

Confederate Veteran.

September/October 2019

In This Issue ...

Vicksburg: The First Siege

— Dr. Samuel W. Mitcham, Jr.

Are Southerners Really Celtic?

— Charles H. Hayes

That Is What This Flag Stands For!

— Rex Cash

Confederate States Acculturation Under Duress

— Rev. Dr. J. B. Morris

Hold the date!



The 2020 Symposium of the SCV's Stephen D. Lee Institute will be held February 15, 2020, in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Details regarding the speakers and host hotel will be forthcoming as they become available in the next few weeks.

www.stephendleeinstitute.com

Hope to see you there!

**STEPHEN
DILL
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INSTITUTE**

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

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
PAUL C. GRAMLING, JR.
CIC@SCV.ORG

INTERIM EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THOS. V. STRAIN, JR.
EXEDIR@SCV.ORG

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Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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ON THE COVER — Confederate Memorial in Oakdale Cemetery in Wilmington, NC, where 550 Unknown Confederates rest. *Photo by Frank Powell.*

Confederate Soldiers *are also* United States Veterans!



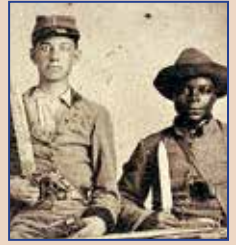
Through the following Congressional acts, Confederate Veterans were recognized by the United States Government as equivalents to Union Veterans.

Congressional Appropriations Act, FY 1901, signed 6 June 1900

Congressional Act of 9 March 1906

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

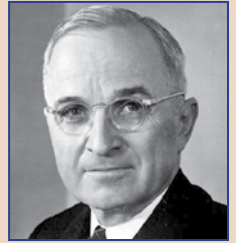
U.S. Public Law 85-425: Sec. 410 Approved 23 May 1958



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



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



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



Sons of Confederate Veterans

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S. A. CUNNINGHAM
FOUNDER

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

FRANK B. POWELL, III

EIC@SCV.ORG

9701 FONVILLE ROAD
WAKE FOREST, NC 27587

CONTRIBUTORS

LARRY ALLEN MCCLUNEY, JR.
DR. W. HERMAN WHITE
WALTER D. (DONNIE) KENNEDY
C. E. AVERY
JAMES RONALD KENNEDY
GARY LEE HALL
BRETT MOFFATT
RAYMOND V. KING, III
DR. SAMEUL W. MITCHAM, JR.
REV. DR. J. B. MORRIS
CHARLES H. HAYES
REX CASH
ANDREW WAGENHOFFER
VERNON DUTTON

ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE

PLEASE CONTACT THE
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
FOR ADVERTISING

LEGAL COUNSEL

SCOTT D. HALL

PROOFREADERS

AMY R. HUSS
SARA N. POWELL

PUBLISHER

SONS OF CONFEDERATE
VETERANS, INC.

800-380-1896

WWW.SCV.ORG

FROM THE EDITOR



Thanks to the members of the Raphael Semmes Camp 11, Mobile, Alabama, for another great reunion. We had a wonderful time and the facilities were first rate. The shrimp boil at the USS *Alabama* was a highlight! Even a little tropical storm didn't dampen our spirits. We're already looking forward to next year's reunion in Jacksonville, Florida.

Our feature article this issue is *Vicksburg: The First Siege* by Dr. Samuel W. Mitcham, Jr. I'm sure everyone is familiar with the 1863 siege of Vicksburg, but we don't hear much, if any, about the first siege in 1862, which turned out to be a Confederate victory. I hope you enjoy and learn as much as I did when you read it.

Yes, I had to look up acculturation in the Dictionary when I received our next article, *Confederate States Acculturation Under Duress*, by Compatriot Rev. Dr. J. B. Morris. It means to *assimilate or cause to assimilate a different culture, typically the dominant one*. Dr. Morris points out the sectionalism which existed even when this country was founded. The New England states have controlled, and continue to control us to this very day.

Are Southerners Really Celtic? by Charles H. Hayes is our next article this issue and on the surface seems to be a foolish question. However, he makes his case very well and explains why my DNA test came back 62 percent German when I always knew I was of Celtic descent. You may be surprised as well.

Compatriot Rex Cash shares his essay *That Is What This Flag Stands For!* with us this issue. In these times of attacks on our heritage coming almost daily, we need a reminder, a pep talk, to keep us going and not be discouraged as we defend and promote our glorious Southern Heritage. Hopefully, this essay will help you keep going when frustration sets in.

In closing, I would like to say thanks to all for the kind words shared with me at our reunion in Mobile. But, as I said in my brief report, this is your magazine, not mine. The goal is to make each issue better than the last. Please continue to send in your photos of your camp activities along with your letters to the editor, both pro and con. Both of these remain the most popular sections of our magazine. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

CIC@SCV.ORG

Still Remember Our Heroes

A few months ago, I had the honor of speaking at the Historic Blandford Cemetery located in Petersburg, Virginia, on Memorial Day. This was their 21st Annual Memorial Day Service. This service is presented by the Dearing-Beauregard Camp 1813. The Blandford Cemetery is the final resting place for 30,000 unknown Confederate Soldiers.

Sons of Confederate Veterans Historian-In-Chief, Todd Owens, made the trip with me. Since neither one of us have had the opportunity to visit this historical cemetery, we were not sure what to expect.

Although veterans of every American war are buried there, the largest is a mass grave of 30,000 Confederates killed in the Siege of Petersburg (1864-1865) during the War of Northern Aggression. Only 3,700 names of the interred are known. Over the entrance road is a stone arch labeled, "Our Confederate Heroes," with the dates 1861-1865 and 1866-1913.

The cemetery grounds cover 189 acres, making it the second largest cemetery in Virginia (Arlington National Cemetery being the largest). The original burial grounds, referred to as the "old ground," spans four acres and includes the historic Blandford Church. It is the oldest building in Petersburg. It is at the highest point in the city, atop Well's Hill. The Blandford Cemetery did not exist until after the church building had been

abandoned in the early 1800s.

The Ladies Memorial Association requested from the eleven Confederate States, plus Maryland and Missouri, funds to commission stained glass windows. Between 1904 and 1912, windows were created and installed by Louis Comfort Tiffany. Each of the large windows contain the image of a Saint and symbols associated with that Saint. In addition to the thirteen state windows, Tiffany donated one, as did the Ladies Memorial Association.

The stained glass half-round window over the church door contains the name Ladies Memorial Association of Petersburg, VA, the dates 1866-1909, and in the center is the only Confederate Flag Tiffany is known to have made, together with the dates 1861-1865.

Todd Owens and I took a tour of the church. Needless to say, it was awesome and very educational. I recommend if you are ever in the Petersburg area, stop by and witness it for yourself.

As I was speaking to the crowd from the gazebo there, I could look out across the grounds where the unknown Confederates are buried. It was very sobering and moving to be in the presence of the final resting place of so many gallant and courageous men. I told those in attendance when they are questioned about the hundreds of monuments across the South, to let them know in no uncertain terms, those monuments represent

those Confederate Veterans who had fallen in battle, like those buried in Blandford Cemetery, as well as numerous mass graves of men who never made it home.

When a friend of mine, J.K. Pat Baughman, heard I was going to be speaking at this Memorial Service, he wrote a poem for the occasion and asked if I would like to share it during my speech. I did ... and after several requests to have it printed in the *Confederate Veteran*, I agreed. Here it is ...

Our Heroes Still Remembered

By J. Pat Baughman
General Felix H. Robertson Camp 129, Waco, Texas

Today I see a Southern sky with beauty all around
A Southern land where heroes lie below this hallowed ground.
They died at freedom's noble call with honor and with pride,
Fighting a raging blue horde, they stood their ground and died.
For Texas! For Virginia! On Mississippi! On Alabama they cried!
They charged in Confederate battle lines forming a brave gray tide.
Today, so few mourn them and the righteous Cause they lost.
Every soul who knows and cares bemoans the terrible cost.
What does it matter if we do nothing but let evil deceit have its way?
Isn't it time for a Southern man to stand up for his people today?
As for me and my family, we continue to follow our God.
And we pray for justice as we honor those sleeping beneath our sod.

Paul C. Gramling, Jr.
Commander-In-Chief
9662 Osburn Road
Shreveport, LA 71129
381-294-1563
cic@scv.org

Editor's note: We published Compatriot Baughman's poem in the July/August issue, but feel it is important enough to publish again.



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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Flag now flies every year over grave

To the Editor:

I read with interest the article in the latest issue written by Steven Lee Johnson. I realized Pvt. Chapman's grave is in the area covered by my camp, and when I read his daughter's health prevented her from traveling from Atlanta to place a flag on Decoration Day, I knew what should be done. I haven't been able to contact the author, but I hope someone can tell Mrs. Willie Ruth Chapman Aiken that a Confederate flag again flies over her father's grave, and will be replaced every year just before Decoration Day at the cemetery.

*Jimmy Martin, Commander,
Northeast Central Brigade
Alabama Division*

USA, aggressive abroad despotic at home?

To the Editor:

In 1866 former Confederate General Robert E. Lee wrote if the federal government used its victory over the Confederate States of America to centralize power in Washington, then the United States of America would become "aggressive abroad and despotic at home." These are harsh words — words which many "conservative" Southerners reject as being unpatriotic. But would Queen Lili'uokalani who had the Kingdom of Hawai'i stolen from her people by the United States disagree with General Lee's assessment? Would the people of the Philippines who had well more than 200,000 fellow citizens killed by the United States after the US seized the Philippines from Spain disagree with General Lee's assessment? Would people around the world who have been forced to live under the tyranny of puppet governments installed

or supported by the US (such as General Suharto, President for Life of Indonesia who was responsible for killing more than 700,000 people) disagree with General Lee's assessment?

Would the United States of America conduct a war of aggression in order to expand its political, military and economic dominance? Jefferson Davis answered this question when he wrote, "The lust of empire impelled them [Yankees] to wage against their weaker neighbors [Southerners] a war of subjugation." Did the Yankee Empire's "lust for empire" die at Appomattox or did Appomattox deliver into the hands of America's ruling elite the ability to colonize not only the subjugated South but nations around the world and thereby create a global economic empire for the benefit of the international one percent?

Some have accused the Kennedy Twins of being "unpatriotic" for asking such harsh questions. But as we documented (more than 600 footnotes) in *Yankee Empire — Aggressive Abroad and Despotic at Home* there is a startling similarity between the excuses used to justify the invasion, conquest and colonization of the South and the subsequent projection of "American" (actually Yankee) power around the world. Is it unpatriotic to question the apparent illegitimate use of governmental power? Ask Thomas Jefferson!

*James Ronald Kennedy
N. B. Forrest Camp 1931
Covington, Louisiana*

Confederate descendants must close ranks

To the Editor:

For quite awhile now, Southerners with Confederate ancestry have been taking a beating regarding our heritage from ignorant and misguided outsid-

ers. Their attempt to remove Confederate statues, war memorials and flags from grounds and cemeteries as well as replacing street names of famous generals who gave their all are being carried out throughout the South. These attacks are largely being carried out by carpetbaggers and scalawags.

However, those of us who are proud of our ancestry are now under attack from some of our fellow countrymen. These so-called sons and daughters of the South are infected with the "what if" disease. This disease manifests itself from within. The individual, for example fears, "what if we allow the Battle Flag to be flown? Someone might be offended and spray paint graffiti on our building" or "what if we let our employees display Confederate bumper stickers on their cars or trucks? We might be boycotted, lose a client or worse!"

This is part of the reason why the display of Confederate symbols such as flags, banners, T-shirts or hats have been banned from various events, reenactments and parades. This erosion of conviction is doing just as much harm to our Southern heritage as well.

Our ancestors went off to fight a tyrannical enemy not knowing whether their farms, homes or towns would still be standing when they returned, *IF* they returned at all. They went anyway because they knew it was the right thing to do. There was no "what if" hesitation.

To quote a Bible verse from Romans 5:3-5, "Tribulations produces perseverance. Perseverance produces character. Character produces hope. And hope never disappoints."

So we must as a whole close ranks and steadfastly adhere to the convictions and faith of our ancestors and not fold like cowards in the face of ignorance and hate. We should make our ancestors proud and not be ashamed

they handed down their genes to us.

*Color Sgt. Craig Thompkins
Horry Rough and Readys Camp 1026
Horry County, South Carolina*

Replace the politicians, solve the problem

To the Editor:

One thing I learned as an aerospace engineer is that no amount of addressing the symptoms will ever solve the problem. Our heritage defense challenge is not caused by the perpetually offended, although they are the ones who receive all of the attention.

In my humble opinion, the root of our heritage defense challenge lies with the elected officials who make the decisions to pander to the vociferous minority while blithely ignoring the will of the majority.

Attacking this problem through the legal system or the court of public opinion is merely addressing the symptoms of the real problem, an approach which will never fully succeed. We may win a battle or two, but the greater culture war will be lost.

Instead, we need to take action to make sure the anti-heritage politicians whose backsides are warming the seats of these hostile government bodies are removed from office. We are, after all, a republic based on democratic principles. If we do not like our representatives, it is up to us to have them replaced.

We can do that in a number of ways: actively support candidates for office who support our right to our heritage; frequently contact and praise elected officials who support us; and finally, get out and vote. Before the naysayers get too far along, we can do all this as individuals even though the SCV itself faces some prohibitions against direct political action. We might also enlist the support of other heritage organizations in this battle. After all, it is not just Confederate monuments under attack.

One thing is certain, though. If we do not replace the appeasement-minded anti-heritage politicians who are attacking our flags and monuments, we will not prevail. We should have learned that lesson in 1865.

*Dr. Daniel L. Nation
R. E. Lee Camp 239
Fort Worth, Texas*

A Defense of our Heritage

To the Editor:

I recently had a status I had posted four years ago on Facebook pop up as one of their periodic reminders of past posts, and it struck me that I would like to share it with my fellow SCV members. As my heritage continues to be spat upon everyday, I feel the need to try to communicate why it means so much to me.

Allow me to share a few things: a direct quote from W. T. Sherman, "Until we can repopulate Georgia, it is useless for us to occupy it, but the utter destruction of its roads, houses, and people will cripple their military resources." One of the significant battles associated with Sherman's infamous march to the sea occurred at the town of Griswoldville, near Macon. A group of 1,500 Georgia militia charged across an open field seven times and, although they fought ferociously and came as close as 45 yards to the Union position, they were little match for experienced veterans in an entrenched position with repeating rifles. When the smoke cleared, "the Federals found to their horror they had been fighting old men and young boys — all that was left to protect the home front. The Georgians suffered 650 casualties to the Union's 62." A Union officer, Captain Wills, stated the Rebel militia were "grey-haired and weakly looking men and boys not over 15 years old." Another Union officer named Upson "found an injured boy of 14 lying next to his father, two brothers, and an

uncle, all dead." A Confederate major stated of the militia cadets "There was fatigue and blood and death in their ranks but no white feather" (the white feather was a symbol of cowardice during those times).

And I am supposed to be *ASHAMED* of them, and forbidden to display the banner they fought for!? Ask yourself: do you really, really, think the reason a 14-year-old boy marched to his potential death with his kin was so he could grow up and own a slave? He probably died — along with his family who definitely did — to defend his home and people.

My own great-great grandfather, a private in the 54th Georgia, was wounded and disabled for life during the Battle of Atlanta.

I will never stop honoring their service or their courage, will never turn my back on my heritage or my ancestors, and never stop flying the flag which honors and remembers them. I realize and totally agree slavery was a horrible institution, and welcome the fact it was abolished in our country. But my reverence for that flag and those men has absolutely nothing to do with that, and I wish some of you would try to understand how we feel about it.

*J. Michael Howard
Savannah Militia Camp 1657
Savannah, Georgia*

Supremacy argument carries no weight

To the Editor:

I continue to hear what appears to be vastly uninformed discussions regarding debates over both monuments, and an often overlooked discussion over the definition and understanding of the word *culture*.

I begin with the topic of monuments, in particular the time frame and purpose of when these monuments were both funded and erected. I con-

Continued on page 52

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

**LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
LARRY ALLEN MCCLUNEY, JR.**

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Why Doesn't Anyone Think It's Cool to Join the SCV Anymore?

I was reading an article about an SCV rally in Richmond back in 2012. As I was reading, I came across a paragraph which stated:

"Look at any photograph from Saturday's rally along Monument Avenue and what stands out is that hardly anyone showed up. As far as I can tell the former capital of the Confederacy paid no notice of the SCV's presence. And those who were present overwhelmingly represented an older crowd."

That one paragraph sums up what we are facing if we do not reach out to this next generation. If this institution is to flourish and become successful in attracting this new generation and future generations, it cannot be done unless we get our narrative out to the public and educate a generation born and raised under very different cultural, social, and political conditions. Our members cite several factors for the decreasing numbers of young members. Video games are to blame while others attribute diminishing interest to cultural changes which bombard our young people in schools and universities. It is hard to imagine such an audience showing up for an SCV rally or function, better yet to join the SCV today unless we make the first step to reach out to them, educate them, and nurture them into become good potential members.

Making the War relevant today is a formidable task, given how much our technology and values keep us focused on the triviality of the present. But what all institutions like ours and others, such as the Sons of Union Veterans, Civil War Round Tables and the United Daughters of the Confederacy have in common

when they focus on the War for Southern Independence era is a belief that history matters. Their members and patrons manifest a belief at one level or another that we are compelled to remember the past and place our own lives within a broader narrative. And in doing so, they believe our lives and those of our communities are greatly enriched.

No, reclaiming our narrative for a new generation won't be easy. But as we all know, it will be worth the effort. As we know, during the 1980s and '90s, the whole tone of the country was different. Up until the last five or 10 years, the social causes of the War did not come into what we do. We were paying tribute to the Confederate soldier defending his home. It wasn't 'You're racist and all you want to do is glorify slavery,' as the social and political left would have many believe. Nobody really thought and focused a lot about the social reasons of why the South went to war. It was just these poor guys who were underfed, undermanned, under equipped, fighting valiantly to the last man, until they couldn't stand anymore for a just Cause. This is what we must deal with when we are in the public eye recruiting or participating in public events. These people try to create a vision of history which would bring shame and dishonor to our ancestors and as a result, young people are turned off by our presence.

As an educator for 27 years, I am bombarded with studies about various generations coming into our education systems and how to understand them. If we are to recruit this new generation, we must understand them. Thus, I am including in my article a piece that

comes from an article titled *The Ultimate Guide to Connecting With And Recruiting Younger Members* to help you better understand this younger generation which we must disseminate into our ranks.

We've heard from countless membership organizations they're having trouble recruiting and engaging younger members. Yet, there are more than 80 million Gen Y or Millennials (those born after 1979) in the world. This is now the largest generation in American history. So, while you may be tired of hearing about Millennials, these 20-35-year-olds cannot be ignored.

The youngest Millennials, who are in their 20s, are your future members, supporters or donors. And the 30-something Millennials should already be participating in your events, committees and even your board. If they aren't, you might just have a "generation gap" on your hands.

If you want to develop a strategy for recruiting and engaging younger members, you'll need to understand them and re-focus your marketing, communications and fund raising strategies to target, embrace, welcome and engage this generation.

This compendium includes a wealth of information, insight and ideas on Millennials. It may just offer up everything you need to know to start connecting with and recruiting younger members, supporters or donors.

Here are highlights and links which will help you better understand Millennials. Insights into the Millennials: (<https://onlinempa-degrees.com/the-myth-of-the-millennial-generation/>)

A blog post and infographic on Online MPA Degrees, posted by Childs, offers data that defies many of the preconceived negative beliefs about Gen Y. Their stats include details on Millennials' economic and job status; volunteer work; civic-mindedness and more.

Marketing To Millennials: Millennials Unimpressed by Content Marketing, Yet Willing to Be Won Over (<https://contently.com/2014/07/14/millennials-unimpressed-by-content-marketing-yet-willing-to-be-won-over/>)

Gabe Rosenberg (Contently) tells us: To some, millennials are entitled and expect to be given the world; to others, we are a tolerant group who just wants to change the world. But to marketers, millennials are the holy grail of potential consumers: those with nearly an entire lifetime of buying power ahead of them.

According to a 2013 Yahoo Content Marketing

Ingestion Study, millennials will have \$1.4 trillion of spending power in the US by 2020.

The problem: Marketers still don't know how to court them. To try to determine what creative tactics and marketing principles should be used to create enjoyable, shareable content for millennials, Yahoo and Tumblr partnered with Razorfish and Digitas to conduct a study of 15,000 respondents aged 18-34.

The big takeaway? Millennials aren't impressed, by and large, with the content that brands are lobbying their way. Forty-five percent of respondents reported they don't usually find content marketing compelling enough to share.

Millennials and Membership: Knowing Y: Engage the Next Generation Now (www.asaecenter.org/en/publications)

There is a book by Sarah Sladek, founder of XYZ University, "a future-focused management consulting company who specializes in helping organizations engage Generations X, Y and Z" (also author of *The End of Membership as We Know It*).

Sladek researched and interviewed hundreds of Gen Y's for her book and as its summary suggests: "Many associations and their leaders are waiting for Generation Y to come of age and change their engagement habits to mirror the habits of previous generations who joined associations as their careers and age advanced. That's a nice thought but should you bank your association's future on it? I wouldn't."

Generation Y has a different set of needs, interests, and values as author Sarah Sladek conveys with convincing statistics, examples, and case studies. And these needs and interests have implications for every functional area of associations from advocacy to technology to websites.

Sladek notes: "You can choose to dwell on the challenges which lie ahead, or you can dwell on the opportunities. But one thing is certain — whatever choice you make from here on out, it will begin and end with Y."

What Members Want: The New Meaning of Value (www.xyzuniversity.com/what-members-want-the-new-meaning-of-value/)

Shannon Neeser (XYZ University Blog) tells us: The problem with your young association members is they're always changing. Each generation is a little bit different; they value experiences

Continued on page 48



Forward The Colors

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

Betsy Ross, the Racist?

For many years the Sons of Confederate Veterans has been proclaiming to our fellow Americans that the neo-Marxist attack upon all things Confederate will not stop at the eradication of Confederate history. The recent (July 2019) attack upon the so-called “Betsy Ross” United States Flag is just the most recent assault against Traditional American Values. Within the past two months a mural of President George Washington has been scheduled for removal; the celebration of Thomas Jefferson’s life in his home state was canceled; other United States presidents such as both Roosevelts and William McKinley have been deemed as unworthy of respect; John Wayne and Kate Smith have been banished; and to top it all off, in Oregon a statue honoring Oregon’s Pioneers is being taken down. The preceding does not even touch upon the numerous depraved assaults against Christian symbols. Yes, the SCV was RIGHT! The attack against our heritage is just the tip of the iceberg of the neo-Marxist assault against Traditional American Values.

The sad fact is the assault against our heritage is having a very negative effect upon our ability to defend our Rights and heritage. Today, the neo-Marxist narrative of a hate-filled, racist, slave-defending South is accepted and embraced by more and more Americans — including Southerners. Thirty years

ago, Southerners, by an overwhelming majority (90 percent to 95 percent) had a positive opinion of Southern heritage and history. Today that number has dropped to between 65 percent to 70 percent and the downward movement is accelerating in an ever-increasing pace. If current trends continue, in ten years we may be facing a Southern population where the majority of citizens hold a negative view of the traditional South. The implication of this is shocking. Think what will happen once a majority of the citizens of the South view our heritage in a negative way. At that time political pressure will be applied to banish all things Confederate claiming such symbols are hate speech — don’t think that your First Amendment “free speech” Rights will be protected. Our enemies will no more respect the First Amendment than they currently respect the Tenth Amendment.

We are often told if Confederate monuments cannot be maintained on public property, we should move them to private property. That will not last for long! When the neo-Marxist’s view of the South is the new norm, they will simply declare Confederate Flags and monuments to be an unsightly “public nuisance” and have them removed from public view. If the Federal government can regulate unsightly automobile junkyards (23 US Code) or regulate where and what type of billboard can be placed on US high-

ways (Highway Beautification Act, 1965), don't think Confederate monuments and flags will be safe from the wrath of raging neo-Marxist radicals. One thing I discovered when interviewing friends in the billboard business, is they maintain that "regulate" is too mild a word to use as it relates to their business and the Feds.

The main threat to our existence as a unique culture, that is, Southern culture, is the continuing decrease in the number of people who are willing to speak up and defend the Cause of the South. Many people run away from defending the Cause of the South because they have bought into the narrative that defenders of the South are hate-mongers. Other people would like to defend their family's history but are unsure of the facts of history. Still other people understand the truth of our history but are afraid "I am the only one who feels this way!" This latter cause for inaction is the most common expression Ron and I have heard from people who have read *The South Was Right!* Here is how the Kennedy Twins have heard people state the issue: I am more than willing to "help" in this fight but I just cannot "fight by myself." The good news is, "They are not alone." The bad news is so many do not understand that we, the SCV, are able and willing to work with them in defense of our heritage and families.

This point was driven home to me back in January of this year. At that time, I was asked to go to New Orleans to assist in an interview on the removal of General Lee's statue at Lee Circle in New Orleans. A Yankee TV crew of about five people plus Ron and myself were walking close to where General Lee's monument once stood, and as you would expect, drawing a lot of attention by those in the area. Seeing the commotion, a nearby construction crew of about six men came over and asked the TV crew "What is going on?" When this Yankee reporter responded they were making a film about the removal of Lee's monument, without hesitation, these men proceeded to lecture the Yankees of the wonderful qualities of General Lee and that "he should be replaced." The reporter was shocked and asked if these men were members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. They were not and only one had any knowledge of the SCV. This, gentlemen, is why we are losing this fight. We must go on the offensive, take back the narrative and let our people, especially the political leadership, know who we are and that we are not only capable but willing to fight for our Cause.

To take back the narrative simply means to make

our view of Southern history and heritage the common view for Southerners. It simply means stemming the negative downward trend of the South and gaining new supporters by turning passive supporters into active supporters. Always remember, we have the home court advantage! Every empire which has conquered a nation understands that to maintain the empire's hold on a defeated people, the empire's narrative (point of view and rationale for invasion and control of the occupied nation) must be continuously advanced. The empire's pushing of its rationale for the empire's action creates within the subjugated population a humbled, crestfallen population that is very reluctant to oppose their oppressor. But on the other hand, with only a very little encouragement via pride in people and culture, the conquered people will resist the empire's domination. The potential advantage resides with the South, not with the neo-Marxist rabble.

What we see in the South today is an ongoing effort to keep Southerners on the "stools of everlasting repentance," thereby making them less likely to challenge their rulers. In the United States as a whole, neo-Marxists are also attacking Traditional American Values with the hope to do to the rest of the United States what Lincoln's cronies have done to the South. But at last we don't have to sit back and take it any longer. You and your SCV Camp can now take part in our Confederate Counterattack and with the assistance of other good Americans go on the offensive and defeat the neo-Marxists. If you and your camp are not members of the Confederate Legion, please join. Go to our website www.makedixiegreatagain.com and view our videos and share them on your social media. Get your camp involved by downloading our radio ads and have them played on your local radio stations. Every two months the Confederate Legion will sponsor a new Counter Attack, at which time we will have suggested letters for your camp to reproduce and send to local members of your community. All of this effort will increase the SCV "footprint" in your community. As knowledge of the SCV and its ability to Counter Attack our enemy increases, we will begin the process of "taking back the narrative." This can be done and it must be done NOW if we are to continue as a truly Southern culture. Victory is possible but it is not possible without your efforts.

Deo Vindice,

Walter D. (Donnie) Kennedy

Chief of Heritage Operations



Chaplain's Comments

Dr. W. Herman White
Chaplain-in-Chief



Judging — Matthew Chapter 7

We live in a climate today in which there are those who try to control every thing which has to do with someone expressing their views about most any subject. This is especially true about the truth of God's word and every thing Confederate. They use abject fear (like the communist) to keep their opponents from speaking out against their agenda; for facts (truth) can destroy their goals. Although you and I are the tangible objects of their hateful vomiting of invectives, in reality their war is against the true and the living God, and the Son of God.

In this country, and the church world also, if we dare to make judgments about sinful actions then we are called "mean spirited, divisive, judgmental, hate filled, and against progress." But one cannot be faithful to God and not make judgments; for we must judge words and deeds,

by the word of God. For God's word is the plumb line that must be used to judge whether something, or some one, is right or wrong. Jesus said, "Judge righteous judgment." The word of God shines the light on the matter and exposes it for all to see what is right or wrong.

To those who lament that the Bible says one is not supposed to judge, and they quickly pick Matthew 7:1 to try to prove it, but they do err not knowing the Scriptures, or are intentionally taking them out of context to try to keep their wrong actions from being scrutinized. To briefly show how they are in error, let us consider three points, and there could be several more.

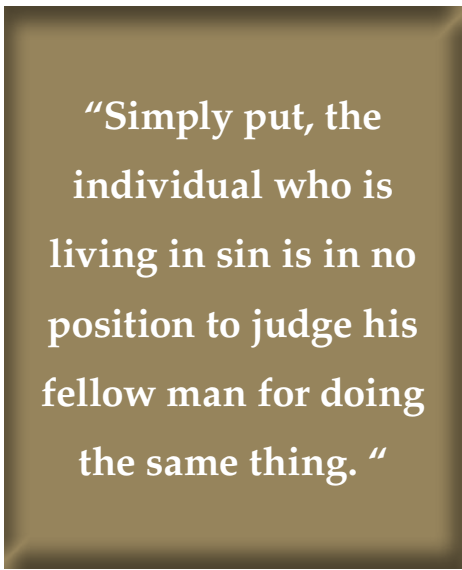
First, they take this verse completely out of the context in which Jesus is speaking; for verse 5 plainly tells us of whom He was speaking. Jesus, in verses 1 to 5, simply is explaining

to these "hypocrites" that they had no right to judge others, and why this was the case. In simple language Jesus tells them they must first get themselves right with God, and then they would be in a position to speak to their fellow man about his need to get right with God. Simply put, the individual who is living in sin is in no position to judge his fellow man for doing the same thing. (And to those who want to play the pick portions of Scripture out of context I tell them I will play it too. And then I tell them the Bible said that Judas went out and hung himself, go and do thou likewise).

Secondly, God's church could not carry out its mission in this world if it could not judge. The church at Corinth was re-proved by God for not having judged and excommunicated a man guilty of sexual sins. Sadly today that person could be a

leader in most churches, because they have rejected God's word, shut Jesus out and substituted their humanist standards for God's standard. I can tell you by experience the church does not enjoy having to deal with one whose actions force us to deal with them, but it is done to protect the integrity of the Christian church. Likewise there are times the wrong actions of a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans must be judged, and in all my experience it is not taken lightly. Just like there are those who will refuse to obey the word of God, our organization is not immune to those who refuse to abide by the rules. And, sadly, some of these also claim to be living for the Lord.

Thirdly, they will lament no one knows what is in the heart of a person, which is contrary to Jesus' words about this. For as Jesus warned about those wolves who would try to get us to believe they were sheep, He tells us "by their fruits you shall know them" (Matthew 7:20). In several books of the New Testament we are given lists of the fruit of darkness. Just a few of these are: Adultery, fornication, homosexuality, murder, unbelieving, sorcerers, covetousness, liars, drunkards, and witchcraft." There are many more given, and God's word says those who are guilty of such "shall not inherit the kingdom of God" (I Corinthians 6:9 and Galatians 5:21). Why is this so? Because this is the fruit of what is in their heart,



"Simply put, the individual who is living in sin is in no position to judge his fellow man for doing the same thing. "

and Jesus said a good tree does not bear evil fruit. He also said, "For out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh" (Matthew 12:34b).

For the most part the church world has forsaken the standard of God's unchanging word, and shut the Lord out. Why would they do such a thing? They believe their words and plans are better, so they do not need the Lord. They are like Cain of old who substituted his basket of fruit for the blood-bought way, so these, too, want to worship God, but they want to do it on their terms, not His. They try to justify their rebellion by calling it being positive, progressive, and moderate. Isaiah called these kinds of preachers "dumb dogs that won't bark," and they have plenty of members who love it. This happens because only a very few in the pulpits of today were called by God. How very sad! They seek to please people instead of God, so they tell them what they want to hear instead of what God said they need to hear.

Too many go to church to be entertained or to hear their sins excused instead of reproof. This is totally different from the faithful preachers of the Confederacy, who preached the unadulterated gospel of Jesus Christ. They sought to please God rather than man. Jesus said, "Why call ye me Lord, Lord, and do not that which I say?" (Luke 6:46), and "Not every one that sayeth unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven" (Matthew 7:21). If we use the word of God we will always make righteous judgments as Jesus said, and we will accomplish His purpose always.

A personal note: Many of you may already know that my beautiful wife of 65 years, 11 months, 14 hours, and 2 minutes went to be with her Lord and Saviour on May 21 at 2:02 in the afternoon. She was my high school sweetheart from when she was 14 and I was 15, and it was love at first sight. She was known for her beautiful smile and her love for her Lord and her husband. And as Patricia Godwin's note on her floral tribute to Shirley Jean Wall White stated, "Miss Shirley will be missed all across the South." Thanks to all who had prayed for her before God called her home, and those praying for me. She was indeed the light and joy of my world from that day I met her at school in January 1950; a faithful wife and mother; and a faithful saint of God.



The Last Roll

Alabama Yellowhammer Camp
579

Scottsboro, AL

Charles “Bear” B. Butler

Thomas Jefferson Denney Camp
1442

Cullman, AL

Kenneth Denoy Kilgo

Gen. Richard M. Gano Camp 561
Fort Smith, AR

William E. Buchanan

James M. Keller Camp 648
Hot Springs, AR

H. W. Cotnam

Maj. John B. Burton Camp 1664
Texarkana, AR

Vince Ronnie Lafayette

Capt. James Iredell Waddell
Camp 1770

Orange County, CA

Thomas Lee Wheeler

Gen. Tyree Harris Bell Camp
1804

Fresno, CA

**Luther William “Chuck”
Norred**

Wakulla Guards Camp 742
Crawfordville, FL

Robert Edwin Lee

James F. Hull Camp 1347
Daytona Beach, FL

Dale Max Massey

David W. Payne Camp 1633
Blairsville, GA

Jacob Shelby Craig, III

John Hunt Morgan Camp 1342
Louisville, KY

David H. Ward

Capt. James W. Bryan Camp
1390

Lake Charles, LA

Wesley R. Beason, Sr.

Sam Davis Camp 596
Biloxi, MS

John Lee Hutto

Cecil G. Woods, Jr.

Milton Reed York

Calhoun Avengers Camp 1969
Calhoun City, MS

James Henry Hellums

Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168
Fayetteville, NC

Charles Edmond Waddell

Anson County Camp 860
Wadesboro, NC

Michael Wesley Pond

Col. Stephen Decatur Pool Camp
1597

Beaufort, NC

Julian Edward Dickens

Gaston Guards Camp 1822
Stanley, NC

Clyde Morrisett High

Forsyth Rifles Camp 2245
Winston Salem, NC

Henry L. Yarbrough

Secession Camp 4
Charleston, SC

Joel Chandler Terhune



Pvt. Thomas E. Caldwell Camp
31

Clover/York, SC

Kirk Michael Carter

Adam Washington Ballenger
Camp 68

Spartanburg, SC

Robert Hughey Orr, Jr.

2nd SC Regiment Pickens Camp
71

Pickens, SC

William Edward Crawford

Eutaw Regiment Camp 1189
Santee, SC

Larry Wayne Shuler

Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Cheatham
Camp 72

Manchester, TN

William David Lansford

Otho French Strahl Camp 176
Union City, TN

James F. Green

Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp
215

Memphis, TN

Alton Williams Elam

James L. Yopp

Simonton-Wilcox Camp 257
Covington, TN

Larry A. McKee

Billy Wayne Walk, Sr.

Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



Confederate Uniform Clothing

Due to shortages of clothing in the Confederacy, regiments displayed a variety of colored and varied cloth in uniforms. Before the fall of 1862 the government issued soldiers money to buy their own uniforms, depending on the states or families of the soldiers to provide clothing.

Women of the South provided military clothing items both singly or in aid societies, which received cloth from the government. Eventually the government bought cloth from the textile mills, established businesses, provided prison labor and factories which paid women to sew uniforms.

Gray was the official color of the new army as of June 1861. It wasn't long before gray gave way to butternut as dyes became scarce. These standardized uniforms provided to the military proved ill fitting, of rough texture, and never uniform in style. More popular with the soldiers were the homemade or tailor-made uniforms. But most soldiers had no choice except to wear what the government provided. In order to cloth themselves the men would write home for essential items, learning not to depend solely on the government. Many Confed-



Soldier number one.



Soldier number two.

erates traded clothing with the enemy, took from their dead or wounded, and stole from the dead Federals.

Cold weather being the soldiers' main enemy, things like long coats and capes were cumbersome when on long marches and were quickly discarded.

But the greatest shortage for the soldier was boots and shoes. Unfortunately before the war, the South had depended on the North and Europe to shod its population. With the blockade in place the South never was able to supply enough shoes to the troops. In an attempt to provide more foot

wear the government established some tanning and shoemaking centers by exempting employees from military service. Many soldiers had no shoes by 1863, and men marching hundreds of miles soon left bloody trails. It is said that at Sharpsburg, soldiers couldn't pursue the enemy because of sore feet.

Before the war, homespun cloth had been worn only by slaves and the very poor. However, by wars end this cloth had become the most common material for clothing among the

Continued on page 62

Vicksburg: The First Siege

By Dr. Samuel W. Mitcham, Jr.

Although most people haven't thought about it this way, there were two sieges of Vicksburg during the War.¹ The first occurred in 1862, and it lasted 20 days longer than the more famous second siege the following year.² It was, in fact, the second longest siege of the war, behind the nine-month Siege of Petersburg (1864-65).

Vicksburg, in 1860, was one of the leading cities of the South. With 6,000 people (including more than 1,100 blacks), it was

the second largest city in Mississippi. It was a major river port, with people entering its environs from every point on the globe, and had a progressive, cosmopolitan atmosphere. It featured six different newspapers (three of them dailies), each with a different political position. There were plank sidewalks, four companies of volunteer firefighters, five churches, two hospitals, several private schools, a large public school, many luxurious homes, several opulent hotels and even an opera house. The Warren County Court House, which is now an excellent museum, was considered an awesome building when it was completed in 1859. It featured several pillars on each side and a cupola, topped by a four-sided German clock. There were many prosperous businesses in town, including several banks and tailor shops. The city was also cursed by military geography. It was located on 200-foot high bluffs, near where the Mississippi River doubled back on itself in a 180-degree horseshoe bend and was a half mile across. Even a military illiterate could

tell that this was a formidable

position which must be taken to control the river.

Such a person was Abraham Lincoln. His only military service was three months in the militia during the Black Hawk War, where all he accomplished was getting demoted from captain to private. He never saw action.³ He did, however, have a healthy amount of common sense and, when the War Between the States began, even he declared that Vicksburg was the key. "The war can never be brought to a close until that key is in our pocket," he said. He went on to say that, as a young man, he had traveled down the Mississippi on flatboats, and knew what he was talking about. And, this time, he was right.

Men who actually knew what they were doing concurred. General William T. Sherman, for example, said Vicksburg was "the strongest place I ever saw ... No place on earth is favored by nature with natural defenses as Vicksburg."

As the war approached, Vicksburg was the most pro-

1 I personally prefer to call the war for what it was: the War of Southern Self-Determination. Clearly it was not a civil war. In most of the rest of the world, a civil war is defined as struggle between two or more factions for control of the government. If that were true, one would have to believe the objective of Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, et al., to conquer, occupy and such places as New York, Chicago, and Detroit. Not even the establishment historians assert this — although I dare say all three of these cities would benefit immensely from a benign Confederate military dictatorship. It was, however, a struggle for Southern self-determination. After all, if it is good enough for Bosnia and Herzegovina, why isn't it good enough for Alabama and Mississippi?

2 See my book, *Vicksburg*, 2018.

3 Ironically, this war was ended by Second Lieutenant Jefferson Davis, who personally captured Chief Black Hawk.



Vicksburg, 1860. The courthouse is the most prominent building.

Union city in Mississippi, and most of its citizens were moderates. They opposed secession and, in the election of 1860, cast their ballots for John Bell, a former Whig, a senator from Tennessee, and the head of the Constitutional Union Party, which opposed secession. This moderation did not change even after Lincoln was elected president in November. In December, Vicksburg voted 561 to 175 not to secede. In January 1861, Vicksburg sent two anti-secessionist delegates to the secession convention, but they were outvoted 84 to 15. Mississippi left the Union on January 9.

With secession an accomplished fact, many of its former opponents embraced the idea. Most Vicksburgians believed in

states' rights and placed loyalty to Mississippi above allegiance to the United States. (This was true throughout the South. Robert E. Lee, for example, opposed disbanding the Union but went with Virginia when it seceded. Jefferson Davis also opposed secession but "went out" with Mississippi.) Vicksburg newspaper editor Marmaduke Shannon, formerly a staunch Unionist, wrote: "It is enough for us to know that Mississippi, our state, our government [,] has taken its position. We, too take our position by its side." Even so, the population of the city remained divided until April 15, 1861, when Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to suppress the "rebellion." This act convinced the holdouts that the "fire-eater"

secessionists had been right all along, and the Republican Party was going to be as dictatorial and despotic as the fire-eaters had predicted.

The other side was also ready to go to war. Contrary to the simplistic view that ignorant and irresponsible leftist teachers now expound when they miseducate our young people about the conflict, the War was not just about slavery. There were other causes involved, including some serious economic factors. One of these involved Midwesterners. They hated and deplored the fact the Mississippi River was closed. For decades, they had used the river to transport their crops to market. Now they had to depend on the railroads, which were owned by

greedy Northern robber barons, who charged them exorbitant fees and severely reduced the farmers' profit margins, if they didn't wipe them out altogether. The closing of the river placed many Midwestern farms in jeopardy of bankruptcy and foreclosure. All of them were hurt economically. They had just emerged from the financial Panic of 1857 and, unless the Northern forces could reopen the river to commerce, Midwestern prosperity was at an end, and they faced a serious economic crisis and quite likely a regional depression. (By early 1863, this regional depression had arrived.) And so, for this, slavery, tariffs, constitutional issues, and other reasons, they joined Lincoln's army in droves.

The first threat to Vicksburg came from the south. On April 25, 1862, Rear Admiral David Farragut's fleet captured New Orleans. It steamed up the river, easily occupied Baton Rouge and Natchez, and put in at Davis Bend, where its men captured Brierfield, Jefferson Davis' home, and Hurricane, the palatial mansion of his brother, Joseph Davis.⁴ Hurricane was so impressive they assumed it must be the home of the president of the Confederacy, so they burned it. Brierfield they only looted. Continuing northward, they reached Vicksburg on May 18.

Farragut's force included five big warships and several transports, which carried 1,400 infantrymen under Brigadier General Thomas Williams. Commodore S. Phillips Lee, the commander of Farragut's Advance Naval Division, sent a note to "The Authorities at Vicksburg," demanding its surrender. Colonel James L. Autry, the military governor, wrote back: "Mississippians don't know, and refuse to learn, how to surrender. If Commodore Farragut or Brigadier General Butler can teach them, let them come and try." Brigadier General Martin Luther Smith, the commandant of



*Brigadier General
Martin Luther Smith*

the Vicksburg defenses,⁵ and Mayor Lazarus Lindsay sent similar messages. Lee responded that the bombardment would begin in 24 hours.

On May 18, Smith's infantry forces consisted of three Louisiana regiments, a Mississippi battalion, and a Louisiana battalion.⁶ They were fresh troops but indifferently armed. All totaled, he had 4,000 men.

The bombardment started during the afternoon of Sunday, May 25, when 166-pound shells exploded in the city. Citizens fled into the countryside, while the men of the Confederate Army rushed into Vicksburg. Unfortunately for the Yankees, their ships' guns could not be elevated enough to destroy the Southern batteries on the bluff or even do maximum damage to the town. General Williams, meanwhile, declared he could not storm the city unless the navy silenced the Rebel guns.

About four days later, Winchester Hall and his 3rd Louisiana Infantry Regiment marched into Vicksburg.⁷ Colonel Hall recalled that it "looked as if the simoon of war already had swept over it ... the city deserted by all who could leave, business houses that were not closed were barren of foods, beautiful homes, set in emerald lawns, embowered in magnolia, rose, myrtle and wild peach, and smiling with beautiful flowers, awaiting the coming of the spoiler."

But the spoiler didn't come. In the summer of 1862, Vicksburg first became a fortress, but there were growing pains. Many of the soldiers arrived without shelter. They knocked on doors and asked the citizens if they could sleep on their verandas, or even on their lawns. They were almost always

⁴ When someone suggested that Davis Bend be defended, President Davis replied the Confederate Army did not do favors for its commander-in-chief.

⁵ M. L. Smith had been named commandant of Vicksburg on May 12.

⁶ They included the 6th Mississippi and 8th Louisiana Infantry Battalions, and the 20th, 27th and 28th Louisiana Infantry Regiments. The 20th and 28th, however, had only 500 men.

⁷ Throughout this article, all army units are regiments, unless otherwise noted. A infantry regiment normally consisted of 10 companies of 60 to 100 men.



The corner of Washington and Clay Streets, Vicksburg. This is still one of the most prominent intersections in the city.

accommodated. The ladies of Vicksburg, in particular, became known far and wide for their toughness, their courage, their indifference to enemy fire,⁸ their hospitality, and their selfless devotion to their Cause and their defenders. Normal life was now only a memory. Women and children were already growing vegetable gardens in their backyards, making coffee out of okra and acorns, and breaking out their grandmother's old spinning wheels to make homespun clothing.

The 4th and 5th Louisiana Infantry Regiments under Colonel Henry Watkins Allen soon joined the garrison. Allen was only partially recovered from a wound suffered at Shiloh. General Smith also had three artillery batteries (18 guns) and the ingredients for three more heavy batteries. The big guns were sent to Vicksburg by Major General Mansfield Lovell, the commander at New Orleans when he realized that city was doomed. Unfortu-

nately, these heavy guns would have to be mounted, and now that would have to be done under enemy fire.

During the construction of one battery, Colonel Allen's men came under severe gunboat fire. They stopped working and ducked. Seeing this, Allen drew his revolver and shouted: "Soldiers, you came here to fight: you are ordered to build this Battery, and d—n me, if I don't shoot down the first of you that dodges from this work; by G-d, no soldier of mine shall dodge from his duty!" The proclamation had an electric effect on the men, who realized the colonel was serious, and they soon completed the battery.

May 28 brought the most massive shelling yet. Thirty-five enemy warships bombarded Vicksburg, delivering broadside after broadside, firing shot, shell and grape, according to their distance from the city. The Rebel batteries replied in full force. "The roar of cannon was continuous and deafening," Sarah Dorsey recorded, "loud concussions shook the city to its foundations — shot

⁸ This was an acquired trait. It was more in evidence in 1863 than the summer of 1862.

and shell went hissing and tearing through trees, walls, houses, scattering fragments far and near ... Men, women and children rushed into the streets and, amid the crash of falling houses, commenced a hasty flight into the country for safety." But, for all of the noise and destruction, not a single Confederate gun was destroyed or disabled.

One lady, the wife of a staff officer, came to Vicksburg during the first siege, to be near her husband. "How is it possible for you to live here?" she asked another lady.

"After one is accustomed to the change, we do not mind it," her friend replied, "but becoming accustomed, that is the trial."

The woman in question did become accustomed to it, more or less. "Still, resting in Vicksburg seemed like resting near a volcano," she concluded.

Meanwhile, more Rebel forces poured into the city and surrounding area. They included John C. Breckinridge's division with Brigadier General William Preston's, Brigadier General Benjamin H. Helm's and Colonel Walter S. Statham's brigades,⁹ as well as the 17th, 26th and 27th Louisiana Infantry Regiments, the 3rd Mississippi, and Colonel Theo Withers' 1st Mississippi Light Artillery Regiment. They totaled more than 5,000 men.

Just across the river lay the DeSoto peninsula, pointing at the city from the west. General Williams decided to dig a canal across the peninsula, to divert the river and bypass the town. As Williams envisioned it, the entrance of the channel would be six miles above Vicksburg and the exit three and a half miles below it. When completed, DeSoto peninsula would be an island and Vicksburg would be bypassed. But he needed laborers. Kate Stone, a resident of Madison Parish, Louisiana, recorded in her diary how the Federals impressed all of the local Negro men to work on the canal. Some went willingly, and some went at gunpoint, but he eventually mustered 3,200 men and more joined or were forced to join later.

Williams, Farragut, and their engineers calculated they would require a ditch 1½ miles long, 40 feet wide and 15 feet deep. They would have to cut through a cypress swamp and heavy clay soil

but, if successful, Vicksburg would be bypassed.

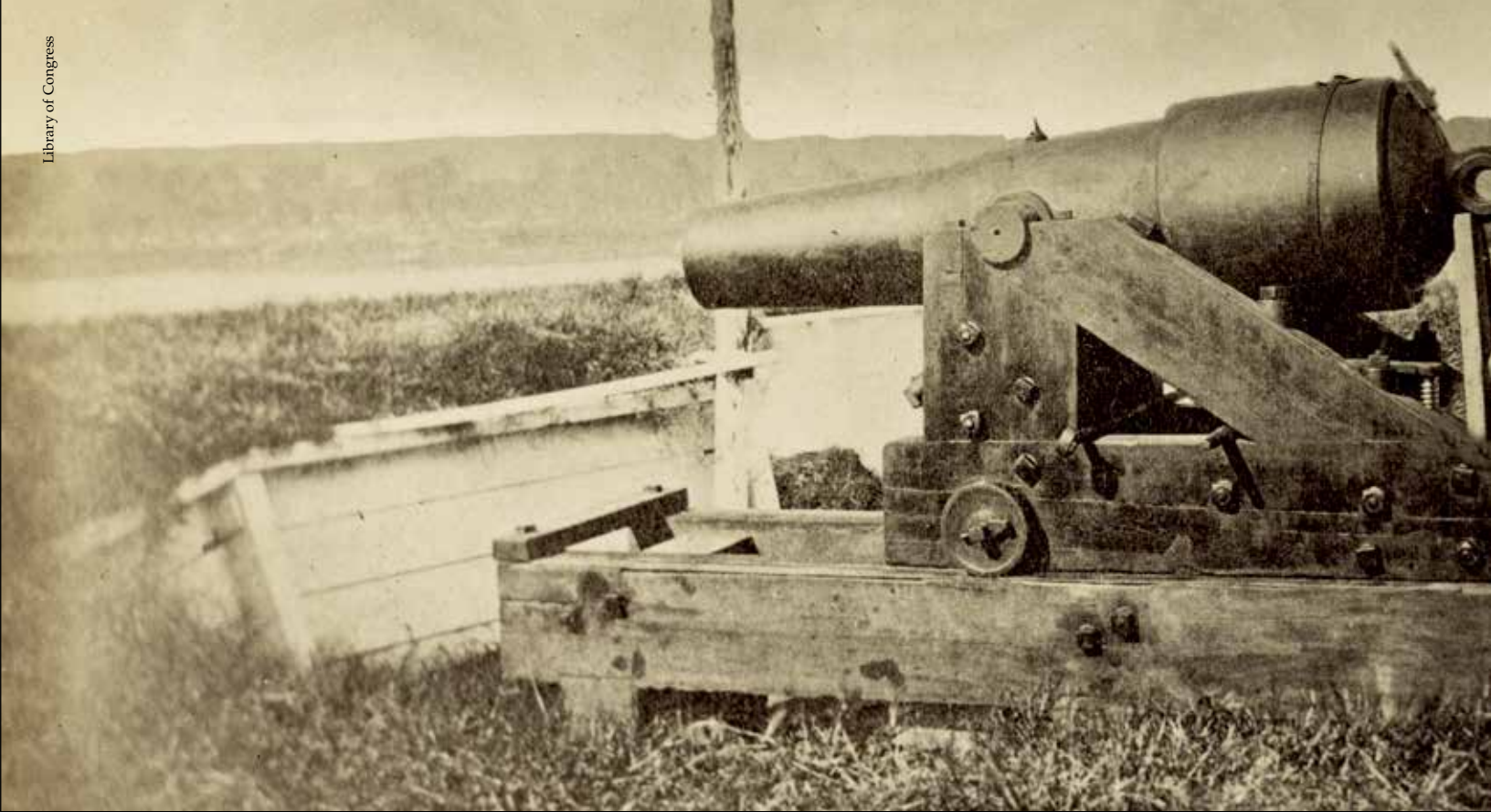
But they were not successful. Thousands of soldiers, slaves, and free blacks worked all day, every day, under the hot Louisiana sun. Mosquitoes were terrible in the swamps, and they carried disease, and the snakes were poisonous. The heat was unbearable, and the men were wet all of the time. They died by the dozens. And the underlying soil was much more difficult to shovel than they had anticipated. Progress was slow and laborious, sickness took a heavy toll, and they needed more workers. They were down to less than 1,000 laborers by July. Eventually, they had to give up, and the first Yankee attempt to capture Vicksburg had failed.

Midshipman Dabney Minor Scales of the *Arkansas* and a few of his colleagues inspected "Williams' Ditch" after the Northerners abandoned it. They found 600 Union graves and 500 live Negroes, most of whom were sick after being forced to work in mud and water for days on end. The Bluecoats, Scales learned, tried to induce the sick blacks to leave. Healthy blacks who attempted to escape were sometimes shot.

But for the North, help was on the way. Near the end of June, the US fleet from Memphis, under the command of Flag Officer Charles H. Davis, arrived north of Vicksburg with 40 gunboats, mortar boats, rams, and transports.

Unable to defeat the Rebels by bombardment, Farragut decided to run the batteries and join Flag Officer Davis' ironclads, north of the city. First, he wanted to suppress the Southern guns, insofar as was possible. He ordered his mortar boat commander, David Porter, to again bombard the city. He started at 4 a.m. on June 27 and continued until 10 p.m. Reverend C. K. Marshall watched the bombardment from a hilltop and wrote to his brother: "I was arrested by the magnificence of the view, the terrific roar, and the near approach of the shells to my locality ... The shelling grew furious, and every moment seemed to carry many of the destroyers into the very ranks of our brave boys at the guns. Every bomb could be traced in its parabolic path by the fierce burning fuse; and at times there seemed to be twenty or thirty sweeping the heavens at once." He noted many of the Union shells did not explode, but when one did "it would seem as if the whole country trembled

⁹ Colonel Statham, a Grenada, Mississippi, lawyer, died of fever in Vicksburg on July 30, 1862 — 12 days after his 30th birthday.



Confederate gun emplacement overlooking the Mississippi River at Vicksburg .

under our feet." He seemed surprised, however, that the damage to the city was "comparatively trifling."¹⁰

In the pre-dawn darkness of June 28, about 3:30 a.m., Farragut ran the batteries with three of his five ocean-going warships and eight smaller gunboats. To keep the Rebels' heads down, every ship from both fleets pounded the bluffs and the city. "It was perfectly terrific," Rev. Marshall wrote. "The earth shuddered. The forest trembled. The buildings rattled as if smitten by a hurricane. There was not now a moment's cessation in the crash and roar for nearly three hours." Running against the current, progress was slow and damage was substantial. One of the warships did not follow the fleet and most of them suffered consid-

erable damage. Two of the gunboats sank.

There was panic in the city. Rev. Marshall noted that the roads " ... were crowded with the flying citizens in the utmost confusion and alarm." Hundreds of poor families took to the woods and fields, while others occupied cow-sheds, carriage houses and shanties out of the range of Northern artillery. Hundreds made tents out of blankets, quilts, and sheets, because it was all they had.

Inside Vicksburg, citizens jammed every passway. Marshall wrote of "Women terror-stricken ... the children were screaming and crying, separated from their parents, and lost in the mass, the clouds of dust and general confusion ... " while dogs, horses, mules, and cows ran in all directions.

After the firing ceased, Rev. Marshall went to the Rebel forts, expecting to view a scene like Shiloh or Manassas. He asked the first officer he saw: "What of our boys?"

"All right," was the reply.

"Did they stand to their guns?"

"Men never behaved better."

"What casualties?" the preacher asked.

"One man killed and seven wounded," the artilleryman answered.

The Reverend was stunned there was so few.

¹⁰ Charles Kimball Marshall (1811-1891) was born in Maine and attended college in Cincinnati until his funds ran out. He then worked in a foundry in New Orleans while continuing his religious studies and leading a prison ministry. Ordained in 1832, he pastored a Methodist church in Natchez. In 1836, he married Amanda Vick, the daughter of the founder of Vicksburg, and lived there the rest of his life. He heroically ministered to the sick and dying during the Yellow Fever epidemics and during the war. He set up a series of depots and hospitals for the Confederacy, constructed a model for wooden legs, and built up a factory for their manufacture.

After the other forts reported, he learned the South lost two men killed and nine or 10 wounded. Also dead, Marshall recalled, was Mrs. Gamble, "one of our most excellent women." She was a widow and left behind several small children.

Meanwhile, the Union fleets linked up. Precisely what the Federals accomplished by this maneuver is unclear, but they lost 16 killed and 45 wounded and they were now no closer to capturing Vicksburg than they had been the previous week.

Meanwhile, the Rebels built an ironclad.

Except for the postmaster general, Confederate Secretary of War Stephen Mallory was the only member of Jefferson Davis' cabinet to hold his post throughout the war. A former US senator who spent years on the naval affairs committee, he was under no illusions. He knew the South could never even come close to matching the United States in ship production, so he did not try. Instead, he focused on harbor defense and innovations, such as ironclads and torpedoes (mines).

Because rivers were the South's lifelines, Mallory authorized the construction of four large, shallow-draft ironclads on the Mississippi River: the *Louisiana*, the *Mississippi*, the *Tennessee*, and the *Alabama*. The *Louisiana* and *Mississippi* were sunk in the Battle of New Orleans. The *Tennessee* was not completed when Memphis fell on June 6, so the Confederates scuttled it. They towed the *Arkansas* south and then northeast, 60 miles up the Yazoo River. It was here that 46-year-old Lieutenant Isaac Newton Brown assumed command on May 28.

At age 17, Brown joined the US Navy as a midshipman in 1834. He fought in the Mexican War and made several trips around the world before resigning his commission when Tennessee seceded. When he found the *Arkansas*, it was an abandoned derelict. Her engines were scattered around in various pieces, her guns had no carriages, her hulk had been left unattended, and her armor was at the bottom of the river. Brown and his men fished the armor out of the river and towed the boat to Yazoo City, where they set up a naval yard. The lieutenant solicited help from locals and nearby plantation owners, who furnished 214 workers and 14 blacksmith forages. Work progressed day and night. Brown needed tons of iron,

which he mainly acquired from nearby railroads. The crew he recruited from local river men and about 60 Missouri infantrymen, which the army provided. By working around the clock, the lieutenant and his men had the *Arkansas* semi-battle-worthy in five weeks. She was a formidable vessel, armed with two 8-inch Columbiads, two 9-inch Dahlgrens, four 6-inch rifled cannons and two 32-pounder smoothbores — ten guns in all. She drew 14 feet of water and had a maximum speed of six knots (about seven miles per hour). It was a rusty brown and looked like a raft with a big box in the middle.

Lieutenant Brown did a remarkable job. He created a functional ironclad behind enemy lines, in the backwoods of Mississippi, with two Northern fleets only 50 miles away. On July 14, in spite of her questionable engine, Brown declared the *Arkansas* ready and steamed down the Yazoo to attack the Union fleet. He had to. It was summer, and the Yazoo River was falling. If he didn't leave his dock now, he ran the risk of having his ironclad stuck on dry land.

Coincidentally, the Yankees had learned of the existence of the Rebel boat. The ironclad *Carondelet*, the wooden gunboat *Tyler* and the *Queen of the West* (now a ram)¹¹ entered the river in search of the *Arkansas*. The *Carondelet* led the way.

The *Carondelet's* captain was Henry Walke, a friend of Brown from the old Navy. They had even been messmates on Commodore Matthew Perry's famous voyage to Japan. The small flotilla was several miles from the mouth of the Yazoo when Walke saw the *Arkansas*. He turned his ironclad around and fled. The *Arkansas* pursued it and was soon catching up. One of the shots from her bow guns damaged the *Carondelet's* steering. It made for shallow water, where the *Arkansas* hit it with a devastating close-range broadside, shattering its armor and almost causing it to roll over. Steam covered the badly damaged *Carondelet*, which was listing and helpless. It had suffered 35 casualties, killed, wounded or scalded. If they had time, the Confederates could easily have taken her as a prize, but their commander had other items on his agenda.

Brown left the disabled ironclad behind and

11 The *Queen of the West* was originally a sidewheel steamer.



The Arkansas dueling with two Federal fleets on July 15, 1862.

headed for the *Tyler* and the *Queen of the West*, both of which fled. A sharpshooter from the *Tyler* fired at Lieutenant Brown and hit him in the head, leaving a nasty gash. The running battle continued for 10 miles, with the *Arkansas* pounding the two wooden Yankee vessels. Blood flowed freely on the *Tyler's* deck.

The Northern fleet watched with consternation as their two vessels enter the Mississippi, followed by the *Arkansas*. Because they were running short on fuel and were conserving their coal, none of the Union vessels had their steam up or was ready for action. But all of their sailors now scrambled to their guns.

Inside the *Arkansas's* engine room, the temperature reached 130 degrees F. Crewmen had to be changed every 15 minutes. The *Arkansas* now ran the gauntlet of the Union fleet, which was on both its starboard and port sides. Brown faced what he called "a forest of masts and smokestacks, sloops, rams, ironclads and other gunboats on the left side, and ordinary river steamboats and bomb-vessels on the right." There were so many ships and boats that any Yankee gunfire which missed the *Arkansas* was likely to hit a friendly vessel. Several of them took the chance and fired nonetheless.

Dozens of missiles hit the Rebel ironclad. One smashed the forward gun room, killing or wounding 16 men. A shell from an 11-inch gun killed or injured every man at the gunboat's colossal Columbiad gun.¹² Eight men were killed and seven wounded at the starboard broadside station. Her smokestack was riddled by 68 shells, and she could barely make one knot, but she was helped by the river current. Even so, the gunboat fired back and hit several vessels. The *Hartford*, the *Iroquois* and the *Benton* were all severely damaged. The Union ram *Lancaster* came closest to sinking her, but a Southern cannon shot from 100 yards out struck her boilers and covered the ram in steam. Much of her crew jumped into the river to avoid being scalded, and she drifted down river, out of control.¹³

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¹² Columbiads were large-caliber, smooth bore, muzzle loading cannons which could fire shot or shell. They varied in size from 8-inch (203mm), 10-inch (254mm) and 15-inch (381mm). There were also 20-inchers which weighed 60 tons and could throw a 400-pound shell more than five miles.

¹³ The *Lancaster* was rescued by the *Queen of the West*. She was towed to Memphis for repairs, but was sunk at Port Hudson in March 1863.

Confederate States Acculturation Under Duress

By Rev. Dr. J. B. Morris, Capt. James P. Douglas Camp 124, Tyler, TX

What caused the attitude the New England Colonies had toward the Southern colonies? This acculturation attitude toward the South could be seen by various leaders in our history. The northern colonies, later called the states, wanted to change the Southern culture, to be in line with theirs. George Washington, in his Farewell Address in 1796 recognized the growing problems with sectionalism. Thomas Jefferson wrote in his 1798 letter to John Taylor revealing that the Southern States were completely under the thumbs of Massachusetts and Connecticut, with their insulting feelings toward the Southern culture. The three other Eastern states joined Massachusetts and Connecticut to form sort of a pack. They would, through their cunning manipulation divide the Union so they could control the whole union. This type of manipulation of the culture is not new. It has been used throughout history to divide the people so a few could be in control of the whole. We can witness this attitude on how some people liked to destroy the past history of Confederate States struggle for independence.

There were many other leaders who recognized this sectionalism in the attitude of the northeastern states. We find Jefferson Davis, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay and John Calhoun and many more seeing how sectionalism was dividing the country. This sectionalism would eventually come to a head in 1861. The Southern states were sup-

porting the operation of federal government between 80 percent to 85 percent. We can still find this attitude of sectionalism being practice today in various ways in the United States.

The breaking point was when Abraham Lincoln was elected president. Lincoln and Congress could have recognized the South's Declaration of Independence and there would be no war. The states who seceded from the United States had the right to withdraw from the Union, but Lincoln would not withdraw the union forces from the Confederate States, thus the war started at Fort Sumter. The states which withdrew from the union referred to the war as a war between the states or "northern aggression" while the Northern states would refer to the war as a *civil war*. This war was not about slavery, although it did play a role in the cause of the War.

It is interesting to note that the seceding concept from the union originated in the north with the Hartford Conference about the war of 1812 with England. The war did not start to maintain slavery, since it was preserved by the Supreme Court Dred Scott ruling in 1857, which guaranteed the citizens could not be deprived of their property. Lincoln's position opposed the extension of slavery into new territories of the United States, but he accepted slavery where it was legal. Slavery was still practiced in the Northern states as well as in Washington, DC. President Lincoln had slaves working in the White House before, during



and after the War between the States.

Lincoln would later change his mind when the North started to lose the war, so he made slavery a major topic to keep other countries from helping the Confederate States in their struggle for independence. The war started on April 12, 1861, when the South fired on Fort Sumter and ended on April 9, 1865, when General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Ulysses Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. The last battle of the war was fought on May 12-13, 1865, at Palmito Ranch, just east of Brownsville, Texas. Union Colonel Theodore H. Barrett's army was composed of 250 colored infantry and 250 white for a total of 500 soldiers. The Confederate Army with 300 men under command of John Salmon "Rip" Ford hammered the union line with artillery and Union Colonel Barrett would retreat. He lost 117 men while the Southern forces lost only six men. The Confederate Army won the battle, but would later surrender.

My great grandfather, Francis M. Morris, joined the 29th Mississippi regiment as a private on March 15, 1862, at Grenada, Mississippi. He did not own any slaves, but he joined the struggle

for states' rights and for the Confederate States independence. His son, John Thomas Morris, was born in 1861. During Reconstruction, he moved to Sulfur Springs, Texas, where he died in 1937. My great grandfather and grandfather lived through the Reconstruction of the Confederate States.

The attitude of the Northern States did not change toward the people of the Confederate States before, during or after the War Between the States. Many pastors were arrested and imprisoned as being "disloyal" church leaders, as the war measures were known by the Northern Army. Major General James B. McPherson expelled four ladies and one gentleman from the City of Vicksburg for leaving the Episcopal Church before prayers for the president of the United States. Major General Sherman's three armies burned and destroyed corps and churches and buildings from Savannah to Atlanta and stabled his horses in the churches in Atlanta.

Union Armies believed in punishing the common people as they marched through the Confed-

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Are Southerners Really Celtic?

By Charles H. Hayes

The typical Southerner, and particularly the typical SCV member, thinks he is Celtic. He has heard from many historians, both amateur and professional, that Northerners and Southerners come from two historically distinct ethnic groups, the English and the Celts, with antagonistic world views which led to the War Between the States. The Yankees are supposed to be the descendants of the English, while the Southerners trace their origins to the Celts. The Rebel Yell is even said to be a hold-over of the battle cry of the ancient Celts.

The Celts are represented as being independent and prefer a minimum of governmental regulation. They are peaceable but fiercely defend their territory and way of life against aggression. They want to be left alone. Their motto might well be, "Don't tread on me!" By contrast, the English prefer a powerful central government. They never have enough power or territory, and are continually striving to acquire more of both. They are imperialistic.

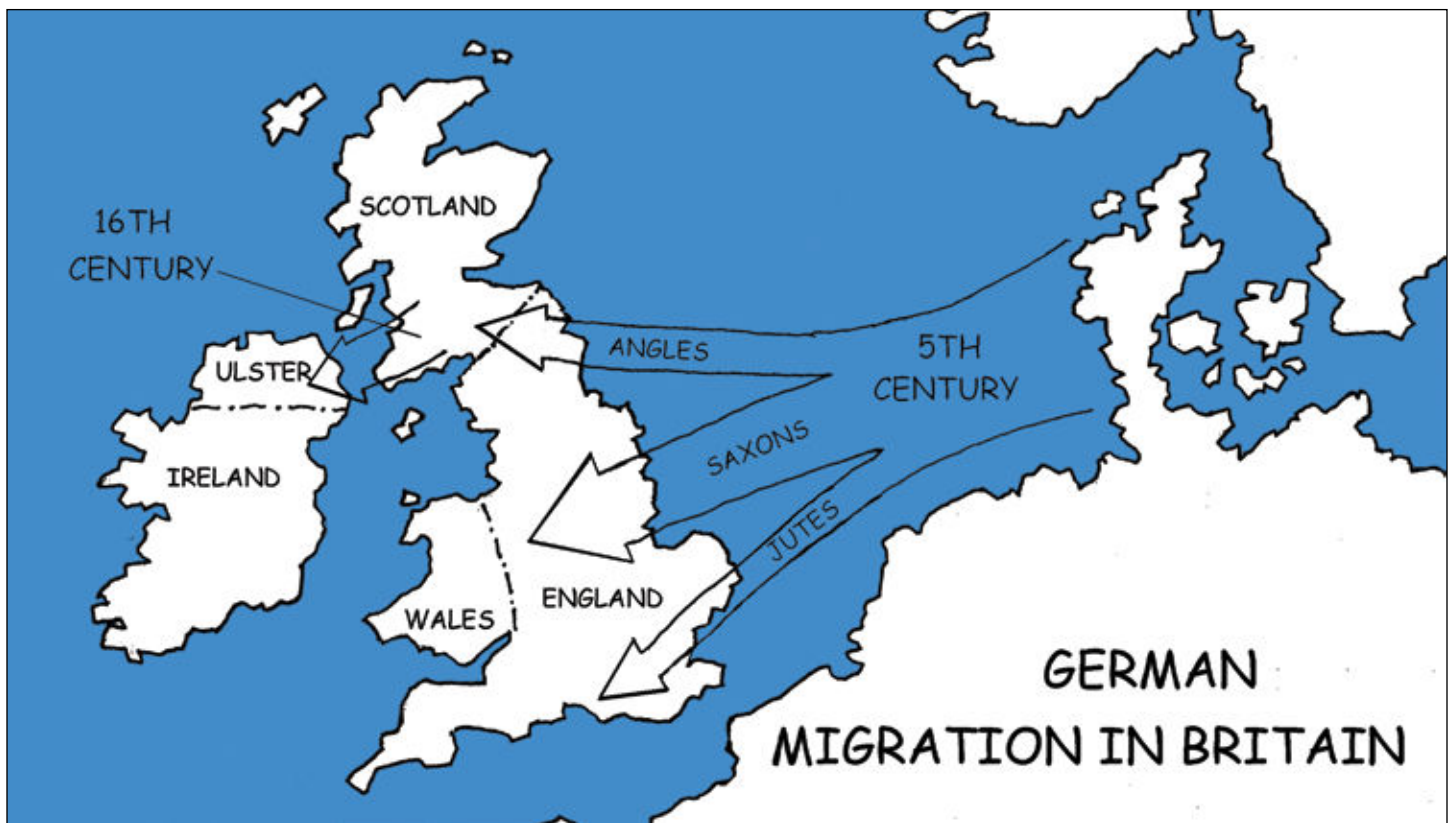
This historical model appeals to the Southerner for several reasons. First, his family tradition speaks of his earliest American ancestors as having come from Ireland, the quintessential Celtic nation. Or he has been told his ancestors were Scots-Irish, and he misunderstands that to mean a mixture of Scottish and Irish. Scotland conjures visions of kilted Highlanders marching to the sound of bagpipes against the English. In addition, the War for Southern Independence resembles a condensed version of the long struggle of little Ireland against English conquest. And finally, it seems to explain the traditions and behavior of Yankees and Southerners as being too dissimilar to spring from the same kind of people. In short, the two-

ethnicity model is emotionally pleasing as well as seemingly fully explanatory of the facts. Unfortunately, it isn't true.

The flaw in the model is to be found in a piece of territory which sits like a cap on the north end of the Irish island. It is called Ulster, and although it's located on the same island, it's not part of Ireland; ethnically, it is part of Scotland. The people of Ulster call themselves Ulstermen, whether male or female. They came in great numbers to colonial America where they were given the name Scots-Irish. Their descendants make up most of the American white Southerners of both today and at the time of the War for Southern Independence. Today's Southerner thinks the term Scots-Irish means a mixture of the two groups, but the expression is much the same today where we understand a Mexican-American to be an American of Mexican ethnicity. Scots-Irish meant a Scottish person living in Ireland.

"So what?" You may ask. "Scots are just as much Celtic as Irish are." But they aren't. The majority of Scots are descended from the German invaders of Britain in the Fifth Century. Prior to that invasion, the whole of the British Isles was Celtic. In the Fifth Century three German tribes simultaneously planted themselves in England and Scotland. The Angles took possession of northern England and Scotland. The Saxons seized middle England. And the Jutes grabbed the extreme south. These three German tribes were closely related and worked as allies, gradually driving the Celts westward into Wales and Northward into the Scottish Highlands.

The prize farming land in Scotland was the Lowlands, which was kept by the Germans after they drove the Celts into the Highlands. The Scot-



tish nation which later emerged was made up of the Celtic Highlanders and the German Lowlanders. The Highlanders continued to speak Celtic (Gaelic) whereas the Lowlanders spoke Scottish, a dialect of the Anglo-Saxon language which became English. Thus there were two distinct kinds of Scots, the Celtic Highlanders and the German Lowlanders, and it was the more numerous Lowlanders who supplied the immigrants to Ulster.

Scotland and England merged in the Sixteenth Century to form the United Kingdom, headed by King James, who had a claim to the crowns of both Scotland and England. He hit on a plan to help subdue Ireland. He drove the Irish out of Ulster and gave their land to Lowland Scots in order to establish a permanent loyal presence on the Island. The Celtic Irish have been trying to expel them ever since. When England colonized North America, multitudes of Ulstermen moved to America. There they became the pioneers who settled the South and Midwest.

Many Celtic Irish later immigrated to the United States, and settled mostly in the North. It is easy to tell whether your Irish ancestor was Celtic. The Celtic Irish were then, and still are, Catholic; the Ulstermen were, and are, Protestant.

A Southerner can take justifiable pride in either type of ancestor, but he is much more likely

to be the descendant of Lowlanders, whose DNA is practically identical to the English. The Irish, Scottish Highlanders, and Welsh all were brave warriors, as were the English and Scottish Lowlanders. But don't insult Washington, Madison, and Jefferson, not to mention many Confederate generals, including Robert E. Lee and millions of coastal Confederates of English descent by saying they belonged to a vicious breed. The genetic makeup of the Scots-Irish is practically identical to that of the English.

All this is not to say the Southerner was not culturally different from the Yankee. The experiences of the Ulstermen, both in Ireland and in America, had a lasting impression on their descendants. The English colonists had taken the coastal land, so the Scots-Irish went to the western frontier to find free land. They became the pioneers, whose need for firearms for both food and protection, left the legacy of the Second Amendment to their heirs. They were, indeed, different from the English settlers, but not because of their genes. The difference was strictly cultural. They were resourceful, independent, and resentful of too many government rules and regulations.

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That Is What This Flag Stands For!

By Oklahoma Division Lt. Commander Rex Cash

It is said there is an unrevealed greatness that lies in each of us. A heroism and courage awaiting only the right circumstance to arouse it. In 1861, history opened that window of circumstance to a generation of Southern men. Faced with a crisis unparalleled in American history almost the entire Southern white male population of military age answered their State's call to duty. Over the next four years, this army of plain country boys with no prior military training, just ordinary men in extraordinary circumstances, carved in the history books forever a legacy of valor, devotion to duty and sacrifice unsurpassed in the annals of military history.

That is what this flag stands for!

The war pitted the overwhelming industrial might of the North with its daunting superiority in manpower and every material necessity of war against the agricultural South. On paper, it looked like a hopelessly lop-sided match of David and Goliath proportions. This meant the Confederate soldier was often poorly clad, barefooted, suffered the elements, hunger, without pay and always outnumbered by a better armed and supplied foe.

At Second Manassas, Ringgold Gap and other battles when their ammo ran out the Confederates, like the Biblical David, threw stones at the Yankee Goliath.

At Stones River, half the 44th Mississippi Infantry went into battle armed with sticks. The other half carried unserviceable arms. Think about that for a second — sticks against cannon.

That is what this flag stands for!

On America's bloodiest day, the Battle of Sharpsburg, or Antietam as the Yankees call it, some of General Lee's men went into the fight without having eaten for three days.

On the outskirts of Nashville on December 9, 1864, Brigade General Daniel Reynolds wrote in his diary of his thinly clad Arkansas brigade: "Sleeted and snowed during the day and we are suffering from the cold. I have 100 men who are nearly and some 40 who are entirely destitute of shoes."

At the same time and place a Mississippi soldier wrote "We went up to Nashville barefooted. ...You could track the boys through the snow by the blood from their feet."

A few days later those same freezing and barefoot Confederates fought the desperate battle of Nashville.

When the Army of Tennessee surrendered the men were paid \$1.15 in silver coin. It was the first real money, meaning not worthless paper money, many had received during the entire war.

Not since Valley Forge has a more destitute and long suffering American Army remained in the field defiantly facing the enemy.

That is what this flag stands for!

Occasionally in the course of human events there occur acts of sacrifice which transcend mere heroism and courage ... the Spartans at Thermopylae; the Scots at Culloden Moor; the Texans at the Alamo. That is the case of the Confederate soldier.

In a roll call following the battle of Sharpsburg no one answered in Company F of 1st Texas Infantry and only one man answered in Company A.



Typical of the sacrifice was the 2nd Arkansas Mounted Rifles. In early 1861, they entered Confederate service with nearly 1,200 men. When the war ended only 84 were left.

You can find the rest at Wilsons Creek, Pea Ridge, Stones River, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville, and a score of other battlefields.

When the war ended, at least one in four Southern men of military age was dead. That's a greater mortality rate than any European nation suffered in WWI. That's a greater mortality rate than in any other conflict in American history.

That is what this flag stands for!

Even after four years of suffering these miserable privations and staggering losses the Confederate soldier remained steadfast, determined to fight to the last and possessed an unshakeable confidence in ultimate victory.

On learning of the fall of Richmond a South Carolina officer wrote: "The capture of Richmond seemed to be conceded but we are not whipped!"

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THE WALL

By Vernon Dutton

**I stood at The Wall toward which we had gallantly charged that day.
The guns were now long silent but the scenes were vivid as yesterday.**

**Our boys advanced and were shot down all along the way.
What few were left had to surrender or quickly be swept away.**

**We had come so far, fought so long, and endured so much to claim the victory.
But our spirited advance was torn to shreds by cannonade and musketry.**

**I looked at my Pards as we were taken prisoners by our Northern foe.
I wanted to cry for them because they deserved so much more.**

**The field was strewn with our wounded and our noble dead.
All our actions were for naught and our captors were men to dread.**

**As we were herded rearward, I asked what all prisoners wonder.
Was the effort I put forth just one more big blunder?**

**The days have passed quickly since that fateful battle was fought.
We lost the war. We lost our homes and the liberty we sought.**

**But we gained the admiration of soldiers who studied our rebellion.
They have said we must have fought like a bunch of devilish hellions.**

**That we lasted so long was a tribute to our endurance and undaunted courage.
So I guess we were examples of our faithful Southern Heritage.**

**What wars will be fought in the future is anyone's guessing game.
Just remember that the blood of Southern Warriors flows in your veins.**

Vernon Dutton is a member of the General Robert C. Newton Camp 197, Little Rock, AR.



Books in Print

Captain James Carlin: Anglo-American Blockade Runner

This excellent, non-fiction book began with a father and son examining an inscribed pocket Bible on “the veranda of a colonial-style house in Africa.” The Bible belonged to their ancestor, James

Carlin, who was a blockade runner during the War Between the States. A good beginning for a volume which contains a great tale touching

so many aspects of our War. Readers will be taken aboard many ships through Charleston, Wilmington, Florida, the Bahamas, Bermuda, England and Scotland, among other places.

If you are going to visit (or have visited) the Southern coast, this reviewer strongly recommends reading Carlin’s book. Well written lines give a sense of the sea, an understanding of era ships, and a realization of numerous risks taken by all blockade runners. Be assured you will better understand Confederate history of the area.

James Carlin was an Englishman who worked for the US Coast Survey Department exploring and mapping Southern waterways in the 1850s. Skills he learned in this employ, gave him knowledge he needed to successfully run a Yankee blockade and supply the Confederacy with much needed supplies. Captain Carlin excelled at evading Lincoln’s Union blockade. Authorities credit Carlin with twenty-five runs

to/from Charleston and Wilmington alone. The *Charleston Courier* described Carlin and his sailors as “Knights of the Sea, who scorn alike the Bastille and fleet of an impotent implacable foe.” Words from a romantic time, but accurate.

An event called the “Memphis Affair” is just one well told sea story this author presents. A secret red-light signal to notify Confederate coastal defenses of the ship’s friendly approach to Charleston harbor was initially employed. Unfortunately, the *Memphis* ran aground on sand banks on their approach. Darkness added confusion causing Fort Sumter to open fire on the stranded ship. A red-light was signaled a second time and firing from the Confederates stopped, but then Yankee blockaders began shelling the vessel which had 15 tons of gunpowder in its hold. While under fire from Union ships, powder was slowly removed by barges until a lighter ship was able to float off the sand bar allowing it to be towed to a wharf in Charleston.

Captain Carlin was probably not involved in the *Memphis*’ run into Charleston, but he was on board during an outgoing trip. Captured in international waters, Union officials witnessed “... a quantity of papers that were clearly weighted for immediate sinking being thrown overboard. ...” Boarding Federals also discovered southern pine onboard, a good indication the *Memphis* had left a Confederate port. Involvement in this affair resulting in Captain Carlin being imprisoned for five months by the Yankees.

Britain is a key element in any story of blockade running. British neutrality was officially their policy, but British ship builders and companies assisted Southern efforts in evading Union ships along our Confederate coast. Intricacies of seafaring laws and corresponding delicacies concerning how to handle a citizen of England when cap-

tured on a British ship in neutral waters was also part of Captain Carlin’s experience. Once captured, Carlin was imprisoned in Fort Lafayette in New York harbor. Northern interests did not want to release Carlin because he was well versed in Southern, coastal geography and therefore a significant threat. The tale of following negotiations is in itself interesting. After release, Captain Carlin returned to blockade running with a vengeance.

Carlin later relocated to England to oversee building ships for use in the running trade. Later his wife and their three sons sailed from Charleston to England. Family tradition recalls their escape in which the fleeing vessel was under Union fire while Captain Carlin’s family hid among cotton bales loaded on deck.

Many photographs of both people and ships are supplied in this printing. Maps of Charleston, Cuba and the Bahamian Island provide much needed bearings when following Carlin’s actions. Copies of these maps should be made and referred to often to better understand logistics of each voyage.

This reviewer cannot remember a book enjoyed more than author Carlin’s work. Thoroughly researched, written with style, and a notable story of interesting places with engaging people, Colin Carlin has provided us with an entertaining, knowledgeable read. Students of Confederate history should include Colin Carlin’s book in their library.

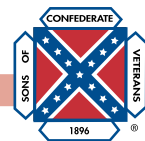
Author: Colin Carlin

Publisher: The University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, SC
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Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall

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Army of Northern Virginia



The **Adam Washington Ballenger Camp 68**, Spartanburg, SC, held a work day in Magnolia Cemetery where it marked three Confederate Veterans graves which were previously unmarked: Sergeant Jeremiah Tinsley, Sergeant C. Louis Bosse and J. Y. Goodlett.



Camp Moses Wood 125, Gaffney, SC, Compatriots installed 32 Southern Crosses in four Cemeteries in the Gaffney, SC area. Pictured from left, Frank Lee, Andrew Parker, Josh Bratton, Lt. Commander Mark Sheppard, Cecil Goforth, Jerry Cooper, Matt Doty, Robert Little, Ed Moss, Joe Bratton, Jo Jo Pierce and Jordan Dill.



New member Ronny Smith received his certificate from the **Thirteenth Virginia Mechanized Cavalry Camp 9**, Norfolk, VA, Commander Mike Armistead at a recent meeting.



Beirne Chapman Camp 148, Union, WV, was rechartered at a ceremony held at the Masonic Lodge, Union, WV. Pictured, back row, from left, Guy Sizemore, Ian Dransfield, Donald Dransfield, WV Division Commander Roger A. Casey, John Allen, Timothy Greene, Bill Burns, John Fullen, Steve Dransfield, Chris Johnson and Mark Taylor. Front row, Glenn Taylor, Alexander Chernauskas, Henry Dransfield, George Allen and Arbie Dransfield.



Isle of Wight Avengers Camp 14, Smithfield, VA, Commander Ed Whitley had the honor of presenting Real Grandson medals and certificates to brothers Franklin Hall, left, and Earl Hall, right. He recognized their grandfather, Private Mills E. Britt who served in the original Avengers, Co. F, 61st VA Infantry, the camp namesake. He served throughout the late struggle and was wounded at the Battle of the Crater in Petersburg.



The **Lt. F.C. Frazier Camp 668**, High Point, NC, and Laura Wesson Chapter 5 OCR, hosted their Annual Lee-Jackson Observance with Archivist Teresa Roane of UDC General Headquarters in Richmond sharing an inspirational message entitled "Standing Tall for Confederate History and Heritage." Pictured are Commander Perdue and Teresa Roane with granddaughter, Ms. Valeria Hall Frazier and grandson, Chaplain-in-Chief Dr. Rev. W. Herman White.

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



Columbus County Volunteers Camp 794, Whiteville, NC, Adjutant William Thompson is placing the final touches on the General Thomas Fentress Toon road sign in Fair Bluff, NC. The camp replaced the signpost because of severe damage. Mike Hollingsworth, Keith Fuller, and Layton Dowless also helped. General Toon was a farmer, teacher, Confederate soldier, and superintendent of public instruction. He was born in Columbus County and was the county's only general in the war.



The **Colonel Harry W. Gilmor Camp 1388**, Baltimore, MD had the great pleasure to swear-in three new members. From left, Camp Commander Gene Leasure; William Graham Robey, Jr. whose ancestor is William Henry Malachi Robey, Private, Co. G, 2nd MD Cavalry; Raymond Edward Mayes, Jr. whose ancestor is John Lewis Curry, Private, Co. E, 35th Battalion, VA Cavalry; David Wayne Bures whose ancestor is James Henry Turlington, Private, Co. E, 2nd Battalion, NC Local Defense Troops, and Camp Chaplain Robert P. Wagster.



A memorial service for Private Joseph W. Mason Co. B, Army of Northern Virginia was held with five SCV Camps showing honor and respect for his service. Those involved were the **Stuart-Hairston Camp 515**, Bassett, VA; **Franklin County Fire Eaters Camp 2258**, Rocky Mount, VA; **Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828**, Callands, VA; **Wharton-Stuart Camp 1832**, Stuart, VA, and the **Rockingham Rangers Camp 1835**, Mayodan, NC. The family was present and appreciated all who came for the service. Cannon and rifle salutes were presented.



Col. William Norris Camp 1398, Darnestown, MD, treasurer Richard League presents a check to Professor Lester Brooks for his presentation on the Battle of Franklin, TN, to camp members.



For National Confederate Flag Day, the **Horry Rough and Readys Camp 1026**, Myrtle Beach, SC, installed the Southern Iron Cross of Honor at the graves of eleven Confederate soldiers at Bakers Chapel Missionary Baptist Church and Cushion Swamp Cemetery in Horry County, SC.



Attending the Lee-Jackson Day Parade and Memorial Service in Lexington were members of the **High Bridge Camp 1581**, Farmville, VA. Chris Burks, David Easter, Donnie Reynolds, Skip Simmons, Kenny Barnard and Marvin Busic marched in the parade and were joined by Desarae Bowlin, president of the Farmville Chapter UDC and her brother Devlin. Chris Burks laid a wreath at the gravesite of Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson.

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



Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582, Sharpsburg, MD, Commander Michael David Wasiljov, right, was presented with an SCV War Service Medal by the camp's 1st Lt. Commander Dwayne Harris for his service in the United States Navy during the Persian Gulf War.



Members of the **Lane-Armistead Camp 1772**, Mathews, VA, participated in Lee Jackson Day in Lexington, VA.



The **General Robert F. Hoke/Colonel William J. Hoke, Camp 1616**, Lincolnton, NC, held a Southern Cross of Honor Dedication Ceremony at Daniels Lutheran Church, Lincolnton.



Members of the **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC, remembered the more than 1,000 men from Alexander County who answered the call of duty during the War. A wreath was placed at the war memorial on the courthouse lawn and Battle Flags were placed on the graves of Confederate Veterans throughout Alexander County.



The Pender Cemetery, near Elm City, NC, was cleaned by the **General William Dorsey Pender Camp 1916**, Wilson, NC. This clean-up was performed in honor of Privates Cadamus Pender, Co. F, 4th NC and Thaddeus Pender, Co. I, 7th Confederate Cavalry. The camp also placed NC Republic flags on other nearby graves including Van Buren Etheridge, Co. B., 8th NC Infantry and 17 other North Carolina Confederate veterans buried in Elm City.



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, honored Delaware Confederate soldiers at the annual Confederate Veterans Memorial Day and celebrated the expansion of the Delaware Monument in Georgetown, DE. The guest speaker was Ms. Susan Lee of the Virginia Flaggers.



Army of Northern Virginia



Camps participating in headstone dedications recently were; **Roxboro Grays Camp 1932**, Roxboro, NC; **E. F. Satterfield Camp 852**, Roxboro, NC; **Pvt. Lorenzo Dow Williams Camp 1456**, Reidsville, NC; **Stuart Hairston Camp 515**, Bassett, VA; **Charlotte County Grays Camp 1964**, Charlotte Court House, VA; **Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828**, Callands, VA; **N. B. Forrest Camp 803**, Sanford, NC; **47th Regiment NC Troops Camp 166**, Wake Forest, NC; **Colonel L. L. Polk Camp 1486**, Garner, NC; **Henry L. Wyatt Camp 1297**, Raleigh, NC; **Lieutenant John T. Bullock Camp 2205**, Granville County, NC. The service honored 1st Lieutenant M. Long, Co. H, 24th NC; Private William H. Long, Co. H, 24th NC; Sergeant Joseph P. Long, Co. H, 24th NC; Sergeant Reuben Long, Co. H, 24th NC; and Private Zachariah T. Long, Junior Reserves.



General Wise's Refugees Camp 2189, Accomack County, VA, Past Commander Lowell Wallace, Sr. shows his true colors in Holland.



Members of **Beaufort Plowboys Camp 2128**, Washington, NC, completed their project of setting 30 Confederate Memorial Grave-stones at the Confederate Memorial Monument located at Oakdale Cemetery in Washington, NC. A formal dedication ceremony by the SCV and UDC will take place on Confederate Memorial Day. Many of the gravestones identify men either killed in action or died of wounds from the September 6, 1862 raid on Washington, NC.



Compatriots of the **Confederate States Armory-Kenansville Camp 2157**, Kenansville, NC, participated in the Uriah Herring Cemetery cleanup. From left, Carlyle Herring, Woody Evans, David English, Phil Rhodes, Chip Hardy, Gerald Wilson and his son Andrew.



The **Cumberland Ploughboys Camp 2187**, Stedman, NC, Past Commander Mark Whitley, right, welcomed Mike Marchant to the camp.



Cane Creek Rifles Camp 2294, Fletcher, NC, participated in the Hendersonville, NC, Christmas Parade. From right, Chaplain Jimmy Turner, Sr., Historian John Field Pankow, Ricky Corn, Lt. Commander William Gaddis and Adjutant Mebane Lea.

Army of Tennessee



The grave of Pvt. John Alexander Ely, Co. E, 4th KY Cavalry in the Red Bank Cemetery remained unmarked for 103 years until members of the **N.B. Forrest Camp 3**, Chattanooga, TN, erected his Confederate headstone recently. Shown from left, Donnie "Doc" Ashley, Herb DeLoach and Steve Troxler.



Heritage Day in Covington, TN, featured an encampment on the Tipton Courthouse lawn by members and guests of **Simonton-Wilcox Camp 257**, Covington, TN, Mariah Baker Lemmon Chapter, OCR and Dunham Lodge F&A Masons. This event included a visit by Miss Tipton County DeLaney Timberman and Miss Teen Tipton County. Camp members participating were Mac and Ryan Adkison, Russell and Walker Bishop Bailey, Jared, Sam and Tim Baker, Harry and James Billings, Fred Bray, Roy Collins, Roger Ferrell Jr., Chris Fisher, J. P. Flynn, Jack Maharrey and Jesse Bolen, Ken Chrestman, Wayne Moon, Bill Turner and Rob Witherington.



A recruitment table in Manor, GA, for the **Clement A. Evans Camp 64**, Waycross, GA, was manned by Commander Dennis Evans and Mike Lee.



Captain William H. McCauley Camp 260, Dickson County, TN was honored to present the *H. L. Hunley* Award to Seth Irish, a member of the Dickson County High School JROTC.



Longstreet Zollicoffer Camp 87, Knoxville, TN, presented Blount County Sheriff's Officer Tom Gronstrom, left, with the SCV Law Enforcement Appreciation Award at the Blount County Justice Center. Presenting the award is Judge Advocate-in-Chief Scott D. Hall.



Compatriot Norman Dasinger, Jr., is presented a copy of the *Diary of Lieutenant Colonel John Washing Inzer* by **St. Clair Camp 308**, Ashville, AL, Commander Watkins in appreciation for his excellent presentation on General Nathan Bedford Forrest and the Forrest Straight Raid across North Alabama.

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



The **Thomas Marsh Forman Camp 485**, Brunswick, GA, recently erected a monument to the local units of soldiers organized in Glynn County and their families who served and suffered during the War between the States. The effort took about two years of trying to gain approval from local politicians. Finally a plot was donated in Palmetto Cemetery in Brunswick, GA, among the many Confederate Veterans buried there. The monument was erected without any help from city or county officials. The funding came through local camp donations and the GA Division.



Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville, FL, held their monthly clean up in Old City Cemetery. A damaged headstone was repaired as well as the general cleanup which takes place every month.



Members of the **Habersham Guard Camp 716**, Demorest, GA, do their part to keep the roads in the county looking nice and clean.



Captain Francis A. Hendry Camp 1284, Sebring, FL, welcomes new members. From left, Commander David Poteat, Sergeant of Arms Clinton Howerton, new members C.J. Howerton and Dr. Champ Barber; and Lieutenant Commander Ernie Wasdin.



Members of the **M/G William D. McCain Camp 584**, Columbia, TN, participated in camp for the Confederate Marine Corps, Camp Darling at Drewry's Bluff outside Richmond to commemorate the Battle on 15 May 1862, where Union Ironclads were stopped on the way to Richmond, and Confederate and Union Marines exchanged shots. This was the battle where the first Marine won the Medal of Honor, and their Confederate Brothers the thanks of the Congress.



Charles David Knight, left, received the Cross of Military Service from the Mary Ann Randolph Custis Lee, UDC, of Purvis, MS, for his service in Afghanistan. Pictured with him is **Lt. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest Camp 1353**, Hattiesburg, MS, Commander Jessie Sanford.

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



Two officers with the Mary Ann Forrest Chapter OCR stopped by a booth manned by the **John C. Pemberton Camp 1354**, Vicksburg, MS. Pictured is Eddy Cresup with the Pemberton Camp, Charla Lewis, Vice-President of the Mary Ann Forrest Chapter OCR, Commander Edward Campbell, Brandi Gray, president of the Forrest Chapter OCR, Joel Bailey and Forrest Boyd with the Pemberton Camp.



Tilghman-Beauregard Camp 1460, Mayfield, KY, hosted the 24th Annual Barton-Vincent Lecture on Nathan Bedford Forrest. Mr. J. C. Johnsonius, Manager of Nathan Bedford Forrest State Park in Eva, TN, speaks on "Forrest's Horse Marines – The Battle of Johnsonville."



William Henry Harris Camp 1395, Fort Lauderdale, FL, Adjutant and Awards Chairman Joseph Motes, left, proudly presented the *H.L. Hunley* JROTC Award to Cadet Cory Tombolesi at Cooper City High School, as Senior Navy Instructor Commander Testa observes.



Camp McDonald Camp 1552, Kennesaw, GA, Compatriot Mike Smith, left, received his SCV War Service Medal with Vietnam bar from Past Commander Jeffrey Wright. Compatriot Smith served in Vietnam from February 1967-March 1968 with the US Army's 1st Cavalry Air Mobile. His decorations include the Vietnam Service Medal with three battle stars.



Lieutenant James T. Woodward Camp 1399, Warner Robins, GA, member Wayne Scarborough presents the *H.L. Hunley* JROTC Award to Cadet Frida Danson at Houston County High School.



At their annual "Fellowship Dinner," the **Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210**, Tampa, FL, hosts H. K. Edgerton, Doug Guetzloe of Save Southern Heritage-FL and Florida State Senator Dennis Baxley to discuss the potential solutions to stop the removal of Confederate statues and markers. Camp Commander David McCallister (far right) is the moderator.



Army of Tennessee



The **DeKalb Rifles Camp 1824**, Sylvania, AL, had a great turnout of young people for a recent meeting. From left are Sophia Simmons, Landon Martin, Kristian Adams, William Barrow and Georgianna Barrow. Georgianna was the keynote speaker as she portrayed Stonewall Jackson's young daughter, Julia.



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



Major William M. Footman Camp 1950, Fort Myers, FL, Chaplain Lou Stickles swears in new member Dennis Gryder.



Members of the **Sumner A. Cunningham Camp 1620**, Shelbyville, TN, made a donation of a bench and \$100 to Bedford County Public Library. Members present are Les Marsh, Kenneth Neill, Ronnie Duncan, James Pendley, James Cook and Bill Cortner.



This monument was erected in 1941 by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. It was taken down last year by the mayor of West Palm Beach, FL. **Fort Blakeley Camp 1864**, Baldwin Co., AL, stepped forward to rescue the monument. It is now in Fairhope, AL, and will be re-erected at the Confederate Rest Cemetery at Point Clear, AL. Shown is honor guard receiving monument. A great celebration program is planned when the process has been completed.



The **Montgomery Sharpshooters Camp 2164**, Mt. Vernon, GA, recently placed a marker on the unmarked grave of Thomas Jefferson White, who was a member of Company E, 22nd GA Heavy Artillery Battery. He is buried in a thickly wooded area on private land in Wheeler County, Georgia. Pictured is Camp Historian/Genealogist Rudy Nanney, just after placing the grave marker.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



A party of **Arizona Division SCV**, SUVCW and UDC members made a trek to the site of the Butterfield Stage Station at Stanwyx Station near Gila Bend, AZ. A skirmish between a Union patrol and Confederate troopers was fought here. One Yankee was wounded and several others taken prisoner. The skirmish took place in March, 1862. The station no longer remains.



Members of the **Colonel Allen R. Witt Camp 615**, Conway, AR, assembled at Mt. Olive Cemetery in Vilonia, AR, to dedicate two new Confederate grave stones for Private Lovett Johnson and Private Joseph C. Baskett. Pictured are camp members with descendants of Private Johnson.



At the Highland Games and Celtic Music Festival, from left are **Hood's Texas Brigade Camp 153**, San Antonio, TX, Past Commander William "Bill" Smith and Genealogist Sanfor Reed giving a talk to a crowd on the history of Confederate Flags.



A new headstone for Private Thomas White Barksdale was set in Hughes Cemetery in Benton, AR. The original stone was vandalized and destroyed by gunfire. Participating in the placement of the new stone was **David O. Dodd Camp 619**, Benton, AR, Adjutant Jim Thompson, friend of the camp Robert Cagle and Dr. Dennis Kent, great-great grandson of Private Barksdale.



The **Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920**, Johnson County, KS, was proud to host the first ever Confederate Memorial Day Remembrance Ceremony to be held in a National Cemetery in the State of Kansas. On that day, approximately 50 people gathered at the gravesites of the 14 Confederate Veterans interred at the Fort Scott National Cemetery in Fort Scott, KS.



Colonel Sydney Drake Jackman Camp 977, San Marcos, TX, Commander John Christensen, right, had the honor to induct Compatriot Allen Hall into the SCV on the Confederate service of his 2nd great grandfather, Private Martin B. Tew, Company K, 51st North Carolina Infantry.

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



The **General Joseph L. Hogg Camp 972**, Rusk, TX, donated two books, *The Camel Regiment* and *Three Hundred and Sixty-six Days at Fort Delaware* to the Rusk Library.



Governor Samuel W.T. Lanham Camp 586, Weatherford, TX, provided the Confederate Color Guard for the 22 living recipients of the Congressional Medal of Honor in Gainesville TX. They were invited by the **Lee-Bourland Camp 1848**, Gainesville, TX, and joined by the **William H. L. Wells Camp 1588**, Plano, TX, and the **Captain James P. Douglas Camp 124**, Tyler, TX. All were cheered and saluted the whole parade route and some of the MOH Recipients saluted!



Missouri Division Compatriots at McGavock Cemetery after sprinkling dirt from 20 Missouri counties on the graves of 130 Missouri Confederate Veterans buried there.



Mr. Robert Jardell of Orange, TX, a Real Grandson, is a member of the **Walter P. Lane Camp 1745**, Orange, TX, and attends meetings regularly. During Hurricane Harvey, his home was flooded and his original Real Grandson certificate was ruined. The National HQ kindly replaced his certificate and it was presented to him, along with a copy of the book *Lee's Tigers* by Terry L. Jones.



Russ Pearson is sworn into the SCV by **Albert Sydney Johnston Camp 2048**, Tehachapi, CA, Commander Jon Fowler. Russ is a serious historian and brings a wealth of knowledge to our organization.



General Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804, Fresno, CA, celebrated Compatriot Bill Lee's 70+ birthday on August 18!

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



Adjutant John Rogers and Cadet Jedidiah Rogers of the **Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708**, Scottsdale, AZ, took part in the 2018 AZ Division Memorial Ceremony at the site of the Battle of Dragoon Springs.



The **Hill Country Camp 1938**, Fredericksburg, TX, color guard, the Lone Star Rifles, provided the musket salute at the end of the Kerr County, TX, courthouse Memorial Day ceremony. From left are Ted Conerly, Don Taylor, Dan Maxwell, Dr. Stephen Short, and James Maxwell. Not shown was John Tittle, Lone Star Rifles bugler, who followed with *Taps*. Earlier in the day, the LSR posted the colors at the local VA cemetery ceremony.



Members of the **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, and scouts and adult leaders of Boy Scout Troop 439, Huachuca City, AZ, spruced up the ruins of the Dragoon Springs Stage Station and the graves of Confederate soldiers killed in action at the station on 5 May 1862.



At the Junction Texas Summer Classic Parade in Junction, TX, the SCV had excellent participation by compatriots from multiple camps, with two floats and both won blue ribbons. The **Junction Camp 996**, Junction, TX, won 1st place for "in town organization" and the **Hill Country Camp 1938**, Fredericksburg, TX, won 1st place for "out of town organization."



Governor Samuel W. T. Lanham Camp 586, Weatherford, TX, Commander Larry Martin had the pleasure of swearing in a father and sons into the camp! Shown from left, Adjutant Chris Lusk, Tyler Fisher, Trent Fisher, their Dad Kevin Fisher and Commander Martin.



Commander Russ Lane, left, administers the membership oath to new members, left to right, Joseph Burrow, Rueben Perez and Richard Smith at the monthly meeting of the **Alamo City Guards Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



Washington Rifles Camp 2211, Franklinton, LA, Cadets Lucas Lott, left, and Aaron Lott helped place flags on the graves of Confederate Veterans in the Parish for Confederate Memorial Day.



At the 30th Annual Army and Air Force ROTC Presidential Day Retreat and Awards Presentation, the SCV ROTC Cadet Recipients were Air Force Cadet Austin T. Shirey and Army Cadet Austin P. McKenzie MS. Presenters were **Washington Artillery Camp 2178**, Pasco, WA, Commander LTC Rick Leumont, USAR (Ret), and Adjutant Mr. Lee McKewen and Robert E. Lee Chapter 587.



Members of the **Corporal William Mink Camp 2244**, Nampa, ID, honor a Confederate Veteran in Idaho.



Members of the **Private C. W. Lucas-Forrest's Escort Camp 2316**, Prescott Valley, AZ, joined the community observance of Federal Memorial Day at Citizens Cemetery in Prescott.



The **Campbell's Company Camp 2252**, Republic, MO, had a ceremony for the Skeen Brothers buried in Cave Spring Memorial Cemetery outside of Willard, MO. Sergeant Calvin J. Skeen and Private Ransom H. Skeen were Missourians who fled to Texas and joined Co. C, 34th TX Cavalry (Dismounted). Calvin received a headstone and Ransom received a Southern Cross grave marker. Pictured is Camp Historian Jacob Scott reciting a poem entitled "The Passing of the Gray." The color guard was a mix of camp members and members of the "Turkey Creek Fusiliers" who are friends of the camp.



The **34th Texas Cavalry Camp 2283**, Mineral Wells, TX, welcomes Curtis Scott. Curtis has visited with us at our meetings for several months and has already made valuable contributions to the camp.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

RAPHAEL SEMMES CAMP 11 MOBILE

HOFMEYER, ADAM
AUGUST
LEWIS, DUSTIN K.

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE CAMP 16 AUBURN

DANIELS, JAMES
HORN, DOUGLAS
MARION

COL. CHRISTOPHER C. PEGUES CAMP 62 SELMA

ALFORD, ERIC DANIEL
BENNETT, JEFFREY
THOMAS
HICKS, BENJAMIN
LEWIS
HOLLIMAN, JIMMY
REEVES, THOMAS
AUSTIN
TAYLOR, GEORGE
HENRY
VANSANDT, JAMES
ALBERT

SAMUEL C. KELLY CAMP 454 OXFORD

STEVENS, JOHN
DAVID

CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS CAMP 768 ATHENS

IRWIN, MARCUS
CRAIG
PORTERFIELD, JAMES
NORMAN

FIGHTING JOE WHEELER CAMP 1372 BIRMINGHAM

FULTON, JAMES LEE
PAYNE, JOE MAX

THE PRATTVILLE DRAGOONS CAMP 1524

PRATTVILLE

DUBOSE JR., ROBERT
FRANKLIN
HENDERSON,
WILLIAM DANIEL
PRESLEY, PIERCE E.
WOODARD, CHARLES
WESLEY

DEKALB RIFLES CAMP 1824

SYLVANIA

CANTRELL, JUSTIN D.
CARTER, JESSE CHAD
GWIN SR., ROBERT
ARIZONA
MYERS, DOYLE R.
NELSON, MICHAEL
RAY

FORT BLAKELEY CAMP 1864

BALDWIN COUNTY
EWING, JUDE
DOUGLAS

THE TALLASSEE ARMORY GUARDS CAMP 1921

TALLASSEE
COAN, JARETTE
CHASE

PVT. WILLIAM M. CARNEY CAMP 2088 ATMORE

AMOS, DAVID
"SHAWN"
TUCKER, RONALD
KERVIN

TEN ISLANDS CAMP 2678

OHATCHEE

TAYLOR, MORRIS
LAMONT

ARKANSAS

GEN. ROBERT C. NEWTON CAMP 197 LITTLE ROCK

BRENKE, CHARLES
QUINTON
BRENKE, CHARLES
TYLER
FREEMAN, JIM WYLEY
JOHNSON, JERRY
DEWAYNE
OWENS, TONY
SMITH, MICHAEL
WILLIAM
WHITE, RICHARD
WAYNE

GEN. RICHARD M. GANO CAMP 561 FORT SMITH

BYERS, MARK
TREVOR
McLEAN, WILLIAM
ROBERT

GEN. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE CAMP 1433

PINE BLUFF

MAXWELL, ALEX
RAWLS, DAVID
WAYNE

1st LT. ELBERT L. STEEL CAMP 1623 LEWISVILLE

POUNDS, MICHAEL
FORREST

SEABORN JONES COTTEN CAMP 2303 HARRISON

LOGAN, DUSTIN C.
LOGAN, MILTON I.

ARIZONA

COL. SHEROD HUNTER CAMP 1525 PHOENIX

BUTLER, THOMAS A.

DELAWARE

DELAWARE GRAYS CAMP 2068 SEAFORD

DRUMMOND, JOHN
STEPHEN
HUDSON, JOHN
WAYNE

FLORIDA

KIRBY SMITH CAMP 1209

JACKSONVILLE
GOODBREAD,
RAYMOND LEE

STEPHEN RUSSELL MALLORY CAMP 1315 PENSACOLA

DAUGHERTY, JAMES
ANDREW
JOHNSON, JOSHUA
DALE

WILLIAM WING LORING CAMP 1316 ST. AUGUSTINE

ELLIS, JAY

1st LT THOMAS H. GAINER CAMP 1319 PANAMA CITY

BRADLEY, WILLIAM
DAVID
SEIULI, TIMOTHY
JORDAN

CAPT. LUKE LOTT'S CALHOUN GUARDS CAMP 2212

ALTA

WITT, BRANDON
GERALD

5th FLORIDA INFANTRY BLACKHEART RIFLES CAMP 2291 ST. MARKS

BAULDREE, JEFFREY
WAYNE

GEORGIA

GEN. EDWARD DORR TRACY JR. CAMP 18 MACON

GRANT, ROBERT
DAVIS
REISIG, SANDY
MATTHEW
REISIG, STEPHEN
RICHARD

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS CAMP 78 AMERICUS

JETER, ROBERT
MOBLEY

JOHN McINTOSH KELL CAMP 107 GRIFFIN

DOLLAR, ERIC TOD

COL. CHARLES T. ZACHRY CAMP 108 McDONOUGH

CHILDS JR., DAVID J.
MILLER, HENRY RAY
NOLAN, CHARLES
EVAN
POLK, RICHARD H.
ZEBROSKI, WALTER
DANIEL
ZEBROWSKI,
RANDOLPH H.

GEN. HENRY LEWIS BENNING CAMP 517 COLUMBUS

BISHOP SR., ROBERT
WAYNE
ETHRIDGE SR.,
JAMES ERIC

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER CAMP 863 CONYERS

RODGERS, RAYMOND
DEXTER

GEN. ROBERT A. TOOMBS CAMP 932 VIDALIA

CALLAHAN, RANDY
GRIFFIN, JOSH
HICKS, DALE KARLAN
MORRISON, DOAK
ROBERT

JOHN B. GORDON MEMORIAL CAMP 1449

THOMASTON
FLYNN, ROCKY SHANE
HENLEY, AUSTIN
ADAM
THOMAS, DAVID
MERCER

SHARPSBURG SHARPSHOOTERS CAMP 1729

SHARPSBURG
NEWBOLD, RONALD
E. B.

PINE BARRENS VOLUNTEERS CAMP 2039

EASTMAN
WYATT, JEFFERY
CAMERON

LT. LOVETT ALLEN TULLY CAMP 2071 COLQUITT

CLEVELAND, RUEL

GEORGIA DIVISION HQ CAMP 2200 MOULTRIE

ENNIS, LAMAR
WALLACE
MYERS, LANDEN
WAYNE
SPRADLIN SR.,
JAMES RAYLAND

SPRADLIN, MATHEW W.

STANDRIDGE,
ROBERT WILLIAM
MATTHEW
WAGNER, JOSHUA
STEPHEN
WRIGHT, GARRETTE
FLEMMING

KANSAS

SOUTH KANSAS CAMP 2064

WICHITA

SCHIEFELBEIN,
JAMES A.

KENTUCKY

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE CAMP 100

LEXINGTON

GIBSON, BRUCE W.
RICHARDS, JAMES
MORROW

JOHN HUNT MORGAN CAMP 1342

LOUISVILLE

CHERRY,
CHRISTOPHER LYNN
LEDBETTER, SHANE

GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN CAMP 1495

PADUCAH

CAMPBELL, MARK
DOUGLAS

CHARLES H. LEE CAMP 2305 FALMOUTH

CLEMENTS III, EDWIN
S.

LOUISIANA

BEAUREGARD CAMP 130

NEW ORLEANS

ANDERSON,
BRANDON E.
DARNALL, SCOTT
SIMONTON, SAMUEL
T.
SKRMETTA, RAPHAEL
QUENTIN

**HENRY WATKINS
ALLEN CAMP 133
BATON ROUGE**
JARREAU, JESSE
JAMES
MANALLI, ROBERT

**CAMP MOORE CAMP
1223**

TANGIPAHOA
GALLOWAY, ELWYN
DARRYL
VARNADO, LARRY D.

**CAPT. THOMAS O.
BENTON CAMP 1444
MONROE**
DUNN SR., JOHNNY L.
WATTS, WILLIAM
MILTON

**SABINE RIFLES CAMP
2057**

MANY
CREEL, RANDALL
JESSE
EBARB, NICHOLAS
JONATHAN
GARCIA, STEPHEN
MATTHEW
HOLLIS, LARRY
DAVID
MESHELL, LARRY
LESTER
TOOPES, SHAUN
LOUIS
YELEY, ELLIS HENRY

**GEN. ST. JOHN
RICHARDSON
LIDDELL CAMP 2281
JONESVILLE**
PREVETT, CHARLES D.

MARYLAND

**COL. WILLIAM
NORRIS CAMP 1398
DARNESTOWN**
TRAMMELL, JOSEPH
FILMORE

**MAJOR GENERAL
ARNOLD ELZEY CAMP
1940
SALISBURY**
BLOODSWORTH,
JERRY LLOYD
WALTERS, JOHNNIE
RAY

MICHIGAN

**ADM. RAPHAEL
SEMME'S CAMP 1321
DEARBORN**
ASHLEY III, ROY

MISSOURI

**BRIG. GEN. MOSBY
MONROE PARSONS
CAMP 718**
JEFFERSON CITY
CREASON, DANNY R.

**THE STODDARD
RANGERS CAMP 2290
DEXTER**
BLACK, CLAYTON

MISSISSIPPI

**BROOKHAVEN LIGHT
ARTILLERY CAMP 235**
BROOKHAVEN
JONES, DOUGLAS
ROUX

**RANKIN ROUGH AND
READY'S CAMP 265**
BRANDON
ST. CLARE, JON
WILLIAM

SAM DAVIS CAMP 596
BILOXI
DOWDLE, JUSTIN
WAYNE

**TIPPAH TIGERS CAMP
868**
RIPLEY

GILBERT, GARY
BRANDON
HUGHES, AARON
PIERCE, TIM
YOUNG, MICKEY JOE

**CAPTAIN FRANCIS
MARION ROGERS
CAMP 873**
AMORY
RILEY, TIMOTHY
ALEXANDER
RILEY, TIMOTHY
FRANK

**LT. GEN. NATHAN
BEDFORD FORREST
CAMP 1353**
HATTIESBURG
LEE, TERRY L.
TOUCHSTONE SR.,
HOWARD E.

**EAST MISSISSIPPI
GREYS CAMP 1666**
FOREST
MARLER, WILLIAM
IRBY DALE
UPTON, JOSEPH
CURTIS

**GREENE COUNTY
GAINES WARRIORS
CAMP 2215**
LEAKESVILLE
HOLLIS, KEVIN LAYNE
ROBERTS, KEVIN
PAUL

**THE RANKIN GREYS
CAMP 2278**
FLORENCE
HACKNEY, JOHN
HAROLD

NORTH CAROLINA

**GEORGE DAVIS CAMP
5**
WILMINGTON
SMITH, ALLEN CLAY

**ZEBULON BAIRD
VANCE CAMP 15**
ASHEVILLE
CROWDER, NICHOLAS
SHAWN
HILL, ROY A.
SILVER, JAMES DAVID
SNELL, ROBERT
MCDONALD
WILLIAMS, MARK
(OPIE) WAYNE

**STONEWALL
JACKSON CAMP 23**
CHARLOTTE
LATHAM, KENNETH
SCOTT
ROGERS, NATHANIEL
DEAN

**FRANKLIN RIFLES
CAMP 310**
LOUISBURG
NEAL, DWIGHT DAVID
WOODLIEF, CHARLES
DAVID

**THE McDOWELL MEN
CAMP 379**
MARION
GIBSON, SAMUEL
STEVEN
PARKER, JOSHUA
TYLER

**GOLDSBORO RIFLES
CAMP 760**
GOLDSBORO
BRYANT, JEREMY RAY
SUTTON, DAVID
ELWIN

**CAPT. CHARLES F.
CONNOR CAMP 849**
HICKORY
BERRY, DAVID MILES
LYNCH, KEITH
MORETZ, WILLIAM
RUSSELL
ROWELL JR., ROBERT
LOUIS

**MAJ. CHARLES Q.
PETTY CAMP 872**
GASTONIA
DILL, RANDY GLENN

**CHEROKEE GUARDS,
CO. A 29th NC
TROOPS CAMP 893**
MURPHY
MORGAN JR.,
SAMUEL CREE

**BRIG. GEN. J.
JOHNSTON
PETTIGREW CAMP
1401**
LENOIR
CRANE, KODY
BRYSON

**CSS RAM NEUSE
CAMP 1427**
KINSTON
WHITFIELD JR., DAVIS
DELEON

**SON OF MARS CAMP
1632**
LAURINBURG
FREEMAN, GARY M.

**PETTIGREW'S
PARTISANS CAMP
2110**
KINSTON
MURPHY, JAMES
ALLEN

**JAMES M. MILLER
CAMP 2116**
MARSHVILLE
FREEMAN, RICHARD
GREGORY

**10th NC HVY ARTY
CO. B, BLACK RIVER
TIGERS CAMP 2152**
COATS
MOORE JR., CARL
JONATHAN
MOORE, TIMOTHY
ERIC WILLIAMS

OKLAHOMA

**COL. JOHN W.
JORDAN CAMP 817**
MANNFORD
LAWSON, DARRELL
WAYNE

**INDIAN TERRITORY
CAMP 892**
POTEAU
McDUFFIE III, LARRY
S.

**SHELBY'S OKLAHOMA
IRON MEN CAMP
1356**
DUNCAN
BRASHEAR, ROBERT
DAVID

**COL. DANIEL N.
McINTOSH CAMP
1378**
TULSA
ANDERSON, CLINT
ALLEN
DYER, LANE

**PVT. GRAYSON &
BREWER CAMP 2118**
ELK CITY
PARSONS, JAMES
JOSEPH

**PVT. DRURY WARREN
CAMP 2180**
PONCA CITY
ESTILL JR., JOHN W.

**COLONEL TANDY
WALKER CAMP 2207**
SHAWNEE
TREESH, DANNY R.

SOUTH CAROLINA

**16th SOUTH
CAROLINA REGIMENT
CAMP 36**
GREENVILLE
DILL, NICHOLAS
KEITH
SOLOMON, JOSEPH
RAYMOND

**JOHN THOMAS
ASHLEY CAMP 43**
HONEA PATH
BARNES, JASON LEVI
REECE, JOSEPH
EDWARD
STRICKLAND JR.,
BOBBY JOE

**H. L. HUNLEY CAMP
143**
SUMMERVILLE
SOUTH, FREDRICK

**BATTERY WHITE
CAMP 1568**
GEORGETOWN
SELLERS, VANCE
JAYSON
WRIGHT, CHARLES
FREDERICK

**CAPTAIN P.D.
GILREATH CAMP 1987**
GREER
MARTIN JR., WILKE
THOMAS

TENNESSEE

**MURFREESBORO
CAMP 33**
MURFREESBORO
CLAIBORNE II,
PHILLIP RANDAL

**FRANK P. GRACEY
CAMP 225**
CLARKSVILLE
MOORE, DAVID
LAWRENCE

**CAPT. WILLIAM H.
McCAULEY CAMP 260**
DICKSON COUNTY
BUTLER, DONNIE
WAYNE

**MARSHALL RANGERS
CAMP 297**
LEWISBURG
DEFOE, KEITH D.
POARCH, SCOTTY D.
RESTER, JOSEPH
(JOEY) DANIEL
THOMAS, TIMOTHY
WILLIAMS

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM D. McCain HQ CAMP 584 COLUMBIA
CLARY JR., DEWAYNE
GOODEN, CARSON
GRAHAM
GOODEN, JACOB
GREIGH
PORTER, CHARLES
BRUCE
SAMPLE, FRANK
LOUIS
SHROPSHIRE,
MICHAEL SEAN
SILLS, MICHAEL L.
WIXSON, TODD J.

WHEELER-LONG CAMP 709 DUNLAP
TRIPLETT, ERIC DAVID
TRIPLETT, PAUL
TIMOTHY

GEN. GEORGE GIBBS DIBRELL CAMP 875 SPARTA
BEAR, EMMET JUNIOR

WIGFALL GREYS CAMP 1560 COLLIERVILLE
SMITH, ANDERSON
TAYLOR
SMITH, MATTHEW
TAYLOR

TEXAS

CAPT. JAMES P. DOUGLAS CAMP 124 TYLER
BEAVER, STEVEN L.

HOOD'S TEXAS BRIGADE CAMP 153 SAN ANTONIO
WEITZEL II, EILERT
RICHARD "DICK"

GOV. SAMUEL W.T. LANHAM CAMP 586 WEATHERFORD
FELMEY, FRANK
BRADFORD

STONEWALL JACKSON CAMP 901 DENTON
SMITH, KEVIN
EUGENE

13th TEXAS INFANTRY CAMP 1565 ANGLETON
FREEMAN, WILLIAM
COY
YAUCH JR., RANDALL
E.

COLONEL E. W. TAYLOR CAMP 1777 BEDFORD
EDWARDS, MICHAEL
O'DELL
YOUNG, JAMES RAY

TERRY'S TEXAS RANGERS CAMP 1937 CLEBURNE
McKENERY, BERNARD
ALLEN

W. W. HEARTSILL CAMP 2042 MARSHALL
WILLIAMS, SPENCE
ALLYN

WAUL'S TEXAS LEGION CAMP 2103 KATY

EPLEN, WILLIAM
MORRIS
MELVIN "RABBIT"
CHARLES WAYNE

MAJ. GEN. PATRICK CLEBURNE'S 7th TX INFANTRY CAMP 2182 THE WOODLANDS
LAMBETH, ERIC W.

MEDINA GREYS CAMP 2254 HONDO
WATSON, DALTON
LEMUEL

UTAH

WASATCH REBELS CAMP 2306 SALT LAKE CITY
MICHAELSON,
WESLEY

VIRGINIA

THIRTEENTH VIRGINIA MECHANIZED CAVALRY CAMP 9 NORFOLK
WHITE, JAMES KEVIN

PRINCESS ANNE CAMP 484 VIRGINIA BEACH
WOOD, BRETT
ANDERS

FRANK STRINGFELLOW CAMP 822 FAIRFAX
COONER, WALTER
JORDAN

CAPTAIN JOHN F. McELHENNY CAMP 840 LEBANON
COMPTON,
CHRISTOPHER ADAM

STRASBURG GUARDS CAMP 1587 STRASBURG
WILSON, CHARLES
EDWIN

MAJ. GEN. FITZHUGH LEE CAMP 1805 SPOTSYLVANIA
LIMBRICK, GARY R.

JAMES CITY CAVALRY CAMP 2095 WILLIAMSBURG
BAILEY, DALENE G.

GORDONSVILLE GRAYS CAMP 2301 GORDONSVILLE
CAMPBELL, DAVID
MATTHEW
CROUCH, GEORGE
WAYNE
TAYLOR, HOWELL
WACHSMUTH SR.,
CHARLES DOUGLAS

WEST VIRGINIA

HAMPSHIRE CAMP 284 ROMNEY
TWIGG, RODGER D.

MOUNTAINEER PARTISAN RANGERS CAMP 2249 PAW PAW
RIGGLEMAN,
MICHAEL LEE

Welcome to our newest Life Members



Name	Division	Camp
ROBERT LEWIS MOYERS	TN	87
KELLY C. BROWN	MO	632
DONNIE RAY STANDFORD	AL	768
JAMES V. LAW	VA	1589
MICHAEL T. MCMAHON	FL	1595
JERRY W. LEE	NC	525
FRED H. DAY, SR.	GA	1575
LEROY J. DELIONBACH	SC	1245
JOSEPH D. HENSON, JR.	NC	2174
JIMMIE D. HARNED	KY	1495
HUGH L. CARAWAY, JR.	TX	153
JOHNNY LEE JORDAN	NC	405
FARNELL SHINGLETON	NC	584
JOHN C. WHITLEY	VA	780
RICHARD E. WHITE	FL	1614
MICHAEL C. CLOE	TX	50
KENNETH W. COLEMAN	AR	561
ROY P. HUDSON, JR.	FL	1595
HOWARD E. TOUCHSTONE, SR.	MS	1353
LOUIS H. KENDALL	VA	780
LOUIS L. KENDALL	VA	780
KENNETH L. BAGE	VA	1813
RAYMOND E. McNEELY	SC	1987
CHRISTOPHER KNIGHT	KY	2125
ROBERT J. TYREE	KY	2125
JESSE J. JARREAU	LA	133
JERRY P. ADAMS	SC	68

Sons of Confederate Veterans “Form Your Battalions” The Southern Victory Campaign



“A good defense is necessary but to win we must go on the offense! Instead of waiting for the enemy to attack us we intend to take the attack to the enemy. Our greatest strength as Southerners is that the vast majority of Southerners do not want to see the destruction of our Confederate monuments. Our enemies conduct themselves like barbarians; they have demonstrated their truly vulgar nature. Our people look to us to respond with truth and civility. Together we shall respond!”

Commander-in-Chief Paul Gramling, Jr.

Forward! Into the Line of Battle!

Our Goal is the Vindication of the Cause For Which Our Confederate Ancestors Fought

- Our Confederate ancestors were fighting for the same principles our Colonial ancestors fought for — Freedom!
- They fought for the right to live under a government based upon their free and unfettered “consent of the governed.”
- They fought to maintain the essence of a true American Republic of Sovereign States. A country with a federal government limited by a Constitution enforced by Sovereign States.
- “Honor thy Father and Mother,” defending our ancestors is a Biblical theme.
- Our fellow Southerners must understand this fight is more than a flag fight, all that is truly great about America is under attack.

The Tools We Shall Use to Win this Battle

- Join the Confederate Legion (CL). Our goal is to begin with a thousand members in each Army. Each CL member will donate a minimum of \$50 per year. Money raised will finance a South-wide network of Talk and Country radio station ads — Radio Free Dixie.
- See our new Heritage Operations website to join this effort: www.makedixiegreatagain.org
- Donations to the Confederate Legion is not limited to SCV members.
- 90 percent of CL donations will be used for direct, public, pro-South advertising.
- Targeted Internet ads will be purchased to appeal to a younger audience.
- YouTube videos ads giving our side of the story
- Southern Media Resource to identify fair/friendly media outlets to promote our Cause.

**Our Southern Homeland is Under Attack — It is Time for All of Us to Take Our Stand!
Together we shall Make Dixie Great Again!**

To join this effort, go to our new Heritage Operations website: www.makedixiegreatagain.org

LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

differently. How you attracted young members a decade ago probably isn't working for you today; Gen X is not Gen Y is not Gen Z. And even if your association gets these generations in the door, keeping them there is just as challenging.

If our association is going to be around to worry about the next generation of membership, we need to know what the next generation of member values now.

Real involvement.

They need to be needed.

The Next Generation Association. ... Start your process for understanding what your new members value and how you can offer them value for their membership now.

In another post, Shannon Neeser (XYZ University Blog) offers advice about Communicating With the Next Generation: (www.xyzuniversity.com/communicating-with-the-next-generation/).

Your association leaders and long-term members may have completely different concerns and interests than the next generation who are just getting started with you. Understanding how to communicate with them effectively will help you know what they're looking for. Addressing their expectations and needs will help you gain and retain your next generation of membership and sustain your organization into the future.

However, understanding the next generation of members requires you to be flexible and willing to change the way you communicate.

The Future is ... How do we leverage the Millennials in Associations? (www.csaec.com/Resources/ArticlesTools/View/ArticleId/1285/The-Future-is-You-how-do-we-leverage-the-Millennials-in-Associations).

Laraine Kaminsky (CSAE) tells us: Generational Diversity and Inclusion in Associations. The baby boomers' kids are marching into the workplace and this crop of twenty-somethings are different — what and how are associations doing to engage this cohort as employees?

It has been said this cohort are self-absorbed, gregarious, multi-tasking and optimistic — if that is the case, this article will focus on the generalities of generational diversity.

There are always the outliers and it is difficult not to stereotype, but my goal is to provide some useful frameworks to engage and leverage the multi-generational association workplace and marketplace.

Without the internal generational diversity, it is

very difficult to recruit and retain a diverse membership.

Kaminsky outlines ideal jobs for Gen Y's, including:
Challenging work.

A variety of work.

An environment which fosters a spirit of creativity and innovation.

Recognition and reward for high performance.

Flexibility — in work schedule.

Millennials and Non-profits: Why Your Membership Program Isn't Resonating with Millennials (And What You Can Do About It) <https://npengage.com/nonprofit-marketing/why-your-membership-program-isnt-resonating-with-millennials-and-what-you-can-about/#>

Laura Beussman (npEngage Blog) advises: Don't write off the Millennial generation (ages 18-32) just yet. There are plenty of articles out there that tell you Millennials tend to be entitled and selfish (*TIME* magazine labeled them the "me me me generation"), but World Vision found just the opposite. Blackbaud also released a report last year which showed 60 percent of Gen Y members give. So, why aren't they giving to your cultural organization? The truth is your carefully crafted current membership and donor benefit structure may not be resonating with Millennials.

Beussman outlines three tips to engage Millennials:

Create mission focused messaging.

Target your campaigns.

Offer opportunities to get hands on.

Millennials and Giving: How to Build Relationships with Your Future Major Donors and Board Members: Millennials <https://npengage.com/nonprofit-marketing/why-your-membership-program-isnt-resonating-with-millennials-and-what-you-can-about/#>

Marshall Simmonds (npENGAGE) suggests:

Millennials only comprised 11 percent of total charitable giving last year. It's easy to justify not focusing on Millennials in the short term from a purely dollars-based standpoint. Yet, from a logical perspective, this is a completely shortsighted position. Long term organizational health requires you refill your donor pipeline and, while Millennials might not be able to shoulder the load of being your biggest givers for the next ten years, they won't be givers at all if you don't get them into the pipeline early.

Simmonds offers "a few steps organizations can

take to create a robust strategy for connecting” with Millennials, including:

Engage with them on their terms.

Communicate with them about things they uniquely care about.

Harness the power of Millennials for your organization.

Millennial Impact Report www.themillennialimpact.com/2014-research

Achieve and its partner, the Case Foundation have released four Millennial Impact reports that have identified some key insight into this generation of individuals born after 1979. Key trends have included:

Millennials engage with causes to help other people, not institutions.

Millennials support issues rather than organizations.

Millennials prefer to perform smaller actions before fully committing to a cause.

Millennials are influenced by the decisions and behaviors of their peers.

Millennials treat all their assets (time, money, network, etc.) as having equal value.

Millennials need to experience an organization's work without having to be on site.

The 2013 Millennial Impact Report offered insight into how Millennials “connect, involve and give” and noted:

83 percent of Millennial respondents made a financial gift to an organization in 2012

52 percent would be interested in monthly giving

23 percent gave \$51 to \$100.

The 2014 report focuses “primarily on Millennials’ preferences in the workplace and advised companies “to build relationships with Millennial employees from the beginning to spark their passions and create opportunities to engage both their professional and personal interests.”

The Millennial Generation Research Review www.uschamberfoundation.org/reports/millennial-generation-research-review

The US Chamber of Commerce Foundation offers this research report that provides a summary of the research done on the Millennial generation since 2009. It offers a wealth of information, but of note was the “Professional Associations — Key Findings” section. Here are a few excerpts:

Communications. For member-based organizations (as well as for companies and other organizations), the complexity of managing communications and the speed in which information is available are increasing. With the addition of social media (e.g., social networks, blogs, video sharing, and online ads)

to mainstream media communications methods (e.g., websites, e-mail, and direct mail), integrating messaging and content is a challenge. P6 Millennials have little patience for the speed to which things get done and may not see the value in becoming a member of what they see as inefficient organizations.(P8)

A Note On The Millennial Donor

In the area of fundraising, Millennial donors seem to blend their preference for technology with a desire for personal, traditional giving requests. They use online tools to make their donations, but they need to trust the organizations to which they’re donating and feel they have a compelling mission or cause. Millennials tend to give smaller donations to several organizations versus fewer larger donations and tend to give one time for a specific cause or event versus annually. (P9) One study found that 20-somethings donated on average to 3.6 different groups. (P10)

I hope I haven’t bored you with this information but found it beneficial and enlightening. If we are to recruit younger members we must understand this generation. I know recruiting strategies vary from Army to Army, Division to Division, and even camp to camp. This information was provided to help you understand the people you are recruiting which I myself have taught in my early years. Keep in mind though, there are some constant elements you should not overlook. They’re basic steps which can build the backbone of your recruiting. Feel free to throw your own ideas in and develop a recruiting plan that works for you.

Explain the qualifications for joining your camp/program

Create strategies to encourage referrals to your camp/ program — a Reward System

Make young people want to participate — show them what they are missing

Advertise your camp/program — Use social media, YouTube, Snap Chat, Facebook, Instagram

And now I must close this article with my repeated theme I try to follow, “If not US, WHO? If not NOW, WHEN?” When will we realize times have changed, and we must take advantage of the youth, tactics, and tools millennials have to offer our organization which will ensure there will be an organization such as the Sons of Confederate Veterans for the future which will pass the *Charge* on to the next generation and the next? Remember, *It Is Your Duty Today* to see that the truth is passed on to *Future* generations! Live the Charge my brothers!

“Living the Charge!”

Larry McCluney, Lt. Commander-in-Chief
confederate@suddenlink.net



NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Annual Capt. Henry Wirz Memorial Service

The 44th annual Capt. Henry Wirz Memorial Service will be held at 3:00 p.m. on Sunday afternoon, November 10, 2019 in the town of Andersonville, GA. In case of inclement weather, the service will be held in the Village Hall in Andersonville. The public is invited to attend. All SCV, MOSB, UDC, OCR, and CofC members are urged to attend along with anyone who loves their Confederate heritage.

The annual Memorial Service for Capt. Henry Wirz, Commandant of Andersonville Prison Camp and a Confederate Hero/Martyr, is sponsored by the Alexander H. Stephens Camp 78, Sons of Confederate Veterans, in Americus, GA.

Guest speaker for the Memorial Service is Historian and Professor Dr. Albert Winkler from BYU and Utah Valley University. Dr. Winkler, who has Swiss ancestors, has done research on Capt. Henry Wirz. He is completely convinced Capt. Wirz was innocent of the charges brought against him at his mockery of a trial.

Capt. Henry Wirz, a native of Switzerland, served as the commandant of Andersonville Prison for 14 months (until the end of the War Between the States). After the War ended, he was arrested and carried to Washington, DC, and tried for War crimes before a US Military Tribunal. In a trial historians have called a "National Disgrace," he was found guilty of murdering 13 Yankee prisoners, although nobody nor any name for any of the prisoners was ever produced.

Capt. Wirz was hanged in Washington on November 10, 1865. Afterward, the Yankees cut off his head and other body parts, and exhibited them. It took his attorney four years to collect some of the bones to have a burial at Mount Olivet Cemetery in Washington, DC. The right forearm skeleton is still on exhibit at the National Museum of Health and Medicine in Silver

Spring, Maryland.

Col. Heinrich Wirz of Bern, Switzerland, and great grandnephew of Capt. Wirz, has attended a number of the 44 Memorial Services, and plans to be present on November 10 with his son, Thomas Wirz.

For more information about the November 10 Memorial Service, contact James Gaston at 2220 GA Hwy 30 West, Americus, GA 31719. Phone (call or text) 229-938-9115 and e-mail at gas-ton7460@bellsouth.net.

Dues and fees increased at 2019 Reunion in Mobile

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

During the business session, a motion to raise dues by \$5 was made and seconded from the floor. The motion specified that \$3 of this increase will be used for the Confederate Museum, with the remaining \$2 appropriated for General Headquarters. This motion was approved by the delegates and will go into effect August 1, 2020.

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

Thanks,
Adam Southern
Executive Director

SCV member wins suit with Memphis Light, Gas & Water

SCV member Mike Goza sued Memphis Light, Gas & Water after the city utility fired him for his pro-Confederate views and Facebook posts, and the Federal court ruled in Goza's favor.

US District Court Judge Jon McCalla has ruled that the former Memphis Light, Gas and Water Division employee who was fired from his job over his pro-Confederate views is due nearly \$160,000 in back pay and benefits and

must be rehired.

McCalla ruled Mr. Goza was discriminated against based on his race. The judge also said Goza's constitutional rights to free speech and equal protection under the law were violated.

The lawsuit was filed by Goza in 2017 after he was fired by MLGW from his job as a customer service field tech. Officials with the utility company said he violated several company policies when he attended to observe a Black Lives Matter & TakeEmDown rally in August 2017 at a downtown Memphis park that centered on removing Confederate statues from city parks. Goza was in civilian clothes and on his day off.

According to the lawsuit, Goza was quoted by *The Commercial Appeal* at the rally saying: "What I'm tired of is being portrayed as KKK or a white supremacist simply because I'm a white guy who wants to preserve my heritage." Goza is also a proud member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

"The government does not have to turn a blind eye to the speech of its employees, but MLGW's decisions in this case were based on unconstitutional factors," McCalla said in his ruling, which was issued June 14.

Goza was fired because of his race, the judge said, citing another example in which an African-American MLGW employee who advocated killing Asian-Americans was merely suspended for three days.

McCalla also said "Goza was speaking as a private citizen and on matters of public concern."

After the rally, participants learned Goza worked at MLGW after seeing a picture of him and his daughter in his company truck on his Facebook page. They complained to MLGW about him and an investigation was launched by the utility.

Six days after the August 2017 rally, MLGW suspended Goza without pay while the company investigated. In October 2017, the utility gave Goza two options: take another job with a pay cut in which he would not be out in the

field in contact with African-American customers or be terminated from his job.

Goza refused the other job offered by the company and was fired by MLGW. He then filed a federal civil suit in December 2017 arguing that his right to free speech was violated because when he attended the rally, he did so when he was not working and the interviews with the media were protected by the First Amendment and the 14th Amendment.

He also argued that his firing was retaliatory by the utility against him as a white man because African-American employees violated company policy with similar actions and speech, but they were not fired.

After he was fired from his job, Goza said in the suit that he had to sell his home because he could no longer afford the mortgage and moved from the Memphis area to Middle Tennessee.

Goza now gets his job back plus back pay and benefits, plus yet-to-be-determined damages. Justice prevails.

Monitor SCV social media sites for negative comments

Compatriots,

As most of you have seen, there has been an increase of SCV activity on social media such as *Make Dixie Great Again* and the current video series, *The Face of the SCV Today*. With the rise in our presence on the internet, it brings with it the negative actions of our adversaries.

In order to counter these negative attacks, we ask all managers of Sons of Confederate Veterans Facebook pages/groups, Twitter accounts, Instagram and all other social media platforms to immediately ban the user. No discussions, no messaging, no debating, just hit them with the ban hammer. Also all SCV sites should check their Profanity Filter and check set to "strong" if not already.

Social media is not an arena for debate. There is no winning arguments on social media. When you take to arguing or debating, you "feed the trolls." These adversaries thrive on conflict and confrontation. Do not allow them to take you down that path. There are no winners on social media platforms.

For those members who like/subscribe to various Sons of Confederate Veterans social media platforms, report

negative activity to the administrators and moderators of pages. With so much interaction over the Internet, it is difficult for those running the page to catch every infraction.

As we push forward to take back the narrative, we need to reorganize into social media teams. Some of these Internet platforms are only managed by one person. Every Division, Brigade and camp who have a page, should put together a group of people who can watch and monitor activity. Only by working as a team can we effectively fight our adversaries on the digital front-lines.

Brian McClure
National SCV Deputy of
Communication & Networking

Please, no monuments or statues at Elm Springs

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

Paul Gramling, Jr.
Commander-in-Chief

Museum artifact donations and Confederate images

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

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

will be available for perpetual research for our visitors and members as well as use in the museum.

Headquarters needs more e-mail addresses

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

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

Eric Previti
National Membership Coordinator

Federal Employees — Please support the SCV through CFC

If you are a federal employee, please consider the SCV when donating — use code 10116. With so many charitable options for giving, we hope you will not only support the SCV, but ask your fellow federal employees to support the defense of the Confederate soldier.

If your employer has a charity donation system, send us information on adding the SCV to their opportunities. Send information to the executive director at exedir@scv.org.

Notify General Headquarters of any leadership changes

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

Estate Planning

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



Dispatches From the Front

tinue to fail to understand the rationale on how at the same time throughout this debate when one is asked “why did Confederate veterans, daughters to these veterans, as well as concerned citizens, put up these monuments?” The response time and time again is “without question, they were erected to showcase white supremacy, and to oppress the black race as part of Jim Crow.”

This response to the debate fails on so many points. What makes absolutely no sense at all is how at the same time can one make this argument about Confederate monuments, but when these same individuals are asked “why were Union monuments, most of which reside today in Southern States, paid for and put up by Union veterans basically at the same exact time as when Confederate veterans did so, the response tends to be “to honor their fellow Soldier.”

How can anyone continue to believe these points regarding one group being true, the Union, but under no circumstances can that same statement be applied to Confederate veterans? In other words, their argument is “Union monuments were erected by Union Soldiers to honor, while at the *SAME TIME*, Confederate monuments were erected to showcase and oppress.” Again, this position does not pass the common sense test. As I stated earlier, if you think of it, one could argue Union monuments are doing the *oppressing* considering most of their monuments are located in Southern States, but again, we all understand that was *NOT* their intent, just as it was *NOT* the intent of Confederate veterans to oppress. The *TRUE* intent of veterans of both belligerents was to honor, and *NOTHING ELSE*.

Regarding my second, and final point, *culture*, I only have to comment on statements made by one academic to show how the understanding of *culture* is being vastly diluted in order to rationalize the left’s narrative. I re-

cently watched a presentation given by Dr. Edward Ayers where he said basically the citizens on both sides featured the same *culture*, and therefore there was no need for the South to secede to form a separate country. My argument to this point would be to ask both him, and other like-minds, “Scandinavians are considered to have the same culture, and yet they are divided into many countries, and the same can be said for the many Prussian nations.”

What academics like Dr. Ayers, who just so happens to be one of those responsible for interpreting the new American Civil War Museum in Richmond, VA, is there were at least two distinct regional cultures thriving in America before the War, and to say anything contrary is ignoring reality. The nation was too vast in size and scope for one to believe other cultures did not. But even if their fantasy is true of the existence of only one culture, does the existence of one culture by definition prevent the creation of another country, all under a separate government? There are no international laws preventing that creation now, and there sure were not any laws preventing it then. In other words, *culture* does *NOT* dictate creation.

We do not have to look any further today for the acknowledgement by academics of there being multiple cultures then, as today, than when academics changed the name of a cherished institution, The Virginia Historical Society

to The Virginia Museum of History and *CULTURE*. This name change alone contradicts their pretense of *culture* and *country*, and thereby acknowledges that at least in Virginia there existed a distinct *culture*, so common sense must show that others did as well.

Their *arguments*, if you wish to call them arguments, carries no weight, whether you are discussing monuments or culture, when the common sense test is properly applied to each, their points have no merit, and therefore cannot, and should not win in the court of public opinion, regardless if the public is informed or not.

M. Shane Hubbard
Lee-Jackson Camp 1
Richmond, Virginia

Flags can still fly over graves in cemeteries

To the Editor:

The Southern Baptist Convention’s resolution condemning the display of the Battle Flag on church property several years ago authored confusion and problems across the South. It is apparent in cemeteries as many Confederate Veterans’ graves are marked by First National Flags instead of the Battle Flag they fought under.

Church members, who are descendants, I have spoken to who used the First Nationals were under the mistaken notion the SBC could dictate such policy to churches. The resolution was merely a suggestion to appease congregations who joined the domination who have political agendas. They inappropriately injected into the convention like their attempt to un-invite Vice President Mike Pence last year at the SBC Convention.

My church was founded by Revolutionary soldiers in 1800, whose children led the church through the next generation and were Confederate soldiers, one of whom donated land to the freed slaves to build their church which they honored by naming it after him, Fosters Chapel Baptist Church, Roebuck, SC.

Baptist descendants are free to decorate their CS graves with the flag they fought under. If church leaders or oth-

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ers remove them they are committing a crime of desecrating a grave, something they had best avoid.

We hope and pray the SBC will leave politics out of their future conventions.

J. T. Foster

General States Rights Gist Camp 1451

Roeback, South Carolina

Looking forward to future Southern movies

To the Editor:

As a lifetime member of the SCV, I'm still learning about my ancestors who fought, as some call it, the War Between the States.

I have seen some western movies on TV where Hollywood may put some of those western movies with a War theme. But, maybe far from the truth about the War. I saw a movie call *The Kansas Raiders*, starring Audie Murphy about William Clark Quantrell, where in this movie Quantrill goes to Lawrence, Kansas, but he does not destroy the town, he may have had intentions to destroy the town, but the movie shows he does not. But, in reality, the real Quantrill actually destroys Lawrence, Kansas.

It would be nice if there was a movie about William Clark Falkner, who in the summer of 1862, formed his own regiment, called the 1st Mississippi Partisan Rangers in Tippah County, Mississippi. After, he served with distinction at Manassas, Virginia, in 1861, as colonel of the 2nd Mississippi Infantry. My great-great-grandfather 2nd Lt. Washington A. Tipler was in this regiment in charge of two companies, H and G. I read where this regiment was the best unit in north Mississippi before they became the 7th Mississippi Cavalry in 1864.

Major General Sterling Price became major general in August 21, 1863, and he was commanding general and this regiment was under his command.

Colonel Falkner did apply for a generalship, but, he never became one. In my opinion, I think Colonel William Clark Falkner should have been a general. I think he got disgusted and just resigned his command.

If there is ever a movie made about Colonel William Clark Falkner and this regiment he formed himself, I hope the movie will be historically accurate.

Grady Tipler

Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202

Tulsa, Arizona

What has Confederate Railroad done for us?

To the Editor:

Confederate Railroad ... I keep seeing all these post about Confederate Railroad and how we should support them because they were removed from a couple shows.

My question is "What has Confederate Railroad done for the SCV or even so much as any Confederate cause?" Where were they when all the statues and monuments were being removed? Why did we not hear anything from them denouncing the vile treatment of our Historical Monuments and our Heritage? Why have they not stepped forward with support of the organizations and groups fighting for the honor of our Confederate Heroes on a daily basis? Why haven't they (along with many others) who ride on our Confederate symbols put together benefit concerts to raise funds for our fight?

All I see is a bunch of people who have no problem riding on the Confederate name as long as it benefits them. I personally say I won't support Confederate Railroad or any other person who uses our Confederate history for their own gain UNTIL they start supporting us!

Joe "Festus" Allcock

R. E. Lee Camp 239

Fort Worth, Texas

Responds to slander in Smithsonian

To the Editor:

I am enclosing a letter I wrote to the *Smithsonian Magazine* in response to the mention of their "Slandrous article" in the May/June *Confederate Veteran*.

I am writing you to advise you that I am immediately cancelling my sub-

scription to your magazine. Over the past year you have published articles I find to be leaning more to a liberal/socialist agenda.

The straw that broke the camel's back appears in the December 2018 issue, "The Costs of the Confederacy." I had six great-great uncles who fought with Stonewall Jackson's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, CSA. Prior to the war they were so poor they could not afford a mule much less a slave. They did not fight to preserve slavery. During the war, two were captured, two were wounded and all survived.

I feel that for whatever reason various groups erected the monuments, the primary reason was to honor the men who fought for the Confederacy.

I am a retired US Army officer with combat time in Vietnam, Panama Invasion and Desert Shield/Storm. I am sure that at some time in the future some group of liberal/socialist authors will put forth the idea these conflicts were immoral and not in line with their ideology. They will spin up a story about the costs, the repression of people and will support the removal of these monuments.

Enough is enough, history is history, and does not have to comply with modern day beliefs.

Marvin D. Rose

Life Member Camp 2

Monterey, Tennessee



Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue Deadline for submissions

November/December 2019. Sept. 1

January/February 2020.....Nov. 1

March/April 2020 January 1

May/June 2020 March 1

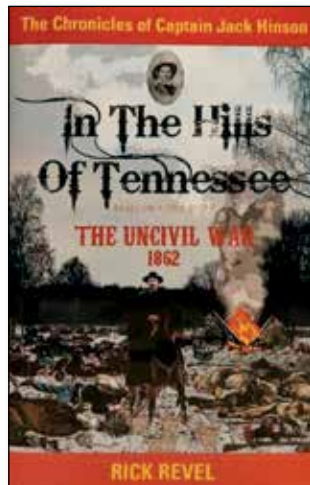
July/August 2020 May 1

September/October 2020 July 1

Books in Print

In the Hills of Tennessee: The Uncivil War

Rick Revel has given us an exciting story of war torn Tennessee. It is a story of family, friends, and community in the best agrarian tradition. The story takes place, for the most part, in 1862. The last sentence does not neatly tie up the story, but leaves a hint of more to



come. *The Chronicles of Captain Jack Hinson* appears at the top of the cover, as if denoting a series. Hopefully a sequel is in the works.

The story is loosely based on Hinson, his family, their Bubbling Springs Plantation and their Stewart County neighbors. Dover was the center of the community, and is a well drawn word picture in many scenes of the book. Historical figures, such as Nathan Bedford Forrest, John Bell Hood, U.S. Grant and Gideon Pillow make appearances, and interact with characters in the book, but their actions and conversations are fictional. Though fictional, they were in the area and some of their historical actions are described.

The characters are well developed, and easy to like, or hate. The sense that people are part of the community, and live their lives as integral parts of that community, is felt as the story develops. The story catches your attention, and keeps the reader turning page after page to see what comes next, up to

the final scenes. It is a hard book to put down.

The details of everyday life are well researched and add to the sense the reader is experiencing life in antebellum Tennessee. The traditions, some of which can still be found in those living close to the land, take us back to a time when conversation and music enriched lives before electronic media. And by music I mean the fiddle, guitar, banjo and singing, not the latest downloaded noise. Young people of the period seem to mature and take on responsibilities at a much younger age than the young people of our age. Survival, and the everyday actions which insured it, was of much more import than what we encounter in our times.

Some of the language and situations might not be appropriate for younger readers. This is a time of war, destruction, and an occupying Yankee army (read rape, pillage and plunder). The realities of such times of terror seem remote from us, but the records, diaries and letters of so many Southern families attest to what happened in that dark period of our history. This book is a treat for readers, and hopefully the first of many from this author.

Author: Rick Revel
Publisher: Bellum Historia
Publishing/Premium Press America
www.rickrevel.com
Hardback \$30.00

Reviewed by Brett Moffatt

The Hate Tree: The Lynching of a Rebel

The *Hate Tree: The Lynching of a Rebel* is a work of fiction which depicts the lives of Jefferson Ott and his family. Jefferson Ott was a member of the Edisto Rifles and saw action in The War Between the States as a private soldier trying to survive the hardships and perils of fighting for his home and kin. He ends his military career as a prisoner of war in Elmira Prison, New York. Once again, trying to survive the dangers of little food, disease, and hatred of the guards and living to be released.

While Jefferson is off fighting in the war, his love interest, Annie, is fac-

ing the travails of civilian life in South Carolina. They marry and decide they want to be far away from Reconstruction in South Carolina. Thus, they relocated to southern Georgia and then to the Keys of southern Florida, south of Miami.

In Florida, they are joined by Jefferson's former comrade in arms, Ned, and together they financially make it in the sawmill business. The story takes a turn for the worse when Jefferson and his son Cornelius are at the mill and approached by a group of ex-slaves who Jefferson refuses to hire because he does not have the funds to pay them. The ex-slaves hang Jefferson while his son watches and can do nothing to help his dying father; thus, the title *The Hate Tree*.

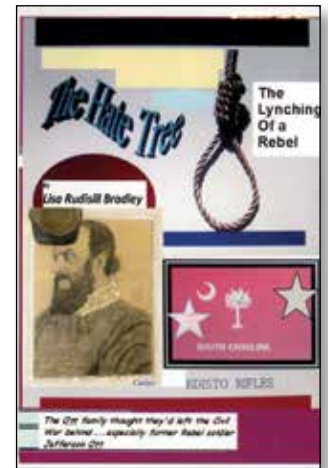
While Bradley has included names of her ancestors, actual locations of battles, and scenes depicted in the book, the narrative is a work of fiction. For someone looking a light read while on vacation, the book meets the need; however, for the serious minded Confederate historian it does not provide any benefit.

Author: Lisa Rudisill Bradley
Publisher: Paul's Hope, Inc.
7101 Londontowne Drive
Charlotte, NC 28226
Paperback

Reviewed by Raymond V. King, III

The Best Gun in the World: George Woodward Morse and the South Carolina State Military Works

As title and subtitle suggest, Robert Seigler's *The Best Gun in the World: George Woodward Morse and the South*



Carolina State Military Works is very much dual-focused. It is both a life study of New Hampshire-born firearms inventor George Morse and history of the facility that ultimately ended up producing his influential breach-loading carbine and fixed ammunition designs.

After providing a brief account of Morse's early life, creative associations, and other antebellum activities, Seigler's book examines in great detail the late-1850s development of Morse's constantly evolving ideas and patents aimed at solving several centuries-old problems associated with breech-loading firearms. Morse's gun designs abandoned going down the road of further tightening/sealing of the breech mechanism and instead used the ammunition to do the job. Within a loose breech, his waterproof brass cartridge with a flared rear edge would expand and seal the gases inside the chamber. In addition to Morse's innovative sliding breech block, the inventor's fixed ammunition cartridge possessed a novel pre-primed center fire ignition system which would be the forerunner of modern small arms ammunition. The book makes a strong case that this technological advance in ammunition was Morse's most significant contribution to firearms development worldwide.

While test firings of an early Morse design impressed many observers (civilian and military), they didn't lead to a coveted US Army production contract. When the War broke out, the non-ideological Morse (he was northern-born but the source of his wealth was a large plantation in Louisiana) took his inventions south and offered them to the Confederacy. As outlined in the book, Morse's arguments in his own defense (among them the need to secure his Southern properties and investments, which would be unprotected if he stayed loyal to the US government) and the fact he produced arms for the Confederacy would do him no favors when trying to win his many postwar US patent lawsuits.

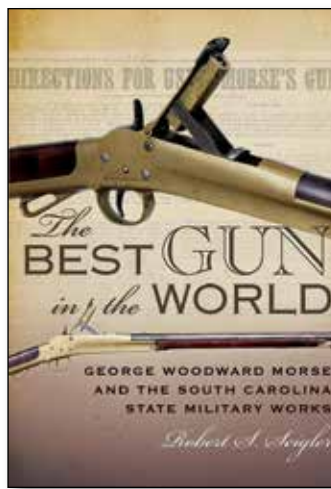
When the US armory and arsenal at Harpers Ferry was abandoned after Virginia seceded, Morse attempted to secure some of the irreplaceable ordnance machinery there that survived Union demolition, and the book follows the

path of precious tools and machines from Virginia to Tennessee, Georgia and finally to South Carolina. Employed

at several stops along the way, Morse was finally able to contract with the government of South Carolina to produce his brass-frame carbine design at the South Carolina State Military Works in upcountry Greenville.

Between September 1863 and the end of the war, the State Works produced perhaps as many as 1,040 Morse carbines (with the highest known serial number 1,032). Although there were a few technical concerns (none insurmountable), the carbine was inexpensive, accurate, lightweight, didn't foul quickly, and could still fire after immersion in water, a good fit for an all-weather cavalry shoulder arm. Most were issued to mounted state troops, who apparently thought highly of them in the main, and Seigler's study exploits the scant information available regarding their use in the field to document which units received the arms and where they might have used them.

Chronicling at length a number of lawsuits against private arms manufacturers and the US government, the book also recounts Morse's many failed postwar attempts to obtain recognition and remuneration for his inventions. Morse achieved some small wins, but these were overshadowed by much greater defeats. The book advances the argument that Morse would have been much better served to patent both breech mechanism and cartridge together instead of separately, though it's not made clear precisely how and why. Whatever the truth about that, one certainly can't help but agree with Seigler that it was likely Morse's production of weapons used to shoot at US soldiers



during the war that figured most in the rejection of his federal patent lawsuits.

As stated before, the book also serves as a comprehensive history of the South Carolina State Military Works. Former governor William H. Gist and noted Charleston carpenter-builder David Lopez are appropriately credited with the facility's development. Originally conceived as an artillery foundry, the resources needed to realize that lofty goal proved impossible to obtain. Instead, the State Works did a great deal of repair and conversion work while primarily producing machine tools, general military items, and Morse's carbine.

The construction, management, production, and work force (white and black) histories of the State Works are all extensively recorded in the text. While appreciating the chronic underfunding, uncontrolled inflation, skilled labor shortages, and material scarcities which plagued Southern manufacturing in general, Seigler also perceptively notes the drawbacks specific to the Greenville site. While comparative isolation certainly helped with security, it made finding and housing workers more difficult and increased transportation costs substantially. Employing much more expensive steam power versus hydro power also sent costs soaring, so much so the state unsuccessfully tried to sell the always financially-challenged State Works in 1863.

The Best Gun in the World succeeds in raising the profile of an important but neglected figure in world firearms history. Richly illustrated with photographs and meticulously rendered drawings of all kinds, the volume also thoroughly documents the features and technical details of Morse's many inventions and explains how they influenced later designs. Finally, the book is a significant contribution to the literature of Southern wartime industry.

Author: Robert S. Seigler
Publisher: University of South Carolina Press
800-768-2500
www.sc.edu/uscpres
Hardback \$49.99

Reviewed by Andrew Wagenhoffer



Vicksburg: The First Siege con't

After steaming all the way through both Union fleets, the *Arkansas* faced Commander Porter's mortar boats, which were no problem for it. The *Arkansas* ran one of them aground, and the crew was forced to burn it, to keep it from being captured. The ironclad then limped to the east bank, where it was covered by the heavy guns on the Vicksburg bluffs. It was in bad shape. Its ramming beak had been broken, all of its lifeboats had been shot away, and it was a mechanical mess. It had lost ten killed outright and 15 critically wounded,¹⁴ and about 30 others were less severely hurt. Total casualties amounted to more than half of the crew, and only 42 crewmen were left to run the ship. The Union fleets lost 42 killed and 69 wounded, mostly aboard the *Carondelet*.

It was good for the South the Yankees could not see inside the *Arkansas*, and thus could not tell how badly damaged it was, or they would have known it was unfit for action. Because they did not know this, all of the Union warships now had to keep up their steam, in case the *Arkansas* sallied out again. They were already short of coal. Soon they were dangerously low. They nevertheless continued their fruitless bombardment of the city.

On July 27, Admiral Farragut had enough. It was summer in Mississippi, the river was falling rapidly, and he was afraid his ocean-going vessels would soon be grounded. His ships weighed an-



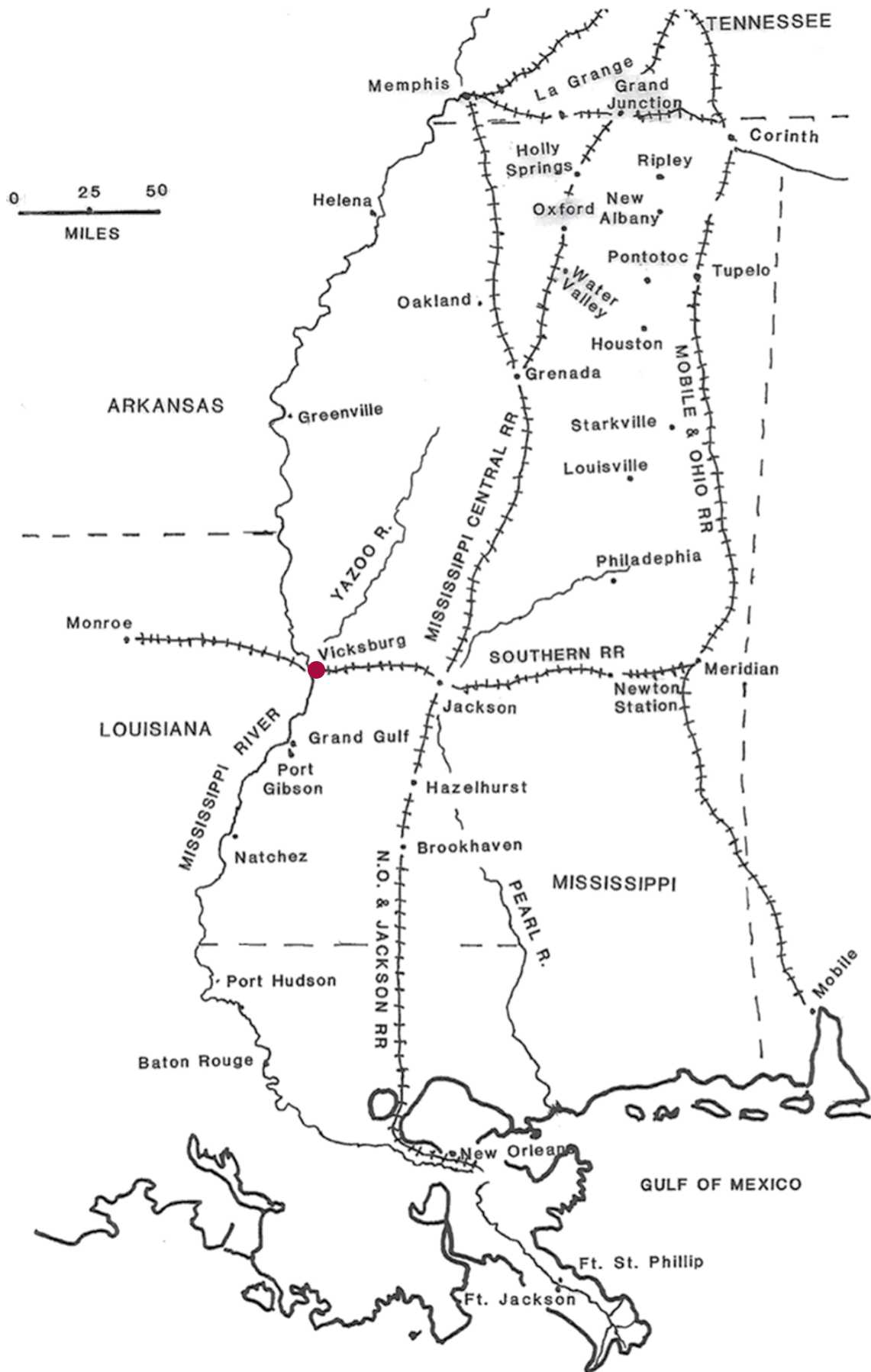
Captain Isaac Newton Brown, CSN.

by another round.

Throughout the siege, Major General Earl Van Dorn, the commander of the Confederate Department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana as well as commander of the Army of the West, realized Vicksburg was vulnerable from the land side. After Farragut left, Van Dorn began a defensive construction program. He made his wisest appointment ever when he placed Major Samuel H. Lockett in charge of it. Young Lockett was an 1859 West Point graduate, the chief engineer of the department, and a brilliant military engineer. When completed, the land side of Vicksburg featured a trench line 8¼ miles long. It included 172 artillery positions, redans, redoubts and other forts and strongholds, plus a continuous line of trenches designed to be manned by 30,000 men. General John C. Pemberton (who replaced Van Dorn in October) would make it even stronger.



¹⁴ Several of those wounded were so badly scalded they died later.



CS States Acculturation Under Duress

erate States. The Northern Armies took advantage of the people in the Confederate States. The Northern Armies stole from the people and destroyed their homes and property, while the Confederate Army tried not to harm the people or their property.

This same attitude was shown by the Radical Republicans in Congress when they passed bills to punish the Confederate States. After President Lincoln, the 16th president, was assassinated at Ford Theater in Washington, DC, on April 14, 1865, Vice President Andrew Johnson became president. Johnson tried to follow Lincoln's plan for reconstruction in bringing the Confederate States back into the union. This plan was to be kind to the Confederate States so the attitudes of the war could be healed between North and South.

The Radical Republicans attitude was to implement their own plan of acculturation under duress. Their plan was similar to how we treated the Indians by forcing them on reservations living as to the white man culture. The only difference in the Radical Republicans plan was to have the Northern church take over the churches in the Confederate States and have the pastor take an oath to support the United States, and not preach how Reconstruction was being handled and how they could pray. Some of the Northern generals required the churches to pray for President Lincoln and Congress. The northern aggression allowed carpetbaggers, scalawags, and Freedman Bureau members to take advantage of the people in the Confederate States. The Indians were forced on reservations to accept the white man way as compared to the Northern States forcing the acculturation under duress in the reconstruction of the Confederate States.

Slave labor was terminated but another name used by the carpetbaggers and scalawags was "share cropping." The sharecroppers would work the land and receive a very small percentage of the profit from the crops.

The Reconstruction of the Confederate States began on January 1, 1863. The Republicans con-

trolled Congress and passed the Reconstruction Acts. The first Reconstruction Act, submitted in 1867 by Oregon Senator George H. Williams placed 10 of the former Confederate States, all but Tennessee, under military control, grouping them into five military districts. The First Military District was the State of Virginia controlled by General John Scofield. The Second Military District was the states of North and South Carolina under General Daniel Stokes. The Third Military District included the states of Georgia, Alabama and Florida under the control of Generals John Pope and George Meade. The Fourth Military District included Arkansas and Mississippi under the control of General Edward Ord. The Fifth Military District included the states of Texas and Louisiana with Generals Philip Sheridan and General Winfield Scott Hancock.

In each of the military districts there was so much acculturation of duress that the Northern people should have been ashamed of themselves of how the people in these 10 districts felt. The movie *Gone With The Wind* filmed in 1939, only revealed a minute amount of abuse the people suffered in these military districts. We are still feeling and seeing the hateful attitude of some of the people toward the Confederate States even in today's society.

President Grant, on January 29, 1877, signed the Electoral Commission Act which set up a 15-member commission, consisting of eight Republicans and seven Democrats to settle who won the presidential election. Rutherford Hayes was declared the winner and became the president of the United States in 1877. President Rutherford Hayes would end the era of Reconstruction on March 31, 1877.

Many people today are taking the true causes of the "War Between The States" out of context and do not know or don't care about the true causes of the War Between The States. They want to destroy the history of our country and not understand these people were fighting for an honorable cause.



That Is What This Flag Stands For!

A Tennessee soldier in the Army of Tennessee on learning of the surrender of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia said: "This news, after the first shock did not depress our army. They seemed to think that now all depends upon them and we will yet save the Confederacy."

At the same time a Texas soldier also in the Army of Tennessee said: "I do believe that we shall whip this fight yet!"

A few days later, that same Texas soldier wrote when he learned his army, the Army of Tennessee, was to be surrendered: "I have not seen a man today but says fight on rather than submit."

It was only in obedience to orders from their commanding generals that the Confederate soldiers finally lay down their arms.

That is what this flag stands for!

The record is clear. No army, past, present or future could ask for better soldiers than the Confederate soldier. They even gained the respect of their enemy.

One Northern observer said of the Confederate Army with perhaps a bit of envy: "They are a most ragged, lean and hungry set of wolves. Yet there was a dash about them that the Northern men lacked."

Henry Turner, the 1st black chaplain in US Army (1st United States Colored Troops) said as he walked across the field after the battle of Bentonville, "I was amused at one tree through which seven cannonballs had passed yet it continued to stand. That tree must have been a rebel."

A Union soldier in the 104th Ohio said as he entered the Confederate camps following the surrender of the Army of Tennessee: "We are soon surrounded by thousands of our late enemy whose appearance and equipment plainly show the exhausted and impoverished condition of the Confederate forces and we know that braver boys cannot be found on this continent."

But I think Union Surgeon Thomas Ellis cap-



tured it best: "It is beyond wonder how such men as the Rebel troops are can fight as they do; that filthy, sick, hungry and in all ways miserable, they should prove such heroes in fight, is past explanation. Men never fought better."

Words of praise and admiration from the lips of their sworn enemy!

That is what this flag stands for!

Like Surgeon Ellis, anyone who hears this incredibly heroic story of courage, endurance and sacrifice must stand in awe and ask the irresistible question what was the Confederate soldier fighting for which inspired them to defy such overwhelming odds, endure so much suffering and sacrifice so dearly? Clearly they were not fighting for any light or transient causes.

We could ask leading historians, like James McPherson who wrote in his Pulitzer Prize winning book *Battle Cry of Freedom*:

"With complete sincerity the South fought to preserve its version of the republic of the founding fathers."

And in a recent interview McPherson said:

"For Southerners, the Revolution was a war of secession from the tyranny of the British Empire, just as their war was a war of secession from Yankee tyranny."

Or Gary Gallagher, another top historian of our time:

"The Confederate populace waged a determined struggle for independence"

If these preeminent historians are correct, and they are, then this flag stands for the same thing we celebrate every 4th of July; self government and independence as enshrined in the Declaration of Independence.

But it is the Confederate soldier's own words, preserved in their letters, which speak loudest and most convincingly across the years of the causes for which they fought. Bear in mind, the Confederate soldiers didn't write their letters for public consumption. Nor were they written from time jaded memory decades after the war. They are the contemporary, uncensored letters written from the battlefield, by devoted husbands, fathers and sons enshrining their most intimate thoughts meant only for the eyes of their families. Listen now, in their own words to what this flag stands for!

A Missouri soldier wrote he was "fighting gloriously for the undying principles of constitutional liberty and self government."

A Texas soldier wrote the American colonies had "rebelled against King George to establish Liberty and freedom in this western world ... so we dissolved our alliance with this oppressive foe and are now enlisted in The Holy Cause of Liberty and Independence again."

But the Confederate soldier's letters are dominated by a cause far more concrete, far more personal, instinctive and immediate. The cause most often cited in their letters was defense of family and home from a merciless invader.

A Tennessee officer wrote home: "The Yankees are sacrificing their lives for nothing; we ... for home, country and all that is dear and sacred."

A Mississippi soldier wrote to his mother: "I joyfully embrace it (hardships of army life) as a means of repelling a dastardly, plundering, oppressive and cowardly foe from our homes. Cheerfully I determined to never lay down my rifle as long as a Yankee remains on Southern soil."

A Texas soldier wrote his wife: "Tell the little gals, Ida, Polly, Hentoe and Peg, that papa will stand up for them faithfully."

A Mississippi soldier wrote home he was fighting to: "Drive from our soil the ruthless invader who is seeking to reduce us to abject slavery. Let our last entrenchments be our graves before we are conquered." That soldier fulfilled that vow when he was killed at Chickamauga.

An Alabama soldier wrote to his wife and two children: "I confess that I gave you up with reluctance. Yet I love my country dearly. The war in which we are unfortunately involved has been forced upon us. We have asked for nothing but to be let alone. I intend to discharge my duty to country and to my God." That devoted husband and father also made the supreme sacrifice for family and home.

And this Texas officer, very late in the war, wrote to his wife: "I am sick of war and the separation of dearest objects of life ... no gratification could exceed that of my being home with you ... but were the contest again just commenced I would willingly undergo it again for the sake of our country's independence and our children's freedom and liberty."

How can the sincerity of these brave men to die for home and family be doubted when so many did exactly that? The Bible tells us there is no greater love than a man lay down his life for his friends.

**That is what this flag stands for!
Love. Not hate.**

When you reflect on it, the War really wasn't that long ago. There are people alive today whose fathers fought in that War. The Confederate soldiers are our fathers, grandfathers, great grandfathers and so on. This is their flag. It embodies their heroic courage, absolute devotion to duty, boundless sacrifice and supreme love of family. These are the noblest of human qualities. They're universal. Eternal. That's why a thousand generations from now this flag will still fly proudly over the land and the good name of the Confederate soldier revered in our hearts and the pages of history.



The Last Roll

Marshall Rangers Camp 297
Lewisburg, TN
Anthony Bowden Johnson

Cumberland Mountain Rifles
Camp 386
Tracy City, TN
John Kenneth Myers

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain
HQ Camp 584
Columbia, TN
Larry L. Adams
Marlin Leslie Alford
Daniel H. Brim
Harold Dean Castile
Donald P. Goodman
L. Scott Showen
A. J. White
Vernon Dallas Worrell

Sam Davis Camp 1293
Brentwood, TN
John David Collins

Myers-Zollicoffer Camp 1990
Livingston, TN
William Lansden Winningham, Sr.

Williamson Co. Grays Camp 502
Georgetown, TX
James Kisamore

Colonel E. W. Taylor Camp 1777
Bedford, TX
Ronald G. Parker

Upshur County Patriots Camp
2109
Gilmer, TX
Ronald Harold Clark

Lone Star Defenders Camp 2234
Lufkin, TX
Ricky Windell Barley

Col. W. H. Griffin Camp 2235
Haltom City, TX
Jack Grady Dyess
Royal E. Smith

Norfolk County Grays Camp
1549
Chesapeake, VA
John R. Pomeroy, Jr.

Walker-Terry Camp 1758
Wytheville, VA
David Carrel Thompson, Sr.

The Campbell Guards Camp
2117
Evington, VA
James Mason King



THE SOCIETY OF THE ORDER OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS

Financial Assistance for Preservation Projects

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

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

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

Deo Vindice!



Aluminium,
dimensions for
Seal is 12 inches
in diameter.

*This is a project to raise
money for students to
attend the Sam Davis
Youth Camp!*

Seals and Crosses

Aluminium, Cross is 19 inches tall
and 11 inches wide.

The cost of the seals is \$35 +
\$15 shipping, grave marker
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same shipping as one.

General States Rights
Gist Camp 1451

Seals and Crosses
c/o Henry Dobey
300 Mountain View Rd.
Landrum, SC 29356



Are Southerners Really Celtic?

The bad behavior of Yankee soldiers was not the result of their culture or their DNA. The behavior of soldiers is set by their officers, and Lincoln got rid of generals who failed to follow

his concept of total war. Examples of humane Yankee generals are McClellan and Buell, both fired by Lincoln.

So, fellow Southerner, celebrate Saint Patrick's Day by

wearing the green if you like. It's fun and harmless. But orange was the national color of your Ulster ancestor, and he was the constant enemy of the Celtic Irish.



Continued from page 15

Confederate Images

middle and lower classes as well as soldiers. For many the wearing of homespun became a sign of patriotism.

In the examples shown here, soldier number one appears to wear a privately tailored uniform patterned after the Columbus, Georgia Depot shell jacket with one outside pocket and red trim and collar and cuffs, made of

quality Satinette or Kersey cloth of dark gray. He has seven wood buttons and his pants are made of the same material. Soldier number two wears a light gray eight-or-nine button shell jacket with two outside button down pockets. His white shirt is folded over his jacket collar, buttons are metal and jacket is very tight and ill fitting with no trim. His pants

are of a very coarse material, dark blue or black in color. This was most likely issued by the Columbus Depot and adheres closely to regulations. Both CDVs look to have been taken by the same photographer early in the war. Possibly both men are from the same military unit.



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Please state which fund your donation should be applied to.

**Thank
You!**

"The SCV is considered a non-profit organization under paragraph 501c3 of the IRS code. All donations to the SCV are considered tax exempt by the IRS and can be written off by the donor on their annual taxes.

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1861-1865

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For information on our activities and eligibility requirements, contact us at:

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P.O. Box 18901

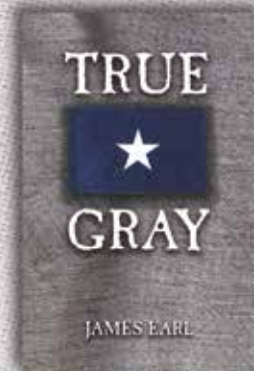
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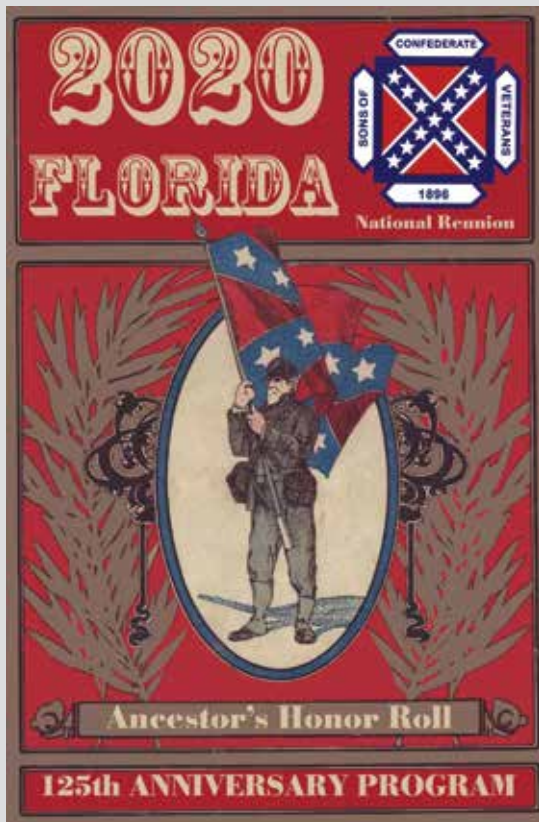
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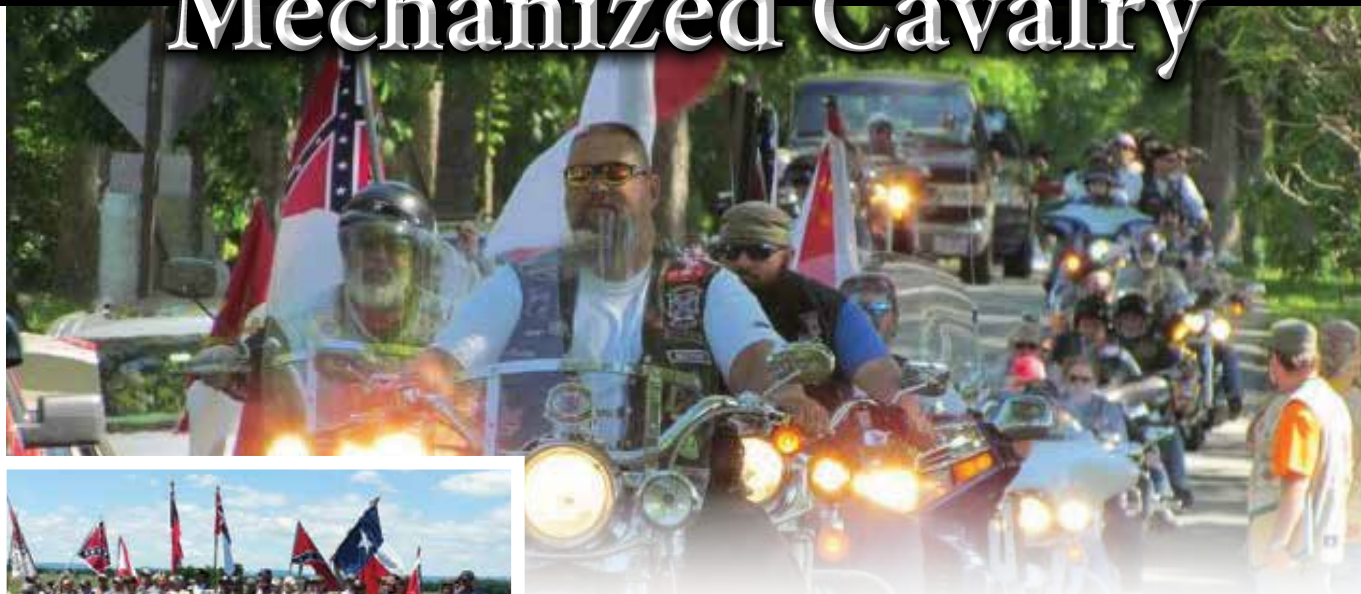
The Sons of Confederate Veterans was founded in 1896, and starting then the SCV published a National Reunion Program with the pedigrees of members. These show the descent from one or more ancestors who contributed to the Southern Cause. These Confederate ancestors are part of our blood and spirit, and each of our lives rests firmly on the foundation of their sacrifice. The 2020 Ancestor Honor Roll is being built for the 125th Reunion of the Sons of Confederate Veterans Reunion in Florida. Have your name and your Ancestor's name and unit listed in the prestigious Honor Roll Section of the 2020 National Reunion Program.

For more information check out the 2020 Web-site at www.2020scvreunion.com or e-mail Calvin Hart at calvinhart@bellsouth.net



BE A MAN AMONG MEN!

Join the Sons of Confederate Veterans Mechanized Cavalry



★ Heritage Preservation ★ Group Rides
See YOU on the “Front Lines”!

We of the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) who ride motorcycles have banded together into a special interest group within the organization. Members of the SCV are most welcome and encouraged to join even if they do not have a motorcycle (dismounted cavalry) at the time of submitting the SCV Mechanized Cavalry Application. We currently have one annual national meet, around the second week of June, which rotates to each host state each year. Members living near each other are encouraged to gather on a more frequent basis to attend camp meetings, dedications, re-enactments, and other SCV and UDC events together. Even rides for fun are good to hone the skills and fellowship of the South's new Mechanized Cavalry!

We have “Back Patches” that you may wear, if you wish, at appropriate places and times. Had the motorcycle been in existence during the War Between the States, our ancestors would certainly have utilized that mode of transportation. We are then the present day mechanized cavalry, Confederate States of America, on-going. There is a one-time application fee of \$100.00 to cover an attractive back patch. This fee also helps us pay for the expenses of the group and membership activities. There are currently no annual dues or fees. We are a Heritage group. We are not a motorcycle club. We follow a set of standing orders necessary to uphold the ethics and values of our organization.



<http://www.csascvmc.org>

Kevin Stone Commanding: scvmecav@hotmail.com

We are the Special Operations of the SCV!

March 26, 2019

Fellow Compatriots of The Sons of Confederate Veterans

As all of you are aware, over two years ago the Virginia Division and National SCV entered the fray in Charlottesville over their vote to remove the General Robert E. Lee Monument in Lee Park. Since that time an awful lot has taken place, with the General Stonewall Jackson statue being added to the fight, many motions being filed in court and several positive rulings being issued by Judge Moore.

Let me say here and now that the legal representation for the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the Monument Fund Inc. and several other individuals, has done an impeccable job with these complicated court proceedings! However, there is much more to be done. The Charlottesville City Council has acquired the legal counsel of the law firm Jones Day, the largest law firm in the United States and one of the ten largest in the world and they are initiating every legal delaying tactic known in order to stall these proceedings. Unfortunately, what this means for us is simply longer and more expensive litigation, thus bringing us to the reason for this letter.

Gentlemen, **WE NEED YOUR HELP!!!** Simply put, **WE NEED FUNDING!!!** This case has become an expensive proposition for our Virginia Division SCV, however the expected victory in this litigation will send ripples, NO WAVES, all across our beloved Southland as well as our country. The outcome of this trial will set the precedent for **ALL OTHER MONUMENT CASES, EVERYWHERE!!!** If there ever was a time that we, as the keepers of our heritage, needed to stand tall, this is it! Gentlemen, it's now or never.....

Although there are other parties in this lawsuit and they are certainly committed to bear their share of the financial burden, the portion of the cost to the Sons of Confederate Veterans is expected to exceed \$220,000.00. This may seem like a lot of money, and it is, but it is in no way exorbitant. The two key attorneys working for us are both full members in good standing of the Virginia Division – SCV and are dedicated, heart and soul, to this case. During the over two years they have represented us they have been continuously considerate to our financial concerns, and still are. We are very well served by these two upstanding compatriots, S. Braxton “Colt” Puryear, Esq. and Ralph E. Main Jr., Esq.

CAN YOU HELP? WILL YOU HELP? The Virginia Division – SCV needs to raise at least \$150,000.00 to **FUND** this Historic, Heroic, Struggle and are hereby calling on **YOU**, the SCV Membership, the heart and soul of this organization, to help the Virginia Division’s funding in order that we may see this heroic struggle through to the end. Again, this **IS** the “line in the sand” Gentlemen. This is **OUR FIGHT** and we **MUST** take it to the enemy!!!

With Sincere Appreciation,
John T. “Johnny” Neville, Commander
Virginia Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans
Please make your checks payable and mail to:

William J. Graham III, Treasurer
Virginia Division – SCV
P.O. Box 605
Orange, VA 22960

Confederate Classifieds

IF YOU LIVE THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES, you should read *The Courier*, your monthly newspaper for our Civil War heritage, reenactments, preservation, calendar of events, book reviews, features, display and classified ads for goods and services. **Free sample copy.** *The Civil War Courier*, PO Box 625, Morristown, Tennessee 37814. 1-800-624-0281. E-mail: cwc1861 @lcs.net or www.civilwarcourier.com

SPECIALIZING IN CONFEDERATE AND UNION autographs, letters, diaries, documents, postal history, currency, and photos. Contact Brian & Maria Green, Inc., PO Box 1816, Kernersville, NC 27285-1816; Phone: 336-993-5100. bmgcivilwar.com On-line store shop.bmgcivilwar.net. Member SCV & MOSB.

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JOIN THE CONFEDERATE LEGION (CL). Our goal is to begin with a thousand members in each Army. Each CL member will donate a minimum of \$50 per year. Money raised will finance a South-wide network of Talk and Country radio station ads — Radio Free Dixie. See our new Heritage Operations website to join this effort: www.make-dixiegreatagain.org Donations to the Confederate Legion is not limited to SCV members. 90 percent of CL donations will be used for direct, public, pro-South advertising. Targeted Internet ads will be purchased to appeal to a younger audience. YouTube videos ads giving our side of the story with Southern Media Resources to identify fair/friendly media outlets to promote our Cause.

CONFEDERATE CHRISTMAS ORNAMENTS! Historic memorials in brass and enamel. Proceeds to NC UDC Legal Defense Fund. The Scuppernong Press, www.scuppernongpress.com

GENERALS OF THE OLDE SOUTH 2020 CALENDAR! Artwork of Dale Gallon. Most Southern calendar we've ever seen! The Scuppernong Press, www.scuppernongpress.com

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

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

Thank You!

***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.**

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Card Number: _____ Exp: _____

Signature: _____ Security Code: _____

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

Shipping Chart: Minimum Charge		\$7.25	
\$20.01 – \$35.00	\$9.00	Add \$2.25 extra for every \$25 increment over \$100	
\$35.01 – \$50.00	\$10.25		
\$50.01 – \$65.00	\$11.75	Tennessee Residents add 9.25% Sales Tax	
\$65.01 – \$80.00	\$12.75		
\$80.01 – \$95.00	\$14.00		
\$95.01 – \$100.00	\$15.75		

Application For Membership

Type or Print Clearly in Black Ink Only to Avoid Mistakes. Unlegible or incomplete applications will be returned to the camp, delaying processing. Make sure to check applicable boxes if re-instatement, cadet turning 12, or supplemental certificate.

Initial Dues are **\$35.00** which includes a \$5.00 recording fee; local and state dues are additional. Go to www.scv.org/campLocator.php to find a local Camp. Submit your application directly to the local Camp you wish to join or to: SCV, P.O. Box 59, Columbia TN 38402-0059 if there is no Camp in your area. Attach a copy of the ancestor's war service record or an approved pension for him or his widow. Also include a simple genealogy family tree linking the applicant to the Confederate Soldier. If accepted, I do hereby promise strict compliance to the Constitution and rules of the organization.

re-instatement only ☐ check if applicable

Cadet member having attained the age of 12 ☐

Supplemental Certificate ☐

old camp# old id#

cadet Cadet id#

Member id#

To the Officers and Members of

Camp No. Located at

State of I, the undersigned, respectfully petition to become a member of the

Sons of Confederate Veterans

The Confederate patriot through whom I petition for membership, and who adhered to the Cause of the Confederate States

of America, was my whose name was

Relationship to Applicant (Print Clearly)

Full Name of Confederate Soldier (Print Clearly)

of

City/County (Print Clearly)

State

My ☐ Lineal ☐ Confederate Ancestor was a in Company

☐ Collateral

Rank (Print Clearly)

(Check One)

Complete Name of Regiment or Unit (print Clearly)

My Confederate Ancestor was: ☐ Paroled, ☐ Surrendered, ☐ Released on Oath, ☐ Discharged, ☐ Killed, ☐ or died

On and is buried in

DATE

County

State

Name of Cemetery

Applicants full name printed very clearly.

Legal Signature

ADDRESS

City

State

Zip Code

Date of Birth MM/DD/YYYY

Occupation

Mobile Phone

OTHER Phone

email address

RECOMMENDED BY

Current Member's Name (Print) **AND SCV ID# (IMPORTANT!!)**

Camp Name and Number

Report on Application

This application has been examined, and from the information which the camp committee has been able to procure, is approved

SIGNATURE - Camp Committee on Application **AND SCV ID#**

SIGNATURE - Camp Committee on Application **AND SCV ID#**

Date approved for Membership by Camp

Membership # Put into SF initials

Date Received at GHQ

WE NEED YOUR HELP !!!

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

The SCV is GOING TO THE TENNESSEE SUPREME COURT

To Save General Forrest

The Forrest Camp 215 has filed a petition to take
the "Forrest Camp SCV vs City of Memphis" to the state's highest court.

PLEASE DONATE TO THE LEGAL FUND
so that we may save the Forrest Equestrian Statue Monument
and the graves of General Forrest and his wife MaryAnn.

We need your help.

Help save the graves and monument of General Forrest

Can you, or your camp or Division donate \$100, \$500 or \$1000 to the defense ?

Name: _____

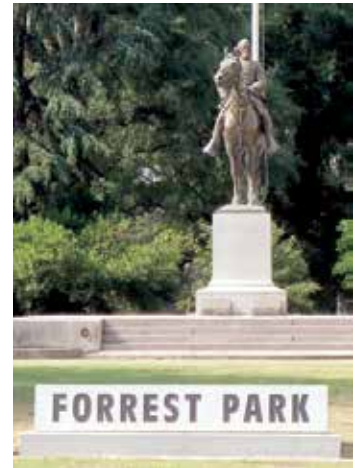
Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Email: _____

Contribute through PayPal at our ally at : www.citizenstosaveourparks.org

Please donate to our cause: Amount \$ _____ check number _____



Forrest Camp 215 SCV PO Box 11141, Memphis, TN 38111

Friends of Beauvoir

Beauvoir, a Mississippi Historic Landmark and a National Historic Landmark, strives to preserve and promote the history of this beautiful property. With its mansion, garden, Confederate cemetery, and Presidential Library all set on 52 acres of land, we rely on our members to help sustain us so we can further educate and commemorate patrons on the life and times of Jefferson Davis and the Confederate Soldier. The institution also houses a substantial collection of military artifacts, furniture, art, and textiles, many of which belonged to the Davis family. Annual membership is more important now than ever before. As a Friend of Beauvoir, you will have tremendous pride knowing you are helping Beauvoir continue its mission. We thank you for supporting our beautiful Beauvoir!



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Benefactor ...	\$500.00 - \$999.00
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President's Cabinet ..	\$5,000.00+
Corporate Membership	\$500.00 +
_____ Amount	

GENERAL AND CONTRIBUTING MEMBERSHIP

NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____

(CITY, STATE, ZIP) _____

TELEPHONE (HOME) _____
(BUSINESS) _____

Beauvoir Mansion photo taken on April 30, 2014 by Don Green. Categories & prices are listed above. Membership form to fill out.

Bricks for Beauvoir

Honor your Confederate Heritage by purchasing a Memorial Brick for \$50.00 each for the Memorial Plaza to connect the reconstructed UDC Arch to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Confederate Cemetery at Beauvoir. Each brick that you purchase can be engraved with your ancestor's rank, name, unit, company or Confederate event or icon. Beauvoir is still recovering from Hurricane Katrina and needs your support. This is a great opportunity to help the Last Home & Presidential Library of the Honorable Jefferson Davis and to permanently honor your Confederate Ancestor. The project is underway and there is no limit to the amount of bricks you can purchase. Order your brick today.



The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Cemetery at Beauvoir.

Copy & Clip the order form below and send to the address listed to order your bricks. Order one for your ancestor today!

Ancestral Brick Order Form

Instructions: Use the lines as laid out or come up with your own layout but no more than three lines of info and no more than 15 spaces per line. You may use abbreviations when necessary. (See Sample Below)

Line 1: _____
(First and Last Name)

Line 2: _____
(Rank)

Line 3: _____
(Unit)

ORDER YOUR ANCESTOR'S BRICK TODAY!

Make checks out for \$50.00 per brick to: Bricks for Beauvoir
Mail to: Beauvoir Property
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Biloxi, Mississippi 39531

Or Visit our Gift Shop where you can pay by Cash or Credit Card!

Example

Pvt. JAMES W. McCLUNEY
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Bricks for Beauvoir order form can be filled out and mailed today.