brotherhood as the ultimate prize is our museum. I ask each camp to try to match this challenge and, if possible, exceed it, so we may pay off the debt which we are surely going to incur to make this a reality. Our museum is so essential to our long-term mission for providing *THE* educational venue for teaching our ancestors' story properly and with truth. Let us build this museum together for our posterity!

Deo Vindice,

Thos. V. Strain Jr.
75th Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans

Please remember the SCV

If you are getting out of reenacting and would like to donate your weapon and/or gear, please contact Executive Director Mike Landree about this, along with your tax write-off. Also, please consider giving to the SCV when writing your will or buying an Insurance policy.

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!

Chaplain-in-Chief Website

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

Need help with your Confederate research?

Need help with your Confederate research?

Make a posting on The Civil War Message Board on www.history-sites.com.

Each state has its own board or forum, and there are also special interest sites for various topics including flags, prisons, artillery, navies, arms and equipment.

Gregory C. White
David W. Payne Camp 1633
Blairsville, Georgia

Be informed — join an SCV e-mail list

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

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

As an SCV Telegraph list member you will only receive official posts, which are authorized by the commander-in-chief. Subscribers will probably not receive more than two posts a week. Subscribers cannot post replies to the list. Posts presently reach about 2,000 SCV members.

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

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.

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Dispatches From the Front

to the "11 seceding states" even in our own publication. Missouri made 12. I thought I'd spell it out this time.

Bob Arnold

Major James Morgan Utz Camp 1815
Florissant, Missouri

A major misstep for Prager University

To the Editor:

I recently started watching videos from Prager University. They have many wonderful videos, and I highly recommend them.

I was scrolling through their videos recently and saw one entitled *Was the Civil War About Slavery?* Their videos are usually from a rather conservative view, so I assumed it would be a fairly educated opinion on the War Between the States. I was very wrong. It was five minutes of the PC garbage you would find in a 3rd grader's textbook. The man presenting the video, Col. Ty Seidule (head of the Department of History at West Point), opens the video talking about how "slavery was by a wide margin, the single most important cause of the Civil War." He claims that the fact that only a very small percentage owned slaves is completely irrelevant because of "the Southern Social Ladder" and says the real reason that the poor farmers fought the War was to avoid "falling to the bottom rung of the ladder."

He goes on to mention a campaign speech of President Lincoln's where he is quoted saying "A house divided against itself cannot stand." He then comes to the conclusion that the only issue dividing the country was "slavery and ONLY slavery."

He fails to mention the tariffs the North placed on Southern cotton, or any other issue that caused the war, making it appear a war was fought because of a single issue. He paints this angelic picture of Abraham Lincoln, and conveniently forgets to mention his racism and how he wanted to ship all the slaves to Madagascar.

He concludes with the falsehood that the Emancipation Proclamation is what freed the slaves. Not once in video does he even mention the Thirteenth Amendment. He, as countless others have done, makes the North look like a perfect entity and the South like the Nazis.

I very much enjoy Prager University's videos. All of the other videos of theirs that I have watched have been excellent, but this one was very disappointing to see an organization founded about telling the truth about various social and political causes, would post such a poorly researched video.

I would like to use this letter to ask my fellow proud descendants of Confederate soldiers to write letters to Prager University to help clear up their misinformation on the War for Southern Independence.

Adison Harrell

Major Gen. William D. McCain Camp 584
Houston, Texas

Failure means future will be a rootless society

To the Editor:

"We have met the enemy and he is us." The famous words of Pogo the Opossum, a character from Walt Kelly's famous comic strip *Pogo*, are very much apropos today as we see Southern legislatures, and local government leaders bending and buckling to the forces of political correctness. Indeed, the great transmogrification of Southern culture and history is rapidly advancing into areas which once would have been unimaginable. That this is so, is evidenced by the now frequent reports of new assaults on the history and culture of the South, especially that of the former Confederate States of America.

The numerous efforts now underway to obliterate, alter, or remove the symbols and history of the former Confederacy have increased in magnitude, and serve as confirmation of the importance of our responsibility to ensure the way forward in fulfilling our obligation of preserving the history and legacy of the Confederate soldier. Our resolve to reverse the gains achieved by our detractors must be stiffened; likewise, we must stand firm against ongoing ef-

forts to lock away any outward display of our history, and offer no compromise which abridges our right to freedom of expression. In these instances, as the descendants of these gallant men, we suffer as the aggrieved victims of the many slanderous attacks being issued by our detractors, just as our Confederate forbearers had been the victims of vicious Northern aggression and savage cruelty.

A distinct pattern of recriminations against the virtues and honor of the Confederate soldier, and the cause for which he fought, has now crystallized in the form of political correctness. That many of these recriminations come from Southerners themselves speaks to the new South's acceptance of the concept of political correctness. Political correctness, in the instant case, is a pattern of protocols which seek to rewrite the history of America and turn our country into a politically correct *idiocracy*: defined as a government ruled by idiots. To acquiesce to their worldview would be to fundamentally alter the perspective of subsequent generations of Americans as to the development and formation of our republic. In this regard, our country would become an iconoclastic nation that is intent upon destroying all representations of our past which do not comport themselves to the standards of the twenty-first century. Likewise, it places our nations' traditions, culture, and history to the whims of ad-hoc censors whose purpose it is to ensure the maintenance of political correctness protocols.

Our detractors have chosen to defame us by alleging that we are supporters of "racism," and associate the symbols of the fallen Confederacy with our nation's slave holding past. This line of thinking not only reflects a total lack of understanding of the historical events of our nation, but it also projects a false narrative of the historical records of both the United States and the Confederate States. The term "racism," according to social commentator Roger Kimball, who has written on the subject in *Real Clear Politics*, that when he term is applied as a measure to ensure political correctness, it has the meaning that, "*the primary effect is ... to intimidate, ostracize, and silence* [emphasis added]." Sidney Hook, a most profoundly learned twentieth century

political philosopher, when discussing racism famously said, "As morally offensive as is the expression of racism wherever it is found, a false charge of racism enables the authentic racist to conceal his racism by exploiting the loose way the term is used to cover up his actions." This quote goes precisely to the purpose of our detractors, for they most fervently wish to silence us!

The Confederacy is being condemned by our detractors for having supported slavery. A retrospective on the history of slavery shows it was to the credit of our British forefathers that it was to endure in the United States. Indeed, it had been under the British slavery was established, and it was the United States Constitution which had sustained it and had proved to be problematic in securing its abolition. Thus, to condemn the institution of slavery, and slave holders, is to also castigate the actions of many of our founders, as well as many members of the framers of our Constitution. Accordingly, when the actions of our revered founders are considered in view of the contemporary standards of our detractors, the banner of our great nation becomes a besmirched and tainted symbol of slavery and oppression. Therefore, in consideration of this jaundiced view of our history, should we protest against and demand the removal of the iconic symbols, monuments, and memorials associated with the founding of the United States, as is now occurring with Confederate symbols within the States of the former Confederacy?

To be sure, it was under the governance of the United States slavery had been endorsed and perpetuated. Moreover, and most importantly, the United States did not go to war with the Confederate States of America for the purpose of emancipating constitutionally held slaves. Although the scenario of fighting to free an enslaved people puts good spin on the cause of the North, it is just that, "spin." To be clear on the cause of war, the United States launched an unprovoked invasion of the peaceable agrarian society of their Southern neighbor for the sole purpose of restoring them to the Federal Union. So, in view of the foregoing, if my Confederate ancestors are to be condemned for defending their homes against a marauding army

of Northern invaders, then will my American patriot ancestors, after having fought in the War for Independence to establish a slave-holding nation, also be tarred with the brush of racism, and be likewise condemned?

Unfortunately, our detractors are of the opinion that all European-Americans share in a collective guilt for slavery, and they have now seized the initiative in launching a campaign of disparagement against our people, the United States flag, and our national anthem. The impetus for this offensive conduct undoubtedly stems from their success in affecting government policies regarding Confederate symbols. That this is so, is reflected in the recent conduct by some professional athletes toward the flag and anthem of our great nation. Moreover, the hatred being spread by the contagion of a vitriolic bacillus by our detractors has resulted in a contaminated debate on racism that seeks to degrade our national esteem.

Perhaps Marcus Garvey, Jr., publisher, journalist, entrepreneur, and black nationalist, said it best, when he opined, "A people without the knowledge of their past, origin and culture is like a tree without roots." If we persist with the unwarranted and unnecessary censorship of the events from our Nation's past, then it is likely future generations of Americans will become a rootless society with little understanding or appreciation for events from our history, albeit a history with some rough edges, but one which has nonetheless molded us into the great nation we are today.

Deo Vindice,

*Scott D. Barker
Major Gen. William D. McCain Camp 584
Beavercreek, Ohio*

Looking for ancestor's uniform style

To the Editor:

I am searching for what my great-great-grandfather's uniform would look like. He served in the First Mississippi Partisan Rangers under Colonel William Clark Faulkner, known as Faulkner's Rangers, which later became the 7th Mississippi Cavalry.

If there's any camp in Northern Mississippi around Tippah County,

which may have any information on what the uniforms looked like, please contact me at Grady Tipler, PO Box 1071, Red Rock, AZ 85145-1002. Thank you.

*Grady Lawrence Tipler
Captain Hunter's AZ Rangers Camp 1202
Tucson, Arizona*

Confederate officer becomes officer in WWI

To the Editor:

William Mecklenburg Polk was a student at VMI when the War began. He volunteered for the army in April 1861. He and 149 other cadets followed Professor Thomas Jackson to Richmond. Young Polk was assigned to the West and served under his father, General Leonidas Polk and General Zollicoffer. "Meek" saw action in 11 battles. He surrendered at Meridian, Georgia, in May 1865. Captain Polk was 20 years old at the time.

After the War, he returned home to Louisiana to continue his education. He studied at the University of Louisiana (now LSU). He then moved to New York City and graduated from Columbia with a Doctor of Medicine degree in 1869. He practiced medicine for the remainder of his life. He also was a professor of medicine. He was dean of the medical school at Cornell for 20 years.

When the USA entered WWI he volunteered his services. Yes, in 1917, Captain Polk became a lieutenant in the Army Medical Corps. In 1865 took off his gray uniform and 52 years later put on a blue uniform. Dr. Polk died in 1918 at age 74.

*Francis Devereux Polk, IV
General Leonidas Polk Camp 1446
Toms River, New Jersey*



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ate and Union forces before the battle began. This information is essential to those who wish to thoroughly study the engagement, or locate their ancestor's units. Possibly more detailed than a casual reader would require, the inclusion does not distract from the overall work.

Research presented is accurately footnoted. Soldier's personal quotes add to the feel of the battle. Reminiscences such as "The woods were ominously still, even the birds seemed to have stopped singing," give a small but effective feel to the engagement.

Chapters covering the actual battle are interestingly written and establish the ebb and flow of the fight. The author utilizes official records, wartime letters from soldiers to home, and postwar accounts to take the reader back to 1864. One Confederate father writes in a letter, advice to his young son in case he was killed fighting for the South. This father was killed at the Battle of Peach Tree Creek. A private from Mississippi charges Union lines and was never heard of again. "He simply vanished and his story is a mystery."

54 pages of Confederate casualties, listed by name, are included. 34 pages of named Union casualties complete the record.

This reviewer suggests a good map of the area is essential to follow the involved logistics described by the author. Readers with a knowledge of local landmarks will be able to place actions described in present day topography as references to existing locations and landmarks are frequently included.

Students of the struggle for Atlanta, must read Jenkins' account of this portion of the Atlanta Campaign.

This is a significant addition to WBTS history. Mr. Jenkins dedicated his well-written and entertaining study to Aunt Elaine. Aunt Elaine must be honored by his sentiments which are expressed in such a fine history.

Author: Robert D. Jenkins, Sr.
Publisher: Mercer University Press
1501 Mercer University Drive
Macon, Georgia 31207
www.mupress.org
Hardback \$35.00

Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall

Confederate Navy Stories By The Men Who Lived Them

First things first. God Bless the Confederate Navy and all who served her. *Confederate Navy Stories By The Men Who Lived Them* is a collection of stories of the Confederate States Navy in the words of some of the Confederacy's greatest naval leaders. It includes parts of the memoirs of Captain Bulloch, Charles W. Read, and William H. Whittle, to mention a few.

The book opens with a chapter on Captain James Bulloch's only command, representing the Confederate Navy in Great Britain during the war. His account of contracting for ships for the Confederacy while being hampered by US officials in Liverpool is fascinating.

Chapter eight describes the newly established Confederate Navy yard in Charlotte, North Carolina. Charlotte, approximately 200 miles from the nearest deepwater port, joined the ranks of other inland navy yards in Columbus, Georgia, and Selma, Alabama. However, Columbus and Selma were connected to major rivers, but Charlotte was not. Charlotte turned out to be a good location for such a facility as it was never captured during the war and never saw enemy troops until after the surrender at Durham, North Carolina.

The next chapter goes into the capture of the USS *Hatteras* by the CSS *Alabama*, her only enemy warship capture. Once news of this capture reached the North, it was said that "The wealthy and patriotic citizens of Boston offered to send out private vessels at their own expense in search" of the *Alabama*. Now that's a sea battle I would have loved to have seen in person had it happened. Just grab a bucket of popcorn, sit back, and enjoy some real entertainment.

But my favorite chapter ends the book detailing the CSS *Shenandoah* and her circumnavigation of the globe, the only Confederate ship to accomplish this feat. The Executive Officer of the *Shenandoah*, William C. Whittle, CSN, stated he does not "know why the name *Shenandoah* was chosen, unless because of the constantly recurring conflicts, retreats, and advances through the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia, where the brave Stonewall Jackson always so discomforted the enemy."

He also stated that "on the morning of November 6 (1865) the brave ship (CSS *Shenandoah*) steamed up the river Mersey with the Confederate Flag at her peak, and was anchored by her pilot near the H.B.M. guard ship *Donagel*, Captain Painter, R.N. commanding." This was truly the last flag of the Confederacy to be lowered during the War for Southern Independence.

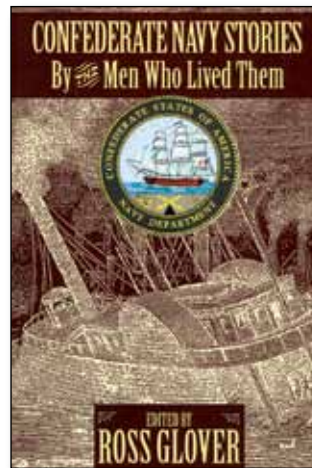
If you love the Confederate Navy, you will love this book.

Edited by Ross Glover
Publisher: JADA Press
www.jadapress.com
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Paperback \$12.95

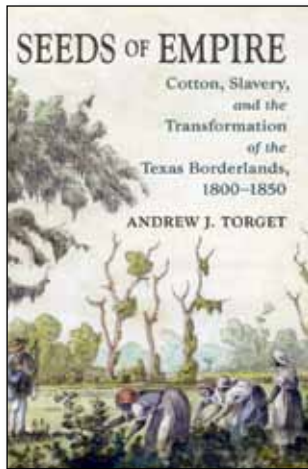
Reviewed by Byron E. Brady

Seeds of Empire, Cotton, Slavery and the Transformation of the Texas Borderlands, 1800-1850

The evolution of cotton farming in Texas and the Southern US gives the reader an intriguing look at one of the primary economic drivers behind the colonization of early Texas. Although the military side of the Texas story has been covered extensively by previous



authors, Andrew J. Torget breaks new ground through this engaging narrative of intense political drama on the confluences of social and economic forces created by cotton farming and the role of slave labor in the Texas borderlands. This captivating story encompasses the highest levels of diplomatic circles in Spain, Mexico, Texas, the United States, Great Britain and France in the first half of the nineteenth century.



Torget sets the stage by delving deeply into the Spanish dilemma of how to settle their sparsely populated Northern territory. He highlights the inability of *Tejanos* to deal with the encroachments of hostile tribes of Indians in Texas following the military defeat of the Gutierrez-Magee expedition at the Battle of Medina by the Spanish royalist forces in 1813. The subsequent suppression of *Tejano* residents that had been implicated in the rebellion drove a wedge between these native born Texans and their Spanish oppressors. In the years which followed, the *Tejano* leadership in San Antonio de Bexar more closely aligned their political and economic interests with those of the Anglo immigrants in Texas.

At about the same time, advances in technology created a tremendous demand for high quality Southern cotton used in the emerging textile industry in Great Britain. Most of this cotton was

produced by a slave-based agriculture system in the Southern United States. This, more than anything, accounted for the rapid growth in the populations of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama in the first thirty years of the nineteenth century. The cotton farming boom in these Southern states also created a great demand for field horses, resulting in horrific waves of violence as Texas Comanche Indians routinely raided the Spanish farms and ranches — stealing thousands of horses and driving them eastward in exchange for goods. The prospect of introducing Anglo-American emigration into Texas, as proposed by Moses Austin in late 1820, was viewed by officials in Mexico City as a logical solution in developing agriculture in the Texas borderlands as well as increasing the non-Indian population.

One of the greatest strengths of this book is its intricate discussion of Stephen F. Austin's political persuasion in regards to the introduction of slave labor in Texas in 1824 and the efforts of Mexican political officials to abolish any use of African slavery within their borders. Austin tried in vain to negotiate the sensitive economic issue of slavery with officials in Mexico City, but he was met with fierce opposition. It was only after his lobbying effort with *Tejano* allies — including Juan Antonio Padilla and Jose Antonio Navarro, that Navarro, then a representative in the Coahuila-Texas legislature, quietly slipped a piece of legislation honoring "any prior labor contracts for American immigrants" into the region in 1828. This created a technical loophole for the widespread use of slave labor in Texas. Once this use of "indentured servants" was written into state law, it gave the political and legal protections to accelerate the American immigration plan into Texas, as potential settlers

could rest assured their slave-based agriculture system would be honored in Texas. The slave population in Texas rapidly increased over the next several years, contributing to the hardening of anti-American sentiment in Mexican politicians, many of whom called for a gradual or outright emancipation of slaves in Texas.

The book also chronicles the continuation of the slave-based labor system following the Texas Revolution in 1836 and the resulting negative political and economic backlash which factored into the first failed attempts at annexation, fund raising and early diplomatic recognition by the United States, Great Britain and France. One of the surprises in this work is its intricate yet highly entertaining documentation and discussion of the political discourse regarding the cotton and slavery issues which takes place between Texas diplomats, foreign governments, financiers, rabid abolitionists and the cotton farming and manufacturing industries. This complicated but engaging story not only gives us a new dimension to the story of early Texas, but it places the reader squarely into the time period. From here, we can begin to understand how this divisive institution of African slavery fit into the broader perspective of Texas independence and the subsequent expansion of the map of the United States.

Author: Andrew J. Torget
 Publisher: University of North Carolina Press
 116 South Boundary Street
 Chapel Hill, NC 27514
www.uncpress.unc.edu
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Reviewed by James P. Beville



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 Wake Forest, NC 27587*

The Absurdity of Slavery ...

aware of the economic chaos secession was causing, when they saw the entire business system crumbling before their very eyes, they knew that there was no choice left. THE UNION MUST BE PRESERVED. ANY OTHER OUTCOME MEANT ECONOMIC SUICIDE.”¹⁹ (Emphasis added.)

The Manchester (N.H.) Union Democrat wrote on February 19, 1861, one day after Jefferson Davis’s inaugural: “In the manufacturing departments, we now have the almost exclusive supply of 10,000,000 of people. Can this market be cut off, and we not feel it? Our mills run now three quarters why? Because they have cotton.... But they will not run long. We hear from good authority that some of them will stop in sixty days.” They went on:

[W]hen people realize the fact that the Union is permanently dissolved, real estate will depreciate one half in a single year. Three quarters of our population will decrease with the decline of business, and matters will go in geometrical progression from bad to worse until all of us will be swamped in utter ruin.

The Morrill Tariff made things worse. In a March 12, 1861 editorial “What Shall Be Done for a Revenue?” ten days after the passage of the Morrill Tariff, *The New York Evening Post* warned of the hopelessness of the Northern situation:

[A]llow railroad iron to be entered at Savannah with the low duty of ten per cent, which is all that the Southern Confederacy think of laying on imported goods, and not an ounce more would be imported at New York: the railways would be supplied from the Southern ports. Let cotton goods, let woolen fabrics, let the various manufactures of iron and steel be entered freely at Galveston, at the great port at the mouth of the Mississippi, at Mobile, at Savannah and at Charleston, and they would be immediately sent up the rivers and carried on the railways to the remotest parts of the Union.

The New York Evening Post goes on to say that if the taxes aren’t collected from the South, then “the sources which supply our treasury will be dried up; we shall have no money to carry on the government; the nation will become bankrupt before the next crop of corn is ripe.”

Tennessee Representative Thomas A. R. Nelson, who had submitted the Minority Report of the House Committee of Thirty-three, observed firsthand the crumbling Northern economy. In a speech just before the War, he said:

Three short months ago this great nation was, indeed, prosperous and happy. What a startling, wondrous change has come over it within that brief period! Commercial disaster and distress pervade the land. Hundred and thousands of honest laboring men have been thrown out

of employment; gloom and darkness hang over the people; the tocsin of war has been sounded; the clangor of arms has been heard.

Representative Nelson is talking about the North only, where “the tocsin of war has been sounded; the clangor of arms has been heard.” Down South, there was no such feeling of desperation, only triumph, patriotism and jubilation over independence.

Imagine the calculation in the mind of Abraham Lincoln, president of the North, as his region collapsed. He could see no way out. He knew the South controlled the most demanded commodity on the planet, cotton, and he knew the South was tight with England and seeking to be tighter. He knew that once Southerners completed trade and military alliances with Great Britain and other European countries, the North would not be able to beat the South. Because of cotton, the South would ascend to dominance in North America, trading freely with the world.

The Confederate Constitution encouraged free states to join the Confederacy. Slavery was not required. Slavery was up to each state. Southerners were convinced that several Northern and Western states, especially those along the great rivers such as the Mississippi, would join the CSA and this petrified Lincoln. Southerners would also start manufacturing for themselves very soon.

Lincoln knew he had to get the war started as quickly as he possibly could. With each day which went by, the South got stronger and the North got weaker. There was no advantage to waiting a second longer. He was anxious to put up a naval blockade and force Europe to take a wait-and-see attitude toward the South, then he could let the North's huge advantages such as four times the white population, almost all of the country's manufacturing, an army, a navy with fleets of warships, a functioning government with unlimited immigration for the army, huge advantages in armaments, etc. wear out the South. War would also solve his political problems as people rallied to the flag.

The economic issues in play in the spring of 1861 are far more powerful causes of the war than slavery. I have only scratched the surface in this short article.

Endnotes

- 1 Shelby Foote in article "Foote defends flag's meaning," *The (Charleston, SC) Post and Courier*, front page, January 16, 2000.
- 2 Gene Kizer, Jr., *Slavery Was Not the Cause of the War Between the States, The Irrefutable Argument*. (Charleston, SC: Charleston Athenaeum Press, 2014).
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- 4 Anne Farrow, Joel Lang, Jenifer Frank, *Complicity, How the North Promoted, Prolonged, and Profited from Slavery* (New York: Ballantine Books, 2005), 7, 25.
- 5 Philip S. Foner, *Business & Slavery, The New York Merchants & the Irrepressible Conflict* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1941), 277-278.
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- 7 Robert Toombs, "Secessionist Speech, Tuesday Evening, November 13" delivered to the Georgia legislature in Milledgeville, November 13, 1860, in William W. Freehling and Craig M. Simpson, *Secession Debated, Georgia's Showdown in 1860* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1992), 38.
- 8 Henry L. Benning, "Henry L. Benning's Secessionist Speech, Monday Evening, November 19, 1860, in Freehling and Simpson, *Secession Debated*, 132.
- 9 Henry L. Benning, "Henry L. Benning's Secessionist Speech, Monday Evening, November 19, 1860, in Freehling and Simpson, *Secession Debated*, 132.
- 10 Foner, *Business & Slavery*, 282.
- 11 See earlier quotations of Sen. Robert Toombs, and Henry L. Benning in this article. Also, the *Address of the People of South Carolina, Assembled in Convention, to the People of the Slaveholding States of the United States*, adopted 24 December 1860 by the South Carolina Secession Convention, Charleston, S.C. in John Amasa May and Joan Reynolds Faunt, *South Carolina Secedes* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1960).
- 12 The War Aims Resolution passed the US House of Representatives July 22, 1861, and the Senate July 25, 1861. There were only two dissenting votes in the House and five in the Senate.
- 13 William Gilmore Simms, "Antagonisms of the Social Moral. North and South," unpublished 1857 lecture housed in the Charles Carroll Simms Collection of the South Carolina Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, 38-42.
- 14 Charles P. Roland, *An American Illiad, The Story of the Civil War* (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1991), 3.
- 15 Farrow, Lang, Frank, *Complicity*, xxviii.
- 16 Lee Benson, "Explanations of American Civil War Causation" in *Toward the Scientific Study of History* (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott, 1972), 246, 295-303, in Gavin Wright, *The Political Economy of the Cotton South, Households, Markets, and Wealth in the Nineteenth Century* (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1978), 136.
- 17 Charles Dickens, letter to W. W. De Cerjat, 16 March 1862, in Graham Story, ed., *The Letters of Charles Dickens* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1998), Vol. Ten, 1862-1864, 53-54.
- 18 The short quotations from Charles Dickens come from articles that are all quoted in Charles Adams, *When in the Course of Human Events, Arguing the Case for Southern Secession* (Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., 2000), 90-91.
- 19 Foner, *Business & Slavery*, 322.
- 20 *The Manchester (N.H.) Union Democrat*, "Let Them Go!" editorial of February 19, 1861 in Perkins, ed., *Northern Editorials on Secession*, Vol. II, 592.
- 21 *New York Evening Post*, March 12, 1861, "What Shall Be Done for a Revenue?" in Perkins, ed., *Northern Editorials on Secession*, Vol. II, 598.
- 22 Thomas A. R. Nelson, "Speech of Hon. Thomas A. R. Nelson, of Tennessee, On the Disturbed condition of the Country" (Washington: H. Polkinhorn, 1861), 1-12.



Richard Taylor

restraints, and woe to those who practiced the barbarity of total war, as Sherman, Sheridan and Pope, to name a few of the practitioners of indiscriminate warfare against civilian populations. Taylor understood the Yankees were not just fighting armies. Indeed, they were bent on destroying a way of life. When Sherman wished to make captured Atlanta a purely military depot, he forcibly removed the civilian population, and to the cries of helpless women and children, he replied that as a soldier he had no regard for the "humanities" of the situation (p. 195). The objective of Lincoln and his generals was as much political because it entailed the destruction and reconstruction of an entire people. In describing the Roman subjugation of ancient Britain, the Roman historian Tacitus observed, "they [the Romans] create desolation and call it peace." How apt

that Dick Taylor's memoirs were titled *Destruction and Reconstruction*. Lincoln's war against the South darkly foreshadowed modern warfare. To destroy armies was not enough, but the civilization who fielded those armies must be eradicated also, root-and-branch.

When Dick Taylor returned home from war, he found himself a pauper. "Fashion" had been confiscated and its labor force scattered by the siren-call of Jubilee. The South was to be put beneath the yoke of Radical Reconstruction. Taylor, who died in New York City, April 12, 1879, could accept with wry humor the truism that man enters and leaves this life with nothing, but he chafed at the idea of having absolutely nothing while in it! He had done his duty, but with the pillars of the temple kicked away, what would hold up the edifice? Materialism, irreligion and universal suffrage were the new secular props, and the demagogue backed by the mob-ruled supreme. Men of temperament were excluded from the positions of government, now controlled by hordes of politicians and lobbyists of special interest.

Taylor's final thoughts are prophetic. He invokes the spirit of Edmund Burke that civilization is the hallowed unity of past, present and future, and the relentless destruction of traditional life, the favorite project of progressive Yankee reformers, had left society without foundation. Civilization is an immense legacy, and its inspiration are the rays of light which come from afar, over time and space. To break or disrupt that immortal light, "men will deny its heavenly origin, and seek its source in the feeble glimmer of earthly corruption," (p. 270). Despite Dick Taylor's somber ending, he does offer the hope of Southern renewal, but only if her people will remember and so cherish the struggle of their forefathers. Memory of the sacrifices of '61, he calls the "seed-corn" for posterity.

Tom M. Root is the Boatswain of the Raphael Semmes, Camp 11, Mobile, Alabama. ❧



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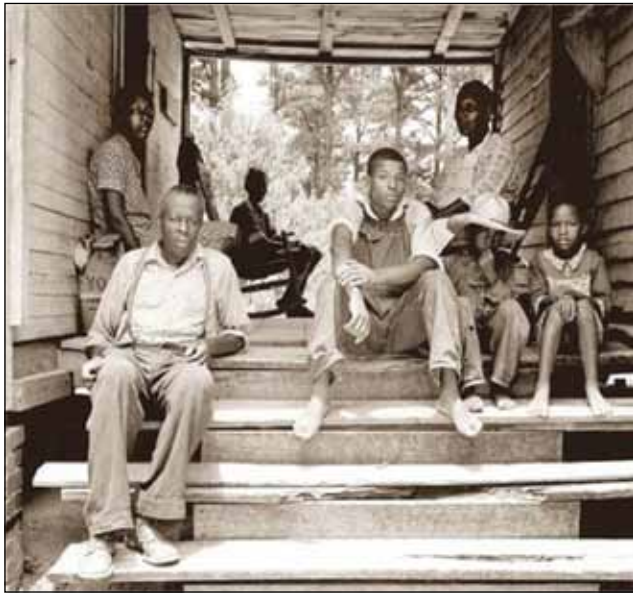
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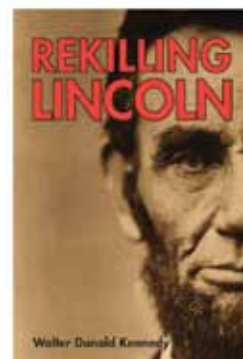
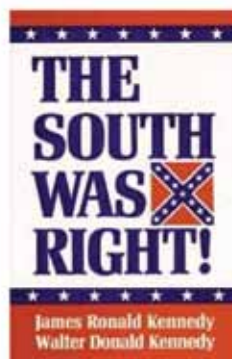
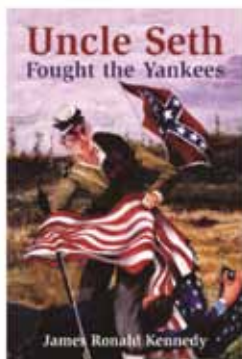
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The Confederate Service of Charles M. Wiley

by Carole E. Scott

In the April, 1906 issue of *The Confederate Veteran*, General C. M. Wiley (1841-1927), commander of the Georgia Division, United Confederate Veterans (UCV), encouraged its members to attend the April 26 reunion in New Orleans, whose date conflicted with Confederate Memorial Day in Georgia. General Wiley said, "I hope the veterans of Georgia will be in evidence in no uncertain numbers and once more have the pleasure of a handshake with the fast-diminishing number that are still spared to us and of renewing old friendships and ties. The battle of life with us will soon have been fought and we'll pass to the great beyond, where we hope to live forever with the great Commander of the universe and again be with the majority of the great Confederate army, who have gone before."

Charles Moses Wiley was born in Macon, Georgia, on July 30, 1841, to a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College in Pennsylvania and his wife, whose father, like her husband, was a physician and planter. Her father was also president of a Macon bank. After being schooled in Macon and at a seminary in Eatonton, he attended and graduated from the Georgia Military Institute in Marietta, half or more of whose

students did not last more than a year. After he graduated, he became a clerk in a Macon mercantile house. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the Macon Volunteers, Company B, Second Battalion and was elected fourth sergeant.

After being promoted to first sergeant and then to first lieutenant, he became the adjutant and a captain in the Second Georgia Battalion, 44th Georgia Regiment and Independent Company of Sharp Shooters. He was nominated for the rank of 1st lieutenant in a letter to the Confederate Senate by President Jefferson Davis, effective April 11, 1862. He never received a commission as a captain. It was said that, "on the field he was brave, watchful and careful. In camp and on the march he mixed and mingled with his comrades, but never lost that proper reserve and decorum so necessary to retain discipline and order."

According to his niece, Eugenia Dorothy (Dolly) Blount Lamar, who once served as president of the Georgia Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Second Battalion was sent to Virginia where they were stationed at the Norfolk fairgrounds opposite Fort Monroe. In her autobiography, she wrote that, "The Second Battalion

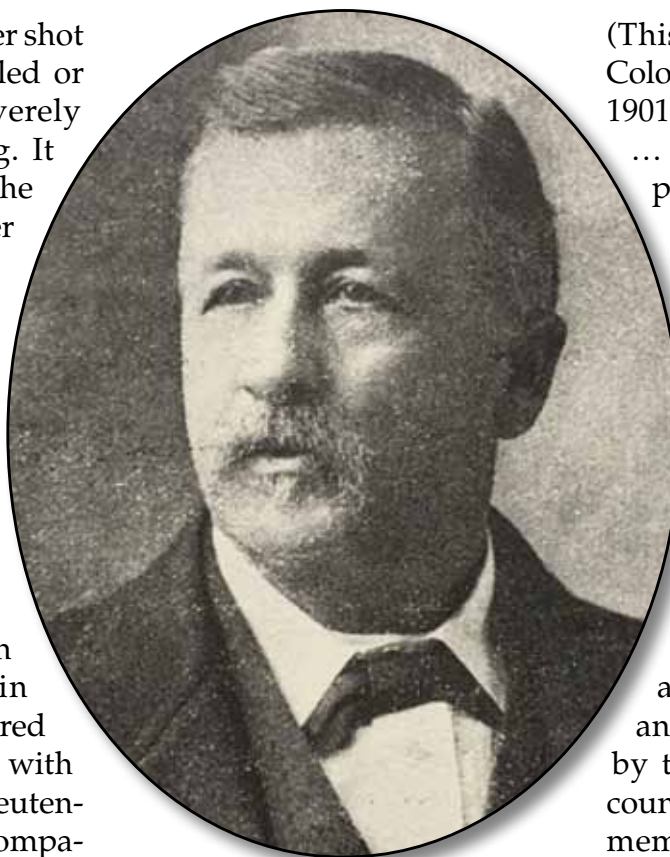
drilled, trained, and picketed the beach in an atmosphere of valor and jubilation like plumed champions before a tournament. Almost every young soldier of the Second Battalion was attended by his black body servant.... The single boys made socializing forays into society at Norfolk, Richmond, and surrounding Tidewater plantations.... The gallant Georgians were heroic darlings of the countryside, as the first Southerners to come to aid the Virginians early in the war.... This exciting state of affairs lasted nearly a year. The boys at Norfolk fretted through the rousing news of the victory at Manassas, Johnston's clashes with McClellan, and other demonstrations of Southern fighting quality in which they had, as yet, no part."

The 44th finally got into action during one of the Seven Days Battles. On June 26, 1862, it participated in the battle at Ellison's Mill (aka Mechanicsville or Beaver Dam Creek). The first major engagement, but his second battle, it was the start of General Robert E. Lee's counter-offensive. Several Confederate brigades were thrown into a series of futile assaults. Subjected to the concentrated fire of Federals at point-blank range, the Georgians were crushed. Nine-tenths

of the command were either shot or captured. 335 were killed or wounded. Wiley was severely wounded in the right leg. It was a wound from which he never fully recovered. After three months, he returned to duty, but his wound continued to be a problem, and he resigned on July 24, 1863.

He was recommended for appointment as drillmaster with the rank of 2nd lieutenant on November 27, 1863. The last recorded payment to him was on March 7, 1864, in Macon for expenses incurred while conducting a guard with deserters. In July, 1864, Lieutenant Wiley commanded a company of convalescent soldiers which was called out to protect Macon from Union cavalry commanded by General George Stoneman. The only real Confederate victory during Sherman's March to the Sea was the defeat of Stoneman's raid on Macon. Making Stoneman's failure more ignominious was that he was captured after retreating northward by Confederate cavalry.

After the war, Wiley engaged in farming in three counties, including his native Bibb, and was Macon's police chief and was a member of the Bibb County board of education. Subsequently, he was Bibb County's ordinary. He served as judge of the probate court for many years. He was a member of Macon's UCV Camp 484, which was named for his commander, who was killed at Ellison's Mill, Colonel Robert A. Smith. When, in 1874, the Second Battalion, which had surren-



Charles M. Wiley

dered on April 9, 1865, was reorganized as the Macon Volunteers, Wiley led it as a lieutenant-colonel. In 1879, he was in command of all the military units assembled at the unveiling of the Confederate monument in Macon. At the November, 1899 meeting of the Georgia UCV, he was elected commander of its Eastern Division. At the 1905 UCV reunion in Macon, he was elected commander of the Georgia Division. He was a trustee of the Confederate Soldiers Home in Atlanta, which opened in June, 1901.

In December, 1898, when President William McKinley made a whistle stop in Macon, lined up at the station were 400 members of the Bibb County Camp of the Confederate Survivors' Association headed by their commander, C. M. Wiley.

(This organization became the Colonel R. A. Smith UCV camp in 1901.) Wiley said "Mr. President ... we extend to you and your party a most generous, hearty and sincere welcome to our beloved city. You, sir, have endeared yourself to the hearts of all Confederate soldiers on account of the noble sentiments expressed by you in regard to our Confederate dead, I assure you that these old maimed and infirm veterans, who have met here to do you honor today, appreciate such words of love and kindness, and uttered, too, by the President of this great country, and by one who was a member of the Union army in the sixties. I hope and pray, Mr. President, that God in His infinite mercy may so direct the future legislation of this country that the living Confederates will be remembered. This country and the Stars and Stripes belong as much to the Confederate Veterans as they do to the Grand Army of the Republic. The South proved her loyalty to this grand old country when war was declared with Spain, and now, henceforth and forever, she will be found ready to take up aims to defend our country and our flag. "Mr. President, in behalf of these noble and brave Confederate soldiers of Bibb County, Georgia, I present to you this parchment, engrossed thereon in letters of gold the beautiful sentiment expressed by you in our capital city in regard to our honored dead."

Wiley's son, Captain Sidney Reid Wiley, served in the Spanish American war.

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Continued from page 14

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General Tom Green 1613
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1648

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Tom Rainone

Clinton Hatcher 21
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Shirley M. Flippo

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Ward A. Goodrich

R. E. Lee 726
Alexandria, VA
Richard George Groome

Urquhart-Gillette 1471
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E. Beale Carter

Gen. Robert E. Lee 1589
Midlothian, VA
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Chaplain's Comments

unchanged.

3. Most of the population of the Northern States did not embrace the concept of "let us die to make men free" as the purpose of the War. A popular Northern tune in the early months of the conflict said, "To the flag we are pledged, all its foes we abhor, And we ain't for the n_____, but we are for the war" (Redding, p. 149) — hardly a "let us die to make men free" proclamation.

4. Northern culture had little place for the black race. "According to common reports, race riots flared at a dozen points within the Union, especially in 1862 and 1863. An entire Negro section was reported burned in Brooklyn. Cleveland reported a hundred more killed in riots. Four days of violence swept over New York City, resulting in the driving of five thousand Negroes from their homes and the burning of an orphanage. There was as yet no sentiment for a holy way of emancipation" (Pitts, p. 24).

5. The practice of Federal Generals (as Sherman, Hooker and Burnside) in the opening months of the War was to return runaway slaves to their masters. Again, hardly a "let us die to make men free" mentality.

6. In 1862 Federal General Fremont in Missouri and General Hunter in South Carolina issued an "emancipation" order for their regions. Mr. Lincoln immediately repealed those orders. Once again it is evident that emancipation was not at the top of Lincoln's list.

7. Lincoln issued the historic Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863 (two years into the War) declaring all slaves in the seceded States free. This Proclamation, however, did nothing for the 830,000 slaves in Federally controlled areas. "The first proposal to free these slaves was made by the Senate in a resolution calling for a constitutional amendment. This resolution passed the Senate, April 8, 1864. It failed passage in the House, however, on June 15, 1864, by a vote of 95 to 66. The House did not finally accept the resolution until January 31, 1865" (Pitts, p. 23). Once again, these actions do not rally to the concept of "let us die to make men free."

What Are the Applications for These Facts?

Historical facts indicate that the American War of 1861-65 was a war waged against the South to keep the Southern States in the Federal Union by force of arms in direct opposition to the expressed will of the Southern people and Constitutional guarantees. Mr. Lincoln's declared purpose for his War was to "save the Union." His purpose was not to "set men free." It is revisionist history which seeks to make this War about slavery and to "paint" the Southern struggle as an unrighteous effort to "keep their slaves" rather than an effort to secure freedom, liberty, self-determination and defend family and home.

Truth is of great importance to people of faith. Truth is of importance to those with a high opinion of Southern heritage. It is our duty to explore the truth, research the truth, understand the truth and share the truth. Our Confederate ancestors are in reality men and women with love of family, state, and country. It is right that we remember their valiant efforts and memorialize their heroic deeds. They applied Constitutional principles to the operation of governmental rule. They withstood tyranny to the maximum of their strength and supplies. They were right in their efforts for self-determination. We will defend their good name. ❏

Confederate Veteran Deadlines

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Deadline for submissions</u>
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Confederate Gifts from GHQ



Closeout Sale on Nike Golf, Columbia Fishing and SCV Polo Shirts (Limited Quantities)



Nike Golf Shirt — An understated pebble texture meets high-performance moisture wicking from Dri-FIT fabric in this Nike Golf style. Designed to keep you comfortably dry, features include a self-fabric collar, two-button placket and open hem sleeves. Pearlized buttons are selected to complement the shirt color. The contrast Swoosh design trademark is embroidered on the left sleeve and SCV Logo on left breast. Made of 3.9-ounce, 100% polyester. Sizes Small – 3XL.

S915 \$45.00



Columbia Fishing Shirt — Designed specifically for the needs of anglers, this lightweight, durable 100% nylon shirt dries fast, with mesh-lined cape vents at the back shoulder to keep you cool and has built-in UV protection. SCV Logo embroidered above right pocket. Sizes Small – 3XL.

S916 \$52.00



Sale

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

Sale



SCV Polo Shirt

Custom made for the SCV by Al Pro Sport of Mississippi. 95% Polyester, 5% Spandex. Sizes Small – 3XL. Specify: Navy or Gray.

S917 \$52.00

Sale

Sons of Confederate Veterans Order Form

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

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Daytime Phone _____

SCV ID # _____ Camp # _____

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

Personal Check ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard ☐ AMEX ☐

Card Number: _____ Exp: _____

Signature: _____ Security Code: _____

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

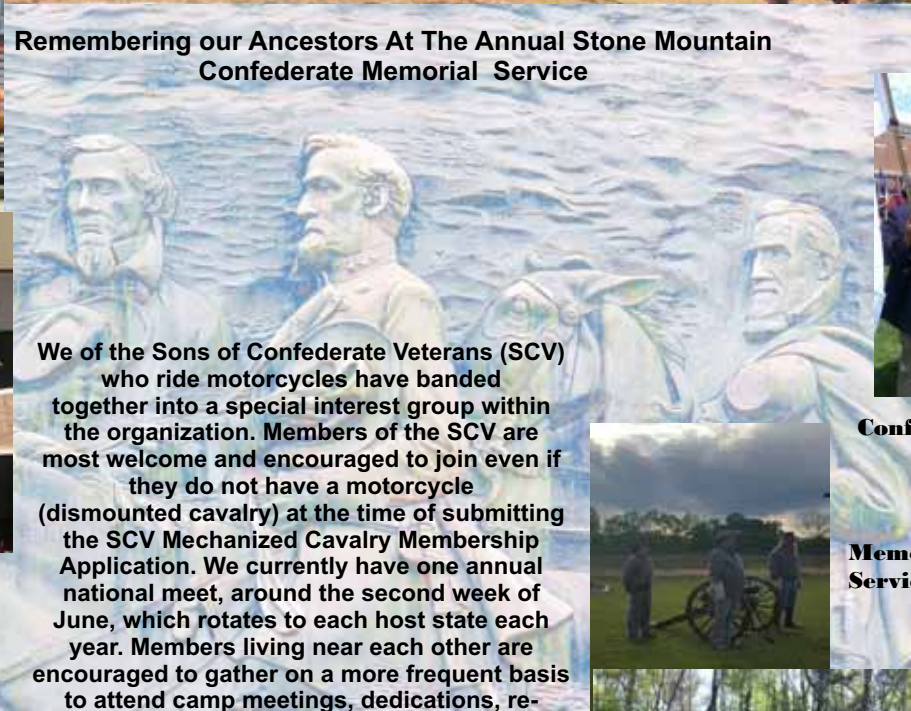
Shipping Chart: Minimum Charge	\$6.00	
\$20.01 – \$35.00	\$7.75	Add \$2 extra for every
\$35.01 – \$50.00	\$9.00	\$25 increment over \$100
\$50.01 – \$65.00	\$10.50	
\$65.01 – \$80.00	\$11.50	
\$80.01 – \$95.00	\$12.75	Tennessee Residents
\$95.01 – \$100.00	\$14.50	add 9.25% Sales Tax

Be A Man Among Men

**Join the Sons Of Confederate Veterans
Mechanized Cavalry**



**Remembering our Ancestors At The Annual Stone Mountain
Confederate Memorial Service**



We of the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) who ride motorcycles have banded together into a special interest group within the organization. Members of the SCV are most welcome and encouraged to join even if they do not have a motorcycle (dismounted cavalry) at the time of submitting the SCV Mechanized Cavalry Membership Application. We currently have one annual national meet, around the second week of June, which rotates to each host state each year. Members living near each other are encouraged to gather on a more frequent basis to attend camp meetings, dedications, re-enactments, and other SCV and UDC events together. Even rides for fun are good to hone the skills and fellowship of the South's new Mechanized Cavalry! We have "Back Patches" that you may wear, if you wish, at appropriate places and times. Had the motorcycle been in existence during the War Between the States our ancestors would certainly have utilized that mode of transportation. We are then the present day mechanized cavalry, Confederate States of America, on-going.

There is a one time application fee of \$100.00 to cover an attractive back patch. This fee also helps us pay for the expenses of the group and membership activities. There are currently no annual dues or fees. We are a Heritage group. We are not a motorcycle club. We follow a set of standing orders necessary to uphold the ethics and values of our organization.

<http://www.csascvmc.org>

Kevin Stone Commanding :scvmcav@hotmail.com

We are The Special Operations of the SCV!



**Lee Jackson
celebrations**



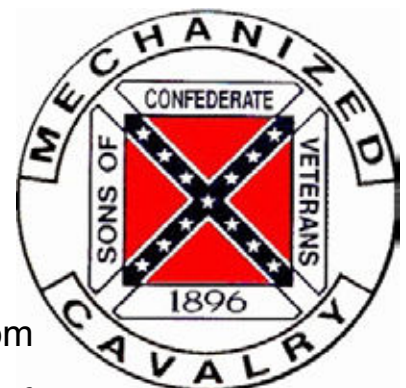
**Confederate History
Proclamations**



**Confederate Flag
Day**



**Memorial
Services**



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

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

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

Restoration of Lt. Staffords Grave COMPLETED
Speakers Stand COMPLETED
Soldiers Monument COMPLETED
Listed on the Civil War Trails.....COMPLETED

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

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

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

The VA rescinded their agreement to provide upright headstones

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

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

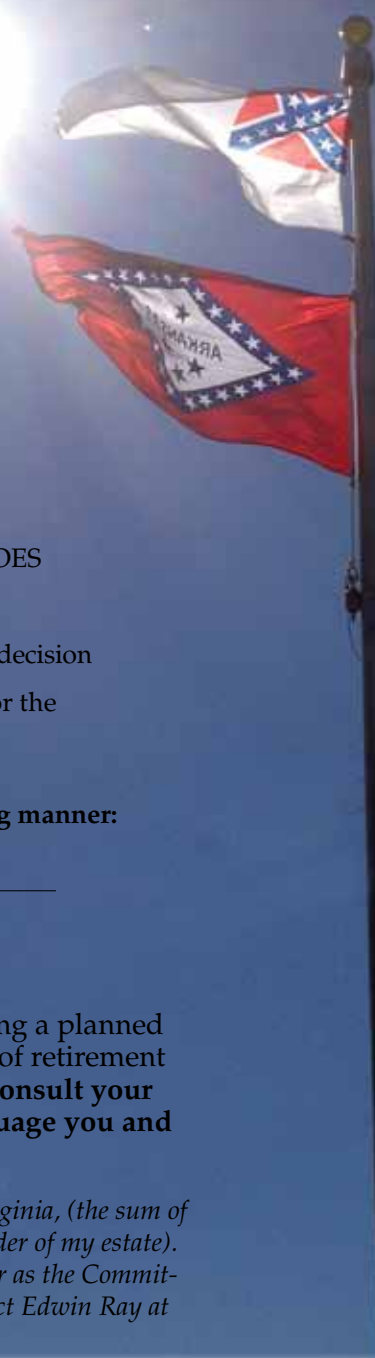
You can help by contributing to the Oakwood Restoration Committee in the following manner:

Check, Money Order or Credit Card Name_____

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

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

"I hereby give, devise, and bequeath to The Oakwood Restoration Committee, located in Richmond, Virginia, (the sum of \$_____) or (____ percent of my estate) or (specific items of property) or (the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate). This gift may be used to further the objectives of the Oakwood Restoration Committee in such a manner as the Committee may direct." Please see our website RestoreOakwood.com for more info on Planned Giving or contact Edwin Ray at gray250443@aol.com or 804-517-6587. Thank you!



[illegible]