

Confederate Veteran.

July/August 2021

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Every Man to the Front
– Christopher Sullivan

Why Must We Rebirth Lincoln?
– Howard Ray White

Old Douglas the Confederate Camel
– Scott Bell





Friends of The Confederate Museum at Elm Springs Annual Membership Application

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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 — The "Soldiers Mound" in Maplewood Cemetery, Wilson, NC, where many unknown Confederate soldiers rest. Photo by Frank Powell.



Join the Southern Victory Campaign at MakeDixieGreatAgain.com



Join the Confederate Legion!

Confederate Legion membership dues and donations make the Southern Victory Campaign possible. We need 1,000 members from each of the 3 armies of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Dues are \$50.00 per year. With 3,000 members (1,000 x 3 = 3,000), we would have \$150,000.00 annually, enough to change the narrative in our favor!



Watch Commander's Comments Videos!

Watch these monthly videos for progress reports, news from the front, updates to plans, and strategic, tactical and operational guidance from the Commander-in-Chief, the Director of Heritage Operations and his staff. Share links to these videos with people who are sick of do-nothing organizations, then ask them to join us!



Launch Continuous Local Offensives!

We're designing tactics and weapons to launch offensive drives to "take back the narrative" and win millions of supporters. We're on the offensive at the national level, but we need our Confederate Legion groups to launch offensives in their local communities. It's not for the cheap and weak. It's for the convicted and courageous!



Build a Foundation with the *Southern Defender*™

This publication is the cornerstone of all offensive efforts. Almost anybody can distribute 10-15 *Southern Defenders*™ each month and jot down the names of the fired-up people he or she meets along the way. For maximum impact, insert it into newspapers 3-12 times per year. The *Southern Defender*™ is cost-effective and it works!



Boost Your Effectiveness with *Radio Free Dixie* Ads

Boost your offensive with radio advertising. It "softens the market," making everything else you're doing more respectable and influential. The key is timing and repetition. For example, if you're canvassing neighborhoods with the *Southern Defender*™, run radio ads at the same time. Think of radio ads as an artillery barrage!



Recruit Using *The Face of the S.C.V.* and *The Rest of the Story* Videos

If you're working the Southern Victory Campaign correctly, you're bound to meet people who appreciate the work you're doing. Get their contact information. Ask them for permission to send links to our videos. Send them the links, follow-up and sign 'em up!

Tactics Used by Successful Confederate Legion Groups:

Individuals, S.C.V. camps, other groups, businesses & churches can join. Independent Legion groups can be formed from scratch.

Basic Tactics

Each member distributes 10-15 *Southern Defenders*™ per month during his or her routine daily activities.

Displays are set up at festivals to distribute *Defenders*, talk to people & take names of membership prospects.

Educational videos are shared via email & social media. Training videos are shown at meetings.

Special Operations, when called for by Heritage Operations, are deployed by local group leaders.

Advanced Tactics

Radio Free Dixie ads & interviews of our national spokesmen are aired throughout the year.

Lectures, dinners, Old South balls, etc. are held to educate, motivate & recruit new members.

Thousands of *Southern Defenders*™ are inserted in a community newspaper 3-12 times per year.

Mass mail advertising is used to boost attendance at public events or generate support for our legislation.

Target: People Who Want to Defend Liberty in Dixie

For assistance & cost sharing info, call the Marketing Director of S.C.V. Heritage Operations at 844-772-4621 or email rayshores@victorystaff.org.

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ESTABLISHED 1893

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FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

By the time you read this it should be almost time for our annual National Reunion. My first National Reunion was in Fayetteville, AR, in 1990, and my wife and I have been to every one since. We have always had a good time, visited historical sites and places, and met a lot of nice people. If you have not attended one of our National Reunions I highly recommend you do so. I hope to see many of you this year in Metairie, LA.

We have a packed issue this time and we start off with a reprint of one of our sesquicentennial series essays at the request of Commander-in-Chief McCluney. *Every Man to the Front* by Past Commander-in-Chief Chris Sullivan was first published in our November/December 2014 issue. However, it still rings true today and is very appropriate for the times in which we live. You may read all of our sesquicentennial series articles in the book, *To Live and Die in Dixie*, published by the SCV and available from Headquarters.

Howard Ray White returns to our pages with his essay, *Why Must We Southerners Rebirth Lincoln?* You will find from this article "Honest Abe" wasn't so honest about himself and his family, among other things. Compatriot White has a new book out on Lincoln and this essay is just a small part of his research. This is another weapon we can use to shatter the myth of "Saint Abe."

I had the chance to visit the gravesite of Old Douglas when we were in Vicksburg for our National Reunion in 2013. I had heard a little of the only Confederate camel before our visit so I wanted to see it for myself. Compatriot Scott Bell provides details on *Old Douglas The Confederate Camel* with his essay included in this issue. A very interesting and mostly unknown subject I think you will enjoy.

Thanks for sending in your photos of camp activities. Camp activities have picked up across the Confederation and I'm glad to see everyone get back to meeting again. Also, please keep the letters to the editor coming. It is the one way I know our magazine is being read.

Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

A handwritten signature of Frank B. Powell, III, in black ink. The signature is stylized and cursive, with the first name 'Frank' and last name 'Powell' clearly visible.

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
LARRY ALLEN MCCLUNEY, JR.

CIC@SCV.ORG

Why Should We Fight to Keep our Memorials Standing

By the time you read this we will be into summer and a lot of great things to promote the Sons of Confederate Veterans will have passed. Since January of this year, your commander-in-chief been very busy handling the business of the SCV as well as making time to visit various Division Reunions to inspire the membership as we move forward. From Bakersfield, California for the California Division Reunion to Florence, South Carolina for the South Carolina Division Reunion, and various stops in between, my wife Annette and I have been welcomed and treated with unbelievable hospitality. For that, my wife and I thank you. If we did not get around to your reunion this year, I hope to visit you in the next reunion season.

But now to update you on some SCV happenings important to the advancement of this organization. First, we held our first Annual Pilgrimage to Elm Springs and National Confederate Memorial Day on May 1st. It is my hope this will become an annual event which will continue in the future. People from all over our Confederation took this time to attend and give floral tributes in honor of our ancestors. This well-attended event moved me by those who made the trek to remember, respect, and revere those who fought for a just and righteous Cause. Adam Southern and the staff at Elm Springs are to be congratulated and I ask you to send messages of thanks to them for this event. Great news has come forward about General Forrest and his wife. I hope to reveal to you at Convention or in August. This news will excite the entire Confederation.

I am not sure when you will get this issue, but I hope you made plans or enjoyed the National Reunion in Metairie/Kenner. SCV Chat will be there to give us a daily wrap-up each day at the Reunion, so if you could not attend check out the daily wrap-ups. The members of the Beauregard Camp worked hard planning this reunion and I hope you will join me when I say, "Job Well Done!"

Now I want to discuss with you a message which has been on my heart as well as yours for some time. I know this is like beating a dead horse, but I felt I should share my thoughts and feelings about one of our missions as members of this great organization, "Protecting the Confederate Soldier's Good Name." The recent spread of iconoclasm was never just about Confederate monuments or even statues. It is a dangerous expression of the radical left's willingness to destroy anything that is good about this nation.

"Back in 2017, soon after the fatal Charlottesville clash, a 22-year-old African American student named Takiyah Thompson climbed a ladder and tied a tow-strap around the statue of a Confederate soldier in Durham, North Carolina. The bronze statue, dating to 1924 and located in front of Durham's Old Court House, was then yanked down to the ground from its high pedestal and gleefully stomped.

The crowd which gathered for this staged media event was mainly white and youthful. Sheriff's deputies were on hand to observe but did not intervene. The event was organized by far-left political groups, with Thompson belonging to the World Work-

ers Party, a Marxist-Leninist outfit that supports Venezuelan dictator Nicolás Maduro as well as North Korea — where just about everybody gets to be a slave.”

“This revelatory event was in the early days in the Orwellian crusade for the annihilation of the presence of the past in the nation’s public realm, which has reached fever pitch since the brutal killing of George Floyd at the end of May.”¹

Statuary monuments are landmarks, better yet, memorials to the dead. They help us understand our history, where the nation, and the communities that comprise it, has been and what they have been through, the ideals to which they have subscribed, and the leaders they have revered. In some cases, they were erected as memorials to lost loved ones who never made it home and allows them to heal from that loss.

Sometimes, their significance is universal, as with the majestic Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor while in other cases, their appeal is more complex and complicated, because history is complex and complicated, that typical Americans today are not willing to take time out to educate. As a result, your typical college-educated iconoclasts appear to be entirely incapable of dealing with that complexity and label all our national treasures as monuments to “White Supremacy,” and not willing to study the facts behind certain events.


A great many Americans are well aware of the landmark value of our monumental heritage but there are those who believe many of these memorials originally intended symbolism is to enshrine what has been labeled as the Confederate “Lost Cause” ideas as a matter of vindicating states’ rights while ignoring “slavery” as the true cause of the war, as they see it. They do not realize these memorials retain cultural value as part of the historic fabric of our communities most Americans appreciate.

What many politicians never grasp about the removal or defacement of these monuments is they were always just the initial “appetizer on the menu, never the main course.”² Confederate monuments are just the low hanging fruit, as Past Commander-in-Chief Paul Gramling said on many occasions. What we have here now at this point is an anti-democratic minority which is hell-bent on discarding the nation’s public realm of all statuary at which it takes offense, usually in total contempt of the law and in many cases, if the law is enforced, the perpetrators are released with just a “slap on the wrists.” As stated before, this was never about Confederate monuments. Columbus, Washington, Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Grant, and even Abraham Lincoln (Yes, the Tyrant himself) are all under attack now. The American Museum of Natural History elected to part with the equestrian statue of Theodore Roosevelt, flanked by figures of a Native American and an African American (the latter two on foot) because the museum deems

1 Leigh, Catesby, “Why We Should Keep Confederate Statues Standing,” *The Federalist*, July 1, 2020, Why We Should Keep Confederate Statues Standing (the-federalist.com).

2 Ibid.

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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

We stand on Dunkirk

To the Editor:

The enemy, for lack of a better word, has over played his hand and we will survive just like those at Dunkirk. Why? Because they believed in a higher power, for one thing. Place our Trust in God. God is our Father and our greatest ally. True, we are slowly gaining other allies but place your trust in God first for He will never fail you. That is something our enemies never take into consideration is that God is always in charge. Things may happen like now but not without God's consent. He gave free will even to this "woke" culture. He has a plan, trust Him. He knows what He's doing all of the time.

Just like I've seen on FaceBook concerning our Banner. The Red the Blood of Christ, The White the Purity of God, The Blue Saltire the Cross of St. Andrew Disciple of Christ., Thirteen Stars for the Thirteen States. Yes compatriots, I know officially only eleven states left the Union put thirteen were represented.

Just saying as the author, survive, hold on tight and as I say, pray and Trust in God.

Glenn Wayne McDonald
Gen. John A. Wharton, 8th Texas
Cavalry Camp 2105
East Bernard, Texas

Interesting advertisement out west in 1866

To the Editor:

First off, thank you, Walter D. Kennedy, for your very fine article in the May/June edition. That wasn't my reason for this letter to the editor but I felt my positive statement of your article was in order first.

Over a number of years in retirement I've worked on both sides of

my family genealogy. In working on my late father's French Canadian side of his family I started reading an old newspaper called *Amador Dispatch*. This paper had an official name change and became the *Amador Dispatch* in 1863. This newspaper was in Jackson, Amador County, CA, an area known for the California Gold Rush. Generally speaking it was a four page format printed weekly on Friday. As years went on it had 6, 8 and 10 page editions.

My reason for writing about this newspaper is what I found in a number of their editions. For this letter I'll only point out the May 5th, 1866 edition. Specifically page 4 is of interest. On the top of the page is a quick ad stating, "Agents Wanted in Every Town to sell the following; Valuable Southern Histories. *Southern History of the War* by E.A. Pollard; Editor *Richmond Examiner*. *Southern Generals* by Capt. W. Parker, *Snow Life, Services and Campaigns of Stonewall Jackson and his Men* by a Virginian Vol. 1. *The Raids and Romances of Morgan and his Men* by Mrs. Sally Rochester Ford. *Women of the South* a book I didn't see author but the ad named seven women the book wrote about. The publisher was listed as C.B. Richardson of Broadway in New York.

Within a year of ending the War there was at least this many books out regarding the South with a publisher in the North deeming they were necessary to be published and read. A newspaper in the West also felt it important enough to be willing to run these ads. If the people having gone through this War felt it imperative to read these books when everything was still fresh and raw then it seems the anti-Southern teachers, protesters and media folks should see these ads. It's hard to deny when it's in print.

For those who might be interested in accessing this newspaper then I use Google. Type in *Amador Dispatch*. You'll

see *Ledger Dispatch*. Click on Archives and on the left hand side you'll see different named newspapers. Click on *Amador Dispatch* and delve into the paper for years, months of interest.

We have some great books written by very good authors, many during the 20th and now in the 21st Century but so did they in the 1860s. Unlike today when the Anarchist and far left want to rid our society of history the folks back then in many parts of the country didn't agree with that direction. In my opinion we should be pushing that narrative.

Shawn Murphy
Texas John Slaughter Camp 2074
Tombstone, Arizona

We must know our history and the facts

To the Editor:

Gentlemen, I would like to add a point to Commander McCluney's excellent advice on fighting back against "Woke Culture."

It is a political truism that "when they get you to explaining, you have already lost the argument." We all too often are put on the defensive by "those people" (as Marse Robert called them.) We know the truth, and we know the truth about them and their hypocrisy. Therefore we should first, as Commander McCluney says, know our history and the facts. Thus well armed, we can then blow it back at them. Keep it simple and straightforward, and, like Bedford Forrest said, "Keep the skeer on 'em!" Then, like "Stonewall" Jackson said, we can "Drive 'em into the river!"

Best Regards,

H. V. (Bo) Traywick, Jr.
Garland-Rodes Camp 409
Lynchburg, Virginia

Always portray the truth and keep facts from fiction

To the Editor:

After reading the letters and comments concerning an appeasement with the SCV, its history past and present, I feel compelled to respond less my heart be convicted and am found guilty before God and man.

The Leftists, the Socialists and anybody in-between are hell bent on destroying this country by the suppression of history through any and all means. And so, lets portray the truth in all honesty and keep the facts separated from the fiction. If you portrayed Abraham Lincoln, by his exact words, you'd find he was not for the equal rights of others especially slaves, and yet here you are changing history, erasing history and destroying which does not suit you. And what about William Tecumseh Sherman? His scorched earth policy was devastating to any and all but mostly it was the innocents who suffered by watching their homes burn, their livestock either taken or killed, their deceased family members dug up for plunder.

But let's erase that history and change our flags and words to appease that which will never be satisfied. I feel our job is to protect, to preserve and to teach the past no matter the cost, less we condemn ourselves and watch those we love to repeat it.

Fred Williams

*Tallassee Armory Guard Camp 1921
Tallassee, Alabama*

They simply believed they were right?

To the Editor:

We have all heard these words at monthly meetings, Confederate memorial services or in personal one on one conversation, regarding our ancestors' fight for Southern Independence; "they believed they were right," "they fought

for what they thought was right," or some similar term. It may seem trivial, but words are things and carry the weight of impression on the hearer and the use of such terminology creates an air of doubt albeit unintentionally.

When we take into consideration the issues which led up to the war; clear and deliberate violations of plain provisions of the Constitution on the part of Northern states; the incessant work of radical Northern abolitionists to foment race war, rape, and murder of Southern whites by blacks; the insistence of exclusionary legislation to keep both black freemen and slaves out of so called "free-states" bottling up their population in the South; the continual beratement of Southern whites over the issue of slavery (all the more hypocritical as the North not only insisted on extension of the African slave trade until 1808 but also prospered and built much of its industrial and educational systems on finances gained from the nefarious practice); repeated efforts of a northern dominated Federal government to increase taxes and tariffs mainly on the Southern people and redirect those finances primarily for northern industrial benefit; a refusal to entertain peaceful separation on the part of the South; though the South had never acted aggressively or offensively toward the North; and finally an illegal and unconstitutional invasion of our ancestors States, lands and homes, subjecting them to activities befitting the worst of all criminal assailants, we see our Southern fathers who wore the gray and those who supported them both black and white did not simply "believe they were right." They **WERE RIGHT!**

Our position as Sons of Confederate Veterans should never be one of half-hearted apology or the hint of doubt. We should be firm in our convictions and give no ground of potential attack by our detractors, no matter how innocent our discussions and speeches may be. We must be a think-

ing people of what we say, knowing we are the modern day voice for the voiceless whose blood runs in our veins. They deserve better than to have their position left to the shadows of uncertainty by their own descendants. We are admonished in Holy scripture, "Let your yea be yea, let your nay be nay." There is no middle ground for compromise on this point. Examining the facts of the case, our ancestors were correct in their endeavor for Southern Independence. Their Northern opponents were wrong and their orders came from what was no less and than a treasonous and criminal administration.

While our ancestors admitted military defeat, they never admitted wrongdoing. They were firm in their position and so should we be.

John Fisher

*Horry Rough and Readys Camp 1026
Myrtle Beach, South Carolina*

Start in Africa to set the blame for slavery

To the Editor:

If the Confederate flag is going to be removed from Alabama's Coat of Arms because some mistakenly think it represents slavery then all the flags on it should be removed as those countries all dealt in the slave trade.

If you need someone or something to blame for slavery in America I suggest you start with the Ashanti tribe in the present day country of Ghana in West Africa. They sold Africans to European countries for luxury items, guns and assorted trinkets.

Get your facts straight on who is to blame for slavery in America. European countries could not have bought slaves if the Ashanti tribe had not put them up for sale.

Billy Price

*St. Clair Camp 308
Ashville, Alabama*

Continued on page 52

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

**LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
JASON BOSHERS**

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

A Mixed Bag and It Just Wasn't Any Fun

The Division Reunions are in full swing and everything is running wide open. I have several more to attend before we get to the National Reunion in July. I have had a great time everywhere I have been and I have enjoyed seeing some old friends and meeting new people. It is great to see such hospitality and camaraderie. I have learned a great deal and members have been sharing information about what is working and what isn't. All I can say is keep up the great work.

The general talk has been about the lack of activity due to the COVID-19 pandemic. It has hurt new membership because people have not been able to recruit through having events. It has affected retention because camps have not been having meetings and people have lost touch with each other. It was very critical during this downtime to contact members just to stay in touch. What has really hurt, and it breaks my heart, is the number of members we have lost due to this illness. I have really felt these losses.

What I am really finding is a mixed bag of results. Some camps and divisions have grown during this time. With the political unrest and the current social environment, some camps have gotten new members and brought back old members. These uncertain times will push people as they want to find common ground with like-minded people. A great number of people feel as we do

but due to social pressures cannot act accordingly. Many times, this is due to school and job restrictions. As the social unrest continues and grows, we could see more people reaching out to our organization. Do not be afraid to get out and recruit. This is an opportunity to grow.

Some camps and divisions have been hurt by lockdowns and stay in place. I have talked to a few commanders who have not met in a year and feel they are holding the camp together by a thread. Even though they have been talking, the simple act of not getting together has had a negative effect. Some people feel that due to the stay-at-home mandates people have gotten use to staying at home and will not want to venture out as much even when everything is lifted. This will be an unfortunate effect on all organizations which depend on members.

All I can say is don't lose faith. Do everything you can to have an event. As the mandates are lifted more and more of the camps should be able to meet. Contact your members. Remind and encourage them to come to the meeting and get back in the swing of doing things again. It is awful hard to serve "The Charge" if you are watching TV. Camp members call and check on other camp members. Go by and pick people up to bring them to meetings and events. If you lose faith and quit, it does no good. I have heard people threaten to quit

countless times and I just don't get it. If you are always talking about leaving, you are not doing yourself or your camp any good. People will feed off of that negativity and before long we have to close a camp because they do not have enough members.

Steady yourself and holdfast. I have said before that hope is not a plan. Don't just hope it gets better. Do what you can to ensure it gets better and stays better. That is even more important as we continue this journey into an unknown area. All we know is what has happened so far and how we are being treated by academia and the media. What we don't know is what is going to happen next. Sadly, it seems that so many people have lost control of their minds and common sense. Rational thought with respect to all has been replaced with emotional outburst, name calling and insults. Please don't get caught up in that activity. God just doesn't like it and it helps no one and nothing is accomplished other than people watching it on social media and feeling they can do the same. People learn by example. What example do you want to be known for?

The road ahead for us is going to be bumpy. Prepare yourself with knowledge. Remain calm. Don't let people push your buttons and make you make a mistake. Hold fast to your beliefs. Know you have a band of brothers behind you. Do what you can when you can. My belief is that God does not make you do the right thing but he gives you an opportunity to do the right thing. God does not make you brave but he gives you an opportunity to be brave. Never miss an opportunity.

As we continue this journey, please remember you have many opportunities to contribute whatever funds and talents you wish. In articles past, I have mentioned those opportunities so I will not mention them again now. Be mindful of the fact we are a self-funded organization and what that really means and where the responsibilities fall. We do have a truly one-of-a-kind museum which will be able to tell a story without influence from shackles and we have to pay for this museum and the ability to tell our story. You have opportunities and never miss an opportunity.

We will be filming some new recruitment videos in the month of May and I hope to have them ready before the National Reunion. I have also begun work on some new radio ads which talk about joining the SCV. Make Dixie Great Again has some great radio ads for joining the Confederate Legion which is an extremely worthwhile program. However, I wanted to do some for recruitment for our organization. Expect to see those radio ads soon and please make use of them. Between Make Dixie Great Again, the *Southern Defender* magazine, the Confederate Legion and the upcoming video and radio ads, your camps, brigades and divisions should have plenty of material to help recruit. I want to give you as many tools as possible for your tool boxes so you can get out there and get some work done. If you think of something helpful for recruitment and retention, please send it to me.

I really struggle with what to write. I don't wish to repeat myself but sometimes the message doesn't change because we need to work together and grow this organization to make it stronger. This is my main message. I truly believe if we stop beating each other up, stop listening to the naysayers and work together, we can make this organization what it is truly capable of becoming. I have already had people argue with me and say this will never happen. Just imagine what would happen if it did. Imagine what could happen if we stopped berating people on Facebook and went to each other's events. Imagine what could happen if people no longer threatened to quit when they didn't get what they wanted but instead worked to make the situation better. I have heard people use the reasoning, that is what we are and that is what our ancestors did so we can't help it. All I can say is, some of our Confederate Generals did not follow orders or support one another on the battlefield and in the trenches and it cost unnecessary lives and battles all because of some feeling of being slighted or just did not like them. Are we going to lose because we could not stop fighting long enough to fight our real enemy? Our real enemy is the people who want to destroy

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Forward The Colors

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

Vindicating Dixie's Young Warriors

In most, if not all, SCV Camps, meetings are opened with a recitation of the Charge given to our organization by General Stephen D. Lee. When we speak of "vindicating the Cause" for which those veterans fought, we usually think of those men as old veterans. But those gray-haired veterans we see in photographs with an empty coat sleeve, missing a leg and leaning on a crutch, were once young and vigorous men. The War for Southern Independence, like all wars, was fought by men in their youthful prime. With their future before them (business, wife, children and a peaceful existence), for us they chose the uniform of a Confederate Soldier with its inherent danger.

The three following photographs will offer the reader a chance to look into the eyes of young Confederate Veterans. Notice the youthful, almost child-like, facial features of these young men. They were eagerly willing to leave home and all its comforts and security to defend their family and friends from the threats of a cruel invader. Frederick Swint Hood joined the 28th La. Vol. Inf. at the young age of 16. He and the 28th La. Regiment played an important role in the defeat of the Yan-

kee invader at the Battle of Mansfield, LA. When I obtained his photograph, I was shocked to notice how much his great-great-great granddaughter looks like this man. You see, we Southerners have Confederate DNA! John J. Sitton of Missouri was 15 years old when he volunteered serving first with the 4th Ark. Vol. Inf. and later with the Missouri State Guard. Levy Carnine joined the 2nd La. Vol. Inf., as a body guard for his master in 1861. When his master was killed in action during a battle in Virginia, Levy tended to his master's burial and rejoined the men of the 2nd La. Inf. After the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the Mississippi River being under the control of the invader and limiting contact to North Louisiana, Levy was asked to take on a dangerous mission. He was asked to take letters from the men of the 2nd La. back though Yankee controlled territory, cross the Mississippi River and deliver their letters to their families. Levy accepted the challenge and successfully brought the letters entrusted to him to the families of the men from North Louisiana.

After the War, Levy became an active member of the local United Confederate Veterans. Upon



Fredrick Swint Hood



John J. Sitton



Levy Carnine

his death, his compatriots prepared his funeral but was told by some local individuals that Levy, “a colored man,” could not be buried alongside the other Confederate Veterans in the community’s “White” cemetery. The Confederate Veterans informed those individuals that Levy would be buried with all the Veterans. When faced with the resolute will of the old Confederate Veterans, common sense and goodwill prevailed. Today Levy’s grave and all Confederate Veterans graves in Mansfield, LA, are maintained by the Sons of Confederate Veteran.

Every time we repeat the *Charge* given to us by General Stephen D. Lee, let us remember not just the old veterans but the young men who gave up so much to defend our homeland and our Rights. Some gave their lives, some their health, but all gave up their youth to defend the South. As a result of Yankee invasion and conquest, all Southerners inherited a homeland laid waste, beset with poverty, and tormented with near starvation. Even under such dire circumstances, Southerners resolved to honor their heroes. During the celebration of the first annual Confederate Memorial at SCV National Headquarters, Past Commander-in-Chief Chuck McMichael noted “Laurels of victory and honor were awarded our Confederate Veterans by a grateful Southland.” Commander McMichael noted that such honors were based in the Greco-Roman tradition and the Laurel Wreath today is seen on most Confederate Veteran tombstones. The Veterans did their duty, let us do our duty and properly honor them.

Victory in Arkansas

At the writing of this ‘Forward the Colors,’ news has been received about a double victory for

the Cause of the South in Arkansas. The Arkansas Sons of Confederate Veterans were instrumental in successfully defeating a bill which would remove a holiday celebrating the Confederacy. Also, they assisted in the passage of a bill which protected all historical monuments, including Confederate monuments, signs, and placards. This victory is not the only such victory which has happened in the past few months. As was discussed in the April Commander’s Comment video, several SCV Divisions have led the way to establishing laws to protect our heritage as well as turning back attacks upon Southern heritage. If you have not viewed April’s Commander’s Comment, please go to www.makedixiegreatagain.org and hear Commander McCluney’s remarks on our success. But just as important as these local victories are, we must learn how to turn local victories into Confederation wide news.

Any victory for the Cause of the South needs to be spread across the South for two reasons. First, by reporting on a victory in one State, our members and the general public will be inspired to stand firm against neo-Marxist attacks in their State. Secondly, as news about our victories begin to spread, the political establishment will take notice.

What do I get for my \$50?

I was recently told by a compatriot that his camp adjutant complained to him because he “never got anything” for his \$50 membership in the Confederate Legion (C. L.). Here is what you get for your membership fee and donation to the C. L. This past four months the C. L. secured radio ads on stations in the following States: Texas,

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Chaplain's Comments

Dr. W. Herman White
Chaplain-in-Chief



Discipline

"Pray Without Ceasing"

“What shall we say then? Shall we continue in sin, that grace may abound? God forbid. How shall we who are dead to sin, live any longer therein? Know ye not, that so many of us as were baptized into Jesus Christ were baptized into his death? Therefore we are buried with him by baptism into death: that like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life. For if we be planted together in the likeness of his death, we shall be also in the likeness of his resurrection: Knowing this, that our old man is crucified with him, that the body of sin might be destroyed, that henceforth we should not serve sin. For he that is dead is freed from sin,” (Romans 6:1 to 7). And continuing in Romans chapter 6:14 – 16; “For sin shall not

have dominion over you: for ye are not under the (Mosaic) law, but under grace. What the? Shall we sin, because we are not under the law, but under grace? God forbid. Know ye not, that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey; whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness”?

I am going to start by defining “discipline,” as far too many individuals only know a fragment of what it truly means. This definition comes from Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary 5th Edition.

Discipline. Noun. 1. Obs. Teaching; instruction. 2. That which is taught pupils. 3. Training which corrects, molds, strengthens, or perfects. 4. Punishment; chastisement. 5. Control gained by enforcing obedience or order, as in a school or army; hence,

— (I Thessalonians 5:17)

orderly conduct.

Discipline. Verb transitive. 1. To develop by instruction and exercise; to train in self-control or obedience to given standards. 2. To chastise; to punish. 3. To train; to drill.

I. Discipline In Christian Service.

This requires the child of God to put forth an effort to accomplish the will of God; and that effort cannot be, must not be, a now and then one. It is a real challenge for the child of God to deny themselves to make the effort needed to “grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ,” (II Peter 3:18a). It requires time be set aside for not only reading God’s word, but to spend time in actually studying God’s word.

This must be done to en-

able a child of God to be able to be the light of the world; to know how to do Christian service for the Lord. It requires a person to be committed to becoming a mature child of God; and to cease to be a babe in Christ. It is absolutely imperative one will put forth the effort to mature, and to be able to fulfill the will of God in their life. Otherwise they will remain babes; see what Hebrews 5:11 – 14 has to say about those that are not maturing.

II. Discipline In Our Prayer Life.

When we read in I Thessalonians 5:17 that we are to “Pray without ceasing,” the Lord is simply saying to the child of God that we must have a life seasoned daily by prayer. If our Lord Jesus Christ felt the need to pray during His time on this earth, why would every child of God not know that so must we. In our prayer time we are not only communicating with our God, but we surely need the fellowship with Him which is taking place. We need to pray, and seek the Lord, that we might “Be strong in the Lord, and in the power of His might” (Ephesians 6:10); and in verse 18 the message to our continuing in a life of prayer continues.

Yes, we live in the space age, and everything is rush here or there; but we must make time to talk to God in prayer. I have heard some make radical, and illogical, statements, such as, if you were not up at 5 o'clock praying as they do, then some-

“The Lord is simply saying to the child of God that we must have a life seasoned daily by prayer.”

thing was wrong with you. The only thing wrong is their radical thinking. What about the person who works the 3rd shift; or the 2nd shift, and they have gone to bed exhausted? One size does not fit everyone in their prayer life; for our circumstances are very different; therefore we as individuals figure out the time which is best for our individual circumstances. I simply say use good judgment, and ignore ignorant statements by others; for what truly counts is we are seeking God, and the leadership of the Spirit of God that we all truly must have; for He is our Sufficiency!

III. Discipline In The Life Of Holiness.

In I Corinthians 9:24 – 27 the Apostle Paul, by the Spirit of God, uses the metaphor of the discipline that a person who is going to run in a race must subject themselves to if they expect to win. He then sums it up in verse 27, that

is the self-discipline in the spiritual race he has subjected himself to lest he fail rather than winning. We absolutely need to discipline ourselves to keep ourselves traveling to the “Strait gate, and narrow way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it.”

Jesus said we are to be the light of the world. “Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven” (Matthew 7:16). Those good works can be said to be “the life one consistently lives before others every day of their life.” Hebrews 12:14 tells us to “Follow peace with all men, and holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord.” We cannot live peaceably with some people, for we cannot control their devil inspired hatred for a child of God; but we certainly control ourselves, and how we live before God and a lost and dying world. As the old hymn goes: “Trust and obey, for there is no other way to be happy in Jesus, but to trust and obey.”

The obedient shall one day walk on streets of gold; and live in a city so awesomely wonderful we cannot grasp its beauty. And the obedient will see the Lord Jesus Christ in all of His glory; and have a glad reunion with those who are already there! Praise God for the hope of Heaven!

In Christ, and For Their Memory and Cause!



The Last Roll

Major John C. Hutto Camp 443
Jasper, AL
Gary Harris

Cradle of the Confederacy Camp 692
Montgomery, AL
Jay H. Morgan

Capt. William Houston Shelby
Camp 1537
Columbiana, AL
James Oliver Schrader

Covington Rifles Camp 1586
Andalusia, AL
John Fletcher Jones

Capt. Henry C. Semple Camp 2002
Montgomery, AL
William Albert Fleming

Col. Sherod Hunter Camp 1525
Phoenix, AZ
David Allen Waddell

Sterling Price Camp 676
Denver, CO
Robert Harvey Milner

Delaware Grays Camp 2068
Seaford, DE
Jeffery Scott Eichler

Stephen Russell Mallory Camp 1315
Pensacola, FL
David Cody

Stonewall Jackson Camp 1381
St. Petersburg, FL
James Ted Dahlem

William Henry Harris Camp 1395
Ft. Lauderdale, FL
Kenneth Harold Nance

Jacob Summerlin Camp 1516
Kissimmee, FL
John Edward Holmes

Capt. Bluford M. Sims Camp 1630
Ocoee, FL
Gerald Walter Lyons

Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210
Tampa, FL
Ronald Lee Browning

Clement A. Evans Camp 64
Waycross, GA
Daniel Glenn Moore

Gen. Henry Lewis Benning Camp
517
Columbus, GA
James Clyde Gibson, Jr.

John K. McNeill Camp 674
Moultrie, GA
H. Earnie Bridwell

State of Dade Camp 707
Trenton, GA
Scott Michael Moreland

Lt. Dickson L. Baker Camp 926
Hartwell, GA
Russell Luton Shreeve, Jr.

John B. Gordon Memorial Camp
1449
Thomaston, GA
Joseph Harold Bryan

Georgia Division HQ Camp 2200
Moultrie, GA
John Robert O'Neal

The Camp of the Unknown Soldier
Camp 2218
Jones County, GA
Steven Leroy Smith, Sr.

Lt. George E. Dixon Camp 1962
Belleville, IL
**Wellington Hamilton MacDougall
Lemmer, IV**

Col. Harry W. Gilmor Camp 1388
Baltimore, MD
James I. Keenan, Jr.

Sterling Price Camp 145
St. Louis, MO
John Dwight Prade



Gen. James H. McBride Camp 632
Springfield, MO
Garry Lisenby

Jones County Rosin Heels Camp 227
Laurel, MS
Gary Victor Staples

Rankin Rough And Ready's Camp
265
Brandon, MS
James Vincent Baker, Jr.
Alvin Wylie Hartzog

Col. William P. Rogers Camp 321
Corinth, MS
David Leon Cross

Crystal Springs Southern Rights
Camp 712
Crystal Springs, MS
Ira Markham Hendricks

Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton Camp
1354
Vicksburg, MS
Gordon A. Cotton
Randall J. Martar

Captain C. B. Vance Camp 1669
Batesville, MS
James H. Thornton

Zebulon Baird Vance Camp 15
Asheville, NC
George H. Cooper

Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168
Fayetteville, NC
Robert E. Downing

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Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



28th Battalion Georgia Siege Artillery

The 28th Georgia consisted of ten companies of artillery, which were later reduced to seven companies, commanded by Major Augustus Bonaud. He was a native of France who had settled in Savannah prior to the war and had formed Co. F, 22nd Georgia Artillery when the war started.

In the summer of 1863 he was given permission to form a battalion of heavy artillery to help defend Savannah and surrounding country. He began by adding militia companies with other companies which had seen prior heavy artillery service. Company H was composed of men from the 20th Battalion, Alabama Artillery and men of the 3rd Regiment Georgia Volunteer Cavalry. Company K had men who had transferred from the 4th Regiment of Georgia Volunteer Cavalry.

They were assigned to the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. By December 1863, they were manning the forts on the Apalachicola River




Unknown artilleryman, 28th Battalion Georgia Siege Artillery.

south of Chattahoochee, Florida, near the Georgia border. Due to lack of coastal artillery pieces, from January 1864 till the end of the war they acted as infantry.

They fought at the Battle of Olustee, Florida, on February 26, losing about 100 men killed, wounded and missing.

In the spring of 1864, companies F and H were assigned to Finegan's Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia, as infantry. The remaining five companies became part of Fiser's Brigade, Army of Tennessee serving at Savannah.

By July 1864, they were stationed at Fort Johnson on James Island, South Carolina near Charleston. In December they evacuated Charleston to join up with the Army of Tennessee in North Carolina.

At Bentonville they fought their last battle on March 19, 1865. Following this, they were consolidated with the 47th Regiment Georgia Volunteer Infantry and the 1st Regiment Georgia Regular Infantry to form the 1st Consolidated Regiment Georgia Regular Infantry. As such, they were surrendered on April 26, 1865, with Major Bonaud still in command. 

**Please send all deceased notices to SCV General Headquarters
PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402
or e-mail officemanager@scv.org**

Every Man to the Front

By Past Commander-in-Chief Christopher Sullivan

This article is reprinted from our November/December 2014 issue at the request of Commander-in-Chief Larry McCluney. "Excellent article and fits what we are going through today."

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 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:



President Warren G. Harding speaks from the platform at Confederate Memorial Day services in Arlington National Cemetery in Arlington County, Virginia, on June 5, 1922.

... 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 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. "They 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 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 Washington 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 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 "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 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 capacities. 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.

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 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 succeeded 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 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

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Why Must We Southerners Rebirth Lincoln?

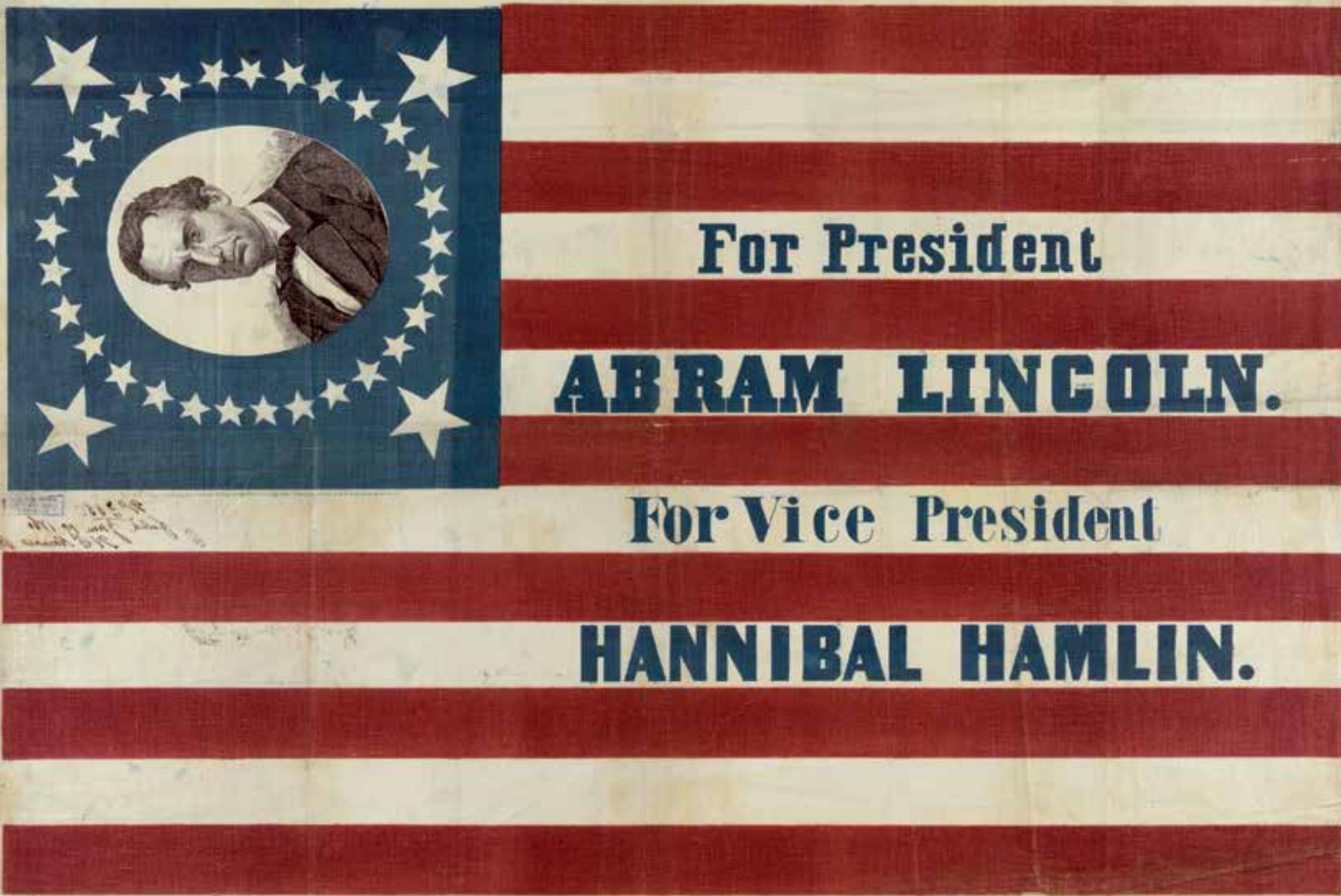
By Howard Ray White

Yes, why must we Southerners rebirth Republican President Abraham Lincoln of Illinois? Because, by rebirthing the man, we strive to convince today's Americans the true history: that "Honest Abe" had, for decades been lying about the identity of his true father and about his illegitimate birth because, if voters knew he was lying about that, his political career would be dead.

Furthermore, by rebirthing Lincoln, today's Americans will understand his behavior, understand what motivated him, beginning immediately after being sworn in as President of the remaining United States, to 1) ignore the US Supreme Court, to 2) ignore his US military leaders, to 3) ignore the majority of his Cabinet and to 4) personally scheme to send a fleet of Navy warships and transports to Charleston harbor to incite President Jefferson Davis to fire on Fort Sumter. And that is what he did. When he directed the fleet to head south to Charleston, he had been in office only 31 days.

As Lincoln had anticipated, President Davis forcefully responded to his dispatch of a fleet Navy warships and transports carrying orders to enter the port of a foreign nation, the Confederate States

of America. After careful deliberation among his Cabinet officers, President Davis ordered the firing on the Federal troops hiding out in Fort Sumter to force their withdrawal before Lincoln's Navy ships entered Charleston Harbor. Lincoln had expected, had secretly wanted, President Davis to order the firing on the fort to discourage his US Navy from entering Charleston Harbor and setting up a US Customs Office. We realize Lincoln had not wanted to collect tariffs at Charleston. No, he had been setting the stage to launch his war of aggression. Yes, Lincoln's "First Shot Strategy" achieved his goal: it enabled him to claim Southern Secessionists had fired on Federal troops, giving him an excuse to call up Republican state militiamen. The Republican governors of every Northern State quickly agreed to call up their State militiamen to reinforce the Federal army and support Lincoln's mission to occupy and prevent the secession of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri and, afterward, conquer the 11 seceded states organized under their federation, the Confederate States of America. Thankfully, no one had been injured in Fort Sumter or Charleston and the Federal troops had quickly left in peace



aboard a north-bound train.¹

You see, Lincoln had sought to wage war as quickly as possible and before reports might surface about his true family history, because news of his lying about it would have weakened his presidency and war-making authority. By way of his "Fort Sumter" encounter, Lincoln had quickly and successfully contrived a scheme to empower him to call up Republican state militiamen and order them go southward on a military invasion of the Democrat states. Lincoln knew each Republican governor controlled his state's militia and each governor could personally order militiamen to go to war when asked. In early 1861, every Northern State was ruled by a Republican governor and every one of the fifteen Southern States was controlled by their respective Democratic parties. The fight that Lincoln rushed forward, commonly known as the American Civil War, was a military invasion of the Democrat states,

primarily by Republican state militiamen (without militia reinforcement the Federal army was far too small to achieve that goal alone). Republican militiamen first entered Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri to prevent their secession. Then they entered the 11 Seceded States to conquer them.

You ask, "What family history had Lincoln been lying about, hiding from public view?" He had been hiding from the public the truth his true father was not his mother's husband, Kentuckian Thomas Lincoln, as he claimed.

All historians agree Abe's mother was Nancy Hanks, born in Virginia, the illegitimate daughter of Lucy Hanks. With few exceptions, historians leave unanswered the identity of Nancy Hanks' father and accept the fact Nancy was named after her mother, Lucy Hanks. So, with few exceptions, historians seek not to identify Abe's maternal grandfather. They rarely mention Nancy Hanks grew up in North Carolina.

Abe's true biological father was Abraham En-

¹ *Understanding Abe Lincoln's First Shot Strategy* by Howard Ray White. See Amazon.

loe, who had married Sarah Edgerton on January 7, 1795 and subsequently bore many children. Her parents, Scoop and Nancy Edgerton, were among the most prosperous families in the area. Abraham and Sarah Enloe lived in a cabin along Puzzle Creek near Bostic, in Rutherford County, North Carolina. A little over a year following that marriage, Sarah gave birth to a baby girl. Shortly after the birth, Abraham Enloe hired a 13-year-old girl to live with his family and help with chores and caring for the new baby and the many more children expected to follow. That 13-year-old girl was Nancy Hanks, who would become President Lincoln's mother. Nancy was considered an "orphan" teenager. Since the age of about 4 years, Nancy had lived with her "Uncle Dicky" in a cabin above the Catawba River in southeastern Lincoln County, now Gaston County, North Carolina. I should note that, although "Uncle Dicky" is the man's name and he was surely somehow related to Nancy's mother, the exact genealogy remains a mystery. "Uncle Dicky" was married, his family was growing and the cabin was becoming crowded. So at age 13, Nancy Hanks had struck out on her own in search of her father. Her mother, Lucy Hanks, had moved far, far away, to Eastern Kentucky, about seven years previously.

Information about Nancy Hanks' father is almost totally absent in biographies and histories. But I have very strong evidence supporting a conclusion that Nancy Hanks' father was Virginian, Michael Tanner, Junior and it was in that state, in Amelia County, 13 years previously, that Lucy Hanks gave birth to baby Nancy. Well, Lucy Hanks did not want to raise her baby. The Tanner family, embarrassed about the illegitimate birth, tried to cover it up, but, being responsible people, assumed the care of baby Nancy. So, right away, Michael Junior's brother, Daniel, agreed to take baby Nancy into the young family he and his wife were raising. When little Nancy was about 2 years of age, Daniel Tanner and his brother, Michael Junior, migrated south to Rutherford County, North Carolina. The Tanners were of German ancestry and were very successful people. The brother's father, Michael Tanner, Senior, had immigrated to America from Germany in 1750, or thereabouts, and settled in Amelia County, Virginia. He was of an aristocratic German family and clearly an intelligent and capable man. Two years after arriving in North Carolina the Tanner brothers agreed that young Nancy, now 4 years of age, should be

moved to the home of a Hanks relative. Lucy Hanks was persuaded to help. She took her child, Nancy, 55 miles eastward to live with "Uncle Dicky" at his cabin on the Catawba River in Lincoln County. Two years later, Lucy Hanks struck out for Eastern Kentucky, leaving her child with "Uncle Dicky" and his family.

So, we now understand President Lincoln's maternal grandmother, Lucy Hanks, was of rather ordinary ability, but, on the other hand, his maternal grandfather, Michael Tanner, Junior, was exceptionally gifted.

President Lincoln's father, Abraham Enloe, Junior was born into a very successful family in Baltimore County, Maryland in 1770. His parents, Abraham, Senior and Elizabeth were well to do. His father, also born in the same county 38 years earlier, was exceptionally talented and had earned a fortune there. He had been successful in real estate dealings, was adept at legal issues, understood the mercantile business and was so adept at ocean and ship skills that he held classes teaching others. In fact, between ages 13 and 19, son Abraham Enloe, Junior helped with the teaching of classes on ocean and ship skills, as well. But the father died at age 57 or 58 when Abraham Enloe, Junior was 19 or 20 years old. Without a doubt, Abraham Enloe, Junior was intelligent, gifted, skillful and, because of inheritance, an unusually wealthy young man when he arrived in Rutherford County, North Carolina with his brother Anthony, both looking to buy land right away. The two brothers arrived wealthy because they had sold their inherited land to a third brother, Joshua, who remained behind.

So we have now identified and described President Abraham Lincoln's father and paternal grandfather, Abraham Senior and named his paternal grandmother, Elizabeth.²

As I imagine you well know, each person's genetic inheritance is created when egg and sperm combine, sorting out the genetic offering from the baby's four grandparents. The Tanner's and the Enloe's of North Carolina were very successful families and, our knowledge of that success helps us ex-

² Ancestry reports on the Internet also claim Lincoln's father, Abraham Enloe, was born in South Carolina, son of Enoch Enloe and wife Agnes Sprucebanks Enloe. Enoch and our Abraham Senior were closely related. I am presenting the ancestry chosen by Don Norris in his book, *Abraham Enloe of Western North Carolina*.

plain how President Abraham Lincoln, in spite of his humble upbringing in Kentucky and Indiana, had inside himself the intelligence and leadership ability to become an exceptionally successful lawyer and politician. Furthermore, the president's father, Abraham Enloe, Junior was exceptionally tall, long-legged and slender. A photo of his legitimate son, Wesley Enloe, shows a remarkably similar appearance between the two half-brothers, Abe Lincoln and Wesley Enloe.

Everything progressed normally as Nancy Hanks grew up as a servant girl in the Enloe household along Puzzle Creek near Bostic in Rutherford County, North Carolina. She had arrived at age 13, but at age 19 or 20 some hanky panky occurred: Nancy seems to have enticed Mr. Enloe into some sexual adventures. And, sure enough, Nancy became pregnant with Mr. Enloe's child. At the same time Mr. Enloe was arranging for his large family, and quite a few other families, to migrate westward to land south of the Smoky Mountains, land which had been turned over for settlement by the small band of Cherokee Indians who had, long ago, succeeded in avoiding relocating to Indian Territory, west of the Mississippi River. About the time the migrants arrived and started choosing land, it became obvious Nancy Hanks was pregnant. Mr. Enloe confessed to his wife he was the father of Nancy's future baby. She was irate! And she should have been. Together, they had given birth to many children and he had apparently been a faithful husband. Nancy had been the exception.

Mr. Enloe quickly arranged for a friend from the migrating party to return Nancy to the home above Puzzle Creek, which was then rented out, and asked the tenants to care for Nancy until the baby was born. That went well. Nancy gave birth to a long-legged baby boy she named Abraham after his father.

Nancy's father, Michael Tanner, now married and with his family, agreed to use his horse or buggy to return his daughter and the new baby boy to Mr. Enloe's new home. Upon the arrival Mr. Enloe's wife objected vehemently. Nancy Hanks and her baby boy must go! So, after the winter passed, Mr. Enloe took Nancy and her little boy north, over the pass across the Smoky Mountains and further north to live with her mother's family in Eastern Kentucky.

You will remember her mother, Lucy Hanks,

had left "Uncle Dicky's" home for Kentucky long ago, when Nancy was still a little girl. Lucy was now married with more children. Her husband was Henry Sparrow. Henry and Lucy agreed to take in Nancy and her little boy until she found a husband or another home. Upon his return south over the Smoky Mountains with young Kentucky horses he had purchased, Mr. Enloe found his wife much happier. Nine more children would follow.

During April or May, 1806, Mr. Enloe was in Kentucky to buy more horses and visit Nancy Hanks and little Abe. It was then he discovered Nancy had come to know a fellow named Thomas Lincoln. Thomas was away on a trip delivering goods to New Orleans but would soon return. According to Nancy he was unhappy because his girlfriend, Sarah Bush, had decided to marry another man, a fellow named Daniel Johnston.

Well, after Thomas returned, Mr. Enloe arranged a meeting with Nancy and Thomas. After some discussion about New Orleans, Mr. Enloe asked Thomas, "Why did Sarah Bush reject you?" Thomas replied, "I have trouble finding a wife. When I was a boy, I was castrated. They say it was because of mumps. I will be unable to father a child." Then Mr. Enloe suggested, perhaps, Thomas might marry Nancy and help take care of little Abe. Nancy seemed agreeable. Thomas mentioned he owed \$500 on land he had contracted to purchase near his Lincoln relatives. Mr. Enloe then offered to pay Thomas \$500 to marry Nancy and help raise young Abe. Nancy agreed. Thomas agreed.

Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks (Tanner) were married on June 12, 1806 in the home of her friends, Richard and Rachel Berry, near Springfield, Kentucky. Eight months later Nancy gave birth to a baby girl she named Sarah. Nancy had arranged to get pregnant before she married a man not capable of conceiving a child. She wanted a playmate for her son, the future President Lincoln, who was one and a half years old when the preacher who performed the marriage would later recall seeing little Abe "running around" in the room. Others recalled little Abe sitting between Nancy and Thomas in the one-horse buggy Mr. Enloe had given the couple as a wedding present.

Nancy and her husband lived in various places in Kentucky for some years, but never on the land near Lincoln relatives Thomas had contracted to purchase. It almost seems like his mother, brothers

and sisters were shunning him for taking money to marry Nancy and help care for her illegitimate baby. Apparently Nancy wanted a playmate for Abe and Sarah. So she and another fellow conceived a child and a boy she named Thomas, Junior arrived. Troubles developed immediately and the baby died soon after birth. Remember the birth date: February 12, 1809! That is the date that successful Illinois lawyer, Abraham Lincoln, would claim to have been his birth date to reinforce his claim Thomas Lincoln was his father. In October, 1816, after selling the \$500 land parcel near Lincoln relatives, Thomas and his wife, Abe and Sarah would migrate across the Ohio River to southern Indiana Territory where he would stake a claim for land.

Tragedy soon struck! Nancy suffered the “milk sick” and died. Cattle had eaten the poisonous white snakeroot plant in the woods and she died from drinking the milk. There is now a tombstone at the grave. It says “Nancy Hanks Lincoln, Mother of President Lincoln, died October 5, 1818. Age 35 years.” Thomas, Abe and Sarah remained well.

Thomas Lincoln had received word his long-ago girlfriend, Sarah Bush had lost her husband, Daniel Johnston, from a disease called the “cold plague.” So, he left for Kentucky hoping to persuade Sarah, then with three children, to marry him and join him in Indiana. Sarah agreed, they were married and they departed Kentucky for Indiana with her belongings and the Johnston children — Sarah Elizabeth, 13, Matilda, 10, and John, 9. They would be living in the cabin with Abe, 15 and Sarah, 12.

Eight year later, Abe’s half-sister, Sarah Lincoln, 19, married a fine young man. But sadly, she died sixteen months later. Of family members who could remember the future president as a child in Kentucky, only Thomas Lincoln was then living.

Two months later, Abe, being 23 years old, left the Lincoln home in Indiana on a float trip to New Orleans to deliver dry goods to that city. Soon after his return to Indiana, the dreaded milk-sick returned. A family decision was made: they left Indiana for Illinois.

Abe’s first Illinois job was on a nearby farm along the Sangamon River, cutting and splitting logs to produce a few thousand fencing rails. Then Abe crewed on a second float trip to New Orleans, this one delivering barrels of salted pork, hogs and corn. That done, Abe left the home of Thomas Lincoln and Sarah Bush Lincoln for good, to make his

own way as a man.

First he clerked at a store in New Salem, meeting and greeting many people. Then, on April 21, 1832, he joined the Illinois state militia in its campaign to drive Sac Nation Chief Black Hawk and his Native Americans off their farmland along a stretch of the Mississippi River. Abe saw no fighting action during 80 days of service, but he made important friends who would be very helpful in his future efforts to become a lawyer and a political leader. Leaving the militia, he became a partner in purchasing a New Salem general store, again meeting many people. The store failed.

Having greeted many people and thereby becoming rather well known (a talkative, six foot-4 inch slender man with those long legs was an easy acquaintance to remember). Yes, capitalizing on his familiarity, Abraham Lincoln succeeded in winning a seat in the Illinois Legislature. He considered himself a member of the Whig party. On December 1, 1835, he took his seat in the Illinois capital, Vandalia. He would serve in the Legislature for eight years. When a new census reapportioned legislative seats, Lincoln helped his fellow Legislative members win a bill to transfer the Capital of the State of Illinois from the little southern Illinois town of Vandalia to the growing central Illinois city of Springfield.

Abe had been studying law for years when time was available. He passed his law examination and received his license to practice law. Now, we must realize that achieving a license to practice law, even then, required an extensive ability to discuss Illinois law, know how to apply it to benefit clients and display excellent reading and writing skills.

Growing up, young Abe had experienced very little schooling. His mother might have read a bit, but her husband, Thomas Lincoln, was illiterate. Typical lawyers of the day had experienced extensive schooling and some college training. Not Abraham Lincoln. He had inherited the exceptional ability to teach himself as a boy to read and write and later to read law and apply it to cases at hand. That previous sentence is crucial to our effort to rebirth Lincoln. So give it proper attention. Thomas Lincoln was not his father and in his veins ran Enloe and Tanner blood. That is what explains Abraham Lincoln’s unusual abilities. Well, right after receiving his law license Abe left New Salem for Springfield, Illinois, the future capital.

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Books in Print

***The War Outside My Window.
The Civil War Diary of Leroy
Wiley Gresham, 1860-1865***

When Janet E. Croon appeared on Book TV talking about the Diary of Leroy Gresham, I knew I had to read this book. Ms. Croon is a history teacher living in Fairfax County, VA. She runs across this diary in a collection in the Smithsonian National Museum of History. Makes you wonder what other Southern war diaries are in that museum.

I have, over the years, read a lot of firsthand accounts of the War Between the States, but this is the first time I've read one by a noncombatant. Leroy Gresham's diary gives you a look at the reality of his life and the lives of his family and the people of his hometown of Macon, GA. Leroy is ill with tuberculosis and can't go off to war so he keeps up with everything going on around him in his home town as well as the nation. As you read this diary you will come to appreciate Leroy's insight on the war and the army officers and politicians overseeing it.

This diary could be compared to *The Diary of Ann Frank*, two teenagers coming of age during war and not surviving it; they were only two years apart in age and both were in towns occupied by enemy armies. I highly recommend this book.

Author: Janet Elizabeth Croon

Confederate Veteran

Publisher: Savas Beatie LLC
www.savasbeatie.com
Paperback \$22.95
Hardback \$34.95

Reviewed by Barney W. Roberts, III

***The Battles and Campaigns of
Confederate General Nathan
Bedford Forrest 1861-1865***

In today's world we are again remembering the life of General Nathan Bedford Forrest. Soon there will be a ceremony surrounding the re-internment of the general and his wife in Columbia, Tennessee. Unlawfully, the magnificent statue of Forrest will be moved to Elm Springs where at least it will be in a location where the history of the man can be considered and honored. This forced relocation has positive aspects.

The scope of John Scales' volume on the General is impressive. General Forrest was all over the western theatre of the WBTS, and this fact makes a study of his service challenging. Attesting to the challenge is the inclusion of 109 maps necessary to explain movements of Forrest's command.

Author Scales sums up this volume in his introduction: "This book allows readers to follow the routes Forrest traveled from when he enlisted as a private in June 1861 until his surrender in May 1865. Maps and road directions are integral to this account, so interested readers can actually trace his figurative hoof prints and see the ground, which in many cases has changed very little. These detailed abbreviated driving directions are presented with each of the maps."

Chapters follow the following

format. Description of the action on both sides is accurately and interestingly written. To understand overall movements, large scale maps illustrate routes taken through states to arrive at an event which are then mapped on a local scale. Localized maps are further described with driving details. Author Scales has done a service to reader's understanding of Forrest's movements and battles. A better way to present this information is difficult to imagine.

This reviewer cannot remember a more thorough account of Forrest's WBTS actions. In fact, I cannot remember a more complete account for any officer, South or North. Readers should study this book before they attend the re-internment and monument relocation at Elm Springs, Tennessee. Any trip to Tennessee would be enriched

by using this volume and visiting sites. The author suggests the venturer also include a modern map of the area and GPS to assist in visiting the scenes of Forrest's action.

Union General Sherman stated during the war: "There will never be peace in Tennessee till Forrest is dead." Apparently, the Union general should not have stopped this analysis at Forrest's death. We are still discussing the Confederate general today.

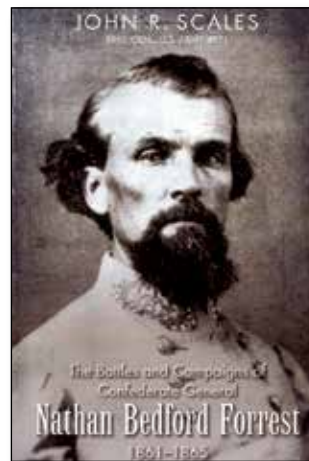
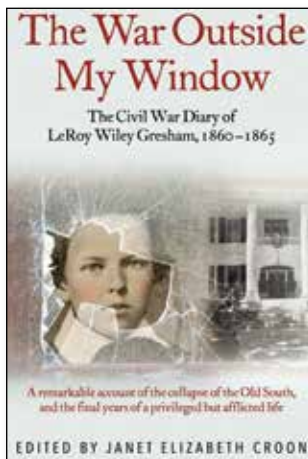
This unique volume is necessary to anyone interested in the WBTS, and should be added to a complete Southern library. High acclaims are deserved.

Author: John R. Scales
Publisher: Savas Beatie LLC
www.savasbeatie.com
Paperback \$24.95

Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall

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Old Douglas

The Confederate Camel

By Scott Bell

Old Douglas was an African dromedary, a one-hump camel, belonging to the 43rd Mississippi Volunteer Infantry. He was the only camel known to be used for military purposes east of the Mississippi River during the War Between the States. He was not a war-horse but a beast of burden, presented to Colonel William Hudson Moore, commanding the regiment, by Lieutenant William H. Hargrove of Company B. Moore assigned the camel to the regimental band to carry musical instruments and knapsacks. He was a celebrity in his day, beloved by the Confederates, and well known among the Union army. At Vicksburg, he made the supreme sacrifice for his adopted Southland.¹

It has long been incorrectly assumed that Old Douglas was a veteran of the US Camel Corps stationed at Camp Verde, sixty miles southwest of San Antonio, Texas. Jefferson Davis, while serving as US Secretary of War, was pivotal in convincing Congress to approve a camel-buying expedition to the Middle East, the rationale being camels were better suited to carry supplies and official correspondence and be otherwise utilized for military purposes in the arid deserts and mountain peaks of the West. Horses and mules, while dependable and popular with the army, could not come close to matching the camels in carrying capacity, speed, and durability. Camels had a longer life span when properly cared for and it was foreseen that they would be more cost efficient for the government.²

The US Camel Corps dromedaries (plus a few

Bactrians — two-hump camels) were shipped aboard the USS *Supply* to Indianola, Texas, in 1856 and again in 1857. Some native handlers made the journey to work with the animals. Both herds were driven to Camp Verde.³

The results of the US Camel Corps experiment were met with mixed reactions, depending upon whom was asked. Army officers were split in their evaluation. The officers who worked in the field with the camels praised the animals. Officers handling the logistics of the Corps were not as impressed. In the field, soldiers, even with the aid of native handlers, being unfamiliar with handling camels, struggled with the camel's liabilities: the difficulty of properly packing an animal's load, saddling the large creatures, dealing with their extremely foul odor and spitting habits, and their general bad temperament, especially if provoked. Even with these drawbacks, the camels were found to be superior to horses and mules for reliability, strength, and stamina, especially during road and survey work in Texas and along the new trails to California.⁴

When the war broke out in 1861, the US Army abandoned Camp Verde and left the camels to fend for themselves. The Confederates, new occupants of the post, encountered the same difficulties with the beasts as had their US Army brethren; however, some of the camels were used to haul cotton, mail, and salt to the Texas coast, the salt being shipped east to supply other Confederate states desperate for this preservative and flavoring agent which was in extremely short supply. In 1863, under Confederate watch, three of the dromedaries managed to

1 *Confederate Veteran*, XI, 1903, 494

2 Faulk, Odie B., *The U.S. Camel Corps: An Army Experiment* 1976, 29-30

3 *Ibid.*, 55, 59-60, 65-66

4 *Ibid.*, 85-87, 97, 142-143

wander off and were found in Arkansas by Union troops. The animals were sold at auction in St. Louis, Missouri. The camels under Federal control in California saw very limited use. After the war, the US Army reclaimed the remaining camels at Camp Verde, but interest in the camel experiment had abated. The camels were sold to the highest bidder in Texas and California. They were utilized to work in circuses and mines, as mail carriers and pack animals. Some escaped or were set loose, and feral camels were occasionally seen roaming the Southwest for many years after.⁵

The US Camel Corps is an interesting story but is not the story of Old Douglas. During the time of the US Camel Corps, private importations of camels were disembarked from private ships in California, Texas and Alabama. The Gulf city of Mobile was the financial hub for Alabama and Mississippi planters on the Alabama, Tombigbee and Black Warrior Rivers and speculators sought to profit from the sale of camels to these wealthy agrarians, advertising them as indispensable for agriculture purposes.

Several newspaper accounts reported the arrival of privately imported camels.

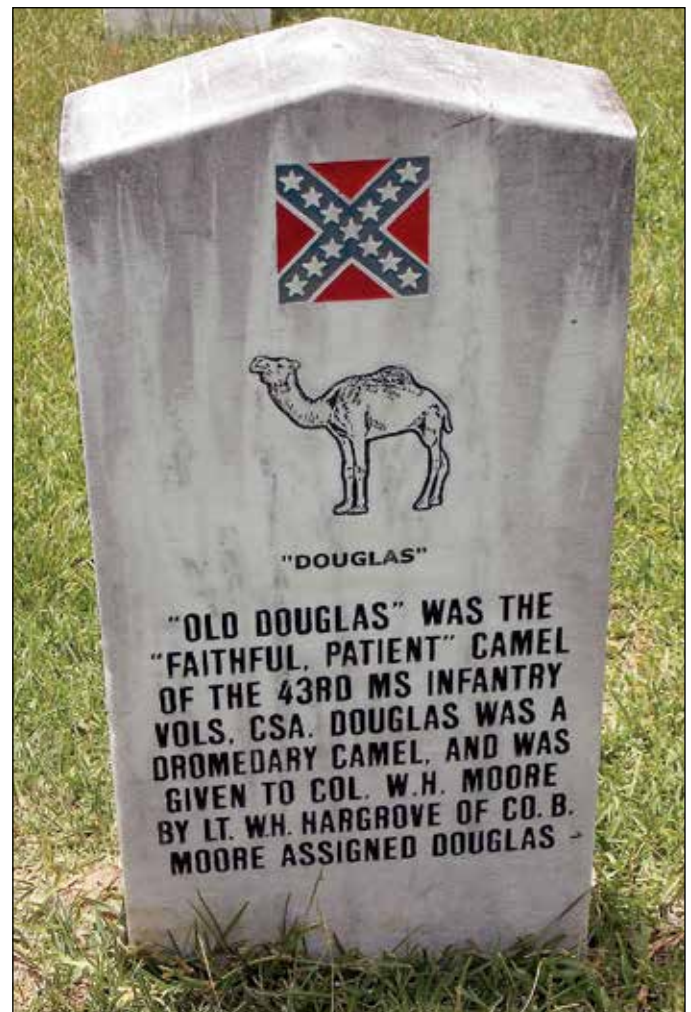
The *Yazoo Democrat* of Yazoo City, Mississippi, announced on May 7, 1859:

Camels

We learn from the Mobile papers that the Steamship *Fashion*, which arrived at that port on the 7th ult., bought 21 camels, which are to be shipped to a gentleman in the interior, who purchased them for experimental purposes. — *Delta*

Advertised in the *Mobile Daily Register*, Mobile, Alabama, on March 23, 1860, was a notice of sale for: "30 Superior Young Camels, well broke, suitable for any plantation work. A. R. Meslier & Co."

After the war, a Confederate veteran from Columbus, Mississippi, told the story of a young Mississippi planter (William H. Hargrove) while visiting Mobile. He came across an auction of some camels which had been crippled and scarred by a storm at sea. He bought a male camel which he named Douglas and shipped him by steamboat to his Mississippi farm at Trinity, Mississippi. When war was declared, this planter promptly enlisted, and, as Douglas had grown to full size, he was taken



into service as a burden carrier.⁶

The 43rd Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, was formed in May, 1862, at Aberdeen, Mississippi. Four months later, the regiment was temporarily attached to the Third Missouri Brigade in General Sterling Price's Corps or the Army of the West. Advancing to Iuka, September 1862, the Rebels experienced what the US Army Corps had already found out: Camels don't mix well with horses and mules. Old Douglas was sent to the wagon train and the sight of him stampeded all the teams.⁷

Corporal J. W. Cook, Co. A, 43rd Mississippi Infantry, a frequent contributor to the *Confederate Veteran*, describes the camel in camp: "There was only one horse in Little's Division which would face Douglas at first, and that was Pompey, the little bay stallion belonging to Colonel Moore, but it was not long till he was on intimate terms with all. His keep-

⁵ Ibid., 154-159

⁶ Scrapbook, compiled by Miss Georgia Hopkins, Billups-Garth Archives, Columbus-Lowndes County Public Library, Columbus, MS., 1995, 77

⁷ *Confederate Veteran*, XI, 1903 494

er would chain him to keep him from wandering off, but Douglas would sit back and snap any kind of chain, then proceed to graze at leisure, though never leaving the regiment or interfering with anything that not interrupt him. When the regiment was ready to start, Douglas would be led up to a pile of things he was to carry, and his leader would say, 'Pushay, Douglas,' and he would gracefully drop to his knees and haunches and remain so till his load was adjusted and he was told to get up. His long, swing gait was soon familiar with the entire command, and ours was called the 'Camel Regiment.'"⁸

There was more trouble ahead on the road to Iuka. Since Old Douglas had a propensity to frighten and stampede horses, his driver was instructed to keep him behind and hold him just outside of camp. The 43rd, on a forced march, halted just after dark, and moved into a field, and the camel was in this line of travel before the driver knew it. A fine black horse belonging to the 43rd's Adjutant, William E. Sykes, was tied to a rail fence, became spooked, pulled a fence rail out, and came charging down the line with the rail attached and swinging from the halter. Animals and men throughout the brigade stampeded in every direction with some taking to the trees for protection. One man — Private William Bill Morris of Co. A — was killed when the horse ran him over, crushing his skull. None of the Forty-third have forgotten the stampede near Iuka, Miss., recalled Sergeant T.T. Smith of Co. D.⁹

Near the end of the 47-day siege of Vicksburg in the summer of 1863, Old Douglas, while grazing on a hill behind Confederate lines and thought to be out of harm's way, was intentionally shot down by Union sharpshooters. Lt. Colonel R. S. Bevier of a Missouri brigade narrated the immediate aftermath of the beloved dromedary's demise:

"We had a camel in our army, one of those 30 ships of the desert imported under President Polk, a quiet, peaceful, and a general favorite. We supposed no harm could come to him unless by accident, and allowed him to browse around at large. During the last days of the siege, he was grazing the stunted verdure on a hill behind my regiment, when he was

pierced by several bullets at one discharge, and fell with a piteous moan, to expire in a strange land far from the 'help of Islam.'

"All who saw it were highly incensed at this useless cruelty, and I was endeavoring to discover, through my field glass, the perpetrators of the deed, when I saw a federal officer standing in front of a patch of woods, so distant that with the naked eye only a dark line could be seen no semblance of the human form. He, too, was using a large lorgnette; I waved my sword, and then my handkerchief, to both of which he responded.

"Shortly, I noticed a little of puff of smoke by his side, and could have dodged the shot, as we frequently did from long ranges; but in this instance the distance was so great that I apprehended no danger and stood firm. The bullet passed my head, however, and plumped into the bank at my back with a zip.

"This was treachery of the worst kind, almost equal to the violation of a truce. Without changing my attitude, I called six of our best sharpshooters, directed their attention to the thin, dark line against the woods, and they fired simultaneously; I saw him throw up his arms and fall.

"The distance measured eleven hundred yards; the man was major of an Iowa regiment. I refused to hear his name, and was rejoiced to learn he had been severely wounded, but was convalescent."¹⁰

Note: Correspondence was conducted with the Vicksburg National Military Park to identify the Union officer responsible for the shooting of Old Douglas. The Union regiment referenced by Bevier was probably an Illinois regiment rather than one from Iowa as there were not any Iowa regiments opposite that portion of the Confederate defenses near the end of the siege and if the Missourians were near the 43rd Mississippi, just north of the Jackson Road, the regiment in question would have been the 31st Illinois. Lt. Col. John D. Reese of the 31st died of wounds on July 1, 1863. From a distance the insignia of major and lieutenant colonel look alike.

After the shooting of Old Douglas it was all the officers could do to keep the troops from attacking the Yanks. Oral tradition among some descendants of soldiers of the Camel Regiment maintains Old Douglas gave his last service to the command

Continued on page 48

⁸ Ibid., 494

⁹ Note: According to his Compiled Service Records William Bill Morris died on September 12, 1862. *Confederate Veteran*, Vol. I, 267, Smith, Thomas Tress (T.T.), *Sketches of the Confederate War, Giving an Account of His Connection to the Confederate Service, 1861-65*, Mississippi Department Archives & History

¹⁰ Bevier, R.S., *History of the First and Second Missouri Confederate Brigades, 1861-1865*, 435

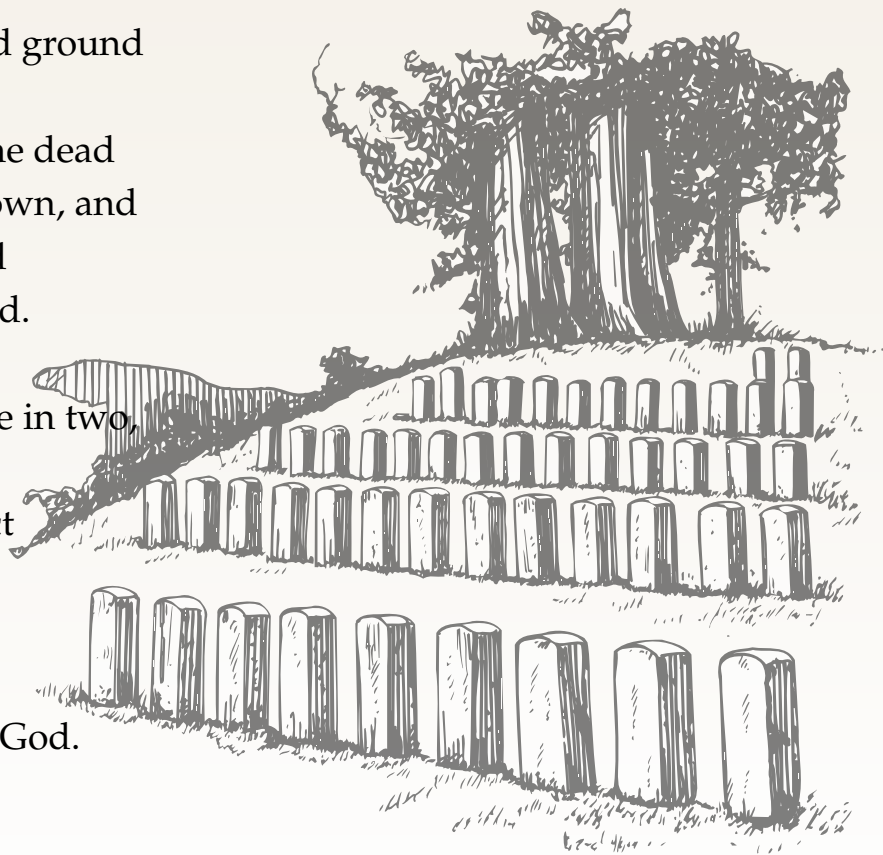
A Reckoning Is Coming

By Mike Parker

Out in the fields of marble stones
Which are scattered across our land
Mark the graves of Southern souls
Who made their final stand
Against the tyranny of the North,
And Lincoln's blue clad band.

Now ghosts of statues there once stood
To honor the fallen brave,
And overlook the hallowed ground
Of each and every grave,
Have joined the ranks of the dead
For they have been torn down, and
Many tears have been shed
Upon that hallowed ground.

Gravestones toppled, broke in two,
Bodies disinterred,
How much more disrespect
Must Southerners endure?
A reckoning is at hand,
I tell you this my friend,
It's coming by the hand of God.
The South Will Rise Again.



Mike Parker is a member of the General Tom Green Camp 1613, San Angelo, Texas.

Army of Northern Virginia



Members of the **George Davis Camp 5**, Wilmington, NC, performed color guard duties for the Confederate Memorial Day service in Oakdale Cemetery in Wilmington sponsored by the Cape Fear Chapter 3, UDC.



Adam Washington Ballenger Camp 68, Spartanburg, SC, 1st Lieutenant Commander Brian Motts was presented with his SC Life Membership pin and certificate by Commander Robert Merting. It was a Christmas gift from his wife, Lauri Motts, who volunteers as the camp photographer and newsletter publisher.



13th VA Mechanized Cavalry Camp 9, Norfolk, VA, new member Will Roberts is sworn in at the grave of the youngest Confederate general with the same name, Brigadier General William P. Roberts, in the War Between the States, who is buried just a block from Gates County, NC, monument.



Magruder-Ewell Camp 99, Newport News, VA, Commander Jesse Gundry welcomes their newest member, Gary Brooks at a recent camp meeting.



Olde Abbeville Camp 39, Abbeville, SC, held a workday at Lower Long Cane ARP Church in Troy, SC, where twenty-six CSA soldiers lie buried in the cemetery.



Moses Wood Camp 125, Gaffney, SC, was represented at the Saluda, NC Annual Coon Dog Parade by, from left, Chuck Bolin, Richard Thomas, Commander Randon Thomas, and Chaplain Andrew Parker.

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



47th Regiment NC Troops Camp 166, Wake Forest, NC, Commander Barney Roberts presented out-going Camp Adjutant David Henderson with a plaque commemorating his 30 years of service to the camp.



Hanover Dragoons Camp 827, Hanover, VA, celebrated Confederate Flag Day at the Yellow Tavern monument site, on the outskirts of Richmond, VA, where General J.E.B. Stuart received his mortal wound. The camp replaced the old worn flag there with a new larger one. Pictured from left, Rob Millikin, Tinker Fornash, Billy Kirkland, Paul Sacra and Ray Walton.



Lt. Col. Maurice T. Smith Camp 171, Oxford, NC, Commander David Lanier at the spot on Brice's Creek where his great-great grandfather, Musician Bazil B. Johnson, Co. B, 26th NC Troops, ferried the men of the 26th NC to safety after the Battle of New Bern, 1862. Musician Johnson was mentioned by name in the official battle report by Col. Zebulon Vance.



Members of the **Horry Rough and Readys Camp 1026**, Myrtle Beach, SC, installed eight Southern Iron Crosses at Carter Cemetery, Loris, SC.



Members of the **Private Wallace Bowling Camp 1400**, La Plata, MD, recently installed a headstone for a US Navy sailor, Ernest O. Garner, who died in 1918. Pictured from left, Jim Dunbar, Dennis Spears, Rick Hunt and Richard Bergen.



At their Spring Edition of "Supper & Some History," the Honorable Judge James Randall May was welcomed into the **Lt. F.C. Frazier Camp 668**, High Point, NC, in tribute to Private David May who served in Co. H, 56th Infantry Regiment, "Pettigrew Guards," NC Troops during the War for Southern Independence.

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



Captain John F. McElhenny Camp 840, Lebanon, VA, member Samuel H. Campbell, attended a Confederate Flag Day celebration at the Virginia/Kentucky State Line Battle site, where there are eight markers which contain names of Confederate soldiers who fought there. Compatriot Campbell points out his great grandfather, Private James H. Campbell.



The 1st Corps Color Guard participated in the **Robert E. Lee Camp 1589**, Midlothian, VA, dedication in Richmond, VA, of 14 headstones for Veterans of the Robert E. Lee Camp 1 UCV Soldiers Home and one war time Veteran. The Color Guard is comprised of members of the **Armistead-Hill-Good Camp 749**, Chase City, VA; **Charlotte County Grays 1964**, Charlotte Court House, VA; **Edmund Ruffin Fire Eaters Camp 3000** and **Brig. Gen. Carter Wickham Camp 2250**, both of Mechanicsville, VA, and Virginia Flaggers.



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, welcomes new member John Hudson, who joins on the record of his Confederate ancestor, Oliver Mitchell, 1st MD Cavalry. Shown from left, camp member Jeffrey Plummer, Josh Hudson, John Hudson and Camp Commander Jeff Plummer.



The second annual Veterans Ceremony was held at Green Hill Cemetery Danville, VA, where more than 300 Confederate Soldiers are buried. The Anne Eliza Johns UDC Chapter 164 and the **Pittsylvania County Vindicators Camp 828**, Callands, VA, worked together to have the vigil around the monument. Candles lined the driveway at soldier's graves with *Taps* performed. Shown are Historian Ricky Pritchett, and a UDC member, honoring our Confederate Soldiers.



General Robert F. Hoke/Colonel W. J. Hoke Camp 1616, Lincolnton, NC, presented a Life Membership to Michael George at a recent camp meeting. At left is Adjutant Tim Willis, Camp Commander Zakk Phillips and Michael George.



Burke Tigers Camp 2162, Valdese, NC, Commander Kevin Rhoney and Chaplain Steve Brewer installed new member Calvin Lewis.



Army of Northern Virginia



The **Roxboro Grays Camp 1932**, Roxboro, NC, installed three Southern Iron Crosses to three of member Jerry D. Davis' ancestors. The project started last fall and will continue until crosses are installed on each of the 21 members' grandfathers gravesites. Soldiers names are Private Green J. Clayton, Co.E, 35th NC Infantry; Private William B. Long, Co.E, 35th NC Infantry; and Samuel B. Williams, Co. C, 3rd. Junior Reserves.



Davidson Guards Camp 1851, Davidson County, NC, Commander Michael A. Scott, presented Todd Murphy with his membership certificate. Special thanks go to Camp Adjutant Gary Hall for 25 years of service and Commander Michael A. Scott for 15 years of service as they pass their positions on to the next commander and adjutant.



The **Scotch Riflemen Camp 2001**, Moore County, NC, reerected one of two Jefferson Davis Highway markers owned by the UDC of Moore County.



Jordan Robinson and Tristan Biddix were sworn in as new members for the **Colonel John B. Palmer Camp 1946**, Burnsville, NC.

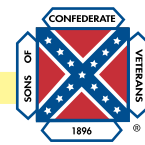


The 1st Corps Color Guard participated in the dedication of the Charlotte Defenders Memorial Battle Flag, at Drakes Branch, VA. The members of the Color Guard were from the **Charlotte County Grays Camp 1964**, Charlotte Court House, VA; the **Stonewall Camp 380**, Portsmouth, VA; the **Edmund Ruffin Fire Eaters Camp 3000**, Mechanicsville, VA; and the Virginia Flaggers.



Members of several camps from NC, SC, FL, and VA and supporters participated in the dedication of the Deep Run, NC, Confederate Memorial. This is a completely private memorial brought into existence by the efforts of Compatriot Dennis Humphrey of **Pettigrew's Partisans Camp 2110**, Kinston, NC. Camps from NC included **Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168**, Fayetteville, NC; **Goldsboro Rifles Camp 760**, Goldsboro, NC; **Polk Volunteers Camp 919**, Columbus, NC; **Lewis A. Armistead Camp 1302**, Jacksonville, NC; **Rains Brothers Camp 1370**, New Bern, NC; **CSS Ram Neuse Camp 1427**, Kinston, NC; **Mingo Militia Camp 1717**, Spivey's Corner, NC; and **CS Armory Camp 2157**, Kenansville, NC.

Army of Tennessee



Longstreet Zollicoffer Camp 87, Knoxville, TN, welcomed a new member into its ranks at its monthly business meeting held at Confederate Memorial Hall (Bleak House) in Knoxville. Pictured from left, Commander Earl Smith, new member David Bryant Branton and Adjutant John Hitt.



Admiral Raphael Semmes Camp 11, Mobile, AL, members E. Fletcher Thompson, Fletcher S. Thompson and Coonhound Maggie pose next to their recently erected statue of R. E. Lee on their farm in Wilmer, Alabama. The statue was purchased from the RE Lee Monumental Association in New Orleans, LA, and the pedestal was built by the Thompsons on their farm.



Emma Sansom Camp 253, Gadsden, AL, welcomes new members to the camp. From left, Assistant Chaplain David Kelton, Commander Frank Leatherwood, Josh Moon and Rickey Thomas. Josh joined under his ancestor Calvin C. Gunter, who served as a private in Co. A 4th AL Infantry and Rickey under his ancestor Riley Bynum, who was a private in Co. B, 12th AL Cavalry.



Members of the **Capt. William H. McCauley Camp 260**, Dickson County, TN, participated in the county's Veterans Day Parade. From left are Lieutenant Commander Paul Johnson, Adjutant Carl Garrett and John Smith.



The **Thomas Goode Jones Camp 259**, Montgomery, AL, made a donation of money and food which translated into more than 1,950 pounds of food to the Montgomery Area Food Bank, which serves 35 of Alabama's 67 counties. Shown are Commander Barry Leach, Food Bank Representative Teresa and Adjutant Buddy Hudson presenting a check and food.



Habersham Guard Camp 716, Demorest, GA, Commander Michael Dale welcomes new member Tony Irvin into the SCV. Tony stated the preservation of our Confederate Heritage prompted him to join. Members of Camp 716 are pleased to welcome Tony into our ranks.

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



Sam Davis Camp 596, Biloxi, MS, Commander Ben Lamey recognized Joe Baricev for his devotion to the SCV.



27th Georgia Regiment Camp 1404, Gainesville, GA, Commander Ralph West Mills, left, received his life membership certificate from Lt. Commander Russell Crow, right.



Shown, left, is new member Robert Paul Crochet, who joined on his ancestor, Joseph Bernard Sanchez, Co. E, 4th LA Infantry, being presented his certificate by **General James Longstreet Camp 1289**, East Point, GA, Commander Doug Brown.



General Leonidas Polk Camp 1446, Smyrna, GA, Commander Garry Daniell, left, is presented SCV National's Distinguished Service Medal by GA Division Commander Tim Pilgrim.



The **Kirby Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, Reaper crew installs a new Southern Iron Cross for 4th Sergeant Francis Brevard Land, Co. D, 11th FL Infantry. Compatriot Forrest Edwin Land does amazing work for the Confederation in Kentucky and we wanted to add this Cross to his family's plot in Old City Cemetery.



KY Division Lieutenant Commander Kyle Thompson visits with members of the **General Lloyd Tilghman Camp 1495**, Paducah, KY, during their "Trunk or Treat" event at Arant Park for Halloween.

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



Finley's Brigade Camp 1614, Havana, FL, swore in five new Com-patriots. From left are Van Sutton, Wesley Sutton, Charles Boutwell, Robert Crisler and Daniel Griffin.



Major General Ambrose Ransom Wright Camp 1914, Evans, GA, were at Magnolia Cemetery for Confederate Memorial Day.



Members of **Forrest's Orphan Camp 1744**, Calhoun, KY, from left, Ron Jenkins, Commander Trevor Jenkins, and Keith Pate fire a salute at the Sacramento, KY, Battlefield Monument on the 159th anniversary of the battle.



Members of the **Major William M. Footman Camp 1950**, Ft. Myers, FL, Jack Coleman and past Commander Robert Gates, visit the Robert E. Lee monument in Ft. Myers.



Brice Holcomb is all smiles as he listens to a "Living History" presentation at Section School, sponsored by the **DeKalb Rifles Camp 1824**, Sylvania, AL, and the DeKalb County Chapter 1456 UDC.



Confederate Memorial Day Service was held at Friendship Cemetery by **Lieutenant General Stephen D. Lee's Caledonia Rifles Camp 2140**, Caledonia, MS.



Army of Tennessee



Alan Shults was presented a Certificate of Appreciation from **Rawdon-Spears Camp 2113**, Summertown, TN, Commander Spike Spears and Adjutant William "Bear" Brewer.



Charles H. Lee Camp 2305, Falmouth, KY, Commander Rick Brown awarded member Leroy Robbins with an Outstanding Service Plaque for going above and beyond in locating the grave site of many of our brave ancestors who fought for our noble cause buried across the surrounding counties in Kentucky.



The **Buckhead-Fort Lawton Brigade, Camp 2102**, Millen, GA, recently cleaned the exterior of their county's historic Big Buckhead Church. Established in 1774, the church is the site of a fierce cavalry engagement between Confederate Major General Joseph Wheeler and Union Brigadier General Judson Kilpatrick during Sherman's infamous "March to the Sea." Pictured are Compatriot Joe Wilson and Commander Tommy Lane.



This has been a great month for the **CSS Chattahoochee Camp 2314**, Donalsonville, GA, with four new members and two new officers standing with Commander Captain Jack C. Cowart (It is a Navy thing).



Hartsook Guard Camp 2163, Bankston, AL, Commander Keith Nicewonger presented their newest member, Wes Shelton, with his certificate of membership.



David McCallister, Andy Strickland, Ann Barnes Baron and Carla Hodge of the **Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210**, Tampa, FL, join Gamble Plantation Preservation Alliance members, Gail and Tom Jessee as docents at the entrance to The Gamble Mansion in Ellenton, Florida, where Judah P. Benjamin stopped in his escape out of the country. Every October, the GPPA turn it into a sell-out family friendly haunt.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



Beauregard Camp 130, New Orleans, LA; **Henry Watkins Allen Camp 133**, Baton Rouge, LA, and **General Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 1931**, Covington, LA, along with UDC ladies, the 7th and 10th LA Infantries, and other guests gathered in honor of Generals Lee and Jackson in New Orleans' Metairie Cemetery at the Army of Northern Virginia, Louisiana Division tumulus/monument for the annual celebration of Lee-Jackson Day.



The **Governor Samuel W. T. Lanham Camp 586**, Weatherford, TX, presented the Weatherford Texas Christmas Parade. This is the 20th year the camp has given this gift to the city of Weatherford and Parker County.



The **Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, inducted Compatriot Avery Frantz into the SCV. Pictured from left, Camp Lt. Commander Lance Baxter, Compatriot Frantz and Commander Steve Johnson.



Three new members were sworn in to the **Colonel Allen R. Witt Camp 615**, Conway, AR. From left, Larry Shaver, Jr., Jacob Galloway, Caleb Montgomery and Camp Commander John Ross Bryan.



Members of **Hood's Texas Brigade Camp 153**, San Antonio, TX, participated in the Fredericksburg, TX, Veterans Day Parade.



The **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, hosted a recruiting and information table at the Tucson Gun Show. Pictured are Commander Ed Karnes, seated, and Lt. Commander Greg Bova.

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



Hood's Texas Brigade Camp 153, San Antonio, TX, along with Williamson County Grays Camp 502, Georgetown, TX; Major George W. Littlefield Camp 59, Austin, TX; Texas Lone Star Greys Camp 1953, Schertz, TX, participated in the San Marcos, TX, Veteran's Day Parade.



William Nash of the **General Thomas Dockery Camp 1577**, Magnolia, AR, visited and cleaned a UDC marker recently. He placed a flag so others would stop to notice and remember.



Members of the **Lt. General Richard Taylor Camp 1308**, Shreveport, LA, attended the NW LA Brigade Lee/Jackson Banquet. From left are Keith Porter, Lute Lee, Bobby Herring, Paul Gramling, Jr. and Chuck McMichael.



Members of the **Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708**, Scottsdale, AZ, celebrated the 25th anniversary of its charter with a luncheon at Rustler's Roost restaurant in Phoenix. Camp members and officers, ladies of the UDC and members of other AZ Camps attended. Pictured are Camp 1708 officers.



General Sterling Price Camp 145, St. Louis, MO, Commander Bob Kennedy presents the Real Grandson Award to Glen Edwards. His ancestor, Alexander Nelson Bell, enlisted on 17 July 1863 as a private, transferred to Regiment Virginia Unit 659, Co. E, 14th. VA Cavalry.



The **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, held a Confederate Memorial Day ceremony at the Southern Arizona Veterans Memorial Cemetery. Following the ceremony, attendees travelled to Tombstone to place flags and flowers on the graves of Confederate veterans in Boot Hill and Tombstone City Cemeteries. Pictured is the honor guard firing a volley at the SAVMC.

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



The Eastern Brigade of the MO Division hosted by Eastern Brigade Commander Richard Morton of the **Major James Morgan Utz Camp 1815**, Florissant, MO, assembled in front of the Palmyra, MO, Jail where Confederate soldiers were executed. It was a great event and a beautiful day.



Reenactors from the **Private Bridwell Camp 2020**, Cannon City, CO, and the Greenwood Cemetery Spirits of the Past celebrate a drive thru Veteran's Day at Greenwood Cemetery.



The **General Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 1931**, Covington, LA, newest members, Fred Voss and Paul Guidry received their certificates



W.W. Heartsill Camp 2042, Marshall, Texas, Commander Bill Elliott swears in new members Daryl Ware and Ronnie Wilson.



Hood's Texas Brigade Camp 153, San Antonio, TX, along with **Medina County Grey's Camp 2254**, Hondo, TX, participated in the Castroville, TX, July 4th Parade. Pictured, from both camps, are Darryel Perry, Paula Perry, Katelyn Thacker, Timothy Watson, Dalton Watson, Dustin Seiler, Nina Chevalier, Edward Chevalier, George "Bubba" Cheek, Mark Riser, Kenny Wright, Jr., Jonathan Diver, Johnny L. Davis, Charles Thacker, Brenty Thacker, James Pauling, Rodney Seiler, John McCammon, Bobby Moore and George Foulds.



Two brothers joined forces during a recent patriotic rally in Beverly Hills, California. **Albert Sydney Johnston Camp 2048**, Tehachapi, CA, Lt. Commander Kevin Street teamed up with local iconic figure MAGA Hulk during a "peaceful protest" against left-wing agitators who have been less than peaceful lately around Los Angeles. Mr. Hulk is a supporter of our Confederate brothers and is quite effective at ending civil unrest.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



The **Private Nathan Terry Wanslee Camp 2096**, Safford, AZ, has developed a method to obtain grave markers for Confederate Veterans. The camp uses remnants of granite countertops and fashions headstones from them. This is an inexpensive way to mark graves and bypass the bureaucracy of the VA.



The **MO Division** raised the very first Mega Flag in Eldon, MO. This was a long time in coming. There were around 100 people in attendance with a color guard to host a two-volley musket shoot.



Yuma Territorial Outpost Camp 2186, Yuma, AZ, Commander Sam DiBianca and his daughter, Siena and Mrs. Donnis Davis, wife of **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, Commander Donnis Davis, joined members of the Buffalo Soldiers Regiment in the Mesa Veterans Day parade. Pictured in period clothing on the wagon are Siena DiBianca and Priscilla Davis. The AZ Division and its camps contributed to the project to erect a monument to Buffalo Soldiers in Wes Bolin Plaza at the capitol in Phoenix.



Lieutenant Alexander Cameron Camp 2226, Greenville, TX, held a flagging ceremony at the Shiloh Cemetery to honor the veterans buried there. The camp's "Little Dixie" Cannon and Limber is pictured. In attendance were members of the local Mechanized Cavalry.



Campbell's Company Camp 2252, Republic, MO, dedicated a military headstone for Private James L. Withrow, Co. E, 10th VA Reserve Battalion, at Mt. Hope Cemetery in Webb City, MO.



Lt. Elijah H. Ward Camp 1791, Farmerville LA, Commander Kevin Adkins presents a new membership certificate to John Wayne Deason, who joined on the record of his Confederate ancestor, Private John J. Bennett, Company D, 28th LA Infantry Regiment.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

RAPHAEL SEMMES CAMP 11
MOBILE
JONES, SR., GERALD

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE CAMP 16
AUBURN
BELCHER, III, BENJAMIN

THOMAS GOODE JONES CAMP 259
MONTGOMERY
CHAPMAN, JOHN DAVID

ST. CLAIR CAMP 308
ASHVILLE
YARBROUGH, ROBERT LAMAR

EGBERT J. JONES CAMP 357
HUNTSVILLE
RILES, LAWRENCE ALAN

JOHN RAYBURN CAMP 452
GUNTERSVILLE
BREWER, YORK
COFFINDAffer, JOHN T.
DILBECK, KELLEY ROLAND
LeBRUN, JOHN JOSEPH
REAGAN, JOHNNY LEE

SAMUEL C KELLY CAMP 454
OXFORD
HINES, TODD LEE
OUTLAW, ROBERT FOX

BIBB RIFLES CAMP 455
WEST BLOCKTON
SMITH, COREY STEPHENSON

SAVAGE-STEWART CAMP 522
PIEDMONT
CROSBY, BENJAMIN JOSEPH

COL. WILLIAM A. JOHNSON
CAMP 898
TUSCUMBIA
BERRYMAN, SAMUEL J.

THE PRATTVILLE DRAGOONS
CAMP 1524
PRATTVILLE
THOMAS, SR., MICHAEL W.
WILLIS, CAMERON P.

WEST-SCOTT-BAKER-ALABAMA
DIVISION CAMP 1622
RIVERSIDE
TYE, DAVID OLIVER
WREN, JOSHUA BRIAN

WINSTON COUNTY GRAYS
CAMP 1788
HALEYVILLE
LYNN, BRYANT WESLEY
MOYERS, RODNEY LYNN
NELSON, JOHN FRANKLIN

DEKALB RIFLES CAMP 1824
SYLVANIA
BARKSDALE, TIMOTHY ALAN
CRAFT, JR., CHARLES EDWARD
GARNER, TERRY WAYNE
ROGERS, CHRISTOPHER
NATHAN

FORT BLAKELEY CAMP 1864
BALDWIN COUNTY
ALVAREZ, JR., KIRK
BRIDGEMAN
BRAY, BRYANT ALLEN
CUNNINGHAM, GLEN ALAN
HOLLON, ALEX KALE
HUGHEN, CHRISTOPHER LEE
JACKSON, SAMUEL C.
SMITH, RUSSELL B.
WAKE, ROBERT DWIGHT

THE TALLASSEE ARMY
GUARDS CAMP 1921
TALLASSEE
ADKINS, JR., RONALD LEE
BRAGG, STEVEN DONALD
DANIEL, JR., GEORGE EDGAR
EASTERWOOD, RANDY EUGENE
MOORE, SAMMY HOWARD
MUTTER, JACKIE DARYL
WILDER, PAUL EDWARD

HOLLAND M. BELL CAMP 1997
FAYETTE
HARBIN, JEFFERY
CLAYBOURNE
HUDSON, JAMES WILLIAM
HUDSON, JESSIE WAYNE
WILLIS, JOSEPH D.

TUSKALOOSA PLOUGHBOYS
CAMP 2312
NORTHPORT
DOWDY, MATTHEW
GIBSON, JOSEPH FRANKLIN
HASSELL, JAMES EDWARD
MOORE, JOHNATHAN KANE
MOTORNA, IAN EDWARD
MOTORNA, XANDER KAGE

ARKANSAS

JAMES H. BERRY CAMP 468
BENTONVILLE
LOFTIN, MATTHEW LOUIS

JAMES M. KELLER CAMP 648
HOT SPRINGS
KING, JOSHUA D.

CAPT. JOHN W. RANDLE CAMP 649
DOVER
WARFORD, COREY SHANE

COL. ROBERT G. SHAVER
CAMP 1655
JONESBORO
HON, LYNN EDWARD

MAJ. JOHN B. BURTON CAMP 1664
TEXARKANA
FRAZIER, JERRY WAYNE

BONNIE BLUE (AR DIVISION
HQ) CAMP 2070
MOUNTAIN VIEW
WHITAKER, CONNOR L.
WHITAKER, DAVID L.
WHITAKER, NICHOLAS G.

ARIZONA

CAPT. HUNTER'S ARIZONA
RANGERS CAMP 1202
TUCSON
HIESTAND, ROGER

COL. SHEROD HUNTER CAMP 1525
PHOENIX
DRAKE, COLBY AUSTIN

PVT. PETER HAIL (AZ DIVISION
HQ) CAMP 1647
PRESCOTT

RAGAN, WILLIAM PAUL

CAPT. GRANVILLE H. OURY
CAMP 1708
SCOTTSDALE
POPER, TRAVIS PAUL

PVT. NATHAN TERRY WANSLEE
CAMP 2096
SAFFORD
CHESLEY, DAREN JAMES
DANIEL, MARK EMIL

YUMA TERRITORIAL OUTPOST
CAMP 2186
YUMA
DI BIANCA, ERIC JOSEPH

CALIFORNIA

FATHER A. J. RYAN-SAN DIEGO
CAMP 302
SAN DIEGO
YANCEY, PETER WILLIAM

DEADERICK-DOREMUS-
THURMOND CAMP 1631
SANTA BARBARA
BRAY, KADEN LEE

GEN. TYREE HARRIS BELL
CAMP 1804
FRESNO
DHINDSA, HARINDER (RANDY)
SINGH
JAMES, STANLEY DEAN

COLORADO

JEFFERSON DAVIS CAMP 175
COLORADO SPRINGS
ARCHER, JASON LYNN

FLORIDA

KIRBY SMITH CAMP 1209
JACKSONVILLE
CARLTON, MATTHEW DWAYNE
CONNER, KEITH P.
DEVEREAUX, BLAKE COLLIN
DEVEREAUX, ETHAN WALKER

STEPHEN RUSSELL MALLORY
CAMP 1315
PENSACOLA
GRISWOLD, TYLER PAUL

WILLIAM WING LORING CAMP 1316
ST. AUGUSTINE
TART, LOUIS JACK

1 LT. THOMAS H. GAINER
CAMP 1319
PANAMA CITY
WHITAKER, MARK ROBERT

JACOB SUMMERLIN CAMP 1516
KISSIMMEE
JOHNSON, PHILIP C.
NEWTON, JASON FRANK

COL. SAMUEL ST. GEORGE
ROGERS CAMP 1865
OCALA
BAXLEY, MICAH
CRAMER, ROSS ALLEN
PONDER, KEITH LEE
WRIGHT, DANIEL EDWARD
WRIGHT, JR., EDWARD MILLER

MAJ. WILLIAM M. FOOTMAN
CAMP 1950
FT. MYERS
FRITH, AARON ALAN

CAPT. WINSTON STEPHENS
CAMP 2041
MacCLENNY
LUMPKIN, SR., TIMOTHY
BLAKE

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN CAMP 2210
TAMPA
CONNELL, DONALD THEODORE

GEORGIA

GEN. EDWARD DORR TRACY
JR. CAMP 18
MACON
DORETY, III, THOMAS PATRICK

CLEMENT A. EVANS CAMP 64
WAYCROSS
HOWARD, JR., GILFFORD
"CLIFF" ALTON

GILMER LIGHT GUARDS
CAMP 89
ELLIJAY
ST. JOHN, WILLIAM ASHLEY

THOMSON GUARDS CAMP 91
THOMSON
HARRIS, CASSIE ERIC
SPRADLIN, JR., CHARLES LEE

FRANCIS S. BARTOW CAMP 93
SAVANNAH
BERG, NOAH C.
HOWELL, MICHAEL CLIFTON
KEARNS, RHETT WILLIAM
VanGILLER, JAMES MORGAN

MAJOR WILLIAM E. SIMMONS
CAMP 96
LAWRENCEVILLE
CHAPMAN, EDWARD B.

BRIG. GEN. T. R. R. COBB
CAMP 97
ATHENS
BONE, THOMAS CODY
COLLINS, JOSEPH NATHANAL

JOHN McINTOSH KELL CAMP 107
GRIFFIN
GRAY, JAMES WILLIAM

COL. CHARLES T. ZACHRY
CAMP 108
McDONOUGH
DOWNS, STEVEN

TATTNALL INVINCIBLES CAMP 154
REIDSVILLE
FLURY, ARIE BRYANT
FLURY, SHANNON PATRICK
TANNER, JR., CHARLES QUINCY

BRIG. GEN. E. PORTER
ALEXANDER CAMP 158
AUGUSTA
BRITTINGHAM, JR., THOMAS
LOUIS

GEN. HENRY LEWIS BENNING
CAMP 517
COLUMBUS
McKINNEY, DAVID LeFEVER
WHITLEY, DWIGHT

STATE OF DADE CAMP 707
TRENTON
MOORE, TIMOTHY "ISAIAH"

GEN. ROBERT A. TOOMBS
CAMP 932
VIDALIA
BATTON, CLEVELAND O'BRIAN
REYNOLDS, GARY STEPHEN
RILES, JR., JOHN HUBERT
TOOMER, TRISTAN KEMP
WELCH, STEPHEN

GEN. WILLIAM J. HARDEE
CAMP 1397
DALLAS
WATKINS, WILLIAM HARDAGE

27th GEORGIA REGIMENT
CAMP 1404
GAINESVILLE
BENNETT, RICHARD JOSEPH

CAMP McDONALD CAMP 1552
KENNESAW
COLLINS, III, AUBREY
HERSCHEL

STEWART-WEBSTER CAMP 1607
RICHLAND
COOPER, ROBERT CHARLES

COL. HIRAM PARKS BELL
CAMP 1642
CUMMING
McKAIG, ROBERT COLIN

MATTHEW TALBOT NUNNALLY
CAMP 1671
MONROE
BANKS, THOMAS WAYNE
BANKS, JR., THOMAS WAYNE
COLLINS, JAKE A.
OAKLEY, JOE ED

MAJ. GEN. AMBROSE RANSOM
WRIGHT CAMP 1914
EVANS
WILLIAMS, RAYMOND ALLAN

PINE BARRENS VOLUNTEERS
CAMP 2039
EASTMAN
BRADSHAW, CHRISTIAN E.

BUCKHEAD - FORT LAWTON
BRIGADE CAMP 2102
MILLEN
COWART, JAMES CARLTON
PERRYMAN, GEORGE EDWARD

GEORGIA DIVISION HQ CAMP 2200
MOULTRIE
BAKER, L. B.
BARKER, FRED
CRANMORE, SR., REX ALLEN
DAIL, DAVID
SAMPSON, SR., TIMOTHY JOHN
SHUMPERT, BRAD
STILL, KENNETH LEE

GENERAL PATRICK R.
CLEBURNE CAMP 2209
RINGGOLD
SHELLEY, BILL McKINLEY

CSS CHATTAHOOCHEE CAMP 2314
DONALSONVILLE
LONG, JEFFERY WAYNE
SHINGLER, JR., WILLIAM
MURRY
WELLS, BRYAN

INDIANA

A. J. RINGO CAMP 1509
MUNCIE
STIDHAM, THOMAS HAROLD

DIXIE GRAYS CAMP 2155
LADOGA
MILEWSKI, ADAM J.

KENTUCKY

FORREST'S ORPHANS CAMP 1744
CALHOUN
DURALL, CALEB GRAY

CHARLES H. LEE CAMP 2305
FALMOUTH
OSBORNE, MARTY

JIM PEARCE CAMP 2527
PRINCETON
JONES, ETHAN MITCHELL

LOUISIANA

COL. CHARLES D. DREUX
CAMP 110
NEW ORLEANS
BOND, JONATHAN SCOTT
RIVE, JR., JOHN SANFORD
SUMRALL, SHANNON

BEAUREGARD CAMP 130
NEW ORLEANS
CRITES, REV. KARRY D.
ESTEVE, RICHARD
HOLMES, JESSE DAVID
MILLER, GLENN RENE
SENAC, PAUL EDWARD
TEGETHOFF, DOUGLAS
YARBROUGH, NORRIS DUPREE

HENRY WATKINS ALLEN CAMP 133
BATON ROUGE
MOORE, JOSEPH A.

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR CAMP 1308
SHREVEPORT
HALL, JASON L.
HOLLAND, JR., HUGO A.
WYCHE, JR., EMMETT
GARRETT

SGT. JAMES W. NICHOLSON
CAMP 1478
RUSTON
WILLIAMSON, AL

GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD
FORREST CAMP 1931
COVINGTON
STEVENSON, CHARLES (TEX)
M.

GEN. LOUIS HEBERT CAMP 2032
LAFAYETTE
ROBINSON, KIRK MORGAN

SABINE RIFLES CAMP 2057
MANY
SHARP, ROBERT LARRY
WILLIAMS, JEREMY DANIEL

WASHINGTON RIFLES CAMP 2211
FRANKLINTON
LAWSON, THOMAS MARK

MARYLAND

BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG
CAMP 1582
SHARPSBURG
GOWER, JOHN DWAYNE

MICHIGAN

MAJ. GEN. PATRICK RONAYNE
CLEBURNE CAMP 2257
GRAND RAPIDS
BUSKIRK, WILLIAM

MISSOURI

GEN. JAMES H. McBRIDE
CAMP 632
SPRINGFIELD
CAUDLE, JR., JOHN

CAPTAIN WILLIAM T.
ANDERSON CAMP 1743
HUNTSVILLE
SHARP, LESLIE DOUGLAS

CAMPBELL'S COMPANY CAMP 2252
REPUBLIC
HOLLOWAY, JAMES WAYNE
McCAIN, PAUL ANDREW

MISSISSIPPI

RANKIN ROUGH AND READY'S CAMP 265
BRANDON
BIGBY, DOUGLAS BRENT

HARRISBURG CAMP 645
TUPELO
PATTERSON, JR., SAM G.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS SOUTHERN RIGHTS CAMP 712
CRYSTAL SPRINGS
NEELY, JAMES D.

WILLIAM D. CAMERON CAMP 1221
MERIDIAN
HOBGOOD, JAMES (JIM)
LESLIE

STOCKDALE RANGERS CAMP 1681
SUMMIT
HUHN, JAMES KYLE

AUGUSTA GREYS CAMP 1956
NEW AUGUSTA
CORLEY, JR., WILLIAM LEWIS
OZBIRN, DANNY RAY

CALHOUN AVENGERS CAMP 1969
CALHOUN CITY
YANCY, CHARLES ROBERT

LT. GEN. STEPHEN DILL LEE'S CALEDONIA RIFLES CAMP 2140
CALEDONIA
BROWN, JOHN SHANNON

SHIELDSBORO RIFLES CAMP 2263
BAY ST. LOUIS
FINDLAY, DOUGLAS CAMRON
LEE, JONATHAN G.
McCLENDON, KARLYLE JAMES
PLATTS, DEVIN BLAINE
PLATTS, SR., JOHN HARRISON
REDMOND, WALTER MICHAEL
SMALLWOOD, JR., STEVEN RAY

THE RANKIN GREYS CAMP 2278
FLORENCE
ADCOX, BRAXTON LANE

NORTH CAROLINA

ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE CAMP 15
ASHEVILLE
FRICK, BRANDON TODD
KIRKMAN, BRIAN LEE

FRANKLIN RIFLES CAMP 310
LOUISBURG
DAVIS, III, TROY B.
EVANS, CRAIG
GARDNER, WILLIAM SCOTT
HAWKINS, GEORGE DAVID
HUNTER, FREDRICK LEE
INGRAM, MICHAEL ALLEN
NORMAN, II, JAMES ELLIS
TAYLOR, CHRISTOPHER

ROWAN RIFLES CAMP 405
SALISBURY
BOST, PAUL EVERETTE

PVT. CHARLES FREDERICK HARGET CAMP 706
NEW BERN
MOODY, JAMES FRANKLIN

ISAAC NEWTON GIFFEN CAMP 758
BLACK MOUNTAIN
SWANN, MICHAEL ELTON
SWANN, SHANNON LEE

GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST CAMP 803
SANFORD
BURKE, STEPHEN DOUGLAS
FORE, JR., TOMMY FOREST
STONE, III, BERNICE L.
STONE, SR., WALLACE ROGER

CAPT. CHARLES F. CONNOR CAMP 849
HICKORY
GRIGSBY, CARL R.
SHARPE, JAMES LARRY

MAJ. CHARLES Q. PETTY CAMP 872
GASTONIA
HOPKINS, CHRISTOPHER
DERRICK
KING, HEATH WESLEY
LAUGHTRIDGE, GREGORY
SCOTT
WILLARD, ROBERT DARRELL

CHEROKEE GUARDS CO. A 29th NC TROOPS CAMP 893
MURPHY
ANDERSON, VAN WORTH

C. S. S. RAM NEUSE CAMP 1427
KINSTON
MARTIN, JR., JAMES ALVAH
MARTIN, MICHAEL WAYNE

COL. HENRY KING BURGWIN JR. CAMP 1485
EAST WAKE COUNTY
COWART, JOHN DAVID

COL. WILLIAM F. MARTIN CAMP 1521
ELIZABETH CITY
BOWMAN, RODNEY CRAIG

COL. STEPHEN DECATUR POOL CAMP 1597
BEAUFORT
COLLIER, CHARLES LEE

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM W. KIRKLAND CAMP 1692
CHAPEL HILL
STANLEY, JR., JAMES LESTER

MINGO MILITIA CAMP 1717
SPIVEY'S CORNER
HORNE, DARRIN PRITCHARD
HORNE, JOSHUA CALEB

24th NC CO. C CLAYTON YELLOW JACKETS CAMP 1809
CLAYTON
LANCASTER, JR., LLOYD
CLEVELAND

FIRST FARTHEST & LAST CAMP 1966
RANDOLPH CO.
ADAMS, JOSHUA DEAN
JOHNSON, MICHAEL ANTHONY

COL. WILLIAM A. STOWE CAMP 2142
DALLAS
STEWART, JOSEPH MATTHEW

CONFEDERATE STATES ARMORY - KENANSVILLE CAMP 2157
KENANSVILLE
BLAND, KEITH WAYNE

THE BURKE TIGERS CAMP 2162
VALDESE
LEWIS, CALVIN NEADEEM

CUMBERLAND PLOUGH BOYS CAMP 2187
STEDMAN
CASHWELL, REX STEPHENS
CASHWELL, WILLIAM LARRY
GRIFFIN, JR., JAMES EDWARD
MELVIN, DAVID GREGORY

WILLIAM HENRY RAWLS CAMP 2329
GRANTSBORO
BROOKS, HARRY RANDALL
BUCK, JOSEPH CARROLL
HODGES, DAVID EDWARD

RED OAR CREW CAMP 2330
GLOUCESTER
HAMILTON, TYLER EARL

NEW JERSEY

PVT. MEREDITH POOL CAMP 1505
HAMMONTON
RITTER, ERICH J.

OKLAHOMA

COL. JACKSON F. McCURTAIN CAMP 513
MOORE
TRACY, HOUSTON ALAN

CAPTAIN JAMES J. McALESTER CAMP 775
McALESTER
EPERLEY, JEREMY DON

PVT. DRURY WARREN CAMP 2180
PONCA CITY
WALKER, JEREMY E.
WILSON, RILEY ROBERT

COLONEL TANDY WALKER CAMP 2207
SHAWNEE
RANELL, RAYMOND TERRY
WILLIAMS, JIM C.

SHECOE'S CHICKASAW BATTALION MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS CAMP 2331
ADA
HUNT, JAMES ALEXANDER
LEDDY, JR., MICHAEL DWAYNE

OREGON

COL. ISAAC WILLIAM SMITH CAMP 458
PORTLAND
YOUNG, JR., VAN MICHAEL

PENNSYLVANIA

J. E. B. STUART CAMP 1506
PHILADELPHIA
ANGLE, III, WALTER LESLIE
COBB, DAVID TURNER

SOUTH CAROLINA

SECESSION CAMP 4
CHARLESTON
SHARBROUGH, III, WILLIAM
CHAMBLISS

JEFFERSON DAVIS 4th REGIMENT SC VOL CAMP 7
EASLEY
PRICE, OLIN D.

16th SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT CAMP 36
GREENVILLE
THOMASON, TERRY DARRELL

2nd SC REGIMENT PICKENS CAMP 71
PICKENS
GANTT, JR., GREGORY PERRY
HULLETT, BRADLEY KIRK

JOSEPH B. KERSHAW CAMP 82
CAMDEN
BLOUNT, STANLEY THEODORE

CAPTAIN MOSES WOOD CAMP 125
GAFFNEY
McCALL, JOHN DAVID

H. L. HUNLEY CAMP 143
SUMMERSVILLE
STRICKLAND, RODNEY BRETT

GENERAL JOE WHEELER CAMP 1245
AIKEN
WALKER, JR., THEODORE L.

PEE DEE RIFLES CAMP 1419
FLORENCE DARLINGTON
BROWN, WILLIAM THORNTON

GEN. STATES RIGHTS GIST CAMP 1451
BOGANSVILLE
WHITE, JASON KEITH

GEN. MARTIN W. GARY CAMP 1532
EDGEFIELD
KEMP, III, JOHN WASHINGTON

FIRST IN SECESSION/ CHESTERFIELD CAMP 1963
CHESTERFIELD
BURR, GARRETT WAYNE
OWEN, STEPHEN LUKE
OWEN, III, JOE CAMPBELL

CAPTAIN P. D. GILREATH CAMP 1987
GREER
MORRISON, JOSHUA DAVID

TENNESSEE

N. B. FORREST CAMP 3
CHATTANOOGA
BROWN, JAMES RAMSEY

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON CAMP 28
NASHVILLE
REED, FREEMAN SHELLIE

SAMUEL R. WATKINS CAMP 29
COLUMBIA
BOBO, DARREN LEE
PAUL, NATHAN WESLEY
STOVALL, JOHN MITCHELL

LONGSTREET-ZOLLCOFFER CAMP 87
KNOXVILLE
PRATOR, LEE WARREN

JOHN R. MASSEY CAMP 152
FAYETTEVILLE/LINCOLN CO.
BURKS, JOE L.
CASTEEL, WESTON JACOB
WALDEN, BRIAN CEDRIC

NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST CAMP 215
MEMPHIS
HARRIS, MICHAEL A.

FRANK P. GRACEY CAMP 225
CLARKSVILLE
ROURK, JR., HEYWARD LEWIS
WALLER, CHARLES LEWIS
WALLER, JACOB TRENT
WILLIAMS, GREGORY DWAYNE

JOHN HUNT MORGAN CAMP 270
SPRINGFIELD-GREENBRIER
BUNCH, RICHARD ALAN

MARSHALL RANGERS CAMP 297
LEWISBURG
PULLEN, FELIX ODELL

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM D. McCAIN HQ CAMP 584
COLUMBIA
COE, JEFFREY A.
COE, JOSHUA RAE
GRICE, MAVERICK RYAN
JOHNSON, JAMES ALAN
MARO, JAMES NICHOLAS
MCKAY, ROBERT ALLEN
ROTH, JEREMY
SMITH, EMORY WILLIAM
SMITH, II, JAMES BRUCE
TOWNSEND, PAUL EDWARD
TWENEY, THOMAS EDWARD
WALKER, BRADLEY MICHAEL
WEST, AARON MICHAEL

GEN. ROBERT H. HATTON CAMP 723
LEBANON
DILL, DAVID ROY

SAVAGE-GOODNER CAMP 1513
SMITHVILLE
BUCKNER, LONDON MONROE
WEBSTER, MARK DOUGLAS

COL. W. M. BRADFORD/COL. J. G. ROSE CAMP 1638
MORRISTOWN
SHORTT, JR., JAMES H.

COL. CYRUS SUGG CAMP 1792
ADAMS
EDWARDS, CONNOR DRAKE
EDWARDS, MICHAEL BRIAN
MATTHEWS, JAMES MICHAEL
OGG, JEFFREY BENJAMIN

BELL'S PARTISANS CAMP 1821
TRIMBLE
COKER, JEFFERY B.

DILLARD-JUDD CAMP 1828
COOKEVILLE
MORRIS, GREGORY MARSHALL

CAPT. CHAMP FERGUSON/ STANDING STONE CAMP 2014
MONTEREY
GIRTON, DANIEL THOMAS

RAWDON-SPEARS CAMP 2113
SUMMERTOWN
BRATTON, RAY NEAL
DAVIS, RICKY ALLEN
FRANKS, DEVIN LEE
REED, JEFFREY JAY
SHULTS, TANNER KYLE
SPEARS, GARY JEROME
SPEARS, GREGORY EUGENE
WALKER, DAVID ALLAN

MAJOR NATHANIEL F. CHEAIRS CAMP 2138
SPRING HILL
SMOTHERMON, JR., CARL
WAYNE

UNKNOWN CONFEDERATE MIA CAMP 2328
FIVE POINTS
DAVIS, JOHN M.
SPRINGER, MICHAEL CLAY

FORREST CROSSING GUARDS CAMP 2332
CLIFTON
ALLEY, RICHARD EDWIN
DAVIS, WESTON JAY

TEXAS

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON CAMP 67
HOUSTON
BULLER, VAL R.

CAPT. JAMES P. DOUGLAS CAMP 124
TYLER
GRESHAM, JOSEPH

R. E. LEE CAMP 239
FORT WORTH
JAMES, JIMMY L.
MORRIS, MATHEW WAYNE

WILLIAMSON COUNTY GRAYS CAMP 502
GEORGETOWN
AXELROD, MICHAEL CHARLES
FRANKS, DAVID
HOWELL, DAVID C.
SHELL, DEREK LEE

TRINITY COUNTY VOLUNTEERS CAMP 998
TRINITY
HANCE, MATSON RENNIE

CAPTAIN IKE TURNER CAMP 1275
LIVINGSTON
DORMAN, KYLE JOSEPH
MADDOX, CHARLES EDWARD

DICK DOWLING CAMP 1295
BEAUMONT
ARENA, JAMES EARL

ALAMO CITY GUARDS CAMP 1325
SAN ANTONIO
CAMDEN, TOMMY LEE
NEEL, JORY RYAN

GEN. HORACE RANDAL CAMP 1533
CARTHAGE
BROWNING, JR., JAMES HUGH

WILLIAM H. L. WELLS CAMP 1588
PLANO
PEOPLES, JAMES ROY
STIGALL, DAVID KEITH

WALTER P. LANE CAMP 1745
ORANGE
AKERS, JOSEPH M.

COL. GUSTAV HOFFMANN CAMP 1838
NEW BRAUNFELS
PUNCH, IV, GARRETT F.

TERRY'S TEXAS RANGERS CAMP 1937
CLEBURNE
FRASIER, WILLIAM WESLEY
McQUARIE, CASEY AARON
McQUARIE, ETHAN SAMUEL

TEXAS LONESTAR GREYS CAMP 1953
SCHERTZ
HALL, JR., MERRILL G.

W. W. HEARTSILL CAMP 2042
MARSHALL
FINKLEA, KEITH JULE
THOMAS, JOSHUA WAYNE

WAUL'S TEXAS LEGION CAMP 2103
KATY
BROWN, JR., MARION LESTER
COTTEN, RICHARD D.
CULLINS, KYLE
DANIELS, LARRY
WILSON, LANE WYATT

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

**MAJ. GEN. PATRICK
CLEBURNE'S 7th TX INFANTRY
CAMP 2182
THE WOODLANDS
BRATTON, IAN
HAMAKER, BILLY DELAYNE**

**RED DIAMOND CAMP 2193
TEXARKANA
SHELBY, JOE KEITH**

**COL. JOHN S. (RIP) FORD
CAMP 2216
HARLINGEN
CHERRY, JOE FRANK**

**MAJOR GENERAL THOMAS L.
ROSSER CAMP 2311
MT. ENTERPRISE
PACE, JACK MARCUS
WADE, BLANE HOLIWAY**

VIRGINIA

**A. P. HILL CAMP 167
COLONIAL HEIGHTS
FRITH, SR., JOHN ANTHONY
FRITH, JR., JOHN ANTHONY
JONES, BRIAN SCOTT**

**PRINCESS ANNE CAMP 484
VIRGINIA BEACH
MELENDEZ, ANDREAS C.
MELENDEZ, CHRISTIAN T.**

**28th VA INF CAMP 491
ROANOKE
GRAVLEY, WILLIAM S.**

**THE OLD BRUNSWICK CAMP
512
LAWRENCEVILLE
BASS, KYLE JAMES
KIDD, JR., JOSEPH WARREN
YOUNG, KEVIN BENJAMIN**

**CAPTAIN JOHN F. McELHENNY
CAMP 840
LEBANON
GILDART, III, DAVID THOMAS**

**THE STONEWALL BRIGADE
CAMP 1296
LEXINGTON
TRAIL, JERRY WAYNE**

**J. E. B. STUART CAMP 1343
HENRICO
DICKERSON, MALCOLM
STELWYN**

**THE BEDFORD RIFLE GRAYS
CAMP 1475
BEDFORD
BROWN, THEODORE ARTHUR
DEACON, WAYNE TREVEY
SCOTT, STEVEN PATRICK**

**WALKER-TERRY CAMP 1758
WYTHEVILLE
HASH, WILLIAM ROBERT**

**STUART'S HORSE ARTILLERY
CAMP 1784
FLOYD
REED, ISAIAH EMMANUEL**

**DEARING BEAUREGARD CAMP
1813
COLONIAL HEIGHTS**

POE, JOSHUA EARL

**JAMES CITY CAVALRY CAMP
2095
WILLIAMSBURG
HYLTON, ZACHARY SEAN**

**GORDONSVILLE GRAYS CAMP
2301
GORDONSVILLE
BOWERS, DONNIE JAMES**

WEST VIRGINIA

**BEIRNE CHAPMAN CAMP 148
UNION
HYLTON, JR., MARVIN
WILLARD**

**BERKELEY BORDER GUARDS
CAMP 199
MARTINSBURG
TIERNEY, THOMAS A.**

**A. G. JENKINS CAMP 628
GUYANDOTTE
BREEDEN, ARLEN
HICKS, II, MARK G.
PHELPS, ROBERT
SMITH, SHERRELL L.**

**FLAT TOP COPPERHEADS
CAMP 1694
PRINCETON
THOMPSON, GARRETT DEAN**

**SGT. JACOB S. BENNETT CAMP
2321
PHILIPPI
STROTTER, GERALD A.**

Welcome to our newest Life Members



Name	Division	Camp
DANIEL SHEPARD	GA	1397
ROBERT GOBBLE	TN	214
J. PURKAPLE	MO	614
CLAUDE (BUD) MAYO	VA	822
RANDALL YAUCH, JR.	TX	1565
MELVIN L. HILL	NC	1370
MICHAEL E. ARMS, SR.	TN	2328
JAMES H. BROWNING	TX	1533
MASON R. RUF	AL	768
STEVEN JOHNSON	OK	1378
HYMAN E. HARRELSON	UT	1797
PAUL L. STEPHENS	TX	1777
JAMES DANIELS	AL	16
JESSE WILSON	GA	78
BYRON HEATH	VA	1690
DWAYNE HARRIS	MD	840

Monument Commemoration



**Union, WV — 1200 hrs.
Saturday, August 28, 2021**

All Welcome!

**Camp Beirne Chapman 148 invite you to the 120th year
commemoration of the Monument's dedication in 1901.**

**Ceremonies conducted by the
Sons of Confederate Veterans.**

**Living History encampment and demonstrations.
Community Social**

**Contact: Camp Beirne Chapman 148
PO Box 581, Union, WV, 24983**

The Only Solution to Blue State Tyranny

**Red State
Red County
Secession**

*Creating
a Nation
of Our Own*

James R. Kennedy

- American-values voters are political slaves to America's neo-Marxist political establishment

- Hang the left on the horns of a dilemma:

*Restore
Constitutional
government or
face a nationwide
Secession movement!*

**www.kennedytwins.com
The Scuppernong Press**

General Nathan Bedford Forrest Reinterment

The answer is “What is the question you get asked the most.” The question is “What about the Forrest Reinterment?” When traveling around and visiting camps, this question has been asked almost without exception. Because everyone is asking, I understand that it is a sensitive subject and people are curious. Currently our beloved Lieutenant General Nathan Bedford Forrest and his wife, Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest, are still buried in Health Sciences Park, originally Forrest Park, in Memphis.



Due to the pandemic shutdown of the court system, things have been delayed. In November of 2020, we received court approval to take over the remains; since then our permit was approved in January 2021 to begin exhuming operations. Now we must set a date and coordinate this with Greenspace. Both parties have to approve the dates to begin exhuming. Once this begins, it will be an exhaustive task due to it being an archeological exhumation. We also have to figure in the weather because of the granite and marble that makes up the pedestal and plaza. This time of the year will only crack and split such pieces. Thus, at this time, we do not even have a time frame. However, please rest assured in knowing that as soon as we know you will know.

With that being said, we have another big issue which is funding. To make the reinterment open to members of our organization, this will not be cheap. There is not a line item in the budget to cover the cost. Cost will include security, portable bathrooms, ambulance and fire services just to name a few. Everything will be needed for a large crowd which could be as large as the Hunley funeral. The expected cost is \$100,000. The bottom line is we have to raise these funds or the reinterment will be a closed private service for the family only.

This is to bring you up to date, so everyone knows what’s happening and what to expect. At a time when you are being asked to help with the museum and with the social uncertainty, you are being asked to dig deeper once again to make this happen.

I know it seems vague because we have not set a date but a date will be coming at some point in the next few months once exhuming begins. We need the funding to be in place. I know it is early but this gives us time to make it happen.

This is a once in a lifetime opportunity. Won’t you give to make this worthwhile event happen for General Nathan Bedford Forrest?

Larry McCluney, Commander-in-Chief
Paul Gramling, Past Commander-in-Chief
Jason Boshers, Lt. Commander-in-Chief

Please make a donation and make your check out to the Sons of Confederate Veterans. In the “for” line put “Forrest Interment” or call SCV headquarters and make a donation by credit card or debit. Call 1-800-mysouth and ask for Executive Director Adam Southern. Let’s bring the general and his wife back home and lay them in a final resting place provided by those who love him most.

Mail checks to
Sons of Confederate Veterans, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402

Old Douglas

by serving as a much-needed meal for the starving soldiers. This rumor is likely true, but there is no known printed documentation of same. J.W. Cook wrote that the faithful camel was given a formal and affectionate burial by the men of the 43rd Mississippi.¹¹

A Union soldier of the 31st Illinois Infantry had this to say about Old Douglas:

*"After the surrender of Vicksburg, the regiment went into camp on a high hill inside the Confederate lines and to then northwest of Fort Hill overlooking the Graveyard Road. Along this valley road supplies were passed from Vicksburg to Pemberton's left wing during the siege. In this valley our sharpshooters had killed Price's Camel, used as a pack animal by the Confederates. His skeleton was picked up and his bones made into finger rings and other ornaments and sold to curiosity hunters from the North. When the supply was exhausted, the bones of cattle slain for beef was substituted, the souvenir fiend being fully satisfied they were part of Price's Camel."*¹²

Note: The reference to Old Douglas as Price's camel comes from the association of the 43rd Mississippi with the Missouri brigades and General Sterling Price's Corps.

A history of the 43rd Mississippi would be incomplete without Old Douglas. There was a time not too long ago when this once-famous camel was largely forgotten. The only mention of him was found in a line or two among a few books and, even then, not by name. Fellow researcher Jim Huffman and I began searching historical resources for information about this fascinating Confederate animal and his regiment during the war.

Our aim was to have a monument erected for Old Douglas at Vicksburg. At this juncture, the local Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp (the John C. Pemberton Camp 1354) stepped up and a memorial plot was acquired somewhere between 2000-05 for the 43rd Mississippi and Old Douglas at the beauti-

ful Cedar Hill Cemetery in Vicksburg. Twenty-five Veterans Administration Confederate headstones were set to honor the men of the regiment who died during the Siege of Vicksburg (May 17-July 4, 1863). A private headstone similar to a VA Confederate marker, was erected for the regiment's loyal mascot and set among those of his comrades.

Today, Old Douglas' headstone is one of Vicksburg's most photographed and popular visitor's stops. A trip to Vicksburg is not complete without a visit to Old Douglas' memorial and Soldier's Rest Cemetery, within the larger Cedar Hill Cemetery.

The men of the 43rd Mississippi and others who came in contact with Old Douglas carried those memories the rest of their lives. J. W. Cook left this eulogy: *"Douglas was a faithful, patient animal, and his service merits record in the Veteran."*¹³

The 43rd was one of Mississippi's finest regiments, fighting in fourteen significant battles across five states, including Corinth, Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville and Bentonville, before they were surrendered at war's end in North Carolina with Joseph E. Johnston and the Army of Tennessee.

I became intrigued with the Camel Regiment because my great-great grandfather, Corporal John K. Bell, Co. H., fought in the command. Similarly, fellow researcher Jim Huffman's interest in the 43rd MS Infantry was ignited by the service in same of 1st Lieutenant Henry James "H J" Gully, Co. K. We are honored and humbled to have been able to document this long-serving regiment's triumphs and tragedies in our recent book, *The Camel Regiment: A History of the Bloody 43rd Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, 1862-65*, Pelican Press, 2017, ISBN-13: 978-1455623075.

To find the 43rd Mississippi and Old Douglas' grave site turn into the Cedar Hill Cemetery at Lindsey St. from Sky Farm Ave. A bit after the first cross street you will see a group of Confederate graves on the left. Douglas' marker (the one with the camel on it) is on the right side of this group, second row in.

11 Swain, Robert, *Family History, Winona, Mississippi*, December 17, 2004, *Confederate Veteran*, XI, 494

12 Morris, W.S., *History, 31st Regiment: Illinois Volunteers Organized by John A Logan*, 1902, 77

13 *Confederate Veteran*, XI, 494



The Last Roll

Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp
803
Sanford, NC
Dean Charles Cameron

Col. Charles F. Fisher Camp 813
Graham, NC
James Wesley Ritchie
Larry Wayne Wheless

Major Charles Q. Petty Camp 872
Gastonia, NC
Steven Mark Knox

Col. John Sloan Camp 1290
Greensboro, NC
Douglas Carlton Phillips
John W. Plybon

Smithfield Light Infantry Camp 1466
Smithfield, NC
Lee Chandler Carter

Col. William F. Martin Camp 1521
Elizabeth City, NC
Vincent W. Mercer, Jr.

Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948
Taylorsville, NC
Robert A. Bowman

James M. Miller Camp 2116
Marshville, NC
Robert H. Collins, Jr.

Captain James J. McAlester Camp
775
McAlester, OK
David G. Boyer

Secession Camp 4
Charleston, SC
Douglas Allan Burbage

Walker-Gaston Camp 86
Chester, SC
Francis Edward Sharpe

3rd SC Cavalry Co. I of Edisto Camp
131
Edisto Island, SC
Clifford Moore Songer, III

Litchfield Camp 132
Conway, SC
Wilton M. Prince

H. L. Hunley Camp 143
Summerville, SC
Carl H. Rourk, Jr.

General Ellison Capers Camp 1212
Moncks Corner, SC
Woodrow Wilson Watts, Jr.

Fort Sumter Camp 1269
Charleston, SC
Lawrence Harry Mixson, III

Palmetto Sharp Shooters Camp 1428
Anderson, SC
Berlin Churchill Owen
John F. Speer, Jr.

Maj. General Benjamin F. Cheatham
Camp 72
Manchester, TN
Myron Paul Tittsworth

Otho French Strahl Camp 176
Union City, TN
Billy J. Foster

John Hunt Morgan Camp 270
Springfield-Greenbrier, TN
Philip Craig Bass

Sam Davis Camp 1293
Brentwood, TN
Anton Ernest Rocchietti

Capt. James Gillaspie Camp 226
Huntsville, TX
Jerry E. McGinty, Sr.

Col. Sydney Drake Jackman Camp
977

San Marcos, TX
Gerald Glenn Roberts

Sul Ross Camp 1457
Bryan, TX
Dennis James Sweatt

Lee-Jackson Camp 1
Richmond, VA
J. E. B. Stuart, IV

R. E. Lee Camp 726
Alexandria, VA
Dr. J. Phillip London

Fincastle Rifles Camp 1326
Roanoke, VA
Gerald W. Via

Urquhart-Gillette Camp 1471
Franklin, VA
Julian Arthur Felts, Jr.
Jon David Pyle
William R. Wade

High Bridge Camp 1581
Farmville, VA
David Watkins Newcombe

Flat Top Copperheads Camp 1694
Princeton, WV
Floyd L. Collins



Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue Deadline for submissions

September/October 2021 July 1

November/December 2021 . Sept. 1

January/February 2022..... Nov. 1

March/April 2022 January 1

May/June 2022 March 1

July/August 2022 May 1

NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

This year's John C. Calhoun Oratory Contest

The topic of the 2021 John C Calhoun Oratory contest is:

Since the event is being held in Louisiana, where the best food comes from, the topic includes food!

"Describe the preparation of the ultimate Southern Meal. The menu, how the ingredients are gathered, how the meal is presented, location and decor, supper quests etc."

Possum may NOT be on the menu!

The following rules, as are typical, will apply.

1. Speech must be somewhat on topic.
2. Must last 5-8 minutes.
3. No throwing of objects at speakers (Gilbert rule).
4. Audience may not expose themselves (Brother Frank rule)
5. Language must be family friendly.
6. Can not be noticeably inebriated.
7. No singing.
8. No politicking (Unka Jeff rule)
9. Only one participant per speech (Brother Kirk rule).
10. Contestants who have previously won three or more times, must sit it out for at least two years from their last win. (PCiC Chuck rule)
11. Only one per Division.
12. All judges' decisions are final. (no appeals or whining)
High Oratory Commission-
C. E. McMichael & J. K. Turner
P.S. It would be helpful if we knew each division's entry in advance. E-mail to oratory@mcmichael-la.com

Hacking of SCV Data

Compatriots,

I felt it was my duty to report as your commander-in-chief that the SCV has become aware that a 2017 membership list from Headquarters was obtained by malicious actors who have posted the data on the Internet. The data includes names, addresses, and telephone numbers of members from approximately 2017.

As noted, the data obtained or hacked from Headquarters is somewhat dated. Regardless, we want all members to be aware of this breach, to ensure members remain vigilant in protecting personal information and communications access. Headquarters and our Internet services providers have heightened security over the years since 2017 and will continue efforts to safeguard membership data.

The breach by malicious actors is being investigated. Additional information about the matter will be obtained through the ongoing investigation.

SCV Headquarters and the General Executive Council will continue to evaluate, address, and investigate the cause, persons responsible, and alternatives for working the matter further.

God Save the South,
Larry McCluney, Jr.
Commander-in-Chief

Online training now available for commanders and adjutants

I'm excited to tell you about online training opportunities for ALL Commanders and Adjutants (Camp, Brigade, and Division levels).

National Membership Coordinator Eric Previti is now offering online training via Zoom. The training will be extremely helpful for officers (especially adjutants) and will cover how to use the Salesforce Community Login to download camp rosters and change member's information (addresses and e-mails). The training also covers how to pay National dues online and how to efficiently use the online discussion forum.

To attend one of the classes, send an e-mail to Eric Previti at membership@scv.org. Include your name, Membership ID, camp, and current office held. Classes will be held on Wednesday afternoons/evenings. Links to join the class via Zoom will be e-mailed the day before the class.

I encourage all of you to take ad-

vantage of this wonderful opportunity.
Deo Vindice!

Adam Southern
Executive Director

Headquarters needs more e-mail addresses

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

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

Eric Previti
National Membership Coordinator

Museum artifact donations and Confederate images

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

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

Estate Planning

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



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.

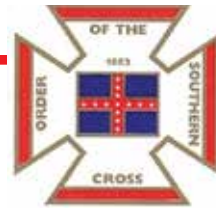
The Descendants of Mexican War Veterans

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



THE SOCIETY OF THE ORDER OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS

Financial Assistance for Preservation Projects

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

The Order of the Southern Cross was re-established in 1979 as a philanthropic organization, dedicated to preserving our Southern Heritage through its Grants and Scholarship Programs. Since 1979, we have allocated more than \$1,000,000 to these endeavors.

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

Deo Vindice!

www.orderofsoutherncross.com

OF APOSTATES AND SCAPEGOATS



Confederates in
the "Citty Upon
A Hill"

H. V. TRAYWICK, JR.

This booklet offers a series of essays illustrating the revolutionary transformation of the voluntary Union of sovereign States, founded in 1788, into a powerfully centralized and consolidated Union created by the War Between the States and the subsequent Reconstruction of the South between 1861 and 1877.

— Table of Contents —

The Puritans
Of Apostates and Scapegoats
Free Negro Owners of Slaves
African Progressives
The Year of Jubilee
Tools of Power
Puritan Hubris
The Apostates

Available on order from Amazon, from selected bookstores, or directly from the publisher

Dementi Milestone Publishing
1530 Oak Grove Drive, Manakin-Sabot, Virginia 23103
dementi@aol.com

For orders direct from the publisher, the retail cost is \$5 per copy plus mailing. For orders of ten or more, cost is the same as the wholesale price of \$3 per copy.

Dispatches From the Front

Always be 'Confederate' wherever you are

To the Editor:

It would appear some of our members have not taken "The Charge" seriously. I refer specifically to the part which states, "the guardianship of his history." The Battle Flag is part of that history, which includes the SCV logo. In the May/June 2021 issue of *Confederate Veteran* we again see members wanting to change our logo. NO! We must keep the SCV as right and as Confederate as we can. Changing the logo will not endear us to our enemies or make us more accepted by the public. If the logo offends people, so what? All the more reason they need to learn the truth about our history. The word "Confederate" also ruffles the feathers of many people. Next, these same people wanting to change our logo will be suggesting we remove the word "Confederate" from our name. Change it to what? "Southern?" That word also offends the same crowd who looks for things to be "offended" by. Where will it end? No. We must not give one inch.

Those who wish to change our logo would be a sad disappointment to their Confederate ancestors who sacrificed so very much to try and keep us from living in the current mess we have, which stems from Yankee victory. Perhaps these advocates of changing the logo are in the wrong organization, because they certainly are not Confederate, and they do not want to honor "The Charge." Some say "you have to change with the times." Well, in some respects I agree with this. We can't communicate by telegraph or travel by horse and be effective in the 21st century. Our bookkeeping and communication methods must be adapted to the computerized age in which we live. But to change the very image of our organization, which reflects our history, would be a slap in the face to our Confederate dead.

Instead of cowing down and folding like a lawn chair in order to ap-

pease those who are "offended" by our flag, I propose we do just the opposite. Make the Battle Flag more visible in your community. Wear your Confederate cap, pin, shirt, or whatever you have. Display Confederate stickers on your truck bumper. Get Confederate Battle Flag stickers and put them in visible places. When they get removed, replace them, again and again. Keep material with you which can be handed out which explains the truth about our history. (I will be more than glad to e-mail such printable documents to any who want them.) We need to be like the Virginia Flaggers, putting up flags in our area so we can be more visible, which will raise questions and debate. Through this, we will have more opportunity for "the vindication of the cause."

We are at a point in time not seen since the 1860s. We are being attacked. Our monuments are being torn down and defaced. Confederate names are being removed from schools, streets, and parks, and soon it will be military bases. We must stand up and fight back, not crawl away, hide our flag, and submit to the enemy. We must stay on our elected officials and let them know we oppose any efforts to remove or change anything Confederate in our communities. When enough of us contact them, they will listen. Above all, be Confederate wherever you are. Be someone your Confederate ancestor would be proud of.

Jeff Paulk

Major James McHenry Camp 2310

Broken Arrow, Oklahoma

160 years old why change?

To the Editor:

Brothers, upon hearing of the increasing debate on whether the SCV should in fact change our logo, my answer is short, NO!!! Why so? I will tell you here and now that appeasement will get us nowhere.

Many reasons have been submitted to change our logo. But I feel many of these suggestions are rooted back to two reason. One being to gain new members and two, gain a more stable relationship with the public. These notions, these goals are honorable. But

not at the cost of our heritage, our identity! New members are a must for any group to continue to operate past its founding. Are we so desperate for members we must hide our true selves? To lure members via ignorance? If someone is interested in joining our cause they must know up front what we stand for. If they are serious about carrying the Southern Cause, defending the Confederate Soldier's name, honor, and sacred place of rest. That man will join regardless of what the logo will look like.

We don't lure people under false pretenses and hope they stay. In changing our logo many say that it will ease and stabilize our relationship with the general public. Except there is one small problem, There will always be someone who doesn't like us. Who doesn't accept us. There will always be someone who thinks we're essentially evil. No matter how much this group or any one person bends over backwards to try to satisfy the masses. It will only serve to be futile.

Our forefathers did not yield to the masses. When Lincoln and his corrupt administration pushed them, our forefathers rose to the occasion and pushed back. They defied their oppressors and made their own nation. They wanted peace, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To choose and dictate their own fate.

When the war came our forefathers did not shrink from their duty. Out gunned, out numbered, and out supplied they marched without question into the jaws of death. Into hell itself. There they suffered for four years. They suffered starvation, mortal injuries, brutal amputations, and diseases of incredible pain. Many would survive this only to be captured and sent to the deplorable conditions in the North's prison of war camps or executed on their way home.

Despite all these horrors and all the death they held up their flag. They held it up in defiance against their enemy with love, commitment, and hope for a better future. A future for their children and their children after them.

And it was we the sons given this responsibility from them. To protect this flag, to honor this flag, and most importantly to fly this flag. So we may

share its message of peace, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. I will close with this question. If we change our logo for the sake of appeasement for our enemies, not just any symbol I remind you, but the symbol which has represented our culture, our people for one hundred and sixty years, then what are we fighting for?

Clinton Revis
Col. Benjamin Caudill Camp 1629
Hindman, Kentucky

Which flag has a better history?

To the Editor:

I read with great interest the Dispatches from the Front section in the *Confederate Veteran*. I was really quite surprised by some of the comments. I do agree with Greg White of Camp 1633 and Glenn McDonald of Camp 2105 that it does not matter what we have for our logo. A certain portion of the population will complain until we are destroyed. Remember, we have the "C-word" in our name. Also, it is what we represent. As long as we exist and as long as any Confederate items anywhere exist, there will be complaints against us.

Being from California, I have the unique position of being a half-breed Yankee. The Sons of Union Veterans have no problems with anything. They can go where they want and do what they want, and they never have any problems. I cannot understand it. If the purpose of the Yankee War of Northern Aggression was to free the slaves, why is Sons of Union Veterans called Sons of Union Veterans? Why is not Sons of Union Veterans called Sons of Anti-Slavery Veterans? The invocation states the Union was saved. It does not state that the slaves were freed. The challenge coin states the Union was preserved, it does not state the slaves were freed.

There are three very basic facts all members should know. They are:

Fact number one: No one living at the time thought the war was fought to free the slaves.

Fact number two: There are no documents which prove the war was caused by slavery, or the purpose of the

war was to free the slaves.

Fact number three: There is no place in the constitution that states that a state cannot withdraw from the union.

If you compare the history of the Battle Flag to the American flag, the blatantly obvious winner of which flag has the best history is the Battle Flag.

A short, abbreviated history is as follows: We killed and displaced thousands and thousands of indigent people, but that is all right because we are Americans and that was done under the American flag.

We passed a law which stated Chinese and Japanese people were not allowed to come to the United States, but that is all right because we are Americans and that was done under the American flag.

We invaded the country of Hawaii, captured the Queen, locked her in her bedroom, closed the curtains, and told her that if she even looked outside we would shoot her, but that is all right because we are Americans and that was done under the American flag.

We passed laws in Hawaii which stated Hawaiians were not allowed to own land and not allowed to vote, but that is all right because we are Americans and that was done under the American flag.

When World War II started, we told Japanese Americans to sell their homes and farms on short notice, pack only what they could carry and sent them to camps in the deserts of California and Arizona, but that is all right because we are Americans and that was done under the American flag.

In probably our greatest achievement, we murdered one million to two million German and Japanese civilians: men, women, children, and babies. We murdered them with HE (high explosive) bombs, incendiary bombs, and atomic bombs. We blew them up, we burned them alive, and we vaporized them, but that is all right because we are Americans and that was done under the American flag.

So, which flag has a better history?

Mike Schooling
Father A. J. Ryan Camp 302
San Diego, California

The SCV will never be socially acceptable

To the Editor:

I've been a member of the SCV since 2002 and it really shocks me at some of the letters I've been reading in the *Confederate Veteran* magazine about people thinking we should change the official SCV logo.

It is my personal belief that any member who suggests we need to change the logo should be immediately kicked out of the SCV. You are not the type of member this organization needs and proves my point. Camps need to do a much better job screening potential members.

Cultural Marxists use a process called incrementalism to accomplish their goals. They will slowly make their way into an organization and start to suggest small changes and they will eventually reach leadership levels. After a few decades, the organization looks nothing like it was originally. A perfect example of this is our most main stream religions and how they have changed their teachings in the last couple of decades.

I have flown various Confederate flags at my house for about 15 years. I proudly proclaim my membership in the SCV on my social media pages and I have a SCV sticker on my car. If you cannot do at least one of those, perhaps the local Civil War Roundtable would be a better fit for you.

The SCV as an organization will never be socially acceptable to a large portion of our country, because we are proud of our history, our ancestors, our generally conservative leaning and our pro military and God. We will be hated for that and no amount of logo changing will change that.

Yours in the cause,

Michael David Wasiljov
Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582
Washington County, Maryland



Do you need subscription
information or have a
question? Are you moving?
If so, please contact General
Headquarters 1-800-380-1896

Books in Print

Combat Chaplain The Life and Civil War Experiences of Rev. James H. McNeilly

I found this to be a fascinating book on the Rev. James McNeilly, chaplain with the 49th Tennessee Infantry in part because M. Todd Cathey is himself a pastor. His perspective as a non-combatant is distinctive because of his education at seminary and his middle class upbringing.

The 49th will see action from Fort Donelson to the Atlanta campaign all the way to the battle of Bentonville, NC. Rev. McNeilly enlisted in October of 1861 and was with the 49th all the way to the battle of Nashville, TN, December 16, 1864. Rev. McNeilly is on the ground with the men of the 49th from day one marching alongside them campaigning from one fight to another. Off the battlefield McNeilly helped with foraging for rations and clothes; on the battlefield under heavy fire all around he helped both the dying and wounded, offering the men spiritual guidance in very difficult times.

Cathey has chronicled the life of Rev. McNeilly and his war experiences masterfully. Only 181 pages but very powerful and uplifting.

Author: M. Todd Cathey
Publisher: Mercer University Press
www.mupress.org
Hardback \$35.00

Reviewed by Barney W. Roberts III

54 — Confederate Veteran

The Retribution Conspiracy The Rise of the Confederate Secret Service — A Novel Alternative History of the Lincoln Assassination Plot

Dr. Samuel Mitcham's novel, *The Retribution Conspiracy, the Rise of the Confederate Secret Service* is a wonderful story set in a most tumultuous time in our nation's history. It follows the lives of Rance Leibert, a Mississippi planter, and Sally Mae Glass, the youngest daughter of a neighboring planter from the time of the Mexican-American War through the end of the War Between the States. Leibert serves as adjutant under Jefferson Davis during the Mexican-American War and their relationship will continue to grow and evolve throughout the book.

Leibert's story takes you through his relationships with his grandparents, his failed marriage, actions he took to right dreadful wrongs that were perpetuated against those he cared about, and dreams he had for his life. Glass' story begins as a young girl and continues through the horrors which can happen to a woman in this man's world and how women are often forced to pay for the wrongs committed against them. She rises above what was done to her, but at a cost. She must leave all that she holds dear and make a new life for herself in a "foreign" land.

The beginning of the War Between the States brings our two protagonists back together again and follows the trials and tribulations of their relationship through that four year period. The reader is not quite sure what will happen to our two heroes until the end. The love story is a good one, but what is even better is the story of the Confederate Secret Service.

Dr. Mitcham has Jefferson Davis name Leibert as head of the Secret Service and Glass serves as a spy. What follows is a who's who of the Confederacy and the roles they played in the course of the war. I will admit the book had me looking up many events to check and see if it was real or not. After all this is a novel. I was delighted to find information about many of the events even though much could not be proven.

As I was reading the novel, I commented to a friend that it was full of historical information, a lot of information. It reminded me of teaching material I loved and trying to decide what to leave out and what to include and how hard that can be. After I finished the book, I found out Dr. Mitcham is a history professor. That explained the amount of facts and historical tidbits included in the book. You could tell Dr. Mitcham loves the subject matter.

As far as how the book ends? We all know how the war ended and Lincoln's fate, but did Rance and Sally Mae live happily ever after or were they casualties of a long and bloody war? What role did the Confederate Secret Service play in many events throughout the war and most of all in Lincoln's assassination?

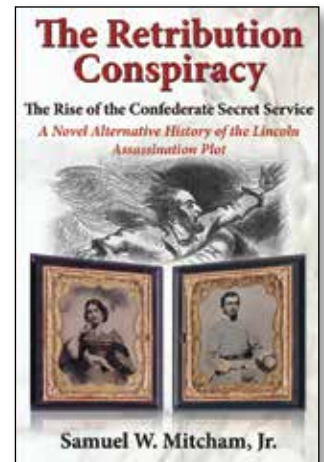
Read it and find out for yourself.

Author: Dr. Samuel W. Mitcham, Jr.
Publisher: The Scuppernon Press
www.scuppernonpress.com
Paperback \$24.95

Reviewed by Cathy Hanford West

Atlanta 1864: Sherman Marches South

Atlanta will be hotly contested by Confederates led by General Joseph E. Johnston and General William T. Sherman. Atlanta is the clinch pin to controlling the railroad connections made in Atlanta. Atlanta no longer is the village of Terminus, where the railroad once ended but has transformed by 1864 into a city of substance with the ability to use the railroads from Georgia to send supplies and troops



to the Eastern and Western Theaters of the War Between the States.

The Western Theatre had seen more Union Victories than the Eastern Theatre to this point of the War. Union troops in the West outnumbered the Confederate troops nearly two to one. Vicksburg had fallen 4 July 1863; thus, giving the Union control of the Mississippi as well as cutting the Confederacy in half. Grant's string of victories, including Vicksburg, convinced Lincoln to reassign him to the East. This left William T. Sherman in command of the armies in the West. Sherman stated, "General Grant is a great general. He stood by me when I was crazy, and I stood by him when he was drunk, and now, sir, we stand by each other always." Such was the relationship between the two generals that would work in tantrum for victory for the Union States.

General Joseph E. Johnston was given command of the Army of Tennessee upon the resignation of Braxton Bragg. Bragg would go to Richmond to act as military advisor to President Jefferson Davis. Davis and Bragg would be harsh on the western command and continue a dislike for Johnston. The Southern diarist, Mary Boykin Chestnut wrote, "We thought this was a struggle for independence. Now it seems it is only a fight between Joe Johnston and Jeff Davis." At times personal feelings dictated more than sound military strategy during the War.

Johnston will command the Army of Tennessee made up of almost 44,000 troops and 120 pieces of artillery. The Army will be made up of Hardee's Corps commanded by General William J. Hardee; Hood's/Lee's Corps commanded by John Bell Hood and later by Stephen D. Lee when Hood is elevated as a replacement for Johnston; Polk's/Stewart's Corps commanded by Leonidas Polk who will be replaced with Alexander P. Stewart upon his death during the campaign; Artillery commanded by Francis A. Shoup; Cavalry Corps commanded by Joseph Wheeler. These commanders and their Corps will be the only thing to prevent Sherman from entering Atlanta.

The opening movements of the At-

lanta Campaign came on 25 April 1864 when Sherman put his armies on the move. The Army of the Cumberland commanded by General George H. Thomas, a Virginian by birth, deserted his state to remain in the Union forces; Army of the Ohio commanded by General John M. Schofield; Army of the Tennessee commanded by General James B. McPherson, who would die during the Battle of Atlanta. These combined forces placed 61,651 men with 130 pieces of artillery. Again the Southern armies would be outnumbered by the Union forces as it became harder and harder for the South to replace troops killed while the North's larger population and immigration filled their ranks throughout the War.

While Johnston was trying to protect Atlanta, Sherman was trying to take Atlanta in the simplest of terms. A series of battles and skirmishes will occur as Sherman attempts to outflank Johnston and Johnston will outflank Sherman in order to protect Atlanta. As in any war, nondescript places will become hallowed ground due to skirmishes and battles forever marking the last measure of a husband, father, brother, or cousin. Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Snake Creek Gap, Sugar Valley, Varnell, Adairsville, Etowah River, Pickett's Mill, Big Shanty, Stilesborough, Pine Mountain where General Leonidas Polk was killed, Peachtree Creek and so forth. All of these engagements allowed Sherman to move closer to his target of Atlanta.

General Joseph E. Johnston will be superseded by General John Bell Hood due to Davis and Bragg's pushing Johnston to go on the offensive against Sherman. Johnston refused due to the

superior numbers of Sherman and his multiple armies which could be shifted around to meet any threat Johnston could have posed. Hood was seen as a fighter who would take the initiative. Hood received the same moves and movements Johnston had and would continue to stay between Atlanta and the Union forces.

The Atlanta Campaign would start in late April and early May and would end in September, 1864, with the Union occupation of Atlanta. Now any supplies and troops from the lower South would not have the benefit of the railroads from Georgia from 1864 to the end of the War.

Atlanta 1864 was written by James Donnell who is retired from the US Air Force and has used his knowledge of tactics and supply to pull together the many pieces of the Atlanta Campaign to create a concise, but factual, writing of this major campaign. The writing allows a student of the War to contextualize this most important episode of struggle between the Union and Confederacy as well as grants an understanding as to how the campaign affected the overall War. This book is part of a series about the War Between the States by Osprey Publishing. The illustrations help with the visualizing of this campaign by Steve Noon. The book alone is worth having the maps which are detailed and informative for a person researching the Atlanta Campaign. I would recommend this book for a new student of the War and particularly the Atlanta Campaign to gain the down and dirty facts before jumping off into the many titles that assumes the audience to whom it was written will have a background knowledge of the War. With less than one hundred pages of text, illustrations, photographs, and maps, it is a quick read which imparts the whole story of the Atlanta Campaign.

Author: James Donnell
Publisher: Osprey Publishing
www.ospreypublishing.com
Paperback \$24.00

Reviewed by Raymond V. King, III



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

it racist. The education I received deemed only our court system can determine what is viewed as offensive or obscene, not mob rule as the “Nazi’s did before World War II” with their book banning and burning, and other cultural public icons. (Does this sound familiar to what is happening in America today, all in the name of social justice?) Those who claim to be “antifascist” are no better than the bullies Hitler sent to the streets.

The mission of these vandals is clear. When they destroy statues of Columbus, they tell us the European settlement of this continent was illegitimate, a simple matter of unbridled greed and plunder unredeemed by any higher civilization-building dynamic. When they go after statues of distinguished figures in our nation’s history, they tell us the American political system was erected on a foundation of “systemic racism.”³ Colonel Robert Gould Shaw, yes a Federal officer during the war, but who had great respect for the Confederate soldier and his banner, ordered his brigade to snap to attention when General Gordon’s men marched by at the surrender at Appomattox Court House, has now been attacked because his likeness is on a horse leading black troops. Because he sits on a horse at a higher level than his black troops this is viewed as white supremacy. How ignorant are these people? To label something as systematic racist seems to be the vogue thing to do now, especially if you want to draw attention to yourself and get your 15 minutes of fame.

H.V. Traywick, Jr. wrote in his 40-page treatise on this anti-Confederate iconoclastic movement titled, *The Monumental Truth*, “History is the propaganda of the victorious,” said Voltaire and such has it permeated our modern-day interpretation of the so-called “Civil War” that Southerners and descendants of Confederate soldiers, like a recent correspondent in the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, are crying *mea culpa*, rolling in the dust, and covering themselves in sackcloth and ashes. It is unbecoming of descendants of men who were fighting to defend their country from invasion, conquest, and coerced political allegiance, just as their forefathers had done in 1776. Perhaps a true perspective of history will assuage their guilt.”⁴

These vandals view history through Wikipedia and other media outlets. In other words, simplistic empty-headed terms, which have been reduced to slogans and tweets, or memes. The media promotes these people because they too have been indoctrinated by this guilt narrative which is being promoted in our nation’s educational systems and any student who is educated enough to search for the truth and can think for themselves and deviates from such ideas are met with dire consequences in a social media world. What many do not realize is these actions are just distractions from the true problems this nation faces. The removal of such memorials will do absolutely nothing to improve life for Americans of any color.

So, what are we to do about it? We must strengthen our state laws, put pressure on our politicians on a local level, educate ourselves about the truth, and most importantly, establish a relationship in our local communities whose support we need when such issues arise. Work closely in community events to show the Sons of Confederate Veterans *IS* a patriotic, benevolent, civic-minded organization, as well as a historical and genealogical society.

In my last article, “Fighting Woke Culture,” a member wrote me stating, “It is a political truism when ‘they get you to explaining, you have already lost the argument.’ We all too often are put on the defensive by “those people” (as Marse Robert called them.) We know the truth, and we know the truth about them and their hypocrisy. Therefore, we should first, as Commander McCluney says, know our history and the facts. Thus, well-armed, we can then blow it back at them. Keep it simple and straightforward, and, like Bedford Forrest said, “Keep the skeer on ‘em!” Then, like “Stonewall” Jackson said, we can “Drive ‘em into the river!”⁵

Larry McCluney, Jr.
Commander-in-Chief
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Confederate Monuments in the Age of Progressive Identity Politics, (Dementi Milestone Publishing, 2018).

⁵ McCluney, Larry Jr., *Confederate Veteran* magazine, May/June 2021; E-mail from H.V. Traywick, Jr. supporting my article and stressing it to the membership of the SCV.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Traywick, H.V., Jr., *The Monumental Truth; Five Essays on*

LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

us and our history, plain and simple truth. Folks, there are people who want us and our kind and our history completely eradicated. That person is your enemy and who you should be focusing your efforts towards. I highly doubt that person in your camp wants your history eradicated because he stands for the same history. He just didn't want you being camp commander or some other grievance. You disagree with someone, that's not a problem. I disagree with a lot of people and there are people in this organization I do not like but I will not go after them and I will not try to destroy them. Imagine being a new camp member at his first meeting where a couple of older members are digging at each other about something which happened at the last election. Is that new member going to hang around very long? How about I answer from experience, NO. I joined during "The

Coup" and I was not active for several years because I did not want any part of it. I was new and I knew nothing about it. I just knew I was not having a good time and I was not enjoying myself. Imagine if we were not our own worst enemy.

I want to thank everyone for their hospitality when my wife and I have visited. We have been made to feel at home and with family and friends. I know of no higher compliment I can give. The disaster I have created of turning this article in on time is continuing. I have no one to blame but myself. I am pushing three weeks late. Yes, three weeks. I thank my lucky stars for our editor, Frank Powell.

R. S. Jason Boshers
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Every Man to the Front

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 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 “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 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, this 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 discrimi-

nated 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 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 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 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 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 we never have another shooting war on the North American continent, but that does not mean 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 if we lose this cultural war, we will have no need for monuments.

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.



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Rebirthing Lincoln

Now a licensed lawyer Lincoln, was invited to join John Todd Stewart in his Springfield law practice. Short on money at the start, Abe accepted an invitation from Joshua Speed to share his bed above a general store he partly owned and helped operate. It was there Abe would meet a young man named William H. Herndon. Billy would be sleeping above the general store, too. Later Billy Herndon would earn his law license and join Abraham Lincoln in a law practice to be known as Lincoln and Herndon.

But Lincoln was looking at the ladies and was destined to meet a very special young lady at the winter-season parties given by the most important couple in Springfield: Ninian and Elizabeth Todd Edwards. Ninian was a lawyer, legislator, and the son of Ninian Wirt Edwards, former governor, Supreme Court justice and minister to Mexico. So an invitation to an Edwards party was very special. It was by far the biggest house in Springfield, too.

It was at an Edwards party Abraham Lincoln met Mary Todd, sister of Elizabeth Todd Edwards, in town from Kentucky to enjoy the social season. Both Mary and Elizabeth were raised in a prominent, well-to-do Lexington, Kentucky, family and Mary had received a fine education. Abe and Mary enjoyed many Edwards parties and became sweethearts. Oh yes, their relationship had its ups and downs. A wedding was planned, but Abe called it off. In fact he digressed into a serious mental depression. What was wrong with that fellow? Perhaps he was panic-struck about becoming the husband of such a cultured and well educated woman raised in a fine family. Perhaps he was embarrassed over the fact he was born illegitimately and grew without much and felt it necessary to lie about his truthful upbringing. What would Mary think about those lies? After several months apart, they resumed their dating. Abe finally proposed to Mary Todd and they were married in a small wedding in the Edwards home on November 4, 1842. Abe was 38 and Mary was 23. Abe said goodbye to his sleeping buddies above the general store and the new couple took up a room at Globe Tavern hotel.

By the way, Illinois politics was now entering a

dramatic transformation. The Whig Party, to which Abe belonged, was dying. The Democrat Party, to which Stephen Douglas belonged, was rapidly rising. The 1842 election results proved it: Democrats, including Douglas won seven of the eight Illinois seats in the Federal House of Representatives. Whigs only won one seat, it included Springfield. But happiness prevailed at the Lincoln home: Mary had given birth to a son they named Robert Todd Lincoln.

A little more than two years later, in December 1844, William H. Herndon, having just received his license to practice law, accepted Abe's invitation to form a two man law firm to be called "Lincoln and Herndon." Lincoln would be doing most of the circuit traveling to various county court houses and Billy would be doing most of the other work in their Springfield office. Billy was good at office work and, although Mary disliked her husband spending so many days away from home, this arrangement afforded Lincoln a great opportunity to expand his political career. Lincoln and Herndon would be a going law practice until Abraham departed for Washington to take the oath of office as president of the remaining United States.

On March 10, 1846, Mary gave birth to a second child she and Abe named Edward Baker Lincoln to honor the father's friend.

Abraham Lincoln ran for Congress on the Whig Party ticket in 1846 and won the seat on August 3rd. His political efforts were producing results in spite of the fact the Whig Party was dying. He would be the only Whig in the House of Representatives from Illinois. The family would remain in Springfield for 15 months. Finally, on October 25, 1847, having rented the house, Abe, Mary and the children departed for Lexington, Kentucky, to visit her father, Robert Todd. It was a 400 mile southeastward journey. Abe had delayed a visit to his wife's family as long as he felt he could. Now, perhaps he thought, he could arrive with confidence as a Congressman in the large home where Mary had grown up and African American slaves had handled the chores and

helped raise the children. Robert Todd, had visited Mary and her sister, Elizabeth, and their husbands once in Springfield, but this visit home would be Mary's first since her marriage.

This three-week visit in Lexington in the large Todd residence was probably the most important exposure Abe Lincoln would ever have to Southern States society and to servants and field workers who were slaves. Few people of African ancestry lived in Illinois and none were slaves. Of course, African American people, slave and free, were plentiful in Kentucky. At the Todd home, Mary relaxed as the servants took responsibility for the Lincoln children, the cooking and washing and ironing clothes. One day Robert Todd took Abe and Mary to visit Lexington's most famous resident, Henry Clay, considered the founder of the Whig Party.

After this three-week visit at the Todd home, Abe, Mary and the children travelled to Washington. Congress would begin its new session in early December. Illinois was heavily Democratic. Stephen Douglas had been a representative in the House for four years, but now he was one of Illinois' two senators. As a freshman representative of the minority party, Abraham Lincoln exerted little influence on legislation. But he did deliver a controversial speech on the House floor on December 22, 1847, only 16 days after being first seated in the House.

Lincoln's speech concerned the War against Mexico, which was at this time essentially won by American invading and occupying troops. Negotiations on American seizure of Mexican land were to soon begin. How much Mexican land west of Texas would President James K. Polk, a Democrat from Tennessee be demanding? Politicians from the Northeastern States wanted little land seized, for their influence over the Federal Government had already greatly declined. Politicians from the South and above the Ohio River wanted to seize all land west of Texas and perhaps more land south of Texas. How much land south of Texas might America seize? Congressman Lincoln rose before the floor of the House and delivered a long practiced speech criticizing President Polk of launching the War against Mexico based on a lie. Did Mexican troops first shoot at American troops on land belonging to Texas or land belonging to Mexico? Exactly where was that "spot," the location of the killing of those few American troops, which had given President Polk his excuse for launching a war of conquest against Mexico? Were American troops standing

on Texas land or on Mexican land when killed by Mexican troops?

Lincoln was proud of his carefully crafted speech. Some New England politicians liked it. President Polk ignored it and nothing actually came of his proposed resolution to identify the "spot" where those Americans had died. His constituents back in central Illinois were mad about it and swore to never reelect Congressman Lincoln. Senator Stephen Douglas would afterward refer to him as "Spotty Lincoln." But Abraham Lincoln had begun his efforts to become known among political leaders of the Northeastern States.

We, of the Southern States today, compare Lincoln's two arguments. In 1847, "Honest Abe" condemned President Polk and American leaders for launching a huge war of invasion against Mexico, based on the killing of a few American troops along the southern Texas border. In 1861, "Honest Abe," then President Lincoln, would, just as quickly, all by himself, launch a huge war of invasion against the Confederate States of America based on cannon fire against Fort Sumter, a fireworks show where no one was killed. We must recognize the excuses for launching both military invasions were nothing more than contrived excuses.

Mary Lincoln soon became bored living in Washington in an atmosphere where her husband seemed to always be politicking among politicians. So she left the children to spend many months in Kentucky at her father's home, perhaps relaxing while servants were so eager to please her. Well, it would soon be over anyway. Back in Springfield, Whig political leaders gathered and voted to nominate a different man to run for the next session of Congress. But Mary's husband was enthralled with politicking in Washington. Thirteen years later, Mary would be eager to live in the White House with her children while her husband was busy overseeing his military occupation of Kentucky and his military invasion of the Confederate States, even though on occasions receiving news about a Todd relative who had left his home to join the Confederate army had been killed.

After the House of Representatives adjourned, Abe remained East for many months working in the Whig presidential campaign office helping to get General Zachary Taylor of Kentucky nominated for president. That does seem rather strange: General Taylor was one of the two military leaders in the in-

vasion of Mexico, and the first to achieve major victories. Why did "Spotty Lincoln" work on the Whig campaign to get a hero of the War against Mexico and a Kentuckian elected to replace President Polk of Tennessee in the White House?

On March 4, 1849, General Zachary Taylor took the oath of office to become the next president, the last hurrah for the Whig Party. Yes, Lincoln's man had won the election in a three-man race. Lincoln returned to his law partnership with Billy Herndon, his political career seemingly over. Perhaps another party would rise to oppose the country's dominant Democratic Party. Mary was glad her family had returned to a normal life in Springfield.

But in early January 1851, Abe encountered another crisis. His late mother's husband, Thomas Lincoln, was dying and he dreaded facing the man's relatives and friends in the funeral soon to be held. He was alerted of Thomas' likely death by two letters from one of his wife's Johnston daughters, which begged Abe to come to Coles County to visit with Thomas one last time (she referred to Thomas as "your father"). Abe read them and set them aside, unanswered. Then a third letter arrived. He decided he must answer the letters, explaining he was too busy with law work to travel to Coles County at that time (Coles was within the judge's circuit his law practice served; so Abe travelled to Coles every year on legal business, but not this time). Thomas died before Abe's tardy letter arrived. He avoided the funeral; a wise decision. What if he encountered friends or relatives who, because of long-ago recollections, questioned that Abe, a unusually tall, lanky, long-legged lawyer and former Congressman, was the true son of the rather ordinary late Thomas Lincoln? Thomas Lincoln had never met Abe's wife, Mary or their children. Mary, perhaps knowing "Thomas is my father" was a lie, wanted nothing to do with Thomas, his second wife or the Johnston children.

A year or two following the death of Thomas Lincoln, Abe purchased a new Bible in Springfield and, alone, drove his one-horse buggy to Coles County to visit the wife of the late Thomas Lincoln, Sarah Bush Johnston Lincoln. She was surely surprised to see Abe, the fellow who refused to come to her late husband's funeral. Abe told Sarah he had a Bible, ink and a pen and wanted to record family history. Sarah invited him inside. They set down together and Abe began to write in the Bible in the

pages designed for recording family births, marriages and deaths. The vast majority of the entries Abe wrote with his pen and ink were of Johnston family members. But Abe had come to create the first written account of his birthday to ensure historians would cite that as proof his birth was the second birth after his mother, Nancy Hanks, married Thomas Lincoln. He did it all in one brief sitting. Years later, after President Lincoln had joined in the grave those who had died as a result of his war to conquer the seceded states, his law partner, William H. Herndon, would discover those births-marriages-deaths pages written by Abe while sitting beside Sarah Bush Johnston Lincoln, pages which had been torn from the Bible and "worn in some man's pocket." There was no record of Abe being born in Rutherford County, North Carolina. There was no record of Abe being born in Kentucky. But Abe had created a record of himself being born during his mother's marriage to Thomas Lincoln. What birth date did Abe select? He chose to claim the birth date when Nancy's third child, Thomas, was born, and soon after died. He made no Bible entry recording the birth of baby Thomas Lincoln. It was like baby Thomas never existed. He simply wrote "Abraham Lincoln, son of Thomas and Nancy Lincoln, was born February 12th 1809." How sweet!

A few years later, in 1853, voters in Illinois approved a law which prohibited any person of recognizable African ancestry from entering the state to reside in it. A person who looked African or just a little bit African then living in Illinois could legally remain, but none of that appearance could come into the state to live. They were now excluded. This new law had nothing to do with slavery. Those few Blacks living in Illinois were free; none were slaves. The law was pure racial exclusionism. This Illinois law would be in effect until repealed in early 1865, shortly before General Lee surrendered in Virginia. I find it amusing to reflect on the millions of blacks residing in Illinois and Chicago today. Surely opening Illinois to Black migration was not what her troops were fighting and dying to achieve in Tennessee and states further south.

On January 23, 1854 Senator Stephen Douglas, chairman of the Senate Territories Committee, introduced a major modification to the Nebraska Territories Bill. Instead of one very large territory, his revised bill proposed to divide that large area into two territories: Nebraska Territory and Kansas Ter-

ritory. Douglas expected mostly people from the Northern States would migrate to Nebraska Territory while mostly people from the Southern States would migrate to Kansas Territory. Senator Douglas fought hard for his "two territories" bill both in the Senate and later campaigning for its passage in the House. Politicians from the Northeastern States opposed the bill, opposed giving people from the Southern States such an easy opportunity to settle Kansas Territory and transform it into a state where bonded African Americans would be allowed to reside. The bill passed. President Franklin Pierce, Democrat of New Hampshire, signed the bill into law on May 29, 1854. This bill, the Kansas-Nebraska Act, marked the beginning of the struggle in "Bleeding Kansas" between Northerners and Southerners. That struggle, being totally mischaracterized in the Northern press, motivated the rise of Republican Parties in every Northern State. Abraham Lincoln, a lawyer in Illinois, then without a significant political party allegiance, was about to find a political movement he could join, campaign for and ride upward to immense fame.

Abraham Lincoln's law partner, William H. Herndon, finally became engaged in politics himself. He became mayor of Springfield in 1854. He would be following events in Bleeding Kansas closely, subscribing to many newspapers and sharing selected reports with his partner. In the fall of 1854, the Illinois State Fair was held in Springfield and politicians traditionally used the occasion to deliver political speeches to the gathered crowds. Democrat Senator Stephen Douglas was there. He delivered a long speech within the Hall of Representatives to those inside who were gathered to hear him. Standing just outside the Hall, Abe, a lawyer, a want-to-be politician and without a party, stood outside listening to Douglas. By this time Stephen Douglas was considered to be among the most powerful Democrats in the Northern States. He was there publicly defending the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which he had pushed through Congress. After Douglas completed his speech, and before the crowd dispersed, Abe rushed inside and announced he would deliver an opposing speech the following day. And that he did. It was well received and elevated his political reputation among people opposed to the Democrat Party. Billy Herndon listened as did well-known Abolitionists Ichabod Coddington and Owen Lovejoy, both of them, following Lincoln's address, alerting

those in the room that a meeting would be held that night for the purpose of creating a new Illinois Republican Party. Later that afternoon, Billy Herndon came to Abe and warned, "Go home at once. Take Bob with you and drive somewhere into the country till this thing is over." Billy was aware Illinois was not yet ready for a Republican Party and its formation should not be led by Abolitionists Coddington and Lovejoy. Its formation should be less radical. But Lincoln was already recognized as a future leader of the Republican Party to come.

The elections in Illinois that fall resulted in large losses for Democrats. Politicians opposed to America's dominant political party were beginning to destroy the Democratic Party in the Northern States.

On May 10, Billy Herndon called for a meeting of all persons in Sangamon County who were opposed to allowing African Americans to live in Kansas Territory. Many came and delegates, including William Herndon and Abraham Lincoln, were elected to the planned statewide meeting in Bloomington, Illinois. Counties in southern Illinois largely refrained from attending. Too many people living there had relatives in Kentucky and other Southern states. A new Illinois Republican Party was created at Bloomington at the meeting held on May 29, 1856. Before the meeting concluded, because delegates agreed Lincoln should be considered their leader, he was invited to deliver the closing address. It was a rousing tirade. Every person opposed to the Democratic Party of Senator Douglas was urged to join the new Illinois Republican Party. Lawyer Abraham Lincoln was no longer a want-to-be politician without a party. He was far more. He was now considered the leader of the Illinois Republican Party and it seemed Democrats in the state were falling like flies.

At the June, 1858 convention of Republican Parties from all of the Northern States, delegates nominated John Fremont for president. There was a big campaign to nominate Abraham Lincoln for vice president. Although he gained important recognition, he only received 110 votes versus the 253 votes cast for the chosen nominee, William Dayton of New Jersey. Lincoln had achieved considerable recognition across the North.

But Abe and Mary needed more documentation to prove he was born long after his mother married the late Thomas Lincoln. Fortunately, Mary had received a nice inheritance from her Todd family and

had used the money to raise the roof of their home and expand it into a very nice two story home. In February, 1857, Mary held a lavish birthday party for her husband announcing he was now 48 years old. About 300 guests attended, many being important people about the region. Here was a second public statement that Abraham Lincoln was born in February 1809, long after his mother married the late Thomas Lincoln.

It is important to realize that Abe's law partner, William H. Herndon, was very helpful in advancing him to greater influence in the Republican Parties across the Northern States. In fact, Billy left Springfield, Illinois in early 1858 on a trip to Washington and the Northeastern States on a mission to expand Lincoln's recognition. The trip was very helpful, especially his meeting with Horace Greeley, publisher of America's most widely read newspaper.

In June 1858 the Illinois Republican Party held its convention in Springfield. There, Abraham Lincoln won the party's endorsement to replace Senator Stephen Douglas when the next Illinois State Legislature would convene the following year. After this endorsement, Abe gave his acceptance speech. It was here he announced his cry "A house divided against itself cannot stand." This would be repeated in many of the future debates with Senator Stephen Douglas and would become "Honest Abe's" most fearsome warning of a war to come to America. The Douglas-Lincoln debates would soon follow (historians would call them the Lincoln-Douglas debates, but Douglas was the political giant and Lincoln was just a lawyer in Springfield who was receiving some recognition). The first debate would be on August 21, 1858 at Ottawa, Illinois. There would be a total of seven debates. Newspapers across the North heavily covered the debates because Douglas was an important leader of the Democrat party and Lincoln was rising to be his most effective antagonist.

Enough Democrats were elected to the Illinois legislature to reelect Senator Douglas. He remained the most important Democrat in the Northern States.

On February 27, 1860, Abraham Lincoln delivered an important address in the Great Hall at the Cooper Union at the Cooper Union Institute in New York City. It was widely reported and clearly advanced him toward his goal of becoming president.

On May 16 through 18, the Republican parties of all Northern states gathered at Chicago, Illinois

to nominate the candidates for president and vice president. The major contender was Senator and former Governor William Seward of New York. Another contender was Governor Salmon Chase of Ohio. Another was Senator Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania. Springfield lawyer Abraham Lincoln was also in the running. On the fourth ballot delegates nominated Abraham Lincoln for the candidate for president. A man Lincoln had never met, Senator Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, was chosen to be the candidate for vice president.

Lincoln did not attend the convention. He stayed in Springfield. The following day the official Republican delegation arrived in Springfield to notify Lincoln of his nomination. Four days later he gave them his acceptance. I wonder what he had been doing over those four days. Then he simply remained in Springfield while he and a secretary, John Nicolay, handled correspondence, prepared Lincoln campaign biographies and met with visitors. He did watch a campaign rally in Springfield, but when asked to speak, only replied, "It has been my purpose, since I have been placed in my present position, to make no speeches." Why did Lincoln seclude himself? The Democrat candidate for president, Stephen Douglas was campaigning most everywhere. Lincoln just stayed put. It is rather obvious "Honest Abe" did not want to expose himself to people who might accuse him of lying about the name of his true father, mentioning Abraham Enloe and his mother growing up in North Carolina.

Finally, the Republican campaign took Abe, Mary and the children on a 12-day, 1,904-mile train ride to Washington, a planned campaign-style trip, complete with viewings by crowds standing along the railroad tracks and during several stops to speak before state legislatures. Lincoln had successfully hid himself from people throughout the Republican campaign to win his election. Now, suddenly, he was being paraded along a publicized 1,904 mile railroad route, often standing in the back of the last car, waving at crowds, and speaking during brief stops. Lincoln was being rapidly elevated to command a presidency which would create an incident, call up state militia from every Republican state and direct them to invade every Democrat state.

By the time Abraham Lincoln was sworn in as president, seven Southern States would have legally seceded from the United States and created their new federal government, the Confederate States

of America. That meant Lincoln was president of his country's remaining states. His most warlike soundbite from the Douglas-Lincoln debates, "A house divided against itself cannot stand," had come to pass. The Northern States Republican Party had destroyed the national reach of the Democrat Party (it had split into northern and southern parties). Southerners were not welcome in the National Territories, including those they helped seize from Mexico. No reason to remain in the United States, South Carolinians had reasoned. Six other states had agreed.

Consistent with "Honest Abe's" prior behavior, he ignored the US Supreme Court, ignored his US military leaders, ignored the majority of his Cabinet and personally schemed to send a fleet of Navy warships and transports to Charleston harbor to incite President Jefferson Davis to fire on Fort Sumter. When he directed the fleet to head south to Charleston, he had been in office only 31 days.

As Lincoln had anticipated, President Davis forcefully responded just before Lincoln's Navy entered Charleston harbor. He ordered the firing

on Fort Sumter to discourage Lincoln's ships from entering Charleston harbor. Lincoln's "First Shot Strategy" achieved his goal: it enabled him to claim Southern Secessionists had fired on Federal troops, giving him an excuse to call up Republican state militiamen (you might want to reflect on my earlier "Spotty Lincoln" story). The Republican governors of every Northern State quickly agreed to call up their State militiamen to reinforce the Federal army and support Lincoln's mission to occupy and prevent the secession of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri and afterward conquer the 11 seceded states organized under their federation, the Confederate States of America. Thankfully, no one had been injured in Fort Sumter or Charleston and the Federal troops had quickly left in peace aboard a north-bound train.

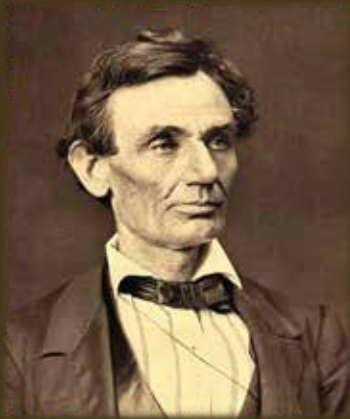
Yes, Lincoln had sought to wage war as quickly as possible and before reports might surface about his true family history, because news of his lying about it would have weakened his presidency and war-making authority.

The end.



REBIRTHING LINCOLN A BIOGRAPHY

BY SOUTHERN HISTORIAN HOWARD RAY WHITE



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Kept Secret His
Illegitimate Birth and
Won the 1860
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Forward the Colors

Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and North Carolina; we have printed and distributed hundreds of copies of the *Southern Defender*; produced several pro-South videos, including four or more Commander's Comments; and maintained our social media outreach via Facebook and our Make Dixie Great Again website. When I say "create radio ads" or "printed and distributed" *Southern Defenders*, or produced videos, that means someone, a volunteer, had to start with nothing and develop an end product. We have to write and approve all ads, then have them professionally created so as to be usable by any number of radio stations. That's the easy part. Then we must contact a station and begin the negotiations to purchase air time, make payment, and maintain records which prove where our money is going. A similar set of events must take place with any project the Legion pursues. Please remember that from the start of this effort, we pledged 90 percent of funds collected would be spent getting our pro-South message out to the general public. If you don't hear an ad or see a *Southern Defender* in your area check with your camp. Most of the ads the C. L. runs are done in cooperation with a local camp. We will be delighted to work with any camp or division to assist in getting our SCV message aired or read in your area.

Recently an individual complained he never hears anything from or about the Confederate Legion. When questioned, he stated he had never read 'Forward the Colors' in any issue of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine, never opened his Confederate Legion Newsletter, never watched the monthly Commander's Comment, and did not know about MDGA Facebook or website. We need informed SCV members, not just so they know we are working for them, but most importantly, we need members who are up-to-date on what is going on and ready to engage the enemy with knowledge and facts. Read the *Confederate Veteran*, get your camp involved in spreading the word about our noble heritage via the *Southern Defender*, promoting our videos on social media, and at least three or four times a year, purchase ads on a local

radio station. Together we can "take back the narrative" from our neo-Marxist enemies.

The South Shall Rise Again or *Vae Victis*

The old truism "Much truth has been said in jest" holds true for the defeat of the South and the slogan "The South shall rise again!" Not long after the defeat and enslavement of the people of the Confederate States of America, many Southerners started jokingly repeating the slogan, "The South shall rise again." This slogan demonstrates our people's attempt to come to terms with the sad reality of defeat and foreign domination. This slogan also held out the hope that somehow, out of the ashes of defeat, the once free South could regain her rightful place as a free people. The idea of "vindicating the Cause for which they fought" is another example of looking to the future where the Cause of the South will be vindicated.

The Cause of the South can only be vindicated by the positive action of Southerners as we teach the children of the South the truth of our history and manfully proclaim to the world "The South Was Right!" If today's generation of Southerners are not instructed in true Southern history and heritage, the South will ultimately suffer the Roman curse, *Vae Victis*. The simple translation of the Latin phrase, *vae victis*, is "woe to the victim" or "woe to the defeated." When a Roman army subdued a nation, that nation was looted of all its valuables, its culture was subverted for the good of Rome, and its people sold into slavery. The defeated was denied everything including hope. It is the job of the SCV to offer hope to the defeated so *vae victis* will not become the refrain of tomorrow's Southland.

To spread the message of Southern Hope, three years ago the SCV established the Confederate Legion. It is the job of the Confederate Legion to create and distribute tools to be used by SCV camps to counter the negative publicity that is daily injected into American society. You and your camp will be the ones who see to it that *Deo Vindice*, the motto on the Great Seal of the Confederacy, and not *Vae Victis*, is the lot of the Southland of the future. ❏

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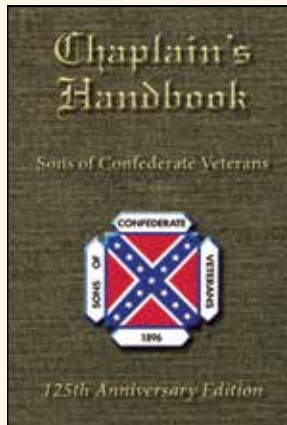
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We of the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) who ride motorcycles have banded together into a special interest group within the organization. Members of the SCV are most welcome and encouraged to join even if they do not have a motorcycle (dismounted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

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



<http://www.csascvmc.org>

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We are the Special Operations of the SCV!