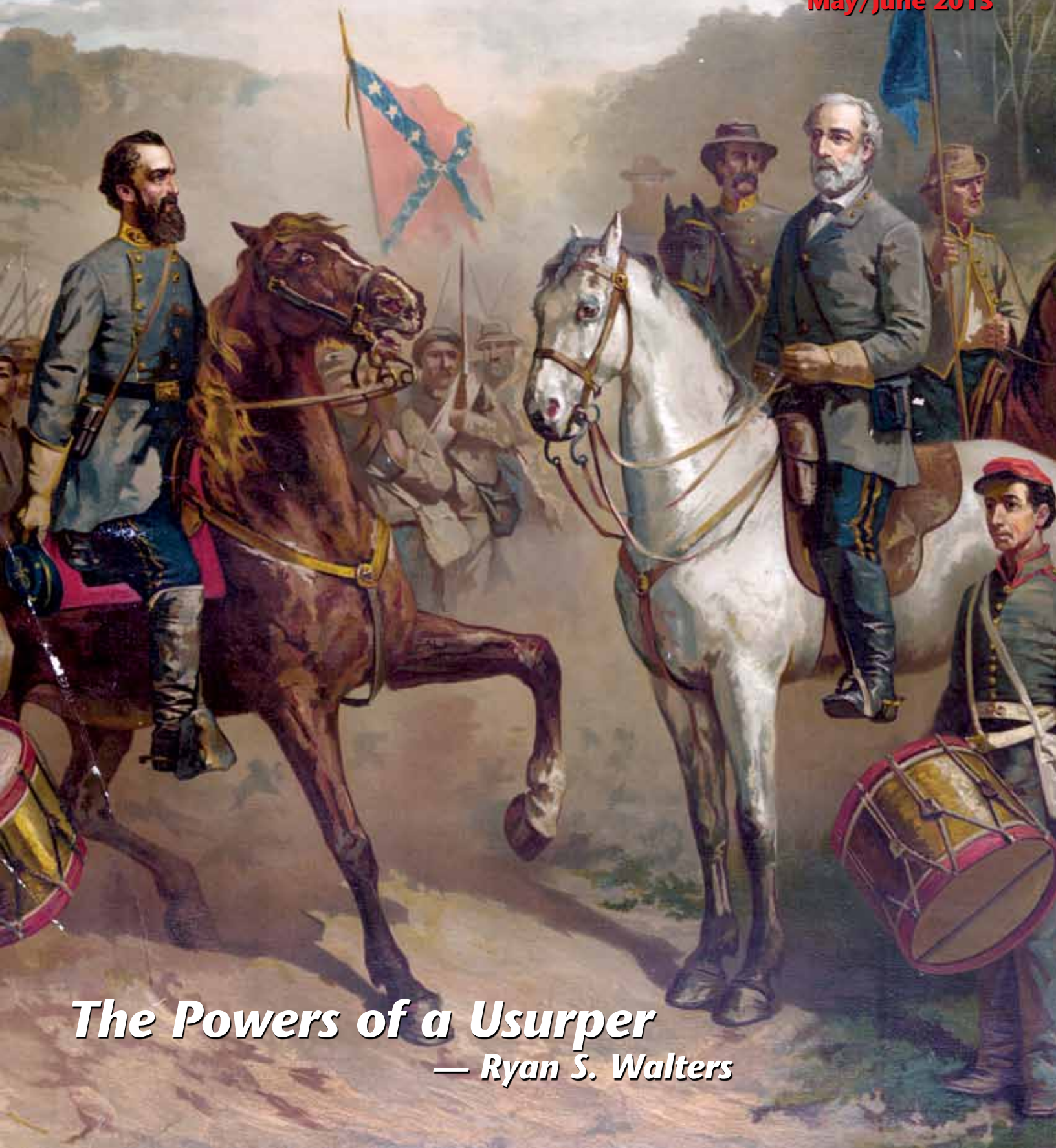


Confederate Veteran.

May/June 2013



The Powers of a Usurper
— Ryan S. Walters

Shop at the SCV Online Mall

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

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



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



Please spread the word. Anyone can shop there! Send a link to all your friends and family. Use it for business purchases. Put it on your social networking sites like Facebook. Make it a part of your signature on your e-mails. Put the link on your personal webpage.

<http://scv.we-care.com>

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

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S. A. Cunningham

May/June 2013

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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.*

Private Francis M. Burrows 15



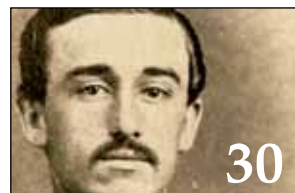
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ON THE COVER — A romanticized version of the last meeting of Lee and Jackson at Chancellorsville on May 1, 1863. *Library of Congress.*

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION DISCRIMINATES AGAINST OAKWOOD'S CONFEDERATES

The 17,200 Confederate patriots buried in Richmond's Oakwood Cemetery NEED YOUR HELP. Their fight against the federal government goes on today with the blatant and illegal discrimination of the Veterans Administration in denying these brave men a simple upright marker.

For 106 years Confederates were considered American military veterans, deserving of government markers. Today, Oakwood is involved in a legal battle with the Veterans Administration, a fight no less sacred and every bit as offensive as when the Lincoln Administration invaded our Southland in 1861.

I ask you, ISNT IT TIME FOR US TO FIGHT BACK IN THE NAME OF OUR FOREBEARS?

Each of the below named SCV members generously donated to Oakwood and joined the battle.

Denne Sweeney, Past CiC, Texas Division; Lt. Col. John Zebelean, Maryland Division;

Joe Ringhoffer, Alabama Division; Brag Bowling, Virginia Division; Loy Mauch, Arkansas Division;

Mark Simpson, South Carolina Division; Burl McCoy, Kentucky Division; Ed Butler, Tennessee Division;

Farrell Cooley, California Division; Mr. Palmer, Mr. Roberts and Mr. Christmas, Alabama Division

**NOW THESE SCV MEMBERS INVITE YOU TO JOIN THEM IN CONTRIBUTING TO THE
OAKWOOD FRIENDS AND DESCENDANTS ASSOCIATION.**

Each of the above named Sons of Confederate Veterans has given a donation of \$100 or an amount they felt comfortably fits their budget. You are being invited to participate in this cause ... **WHY** you may ask?

**BECAUSE — the Federal Government is again discriminating against the
Confederate Soldier — but this time in a very irreverent way!**

And I ask each of you, ISN'T IT TIME FOR US TO FIGHT BACK IN THE NAME OF OUR CONFEDERATE ANCESTRY?

Please give deep, serious consideration to this deplorable action and help the Oakwood Restoration Committee by joining the fine men mentioned above with a contribution to the Friends and Descendants Association. All monies raised will be utilized for legal expenses in the Veterans Administration battle and for capital improvements in the cemetery.

Please send your donation in the amount of: \$100__ \$50__ \$25__ or other \$_____.

**Make checks to: The Oakwood Restoration Committee or pay by credit card,
we accept Visa, MasterCharge and AmEx**

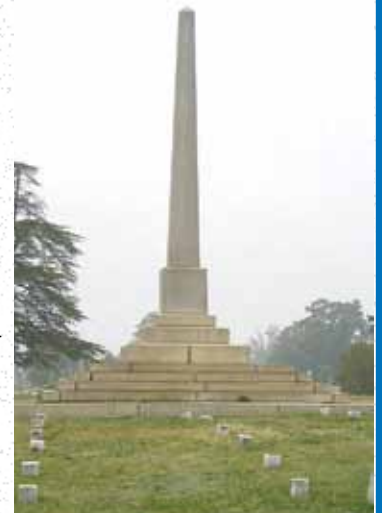
Name _____ Gift Amount _____ Date _____

CC# _____ Exp. Date _____ Security Code _____

Signature _____

**Mail to: Oakwood Restoration Committee FVA1861, Attn: Cathy Bowling, 2720 Rettig Rd.
Richmond, VA 23225 or call 804-339-4242 and Mrs. Bowling will take the
information over the phone. *It is not the intent to name every member of
Friends and Descendants in this letter.***

Thank you, the Oakwood Restoration Committee Board.



Confederate Veteran.

ESTABLISHED 1893

S. A. CUNNINGHAM
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FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

It's difficult to believe we are almost at the halfway point of 2013. When I was younger older people told me time went by faster as one got older, but I didn't believe it at the time. However, I know now it is true. So, let's make sure we make every day count.

Updated information on our National Reunion in Vicksburg is included in this issue. This will be the last issue before the Reunion to contain registration info, so don't delay sending yours in. I'm looking forward to Vicksburg and seeing everyone once again.

The last pages of this issue contain the proposed constitutional amendments and changes to the standing rules for 2013. Please look these over carefully because they will be debated and voted on at the Reunion in Vicksburg. I would suggest making copies and bring them with you.

We are continuing to experiment with the electronic version of the *Confederate Veteran*. Thanks for all of your input. Look for instructions on how to download it in the SCV Telegraph.

Our Sesquicentennial series returns with an essay entitled *The Powers of a Usurper, Northern Opposition to Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation* by Ryan S. Walters. Even Lincoln was surprised by the opposition to his war-time proclamation and had to make some changes from his original document. This is the untold story you won't find anywhere else. I'm sure you'll enjoy it as much as I did.

Efforts are being made to erect a monument to a northern doctor who worked tirelessly to find and send back Confederates buried in the Gettysburg area. Dr. Michael Bradley shares this story with us and tells us how we can help honor a "good Yankee."

Please continue to send in your camp news and letters to the editor. As always, if you have any questions please let me know. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

A handwritten signature of Frank B. Powell, III. The signature is written in dark ink and is a cursive representation of his name.

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

R. MICHAEL GIVENS

CIC@SCV.ORG

'We Are Their Sons'

"He (President Abraham Lincoln) is general-in-chief; but can a general-in-chief disobey any law of his own country? When he can, he superadds to his rights as commander the powers of a usurper and that is military despotism."
— Former US Supreme Court Justice Benjamin Robbins Curtis, 1862

Judge Curtis was not a Southerner nor did he side with the South during the martial havoc that was the War of the Northern Aggression. In his often-ignored pamphlet, *Executive Power*, he expresses his sentiment,

"The war in which we are engaged is a just and necessary war. It must be prosecuted with the whole force of this government till the military power of the South is broken, and they submit themselves to their duty to obey, and our right to have obeyed, the Constitution of the United States as 'the supreme law of the land.'"

While few (if any) of us will agree with him on the necessity of a war of subjugation or his misinterpretation of the Constitution as a liberty-stifling decree, we may certainly agree with the spirit of his clarification. He continued by stating:

"But with what sense of right can we subdue them by arms to obey the Constitution as the supreme law of their part of the land, if we have ceased to obey it, or failed to preserve it, as the supreme law of our part of the land."

Curtis wrote these words in his pamphlet in response to three life-changing edicts: Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, Lincoln's proclamation of September 24, 1862, declaring Martial Law and suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* and the Orders Of The Secretary Of War Promulgated September 26, 1862. A simple search on the Internet will furnish you a copy of the short pamphlet to read for yourself. I highly recommend you take the time to peruse this. The usurpatory actions of Lincoln and his ilk have blazed a trail for subsequent leaders in our own country and around the world. A direct link to download

a copy of Judge Curtis' book is: <http://archive.org/details/tails/executivepower00curt>

At the recent Stephen D. Lee Institute in St. Augustine, Florida, I had the pleasure of hearing Compatriot Ryan S. Walters of Ellisville, Mississippi, expound on his thesis: "The Powers of a Usurper: Northern Opposition to Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation." I encourage all members and seekers of truth to attend these important educational meetings, but I realize that many circumstances make this impossible for all. I heard many things at that meeting that need to be shared with you. Therefore, presented within these pages, you will find an expanded version of Mr. Walters' grand talk. You will also find a few of the other speakers' offerings in the coming issues. I hope you enjoy and benefit from them.

The fact that some, or even many Northern people agreed with the South before, during and after the War should come as little surprise. The Northern leaders struggled hard to fabricate the hateful propaganda which allowed them to hold on to their war-power for as long as they did. Lincoln declared at the outset that the War was to preserve the Union. At the time of his election the *nation* was comprised of thirty-three states. By the time of his first inaugural address, four months later, seven states had withdrawn. Was Lincoln really under the delusion that without the full thirty-three states then the *nation* could not survive? Was the very existence of the United States in peril due to the loss of the Deep South? Furthermore, was the South really lost to the US? Could there not have been a friendly compact which would continue trade and even protectional relations? If we might ask these questions today, could our ancestors not ask the same questions in their day? They did, as did many of the North. These questions cannot be answered, now or

then, without giving rise to the logical question of the South's natural right to self-determination. That sort of questioning cannot be allowed; hence, the propaganda campaign. Whether we speak of the real causes of the War (tariffs) or the point of the Northern strategy which turned its attention from fighting the armed soldier to a war of Total War designed to terrorize civilians, impoverish a people and demoralize the soldiers, the explanation is the same: propaganda.

Lincoln decreed himself a legislator-of-one through Executive Order, suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* and subjecting any dissenters to the fate of military tribunals. If Lincoln was right in his invasion and his subjugation, then why so much strong-arming and dissension? Why did virtually half the country break away, and of those who stayed, why the riots and the need for a *Copperhead* movement? If Lincoln was right (as we are told ad nauseam today), why threaten his remaining citizens with prison if they did not toe his line? This is the behavior of a despot, not a president. Why did Lincoln's Secretary of War, Edwin Stanton, propagandize the deliberate starvation and torture in Southern prisons? The only answer was to divert the blame and to fan the flames of hatred toward the South — and his efforts worked.

William Howard Russell, the war correspondent for the *London Times*, best expressed the feelings of hatred which were created in the North when he wrote: "The war which was made to develop and maintain Union sentiment in the South ... is now to be made a crusade against slave holders, and a war of subjugation — if need be, of extermination."

In his book *Citizen Sherman*, William Fellman has quoted Sherman as agreeing with this sentiment: "To the petulant and persistent secessionists, why death is mercy, and the quicker he or she is disposed of the better Until we can repopulate Georgia, it is useless to occupy it, but the utter destruction of its roads, houses, and people will cripple their military resources."

Sherman even wrote to his wife about his plans for a complete holocaust in Georgia. On July 31, 1862, he wrote to his wife that "the war will soon assume a turn to extermination not of soldiers alone, that is the least part of the trouble, but the people There is a class of people, men, women and children, who must be killed."

"Extermination!" Is this the American history you remember being taught in school? Is this the American history being taught to your children? Abraham Lincoln micro-managed his war. There is virtually no chance he was unaware of his general's actions and intentions. He made no efforts to curtail them; therefore, he approved of their measures.

Today we are suffered the continued propaganda campaign. The saintly Lincoln saved the union, freed the slaves and slayed the Southern vampires to make perpetual and indivisible the harmonious land of brotherly love we enjoy today. The twenty-four-hour-a-day news channels are not reporting such a rosy picture.

I've asked a lot of questions. More questions need to be asked. I implore you to honor our liberty-loving ancestors by continuing to study the true history of their struggle and to stand in their place, speak your voice for theirs and vindicate their glorious cause. For them, let's build a stronger SCV — we are their sons!

Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more.

— *Henry V*, William Shakespeare

Michael Givens
Commander-in-Chief
@CICSCV



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 VETERANS
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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Marched during centennial of charge

To the Editor:

Mr. Jack D. Howard's letter to the editor relating his memories and experiences during the Centennial prompted me to write of mine. On May 15, 1964, I was a Cadet at the Virginia Military Institute. My class ('67) had gotten out of the Rat Line a month or so earlier, so we were no longer "Rats," but "Fourth Classmen," and full members of the Corps of Cadets. May 15th is New Market Day at VMI. A parade is held on that date every year — come rain, shine, earthquake, or volcano — to commemorate the VMI Cadet Corps' fight at New Market on that day in 1864 — which made the day I first marched in it the Centennial of the battle.

As the Corps is drawn up on the parade ground, the Regimental Commander calls for the report. One by one, the names of the boys who died in the charge that day are called out, and one by one a cadet steps one pace forward and reports: "Died on the Field of Honor, Sir!" Six of the boys who were killed at New Market — some of whom were younger than any of us — are buried on post under Sir Moses Ezekiel's sculpture of *Virginia Mourning her Dead*. At the end of the parade, the Corps passes in review, dipping the colors and giving "Eyes Right" when passing the graves. While the band played *Dixie*, the flags we marched under were the VMI Battle Flag, the Virginia State Flag, and the *Southern Cross* — the Battle Flag of the Army of Northern Virginia.

It was the last time, perhaps, that an organized, uniformed military unit (we were part of the Virginia Militia), marched under that flag in an official capacity, excepting maybe (probably!) at The Citadel. Sadly, soon thereafter, the star-crossed banner was furled at

VMI. But I was there that day in 1964, marching under the same flag my great-grandpa marched under, in a gray uniform, with a rifle.

H. V. Traywick, Jr.
Richmond, Virginia
Garland-Rodes Camp 409

Truth of history trashed by Memphis council

To The Editor:

The renaming of three Confederate-themed parks in Memphis is a direct act to eradicate American history, while others contend that maintaining such symbols and monuments represent racism and have to go. Memphis is just more than 63 percent African-American, according to 2010 U.S. Census figures. The Memphis City Council, fearful of intervention by state legislators, voted to approve changing the name of Forrest Park to Health Sciences Park. Confederate Park became Memphis Park and Jefferson Davis Park, named for the president of the Confederacy, was renamed Mississippi River Park. The vote was 9-0 — seven African-American council members and two white council members voted for the changes — with three council members abstaining and one council member absent. "We removed controversial names and named them something that is less controversial," and "The parks are changed and it's done," said Councilman Lee Harris. Harris told Reuters, "We are becoming a city that is inclusive and respectful ... Those names were dividing, rather than uniting."

History is emblazoned in the past and cannot be changed or justifiably re-written. History is not served by removing references to the past in public places. Additionally, I must ask what persons, groups, organizations or gov-

ernment bodies have the entitlement to deny the truth of our history to future American generations?

Forrest Park has stirred up emotions, but not exclusively negative as the Memphis City Council has indicated. Descendants of Confederate veterans such as I take a personal offense to such heinous desecrations of American history. History itself has proven for more than 150 years there is nothing controversial regarding Confederate monuments, cemeteries, museums, or names of the men who honored their cause, and later contributed to the rebuilding of the new United States.

Councilman Lee Harris indicates the names *Forrest*, *Confederate* and *Davis* were controversial. In response I must ask why the names *Grant*, *Union* and *Lincoln* are not?

Harris told Reuters, "We are becoming a city that is inclusive and respectful ... Those names were dividing rather than uniting." Nothing could be further from the historical truth.

Christopher Reilly
Maj. Gen. William D. McCain Camp 584
Manassas, Virginia

Why not make a movie about Robert E. Lee?

To the Editor:

Today and maybe like you, I was anxious to read my new March/April issue of the *Confederate Veteran*. I enjoy all of the articles and am proud to be associated with so many knowledgeable and articulate people like Mr. Fritz. I was particularly interested in Mr. Fritz's review on Steven Spielberg's movie, *Lincoln*. Like Mr. Fritz, my curiosity was aroused. Did Steven Spielberg, whom I admire, get it right? Also, like Mr. Fritz, I observed several muted inaccuracies. I suspect it was to make the movie more

palatable to guarantee its commercial success at the box office. I'm eighty years old now.

As a Virginian, when I was in grammar school history class, I was spoon-fed all that drivel and dogma as truth. The North is still foisting those lies and inaccuracies on our school systems a 150 years after the fact. They were and still are, trying to justify killing more than 800,000 soldiers and civilians from the South, and I resent the hell out of it. Since grammar school, I had to reeducate myself on the truth and historical facts of the War of Northern Aggression and not Mr. Lincoln's eloquentness or prose.

Lincoln, in truth, is an easy personality to read. Almost anyone interested in historical fact can know the man as he was quoted quite often. He was 90 percent a politician, not unlike many of today's politicians. He would have slept with the devil to meet his questionable objectives. Lincoln's driven objective was the preservation of the Union at all and any costs. Only as a second objective did Lincoln's focus come to the issue of slavery. One only has to read his quotes to ascertain this. The North has distorted history for a 150 years to idolize Lincoln. He was no different than any politician with a mission.

I just finished writing a short talk entitled "All the Facts Leading up to the Civil War." I plan to present my talk to service clubs and organizations, including schools, if I am able to break through the educational hierarchy.

In my opinion, Lincoln was nothing more than a country lawyer and politician. I do give him credit for knowing how to cull political favor. He was as sly as a fox. Had not fate ended his life prematurely, who knows how much additional pain and destruction the South would have suffered. President Grant was much more honest and objective in my opinion.

In closing, it is my wish Steven Spielberg would put forth his talents to herald the life and times of General

Robert E. Lee. Just think, he wouldn't have to lie, twist or fabricate anything about Marse Robert's character, just tell the truth. You would have nothing to edit from historical fact. You could produce that movie for half the cost. George Clooney could do a great Robert E. Lee if you aged him a bit, *nuff sed!* Keep up the good work. The truth will set us free.

James W. Coulsby
John S. Mosby Camp 1237
El Cajon, California

Need more numbers to attend memorial service

To the Editor:

While I was attending Robert E. Lee's Birthday Celebration at the Capitol January 19, 2013, in Montgomery, AL, a thought came to me. There was a nice group of people there, but not enough for me to call it a crowd.

The thought was "Why isn't a much larger number here, and why is most of the attendance from out-of-town?"

Counting the three SCV camps in Montgomery, the one in Wetumpka, Prattville and Tallassee, the total members should be between 400-500 members. Surely of this number, very few would have to make a living on Saturday and each of us have made a vow to support and perpetuate the memories of our forefathers and their history.

Robert E. Lee may have been outnumbered and ran out of soldiers to continue the fight and had to surrender to Grant, but the South and our people can still save the South.

The reasons our forefathers fought the war are still here; our pride in the South and our belief in the Constitution still exist. How can we expect others to join our organization and made aware others of the South's correct history and our heroes who made it great?

We need numbers to attract and be heard. If ninety percent of our local members show up for our June 1 or June 3, whichever the SCV picks to meet at

the Capitol for Jefferson Davis' birthday, we will shock the media. Let's try it!

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

What does the name 'Rebel' really mean?

To the Editor:

The other day a discussion about the Confederate vs Federal and the War. (still not sure what kind of war it was, outside of being a killing war) The person I was speaking to called me a 'Rebel,' trying to offend me. Well, needless to say, it did not, but did get me thinking — *Rebel*, just what is it to be a Rebel.

I did a Web search for the word *Rebel*: there are literally hundreds of definitions, after reading many, I have come to the conclusion it's unique to be a Rebel.

Rebel: pertaining to rebels or rebellion; acting in revolt; rebellious; as rebel troops, one who rebels or insurgent. The best is "Participating in organized resistance to a constituted government — 'The Rebellious Confederacy.'"

Most of the definitions refer to a *Rebel* as rebelling to an organized government. The problem with all of these definitions is they seem to use the word to define themselves, therefore assuming everybody knows what a Rebel is.

I went out back to ponder the situation; I sat down next to that old tree out there, pulled off my hat, scratched my head, looked at the grass starting to grow and thought about what being a Rebel really is.

Maybe Spartacus was one of the first, when he Rebelled against Rome. I know when the Rebel title was given to Alaric I, who sacked Rome, his confederation of the Huns, Goths and Vandals beat the Romans. This confederation

Continued on page 50

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

**LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
CHARLES KELLY BARROW**

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Strength and Honor

"I appeal to you, brothers, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that all of you agree with one another so that there may be no divisions among you and that you may be perfectly united in mind and thought."— 1 Corinthians 1:10

The other day with the kids I heard an Aesop's parable,, *The Bundle of Sticks*, which made me think of the Sons of Confederate Veterans on so many levels. The parable goes like this: "A husbandman, who had a quarrelsome family, after having tried in vain to reconcile them by words, thought he might more readily prevail by an example. So he called his sons and bade them lay a bundle of sticks before him. Then having tied them into a faggot, he told the lads, one after the other, to take it up and break it. They all tried, but tried in vain. Then untying the faggot, he gave them the sticks to break one by one. This they did with the greatest ease. Then said the father, 'Thus you, my sons, as long as you remain united, are a match for all your enemies; but differ and separate, and you are undone.'" The meaning is unity gives strength. When the sticks were bound in one accord, they were impossible to destroy; yet, individually, they were not able to withstand the assault and broke.

The SCV is a group of men who share a common factor: each one of us has at least one Confederate ancestor. In many articles I have addressed the pettiness or bickering which goes on in camps, divisions and even on the National level. This leaves us vulnerable, easy to have outsiders attack us while we are concentrating on the inconsequential issues of who is "more Confederate" or "It's all about me." It has been said we are our own worst enemies! The time and energy

exerted with dealing with these trivial fixations can be better used working together.

So how can we be bound together as one? You would think the common factor of our ancestors would be sufficient, but many times it is not. So I will break this down into three levels: camp, Division and National. Given that each of these is unique in so many ways, it is impossible to cover all of the scenarios; nevertheless, this will give the ability to consider what may be successful for your particular situation.

On a camp level, many times one or two individuals *run* the camp, for better or for worse. I want to put a disclaimer here that there will always be the *worker bees* and then the rest of the group. This is not to discredit those diligent workers or to ask them to stop. It is to actually encourage those who like to sit on the sidelines and occasionally cheer to become more involved. As stated in a previous article, we are a team. The few who oversee operations can become burned out, and discouraged, causing them to lose focus of the task or even quit. They need individuals in the camp to help, or to better state it, to work as a unit. In the parable the one stick was broken easily, but the bundle was not. To help the camp to become all it can be, it must be a family effort, so to speak. All must determine what part they play.

Yes, there are the ones who are to encourage and cheer their team to a victory, but that should not be a

majority. Can you imagine watching a football team of five going against a powerhouse, but the stands are full of adoring fans? Do you think the team of five will be able to defeat the team who has not only all of its players on the field, but reserves? Consider this in your camp. See where it is you might be able to help. It may be as simple as bringing the flags to every meeting or function, or to set up the meeting place and speaker for the next month. These items may seem trivial, but someone has to do them to have a successful meeting each month.

Now to the Division level: How does this parable apply? Simply put, the Division is a working unit of many camps which form brigades. So many times I hear that the brigade commanders rarely visit their camps or offer help to camps who may be struggling. Or the division officers exalt themselves above the average member, making it impossible for assistance to be obtained. I am going to make this clear — we are all equal members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and none of us are better than the other, no matter our title(s). Experience does lead itself to set one apart, but only to help those seeking advice, not to belittle. Officers, it is your elected duty to help make the camps a viable part of your Division. You cannot allow a camp to stand by itself without support from the Division. It is imperative for divisions to help equip the camp officers and to assist in any endeavor a camp may pursue. That does not mean a Division officer needs to go be a part of a recruitment table — although it is not a bad idea — but to ensure the camp has recruitment materials to hand out to the public. Camps must be able to look at the officers as a child looks to a parent, for guidance.

When our heritage is attacked or threatened, it is imperative that National has the full support of camps and Divisions. Currently we have more than 30,000 members in good standing. If we stand united we can accomplish immeasurable goals and adversities. For Vision 2016, Commander-in-Chief Michael Givens has asked us, the 30,000 members of the SCV, to stand in support of our new mission statement. Have we tried to fulfill this request? Or are we going to stand by idly and make demands of our National officers and point blame if something is not accomplished. While I respect Commander-in-Chief Givens, I will also state it is impossible for him alone to reach the goals set by Vision 2016. I stand in support of Vision 2016 as an average member and will do all I can in my power to assure the John McIntosh Kell Camp 107 in

Griffin, Georgia, is aligned with Commander Givens and the General Executive Council. If we cannot stand united on short and long-term goals of our organization, how can we stand for our heritage in a battle?

In the movie *Gladiator*, the fictional character Maximus, who was general of the Roman army, rallies his men behind a phrase, “Strength and Honor!” I want to rally you, the members of the SCV, who have the blood of Confederate soldiers running through your veins, to stand up in honor of your heritage which was bequeathed to you and come together as one to show the world our strength and unity. Men, I will once again say it is time to put away our unimportant squabbling or the desire of power for the sake of the new title, and rally with me. We must push forward as a cohesive force to protect the good name of the Confederate soldier.

At the time of this article, Memphis is fighting to save the name of Forrest Park, Jefferson Davis Park, and Confederate Park, which may be lost to political correctness. Here in the middle of the Sesquicentennial we have come heavily under attack from those desiring to eradicate our history in the name of sensitivity. The men of Memphis and the Tennessee Division have worked as one unit to fight this assault, and I applaud them. The battle has only begun, however. Strength and Honor! Rally behind these men and seek to come together with them in collaboration with their efforts. Let the media see us an entity which mutually supports one another in the defense of our heritage.

Men, I close with this — it is time to have the same courage and mettle as our ancestors who were in the trenches, battled the cold and rain, dealt with lice and starvation, and so much more. We cannot comprehend what it meant to them to leave their family and serve a country which was barely established, in order to fight an army that had invaded their lands. Are you man enough to lay aside the small and insignificant issues so we can work together? Or are we only going to talk about our ancestors’ good name and allow it to be maligned while we fuss? STRENGTH AND HONOR!

The God of Jacob be with you.

Deo Vindice!

Charles Kelly Barrow

Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief

www.barrowscv.net





Forward The Colors

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

There is nothing doubtful about our history

Recently, I was accorded a great honor by the North Carolina Division — I was invited to bring the address at their Confederate Flag Day ceremony in Raleigh. In preparation, I further developed an idea I'd been considering for some time, an idea I believe is worthy of our consideration. I'd like to share it with you, also, through this column.

It's been said a person's creation belief system will determine their world view. If you believe that the universe just, by chance, popped into existence and that, eventually, single-cell organisms emerged from the primordial ooze, grew more complex, became vertebrates, began to walk upright and ... here we are, billions of years after the process began, then a corresponding world view will follow, one of randomness... purposelessness ... hopelessness.

On the other hand, if you believe in the Genesis account, that an Eternal God spoke this universe into existence, formed us, the highest of His creations, in His image and in due time came to dwell as one of us, died at our hands, rose again and stands ready to redeem us, it will profoundly affect your world view ... it will be much different than that of the adherent to the previous theory.

The dynamic of history is very similar. What you believe about the origins of The United States ... or, more appropriately ... these united States will have an impact on how you view the conflict of 1861 – 1865 and the years leading up to it. It will affect your contemporary perspective, as well.

A philosophy held by men such as Daniel Webster and Justice Joseph Story held that a sovereignty of the people existed. It was held in the aggregate and simply made us Americans. Any political structures might have begun during the Colonial period were null and void ... as if they never existed.

States were, in this belief system, little more than counties on a grand scale. Their comings and goings, their aims, were of little consequence. Their people had no identity, except as part of the aggregate citizenry. This view was also held by the 16th president of the United States.

Is this a good philosophy? Who was there at creation and what did they have to say? James Madison said this,

"The powers delegated by the proposed Constitution to the federal government, are few and defined. Those which

are to remain in the State governments are numerous and indefinite. The former will be exercised principally on external objects, as war, peace, negotiation, and foreign commerce; with which last the power of taxation will, for the most part, be connected. The powers reserved to the several States will extend to all the objects which, in the ordinary course of affairs, concern the lives, liberties, and properties of the people, and the internal order, improvement, and prosperity of the State."

I'll also quote Thomas Jefferson on the matter,

"The true theory of our Constitution is surely the wisest and best, that the States are independent as to everything within themselves, and united as to everything respecting foreign affairs. Let the General Government be reduced to foreign concerns only, and let our affairs be disentangled from those of all other nations, except as to commerce, which the merchants will manage the better, the more they are left free to manage for themselves, and our General Government may be reduced to a very simple organization, and a very inexpensive one; a few plain duties to be performed by a few servants."

As you ponder the words of Madison and Jefferson, you can easily see where the problems would arise in the two-plus centuries since they were spoken. Furthermore, the states had behaved as sovereign. At the close of the war with Britain, the Crown had made peace with each of the former colonies, now states. Then, as states, they continued to operate within their own political boundaries with their own legislatures, executives and courts.

Again, we see the comparison to humankind, our earth, our universe — their beginning was a creative work of God, not self-generation. Likewise, the states created the union. The people of those states elected representatives, they met on their behalf, formed the Articles of Confederation and, then, later on, "a more perfect union."

In time, the people of those sovereign states elected representatives that met, and they removed themselves from that union. It was not treason, anarchy, terrorism, rebellion, or any other often-heard libelous tag. These terms are attached to our ancestors by historians who don't understand, or perhaps don't regard the Constitution. They proclaim as right and good and noble the philosophy which precipitated the attacks on the Southern people beginning in 1861.

That philosophy is nothing more or less, than Po-

litical Darwinism. Think about it — what is the layman's summation of Darwinism? Four little words ... "Survival of the fittest."

Is that not what occurred? Did the Lincoln government appeal to a Constitutional standard ... or even a more populist "good of the country" litmus test? No ... a larger army fueled by a larger economy; all to make subjects of a larger realm — that was sufficient.

Do you think I have strained this evolutionary analogy? If so, please keep in mind that it was in the 20th Century, the late 20th Century at that, we were told the Constitution was a "living, breathing document"; the same man would later tell us that "the earth has a fever." Bad science ... bad political science — they seem to be married, or at least, they cohabit.

Furthermore, in regard to Darwin, let me reinforce my thoughts as we ponder a peculiarity of history. Charles Darwin was born on February 12, 1809. Think of it — Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England and Hodgenville, Kentucky are far apart, but on that day, both received a beautiful baby boy. Both innocent, not in the strict theological sense — for all humanity is born into sin, but in the sense of being a clean slate, a new life with great potential.

Yet, ideas have consequences. These boys would become men who would choose wrong ideas, and those ideas would take them down the wrong path. Furthermore, because they were gifted, they would lead millions down the wrong path, also.

Sadly, the travelers have continued on steadily, long after the pied pipers of destruction passed from this life. It is true many evolutionary theories have been advanced which conflict with Darwin's original hypotheses. Likewise, we have seen such radical political operatives emerge that they have gone far beyond the scope of the Lincoln agenda. Nevertheless, error always cuts multiple paths and wide ones at that, while the route of Truth is singular ... and narrow, yet sometimes hard.

The path of any Confederate soldier was one fraught with pain — battlefield wounds; death for about one-third of them, separation from family, then the lingering insult of Reconstruction for those which returned. Yet, they met it all, head-on.

This is a favorite quote; I have used it on several similar occasions:

Continued on page 24

Chaplain's Comments

Mark W. Evans
Chaplain-in-Chief



Confederate Memorial Day

This spring, all across the Southland, we remember our Confederate ancestors and their courageous struggle to defend their states and fledgling country. They faced an overwhelming foe, determined to force them back into the Union. A Northern majority had repeatedly and with increasing intensity trampled upon their God-given and constitutional freedoms. Like their grandfathers, they fought for the right of self-government. They also knew sovereign states formed the compact which granted limited powers to a central government. They did not forfeit their states' sovereignty. A Northern majority insisted on using its power to oppress the Southern states with excessive tariffs and other abuses.

Not only were their liberties hanging in the balance, but the liberties of future generations, North and South, hinged on their struggle. The dispute was settled at the point of a bayonet. Some 620,000 soldiers, North and South, perished. Multitudes claim this massacre was necessary for the purpose of freeing slaves. Yet, no other country dealt with the slave issue in such a barbarous manner. Some acknowledge that without the war the South would

have resolved the issue, probably in a way which would not have left the slaves destitute. Southern states' seceding from the Union was the cause of the war, not slavery. Abraham Lincoln stated in a debate with Senator Stephen Douglas in 1858, "I have no purpose to introduce political and social equality between the white and black races. There is a physical difference between the two, which in my judgment, will probably forever forbid their living together upon the footing of perfect equality; and inasmuch as it becomes a necessity that there must be a difference, I, as well as Judge Douglas, am in favor of the race to which I belong having the superior position. I have never said anything to the contrary" [DiLorenzo, 11].

Now, 150 years after the war, our country is awakening to the fact that states' rights is an important issue. Walter E. Williams, nationally syndicated columnist, wrote, "The War between the States settled by force whether states could secede. Once it was established that states cannot secede, the federal government, abetted by a Supreme Court unwilling to hold it to its constitutional restraints, was able to run amok over states' rights, so much

so that the protections of the Ninth and Tenth Amendments mean little or nothing today. Not only did the war lay the foundation for eventual nullification or weakening of basic constitutional protection against central government abuses, but it also laid to rest the great principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence that 'Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed'" [DiLorenzo, *Forward*, xii, xiii]. Honoring our ancestors brings these issues before us. Their graves are silent testimonies to the need of defending liberty.

Understanding the moral fiber of the Confederate armies goes beyond their outward qualities. They were a ragged, half-starving band of warriors. Yet, they had a fury in battle which baffled their enemies. Many of the combatants were dedicated Christians, fighting for a cause they knew was right before God. A contemporary of the war, Rev. J. M. Atkinson, observed: "The talent, the energy, patriotism — and now, it would seem, the piety of the country is, for the most part, to be found in the army. One of the most remarkable manifestations of this time, and of the war, is the character

of our armies. It is unlike that of any soldiers in history. In religious fervor, in intelligent patriotism, they resemble the best troops of the English Commonwealth, when least infected with fanatical rancor and selfish ambition. But in refinement, in urbanity, in education, in simplicity of purpose, in intelligent appreciation of the questions involved and the interests at stake, and above all, in Christian sensibility, at once kindly and fervent, catholic and deep, it is incomparably superior to the best soldiers of Cromwell's army [Bennett, 21, 22]. This spiritual quality was further developed through the revivals which brought tens of thousands to confess Jesus Christ as Lord and Savior. There were, as in every revival, those who made false professions. However, the genuineness of this gracious work of God's Spirit was demonstrated in the steadfastness of many who continued faithful Christians throughout the war and returned to their devastated land to establish what became known as the Bible Belt. Numbers of those who professed Christ entered the ministry and many others, reunited with their families, became leaders in their congregations and the instruments for good in their communities. The spiritual fiber of the Southern people is an unsung truth that testifies to our present country the desperate need of a Sure Foundation. "The people that do know their God shall be strong, and do exploits" [Dan. 11:32].

Our relatives were good soldiers. Rev. R. H. Rivers, a contemporary, wrote of the Confederate soldier's courage: "He marches without fear to the brink of death. The booming of cannon, the shrill sound of rifle and musketry, the clash of arms, the smoke of battle, the groans of the wounded, and the fallen corpses of the dead inspire him with no terror. Brave, but not reckless, he would stand, if need be, in the very front of

the battle facing danger and braving death. Such is true courage, and it is possessed in all its plenitude by the model soldier" [Bennett, 26].

Rivers also spoke of the implacable obedience of Southern combatants: "Obedience is a high duty of the soldier. Accustomed almost from infancy to command, and altogether unused to much of the hard and servile labor which devolves upon him in the army, he feels that it is a high virtue now to obey. Disobedience would be ruinous to the cause; insubordination must bring defeat to our arms, and subjugation or extermination. This he sees, and however hard the labor, however humiliating the work, however severe the task, however perilous the undertaking, he goes forward doing his duty, obeying orders, and exerting an influence as extensive as our armies and as potent, though quiet as 'Heaven's first law.' A private in the ranks — his name unheralded, and his deeds, his noble deeds, unsung — he exerts an influence, by his cheerful obedience, as gentle as the dews of heaven, as pure as the alembic from which they are distilled, and as fragrant as the flowers on which they fall" [Bennett, 26, 27].

Although the Confederacy was physically defeated, the Southern Cause continues. We are strengthened by gathering at the graves of the intrepid soldiers who refused to flinch before overwhelming force. It is here their testimony to individual freedom and State's Rights is sealed. In 1866, at Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, South Carolina, Confederate Chaplain John Lafayette Girardeau expressed the feeling of the South with these words:

"We can never, never forget that they were sacrificial victims on the altar which we helped to rear, and that their blood was poured out like water in defence of principles which we avowed, and which we counseled and exhorted them to maintain to

the last extremity. For that cause which we as well as they regarded as the exponent of constitutional liberty, and which, during its protracted and agonizing struggle for existence, we loved with a passionate intensity which no words can express — for that cause these men encountered every hardship, underwent every privation, and freely sacrificed their lives." [Blackburn, 128, 129].

Now, in the year 2013, the Sons of Confederate Veterans are approximately 30,000 strong. Our influence far exceeds our numbers, because we stand for God's truth. As we gather to pay tribute, may the Lord move our hearts to pray for revival, even for a revival as experienced by the Confederate Armies, when thousands were brought to rest their souls upon Jesus Christ and His atoning work. Our country is in peril. "Salvation is of the Lord" (Jonah 2:9).

Chaplain Girardeau, turning from the living gathered at Magnolia Cemetery, spoke as if he were addressing the fallen warriors: "Memory will keep her guard of honor over your graves; love will bedew them with her tears; faith will draw from them her inspiration for future sacrifice; and hope, kindling her torch at the fires which glow in your ashes, will, in its light, look forward to a day when a people once more redeemed and enfranchised will confess that your death was not in vain" [Blackburn, 129, 130].

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The Last Roll



Forrest 1435
Birmingham, AL
Tyus K. Denney

The Prattville Dragoons
1524
Prattville, AL
Henry O. Gober

27th Arkansas Infantry 1519
Mountain Home, AR
William Garland McKinney

Col. David Lang 1314
Tallahassee, FL
Bernard Franklin Hill

Theophilus West M.D. 1346
Marianna, FL
Buford Sims

Jacob Summerlin 1516
Kissimmee, FL
Richard Austin Branham

Jackson County Volunteers
94
Jefferson, GA
Randy Keith Evans

Brig. Gen. T. R. R. Cobb 97
Athens, GA
Richard Gladstone Neal Morgan R. Redwine

Cherokee Legion 914
Canton, GA
Earnie R. Breeding

Col. Hiram Parks Bell 1642
Cumming, GA
Herbert A. Lang

Lt. George E. Dixon 1962
Belleville, IL
James Henry Benedict

Captain David C. Walker
640
Franklin, KY
Arthur Douglas Wade

Forrest's Orphans 1744
Calhoun, KY
Allen Everett Dejarnette

Randall Lee Gibson 470
Thibodaux, LA
Lucius Raymond Ostheimer

Col. Leon Dawson Marks
1596
Shreveport, LA
Vernon Alcede Love

Brig. Gen. Thomas Moore
Scott 1604
Minden, LA
Jimmy E. Harper

Captain Vincent Camalier
C.S.A. 1359
Leonardtown, MD
Douglas F. Delozier

Col. John T. Coffee 1934
Osceola, MO
Lloyd Byron Smith

Sam Davis 596
Biloxi, MS
David Anthony Weems Richard Ray Flowers Conrad A. Adams

Lowry Rifles 1740
Rankin County, MS
Clyde Gerald Flynn

Calhoun Avengers 1969
Calhoun City, MS
Christopher Dee Taylor

The McDowell Men 379
Marion, NC
Albert Bennett Mewborn

Brig. Gen. J. Johnston
Pettigrew 1401
Lenoir, NC
Timothy Duane Miller

Maj. Egbert A. Ross
1423
Charlotte and
Mecklenburg
County, NC
Claud E. Hefner

Col. Leonidas Lafayette
Polk 1486
Garner, NC
Charles E. Purser

Thomas Legion 1514
Cashiers, NC
Robert Red Tolbert

Rockingham Rangers 1835
Mayodan, NC
Ted Davis Grogan

General William Dorsey
Pender 1916
Wilson, NC
William Regan Heath

Col. William A. Stowe 2142
Dallas, NC
Willis Larry Hill

Brig. Gen. Samuel
McGowan 40
Laurens, SC
William Marion Carnes William Drayton Burns

Adam Washington
Ballenger 68
Spartansburg, SC
Thomas Erwin Hadden

Captain Moses Wood 125
Gaffney, SC
Joseph Mike Roach

Col. E. T. Stackhouse 1576
Latta, SC
Paul Patrick Hayes

Longstreet-Zollicoffer 87
Knoxville, TN
Andrew Paul Sorrells

Nathan Bedford Forrest 215
Memphis, TN
John Malcolm Gibbons

M/G William D. McCain
HQ 584
Columbia, TN
Donald G. Linton

Hill-Freeman 1472
Trenton, TN
Charles Howard Rochelle

Albert Sidney Johnston 67
Houston, TX
Robert Chester Reese

J. M. "Matt" Barton 441
Sulphur Springs, TX
Sam Porter Jones

Colonel Middleton Tate
Johnson 1648
Arlington, TX
Mike Morgan

Hill Country 1938
Fredericksburg, TX
David Smith Pitts

Texas Lonestar Greys 1953
Schertz, TX
Leonard Boardman Lawson

Colonel D. H. Lee Martz 10
Harrisonburg, VA
Jacob Hunter Wonderley

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Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



Pvt. Francis M. Burrows, Co. B, 13th VA Infantry

Franks (as he preferred to be called) was born March 28, 1840, at Culpeper County, Virginia, where he enlisted in Company B of the 13th Virginia Infantry in March 1861. They were commissioned as a regiment at Harpers Ferry, with most companies being prewar organized militia. The 13th was commanded by A.P. Hill, and it was his wife who sewed the first battle flag for the 13th.

Their first action of the war was at New Creek Depot in West Virginia on June 18, when they routed a Union force, capturing two cannon and the Union flag. Shortly after this Company B was mustered out of service in January 1862 when their enlistments expired. However, most men rejoined for the remainder of the war in 2nd Company B in March 1862. In the spring of 1862 they became part of Stonewall Jackson's forces. At Gaines' Mill, June 27, they suffered serious losses but became heroes when they shattered a Union cavalry charge during the Battle of Cedar Mountain on August 9. For the remaining months of 1862 they saw action at Second Manassas, Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg.

During 1863 they participated in the Battles of Chancellorsville and Winchester. However, due to



*UCV Major Frank M. Burrows
at a Blue-Gray reunion.*

casualties, sickness, etc., the regiment was not at Gettysburg, but performed provost duty at Winchester.

In 1864 they fought at Spotsylvania in May, and in October again suffered heavy losses at Cedar Creek. It was during this engage-

ment that the colors sewn by Mrs. Hill were lost to the 5th New York Cavalry Regiment. By December the regiment was in the trenches at Petersburg.

They surrendered at Appomattox with only 63 men from the regiment remaining. Shortly before the surrender, Frank was captured and spent three months as a prisoner of war in Ft. Delaware.

Sometime after the war ended Frank moved to Texas, settling in the Fort Worth area. His occupation was house painter and seems to have earned a good living doing this. He became active in veterans' affairs and was one of the first to write for the *Confederate Veteran* magazine, when in April 1893 an article of his was printed. Frank was one of the early officers to serve in the Texas Division of the UCV with rank of major within the organization. He joined the R. E. Lee Camp 158 of Ft. Worth; gave a speech in 1910 that was excerpted and printed in the *Confederate Veteran* magazine; participated in Blue-Gray reunions; and ran for camp commander in 1913 but was defeated by one vote.

In 1922 Frank died, but it is not known exactly when, or where he is buried.



The Powers of a Usurper

Northern Opposition to Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation

By Ryan S. Walters

"Understand, I raise no objection against [the proclamation] on legal or constitutional grounds; for, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, in time of war, I suppose I have a right to take any measure which may best subdue the enemy."

Abraham Lincoln to the Chicago Delegation, 1862

"The necessary result of this interpretation of the Constitution is, that, in time of war, the President has any and all power, which he may deem it necessary to exercise, to subdue the enemy; and that every private and personal right of individual security against mere executive control, and every right reserved to the States or the people, rests merely upon executive discretion."

Former US Supreme Court Justice Benjamin Robbins Curtis, 1862

From mainstream historians, we are routinely treated to a portrait of Abraham Lincoln that defies reality, with monikers like "Honest Abe" and the "Great Emancipator." In the latest from Hollywood, we get what might be termed "Lincoln the Humanitarian," portrayed in a new epic film by Steven Spielberg where the president is depicted as the leading force behind passage of the Thirteenth Amendment which officially abolished slavery throughout the United States. But like many projects on Lincoln, Spielberg's movie falls into the category of myth, as evidence shows that the president had very little to do with the amendment's passage.

Aside from spinning tales, historians and Hollywood also ignore or downplay what they find distasteful.

Reading much of the current literature on the Emancipation Proclamation, one might conclude that, though it was denounced in the South, it was universally hailed throughout the North as a just and benevolent policy. In truth, Lincoln's proclamation, an early form of an executive order, faced widespread opposition throughout the North, from Democrats and Republicans alike, pleasing very few in the Union states. As Lincoln scholar Stephen B. Oates has written, the Emancipation Proclamation "remained the most explosive and unpopular act of Lincoln's embattled presidency."¹

The opposition came from all sides. Abolitionists were not happy because they thought it much too conservative, seeking instead a plan of action to emancipate all slaves and destroy

the institution forever. Moderate and conservative Republicans believed it was unwise and would wreck the party. Democrats were upset because the original aim of the war, to preserve the Union, was now transformed into a crusade to abolish slavery. Many Northern citizens feared it would cause a flood of free blacks northward. But despite the divergent groups, opposition centered on two main issues: Race and the Constitution.

Believing he possessed authority to issue an emancipation proclamation from the war powers of the Constitution, and with setbacks on the battlefield, the threat of foreign intervention, and a public souring on the cause generally, Lincoln made the move that could truthfully be construed as last gasp. But he felt he had to do it. As he said on several oc-

casions, emancipation was “my last trick” or the “last card” in the deck.² Even Lincoln himself feared taking such action would face resistance in the North. “I would do it,” he told Senator Charles Sumner, “if I were not afraid that half the officers would fling down their arms and three more states would rise.”³ And because of that fear, two days after issuing the preliminary proclamation on September 22, 1862, he issued a second proclamation which suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, allowing federal authorities to arrest and jail disloyal citizens without trial. This was widely seen as a way to keep political opponents from stirring up hostility to emancipation among the populace.

The first signs of opposition came from members of the Cabinet, whose reaction was less than enthusiastic when the president first broached the subject in July 1862 and again that September, most of them sitting in stunned silence upon hearing the proposal. Many of them felt strongly, even those fully committed to the cause of abolitionism, that issuing such a proclamation would be seen as a last ditch effort to win the war. Secretary of State William Seward was, according to Navy Secretary Gideon Welles, hesitant “to commit himself” and was the main proponent of that opinion, fearing it might invite foreign intervention, so he cautioned postponement until a military victory at least. Montgomery Blair, the postmaster general, though claiming to support it in principle, feared the reaction in the Border States and in the army. He also argued it was not a smart move politically, dreading the prospect that it would greatly hurt the Republicans in the forthcoming midterm elections. It would “revive old parties,” he believed, and hand

the opposition “a club ... to beat the Administration.”⁴

After the Battle of Sharpsburg on September 17, 1862, when Lincoln finally decided to act, he, along with members of the administration, kept a close eye on Northern society and the unfolding of events, paying particular attention to the proclamation’s political ramifications. Navy Secretary Gideon Welles reported in his diary just days after the issuance of the preliminary proclamation that it’s reception “has ... been less exciting than I had apprehended,” with “violent opposition” to it, while presidential secretaries John Nicolay and John Hay wrote of “violent protests” throughout the North. Less than a week after the announcement, Lincoln wrote to Vice President Hannibal Hamlin concerned that “stocks have declined, and troops come forward more slowly than ever. This, looked soberly in the face, is not very satisfactory. We have fewer troops in the field at the end of six days than we had at the beginning — the attrition among the old outnumbering the addition of the new. The North responds to the proclamation sufficiently in breath; but breath alone kills no rebels.” In fact, on several occasions Lincoln told friends that he might have made a mistake and feared the proclamation had done “about as much harm as good.”⁵

Lincoln soon discovered he was in a political vice. Much of the radical element in Congress wholeheartedly supported Lincoln’s decision, if nothing more than to be seen as loyal to the administration. But other political factions did not, believing the president had “yielded to the radical pressure” to emancipate the slaves. Presidential aides Nicolay and Hay wrote Lincoln “was exposed to the bitterest assaults

and criticisms from every faction in the country”; with conservative and moderate supporters upset he “yielded to the wishes of the radicals,” while the radicals, mainly the most extreme abolitionists, also reproached Lincoln “for being hampered, if not corrupted, by the influences of the conservatives.”⁶

The proclamation might have been popular with the abolitionist element in Congress, but outside of those hallowed halls was another story, as many anti-slavery advocates were disappointed in the president’s proclamation. Radical abolitionists like Wendell Phillips, who loathed Lincoln and once referred to him as “the slave hound of Illinois,” wanted a decree which emancipated every slave in the United States, in the North as well as the South, with one swift stroke of the presidential pen. Lincoln, though in his inaugural address, had professed not to interfere with slavery in the South, for he did not believe he had any authority to do so, something radicals disliked him for. Abolitionists were also upset with the one hundred-day waiting period between the preliminary proclamation and the permanent one, as well as with the proclamation’s temporary nature, meaning that federal courts or a future Congress could overturn it, thereby returning freed slaves to bondage. Moreover, they sought some provision for the caring of freed slaves and a guarantee of civil rights protection. The document was silent on those matters as well, they complained.⁷

In a public display of their anger towards



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Lincoln, radical abolitionists Wendell Phillips, Stephen S. Foster and Parker Pillsbury, along with several radical members of Congress, held a rump convention in 1864 in Cleveland, Ohio, in order to nominate John C. Fremont as the replacement GOP candidate for president. Fremont had been the party's first nominee in 1856 and won huge praise from abolitionists for his military order in 1861 to free all the slaves in Missouri, a decree Lincoln overturned, causing an anti-slavery backlash. Predictably, their long-shot attempt to take down a sitting president was unsuccessful.⁸

Despite abolitionist complaints of not enough help to the slave, the general public in the North did not feel the same way. The issue of race caused the most concern in Northern states and represented much of the broad protest, centering on what to do with the emancipated slaves, a fact historians tend to leave out. The question, "What shall we do with the Negro?" was asked throughout the Union during the war period. It is strongly evident the Northern people simply did not want blacks among them. A pamphlet circulating in New York declared the "freed negroes of the North were a standing monument to the folly of Abolitionism," for the "idea of working for pay never entered in black nature." One Midwest Democratic slogan for the fall campaign of 1862 summed up the widespread feeling: "The Constitution as it is, the Union as it was, the Negroes where they are." Although Democrats proposed the slogan, it represented the attitude pervasive in the North as a whole. Spielberg's film erroneously portrayed Democrats as racist heathens, while their counterparts on the other side of the isle were all seemingly humanitarians in favor of racial equality. But this is yet another historical myth.⁹

Despite the opinions of most historians and Hollywood, the Northern states, before, during, and after the war period, was a very racist and bigoted region, regardless of party

affiliation. There were very few racial egalitarians in 19th century America. Free blacks residing above Mason and Dixon's line represented only one percent of the total Northern population in 1860, but were subjected to judgment and even harassment on a daily basis. One major scholar who has recognized Northern discrimination is C. Vann Woodward, noting in his influential book, *The Strange Career of Jim Crow*, that the system of segregation, though generally blamed on the South, "was born in the North and reached an advanced age before moving South in force." Northerners "made sure in numerous ways that the Negro understood his 'place' and that he was severely confined to it." Both political parties in the North, Democrats and Republicans alike, "vied with each other in their devotion" to white supremacy. "It is clear," concludes Woodward, "that when its victory was complete and the time came, the North was not in the best possible position to instruct the South, either by precedent and example, or by force of conviction, on the implementation of what eventually became one of the professed war aims of the Union cause — racial equality."¹⁰

The situation was so bad that even abolitionists protested the atmosphere was, in some ways, worse than slavery. Henry Ward Beecher complained that blacks "cannot even ride in the cars of our city railroad, ... are snuffed at in the house of God, or tolerated with ill-disguised disgust." They are given "the most menial callings to the bottom of society. We heap upon them moral obloquy more atrocious than that which the master heaps upon the slave." Even William Lloyd Garrison commented how "vulgar and brutal, and yet how fearfully prevalent, is ... colorphobia at the North." One of the most influential newspapers of the day, *Harper's Weekly*, opined in October 1862 that "a mortal antipathy for the negro is entertained by a large class of persons at the North."¹¹

Republicans, even Radicals, were guilty of racial bigotry as well. Sena-

tor Benjamin F. Wade of Ohio, one of the most ardent champions of black equality, once became so exasperated by all the "n____r" cooks in Washington that he complained of their "odor," saying that the food had been cooked by so many negroes that "I can smell and taste the n____r ... all over."¹² Wade was, in fact, so radical that it is believed many moderate and conservative Republicans voted to acquit the despised Andrew Johnson in the 1868 impeachment trial because with no vice president, Wade, as president pro tem, would have ascended to the presidential chair had Johnson been removed from office and he was seen as much too radical. But his radicalism and seemingly high regard for the Negro did not prevent Wade, and other leading Republicans, from holding racist views.

The whole reason behind Republican opposition to slavery in the territories throughout the antebellum period was not to stop the spread of an abhorrent institution but to keep blacks out of the West in order to preserve it for whites, another fact generally ignored by most historians. Congressman David Wilmot of Pennsylvania, who tried to ban slavery in new territories gained in the Mexican War, admitted on the floor of Congress in 1847 that race was the motivating factor. "I plead the cause and the rights of white freemen," he said. "I would preserve to free white labor a fair country, a rich inheritance, where the sons of toil, of my own race and own color, can live without the disgrace which association with negro slavery brings upon free labor." Congressman Henry C. Murphy of New York was equally harsh, opposing those "who shall bring the wretched beings to our Free States, there to taint the blood of whites, or to destroy their own race by vicious courses." Furthermore, as Eugene H. Berwanger has written in *Frontier Against Slavery*, "discrimination against the Negro and a firmly held belief in the superiority of the white race were not restricted to one section but were shared by an



Violence against black and white citizens resulted in martial law in parts of the western states.

overwhelmingly majority of white Americans in both North and South.”¹³

Foreign observers also noticed the racial bigotry prevalent in the North. Alexis de Tocqueville, a Frenchman who visited the United States in 1831, wrote in *Democracy in America* that “in those parts of the Union in which the Negroes are no longer slaves they have in no wise drawn nearer to the whites. On the contrary, the prejudice of race appears to be stronger in the states that have abolished slavery than in those where it still exists; and nowhere is it so intolerant as in those states where servitude has never been known.”¹⁴

Traveling in New York City after his famed tour of the Confederacy, Lt. Col. Arthur Fremantle of the British Army witnessed the so-called draft riots in the summer of 1863, which really amounted to race riots. Though the citizens of New York City, who had

flirted with secession in 1861, disliked the draft and its \$300 buy-out clause, the real focus of their anger was aimed at blacks, both in the North and the South. “The people who can’t pay \$300 naturally hate being forced to fight in order to liberate the very race who they are most anxious should be slaves,” he wrote in his diary. “It is their direct interest not only that all slaves should remain slaves, but that the free Northern Negroes who compete with them for labor should be sent to the South also.”¹⁵

The violence in the city, which included the lynching of numerous blacks and the burning of an orphanage for black children, plagued the city for days. Fremantle observed a crowd chasing a black man through the streets chanting, “Kill all n____rs!” Such a display was shocking and seemed out of character. “Never having been in New York before,” he

wrote, “and being totally ignorant of the state of feeling with regard to Negroes, I inquired of a bystander what the Negroes had done that they should want to kill them? He replied civilly enough — ‘Oh sir, they hate them here; they are the innocent cause of all these troubles.’” In fact, Fremantle observed that no “colored man or woman was visible or safe in the streets, or even in his own dwelling” during those days of upheaval.¹⁶

One of the first racial criticisms to emerge from the North in regards to the proclamation came almost immediately upon the issuance of the document. In his preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, President Lincoln had written that “the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress

Lincoln understood the racial animosities of Northern men, for he held similar views, steadfastly opposing equality and citizenship for blacks, their inclusion in federal territories in the West, and their very presence in North America.

such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.”¹⁷ This sentence was widely construed, not only in the South and in Europe, but also in the North, as permission for slaves to rise up and violently overthrow their masters.

Charles A. Dana, an official in the War Department, and soon to be assistant secretary, wrote to Secretary Seward on September 23 to complain about the sentence, which, he said, “jars on me like a wrong tone in music.” The effect of it would be “to make it less palatable than it deserves to be.” Northerners did not hold blacks in high regard as human beings on an equal basis with whites and believed that if slaves did rise up that the barbarity that would ensue would be unprecedented.¹⁸

The editor of the Harrisburg, Pennsylvania *Patriot and Union* newspaper wrote that slaves could now “rise, if they will, and massacre white men, women and children till their hands are smeared and their appetites glutted with blood. They may do it with impunity — for they have the assurance of the president of the United States that the government” will not stop them. The *Louisville Democrat*, in the all-important Border State of Kentucky, called Lincoln “an imbecile” for issuing the proclamation and an “encourager of insurrection, lust, arson, and murder.”¹⁹

Running for governor of New York, Horatio Seymour, in a speech in September 1862 accepting the Democratic nomination, blasted the proclamation on similar terms, as a plot of the “fanatical men” of the North. “The scheme for an immediate emancipation and general arming of the slaves throughout the South is a proposal for the butchery of women and children, for scenes of lust and rapine; of arson and murder unparalleled in the history of the world. The horrors of the French Revolution would become tame in comparison.” Criticism was so heavy in regards to this statement that Lincoln, on Seward’s insistence, changed the offending sentence when he issued the final proclamation on January 1, 1863.²⁰

Lincoln understood the racial animosities of Northern men, for he held similar views, steadfastly opposing equality and citizenship for blacks, their inclusion in federal territories in the West, and their very presence in North America. Perhaps Lincoln’s most well-known statement in regards to his true feelings toward black people was made in the Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858. Fending off Douglas’ charge that he favored black equality, much to the chagrin of the assembled crowds, Lincoln began the fourth debate with a counterpunch:

“I will say then that I am not, nor ever have been in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races, that I am not nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of Negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will for ever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any other man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race.”²¹

Lincoln’s defenders argue he did that only for political reasons, but he made many other anti-black declarations in those famous debates and elsewhere throughout his political career. In the seventh debate, Lincoln declared he favored “our new Territories being in such a condition that white men may find a home” and “better their condition in life.” He went on to say he sought free territories “as an outlet for free white people everywhere, the world over.” It must be noted that Lincoln himself emphasized those four words and, when he stressed them, he received loud and continuous applause from the crowd.²²

Just the year before the debates, and a mere four years before he became president, Lincoln, in a speech in Springfield, Illinois, spoke against the amalgamation of the white and black races. Discussing the Kansas territory, then the hot national topic, Lincoln stated a “separation of the races is the only perfect preventative of amalgamation but as an immediate separation is impossible the next best thing is to keep them apart where they are not already together. If white and black people never get together in Kansas, they will never mix blood in Kansas.” In 1854, in a speech at Peoria, Illinois, Lincoln declared his agreement with Senator Douglas that “this government was made for the white people and not for the negroes.”²³ So there is no question where Lincoln’s heart lay and it wasn’t with the black race, free or slave, anywhere in the United States.

And concern for the slave was not on Lincoln’s mind when he issued the proclamation. He understood that it was practically useless and “inoperative” as an effective tool to free slaves, much “like the Pope’s bull against the comet,” he told a group of ministers. “I view the matter as a practical war measure, to be decided upon according to the advantages or disadvantages it may offer to the suppression of the rebellion.” He further admitted that it had a foreign policy aspect, for “emancipation would help

us in Europe, and convince them that we are incited by something more than ambition." Secretary Seward also made note of the toothless policy. "We show our sympathy with slavery by emancipating slaves where we cannot reach them and holding them in bondage where we can set them free." *The New York Herald* likewise criticized Lincoln for a proclamation that was, in essence, "a dead letter," because it freed slaves "beyond his reach" and left slavery intact where "his decree can be enforced." By the editor's count, that would guarantee nearly a million blacks would remain in bondage. The president "was in favor of slavery where he may practically proclaim freedom, and in favor of liberty where he has no power to enforce it, but it must be remembered that this edict is a war measure, and that negro philanthropy has nothing to do with it."²⁴

But a fear of "negro philanthropy" caused panic, and even anger, to grip the North even before Lincoln issued the preliminary proclamation. The Second Confiscation Act, passed by Congress in July 1862, allowed the Union army to seize the slaves of rebellious masters as contraband of war, making the need for an emancipation proclamation questionable. Slaves liberated by the Union army or escaping to Union lines would be free, and soon the flood of blacks became overwhelming. In order to help with the tidal wave, the Union army created contraband camps to house and care for the emancipated slaves, and many of these camps were constructed for the purpose of transporting blacks to the North to be introduced into society.

The contraband policy concerned many in the North, especially in Congress, like Representative Samuel S. Cox, who delivered a speech in the House during the floor debate on the Confiscation Act entitled, "Emancipation and Its Results: Is Ohio to be Africanized?" Cox opposed such actions for "the preservation of the people and society of the North," he said. "You free the slaves to punish treason; you free the slaves because you hate

slavery. But what if the punishment falls upon the loyal North? Shall Ohio suffer because South Carolina rebels? Shall the North be destroyed or impaired in its progressive prosperity, by your projects of wholesale freedom of the slaves, because it will punish, cripple, or destroy slavery or the South?" For Cox, it was imperative freed slaves be kept out of the North and specifically out of Ohio.²⁵

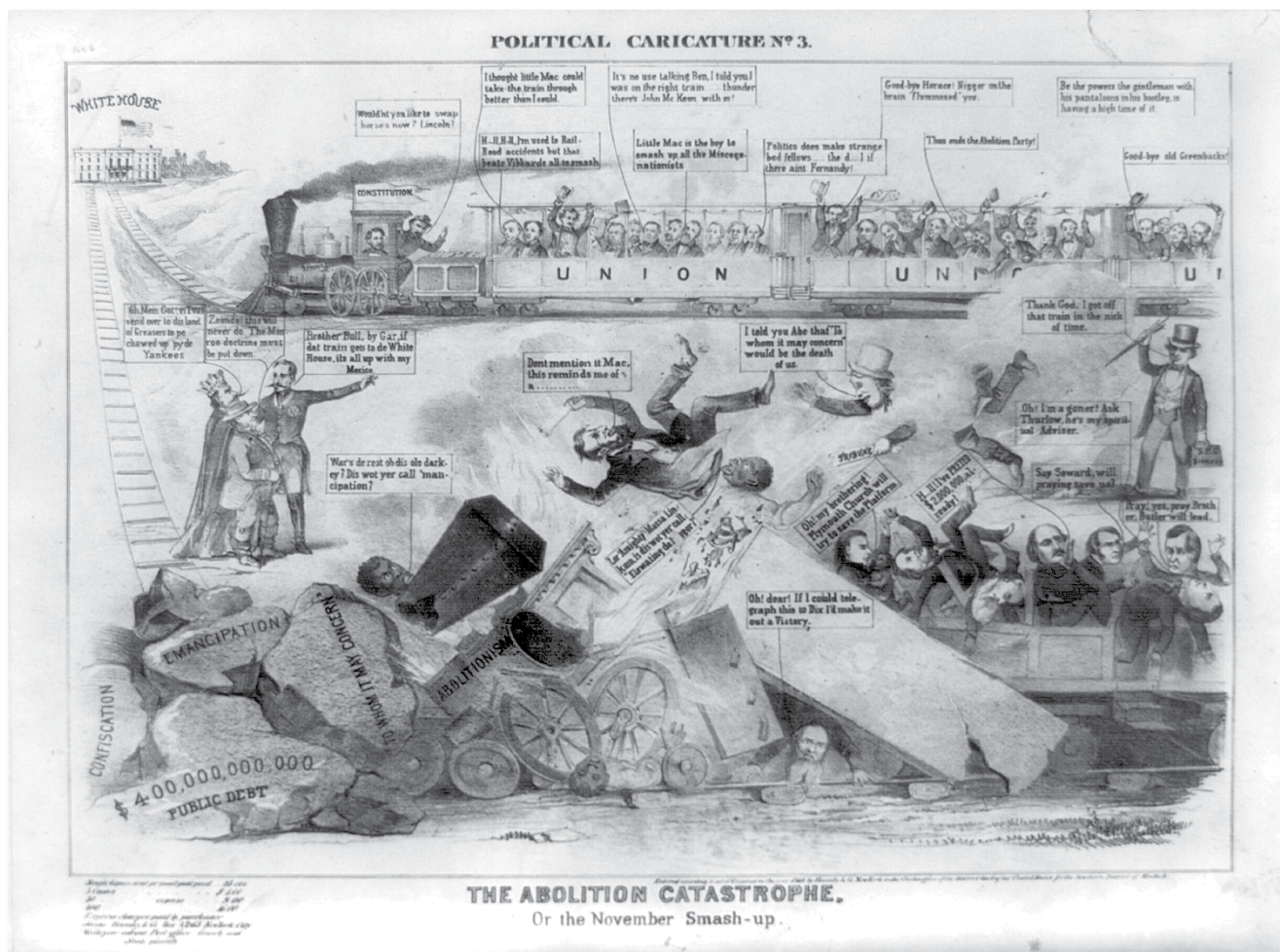
Congress simply reflected the opinions of their constituents, who believed blacks were being purposely pushed into the North and would soon overrun the region, taking the jobs of whites and depressing wages. As a result of the prevalent "Negrophobia," racial violence broke out that summer of 1862 in Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago and Brooklyn, as whites fought blacks over wages, a recurring problem throughout the North. Horace Greeley, in his famous public letter to Lincoln in August 1862, referred to these incidents as "anti-Negro riots," proving that for many Northerners there was more than just wages at issue.²⁶

But in addition to his issues with the general public, the commander-in-chief also faced troubles inside his army, where reaction was varied, with some soldiers supporting the effort to emancipate slaves while others opposed it, and those who opposed it were generally vehement in their opposition, mainly along racial lines as well. An army surgeon, Thomas Ellis, declared the proclamation "has caused considerable discontent among the regiments of Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, and the West." William B. Campbell, sent by Tennessee Military Governor Andrew Johnson to ascertain the situation in Kentucky, wrote back that the proclamation "has had a very injurious effect in this state and doubtless in the Northern States also, and may yet produce most serious difficulties, and embarrass the suppression of the rebellion. I believe," he continued, "there will be great danger of revolt in the Army when it shall be attempted to carry the proclamation into full

operation."²⁷

The War Department circulated 15,000 copies of the proclamation to high-ranking officers in the field on September 24, and then disbursed among the enlisted men. Many soldiers wrote home in protest of the new cause. One private in an Indiana unit wrote that if "emancipation is to be the policy of this war ... I do not care how quick the country goes to pot." Another Indianan declared to his wife he did not "like old Abe's proclamation" and if he had known that "the idea to set the negroes all free" would be the reason to continue the fight, then "they would not have got me to act the part of a soldier in this war." A sergeant in the Massachusetts Irish Brigade wrote "if anyone thinks that this army is fighting to free the Negro ... they are terribly mistaken." A New York artillery battery member vowed not "to fire another shot for the negroes," and wished that "all the abolitionists were in hell," while another soldier from Illinois desired to see all abolitionists of the North killed and that, he said, "will end this war." Even a father of a Illinois soldier expressed his anger, writing his son urging him to desert and come home, for "you will be protected — the people are so enraged that you need not be alarmed if you hear of the whole of our Northwest killing off the abolitionists."²⁸

And concern for the slave was not on Lincoln's mind when he issued the proclamation. He understood that it was practically useless and "inoperative" as an effective tool to free slaves, much "like the Pope's bull against the comet."



Lincoln's support of abolition is portrayed here as a liability in his race to the White House against Democratic candidate George B. McClellan. At top a smoothly run train "Union" heads straight for the White House. The engine is labeled "Democracy" and the first car, in which McClellan stands in the role of engineer, flies a flag "Constitution." The other cars are labeled "Union" and are occupied by happy, cheering Democrats. McClellan taunts, "Wouldn't you like to swap horses now? Lincoln?"

Among the officers there was nearly as much opposition, some who even resigned their commissions in protest. A lieutenant colonel with a New York regiment declared that he "did not come out to fight for the negro or abolition of Slavery." General Fitz Henry Warren, who was from Iowa, likened the proclamation to "an angel with a flaming sword in the way of our success," which he feared would "greatly prolong the struggle." General Fitz John Porter called it an act "of a political coward" and contended it was "ridiculed in the army." General Thomas Ewing, a former Whig and Free Soil advocate, thought the proclamation "ruined the Republican Party in Ohio." From the time the prelimi-

nary proclamation was first issued until several months after the final edict, writes James M. McPherson, those in the army "who expressed hostility to emancipation seemed to outnumber those who supported it. And morale certainly declined."²⁹

But perhaps no general officer was in a position to oppose it, and influence others to oppose it, as much as George B. McClellan, commander of the Army of the Potomac. McClellan fired the first shot in a war between himself and Lincoln over the issue of emancipation by handing the president a letter in the summer of 1862 at Harrison's Landing, Virginia, while Lincoln was there to meet with his commanding general and review the troops. In his letter to

the president, McClellan outlined the state of military affairs in the country but also delved into issues that were deemed civil in nature. He advised Lincoln that in the conduct of the war, "all private property and unarmed persons should be strictly protected," which would include slaves. But he also warned the commander-in-chief that a "declaration of radical views, especially upon slavery, will rapidly disintegrate our present Armies," making the raising of fresh troops "almost hopeless."³⁰

A few months later, when Lincoln did issue his proclamation, McClellan was both shocked and angered,

Continued on page 56

A Day of Survival

By Michael Hollingsworth

Upon countenances flashed the lights of battle,
Flickering luminance from each barrage,
When nowhither a soldier emerged — filthy and addled,
His gray mended britches like a montage;
Chanting on that eventide in June,
A magnetic psalm, a spellbinding tune.

The battles were ending late that day,
Shots of hostility lingering in air;
The Rebs proudly stood, but without delay,
Bowed their heads with the greatest of care;
For he continued with that glorious hymn,
Singing, it seemed, on a whim.

The twelfth of June and dying near,
On the bluffs of Chickahominy
They gracefully stilled, for they could hear
The celestial sounds — beneath a tree;
Rebs in unison chimed right in,
The thankful lyrics as he sang again.

“Praise God, from Whom all blessings flow,”
They all began to loudly sing with appreciative cries
“Praise Him, all creatures here below,”
Tears of gratitude blurring their eyes;
Praise Him above, ye heavenly host;
Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

Michael Hollingsworth is a member of the Columbus County Volunteers Camp 794, Lake Waccamaw, NC

There is nothing doubtful about our history

"Though overpowered by force he was unbroken in spirit;
Offering life as a crowning sacrifice he faced the fate of war;
Unconquered in defeat;
Undismayed in divine faith, undiscouraged in hope for the future;
Untiring in rebuilding."

It is taken from the Clarendon County, SC, Monument. Yet, I believe it sums up the multiple virtues held by thousands upon thousands of the Confederate Soldiers who returned home to

reclaim the world from which we eventually came.

So, what about us? How do we fare against the continuing "Reconstruction of the Mind?" Are we untiring in rebuilding? Have we armed ourselves with the truth of history ... and do we seek to communicate it to the next generation? We don't need to be willing to die, but rather to live what we believe; to prove we are made of the same stuff as our Confederate ancestors; to let their legacy burn as a flame in our communities; to jealously guard, yet freely distribute the narrative of their life and

times.

There is nothing doubtful about our history — it is a record of honor, which will not change. However, maybe these are still the days in which the world will not change, either — but they must also be the days in which the world will not change us.

Gene Hogan
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(866) 681-7314
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Books in Print

John Dooley's Civil War An Irish American's Journey in the First Virginia Infantry Regiment

John Dooley, father of the diarist, arrived in Baltimore from County Limerick in 1832 at the age of 22. He moved first to Alexandria and married his cousin, Sarah. Then he settled in Richmond, where he began work as a clerk in a mercantile establishment and soon established his own hat-making business. By the eve of the War, the elder Dooley had a net worth of \$93,000 and owned five slaves. Ten percent of the nearly two million Irish immigrants arriving in America during the forty years before the War Between the States settled in Richmond.

The elder John Dooley joined Company C of the First Virginia Regiment and fought at Blackburn's Ford. In April of 1862, now 52 years old, Dooley resigned from the Confederate Army and headed Richmond's Ambulance Corps during the War. Son James, also in the First Virginia Regiment, was wounded and captured in the Peninsula Campaign. James was exchanged three months later and served the remainder of the War as a lieutenant attached to the Ordnance Department.

Diarist John Edward Dooley was considered too delicate to serve in active Army life. However, in June of 1862, John Edward enlisted at age 20 in the Home Guard to help defend Richmond. A month later, he joined Company D of

the First Virginia Regiment.

Dooley's diary has an interesting history. In 1945, Editor Joseph Durkin published an edition of Dooley's wartime journal under the title *John Dooley, Confederate Soldier: His War Journal*. This version was widely used as a resource for historians in accounts of the Battles of Manassas, Sharpsburg, and Gettysburg.

Editor Robert Emmett Curran has pursued Dooley's diary for many years and through many sources. Durkin found the original manuscript at Georgetown University, where Dooley was a student and teacher. Durkin also interviewed Dooley's youngest sister in the 1940s, when she was well into her eighties. Dooley's papers and other memorabilia passed to a great-great-grandniece, who was unaware of the treasure she inherited and sold the diary at auction to a still-unknown buyer for \$6,000.

Dooley believed his diaries of the War Between the States would be published, perhaps in his lifetime. His original wartime diary ended in mid-March of 1865, when he was paroled at City Point. When he entered the Society of Jesus at Frederick, Maryland, as a novice in September of 1865, he began a second diary of his experiences in western Virginia and North Carolina as the War was ending. He also began to rewrite and expand his wartime experiences from memory. A hemorrhage, the first sign of tuberculosis, forced the Jesuits to move him to Georgetown for treatment in 1867. As Dooley rewrote his diaries, he championed "The Lost Cause" rhetoric. He believed one sign of the justice of the Confederacy's cause was how War broke down barriers of classes — officers and enlisted men who suffered the same experiences in camp and battle learned that "blood is thicker than water." Dooley died at Georgetown Infirmary on May 8, 1873.

Southern and Confederate history-

lovers will find Dooley's diary to be delightful reading. His prose is clear and factual, with an occasional touch of poetic fancy. This edition includes a long poem Dooley wrote to the Bronze Statue of the Goddess of Liberty about Reconstruction, published on October 1, 1870. Editor Curran has included many pages of well-researched notes and an index. *John Dooley's Civil War* deserves a place on Confederate bookshelves.

Edited by Robert Emmett Curran
Publisher: University of Tennessee Press
Knoxville, TN 37996
www.utpress.org
\$59.00 Hardback

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

Bloody Crimes

Have you ever considered what took place simultaneously in history? *Bloody Crimes* by James Swanson does just that. He takes the reader through the flight, capture, and final years of Confederate President Jefferson Davis, while mirroring the events which transpired after the Federal President Abraham Lincoln was shot. The reader is given a unique perception as the funeral procession of Lincoln unfolds, but at the same time Davis has left Richmond and is attempting to go relocate with the remnant army.

Mr. Swanson stated this about the funeral procession planned by Secretary



Continued on page 52



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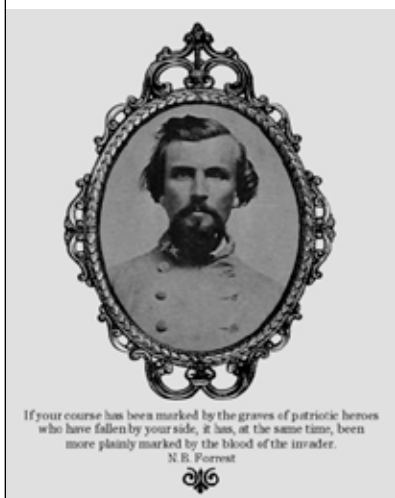
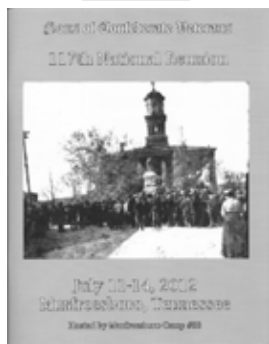


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Murfreesboro SCV Camp # 33 is offering these items from the 117th SCV National Reunion which was held July 11-14, 2012 in Murfreesboro. Above is the three medal set and 2012 SCV lapel pin. It includes the standard gold finish Reunion medal, the limited edition two-tone Reunion medal (only 150 were made) and the Forrest's Murfreesboro Raid Sesquicentennial medal. These sets have matching serial numbers from 1-150 and are \$90 per set. The lowest number available will be issued. Above left is the 117th SCV Reunion t-shirt, it is gray with reunion information on the back and Murfreesboro 2012 logo on the left front chest. Below left is the Forrest's Murfreesboro Raid Sesquicentennial t-shirt, it is tan with an image of Forrest on the back with the SCV Sesquicentennial logo on the left front chest. The t-shirts are \$15 each and come in sizes from small—4XL. Reunion programs (center page) are \$5. Add \$6 shipping for orders up to \$100, \$12 for orders over \$100. Tenn. Res. add 9.25% sales tax. Send check or money order to: Murfreesboro SCV Camp # 33, P.O. Box 1915, Murfreesboro, TN 37133-1915. For more information call 615-890-6194 or email mboroscv33@aol.com. More items are available online at our Camp store! Go to: <http://www.tennessee-scv.org/Camp33/campstore.htm>

The Surgeon Corps

I am preparing this article for the May/June issue of the *Confederate Veteran* during Spring break in March from the Alabama Gulf Coast just prior to attending the Southern Heritage Rally in Biloxi at Beauvoir, the last home of President Jefferson Davis. During my time and preparations here, I have had much time to see and reflect on the health of our members, Dixie, and these United States, in general. Just watching folks on the beach gives me much pause. It is easy to see the people who are enjoying life the best and longest are the ones who have been taking the most care of themselves. Since many college or soon-to-be young adults are here in Gulf Shores, I want to discuss some issues pertaining to our youth who will one day be leading the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Also, we all have young people in our lives whom we care about and may be able to influence positively.

The latest studies show teens are consuming more fruit and less Cokes than four or five years ago. So that is the good news. However, the problem is the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reports about one in five teens admits to prescription drug abuse like Oxycontin, Ritalin, Percocet and Xanax. Further, *only* 18 percent get the proper amount of exercise! This information comes from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey conducted regularly by the CDC.

Other examples of interesting data discovered in this survey that students reported were that 19 percent smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days, 20 percent misused prescription drugs, 72 percent had tried alcohol, 37 percent had smoked marijuana, 29 percent drank at least one Coke per day, 34 percent ate fruit or 100 percent fruit juice two or more times per day, and, lastly, 82 percent had not gotten 60 minutes of physical activity per day in the past 30 days.

These serious concerns, mentioned above, are things we can address with our young folks who we

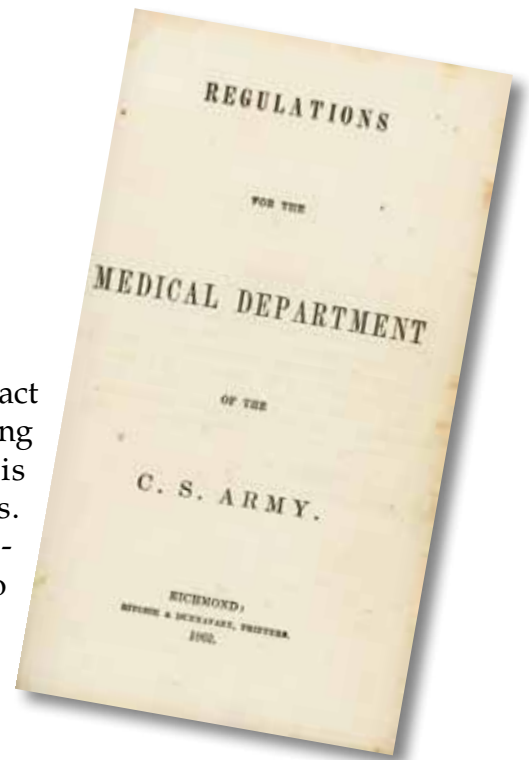
come into contact with, like during our Sam Davis Youth Camps.

Also, simply trying to lead and have healthy lives of our own will attract the same type of prospective members and encourage those in and outside of our ranks who may not be in a great state of health to improve their overall fitness. Peer pressure can be a positive tool, not just a negative one. Another thing we can do to assist our future leaders of tomorrow is learn as much about nutrition and health as possible. By increasing our health IQs, we can impart such knowledge to our youth, families, friends, and Compatriots, making the Confederation stronger.

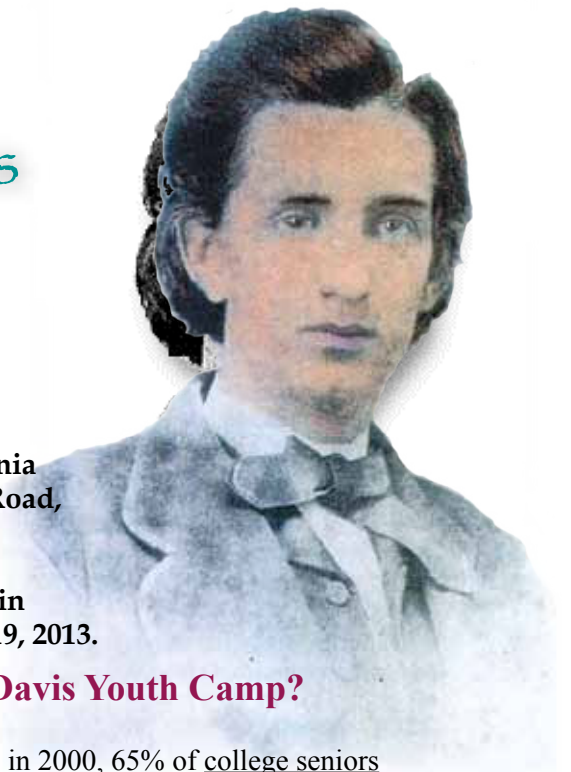
I would love to hear from the membership. Please, feel free to contact me with any needs or questions you might have. If you missed the rally at Beauvoir, you missed a wonderful, beautiful day. Make plans now to attend next year's event in Franklin, Tennessee! Special thanks to Colonel Stone, Captain King and all of the troopers of the Mechanized Cavalry who swore Trooper Campbell and myself in at the Tomb of the Unknown Confederate Soldier. What an honor!

Deo Vindice

Your Humble Servant,
Maj. Christopher J M Cummins, MD
Surgeon-in-Chief Life Member
Tippah Tigers Camp 868 SCV-MC 1G
Ripley, Mississippi



Calling All Sons and Daughters to the 11th Annual Sam Davis Youth Camps



Virginia Camp: Sunday, June 16 to Saturday, June 22 at the SW Virginia Woodmen of the World Family Activity Center, 1336 Simmons Mill Road, Thaxton, VA. The deadline for applications is June 10, 2013.

Texas Camp: Sunday, July 28 to Saturday, August 3 at Three Mountain Retreat, located at Clifton, TX. The deadline for applications is June 19, 2013.

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 12-17) 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 eleventh year the Sons of Confederate Veterans has offered such a wonderful event for our sons and grandsons, and the eighth 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. Marlars, Director
Sam Davis Youth Camp**

**E-mail: marlars3@bellsouth.net
Phone/Voice Mail: (864) 862-3946**

The Sam Davis Youth Camp — 2013 Registration Form

Full Name: _____

Street Address: _____ City: _____

State: _____ Zip Code: _____ E-Mail Address: _____

Gender: _____ Male _____ Female

Date of Birth: *(must be born on or before June, 2001)* _____

Which SD Youth Camp will you be attending? _____ Texas _____ Virginia

Name of Sponsoring SCV Camp: _____

Parent or Guardian with Whom Camper Lives: _____

Parent/Guardian Work or Emergency Contact Phone Number: _____

Required Medical Information

Please attach additional information as needed.

Date of Last Tetanus Booster: _____

Prescribed Medication Taken, if any: _____

Reason for Taking Medication: _____

Specific Allergies (including type of reaction): _____

Does Camper Have Asthma or Hay Fever? _____

Specific Activities to Be Restricted (Please state reason): _____

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

Medical Release Form

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

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

Parent or Guardian's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Payment Information

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

Registration Deadlines: June 10, 2013 – Virginia. July 19, 2013 – Texas

Dr. Rufus Benjamin Weaver

A Compassionate Northern Man

by Dr. Michael Bradley

1865. The war is over and the men who had fought are returning home. In the North the occasion is marked by parades and speeches to mark the victory. In the South there is a slow seepage of survivors who make their way home as best they can. Anxiously awaiting the survivors are the families of men who have not been heard from for months, even years. The uncertainty of communications in the South in the closing days of the war had contributed to this silence, but many of the families knew that the real reason was death. So the returning Confederate veterans were bombarded with questions: "What do you know about my son? When did you last see my husband?" and "Do you know where he is buried?" Many of those questions were never answered satisfactorily, but some kept up the search for information. For years after the end of the war, newspapers and magazines carried ads asking for any scrap of information about the fate of loved ones who had simply disappeared into the maw of war.

In the North a similar process was taking place, but on a somewhat smaller scale. More records had survived and families had a reasonable chance of knowing when a loved one had died if not having information about a burial site. Even if a burial place was not known, there was the comfort of knowing that a decent grave site was the final resting place for their remains. In 1862 the Congress of the United States had passed legislation authorizing

national cemeteries in which Union soldiers would be buried. At the end of the war a systematic effort was undertaken across the South to find the battlefield or hospital burial sites of these men and to remove their remains to one of these cemeteries. In the North, at Gettysburg, this task had begun almost as soon as the guns had fallen silent.

But for Southern families there was not even this slight comfort. From looking across their own fields the evidence was clear that most Confederate battle casualties had been buried where they had fallen and these graves were already falling victims of neglect. If their loved ones had died on a battlefield in the North, they feared that even worse might be the fate of the graves. The Southern civilians knew their dead had been hastily placed in mass graves by the U.S. army after Shiloh and no effort had been made to keep a record of those buried there. At Perryville the Confederate dead had been left exposed to the elements until sympathetic local civilians buried them in a mass grave. A few families had managed to locate the battlefield grave of their relative and to have the remains returned South; some had even managed this from the field at Gettysburg, but these were few.

In response to this burden of sorrow organizations, usually styling themselves Ladies Memorial Associations, were formed in many Southern towns in an attempt to locate, identify, and care for the graves of the Confederate dead. Gradually, these Associations from

across a state began to make efforts to bring home their native sons from their burial sites in other states. The financial conditions of Reconstruction made this a slow process. In this quest the Ladies Memorial Associations found a few unlikely allies. Chief among these helpers was Dr. Rufus Benjamin Weaver.

Dr. Weaver was born in Gettysburg on January 10, 1841, and did not serve in the War Between the States. He was a college student at Pennsylvania College, graduating in 1862, and then pursued M.A. and M.D. degrees, receiving the latter in 1865. However, his father, Samuel Weaver, had been involved in identifying Union dead for removal to the Gettysburg National Cemetery. Samuel Weaver was 51 years of age in 1863 and ran a photographic studio at the time of the battle in his hometown. He was one of a team of men who followed work details about the battlefield in order to identify, as far as possible, the soldiers whose bodies were exhumed. This was a complicated, as well as gruesome, task.

Some locations, such as former field hospitals, were known to have been used only by one side and, if the location was Confederate, no intensive investigation was undertaken. The sites associated with the fighting on the first and second days of the battle obviously contained bodies from both sides. This meant all graves which could be located had to be opened and the remains examined. The color of uniform fragments was helpful but not automatically decisive. Many

needful Rebels had worn blue pants taken from captured supplies, but none would have worn a blue coat to avoid being thought an enemy by their own friends. The heat during the battle meant many men on both sides shed their coats and fought in shirtsleeves [1] so both Reb and Yank might have been killed in blue pants. If the remains of cotton shirts were found in the grave, it was likely the wearer had been from the South since most U.S. soldiers wore wool shirts. Samuel Weaver carried an iron rod ending in a hook which he used to dig through the scraps of cloth found on the bodies in search of other artifacts which might identify the body. [2] Letters, Bibles, journals, watches or jewelry with initials were all helpful.

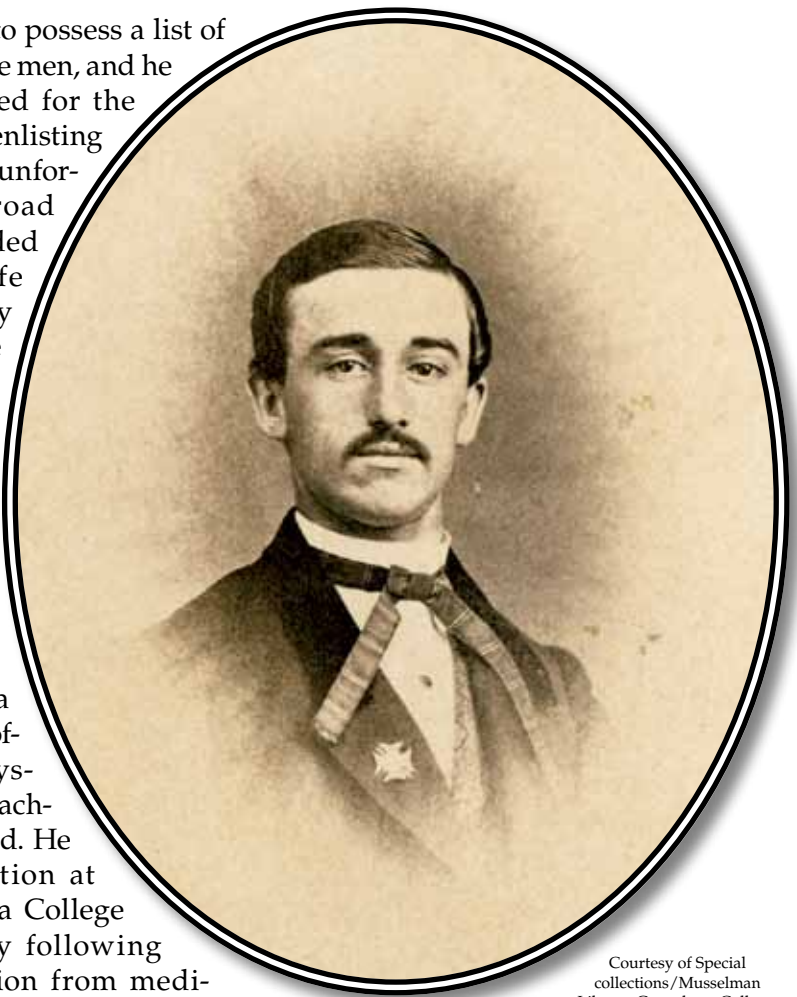
When a body was identified as *Union*, the remains were placed in a coffin, the name and regiment (if known) was written on the top; if a headboard had been present at the burial site, it was nailed to the coffin, and the remains were taken to the National Cemetery for burial. The remains of Confederates were re-interred at the original site. Samuel Weaver kept a record of Confederate graves which listed the location of the grave, name and regiment (if known). Approximately 1,500 Confederates had been buried by their comrades, and, no doubt, those graves had been marked in the usual fashion by a board on which was written the name and unit of the deceased and Weaver seems to have noted these first. By March 1864 when the process of locating and moving the U.S. dead had been completed, Weaver stated he had identified "more than 3,000 rebel graves." [3]

By 1870 the Ladies Memorial Association of Charleston, South Carolina, had built momentum behind a movement to return to the Palmetto State the bodies of her soldiers buried at Gettysburg. Samuel Weaver

was known to possess a list of many of these men, and he was contacted for the purpose of enlisting his help. An unfortunate railroad accident ended Weaver's life on February 10, 1871. The Ladies Memorial Association then turned to his son, Dr. Rufus Weaver.

Dr. Weaver never had a home or an office in Gettysburg after reaching adulthood. He took a position at Pennsylvania College immediately following his graduation from medical school there in 1865, and then became a member of the faculty at Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia. He remained at Hahnemann until 1925.[4] For reasons not known, Dr. Weaver responded to the request of the ladies from Charleston and, using time when his teaching schedule allowed, he supervised the collection of Confederate remains from the Gettysburg battlefield and prepared them for return South. In 1871 seventy-four remains were sent to Charleston and another 101 were dispatched to the Ladies Memorial Association of Savannah, Georgia. By the fall of that year Dr. Weaver had sent an additional 137 remains to the Wake County Ladies Memorial Association in Raleigh, North Carolina. [5]

This work met with mixed response from the residents of Gettysburg and Adams County, Pennsylvania. Most of the citizens were



Courtesy of Special collections/Musselman Library, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg PA

sympathetic to Dr. Weaver and to those who wanted to claim the remains of their relatives. Indeed, there had been a movement to create a cemetery for the Confederate dead, although no plot of land had ever been acquired for the purpose. A few of the Pennsylvanians wanted to reap a cash return in exchange for allowing the Confederate remains to be exhumed. On occasion, Dr. Weaver actually paid out of his own pocket to facilitate the removal. [6]

During this same period, Dr. Weaver began to work with the Hollywood Memorial Association which had decided to remove all Confederate bodies from Gettysburg. In 1872 and 1873 Dr. Weaver carefully exhumed 2,936 remains, identified the bones so as to make sure as complete a body as possible

Continued on page 47

Army of Northern Virginia



The **Stonewall Jackson Camp 23**, Charlotte, NC, set a VA tombstone at Amity Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Charlotte, NC, on the unmarked grave of 2nd Lt. Adam Fisher Yandle of Co. I, 37th NC Infantry. Pictured from left, back, Jonny Alexander, Brian Allmon, Gary Yandle; front row, Dustin Nelson, Caleb Queen and Mike White. Gary Yandle is the great-great-grandson of Lt. Yandle.



The **Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168**, Fayetteville, NC, held their Annual Lee-Jackson Ball at the Hope Mills Shrine Club, Hope Mills, NC. Commander Bruce Tyson welcomed camp members, wives, and guests. After the posting of the colors, toasts were made to the Confederate States of America, President Jefferson Davis, General Robert E. Lee, General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, and our Southern Ladies. Period music was provided by the 11th North Carolina Regimental Band.



Members of the **John Thomas Ashley Camp 43**, Honea Path, SC and the Hunley Chapter UDC, Greenville, SC, worked together to mark with an Iron Cross the grave of James Lawless, the great-great-grandfather of Hope Kateman, shown placing the cross. Mrs. Kateman is the wife of Joe Kateman of the **16th SC Regiment Camp 36**, Greenville, SC. Private Lawless served in Company L, 2nd SC Rifles and is buried at the White Plains Baptist Church Cemetery in Pelzer, SC.



The **McDowell Men Camp 379**, Marion, NC, along with members of the **Isaac Newton Giffen Camp 758**, Black Mountain, NC and some of BSA Troop 56 of Black Mountain performed a cemetery clean-up at Old Ebenezer Cemetery in Old Fort, NC, where nine Confederate Veterans, along with two Rev War soldiers and two Indian fighters, are buried.



Matthew Fontaine Maury Camp 1722, Fredericksburg, VA, Commander John Martin, Jr. and 1st Lieutenant Commander Roy Perry swear in new member Robert Kash.



Colonel William Norris Camp 1398, Darnestown, MD, and friends at the annual Potomac River Crossing at White's Ford. The annual event commemorates Robert E. Lee's crossing the Potomac into Maryland in 1862, prior to the Maryland Campaign.

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



Armistead-Hill-Goode Camp 749, Chase City, VA, finishes three days of cemetery cleanup for the Walker family cemetery where Private Thomas Albert Walker of the 3rd VA Cavalry is buried. Pictured from left, Randolph Gillispie, James Caknipe, Charles Jackson, Tim Bowers, Lawrence Martin and John Fulton.



Cherokee Guards, Company A, 29th NC Troops Camp 893, Murphy, NC, Lieutenant Commander Steve Baumgartner cleaned a headstone.



Roger Furr of the **Major Charles Q. Petty Camp 827**, Gastonia, NC, placed a Southern Iron Cross on the grave of Private Wilson M. Furr, Co. D, 28th Regiment NC Infantry, who was wounded on May 6, 1864 and was a POW until June 19, 1865.



Members of the **General States Rights Gist Camp 1451**, Bogansville, SC, cleaned and mowed the historic Fairforest Presbyterian Cemetery, near Jonesville, SC. The father, mother, sisters and brothers of General Gist are buried here. Vandalism is an ongoing problem in this cemetery. Camp members participating were, from left, Jeff Petty, Commander Henry Dobey, Bill Berry, Jerry Adams and Jim Bishop.



The **Robeson Rifle Guards 216**, Lumberton, NC, and the **Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168**, Fayetteville, NC, participated in a Cross of Honor dedication for Private James W. Blanks, a member of Co. F, 51st Regiment, NC Troops. Private Blanks was a Native American from Robeson County, NC. The **Colonel E. T. Stackhouse Camp 1576**, Latta, SC hosted the activities.



Following a recent Richmond Heritage Parade, some of the members of **Maryland Line CSA Camp 1741**, Upper Marlboro, MD, toured the Museum of the Confederacy. From left are Scott Talbott, Tom Dale, Tom Dale, Jr. and Mike Hinton.

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



During the charter meeting of the **Gaston Guards Camp 1822**, Stanley, NC, Commander Joe Harris proudly displayed the charter.



Colonel William A. Stowe **Camp 2142**, Dallas, NC, held a swearing-in ceremony for Larry Hill, Matthew Hill and Layton Hill as the camp's three newest members. Shown, from left, Commander Gary Byrd, Larry Hill, Matthew Hill and Layton Hill (20 months old, their newest Cadet Member) and Jeff Cash.



Jerry Hobbs (aka Santa Claus), Ron Light and Jonathan Carter of the **Rockingham Rangers Camp 1835**, Mayodan, NC and Jamie Funkhouser and Wes Land stood at the Reidsville Confederate Monument site on Christmas Eve. Santa was a big hit with everyone, especially the children!



The **Cumberland Plough Boys Camp 2187**, Stedman, NC, had Rev. Dr. Herman White, NC Division Chaplain, speak to the camp about revival in the Confederate army.



First in Secession Camp 1963, Chesterfield, SC, set up a recruiting table for the Spring Festival in Cheraw, SC.



The MD Division Color Guard participated in the George Washington Parade in Alexandria, Virginia. Five MD camps came together to form the Color Guard, which was awarded 2nd place in the parade. The camps are **Major General Isaac Trimble Camp 1836**, Ellicott City; **Captain James I. Waddell Camp 1608**, Annapolis; **Maryland Line Camp 1741**, Upper Marlboro; **Captain Vincent Camalier Camp 1359**, Leonardtown and **Private Wallace Bowling Camp 1400**, La Plata.



Army of Northern Virginia



Members of the **General J. R. Chambliss, Jr. Camp 1779**, Emporia, VA, fire a rifle salute in remembrance of the 147th anniversary of his burial in the family cemetery in Emporia. From left are Jason Lowery, Lex Lowery, William Bradley and Fred Bare.



Members from **10th NC Heavy Artillery, Black River Tigers Camp 2152**, Coats, NC, pose for a group photo before starting the two-mile roadside cleanup at the Aversboro Battlefield and Museum in Harnett County, NC. Pictured, front row, Patrick Faircloth, Martin Warren, Bryan Avery, Johnny Overby, Kenny Bell, Rodney Carroll, Ben Eure; back row: Dwight Lovick, Claude Medlin, Bill Faircloth, Russell Johnson, Tim Carroll and Mike Walter.



Kevin Stone of the **NC Mechanized Cavalry** led the charity ride on the Tail of the Dragon on North Carolina/Tennessee border recently at the NC State SCV Mechanized Cavalry meeting/ride. They raised money for four charities: NC Cancer Hospital, Save the Ta Ta's Breast Cancer, local OCR Chapter for cemetery preservation, and seed monies for a charity run for RHA Howell veterans support network fundraiser.



Davidson Guards Camp 1851, Davidson County, NC, members Jamie Funkhouser, left and Lt. Commander Casey Becknell stand at the Confederate monument in Mt. Pleasant, NC, just after marching in the Mt. Pleasant Independence Day parade. They, along with the 63rd NC Troops, were part of the Eastern Cabarrus County Historical Society Museum for the day.



Several **Brigadier General Nathan Evans Marion Camp 24**, Marion, SC, members participated in a Confederate Memorial Service in Veteran's Park, Latta, SC. The event was hosted by the Colonel E. T. Stackhouse **Camp 1576**, Latta, SC.



Members of the **South Carolina Mechanized Cavalry** gathered for their BBQ fundraiser at the Battle of Broxton's Bridge near Hampton, SC.

Army of Tennessee



The **TN Division Color Guard** presented the Colors at the Monument dedication to Private John W. Emmert, Company F, 63rd TN Infantry, CSA, East Hill Cemetery, Bristol, TN. The ceremony was sponsored by the **James Keeling Camp 52**, Bristol, TN.



The **Jackson County Volunteers Camp 94**, Jefferson, GA, unveiled a monument as an event to commemorate the Sesquicentennial.



The **Major General William T. Martin Camp 590**, Natchez, MS, assisted with the dedication of a headstone for Sergeant Beasley Campbell, Co. F, 1st LA Cavalry, held in Monterey, LA. Standing from left are Tyler Thompson, Jason Blaney, George Hayes, Earl "Buddy" Emerick, Danny Hayes, and Elmo Thompson. Kneeling from left are John Boyte and Louis Boyd. Compatriot Boyd is the great-great-grandson of Sergeant Campbell.



Recently, Mark Pollard, Past Commander Jeff Hightower and James Pollard, pictured back row from left, of the **Colonel Charles T. Zachry Rangers Camp 108**, McDonough, GA, conducted a presentation on the Soldiers' Life during the War Between the States for the entire 5th grade at Unity Grove Elementary in Henry County, GA and pose here with Miss Heather Jones' (far right) class.



Tim Savelle of the **Brigadier General T. R. Cobb Camp 97**, Athens, GA, dedicated a new government marker to his ancestor Private Samuel T. Savell, Co. G, 51st GA Volunteer Infantry Regiment. Private Savell died at a Richmond Hospital and is buried at Hollywood Cemetery. The Honor Guard was provided by the **Captain William Latane' Camp 1690**, Mechanicsville, VA.



Marion Memorial held north of Meridian sponsored by the **General Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 1649**, Meridian, MS. Pictured are Don Green, Billy Langley, Carl Ford, Chris Germany, Dennis Avera and George Jaynes of the **Jones County Rosin Heels Camp 227**, Laurel, MS.

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



General Jubal A. Early Camp 556, Tampa, FL, co-sponsored an authentic reenactment of the 1861 commissioning ceremony of the Sunny South Guard Regiment, which later became the 4th FL Infantry Regiment. Held near the site of the original ceremony in downtown Tampa, the event attracted reenactors from across Florida.



Compatriot Brian French, center, after he had been sworn into the **Captain Max Van Den Corput's Battery Camp 669**, Cave Spring, GA, by Commander John Harrison, right. Brian Byrd assists.



Compatriots Neil Miles and Earl Nettles of the **Battle of Olustee Camp 1463**, Lake City, FL, prepare to send a new 20' x 30' flag aloft at the Flags Across Florida Flag Memorial located at I-75 and SR 136 in north Florida.



Members of the **Habersham Guard Camp 716**, Demorest, GA, had annual trash pick-up. Pictured from left are Phillip Hunter, Andrew Eller, David Dyer, John Butler, David Burton and Andy Eller.



Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87, Knoxville, TN, inducts a new member into their ranks. Pictured from left are John Hitt, new member Luther David Lewis and Camp Commander Ron Jones.



Recently, **Tippah Tigers Camp 868**, Ripley, MS, member Bill Latham, right, and Don P. Green, Jr., 5th Brigade Councilman, met while working Flood Recovery in Minot, North Dakota. Bill read an e-mail notice from Don which mentioned he was in North Dakota.

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



The **Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville FL, Reaper Crew set seven Confederate Headstones in Old City Cemetery. The camp's efforts are really making a difference in one of Jacksonville's most unique historic sites. Due to this camp's efforts, a Confederate Flag flies over the Confederate section 365 days a year.



The **Madison Starke Perry Camp 1424**, Gainesville, FL, saluted its Veterans with certificates acknowledging their service to our country. Pictured from left, Chuck Thomas, Air Force; Mac Shea, Navy; Larry Hall, Navy; Matt Swilley, Navy; Wayne Sparkman, Navy; Jack Wood, Navy; Fred Donaldson, Florida National Guard. Seated, Archie Jackson, Army.



Pictured are the officers of the **Stephen R. Mallory Camp 1315**, Pensacola FL. Pictured from left are Commander Auby Smith, 1st Lieutenant Commander Bill Nobles, Genealogist/Webmaster Bill Overman, 2nd Lieutenant Commander Ronny Miller, Adjutant Randy Turner, Chaplain Dick Mills and Treasurer Tommy Ratchford.



Joseph Hatcher, a member of the **Major General William D. McCain Camp 584**, Columbia, TN, lives and works in Manitoba, Canada. Mr. Hatcher holds a Confederate Battle flag over an 80-million-year-old fossil mosasaur excavation site in Manitoba.



Members from the **Lieutenant James T. Woodward Camp 1399**, Warner Robins, GA, and other volunteers from across Georgia converged at the Carl Vinson VA Medical Center in Dublin, GA. About 150 patients and some staff joined them to enjoy the food, the music, the wheelchair races and the prize giveaways. The General Lee, the always-popular 1969 Dodge Charger of *Dukes of Hazzard* TV and movie fame, was on hand.



The **Colonel W. M. Bradford-Colonel J. G. Rose Camp 1638**, Morristown, TN, sponsored the Vaughan Brigade, TN Division, picnic at Cherokee Park, Morristown, TN. Opening ceremonies of the picnic included the Blessing of the Flags of the Tennessee Division Color Guard in its inaugural event.



Army of Tennessee



Members of the **General Ben Hardin Helm Camp 1703**, Elizabethtown, KY, along with family members and guests, installed a grave-marker for Private Daniel Thomas Keith in the Kasey Cemetery. Private Keith served in the 54th VA Infantry. From left are Geoff Walden, Tim Bowman, Steve Walton and John R. Clark.



The **Lieutenant Robert J. Tipton Camp 2083**, Elizabethton, TN, sponsored a flag ceremony at the Green Hill Cemetery in Elizabethton. The ceremony was honoring the camp's namesake, Lieutenant Robert J. Tipton, Co. B, 19th TN Infantry, CSA. Pictured is the TN Division Color Guard participating in the ceremony.



Fort Blakeley Camp 1864, Baldwin County, AL, members honor Confederate Veterans on Confederate Memorial Day, by placing Battle Flags and flowers on the soldiers' graves in four cemeteries in South Baldwin County. Camp members shown from left at Confederate Rest in the Point Clear Cemetery are Ted Weeks, Larry Johnson, Jim Baggett and Price Legg.



Members of the **Lieutenant Francis Calvin Morgan Boggess Camp 2150**, Everglades City, FL, prepare their SCV float for the Swamp-buggy Parade, held in Naples, FL.



Robert Gates of the **Major W. M. Footman Camp 1950**, Fort Myers, FL, decorates the Robert E. Lee monument.



Ten Islands Camp 2678, Ohatchee AL, held its semi-annual 4th-grade field trip. This event instructed students from nine local schools on the history of the Janney Furnace area, along with history of the Confederate Soldier and the War. Numerous camp members serve as instructors and guides over the two-day period. 1st Lt. Commander Dennis Reaves is the lead compatriot on this event.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



The **Beauregard Camp 130**, New Orleans, LA, held its 1st annual Confederate Memorial Ball this past January, and shown are the king and two of the maids in the Royal Court.



Faulkner County, AR, County Judge Preston Scroggin presented Commander Francis M. Casteel of the **Colonel A. R. Witt Camp 615**, Conway, AR, with a proclamation designating April as Confederate History and Heritage month in Faulkner County.



Herman Earl Coppock was sworn in as the newest member of the **O. M. Roberts Camp 178**, Waxahachie, TX. Herman is the great-great-grandson of Private John Jona Coppock, Co. F, 48th AL Infantry. Commander Doug Hagin (left) presented Herman with his certificate and pin, while brother Tom Coppock looks on.



Chapter Representative Eileen Lehmborg, Alamo Rose 4, TX Society OCR, accepts a token of appreciation from 1st Lt. Commander Richard Brewer, **Alamo City Guards Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX, for her presentation at a recent camp meeting. Her program, entitled "Working Women of the 1860s," presented a short history of prostitution during the War (mostly about Yankees, of course.)



Compatriots and guests from the **Hiram B. Granbury Camp 427**, Granbury, TX; **R. E. Lee Camp 239**, Ft. Worth, TX; **Middleton Tate Johnson Camp 1648**, Arlington, TX; **Captain James P. Douglas Camp 124**, Tyler, TX and **O. M. Roberts Camp 178**, Waxahachie, TX, prepare to participate in General Hiram B. Granbury's Birthday Celebration Parade in Granbury, TX.



The **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, presented their annual school library book donation to the Huachuca Mountain Elementary School of Sierra Vista. The camp began the project in 2000, and since then has donated nearly \$4,000 in books and videos about the War for Southern Independence to Cochise County Schools. Pictured from left are Past Camp Commander Ben Middleton and students Carlos Lopez, Dylan Peiper, Jack Smith, Keilani Goulding, Hannah Hendrickson and Rebecca Chon-Lopez.

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



At a recent meeting of the **James M. Keller Camp 648**, Hot Springs, AR, Camp Commander Willie Gilbert presents Camp Adjutant Don Dukes with the SCV War Service Medal for service during the Vietnam War.



Brigadier General Richard M. Gano Camp 892, Poteau, OK, Commander Marty Persall installed new member, Jackie Lee Colwell.



Compatriot Bill Seymour of the **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, mans the SCV recruiting and information booth at the recent "Civil War in the Southwest" event at Picacho Peak State Park. This was the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Picacho Pass, the "westernmost land battle of the War for Southern Independence."



Members of the **Captain Thomas O. Benton Camp 1444**, Monroe, LA, participated in the Mardi Gras Parade in Monroe.



Pictured are **13th TX Infantry Camp 1565**, Angleton, TX, Commander Frank Dietz, his son William and his newborn son and future SCV member, Samuel!



After 98 years, Pleasant M. Richards of the 4th Missouri Cavalry has a headstone, which was installed by members of the **Colonel E. W. Taylor Camp 1777**, Bedford, TX. Pictured from left, Bob Gresham, Ron Parker, David Stewart, James Alderman and Mike Patterson, kneeling. Richards is buried in Oakwood Cemetery in Fort Worth, TX.

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



Jimmy Montes accepts his membership certificate from **Stone Fort Camp 1944**, Nacogdoches, TX, Camp Commander John D. Mosele.



Members of the **Rebels on the Rio Grande Camp 1826**, Las Cruces, NM, and **Henry Ward Harris Camp 2037**, Hobbs, NM, pose as US Dragoons in raising the national ensign in the plaza in Mesilla, in the newly acquired New Mexico Territory. This prewar event established the present boundary between the US and Mexico. This is an annual event in which the two camps participate.



Danny McDowell, Gerald Graves and Ted Brode, all members of the **Major Thomas McGuire Camp 1714**, West Monroe, LA, prepare to march in the Mardi Gras Parade held recently. Several other SCV camps from the area also participated.



More than 100 **Louisiana Division** members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans participated in the Battle of Darbonne reenactment at Lake Darbonne State Park at Farmerville, LA, recently. Pictured, front from left, ATM Councilman Todd Owens, Paul Gramling, LA Division Commander David Hill, Ted Brode; back, from left, Scott Summers, Thomas Taylor, Chip Landry and Kevin Adkins.



The **John H. Reagan Camp 2156**, Palestine, TX, erected a 30-foot flagpole and raised a 52-inch x 52-inch Confederate Battle flag at the intersection of FM 315 at Anderson CO RD 448, located about 10 miles north of Palestine, TX. Pictured from left, Craig Robinson, Ronnie Hatfield, Vernon Holliman, Rod Skelton, Billy Newsom, Frank Moore, Dan Dyer and Commander Marc Robinson.



The **Captain James I. Waddell Camp 1770**, Orange County, CA, celebrate Veterans Day. Pictured from left are Rev. Dan Fuson, Don Sullivan, Rev. Louis Carlson and Gordon Bricken.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



A Southern Cross memorial for Private William Augustus White, 10th GA Infantry, was held at Pleasant Hill Cemetery, Pritchett, TX. Great-grandson Phil Davis of the **Upshur County Patriots Camp 2109**, Gilmer, TX, and great-great-grandson Larry Davis of the **Litchfield Camp 132**, Conway, TX, paid honor to their ancestor.



California Division Commander Farrell Cooley teaching at the Kearney Park Reenactment in Fresno, CA.



At a Christmas party of the **Walter P. Lane Camp 1455**, Longview, TX, past Division Commander Greg Manning gave a talk on his historical book, *Unwavering Duty*. The book traces the final days of the Confederate government and gives a *what if* of history, if the US had tried Jefferson Davis for treason, instead of pardoning him.



Members of the **Captain James Gillaspie Camp 226**, Huntsville, TX, attended the dedication of a marker for 2nd Lieutenant John Thomas of Co. K, 26th TX Cavalry, who had been originally buried in the City Cemetery, South East of Columbus, OH and was later reburied in the Camp Chase Cemetery, Columbus, OH. This dedication was for a marker in the family cemetery in Riverside, TX.



Two new members, Mark Longoria, left, and Alvin Martinez, were installed into the **Sabine Rifles Camp 2057**, Many, LA.



Colonel Gustav Hoffman Camp 1838, New Braunfels, TX, Lt. Commander Dan Smith, participated in the Roll Call of 120 Confederate soldiers at the Comal Cemetery.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

ST. CLAIR 308
ASHVILLE
WADSWORTH, LONNIE ADEN

GEORGE "TIGE" ANDERSON 453
ANNISTON
FLEMING, LARRY
LEATHERWOOD, DAVID LEE
RIDGWAY, ANTHONY BYRON
RIDGWAY, PAUL LEE

CONFEDERATE GRAY 523
ASHLAND/LINEVILLE
JONES, SAM

CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS 768
ATHENS
DEAN, JONATHAN ERIC

FIGHTING JOE WHEELER 1372
BIRMINGHAM
GARRETT, MICHAEL KEVIN

CAPT. WILLIAM HOUSTON SHELBY 1537
COLUMBIANA
HOLMES, BENJAMIN MARCUS
HOLMES, GRAYSON THOMAS
HOLMES, JAMES HOUSTON
HOLMES, MATTHEW DRAKE
HOLMES, ROBERT WESLEY

COVINGTON RIFLES 1586
ANDALUSIA
BOWERS, LUCAS STUART
BOWERS, RICHARD ADAM

WINSTON COUNTY GRAYS 1788
HALEYVILLE
CORBIN, MICHAEL LEE

DEKALB RIFLES 1824
SYLVANIA
BARTLEY, JACOB COLEMAN
MCLENDON, JESSE KEITH

COL. PINCKNEY D. BOWLES 1840
EVERGREEN
PEACOCK, CHRISTOPHER LEE

FORT BLAKELEY 1864
BALDWIN COUNTY
WILHITE, WILSON CECIL

THE TALLASSEE ARMORY GUARDS 1921
TALLASSEE
GRIFFIN, TIMOTHY TURNER
WEBSTER, JEFFREY SCOTT

CAPTAIN HENRY C. SEMPLE 2002
MONTGOMERY
LAND, JOHN HENRY

TEN ISLANDS 2678
OHATCHEE
ANDERSON, HUBERT LEE
BANKSON, MANNON GEORGE
VINES, JUSTIN ERIC

ARKANSAS

GEN. ROBERT C. NEWTON 197
LITTLE ROCK
BURNS, COREY D.
HENLEY, ROGER F.
McRIGHT, RICHARD TERRY

GENERAL DANDRIDGE McRAE 397
SEARCY
COLEMAN, KENNETH DALE
DAVIS, JAMES (JIM) ALBERT
RUSSELL, AARON WADE

9th ARKANSAS INFANTRY 652
STAR CITY
BEARD, ROLAND EDWARD
LAY, JERIMEY DON
LEONARD, CHARLIE BELL

GEN. JO SHELBY 1414
HARRISON
REICHENBERG, JOHN ALAN

GEN. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE 1433
PINE BLUFF
HARTSFIELD, BRAD L.
HARTSFIELD, TROY L.
McKENZIE, JOHNNY LEE
PILLOW, GIDEON DAVIDSON
WARFIELD, MICHAEL
WILLIAMSON, WILLIAM
RANDALL

MAJ. FONTAINE R. EARLE 1453
FAYETTEVILLE
ANDERS, ARTHUR LEE

SEARCY COUNTY SCV 2208
MARSHALL
SMITH, M. ROGER

ARIZONA

CAPTAIN HUNTER'S ARIZONA RANGERS 1202
TUCSON
IRWIN, ROBERT B.

CPT. GRANVILLE H. OURY 1708
SCOTTSDALE
HOBBY, BRIAN

CONFEDERATE SECRET SERVICE 1710
SIERRA VISTA
HAMMONTREE, JAMES
WHEELER

CALIFORNIA

CAPTAIN JAMES IREDELL WADDELL 1770
ORANGE COUNTY
PEDERSON, JUSTIN

DELAWARE

DELAWARE GRAYS 2068
SEAFORD
LORAH, DONALD E.
LORAH, EDWARD HARRY
LORAH, WILLIAM J.

MASON DIXON GUARDS 2183
ELLENDALE
STURGILL, FRED ERVIN

FLORIDA

CSS FLORIDA 102
ORLANDO
WILSON, THOMAS F.

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY 556
TAMPA
CHILDERS, GREGORY K.
JOHNSON, DAVID LEE
ROGERS, NEIL F.

PVT. WILLIAM RILEY MILTON 741
TAVARES
CAMP, MARK
ECHOLS, STEPHEN LEE

JOHN HANCE O'STEEN 770
TRENTON
BIERMAN, NATHAN
DUBE, CAIDEN ERIC-JOSEPH

WILLIAM WING LORING 1316
ST. AUGUSTINE
HAMMOND, MYRON HOWARD

BRIG. GEN. EVANDER M. LAW 1323
LAKELAND
HASLEY, STEVEN JOHN

THEOPHILUS WEST, M.D. 1346
MARIANNA
LAURIE, MICHAEL WILLIAM
ALLEN

ST. JOHN'S RANGERS 1360
DELAND
DENNIS, GARLAND P.
DIXON, JOHN DURANTE

THIRD FLORIDA WILDCATS 1437
BROOKSVILLE
WEEKS, WILLIAM GARY

BATTLE OF OLUSTEE 1463
LAKE CITY
ADKISON, TIMOTHY DWAYNE

WASHINGTON INVINCIBLES 1541
WASHINGTON COUNTY
GREGORY, CARL HENRY
MATTHIS, JEDIDIAH

GEN. JAMES PATTON ANDERSON 1599
WEST PALM BEACH
HEITMAN, GILMER McCRARY

FINLEY'S BRIGADE 1614
HAVANA
COX, HERBERT LAMAR
GAIHER, AARON DWAYNE
HARRELL, RICHARD DON

LT. FRANCIS CALVIN MORGAN BOGGESS 2150
EVERGLADES CITY
SUMMERALL, SAMUEL LEE
UPTON, JOHN LUKE
UPTON, MARK HAROLD

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN 2210
TAMPA
ARRUDA, JUSTIN DANIEL

GEORGIA

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS 78
AMERICUS
GERBERT, GEORGE VALENTINE

FRANCIS S. BARTOW 93
SAVANNAH
STRICKLAND, JAMES
NICHOLAS

JACKSON COUNTY VOLUNTEERS 94
JEFFERSON
FLETCHER, JAMES RYAN

CPT. HARDY B. SMITH 104
DUBLIN
HARVEY, JAMES R.
WYNNE, BROCK W.

JOHN McINTOSH KELL 107
GRIFFIN
KENDRICK, GARY JOE
PITTMAN, ASHLEY THOMAS

THOMAS MARSH FORMAN 485
BRUNSWICK
CROWE, HAL SCOTT

JOHN K. McNEILL 674
MOULTRIE
BARBER, CECIL HAMILTON
MASSEY, BOBBY LEON

CHEROKEE LEGION 914
CANTON
BUSH, JONATHAN HUNTER
WOODEY, CHRISTOPHER
ROBERT ALLEN

CURRAHEE RANGERS 935
TOCCOA
ATKINSON, WILLIS MARION

GEN. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE 1361
JONESBORO
BUSSIE, DAVID E.

GEN. WILLIAM J. HARDEE 1397
DALLAS
FIELDS, MATTHEW COLTON

JOHN B. GORDON MEMORIAL 1449
THOMASTON
PADGETT, CLYDE THOMAS

STEWART-WEBSTER 1607
RICHLAND
KIRKLAND, HENRY GLENN

CHATTAHOOCHEE GUARDS 1639
MABLETON
PELT, JOSHUA DURANT

COL. HIRAM PARKS BELL 1642
CUMMING
BAILEY, RANDAL DEAN
BEACH, DONALD BRIAN
CROWDER, EVANS DAVIS
FISHER, VICTOR HARPER
MORGAN, MICHAEL A.

THE SAVANNAH MILITIA 1657
SAVANNAH
WARD, VERNON LEE

SHARPSBURG SHARPSHOOTERS 1729
SHARPSBURG
CROOK, ROBERT KEITH

MAJ. GEN. AMBROSE RANSOM WRIGHT 1914
EVANS
IKERD, CHARLES M.

LOGAN E. BLECKLEY 1998
COCHRAN
PARSONS, ARTHUR BENION

GEORGIA DIVISION HQ CAMP 2200
MOULTRIE
COX, CONNOR BLAKE
GARNER, JOHN CHRISTOPHER
JENKINS, PAUL LESLIE
MOBLEY, RANDY HAROLD
MORRIS, TRACEY JOHN
PRICE, JACK ERNEST
PRICE, KENNETH EDWARD
ROBERTS, JACKSON KEITH
SPOONER, ROBERT L.
WOFFORD, JASON ERIC

MILTON GUARDS 2214
ALPHARETTA
LONG, KEVIN VERNEY

THE CAMP OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER 2218
JONES COUNTY
NELSON, BRICK LEE

IMMORTAL SIX HUNDRED 2600
RICHMOND HILL
COATS, RONALD L.

ILLINOIS

JOHN KEMPSHALL 1534
MAROA
AKERS, ROBERT CHRISTOPHER

LT. GEORGE E. DIXON 1962
BELLEVIEW
ARRINGTON, JIMMY EARL
BRIBIESCA, CHRISTOPHER
WAYNE
HESS, JAMES MONROE

LeGETTE, WALTER HASELDON
LEONARD, AARON K.
LEONARD, PHILIP L.
McAULEY, DAVID GLENN

INDIANA

COLONEL ROBERT M. MARTIN 2320
EVANSVILLE
O'NEAL, IAN C.
WILKINS, FRANK G.

KANSAS

COLS. LEWIS & HARRISON 1854
TOPEKA
SANDERS, LOGAN J.

MAJOR THOMAS J. KEY 1920
KANSAS CITY
McKENZIE, WALT R.

SOUTH KANSAS CAMP 2064
WICHITA
ASHLOCK, LOREN
BARTLETT, TATE NOWELL
McKELLIP, CHRISTOPHER
SCOTT

KENTUCKY

GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN 1495
PADUCAH
GHOLSON, CARL DAVID

KENTUCKY SECESSION SITE 2125
RUSSELLVILLE
FUNK, WILLIAM HENRY

LOUISIANA

COL. CHARLES D. DREUX 1110
NEW ORLEANS
MARTIN, MICHAEL SCOTT

BEAUREGARD 130
NEW ORLEANS
TATE, WILLIAM LEE

HENRY WATKINS ALLEN 133
BATON ROUGE
SIMMONS, WAYNE D.

RANDALL LEE GIBSON 470
THIBODAU
KEARNS, TIMOTHY

CAPT. JAMES W. BRYAN 1390
LAKE CHARLES
POWELL, WILLIAM FREDERICK

MAJOR JESSE M. COOPER 1665
DE RIDDER
GRANT, JERRY EDWARD

MARYLAND

CAPTAIN VINCENT CAMALIER CSA 1359
LEONARDTOWN
DORSEY, ANDREW REED

COL. HARRY W. GILMOR 1388
BALTIMORE
DeMARCO, ANTHONY
CHRISTOPHER

MAJ. GEN. ISAAC RIDGEWAY TRIMBLE CAMP 1836
ELLCOTT CITY
COX, THOMAS FRANK

LT. COL. ROBERT H. ARCHER 2013
HAVRE DE GRACE
ELDTRETH, MICHAEL EDWARD

BORDER STATE RANGERS MECH CAV 2202
WESTMINSTER
CAMPBELL, ROBERT WARREN
CROSS, CHARLES K.
KILBY, JAMES W.
RICHARDSON, JAMES
RUDOLPH

MISSOURI

B/G JOHN T. HUGHES 614
INDEPENDENCE
HILL, CHARLES O.
WILDE, KENNETH BRENT

B/G MOSBY MONROE PARSONS 718
JEFFERSON CITY
WOLFORD, BRYAN WILLIAM

COL. JOHN T. COFFEE 1934
OSCEOLA
ADAMSON, RYAN ASHTON

BRIG. GENERAL EDMUND THOMAS WINGO 2213
SALEM
HEADRICK, GREGORY JOHN
HEADRICK, TAD LYNN

MISSISSIPPI

BROOKHAVEN LIGHT ARTILLERY 235
BOGUE CHITTO
GREER, JEWEL WAYNE
McKENZIE, DANIEL GRAHAM

RANKIN ROUGH AND READY'S 265
BRANDON
DAFFERNER, JERRY H.
HINTON, BRETT CAMERON
WOOD, JOHNNIE

COL. WILLIAM P. ROGERS 321
CORINTH
ASHMORE, JUSTIN COLTE
SANDERS, DANNY WAYNE

SAM DAVIS 596
BILOXI
BLACKSTOCK, JEFFERY
WILLIAM
CHAUFFE, JOHN ALLEN
MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM
MARSHALL
PETERSON, JAY S.
STRONG, DEVIN MICHAEL

JEFFERSON DAVIS 635
JACKSON
BOWEN, ERNEST L.
FLETCHER, WILLIAM EVERETT

HARRISBURG 645
TUPELO
MILLS, JAMES E.

ATTALA YELLOW JACKETS 663
KOSCIUSKO
THWEATT, BOBBY JOE

GEN. CHARLES CLARK 856
CLEVELAND
CLARK, CHARLES

TIPPAH TIGERS 868
RIPLEY
DANIEL, LUTHER JOHN

LT. GEN. JOHN C. PEMBERTON 1354
VICKSBURG
CARTWRIGHT, PAUL COLBY

CHRISTOPHER (KIT) MOTT 1379
HOLLY SPRINGS
GARRETT, JERRY L.

7th MISS. INFANTRY BATT 1490
PURVIS
HARTFIELD, LEON VERNON

CAPTAIN C. B. VANCE 1669
BATESVILLE
TERRILL, JOHN B.
WALKER, KEITH ALLEN
WOODS, CHRISTOPHER MARK

LT. JOHN SALLIS 1776
TREMONT
SHEFFIELD, DYLAN BLAKE
SHEFFIELD, RODNEY BLAKE
SHEFFIELD, WILLIAM RODGER

UNIVERSITY GREYS 1803
OXFORD
DENMAN, STUART GRAHAM

NORTH CAROLINA

GEORGE DAVIS 5
WILMINGTON
KEEFER, HAYDEN JAMES
KEEFER, MATTHEW HARAN

ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE 15
ASHEVILLE
BRENEGAR, EDWIN RANIER
GOSS, LYNN A.

STONEWALL JACKSON 23
CHARLOTTE
SCRUGGS, MEREDITH JOE

ROBERT HENRY RICKS 75
ROCKY MOUNT
DAUGHTRIDGE, WILLIAM RICKS

LT. F. C. FRAZIER CAMP 668
HIGH POINT
PATTERSON, GRAHAM BENTON

PVT. LORENZO L. BENNITT-
PVT. ROBERT F. DUKE 773
DURHAM
FLORA, JOHN THOMAS

COL. CHARLES F. FISHER 813
GRAHAM
DENHAM, RANDY EUGENE

CAPT. CHARLES F. CONNOR
849
HICKORY
PARKER, ADRIAN DALE

MAJ. CHARLES Q. PETTY 872
GASTONIA
BROWN, MICHAEL E.
DUNN, JOSHUA BENNETTE
FULLER, CHRISTOPHER J.
GRIGG, JAMIE CARL
GRISSOM, EDWARD GENE
KNOX, STEVEN MARK
MCCURRY, SCOTT DUANE
RILEY, ERIC L.

CAPTAIN JONAS COOK 888
MT. PLEASANT
DEAL, LARRY EDWARD

PVT. HENRY L. WYATT 1297
RALEIGH
JOHNSON, MICHAEL A.

PVT. LORENZO DOW WILLIAMS
1456
REIDSVILLE
THOMPSON, JAMES RALPH

COL. WILLIAM F. MARTIN 1521
ELIZABETH CITY
LEWIS, JIMMY CLAYTON

BROWN MOUNTAIN BOYS 1540
GERMANTOWN
BERRIER, KYLE ABRAM
BROWN, GORDON HAMPTON

GEN. ROBERT F. HOKE/WM. J.
HOKE 1616
LINCOLNTON
RUDISILL, JOSH
TALLENT, LOUIE CLARENCE

CLEVELAND REGIMENTS 1663
CLEVELAND COUNTY
HARDIN, THOMAS FORD

THE CSA UNKNOWN SOLDIER
1753
LANES CREEK TOWNSHIP
HORTON, CLYDE THOMAS
PHIFER, KENNETH WARREN
PIGG, RICKY DEAN

PVT. BRYAN JACKSON BUCK
1769
PELETIER
PHILLIPS, JAMES CLYDE
PHILLIPS, JAMES CLYDE
PHILLIPS, JONATHAN BLAKE

GASTON GUARDS 1822
STANLEY
WATTS, JAMES RONALD

GENERAL WILLIAM DORSEY
PENDER 1916
WILSON
CARSON, BRADY PATRICK
HILL, JACKSON WEST
HILL, KENNETH JUSTIN

COL. LAWRENCE M. ALLEN
2093
MARS HILL
BALL, COREY RAY
BALL, LEONARD LEE

BEAUFORT PLOWBOYS 2128
WASHINGTON
BELOTE, FRANK LACKEY
CORNELIUS, CHARLES BILLY
HARDISON, PHILIP MARVIN
WILKINS, BENJAMIN PARMLEY

COL. WILLIAM A. STOWE 2142
DALLAS
GADDIS, JOHNNIE LEE
GLOVER, DAVID LYNN
REEP, LEVI JAMES

10th NC HVY ARTY CO. B
BLACK RIVER TIGERS 2152
COATS
AVERY, DAVID GLENN
JACKSON, HERMAN DOUGLAS
LUCAS, JUSTIN HILTON
LUCAS, RANDY SCOTT
WOOD, JUSTIN LEE

CONFEDERATE STATES
ARMORY - KENANSVILLE 2157
KENANSVILLE
SANDERS, MICHAEL STEWART

THE BURKE TIGERS 2162
VALDESE
SMITH, RICKY NORMAN

CABARRUS RANGERS-GEN
RUFUS C. BARRINGER 2318
MIDLAND
FURR, BLAKE DANIEL
ROBINSON, GARY LINN
YORK, BRAXTON CHASE

NEW JERSEY

PVT. MEREDITH POOL 1505
HAMMONTON
SLOAN, KENNETH RICHARD

NEW MEXICO

GEN. WILLIAM R. SCURRY
1385
ALBUQUERQUE
GRAVES, WADE TYLER

NEVADA

LT. DIXON-CSS HUNLEY 2016
SPARKS
TAPLEY, TOBY

OHIO

BRIG. GEN. ROSWELL S.
RIPLEY 1535
WORTHINGTON
NICHOLS, JOSHUA A.

LT. JONATHAN BRESSLER 1536
CINCINNATI
WHITTAKER, RICHARD DOLE

PVT. TAPLEY P. MAYS 2170
IRONTON
ARTRIP, MARCUS GRANT

OKLAHOMA

COLONEL JOHN W. JORDAN 817
MANNFORD
FRANKLIN, JOHNATHAN
McFARLAND, DONALD EDWARD

BRIG. GEN. RICHARD M.
GANO 892
POTEAU
GARNER, BILLY LEE
PERSALL, BERRY MACHEN
ROBINSON, ROLAND R.
WALDEN, JIMMIE LEE

PVT. GRAYSON & BREWER
CAMP 2118
ELK CITY
JAMES, BLAISE
JAMES, JEREMIAH J.

PENNSYLVANIA

PVT. JOHN WESLEY CULP
MEMORIAL 1961
GETTYSBURG
BUSOLITS, JOSEPH ALLEN
BUSOLITS, JOSEPH JOHN

LT. GENERAL JOHN C.
PEMBERTON 2060
WEST CHESTER
KUESEL, JOHN ROBERT

SOUTH CAROLINA

SECESSION 4
CHARLESTON
BLAND, ROBERT P.

16th SOUTH CAROLINA
REGIMENT 36
GREENVILLE
BARTLEY, ANDREW JOSIAH
BARTLEY, PAUL SAMUEL
BARTLEY, SAMUEL ELDRIDGE
BARTLEY, WILLIAM DERRELL
BOLT, JONATHAN ALLEN
HYKES, AMOS
SWITZER, MARK DENNIS

BRIG. GEN. SAMUEL MCGOWAN
40
LAURENS
GODFREY, BRIAN LEE
WALSH, JAMES DOW

LITCHFIELD 132
CONWAY
GRAHAM, KENNETH MELVIN
GRAHAM, MICHAEL SCOTT

H. L. HUNLEY 143
SUMMERVILLE
BELLEW, STEPHEN HOUGH
HAGER, RAYMOND B.
MAJ. JAMES LIDE COKER 146
HARTSVILLE
BRADDOCK, LONNIE CRAIG

GEN. WADE HAMPTON 273
COLUMBIA
LINDLER, LUTHER EDGAR
HORRY ROUGH AND READYS
1026
MYRTLE BEACH
DIETZ, CRAIG MILAN
MINSTER, LARRY E.

FORT SUMTER 1269
CHARLESTON
BARRY, PATRICK JOSEPH
GUNN, LLOYD R.

PALMETTO SHARP SHOOTERS
1428
ANDERSON
TUCKER, JOHN GABRIEL

WITHERSPOON-BARNES 1445
LANCASTER
EVANS, MARTIN L.

GEN. MARTIN W. GARY 1532
EDGEFIELD
METTS, THOMAS HARRY

BATTERY WHITE 1568
GEORGETOWN
WILSON, RICHARD WINDLE

B/G MICAH JENKINS 1569
ROCK HILL
HALL, JASON WILLIAM

COL. E. T. STACKHOUSE 1576
LATTA
MOORE, MATTHEW
STACKHOUSE, CHARLES
MICHAEL
WARD, WILLIAM E.

CAPTAIN MOSES FOWLER 1721
FOUNTAIN INN
YELTON, LARRY LYNN

COLONEL CHARLES JONES
COLCOCK 2100
RIDGELAND
SKINNER, MICHAEL THOMIS

SOUTH DAKOTA

DAKOTA TERRITORY CAMP
2195
STURGIS
BYRD, BOB GENE

TENNESSEE

N. B. FORREST 3
CHATTANOOGA
WYNN, WILLIAM A.

MURFREESBORO 33
MURFREESBORO
JUDD, MARTY GENE
STEAGALL, RICHARD MARK

GEN. WILLIAM B. BATE 34
GALLATIN
KEELE, JOHNNY HAROLD

NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST
215
MEMPHIS
BLACK, STEVEN KYLE
MITCHELL, JONATHAN POWELL
REEDER, CHRISTOPHER LYNN

FORT DONELSON 249
DOVER
BAGGETT, GEORGE GEOFFREY

SIMONTON-WILCOX 257
COVINGTON
MORRIS, JEFFREY LOGAN

JOHN HUNT MORGAN 270
SPRINGFIELD-GREENBRIER
REED, STEPHEN WAYNE

CUMBERLAND MOUNTAIN
RIFLES 386
TRACY CITY
MORGAN, DAVID W.

M/G WILLIAM D. McCAIN
HQ 584
COLUMBIA
ABEE, WAYNE CLEBERT
BALLARD, BLAND
BLACK, HAROLD
BOSTICK, DENNIS
BRATE, MARK A.
BUTLER, WILLIAM CURTIS
CARTER, MICHAEL SCOTT
DOVE, DOUGLAS W.
EASTERLING, MICHAEL JOSEPH
GANTT, THOMAS EDWARD
HUGHES, LUTHER B.
JOHNSON, MICHAEL LEE
JONES, CHRISTOPHER MORRIS
KEYS, WILLIAM C.
KRAFT, KENNETH CHARLES
LAWSON, ARLEN DALE
MIXON, GERAN C.
MOBERG, CHRISTOPHER
WILLARD
MULLENEX, KEVIN JAMES
O'MALIE, BRIAN K.
RICHARDS, WILLIAM B.
SHORT, JUSTIN MASTERS
WHITE, ROY
WINDBURN, DAVID C.
WRATCHFORD, WESLEY
HARRIS

TOD CARTER 854
FRANKLIN
COOK, ADAM WESLEY

SAM DAVIS CAMP 1293
BRENTWOOD
BURKHALTER, CHARLES
STEPHEN
BURKHALTER, NATHAN
WEBSTER
STEELE, RAYMOND H.

JAMES R. CHALMERS 1312
MEMPHIS
ESCUE, SAMUEL WILLIS

COL. W. M. BRADFORD/COL. J.
G. ROSE 1638
MORRISTOWN
PAYNE, JOHN BOB

LT. ROBERT D. POWELL 1817
BLOUNTVILLE
BEAVERS, BRADLEY GENE

BELL'S PARTISANS 1821
TRIMBLE
BENJAMIN, CHARLES BORDEN

MYERS-ZOLICOFFER 1990
LIVINGSTON
LEDBETTER, TIM L.
MOORE, TIMOTHY PAUL

MAJ. GEN. JOHN HUNT
MORGAN 2053
GREENEVILLE
ETHEREDGE, ROBERT JORDAN
HOPKINS, RONNIE DALE

RAWDON-SPEARS 2113
SUMMERTOWN
BURDICK, DONNIE L.

LEE'S LONG RIDERS 2184
LINDEN
COBLE, TIMOTHY STEVEN
KING, DERRICK THOMAS

TEXAS

COL. A.H. BELO 49
DALLAS
NASH, MARK TODD
NASH, MATTHEW ADDISON
TYLER
STARKUS, ALBERT A.

JOHN B. HOOD 50
GALVESTON
NIX, STEPHEN EVERETT

MAJ. GEORGE W. LITTLEFIELD
59
AUSTIN
McGLAMERY, DAVID PARKE

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON 67
HOUSTON
McWILLIAMS, WILLIAM
RUSSELL

GEN. FELIX H. ROBERTSON 129
WACO
DICKEY, JOHN
FORD, BOBBY D.

O. M. ROBERTS 178
WAXAHACHIE
BAKER, DAMON TRE
VICKERS, EDMUND

CAPT. JAMES GILLASPIE 226
HUNTSVILLE
KELLY, JAMES EDGAR

B/G JOHN SAYLES 366
ABILENE
KEITH, ROY CLEVE

H. B. GRANBURY 427
GRANBURY
SPIVEY, KENNETH RAY

J. M. MATT BARTON 441
SULPHUR SPRINGS
DAVIS, JAMES F.

PLEMONS-SHELBY 464
AMARILLO
BROWN, DAVID A.
BURKETT, GREGORY CHARLES
BURKETT, JACOB CHARLES
JONES, DAVID STEVEN
MORGAN, ERIC GEORGE
SIMPSON, DANIEL LEE
SPROTT, JEFFREY
WORLEY, WILLIAM OTIS

GOV. SAMUEL W. T. LANHAM
586
WEATHERFORD
BOYD, GREG

STONEWALL JACKSON 901
DENTON
MONTGOMERY, RICHARD LEE
THORMAHLEN, JAMES A.

GENERAL JOHN GREGG 958
LONGVIEW
BILLINGS, MICHAEL GERALD

COL. SYDNEY DRAKE
JACKMAN 977
SAN MARCOS
LEONE, ROBERT EDWARD
CANTRELL
LEONE, ROSS LYNN LATIMER
LIGHT, MALCOLM WAYNE

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON
983
DECATUR
JENKINS, JOHN ORIN
WHITE, WILLIAM R.

MAJ. ROBERT M. WHITE 1250
TEMPLE
HALL, DANIEL WAYNE
LENTZ, MILTON RAY
MOORE, MICHAEL LEE
TYLER, TERRY MICHAEL

CAPTAIN IKE TURNER 1275
LIVINGSTON
REESE, JAMES CRAIG

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BEAUMONT**
JONES, STANLEY ARTHUR

**GEN. W. L. CABELL 1313
DALLAS**
JUSTICE, JAMES ARTHUR

**COL. THOMAS S. LUBBOCK 1352
LUBBOCK**
POPE, WILLIAM BLAKE

**DUNN-HOLT-MIDKIFF 1441
MIDLAND**
DRYOR, JAMES R.
HILL, MELVIN ANDREW
WHEELER, JAMES SCOTT

**COLONEL MIDDLETON TATE
JOHNSON 1648
ARLINGTON**
CUTBIRTH, DURON K.
DURHAM, JON
HOSKINS, FRANK CLAY
HUGHES, DOMINICK JACK
LOUGHEED, ZACHARY RYAN
O'NEAL, BARRY
RIDENOUR, WILLIAM THOMAS
SCARBROUGH, JAMES R.
SORIANO, DAVID CLARK
VINCENT, GILBERT J.
WELLS, FREDDIE CARL

**COLONEL E. W. TAYLOR 1777
BEDFORD**
LUTTRELL, DAVID ALAN

**TERRY'S TEXAS RANGERS
1937
CLEBURNE**
ELMORE, BENNIE RAY
LANCASTER, JAMES FLOYD

**TEXAS LONESTAR GREYS 1953
SCHERTZ**
STEELE, RICHARD V.

**MAJOR J. N. DARK 2026
KOUNTZE**
TALBOT, DANA PHIL

**W. W. HEARTSILL 2042
MARSHALL**
MEYER, JOHN PAUL

**NEW SALEM INVINCIBLES 2107
PONTA**
COKER, MICHAEL ALVIN
WILLEFORD, WILLIAM J.

**ROCKWALL CAVALRY CO. B
2203
ROCKWALL**
VICKERS, ROBERT CHARLES

UTAH

**SOLDIER SUMMIT GRAYS 1797
WEST VALLEY**
MATLOCK, CLINTON THOMAS
NEILSON, JEREMY BENJAMIN

VIRGINIA

**THIRTEENTH VIRGINIA
MECHANIZED CAVALRY 9
NORFOLK**
FRIX, PHILLIP L.

**COLONEL D. H. LEE MARTZ 10
HARRISONBURG**
BULAS, MICHAEL HENRY

**ISLE OF WIGHT AVENGERS 14
SMITHFIELD**
WHITLEY, CLARENCE EDWARD

**CLINTON HATCHER 21
LEESBURG**
TRITTIPOE, BENJAMIN E.

**A. P. HILL 167
COLONIAL HEIGHTS**
REDMOND, THADDEUS FOSTER

**JEFFERSON DAVIS 305
ALEXANDRIA**
BINGHAM, GREGORY ELIAS

**THE OLD BRUNSWICK 512
LAWRENCEVILLE**
ROGERS, WILLIAM L.

**JOHN M. JORDAN 581
SOUTH BOSTON**
NEWTON, ERNEST HERBERT
RASH, LEWIS RYLAND

**PITTSYLVANIA VINDICATORS
828
CALLANDS**
PRITCHETT, RICKY L.

**COL. JOHN S. MOSBY 1237
FRONT ROYAL**
HEFLIN, JAMES FREEMAN

**GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET
1247
RICHMOND**
PICKENS, JAMES ROBERT
SOUTHWORTH, STANFORD LEE

**FINCASTLE RIFLES 1326
ROANOKE**
STEEGER, JAMES CARLTON

**JOHN D. IMBODEN 1504
STAUNTON**
BURNES, ROBERT DAVID
SEXTON, EVERETT D.

**NORFOLK COUNTY GRAYS
1549
CHESAPEAKE**
BRITT, DAVID RUSSELL

**TURNER ASHBY 1567
WINCHESTER**
RITTER, GEORGE STEPHEN

**WALKER-TERRY 1758
WYTHEVILLE**
ANDERS, JAMES DAVID
BOBBITT, CLAUD DEAN

**DEARING BEAUREGARD 1813
COLONIAL HEIGHTS**
DEBOSE, EDWIN C.
KELLISON, GORDON LEE
KELLISON, RYAN LEE

**CAPTAIN JACK ADAMS 1951
EDINBURG**
DIDAWICK, STUART JOSEPH

**JAMES CITY CAVALRY 2095
WILLIAMSBURG**
MORIE, PAUL ALEXANDER
WARE, WILLIAM WALKER

**REVEREND BEVERLY TUCKER
LACY 2141
LOCUST GROVE**
LAWRENCE, GARY D.
LAWRENCE, JOSEPH D.
SMITH, WILLIAM FRANKLIN

**DINWIDDIE GRAYS 2220
DINWIDDIE**
CONNELLY, DALTON HENRY
CONNELLY, JAMES
SUTHERLAND
TEMPLE, DERRICK BAIN
TEMPLE, RICHARD BAIN

**EDMUND RUFFIN FIRE EATERS
3000
MECHANICSVILLE**
CREASY, JONATHAN T.
HOLMES, WILLIAM HENRY

HOWELL, HAYDEN ERIC
SMITH, JOHN WALTER
SMITH, SEAN PATRICK
STALNAKER, MARVIN N.

WEST VIRGINIA

**BERKELEY BORDER GUARDS
199
MARTINSBURG**
HEDGES, KEITH ANDREW
KING, GARRETT

**A. G. JENKINS 628
GUYANDOTTE**
MILLER, PAUL R.

**CAPT. P. J. THURMOND 2190
WINFIELD**
TURLEY, RUSSELL RAY



Welcome to our newest Life Members

Name	Division	Camp
Albert L. Bogg	MO	718
Gaylan Harrison	TX	996
Roy White	UT	584
Wallace H. Smith, II	NC	2002
Joseph Overstreet, Jr.	VA	99
Stephen A. Mann	VA	1382
John D. Blackwell	SC	82
Michael B. Pierpoint	IL	1962
Herbert C. DeLoach, Jr.	TN	3
Edgar E. Dugger, Jr.	CO	175
J. Hamer McCorkle, Jr.	NC	1423

Continued from page 14

The Last Roll

Alexander L. Hensley (VA
Division HQ) 530
Richmond, VA
John Jay Berryman

R. E. Lee 726
Alexandria, VA
Charles Dan McGuire
Michael Francis Woodfin

Gen. James Longstreet 1247
Richmond, VA
H. Hugh Williams

J. E. B. Stuart 1343
Henrico, VA
John Reginald Roberts

19th Virginia Infantry 1493
Charlottesville, VA
Dr. Henry Ray Thacker

Norfolk County Grays 1549
Chesapeake, VA
J. James Davis

Tom Smith 1702
Suffolk, VA
Paul Aubrey Warren
Walter Shepherd Barlow
Benjamin Austin Baines
William R. Carr

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Dr. Rufus Benjamin Weaver

was recovered, identified the individual if possible, carefully cataloged his findings, packaged the remains, and sent them to Richmond, Virginia. For this meticulous work Dr. Weaver asked to be paid \$3.25 per body. The Panic of 1873 had a devastating effect on the national economy and was especially felt in the South which was still attempting to recover from the economic effects of the war. The Hollywood Memorial Association managed to pay Dr. Weaver about \$3,000, but the rest of the money could not be raised. When Dr. Weaver died in 1936, the debt was still owed.

It is too late now to make good the monetary debt owed Rufus B. Weaver, but the Sons of Confederate Veterans recognizes a debt of honor due him. At the 2012 National Reunion in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, Freeman's Battery Forrest's Artillery Camp 1939, proposed to the General Executive Committee that funds be raised to place five markers honoring Dr. Weaver. These markers will be placed in an appropriate location

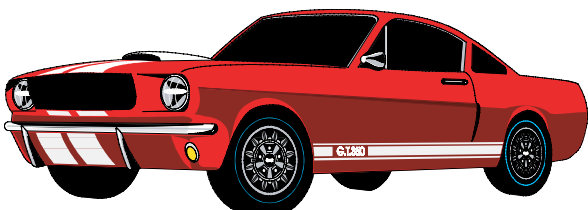
at Gettysburg, and in the Southern cities to which the Confederate bodies were removed. The GEC approved this project and money is now being raised to pay for it. The funds are being held by the GEC. At the time of this writing the Divisions of Alabama, Tennessee and Virginia have pledged support for the project. Camp 1939 has committed to pay for one of the markers, and if each Division will give \$500, the project can be carried to completion. The goal is to dedicate these markers during the last year of the sesquicentennial of the War Between the States. The SCV needs to honor Dr. Weaver and to end the Sesquicentennial on our terms. The present generation of Americans, South and North, needs to be reminded of the human cost of that war and to remember what a needless tragedy the conflict was.

Dr. Rufus B. Weaver was a Northern man of compassion and a man of honor, a truly good Yankee! The Sons should make sure the memory of such a man is not lost to history.



HARRIS MUSTANG SUPPLY

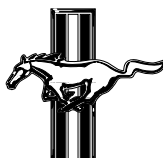
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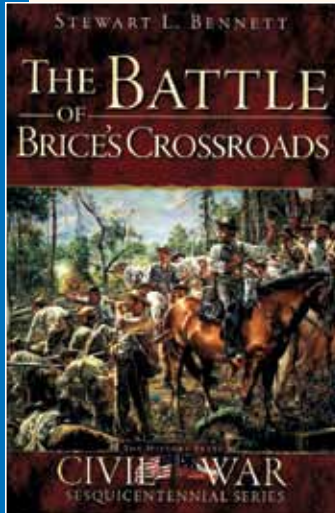
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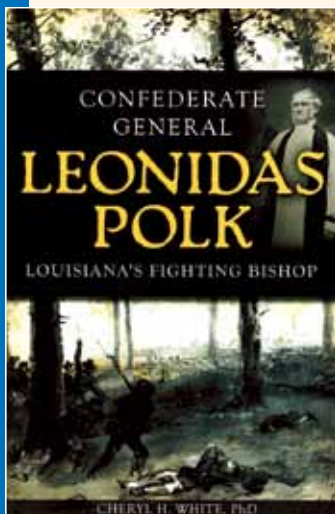
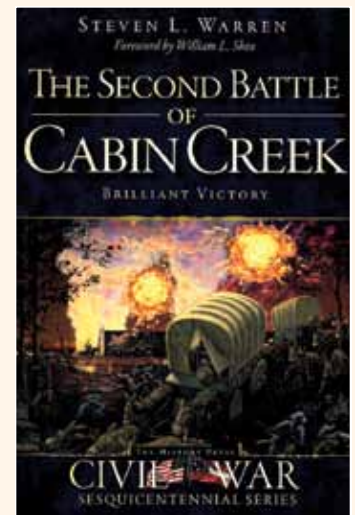


The Battle of Brice's Crossroads. An insignificant crossroads in northeast Mississippi was an unlikely battleground for one of the most spectacular Confederate victories in the western theater of the War. But that is where two generals determined destiny for their men. Union General Samuel D. Sturgis looked to redeem his past military record, while hard-fighting Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest aimed to drive the Union army out of Mississippi or die trying. In the hot June sun, their armies collided for control of north Mississippi in a story of courage, overwhelming odds and American spirit. Blue Mountain College professor Stewart Bennett retells the day's saga through a wealth of first-person soldier accounts. 409 \$21.99 (pb)



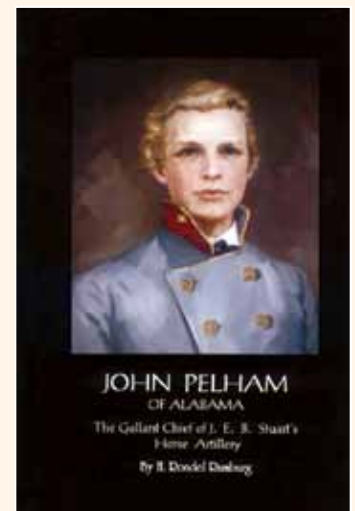
The Second Battle of Cabin Creek: Brilliant Victory. The commander of the 300-wagon Union supply train never expected a large ragtag group of Texans and Native Americans to attack during the dark of night in Union-held territory. But Brigadier Generals Richard Gano and Stand Watie defeated the unsuspecting Federals in the early morning hours of September 19, 1864, at Cabin Creek in the Cherokee nation. The legendary Watie, the only Native American general on either side, planned details of the raid for months. His preparation paid off — the Confederate troops captured wagons with supplies which would be worth more than \$75 million today. Writer, producer and historian Steve Warren uncovers the untold story of the last raid at Cabin Creek in this Jefferson Davis Historical Gold Medal-winning history.

410 \$24.99 (pb)



Confederate General Leonidas Polk: Louisiana's Fighting Bishop. Leonidas Polk is one of the most fascinating figures of the War. Consecrated as a bishop of the Episcopal Church and commissioned as a general into the Confederate army, Polk's life in both spheres blended into a unique historical composite. Polk was a man with deep religious convictions but equally committed to the Confederate cause. He baptized soldiers on the eve of bloody battles, administered last rites and even presided over officers' weddings, all while leading his soldiers into battle. Historian Cheryl White examines the life of this soldier-saint and the legacy of a man who unquestionably brought the first viable and lively Protestant presence to Louisiana and yet represents the politics of one of the darkest periods in American history. 411 \$19.99 (pb)

John Pelham of Alabama. This is the first major biography in almost 50 years of one of the bravest of the brave. John Pelham's life was packed into 24 short years. Born in Alabama, he spent his last years of life fighting in the Confederate Army in Virginia. He was highly extolled by R. E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson and J.E.B. Stuart as well as many others. This West Point man was superior in fighting "horse artillery" and was a horseman par excellence. 1155 \$24.95 (hc)



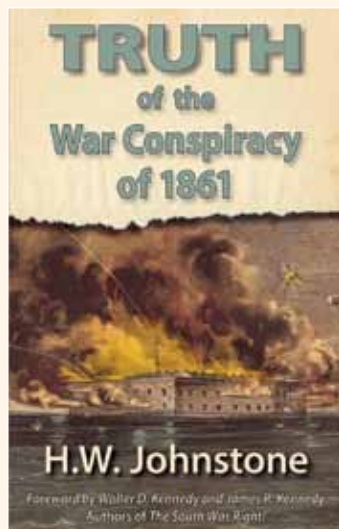
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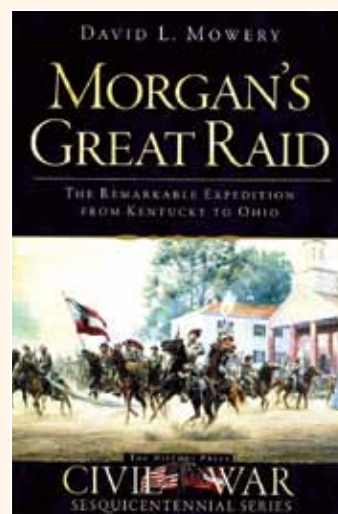
CSA Candles. CSA Candles are made of a special soy blend wax to produce one of the finest candles. This hand-poured candle has an excellent warm fragrance throw, with maximum fragrance saturation. Each 8 oz. classic jelly jar has a snippet of history about a Confederate individual, place or thing on the label. These were created to be an alternative to the average candles. Specify: Gen. Robert E. Lee (Angel), Gen. Stonewall Jackson (Lemon/Lavender), Gen. JEB Stuart (Leather), President Jefferson Davis (Magnolia) **100 \$12.00**

Morgan's Great Raid: The Remarkable Expedition From Kentucky To Ohio. A military operation unlike any other on American soil, Morgan's Raid was characterized by incredible speed, superhuman endurance and innovative tactics. One of the nation's most colorful

leaders, Confederate General John Hunt Morgan took his cavalry through enemy-occupied territory in three states in one of the longest offensives of the War. The effort produced the only battles fought north of the Ohio River and reached farther north than any other regular Confederate force. With twenty-five maps and more than forty illustrations, Morgan's Raid historian David L. Mowery takes a new look at this unprecedented event in American history, one historians rank among the world's greatest land-based raids since Elizabethan times. **412 \$19.99 (pb)**



Truth of the War Conspiracy of 1861. "In *Truth of the War Conspiracy of 1861*, H. W. Johnstone explains how Lincoln and his co-conspirators used deceit, half-truths, lies and violation of international law to promote their war conspiracy. Johnstone wrote his book in 1917 using documentation which was not available when post war Confederates such as Davis, Stephens, Semmes and Pollard wrote their histories of the conflict. He adds even more documentation and explanation to how Lincoln managed to initiate his war of aggression against the people of the South who merely wanted to be "left alone" to live under a government ordered on the consent of the governed." — Foreword by Walter D. and James R. Kennedy, authors of *The South Was Right!* **1111 \$7.99 (pb)**



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Dispatches From the Front

became the countries of Germany and France. Next, I know that those who sought religious freedom from England and settled in the Americas were referred to as *rebels*. They rebelled against the Church. Then there were the American Rebels, those who eventually threw off the cloak of oppression of England, men who fought and died for their freedom, as did Alaric and Spartacus.

Then there is this War, one which does not really have a defined name, not civil, not national, not international: politicians using each term as needed to convince others of their problems with the Southern Confederation of States. We could go on for pages and pages just defining this War, yet only referring to Rebels as Southerners. Interesting, Rebels as Southerners, when one thinks of Rebels, Greybacks, Johnny Reb, etc., I see much more than a Southerner, I see the mountain man, the Scotch Irish from the Appalachians or the flatland farmer in Texas, the hills of the Ozarks, the swamps of Louisiana, forests of Georgia, as well as the hills of West Virginia, the farmlands of Pennsylvania and Maryland. Our ancestors and their brethren came from all over.

The term *Rebel* now has a new total concept, from Alaric and Spartacus to the War of the Roses, Braveheart, now to the Americas; our ancestors fought in the 1700s for freedom, both from the French and the English, to the South-

ern Experiment in Confederacy — all Rebels. I am a Rebel. Of course, I must add, it is in line: I'm a Texan, Rebel, then American (Federalist America) grin.

Glenn Toothman
Hoods Texas Brigade Camp 153
San Antonio, Texas

Looking for words on Texas' plaques

To the Editor:

Thank you for your excellent work, as the editor of the great magazine, *Confederate Veteran*. I continue to enjoy reading the *Confederate Veteran* magazine and the books which set forth the truth about the War for Southern Independence.

On page 22, in the last paragraph of the essay entitled "Lincoln's Band of Tyrants, in the *Confederate Veteran*, Volume 70, No. 6, November/December 2012, it is stated that past-President George Bush, while he was the governor of Texas, "had a plaque honoring Texas Confederate Veterans removed from the Texas Supreme Court"

I hope that some person would inform me of the "wording" on that plaque "honoring Texas Confederate Veterans" because I want to have such a plaque, with the wording, prepared and placed on my living room wall of my house.

I hope some person or entity would have some such plaques, with the same wording "honoring Texas Confederate Veterans" placed on the plaques, placed "For Sale" to members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and all friends of Confederate Veterans.

I do believe many people who are friends of Confederate Veterans, would purchase one or more such plaques which contain wording that is "honoring Texas Confederate Veterans."

We must honor our Confederate Veterans.

Robert D. Ralston
Maj. Gen. William D. McCain Camp 584
Pflugerville, Texas

Doesn't believe slaves were mistreated

To the Editor:

I read constantly of the Southern slave owners unmercifully beating their

slaves. This usually came from a Yankee which didn't think the whole process through or from their classroom in a proNorthern school/textbook. Now is the time to bring this into today's economical world. Slaves cost \$1,100 each in 1859 (per *History of Dickson County* by Robert E. Corlew, page 74). To compare, I do know land brought around \$2 per acre. A day laborer earned \$.75 a day, a carpenter or brick layer could make \$2 a day, and a female domestic servant was paid \$1 per week, with board. I am not an economist, so I cannot update \$1,100 in 1859 to its equal value in 2013. You could buy 550+ acres or a slave.

To compare beatings, if your Rolls/Bentley failed to start this morning, the first course of action to take would be to grab a sledge hammer and try to force it to start, beginning with the headlights, windshield and hood. Of course, it starts better after the good beating and you drive to your office to show off your proud performance. You personally may feel some satisfaction about the beating until your wife finds out and the repair estimate comes in. Same with the slave-beating; the wife was either the nurse or in charge of finding someone to repair the damage which took her time from what she had planned until your outrage. See how many points you gain from that!!

The results are the same if you are a plantation owner in 1860 or a CPA in 2013. In 1860, you have to pay to medically repair the slave and go without the service you originally intended the slave to perform. The food, clothing and housing expenses continue, regardless of your intentions. You can figure out how the loss of the Rolls/Bentley goes while it is being repaired, and if your wife has to be your taxi until the Rolls is returned and where the funds for the repair come from.

Slave-beatings may have occurred, but by an overseer, not the one who bought the slave. The main source of the beatings concept came from a fictional novel, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, by Harriet Beecher Stowe. She was a Connecticut abolitionist who gained her information from hearsay and a wild trip down the Eastern seaboard prior to the writing.

A large number of my great-grandfather's slaves continued to live on his property after the end of the War of

Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue Deadline for submissions

July/August 2013..... May 1

September/October 2013 July 1

November/December 2013

..... September 1

Northern Aggression. A number of their descendants still live in the general area, some using his last name. If there had been any mistreatment, most would have left immediately, if not sooner, maybe following the Yankees from Ft. Donelson on their way to Nashville.

The best I remember, a large number of slaves stayed near their slave homes until WWII, when the migration to Northern cities occurred with the mass opening of jobs which supported the war effort. A large number of the next generation, or two, are moving back South, out of the "rust belt."

And while I'm on my soapbox, another thing someone needs to explain to the Africans, (showing they're still Africans first and Americans as an afterthought), showing disrespect for the Confederate Battle Flag is asinine. If the people that fought under that flag had not paid thousands for them to work, they'd still be on those Yankee slave ships. The same Yankees most Africans think so highly of had actually brought them over to America after they bartered with coastal tribes to go to the interior and capture them in exchange, usually for rum. After they could no longer make money off of slaves, they decided to free them, only in Southern states. (Lincoln included. Northern slaves were not included in his famous emancipation.) Probably hoping to sell the Southerner a machine to replace the lost slaves, everything directly relates to the almighty dollar.

No Southerner would have given up the big money to go fox hunting with them or sit under the magnolia tree and drink tea with. Canasta and bridge had not been discovered yet. Abe Lincoln only came up with the Emancipation Proclamation to keep England and

France from entering the war on the Confederate side. Both countries had recently freed their slaves by buying them from the slaveowners. Lincoln first wanted to buy Cuba and ship all of them down there as he didn't think they could be assimilated into the existing society. So to sum it up, if the people fighting under that Battle Flag had not paid the big bucks for them, they'd be sitting on the hold of a slave ship in Boston Harbor. If they died, they became fish food, so they should be proud of that flag; they at least lived to produce the Africans living in the USA today; otherwise, they'd still be in Africa if the Yankees had not traded rum for them.

*James Wolfe Scott
Captain W. D. McCauley Camp 260
Dickson County, Tennessee*

60th Virginia Regimental Battle Flag restoration

To the Editor:

In response to the January/February 2013 "Notices From Around the Confederation," the 60th Virginia Regiment Battle flag needs restoration, I submit the following.

First Lieutenant Andrew S. Cole of the 60th Virginia Infantry, United States Marine Corps, who is currently deployed to Afghanistan, took on a challenge to raise money for the restoration of the Confederate Battle Flag of the 60th Virginia Infantry. The cost of the restoration is \$16,500, as stated in the article.

On November 3, 2012, members of the John Bankhead Magruder, Chapter 258, Military Order of the Stars and Bars (which $\frac{3}{4}$ are also members of the

Matthew Fontaine Maury Camp 1722, Sons of Confederate Veterans), submitted a check for \$100 to the Museum of the Confederacy in First Lieutenant Cole's name and honor to specifically be applied for the 60th's flag restoration.

On November 15, 2013, I received a thank-you letter from S. Waite Rawls, III, in response to our donation. But, in the letter Mr. Rawls' thank you was written "for your generous donation of \$100 toward the Flag Conservation Program. Your gift has been deposited into a special designated account that will help conserve the world's finest collection of Confederate flags."

What First Lieutenant Cole and the sponsors did not get was an indication that the \$100 gifted would be specifically used for the restoration of the 60th Virginia Infantry flag. It appears from the letter that a particular flag cannot be singled out and money which people thought they were providing was going into a general fund for any and all flag restoration, not necessarily for the one which it was destined to help restore.

I believe that this practice of depositing the money into the Museum's general Flag Conservation Fund is an injustice to those who are committing themselves to raise money for a particular flag.

Perhaps the Museum can explain what happens to donated money when it is sent to support a specific flag's restoration. There should be some accountability of the money donated for certain flags.

*Christopher H. Ezelle
Matthew Fontaine Maury Camp 1722
Fredericksburg, Virginia*



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of War Edwin Stanton, "Davis had not heard about the assassination until five days after it happened and he did not know about the funeral and procession that had started Lincoln's transformation into an American saint." Descriptive details, as well as photos, are given so the reader can understand the depth of this statement. In Columbus, Ohio, former Ohio congressman Job E. Stevenson said this in his memorial address about Lincoln: "He died for liberty and Union, and now he wears the martyr's crown. He is our crowned president." Thus setting the stage for a president who did not rank high in popularity among the common people, North or South, to become a figure revered and venerated. "The twenty-one-day death pageant transfigured Abraham Lincoln from man to myth," stated Mr. Swanson. "On the day he was murdered, he was not universally loved — even in the North. His traveling corpse became a touchstone that offered catharsis for all the pain the American people had suffered and stored up over four bloody years of the civil war (sic)."

The details about the funeral are so specific that the reader even learns the cost the taxpayers were to pay for the funeral's decorations, coffin, Mrs. Lincoln's dress, and so much more. Even the cleanup was billed to the United States government. The total cost was \$28,985.31. This amount does not include the pomp and circumstance each city demonstrated every time Lincoln's body was put out for viewing.

Intertwined within this story is one which is more fascinating, the plight of Confederate President Jefferson Davis. While at first there is more about the planning and drama surrounding Lincoln, in the end the reader is to understand not only where Davis traveled, but what he was hoping to accomplish. Mr. Swanson lists those of Davis' cabinet

who stayed with him, as well as individuals who leave the entourage and why.

Once Davis is captured at Irwinville, Georgia, he is ultimately taken to Fortress Monroe in Virginia. Mr. Swanson writes, "Soon, through insult, silence, shackling, constant surveillance, sleep deprivation, and dungeon-like conditions, they (the Union) would seek to humiliate him (Davis) and break his spirit." The details of the mental torture are described vividly, as is the issue of his deteriorating health due to this inhuman treatment.

One person who is brought to light who seldom gets the recognition she deserves is Davis' wife, Varina Howell Davis. After winning the right to visit her husband in prison, one year after his incarceration, Mr. Swanson says this about her: "Varina had won the first round. She had been reunited with her husband. Soon she would win another victory — the right to move into the prison and share Jefferson's quarters. If she could not take him home to live, she and her daughter would live with him at Fort Monroe. Now she prepared for the next stage of her battle with federal authorities — her effort to win his freedom."

This author displays Davis in a fair, unbiased light. In fact, Mr. Swanson in one section discusses that after Davis is released, what Davis felt he should and should not do. "He vowed to do nothing to bring dishonor upon himself, his people, or the Confederacy ... He would not speak publicly against the Union or Reconstruction, he decided, out of fear that his words might cause his people to be punished. To swear that oath (to the United States), to recant his views, to say the South was wrong, would betray every soldier who laid down his life for the cause. He would rather suffer death" — a fair assessment by Mr. Swanson of Davis.

No matter your personal favor or disdain toward Lincoln, *Bloody Crimes* is an excellent book. This eyeopener allows the reader to see the man to saint change of Lincoln in the matter of a few weeks. The reader then is able to read alongside how Davis was planning his rendezvous with the remnant army, his capture and then latter years. Mr.

Swanson should be commended on the tremendous research and ability to not only bring these two stories alive, but to interlace them as one.

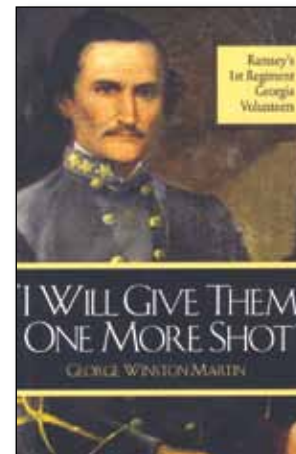
Author: James Swanson
Zenith Press
www.zenithpress.com
\$40.00 Hardback

Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow

I Will Give Them One More Shot" — Ramsey's 1st Regiment Georgia Volunteers

There are many regimental histories on shelves of libraries and genealogical research rooms. *I Will Give Them One More Shot — Ramsey's 1st Regiment Georgia Volunteers* by George Winston Martin

is about the 1st Georgia Volunteer Infantry Regiment, commanded by Colonel James N. Ramsey. For this reviewer, the thing which stood out, making this compilation of records



different is the passion from Mr. Martin in the Preface. He decided to write this history as a way to honor his ancestor. "My intention was to create neither a coldly analytical military history nor a definitive genealogical composition. Rather, this is the story of the men of the 1st Georgia, related in large part through their own words. I wish to give their history a human face — to not lose the soldiers themselves in a sea of statistical analysis," states Mr. Martin in the Preface.

As their names states, the 1st Georgia is the first regiment formed by the state of Georgia for service in the Confederate Army, and was the first Georgia regiment to see actual combat. Another distinction for the 1st Georgia is the only regiment to be mustered out after the

end of its term of service, disbanding one month before the First Confederate Conscription Act was ratified.

Mr. Martin informed this reviewer that Appendix B – Chart of Casualties — was accidentally omitted in the book's first printing. Subsequent printings will correct this error, but a chart can be downloaded at the author's web site: www.ramseysfirstgeorgia.com/CasualtiesChart.aspx.

As with any regimental book, this is a gem for those whose ancestor was a part of the regiment. Research libraries and genealogical rooms would be proud to have such a concise history of the 1st Georgia.

Author: George Winston Martin
Publisher: Mercer University Press
1400 Coleman Ave.
Macon, Georgia 31207
\$45.00 Hardback

Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow

Tennison: The Last Confederate

A fascinating way to get individuals interested in the War Between the States is to give them a fiction book, a mindless book as they are sometimes called. Through the association of the main character in the story line, the reader is drawn into history, stimulating the mind to ask more questions about that period of time. *Tennison: The Last Confederate* is one such fictional book which does this for the reader.

At the opening of the book, the main character Billy is part of an accident on an unknown battlefield. He regains his consciousness in a hospital, but he can recall only his name and nothing more. The supporting character, F.I. Lewis, arrives at this point, helping Billy to try to regain his memory. Thus, their story begins.

Throughout *Tennison*, the reader is taken from the hospital, on furlough to the Lewis' farm, and ultimately back to the battlefield with the First Tennessee, Company H. The wide range of emotions the characters feel are also experienced by the reader as he delves into the pages of this story. It is shown how close soldiers become while facing death

in battle or boredom in the camp.

The two main characters, Billy and F.I., discuss a wide range of topics pertaining to that era. They discussed the many reasons as to why Southerners fought. During these conversations, slavery was addressed; however, author Lawrence R. Love does not make it the main reason for the war.

The ending of this book is unusual, and this reviewer was not fond of it. Nevertheless, it is an excellent book, especially for middle to high school gentlemen who want to undergo a transformation and be a soldier in the War Between the States. Of course, older readers who enjoy historical fiction will appreciate the story woven by Mr. Love.

Author: Lawrence R. Love
Publisher: CreateSpace
Amazon.com
\$12.99 Paperback

Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow

Upon These Steps

Part novel, part family history, part regimental history — *Upon These Steps* is all this and more. Author David C. Reavis takes a different approach with his historical novel which tells the story of two brothers who went off to war a year apart but served in the same regiment, the 23rd NC Troops.

Upon These Steps is very readable and I found it to be a good book. It is a history of the Reavis family from Granville County, North Carolina, starting shortly before the beginning of the War for Southern Independence and continuing to the end. The focus is on the two brothers, but hardships on family members left behind are not overlooked including parents, children,

cousins and in-laws.

Much research was done on the experiences of the 23rd NC Troops and their activities throughout the War, and these events are woven into the storyline. Of particular interest was the way the story flowed back and forth from the brothers at the front lines and the family members they left back home.

The title refers to the massive stone steps at the home place which was already almost 150 years old in the 1860s. Now nearing 300 years, the steps and the house still stand today.

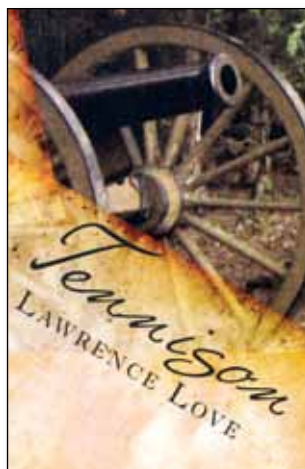
I did take issue with the way the Emancipation Proclamation was handled and found it to be inaccurate. But other events were handled accurately and all the horrors and hardships of the War were told — both at the home front and the battlefield. You will find it to be more history than historical fiction.

If you have an ancestor who served in the 23rd NC Troops or if you have connections to northern Granville County, Vance County today, in the Henderson, NC area, you will find *Upon These Steps* a must read. Any student of the War for Southern Independence will find it an enjoyable story.

Author: David C. Reavis
Publisher: David C. Reavis
www.uponthesteps.com
Paperback \$12.95

Reviewed by Frank Powell

***Please send all
books to be reviewed to
the editor-in-chief***



NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Guidelines for submitting annual reports

Reports for the annual Book of Reports distributed to delegates at our annual Reunion should be submitted by all Division Commanders, Chairmen of National Committees, Army Commanders, the chief of heritage defense, adjutant-in-chief, chief of staff, chaplain-in-chief, historian-in-chief, Lt. commander-in-chief and the commander-in-chief. The reports should be submitted as an MS Word Document, if at all possible, without any letterhead, photos or imbedded images. The length of the report should be two typed pages or less. If the report cannot be submitted in MS Word, it should be sent as a text in an e-mail message.

Reports are generally due by April 1, 2013. However, if there is a reason a report should be submitted later than April 1, 2013, such as the Division Commander wishes to include a report on their division convention for the report, senders may delay the submission, but should submit the report no later than five days after the close of the convention or other event or activity which will be included in the report. In no event should a report be submitted later than June 10, 2013.

Reports should be submitted to Aide-de-Camp Dennis Palmer at dpalmer.scv@gmail.com and Chief of Staff Rand at chuckrand3@gmail.com. Questions should be directed to Dennis Palmer at 248-546-1964 or Chuck Rand at 318-387-3791.

Invitation to the 2013 Jefferson Davis Service

The annual Jefferson F. Davis Memorial Service will be on Saturday, June 8, 2013, at 9:00 AM at President Davis' gravesite. This year's keynote speaker is Bert Hayes Davis, great-great-grandson of President Jefferson Davis.

The memorial service is a family event, complete with music, poems

and salutes. There will be a marching bagpipe band, honor guard and an unforgettable artillery salute over the James River.

The ceremonial flags, which have flown on the president's flagpole, will be available for sale, with a certificate of authenticity. Free souvenir programs, ribbons and light refreshments will be served on a first-come, first-served basis.

This service remembers and honors a Southern gentleman who served with the United States army during the Black Hawk War and was a hero of the war with Mexico. In addition to serving as the commander-in-chief of the Confederate Army and Navy, Jefferson F. Davis also served as a US Congressman, US Senator and Secretary of War.

The memorial service is free and open to the public.

Award-Nomination Deadline for Reunion Announced

Compatriots,

In a few months we will meet in Vicksburg for our next Reunion. One of the activities at each reunion is the presentation of awards for deserving compatriots. Division Commanders and Army Commanders should submit the names of those they recommend for awards to General Headquarters on the forms provided under Forms and Documents on scv.org.

The forms can be found at the following addresses:

www.scv.org/pdf/awardnominationform13.doc

www.scv.org/pdf/awardnominationform13.pdf

The forms are available in both PDF and Word format. They should be sent to the names and e-mail address given on the forms. They can also be faxed into GHQ or sent by US Mail to GHQ.

The deadline for submissions is May 17, 2013.

If you have any questions, I can be reached at 318-387-3791.

I look forward to seeing you at the Reunion.

Chuck Rand
Chief of Staff

Annual Forrest Homecoming and festival scheduled

The 11th Annual N. B. Forrest Homecoming and Southern Heritage Festival will be held Saturday, June 15, 2013, 9AM-3PM at the Forrest Birthplace, 4435 Pyles Rd., Chapel Hill, TN. Admission is \$5. Activities include historical lectures, children's games, musical entertainment, reenactors, and more. For more information, call 1-800-MY-SOUTH.

Army of Northern Virginia Russell Darden Scholarship

Each year the Army of Northern Virginia awards a scholarship of up to \$2,000 to one young man or woman who submits the best essay on a given subject. Recipients must be high school seniors, accepted by an accredited college or university. In keeping with the sesquicentennial, the essays are to be about the corresponding year 150 years ago. This year's essay must cover the events from June 4, 1862 to June 3, 1863. Entries must be submitted by June 3, 2013. Send one copy each to Army Commander Frank Earnest at 945 Banyan Drive, Virginia Beach, VA 23462 and Army Councilman, Randy Burbage at 1130 John Rutledge Ave., Hanahan, SC 29410.

SCV Relief Fund available to help members

Compatriots,

A number of years ago the SCV established a relief fund to assist our Compatriots when they experience a loss. An example is aid given to some of our compatriots in the aftermath of

Hurricane Katrina and in the tornadoes that hit Alabama about a year ago. Recently, severe weather has again crossed Alabama, Georgia and other areas.

We do not have any reports of SCV members being affected by these storms, but if there are members who have suffered a loss, the Relief Fund may be able to assist. In this instance of severe weather, if you have been affected, contact AOT Commander Tom Strain at aot.commander@gmail.com or 256-990-5472.

Chuck Rand
Chief of Staff

Special Discount Offer for SCV Members

The Ramada Maingate West in Kissimmee, Florida, is pleased to offer the following rate to SCV members: 2013 Rate: \$39, based on availability. No resort fees (typically \$10 per night plus tax).

In addition, they will make a \$1 donation per-room night, contributed to our organization.

Located at 7491 West Irlo Bronson Memorial Parkway, less than two miles from Walt Disney World, Animal Kingdom, EPCOT Center, MGM Studios, Disney's Wide World of Sports and Pleasure Island, and just 10 minutes from all of the other Orlando attractions such as Universal Studios and Sea World. It's also located just 20 minutes from the

Orlando International Airport.

They have 442 guest rooms, and suites offer coffee makers, refrigerators, iron and ironing board, hair dryer, safes, satellite television and free wireless high-speed Internet. We also have several different room types to accommodate any traveler, including a kid's suite with bunk beds.

You can visit their website at www.ramadamaingatewest.com for further information, or call 407-589-2180.

SCV member discount offer to Fold3

Compatriots,

Here is a money-saving offer from Fold3 (formerly Footnote.com) which will help generate money for the National SCV or Oakwood Cemetery Project. This is an asset for every camp to have access to in order to help potential members with their genealogy.

We are pleased to announce a special opportunity to SCV members. The SCV would like to introduce you to Fold3, a great online resource for researching your Confederate ancestors. Fold3 currently offers access to millions of Confederate records. SCV members can now get an all-access annual membership to Fold3 for only \$49.95 (that is \$30 off the regular price).

In addition, for every purchase of a Fold3 membership, the SCV will also earn up to \$19 in commissions.

Fold3 provides convenient access to US military records, including the stories, photos, and personal documents of the men and women who served. Fold3 has

- More than 78 million images and adding more every month
- Confederate Records: Service Records, Casualty Reports, Citizens' Files, Amnesty Papers & Navy Subject Files
- Revolutionary War Pensions' Files & Service records, enlistment, draft cards, war rolls, maps, photos, and more
- Established unique content partnerships with the National Archives and other institutions and
- Nearly 2 million registered Fold3 members.

Use this link: <http://go.fold3.com/scv.php?xid=1160> to sign up.

Lt. Commander-in-Chief
Charles Kelly Barrow
www.barrowscv.net

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The Powers of a Usurper

not only at emancipation but the suspension of *habeas corpus* as well. He wrote his wife, Ellen, that such actions “render it almost impossible for me to retain my commission and self respect at the same time. I cannot make up my mind to fight for such an accursed doctrine as that of a servile insurrection — it is too infamous.” He believed the president had changed the nation’s “free institutions into a despotism.”³¹

But in the end, he, like many in the army, realized that it was his “duty to submit” to the president’s orders and “quietly continue doing my duty as a soldier,” he wrote to Ellen. On October 7, McClellan finally issued an order to the army to obey the president’s proclamations. After reminding his troops of the separation of civil and military authority, and the supremacy of civilian officials, McClellan got in one last dig aimed right at Lincoln, and perhaps his own possible presidential candidacy in 1864. With mid-term elections upcoming in the fall, the commander reminded his soldiers that the “remedy for political error if any are committed is to be found only in the action of the people at the polls.” Although there was a lot of opposition to the proclamation in the winter of 1862-1863, it obviously dissipated by the spring of 1863, despite McClellan’s stance, for Lincoln was able to convince the army the proclamation would weaken the Confederacy.³²

Like his efforts to quell the anxieties inside the army, Lincoln knew full well that he had to address the racial concerns of the North or the whole cause of Union, centered as it was on emancipation, might be lost, as well as his own political fortunes, and that of his party, in the 1862 midterms and in his re-election bid in 1864. So the president and much of the Republican establishment engaged in a massive

public campaign to persuade the people that they had nothing to fear from the Emancipation Proclamation. This worked in two ways. First, by convincing a majority of Northerners emancipation was the best policy for blacks in the South. They were moving northward, it was argued, to escape slavery, and if slavery were essentially abolished, then blacks would likely remain where they are. Secondly, by continuing to push his colonization plan as a way to rid the nation of the freedmen, wherever they resided, which would serve to persuade Northerners that blacks, even those in the Northern states, would soon be deported.

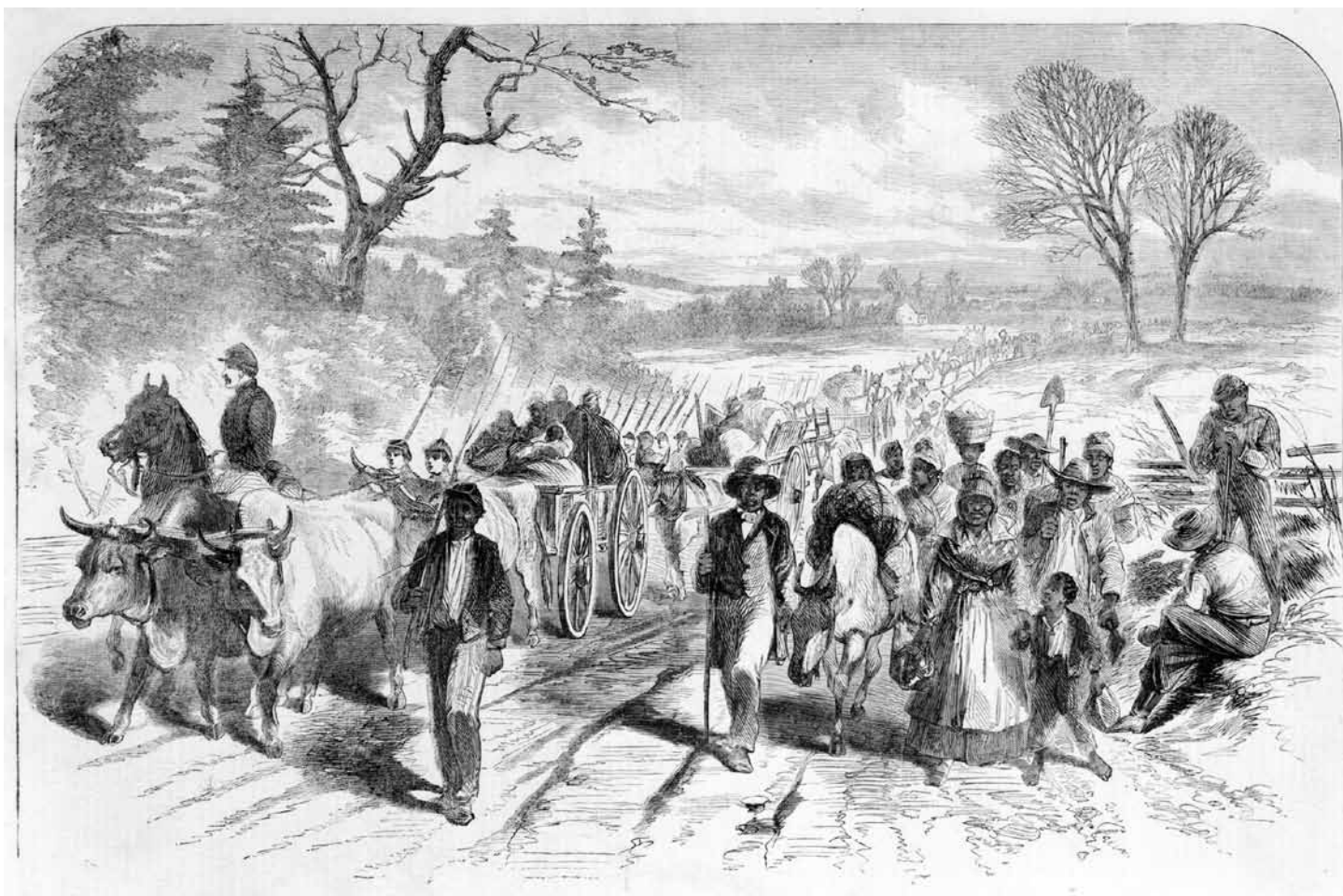
Included in the public relations effort was the use of newspapers, the main form of public messaging. Editors in Republican journals throughout the region, but particularly in the fragile Midwest, issued editorial after editorial toeing the administration line that blacks would not take up permanent residence in the North and attacking the Democrats for daring to adhere to such nonsense. From the issuance of the preliminary proclamation in September, until the final one in January, Lincoln and his supporters had one hundred days to sway Northern opinion, and they used every single opportunity.

Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, who would be up for re-election in 1863, spoke at the famous Faneuil Hall in Boston on October 6, 1862, on the subject of emancipation. He spoke at length on the fear of Negro “overflow into the North, where they will compete with other labor.” Sumner assured his fellow Bostonians there “is no danger of any overflow. It is precisely the pressure of Slavery, and not the license of Freedom, that causes overflow. If Slavery were removed,” he continued, “the

Africans would flow back, instead of overflowing here. The South is their natural home, and there they will go when justice at last prevails.” General James Wadsworth, running for the governorship of New York against Horatio Seymour, maintained that with emancipation the free blacks residing in New York City would “drift to the South where they will find a congenial climate and vast tracts of land.”³³

Keeping them in the South was certainly one option, but Lincoln always believed that the colonization of newly emancipated slaves in either Africa or Central America would be the best possible outcome for both races, white and black. He even broached the subject in Cabinet meetings. According to Gideon Welles, soon after issuing the preliminary proclamation Lincoln raised the issue and asked the members of the Cabinet to “take it into serious consideration.” The president believed “it essential to provide an asylum for a race which we had emancipated, but which could never be recognized or admitted to be our equals,” wrote Welles. Secretary Seward reported several foreign governments “had signified their willingness to receive them,” and “some were willing to take them without expense to us.” Montgomery Blair argued aggressively in favor of deporting them, while Edward Bates, the attorney general, favored “compulsory deportation,” even “by force if necessary.”³⁴

Lincoln also used his second annual message to Congress, issued on December 1, 1862, in a final push to gain Northern acceptance of his plans. He spent a great portion of it on the subject of emancipation and outlined his colonization proposal. He offered financial compensation to loyal slave masters and removal of free blacks



THE EFFECTS OF THE PROCLAMATION—FREED NEGROES COMING INTO OUR LINES AT NEWBURN, NORTH CAROLINA.—[See Page 113.]

from American soil, a plan he urged and supported throughout his entire life. He took all these steps in the hopes of finally alleviating Northern anxieties of a flood of free blacks from the South, stressing they had nothing to fear from the end of slavery, not migration or disturbances, racial amalgamation, nor any dangers to free white labor. It is "dreaded that the freed people will swarm forth and cover the whole land," he wrote in the message, but, he reminded Northerners, there was no indication that newly emancipated slaves would move out of their home region. Yet he offered one final consolation by posing a rhetorical question, "in any event, can not the North decide for itself whether to receive them?"³⁵

Taking this cue from the president, many Northern states didn't receive them. Illinois, Lincoln's home state, had already done so, with an 1853 law which held no "negro or mulatto"

could immigrate to or settle in the state. Earlier in 1862, voters approved a similar amendment to the state constitution by a vote of more than two-to-one. Illinois law also dealt out harsh punishment for violators. Those who brought blacks into the state faced fines and prison sentences. The blacks themselves could be fined, jailed or whipped. Other states had enacted similar laws before the war began, while others would do so after it ended, during Reconstruction, all while Radical Republicans chastised Southern states for doing likewise with the infamous "Black Codes." In fact, blacks were denied the right to vote in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan and Iowa, and they could not legally enter Oregon, Iowa, Indiana or Illinois, a list that would grow in the future. It seemed that the farther west one traveled, the worse it got, as most of the states in the old Northwest Territory

either greatly restricted black immigration or required them to post a cash bond in order to insure good behavior, knowing full well how difficult that would be for a freed slave.³⁶

Both Indiana and Illinois were particularly upset over the influx of blacks into their respective states. Like Ohio, Indiana also feared the state would soon be "Africanized," warned one newspaper. Emancipation would place "the negro side by side and in competition with white labor, forcing the state to assume the support of a horde of black paupers, idlers, and thieves." The result of the policy would be "the amalgamation of the two races." Illinoisans were angered because one of the army's contraband camps had been constructed in Cairo and locals there were furious. Anger only grew stronger when in September 1862 Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton ordered the emancipated slaves at the camp shipped north-



An 1863 political cartoon depicting the Copperhead Movement attacking the Union.

ward to be resettled throughout the state. Four days later, Lincoln issued his preliminary proclamation, convincing many that abolition was the government's plan, to free slaves and ship them into the Northern states, even though Illinois state law clearly prevented it. Like Ohio and Indiana, many thought Illinois would soon be "Africanized" by force. The *Chicago Times* denounced what it called a "proclamation of negro equality" and called the influx of blacks into the state "the first fruits of emancipation."³⁷

But it was not just the Midwest which opposed the immigration of blacks. The great region of "Yankeeedom" also exhibited such attitudes. General John A. Dix, in September 1862, hatched a scheme to send 2,000 emancipated slaves, who were being

housed at Fortress Monroe in Virginia, to the North in order to assimilate them into society. As test states, he sought those he believed the most racially tolerant in the nation — Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Maine. Republicans dominated both Massachusetts and Maine. Their governors were leading antislavery and emancipationist voices, while Rhode Island's governor, a Union Democrat, was among the first to support the use of black troops. Dix believed he could not go wrong with either one. Yet his scheme fell apart when Massachusetts Governor John Adams Andrew, who had called Lincoln's proclamation "a mighty act," swiftly and forcefully rejected the plan. Massachusetts did not want to take in any freed slaves and would not do so. The governor's

of Maine and Rhode Island simply ignored Dix's requests. Throughout the war period and into Reconstruction, the North remained adamant that freed slaves were not welcome in the region.³⁸

Unsurprisingly, Northern Democrats, who had seen their party decimated by secession, opposed the proclamation *en masse* and not, as some might argue, for purely racial reasons. Many Democrats, as Jeffersonian conservatives, made impassioned, principled stands in defense of the Constitution and attacked Lincoln's abuse of it. And as a result of standing on principle, any Northern Democrat who did so, or committed the unpardonable sin of advocating peace

Continued on page 60

Confederate Classifieds

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NEW BOOK — FLAGS USED BY MISSISSIPPI, documenting history, descriptions, 100+ pictures. ALL profits to Mississippi Flag Preservation. Paperback \$32 + 3 shipping, Hardback \$45 + 5. L. Hawkins, 5597 Fair Cove, Memphis, TN 38115

RALEIGH, NC — June 1-2, Civil War & Military Collectors Show, North Carolina State Fairgrounds, 1025 Blue Ridge Road, Arms & Memorabilia — Civil War, Indian Wars, WWI, WWII, etc. Info: Carolina Trader Promotions, 704-282-1339.

SHOP AT THE SCV ONLINE MALL. We now have the SCV on-line Mall. We have partnered with an organization called We-Care. Their motto is Shop with Purpose. Well we certainly have a purpose! The link is <http://scv.we-care.com>. Please spread the word. Anyone can shop there! Send a link to all your friends and family. Use it for business purchases. Put it on your social networking sites like Facebook. Make it a part of your signature on your e-mails. Put the link on your personal webpage. <http://scv.we-care.com>

Confederate Veteran Rate: The fee for a twenty (20) word ad in Confederate Classifieds is \$20. All additional words are 50 cents each. The minimum fee per ad is \$20. Send all classified advertisements, payable to the Sons of Confederate Veterans, to: Editor-in-Chief, 9701 Fonville Road, Wake Forest, NC 27587. **All ads must be prepaid.**

The Powers of a Usurper

with the Confederacy, was branded a “Copperhead,” a derogatory term synonymous with “traitor.” In newspapers they were characterized with an ominous symbol, the copperhead snake. Yet in truth they were Peace Democrats and used a copper penny, with its Lady Liberty emblem, as their symbol of choice, pinning them on their coat lapels.

The best-known Copperhead was Ohio Congressman Clement L. Vallandigham, who attacked the war as one for abolitionism and condemned Lincoln, and his tactics in particular, as the leader of the radicals. “Who is an Abolitionist?” he asked in a speech in Dayton, Ohio. “Whoever is for indiscriminate confiscation, in order to strike at slavery, is an Abolitionist. Whoever would reduce the Southern States to Territories, in order to strike down slavery in them by Federal power, is an Abolitionist. Whoever is in favor of arming the slaves, or of declaring slavery abolished by executive or military proclamation, is an Abolitionist. And, finally, whoever is for converting the war, directly or indirectly, into a crusade for the abolition of slavery, is an Abolitionist of the worst sort.” And for his continued and unrelenting anti-administration oratorical prowess, Congressman Vallandigham was arrested by Union troops, tried in a military court, and sentenced to imprisonment for the duration of the war, but Lincoln, fearing more backlash, commuted his sentence and had him banished across Confederate lines instead.³⁹

But, in addition to Vallandigham, other Peace Democrats attacked Lincoln’s policy with equal fervor. After the final proclamation was issued, Horatio Seymour argued that “it is an extraordinary deduction from the alleged war power, that the forfeiture of the right of loyal citizens, and hanging upon them the same punishment

imposed upon insurgents, is calculated to advance the success of the war, to uphold the Constitution and restore the Union,” he wrote in his annual message to the legislature. “The class of loyal citizens who, above all others, are entitled to the protection of the Government, are those who have remained true to the flag of our country. And yet the sole force of this proclamation is directed against them. May not this measure, so clearly impolitic, unjust and unconstitutional, and which if calculated to create so many barriers to the restoration of the Union, be misconstrued by the world as an abandonment of the hope or the purpose of restoring it — a result to which the State of New York is unalterably opposed, and which will be effectually resisted.”⁴⁰

One New York State Assemblyman, Gilbert Dean, enthusiastically backed his governor, attacking both emancipation and arbitrary arrests, which increased after Lincoln suspended *habeas corpus* protection throughout the country. He took to the floor of the assembly and vowed resistance to Lincoln’s play for power, an assumption of new authorities which were “expressly forbidden.” It was a move he termed “usurpation, tyranny and revolution,” for Lincoln was attempting to consolidate all power in the executive at the expense of the other two branches, violating the separation of powers doctrine. He dubbed him “a dictator under the title Abraham the First.” But Dean had initially supported the war effort, that is until September 1862 when he “saw that the policy of the government was changed” by the president’s proclamations. “I felt it to be my duty,” he said, “and the duty of every man who loves his country and its free institutions, to oppose any further progress” by the administration.⁴¹

If the president could issue these

orders, Dean reasoned, then he could declare “all wives should be liberated from the control of their husbands; that all children under 21 years of age should be regarded as having reached their majority and should be entitled to act for themselves.” He could also “abolish, by a stroke of the pen, all distinctions of color, or ... add intelligence to the ignorant, and elevate the morals of the vicious.” It was a ridiculous proposition and was ineffective as a war measure. Dean even argued it was not a war measure at all, for it did not “raise men, money or munitions.” Furthermore, it “has not caused volunteers to crowd our ranks.” The proclamation was a usurpation of power and should be resisted in New York, he argued.⁴²

Former President Franklin Pierce aggressively opposed Lincoln and what he called his “cruel, heartless, aimless unnecessary war.” According to Pierce’s biographer, Roy F. Nichols, “Nothing in the course of hostilities did [Pierce] condemn more bitterly than the emancipation proclamation.” It was an attempt, Pierce believed, to destroy the states and wipe out property, making the war an act of treason. Pierce advised his fellow Democrats to fight the administration in the fall campaign on the “great issue of Executive usurpation against the constitution, against freedom of speech and of the press, against personal liberty.” Like Vallandigham, Pierce also faced the possibility of arrest and imprisonment for his strong stance, though it was never carried out.⁴³

But not all Democrats were Copperheads. Some supported Lincoln and the war effort, but not necessarily the tactics he chose to use. Joel Parker, a War Democrat from New Jersey and in the midst of a campaign for the governorship that year, called Lincoln’s proclamation “a great humbug, a despotic emancipation,” a “tissue

of miserable sophistry, bad law, and ... worse logic." He believed the proclamation violated the Constitution. "The president is not to preserve the Constitution, in a constitutional manner, by violating it himself. He is not to see that the laws are executed, by committing the first breach. It is not sufficient to say that, in the opinion of the president, the safety of the country requires the exercise of such powers, and therefore they are constitutional." Lincoln believes he "may do whatever is required by any military necessity, and that he is the sole judge when such necessity arises, and what it demands," which would make him a "military dictator" and an "absolute despot."⁴⁴

Several former members of Congress also spoke out against the president. A former Democratic congressman from Lincoln's home state of Illinois, Isaac N. Morris, wrote to him in November 1862 to complain about the proclamation. "The war must be fought through with arms and not with proclamations." Had it not been issued, "we would be in a much better condition today than we are." This conflict "should be a war to restore the Constitution and not destroy it," he contended.⁴⁵

James Brooks, a former Whig congressman from New York, and soon to be a member of the House again as a Democrat, spoke before the Democratic Union Association in New York City on September 29, 1862, and attacked both the proclamation and the colonization scheme as unconstitutional and "utterly impossible" to undertake. He mocked Lincoln by saying that "never did a dreamier idea enter the head ... of any wild, Utopian scheming philosopher." Brooks also believed Lincoln's second proclamation, suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, was linked to his proclamation on emancipation. "The [second] proclamation is a corollary of Proclamation No. 1," he said. "It substantially says to the free white people of the North, if you discuss and agitate this subject of emancipation, if you make war against the Administration upon this

subject, you shall be incarcerated."⁴⁶

Former Congressman John McKenon, who had served in the House in the 1830s and 1840s, then as district attorney in New York County and US attorney under President Pierce, spoke at the same gathering and essentially attacked Lincoln as a deceiver. "The country has not forgotten," he told the crowd, that the president, just days before issuing his decree, "declared himself against such a proclamation, but now it is issued." There are those in the abolition movement, he freely admitted, who "are sincere, earnest men," and "who believe that slavery must be destroyed at all hazards," but they "care not for the Constitution, which are but simple parchments without any sanity. They care not for laws." The Democratic Party, he believed, should fight this "fanaticism" and rebuke both its "corruption and imbecility." A victory over Lincoln and the Republicans in the fall elections would be a "great means of preserving the Constitution from annihilation and restoring the union of these States. On us, my friends, is devolved the task of making the effort to save the country," he concluded.⁴⁷

Inside the halls of Congress, protest was equally strong. Resolutions were presented and rousing speeches were given in defiance of Lincoln's war aims. Congressman Vallandigham, before his arrest, introduced a resolution in the House on December 5 that "whoever shall pervert, or attempt to pervert" the war to suppress the rebellion into one "of conquest and subjugation, or for the overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of any of the States, and to abolish slavery therein, or for the purpose of destroying or impairing the dignity, equality, or rights of any of the States, will be guilty of a flagrant breach of public faith and of a high crime against the Constitution and the Union." Vallandigham further resolved that anyone attempted who "to establish a dictatorship in the United States" would also be guilty of a high crime. His motion was tabled and killed by a vote of 79 to 50.⁴⁸

On December 11, George Yeaman of Kentucky, a Unionist, offered a resolution which declared the Emancipation Proclamation "is not warranted by the Constitution." Furthermore, the policy was "not calculated to hasten the restoration of peace, was not well chosen as a war measure, and is an assumption of power dangerous to the rights of citizens and to the perpetuity of a free people." But like Vallandigham, his resolution met the same fate, failing by a vote of 94 to 45. Four days later, Samuel C. Fessenden of Maine offered a counter resolution declaring the proclamation "is warranted by the Constitution," "is well adapted to hasten the restoration of peace, was well chosen as a war measure, and is an exercise of power with proper regard for the rights of the States, and the perpetuity of free government." It passed by a less-than-overwhelming count of 78 to 51.⁴⁹

Despite some support in the House, Democratic-leaning newspapers throughout the North denounced the proclamation as an unconstitutional power grab. "The proclamation is an outrage upon the humanity and good sense of the country, to say nothing of its gross unconstitutionality," wrote the *Weekly Patriot and Union* of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. "It is not constitutional," the *Hartford Times* in Connecticut noted. "In a policy it is wrong, and will work an injury rather than any good to the Union cause." The *Chicago Times* called it a "complete overthrow of the Constitution." The *New York World* declared Lincoln had "swung loose from the constitutional moorings of his inaugural address. He is fully adrift on the current of radical fanaticism," while its sister paper, the *New York Express*, opined Lincoln "has no more Constitutional power to issue such a proclamation than any other man. If he has any Constitutional authority to free negroes, he has a corresponding Constitutional authority to enslave them. The power exercised is an assumption" and "changes the character of our civil Constitutional Government, into a mere Abolition Military Despotism."⁵⁰

"With what sense of right can we subdue [the South] by arms to obey the Constitution as the supreme law of their part of the land, if we have ceased to obey it, or failed to preserve it, as the supreme law of our part of the land." — Judge Curtis

Aside from Democrats, there were a number of Republicans who also disagreed with Lincoln's policy. Orville Browning of Illinois, a founding member of the GOP who held the US Senate seat of the late Stephen Douglas, the very seat Lincoln had once coveted, believed the emancipation proposal "fraught with evil, and evil only and would do much injury." It would only serve to "divide and distract the North." Browning, a close friend of Lincoln, attempted to get those he believed might gain the president's ear to try to convince him the policy needed to be reversed, all to no avail.⁵¹

Robert C. Winthrop of Massachusetts, a former Whig, speaker of the US House, and successor to Daniel Webster in the US Senate, believed Lincoln's duty was "to vindicate the authority of the general government" and to maintain the Constitution and the laws, not to attempt "to convert a war for the Constitution and the Union into an Emancipation Crusade." The act of issuing the proclamation, Winthrop argued, was "one of the most startling exercises of ... one-man power ... the history of human government, free or despotic, has ever witnessed." The policy of emancipation was "utterly unconstitutional, and as much in the spirit of rebellion as almost anything which has been attempted by the Southern States." The nation must, Winthrop said, "pursue

constitutional ends by constitutional means."⁵²

Lincoln's Navy Secretary, Gideon Welles, a Republican and former Free Soiler, questioned "the utility of a multiplicity of proclamations striking deep on great questions," he wrote in his diary. Even as a member of the Cabinet, he didn't find out about the order to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* until he read it in the papers. He called the issuing of the orders "an exercise of extraordinary power" and doubted the president had the authority to issue it. One GOP Senator, John P. Hale of New Hampshire, who was the first Free Soiler elected to the Senate and the old Free Soil party's presidential nominee in 1852, believed the proclamation was "a great mistake" and "it would have been better both for the cause of the country, and of emancipation if nothing had been said in regard to the negro since the war commenced."⁵³

But of all the anti-proclamation feelings throughout the North among Republicans and former Whigs, one stands out above all others. Benjamin Robbins Curtis, a member of the Massachusetts bar, a legal scholar, and a former Justice of the United States Supreme Court, penned a devastating pamphlet in the fall of 1862 aimed directly at both of Lincoln's proclamations. He rushed to get the booklet into print before the final Emancipation Proclamation went into effect on January 1, 1863. He entitled it *Executive Power* and it dealt with what he believed was a gross abuse of the presidential office.

The opposition displayed by Curtis is even more startling when his strongly held anti-slavery views are taken into account. He was not a man inclined to support slavery in any way. As a Whig, President Fillmore had appointed him to the Supreme Court in 1851 upon the recommendation of none other than Daniel Webster, for he was one of the top lawyers in the country. On the Court, he was one of only two dissenting opinions in the Dred Scott case in 1857. Curtis argued in his dissent that Scott was a free man

who possessed citizenship, thereby allowing him to sue in federal court, and, furthermore, Congress had the power to legislate in the territories on the subject of slavery, having done so on at least fourteen occasions, not the least of which was the Missouri Compromise. His unhappiness with the Court's decision, as well as the bitterness and rancor that followed, led Curtis to resign later that year.⁵⁴

Justice Curtis centered his arguments against the proclamation on constitutional concerns, not on race or politics. He admitted he belonged to no political party and understood there were certainly differences of opinion over the proclamation but "upon one point all must agree," he wrote. The proclamations "are assertions of transcendent executive power." It must be understood Curtis did not oppose the war, believing it was both "just and necessary," that the South was in a state of rebellion and had to be brought back into the Union. But he did not believe violating the Constitution and the laws was the way to do it, as he wrote, "with what sense of right can we subdue [the South] by arms to obey the Constitution as the supreme law of their part of the land, if we have ceased to obey it, or failed to preserve it, as the supreme law of our part of the land."⁵⁵

Lincoln had argued he possessed the constitutional power to issue the proclamation, as he said to the Chicago delegation, that "as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, in time of war, I suppose I have a right to take any measure which may best subdue the enemy." To Curtis, this was tantamount to Lincoln declaring himself a dictator. "The necessary result of this interpretation of the Constitution is," he wrote, "that, in time of war, the president has any and all power, which he may deem it necessary to exercise, to subdue the enemy; and that every private and personal right of individual security against mere executive control, and every right reserved to the States or the people, rests merely upon executive discretion." Curtis recognized Lincoln was

commander-in-chief of the armed forces, but he asked, can he “disobey any law of his own country? When he can, he super-adds to his rights as commander the powers of a usurper; and that is military despotism.”⁵⁶

With all the opposition, it was evident to most that Lincoln’s party would lose heavily in the 1862 mid-term elections. Though they braced for defeat, Republicans held onto the House and the Senate, but the losses were severe nonetheless, so much so that Lincoln’s top aides, Nicolay and Hay, called the results “serious and discouraging.” In congressional House races, Democrats had a net gain of 34 seats. Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and New York all sent Democratic congressional majorities to Washington. Republicans lost five seats in Pennsylvania, eight in Ohio, and nine in New York. In Indiana, Democrats won seven of the eleven seats and every statewide office which was on the ballot. In Lincoln’s home state of Illinois, Democrats won nine of fourteen seats, including the Eighth District, which covered Lincoln’s home in Springfield, making that particular loss a personal blow to the president, especially since the losing candidate, Leonard Swett, was a close friend. Both houses of the Illinois state legislature were also lost to the Democrats, ensuring Orville Browning would not retain his seat in the US Senate, which would go to a Democrat, and Democrats won three statewide offices as well.⁵⁷

Democrats won the governorship of New Jersey with Joel Parker and a legislative majority in that state. They also won the all-important state of New York with Horatio Seymour, who based his entire campaign, for the most part, on the national calamity affecting the nation. It was decidedly anti-Lincoln, anti-war, anti-arbitrary arrests, and anti-emancipation. And he won with 51 percent of the vote with a total margin of nearly 11,000 votes, with a margin in the city of New York of more than 31,000 ballots.⁵⁸

Historians, almost to a man, argue the devastating losses in the 1862-mid-

term elections were typical for off-year contests and had little to do with the Emancipation Proclamation and more to do with setbacks on the battlefield. Yet earlier scholars, as well as those at the time, did see a connection. William Hesselstine, in his 1948 book *Lincoln and the War Governors*, wrote “The verdict of the polls clearly showed that the people of the North were opposed to the Emancipation Proclamation.” The major Illinois state Democratic newspaper, the *State Journal*, headlined, “The Home of Lincoln Condemns the Proclamation.” Lincoln’s close friend Leonard Swett believed the proclamation “hurt rather than helped us,” because blacks from the South “were taken into our state,” as a result of emancipation, he said. “This did great harm.” Adam Gurowski, a fierce abolitionist, believed Lincoln and Seward “politically slaughtered the republican party,” he confided to his diary. “The future looks dark and terrible.” Even Karl Marx noted that Lincoln’s ineffective proclamation had only one effect, he wrote, that because of a “fear of a Negro inundation the Northwest has voted Democratic.”⁵⁹

Historical opinions to the contrary, the proclamation did play a significant role in the Republican defeat, as Democrats pressed the issue and many of the winning candidates made it a central component to their campaigns, while the GOP ran away from it as fast as possible. But despite setbacks in the fall elections, the aggressive Republican public media campaign had the effect of calming fears among the populous and among Union troops in the North after Lincoln issued his proclamation. Yet this does not mean opposition was weak or ineffective. It simply demonstrates support for the Emancipation Proclamation was very shallow and hinged more on fear than on any regard for the slave.

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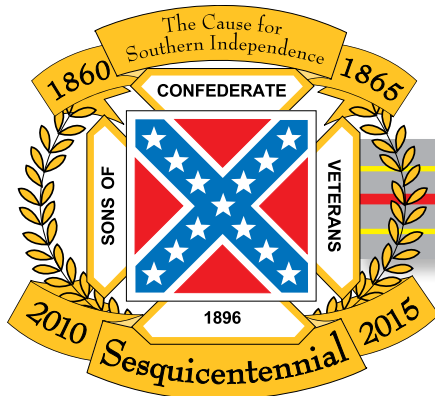
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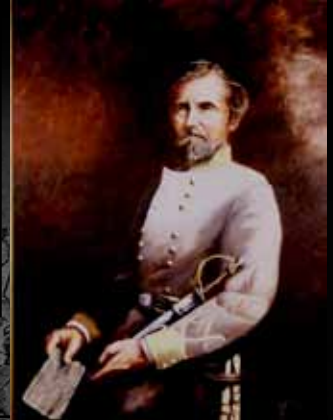
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Guest Name _____ Guest Name _____

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

Normal (From September 1, 2012 until May 31, 2013) _____ Qty. _____ x \$65.00 = \$ _____
Late (June 1, 2013 until July 20, 2013) _____ Qty. _____ x \$75.00 = \$ _____
Extra Reunion Medal _____ Qty. _____ x \$20.00 = \$ _____
Numbered Special Edition Reunion Medal _____ Qty. _____ x \$50.00 = \$ _____
Forrest Cavalry Breakfast (Thursday) _____ Qty. _____ x \$25.00 = \$ _____
Chaplain's Breakfast (Friday) _____ Qty. _____ x \$25.00 = \$ _____
Heritage Luncheon (Thursday) _____ Qty. _____ x \$30.00 = \$ _____
Awards Luncheon (Friday) _____ Qty. _____ x \$30.00 = \$ _____
MS Shiloh Monument Fish Fry (Friday Evening) _____ Qty. _____ x \$25.00 = \$ _____
Debutant Luncheon (Saturday - free for Debutant, other female guests \$30.00) _____ Qty. _____ x \$30.00 = \$ _____
Grand Ball and Banquet (Saturday) _____ \$120.00 Couple/\$65.00 Single = \$ _____

Tours and Performances

• Vicksburg NMP Tour (Thursday Morning 9:00 to 12:30) _____ Qty. _____ x \$30.00 = \$ _____
• Vicksburg NMP Tour (Thursday Afternoon 1:30 to 5:00) _____ Qty. _____ x \$30.00 = \$ _____
• "Gold in the Hills" Performance – (Thursday, limited 250 seats) _____ Qty. _____ x \$10.00 = \$ _____
• Ladies Tour (Friday 9:00 AM to Noon) of Martha Vick House and Ladies Program and Tour of the Old Courthouse Museum (limited to 112 people) _____ Qty. _____ x \$30.00 = \$ _____
Ancestor Memorial _____ Qty. _____ x \$10.00 = \$ _____
Total Amount Enclosed \$ _____

To insure preregistration, please mail registrations by July 10, 2013. Medals are available while supplies last. The purchase cost of extra Reunion Medals will be refunded if supplies run out. Special Edition Medals are numbered 1 – 50 and numbers will be assigned on a first-come, first-serve basis. If you would like a specific number(s), please make a note on your registration form. All profits from the MS Shiloh Monument Fish Fry go towards erecting a Mississippi Monument at Shiloh National Military Park. Meals and tours will not be available for at-the-door registrations.

**** Note:** To guarantee meal tickets, registration must be received by July 1, 2013.

Make Checks Payable to: **SCV Camp 1354 - 2013 Reunion**
Mail Checks to: **2013 SCV Reunion . . . PO Box 820731 . . . Vicksburg, MS 39180**

Contact the Hampton Inn and Suites – 1-601-636-6100 (rates are \$119.00 a night) or the Quality Inn Suites (rates are \$64.00 a night) – 1-601-636-0804. ***** (Hampton Inn and Quality Inn Suites are booked up see website for overflow hotel information)**

Ask for the "SCV Reunion Special Rate." All prices are subject to state and local taxes.

For more information Contact: Alan Palmer, Committee Chairman – 662-719-9312 or cptalan61@yahoo.com or

Andrew McCaskill, Committee Treasurer – andrewmccaskill@yahoo.com

Reunion Site: <http://2013scvreunion.homestead.com/Index.html>



118th National Reunion Sons of Confederate Veterans Vicksburg, Mississippi, July 18 - 20th, 2013

Schedule of 2013 General SCV Reunion

Wednesday – July 17, 2013

Vendor Setup	Ex Hall A	8:00 am – 5:00 pm
Registration	ConvCenter	12:00 noon – 5:00 pm
Pre-GEC Meeting	Hampton Inn - Vicksburg Room	3:00 pm – 5:00 pm
Reception (Meet and Greet)	Hampton Inn	8:00 pm – 10:00 pm

Thursday- July 18, 2013

Registration Opens	ConvCenter	7:00 am - 5:00 pm
Forrest Cavalry Breakfast	MR 1-4	7:00 am – 7:45 am
Vendors Open	Ex Hall A	8:00 am – 5:00 pm
Opening Ceremony	Ex Hall B	8:00 am – 8:45 pm
Business Session I	Ex Hall B	9:00 am – 12:15 pm
Vicksburg NMP Tour	Hampton Inn	9:30 am - 12:30pm and 2:30 pm -6:00 pm
Heritage Luncheon	MR 1-4	12:30 pm – 2:15 pm
Historical Program	Ex Hall B	2:30 pm – 3:30 pm
“Gold in the Hills” - Melodrama Play	Vicksburg Theater *	7:30 pm – 9:30 pm

Friday – July 19, 2013

Registration Opens	ConvCenter	7:00 am - 5:00 pm
Chaplain's Breakfast	MR 1-4	7:00 am – 8:00 am
Vendors Open	Ex Hall A	8:00 am – 5:00 pm
Business Session II	Ex Hall B	8:30 am – 12:15 pm
Ladies Morning Tour	Hampton Inn	9:00 am to Noon
(Martha Vick House and Ladies Program at the Old Courthouse Museum limited to 112 participants)		
Awards Luncheon	MR 1-4	12:30 pm – 2:15 pm
Historical Program	Ex Hall B	2:30 pm – 3:30 pm
Memorial Service	Christ Episcopal Church **	3:45 pm – 4:45 pm
MS Shiloh Monument Fish Fry	MR 1-4	6:00 pm – 8:00 pm
Oratory Contest	Ex Hall B	8:00 pm - until

Saturday – July 20, 2013

Registration Opens	ConvCenter	7:00 am – 12:00 noon
Vendors Open/Close	Ex Hall A	8:00 am – 1:00 pm
Army Meetings		
AOT	Ex Hall B	8:00 am – 8:45 am
ATM	MR 1-2	8:00 am – 8:45 am
ANV	MR 3-4	8:00 am – 8:45 am
Business Session III	Ex Hall B	9:00 am – 12:00 noon
Debutant Luncheon	Cedar Grove ** *	11:00 am
Post-GEC Meeting	Hampton Inn - Vicksburg Room	2:00 pm – 4:00 pm
Commander's Reception	Ex Hall B Lobby	6:00 pm – 7:00 pm
Grand Banquet / Debutante Presentation	Ex Hall B	7:00 pm – Midnight

* Address for Vicksburg Theater is 101 Iowa Avenue (at the intersection with North Frontage Road), Vicksburg, MS 39180

** Address for Christ Episcopal Church is 1115 Main Street. Vicksburg, MS 39183

*** See debutant registration for location and directions to Cedar Grove

(Limited Shuttle Service provided between Convention Hotels and Convention Center, Memorial Service and Vicksburg Theater. Details in registration packet.)



118th National Reunion Sons of Confederate Veterans Vicksburg, Mississippi, July 18 - 20th, 2013 Official Debutante Registration Form

Debutante's Full Name _____

Debutante's Preferred Name _____

Personal Address _____

City & State _____ Zip _____

Home Phone _____ Cell Phone _____

Email _____

Parent's Name _____

Grade: _____ School Attending: _____

SCV Camp / Division Sponsor _____

Confederate Ancestor (Rank and Unit) _____

- Registration fee of \$30.00 will be charged for the first 25 participants. All others after the first 25 will be charged \$125.00. First 25 participants will be given a commemorative sesquicentennial broach.
- Attach a typed narrative of extracurricular activities, school awards, et cetera and a picture of the Debutante to registration. This may be e-mailed to littlelady1861@inbox.com, but a confirmation email must be received before it is considered received due to the fact that some emails are lost in the spam box.
- Each Debutante will be formally presented in a ceremony immediately prior to the Grand Ball, on July 20, 2013, but following the Banquet. Debutantes may be presented by their father, grandfather, brother, or others approved by debutant guidelines
- Luncheon will be held at Cedar Grove Bed and Breakfast at 11:00 AM, Saturday, July 20 -- 2200 Oak Street * Vicksburg, MS 39180 * Phone: 601-636-1000

Qualifications:

Genealogical: Debutante must be a young lady related to a Confederate soldier and sponsored a SCV camp or Division.

Age: A debutante must be between the ages of 16 to 23 at the time of the presentation at the Reunion Ball.

Marital/ Child Bearing: A debutante must never have been married; had a marriage annulled; given birth; or be engaged.

Previous Debut: A debutante may not have been presented previously at any National SCV Reunion.

The debutante must have her own white dress (period attire allowed but not required). Dresses may NOT be strapless. The debutant must have white gloves (opera length if the dress is sleeveless, elbow length for all others), white or clear shoes, and white pantyhose. Her presenter must wear black tie/evening attire (period attire allowed but not required) and white gloves. A more detailed list of do's and don'ts will be sent once registration is received. For more information, please contact:

Cassie A. Barrow, 621 Forrest Ave., Griffin, GA 30224 email: littlelady1861@inbox.com or Phone: 770-412-1646

- Make Checks Payable to:
SCV Camp 1354
2013 Reunion
- Mail Checks to:
2013 SCV Reunion
PO Box 820731
Vicksburg, MS 39180

Contact the Hampton Inn and Suites – 1-601-636-6100 (rates are \$119.00 a night) or the Quality Inn Suites (rates are \$64.00 a night) – 1-601-636-0804.

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Ask for the "SCV Reunion Special Rate." All prices are subject to state and local taxes. For more information Contact: Alan Palmer, Committee Chairman – 662-719-9312 or cptalan61@yahoo.com or Andrew McCaskill, Committee Treasurer – andrewomccaskill@yahoo.com

Reunion Site: <http://2013scvreunion.homestead.com/Index.html>

2013 Proposed Constitutional Amendment One

Proposed by Ronnie S. Roach, Col. Charles F. Fisher Camp 813

To insert second paragraph in the Preamble to include the Charge to the Sons of Confederate Veterans as given by Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee on April 25, 1906.

Constitution of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

PREAMBLE

In the name of a reunited country, the Sons of Confederate Veterans declare the following purposes: Allegiance to the Constitution of the United States of America, largely written and expounded by Southern men, the very Magna Carta of our liberties; a strict construction of all sections conferring power upon the Federal Government and the implied and understood reservations to the States arising therefrom and a general attitude of opposition to further amendment thereof. We adhere to the principles of the Great Charter of England granted at Runnymede, A.D. 1215, and the Anglo-Saxon rights and personal liberties transmitted to us thereunder; to associate in one united, compact body all men of Confederate ancestry and to cultivate, perpetuate and sanctify the ties of fraternity and friendship entailed thereby; to aid and encourage the recording and teaching with impartiality of all Southern history and achievement from Jamestown to this present era, seeing to it especially that the events of the War for Southern Independence are authentically and clearly written and that all documents, relics and mementos produced and handed down by the active participants therein are properly treasured and preserved for posterity; to comfort, succor and assist needy sons of Confederate veterans, their wives, widows and orphans; to urge, aid and assist in the erection of suitable and enduring monuments and memorials to all Southern valor, military and civil, wherever done and wherever found, particularly stressing that of our heroic Confederate ancestors who, by their sacrifice, perpetuated unto us and our descendants that glorious heritage of valor, chivalry and honor which we now hold and venerate; and to instill in our descendants a devotion to and reverence for the principles represented by the Confederate States of America, to the glory of God and the honorable memory of our fathers who fought in that Cause.

Therefore, we, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, commit to insure the aforementioned impartial Southern history will be taught to each generation, current and future, in accordance to the “Charge” given to the Sons of Confederate Veterans by Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee, Commander General of the United Confederate Veterans, in his speech at the 16th Annual Meeting and Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans held in New Orleans, Louisiana on April 25, 1906. The “Charge,”

“To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldiers’ good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved, and which you also love, and to those ideals which made him glorious, and which you also cherish.”

will be the mission statement for all current and future members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans organization, as defined here within this Constitution

Therefore, we, the representatives of the camps, in Convention, do adopt, ordain and establish this Constitution which was first adopted, ordained and established in Richmond, Virginia on the first day of July, 1896:

2013 Proposed Constitutional Amendment Two

Proposed by the General Executive Council

5. DIVISIONS

5.1. Standard Division Organization.

~~Each and every~~ Any State and or Territory of the United States, or regions political entity outside the United States; or contiguous grouping of States, Territories or foreign political entities located within a single Department, as defined in Standing Orders, having within its boundaries five (5) or more Camps in good standing regularly organized, may be chartered as a Division upon approval by the General Executive Council. ~~No State or Territory, or regions outside the United States, shall have more than one other Division shall simultaneously operate within its these boundaries. Member camps may subsequently choose to charter a new Division of more restrictive geographic boundaries, but in accordance with this paragraph; the existing Division shall not prevent this action unless the remainder Camps would no longer be duly qualified to operate as a Division. No subdivision of a State may be chartered as a Division. Existing contiguous Divisions may choose to vacate their charters and seek a new consolidated charter in accordance with this paragraph; this action shall require approval by the membership of the Divisions concerned as well as the approval of the General Executive Council. Divisions may also, upon approval by the General Executive Council, annex contiguous States, Territories or foreign political entities located in the same Department, but not currently served by a Division with the approval of any existing Camp within that entity.~~ All Camps within a Division so defined shall report to that Division's headquarters command.

This amendment would give greater latitude to local camps in areas not currently served by a Division to petition the GEC for formation of a Division. It also addresses current Divisional structures by giving them the opportunity to petition the GEC for necessary changes.

5.2. Provisional Divisions.

~~Camps in States or Territories of the United States or in regions outside the United States wherein there are fewer than five (5) Camps in good standing, regularly organized, operating outside a Divisional structure as established in 5.1~~ shall report directly to the designated Department Commander. ~~Anywhere Within boundaries, as defined in 5.1, where there are at least two (2) Camps in good standing in a State,~~ the Commander-in-Chief, at his discretion, may form them into a Provisional Division. The Commander-in-Chief shall appoint the Division Commander until they attain the required number of Camps to entitle them to organize themselves.

This amendment addresses camps not formed within a Divisional structure by making the language consistent with the amendments proposed for 5.1.

2013 Proposed Constitutional Amendment Three

Proposed by Chief of Heritage Defense Gene Hogan

7.1. Structure.

While the camps are not in convention, the administrative power shall be vested in the General Executive Council, comprised of the Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief, all Department Commanders and Councilmen, the Adjutant-in-Chief, Chaplain-in-Chief, Judge Advocate-in-Chief, Chief of Staff, Chief of Heritage Defense Operations and the last three (3) Past Commanders-in-Chief; none of whom shall be employees of the SCV. Each officer enumerated herein shall be entitled to one (1) vote on all questions which may properly come before the General Executive Council.

9.2.1.

The Adjutant-in-Chief, Chaplain-in-Chief, Judge Advocate-in-Chief, and Chief of Heritage Defense Operations shall be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief with the advice & consent of the General Executive Council. Each shall be entitled to one (1) vote on all questions before the General Executive Council, and shall serve until the adjournment of the succeeding General Convention following their election, or until their successors are chosen and every function of that General Convention is discharged.

9.5.6. Chief of Heritage Defense Operations.

The Chief of Heritage Defense Operations shall have primary responsibility for organizing and executing the Heritage Defense activities of the Confederation. He shall be chairman of the Heritage Defense Operations Committee. He shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Commander-in-Chief, while carrying on the normal functions generally assumed by his office.

The above changes reflect the need of this office to represent the Confederate Heritage agenda and its promotion, not merely “defense.” It represents a more proactive approach by the SCV. In the three paragraphs above, “Operations” is simply substituted for “Defense,” additionally, in 9.5.6, the word “activities” is used for more meaningful sentence construction.

2013 Proposed Amendments to the Standing Orders

Proposed by Chief of Heritage Defense Gene Hogan

6.5.

The Heritage Defense Operations Committee shall consist of the Chief of Heritage Defense Operations, who shall be its chairman, Deputy Chiefs of Defense and Promotion and a representative of each Department and ~~such other members as deemed necessary~~, no three (3) of whom shall be from the same Division; and shall assist in the planning, organizing and executing the Heritage Defense activities of the Confederation; and strongly advance positions and take action as necessary in the defense and preservation promotion of Confederate Heritage; ~~and perform such other duties as may be assigned to it.~~

~~6.16. Heritage Promotion Committee.~~

~~The committee shall consist of a Chairman and at least three other members and be appointed by the Commander in Chief.~~ The committee shall also establish guidelines for and oversee the establishment or construction of suitable Confederate Memorials by the General Organization, such as, but not limited to public displays of Confederate Flags. ~~The committee;~~ and shall undertake the raising of funds for said projects with the consent of the General Executive Council.

The above changes create a simplified, but better defined structure for the promotion and defense of Confederate Heritage. They are complimentary to the proposed Constitutional Amendments.



To make payment by credit card, please contact GHQ at 1-800-380-1896 or mail the form with a check.

Contributors who make a donation of at least \$1,000 are eligible for this designation. If they are already a member of the Sesquicentennial Society that contribution will be taken into account and the minimum contribution for them to upgrade is \$850. For some one who is not already a member they can get both the original Sesquicentennial Society membership and also the new Stonewall Jackson level for \$1,050 with the \$50 going to the Bicentennial Fund.

A contribution of at least \$5,000 is required to achieve this designation. If the individual is not already a member of the Sesquicentennial Society it will be included as benefit of this level.

A contribution of at least \$10,000 is required to achieve this designation. If the individual is not already a member of the Sesquicentennial Society it will be included as benefit of this level.

Amount paid _____ Date _____

[illegible]