

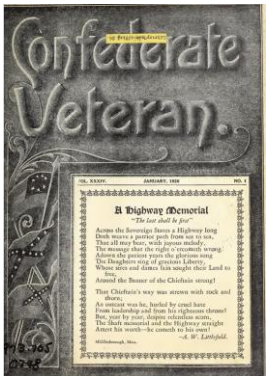
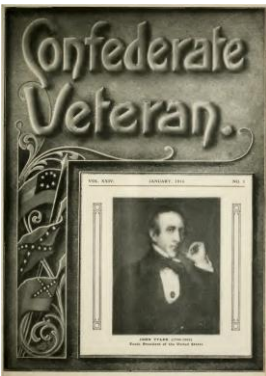
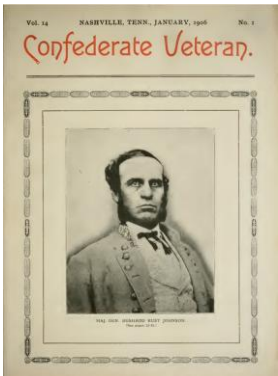
Home Thoughts from Abroad

Capt. John Low, CSN
 Scarborough,  England
 Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp #2161

Issue #7 ~ Spring 2026

Camp Commander: John Collier

“To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier’s good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish.”
 Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee, Commander General,
 United Confederate Veterans,
 New Orleans, Louisiana, April 25, 1906



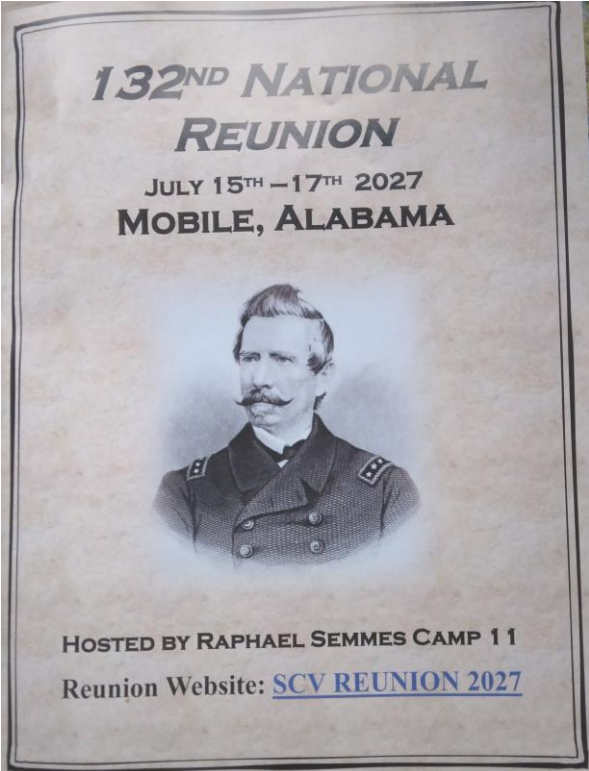
Front pages of “Confederate Veteran” Magazine January issues: L-R 1896; 1906; 1916; 1926

Welcome Compatriots,

By the time you receive this issue, we should be beginning to see signs of Spring all around us. With longer days and, hopefully, finer, warmer weather, there will be time to get out and see the sights. Inside you can read of our latest progress on tracking down the final resting places of CS personnel across the world & also some details of our planned meeting later this year.

To the right is a reminder about the month of April, “**Confederate Heritage Month**” and as usual I will be doing postings on several CS related FB pages. I think about the Confederacy or about those that defended it every day and their valour; it would be extremely remiss of us that have come after these men and women to allow their deeds or memories be erased from history and I, for one, am determined that the truth will win out and willing to do my bit to ensure this happens.

*Deo Vindice
 Liam*



America was in the second year of bloody civil war when, in September 1862, a British colonel named **Garnet Wolseley** took advantage of a leave of absence from his post in Canada to visit the Confederate troops in the field...Like many Englishmen, Wolseley was sympathetic to the cause of Southern independence; and, as a battle-scarred veteran of campaigns in Burma, the Crimea, India, and China, he was eager to see for himself if the Rebel soldiers of the Army of Northern Virginia measured up to the professional standards of their European counterparts. After a brief sojourn in the Confederate capital of Richmond, Wolseley headed for Winchester in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. Robert E. Lee's forces were encamped several miles north of the town, recuperating from an inconclusive foray into Maryland that had cost the South some 16,000 casualties at South Mountain, Harpers Ferry, and Antietam... The first Confederate soldiers Wolseley encountered were a less-than impressive sight. *"Each day we passed batches of sick and wounded going to the rear,"* he recalled, *"weakly men struggling slowly home, many of them without boots or shoes, and all indifferently clad"*...The motley attire of a passing cavalry detachment stood in sharp contrast to the uniform appearance of the Federal prisoners whom the horsemen were escorting into captivity...Nevertheless, the mounted Confederates seemed unconcerned about their dishevelment, according to Wolseley...*"Many rode along in their shirt-sleeves as gay and happy as if they were decked with gold and the richest trappings"*... The Englishman was cordially received by Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and other senior Confederate officers, and he was pleasantly surprised at the absence of the sort of pomp and circumstance that he had observed around the headquarters of European armies during wartime...The generals and their staffs lived simply, in regulation canvas tents, and there was "no crowd of aides-de-camp loitering about" as would have been the case with European commanders...Colonel Wolseley accepted Lee's invitation to attend a large-scale military review and inspection...As thousands of Confederate troops filed past, the British officer cast a critical eye on the lines of marching troops...He observed that some units were to a man outfitted in short jackets, caps, and trousers of gray cloth, while others presented *"a harlequin appearance, being dressed in every conceivable variety of coat, both as regards colour and cut"*...Some sported captured Yankee forage caps, and others *"gray wideawake hats, looped up at one side"*...The fastidious Englishman thought that the long hair worn by many of the soldiers was *"most unmilitary"*...But despite their untidy appearance and shabby garb, the colonel did not fail to notice a sure sign that these Rebels were serious soldiers: Their rifles were clean, well-cared for, and ready to use...Above all, it was the proud bearing of the Confederates—*"an unmistakable look of conscious strength"*—that won Wolseley's undying respect...Never had he seen an army, he said, that *"looked more like work"*...



Garnet Joseph Wolseley was born in Dublin, Ireland on June 4th, 1833, and was a career soldier in the British Army, seeing action in various wars of the Empire in places, such as Burma, the Crimea, China, India and Chile. During the WBTS, Wolseley was an observer and would later write of his views on the War and a biography of General Robert E. Lee. Viscount Wolseley, as he came to be known, served as British Army Commander-in-Chief from 1895-1901 and he died in March 1913 and is buried in St Paul's Cathedral, London.

View Entry	First & Middle Name	Last Name	Regiment / Unit / Line	Database Military Source	County	Source
View Entry	J. A.	Richardson	Mosby's Cavalry	Tennessee Confederate Soldiers' Home Applications and Ledgers	London	• Source - General = Ledger 1, Entry #447
View Entry	M. E.	Newman	10 TN Infantry	Tennessee Confederate Soldiers' Home Applications and Ledgers	London	• Source - General = Ledger 1, Entry #34
View Entry	William	Mangin	21 TN Infantry	Tennessee Confederate Soldiers' Home Applications and Ledgers	London	• Source - General = Ledger 1, Entry #88

Recently came across these three London born Confederate Veterans on the Tennessee Confederate Soldier's Home Applications.

As always, research will be done on these men, and we will share any information that come to light regarding their service.

Trading with the Confederate States of America; Alexander Collie (Part 3)

Even though the War was not going well for the Confederacy, this didn't deter Alexander Collie from his business ventures. June 1864 saw a new contract agreed between the Scot and the Confederacy's European Agent, Colin McRae. This was similar, in broad terms, to his earlier agreement with James White, but when examined in detail it showed that it gave Collie more favourable benefits. McRae would finance Collie's agencies in the Confederacy and any of his employees would be exempted from conscription. On his part, Collie would furnish 4 new steamers, ship ordinance to the value of Stg£150,000 and other, much needed supplies, to the value of Stg£50,000 over a 6-month period. On arrival, these goods would be taken over by the Confederacy with a 50% advance payment to Collie plus 2.5% commission. He would also receive, as further payments, shiploads of "middling" quality cotton free of all charges except an export tax of 1/8 of 1c per lb.

To export cotton from North Carolina, Collie's steamers were given preference over other ships and also allowed to use up to 1/10 of cargo space free for other goods. With an agreed price of .06p per lb, these contracts could potentially earn Collie, up to, Stg£800,000 once the goods were unloaded in Liverpool.

Ordering another 5 paddle-steamers to fulfil his contracts with McRae, Collie's plans began to go askew as each new vessel suffered from various mechanical mishaps and never made any runs.

In January 1865 the port of Wilmington was closed when the Federals captured Fort Fisher and with his new vessels still unavailable, Collie was unable to uphold his contract with the Confederate Government and failed to deliver the, badly needed, Enfield Rifles from the Waest Indies or could he get his own cotton out of Savannah.

The value of ships dropped sharply just as he took possession of his new vessels; they were seen as property of the Confederate States and thereby liable to seized so Collie attempted to get the British Admiralty to purchase his ships, but this was refused. Collie ended up selling 2 of his ships at the loss of Stg£18,000 each.

Running the blockade had made Alexander Collie an extremely wealthy man but when the War ended, he had to accept that his fortune was now gone. Over investing had cost him dearly and with the Federal Government preparing to seize his remaining ships, Collie tried to sell them himself but with little or no success. All his stock of cotton was sold by the US with over \$950,000 received by the Treasury Department in exchange and in February 1866, Alexander Collie had to finally admit to some of his investors that his company was bankrupt, eventually ceasing to trade by June 1868.

The Scot tried to recoup some of his losses by claiming compensation, against the US, for the loss of his cotton but these attempts were met with failure, and his remaining years were spent tied up in various legal battles with creditors. Fraud charges were brought against him but it would be his brother, William, who stood before the jury at one of the trials while it noted that Alexander "*was presently out of the country*" - he was in America where he involved himself in the running of the Richmond-Alleghany RR which helped restore some of Alexander's wealth before it eventually was shut down.

By 1895, Alexander Collie was an invalid and penniless, in Harlem NY. In December of that year, the body of the noted blockade runner was found in a room in the Colonial Hotel at 125th St NY, where he was living under the assumed name of George McNeill.

The man who could have drawn cheques worth millions of dollars and known in every European capital city was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, attended by, just, two people and paid for by Richard Lamb.



Alex R. Collie & Co.
17 Leadenhall St.
London

Alexander R. Collie
Born: 1830; Aberdeenshire, Scotland.
Died: December 1895; New York
City.
Buried: Woodlawn Cemetery,
New York.

DIED A PAUPER.
Once a Noted Millionaire and Concealed His Identity at Death.
New York, Dec. 12.—Two men were the only mourners at Woodlawn Cemetery yesterday at the funeral services over the body of Alexander Collie, a man who, a few years ago, was known in every European capital.
In the civil war he was a noted blockade runner, and established quarters at Wilmington, N. C. Under the guns of Fort Fisher this "blockade king" carried on a thriving trade in the contraband articles of war and exported the cotton of the South.
The house which he established at Wilmington was an abode of luxury and lavish hospitality. There the leaders of the Southern Confederacy met to take counsel together.
Collie, who at one time could have drawn his check for millions of dollars, died on November, 15, almost destitute, and his funeral expenses were paid by a son of an old friend.
There is no name on the coffin plate, for he died under the assumed name of George McNeill.

Collier's Column

At the end of the War the Union held a two-day celebratory march past in Washington. Despite large numbers of black soldiers fighting for the Union, none took part in this event. The decision certainly wasn't theirs, I have often wondered would the situation have been the same had the march been in

Richmond following a Southern victory?

First of all, would there have been a victory parade at all? I think there would have been, and a Southern victory would certainly have been worthy of one, and it would have been in honour of the lost lives

But would black Southern soldiers have taken part? I believe they would, and not as some token group at the tail end of a parade (The Union black soldiers didn't even get that) I believe they would have marched alongside other members of whatever regiment they were attached to I have seen photos taken during the war of black and white Southern soldiers together, armed to the teeth in some of them, clearly fighting men, referred to many times by federals who saw them in action

In 1999 a Warner brothers cinema invited me to join members of the press to see the premier of the film

"Ride With the Devil"; a film that showed a black Confederate fighting alongside a relative of mine. I was honoured to attend, though I wonder if in 2026 such an invite would be given.

We live in an ever-changing world, we all know that, though I have found it quite disturbing how Confederate history and Southern Heritage has had much criticism and negativity in recent years. In the 1950's and early 1960's it appeared almost fashionable to fly Confederate flags at sporting events and if

they represented anything it was the heritage and fighting spirit of the area of the team, but over the years the promoted opinion became negative.

I am proud to contribute to this newsletter, I think its quality and content to be among the best I've seen in such newsletters which believe me is saying something. My thanks go to its creator and editor

John Collier,

Camp Commander,

Camp #2161, Captain John Low, Scarborough, UK

CAMP MERCHANDISE

For a small camp, there is a good range of merchandise available.

Anyone wishing to purchase something, please contact John Collier and he will be only too happy to be of assistance.

Monies received from these sales goes toward buying flags, etc. for use as Grave Markers.

Your support is gratefully appreciated.



T-SHIRTS

**Large:
Red; Navy;
Black.
XL:
Navy; Black.
XXL:
Red; Navy;**



POLO SHIRT

**Large:
Black**



**BASEBALL
CAP
Black &
Navy**



**i-PAD
Mini
Cover**



**** NEW ****

**Camp #2161, Captain John Low
Challenge Coin**

Born in Britain- Served the South

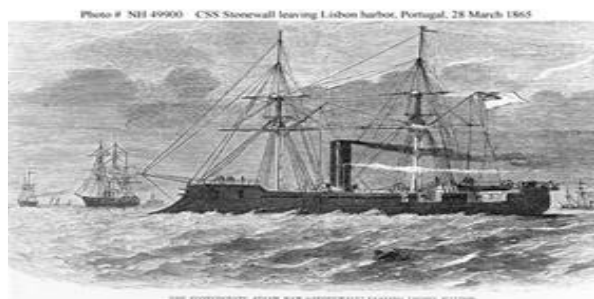
Richard William Curtis was born on January 5, 1840, in Holbeach, Lincolnshire, England. He went on to become a marine officer in England. There is also speculation he may have joined the CSS Georgia when she was commissioned, off the coast of France. In any case, Richard joined into the Confederate States Navy where served as an officer and Paymaster aboard the CSS Georgia in 1863, the CSS Stonewall (*The Archives Research Services in Richmond, Virginia provide documentation from ORN I, the Alabama Claims and the CSN Register, that he was born in and appointed from Arkansas*) and later served as paymaster on the CSS Rappahannock. Richard received a pay rate of \$2000 while on sea duty. The CSS Georgia, the first ship on which Richard Curtis served on as Paymaster was a Confederate Ironclad cruiser bought at Dumbarton, Scotland, for the Confederate government and commissioned off Ushant in April 1863, by Corn. William L. Maury; the CSS Stonewall, the second ship on which Richard Curtis served was the 1390-ton ironclad ram Sphynx, built in Bordeaux, France, embargoed by the French government in February 1864, she was subsequently sold to Denmark but the Danish government though would not accept delivery and her builder secretly resold her to the Confederate States.

CSS Stonewall was commissioned in January 1865, and she attempted to obtain supplies in French waters, then sailed for Madeira, Azores, en route to America, where she was ordered to attack Federal naval forces and commercial shipping. Forced into Ferrol, Spain, by a storm, she was confronted by USS Niagara and USS Sacramento in March 1865. However, these wooden warships avoided action when the well-armed and armoured Stonewall put to sea on 24 March. After calling at Lisbon, Portugal, the Confederate ironclad crossed the Atlantic, reaching Havana, Cuba, in May.

After the War Between the States ended, Richard migrated back to England and then on to Australia, where he worked on a farm near Brisbane; eventually ending up living in the State of Queensland. Richard William Curtis died as a result of asphyxia when he drowned in the Brisbane River at Hamilton on November 10, 1905; and was subsequently buried on November 11, 1905, in Toowong Cemetery in Brisbane, Queensland.

In 2010 a bronze memorial plaque was acquired by Mr. Terry Foenander of Victoria, Australia, from the American Veterans Administration, for placement on the unmarked grave of Richard William Curtis.

Additionally, Mr. James M. Gray, Commander of the William Kenyon Australian Confederates Camp 2160 of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Inc. and its members acquired a solid bronze Southern Cross, also for placement on Richard William Curtis's gravesite; to distinguish him as a Confederate officer of the Confederate States Navy.



Richard William Curtis
CSS Georgia; CSS Stonewall
Born: 5th Jan 1840; Lincolnshire, England
Died: 11th Nov 1905; Brisbane, Queensland, Australia
Buried: Toowong Cemetery, Brisbane, City of Brisbane,
Queensland, Australia

As well as Richard Curtis, we have found the following graves of CSA/CSN personnel buried in Australia and New Zealand.

Sydney Herbert Davis, 7th TN Infantry CSA
Edward Redmand Heald, CSS Rappahannock
Charles Mooney, Co C 4th Alabama Reserves
Francis Joseph Tuft, CSS Shenandoah

Thomas J Jackson's 1856 European Tour

Following the death of wife, Elinor, the then Major Thomas J Jackson was a daily visitor to her grave. His grief was such that many friends and colleagues became concerned about his health. It was put to Jackson that he needed some time away and, in the summer and autumn of 1856, he undertook a 5-month tour of Europe. Disembarking at Liverpool, the VMI instructor would travel to Chester before visiting Scotland and the cities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. While there, Jackson would also take in Loch Lomond and Stirling Castle and he found himself captivated by the beauty of the Scottish countryside.



Leaving Scotland, Major Jackson arrived in continental Europe in the Belgian city of Antwerp, from where he travelled to the battlefield of Waterloo before continuing onto the German cities of Cologne, Bonn and Frankfurt as well as the Rhine Valley and its vineyards.

During his trip, Jackson wrote a friend, back in the US: *"I was so urged by a concurrence of favourable circumstances to visit Europe as to induce me to believe that the time had arrived for carrying out my long-contemplated trip, with I was much charmed."*

Switzerland was Jackson's next destination with Lake Lucerne and the large cities of Bern and Geneva on his itinerary before Milan, Venice, Florence, Naples and Rome would pay host to the future Confederate chieftain. The sculptures and paintings in each of these were of huge interest to Jackson.

The tour was ended with a return to his departure port via Marseilles, Paris and London and, finally, departing for America from Liverpool.

Upon his return, friends and colleagues noted that Major Jackson was *"perfectly restored to health."*

UPCOMING CAMP #2161 ACTIVITIES *2026 MEETING*

Since sometime last year, we have been proposing a camp members and friends meeting and we are now delighted to inform you that it will be held over the weekend of **August 1st & 2nd 2026, in Hull, UK.** One link between this historic English City and our beloved Confederacy is *Zachariah Charles Pearson*, former Mayor of Hull, blockade runner and philanthropist. There will be a piece on Zachariah in our next issue. We hope to place a flag on his grave while honouring one of our own.

Camp Commander, John Collier is hoping to organise another activity while we're there, so keep an eye on FB page for any further news on this.

Of course, we would hope to have a meal together before going our separate ways. Please let's try to make this the first of an annual event for our camp, with a different venue each year.

Hope to see some of you in Hull, message John or myself via email or FB messenger

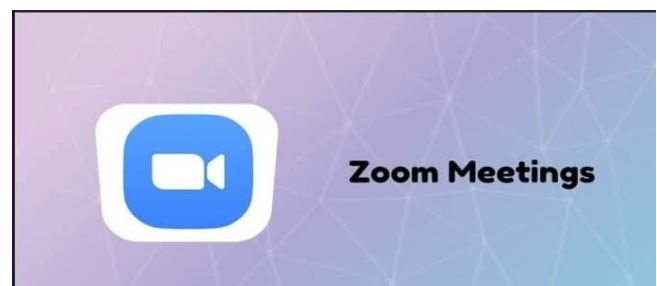
ZOOM MEETINGS

These are now scheduled to take place on the 2nd Wednesday of each month between 7:30pm and 9:00pm.

Hopefully we will get a few more come on board and share their knowledge.

Anyone can participate by sending me their email address so I can send an invite. Of course, if people can't attend for any reason or need to cancel at short notice, that is never going to be a problem.

Liam



On The Water

Built in 1855 by the company of Money, Wigram & Sons, the “*Victor*” was a gunship for the Royal Navy. However, she proved to be a difficult vessel with numerous problems and defects cropping up. Such was the Admiralty’s displeasure with the vessel that it ordered it to be sold at auction in 1863. The Confederate Agent in England, Captain C.F. Maury purchased it on the pretext that it would be used for the China Line, under the command of Captain Campbell, CSN.

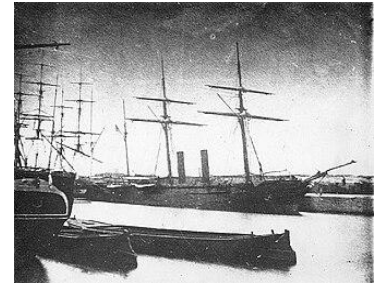
Somehow British authorities got wind of the real purpose for the, now renamed, “*Rappahannock*” and ordered its detention. By November 1863, Captain Campbell had waited long enough and engaged a pilot to take his vessel to sea.

“*The Rappahannock*” was passing through the Thames estuary when her brasses blew, virtually disabling her. Undeterred, Captain Campbell managed to get his ship to the French port of Calais and a rendezvous with the CSS Georgia where the transfer of guns, munitions and other supplies was to be made, as well as a change of command, Lt Charles Fauntleroy was placed at the *Rappahannock*’s helm.

An inspection of the Rappahannock was made and the determination made that the ship would be of no value as a CS cruiser; she could only hold 11 days’ supply of coal and 6 weeks of provisions.

She would never put to sea in the service of the Confederacy, but Lt Fauntleroy managed to maintain the pretence that she was being readied and thus kept at least 2 watching Federal ships busy.

When informed of the ending of the War, Lt Fauntleroy paid off his crew and discharged them from duty. Lt Fauntleroy called his ship, “*The Confederate White Elephant.*”



North Carolina Sailors Project

Confederate	
No.	En.
7	4 Batt'n. La.
A. Nickels	
Co. E, 4 Batt'n Louisiana Infantry	
Appears on Company Muster Roll	
of the organization named above,	
for Dec 15, 1862	
Enlisted:	
When	Aug 15, 1861
Where	Natchez, Miss.
By whom	John A. Lee
Period	1 year
Last paid:	
By whom	John A. Lee
To what time	Oct 11, 1861
Present or absent	
Remarks: Transferred to marine corps Dec 15, 1862	
Book mark: 26576	

Henry Nichols was born in Surrey, England on November 30th, 1843, and by 1861 was earning a living as a house painter in Natchez MS. In August of that year, Henry enlisted with Co E 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry for the duration. (His surname is spelt as “*Nickels*”.)

On December 15th, 1862, Pvt Nickels transferred to the CSMC. He was on board the CSS Atlanta when she was captured the following June. Following his release Pvt Nickels would serve as a nurse in a military hospital before he is said to have rejoined the Army, this time with Co E 48th NC Inf. (*I have been unable to find a Henry Nickels as serving with the 48th; there is a man with same name, but he enlisted in May 1861, but he has also records indicating that he served as a nurse for a time-these may be the same person, but records have become mixed?*)

Pvt Nickels was captured for a second time at Atlanta in September 1864 and was once again held as PoW. This time he took the Oath of Allegiance, released and made his way back to the UK on an unknown date.

He married a Henrietta Passmore in August 1865 in London but subsequent records show the couple as living in Holberton, Devon before returning to London where they lived at several addresses over the remainder of their lives.

By 1904, Henry was employed as a rent collector and applied for a pension from the US government based on his military service. Not surprisingly, this was rejected as Henry had served the Confederacy. At present, we have no further information on Henry’s death or place of burial.

We hope to try and find as to whether Henry may have applied to the States of Louisiana and North Carolina for a Confederate pension. If any readers can help shed light on any aspect of Pvt Nickels (Nichols) CSMC service or life back in England we would be grateful if it could be shared.

GRAVES ADDITIONS

Even as we complete this issue, our research throws up another CSA veteran. **Pvt Peter McKenna** was born in Scotland in 1838 and enlisted with Captain Stone's 6th Texas Cavalry, Co K on September 12th, 1861. He was captured at Corinth in 1862 and paroled shortly thereafter and reappears on company Muster Sheets for the duration.

In June 1914, Pvt Mc Kenna applied for a pension for his service from the State of Texas. It was granted the following September.

Pvt McKenna died on May 6th, 1923, in El Paso and his body was the shipped to Grayson County where he is buried in the Whitewright Cemetery, Grayson County, Texas.

His grave is #124 in our database of Scottish born Confederates.



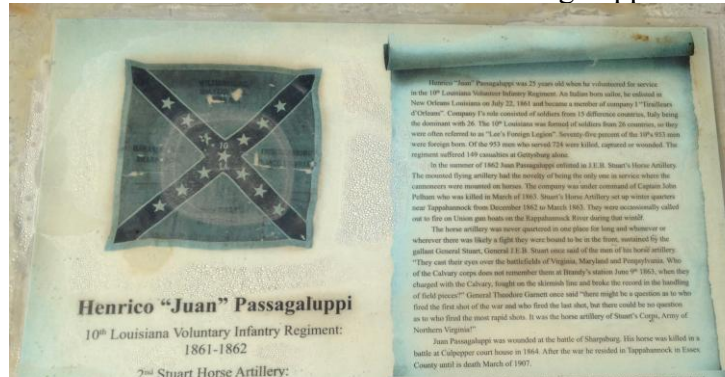
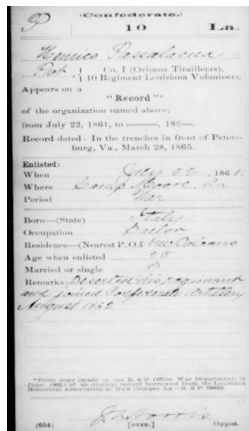
Henrico "Juan" Passagaluppi was a 25-year-old Italian sailor when he enlisted with Co I 10th Louisiana Infantry, for the War, in July 1861. His records on FOLD3 are rather sparse on information. One of his Muster sheets declares that he *"deserted this regiment and joined Confederate Artillery August 1862."* Pvt Passagaluppi was part of "Stuart's Horse Artillery" under Captain GW Brown from that date.

Pvt Passagaluppi died in Essex County Virginia in March 1907 and is buried in Hayes-Passagaluppi Cemetery, Pauls Crossroads, Essex County, Virginia.

A descendent of his and SCV Member, David Passagaluppi, has a brilliant piece on his relation and is featured on Pvt Passagaluppi's "Find-A-Grave" memorial,

ID # 23914340.

Pvt Passagaluppi is the 278th European born CS on our database.



IRISH BORN CS GRAVES

As many of you know, we have been for the past few years trying to find the graves, the majority in the US, of those Irish born, by county of birth, that served the Confederacy.

These tables show our latest numbers. We have found 10 graves here in Ireland counties:

Armagh-1; Down-1; Cork-1; Dublin-4; Limerick-1; Offaly-1; Wicklow-1.

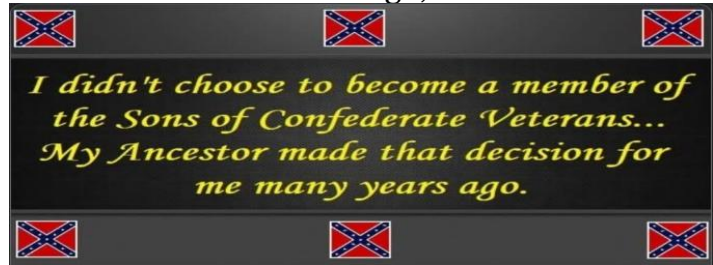
Please go to page 10 for updates on UK & European graves

	County	CSA
2	Antrim	25
3	Armagh	5
4	Carlow	1
5	Cavan	14
6	Clare	19
7	Cork	76
8	Derry	10
9	Donegal	18
10	Down	9
11	Dublin	36
12	Fermanagh	5
13	Galway	24
14	Kerry	29
15	Kildare	10
16	Kilkenny	8
17	Laos/Queens	3

19	Leitrim	8
20	Limerick	20
21	Longford	6
22	Louth	7
23	Mayo	19
24	Meath	8
25	Monaghan	5
26	Offaly/Kings	4
27	Roscommon	12
28	Sligo	11
29	Tipperary	27
30	Tyrone	15
31	Waterford	6
32	W. Meath	7
33	Wexford	33
34	Wicklow	4
35	Ireland	393
36	Totals	877



April is Confederate History Month, so please watch out for daily postings, on our camp FB page as we celebrate our Confederate Heritage.
 SCV Camp #2161 (Capt. John Low CSN),
 Scarborough, UK

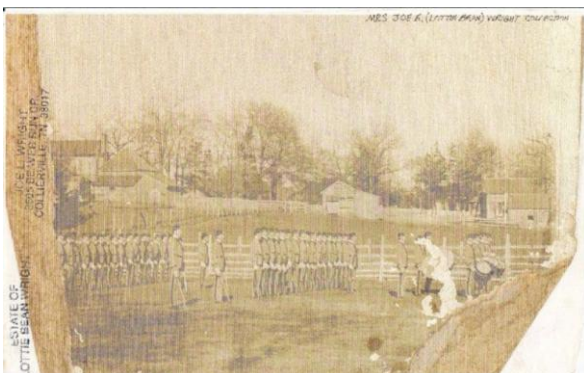


CSA REGIMENTAL/BATTALION BREAKDOWN BY STATE

Several years ago, I produced this document, using “*Dyer’s Compendium*” detailing the total number of units within the Army structure of the Confederacy.

ALABAMA -- 55 regiments, and 11 battalions of infantry; 5 regiments of cavalry; 3 regiments of partisan rangers; and 16 batteries of light artillery.
 ARKANSAS--35 regiments, and 12 battalions of infantry; 6 regiments, and 2 battalions of cavalry; and 15 batteries of light artillery.
 FLORIDA--10 regiments, and 2 battalions of infantry; 2 regiments, and 1 battalion of cavalry; and 6 batteries of light artillery.
 GEORGIA--68 regiments, and 17 battalions of infantry; 11 regiments, and 2 battalions of cavalry; 1 regiment, and 1 battalion of partisan rangers; 2 battalions of heavy artillery; and 28 batteries of light artillery.
 LOUISIANA--34 regiments, and 10 battalions of infantry; 2 regiments, and 1 battalion of cavalry; 1 regiment of partisan rangers; 2 regiments of heavy artillery; and 26 batteries of light artillery.
 MISSISSIPPI-- 49 regiments, and 6 battalions of infantry; 7 regiments, and 4 battalions of cavalry; 2 regiments of partisan rangers; and 20 batteries of light artillery.
 NORTH CAROLINA-- 69 regiments, and 4 battalions of infantry; 1 regiment, and 5 battalions of cavalry; 2 battalions of heavy artillery; and 9 batteries of light artillery.
 SOUTH CAROLINA -- 33 regiments, and 2 battalions of infantry; 7 regiments and 1 battalion of cavalry; 1 regiment, and 1 battalion of heavy artillery; and 28 batteries of light artillery.
 TENNESSEE--61 regiments, and 2 battalions of infantry; 21 regiments, and 11 battalions of cavalry; 1 regiment, and 1 battalion of heavy artillery; and 32 batteries of light artillery.
 TEXAS--22 regiments, and 5 battalions of infantry; 28 regiments, and 4 battalions of cavalry;(*) and 16 batteries of light artillery.
 VIRGINIA -- 65 regiments, and 10 battalions of infantry; 22 regiments, and 11 battalions of cavalry; 1 regiment of partisan rangers; 1 regiment of artillery; and 53(+) batteries of light artillery.
 BORDER STATES-- 21 regiments, and 4 battalions of infantry; 9 regiments, and 5 battalions of cavalry; and 11 batteries of light artillery.
 C. S. REGULARS-- 7 regiments of infantry; 6 regiments of cavalry; and one battery of light artillery.
 AGGREGATE--529 regiments, and 85 battalions of infantry; 127 regiments and 47 battalions of cavalry; 8 regiments and 1 battalion of partisan rangers 5 regiments and 6 battalions of heavy artillery; and 261 batteries of light artillery. In all, equivalent to 764 regiments of 10 companies each.

These were all troops of the line, and they served during the whole, or the greater part of the war. The number does not include regiments which served a short time only; neither does it include disbanded or consolidated regiments; nor State militia, Junior Reserves, Senior Reserves, Home Guards, Local Defense regiments, and separate companies. And, yet, these miscellaneous organizations rendered effective service at times, and took the place of regular troops. The Petersburg intrenchments on June 15, 1864, were held successfully by militiamen during the first assault, until the arrival of Lee’s army. Partisan bands like Moseby’s and John Morgan’s kept ten times their number of Union cavalry employed in protecting the territory in which they operated, or in watching their movements.



Picture Mystery

On the left is a picture that I came across as an online jigsaw puzzle.

It is a shot of Confederate Cadets, on parade, but there is no description of where this is taking place or what Cadet Corps is involved.

The only clues are two stamps on the left, one says: “Estate of Lottie Bean Wright” (lower) while the one near the top has the name Joel Wright of Collierville, TN. Wild stab, here- but anyone any ideas?

Graves Report

As always, the grave numbers of Confederate personnel born in the UK or Europe continues to rise. Many are buried in the United States, but the numbers are also inclusive of those buried, on page 5.

These are the present figures with the last ones in red:

England: 242/188

Scotland: 123/112

Wales: 14/ 13

UK; 22/ 16

Europe: 277/259

Rest of World: 1/0

The following are brief stories of some of the above.

Pvt Charles Chon was born in China but enlisted with Co K 24th Texas Cavalry (Dismounted) at Yorktown, Texas on February 1, 1862, for 3 years or the War. Present on the company Muster rolls until his capture at Arkansas Post in Jan 1863 and held at Camp Butler, Illinois until paroled (date unknown). Pvt Chon returned to his regiment and re-enlisted in February 1864.

Pvt Charles Chon was killed on November 30th, 1864, at Franklin, Tennessee and is buried in the McGavock Confederate Cemetery at Carnton.

Captain Phillip Francis Appell was born in Prussia in 1831. Initially served with Co L 3rd Texas Cavalry prior to becoming an officer in the Confederate State Navy, being appointed Master's mate July 11, 1861, and acting sailing master October 14, 1861. He served on the C.S.R.S. St. Phillip at New Orleans Station in 1861 before he was ordered to Galveston, Texas. That's where he commanded the C.S.S. Bayou City from 1861-1862. The C.S.S. Bayou City was a 165-foot side-wheel steamer that was built for commercial use. It was originally a mail boat that ran between Galveston and Houston. Bayou City was chartered in September of 1861 by Commander W.W. Hunter and was taken over by the war department in October 1862. Captain Appell was suspended from service the following month and may have returned to Army where he was granted a leave of absence. Captain Phillip Francis Appell died in Austin, Texas, on June 25, 1898, aged 67 years and is buried in the Texas State Cemetery, Austin. His wife received a Texas Confederate Pension in 1899

BURIED IN BRITAIN

Born in 1841 in Burrowbridge, Somerset, Samuel Brewer was a member of the crew of the Boston registered Thomas B Wales, Captain Edgar Lincoln, when she left Calcutta for Boston in the winter of 1862. During the voyage however, the Wales was boarded by the Confederate Steamer Alabama and after examining her papers, was condemned to the torch, but not before they requisitioned the main yard from the Wales in exchange for the damaged one on the Alabama caused though a storm several weeks before. On November 8, 1862, Samuel joined the crew of the Alabama and remained on board until the capture of the prize barque Conrad of Philadelphia in June 1863. The Conrad was turned into a tender for the Alabama and was renamed the Confederate cruiser Tuscaloosa on June 21st and placed under the command of Lieutenant John Low. Samuel volunteered to join the crew of the Tuscaloosa after his name was pulled from the hat, and along with the other volunteers, he served on the cruiser until her capture by the local authorities at Simons Bay on December 27, 1863, as an uncondemned prize. Despite her captain's strong protest over her seizure, Lieutenant Low finally surrendered his ship and discharged his crew in January 1864. Taking no further action in the Confederate cause, Samuel went to Cape Town and shipped aboard the London registered vessel Geelong, Captain George Wright, as an able-bodied seaman on January 20, and remained on board until his discharge from her at Amsterdam on April 11. He then rejoined the Geelong while in Amsterdam on May 7, until his eventual discharge from her at Liverpool on May 18.

Twice married, Samuel had remained at sea up until his death on .8th April 1886 at his residence in Buchanan Road, Liverpool. Samuel was buried in Ford Cemetery in Sefton, Merseyside.

The stone mason who inscribed his details on his memorial apparently entered the wrong date of death, and year and since that day has never been corrected.

Editor



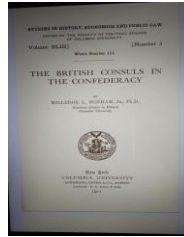
FROM THE BOOKSHELF

"The British Consuls in the Confederacy"

Milledge Bonham

1911

This is one of my readings at the moment and even though I am only about quarter way through, I am finding it an excellently written and very informative book.



As there is a lot of information to digest about the various Consuls, their offices and the amount of "behind-the-scenes" manoeuvring that went on during the conflict of 1861-1865. Thoroughly enjoying this read and I will be able to make a better review when finished but so far, I would have to say that "The British Consuls in The Confederacy" would be a welcome addition to any WBTS library.

This is what Amazon Books had to say about it:

"The British Consuls In The Confederacy (1911) is a historical book written by Milledge L. Bonham Jr. that explores the role played by British consuls during the American Civil War. The book sheds light on the diplomatic relations between the Confederacy and the United Kingdom during the tumultuous period of the war. It provides an in-depth analysis of the diplomatic correspondence exchanged between the British consuls and their superiors in London, as well as with Confederate officials. The book also covers the challenges faced by the British consuls in their efforts to maintain neutrality and protect British interests in the Confederacy. The author draws on a wide range of primary sources, including official documents, letters, and diaries, to provide a comprehensive account of the British consuls' activities during the Civil War. The British Consuls In The Confederacy (1911) is a valuable resource for scholars and history enthusiasts interested in the diplomatic history of the American Civil War."

Editor



Pictured above are some images of the various uniform types and styles as worn by men from the various Confederate States.

Sources Used in This Issue

www.fold3.com; www.findagrave.com; scv.org

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North Carolina Sailor's Project. Dyer's Compendium

The SCV Sam Davis Camp # 596.

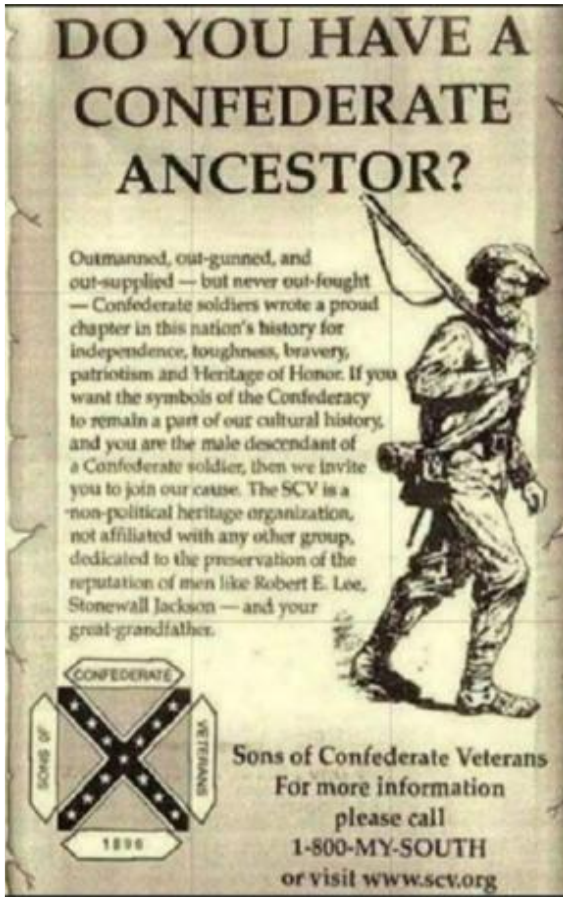
"Life and Letters of General Thomas J Jackson".

Mary Anna Jackson (1892)

"The McGavock Confederate Cemetery"; Eric Jacobson.

"History of The Confederate States Navy".

J. Thomas Scharf



The citizen-soldiers who fought for the Confederacy personified the best qualities of America. The preservation of liberty and freedom was the motivating factor in the South's decision to fight the Second American Revolution. The tenacity with which Confederate soldiers fought underscored their belief in the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. These attributes are the underpinning of our democratic society and represent the foundation on which this nation was built.

Today, the Sons of Confederate Veterans is preserving the history and legacy of these heroes so that future generations can understand the motives that animated the Southern Cause. The SCV is the direct heir of the United Confederate Veterans, and the oldest hereditary organization for male descendants of Confederate soldiers. Organized at Richmond, Virginia in 1896, the SCV continues to serve as a historical, patriotic, and non-political organization dedicated to ensuring that a true history of the 1861-1865 period is preserved.

Membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans is open to all male descendants of any veteran who served honorably in the Confederate armed forces.



FRIENDS OF THE SCV

To recognize persons who support the SCV, but do not meet the requirements for membership, the General Executive Council (GEC) has approved the “Friends of the SCV” concept which has now come to fruition.

For a minimum initial donation of \$40, the “Friend” receives a nice certificate suitable for framing, a FOSCV lapel pin and a one-year subscription to the Confederate Veteran magazine. Subsequent donations of \$30 or more each year will maintain the CV subscription and friendship.

The “Friends of the SCV” application may be accessed on the SCV website at this link:

http://www.scv.org/pdf/FOSCV_MembershipApplication.pdf



We hope that you enjoyed this issue of “Home Thoughts from Abroad” and if you would like to contribute an article for our next newsletter, or to be included in “Members Profile,” then please email:

greenblueandgray6165@gmail.com

DEADLINE DATE: 18:00hrs GMT; SATURDAY, JUNE 27th 2026

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SCV CAMP #2161; (CAPT JOHN LOW),
SCARBOROUGH UK.

Camp Commander: John Collier. Newsletter Editor: Liam McAlister



Captain
John Low
CSN
Born 190
years ago this
year