

Confederate Veteran.

November/December 2014



INSIDE: Help Take Back
The Museum of the
Confederacy!
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The Sons of Confederate Veterans presents the
2015 Stephen Dill Lee Institute
THE REAL
RESULTS OF 1865

The following speakers have agreed to speak in Dallas

Jeffery Addicott, "Lincoln's Legacy: Lies, Damn Lies, and Damn Yankee Lies"

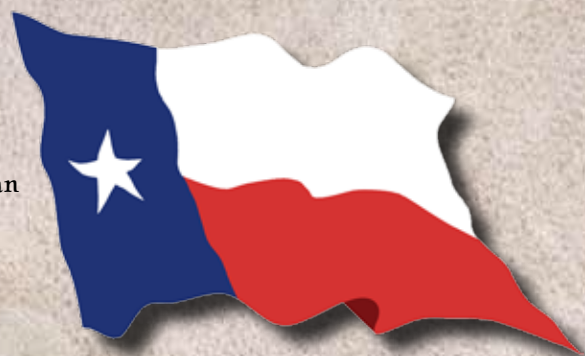
Marshall DeRosa, "Lincoln's War and the Warping of the American Mind"

Donald Livingston, "Lincoln's War and the Destruction of Jeffersonian America"

Ego Tauseh, "Lincoln's Legacy: What is a Constitution?"

Tom Moore, "From 1865 to 1913: the Death Knell of the Old Republic"

Kathleen Mayes Hines, "A Real War on Women"



★ **February 6-7, 2015 – Dallas, Texas** ★

The 2015 Institute will be held at the Hilton Doubletree Hotel in Dallas, call 972-385-9000. Hosted by the Texas Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Registration: \$150 per person, \$125 for SCV members and family.
Includes Saturday breakfast, lunch and banquet.

Register by calling 1-800-MY-DIXIE or visit our web site at
www.stephendleeinstitute.com

🌀 Scholarships available for teachers and students 🌀

For more information visit our web site at www.stephendleeinstitute.com
or call Brag Bowling at (804) 389-3620

CDs from previous Stephen Dill Lee events are available on our website

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

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S. A. Cunningham

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Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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ON THE COVER — A 1933 photo of the front of the White House of the Confederacy/Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond, VA. *Library of Congress.*

1896

THE CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL LITERARY SOCIETY WAS FORMED TO TELL THE SOUTHERN SIDE OF THE WAR FOR SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE, BY PRESERVING THE TRUE HISTORY AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS FOUGHT FOR ALL FUTURE GENERATIONS. THE CONFEDERATE MUSEUM WAS LOCATED IN THE FORMER WHITE HOUSE OF THE CONFEDERACY WHERE THE MOST IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF THE WAR WERE DETERMINED. IT WAS ORIGINALLY MANAGED BY REPRESENTATIVES FROM EACH CONFEDERATE STATE.

2013

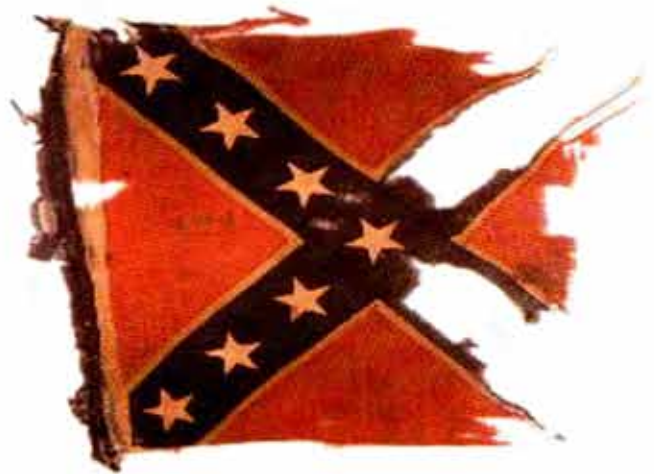
THE CURRENT ADMINISTRATION OF THE MOC ANNOUNCED A PROPOSED MERGER WITH THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR MUSEUM AT HISTORIC TREDEGAR AND THE VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, VIOLATING THE INTENT OF THE FOUNDERS. IF THE MERGER REMAINS UNCHALLENGED, THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF CONFEDERATE ARCHIVES AND MEMORABILIA IN THE WORLD WILL DISAPPEAR, NEVER TO BE SEEN AGAIN AS INTENDED.

THE HISTORIC NAME ON THE FRONT DOOR HAS ALREADY BEEN REMOVED AND CHANGED; COLLECTIONS ARE ALREADY BEING BOXED AND MOVED; OFFICES HAVE BEEN RELOCATED.

THE VIRGINIA DIVISION, SCV, THROUGH LEGAL COUNSEL, WILL DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO PRESERVE THIS MEMORIAL ACCORDING TO THE INTENT OF ITS FOUNDERS.

OUR ANCESTORS FOUGHT TO PRESERVE LIBERTY AS THE BIRTHRIGHT OF THEIR CHILDREN. WE MUST ACT TO PRESERVE THEIR STORY, OUR BIRTHRIGHT, OUR PRECIOUS HERITAGE.

TIME IS RUNNING OUT.



IS THE WORLD'S LARGEST
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FROM THE EDITOR



Unfortunately, all good things must come to an end. And so it goes with our Sesquicentennial series. This issue concludes our series with an excellent essay by Past Commander-in-Chief Christopher Sullivan titled, *Every Man to the Front*. Chris points out how far our society has fallen in our lifetime and the role we, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, can play in the future of our country. Maybe, just maybe, we can make a difference.

If all goes well, our upcoming book, *To Live and Die in Dixie*, will be published by the time you receive this issue. If you are a new member, or may not have realized it, all of our Sesquicentennial essays will be in this monumental book which should be in every Southern library, as well as all Yankee libraries. The foreword will be by Past Commander-in-Chief Michael Givens. There will be an announcement on the SCV Telegraph when it is released.

We are fortunate to receive permission to publish Christian Hamilton's senior thesis titled *Lincoln's War and Historical Revisionism: The South and Its Constitutional Authority to Secede From the Union*. I say fortunate, because it's an excellent thesis and gives us more information we can use in our continuing battles to promote and preserve our Southern Heritage. This thesis looks at the constitutional point of view of the South's right to secede and form an independent nation. I think everyone will not only enjoy it, but find it informative as well.

Once again, we received more letters to the editor than we could publish. Thanks to everyone who took time from their busy schedules to send in a letter. All comments and suggestions, both pro and con, are welcome. Thanks for all of your camp news and photos, keep up the good work.

May you and yours have a blessed Christmas and a Happy New Year. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
CHARLES KELLY BARROW

CIC@SCV.ORG

We have not lost!

Compatriots and friends,

During Advent season I pray everyone is able to spend time with families and friends celebrating Thanksgiving and Christmas. After being thankful for our lives and our needs being met, we are blessed to celebrate the birth of our Saviour, Jesus Christ. "Every year we celebrate the holy season of Advent, O God. Every year we pray those beautiful prayers of longing and waiting, and sing those lovely songs of hope and promise," states Karl Rahner. I pray that each family takes time to slow down and relax during this magical season. This part of the year is supposed to be full of happiness and bonding, not the stress and discontentment the commercial world tries to tell, or should I say, sell you?

It seems the world has gone crazy since the last *Confederate Veteran*. To begin with, Washington and Lee University removed the Confederate Battle Flags at Lee Chapel. The president at Ole Miss not only wants to phase out its name and start calling it the University of Mississippi, but wants to change the name of Confederate Avenue among other things. Following that Hero Dogs, Inc. (a group "dedicated to providing service dogs to injured or disabled military veterans who have served honorably in the U.S. Armed Forces.") rejected a donation from the SCV (a veterans' organization). To top it all off, two students were disciplined in Maryland for displaying a Confederate Flag at their high school football game. It seems things are topsy-turvy of late. What used to be good is now bad and vice versa. Names

of streets, statues, flags, songs and parks being changed because of a few ignorant peoples' feelings were hurt. But what about my feelings? What about your feelings? They are not considered during these discussions, and most committees and boards suffer from Confederaphobia, which is the irrational fear, hatred and/or guilt toward *ALL* things Confederate and many things Southern. It appears from the way things are spiraling out of control that many in the United States are infected with Confederaphobia. Have you noticed that we, along with Bible-believing Christians, are always the ones who get picked on? There are people in our society today who would like to silence our voices and say our Cause is an unrighteous one, a Lost Cause; however, they are wrong! Marshal Ferdinand Foch, a military theorist during the First World War, states "A battle won is a battle which we will not acknowledge to be lost." And we have not lost!

As we enter into the final part of the sesquicentennial, this will be the utmost test. If the ideals of the Confederacy and the virtues of her people are not valiantly defended during this ongoing onslaught, their stories will be lost and her monuments will be gone forever and will be replaced with lies. Like, "*Your ancestor fought for slavery*," "*Robert E. Lee was a traitor*" and "*The Confederate Flag is like the swastika*." "There's an intimacy in listening to somebody's lies, I've always thought — you learn more about someone from the things they wish were true than from the things that actually are," writes Jennifer duBois in *A Partial History of Lost Causes*. The time has come for you, the descendants and lovers of those great

men and women, to come together to their defense. We must forget our personal struggles and petty differences and concentrate on the defeat of the anti-Confederate crowd. I have found that the only cure for Confederaphobia is education, not eradication. Through telling the truth about the South and her brave people, we must continue to edify their memories.

The world today is full of hatred; therefore, you *MUST* be a beacon of hope to those who are lost in the dense fog of political correctness and fascism. Jefferson Davis wrote his wife Varina in 1865, *"I have sacrificed so much for the Cause of the Confederacy that I can measure my ability to make any future sacrifice required...."* What is your sacrifice? Are you willing to follow President Davis' example? If we sit back and do nothing, then nothing will be done. If the job is to be done, it will be done by us, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and maybe the Children of the Confederacy and United Daughters of the Confederacy will follow suit. We are finding that no one will be immune from these attacks, regardless which flag you fly. We must all join forces and unite under the banner of truth if we are to survive. Don't find yourself one day hearing the haunting quote from Jefferson Davis: *"Nothing fills me with deeper sadness than to see a Southerner apologizing for the defense we made for OUR inheritance."* Unfortunately, there are a lot of Esaus today who have sold their God-given Southern birthright for ignorant reasons. Don't be one of them.

During this latter part of the Sesquicentennial, it is our time to shine and make a stand and stop the lies about your ancestors and the flags. Why? The truth is on our side, which has been since 1861. "The historian must be very patient. The material that we are seeking is scattered far and wide. The veterans are very slow to glorify themselves, and you must tactfully draw from them the things you wish to know. Oh, great patience is required on the part of the historian! Then you must be bold and fearless, daring to tell the truth even if adverse criticism comes to you for doing it. But while bold and fearless be tactful, be broad and be liberal-minded. An historian should have with them the elements of the philosopher. It must need be that you are required to deal with the social, the economic and the political questions of the day, and you must be prepared to discuss them without passion. You must learn to hold yourself within yourself in discussing all questions of that kind. You must have enthusiasm, also that enthusiasm which will carry all with you; but, here again your enthusiasm must be tempered with goodwill and fairness. Then you must be a patriot — because the Confederate soldier was the highest type of a patriot, and when you are writing of him, you must know what patriotism means. And you must be loyal to truth not with regard to Confederate history only, but loyal to the truth of all history. What is history? I would say that it is not dates chronologically arranged, nor is it gossip about politics, nor is it descriptions of battles only. All of these things may enter into history, but I think history centers around some human event, some social movement. And to write history one must know human nature.

Continued on page 24



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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Excellent article by the Kennedy brothers

To the Editor:

"Our reunited country?" by the Kennedys, was an excellent analysis of the impact of Southern capitulation at the end of the war of Northern aggression. There were, however, two elements of the discussion which require additional comment.

The first one deals with the repeated abuse of the term "states' rights." Most specifically the references to the 9th and 10th amendments compound this abuse.

The 9th amendment specifically relates to the people and their rights. Rights are endowed by our Creator, and only people are thus endowed. The 9th amendment specifies that listing certain rights in various parts of the Constitution cannot be misinterpreted as the sole enumeration of rights which the people retained upon agreeing to the new government under the Constitution. These are not rights that have anything to do with states.

The 10th amendment relates to powers, not rights. Powers are conferred by agreement, and, under the Constitution, only certain powers were conferred upon the federal government. All remaining powers, as this amendment clarifies, were reserved to the people respectively, or to the states. The powers which the states possess are derived from the authority of their people, who confer the various powers. Each state being governed separately, with the consent of their citizens, each state has varying powers.

This clarification does not diminish the overall validity of the Kennedy's article; the War was, indeed, a brutal assault on the principles of our founding. Specifically, when Lincoln attacked the seceding states, he was assaulting the fundamental principle which led to the existence of the United States — the

right of self governance. It was an attack designed to erase the Declaration of Independence for all future generations, to be replaced by an imposed government regardless of consent.

But, here is where the Kennedys did err: they are wrong when they say "The success of this radical change — a change which today is passively embraced by even conservative or Tea Party Americans..." It is, in fact, one of the greatest and most persistent efforts of Tea Party activists to reverse encroachments against the 10th Amendment. This effort has manifested, after great effort, small changes in the law.

For example, in Tennessee, recent legislation has sought to nullify federal regulations on firearms made and sold within the state. We (for I am one) are also working to expunge the malignant efforts of federal agencies such as the Department of Education as it impacts what our children are taught. There are far too many similar efforts, with the same objectives, to enumerate in a letter, but they exist. They are essential Tea Party efforts.

The letter by Mr. Schooling in the same issue, disparaging the "gun nuts" of the NRA clearly fails to comprehend the entire article written by the Kennedys. The efforts of the "gun nuts" to nullify laws beginning with federal firearms regulations, are essential to restoration of the Declaration of Independence that was the great victim of the War.

The easiest way to tie the Declaration of Independence to the Second Amendment is the quote from Federalist number 46, which discussed the mechanism constitutionally designed to thwart an overbearing federal government:

"The only refuge left for those who prophesy the downfall of the State governments is the visionary supposition that the federal government may previously accumulate a military force for the projects of ambition. ... Let a

regular army, fully equal to the resources of the country, be formed; and let it be entirely at the devotion of the federal government; still, it would not be going too far to say, the State governments, with the people on their side, would be able to repel the danger. ... To these would be opposed a militia ... with arms in their hands, officered by men chosen from among themselves, fighting for their common liberties, and united and conducted by governments possessing their affections and confidence. ... Those who are best acquainted with the last successful resistance of this country against the British arms, will be most inclined to deny the possibility of it. Besides the advantage of being armed, which the Americans possess over the people of almost every other nation, the existence of subordinate governments, to which the people are attached, and by which the militia officers are appointed, forms a barrier against the enterprises of ambition, more insurmountable than any which a simple government of any form can admit of."

The right to keep and bear arms was clearly the essential tool necessary to contain the inevitable growth of tyranny the founders anticipated. Semi-independent States were the corollary necessity. The War for Southern Independence only proved that sufficient numbers had to join and mobilize before liberty could prevail.

Mr. Schooling seems to miss this point. He further misses when he asks "what school in the United States today would allow a marksmanship award in today's school environment?" Well, in Tennessee, and other states as well, there are numerous schools with shooting sports teams — and awards.

Thank goodness. *Deo Vindice.*

*Hal Rounds
Wigfall Greys Camp 1560
Collierville, Tennessee*

More time for living "The Charge"

To the Editor:

I cannot recall a time that I didn't stand at attention upon hearing either *Dixie* or the National Anthem. Still do. I've been a Life Member of the NRA much longer than the SCV, but never thought the two had to be in step because they have very different purposes. I have no problem with that. I don't ask my church to advertise for my business. Maybe those who are canceling membership in the pro-gun organization should consider that they weaken the largest defender of the Second Amendment, and do little to strengthen the SCV (they are contributing NRA dues to SCV, right?). Most of my friends are members of both, and don't see any problem.

I choose to believe that my four Confederate ancestors would have also been NRA members, and would take offense at being tagged with a "right-wing, anti-social, gun-nut..." moniker.

Let's please expand our minds, y'all, and let the NRA be the NRA, and the same for the SCV. If we stopped throwing rocks we'd have more time for living *The Charge*.

Cibby Krell

*Sgt. Adam Washington Ballenger Camp 68
Spartanburg, South Carolina*

Takes exception with letter in last issue

To the Editor:

I take exception with the letter which appeared in the September/October 2014 issue of *Confederate Veteran* attacking compatriots who are NRA and/or GOA members. Stephen D. Lee's charge to the Sons of Confederate Veterans admonishes us to emulate our ancestors' virtues. Name-calling and bitter vitriol are inconsistent with those virtues. A gentleman will disagree without resorting to such tactics.

In a previous letter I mentioned that many, if not a large majority of, compatriots are active proponents of the Second Amendment. Indeed, constitutional issues were at the core of the War of Northern Aggression. Recently, the SCV attempted to place an ad in the NRA's publications regarding the right of expression, maintaining that, like the NRA's fight, the SCV's fight was on a constitutional issue. It is only natural that groups who have a similar view on the proper interpretation of the Founding Fathers' ideals will seek to unite, especially in our current political and social environment.

Nevertheless, the SCV is an organization whose main mission is to uphold Lee's charge without getting unduly "wrapped around the axle" on other issues in ways that might detract from or minimize that chief purpose of our organization — honoring our Confederate ancestors.

Michael Harden

*General John Bratton Camp 1816
Winnsboro, South Carolina*

Make sure we do what we are supposed to do

To the Editor:

In his letter to *Dispatches From the Front*, July/August issue about the NRA, a member makes the mistake many in the SCV do. According to our SCV constitution and tax status, we can't endorse specific politicians or a religion or particular denomination. That does not prohibit us from opening meeting with prayer, having chaplains in each camp, Division, Army or National, nor having Chaplain's Comments.

Same with politics, we can't endorse candidates. We can engage in issue politics. Our tax status is that of an educational organization. Our tax status allows, and our Charge demands, that we defend our ancestors and our heritage when politicians demean them for political correctness. The Mississippi

Division purchased radio and TV ads supporting keeping our State Flag when the governor tried to change it. We won, he lost and he just happened to lose his race for reelection. Governor Barnes lost his bid for reelection when he changed the Georgia State Flag too.

The then-commander of the Virginia Division called a press conference to call out incumbent US Senator George Allen, when having presidential ambitions, he got religion, became a life member of NAACP and addressed that organization in Virginia and apologized for his having had a Battle Flag in his office. He lost to Jim Webb who had spoken on Confederate memorial day in Virginia.

The same year, Republican Senator Jim Talent lost when he agreed with Dick Gephardt and the Democrat governor that the Battle Flag should come down from the Confederate cemetery. The governor lost in the Democrat primary.

If we don't do what we are allowed to by our tax status and required to do by Stephen D. Lee's Charge, why don't we just close up shop?

Carl Ford

*Jones County Rosin Heels Camp 227
Laurel, Mississippi*

Hard to fight invading Yankees with no guns

To the Editor:

Mr. Schooling's letter in the September/October issue attacked "gun nuts" and he sees no common interests between them and our SCV. I disagree. If our ancestors hadn't had the protection of the 2nd Amendment, it would have been hard for them to fight the invading Yankee army.

Danny Dantzler

*Secession Camp 4
Charleston, South Carolina*

Continued on page 50

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

**LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
THOMAS V. STRAIN, JR.**

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Hard work brings rewards

"The dictionary is the only place that success comes before work. Work is the key to success, and hard work can help you accomplish anything."

— Vince Lombardi

Compatriots,

I hope that this day finds you and your families doing well. As I sit here today writing this, it occurred to me that fall and football season is just around the corner. With fall approaching, that gives the camps many opportunities to recruit in their local areas. As many communities hold fall festivals and other local events, your camp has a chance to not only recruit new members, but also hold fund-raisers to assist in your efforts to preserve the good name of not only your ancestor, but each and every Confederate soldier's good name.

As I move forward over the next few articles I am going to speak a lot about recruiting and retention. Gentlemen, this is the key to our success during the upcoming years. With the sesquicentennial of reconstruction quickly approaching, we are going to need to be prepared to present the true history regarding the travesties these years bestowed on all the people of the South. There is a reason many Southern states do not recognize the

elected officials who held office during these years, and we are the only ones who are going to tell the public why this is. The schools, news media, and other outlets are not going to do it; therefore, it falls on us, the Sons of Confederate Veterans to speak the truth. Always remember the truth will prevail.

We have established a Recruiting and Retention committee which consists of the army commanders and me. It is the intention of this committee to assist the Division recruiting officers in their efforts, as well as offering some new tools to be attempted in unison enabling us to see what is successful and what isn't. It is in the plans that we hold a Recruiting workshop at Elm Springs later this fall with the Division leadership. It is my sincere goal and desire to see the SCV continue to grow.

Many of you know my background is in sales, marketing and running a landscape contracting firm. To be a successful small business in today's arena you have to market your company and yourself better than the other companies in your

area do. In order to achieve this, one has to think outside of the box from time to time and pick up on something which will separate you from the others. I am planning on providing the Divisions and camps some tools this year to assist them in marketing their camps at recruiting tables. If you, the membership, believe that these items assisted your efforts in recruiting and worked, we plan to make them available in the future from HQ at cost. The key to this being successful is these items need to be distributed to the public and not to the camp members. The goal and purpose of these marketing items (ink pens, note pads, etc.) is that an *impression* is created in the minds of those who these items are distributed to, which in turn creates a subliminal message reminding that person to log on to our webpage, or call us and request more information. The idea is getting our name, logo and contact information in front of as many eyes as possible.

While you are considering some events to set up a recruiting booth, don't be afraid to think outside of the box. Gun shows, Indian artifact shows, reenactments and vintage military shows have always been successful events, but there are many other events which present good opportunities as well.

For a number of years the Hobbs Camp in Athens, Alabama, was a food vendor at the local Fiddlers' Convention held there annually. This event served us as a revenue-producing event, but we also recruited a number of members during the two-day event. In fact, the Alabama Division is considering hosting a fishing tournament this year to raise funds and awareness as to who we are and what we stand for. As I said, don't be scared to step out on that limb and take a chance.

As we move forward, we are going to have to be more proactive and aggressive in asserting our

name and organization — because if we don't, we will become an irrelevant organization while the federal and state governments, academia, media and public schools press forward celebrating the myths of reconstruction. The only way we are going to accomplish this is by not being afraid to take a stand and tell the truth.

In recent days we have had a donation returned to one of our camps by a group who provides assistance guide dogs to veterans. They did so because of their bigoted view of the word *Confederate*. I would like to commend our Chief of Heritage Operations Ben Jones for taking the stand he took against them and in attempting to educate them about who we are and what we stand for. He has been diligent over the past month, sending out press releases pertaining to these heritage violations.

We are going to have to work in the future for the SCV to be successful in following S. D. Lee's *Charge*. This will present a challenge considering how *politically correct* the world you and I live in today has become. Is it going to be easy? No, but in the end, it will be worth it. With hard work comes rewards, and that is the only way to be successful, whether it is your daily occupation or in a volunteer organization such as the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

In closing, it is my sincere hope to see many of you soon, and if there is anything I can do to assist you or your camps, please feel free to call on me at any time.

Deo Vindice!

Thomas V. Strain, Jr.
Lt. Commander-in-Chief
ltcic@scv.org





Forward The Colors

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

*We are surrounded —
it is time to attack*

The 150th Sesquicentennial of the War Between the States was meant to be a commemoration of and a reflection upon the most important event of our nation's history. There have been many memorable occasions as Americans of goodwill have gathered together for understanding, sharing and healing at the great battlefields of that crucible of the American experience. Sons of Confederate Veterans have been active throughout this anniversary in memorializing our valiant ancestors with the dignity and honor they deserve.

But these solemn memorials to those who sacrificed for the Southern cause have been the target of an orchestrated assault by those who wish to use the Sesquicentennial for a very different purpose. Throughout the media, throughout academia, and throughout the political press there has been an unprecedented attack on the Confederacy, on its symbols, and on those of us who are descended from the generation who stood

for that Cause.

Our intolerant opponents believe civil rights should not apply to those who have a different ancestry or to those who have a different interpretation of American history. In fact, while claiming to attack prejudice and narrowmindedness, they reveal an arrogant narrowmindedness while prejudging us and our beliefs. This demonization and vilification of the Confederacy seems to be all many of these folks do for a living.

But if this is a civil rights issue, it is about the civil rights of the tens of millions of Americans who are descended from those who fought for the South in that fearful conflict. All we ask for is respect for our heritage and for the sacred honor of our forefathers. Instead, we are hearing the relentless drumbeat of revisionist historians and their politically correct chorus.

The sad fact is they are having some success in this hateful campaign. Their self-righteous inquisition is having a negative and divisive ef-

fect throughout our country. Much of the racial progress which has been made in the last 50 years is now being strained by this attack upon the descendants of the Confederacy. These political crusaders find hatred and bigotry where none exists, and their zeal has undermined the genuine brotherhood which has been built by people of goodwill and intentions.

It is hard to build a bridge, but any fool can destroy one.

In the opinion of many, the fault in this situation lies with the media, and with those who misuse the symbols of the Confederacy as banners of hatred and racial prejudice. The racists who desecrate our Confederate Battle Flag are a pitiful handful when compared to the more than 65 million Americans who are descended from those who fought for the South. But when these bigots show up waving our honored flag, the media flocks to them and every camera focuses on the Battle Flag.

(Now it is obvious that the media, as a rule, is somewhat clueless about American history. For example, they almost inevitably call the St. Andrews Cross Battle Flag the "Stars and Bars," which was the First National Flag of the Confederacy. Those two flags don't even remotely look anything like each other. If they can't get something as simple as that right, perhaps it should be no surprise they are confused about a lot of other things.)

So it is up to us to let them know who we are and what we stand for. As a rule, I have found our membership far more knowledgeable about the War Between the States than the average American. Perhaps that is because it was fought almost entirely as an invasion of the South, and the legacy of that conflict has had a profound generational effect upon the Southern people. The North fought a war against the civilians of the South, destroying homes, devastating farms, stealing livestock,

and leaving defenseless families without food. After Appomattox, there was no "Marshall Plan" for the defeated nation, but a harsh, disastrous occupation called "Reconstruction." Southerners, black and white, had nothing left but the clothes on their back.

We have come a long way since then. The South is now the Sun Belt, a racially diverse region with the fastest-growing economy in the nation. And yet, in the minds of the chattering class, the national media, the political panderers and the knee-jerk academicians, the South has once again become a whipping boy for all of our nation's sins. And the Confederacy, 150 years in the past, is the special target of these zealots.

We, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, are the last and best defense against this irrational and insulting hysteria. We have rights and we must insist on them with great vigilance. We must proceed with the iron will of Stonewall Jackson, with the daring of Mosby, and the equanimity and patience of General Lee. And we must put aside our differences and be united in this battle, a true band of brothers.

Deo Vindice!

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Chaplain's Comments

Dr. Ray L. Parker
Chaplain-in-Chief



Christmas in Dixie

Two powerful celebrations stand at the heart of the Christian faith: Christmas and Easter. The Easter celebration takes us to an empty tomb and declares that Christ is raised from the dead. The Apostle Paul states that this historic reality is the message of the Gospel. Paul wrote to the church at Corinth: "Moreover, brethren, I declare unto you the gospel ... how that Christ died for our sins according to the scriptures; and that he was buried, and that he rose again the third day according to the scriptures, and that he was seen ..." (I Corinthians 15:1-5).

The second celebration is Christmas. In this season we recognized that "God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life" (John 3:16). We understand that "the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us" (1:14). The angelic message of the season still resounds: "Unto you is born this day in the city of David, a Savior,

which is Christ the Lord" (Luke 2:11).

The Southland has a strong tradition of Christmas celebration. Although Christmas did not become a recognized Federal Holiday until 1870, most of the trappings of the season were in place. There were Christmas trees, carols, decorations, cards, and the exchange of presents. Charles Dickens published his *A Christmas Carol* in 1843. Soldiers both North and South celebrated on fields of battle and at times with each other during a Christmas truce.

The Confederate homefront also maintained the traditional celebration, although during the War the celebrations were greatly impacted by the Federal blockade and Federal invasion. These Federal activities placed a definite hardship on the Southern population in gathering around the Christmas tree with family and friends. Often there were no homes, churches, or even cities in which to gather. Many Southerners were refugees and

pressed with the challenge of mere survival.

The War Rages

In the Christmas season of 1862, Confederate General John Hunt Morgan's forces moved into Kentucky. On Christmas Day Morgan's troops traveled through Glasgow toward Bacon Creek Station and the L&N railroad bridge there. After crushing firm Federal opposition, Morgan's forces demolished the railroad bridge and several miles of track.

From Bacon Creek, General Morgan's troops moved to Elizabethtown, Kentucky, arriving on December 27. The Federal commander, Colonel H. S. Smith, called for the surrender of Confederate forces; however, General Morgan surrounded Colonel Smith's troops, and, after a short conflict, received Smith's surrender. General Morgan once again demolished the L&N tracks in the area, and then began his escape back to Tennessee.

Federal forces were also active

during the Christmas seasons. In 1863, Federal troops demolished Confederate salt works at Bear Inlet, North Carolina. In addition, there were also several battles between Confederate artillery and the Federal navy on the Stono River and near Charleston, South Carolina.

Christmas, 1864, sixty Federal warships were bombarding Fort Fisher, North Carolina. Federal troops landed two miles north of the fort, captured a gun battery, and continued toward the Confederate fort. Under the cover of darkness, Confederate forces moved in from the north hindering any Federal victory. The Federal fleet eventually gave up the fight and returned to Hampton Roads. The remaining Federal troops left Fort Fisher on December 27, allowing the fort to remain under Confederate control.

One of the more devastating Christmas losses for the Confederacy occurred in Georgia. Savannah fell to General William Tecumseh Sherman on December 22, 1864. General Sherman telegraphed President Lincoln: "I beg to present you as a Christmas gift the city of Savannah with 150 heavy guns and plenty of ammunition and also about 25,000 bales of cotton."

In one humorous narrative, a Confederate prisoner wrote of how the realities of war interrupted his Christmas gaiety: "A friend had sent me in a package a bottle of old brandy. On Christmas morning, I quietly called several comrades up to my bunk to taste the precious fluid of ... DISAPPOINTMENT! The bottle had been opened outside, the brandy taken and replaced with

water ... and sent in. I hope the Yankee who played that practical joke lived to repent it and was shot before the war ended."

The War Between the States (as well as all other wars), reminds us that at this time there is no "peace on earth, good will toward men." Certainly that time of peace is coming when Christ returns as the Prince of Peace; but until that future age, as Jesus said, "Ye shall hear of wars and rumors of wars ... but the end is not yet" (Matthew 24:6). In the Christmases of the early 1860s, the war raged in the South.

The North, of course, had less impact during the War than did the South. Since the invading army went South, the battles and destruction were in the South. The social life of the North was basically uninterrupted. The Christmas celebrations in the North were as they had been before the War. The festivities were bright and cheerful. The carols were sung loudly. The presents were gaily wrapped. Saint Nicholas made his annual visits. There was no blockade of their ports and no invading army burning their cities and dispersing their population. There was, to be sure, the unnecessary absence of hundreds of young men called into Federal service to invade the South.

The Spirit of Christmas Endures

In spite of the battles and devastation of the War, the Christmas message of love, forgiveness and salvation continued to affect hundreds. In a Christmas season communique, a Confederate chaplain wrote, "We are receiving

some very refreshing accounts of the work of grace in the army from our missionaries:

"Rev. P. H. Fontaine reports the baptism of fifty soldiers.

"Rev. Harvey Hatcher has held several very interesting meetings, in which some seventy souls professed faith in Christ. Brother Hatcher is employed by the board to visit destitute regiments and battalions. He is eminently adapted to army work.

"Brother R. W. Cridlin, of the 38th Virginia, has been greatly blessed. A large portion of his regiment has made a profession of faith in Christ since Brother Cridlin has been connected with it.

"Rev. A. Broadus has recently spent two weeks in protracted meetings in Charlottesville, in which forty persons professed conversion. Rev. J. William Jones has baptized within twelve months two hundred and twenty-two soldiers.

"Rev. T. Hume, of Petersburg, writes as follows, 'I have baptized here, and in adjacent parts, during the past six months, fifty-four - mostly young men of great promise. Some now are awaiting baptism, and not a few scattered about in the trenches and hospitals are earnest seekers after salvation'" (*Christ in the Camp*, pp. 386-387).

The Christ of Christmas was real in the midst of Confederate camps. The clergy worked with diligence to share the wonderful story of Christmas love. The Spirit of God worked His miraculous ministry through the message shared by the chaplains. The re-

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The Last Roll

Raphael Semmes 11
Mobile, AL
John E. Hickman

Colonel Snodgrass 232
Stevenson, AL
Marty Castle

Pvt. Augustus Braddy 385
Troy, AL
Larry S. Long

Thomas Jefferson Denney 1442
Cullman, AL
Joseph Brian Willingham

Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers
1202
Tucson, AZ
James Daniel Bryan

Stephen Russell Mallory 1315
Pensacola, FL
James Ernest Martin

William Wing Loring 1316
St. Augustine, FL
Robert Wayne Crosby

Judah P. Benjamin 2210
Tampa, FL
Donald L. Geary

Gen. John B. Gordon 46
Atlanta, GA
R. Jackson Alexander

Col. William H. Stiles-Warren
Akin 670
Cartersville, GA
Robert L. Crowe

Lt. Col. Thomas Coke Glover 943
Douglasville, GA
Floyd Eugene Englett

Forrest's Escort 1239
Kennesaw, GA
William J. Leatherman

The Savannah Militia 1657
Savannah, GA
Carl E. Johnson

Eli P. Landers 1724
Lilburn, GA
William Leonard Oakes

Rabun Gap Riflemen 1929
Clayton, GA
Vaughan Berryman Watts

Pvt. John Ingraham 1977
Chickamauga, GA
Dan Clarkson

South Kansas Camp 2064
Wichita, KS
Edwin Jesse Root

John Hunt Morgan 1342
Louisville, KY
Kennedy Helm Clark
Charles Arthur Curry

Jefferson Davis Birthplace 1675
Fairview, KY
James Earl Stokes

Camp Moore 1223
Tangipahoa, LA
Phil Irwin Garner

Col. Leon Dawson Marks 1596
Shreveport, LA
Charles W. Moore

Major James Morgan Utz
1815 Florissant, MO
William David Thompson

Sam Davis 596
Biloxi, MS
Larry Lewis Barnes
Arvah Carlyce McClendon

Private Samuel A. Hughey 1452
Hernando, MS
Taylor D. Buntin

James B. Gordon 810
Wilkesboro, NC
William Campbell Gray



Cabarrus Rangers-Gen. Rufus C.
Barringer 2318
Midland, NC
Stanley Gordon Goode

Col. Daniel N. McIntosh 1378
Tulsa, OK
Valvin Benny Wood

H. L. Hunley 143
Summerville, SC
Noel Perry Rogers
Eddie Walker Wright

River's Bridge 842
Fairfax, SC
Charles Lamar Yeomans

Col. Henry Laurens Benbow 859
Manning, SC
Berley Edgar Dantzler

Fort Sumter 1269
Charleston, SC
Thomas M. Lemacks

Rebels In Grey 2027
Westminster, SC
James T. Muller

Samuel R. Watkins 29
Columbia, TN
Charles L. Bates
James Forgey Russell

Capt. William H. McCauley 260
Dickson County, TN
Robert Garland England

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Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



3rd Missouri Cavalry Regiment

The 3rd Missouri Cavalry was organized from many men who had seen prior service in the Missouri State Guard before being discharged. They came from Springfield, Newtonia and Polk County in the summer of 1862. This unit became part of General Shelby's Brigade.

They participated in General Marmaduke's Second Expedition into Missouri from Arkansas. On April 26, 1863 the brigade attacked the fortified Federals at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, but were repulsed.

Following their return to Arkansas they became part of the army that tried to retake the city of Helena. This city had been captured by Union forces a year earlier and was being used as a logistical base in which to attack Vicksburg, Mississippi, located not far below Helena on the Mississippi River. With a combined infantry and cavalry attack against heavily fortified positions the Confederates were repulsed on July 4, 1863.

Confederate troops, including the 3rd, were camped at Bayou Fourche near Little Rock, Arkansas, when they were attacked by Union troops on September 10. Under heavy artillery fire they



A Confederate cavalryman in patched pants and ripped shell jacket from hard campaigning.

were forced from their position, retreating to Little Rock, which fell the next day.

When a large Union army tried to invade Louisiana from Arkansas they were ambushed at Poison Spring by Shelby's Brigade on April 18, 1864. The Yankees lost 301 men and 198 wagons. Following the retreating Federals, Shelby's Brigade fought at Okolona, Elkins Ferry, Prairie D'Ane and Marks' Mill. The Federal retreat ended with the battle of Jenkins Ferry on April 30. However, due

to the swampy terrain the Confederate attack was repulsed and each side lost more than 400 men apiece.

In August 1864 General Price was authorized to launch an all-cavalry raid into Missouri to recruit new soldiers and get much needed supplies. They first attacked the Federals at Pilot Knob on September 28, but were defeated.

Next, Price advanced on Jefferson City capturing large quantities of Union weapons and uniforms. Turning towards the Kansas border they achieved a hard-earned victory at the Little Blue River on October 21, but at Westport lost about 1,500 men in battle on October 23. The following day Price's army crossed into Kansas retreating south, followed by large numbers of Union troops. In two days Price had retreated 61 miles and halted to fight a costly rear guard action at Mine Creek in Kansas. He returned to Arkansas via Oklahoma with about half the men he started with.

The 3rd Missouri Cavalry Regiment was in Shreveport, Louisiana, when they ultimately were disbanded in the spring of 1865.



Every Man to the Front

By Past Commander-in-Chief Christopher Sullivan

In *The Life of General Nathan Bedford Forrest*, John Allen Wyeth records an exchange General Forrest had with one of his officers. Having ordered every man to the front to face off with an overwhelming Union force, one of General Forrest's lieutenants suggested that a few men should be left behind to guard the horses.

General Forrest curtly replied, "It won't make any difference this time. I need the men to whip the enemy, and if they do not whip them they'll have no need for horses."

As Southerners, we find ourselves in similar straits. The fight before us in the South, indeed the Western world, is for cultural survival.

The history of America has certainly had its share of conflict.

The first, roughly, hundred years of settlement of North America by the English-speaking peoples, the Colonial period, was capped by the American Revolution which was a culmination of political conflicts both internal and external.

The next hundred years of the Republic was marked by reasonable accommodation, but it also ended with a bloody revolution, the utter destruction of the old Republic, and the Radical Reconstruction of the South by the victorious North.

American politics after the end of Reconstruction in 1877 was again essentially a time of accommodation with the South. The Northern establishment had wars to fight and an empire to build, and they did not want more conflict at home.

World War II brought the American "Empire" into full blossom. United by their desire to defeat

the twin evils of Imperial Japan and Nazi Germany, Southerners willingly proved their mettle in both the European and Pacific theaters, and despite the raging Cold War with Soviet Bolshevism and Chinese Communism, thereafter followed a period of tumultuous economic expansion. This was a time in which being an American and being pro-Confederate were one and the same. The United States Capitol Rotunda made room for the statues of numerous Confederate heroes. Naval vessels and military bases were named in honor of Confederate heroes.

While Southern boys were gladly shouldering more than their share of the fighting in every major conflict, they often carried the Confederate Battle Flag with them. (One compatriot I know was a Marine Corps rifleman in Vietnam who proudly hoisted his small Battle Flag at every base and often wondered about the North Vietnamese intelligence officers trying to figure out what it was.)

It was also common for American presidents to praise Confederate heroes.

In 1914, President Woodrow Wilson on behalf of the American people graciously accepted the Monument in Memory of the Confederate Dead at Arlington National Cemetery, saying in part:

... My privilege is this, ladies and gentlemen: To declare this chapter in the history of the United States closed and ended, and I bid you turn with me with your faces to the future, quickened by the memories of the past, but with nothing to do with the contests of the past, knowing, as we have shed our blood upon opposite sides,

we now face and admire one another. I do not know how many years ago it was that the Century Dictionary was published, but I remember one day in the Century Cyclopedia of Names I had occasion to turn to the name of Robert E. Lee, and I found him there in that book published in New York City simply described as a great American general. The generosity of our judgments did not begin to-day. The generosity of our judgment was made up soon after this great struggle was over. Men came and sat together again in the Congress and united in all the efforts of peace and of government, and our solemn duty is to see that each one of us is in his own consciousness and in his own conduct a replica of this great reunited people. It is our duty and our privilege to be like the country we represent and, speaking no word of malice, no word of criticism even, stand shoulder to shoulder to lift the burdens of mankind in the future and show the paths of freedom to all the world.

When President Calvin Coolidge delivered the memorial address at Arlington in 1924 he praised the Christian principles of the Confederacy: "If I am correctly informed by history, it is fitting that the Sabbath should be your Memorial Day. This follows from the belief that except for the forces of Oliver Cromwell, no army was ever more thoroughly religious than that which followed General Lee."

President Franklin D. Roosevelt participated in the dedication of Stratford Hall in 1935 and in the unveiling of the Robert E. Lee Memorial Statue, Dallas, Texas, in 1936: "I am very happy to take part in this unveiling of the statue of General Robert E. Lee. All over the United States we recognize him as a great leader of men, as a great general. But, also, all over the United States, I believe that we recognize him as something much more important than that. We recognize Robert E. Lee as one of our greatest American Christians and one of our greatest American gentlemen."

In addressing the 1953 Convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, President Dwight D.

Eisenhower singled out "Two persons that I want to talk about today," he said. "Are your possessions more than they are of the whole country, I suppose, although we claim them: Lee and Jackson.

"As a life-long soldier, it was my duty to read about these two great men who were leaders in that profession. But for me it soon became much more than a duty. It became a great pleasure. It became an inspiration.

"When we think of Lee, the qualities for which he stood, the things for which his name stands today, it seems almost redundant — superfluous — for anyone to try to describe them, even to himself.

"For me, let me give you my opinion, in a simple way.

"In my office I have obtained and put up etchings, or pictures, of a few great Americans: Washington, Franklin, Lincoln, and Lee. Lee was one man who early showed to all of us that a man could be a soldier who could fight with all that was in him — and fight brilliantly — for ideals in which he firmly and honestly believed, but still, at the same time, could be a great and noble character. He himself did not fall prey to the passions of the battlefield and to its contaminating filth and dirt. He remained always a pure soul that today makes us better people.

"And he had the perfect lieutenant in Jackson — a man of great purity of spirit, great strength of mind of his own — who could nevertheless grasp the plan of his commander and then go off and execute it perfectly. ... A strict disciplinarian, who yet had one great support outside of his faith in Lee — his unshakable faith in his God."

"These two people today are probably more influential than in the days when they led the Confederate armies



Christopher Sullivan is a native of Greenville, South Carolina. A third-generation member of the SCV, Sullivan served as commander-in-chief from 2006-2008.

to so many victories up until 1865 — Jackson till 1863.

“They hold before us a veneration for ideals, a conviction that to rise high in your profession you do not have to surrender principle. You can stand for what you believe. I didn’t come over here to make a speech, ladies. I do merely want to say this with all the strength that I have: if you had no other reason for existence except to hold before America the memory, the accomplishments, the characters, the qualities, of these two men, I still think your association would be well worth while.”

When President Gerald R. Ford restored Robert E. Lee’s citizenship in 1975, he attached this statement:

I am very pleased to sign Senate Joint Resolution 23, restoring posthumously the long overdue, full rights of citizenship to General Robert E. Lee. This legislation corrects a 110-year oversight of American history. It is significant that it is signed at this place.

Lee’s dedication to his native State of Virginia chartered his course for the bitter Civil War years, causing him to reluctantly resign from a distinguished career in the United States Army and to serve as General of the Army of Northern Virginia. He, thus, forfeited his rights to U.S. citizenship.

Once the war was over, he firmly felt the wounds of the North and South must be bound up. He sought to show by example that the citizens of the South must dedicate their efforts to rebuilding that region of the country as a strong and vital part of the American Union.

In 1865, Robert E. Lee wrote to a former Confederate soldier concerning his signing the Oath of Allegiance, and I quote: “This war, being at an end, the Southern States having laid down their arms, and the questions at issue between them and the Northern States having been decided, I believe it to be the duty of everyone to unite in the restoration of the country and the reestablishment of peace and harmony.”

This resolution passed by the Congress responds to the formal application of General Lee to President Andrew Johnson on June 13, 1865, for the restoration of his full rights of citizenship. Although this petition was endorsed by General Grant and forwarded to the President through the Secretary of War, an Oath of Allegiance was not attached because notice of this additional requirement had not reached Lee in time.

Later, after his inauguration as President of Wash-

ington College on October 2, 1865, Lee executed a notarized Oath of Allegiance. Again his application was not acted upon because the Oath of Allegiance was apparently lost. It was finally discovered in the National Archives in 1970.

As a soldier, General Lee left his mark on military strategy. As a man, he stood as the symbol of valor and of duty. As an educator, he appealed to reason and learning to achieve understanding and to build a stronger nation. The course he chose after the war became a symbol to all those who had marched with him in the bitter years towards Appomattox.

General Lee’s character has been an example to succeeding generations, making the restoration of his citizenship an event in which every American can take pride.

In approving this Joint Resolution, the Congress removed the legal obstacle to citizenship which resulted from General Lee’s Civil War service. Although more than a century late, I am delighted to sign this resolution and to complete the full restoration of General Lee’s citizenship.

Later presidents including Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan dared to express admiration for the Confederate soldier.

But the national political climate became increasingly hostile to traditional values. Values which were exemplified by the Confederate soldier and which are respected and admired by civilized peoples everywhere.

This period — after Reconstruction and through the World Wars — also culminated in a civil war: albeit a low-grade one with few casualties. Despite an abundance of American valor, it ended with a political defeat in Vietnam.

From roughly 1976 is often called the post-Imperial Era. Over-extended abroad, our cultural and social harmony, predicated on a common belief in Christian virtues which once formed the backbone of national morality, is now widely rejected and increasingly criminalized: when the occasional high school Valedictorian brazenly defies the school board and mentions Jesus Christ reverentially, it is a national scandal which threatens having US Marshals descend on the football stadium.

While the civil war of the 1960s and 70s was political rather than military, the outcome was just as decisive. America took up sides and fought the so-called Sexual Revolution, and conservatives



President Gerald Ford is greeted by Southern Belles while campaigning in the South in 1976.

lost. If you doubt that the hippies won, you haven't watched a television program lately.

A simple illustration of the cultural shift brought about by the Sexual Revolution is how people dress. Mark Twain observed that "Clothes make the man, which explains why naked people have so little influence on society." He wouldn't say that if he were around today. What is considered appropriate attire today would have been scandalous a mere forty years ago.

If you doubt me, I suggest you rent a movie called *Taxi Driver* starring Robert DeNiro and a very young Jodie Foster. It is this film which inspired John Hinckley, Jr. to attempt the assassination of President Ronald Reagan.

In the movie, Jodie Foster plays a 13-year old prostitute. What is striking is that Hollywood's portrayal of a prostitute in 1976 would fit in unremarkably at many mainline Protestant churches today and is positively prudish compared to less restrictive affairs.

Immodest dress, of course, is but a symptom. The disease is far more sinister.

Increasingly, television programming pushes the limits of decency with favorable depictions of homosexuals and other deviants. Comedies routinely depict the father figure as a bumbling buffoon and police procedures delve ever deeper into portrayals of perversion. One of the most popular and celebrated programs on television, a show called *Game of Thrones*, which includes among other things incestuous rape, was described by one reviewer as "torture porn" for the masses.

What once would have been unthinkable is now ordinary "entertainment" and welcomed.

All are symptoms of a culture in decay. A key element of this decay is that the old spirit of accommodation and national spirit began to give way to the forces of political correctness which demanded strict adherence to increasingly stringent codes of acceptable public attitudes.

The bit of the axe for this leftward push was

the attacks on official public displays of the Confederate flag, and the bit cut deep.

At the start of the decade of the 1990s, it was a common and respectable thing to display the Confederate Battle Flag publicly in official capacitances. The Confederate Flag was ubiquitous in the South and entirely unobjectionable. It was a fixture at football games, political events and adorned the podium at the Heritage Golf tournament in Hilton Head.

The most prominent Confederate Flags at the time were Battle Flags flown continuously over the capitols of Alabama and South Carolina. By mid-1996, every Southern state, to one degree or another, was engaged in political debates over the propriety of flying the Battle Flag. Even limited, temporary displays of Confederate Flags in an historical context were declared objectionable.

Let's take a quick review of the state of things in the early 1990s.

South Carolina

The Confederate Battle Flag, as a memorial aroused by the centennial of the war, was hoisted atop the Statehouse dome in 1962 by a concurrent resolution introduced by Representative (and Past Commander-in-Chief) John Amasa May.

This was not the first flag at the South Carolina Statehouse. In fact, inside the capitol were three patriotic displays (in the Senate and House chambers and in the lobby), which included the flags of South Carolina, the Stars and Stripes, and the Confederate Battle Flag. All are gone now, replaced by a single Battle Flag beside the Soldier's Monument.

Alabama

The Confederate Battle Flag was raised over the Alabama capitol in 1963 and flew continuously until 1993 when a federal court case removed the flag on a technicality. Then-governor Guy Hunt declined to appeal and even though he lost his re-election, the flag never went back up. There are now four Confederate Flags which fly beside the Confederate Soldier's monument.

By mid-1996, every Southern state, to one degree or another, was engaged in political debates over the propriety of flying the Battle Flag. Even limited, temporary displays of Confederate Flags in an historical context were declared objectionable.

Mississippi

Anti-Confederate sentiment in Mississippi took the form of a protest against the state's flag which features a Battle Flag prominently in the design. The issue was resolved when voters in a 2001 statewide referendum opted to keep the flag by a large margin.

Georgia

Although it went through several minor design changes over the years, the Georgia state flag had born a strong resemblance to the Confederate First National flag since 1879. In 1956 the flag was altered to feature the Battle Flag. Despite robust public support for the flag and loud demands for a referendum on the question, Governor Roy Barnes altered the flag to one of the worst designs ever conceived. While politicians fiercely rejected a referendum, in 2003 the flag was changed back to an essentially First National design.

Florida

After flying proudly for nearly a quarter of a century as part of a collection of historically significant flags, at the behest of Governor Jeb Bush, Florida pulled down the Confederate Flag.

Louisiana

Despite efforts by the Clerk of the State Senate to remove the Confederate Flags, the Louisiana capitol features two displays of historic flags, in the Senate chamber and the capitol lobby, which include the First National, Third National, Independent Louisiana and the Bonnie Blue Flags.

Texas

Texas's major fight in this time period occurred when then-Governor George W. Bush ordered the removal of plaques bearing the image of the Confederate Flag from the State Supreme Court building.

Oklahoma

A display of historic flags including the Confederate Flag was relocated from a plaza in front

of capitol to the State Historical Center.

In the case of Mississippi, the pro-Southern position won a decisive victory because the state's population at large was allowed to vote on the question. In all other cases, the position of the Confederate Flag was diminished because our side was forced into an unwilling compromise because entrenched political forces had larger priorities in mind.

A specific point can be made about South Carolina.

David Beasley got elected governor in 1994, having promised to protect the flag then flying over the dome (or so his supporters thought). He hardly settled into office when he was mentioned in *Time* magazine as a possible presidential contender. He and his advisors immediately set about remaking him into a national statesman, and the best way to do that was for him to get rid of the Confederate Flag.

His duplicity revealed, Governor Beasley's plans failed because of public outrage. After having claimed that, during a late-night session of prayer and Bible reading, God had told him to take the flag down; he later changed his mind when the polls turned against him. Even those who were ambiguous on the flag issue were incensed at his hypocrisy. State Senator Arthur Ravenel remarked that if he thought God had told him to take the flag down, he would've climbed up there and done it himself.

After Beasley's defeat, the anti-Confederate forces did not go away, however. Just a few years later they were back in full force. They eventually succeeding in getting the flag off the dome and relocated to a position beside the Confederate Soldier's monument by spending enormous amounts of money and convincing a large number of voters that the issue could be resolved through compromise.

"Compromise," in these cases, always means conservatives giving in so liberals can get something they want.

That the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People would not agree to the so-called legislative compromise should have come as no surprise. In the public statements made by NAACP and other anti-flag leaders at the time, we can see a commitment to the complete annihilation of Southern history.

State Senator Darrell Jackson, a pastor, said from his pulpit, "We will bring them to their knees. Figuratively, if not literally," and on another occasion, "As the state burned in 1865, it may burn again ... figuratively speaking."

Rev. David Walker of the Aiken branch of the NAACP said on a television news program, "We are at war. We will not accept any Confederate Flag in any public place."

When asked if relocating the flag from the dome to the grounds was an acceptable compromise, Dr. Lonnie Randolph, Jr., president of the Columbia Branch, NAACP, said, "The [Confederate] Flag's altitude will not affect my attitude."

The NAACP never agreed to a compromise in South Carolina and, technically, still has a declared boycott of the state. The only area where this boycott has had any impact at all is through the mafia-like influence of the National Collegiate Athletic Association refusing to allow certain tournaments to be played at Palmetto State venues.

Whereas the flag issue burned white-hot then, it still simmers now, but a more sinister campaign is underway.

To achieve their goals of purging Southern symbols from public view, the organized Left cleverly worked to divide conservatives. Their most successful effort was to use the religious sentiments of Southern Christians. They regularly argued that evangelism was a result of fellowship, and therefore anything that was an impediment to fellowship should be done away with. One does not need to be a theologian to see where that logic might lead.

Nevertheless, many prominent evangelical Christian leaders bought into this radically flawed logic as if it came from St. Peter himself. When Governor Beasley was trying to push his anti-flag agenda, part of the campaign was to have "faith leaders" from across the state come to Columbia and join hands in a prayer circle around the building where the legislature was meeting (the Statehouse was under renovation at the time). They also organized a group of pastors to come out and call for the removal of the flag on "moral grounds."

In response, a group of conservative, pro-flag ministers led by Rev. Bobby Eubanks held a press conference and released a thoughtful and carefully researched booklet called *A Moral Defense of the Confederate Flag*.

The next day a group of anti-flag pastors held a press conference to denounce the flag. After opening remarks, their leader, Rev. Dick Lincoln, pastor of one of the largest Southern Baptist Churches in the state, agreed to take questions. A reporter pointed out that the pro-flag pastors had cited all manner of scripture and doctrine to support their position, and he asked

Rev. Lincoln what scripture supported his position. The response was dead silence. Finally, someone in the back called a scripture verse which turned out to be the passage about not offering meat to idols.

When the second round of attacks started on the flag in South Carolina, the new religious right came out again. With the implicit agreement that if conservatives agreed to help get rid of the Confederate Flag, liberals would help get rid of gambling, the South Carolina Baptist Convention in November 1999, adopted a resolution calling on the legislature to move the flag because in their view, "racial tensions are increasing across the state and that the followers of Christ are called upon to be peacemakers."

Rev. Mike Hamlet, pastor of a large SBC church and a former convention president, told Messengers "We [South Carolina Baptists] want to be a force to achieve racial harmony." And "Nothing" he said should stand in the way of reaching people of any race for Christ.

At that same convention, by the way, Messengers passed resolutions expressing opposition to a state-operated lottery in South Carolina and Sunday alcohol sales. As evidence of how effective conservatives are at cooperating with liberals, the flag was moved and you can now buy both your lottery tickets and liquor on Sunday (with few exceptions), anywhere in the state.

The bit having been driven in, the log began to split.

As Southern symbols were gradually "compromised" out of public view by a strategy of singling out supporters with the help of useful idiots on the conservative side, the Left has now been able to turn their attentions against bigger targets with greater popular support: Christianity and American

**As our culture decays,
our economy struggles,
and traditional virtues
slacken, the SCV takes
on a new and important
purpose ...**

patriotism in general.

Two years after adopting their anti-flag resolution, the South Carolina Baptist Convention was now imploring public officials to publicly display a controversial symbol they considered worthy, but which was nonetheless under attack: the Ten Commandments. Specifically, they resolved that "the South Carolina Baptist Convention

should express its belief in and support of the Ten Commandments to the governor and the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, requesting that they enact a statute to require the posting of the Ten Commandments in all government buildings, including, but not limited to, courthouses, schools, governing chambers, and administrative buildings."

You will not be surprised to learn that the public officials were deaf to the Baptists' pleas and the Ten Commandments are not displayed anywhere in South Carolina in an official capacity.

In fact, just recently, in Spartanburg County (where Rev. Hamlet's church is located, incidentally), several students created a disruptive controversy because they came to school with their private vehicles adorned with large flags. The flags were promptly confiscated and the students reprimanded because they were flying United States flags on September 11, 2014, and according to the school district, that might offend some students.

Of course, as outrageous as this conduct by a school administrator is, it is gradually becoming commonplace. We could fill up these pages with examples of United States Flags being prohibited, active-duty military personnel being discriminated against, and the values and symbols even of America being erased from public consciousness.

What was an attack on symbols of the old Confederacy has now become a full-scale cultural assault on everything Southern, American or Christian.

As our culture decays, our economy struggles, and traditional virtues slacken, the SCV takes on a new and important purpose. The very culture of America is under a calculated assault; the very

Continued on page 56

My Grandpa's Confederate Note

By Ken Temples

I keep it in my pocket, cause I'm proud as I can be,
Of that old paper money, made by the Confederacy.

The beautiful works of art, of the South's proud history,
Was printed on that money, that was passed on down to me.

You see, it was my Grandpa's, a soldier of the gray —
They were five and ten notes left over from his pay.

He said that they were worthless, just paper from the war,
But I loved them dearly and wished that I had more.

Cause even if they were no good and worthless in his eyes,
To me they were a symbol and a real Southern prize.

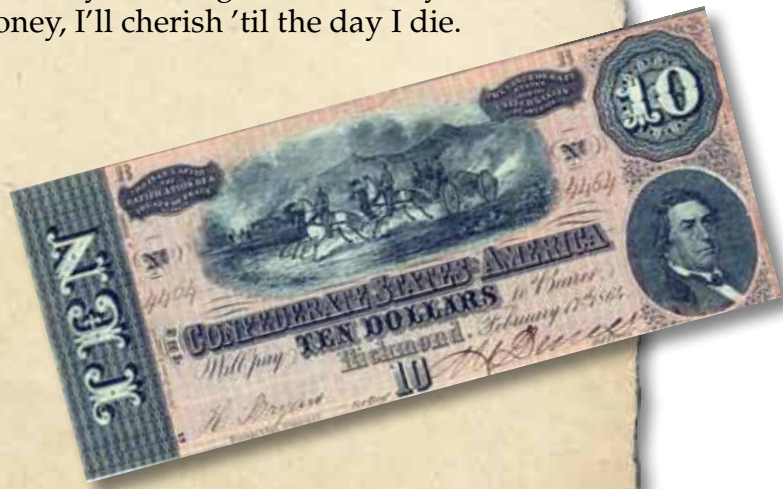
Cause they represented a nation, noble, strong and true:
A nation fighting for liberty and the rights of me and you.

Sure those days are gone forever, and the money can't be spent,
But the values they were based upon is what that money meant.

What it meant to a Southern people, strong, brave and true,
It still means the same to me, and I pray it does to you.

So I'll keep my Grand Pa's money and show it to every girl and boy,
Cause they need to know it's from a heritage others are seeking to destroy.

So I'll keep spending my Yankee money for things I need to buy,
But the value of my Grandpa's money, I'll cherish 'til the day I die.



Ken Temples is a member of the General Joe Wheeler Camp 1245, Aiken, South Carolina.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Not only must we know the event, but we must know what caused it and all the circumstances attending it, and the motives of all the people connected with it. The field of history is as broad as human life; the qualities of history should be truth and wisdom; the aim of history should be to find the truth; the methods of the historian should be to pursue truth and weigh it, then publish it after it is weighed. In a word, if you ask me "What is history?" I would answer, "It is getting truth!" per Historian General Miss Mildred Lewis Rutherford of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in an address to the UDC on November 14, 1912.

Each of you today must be prepared to do what is right and stand your ground. If you listen, you may hear your ancestors calling, "*Stand fast Southerners, stand fast!*" Like our ancestors, we will be outnumbered, and when it is easy to retreat, we must remember the men at Fort Gregg in Petersburg or the retreat from Nashville. Our ancestors knew their duty; do we know ours? General Robert E. Lee once said, "*Duty then is the sublimest word in the English language, you should do your duty in all things, you can never do more; you should never wish to do less.*"

The time has come for all people of Confederate descendant, regardless of their race, color or creed should stand up and say in one voice "**NO!**" to those who hate us. Let the world know the South was right and the truth about the Cause. We will be abused for our efforts from those who suffer

from Confederaphobia; however, we must fight if only to set an example that we are willing to stand up for what is right. In the movie *Mr. Smith Goes to Washington*, the character Jefferson Smith says, "You think I'm licked. You all think I'm licked. Well, I'm not licked. And I'm going to stay right here and fight for this lost (sic) cause. Even if the room gets filled with lies like these...." We are not licked either! President Davis said, "*Remembering, as I must, all which has been suffered, all which has been lost, disappointed hopes and crushed aspirations, yet I deliberately say, if I were to do it all over again, I would again do just as I did in 1861.*" These words need to be written on our hearts and our minds from this day forward. Let us never forget the South and our ancestors were **RIGHT** in their noble and just Cause.

The General Executive Council (GEC), at its post-reunion meeting in North Charleston, South Carolina, on July 19, 2014, voted without dissent to support the Virginia Division of the SCV in its legal efforts to force the Museum of the Confederacy (MOC) to live up to its time-honored responsibility to the United Confederate Veterans, their descendants, families, and supporters over the many years since its founding. This support includes advertising in this magazine, which is shown on page 2 of this edition, as well as financial support as needed to pursue legal action if necessary. You will also find as an insert to this edition an appeal from our Chief of Heritage Operations Ben

L. Jones, for donations which are urgently needed to replenish our depleted Heritage Operations account. Additional funding will be required to ensure the SCV may provide ample support to this significant work in Virginia. In addition to this legal proceeding, the GEC is supporting the legal efforts in Memphis, Tennessee, to force the City Council to retain the names of city parks there that honor the memory of our Confederate ancestors. You may be certain there will be additional attacks in the near future that will also require the SCV to become involved to level the playing field against the never-ending ravages of political correctness. As we near the end of 2014, please consider giving to the Heritage Operations fund.

In closing, in a proclamation from President Jefferson Davis on April 4, 1865, from the capitol in Danville, Virginia: "*Let us not, then, despond, my countrymen; but relying on the never-failing mercies and protecting care of our God, let us meet the foe with fresh defiance, with unconquered and unconquerable hearts.*"

I hope to see each of you in Lexington, Virginia, on Saturday January 17, 2015, to celebrate Lee-Jackson Day. It should be a great event and I can't think of a better place to be. I pray each of you will have a blessed Thanksgiving and a Spirit-filled Christmas!

Deo Vindice!

Charles Kelly Barrow
Commander-in-Chief





Books in Print

Bloodstains: An Epic History of the Politics That Produced the American Civil War: Volume 4

For those who have already acquired the first three volumes in Howard Ray White's important series dedicated to the first hundred years of the South in the Federal union (i.e., volume 1, *The Nation Builders*, on the formation of the old Republic; volume 2, *The Demagogues* on events, personalities and the coming of the War Between the States; and volume 3, *The Bleeding*, on the War itself), this final volume will be self-recommending. Employing his chronological method of relating parallel biographies of major players, White blends in a rich mixture of contemporary accounts, personal letters, quoted speeches, and newspaper articles. In so doing, he recounts a complex and engrossing history of initial despair immediately after the War, followed by recovery and the eventual re-emergence of a vibrant South, what historian Paul Buck once termed "the road to reunion."

Beginning immediately after the conclusion of the War, White offers short introductory chapters on two future major Southern figures of Reconstruction, Lucius Lamar of Mississippi and Wade Hampton of South Carolina. Both men would be instrumental in ending the horrors of the Reconstruction period. White then continues year-by-year

until the election of President Grover Cleveland in 1884. In his "Afterword," he offers a fitting conclusion, finalizing his biographies of Lamar and Hampton, plus adding a moving and fascinating chapter on the last years of Jefferson and Varina Howell Davis.

The chapter on Davis interested me especially. When Davis' body was transported by funeral train to Richmond to be interred at Hollywood Cemetery, the train stopped in Raleigh, North Carolina. Historic photographs show a mammoth procession down Fayetteville Street. My grandfather Henry Johnson Perry, then a sixteen-year-old apprentice, stood along the street paying respects to Davis along with thousands of other Carolinians. Grandfather would, sixty-five years later, recount that moving and indelible experience to me, his young grandson.

For readers new to Howard White's books, the format and structure differ from other histories or biographies readers may be accustomed to. The chronological style and parallel biographical discussions will be useful to those interested in researching information and pinpointing specific events during the decades following the War. As in his other works, White includes an index; but additionally, in volume 4 there is a bibliography of sources for all four volumes, keyed to in-text notes and specific citations. This makes it easy for readers to locate works he has used.

Howard White began this series back in 2002, and his labor represents a veritable lifetime of research and distillation of material and information. Much of White's narrative was once accepted as normative by our fathers and grandfathers. In the "road to reunion" most historians once included the facts he highlights. But for the past fifty years there has been a practical "historical blackout" imposed by a new generation of radicalized and neo-Marxist historians. Thus, White's books serve as a kind

of encyclopedia of the history and times, hopefully reminding us our inheritance and our legacy.

Our history — our traditions — do not really die. Sometimes they just remain dormant, to be re-awakened by new generations that re-discover them and the supreme importance that they have played, and can continue to play, in our lives, if we let them. Howard Ray White has done that, and he is owed our thanks for his labors.

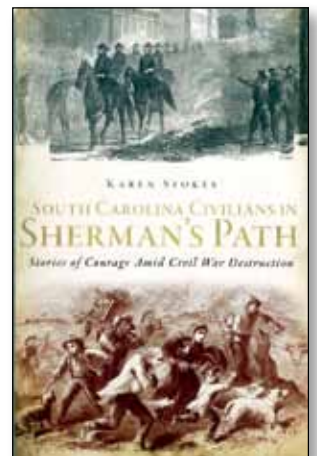
Author Howard Ray White
Publisher: SouthernBooks
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Charlotte, NC 28270
Paperback \$23.09

Reviewed by Dr. Boyd D. Cathey

South Carolina Civilians in Sherman's Path

This book tells the horrific story of Sherman's path of destruction through South Carolina, the US government perpetrating a horrific total war on a defenseless population.

South Carolina had many fathers and grandfathers who had helped make American history and consecrate the United States flag. In fact, when one reads about our American Revolution, what stands out is the many battles won below the Mason-Dixon line. To show their appreciation



Continued on page 52

Lincoln's War And Historical Revisionism: *The South And Its Constitutional Authority To Secede From The Union*

By Christian Hamilton

*A senior thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for graduation from Govt 492.
Liberty University, Lynchburg, Virginia, Spring 2014*

Long before the War Between the States, and even far into the period known as Reconstruction, the Southern States of the United States of America frequently cited a “constitutional concern” or a “constitutional authorization” for secession. In the Southern mindset, especially during the War Between the States, the Confederate States of America were repressed economically and socially, and were therefore constitutionally entitled to leave the Union and form their own country.

It is the purpose of this thesis paper to prove that the Southern States did indeed have a cause for secession before, and during, the War Between the States. Using both primary and secondary sources, it will be argued that the US Constitution, the rule of law — both established and natural — as well as legal precedent all prove and justify the creation of a Confederate States of America.

To establish constitutional authorization for secession, this paper must additionally discuss the Confederate arguments for secession. Therefore, this paper will also briefly explain the grounds which led to the War of Secession and determine if these did indeed provide just cause for sundering the Union. This paper in no way argues the modern secessionist movement, but instead, seeks to prove that there was authorization for it before, and at the time of, the War Between the States (1861-1865).

This paper does take a decidedly and unashamedly “Pro-Southern approach” in its writing. Quite simply, this is because the purpose of this paper is indeed to bring awareness to the aspects of historical revisionism which have been presented in the Northern recollection of their “Civil War.” It could be said that papers like this are necessary to providing a fair and balanced outlook from a Southern perspective on the War Between the States. There are two sides to every story, and the American public educational history books have only presented the Northern one. The opportunity for the other side must at least be presented.

What makes this paper unique? Various papers have been framed which describe the Southern Cause and the legitimacy of the Confederacy. Various essays have been written that discuss the inadequacy of slavery as an issue for secession. Various papers have been published that defend the generals and leaders of the Confederate States of America. However, few essays have been published that specifically discuss the constitutional and natural rights associated with the framing of the Confederate States of America. This paper does indeed justify the secession of the South from a constitutional point of view, a view in line with both the Founding Fathers of the United States of America, as well as the Founding Fathers of the Confederate States of America.

Lincoln's War and Historical Revisionism: The South and its Constitutional Authority to Secede from the Union

The War Between the States (1861-1865) was a tragic and preventable war. A dark stain upon an otherwise clear historical record, the War Between the States divided the nation not just superficially, but in spirit. Families split apart and brother fought brother in this, the bloodiest war in American history, a war with more than 625,000 preventable deaths.¹ The South rightly accused the North of being a beligerent power dominating the presidency, acting like a bully, imposing burdensome taxes, and ignoring states' rights. The North wrongly believed the South was stuck in their old, traditional ways and refused to adapt to rapidly changing circumstances.

Despite Northern misconceptions, after the presidential election of Republican Abraham Lincoln, the Southern States began to draft secessionist legislation. On December 20, 1860, South Carolina was the first state to formally withdraw from the Union, with ten other states departing soon thereafter.² The mere fact of a successful secession movement necessitates a discussion of the legitimacy, and nature of secession itself, as it relates to the US Constitution. Did the Southern States have a constitutional cause for secession? It is a truism that the victors write the history books, and the history of the War Between the States is no different; historical revisionism dominates. The Northern victory in Lincoln's War immediately halted the secessionist movements in America. Nevertheless, though the South failed in their efforts, secession is constitutionally legitimate. The Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights precedent, and natural and established law prove the South was constitutionally authorized to withdraw from the Union and form the Confederate States of America.

Secessionist Movements in America

When America formed, it remained cohesive from its founding in 1776, to the creation of the Articles of Confederation in 1781, to the establishment of the US Constitution in 1787, and into the 1800s. Though

united as a nation, it consisted of two primary regions, the North and the South. These two areas were uncongenial. The South was wholly agricultural, the North, largely commercial."³ These regions differed greatly in other categories, too. Religiously, they varied from Anglican Virginia to Quaker Pennsylvania. Economically, they enacted tariffs upon each other to protect their own interests. The South had slaves, and the North had abolitionists. If ever there were an example of a national dichotomy in a nation, it would have been the United States during the nineteenth century.

The American Revolution and Secession

When historians refer to the American Revolution, they usually do not categorize it as a secessionist movement,⁴ similar to that of the Second American Revolution, another historic label for the War of Northern Aggression. The most famous declaration of American secession may be found in the United States Declaration of Independence:

...That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.⁵

The Founding Fathers believed when a people become oppressed by their government, to the point of being denied their unalienable rights or constitutional rights, they have the right to rise up and institute a new, better government, as the Declaration of Independence indicates. Somewhat ironically, years after the Declaration was published, it was President Abraham Lincoln himself who said, "[America], with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional

3 John Tilley, *Facts the Historians Leave Out* (Ashland City, TN: Nippert Publishing, 1951), 69.

4 There is some controversy between the natural "right of revolution" and natural "right of secession." This thesis argues that the "right of secession" is justified when those seeking sundering the country can prove their oppression as divergent from established law, and are willing to create a new government to end that.

5 *US Declaration of Independence*, para. 2.

1 "10 Surprising Civil War Facts," *History*, accessed April 15, 2014, www.history.com/news/10-surprising-civil-war-facts
2 Justin Sanders, "South Carolina," *University of Tennessee at Knoxville*, accessed March 23, 2014, <http://sunsite.utk.edu/civil-war/reasons.html#South%20Carolina>.

right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it.”⁶ Despite the common misconception, it was not just Southerners who believed in a right to secession. Northerner Henry Cabot Lodge viewed the Constitution as an “experiment,” and he felt that any state “had the right peaceably to withdraw.”⁷

The question which must be asked is whether the South was at the point of oppression that justified their dismembering the Union and creating a new and better government. The answer is a resounding “yes.” The reasons will be addressed later in the thesis.

The Articles of Confederation and Secession

Though the Articles of Confederation (1777-1781) is now but an afterthought in the annals of American constitutional history, it eventually led to the establishment of the current US Constitution, and provided a basis for secession. Article II of the Articles of Confederation claims, “Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.”⁸ Here, the Articles clearly establishes that each state is sovereign relative to powers not “expressly delegated.” Similar language is later used in the Tenth Amendment to the Bill of Rights. Consider Article III:

The said States hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretense whatever.⁹ Though America moved from confederalism to federalism, the precedent established in the Articles of Confederation clearly justifies a “firm league of friendship.” This is later incorporated into the federalistic structure presented in the US Constitution.

Though the Articles of Confederation was later repealed and replaced with the US Constitution, the states ratified it under the impression that they would

retain their sovereignty and authority in the areas not expressly granted to the national government.¹⁰

The Hartford Convention and Secession

In 1800, in a very peculiar parallel to the eventual War Between the States, the Federalist Party began to decline with the advent of the Democratic-Republican Party. Their leader, Thomas Jefferson, bypassed Congress and their power of the purse and unilaterally bought the Louisiana Territory. Fearing a possible loss of power in the states, delegates of Massachusetts, Delaware and Connecticut envisioned establishing a new nation between their states.¹¹

Tension built between these Federalists and the nation until on December 15, 1814, the Hartford Convention convened and announced their intention to form a new nation as a reaction to the War of 1812 and trade restrictions unless Congress adopted their proposed amendments to the US Constitution.¹²

However, just as the amendments were being proposed, the War of 1812 came to an end and the Hartford Convention disbanded. Unsurprisingly, as the Convention had no real power to bargain since the war came to an end, the effort is largely forgotten by the history books today. Nevertheless, before the Southern Cause, this movement was the largest secession effort in America in its time. Of note is the fact that the Jefferson administration did not threaten or declare war upon the possibly seceding states. Instead of violence and bloodshed, like the actions committed by the Lincoln Administration during his War, the states of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Delaware were met with peaceful negotiation during their secession attempt.

South Carolina’s 1850 Secession Effort

Before South Carolina’s successful secession campaign in 1860, legislators in the state considered

6 Abraham Lincoln, “First Inaugural Address,” *Vindicating the Founders*, accessed March 23, 2014, www.vindicatingthefounders.com/library/lincoln-first-inaugural.html.

7 Tilley, *Facts the Historians Leave Out*, 71.

8 *US Articles of Confederation*, Article II.

9 *Ibid.*, Article III.

10 For further information regarding the transition period between the Articles and the US Constitution, the *Federalist Papers* provide a succinct commentary regarding the powers of the states in the newly established government under the Constitution. Of note would be *Federalist Nos. 47-51* by Madison and Hamilton.

11 “The Hartford Convention: Today in History,” *Connecticut Humanities*, accessed March 23, 2014, <http://connecticuthistory.org/the-hartford-convention-today-in-history/>.

12 The amendments to the U.S. Constitution proposed by the Hartford Convention can be found at the Avalon Project: http://avalon.law.yale.edu/19th_century/hartconv.asp.

breaking apart from the Union in 1850. After the death of John C. Calhoun, legislators in the Palmetto State were very “disappointed by the growing acceptance of the Compromise of 1850 across the South.”¹³ Secessionists went so far as to choose representatives for a state election and create a bill allowing for elections. Their message was that “secession would protect slavery permanently in South Carolina and lead to unparalleled prosperity for its producers of stable crops.”¹⁴

Unfortunately for the secessionists, cooperationists won out with their speeches proclaiming economic disaster if secession were to take place. “Only in the Seventh Congressional District [The current Horry County], where the slave majority of the population reached or exceeded 80 percent in low country parishes, did the secessionists prevail.”¹⁵

The secession effort was unsuccessful, but was not dissuaded or deterred by the federal government through threat of force at the time. As aforementioned, cooperationists worked to bring a peaceful resolution to keeping South Carolina in the Union. It wasn’t until the presidency of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 that secession was turned into a violent illegal action for Americans. Due to the belligerency of President Abraham Lincoln, many Southerners would forever refer to the War as the War of Northern Aggression, or even more accurately, Lincoln’s War.

A Summary of Secessionist Efforts Before 1860

Historical revisionism has unfortunately placed the secessionist efforts in American history in the dark; however, before the War Between the States, they were not uncommon. Instead of violence and rebellion, secession was always entered about peacefully through negotiation in the various legislatures at the state and federal levels. From the beginning of American history with the Declaration of Independence, to the Articles of Confederation and the Hartford Convention, the precedent of secession was always looked at as a drastic, but legal, action committed only when those departing felt so oppressed as to need to create a new government.

The Founding Fathers of America knew exactly how to frame the government to retain the natural

rights they so firmly defended.¹⁶ They “believed very strongly in states’ rights because they understood that the surest way to maintain individual liberty was to instill safeguards against centralized power.”¹⁷ America’s architects feared a strong government like that of Britain. Instead, they fought against the oppression for their natural rights and seceded from the British Empire.

These beliefs regarding states’ rights and secession were later rightly echoed and established by the creators of the Confederate States of America when forming their own constitution.

The Southern Causes for Secession

With a history of secession established in America, despite the attempts of historical revisionists, the South had much precedent to form their own nation, and to do so peacefully. To accurately describe why secession was a logical course of action, this thesis must delve into the various reasons for secession from the Union.

According to historian David Barton, historical revisionists accomplish their goals in the following ways:

1. Ignoring those aspects of American heritage which they deem to be politically incorrect and overemphasizing those portions which they find acceptable;
2. Vilifying the historical figures who embraced a position they reject; or
3. Concocting the appearance of widespread historical approval for a generally unpopular social policy.¹⁸ A fact deeply obscured by historical revisionism is belief in slavery as a Southern institution. In fact, “slavery is the story of America, all of America.”¹⁹ New York City was built on the cotton produced by slavery, and at the time of the War, 75-90% percent of federal revenue came from Southern exports.²⁰ From

16 For more information on the framing of the government regarding syntax and the actual framing of the written Constitution, refer to *Federalist No. 54*.

17 John Becker, “Founding Fathers knew the importance of states’ rights,” *The Clermont Sun* (Last updated September 23, 2013), accessed March 24, 2014, <http://clermontsun.com/2013/09/13/founding-fathers-knew-the-importance-of-states-rights/>.

18 David Barton, *Original Intent: The Courts, the Constitution, & Religion* (Aledo, TX: WallBuilder Press, 2008), 285).

19 Donald Livingston, *Why the War Was Not About Slavery* (Wake Forest, NC: The Scuppernon Press, 2011), 2.

20 Ibid., 3.

13 “Secession Crisis of 1850-1851,” *The South Carolina Encyclopedia*, accessed March 24, 2014, <http://sc150civilwar.palmettohistory.org/edu/crisis/Secession1850%961851.htm>.

14 Ibid.

15 Ibid.

an outside neutral point of view, British national Thomas Ellison stated in 1861: "In our opinion, that which has really been a burden and a curse to the most civilised portions of America, is not the existence of slavery in the cotton fields of the South, but that the institution of slavery extended its baneful influence over the whole Union, even to the states which had long ceased to hold slaves of their own."²¹ Since slavery was a national institution, it required a national solution to bring it to an end. Examples could have included emancipation and compensation for slave owners. Perhaps, as some, including President Abraham Lincoln, wanted, slaves could have been sent back to Africa. However, prior to Southern secession, the North never proposed any sort of plan to end slavery at the institutional level.²²

According to Donald Livingston, professor of philosophy at Emory University, there were two reasons for this: First, there was no such program because America as a nation was a federation of states. At the time, it was not as centralized as it is today. "Slavery was a domestic institution governed entirely by the laws of each State."²³ Even more telling, in 1861, Congress passed an amendment to the Constitution which made it impossible for Congress to ever gain control of state-sponsored slavery. President Abraham Lincoln approved this amendment in his First Inaugural Address.²⁴ Second, since the only way to abolish slavery was through the states, the North was not willing to help pay for emancipation of slaves and viewed it as a "Southern institution." If slaves were freed, "they would be part of a national American society...."²⁵ President Lincoln, "the Great Emancipator" and a racist himself, only ever offered as a solution to the "moral challenge of slavery... [the] deportation of free blacks back to Africa — to their 'own soil.'"²⁶ Unfortunately, the North echoed this racist sentiment and was completely against integration.²⁷ Though only 10 percent of Southerners

even owned slaves,²⁸ Northern historical revisionism has conceptualized the idea that far more Southerners were slave-owners. To the average Southern family fighting for secession, the only issue was states' rights.

On February 6, 1837, Senator John C. Calhoun of South Carolina was quoted as saying that slavery was a "positive good."²⁹ While the historical revisionism of the North has twisted this quote so much as to lead readers to assume that Calhoun meant slavery was not a violation of natural human rights, this is simply not the case. Instead, Calhoun "made clear that he was not talking about slavery as an abstract moral principle at all, but about the merits and demerits of an actual practice which the Union had inherited."³⁰ In Calhoun's mindset, the institution of slavery helped the Africans to progress more than their time spent in their homeland. To him, "liberty is a reward for virtue."³¹ Unfortunately, the "ideological way historians have treated Calhoun's claim the institution of slavery had achieved some positive good is symptomatic of how ideological Americans have become and how deeply entrenched is the error that to claim allegiance to an abstract moral principle confers moral merit."³² This is an example of another area in which historical relativism has deemed the South reprehensible. Indeed, the United States as a whole was deeply invested in the institution of slavery. If this were not the case, slavery would have ended far sooner than the 1860s. In reality, it was very successful financially and brought revenue for the American people as a whole. It was not until the War of Secession that the South was deemed a monster for its practice of slavery. This was, of course, purposefully forgetting the slaves owned by Northerners during the War.

Donald Livingston sums up the issue of slavery very concisely: "The South did not secede to protect slavery from a national plan of emancipation because no national political party proposed emancipation."³³ Slavery was not, as the historical revisionists, say,

21 Thomas Ellison, "Slavery and Secession in America, Historical and Economical. London: 1861," *The Edinburgh Review*, accessed April 19, 2014, <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1298956715?accountid=12085>.

22 Livingston, *Why the War Was Not About Slavery*, 3.

23 Ibid.

24 Ibid.

25 Ibid.

26 Ibid., 4.

27 For more information regarding the historical revisionism on the North's refusal to integrate and its denial of slavery

as a national institution, please refer to Donald Livingston's *Why the War Was Not About Slavery*.

28 Livingston, *Why the War Was Not About Slavery*, 6.

29 John C. Calhoun, "Slavery a Positive Good," speech to US Senate, 1837, 157-9.

30 Livingston, *Why the War Was Not About Slavery*, 14.

31 Ibid., 15.

32 Ibid.

33 Ibid., 19.

the primary reason the War Between the States was fought. This thesis would go so far as to say that slavery was a non-issue. What then, were the reasons?

Northern Belligerence

One of the main reasons for the Southern sundering of the Union was out of retaliation against an antagonistic North. According to a Southern pamphlet written in 1860, there were four motivations for secession:

1. That all legitimate government is but the larger development of the same principles which underlie the social institutions of a nation, and that therefore the test of national health is a perfect sympathy between national government and popular institutions.

2. That the institutions of the slaveholding States are peculiar in their nature, differing in most essential features of political character from the political system of the rest of the country.

3. That this difference has excited a sectional jealousy, which, in the political history of the country has deepened into sectional hostility, and that by recent legislation, the Federal Government has declared itself the ally of the North and Northwest against the institutions of the South.


4. That in such a political crisis the only safety of the South is the establishment of a political centre within itself; in simpler words, the formation of an independent nation.

We shall include the two first propositions under one head, as the one is, in a great measure, but the illustration of the other.³⁴


Beyond mention of the "slaveholding states," which is simply a term used to distinguish the Southern United States from the rest of the Union, this highly-circulated pamphlet in no way cites slavery as a reason for secession. Instead, the South clearly and accurately believed that politically, they were being undermined by the Northern states and legislatures. In response, the only action which could be taken to preserve their rights, though drastic, was the creation of a new nation. It was President Jefferson Davis, leader of the Confederate States of America, who said, "We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for Independence... [Slavery] was the only

Continued on page 58

34 Jon Wakelyn, *Southern Pamphlets on Secession, November 1860-April 1861*, (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1996) 17.

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Army of Northern Virginia



Alvie Walk received a War Service Medal and certificate from the **Walker-Terry Camp 1758**, Wytheville, VA. Thank you, Alvie, for serving our country.



The 7th Brigade Honor Guard participated in a ceremony honoring five Confederate veterans and one Revolutionary veteran at the Old Ayers Cemetery in Dillon County, SC. The event was co-hosted by the **Colonel E. T. Stackhouse Camp 1576**, Latta, SC and **Brigadier General Nathan G. Evans-Marion Camp 24**, Marion, SC.



Members of the **Captain William Latane' Camp 1690**, Mechanicsville, VA, attended and participated in the annual Jefferson Davis Memorial Service at Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, VA.



The **J. R. Chambliss Camp 1779**, Emporia, VA, provided honor guard for Loudoun Chapter 170, UDC at a ceremony to honor area veterans at Lebanon United Methodist Church in Jarratt, VA. Pictured from left, Mrs. Maureen Evans, who was presented the Korean Cross of Military Service for her late husband, Harry Evans; Patsy Bradley, Jerusalem UDC chapter in Courtland, VA; Horace Harrell, WWII Cross of Military Service recipient; Dawn Diehl, president of Chapter 170 and Clifton Williams, National Defense Medal recipient.



Three young men are shown firing a salute at the grave of Confederate veteran 1st Lt. James A. Ballenger of Co. G, 12th SC Infantry during a grave dedication ceremony at Retreat Presbyterian Church near Westminster, SC. From left, Carlton Payne, Josiah Payne and Jacob Payne, sons of Kendall and Sharon Payne. Kendall and Carlton are members of the **Colonel Joseph Norton Camp 45**, Seneca, SC.



McNeill's Rangers Camp 582, Moorefield, WV, member Buddy Rowan, and Jack Andrews (not shown) cleared brush and planted grass around what remains of Folck's Mill. Here on August 1, 1864, Confederate Cavalry commanded by Brigadier Generals John McCausland and Bradley Johnson took cover from Union forces of Brigadier General Benjamin Kelly, just three miles east of Cumberland, MD.

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



Moultrie Camp 27, Mt. Pleasant, SC, held its annual picnic on the grounds of Ft. Moultrie National Monument and were joined by members of the 10th SCVI who were participating in a Living History encampment there.



The **R.E. Lee Camp 726**, Alexandria, VA, Annual Mint Juleps, Cigars, and Vittles Party was held at the historic Fairfax House, home of Robert Latane Montague – 207 Prince and 119 South Lee Streets in Alexandria, VA, surrounding the Athenaeum Museum. More than 40 members and guests enjoyed this popular Southern garden party with ample food, Mint Juleps (also wine and champagne) and cigars.



Thomas N.C. Spivey of the **James Longstreet Camp 1247**, Richmond, VA, and his father-in-law Kenneth M. Gassman, Jr., both from Richmond, VA, completed a clean-up and restoration of the grave marker of Confederate Veteran Siram Kite, 10th VA, Co. K. The private cemetery is located at Graves Mountain Lodge in Madison County, VA.



Ten members of the **Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, along with **Walker-Gaston Camp 86**, Chester, SC, Commander Donny Rabon, and **Thomas E. Caldwell Camp 31**, Clover/York, SC, Commander Jimmy Owens, totaling twelve men came together to begin a very honorable task of placing Confederate Crosses of Honor on all the graves of Confederate soldiers in Cherokee County. They placed 38 Crosses of Honor at Oakland Cemetery. Pictured, front row, Joey Pridmore, Austine Lancaster, Camp Commander Patrick Phillips; second row, Darren Grigsby and Kevin Lancaster; third row, Jerry Cooper, Miles Gettys, Alan Kilby and Robert Little.



Members of the Edenton Bell Battery, comprised of members of the **Cumberland Plow Boys Camp 2187**, Stedman, NC and the **Black River Tigers Camp 2152**, Coats, NC, take the field with "Miss Vicky" the Bell Battery's 6-pound Vicksburg rifle during their trip to participate in the Gettysburg reenactment.



General Robert F. Hoke/William J. Hoke Camp 1616, Lincolnton, NC, members Jim Hoyle and Jessie Adams Jr. cleaned a cemetery in W. Lincoln.

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



Confederate Veteran Andrew Jackson Johnson, born 1828 and died 1887, was honored by Compatriots Jimmy Gamble and Chris Harrell, members of the **Pee Dee Rifles Camp 1419**, Florence/Darlington, SC, as they repaired and set a grave stone in honor of his service to the Confederacy.



Mr. Laverne (Lee) Fox, Jr., was installed as a member of the **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC, recently. Pictured from left are Mr. Laverne Fox, Harold Dagenhart and Anthony Bolick.



Three new members of the **Palmetto Sharpshooters Camp 1428**, Anderson, SC, were installed recently. These men are descended from men who served in the Confederate military during the War Between the States. Pictured from left, Camp Commander Michael Barnes, Ralph L. Hardin, Jr., Dr. Ralph L. Hardin III, Steve Martin and Albert Atkin.



Commander James Price and Adjutant Daryl Hardwick of the **Col. E.T. Stackhouse Camp 1576**, Latta, SC, gave a presentation at Marlboro Academy in Bennettsville to a fifth-grade class. The topic was the Common Soldier and Female Confederate Spies. They were in full Confederate dress and were allowed to carry in three muskets, one of which was an authentic 1863 Remington Zouave which survived the War.



A headstone/Southern cross dedication ceremony was conducted for Private Robert A. Christian by the **Flat Top Copperheads Camp 1694**, Princeton, WV, UDC McComas Chapter, Pearisburg, VA, and UDC Chapter 1876 Princeton, WV. He is not forgotten.



Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Archer Camp 2013, Havre De Grace, MD, and the Maryland Division Color Guard performed a Grave Marker ceremony with the Harford Chapter of the UDC for Private George W. Bryant at Angel Hill Cemetery.



Army of Northern Virginia



During a recent meeting of the **Colonel William A. Stowe Camp 2142**, Dallas, NC, Johnnie Lee Gaddis was sworn in as the camp's newest member. Shown, from left, are Commander Jim Lowery, Johnnie Lee Gaddis and Jeff Cash.



Captain Phillip J. Thurmond Camp 2190, Winfield, WV, Commander Michael Esslinger presented Cadet First Lieutenant Brett White of the Nitro High School in Nitro, WV, with an Air Force JROTC medal and certificate.



The **Lieutenant John T. Bullock Camp 2205**, Stem, NC, and two members of the Bowling-Wood 2922 UDC Chapter recently gathered to clean and landscape the Jefferson Davis Highway marker on US 15 just north of Creedmoor, NC. This marker was dedicated in 1925 by the UDC.



Cumberland Plow Boys Camp 2187, Stedman, NC, Commander W. S. Jackson, left, and Compatriot Ben Eure, **Black River Tigers Camp 2152**, Coats, NC, paid homage at the NC Monument and the Devil's Den during their recent participation in the Gettysburg reenactment.



Jerry C. Austin, left, and Jonny S. Alexander of the **Major Egbert A. Ross Camp 1423**, Charlotte, NC, placed 30 Crosses of Honor on the graves of Confederate Soldiers buried in Union County, NC.



Members of the **Edmund Ruffin FireEaters Camp 3000**, Mechanicsville, VA, and the Virginia Flaggers attended the Annual Point Lookout Pilgrimage. Maryland SCV members Father Alistair Anderson and Bob Brewer joined them for this photo.

Army of Tennessee



Lieutenant Colonel William Luffman Camp 938, Chatsworth, GA, Commander Mitchell Parker awarded Dale Plemons the SCV Grandson Medal. His grandfather, Private John M. Plemons, enlisted in Co. C, 39th GA on April 19, 1861 and surrendered under the command of General Robert E. Lee.



Camp Davis Camp 2073, Guyton, GA, held a living history at a local school in Rincon, GA, with demonstrations in camp life, uniforms, flags, ladies' clothing, infantry and artillery. The students loved to dress up and work on the big gun!



In honor of Veterans Day, the N. B. Forrest Camp 215, Memphis, TN, saluted those members of the camp who served their country in war and peace. Veterans from WWII, Korea, Viet Nam and Desert Storm were represented.



Members of Longstreet Zollicoffer Camp 87, Knoxville, TN, marched in the Blaine Christmas Parade in Blaine, TN. Standing on ground, from left, Brian Fox, John Hitt, Bill Bolt, G.W. Murphy, Manami Murphy, Rick Scott. On trailer, from left, Brigade Commander Earl Smith, Sam Miller, Tricia Hall, Philip Butler, Travis Gaddy, Christopher Bryant, Commander Scott Hall and Hobert Jennings.

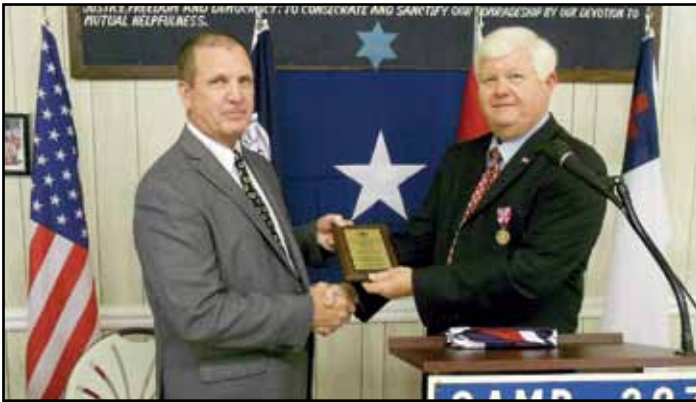


The John R. Massey Camp 152, Fayetteville, TN, dedicated a grave-marker for Captain Nathan S. Boone at the Booneville Cemetery. Capt. Boone served as part of General Forrest's Cavalry Escort during the War. Pictured from left are Honor Guard members, Clinton Perry, "Hoss" Perry, James Shelton, David Mills and Camp Commander Dr. James Armitage.



Thomas Elder and son Forrest Elder of Auburn, GA, recently joined the Jackson County Volunteers Camp 94, Jefferson, GA. Both father and son chose to join at the same time to honor their ancestor, Sergeant William Joseph Elder of Co. L 3rd Regiment GA Volunteer Infantry. Camp Adjutant Randy Evans gives the oath to Thomas and Forrest Elder.

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



The **Brigadier General John C. Carter Camp 207**, Waynesboro, GA, sponsored its annual Lee/Jackson Banquet at the American Legion Building in Waynesboro. Camp Commander Jim Reeves welcomed 36 members and guests for the occasion. Special guests were Fifth Brigade Commander Neil Dickey and General E. Porter Alexander Camp 158, Commander David Moncus, who was the guest speaker.



The new officers for the **Jones County Rosin Heels Camp 227**, Laurel, MS, were inducted by MS Division Commander Alan Palmer, who was also the speaker, at their Lee-Jackson Celebration held at Bethlehem Baptist Church in Laurel, MS. Pictured from left, Adjutant Shelton "Cotton" Norris, Commander Doug Jefcoat, 1st Lt. Commander Don Green, Division Commander Palmer, 2nd Lt. Commander Ronnie Mitchell, Chaplain Glenn Hollified and Quartermaster Billy Langley.



The GA and FL **Mechanized Cavalry** joined together to enter the Battle of Olustee Festival and Parade, Lake City, Florida. They had 34 bikes entered in the parade, flying every kind of CSA flag from the bikes.



Three members of **St. Clair Camp 308**, Ashville, AL, visited former Probate Judge Wallace Wyatt, Sr. at the Cooks Springs Nursing Home recently. They presented Judge Wyatt with a Christmas fruit basket. Judge Wallace Wyatt, Sr. is a Charter Member of Camp 308. Pictured from left are Dan Williams, Ernie Pyle, Commander Bill Watkins, and seated is Judge Wyatt.



Chattooga County Commissioner Jason Winters signed a proclamation designating April as Confederate History and Heritage Month in Chattooga County, GA, and April 26th as Confederate Memorial Day to be observed countywide. From left, **Chattooga County Camp 507**, Summerville, GA, Commander Dale Mitchell, Compatriot Steven Weaver, Commissioner Winters (seated), and Adjutant Jim Johnson.



The **W. F. Jenkins Camp 690**, Eatonton, GA, installed officers at a recent meeting. Pictured from left are Adjutant Larry Manley, Commander Hank Segars, 1st Lt. Commander Terrell Abernathy, 2nd Lt. Commander Richard Marshall and David Thomas.

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



The Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville, FL, sailed their half-scale replica of the *H.L. Hunley* submarine into the Jacksonville boat show. Camp members spent three days educating the large crowds who attended the show as to the role played by the *Hunley* in the war and answered many questions relating to the War Between the States.



The General James Longstreet Camp 1289, Palmetto, GA, after a year of research and work, was finally able to mark the graves of three brothers at one time. Captain John A. Richardson and 1st Sergeant William Matthew W. Richardson, both of Co I, 2nd GA Cavalry as well as 2nd Lieutenant H. E. Richardson, 30th GA Infantry.



Members of the Stephen R. Mallory Camp 1315, Pensacola, FL, along with members of the 1st FL, Co. E reenactors pose for a picture before leading the Annual Chumuckla Redneck Christmas Parade. They fired muskets and passed out recruitment tokens and Confederate money to hundreds of spectators. A good time was had by all!



Honor Guard for Compatriot Tommy Mims Memorial Service of the 7th MS Infantry Battalion Camp 1490, Purvis, MS. From left, back row, David Collier (Camp 1956), Joe Cosper (Camp 227), Eric Hartfield (Camp 227), George Jaynes, (Camp 227), Billy Langley (Camp 227), and Don Heiden (Camp 1956); front row, Samuel Smith (Camp 1490), Carl Ford (Camp 227), Stacy Smith (Camp 1490) and Jim Huffman (Camp 373).



Members of the Colonel William M. Bradford/Colonel J. G. Rose Camp 1638, Morristown, TN, and the TN Division Color Guard commemorated an anniversary of the Battle of Bean Station at the Bean Station Cemetery in Bean Station, TN.



Pictured are members of the Tallassee Armory Guards Camp 1921, Tallassee, AL, who received the President's Award from the Tallassee Chamber of Commerce.



Army of Tennessee



Members of **Fort Heiman Camp 1834**, Murray, KY, attended the Lee-Jackson dinner sponsored by **Colonel Alfred Johnson Camp 276**, Benton, KY. Pictured from left, seated, Sandy Forest, Bernice Garland, John Young; standing, Jimmy Bucy, Irving Parker, Barry Grogan, Mike Burchett, Edward Butler, Tom Hiter and David Garland. Butler, the featured speaker, is shown with a sword-shaped tobacco stick in his hand. As a young boy, Butler rode his horse, "sword" in hand and pretended to fight Yankees — just like his ancestor who served in the 12th KY Cavalry, CSA.



After 195 years, Unity Cemetery in Lowndes County, MS, has a flagpole thanks to **Lieutenant General S. D. Lee's Caledonia Rifles Camp 2140**, Caledonia, MS. Unity has about 20 Confederate veterans resting there, as well as 1812, Revolutionary and World War I veterans. Pictured from left are Howard Hughes, John Wiggins (behind flag), Brandon Beck, Glenn Enlow, Mike Shizak, Robert Sampson.



Ohio Division Commander John Anson, Scott Morris and Jesse Ward of **Quantrill's Raiders Camp 2087**, Mayfield Heights, OH (all MC members) returned a stolen headstone belonging to Private Elijah Holtsclaw, Co. D, 31st NC Infantry, back to his home state. The return was made at the Mechanized Cavalry annual ride at Maggie Valley, NC.



Commander David McCallister of the **Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210**, Tampa, FL, returned to the Masonic Home of Florida annual open house and car show, displaying Bonnie Blue Corvette and Gray Ghost Javelin.



Concord Rangers Camp 2135, Dawsonville, GA, held their annual Christmas Party at Commander Colfield's home, where new members Pierce R. Doles and Todd S. Brown were sworn in. All enjoyed a wonderful pot-luck dinner and Southern Bluegrass Music.



Members of the **Greene County Gaines Warriors Camp 2215**, Leakesville, MS, conducted the Leakesville and Mutual Rights memorial services in Greene County recently.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



Members of the **Sabine Rifles Camp 2057**, Many, LA, along with the **Anacoco Rangers Camp 1995**, Leesville, LA, and members of the Burkeville, TX, UDC Chapter, attended and participated in a grave-marker dedication for Isaac Chaddick, Richard West, Franklin Newberry and William H. Wright at the Sycamore Cemetery in Newton County, TX.



Pictured are the King and Queen of the **Beauregard Camp 130**, New Orleans, LA, annual Confederate Ball. This year's King and Queen is Michael Gonzales and his daughter Elizabeth Johanna Bauner Gonzales.



The **New Salem Invincibles Camp 2107**, Ponta, TX; the **Stone Fort Camp 1944**, Nacogdoches, TX, along with members of the OCR, gathered at the First Baptist Church of Mt. Enterprise, TX, in celebration of General Robert E. Lee's birthday and Texas Confederate Heroes' day.



The **O. M. Roberts Camp 178**, Waxahachie, TX, in conjunction with several other North Texas camps, participated in the Chautauqua Preservation Society's program, "Texas in the War." More than 800 students enjoyed the many living history stations. Pictured is 2nd Lt. Commander David Vantrees speaking to students about Confederate camp life and cooking.



Shelley Cleaver, member of the **Cross of St. Andrew Camp 2009**, Alto, TX, captivates the audience at Rusk, TX, July 4th celebration. He showed a picture of the memorial to Confederate dead of Cherokee County, TX.



A Memorial service was held for Private Willis Hinson, 7th AR Volunteer Infantry at Fairview Cemetery, just outside Cave City, AR. Pictured from left, John Crain, Pete Kirch, Everett Burr, Nathan Hale, Gordon Hale, Larry Fisher and Tom Yoder representing the 27th AR of Mountain Home and the **General J. O. Shelby Camp 1414**, Harrison AR.

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



Ms. Nancy Robertson's 2nd-Grade class at Castlehill Country Day School, Tucson, AZ, recently completed their study of the War for Southern Independence. After a visit from members of **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, the children held their own reenactment. The class, dressed as Confederates, Yankees, Belles, Mr. Davis and Mr. Lincoln, took a field trip to the Presidio, Tubac, AZ, to learn more about that period of American history. Ms. Robertson is a member of the UDC.



Members of the **Lieutenant General Richard Taylor Camp 1308**, Shreveport, LA, visited the grave of Stonewall Jackson. Pictured from left are Scott Summers, Steve Shipp, Johnny Long, Chuck McMichael, Evan McMichael, Bobby Herring, Wilbur Snellings, David Hill, Matt Pizzoloto and Ray Meshell.



Father A. J. Ryan-San Diego Camp 302, San Diego, CA, provided an honor guard for a monthly reading of veterans who have passed during the last month. The reading is held at the Veterans Museum and Memorial Center, Balboa Park, San Diego, and Camp 302 rotates the duty with the SAR and the SUVCW. Pictured, front to back, Dennis Emmons; from left, Camp Commander Jim Stephens, Ira Lack, Roy Adair, Ernie Powell, Stonewall Chapter President Jane Zoch, Travis Smith and Steve Smith.



Shown is a portion of the **Colonel A. M. Hobby Camp 713**, Corpus Christi, TX, float from the Buccaneer Days' Parade. The camp won 3rd Place. Shown in the photo from left, Mac Morris, Robert Hamilton, Craig Young, Leeanne Wilson, Kirsten Richter and James Wilson.



The officers and men of the **Alamo City Guards Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX, are proud to have Compatriot Scott Davis and his wife, Diane, OCR member, as two National Champions associated with the camp.



Mrs. Belva Zirjacks, longtime member of the William P. Rodgers Chapter 44 of the UDC, is presented the Ladies Appreciation Medal by **George Overton Stoner Camp 1000**, Victoria, TX, Commander Thor Eric Chester, for her decades of service to the UDC and her support of the SCV.

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



Confederate Naval historian John Burleigh of Port Neches, TX, gave an outstanding program on the Confederate Navy at a meeting of **Captain James W. Bryan Camp 1390**, Sulphur, LA. He is seen here displaying one of the types of weapons used in the Confederate Navy.



Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710, Sierra Vista, AZ, and the **Borderland Veterans Camp 2201**, Douglas, AZ, held a Confederate Memorial Day ceremony at the Southern Arizona Veterans Memorial Cemetery in Sierra Vista. Pictured from left, Dave Cook, Silas Griffin, Janet Grams, John Mangum, Donnis Davis, Dwaine Bright, Bill Barton, Ben Middleton and Curt Tipton.



NW Brigade, LA Division Commander J. C. Hanna, left, presented The Alan T. Haygood Award for Outstanding Compatriot to Mr. Charles W. Moore, chaplain of the **Colonel Leon D. Marks Camp 1596**, Shreveport, LA. This award was in recognition of duty done in an exceptional manner and consistent unfailing service showing patriotism, integrity, and honor by Mr. Moore.



CA Division Lieutenant Commander and **Inland Empire Camp 1742**, Inland Empire, CA, Commander John Smoley, conducted a Confederate Memorial Day Service in the city of Redlands, CA, where a dozen Confederates are buried.



Members of the **Colonel Middleton Tate Johnson Camp 1648**, Arlington, TX, welcomed new member Jon Durham at his BBQ restaurant, the Black Diamond Smokehouse.



Colonel E. W. Taylor Camp 1777, Bedford, TX, members installed a new VA stone for Carson M. Creecy in White's Chapel Cemetery, Southlake, Tarrant County, TX. Standing, from left, Kent Mathews, Ron Parker; kneeling, David Stewart and Mike Patterson.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



Captain James I. Waddell Camp 1770, Orange County, CA, member Steven Frogue gave a presentation at Santa Ana Cemetery for their Confederate Memorial Day Service.



Members of **2nd Texas Frontier District Camp 1904, DeLeon, TX**, participated in the St. Patrick's Day Parade in Dublin, TX.



Major James Moran Utz Camp 1815, Floissant, MO, Chaplain Duane Mayer, left, installed new members. The new members are, from left, Perry Jones, Ernie Hensley, Devin LinHardt, Dean LinHardt, Bob Fallert and Mike Roper.



Members of the Colorado UDC sprinkled Virginia soil during a Dedication Ceremony for Leroy T. Harris, sponsored by the **Private George Dudley Lee's Escort 39th VA Cavalry Battalion Camp 2224, Grand Junction, CO**, Memorial Day weekend.



The **Arizona Territory CSA Camp 2233** held its organizational meeting in Show Low, AZ. The charter application, member transfers and new member applications were completed. Camp 2233 is the AZ Division's 11th Camp. Pictured from left, Camp Adjutant Jerry Minnis, Quartermaster Ron Fox, Commander Tom Todd and AZ Division Commander Clyde England.



Pictured is a Confederate Monument mounted in Mountain View Cemetery in Fresno, CA, where a Memorial Day Service was sponsored by the **General Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804, Fresno, CA**, along with the UDC and SUVCW.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALASKA

CSS SHENANDOAH 1820
ANCHORAGE
SHEPHERD, BARRY KENT

ALABAMA

COL. CHRISTOPHER C. PEGUES 62
SELMA
HANCOCK, MICHAEL

CAPT. MORTIMER JORDAN 84
GARDENDALE
DYESS, DANIEL EDWARD

GEORGE "TIGE" ANDERSON 453
ANNISTON
BISHOP, KENNETH WAYNE

GEN. EDMUND W. PETTUS 574
ALEXANDER CITY
ROSS, PHILLIP RODNEY

CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS 768
ATHENS
HATTABAUGH, JONESS
REECE

COFFEE COUNTY RANGERS 911
ENTERPRISE
BRYAN, CALVIN LAROE
MOCK, GARY THOMAS

FORREST 1435
BIRMINGHAM
BRANNON, BROOKS
JEFFERY

THOMAS JEFFERSON DENNEY 1442
CULLMAN
BURKS, DANIEL WAYNE
YOUNG, WESLEY JOE

COVINGTON RIFLES 1586
ANDALUSIA
JORDAN, JAMES EDWARD
WORLEY, JAMES DONALD

WINSTON COUNTY GRAYS 1788
HALEYVILLE
FREDERICK, JUDSON SCOTT

FORT BLAKELEY 1864
BALDWIN COUNTY
BLEVINS, TERRY CREIG
HUDSON, CHANCE
PIGOTT, JAMES JACOB

THE TALLASSEE ARMORY GUARDS 1921
TALLASSEE
COPELAND, FRANK RAWLES
GRESHAM, TOMMY EUGENE
HAMMONDS, STEVEN
EDWARD
LAURENZI, ERNEST S.
SCARBOROUGH, JOSEPH T.
SPIVEY, DAVID EARL

ARKANSAS

GEN. ROBERT C. NEWTON 197
LITTLE ROCK
WEISENFELS, LOGAN JAMES

GEN RICHARD M. GANO 561
FORT SMITH
BUCHANAN, JAMES
DOUGLAS

GENERAL EVANDER McNAIR 646
MENA
COSTELLO, JOHN PATRICK
HOYLE, BENJAMIN F.
SINGLETON, KELLY
WHITELEY, DAVID L.

JAMES M. KELLER 648
HOT SPRINGS
HARMON, ROBERT WAYNE
PATTERSON, EDWYN J.

THOMAS C. HINDMAN 656
PRAIRIE GROVE
WHITAKER, STEVEN BRYAN

GEN. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE 1433
PINE BLUFF
HALL, ROBERT LORANZY

COL. ROBERT G. SHAVER 1655
JONESBORO
DENTON, CHARLES JAMES

MAJOR JOHN B. BURTON 1664
TEXARKANA
MOORE, BRIAN P.

ARIZONA

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS CAMP PVT. PETER HAIL 1647
PRESCOTT
LISTIACK, BENJAMIN ADAM
LISTIACK, LEVI JASON

CPT. GRANVILLE H. OURY 1708
SCOTTSDALE
FLOOD, MATTHEW ALAN
JOHNSON, JAMES WESLEY

PVT. C. W. LUCAS-FORREST'S ESCORT 2316
PRESCOTT VALLEY
HUGHES, WILLIAM TERRY

CALIFORNIA

FATHER A. J. RYAN-SAN DIEGO 302
SAN DIEGO
HUGHES, STEVEN BERNARD
KLINEDINST, JOHN DAVID

GEN. JOHN B. HOOD 1208
LOS ANGELES
BRYAN, REID THOMAS

THE STAINLESS BANNER 1440
SAN JOSE
HARBERSON, DAVID
ROBERT

GENERAL GEORGE BLAKE COSBY 1627
SACRAMENTO
BRAZELL, RON
KEALEY, PATRICK JOSEPH
LEONARD, DANIEL O.
MITCHELL, ADAM
ROBISON, MICHAEL ROBERT

INLAND EMPIRE 1742
INLAND EMPIRE
ASHLEY, NORMAN R.

CAPTAIN JAMES IREDELL WADDELL 1770
ORANGE COUNTY
BIGGS, WILLIAM ROBERT
WILLIAMS, RYAN THOMAS

GENERAL TYREE HARRIS BELL 1804
FRESNO
MAY, CLAUDE H.
METCALF, DONNIE GENE

COLORADO

PVT. GEORGE DUDLEY LEE'S ESCORT 39th VA CAV BATT'N 2224
GRAND JUNCTION
BARTO, GARY

DELAWARE

DELAWARE GRAYS 2068
SEAFORD
VENABLE, TIMOTHY DAMON

FLORIDA

WAKULLA GUARDS 742
CRAWFORDVILLE
McALPIN, JUDSON EARL
VAN WINKLE, ETHAN LEE
WILLIAMS, JOHN

JOHN HANCE O'STEEN 770
TRENTON
AUVIL, THOMAS RONALD
BUEHLER, GRANT A.
JENKINS, JAKOB
ALEXANDER
PITTS, TREY MICHAEL

KIRBY SMITH 1209
JACKSONVILLE
HERREN, ROBERT D.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS ASBURY HENDRY 1284
SEBRING
HOWERTON, CLINTON
JAMES
HOWERTON, JESSE W.
LAYCOCK, DONALD G.

STEPHEN RUSSELL MALLORY 1315
PENSACOLA
LYLE, CHARLES MICHAEL

BRIG. GEN. EVANDER M. LAW 1323
LAKELAND
SMITH, DUNCAN KEMP

CAPT. J. J. DICKISON 1387
MELBOURNE
CAMPBELL, JOHN
DAVIDSON
NICHOLS, DARRELL A.
THORNTON, REESE
MICHAEL
WALL, DANIEL JAMES

MAJ. WILLIAM M. FOOTMAN 1950
FT. MYERS
WILLIS, CHARLES EUGEN

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN 2210
TAMPA
McCALLISTER, ARCHIE
McCALLISTER, CONNOR
RAY JEVITT
MONTES, JASON D.
MUNSON-CHESTNUT, DAVID
LEE
SUMNER, MICHAEL
FREDERICK ROLAND
WAUGH, ROBERT MACK

CPT. LUKE LOTT'S CALHOUN GUARDS 2212
ALTHA
SIGMORE, KLAYTON

GEORGIA

MAJOR WILLIAM E. SIMMONS 96
LAWRENCEVILLE
GAINEY, MARK DOUGLAS

BRIG. GEN. T. R. R. COBB 97
ATHENS
CROWE, PHILIP SCOTT
SMEDLUND, WILLIAM
SIDNEY

LT. COL. THOMAS M. NELSON 141
ALBANY
WALL, MARK
WILLIAMS, CLAUD
EMERETTE
WORSLEY, CARL JOSEPH

McDANIEL-CURTIS 165
CARROLLTON
GARNER, JOSEPH WAYNE

JOHN B. GORDON 599
LAFAYETTE
CASEY, THOMAS GREENE

OLD CAPITOL 688
MILLEDGEVILLE
BROWN, FORREST SCOTT

KENNESAW BATTLEFIELD 700
MARIETTA
BARHAM, KRISTIAN WEBB
HAMILTON, LEE T.

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER 863
CONYERS
DAVIS, DERWIN BRYAN

CURRAHEE RANGERS 935
TOCCOA
DICKERSON, CYLAR DAVID

OGEECHEE RIFLES CAMP 941
STATESBORO
MARSH, ALAN SMITH

GEN. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE 1361
JONESBORO
WILLIAMS, DANIEL CLINTON

27th GEORGIA REGIMENT 1404
GAINESVILLE
LOGGINS, RAYMOND E.

GEN. LEONIDAS POLK 1446
SMYRNA
BAYLESS, ARTHUR OAKLEY

THE ROSWELL MILLS 1547
ROSWELL
HAMMACK, EUGENIUS
SHEPPARD
SMITH, GEORGE FRANCIS

DAVID W. PAYNE 1633
BLAIRSVILLE
BARNES, JACOB JEFFERY

COL. HIRAM PARKS BELL 1642
CUMMING
MUNDA, DONNIE WILLIAM

THE SAVANNAH MILITIA 1657
SAVANNAH
RHAME, WALTER ASHBY
WALLS, STANLEY A.

CALHOUN RIFLES 1855
EDISON
MADDOX, HENRY EARL

PVT. JOHN INGRAHAM 1977
CHICKAMAUGA
ADAMS, JOHN ERIC

CAPT. JAMES KNOX "SEABOARD GUARDS" 2022
WAYNESVILLE
WATKINS, CHRISTOPHER
AARON

CAMP DAVIS 2073
GUYTON
ASSANOWICZ, JOSHUA
RYAN

MONTGOMERY SHARPSHOOTERS 2164
MT. VERNON
CROWE, MICHAEL A.

B/G HENRY KENT McCAy 2172
JESUP
CROSSWHITE, HUNTER
PATRICK

GEORGIA DIVISION HQ CAMP 2200
MOULTRIE
ENNIS, LAMAR WALLACE
GOODWIN, JOHN COKER
HALL, JUSTIN CHANCE
LEWIS, CHARLES JESSE
LITTLE, LAMONT DREW
PAGE, GARY LYNN
PIERCE, DONALD MATTHEW

PIERCE, GABRIEL ANTHONY
PRIMM, JONATHAN H.
TURNER, RICHARD WARREN
WHELCHER, GUY OSLIN
WHITLOCK, DONALD
EUGENE

GENERAL PATRICK R. CLEBURNE 2209
RINGGOLD
FAMBROUGH, BRIAN KEITH
FAMBROUGH, RONALD
KEITH
PETERS, CHARLES A.

THE CAMP OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER 2218
JONES COUNTY
BOCKHOLT, ETHAN CHARLES
REONAS, NICHOLAS BLAKE

IDAHO

CPL. WILLIAM MINK 2244
NAMPA
SKAUG, EVAN J.

ILLINOIS

JOHN KEMPSHALL 1534
MAROA
RIDGE, STEPHEN T.

LT. GEORGE E. DIXON 1962
BELLEVILLE
HAAKE, DAVID ODELL
JACOBS, TYLER WAYNE
JOHNSON, JAMES
CLELLAND

INDIANA

COL. SAMUEL ST. GEORGE ROGERS 1508
INDIANAPOLIS
THOMAS, WILLIAM T.

DIXIE GRAYS CAMP 2155
LADOGA
HENSLEY, HARVE

KANSAS

MAJOR THOMAS J. KEY 1920
KANSAS CITY
BROWN, WILLIAM JEFFERY

SOUTH KANSAS CAMP 2064
WICHITA
SMITH, PAUL RENNER

KENTUCKY

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE 100
LEXINGTON
SCHULTE, JACOB DAVID
SHOEMAKE, THOMAS ALLEN

GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN 1495
PADUCAH
HENNING, JAMES FRANKLIN
JACKSON, GARY LEE
NOLES, CODY DANIEL

COLONEL BENJAMIN CAUDILL 1629 WHITESBURG
CLINE, BRANDON MICHAEL
CLINE, MICHAEL EDWARD
MOORE, GARY VAN

GEN. BEN HARDIN HELM 1703 ELIZABETHTOWN
ROBINSON, JIMMIE AYERS

PRIVATE CALVIN UNTHANK 1787 HARLAN
GILES, JAMES EDWARD

LOUISIANA

COL. CHARLES D. DREUX 110 NEW ORLEANS
FAUGHT, CHARLES B.
PATTERSON, JAMES
McBRIDE

CLAIBORNE INVINCIBLES 797 CLAIBORNE PARISH
JANSSEN, HAYDEN

CAMP MOORE 1223 TANGIPAHOA
BOTTOLFS, JASON ROBERT
BOTTOLFS, ROBERT M.
LEE, RICHARD CURTIS

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR 1308 SHREVEPORT
ARMSTRONG, DAVEN
GLENN
BAKER, JEREMY WAYNE
EVANS, AUSTIN TUCKER
EVANS, JEREMY LYN
LEE, EVAN LEE
LEE, JASON WAYNE
LEE, JETT WAYNE
LEE, RYAN WAYNE
RULAU, JONAH THOMAS

CAPT. JAMES W. BRYAN 1390 LAKE CHARLES
HELLUMS, JAMES WHITE
MITCHELL, TIMOTHY WAYNE

COL. JAMES HAMILTON BEARD 1856 LOGANSPOUT
AYRES, GARY

MARYLAND

CAPT. JAMES I. WADDELL CSN 1608 ANNAPOLIS
WHISMAN, OLEN C.

LT. COL. ROBERT H. ARCHER 2013 HAVRE DE GRACE
ELDRETH, MICHAEL E.
ELDRETH, WILLIAM IAN
TAYLOR, JASON JOSHUA

BORDER STATE RANGERS MECH CAV 2202 WESTMINSTER
KIRKPATRICK, DAVID
WALTON

MICHIGAN

ADM. RAPHAEL SEMMES 1321 DEARBORN
CALDER, GEORGE ELBERT

MISSOURI

B/G JOHN T. HUGHES 614 INDEPENDENCE
ANDERSON, GREG M.
EVERETT, WELDON LEE
JOHNSON, DAVID ANDREW

B/G MOSBY MONROE PARSONS 718 JEFFERSON CITY
COALE, JERRY LEE

MAJOR JAMES MORGAN UTZ 1815 FLORISSANT
CULLENS, CARL EUGENE
CULLENS, JAMES MICHAEL
MORTON, RICHARD
MICHAEL

COL. JAMES J. SEARCY 1923 COLUMBIA
HAMMONS, WILLIAM
HENRY

MISSISSIPPI

RANKIN ROUGH AND READY'S 265 BRANDON
BLACKWELL, KENNETH
EARL
BRYANT, CLAUDE WILLIAM
(BILLY)
LAMPKIN, STEVE
PETERSON, DON G.
POWELL, CHRISTOPHER IAN
ROBBINS, CLARENCE LEE

COL. WILLIAM P. ROGERS 321 CORINTH
CARTWRIGHT, HARVEY J.
KIDDY, GREGORY D.
CAPTAIN JOHN M. BRADLEY 384 LOUISVILLE
McGHEE, JOHNNY

SGT. SAMUEL J. HOUSE 837 SENATOBIA
PARKER, CHARLES RAY

TIPPAH TIGERS 868 RIPLEY
CARTER, DAX G.
JONES, JAMES ALTON

CAPTAIN FRANCIS MARION ROGERS 873 AMORY
EAST, VAN PHILIP

GEN. WILLIAM BARKSDALE 1220 COLUMBUS
KYZER, HARRY JOEL

LT. GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 1353 HATTIESBURG
HUMPHREY, JAMES E.
PHILLIPS, WILLIAM EUGENE
SIMS, RICHARD ALLEN

MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE RIFLES 1636 CLINTON
BARLOW, CARROLL
HUMPHREY
BARRETT, KEVIN WAYNE
BARRETT, ROGER DALE
CHAMBERS, ALAN H.
CHANCELLOR, JOEY
CHANDLER, RUSSELL BERT
DAFFERNER, JERRY H.
McGUFFIE, JAMES PATRICK

PITTMAN, STEVEN WAYNE WHITE, BARRETT EUGENE WHITE, BARRETT CODY

EAST MISSISSIPPI GREYS 1666 FOREST
HORN, IRVIN CURTIS

CALHOUN AVENGERS 1969 CALHOUN CITY
HELLUMS, DONALD ROGER
"JAKE"
HELLUMS, DWIGHT
HELLUMS, JAMES HENRY

LT. GEN. STEPHEN DILL LEE'S CALEDONIA RIFLES 2140 CALEDONIA
IVEY, ROGER H.

NORTH CAROLINA

ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE 15 ASHEVILLE
GOLDTHWAITE, JOHN
RANDALL

THE THOMASVILLE RIFLES 172 THOMASVILLE
FREEMAN, CHRISTOPHER
MICHAEL

M/G STEPHEN DODSON RAMSEUR / COL. REUBEN CAMPBELL 387 STATESVILLE
OSBORNE, FRANK JACKSON
GOLDSBORO RIFLES 760 GOLDSBORO
BAILEY, WILTON THOMAS

JAMES B. GORDON 810 WILKESBORO
ANDREWS, JAMES N.

COL. CHARLES F. FISHER 813 GRAHAM
SMITH, CRAIG GERARD

MAJ. CHARLES Q. PETTY 872 GASTONIA
DEESE, BRANDON SCOTT
GUFFIE, BRADLEY DEVON
HOWARD, CHARLES EUGENE
STRUSINSKI, EREK

PVT. HENRY L. WYATT 1297 RALEIGH
HAPPER, ADAM MITCHEL

PVT. LORENZO DOW WILLIAMS 1456 REIDSVILLE
WEBER, ROGER WAYNE

COL. LEONIDAS LAFAYETTE POLK 1486 GARNER
BARWICK, ROBERT GENE
BRYAN, JEFFREY LANE

MAJ. GEN. BRYAN GRIMES 1488 GREENVILLE
COPELAND, PAUL CARLTON
MASTIN, DANIEL WADE

MINGO 1717 SPIVEY'S CORNER
HAYDEN, HOUSTON DALE
JACKSON, GARY L.
MASON, LARRY D.

THE CSA UNKNOWN SOLDIER 1753 LANES CREEK TOWNSHIP
CAUDLE, DONALD LEE
JOYE, KEITH HARRIS
McBRIDE, JAMES EDGAR

YADKIN GRAY EAGLES 1765 YADKINVILLE
WOLFF, STEPHEN ANDREW

GASTON GUARDS 1822 STANLEY
ENSLEY, TYSON BOYCE

COL. LAWRENCE M. ALLEN 2093 MARS HILL
HITT, JASON LEE

THE BURKE TIGERS 2162 VALDESE
HAMBY, MALCOLM SCOTT

LT. JOHN T. BULLOCK 2205 GRANVILLE CO.
McHENRY, CHAD D.
ROBERSON, KEVIN M.

BIG IVY MOUNTAIN GUARD 2230 BARNARDSVILLE
DILLINGHAM, JUSTIN
WAYNE

NEW MEXICO

B/G HENRY HOPKINS SIBLEY 2075 ALBUQUERQUE
PATTERSON, JOHN NEWTON

NEW YORK

GEN. ARCHIBALD GRACIE 985 NEW YORK
McCULLOUGH, SAMUEL
GLENDON
McCULLOUGH, THOMAS A.

OHIO

BRIG. GEN. ROSWELL S. RIPLEY 1535 WORTHINGTON
NICKELL, JAMES MORTON

2nd LT. JOHN BETHEL BOWLES 2228 TIFFIN
AUBLE, DAVE ORVAL

OKLAHOMA

LT. COL. JACKSON F. McCURTAIN 513 MOORE
CARTER, JIMMY DON
COTTRELL, JACKIE B.

CAPTAIN JAMES J. McALESTER 775 McALESTER
CRANK, WILLIAM AUSTIN
DAVIS, WILLIAM BRENT
LAMBERT, TYLER BRENT

INDIAN TERRITORY 892 POTEAU
SCHLORFF, CONNOR LOUIS

COL. JOHN JUMPER 900 CLAREMORE
CULLEN, CLAYTON E.
CULLEN, ERIC SHANE

COL. DANIEL N. McINTOSH 1378 TULSA
CLAWSON, BILLY ALVIN
KEITH, MARK ALAN
WOOD, ROBERT BEN
WOOD, VALVIN EUGENE

COL. WILLIAM PENN ADAIR 2206 BARTLESVILLE
LYKE, RICHARD D.

PENNSYLVANIA

PVT. JOHN WESLEY CULP MEMORIAL 1961 GETTYSBURG
COMMERIO, VINCENT
ANTHONY

SOUTH CAROLINA

MOULTRIE 27 MOUNT PLEASANT
BUFORD, WILLIAM
BLANTON
COLLINS, ROBIN
GLISSON, ANDREW
WARREN

PVT. THOMAS E. CALDWELL 31 CLOVER/YORK
SPARROW, THOMAS DANIEL

JOHN M. KINARD 35 NEWBERRY
BOLAND, KALEB SAMUEL

16th SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT 36 GREENVILLE
BROWN, RANDALL GORDON
BRUNE, EDWIN DAYTON

BRUNE, RONALD EDWIN CARSON, JOHN M. ELROD, ROBERT LEE GILES, NELSON STUART HOLLIDAY, LESLIE KYLE HOWELL, JOSEPH JARVIS

OLDE ABBEVILLE 39 IVA
WILSON, WILLIAM BARRETT
WILSON, WILLIAM FLOYD

ADAM WASHINGTON BALLENGER 68 SPARTANSBURG
BERRY, WILLIAM CLYDUS
BYERLY, JULIUS STEPHEN

COL. DONALD R. BARTON 121 BRANCHVILLE
DANTZLER, WILLIAM DOUG
OTT, RUSSELL CLIFTON

MECHANIZED CAVALRY HEADQUARTERS 212 BLACKSBURG
CAPPS, CHARLES LEE
WYLIE, LESTER CALVEN

GEN. WADE HAMPTON 273 COLUMBIA
VAN ATTEN, KENNETH
CHARLES
WESSINGER, MICHAEL
SCOTT
WESSINGER, RICHARD
SCOTT

COL. HENRY LAURENS BENBOW 859 MANNING
TARRANCE, RYAN

HORRY ROUGH AND READYS 1026 MYRTLE BEACH
TODD, DAVID A.

GENERAL JOE WHEELER 1245 AIKEN
RITTER, TREVOR ROBERT

STAR OF THE WEST 1253 CHARLESTON
THOMAS, NATHAN SCOTT

FORT SUMTER 1269 CHARLESTON
BOWDEN, ROBERT HENRY
CALHOUN, MARK REGGAN
CLEMENT, JAMES
WILKINSON LEGARE
EASTMAN, ROBERT GERRY
MIDDLETON
HOLLIDAY, JAMES
GRESSETTE
LIVINGSTON, JAMES E.
LOCKE, MATTHEW ALAN
MAXWELL
LYLES, THOMAS HOLDEN
ROGERS, HUDSON CLYDE
STUHR, WILLIAM
SANDERSON
WALLACE, BRADLEY TYLER

PALMETTO SHARP SHOOTERS 1428 ANDERSON
ALLISON, FRANK FREDRICK

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALLISON, FRANK FREDRICK
DONLEY, RONNY R.

CAPTAIN P. D. GILREATH 1987 GREER

BARNETT, RANDALL GREGG
BARNETT, THOMAS E.
BOMAR, JAMES RICHARD

**CAPT. ANDREW T. HARLLEE
2010
DILLON**
PARKER, KENNETH
PITTMAN

**PARISH MOUNTED
RANGERS 2222
GOOSE CREEK**
PHILLIPS, DAVID ALLEN
PHILLIPS, ROBERT ALLEN

TENNESSEE

**N. B. FORREST 3
CHATTANOOGA**
DANIELS, DAVID JOSHUA
LAW, JAMES EDWARD

**MURFREESBORO 33
MURFREESBORO**
VAUGHN, JACK TROY

**LONGSTREET-ZOLICOFFER
87
KNOXVILLE**
CASEY, MICHAEL PAUL
FITCH, GREGORY LEE
MILLER, BRUCE ALAN
NASH, CLARENCE JOE

**COL. GEORGE H. NIXON 214
LAWRENCEBURG**
BALL, JAMES DARRELL
GOAD, CARL STEPHEN
VOGEL, JAMES MICHAEL
VOGEL, JOHN DOUGLAS
VOGEL, KEVIN JOSEPH

**NATHAN BEDFORD
FORREST 215
MEMPHIS**
COURY, CLAY HENDERSON
PURDY, JAMES EDWARD
PURDY, RALPH FRANKLIN

**SIMONTON-WILCOX 257
COVINGTON**
McKEE, LARRY A.

**CAPT. WILLIAM H.
McCAULEY 260
DICKSON COUNTY**
NEASE, CHRISTOPHER LEE
NICHOLSON, DEWARD
STERLING
RITCHIE, SHANE SHANNON

**CUMBERLAND MOUNTAIN
RIFLES 386
TRACY CITY**
BROOKS, WILLIAM L.

**M/G WILLIAM D. McCAIN
HQ 584
COLUMBIA**
ALLISON, ROBERT WAYNE
BILLINGSLEY, BAXTER
WILSON

BILLINGSLEY, MATTHEW
JACKSON
BURT, DENNIS GARY
CARTER, RICHARD P.
CLARK, RICKY LEE
COX, JAMES STEVEN
CULLEN, CODY JACKSON
DOUBERLY, BRYAN SCOTT
FERGUSON, KEVIN MAXELL
GILLIAM, GLENN EDWARD
HENDERSON, PAUL MELVIN
JONES, WILLIAM MATTHEW
KESSINGER, SKYLAR PHILIP
LORIO, LOUIS EDWARD
MacDONALD, DOUGLAS
TAYLOR
MILLER, JACKSON ANDREW
MILLER, NATHAN LEE
MUSICK, BENJAMIN E.
PATTERSON, MARVIN D.
RAMAGE, ALTON ANTHONY
SEDORE, TIMOTHY S.
TAPIA, JAMES EDWARD
THOMPSON, ROBERT
WILLIAM
TROUGH, SEAN TYLER
WILKERSON, TURNER LEE

**WIGFALL GREYS 1560
COLLIERVILLE**
LEADFORD, PAUL FLOYD

**COL. W. M. BRADFORD/
COL. J. G. ROSE 1638
MORRISTOWN**
BOWMAN, LACY-JAY
GOZA, JAMES MALCOLM
GRIFFIN, JAMES BRANSON
WILKES, GERALD LEWIS

**THE GENERAL ROBERT E.
LEE 1640
MEMPHIS**
BEASLEY, THOMAS TARRY
McDOWELL, CHRISTOPHER
MICHAEL
McDOWELL, JAMES LEE
POWELL, JOHN R.

**SERGEANT WILLIAM A.
HAMBY 1750
CROSSVILLE**
SMITH, MICHAEL LARRY

**FREEMAN'S BATTERY,
FORREST'S ARTILLERY 1939
SAVANNAH**
NAYLOR, RONALD ANTHONY

**RODERICK, FORREST'S
WAR HORSE 2072
SPRING HILL**
COLE, AUSTIN HUNTER
KENDALL, SAMUEL M.
"MITCH"

**MAJ. JAMES T. HUFF 2243
NEWPORT**
LINDERMAN, JAMES M.
MORROW, JAMES E.

TEXAS

**COL. A. H. BELO 49
DALLAS**
TUBB, ROBERT MICHAEL

**JOHN B. HOOD 50
GALVESTON**
FOJT, JAMES EVAN

**CAPT. JAMES P. DOUGLAS
124
TYLER**
FOSTER, RICHARD
ANTHONY

**GEN. FELIX H. ROBERTSON
129
WACO**
WESTBROOK, MATTHEW
KOBY CHARLES

**R. E. LEE 239
FORT WORTH**
BARNETT, MASON DIXON
DANIEL

**PLEMONS-SHELBY 464
AMARILLO**
JONES, WILLIAM CHARLES

**DIXIE CAMP 502
GEORGETOWN**
HOCKENSMITH, TRAVIS
MITCHELL
KISER, ROBERT JOHN

**COL. A. M. HOBBY 713
CORPUS CHRISTI**
BATOT, JIM RAGSDALE

**STONEWALL JACKSON 901
DENTON**
KURRUS, DAVID DUNHAM

**GEN. JEROME B.
ROBERTSON 992
BRENHAM**
WHITMAN, WILLIAM H.

**FRONTIER GUARD 996
JUNCTION**
WHEELER, HUNTER
DERRINGER

**GEORGE OVERTON STONER
1000
VICTORIA**
TURNER, WILLIAM W.

**MAJOR W.H. "HOWDY"
MARTIN 1241
ATHENS**
BLALOCK, JACKIE
COLMAN, MIKE

**MAJ. ROBERT M. WHITE
1250
TEMPLE**
TAYLOR, FLOYD ARTHUR
WALTERS, MATTHEW
CYRUS
WALTERS, MICHAEL
STEPHEN

**ALAMO CITY GUARDS 1325
SAN ANTONIO**
CARNICOM, GENE E.
HARVEY, PATRICK ANDREW
WALKER, EDWIN (TED) A.

**GEN. HORACE RANDAL 1533
CARTHAGE**
BAKER, YANCY DALTON
BAKER, YANCY DALE
(ROWDY)

**WILLIAM H. L. WELLS 1588
PLANO**
MCBEE, JAMES H.

**WALTER P. LANE 1745
ORANGE**
BECK, SPENCER JOSEPH

**COL. GUSTAV HOFFMANN
1838
NEW BRAUNFELS**
HUGHES, LARRY RICHARD

**TERRY'S TEXAS RANGERS
1937
CLEBURNE**
JOHNSON, CHARLES
RONALD



**STONE FORT 1944
NACOGDOCHES**
FAIRES, RANDY LLOYD
MATLOCK, PAUL

**MAJOR J. N. DARK 2026
KOUNTZE**
BRIDGES, GEORGE COLBY
GRIMES, JIMMIE LEW

**MAJ. JOSEPHUS
SOMERVILLE IRVINE 2031
NEWTON**
BROOKS, WILLIAM GLENN
WILSON, ROBERT CHARLES

**WAUL'S TEXAS LEGION
2103
KATY**
BOMAN, JONATHAN
McNABB, BRYAN DAVID

**UPSHUR COUNTY PATRIOTS
CAMP 2109
GILMER**
DAVIS, CHARLES LELAND

**PVT. KYLE GRUNDY
NEEDHAM 2171
PORTER**
RILEY, NATHAN

**RED DIAMOND 2193
TEXARKANA**
ALEXANDER, LARRY CHAN
RUSSELL, DAVID M.
SAVAGE, LOGAN COLE
SAVAGE, TANNER LEE

**CAPTAIN BOB LEE 2198
BONHAM**
KELLY, STEPHEN S.

Welcome to our newest Life Members

Name	Division	Camp
Reid Trew Brandenburg	FL	2175
Darrell Neese	AL	11
Joe Ferrell Mikell	FL	2086
David K. Routh	TX	2198
John M. Evans, III	MS	868
David K. Routh	TX	2198
Ray Harvey, Jr.	TN	584
Terry Klima	MD	1836
Ronald O. Webb	GA	1657
Chief Bear Who Walks Softly	TX	2203
Tim Prater	AZ	2316
William A. Dennison, Jr.	VA	1758
Robert C. Cherry	KY	1495
James M. Hendrickson, Jr.	KY	1783
Harris J. Morris	SC	1650
Norman Fowler	FL	1319
Donald A. Newman	GA	1657
William H. Schreiber	FL	1463
William E. Watkins	AL	308
Charles B. Smith	NV	2016
Michael G. Harris	MO	145
William W. Gunn	TX	586
John Howell	FL	1614
Robert Goodlin	FL	1614
Harold E. Hudson	GA	1657
Joseph H. Hill Jr.	FL	1209
Solon L. Brown	FL	584
Gary P. Rridgen	VA	1581
Hunter W. May Jr.	SC	1532
Timothy L. Daniels	MD	2068

ROCKWALL CAVALRY 2203
ROCKWALL
 FISHER, MICHAEL KEITH
 PAYNE, MARK

LT. ALEXANDER CAMERON
2226
GREENVILLE
 DRIGGERS, JAMES TERRY
 LITCHFIELD, KENDALL KYLE

COL. W. H. GRIFFIN 2235
HALTOM CITY
 KELLEY, LARRY

CO. D SPAIGHT'S
BATTALION 2241
SILSBEE
 SLAUGHTER, JAMES BRENT

COL. SANTOS BENAVIDES
CAMP 2248
BEEVILLE
 ATWOOD, THOMAS EVANS

VIRGINIA

LEE-JACKSON 1
RICHMOND
 HIGHT, WILLIAM
 CHRISTOPHER
 KELLY, KENNETH L.
 SCHWARTZ, GEORGE
 LINWOOD
 WILSON, WALTER A.

ISLE OF WIGHT AVENGERS
14
SMITHFIELD
 KIMBALL, BRENNAN
 THOMAS

BLACK HORSE 780
WARRENTON
 VAN NESS, JACKSON CREEL

FINCASTLE RIFLES 1326
ROANOKE
 COLLINS, JOHN WAYNE

GENERAL WILLIAM
MAHONE 1369
WAKEFIELD
 HOFFMAN, EDWARD TODD

POWHATAN TROOP 1382
POWHATAN
 LEFTWICH, KELLEY B.

19th VIRGINIA INFANTRY
1493
CHARLOTTESVILLE
 LINKE, DONALD Q.

NORFOLK COUNTY GRAYS
1549
CHESAPEAKE
 MURPHY, SHAUN
 WATERFIELD, ZACHARY
 REDMOND

CAPT. WILLIAM LATANE'
1690
MECHANICSVILLE
 HUGHES, TIMOTHY LEE
 HUTCHISON, GRANVILLE
 HOUSTON

LANE-ARMISTEAD 1772
MATHEWS
 WILLIAMS, MICHAEL C.

GEN. JOHN RANDOLPH
CHAMBLISS 1779
EMPORIA
 BOZARD, ALAN KEITH
 BOZARD, MICHAEL WAYNE

CHARLOTTE COUNTY
GRAYS 1964
CHARLOTTE COURT HOUSE
 FOSTER, CHESTER COLE

JAMES CITY CAVALRY 2095
WILLIAMSBURG
 GREGORY, ALEXANDER
 THORPE
 PINEKENSTEIN, WILLIAM
 ALAN

DINWIDDIE GRAYS 2220
DINWIDDIE
 TAYLOR, ROBERT ELMER

BRIG. GEN. W. C. WICKHAM
2250
MECHANICSVILLE
 BLAKE, RAY H.
 BLAKE, ROBERT BERNARD
 BLAKE, WAYNE CARLTON
 GILLIAM, JOHN HUGH
 WORSHAM, JOHN D.

EDMUND RUFFIN FIRE
EATERS 3000
MECHANICSVILLE
 MARTIN, CHARLES BRYANT

WASHINGTON

R. E. LEE 587
SEATTLE
 NYE, DUSTIN ADAM

WEST VIRGINIA

BERKELEY BORDER
GUARDS 199
MARTINSBURG
 PYLES, JASON DAVID

LT. COL. ELIHU HUTTON 569
BEVERLY
 GRIZZLE, JOE OLIN
 GRIZZLE, JOE OLIN
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 SWECKER, ARDEN RAY

FLAT TOP COPPERHEADS
1694
PRINCETON
 MORGAN, TERRY FRANKLIN
 TRENT, ADAM J.
 TRENT, CHRISTOPHER E.
 TRENT, ETHAN W.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES BOGGS
1706
FRANKLIN
 RUDDLE, RICHARD REEVES

MOUNTAINEER PARTISAN
RANGERS 2249
PAW PAW
 HAYES, MICHAEL DAVID
 HAYES, SAMUEL EDWARD

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The Last Roll

M/G William D. McCain
 HQ 584
 Columbia, TN
Richard Lewis
Samuel David Lewis
George J. McManus
Jimmy Snow Lackey
Thomas E. Bass
Emmett E. Bottoms
Lloyd Vance Hise
Homer Robert Belche
Robert E. May
Samuel Truett Cathy
Victor Roche Raxsdale
Arthur C. Ballard
E. Phillips Grier

Bell's Partisans 1821
 Trimble, TN
Bob Page

H. B. Granbury 427
 Granbury, TX
Kenneth Wayne Hendricks

Plemons-Shelby 464
 Amarillo, TX
R. D. Morrison
William S. Morrow
Charles F. Hood

Captain June Kimble 488
 Eastland, TX
Johnny Duane Bruton
Richard Lane Harding

Gen. Jerome B. Robertson
 992
 Brenham, TX
Lilburn Meier

Colonel E. W. Taylor 1777
 Bedford, TX
Brian Declan O'regan

R. E. Lee 726
 Alexandria, VA
Edwin Thomas Purkins

George E. Pickett 1459
 Ettrick, VA
Herbert Bryant Warren

Edmund Ruffin Fire Eaters
 3000
 Mechanicsville, VA
Thaddeus Talley Crump

HERITAGE SUPPORT TEAM MEMBERS

Cleburne Guild

Jack Ryan

Ithaca, NY

Platinum Level

David Williams

Indianapolis, IN

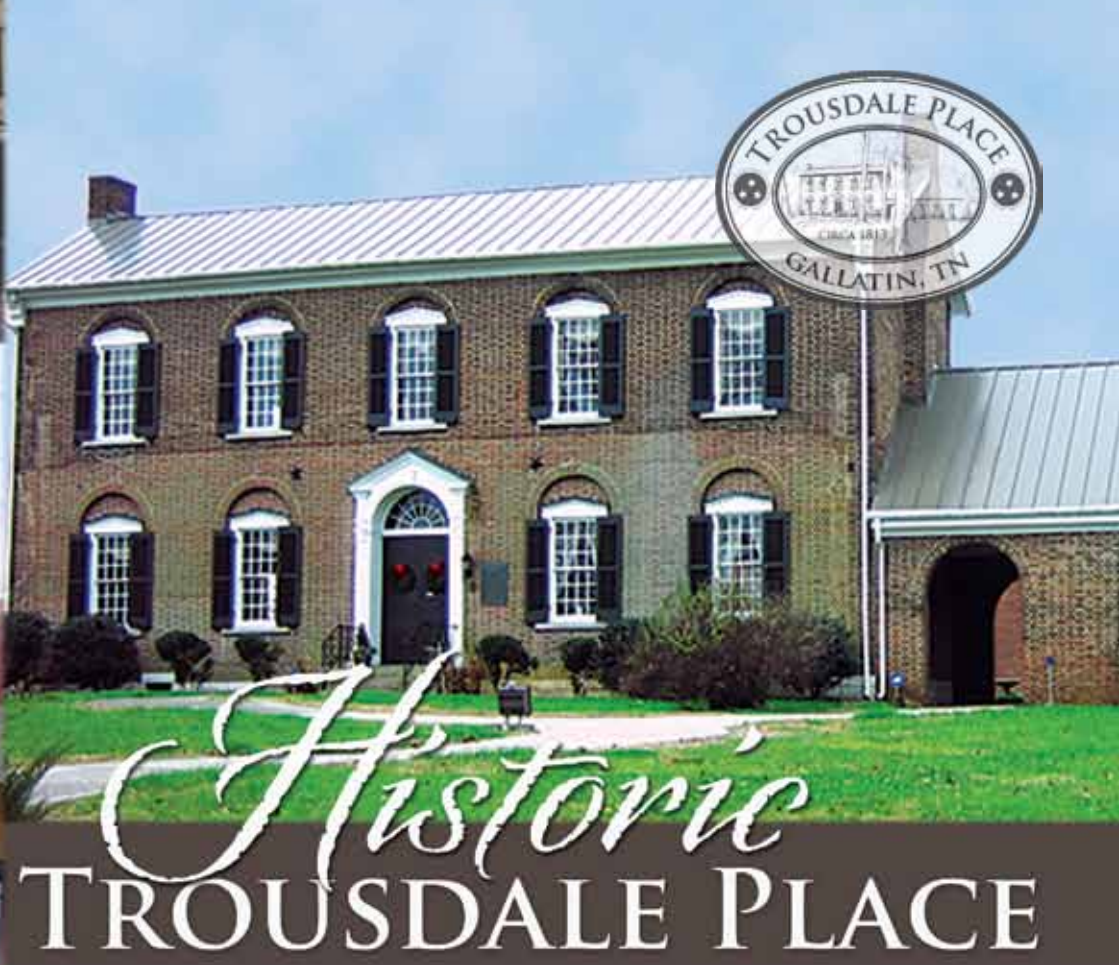
Gold Level

In Memory of William L. Oaks, II by the
 Eli P. Landers Camp 1724 Lilburn, GA

Silver Level

William Brooks
 Glen Wadlington

Montgomery, AL
 Akron, OH



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Dispatches From the Front

Many members have cross-membership

To the Editor,

Mike Schooling's letter referring to the NRA and the gun owners of America as "Gun nuts" is exactly what we are fighting against, ill-informed name-calling. Many of our compatriots are members of the NRA, patriots, and law-abiding citizens. Calling the NRA and other organizations "right wing, anti social, gun nut organizations" is an insult to the NRA and the other organizations. If you do not like guns — fine: do not get one.

Mike said we (SCV) had no common issues, yet he contradicts his own statement with "what school in the United States would allow a marksmanship award in today's environment?" The very same left wing, politically correct, "I'm offended" clueless environment that does not allow the *Hunley* award to be presented! Therein lies our common ground and common issues. The "I'm offended" politically correct tyrants are the very people who have managed to get the Confederate Flag removed from schools, Lee's memorials, NASCAR, even the car *General Lee*.

May I clarify "Cross membership" for Mike, men who are members of both the SCV and NRA, constitutes a cross membership much like members who belong to both the SCV and SUVCW.

Steve Smith
Father A. J. Ryan Camp 302
San Diego, California

The real nuts are the gun grabbers

To the Editor:

In response to the Letter to the Editor from Mike Schooling, Father A. J. Ryan Camp 302, I am offended by his description of the NRA and the Gun Owners of America as gun-nut, worthless organizations.

My career started with a BA in

Law Enforcement and Administration, service as a uniform police officer and detective, Special Agent with US Secret Service and Defense Criminal Investigative Service has given some insight into the gun control issue. During my Federal career, part of my function was as a firearms instructor. I have carried a gun for 50 years and feel blessed to never have shot anyone: good luck or wise behavior, who knows. I am a member of the NRA and Gun Owners of America.

We are blessed to have won the lottery and been born in the US. Our founders wrote the US Constitution with the wisdom to subsequently include the Amendments which gives us the protection from an overreaching government. These forefathers recognized that government can become intrusive, overseeing and non-responsive to the God-given liberties guaranteed by the US Constitution. They had just fought a war of independence and fully appreciated the necessity for the citizens to be armed on a par with the military so the government would not turn into a oppressive totalitarian body. We have seen this repeatedly in history where "for the good of the citizens" they have been disarmed and are powerless to resist overreach.

The War for Southern Independence was fought to preserve states' rights and limit a government which was becoming more controlling. Yes, slavery was an issue, but the states' rights of unfair taxation was the primary and overreaching problem. Slavery existed in the North but was more important to the South. A few years before the war Lincoln recognized the right to succeed. The war trampled the South's states' rights and began a serious decline of liberty. The liberal progressive movement has gained momentum and we today see political correctness reign.

Today we have Bloomberg and his liberal progressive gun grabbers seeking to take the guns that we are guaranteed by our Constitution. They want to set up gun-free killing zones where a real nut-case can shoot many people in the few minutes it take for police to arrive.

Society is made up of three types of people: 1) sheep, 2) wolves and 3) sheep dogs. The wolves do not care about the law; they kill and maim with no regard for others. It is all about them. They may

be insane or just sociopaths. The sheep dogs do what they can to prevent the wolves from eating the sheep: basic, but real. The wolves do not need to know with firm conviction that a potential victim has the liability of being unarmed.

So the real nut cases are the gun-grabbers who want to abridge our God-given rights to responsibly carry a gun, create killing zones and take liberties from us. Political correctness is part of the methodology at play.

So the "common ground" between the SCV and NRA/GOA is the big government overreach.

There is no need for inflammatory statements which threaten violence, and that should not be part of the dialogue. The use of foolish name-calling like, "right-wing, anti-social, gun-nut organizations" is over the top and unnecessary. It is a little surprising the *Confederate Veteran* would print statements like that. As SCV we do need to seek out organizations with common goals to get the message of our heritage and past clarified and overcome the flawed education system, media and progressive liberalism that distorts history today.

Dean V. Jacobson
Black Horse Camp 760
Warrenton, Virginia

Has no problem with NRA members

To the Editor:

It was with some concern I read Compatriot Mike Schooling's remarks in the September/October *Veteran*. In this organization of brothers of the blood, it seems counter-productive to call names and make insinuations merely because one has a fear of guns. Given the incessant drumbeat of propaganda we endure in this sad political climate, it's remarkable more don't embrace this mindset that the only ones with a right to guns are the government, organized crime and terrorists.

Many speak incautiously, saying threatening things in print pertaining to what they'll do if such and such should occur. This is called bluster, and it's a human trait. It is not a sign of depravity or of an unsteady mind. What it *IS*, a sign of a certain level of fear and awareness,

and who among us isn't just a bit concerned about our predicament?

I once commanded a camp, and one of our more enjoyable experiences was shooting black powder weapons for fun. It brought the members together as few other activities did. I guess we were all just being "gun nuts."

I certainly have no problem with NRA members. I don't belong myself, but donate to them on occasion. Frankly, they're a bit too low-key in their efforts for me. Therefore, Compatriot Schooling and I would probably never really get on, me being a mega gun nut.

To join SCV, one has to have had an ancestor who was brave enough to stand against very bad odds in forlorn hope attacks. Odds are, your ancestor was a gun nut on some level. Blood thins though, and time passes. I'm certainly not my great-grandfather, but I believe we would see a lot of things the same way.

ROTC awards aren't easy to set up. I've only had limited experience with that, but found it all comes down to selling. It is hard for a man who bears grudges to sell. An open, non-threatening mien and a likable manner, combined with a little country-boy charm makes it all work. I wish Camp 302 luck in its efforts, and please, stop whining.

Riley Smith

Major General William D. McCain Camp 584

Loveland, Colorado

President Johnson not as bad as you may think

To the Editor

What do you know about Andrew Johnson? What is your opinion of him? First thought of him being a Southerner and not a Confederate does not sit well, but then you have to remember that Jefferson Davis and many others were against secession.

Andrew Johnson was born in Raleigh, NC, and at five years old his father died. At ten years old he apprenticed to a tailor and learned the trade. He read books and educated himself and became a self-made man. Johnson was elected as vice president of the Union on a ticket with Lincoln in order for the Border States and Democrats' vote.

When he became president he believed the states could not legally secede, so at war end, he had planned on Confederates being pardoned and coming home and taking up their lives as it was in 1861. However, the Radical Republicans and Northerners wanted the South to suffer and planned to punish them as much as possible.

Congress passed the First Reconstruction Act over Johnson's veto on March 2, 1867. The preamble to the first act announced "no legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel states" and so it was necessary that peace and good order should be enforced ... until loyalty and republican State governments could be "legally established." The ex-Confederate states, except Tennessee, were assigned to one of five military districts, each commanded by a general who was to have a garrison to "enforce his authority." He was empowered to remove officials of the existing governments and to substitute military commissions for civil tribunals in order to "punish ... disturbers of the public and criminals." Johnson observed in his veto message that "the power thus given to the commanding officer ... is that of an absolute monarch. His mere will is to take the place of law"

Congress was determined to take no interference from the executive branch. Since its program depended largely on military force, Congress reduced the authority of the commander-in-chief. In riders written by Stanton and attached to military appropriation bills, Congress required the ("General of the Army") Grant to maintain his headquarters in Washington. All orders to the army from the War Department or the president had to go through that officer, who could be removed or assigned other duties only with the Senate's concurrence. Any orders issued contrary to this law were declared to be void. This dovetailed with that section of the Third Reconstruction Act giving the General of the Army extensive powers over civil officials who held office under the lame duck Johnson governments. The Tenure of Office Act (March 2, 1867), accomplished several purposes. By compelling the president to secure senatorial concurrence before removing officials whose original appointment

had acquired the Senate's approval. This Act prevented the president's executive power. Congress also attacked Johnson's authority by repealing the section of the 2nd Confiscation Act which gave him power to proclaim pardon and amnesty for persons who had participated in the war. Similarly, in the 3rd Reconstruction, it directed that no person be enfranchised "by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty." The Republicans called Johnson just about everything in the book and accused him even of treason. And then there was General Grant, who procured the services of a White House janitor to filch the contents of the president's wastebaskets for perusal by the impeachment managers. A trial for impeachment of Johnson was voted (35-19) which did not reach the two-thirds necessary to impeach him. Before Johnson left Washington on July 4 he pardoned all former rebels except those under Federal indictment, and on Christmas Day he pardoned the latter. He vetoed bills admitting several states under their new Republicanized government and denounced the whole system under which they had been created.

And, on his departure from office, March 4, 1869, Johnson issued a public statement accusing the "servants of the people" of betraying their trust, of exposing "to the poisonous breath of party passion the terrible wounds of a four years' war," of legislating for special interests so that "the few might be enriched at the expense of the many." The tailor from East Tennessee went out with a bang, not a whimper.

George W. Gayle

Cradle of the Confederacy Camp 692

Montgomery, Alabama



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Books in Print

for those whose ancestors help secure American Independence, the US government instigated methods “which were contrary to right and the laws of war.” A Captain in Sherman’s army, George W. Pepper, said this in his *Personal Recollections*, published in 1866.

During our American Revolution total war was proposed to the King of England. He rejected the idea, saying it was barbaric. Had Abraham Lincoln been king, the proposal would have been accepted.

Total war on a defenseless population is Gothic barbarism, completed their utter and almost hopeless impoverishment, and is totally indefensible. Had the South gained their independence, Sherman would have been tried for war crimes (and convicted).

The Union soldiers had a particular intense hatred for South Carolina because she was the first state to secede and was looked at as the hotbed of secession sentiment or “rebellion,” as they liked to call it. Sherman contended that the Federal government could rightfully take the property, and even the life, of anyone who did not submit to its authority. Really? That’s not what The Declaration of Independence says; it says Governments derive their just powers from the “consent of the governed.”

The North and South had always had differing views on things including government, and the way each side treated the civilian population of the opposing army is one such example. The South looked at taking war to the civilian population as barbaric; the north didn’t. Contrast how the citizens of Pennsylvania were treated when the Confederate army entered their state. Robert E. Lee paid for things he needed. In short, the CSA believed in civilized warfare, the US sanctioned barbarianism under the name of total war.

All through South Carolina Sher-

man’s army went burning entire towns, including homes of the civilians. Before burning the homes, they entered them taking anything and everything they wanted, including wedding rings off the fingers of women. Pillage, plunder, robbery. There were reported cases of rape, too.

Let’s put to bed now the myth of the North being the liberator of the African Americans. Historian Jacqueline G. Campbell wrote that African Americans, especially women, were often the victims of mistreatment by the Federal soldiers and that their officers were aware of these offenses. Black women, Campbell noted, were viewed by the white soldiers as “the legitimate prey of lust.” A lady in the town of Summerton wrote of soldiers going after the young black women “every night,” reporting that the girls had to hide in the woods to “save themselves from being ravished.” Black men and women were beaten, hung and choked to get them to reveal where valuables were hidden. So much for the great liberator myth.

If nothing but the burning and destruction of Columbia were covered in this book it would still be well worth buying. Sherman lied to many people in the town, saying he wasn’t going to burn it, knowing all along he was planning to do just that.

At the female Barhamville Academy a union soldier made a stump speech in which he endeavored to demonstrate that this country was destined only for the white man, and that the Indian, as well as the Negro, had to be, or in the course of events, would be, exterminated; furthermore, he expressed his own wish to have the entire Negro race on an immense platform and power sufficient to blow them all to atoms. This latter remark was received with repeated cheers by his companions-in-arms.

The better men and officers were ashamed of themselves. Corporal Morris said, “If I saw any rebels burning down my home as all of you are seeing us burning yours, I would hate them all my lifetime, and never afterwards give quarter to them in battle. I would kill all of them.”

Americans, North and South should be ashamed of the Gothic elev-

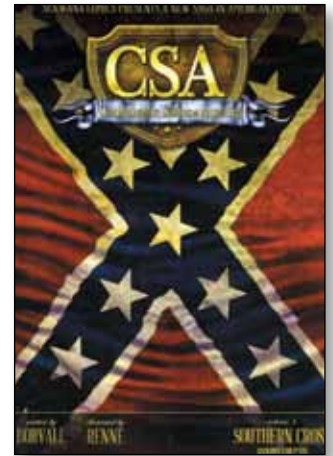
enth century barbarianism perpetrated on the civilians of South Carolina. In a civilized country, battles would be fought, but private property and females would be protected, but instead of this, a warfare was waged which is a disgrace to our present history.

Author: Karen Stokes
Publisher: The History Press
Charleston, SC 29403
Paperback: \$19.99

Reviewed by Jeff Wolverton

Southern Cross Annuet Coeptis Volume 1

Southern Cross – *Annuet Coeptis* is the first volume of a seven-part historical fiction series written in the form of a graphic novel. The story line is great and follows other enjoyable books which start out with Robert E. Lee winning the Battle of Gettysburg followed by Confederate forces moving on to capture Washington, DC. The book is unique as it may be one of the few graphic



novels ever published about the War for Southern Independence.

However, where Southern Cross differs from other books about our fight for Independence is the treatment of General Nathan Bedford Forrest. In Southern Cross, General Forrest is portrayed as a ruthless racist who refuses to obey General Lee’s order regarding the care of Yankee prisoners from the Battle of Gettysburg. The book suggest Gen. Forrest argued with General Lee regarding captured black soldiers and included Forrest’s statement that “The South has already lost a considerable part of its slave population. Transferring

them immediately will show the others that they can't escape from their status that way." At one part of the book, he appears to behead a captured Yankee cavalry officer.

If you are a true Southerner, you know that Nathan Bedford Forrest was not that kind of officer for the Confederacy and he would not treat black soldiers that way. His character is defamed in this book.

This novel was apparently originally written in French as the translator was listed along with other production staff. As the web site for Sekwana Comics states, the company "was founded in 2013 by a French couple, passionate about the graphic novel industry." The book's contents may explain how the French people view our struggle with the North during that time period. Especially if the only information they have to go on was published north of our Mason Dixon line.

I would not recommend this book to any Southerner, especially an SCV member. Even though the story ends well, the defamation of some of the Southern characters is not something to be taken lightly or to be endorsed by an SCV member.

Author: Dorvall

Illustrated by: Philip Renne

Publisher: Sekwana Comics LLC

33 Market Point Drive, Greenville,
South Carolina 29607

Hardback \$22.95

Reviewed by Byron E. Brady

The IMMORTAL 600

This is an excellent book which uses the prison diary of Captain Henry C. Dickinson as the primary source.

It begins by telling of two "propaganda" publications issued by the US government designed to heat up the war fever in the North. Some facts were omitted such as two men pictured already being dead when the committee visited Annapolis and a soldier who had never been a prisoner at all! Nor did the committee mention that Confederates had sent these prisoners home, at their own request, because there was no hospital facilities in Richmond.

If they lied about this, what else have they lied about? There was certainly suffering in Southern prisons, but the blame for these conditions is the authorities at Washington. They ceased prisoner exchange and made medicine a contraband of war.

The bombardment of Charleston was going on when the Confederate prisoners were brought to Morris Island. A foreign newspaper correspondent in Charleston at the time writes, "It is rather an extraordinary proceeding, to say the least of it, to bombard the city because the harbour defenses, which are three and four miles distant, cannot be taken; and the attempt to destroy it by Greek fire is very abominable; but the spite of the Yankees against Charleston, 'the hotbed of the rebellion' is so intense that they would do anything." Confederate Captain Charles C. Pinckney wrote, "Without notice, a city full of sleeping women and children — a bombardment without military significance, and simply an ebullition of spleen at the repeated failure of their attacks. The bombardment was absolutely without effect on the process of the siege, and was clearly and purely spite!"

The Yankees' reason for placing Confederate soldiers as human shields from Confederate artillery fire was in supposed retaliation. Confederate General Samuel Jones had fifty captive union officers quartered in a house on the west end of Broad Street. Because few shells fell in this area of Charleston, the placement of the fifty prisoners there amounted to little more than a bluff. A young Confederate soldier wrote, "As we have now got the credit of putting them in shell range, we ought to do so and not leave them out there perfectly safe where a shell does not drop once in two months." Confederate Captain Henry W. Feilden, an Englishman wrote, "... we had kept the escutcheon of our young Confederacy so pure and so unsullied that I had hoped that the future historian would not be able to bring a single act unbecoming a great people against us." One young man in a letter to his sister wrote of the Union prisoners engaging in a game of cricket. Hardly seems like the way to pass one's time if you feel threatened by artillery fire.

On Morris Island the Confederate

prisoners were only 250 yards from the spot at which the artillery shells were directed and they held their breath in anxious expectation. But it was a trial

of Southern against Northern gunnery. The Southerners got the range and fired over their comrades. The inadequate diet caused three of the Confederate prisoners to die of disease and deprivation while on Morris Island.

In October 1864 the prisoners were transferred to Fort Pulaski, located near Savannah, Georgia. The fort was garrisoned by a New York regiment under the command of Colonel Philip Perry Brown. Brown told the prisoners, "Gentlemen, you shall be treated, while in my custody, humanely. Myself and my regiment have seen service in the field and know what is due a brave foe." He promised all in his power for their comfort; provisions were supplied in quantity and quality as good as can be expected, and the prisoners began to improve in health and appearance.

In Georgia, the winter of 1864 was severe. Colonel Brown's requisition for blankets was never fulfilled and many men grew ill in the damp, freezing casemates, suffering from bronchitis, dysentery, pneumonia and scurvy, and under a policy of retaliation, the prison doctor was not allowed to give them any medicine except painkillers.

Was it possible that there was a civilized government on earth willing to place itself on record in practicing such an enormous barbarity? Unfortunately, the answer is a resounding *yes*.

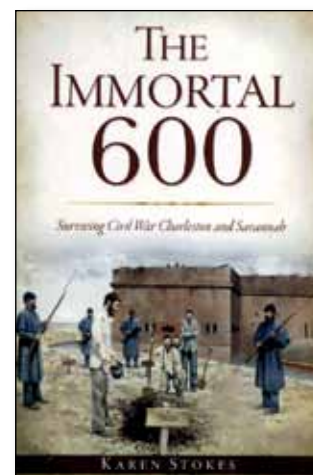
Author: Karen Stokes

Publisher: The History Press

Charleston, SC 29403

Paperback: \$19.99

Reviewed by Jeff Wolvorton



NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

2014 IRS Annual Electronic Notice-Filing Requirement — must be filed every year

SCV camps with gross receipts less than \$50,000 a year are not required to file an IRS Form 990 or 990 EZ nonprofit tax return; however, all camps are required to submit an annual electronic notice by December 15, 2014. The window to perform this filing began on Friday August 1, 2014, which provides a total of four and one-half months during which to accomplish this simple task.

Your cooperation is requested as it is imperative that every camp complete this requirement annually to retain its 501 c 3 tax-exempt status. Shown below are some simple instructions to assist you in completing the IRS E Notice requirement:

1. Obtain your camp's tax ID number and copy it into your computer memory or have it written down and readily available. GHQ can provide this number to the camp if needed.

2. Go to this site and follow the instructions: <http://epostcard.form990.org/>

Important Notice: You must register first, and then *be patient* and wait for the IRS to immediately send you a return email with a link for you to log back on line to actually complete the E postcard. If you use zip plus four, put a dash in between the first five and last four digits.

Reunion Bid Deadlines for Hosting 2018 Reunion

Bid packages for those wishing to host the 2018 reunion are due by January 15, 2014. They should be sent to Chairman Joe Ringhoffer at 1211 Government St., Mobile, AL 36604 or e-mailed to ringhje@aol.com.

Bidders should include in their proposals information such as the cost of guest rooms at the hotel(s), any parking fees, host-hotel flag display policy, meeting facility layout, and projected registration cost. This information is

needed in addition to the bidders' plans for tours and events and information about attractions in the area.

The Guidelines for hosting a convention can be obtained from Joe Ringhoffer at the e-mail address above.

The place and date of the meeting of the Time and Place Committee where bidders will make their formal presentations will be announced after receipt of the bids.

For more information, contact Chairman Ringhoffer at 251-402-7593.

Hero Dogs, Inc. Declines SCV Support

SCV members in Maryland made a \$482.91 contribution to Hero Dogs Inc. on February 20, 2014. The organization obtains working dogs for Disabled American Veterans. The organization's Board President, Desma J. Wade, USMC veteran and Jennifer Lund, PhD Executive Director, signed a letter six months later, on August 26, 2014, which was sent to SCV GHQ, returning the check and rejecting the contribution stating: "In keeping with Hero Dog's gift acceptance policy, our Board of Directors and members of our Development Committee made the decision to respectfully decline being one of the beneficiaries of the Sons of Confederate Veterans."

Chief of Heritage Operations, Ben L. Jones, wrote the letter below which was dispatched to Hero Dogs Inc. by overnight mail on September 3, 2014. This letter is being made public on September 4, 2014, at which time it will be distributed to many media outlets.

Contact information for this group is:

Hero Dogs, Inc.
P O Box 64
Brookeville MD 20833-0064
(888) 570-8653
hero@hero-dogs.org

Please be polite and well-mannered in any contact made.

September 3, 2014

An Open Letter To Hero Dogs, Inc.
Brookeville, Maryland

Dear Desma J. Wade and Jennifer Lund,

Recently, members of our organization, Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV), made a contribution to your organization in the amount of \$482.91, to assist in your work of finding companion and service dogs for American military veterans who need such assistance. A number of our members in Maryland helped to raise that modest contribution and gave of their time and money in doing so. Today that cashier's check was returned to us at our National Headquarters in Columbia, Tennessee, with a brief note which says that your Board of Directors and members of your development committee had made a decision to "respectfully decline" being one of our "beneficiaries." Your signatures were beneath.

There was no reason given for turning down this heartfelt gift. We, who have so many military veterans in our organization, cannot understand why you have done this. Without even the courtesy of an explanation, we do not feel that you have "respectfully" declined our gift, but indeed you have "disrespectfully" declined it. To us, this is an unconscionable insult to our historic and honorable heritage organization, and an insult to those whom you represent yourselves as serving, our wounded veterans. Your "decision" was gratuitous and terribly uninformed.

Sons of Confederate Veterans is one of our nation's oldest and largest heritage and genealogical groups. We were founded in 1896 and represent male direct descendants of those who fought in the American War Between The States. Our sole purpose is to commemorate and honor our ancestors. Currently there are 30,000 members throughout the United States and abroad.

There are more than 65 million American descendants of the armed forces of the Confederacy. We have served our nation in many ways. In every conflict in our nation's history we have sacrificed all to protect and defend our great nation.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans deplores the use of our forefathers' symbols by racist and hate groups. We find these actions to be a desecration. These bigoted displays dishonor our ancestors.

Your insulting refusal to accept our caring generosity also dishonors our ancestors. But perhaps worse, you have withheld badly needed assistance from American veterans because of someone's apparent fixation with "political correctness." This is sickeningly wrong-headed.

You will find no more patriotic Americans than the members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. And we always stand willing to help America's veterans in every way. Given your decision, it remains to be seen if you share that same willingness.

Ben L. Jones
Chief of Heritage Operations

150th Anniversary Battle of Fort Fisher, January 2015

Fort Fisher State Historic Site and Battlefield and the Friends of Fort Fisher, Inc. will host the commemoration of the Battle of Fort Fisher on January 17 and 18, 2015. This two-day observance will begin North Carolina's official 2015 commemoration of the momentous events which brought the War to an end 150 years ago. Fort Fisher's program will focus on the struggle to capture and defend the Fort during the attack on January 15, 1865. With the fall of Fort Fisher and the capture of Wilmington, the War ended within 90 days.

The highlights of the weekend will be recreations of the January 1865 Union attacks on Fort Fisher. Hundreds of reenactors, representing both Union and Confederate soldiers, sailors and marines, will encamp on the Historic Site property. Infantry units will be on hand to talk with visitors about camp life, garrison duty and conduct drills, marching and firing demonstrations. Artillery units will conduct drills, and firing demonstrations will consist of

the Historic Site's Rifled and Banded 32-pound cannon and the Site's bronze 12-pound Napoleon cannon. At various times during the day, Confederate and Union Troops will conduct the soldier's Manual of Arms for the audience. There will be sutlers (camp merchants), displaying items for sale and other individuals portraying civilians and trades. In addition, members of the modern US military will be on hand. The United States Marine Corps Historical Company will set up displays of muskets and Marine Corps history. Members of the Army National Guard will be representing the United States armed forces displaying equipment and exhibits. One of Saturday's highlights is a special Commemoration Service featuring nationally-known historian Ed Bearss and state dignitaries, music and the massing of the reenactor troops.

There will be other activities on Saturday, as well. Inside the museum new temporary exhibits will be unveiled and how individuals through the ages have kept the memory of the sacrifices made here alive for future generations. Outside the museum, the site will dedicate 16 new historical interpretive markers around the historic walking trail. Musicians will be playing period songs and talking about the importance of music during the War. Tickets will be sold for the special "Above the Scenes" tours where visitors can hear the story of the fort from expert historians while walking to the top of the traverses. There will also be activities for children and adults to learn about many topics through hands-on activities. Saturday evening, Fort Fisher State Historic Site will host lantern tours of the fort featuring the story of the battle in the words of those who fought at the fort. The tour will be capped off with the night firing of the big 32-pound rifled cannon in Shepherd's Battery.

The Friends of Fort Fisher is also planning a two-day Descendants Reunion for those who had ancestors, either Union or Confederate, which will precede the weekend program events. Authors for the weekend program will present their research and sign copies of their books.

For information, visit the Friends of Fort Fisher website at www.friendsof-fortfisher.com.

Chaplain-in-Chief Website

Compatriots and Friends,

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

Deo Vindice!
Charles Kelly Barrow
Commander-in-Chief

SCV Approved for Combined Federal Campaign

The United States Government's 2014 Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) has begun with kickoff events at military installations and federal facilities all around the country, as well as at overseas US military bases. The Sons of Confederate Veterans is pleased to announce the SCV has been found eligible for the eleventh consecutive year to be included on the National/International Part of the 2014 CFC Charity List.

SCV members, their family members and other nonmember supporters should be made aware of this opportunity to support our efforts through their tax-deductible gifts by cash, check or payroll deduction. The Sons of Confederate Veterans, Inc. is CFC charity, number 10116.



Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue Deadline for submissions

January/February 2015	November 1
March/April 2015	January 1
May/June 2015	March 1
July/August 2015	May 1
September/October 2015	July 1

Every Man to the Front

idea of “America” is set upon the precipice and is in danger of cascading into the abyss.

After the War Between the States, the veterans, like the veterans of every war before and since, established the United Confederate Veterans not only to perpetuate the bonds of brotherhood welded in the forge of the battlefield and camp, but first and foremost to care for the widows and orphans of their fallen comrades. There was in those days, of course, no Veterans Administration to do the job (one may argue that there is none now).

But these men also had as their object another purpose: to tell the true history of the South. They knew the Northern presses would soon be turning out volumes of history slanted and sorted to favor the Yankees and slight the Southrons. If they could not set the record straight, they at least wanted their side to be told.

By 1896 when General Stephen D. Lee made his famous speech from which we derive *The Charge*, the veterans of the Confederate States were growing old and slow of step.

When General S.D. Lee says, “To you Sons of Confederate Veterans, we submit the vindication of the Cause for which we fought,” he is not calling on us to wage war but to contend with the deliberate ignorance of the enemies of truth. And when he goes on to say, “To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier’s good name...” he means the vigor which was then passing physically from their limbs was to be replaced by vigorous intellectual defense of what they had done and why they had done it.

Over the last few years the *Confederate Veteran* magazine has published a series of essays by some of the leading scholars of the modern South. These essays form a compendium of thought which is as comprehensive and articulate an explanation of the issues and ideas which formed the dispute between North and South, Union and Confederate, as have ever been committed to writing.

Those who are not SCV members may make an excuse, but it cannot be said by any Compatriot that

he does not know what The War was about or the consequences of our defeat: consequences whose effects still wreak havoc on our country today.

My hometown of Greenville, South Carolina, like much of the South, is overrun with transplanted Yankees. As one who regularly attends political functions, I am amazed at how often I hear someone propose “secession” as a solution to the national political problem. As often as not, the nascent secessionist is speaking with a Northern accent and as if he is the first person to ever think of the idea.

After one particular event I was talking with a man from Massachusetts when the conversation turned to The War. “I wonder,” he said, “why couldn’t the slaves have been freed and then the North could have built factories down South so they could have jobs?”

In circumstances like this, one doesn’t know whether to laugh or cry. When I tried to point out that the Union’s stated objective for the war was the economic ruin of the South, he simply couldn’t comprehend it.

It is not a matter of misunderstanding history but of sheer malignant ignorance of the ideological forces which shaped the last one-hundred-and-fifty years and which are even now bringing the twenty-first century to ruin.

Whereas once citizens of North and South were willing to accept each other’s differences and differing views, now we are in a time when the left desires to use the coercive power of the state — the courts, the bureaucracy, as well as the laws — to eradicate any opposition: actual or symbolic.

Considering the abuse heaped onto the heads of our noble ancestors, and considering that most of our contemporary countrymen are more concerned with whether or not they will make the next house payment, we may be allowed to ask: What use is there for the SCV?

In this climate, an organization like the SCV, purposed and principled on Christian faith and ancient ideals, is an anachronism. The Southern American identity which the SCV seeks to preserve

is quickly becoming of doubtful value to a large swath of the population, even in the South.

On occasion over the last few decades the SCV has struggled with its own identity or with where to place our emphasis. Are we a strictly historical society whose sole purpose is preservation of relics, monuments, and historic sites, or does our charge obligate us to advance the Cause in the politically charged arena of public opinion? Some of both, for certain.

I cannot predict what will happen to our country in the next generation. Perhaps the political pendulum will swing back towards the center, the principles of free enterprise will be restored, and Christian virtues will once again become the unwritten law of the land. If so, all will be well.

If not, then the SCV's status as a social pariah perpetuating a politically incorrect view of American history will become insolubly entrenched.

I don't think I am exaggerating when I say the stakes are just that big.

In all the heritage battles of the last twenty years, the SCV has been the acknowledged leader. Although there were thousands of people representing many different citizen's groups engaged in these fights, the SCV can take pride as being in the forefront of every single one.

As SCV Compatriots, our job is not only to protect the noble heritage of our ancestors, but even more importantly to preserve for the next generation the treasured values and ideals which our people have embraced for centuries.

I pray to God that we never have another shooting war on the North American continent, but that does not mean that we ought to be any less energetic and committed to the assignment we have been given.

We are certainly called to record the history, mark the graves, and restore the monuments. But, if General Forrest himself were here to advise us, I suspect he might say that if we lose this cultural war, we will have no need for monuments.



Garfield Park Confederate POW Monument Restoration Project Indianapolis, Indiana

Indiana members of the William D. McCain Camp 584 are working with the city of Indianapolis Parks Department, and the Indy Parks Foundation to raise funds for the restoration of this Confederate POW monument which was erected in 1912 by the Federal Government to honor the 1,616 Confederate Veterans who died at Camp Morton in Indianapolis, Indiana, during the War for Southern Independence.

The monument sat in Greenlawn Cemetery over the graves of the Confederate Veterans until 1928 when the War Department exhumed the bodies and moved them to Crown Hill Cemetery during a project completed in 1931 where they now rest at Confederate Mound, Lot 32. We have the total support of several local politicians and neighborhood organizations connected with Garfield Park. This monument has not had any maintenance or restoration work done in more than forty years.

To make secure on line donations go to www.indyparksfoundation.org and click on donate or you can mail your donations to:

Indy Parks Foundation
615 N. Alabama St. Suite 119
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204



ALL DONATIONS will be held by the Indy Parks Foundation, a 501(c) 3 entity, and are tax deductible through them. Make all donations care of: Garfield Park Confederate POW Project. For more information on the monument or the veterans buried at Crown Hill Cemetery please contact or e-mail Brian Blevins at 317-217-0243 or blblevins@live.com *Deo Vindice*.

Lincoln's War and Historical Revisionism

means of bringing other conflicting elements to an earlier culmination. There are essential differences between the North and the South that will, however this war may end, make them two nations."³⁵ Even more telling of the Southern mindset regarding their right to secession can be found in another quote by President Davis: "I love the Union and the Constitution, but I would rather leave the Union with the Constitution than remain in the Union without it."³⁶ The Southern Cause did not argue for changing the Constitution, but maintaining its supremacy.

Though several Southern States independently cited slavery as one of many reasons for secession, it is far too easy to forget that various Southern States originally refused to join the Confederate States of America despite pressure to do so: North Carolina, Arkansas, Tennessee and Virginia all remained in the Union until President Lincoln asserted himself in what these states believed to be an unconstitutional manner.³⁷

When the Revolutionary War ended, the British Empire signed a peace treaty with the United States. This treaty began with these words:

His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz., New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to be free, sovereign and independent states.³⁸

England made peace, not with a confederation of states, but with independent states that formed the United States of America.³⁹ The South echoed this treaty in their understanding of states' rights. Though

part of the Union, Southern policymakers firmly believed in the 10th Amendment, that all power not delegated to the federal government is reserved to the states. In its acceptance of the US Constitution, the Commonwealth of Virginia stated: "The powers granted under the Constitution... may be resumed by [the people], whensoever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression."⁴⁰ When seceding from the Union, Virginia, as well as the rest of the Southern States, simply resumed control of their powers. Unfortunately, they did this due to the aggressive actions committed by the belligerent North and its people.

As previously mentioned, the North was indeed hostile to the Southern States before the War. It is important to remember that Southern slave owners did not steal their slaves; they bought them from Northern importers.⁴¹ Slaves arrived in Northern ports on ships bearing the United States Flag, not the Confederate Flag. Instead of joining together in a gradual emancipation effort, the North refused to pay a cent to help free the slaves. To "solve" the problem of slavery, Northern abolitionists opted to terrorism and violence in an attempt to bring about revolt. Northern conspirators succeeded in inciting Nat Turner, along with 60 other slaves, to murder his owners and approximately 50 other people.⁴² Even more famously, John Brown and a group of armed abolitionists overtook the armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in an attempt to provide weapons to slaves to riot against their masters. It took the force of the United States Army to quell this act of what should be conceived as domestic terrorism.⁴³

It is unsurprising that the South feared Northern aggression and abolitionist movements. Thousands of Southerners believed that gentlemen like Robert E. Lee could help provide a fair solution to the problem of slavery and free the slaves.⁴⁴ Unfortunately, with abolitionist movements growing in intensity as the War Between the States loomed, Southern men and

35 "American Statesman, Soldier, Senator, Secretary of War, President of the Confederate States of America," *The Confederate Society of America*, accessed March 24, 2014, <http://deovindice.org/confederate-archive.html>.

36 "Jefferson Davis Quotes," *American Civil War Story*, accessed March 24, 2014, <http://www.americancivilwarstory.com/jefferson-davis-quotes.html>.

37 Livingston, *Why the War Was Not About Slavery*, 19.

38 Tilley, *Facts the Historians Left Out*, 25-26.

39 Ibid.

40 Ibid., 27.

41 Ibid., 29.

42 Ibid., 30.

43 Ibid.

44 Ibid., 29.

women felt their only hope for safety was the creation of a new nation.

Economic Exploitation

Though there was fear in the South of the growing abolitionist movement, one of the primary reasons for Southern secession was to avoid the incessant economic exploitation by the Northern people which had been happening since the early 1800s.⁴⁵ Furthermore, one of the main reasons the “Northern political and economic interests refused to allow the South to secede was that they wanted to continue this economic exploitation.”⁴⁶ This form of economic bastardry materialized itself chiefly in the form of the 1828 “Tariff of Abominations.”⁴⁷

The “Tariff of Abominations” led to the nullification movement in South Carolina in 1832.⁴⁸ Under the leadership of the great John C. Calhoun, the state of South Carolina declared the tariff dissolved. One of the United States’ largest ports, Charleston, South Carolina, was substantially affected by this tariff. The tariff issue, which was a Northern attempt to manipulate the South, continued to flourish up until the War Between the States. The Republican Party, hostile to Southern interests, enacted a platform in 1860 that

called for another high protective tariff.⁴⁹ President Abraham Lincoln explicitly endorsed this tariff when running for office. Additionally, the Morrill Tariff was enacted into law in 1861. This tariff “was the highest protective tariff in American history, and... reached the average amount of 47.06 percent.”⁵⁰ This “protective” tariff is not sustainable for a people who spend most of their business on imports and exports, as the Southern States, especially South Carolina, did.

Unfortunately, historical revisionism has concealed the truth that most wars are fought for economic reasons. Instead, the lie has been substantiated in the mythology that the War of Secession was fought “for the purpose of ‘abolishing slavery.’”⁵¹ This belief is far more romantic and easy for citizens to rally behind. The truth, however, is that, before the War, the South was slowly being strangled by a set of tariffs harmful to Southern interests and not endorsed by Southern politicians. In fact, when President Lincoln was elected, it was with only 40 percent of the popular vote and no Southern electoral votes.⁵² At the time, the Republican Party was hostile to the economy of the South. The only recourse against Northern belligerence was secession.

A Plea for Peace

Despite facing oppression from abolitionists and politicians, as with all previous secession efforts, the

45 John V. Denson, *A Century of War: Lincoln, Wilson, & Roosevelt* (Auburn, AL: Ludwig von Mises Institute, 2006), 35.

46 Ibid.

47 The Tariff of 1828, otherwise known as the “Tariff of Abominations,” forced the South to pay higher prices for goods that they did not even produce. This tariff also affected and reduced British importation of Southern cotton.

48 Denson, *A Century of War: Lincoln, Wilson, & Roosevelt*, 38.

49 Ibid., 39.

50 Ibid. 45.

51 Ibid., 34.

52 Ibid., 39.

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Southern States attempted to leave the Union peacefully and intact as it was. In fact, the Confederate Constitution planned for eventual friendship with the United States of America. Consider Article VI, Section 2:

The Government hereby instituted shall take immediate steps for the settlement of all matters between the States forming it, and their other late confederates of the United States, in relation to the public property and public debt at the time of their withdrawal from them; these States hereby declaring it to be their wish and earnest desire to adjust everything pertaining to the common property, common liability, and common obligations of that Union upon the principles of right, justice, equity, and good faith.⁵³

When drafting their constitution, the Confederates clearly referenced a firm friendship with the United States. Even if this friendship could not be achieved, they vied for peace between the nations. Quite simply, the Confederate Constitution “[notified] the world of their hope for peaceable separation.”⁵⁴ This notification was soon followed by action. President-Elect Jefferson Davis, a gentleman and peacemaker, began appointing commissioners whose duties included peaceful negotiations with the government of the United States as a means to allow for amicable relations.⁵⁵ Unfortunately, these commissioners were met with contempt from the US federal government. On meeting with William Seward, Lincoln’s secretary of state, to discuss future plans between the nations, Seward’s hasty reply was one of ambiguity. The day after the first meeting regarding peaceful relations ended, Seward declined to even meet further with the Confederate commissioners.⁵⁶ Their mission of pacification was denied. In fact, when Seward did indeed send a reply in the form of a memorandum, it was to notify the Confederate States that they did not constitute an independent nation, and to refer to the president’s inaugural address.⁵⁷ This form of circular negotiation is not an acceptable means of communication for any level of government. This is especially true regarding the

precarious situation between the Confederacy and the Union. Unfortunately, due to the explicit refusal of the executive branch of the Union to negotiate with the Confederacy, war soon broke out, despite various and unequivocal Confederate attempts for peace.

Natural Law and Secession

When the United States of America declared their right to secede from the British Empire, what was their motivation for resistance to English tyranny? Typical answers include religious and social persecution, economic oppression, and a fear of loss of natural rights. This question might also be asked of the Southern Cause for secession. Indeed, the motivations may be quite similar to that of the colonists during the American Revolution. This is especially true regarding natural rights.

As previously mentioned in this thesis, unlike Lincoln’s North at the time of the War of Secession, the South firmly believed in a natural right of secession.⁵⁸ The United States of America acted upon this right in their secession from the British Empire. Consider the Declaration of Independence and its confirmation of natural rights:

*We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.*⁵⁹

The Southern people firmly believed in the founding documents of the United States of America. In fact, they modeled their own constitution after the US Constitution. More importantly, they believed in the Laws of Nature and Nature’s God⁶⁰ as rights which could never be taken away by any form of government, republican or tyrannical. In the Southern mindset, these rights were indeed threatened by the Northern states. The Southerners felt their right to life was threatened by the exceedingly terroristic Northern abolitionists known for inciting violent riots among the slave population. The South’s rights to liberty and the pursuit of happiness were oppressed by various tariffs and a complete disregard

53 John Tilley, *Lincoln Takes Command: How Lincoln Got the War He Wanted* (Ashland City, TN: Nippert Publishing, 1941), 271-2.

54 Ibid.

55 Ibid.

56 Ibid., 274.

57 Ibid., 277.

58 Please refer to Page 2 of this thesis for more information about the United States and their secession from the British Empire.

59 U.S. Declaration of Independence, para. 2.

60 This phrase was first used in the US Declaration of Independence.

for the Southern socio-political normalities. Even more controversially, the Southern right to property, emphasized by John Locke,⁶¹ was also threatened, as the North sought to dissolve slavery entirely.⁶²

The question must be asked if the overt Northern violation of these natural rights justified sundering the Union and leading to the formation of the Confederate States of America. The violation of these natural rights did indeed justify the secession of the American colonists from the British Empire. The encroachment of the Laws of Nature by the British warranted the creation of a more perfect union established by the US Constitution. The oppression of the right to liberty led to the Hartford Convention, which was narrowly resolved by peaceful negotiation. The same violations even led to South Carolina's 1850 secession effort, with secession narrowly avoided due to the peaceable actions of the cooperationists. Is it not outside the realm of possibility, therefore, to justify the South's secession effort for the same reasons?

Conclusion

The War Between the States has, unfortunately, become muddled in the annals of the history propagated by Northern historical revisionism. Originally envisioned as a peaceable separation by Confederate leaders, many (predominately in the North) argue that the mere act of secession of the Southern States led to the bloodiest war in American history. This is why the question of the constitutionality of secession is so vitally important. Could war have been avoided still through the sundering of the Union by other means? If a different administration was in control of the Union at the time of the War of Secession, could peaceful negotiation have transpired? Were the leaders of the Confederacy traitors intent on expanding the vilified institution of slavery, or were they patriots who affirmed and upheld the US Constitution? It was Charles Francis Adams, a

member of the Adams family of Massachusetts and son of President John Quincy Adams, who stated that every state had the right to leave the Union, and that if men like Robert E. Lee were traitors, "So also was George Washington."⁶³

The United States of America was founded on the ideal of freedom from oppression. What was the American Revolution "but a secession of the thirteen States from Great Britain?"⁶⁴ The patriots who created America did so against the unfairness of the Stamp Act, against the lack of representation in Parliament, and against the arrogance of the British. The Southern men who led the secession effort from the Union did so against the harsh sectional tariffs, such as the Tariff of Abominations, against a lack of their opinions being noticed in Congress, and against the hateful and violent abolitionists.⁶⁵ These two conflicts are alike in many respects. "Which, then, was glorious revolution and which infamous rebellion?"⁶⁶ Can they even be told apart?

The fantasy that the South incited a war to protect the interests of slavery is not simply an error which has been expanded by historical revisionism. "The evidence against it has not been ignored so much as it has been repressed.... Having been repeated so often, it has come to be believed because of repetition."⁶⁷ This is the reason for this thesis.

Ideology of a great moral conflict begun by a belligerent South is how the "Civil War" has been framed, but the truth is that the war was fought over ideology of another reason. Instead of securing and propagating slavery across the South, the Confederate States of America rebelled in defense of a Constitution they held dear and believed to be endangered by the North. This Constitution, they alleged, as well as legal precedent and natural law, clearly established a right to secession that could be used during periods of oppression. This oppression was real and personal. This necessitated the sundering of the Union and the creation of the Confederate States of America.

It is far too easy to dismiss a conflict as acrimonious and conflictive as the War Between the States through a rose-tinted moral lens. The history books have weaved the narrative that the rebels were cruel,

61 For more information regarding John Locke and his theories on natural rights, please refer to his *Two Treatises of Government*.

62 It is important to note that this thesis in no way supports the belief that the African slave was considered "property" of the American slave owner. It is the purpose of this thesis to establish that the Southern mindset at the time of the War Between the States supported this assumption. In the opinion of the Southern people, Northern belligerence threatened the right to property characterized by the Southern slave population.

63 Tilley, *Facts the Historians Leave Out*, 36.

64 Ibid.

65 Ibid.

66 Ibid., 37.

67 Livingston, *Why the War Was Not About Slavery*, 20.

immoral and unpatriotic. However, the victors write the histories. Unlike this revisionist-spun fairy tale, reality has proven that these Southern patriots fought for the Constitution and their natural rights given to them by their Creator. This thesis affirms that the South had not only a right to secession, but also an obligation. The North was belligerent and cruel to the South. Actions have consequences, and secession was necessary due to the actions of the Lincoln Administration.

What then, must be done? Southerners (and Northerners, too) who understand the web of revisionism must rise up and protest against the reveries being taught by the American school system. The truth must be made known to the citizens of the United States. Perhaps the fiction which has been taught for the last 50 years by historical revisionism will eventually be ended. There is no reason for such a history.

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(704) 597-1048 fax



**Edmund Ruffin Fire Eaters
Camp 3000**

PROUD SUPPORTER

**VIRGINIA FLAGGERS
INTERSTATE
BATTLE FLAG
PROJECTS**



Gifts to the I-95 Memorial Battle Flag Projects Can Be Mailed to:

VA Flagers P. O. Box 547, Sandston, VA 23150 Make Checks Payable to VA Flagers



Descendants of Mexican War Veterans

"Before Manassas, there was Mexico"

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

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

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

D.M.W.V. National Office
PO Box 461941
Garland, Texas 75046-1941

CONFEDERATE MUSEUM

*Owned and operated by the Charleston Chapter 4
United Daughters of the Confederacy*



Built 1841 • Corner of Meeting and Market Streets
PO Box 20997 • Charleston, SC 29413
(843) 723-1541

Open Tuesday-Saturday except Holidays 11 AM – 3:30 PM
January and February, Thursday-Saturday

Admission: \$5 for Adults, 6-12 yrs \$3, 6 & under free
Group Tours, Handicap Accessible
Research Library Available

CHARLESTON SOUTH CAROLINA



Sons of Confederate Veterans Sesquicentennial Society

The Sesquicentennial (150th Anniversary) of the Cause for Southern Independence is upon us! The Sons of Confederate Veterans has established a unique way you can show support for our efforts and build a legacy for the future. It is the SCV Sesquicentennial Society! By joining this prestigious group you will help in supporting two projects very important to the future.

First – The General Executive Council made the commitment in October of 2008 to start the process to erect a new building on our property at Historic Elm Springs. One of the uses of this new building is to give us office space and return Elm Springs to its original grandeur. However, the main function is to house The Confederate Museum. We are planning a museum which will tell the truth about what motivated the Southern people to struggle for many years to form a new nation. It will give an accurate portrayal of the Confederate soldier — something which is lacking in most museums and in the media. Seventy-five percent of the money received through this effort goes to this building fund.

Second – We need to leave a legacy for our Compatriots who will be the members and leaders of the SCV when the Bicentennial of the Cause for Southern Independence arrives 50 years from now. One can only guess at the obstacles they will have to face in putting forth an accurate commemoration. Twenty-five percent of the money will go into a fund to be used by the SCV at that point in time.

Here is how you can take part. Join with a minimum payment of \$200 (You can give more if you wish!). You will receive a handsome SCV Sesquicentennial Society Medal and Certificate. This program will end at the close of the Sesquicentennial. You may pay all at once or you can make non-refundable installments of \$50 (you will receive the medal and certificate when paid in full). You can call 1-800-MY-DIXIE to pay by credit card or send a check to:

Sons of Confederate Veterans, c/o Sesquicentennial Society, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402

[illegible]

Chaplain's Comments

sult: powerful spiritual revival in the Southern Army. Thousands of Southern soldiers came to faith in Christ. Those who survived the war took this faith with them in their return home. The South still enjoys the results of this spiritual awakening.

Confederate Soldiers Press On

Jefferson Davis wrote, "The military operations of the Confederate States need no defense; the bravery of our armies and the genius of their commanders were displayed on many battlefields" (*A Short History of the Confederate States of America*, p. 85). During four Christmas seasons, Confederate forces were in the field of conflict. We can only imagine the heartache and homesickness felt by these brave young men and their leaders. These feelings were heightened even more by the total war practices of the Federal invaders. Many of their homes and cities lay in ruin at the hand

of Federals. The soldiers on the field often had no word of the wellbeing of their loved ones; yet, they pressed on in the struggle for liberty, freedom, justice, and self-determination.

The end of their wartime struggle came in April, 1865. The colors were lowered, the arms were stacked, the Army disbanded, and the government dissolved. These young men left silent battlefields and returned home to a different kind of battle. They had to struggle to rebuild their lives, their homes, their towns, and their culture. They had to make sense of a new age dawning upon the South. They had to find creative ways to support the continual struggle for liberty, a struggle for which they had taken up arms in a new American Revolution. They faced the Christmas of 1865 with warfare of a different variety.

We are one hundred and fifty years removed from their strug-

gle, but the struggle continues. Their example is daunting indeed. They left home and family. They shouldered arms. They faced death. They remained faithful. In defeat, they did not give up the ideal for which they sacrificed so much. As we approach Christmas 2014, may we find ourselves in step with their march. May the God who sustained them sustain us as well. Let us enjoy the thrill of this season and be reminded that the Savior is born. Let us renew our faith in Him, that One so precious to so many Confederate soldiers.

Works Cited

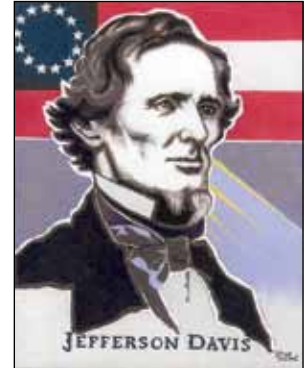
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Jones, J. William (1986). *Christ in the Camp*. Harrisonburg, VA: Sprinkle Publications.



The Official Website of
North Carolina's War Between the States Sesquicentennial
"Unsurpassed Valor, Courage and Devotion to Liberty"
www.ncwbts150.com

CITIZENS TO SAVE OUR PARKS
AND THE
SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS
Help Save Our Parks



Fight City Hall? We ARE !!!

The Forrest Camp 215 and the CTSOP have filed suit against the Memphis City Council for their illegal attempt to change the names of our three Confederate parks.

These parks, Forrest Park, Confederate Park and Jefferson Davis Park are our history, our Confederate heritage, and a lasting tribute to our Confederate ancestors. They must not be destroyed or taken away by misguided politicians.

Help us to save our historic parks: Forrest Park, Confederate Park and Jefferson Davis Park.

Can you, or your camp or Division donate \$100, \$500 or \$1,000 to the defense?

I wish to join CTSOP. Please sign me up as a member. No membership fee.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

E-mail: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Contribute through PayPal at www.citizenstosaveourparks.org

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

Parks Defense Fund, PO Box 241875, Memphis, TN 38124

Friends of Beauvoir

Beauvoir, a National Historical Landmark, was severely damaged by Hurricane Katrina on August 29, 2005. Five of seven buildings on site were destroyed and the remaining two were seriously damaged, including President Jefferson Davis's Last Home. Beauvoir's emphasis has been on restoring the House, Presidential Library, pavilions and garden to this point. In addition to that, there are thousands of items that are still in need of conservation and repair; These tasks are overwhelming to say the least. There is a way to help this ever important historic site who's mission statement is to preserve the legacy of American hero and Confederate President Jefferson Davis and the Confederate Soldier. Annual membership in the Friends of Beauvoir is available to anyone interested in preserving history for future generations. Please complete the required information, check your category and mail that with your payment to Beauvoir, 2244 Beach Blvd., Biloxi, MS. 39531.



Membership Categories

Individual.....	\$25.00
Family	\$50.00
Patron	\$100.00 - \$249.00
Sustaining ...	\$250.00 - \$499.00
Benefactor	\$500.00 - \$999.00
Sponsor	\$1,000.00 - \$4,999.00
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 13 spaces per line. You may use abbreviations when necessary. (See Sample Below)

Line 1: _____
(Print and Last Name)

Line 2: _____
(Rank)

Line 3: _____
(Unit)

ORDER YOUR ANCESTOR'S BRICK TODAY!

Make Checks out for \$50.00 per brick to:
Mississippi Division, SCV
Mail to: Bricks for Beauvoir
C/O Larry McCluney
1412 North Park Drive
Greenwood, MS 38930

Example
Pvt. JAMES W.
McCLUNEY
8th MS CAV, CO. F

Bricks for Beauvoir order form can be filled out and mailed today.

Ride With The SCV Mechanized Cavalry



The Mechanized Cavalry consists of members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans in good standing who enjoy the freedom of the road on the back of their 'iron horse.' Any SCV member is eligible to join, from the hard-core Harley rider to the Gold Wing cruiser and everything in between. Even those who do not currently ride may join as dismounted cavalry. All it takes to join is your dedication to the SCV charge, an interest in being part of an organization that will always be on the front lines in defending and promoting our Southern heritage, and a one time application fee of \$100. For more information on the SCV-MC please visit our website to download an application, find local contacts in a battalion in your area or contact: Colonel Kevin Stone/ 805 Cool Springs Road/ Sanford, NC 27330 (919)721-1231/ SCVMECHCAV@HOTMAIL.COM/ Website: SCVMCCSA.ORG



Confederate Gifts from GHQ



Joyful Harps Christmas. A variety of timeless Christmas carols on twin Celtic harps. Includes a mixture of the quietly reflective and the energetically bright, and will add a real glow to your Southern home during the holiday season. Total playing time is a little over 46 minutes.

Includes: *What Child is This?*, *Lo, how a Rose, Deck the Halls*, *Wonder as I Wander*, *Silver Bells*, *We Wish You a Merry Christmas*, and 12 others. **821 \$15.00 (CD)**



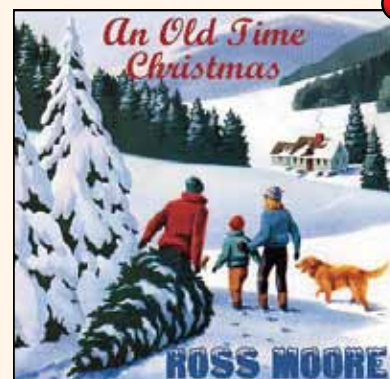
Homespun Songs of the Christmas Season (Bobby Horton). Christmas carols and seasonal tunes popular with Americans, North and South, during the War Between the States, presented in beautiful instrumental (no vocals) arrangements. These Christmas favorites are played in the style of 1860s America and performed on (mostly) 19th century instruments for the maximum period feel. Contains 28 selections such as *Deck the Halls*, *What Child is This?*, *The Holly and the Ivy*, *Joy to the World*, etc. The perfect background music for your family tree decorating or Christmas gathering, and sure to become your favorite Christmas recording. **720 \$14.99 (CD)**



Christmas at Elm Springs Cards. Pack of 25 cards/envelopes. Specify choice of sentiment: "At this joyous season may you be blessed with the peace, happiness and love that Christmas brings" or "Wishing you the quiet beauty of a peaceful Holiday season and happiness throughout the year" **506 \$20.00**

An Old Time Christmas (Ross Moore) A magic combination of beloved Christmas songs and the instruments which knew them first.

Ross brings you the treasured acoustic sounds of a 19th century Christmas. Includes: *Carol of the Bells*, *Silent Night*, *What Child Is This*, *Silver Bells*, *Away In The Manger*, *Christmas Time's A' Coming*, *Go Tell It On The Mountain* and five others. **1122 \$14.99 (CD)**

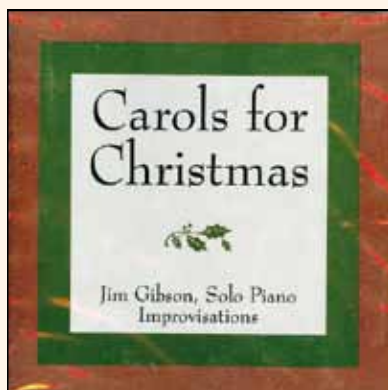


Christmas Ornaments. These solid pewter ornaments will look great on any Southern Christmas tree. Each measures about 3" tall. Specify: *Robert E. Lee*, *Jefferson Davis*, *Stonewall Jackson*, *J.E.B. Stuart*, *A.P. Hill*, or *Nathan Bedford Forrest*. **702 \$11.95**



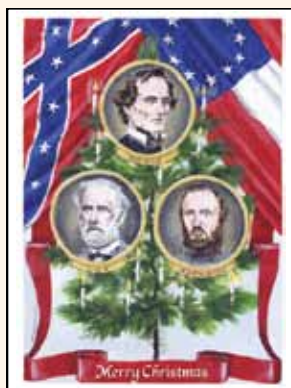


Call 1-800-My-Dixie
or fax order to 1-931-381-6712



Unreconstructed: Christmas 1864 From the artists who brought you *Cotton Bales and Barley* and *Thistle 'n Dixie* — a wonderful Christmas album featuring *What Child is This?*, *Auld Lang Syne*, *I Wonder as I Wander*, *Mistletoe Waltz* and six others. **722 \$14.99 (CD)**

Carols for Christmas (Jim Gibson) Christmas memories abound, but of them all the old carols truly capture the special spirit of the day. In this graceful collection of much-loved songs of the season, Jim Gibson shares his special, easy touch. Perhaps this recording will help you find the quiet place where the real spirit of Christmas lives. Includes: *Hark! the Herald Angels Sing*, *Silent Night*, *O Christmas Tree*, *The First Noel*, *O Come All Ye Faithful* and nine other pleasant melodies. **176 \$14.95 (CD)**



901

Confederate Christmas Cards

These beautiful cards come packed with 12 cards and envelopes.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| 901 Confederate Heroes | \$12.00 |
| 902 Christmas 1862 | \$12.00 |
| 903 Confederate Christmas | \$12.00 |
| 904 Known Only to God | \$12.00 |
| 905 Christmas in the Camp | \$12.00 |
| 906 Christmas Plantation | \$12.00 |
| 907 Somehow We Always Knew | \$12.00 |



902



903



904



905



906



907

Sons of Confederate Veterans Order Form

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

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Daytime Phone _____

SCV ID # _____ Camp # _____

Quantity	Title	Price
----------	-------	-------

Personal Check ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard ☐ AMEX ☐

Card Number: _____ Exp: _____

Signature: _____ Security Code: _____

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

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



Welcome to The Society of Independent Southern Historians

www.SouthernHistorians.org

An Appeal by Dr. Clyde N. Wilson and Mr. Howard Ray White

First, the Problem: Have you, members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, been concerned that the truthful history of the Southern States, their people and their culture is being smothered into obscurity by the so-called “politically correct” in the nation’s schools and universities, in media, in political discourse, in the entertainment industry, in, well, just about everywhere, including our local newspaper and television stations — concerned over their misrepresentation of everything dear to our ancestry, not just about the history of Secession, War and Political Reconstruction, but everything else as well?

Second, an Answer: Well, Howard Ray White of Charlotte and Dr. Clyde N. Wilson of Columbia have begun to fight back against the loss of what we of the South hold dear. And we need your help. Although we are historians and writers, we realized that **some of the best writing is in old, almost forgotten books**, and another new book won’t matter much. So, in April 2013 we founded a new society to build a vast on-line library bibliography of important works we see worthy of preservation and promotion — works that present the true story of our history, our people and our culture — works that tell of these things beginning with the first settlers at Jamestown, Virginia Colony, forward to the year 1940, when history, for our older folk, becomes not history but current events.

Third, an Appeal: Go to www.southernhistorians.org to view the already-large web-site. Note that its structure follows the outline listed on the right. Find categories where important books are not yet posted and where posted books lack reviews. Become a Member. Then submit recommendations, remembering that the old books are often the best. Membership requires a contribution of your review write-up or a check for \$25 or more (annual budget is \$5,000). For more info contact Howard Ray White, Director of Operations, howardraywhite@gmail.com, or 704-846-4411 or at the address below. Your support is needed and is worthwhile.



Our Historic Region:

Maryland; across the Ohio Valley and Missouri; out to Texas and down to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Eras We Cover:

From Jamestown to 1940.

The Society of Independent Southern Historians, 6012 Lancelot Drive, Charlotte, NC 28270. 704-846-4411. Founded by Clyde N. Wilson and Howard Ray White in April 2013, the society is a North Carolina-registered, non-profit, historical organization providing an extensive educational resource to all Americans.

OUR WEBSITE CATEGORIES

01 Our Overall Top 150 Recommendations Selected from Thousands Listed Below

SOUTHERN HISTORY

02 Histories of Specific Eras

03 Histories of Regions and States

04 Histories of Westward Pioneers

05 Histories of Military Conflicts

06 Agriculture, Industry, Science and Commerce

SOUTHERN LIFE

07 Important Biographies

08 Family Life and Education

09 Southern Faith and Religion

10 Social, Political and Constitutional Philosophy

11 Southern Literature

12 Southern Music

MEMBER CONTRIBUTIONS

20 Interpretations and Commentary by Society Members

21 History Essays, Articles & Booklets by Society Members

OTHER CATEGORIES

22 Movies, Audio Books, Other Listings & Our Website Index

23 Membership Application to Join The Society

COMPATRIOTS!

LEARN ABOUT THE ABBEVILLE INSTITUTE

The Abbeville Institute is an organization in higher education dedicated to a scholarly study of what is true and valuable in the Southern tradition. We hold an annual summer school for college and graduate students and an annual conference for academics.

We have the resources of more than a hundred academics in all fields of learning. Fifteen of our students have their Ph.Ds and most have positions in higher education. Since its founding our scholars have produced more than 50 books.

In addition to research and publication, Abbeville scholars are asked for advice on public policy. Three of us testified before State House committees in framing bills nullifying Obamacare as an unconstitutional intrusion into the state's reserved powers. We had some influence in the bills passed last term by the Oklahoma House and the South Carolina House. The bills will be taken up this term by the respective Senates. Abbeville scholars were asked to speak before the Liberty Caucus in the House of Representatives in Washington on state nullification.

A number of our scholars are members of the SCV. We provided essays for every issue of the *Confederate Veteran* over the past three years and have helped to organize the conferences of the SCV's Stephen D. Lee Institute.

CONTRIBUTE TO THE INSTITUTE

The United States is in the grip of a culture war. These wars take no prisoners. They are won by ideas. It is imperative we educate our youth at the college and graduate school level. That is what we do. And we greatly need your financial support.

It costs \$900 to fund a college or graduate student for the week long summer school. If you could provide a scholarship that would be wonderful. (The student would receive it in your name and write a report). But any contribution would help. Since the Institute is a 501(c)3 contributions are tax deductible.

To find out more about the Institute and to hear lectures from past conferences, see www.abbevilleinstitute.org. To make an electronic contribution and to see the options available (automatic transfer, etc. and premiums), check "Make a Donation." Contributions through checks should be made payable to Abbeville Institute, PO Box 10, McClellanville, SC 29458.

A contribution of \$100 or more will receive a signed copy of our latest book *Rethinking the American Union for the 21st Century* with an introduction and edited by Donald W. Livingston

If you are not a member, consider becoming one. It is only \$50 a year — a few cents more than \$4 a month.

Yours sincerely,

Donald W. Livingston,
Professor of Philosophy, Emeritus, Emory University
and President, Abbeville Institute



VETERANS ADMINISTRATION DISCRIMINATES AGAINST OAKWOOD'S CONFEDERATES

The 17,200 Confederate patriots buried in Richmond's Oakwood Cemetery NEED YOUR HELP. Their fight against the federal government goes on today with the blatant and illegal discrimination of the Veterans Administration in denying these brave men a simple upright marker. For 106 years Confederates were considered American military veterans, deserving of government markers. Today, Oakwood is involved in a legal battle with the Veterans Administration, a fight no less sacred and every bit as offensive as when the Lincoln Administration invaded our Southland in 1861.

I ask you, ISN'T IT TIME FOR US TO FIGHT BACK IN THE NAME OF OUR FOREBEARS?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Name_____ Gift Amount_____ Date_____

CC#_____ Exp. Date_____ Security Code_____

Signature_____

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

Thank you, the Oakwood Restoration Committee Board.

