

Confederate Veteran.

November/December 2021

In This Issue ...

Wartime Memphis: 1862-1865

– Joanne Cullom Moore

The Last Ride of Lt. General Nathan Bedford Forrest

– H. Edward Phillips III

The General Comes Home

– Paul C. Gramling, Jr.

"Jere" Gage of the 11th Mississippi

– Gary Lee Hall



Friends of The Confederate Museum at Elm Springs Annual Membership Application

All memberships are tax-deductible and include the E-Newsletter.

_____ Yes, I want to join the Friends of The Confederate Museum at Elm Springs

_____ Is this a Corporate Membership?

Name: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Phone: _____

Email address: _____

Membership Levels & Benefits

Longstreet Level: \$25

- Membership for one
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs

Judah P. Benjamin Level: \$50

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs

Patrick Cleburne Level: \$100

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs
- 10% Gift Shop Discount

N. B. Forrest Level: \$250

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs
- Unlimited Tours of The Confederate Museum
- 10% Gift Shop Discount
- Free Elm Springs Hat or T-Shirt

Robert E. Lee Level: \$500

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs
- Unlimited Tours of The Confederate Museum
- 15% Gift Shop Discount
- Free Elm Springs Hat and T-Shirt

Jefferson Davis Level: \$1000

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs
- Unlimited Tours of The Confederate Museum
- 20% Gift Shop Discount
- Free Elm Springs Hat, T-Shirt and Polo

Please check the following membership level:

_____ Longstreet Level

_____ Judah P. Benjamin Level

_____ Patrick Cleburne Level

_____ N. B. Forrest Level

_____ Robert E. Lee Level

_____ Jefferson Davis Level

Please make checks payable to Sons of Confederate Veterans and mail to:

Sons of Confederate Veterans, P. O. Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402

If paying by credit card, please call (931) 380-1844 or email at exedir@scv.org

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

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
LARRY ALLEN MCCLUNEY, JR.
CIC@SCV.ORG

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
ADAM SOUTHERN
EXEDIR@SCV.ORG

The *Confederate Veteran* is published six times per year by the Sons of Confederate Veterans as a service to our members. Nonmembers may subscribe to the journal for \$35.00 per annum. Send all subscriptions to the *Confederate Veteran*, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402-0059. The articles, photographs, or content of the *Confederate Veteran* may not be reproduced without the consent of the editor-in-chief. The opinions expressed by the authors of signed articles reflect the personal views of the writers and are not necessarily a statement of SCV policy. Services or products advertised do not carry SCV endorsement unless otherwise specified. The *Confederate Veteran* reserves the right to accept or reject content of advertisements.

Delivery problems and changes of address should be directed to General Headquarters since all mailing records are kept by the adjutant-in-chief.

Sons of Confederate
Veterans
PO Box 59
Columbia, TN 38402-0059

© 2021, Sons of Confederate Veterans

Confederate Veteran.

Volume 79, No. 6

S. A. Cunningham

November/December 2021

Refer all copy to:
Editor-in-Chief
9701 Fonville Road
Wake Forest, NC 27587



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.*

Wartime Memphis:

1862-1865 16



15

A Sacred Duty No Higher

*The Last Ride of Lt.
General Nathan Bedford
Forrest* 22



16

The General Comes Home

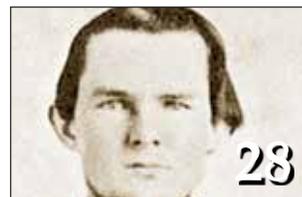
.....26



22

“Jere” Gage of the 11th

Mississippi 28



28

Rest Mr. Forrest31

DEPARTMENTS

From the Editor	3	Confederate Images	15
Commander-in-Chief.....	4	Books in Print.....	27
Dispatches from the Front.....	6	Camp News	32-43
Lt. Commander-in-Chief.....	8	New Members	44-47
Forward The Colors.....	10	New Life Members	47
Chaplain’s Comments	12	Notices	50
The Last Roll	14	Confederate Classifieds.....	69

ON THE COVER — This Battle Flag was flown at the 1910 UCV/SCV Reunion in Mobile, AL, and has been donated to our new museum. *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.

Share Us on Facebook
Make Dixie Great Again



Confederate Veteran.

ESTABLISHED 1893
S. A. CUNNINGHAM
FOUNDER

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
FRANK B. POWELL, III
EIC@SCV.ORG
9701 FONVILLE ROAD
WAKE FOREST, NC 27587

CONTRIBUTORS

JASON BOSHERS
DR. W. HERMAN WHITE
WALTER D. (DONNIE) KENNEDY
C. E. AVERY
JOANNE CULLOM MOORE
H. EDWARD PHILLIPS, III
PAUL C. GRAMLING, JR.
GARY LEE HALL
MARK JONES
RAYMOND V. KING, III
BARNEY W. ROBERTS, III
CATHY HANFORD WEST

**ADVERTISING
REPRESENTATIVE**
PLEASE CONTACT THE
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
FOR ADVERTISING

LEGAL COUNSEL
SCOTT D. HALL

PROOFREADER
SARA N. POWELL

PUBLISHER
SONS OF CONFEDERATE
VETERANS, INC.

800-380-1896
WWW.SCV.ORG

FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

Well, here we are at the end of another year. This year really seemed to go quickly, and what a year it was. Our camps started meeting again in most areas, we had a great National Reunion in Metairie, we were able to hold a reinterment for General Forrest and his wife at Elm Springs where they can, at last, rest in peace and now, Thanksgiving and Christmas are just around the corner.

As you might guess, we are focusing on General Forrest this issue. We welcome back Joanne Cullom Moore to our pages with her essay on *War-time Memphis 1862-1865*. Nowadays we only hear how bad our Confederate ancestors were, but in this essay you will read how bad the Yankee troops were and how they treated our people. This is very informative and I hope it gets your blood pressure up as it did mine. Of course Forrest was always on the minds of the occupying Federals.

Compatriot Edward Phillips is the attorney for the Forrest family and gave an excellent report at our recent National Reunion in Metairie. It has been transcribed and submitted for inclusion in this issue for every member to read.

I'm excited to share with everyone the story of "Jere" Gage of the 11th Mississippi submitted by Compatriot Gary Lee Hall. Gary has been doing book reviews for us for a number of years and I saw him give this story at a camp meeting and knew it need to be published for everyone to read. It is a touching story of a young Confederate soldier's final hours on the battlefield.

Finally, Past Commander-in-Chief Paul Gramling shares with us a detailed story of General Forrest's reinterment. It was once-in-a-lifetime event and those of us who could not attend for various commitments can relive through his words and photos. In the near future Forrest's monument will be placed over the graves, his journey will be complete and he and his wife can rest in peace forever more.

I hope everyone has a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Frank B. Powell, III". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
LARRY ALLEN MCCLUNEY, JR.

CIC@SCV.ORG

Why Heritage Preservation Is Way More Important Than You Thought

Once you receive your magazine, many things will have already transpired especially the historic reinterment of Lt. General Nathan Bedford Forrest and his wife Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest, attended by 3,000 of our brothers and sisters of the South. It was a grand day when we can take the opportunity to pay our respects to one of our heroes as we bury the general and his wife to rest in their final resting place. We have acquired many new artifacts at our museum and now we are going into the next phase of creating the story line which will be the narrative for others to learn from in our museum. These are the things we must do to preserve our heritage.

But what is heritage? Heritage is a term we as Southerners and Americans can hear and our hearts swell with pride as we remember the deeds of our ancestors and the sacrifices they made which made this country free. But sadly it is a term many have no idea of its true meaning. Heritage is the full range of our inherited traditions, monuments, objects, and culture. Most importantly, it is the range of contemporary activities, meanings, and behaviors we draw from.

Heritage includes, but is much more than preserving, excavating, displaying, or restoring a collection of old things. It is both tangible and intangible, in the sense that ideas and memories — of songs, recipes, language, dances, and many other elements of who we are and how we identify ourselves — are as important

as historical buildings and archaeological sites.¹

Heritage is, or should be, the subject of active public reflection, debate, and discussion. What is worth saving? What can we, or should we, forget? What memories can we enjoy, regret, or learn from? Who owns “The Past” and who is entitled to speak for past generations? Active public discussion about material and intangible heritage — of individuals, groups, communities, and nations — is a valuable facet of public life in our nation today.

What do you think it is about the cultural heritage that draws us to it? Some people might be of the opinion that traditions are sort of archaic and not relevant anymore, or they are not necessary in today’s modern world. Maybe for some people they aren’t, but then for others, being able to explore their cultural heritage gives them a wide variety of benefits.

Understanding one’s cultural heritage allows some people to be able to identify with other people who have a similar background and mindset. Cultural heritage can actually provide them with an automatic sort of belonging and unity within a group while allowing for a better understanding of previous generations in our family genealogy and a history of where we originated from. This is one of the main reasons why we are drawn to the Sons of Confederate Veterans, because

1 What is Heritage? www.umass.edu/chs/about/whatisheritage.html

we share a common bond.²

Heritage is a contemporary activity with far-reaching effects. It can be an element of far-sighted urban and regional planning. It can be the platform for political recognition, a medium for intercultural dialogue, a means of ethical reflection, and the potential basis for local economic development. It is simultaneously local and particular, global and shared.

Heritage is an essential part of the present we live in — and of the future we will build. This is why WE, as an organization, must work closely in our communities so future generations will not forget the deeds of the past which has gotten us to where we are today. So why is our heritage so important? Our Confederate as well as our American heritage can be thought of like our own personal link to the past. Consider your own personal heritage. Maybe you have a box of old letters and photos in your attic. You might even have some of the toys which belonged to your parents when they were children that you will pass down to your own children as a part of their heritage. All of these things are important because they tell the story of where you came from and who you are.³

Upon first hearing the phrase, heritage preservation may sound more like the study of chemicals used to keep the collection of canned soup at grandma's in an edible state, or at least a boring course you dodged when you were in college. As it turns out, however, the planned preservation of our historical and cultural resources is actually hugely important today more than ever.⁴

Here are the top five reasons why we, as members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, should continue to work with our local entities to preserve our heritage. The following was taken from an article titled "Why Heritage Preservation Is Way More Important than You Thought:"

1. In preserving our heritage, we preserve our identity.

Heritage sites are arguably the physical component of our identity as Southerners and as Americans. The lived-in architecture, the strategic locations and the uses of these buildings reveal unique stories telling of how our local communities came to be and can offer predictions of where it might be going. These features add character and beauty to our city, fostering a sense of home and community, and serving as a reminder to each of us that our community's history belongs to all of us together. Just as these magnificent buildings have been passed down to us, we must preserve them for future generations. This goes for monuments, memorials, historic sites, as well as artifacts displayed in our museums.

2. A wealth of heritage attracts a wealth of external ... wealth.

Tourism. I'm talking about tourism here. There's a reason why your Facebook and Instagram feeds are filled with selfies at our National Parks or forced perspective photos at historic sites. One, your friends travel a lot or keep throwing back with a #tbt to that one time they did, and two, because well-preserved heritage sites create unique and exciting experiences worth travelling to see and learn more about what makes us unique

2 Family and Cultural Heritage: Why you should learn your roots, www.learning-mind.com/family-cultural-heritage/

3 Ibid; What is Heritage? www.umass.edu/chs/about/whatisheritage.html

4 Why Heritage Preservation Is Way More Important Than You Thought, site.utoronto.ca/historyinternships/blog/10252015-2300/why-heritage-preservation-way-more-important-you-thought

Continued on page 56



**SONS OF CONFEDERATE
VETERANS
GENERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**

Commander-in-Chief
Larry Allen McCluney, Jr.

Lt. Commander-in-Chief
Jason Boshers

Adjutant-in-Chief
Dan McCaskill

Judge Advocate-in-Chief
Scott D. Hall

Chief of Staff
Darrell L. Maples

Chief of Heritage Operations
Walter D. (Donnie) Kennedy

Chaplain-in-Chief
Dr. W. Herman White

Army of Northern Virginia
R. Kevin Stone
Commander

Christopher M. Sullivan
Executive Councilman

Army of Tennessee
Jimmy Hill
Commander

Carl Jones
Executive Councilman

Army of Trans-Mississippi
J. C. Hanna
Commander

Robert Edwards
Executive Councilman

Past Commanders-in-Chief
Paul C. Gramling, Jr.
Thos. V. Strain, Jr.
Charles Kelly Barrow

Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Essay a valuable service to SCV members

To the Editor:

Confederate Veteran magazine has rendered its readership a valuable service by including "The Unwanted Southern Conservatives" by Dr. Boyd D. Cathey in the current issue (September/October 2021).

The Sons of Confederate Veterans have striven to remain apolitical, but it is no longer possible to uphold The SCV Charge if we accept without answer the attacks made on our heritage in so many ways in these benighted times. Therefore, it is necessary for us to understand the political history which has led to the current bedlam we see all around us. Dr. Cathey's essay helps us to see how it all transpired, over the last fifty or so years. Thank you, Dr. Cathey, for drawing all this documentation together and presenting it in such a lucid manner.

If any one doesn't care to read the whole essay, I would recommend the first three paragraphs then the last paragraph, which quotes Jefferson Davis's "Truth crushed to the earth is truth still and like a seed will rise again." Let us hope this is the case in these trying times.

D. Tyrone Crowley
Prattville Dragoons Camp 1524
Prattville, Alabama

Harder to work with officials in the West

To the Editor:

As I read the commander-in-chief's report in the July-August *Confederate Veteran*, I was reminded of that encouragement from my grandfather which has helped me through the years when the challenges and roadblocks inevitably arise.

Out here on the western frontier of "woke" Colorado, it is VERY difficult to follow the C-in-C's command to "Work closely in community events." Jefferson Davis Camp 175 and the Colorado Division have bent over backwards to support the community events, adhering to every requirement and request only to be thwarted at the last minute by dastardly cowards and liars.

We applied and paid months in advance, complied with every request and requirement for the local July 4th event in the small, rural town of Woodland Park, CO. We arranged for reenactors, orators, medical demonstrations, signals and ciphering demonstrations, etc. Compatriots, FoSCV, UDC and the Rocky Mountain Confederate Conservation members committed and made plans to attend from all over Colorado, even from Arizona and Texas. On 15 June, we were informed we were expelled because as we were "planning to have a variety of organizations represented within your booth and this is not allowed according to rules for the 4th of July event, dated 2018, from the City of Woodland Park." Further, the reenactors had used the offensive term, "able bodied" men on their social media page when alerting their members during a pandemic. In the expulsion e-mail we also received a screen shot from a dictionary defining "abled bodied" for the perceived illiterate and deceitful members of an SCV camp filled with military veterans, many of whom are service-connected, disabled veterans! Their purpose was clearly discernible. Our pavilion and adjacent area was subsequently split between the local high school booster club and shipping company. No recourse was offered and our response was ignored, unanswered. Even the local newspaper refused to publish a letter explaining the situation!

This is not the first time we've been

targeted. Just days before the event, a far left wing progressive veterans group, a 501(c)4 group incidentally, was refused admittance into the Colorado Springs Veterans Parade. They threatened a lawsuit with a radical, pro bono lawyer to have the parade stopped if the "racist and white supremacist Confederate group" was not expelled as well. We were asked by the Board of Directors to bow out or we would be expelled. Rather than be the villains who caused the annual parade to be cancelled, we did not march in the parade. We have since educated the Board and have been told we will be allowed in the next parade, especially since we are a 501(c)3 nonpolitical group. We'll see. ...

My grandfather also observed, "It ain't gonna git no easier, son," when tackling a tough project. Although our Compatriots are few in numbers, this "guerrilla band of brothers" out here on the western frontier are united determined spirit. We will still take every opportunity to "live the CHARGE!"

Edgar "Buck" Dugger
Jefferson Davis Camp 175
Woodland Park, Colorado

We need to teach everyone about our history

To the editor:

My blood boils every time a Confederate statue or monument is defaced or removed. I have lived in both the North and South, and have seen both sides of the story. I have concluded the Confederacy was right on everything except slavery, and even that story is distorted.

I currently live in Connecticut but will soon be moving to Alabama. The letter from Dr. Nation (September/October 2021 issue) made an excellent point about voting, especially in the lo-

cal and state elections. In addition, we can collectively influence the opinions of people who are neutral about Confederate symbols. Starting from birth, we need to teach our children, grandchildren, students, etc. about proper Southern manners, and set a good example as adults.

At the same time, we need to proudly display Confederate symbols such as flags as a sign that we are proud of our heritage. It would be great to see a Confederate flag flying from every home and business in Alabama. My house may be the only one in Connecticut flying the Stars and Bars, which a Yankee recently mistook as the Betsy Ross flag.

When Yankees visit the South, we need to greet them with our flags and monuments, statues and the like, and also with the nicest manners they have ever experienced. Even when faced with hostility we should never cuss, become verbally abusive, and certainly NEVER use the N word. Take the example of a Confederate child, who refused to take Yankee candy from an enemy soldier, but refused in a very polite way. We are not Antifa or BLM and there is no reason for us to act like them.

Instead, we need to teach our youth the truth about our history and culture, even if the schools fail to do so. That will equip them to respond to attacks with facts instead of emotion.

Deo Vindice,

*Lawrence M. Pratt
Friend of the SCV Camp 1622
Riverside, Alabama*

Contact local officials to support our heritage

To the Editor:

Each time I learn of a new heritage assault against our culture, our ancestors, their icons, I take action. Realizing the futility of discourse with the attackers I immediately contact the Chamber

of Commerce and tourism officials to complain. I remind them we are all "linked" these days in a committed network and we work, vote and have money to spend. I explain history sells and it means millions to cities, counties, states and even regions. I tell them my family will not patronize restaurants, shops, motels etc in their area in many places where we have frequented before. I have often received replies expressing regret from locations. If enough compatriots did likewise it could mount an effective defense.

What I need along with others to mount a defense is a comprehensive list of locations and particular businesses that hate our ancestors us and our culture. Any efforts to compile a list would aid those of us willing to stand against the Cultural Cleansing Campaign.

*J. T. Foster
States Rights Gist Camp 1451
West Springs, South Carolina*

Slavery was clearly not the cause of the War

To the Editor:

I thought we put the non-issue of slavery was the cause of the Yankee War of Northern Aggression in the garbage can of history where it belongs, but another letter shows up in the "Dispatches From the Front" section of the *Confederate Veteran*, by a retired Navy JAG officer no less.

He states in his second paragraph that slavery is a complicated issue which we should just avoid, but the problem is some major organizations keep bringing up this non-issue in attempts to destroy us. I have no idea what they are teaching in schools nowadays, but I think most people now believe the cause of the war was slavery. The non-issue of slavery is so simple any sixth grader should be able to understand it. Just remember, no one living at the time thought the war was

being fought to free the slaves. There are no documents to prove the war was fought to free the slaves.

Some of the documents which prove slavery was not the cause of the war are: Lincoln's First Inaugural Address in which he clearly states he ran on a pro-slavery platform, the Republican Party Platform of 1860 and 1864, the Joint Resolution of Congress of 1861, Lincoln's letter to Horace Greeley, the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, and the Emancipation Proclamation. If someone can show me a document which proves the war was caused by slavery, I would really like to see it.

If the war was fought to free the slaves, why did the Yankees return escaped slaves to the Confederate lines until "Beast Butler" put a stop to it when he decided escaped slaves were "contraband of war"?

The issue was, Lincoln wanted no extension of slavery to the territories, and the other three candidates stated it should be up to the territories to decide. Lincoln won the Electoral College, he did not win the election. Sound familiar?

Then he states we should focus on the issue of reconciliation. Reconciliation with whom? There are major organizations and lots of other people who are trying to destroy us. They want our flags destroyed, they want our monuments destroyed, they want our statues destroyed. How to you reconcile with people who want us destroyed? It is my understanding the statues in the National Battlefield Parks have been removed. Removed to where? National Battlefield Parks are outdoor museums. If they are removing the Confederate statues, are they going to remove the Yankee statues? The Yankees were just as racist as the Confederates.

He then brings up "Jim Crow" laws in the South. I was born and grew

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

Toolboxes and Snakes in the House

I would like to congratulate the Beauregard Camp 130 for an excellent reunion. A reunion is not easy to organize and the men of the Beauregard Camp are to be congratulated and thanked. It was obvious a lot of prep work, thought and planning had been put into this project. These things just don't come together overnight. Gentlemen of Beauregard Camp 130, Well done and thank you.

We are in the final stages of preparing for the Forrest Reinterment as I write this article. I truly hope this is a "once in a lifetime event." This has been a long and messy journey and it looks like we will soon be at the end. It is a very humbling experience and I am truly honored to be able to participate. I hope it is memorable for all the right reasons. I would like to thank everyone who has contributed in any form to this service. So many people have stepped up and it has been very encouraging to me and has helped restore my faith in the dream we still have great and kind people on this Earth.

While looking through the September/October *Confederate Veteran*, I was so proud to see so many donations have been made to the Confederate Museum. Nearly four full pages of donations. So many donations were announced at the National Reunion as well. I cannot express my gratitude to each and every one who has stood up to make

our Confederate Museum a success. It is going to take all of us working together to achieve all we desire to achieve. This little saying was popular during the 2021 SCV National Reunion ... "If not us, who? If not now, when?" You great gentlemen have answered those questions with authority and I am exceedingly proud and grateful.

I would like to speak about something else I saw on the pages of the September/October *Confederate Veteran* ... The Last Roll. Just breaks my heart. One of the most humbling honors I performed while Army of Tennessee Commander was during the Memorial Service during the National Reunion in which I spoke the names of the men who had passed away during the last year. It was extremely humbling. Our organization has been hit hard over the recent years. But the last few months have just been dreadful to our organization as we have lost so many compatriots and family. I kindly ask for people to take a few moments and remember those we have lost. Also take a few minutes to enjoy yourself, your family and your loved ones because we are only here a little while.

We have just begun our new membership cycle and I hope membership retention has been good for everyone. I know we are still dealing with the effects left over from 2020 and many areas of this

nation are still experiencing issues very similar to what was experienced last year. I was hoping to say by now the pandemic was behind us and we are not going to blame anything else on the pandemic and we are wide open and looking into our future. Unfortunately, for some areas of this nation, this is not the case. Even though our nation has opened up some, we are struggling to get going in some areas. I would like to hear from our membership about their retention process.

Recruitment and retention are very different by nature. Since we are opening up in some areas of our country, I would love to hear what is being done to recruit new members. Are you back at the gun shows? Do you have a booth setup at a fair? Has the number of people attending improved or about the same? I am always looking for new ways to get visible and get our word out. So far the method which has worked best for me has been word of mouth. Somebody always knows somebody. Right now every person in this organization knows at least one person who could be a member and would be a member but isn't. What's it going to hurt to say something? If you don't ask you know what the answer is going to be.

At the National Reunion, I spoke of having a toolbox and filling our toolbox with every tool we will need to grow our camps. This is not a new idea. I understand a previous officer wrote about the same thing. It is just a simple idea which made sense to me. All of us have a toolbox. If we were to be honest, many of us have several tool boxes holding different tools for different types of projects. A toolbox that has your plumbing tools. Another toolbox for your wood working tools. Another toolbox for your automotive tools. Some tools are in every one of those toolboxes. A few tools are special to a particular task and are only in one toolbox. Some tools are used often. A few tools are used at specific times. But all tools are needed. To grow the way we should, aren't we going to need to use every tool and don't we need to be constantly discovering tools to put in that toolbox? Tell me the tools you use. I don't care if it is a seldom used tool or one which is al-

ways on top of the pile because it is used often.

I am going to mention the toolbox, growing the camps, recruitment and retention very often because it is the lifeblood of our organization. It is the only way we will grow. We cannot afford to go stagnant or decline. We have lost too much ground and the seas of contempt for us are rising. We do not have time to lollygag around. Now is the time to stand up and do the things we should be doing. We have so much to be optimistic about. I see on Facebook what camps are doing and y'all are getting after it. Don't pay any attention to the naysayers. They are only there to distract you from what you should be doing and they want to discourage you so it is easier to break you. Most of what you hear is garbage. You know what is right in your heart and mind. Don't ignore that. Act on it.

In my opinion we have one of the greatest gifts that could be given to anyone. The greatest is Salvation. But the next best gift is a Confederate bloodline. We do have so much to be thankful for. Our history is not lost but it will be if we don't stand together as one and fight the wolves at the door. We know they are at the door and huffing and puffing. But if we stand together and keep our house strong and tight we can withstand the howling winds.

The wolves at the door are something we can stand together and manage. The snakes in the house are the threat which creates cracks in the house that allow the winds in. The Bible says to love each other. However, I know we do not always like each other. I have spoken before about people who don't like me and people I do not like. But I will never turn on the person I do not like. Don't torpedo the camp or event or whatever it might be just because you do not like the person. And do not quit just because a person you don't like got elected. Run against him next time. It is time we stop taking the sabers to each other and deal with the wolves at the door.

It seems I am always talking about the Confederate Museum at Elm Springs and this article is not going to be any different. I speak

Continued on page 57



Forward The Colors

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

The Chasm Reopened

In his unique book, *Patriots Twice: Former Confederates and the Building of America after the Civil War*, Stephen Hood relates the story of a former Confederate Veteran who lived and prospered in Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. A friendly and warm relationship was established between the Confederate Veteran and the local Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) members. Using his own funds, the Confederate Veteran had erected a monument in the town square honoring the Union soldiers. After his death in 1925, the local GAR added a plaque to the monument which was titled, "The Chasm is Closed." The plaque reads:

In Memory Of The Restored Union

This Tablet is dedicated by

Union Veterans of the Civil War

And the Patriotic Citizens of Martha's Vineyard

In Honor of the Confederate Soldiers

As Hood points out in his book, following the out-pouring of Southern volunteers in the Spanish-American war and WWI (many of whom were former Confederate Soldiers or sons of Confederate Soldiers) Senator Foraker of Ohio introduced a bill in 1903, to purchase headstones for Confederate Soldiers who had died in Northern prisoner-of-war camps. Without one negative vote, the bill was unanimously passed. Indeed, at that time the "Chasm" was closed in the United States Congress. This action

along with the unanimous passage by the United States Congress of a bill authorizing the striking of one-half dollar, commemorative coins emblazoned with the words, "Memorial to the Valor of the Soldiers of the South" on one side and on the reverse side engravings of General Lee and Jackson, proves that the "Chasm" was closed.

In post-Reconstruction America, the North understood the necessity of keeping the South loyal to the new Union. As a result of that necessity, an unspoken détente or bargain between the two former enemies was reached. The North's part of the bargain consisted of allowing the South to honor its Confederate veterans and exercise nominal control of their state government. The South's part of the bargain consisted of its never again seeking to secede from the new Union and remaining loyal to the United States against all foreign powers. As the crosses of thousands of Southern military men on foreign battlefields prove, the South kept its part of that unspoken bargain. But a bargain, like a coin, is not a one-sided matter. As Daniel Webster of Massachusetts once noted, "A bargain broken on one side is broken on all sides." It cannot be over-emphasized, as is pointed out in Stephen M. Hood's book, *Patriots Twice: Former Confederates and the Building of America after the Civil War*, that the South has completely and faithfully upheld its end of the bargain. We did not break the bargain, anti-South bigots of the Yankee Empire are the culprits. It is here

where we must agree with Webster's analysis — the bargain is broken!

A review of the anti-Confederate antics of the past 30 years proves that indeed, "the bargain is broken." But even before the current fiendish attacks upon all thing Confederate became so obvious, we were warned many of "those people" sought to destroy true Southern history. In 1894, J. L. M. Curry, an Alabama educator, noted the continuing efforts of many Northerners to destroy all things Southern. Curry warned, "History as written if accepted in future years will consign the South to infamy." Just after WWI, the Sons of Confederate Veterans issued the first edition of *The Gray Book*. In the introduction, Past Commander-in-Chief of the SCV, James M. Edwards, noted: "The Southern people fought for the rights their fathers gave them, for self-government, for a glorious liberty.... But in the North, a people restless and turbulent with the passions of avarice and fanaticism ... loudly proclaimed that this [secession] was treason. The South was invaded and a war of subjugation was begun by the Federal Government against the seceding States in amazing disregard of the foundation principle of its [Federal Government] existence. ... Never, in all the long annals of history, has a defeated people been treated so cruelly and shamefully." In 1930, Frank L. Owsley wrote in *I'll Take My Stand*, that Northerners were attempting to "write error across the pages of Southern history which were out of keeping with the Northern legend and set the rising and unborn generations upon stools of everlasting repentance."

The "Chasm" many men of goodwill saw as being closed was being reopened by those who could not jettison their anti-South bigotry. The reopening of the "Chasm" is proof positive the "Bargain" is broken. The 2021 action of the United States Congress proves beyond a doubt not only has the Chasm been reopened, but the Bargain is broken!

Slanderous Anti-South Legislation in the US House of Representatives

On August 10, 2021, New York Rep. Espaillat Adriano with 35 cosponsors introduced H.R. 4994. The official title is: H.R. 4994 is 'No Federal Funding for Confederate Symbols Act' 117th Congress (2021-2022).

They justify the proposed prohibition on the use of Federal funds for any Confederate symbol because:

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The Confederate battle Flag is one of the most controversial symbols from US history, signifying a

representation of racism, slavery, and the oppression of African Americans.

(2) The Confederate Flag and the erection of Confederate monuments were used as symbols to resist efforts to dismantle Jim Crow segregation, and have become pillars of Ku Klux Klan rallies.

(3) There are at least 1,503 symbols of the Confederacy in public spaces, including 109 public schools named after prominent Confederates, many with large African-American student populations.

(4) There are more than 700 Confederate monuments and statues on public property throughout the country, the vast majority in the South. These include 96 monuments in Virginia, 90 in Georgia, and 90 in North Carolina.

Every SCV member should contact his US Representative asking them to vote against H.R. 4994 because of its hateful and slanderous misrepresentation of Southerners past and present. The Bill was referred to the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment; the Subcommittee on Railroads, Pipelines, and Hazardous Materials; the Subcommittee on Highways and Transit; the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management; and the Subcommittee on Aviation. At this time (August 21, 2021) no further action has been taken by the House.

If your congressman is on one of the subcommittees listed — it is especially important for you to contact him and voice your opposition to the bill. Even if your congressman is not on one of these subcommittees — contact them and voice your opposition to the bill.

Stress that this bill will have a detrimental impact on Southern "Civil War" tourism. Prepared by:

James Ronald Kennedy

Mandeville, Louisiana

August 21, 2021

[Information obtained at www.congress.gov/]

The four points of this odious document are frankly false and written for a partisan propaganda purpose. We know they are false because we, the members of the SCV, understand true Southern history. Our problem is not a deficiency of facts but a lack of a robust means of getting that information about these facts to John Q. Public.

Recent polling across the South on the issue of removing Confederate monuments and memorials found 60 to 75 percent of Southerners were in favor

Continued on page 68

Chaplain's Comments

Dr. W. Herman White
Chaplain-in-Chief



Is THERE ANY PEACE ON EARTH?

“Glorify to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.” Luke 2:14. “Think not that I am come to send peace on earth: I came not to send peace, but a sword. For I am come to set a man at variance against his father, and the daughter against her mother, and the daughter in law against her mother in law. And a man’s foes shall be they of his own household. Matthew 10:34 to 36.

During the Christmas season we always hear a great deal of conversation about the wish for peace around the world. For far too long we have heard the so-called progressives lament about how we should forget our many differences, and just get along. Those who are naive enough to believe these enemies of the Cross really want to be at peace with us are truly living in la la land. We must understand there

is a real devil running loose in this world seeking whom he may devour, as he works to get a one world government controlled by his man, the anti-Christ. Just as the devil used people to oppose Jesus Christ when He was here on the earth, we must know the enemy of our souls is using these “progressives” to war against us, and everything truly moral and good.

In Matthew 10:34 Jesus said, “Think not that I am come to send peace on earth: I am come not to send peace, but a sword.” The sword that our Lord spoke of was not the one the Jews expected; for the one the Lord spoke of was “the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God,” (Ephesians 6:17b). The Jewish leaders were ignoring what the prophets had to say about what Messiah was sent to accomplish in carrying out the will of the Father.

By the Spirit of God, Paul

wrote in II Corinthians 9:15 the following: “Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift.” And the golden text of the Bible in John 3:16, “For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.” Jesus’ word was the word of God. The truth the Son of God spoke was the divider then, and the same is true today.

True peace can certainly be obtained; for all who will submit their will to God in true repentance and faith immediately have the peace of God come into their hearts. For we are told in II Corinthians 5:17, “Therefore if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature: old things are passed away: behold, all things are become new.” Now their desire is to please the Lord Jesus above any other, which may include members of our own family. Thus the believer is on the op-



posite side from the unbelievers. That is the reason in our text Jesus said, "And a man's foes shall be they of his own household."

Not every one, including some in our own families, want to hear the truth of God's word. For it cuts them to their innermost being according to Hebrews 4:12. I have preached in places I had never been in my life, but someone complained that the preacher had "picked on them" in the message. How could I have done so? I did not know them, never had met them, yet they made such a claim; but it was the truth of God's word, the sword of the Spirit, that had spoke to their conscience, and they did not like what it showed them about themselves. Those who truly are at peace with God are never upset by the truth of God's word; for the "peace of God which passeth understand-

ing" keeps them on an even keel. To the child of God the word of God is food for their soul, and they delight in it.

In Romans 12:18 we read the following; "If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men." God in Heaven knows that it is not possible to get along with everyone just as Jesus could not. Jesus Christ never had any problems with those people who were honest about their lost condition. It was those hypocrites who had "religion," such as the Pharisees, the Sadducees, and even most of the priests. Just like those who opposed Jesus the Pharisaical individuals, even whole churches and denominations, in our day attack the children of God; and they are really rabid in their attacks on our Confederate heritage. The reason being that the bedrock of the Southern Ameri-

can culture was that the Bible was indeed the infallible word of the God who created the heavens, the earth, and all therein; and that Jesus Christ is the only means of redemption.

Isaiah wrote in Isaiah 57:21, "There is no peace saith my God to the wicked." However, the peace of God surely does abide in the souls of those who have been made righteous by obedience to God's call for all to repent and to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ. We can all be sure the time is coming when there will indeed be peace on earth, for the devil will be cast into the lake of fire and sin will be destroyed. In the meantime true peace on earth will only be found in the hearts of those who truly are the children of God.

In Christ, and For Their
Memory and Cause!



The Last Roll

John Rayburn Camp 452
Guntersville, AL
James Danny Golden

Bibb Rifles Camp 455
West Blockton, AL
Gerald Dewayne Mink

Capt. Thomas H. Hobbs Camp 768
Athens, AL
Donald B. Black, II

Forrest Camp 1435
Birmingham, AL
Ronald G. Brannon

The Prattville Dragoons Camp 1524
Prattville, AL
James William Spears

The Tallassee Armory Guards Camp 1921
Tallassee, AL
George Edgar Daniel, Jr.
William Earl Flournoy
James Wayne Peppers

Pvt. William M. Carney Camp 2088
Atmore, AL
Ryan Keith Preston

General Dandridge McRae Camp 397
Searcy, AR
Jerry Ellis Riley

Polk County Invincibles Camp 2264
Mena, AR
Paul Stephen Berry
Michael Sam Jordan

Gen. John B. Hood Camp 1208
Los Angeles, CA
Jeffrey L. Towery

Col. John Marshall Martin Camp 730
Ocala, FL
John Patrick Deakins

John Hance O'Steen Camp 770
Trenton, FL
Shellie Coil Downs, Jr.
Richard William Hart

Kirby Smith Camp 1209
Jacksonville, FL
Henry B. Stewart, Jr.
Col. Will Holmes Tomlinson

Theophilus West M.D. Camp 1346
Marianna, FL
Larry Vance Dean

Capt. J. J. Dickson Camp 1387
Melbourne, FL
John Bruce Miller
James H. Nance

14 — *Confederate Veteran*

Finley's Brigade Camp 1614
Havana, FL
Scott O'Steen
Wesley R. Sutton

Florida Cow Cavalry Camp 1680
Vero Beach, FL
Robert Edward King

Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210
Tampa, FL
James L. Speicher

Gen. Edward Dorr Tracy Jr. Camp 18
Macon, GA
Clifford F. Dunaway
Hugh Franklin Smisson, Jr.

Clement A. Evans Camp 64
Waycross, GA
M. Ashley Denton

Major William E. Simmons Camp 96
Lawrenceville, GA
James Cecil Pinner

Brig. Gen. T. R. R. Cobb Camp 97
Athens, GA
Willis Jackson Glenn

Col. Charles T. Zachry Camp 108
McDonough, GA
Malcolm Driskill

Tattnall Invincibles Camp 154
Reidsville, GA
Altamond Williams

Brig. Gen. E. Porter Alexander Camp 158
Augusta, GA
James Dumber Hair

Brig. Gen. John Carpenter Carter Camp 207
Waynesboro, GA
W. E. Crockett, Jr.

John K. McNeill Camp 674
Moultrie, GA
Philip Warren Harlin
Joseph Nathan Williams

W. F. Jenkins Camp 690
Eatonton, GA
David Hugh Thomas, Jr.

Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler Camp 863
Conyers, GA
Jack D. Phelps, Jr.

Appling Grays Camp 918
Baxley, GA
Henry Steven Wynn

Gen. Robert A. Toombs Camp 932
Vidalia, GA
Robert L. Whitaker



Gen. William J. Hardee Camp 1397
Dallas, GA
Donald Wayne Gurley

Stewart-Webster Camp 1607
Richland, GA
James M. Thompson

Brig Gen Henry Kent McCay Camp 2172
Jesup, GA
Thomas H. Lavender

Georgia Division HQ Camp 2200
Moultrie, GA
David Keith Pelt

The Camp of the Unknown Soldier Camp
2218
Jones County, GA
Michael Herschel Gardner

Immortal Six Hundred Camp 2600
Richmond Hill, GA
Stephen Di Carlo
Allison Smith Perry

Jim Pearce Camp 2527
Princeton, KY
Steven A. Brooks

Jefferson Davis Camp 474
Lafayette, LA
Robert L. Hebert

Capt. James W. Bryan Camp 1390
Lake Charles, LA
Michael Paul Henry

Col. James Hamilton Beard Camp 1856
Logansport, LA
Parker Lee Garrett

Gen. James H. McBride Camp 632
Springfield, MO
Robert Arch Long

Campbell's Company Camp 2252
Republic, MO
John Crawley

Rankin Rough And Ready's Camp 265
Brandon, MS
Stephen Durfey Chaney, III

Continued on page 47

November/December 2021

Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



19th Arkansas Infantry Regiment (Dockery's)

This regiment was formed at DeVall's Bluff, Arkansas on April 3, 1861. A year later they were sent to Fort Pillow, Tennessee to help man the defenses. Ironically, a second 19th Infantry was formed (Dawson's) for state service of one year in Arkansas. But by 1862 this unit had re-enlisted, causing some confusion.

In April, 1862, Dockery's regiment was sent to Corinth, Mississippi area where they fought at Luka on September 19; Corinth on October 3-4; and at Hatchie's Bridge in Tennessee on October 5, losing 129 casualties. Here they reportedly bore themselves with great gallantry.

By January, 1863, they had been sent to the Vicksburg area. They fought at Port Gibson on May 1; Champion Hill on May 15; and Big Black River on May 17. From May 19 to July 4, they endured the siege of Vicksburg before being surrendered.

Many of the survivors who were paroled at Vicksburg went back to Arkansas where they reformed the regiment as mounted rifles under Colonel Dockery. As such they became part of Fagan's Cavalry Division.



Soldier in homespun sack coat and pants with square toe shoes. ca. 1862.

In 1864 Union General Steele, commander of all Union forces in Arkansas, cooperated with General Banks during his Red River Campaign. Steele's goal was the capture of Shreveport, Louisiana. He headed south from Little Rock while Banks headed north from New Orleans. The 19th fought

in counterattacks against the Union Camden Expedition (Steele's Union forces) from March to May 1864. Fighting took place at Ekin's Ferry on April 3; Prairie D' Ane, April 9, where they stopped the Federal advance; and at Poison Springs where the Union supply train was overwhelmed on April 18. This was repeated on April 25 at Mark's Mill where the Confederates captured 2,000 men, causing Steele to retreat. At Jenkins' Ferry, General Steele was defeated and forced to leave his wounded on the field, April 29-30.

In September 1864, the regiments of the 15th Arkansas Infantry, 19th Arkansas Infantry and 20th Arkansas Infantry were consolidated to form the new 3rd Arkansas Consolidated Infantry Regiment and sent to Camden after being dismantled. Then in January 1865, they were ordered to Minden, Louisiana for winter quarters.

By April they had moved to Marshall, Texas. On May 26, 1865, they were surrendered as part of the Trans-Mississippi Department but were disbanded before formally surrendering.



Wartime Memphis: 1862-1865

By Joanne Cullom Moore

Soon after the naval Battle of Plum Point Bend, near present-day Osceola, Arkansas, and the Confederate evacuation of Ft. Pillow on June 4, 1862, the Federal fleet headed down the Mississippi River towards Memphis. The Federals needed Memphis because of its important position to control the river, and because it was a commerce and rail center. This fleet, commanded by Captain Charles Davis, consisted of mortarboats, ironclad rams under command of Colonel Charles Ellet, Jr., ironclad gunboats, and a large number of tugs and transports. The rams were independent of the navy, but cooperated jointly with it. As the Federal fleet neared Memphis, people in the city could see the black coal smoke coming from the ships anchored at the islands about four miles above Memphis called "Paddy's Hens and Chickens," so they knew the battle was imminent. Waiting in the river in a double line of battle to defend the town was former steamboat captain, now Commodore James Montgomery's River Defense Fleet composed of eight steamboats protected by cotton bales and railroad iron that had been converted into rams. The cottonclads had sixteen guns, had speeds of eight to ten knots, and though at a great disadvantage against Charles Ellet's black rams and the ironclads' eighty-four guns, were more maneuverable.¹ The Federal ships steamed into Memphis stern first because their commander reasoned if a ship were damaged, it could head upriver better to safety.

Watching on the bluff in front of the city were reportedly 5,000 mostly old men, boys, women, and children in a high state of anticipation and excitement, who had gathered there to see the spectacle about to take

place.² Also watching was General M. Jeff Thompson, formerly of the Missouri State Guard, who was called "The Swamp Fox of the Confederacy." He commanded a small body of troops, the "horse marines," who were defending Memphis as part of the operation with the River Fleet. Thompson's men were to be used as sharpshooters on the ships in the River Fleet. General P.G.T. Beauregard ordered Thompson and Montgomery to share command. This resulted in friction; the commanders clashed; and it resulted in Thompson and his sharpshooters not being on the ships in the River Fleet when the action began on the river. Also, Montgomery started firing before Thompson's men could join him as planned. Thompson had tried, unsuccessfully, to organize a militia to defend the city. Since General Thompson was not equipped or prepared to fight the fleet from shore any more than with a token effort, he commandeered a railroad engine at the station in Memphis at knife point and went to Mississippi. He is quoted as saying, "The cottonclads are gone, and I am going."³

Firing on the river commenced about 5:30 AM, June 6, 1862. By 7:00 AM, the battle was over. The Confederates lost all their ships, except for the *Van Dorn* and a supply boat, the *Paul Jones*, that managed to out-run the pursuing Federals and escape downriver.⁴ The CSS *Arkansas*, being constructed in Memphis, was unfinished and still in her berth, but was completed enough to sail away and also escape capture. The CSS *Tennessee*, less completed, had to be destroyed. After the firing and the action ended, the Federals fished the surviving Confederate soldiers out of the river, while one band on a Yankee boat played *Dixie*. The Feder-



FORREY'S RAIDERS ATTACKING IRVING PRISON.

als later salvaged and repaired four of the Confederate ships and used them as their own warships. Prize money for the ships was awarded to the crews of the ironclads and the rams.⁵

When Commodore Davis arrived at the Memphis waterfront, he sent a flag of truce ashore demanding the surrender of the city. While waiting for a response from Mayor John Park, he sent sailors ashore to take down the Confederate flags at the Post Office at Third and Jefferson and at the Customs House. Mayor Park replied to the demand to surrender the city on June 6, "I have only to say that as the civil authorities have no means of defense, by the force of circumstances the city is in your hands." Federal Colonel Fitch immediately took possession of the city.⁶

And so, the occupation of Memphis began, without a single defensive shot being fired from the city, thereby recalling a prophecy made in a March 1862 sermon by the Rev. Robert C. Grundy, pastor of Second Presbyterian Church. He said, "In Memphis, sin was rampant all around in the forms of licentiousness, intemperance and gambling, Sabbath desecration, idolatry, pride, and luxury. We had to be abased before God, to humble ourselves and forsake our sins, to save ourselves and our cause. ... If that did not happen," he warned, "Memphis would be treated like the sinful ancient city of Nineveh, which in 612 B.C., God promised to de-

stroy by an invading army."⁷

Before Memphis surrendered, Tennessee Governor Isham Harris and the Tennessee state government left the city. Governor Harris made Memphis his temporary capital after Nashville fell to the Federals. Also, all Confederate property was taken away from the city. "Federal authorities found that all the machinery of the gun, ammunition and other factories, and the stores of the quartermaster, commissary and ordnance departments had been removed, and the dry goods and clothing stores had been swept of their contents by order of General Beauregard. The property of the State, and the books and assets of the banks also went out with the retreating forces. But the municipal and county governments remained intact." "Colonel Fitch and Colonel Slack urged the people of Memphis to reopen their businesses and resume their normal way of life, but the stores and businesses remained closed. The people, described as 'stiff-necked' by a soldier, regarded the Federals as aliens and treated their orders and proclamations with silent contempt. ... The mayor, alderman, police, firemen and all the employees of the city were ordered to come before the provost marshal and take the oath of allegiance to the United States government."⁸

General orders were issued for the citizens. The sale of liquor was prohibited, as were lewd women pa-

rating and exhibiting themselves upon the street. Parties holding notes or liens belonging to loyal citizens of the United States had to present the bills to those citizens and prove their loyalty to the United States for payment. Dealing in and passage of currency known as Confederate script or Confederate notes as a circulating medium was regarded as an insult to the government of the United States. Passes issued for persons to go out of the city were meant for that person alone and did not include goods, letters or packages. Powder, lead, percussion caps and firearms were positively prohibited from being carried out of the city. Citizens were also prohibited from carrying them within the city limits. No newspapers were permitted to be published within the district unless the editors and proprietors took the oath of allegiance."⁹

Before Memphis fell, the *Memphis Appeal* loaded her press and type on a train and left the city for Granada, Mississippi, where she published again. As more and more territory was taken over by the Federal army, the *Appeal* stayed one city ahead of it, so that the paper became known as "The Moving Appeal." It was also called, "The Bible of the Confederacy." Colonel Slack authorized J.K. Davisson of the 24th Indiana to take possession of the "Appeal's" office, and he published under the name of the *Union Appeal*. The *Bulletin* replaced the *Memphis Avalanche*.¹⁰ On June 17, General Lew Wallace rode into Memphis and had quarters in the Gayoso, in the same apartments formerly occupied by Confederate Generals Pillow, Polk, Van Dorn, and Price. Wallace sent word to the *Memphis Argus*, a pro-Confederate newspaper, that he was sending two editors, Richardson of the *New York Tribune* and Knox of the *New York Herald* to take charge of the editorial content of the paper. All proof sheets were to be sent to Wallace for approval.¹¹

On June 23, 1862, General Grant, who replaced Lew Wallace and was the commander of the District of West Tennessee, arrived in Memphis with his staff. They found "the people in Memphis to be greatly disloyal." Grant ordered the families of all persons holding office under the city, county, state, or Confederate governments, or serving in the Confederate army, must either quit the city or take an oath that they had given no aid to the Confederates since June 6. Passes were issued for individuals only to leave the city. Goods, letters, and packages were not covered by the pass. If caught with a weapon, a citizen would have the firearm confiscated, and he would suffer ten days confinement for the first offence. For a second offence, the citizen would be treated as a spy and would be expelled south of Federal lines.¹² A revenue collector and Customs House officer superintended trade and

issued permits to conduct business. These officials were making personal fortunes through their control of the permits. Only merchants taking the Oath could receive a permit. Merchants not taking the oath had to depend on third parties to ship their cotton and molasses, which had been put into storage before the city fell. This led to gross corruption. Men from the north, Carpetbaggers, flocked to Memphis to take advantage of the opportunities.¹³

A soldier in the 55th Illinois recorded, "During the first days of the occupancy of Memphis, General Halleck's distasteful order about guarding rebel property was in vogue. In its enforcement, guards were placed in all the contiguous fields and orchards. Its unpopularity rendered the execution of it difficult. It never had any particular effect upon the fealty of the people because they were hopelessly hostile, and all favors to them seemed to generate contempt, rather than gratitude. In deference to the outcry of the whole army and the loyal North, the obnoxious order was rescinded. It was peach season, and within an hour every guard was withdrawn from the orchards. Supper that night consisted largely of peaches, cooked in every way the combined skills of soldiers and contrabands could devise."¹⁴

"Grant wrote in his memoirs about 'an outrageous complaint' from a local church member. The Federal military had ordered one of the churches of the city to be opened to the soldiers, and an army chaplain was authorized to occupy the pulpit. The complainant was a deacon in the church which had been defiled by the occupation of Union troops and by a Union chaplain. He did not use the word, "defile," but he expressed the idea very clearly. He asked that the church be restored to the former congregation. I told him no order had been issued prohibiting the congregation attending the church. He said of course the congregation could not hear a Northern clergyman who differed so radically with them on questions of government. I told him the troops would continue to occupy that church, and they would not be called upon to hear disloyal sentiments proclaimed from the pulpit."¹⁵

This church was Second Presbyterian, which dismissed the Rev. Robert Grundy for his pro-Northern views. Later, Rev. Grundy, due to his Unionist loyalty, was put back in his pulpit by the military authorities. His stay was short because not many citizens attended his services. As he was leaving Memphis and Second Presbyterian, he commented, "I regret to know this is the only Union pulpit in the city. Amid the ministry of all denominations in this city, I have stood single-handed and alone, and I have only lofty contempt for the ministers."¹⁶ Second Presbyterian was placed in the

hands of army chaplains when Rev. Grundy left, and it was known as Union Church or Union Chapel.

One predicament facing the Memphis ministers was if a prayer were offered for President Lincoln and the Federal government, as ordered by the military, the congregation would be offended and would not attend, but if they did not pray for Lincoln, the authorities would take harsh action. Attending service at Calvary Episcopal, Sherman became irate when the minister failed to offer a prayer for the president of the United States. Sherman stood up, offered the prayer himself, and then ordered Calvary to include the prayer, or he would have the church's doors closed.

The other churches in the city suffered when their buildings were requisitioned and turned into hospitals, barracks, and stables. Chelsea Street Presbyterian was converted into a hospital upstairs and a stable downstairs. First Baptist was used as a hospital, and Linden Christian Church was used as both a hospital and a barracks. Before and during the war, blacks commonly attended services with whites; some large churches had galleries for the blacks. During the war, blacks also established their own churches. There were two congregations in 1862. Lincoln, when pressed for an opinion about the army's requisitioning churches, wrote that the US Government must not run the churches, but the military could take a building if they had a need for it.

Missionaries and teachers for blacks arrived in Memphis very early in the occupation. The American Baptist Home Missionary Society opened schools, one in the basement of Second Presbyterian, then located at Main and Beale. "Three colored Methodist teachers opened a school in Collins Chapel. The first school for Negroes was opened in 1862 by Miss Lucinda Humphrey, a nurse from Chicago. These schools were flourishing by the time the Freedmen's Bureau took control. There were eight day schools, one night school, nineteen teachers, and 629 pupils enrolled. ... The Freedmen's Bureau's efforts and a \$20,000 gift from Dr. Francis Julius LeMoyne resulted in the Lincoln Chapel School becoming LeMoyne Normal Institute. The Episcopal Diocese of Tennessee sponsored an orphanage."¹⁷ "By the end of the war, Negroes including those in camps just outside the city, probably approached 20,000."¹⁸ "Two camps were located south of the town on the river bluffs near what is now Riverside Park and Ft. Pickering, while the third camp was on President's Island."¹⁹ Sherman's solution to the thousands of jobless blacks coming into the city was to put them to work on public projects and fortifications. "He directed that no money should be paid to Negroes for their labor but that each should be supplied with food, clothing, and one pound of chewing tobacco each month."²⁰

General Hovey succeeded General Grant, who was ordered to Corinth. In the short time he served, Hovey ordered every man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five to take the Oath, or leave the city. Keating wrote that this resulted in about 1,300 men leaving Memphis. General Sherman replaced Hovey. Grant ordered Sherman to "take possession of all vacant stores and houses in the city and have them rented at reasonable rates, to be paid monthly in advance, the buildings and tenants to be turned over to the owners on proof of loyalty. If the houses belonged to disloyal owners, they were to be confiscated, and the rents, if any, were to go to the Federal authorities."²¹ Sherman allowed traffic on the roads coming into Memphis, but everything was subject to be searched for contraband. Traffic and trade did not require a pass at first, which led planters to bring their cotton to town to sell, but they were double crossed when after a short time, Sherman ordered his quartermasters to seize the cotton and send it up north, with the proceeds supposedly to be held there for the owners. He ordered the planters could not be paid with hard currency, though Tennessee and Southern bank paper was allowed. Since little currency was in circulation, the mayor and aldermen passed an ordinance to issue "shinplasters" worth 10 cents to \$5. Sherman opposed the use of the shinplasters, calling them, "worthless trash." He suggested Memphis put cotton in small bales of five, ten, twenty-five, and fifty cents value, and use them as currency.²²

T.W. Connelly of the 17th Ohio Regiment wrote, "The exportation of salt was strictly forbidden because it could be used to cure bacon and beef. A careful search for quinine was instituted, as that article was not allowed to pass thro the lines."²³ John Hallum, the lawyer, said an ounce of quinine sold for \$10-\$15, and cloth for uniforms sold for fabulous prices. He also said after the city was occupied, there were many dead animals. Before they were carried outside the city, their stomachs were cut open, filled with contraband, and then sewed up. This was very profitable until it was discovered by the Federals.²⁴

Drunkenness and robbery were reported to be widespread. Drunk soldiers were forcing their way into private homes. It was not safe for women to be on the streets. Cyrus Boyd of the 15th Iowa Infantry wrote in his diary that after his unit was settled in camp about two miles from the River, he went down town, and:

"The first thing of note I noticed was a negro coral with about 1,500 negroes in it, big, little, old and young all packed into a building without any side walls and in a space about 200 feet long and 100 wide. Such a lot of human beings I never saw before. The stench which came from this place was almost unbearable. These negroes are confiscated property. Going on, I saw num-

bers of 'fancy women' parading the streets and putting their heads out of the windows. ... I went back by a fine Park in about the center of town. Here was a fine beautiful place full of evergreens and various kinds of trees and among these were a great many squirrels tame as could be running around among the trees. ... Saw more drunk men than during all the balance of my life. They staggered on the side walks, some were wallowing in the streets dead drunk. Some were being hauled to camp tied hands and feet. Liquor could be had everywhere and hundreds have too freely imbibed. I got some wheat bread today which is the first light bread I have eat for two months — have had nothing but cornbread and crackers. Jan. 15th. ... About noon we rec'd two months pay and all went to town. Such a time I never saw. Half of the men at best were tight and tearing through the city jayhawking boots, clothing, horses or anything else. I went to the Memphis Theater and saw acted out the 'Hidden Hand.' It was good. The theater was full of soldiers and lots of them tight. This was a jolly time and no mistake. ... On January 16, 1863, Boyd went back into town to the riverfront and saw some of his men on two steamers guarding 4,800 prisoners brought from Arkansas Post. "The prisoners on board were the most intelligent best clothed and altogether the best looking set of men I have yet seen in Confederate service. But a good many of them were sick. 300 Confederate officers were in one end of the cabin with the Rebel General Churchill. They were reading the *Chicago Times* and other papers their friends here brought them out of the city. They also brought them refreshments and clothing. The prisoners were mostly Arkansas and Texas troops and all will be taken to St. Louis."²⁵

Sherman was bothered by the failure of the city police to stop the rise of lawlessness. Sherman wanted the city to hire more police, but at the city's expense. The city, however, was very short of revenue because the Federals had confiscated all of the property in the city, which belonged to Confederate sympathizers or Memphians who left the city just before it fell. This confiscated property was rented out, and the proceeds went into a fund controlled by the Federals. When the city complained about the loss of property taxes, it was only allowed to levy an increase of 10 percent for privilege taxes on businesses. Large numbers of blacks from the surrounding plantations were having to be provided for because they had no means of support. Citizens had to remain in their homes at night, unless they had permission to be out until midnight.²⁶

In October 1862, guerrillas fired on three steamers on the Mississippi River. Sherman retaliated by expel-

ling thirty-two individuals and two families with Confederate sympathies from the city. He remarked, "All Confederate allies and adherents shall feel the power of an indignant Government."²⁷ In a similar action, when a steamboat carrying supplies was fired on from the shore at Randolph, a river town near Memphis, the entire town, except for one house, was ordered to be burned. Hopefield, Arkansas, across the river from Memphis, had every house destroyed from shelling by Federal gunboats because snipers from the Arkansas shoreline were shooting at them. Charles E. Smith of the 32nd Ohio Infantry wrote, "The chimneys of the houses stood alone and the inhabitants were walking about the ruined village seemingly lost and bewildered. No shelter to protect them from the hot sun or beating storms."²⁸

"The severe retaliation on the planters and the destruction of their property and plantations caused the injured people to be enraged, and they took every opportunity to revenge their losses and assailed with fatal effect some of the small parties of venturesome soldiers invading their neighborhood. Pvt. Charles Stevens was mortally wounded by a gunshot fired by a citizen ambushed in a swampy thicket."²⁹

"General Sherman was able to get the muster roll of a band of guerrillas operating northeast of Memphis and commanded by a local preacher named Burrows. The 55th Illinois Infantry was sent out to deal with them. Many buildings were burned and much property was destroyed by express order of the officer in command. ... The journey extended to Shelby Depot, which was destroyed ... the fine residence of Capt. Burrows was located about one mile from Raleigh. Two companies were ordered to burn it. The wife and two grown daughters of Capt. Burrows were at home. ... As the conflagration progressed, the ladies stood by, alternately railing and weeping, calling Yankees ignorant savages. The torching was accompanied by a German soldier, who played cultivated airs on the Burrows' piano. ... The regiment returned to camp loaded down with bedding, books, and household gear."³⁰ Sherman's theory on war was, "If you are in earnest in war, the great thing to do is to destroy the property of the enemy. The more you can destroy, the shorter the war will be."³¹

Elizabeth Avery Meriwether, the wife of Confederate Lt. Colonel Minor Meriwether, fell under Sherman's heavy hand. When Sherman issued the order to banish ten Rebel families from Memphis for every one of his gunboats fired on by the Confederates, she was among the first ten who were ordered to be expelled from the city. A Federal soldier told her she had one day to leave, and if she did not go as ordered, she

would be imprisoned in the Irving Block. She asked him for a delay because her servant and friend, Uncle Lewis, was too sick to travel with her. When this request was refused, she went to Sherman and explained Uncle Lewis's condition, and she told him she was expecting a baby very soon. He looked at her, coldly, and said, "I am not interested in rebel wives or rebel babies. If you are in Memphis day after tomorrow, you will be imprisoned for the duration of the rebellion." At that ultimatum, she put some blankets, food, and clothes in her buggy and set out with her two little boys and her mule, Adrienne, and headed south on the muddy road, through the cold, into Mississippi, where on Christmas Day 1862, she had to pull off the road and go into a stranger's house to deliver her baby. She named him Lee.³²

While Sherman was in Memphis, his nine-year-old son, Willie, died of typhoid in the Gayoso. Sherman's entire Battalion and band escorted the body from the hotel to the landing, where his remains were put on a steamboat heading north for burial.

General Stephen A. Hurlbut came to Memphis on November 26, 1862. The *Memphis Bulletin* wrote, "He struck observers as an arrogant, irascible, and frequently vindictive man, but he possessed legal and military abilities of the highest order." Grant appointed him commander of the 16th Corps, but the command of the Memphis district was given to Brigadier General James Veatch, who served directly under Hurlbut. Hurlbut filled his staff positions with his cronies.³³ A Northern reporter wrote, "He was a daily spectacle of disgusting drunkenness," while another reporter, Alfred Bodman, wrote, "Hurlbut is so greatly intoxicated, he is not able to exhibit the ordinary amenities of conversation."

Hurlbut brought his former law partner, James Loop, to Memphis, to help Captain Asher Eddy, the former chief quartermaster for the state of Illinois, administer The Abandoned Property Department. Hurlbut's inner circle of friends included Captain Frank from Chicago, who was made chief of the detective department in the Provost Marshal's office, and Colonel Edward McCarty from Illinois, who was made a member of his staff. These personal friends became the Cotton Ring in Memphis, where cotton smuggling was a very lucrative activity. Also, General Grant's friends, Joseph Russell Jones and John Corwith from Galena, had special permits and passes from Grant to trade for Confederate cotton beyond Federal lines. They also had an arrangement with Grant to ship their cotton north for sale. Since they were Grant's friends, Hurlbut did not interfere with their operation. Hurlbut accepted payments through middlemen to allow cotton smugglers to operate. This became known publicly,

but Grant and Stanton suppressed all evidence of this profiteering.³⁴ When cotton sold for \$1.00 a pound, the smugglers were spurred on even more.

Hurlbut expanded his enterprises again to confiscating the homes and contents of expelled Confederates." He allowed his officers, Captain Eddy and Frank, to loot luxurious Memphis homes, not refraining from soiling pages of classic books for use as wastepaper and wantonly beating exquisitely wrought heirloom pianos to pieces." A *New York Times* reporter wrote, "The immense amount of confiscated property of every description that falls into their hands had enriched the whole set of Union army quartermasters, commissaries, and provost marshals." In May 1863, Hurlbut decided officially to close all bawdy houses in Memphis, and he threatened to penalize steamboat captains who transported prostitutes from Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis. Unofficially, he allowed his friends and officers to establish and run a license-system of brothels for a consideration. This was disrupted when Hurlbut's adjutant, Binmore, who was very intoxicated, was at a party and introduced "an abandoned woman from Chicago" as his wife to Mrs. Hurlbut, who was shocked and offended, and had her husband arrest Binmore.

Still another successful enterprise was the extortion of money from citizens and soldiers who were arrested and put in the Irving Block. This involved Captain George Williams, the Chief Provost Marshal on Hurlbut's staff, and the commanding officers of the Ft. Pickering stockade and Irving Block prison. "Apparently acting on Hurlbut's authority, Williams demanded ransoms from wealthy residents of Memphis who sought to effect the release of Southern sympathizers, Confederate soldiers and secessionists."³⁵

"The Irving Block was of all infernos ever known on earth, perhaps the worst. It contained prisoners of all kinds, civilians, Rebel soldiers, spies, murderers, and a few women. No one who was so unfortunate as to enter its walls had any assurances they would ever live to get out again. It was located on Second Street opposite the northeast corner of Court Square.³⁶ The Irving Block had three stories and once was used as warehouses until the war began, when it was used briefly as a hospital, and then it was converted to a prison by the Federals.

John Hallum, a lawyer, was called to the Irving Block by a young woman, who was arrested because she was trying to smuggle enough gray cloth through the lines to make a uniform for her fiancé. "Ladies confined there were always placed in the upper story,

Continued on page 58

A Sacred Duty No Higher

The Last Ride of Lt. General Nathan Bedford Forrest

By H. Edward Phillips III, Esq.

When looking into the faces of those gathered to hear my report related to the Forrest matter, it was humbling. My thoughts rushed through my mind, and then. ...

I decided where I would start as my involvement in the Forrest case has been a long journey. However, the most important part of the journey is faith, because without God nothing is done, without his Son, we have no redemption, without forgiveness, we are nothing ...

The question I needed to answer for those attending the Sons of Confederate Veteran's 125th Anniversary Reunion in Metairie, Louisiana, is where did the journey begin? The answer is, the events which put all of this in motion really started in 1980 as there had been a movement in Memphis back then to relocate the Forrest monument . . . In other words, to do whatever they, the Memphis City Council, thought was right and just. ...

When this controversy began, there were seven living great-great grandsons of Lt. General Forrest and his wife Maryann Montgomery Forrest. However, as the years passed, today there are five living great-great grandsons, who are now in their 60s and 70s. In 1980, when the first rumblings began related to their ancestor, these men were in their twenties and thirties. In other words, these men have been shadowed by this

issue the better part of their adult lives. The question itself revolved around the question as to who their ancestor is, and was. ...

We all know there have been attacks, over and over again on all things Confederate. Unfortunately, a lot of people fail to remember the history of the Confederacy is part and parcel of American history. Without such history, this nation is nothing, we as a people are nothing. It is up to us to carry forward the torch which was lit so long ago. To remember we are a Constitutional Republic, we are a nation of laws and I believe we are a nation of good men and women. So now, how does this bring us to where we stand today?

In 1981, the Memphis City Council voted on the issue of whether or not to move the monument. Representative Steve Cohen, who was then a member of the Memphis City Council, was the tie breaking vote, voting against removal. Cohen has since publicly stated that was the only vote he regretted. Of course, my opinion differs.

So, moving forward ten years to 1991, I was a first-year law student in Memphis. We were gathered for a soiree (i.e., the orientation welcome reception) for the first-year law students to mix with our professors, upperclassmen, alumni, and the benefactors of the law school. It was at that function when, then Dean Fred-



erick B. Davis, came to a group of students, my peers and I, who were discussing the topics of the day. Dean Davis proceeded to ask the group a question related to the Forrest Monument, specifically, whether it should be moved or not.

My response came from my experience as a student at the University of Tennessee Knoxville. Specifically, such experience came from the time I spent with my second roommate, who was one of my dearest friends, Miguel Hughes from Memphis. Miguel and I talked about Memphis, we talked about race, religion and all of the taboo subjects you are not supposed to talk about,

but you do because of the strength of your friendship. Drawing from that background, I looked at Dean Davis and said “I can never pretend what it means to be an African American man living in the United States. However, if I were such a man and a father as well, I would read and educate myself on the subject of the war and General Forrest. Then, I would visit Forrest Park with my children. While there, I would tell my children. You see that man on that horse, some people say he was a brilliant military leader and tactical genius, he was. I would be honest. Then I would proceed to tell my children about how he fell short, as we all

do." In other words, I would have empowered myself over an inanimate object.

However, despite this backdrop, the relevant question has always been what is this monument? The short answer centers on the fact the Forrest Equestrian Statue by artist Charles Henry Neihaus, was placed at the gravesite of Lt. General Forrest and his wife, Maryann Montgomery Forrest, and because of this fact, it was (and will always be) the headstone to their graves. Nothing more and nothing less. Therefore, as the Forrest Family's attorney, there was a sacred trust which required me to act in a manner which would not only retrieve the monument, but to protect the graves as well.

Prior to my involvement in the case, it was in 2013 the City of Memphis began its campaign to purge Confederate names from places in the city. This campaign led to the renaming of both Forrest Park and Confederate Park. These actions were challenged by the Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 215 in Memphis. It was through this fight that a significant legal victory was achieved. Despite the fact, the Tennessee Court of Appeals held the name change was lawful as it occurred prior to the passage of the Tennessee Heritage Protection Act that same year. The court upheld the right of heritage groups like the SCV to bring suit and challenge such actions. This is based in part on the nature of our organization and the one of its primary missions, which is to protect, preserve, and memorialize the history of the War Between the States in relation to the sacrifice, duty and honor of those who served in the Confederate armed forces and within its civilian government.

This mission was always at the forefront in relation to the Forrest gravesite and the monument. Commander McCluney has been ever vigilant to remind us during this process that our mission in relation to the Forrest gravesite and the Forrest Equestrian Statue, was among our most sacred of duties. The Sons of Confederate Veterans, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Military Order of the Stars and Bars, the Children of the Confederacy, and the Order of the Confederate Rose were dedicated to providing a safe, dignified, peaceful, and permanent resting place for General Forrest and his beloved wife.

The actions which have been taken against Confederate monuments throughout the nation, is the result of progressive "woke" politics. It is the desire of some of our fellow countrymen to see to the destruction of our Christian faith (or at the very least, to diminish its influence as a moral compass for the nation), they also seek to destroy the legacy of the South, the legacy of patriotism, the legacy of the fighting spirit of our forebearers (going back to the Revolution), and our nation's

decency. However, we can take heart in the fact it does matter from where our fellow countrymen who support us reside, whether North, South, East or West, as they too are imbued with these qualities, including a strong fighting spirit and a legacy of patriotism.

As to the backdrop for the continued fight against Memphis, on December 18, 2017, after the parks had been sold to Memphis Greenspace, Inc., the city and Memphis Greenspace removed all of the Confederate monuments from both Forrest Park and Confederate Park. It was determined through discussions among attorneys for the City of Memphis and others, that a loophole existed in the Heritage Protection Act that did not prevent the properties from being sold. Further, once sold, the Act would not be applicable to the parks and no protection would be afforded to our monuments as the land was now public property. However, other protections existed for the Forrest monument, under Tennessee cemetery law.

It must be kept in mind that the case had been in several different forums, including, before the Tennessee Historical Commission, which twice denied the City's request to obtain a waiver to remove the Confederate monuments from the parks. The matter also came before the Davidson County Chancery Court, in Nashville, in which we did garner two important victories, one that the court entered a temporary stay preventing the sale of the monuments, and secondly, the order prevented Memphis Greenspace from removing any items from the Forrest gravesite. My role began during the third case before the Tennessee Historical Commission and the pending case in Davidson County, Chancery Court.

After becoming the Forrest Family attorney and later, the attorney for Camp 215 in Memphis, we began a protracted legal battle. With regard to the men of Camp 215, those men are just as dedicated as is anyone else to this cause, to fighting this fight, and to doing the right thing. These men were the spearhead, especially Lee Millar, for this effort starting in 2013. Prior to my involvement, the negotiations stalled and the case became more litigious through no one's fault. There was no meeting of the minds.

When I and my team of attorneys, C.G. Blackard III (whose great-great grandfather rode with Forrest), Jonathan J. Pledger, and W.J. Bo Ladner III, entered the breach, we were in the fight, after filing our complaint in Shelby County related to the desecration of the Forrest gravesite, which alleged among other things, a violation of Tennessee cemetery law, as well as the need to move the gravesite itself as it was no longer fit for service as a cemetery.

We never litigated this case, we resolved it. The fo-

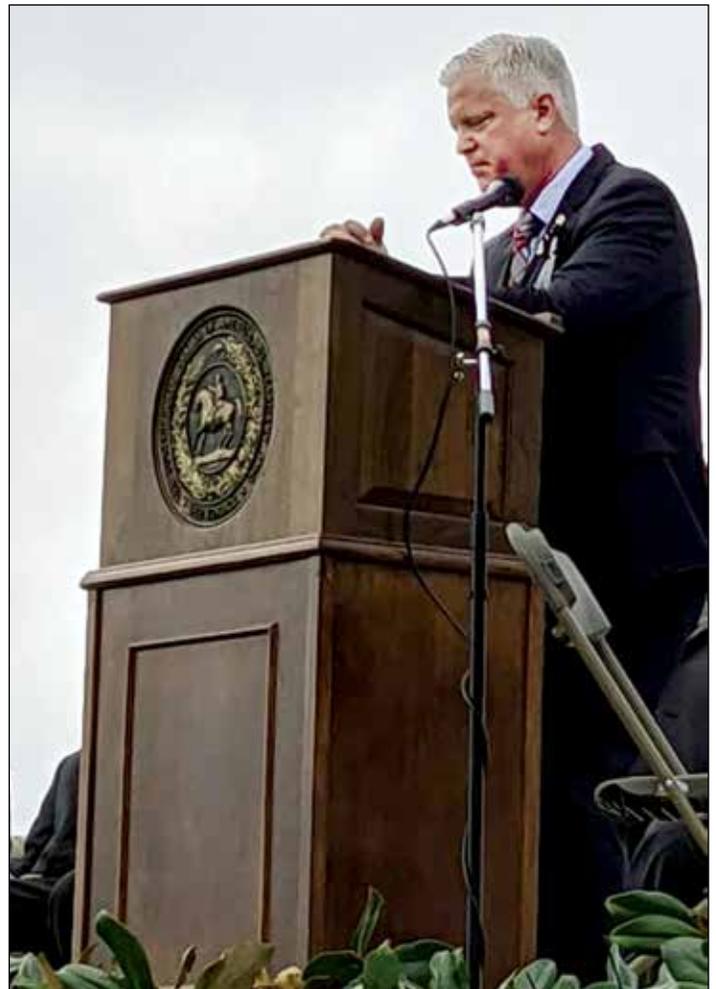
cus instead shifted as we began negotiations after filing suit while simultaneously pursuing a case before the Tennessee Court of Appeals and the Tennessee Supreme Court. While the matter was pending before the Court of Appeals, at the behest of the Doug Jones, Esq. and the leadership of Camp 215, I filed an *amicus curiae* (i.e., “friend of the court”) brief on behalf of the Forrest Family with their permission. The case was argued, and subsequently appealed to the Tennessee Supreme Court, with Tennessee’s highest court denying our request for review.

The reason why we did not continue to fight and our negotiations moved forward, was not because we wanted to yield, or somehow concede the fight, but rather — the family was tired. One must bear in mind the family had been in the crosshairs since 1980, it was now 2019, almost forty years later. Controversy continued to swirl around the family simply because their ancestor was Nathan Bedford Forrest, who as we know, was one of the greatest cavalry officers in the history of the United States. He was the General officer responsible for capturing the largest number of US prisoners of war up until the fall of Corregidor in 1942, during the Second World War.

We had a difficult schedule after we fully resolved this matter. There were delays due to Covid, scheduling before the Court, and establishing a schedule for our work crews. As you know, our efforts to begin removal of the gravesite were underway in May of this year, a full two- and one-half years after we filed suit in Shelby County Chancery Court. We had to remove the graves as quickly as possible, as we wanted to avoid any festivities at the former Forrest Park which would be inconsistent with the use of the park as a gravesite, and for several forgotten graves, it still is.

During this process, the Forrest Family, my team, Camp 215 and National Leadership had to make some very difficult decisions. Decisions no one should ever have to make in relation to their ancestors’ graves. When one thinks of grave desecration in practical terms, as explained to me by a member of my legal team, Bo Ladner, it is like the government coming to your farm and telling you they are going to build a road across your property, and the cemetery established by your ancestors in 1803 will be bulldozed over without moving any of the graves. Come hell or high water, you are not going to let that happen.

So, a decision had to be made as to where was the best possible place to relocate the graves of Lt. General Nathan Bedford Forrest and his beloved wife Maryann Montgomery Forrest. We could not place them in Memphis or Shelby County as has been reported in the media. We decided with the family that the only



place which was proper and fit was Middle Tennessee, the land of his birth, where he trod ground as a child, where he trod ground as a young man, and where he trod ground as a lieutenant general. Which of course in no way should be taken to diminish what General Forrest accomplished throughout Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama. Moreover, as the crow flies when one stands on the ridgeline to the right of Elm Springs with your back toward the mansion, looking directly at the entrance gates, it is due east in the direction of the Forrest Boyhood Home in Chapel Hill.

When looking at the role of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, its Armies, its Divisions, its camps and its members, in relation to the funeral, where does this bring us? It brings us to a point of solemnity, reflection, not one of cheering or anger as this is a funeral. I want us to celebrate, but that day will come, it is not now. Instead, we are to focus on the fact we have the privilege to reinter two people, who did nothing to deserve their fate. We will show our care in providing dignity respect and honor.

So, how did we get exactly where we are in 2021, on the eve of the reinterment of Lt. General Forrest and

Continued on page 63

THE GENERAL COMES HOME

By Past Commander-in-Chief Paul C. Gramling, Jr.

Saturday morning, September 18, I awoke to the sound of pouring rain, thunder in the background and few lightning strikes. This was the weather in Middle Tennessee ... Columbia, Tennessee to be exact. It was THE day ... the day we have been working towards for three years.

Yes, this particular journey began three years ago when the family of Lt. General Nathan Bedford Forrest and Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest first contemplated asking the Sons of Confederate Veterans if we would be interested in reinterring the General and his wife on the grounds of SCV HQ. In March of 2019, the Forrest Family officially asked the GEC if we would provide the final resting place for General and Mrs. Forrest. The GEC wholeheartedly agreed.

Fast forward to September 2021. All the road blocks, ups and downs, litigations and pandemics (for the most part) are behind us and the weekend we have planned for has arrived.

The two hearses, led by mounted cavalry, with their valuable remains drove up the driveway of the Forrest Boyhood Home in Chapel Hill, Tennessee at 9:45 a.m., Thursday, September 16. The caskets were taken into the Boyhood Home of General Forrest by cavalry reenactors and men associated with the Forrest Boyhood Home Committee. General and Mrs. Forrest lay in state the rest of the day, with Honor Guards standing duty every hour on the hour. Also, General Forrest's 1904 casket was on display at the Boyhood Home inside the porch.

Friday morning was a beautiful day at Elm Springs. The SCV Mechanized Cavalry started gathering at 6:30 a.m. on the grounds of HQ. After a brief meeting with the officers and troopers, the men of the SCVMC lined the drive way leading up to the entrance of our Elm Springs mansion. The

men stood at attention and saluted as the procession, led by a riderless horse, passed by, at which time they joined the march, ending at the circular drive way. Officers of the Mech Cav served as pall bearers and carried the General and Mrs. Forrest into the house. Afterwards, Chaplain-in-Chief Rev. Dr. Herman White, offered a prayer and the visitation began. Hundreds of admirers passed through until 5:00 p.m.

Around 2,000 attendees began making their way to Elm Springs Saturday morning. Like I said earlier, the rain was coming down, causing rivers to run through the National Confederate Museum parking lot. I believe the rain was the Lord's tears, due to the way his children had been treated in Memphis. However, about an hour before the ceremony was to start, the Lord smiled upon us and the sun sent its rays of light on the service.

Marlin Rood, Jim Kilgore and Mike Dunn provided music prior to the ceremony.

At 10:00 a.m., the chitter-chatter of the crowd was interrupted by the sounds of a bugler, letting everyone know the ceremony was about to begin.

Leading the procession were members of the Forrest Family, Rev. Dr. Herman White. Dignitaries of a couple of Heritage Organizations, followed behind the family. Next came the Color and Honor Guard, representing the ATM, AOT and ANV.

When everyone was in place ... complete silence!!! The caskets carrying Mary Ann Forrest and Lt. General Nathan Bedford Forrest by pallbearers of the GEC, emerged from Elm Springs, along with the Black Roses, making their way to their final resting place. The atmosphere was quiet, solemn and respectful. There were tears, lumps in throats, a sense of awe ... and a complete feeling of unity.

Continued on page 66



Books in Print

Confederate States Military Prison at Salisbury, NC

Much of the published material on Confederate Military Prisons centers on Andersonville; however, throughout the South there were several Prisoner of War Camps. Danville and Richmond, Virginia; Tyler, Texas; Charleston, Columbia, and Florence in South Carolina; were locations of these prisons. This volume centers on a WBTS prison in Salisbury, North Carolina.

Practical consideration required that prisons be located in the interior of the Confederacy, or in a well-protected location (such as Richmond). Salisbury Prison was one such remote location utilized to contain both Yankee prisoners and Southern criminals.

Ms. Poteat has included in this work a history written by Dr. A. W. Mangum for the *Charlotte Observer* in 1893. Dr. Mangum's writing includes the history of the site, and the progressions from selection as a prison to the end of the War. A brief biography of Dr. Mangum ends the volume.

On 17 February 1865, T. W. Hall, Assistant Adjutant, and Inspector General of the Confederate States Army, presented a report which related the conditions he observed. Food, clothing, quarters, hospitals, and discipline were all addressed in Hall's report. Regarding rations, Hall reported; "Compared in quantity and kind with the rations

issued to our own troops in the field, it will be seen that on this score the prisoners have no cause to complain." Readers should note that this report was internal and therefore not available to the public; therefore, it has little reason not to be reported accurately. Hospital facilities were found wanting. Hall concluded his report with concerns about the location chosen for the facility, and the lack of "... administrative capacity, proper energy, and effort on the part of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department charged with the duty of supplying the prison."

There are many interesting events revealed in this article. Dr. Mangum remembered the facility from its beginning in 1861. "Their imprisonment was probably attended by as few discomforts and privations as regular prisoners of war were ever required to bear." "The citizens of Salisbury will long remember how often they have heard the loud songs of the prisoners in those first years, when in the first still hours of the summer night they beguiled the heavy moments in singing those familiar hymns which bring to all ears the sad, sweet memories of other days and absent friends. Those songs told of sad home thoughts, and there were many, doubtless, who heard them with a kinder sympathy than the singers dreamed. Coming from the prison they fell on the heart like 'a thought of heaven in a field of graves.' They called up sacred musings of that Better Land, where peace is never broken and freedom has no foe or fear."

Horrors of the prison were not overlooked in either the official report by Hall, or the later remembrances of Dr. Mangum. Violence, and suffering of the sick, is also presented. Dr. Mangum wrote of "Muggers" who were a constant threat to other prisoners. Muggers, "as they were termed in the prison parlance, were a regularly organized band of desperate characters,

ready to rob the living or the dying, or to commit actual murder to get money, provision, clothes, or other property."

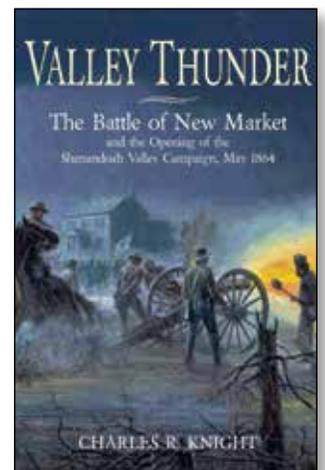
Ms. Poteat has done a service to the understanding of our War. The reader will discover details unknown before. This reviewer was moved and enlightened to conditions at one of the Confederate Military Prisons. An important volume in understanding our history; highly recommended.

Compiled by: Donna Peeler Poteat
Publisher: The Scuppernong Press
www.scuppernongpress.com
Paperback \$8.00

Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall

Valley Thunder: The Battle of New Market and the Opening of the Shenandoah Valley Campaign, May 1864

As 1864 began, General Grant was given command of all Union armies. Grant understood the concept of total war. Therefore scorched earth tactics would be required. So to hurt the Confederacy and bring the war to an end. Grant devised a coordinated strategy that would strike at the heart of the Confederacy. Major General Franz Sigel would invade the Shenandoah Valley and destroy Lee's supply lines.



Continued on page 54

“Jere” Gage

One of our mother’s sons, of the 11th Mississippi

Introduction and Annotated by Gary Lee Hall

Taken from presentation “Three Unknown Confederates — Stories in their Stars”

I don’t know where this saying came from. I have recently found out it is so old there is no clear reference to the origin. The saying is that we all die twice. First, is our actual death. Second, is the last time someone mentions our name.

Today we remember “Jere” Gage, one of our mother’s sons, of the 11th Mississippi.

Students of the War Between the States (and of life) have recently noted the following about Gage’s story:

“What can you say about a tale like this?” “This is what real Civil War history is all about.”

Dr. Holt, the author, remembered his experience at Gettysburg, and it was printed on 29 June 1913 (50 years after the Battle of Gettysburg 1863), in the *New Orleans Times-Democrat*. It was again retold by Maud Morrow Brown in her 1940 volume *The University Greys*. The story is again told here.

Nothing can, or needs to, be added to Dr. Holt’s words. The story takes you to a field hospital tent, located close to the front, on the slopes of Seminary Ridge.

“Late during the night of July 2nd, we were

brought from the far left and assigned a position nearly central along the slope, just below the crest of Seminary Ridge, that was to be the scene of the great charge next day.

“... a solemn boom rolled from the far right. Instantly the whole crest of Seminary Ridge, Round Top, Little Round Top and Culp’s Hill burst into simultaneous explosion. The atmosphere suddenly became a screaming, shrieking, bellowing pandemonium of shells and flying fragments.

“I went up to my little first-aid hospital behind the barn road embankment, and under its cover, seated myself for business...

“Presently the wounded began to come in crouchingly; for many were killed and wounded before the charge began. The first to arrive, born on a litter, was a princely fellow and favored son of the Eleventh Mississippi. I saw in an instant a condition of terrible shock. Keeping everybody close to the ground, I turned to him and he pointed to his left arm. I quickly exposed it and found that a cannon ball had nearly torn it away between the elbow and the shoulder.

“I made some encouraging remark, when he smiled and said: ‘Why, Doctor, that is nothing, here is where I am really hurt,’ and he laid back the blan-

ket and exposed the lower abdomen torn from left to right by a cannon shot, largely carrying away the bladder, much intestine, and a third of the right half of the pelvis; but in both wounds so grinding and twisting the tissue, that there was no hemorrhage.

"I then surveyed his personality, observing the tender devotion on the part of his litter bearers, and I saw a singularly attractive creature. Through his deathly pallor, I could detect a sunburned blond, who in health would show a strong and ruddy countenance ... with the musculature and form of an athlete.

"Deferentially polite, there was something singularly self-confident and manly about him, answering the descriptive marks of that Shepard, the younger son of Jesse, about the time he chose five smooth stones out of the brook. [Reference to David and Goliath in the Bible.]

"Without the slightest change of voice, he asked: 'Doctor, how long have I to live?' 'A very few hours.' I replied.

" 'Doctor, I am in great agony; let me die easy, dear Doctor; I would do the same for you.'

"His soul peered from the depth of his blue eyes in an appeal of anguish that cut me to the heart, and I replied, "'You dear, noble fellow, I will see to it that you shall die easy.'

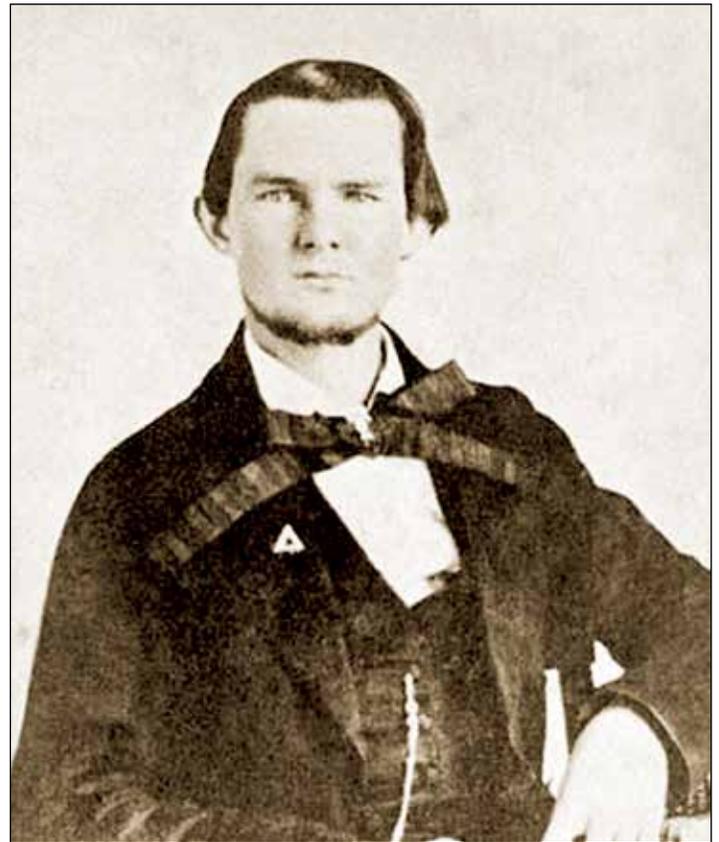
"No word or detail of this scene has faded from my memory. There was no thought of the dramatic; it was dreadfully genuine and naturally spontaneous, in the unconscious creating and acting of a grander tragedy than we might ever hope to play. For my own feelings, and as a physician, I can make no disclosure of his name and [also] tell this.

[Chaplain Francis M. Kennedy, of the 28th North Carolina once wrote "Vision of the horrors associated with a field hospital, which tended to combat trauma, nevertheless haunted some for the remainder of their lives."]

"I called for, and my hospital knapsack bearer, Jim Rowell, quickly handed me a two ounce bottle of Black Drop — a concentrated solution of opium, much stronger than laudanum. I poured a tablespoon of it into a tin cup, with a little water, and offered it; but before his hand could reach it, a thought flashed into my mind, and withdrawing the cup, I asked: 'Have you no message to leave?'

"It startled him, and in a low moaning wail, he cried, 'My Mother, O, my darling Mother, how could I have forgotten you? Quick! I want to write.'

"By that time, all who were crouching under the



Jeremiah Gage, ca. 1858

low shelter, were crowded around, oblivious of their own injury and weeping silently.

"I took my seat on the ground close beside him and lifted him over, reclining on my chest, his face close to mine to steady his head, his right elbow in the hollow of my right hand; Jim Rowell had provided the sheet of paper, held on the smooth lid of the hospital knapsack improvised as a desk.

"He began with place and date — 'On the battlefield, July 3rd, 1863.

"He wrote rapidly — all of this transpired in haste — murmuring to himself the words, audible to me for I looked another way. He wrote a little more than half a page into which he poured with vehemence his whole soul of tenderest love, never faltering for a word.

"The message toward the last, with the name that he wrote silently, conscious of the presence of strangers; but the message was too personal and sacred to him for me to trespass. For it was holy ground.

"The last line he softly repeated aloud: 'I dip this letter into my dying blood.' With that he turned down the blanket and seizing the letter pressed the back of it upon his oozing bloody wound, and he handed it to me, giving his mother's address and begging to be sure she got that letter.

"From Virginia I saw that she got the letter, its content unrevealed except to herself.

"I arose from the ground and had him supported, when he turned to me with a reminder of my promise, and of this hopeless pain. I handed him the cup and he feebly waved it saying: 'Come around boys, and let us have a toast. I do not invite you to drink with me, but I drink the toast to you, and to the Southern Confederacy, and to victory!' And he grabbed it to the last drop, returning the cup, saying: 'I thank you.'

"We laid him back on some improvised soft headrest, and I rushed off to work among the wounded.

"In about an hour, passing hastily, I lifted the cover from his face, to find him sleeping painlessly.

"Three hours later, as the tide of the battle turned and the Southern Confederacy had touched its highest watermark and the ebb-tide began, I passed again and laid aside the cover from his face, to find that the spirit of our reincarnated Sir Galahad had taken its flight in triumphal ascension to Him who instituted and consecrated the Holy Grail. Oh, the excruciating pathos and very agony of the glory!

"His death unsurpassed in tenderness of love, in philosophical resignation, in courage and willing sacrifice of self ...

"Upon the receding wave of the great charge, came a heavy drift of shattered humanity.

"After reading the article, Mrs. V. B. Armistead wrote to ask Dr. Holt if the soldier described was possibly her brother, receiving the following reply:

Dear Madame:

In my reminiscences of Gettysburg in last Sunday's *Times-Democrat*, the princely fellow and favored son the Eleventh Mississippi, the first to arrive on a litter, was Jere Gage. His body is buried where he dates his letter, 'On the Battlefield', and I trust will ever remain, for the Field of Gettysburg is his monument.

That you are his sister, I profoundly congratulate you, Madame, and myself in being the medium of information.

Very sincerely,
Dr. Joseph Holt

Flo Field of the *Times-Democrat* interviewed Mrs. Armistead in 1937. The following extract and letter were published on 29 June 1937.

"The sisters would be reluctant to give the contents of this dying message to the public were it not an intimate historic note which shows the sort of hero heart that beat in young Southern manhood. When one reads this letter one must remember this: that it was written amid the roar and horror of battle: written by a youth who knew he had only a few hours to live: written as he was supported in a doctor's arms, with a knapsack as desk; written in mortal agony.

Gettysburg Penn.
July 3rd.

My dear Mother

This is the last you may ever hear from me. I have time to tell you that I died like a man. Bear my loss best you can. Remember that I am true to my country and my greatest regret at dying is that she is not free and that you and my sisters are robbed of my worth whatever that may be. I hope this will reach you and you must not regret that my body can not be obtained. It is a mere matter of form anyhow.

This is for my sisters too as I can not write more. Send my dying release to Miss Mary you know who,

J. S. Gage
Co. A, 11th Miss.

Mrs. P. W. Gage
Richland,
Holmes County, Miss.

This Letter is stained with my blood.

Much later, H. Q. Bridges attended the Gettysburg Celebration and remembered his compatriot Jere Gage and wrote to Jere's family:

"... Where our regiment was engaged at the time he received his mortal wounds, which I myself witnessed, as I was within a few feet of him when he was struck. We were in the battle of the first day until dark; the second day we were not in action; but in the forenoon of the third day we were in a strip of woods hard by the Emmitsburg Road on Seminary Ridge about one mile south of the town. We were at

Continued on page 62

Rest Mr. Forrest

By Mark Jones

Don't worry about those who lied
You're finally home dear General
Forever more here to abide

They could take away your resting place
And throw at you their shame
What they could not nor never do
Was take your honor glory or fame

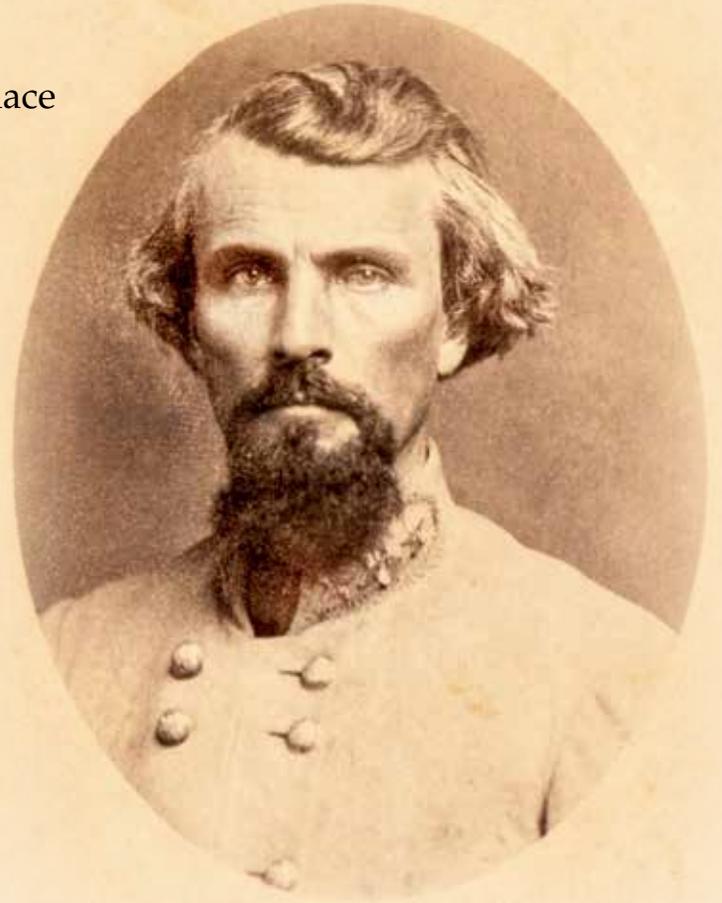
You served our state so proudly
Did your job sir oh so well
You led your men so fiercely
Sent many a Yankee straight to hell

They feared you in your living
Now they scorn you in your death
But all they've done or tried to do
Your fame they can not best

Our dear General as we reinter you
And humbly lay you in the ground
We pledge our blood to keep you
In the peace you've finally found

And if the time should finally come sir
When men should rise throughout the South
Know that it's your name
We'll be crying from our mouth

Now rest our beloved General
Right beside your loving wife
And know that you are loved
In death as much as life.



Mark Jones is a member of the Colonel John S. Mosby Camp 1409, Kingsport, Tennessee

Army of Northern Virginia



Chaplain-in-Chief Rev. Dr. Herman White delivered the address at the Confederate Memorial Day Service at Riverside Cemetery in Asheville. The joint service sponsored by the **Zebulon B. Vance Camp 15**, Asheville, NC, and **Isaac Newton Giffen Camp 758**, Black Mountain, NC, was held at the graves of Gov. Zebulon B. Vance and his brother Brigadier General Robert Vance.

Columbus County Volunteers, Camp 794, Whiteville, NC, held their Confederate Memorial Day Service and enjoyed a large crowd paying their respect and reverence to our Confederate ancestors. On behalf of the camp, Molly Bell OCR members Pansey Hardy and Betty Tatum laid a wreath at the memorial. Compatriot "Colonel" Keith Fuller escorted them. The event was organized by Chaplain Dr. Darrin Moore.



Olde Abbeville Camp 39, Laurens, SC, member Jesse Rearden recently travelled to Sweetwater, TX, to round up rattlesnakes.

Norfolk County Grays Camp 1549, Chesapeake, VA, members B. Frank Earnest, Sr. and Jr., wearing their camp T-shirts, visited Andersonville POW camp in Georgia.



Jordan Dill, Liam Dill, and Robert Little took 35 large contractor bags to the Recycling Center in Gaffney, SC. Thanks to the many donors for their contributions to the Recycling Program for the **Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC. The money goes for Cemetery work in Cherokee County. A total of \$149 was collected.

States Rights Gist Camp 1451, Bogansville, SC, hosted their Annual Confederate Memorial Day Service at the Jonesville Town Confederate Monument. **Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, had the following compatriots in attendance. From left, Robert Little, Mark Sheppard, Jordan Dill, Steve Parker, Andrew Parker, Dexter Roberts, and Cecil Goforth.

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



The **Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828**, Callands, VA, was represented at the Pilgrimage and National Confederate Memorial Service At Historic Elm Springs and the Confederate Museum. From left, Lt. Commander Jock Owings, Commander Frank Harvey and Historian Ricky Pritchett. Lt. Commander Owings also was in the Color Guard that day and Historian Ricky Pritchett placed a Wreath at the President Jefferson Davis Monument. After we left the Ceremony we went to Rose Hill Cemetery and placed 36 flags at the Monument there and at graves marked with a Southern Iron Cross.



Members of the **Tom Smith Camp 1702**, Suffolk, VA, visited the NC Monument at South Mountain, returning from a trip to a Gettysburg CW show and stopped to find the monument. From left, Past Camp Commander Fred Taylor, Ray Johnson, Wayne Taylor, Archer Taylor and Jim Mayo. This monument is somewhat difficult to find and requires a hike through the woods but it was worth the journey.



Col. Henry K. Burgwyn Camp 1485, East Wake County, NC, Commander Boyd Cathey presented new member John Cowart with his membership certificate.



The **Ivy Ritchie Camp 1734**, Albemarle, NC, recently held a Confederate Memorial Day Service to honor and remember the Confederate Soldier as well as our Confederate ancestors.



The **Wythe Grey Chapter**, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and **Walker-Terry Camp 1758**, Wytheville, VA, joined together for a Veterans Memorial Service.



The speaker for the meeting of the **General Robert F. Hoke/William J. Hoke Camp 1616**, Lincolnton, NC, was Cheri Todd Molter, who spoke on local Confederate Soldiers in Lincoln, Gaston, and Yancey Counties.

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



Colonel John B. Palmer Camp 1946, Burnsville, NC, Adjutant Paul Chrisawn maintained Chrisawn Cemetery in Yancey County and placed new flags at the graves of two of his Confederate ancestors.



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, members Greg Plummer and John Sullivan flag General Patrick Cleburne's memorial marker in Franklin, TN.



Pettigrew's Partisans Camp 2110, Kinston NC, Commander Walter Moore (right) presents new member Joseph Hewett his membership certificate.



The Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948, Taylorsville, NC, observed Confederate Memorial Day at Friendship Lutheran Church in Taylorsville where approximately 56 Confederate Veterans are interred. Guest speaker Bryan Summers presented a message on keeping our Heritage alive. Camp Honor Guard provided a volley salute.



Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton Camp 2060, West Chester, PA, Commander Paul Donovan welcomes new compatriot Scott Martin Vocht (right) to the camp. Scott's Confederate ancestor, Private Ansley Harris Sealey, served in Company K, 27th Regiment, GA Infantry.



The Pamlico Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the **Beaufort Plowboys Camp 2128**, Washington, NC; the **33rd Regiment Camp 1695**, Belhaven, NC; and the 1st Platoon SCVMC gathered together in Washington to hold a Memorial Service in honor of our Confederate ancestors.



Army of Northern Virginia



At Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, VA, the Stonewall Chapter 1388, UDC, held a grave marker Dedication Ceremony, for two Georgia soldiers of the 59th GA Infantry, Company C; Septimus F. Theus and Alfred R. Theus. Chapter President Ms. Denise Harrell conducted the dedication. The 1st Corps Color Guard provided the Colors with members from the **Charlotte County Grays Camp 1964**, Charlotte Court House, VA, and the **Edmund Ruffin Fire Eaters Camp 3000**, Mechanicsville, VA.



Davidson Guards Camp 1851, Davidson County, NC, held a fundraiser to purchase headstones for two African American Confederate Veterans buried at a local church cemetery without a headstone. Pictured are Commander Michael Scott, guest speaker Chris Watford, Joe Hampton and Jamie Funkhouser.



Litchfield Camp 132, Conway, SC, had a recruitment tent and raised funds for future projects at the Conway River Fest at the Conway Marina, in downtown Conway.



McNeill's Rangers Camp 582, Moorefield, WV, raised a mega flag on Alum Hill, just across the south branch of the Potomac River. The flag is visible from Moorefield, WV and Corridor H. The camp replaces the flag as necessary. Pictured, from left, Commander Dave Judy, Dave Staley and partially hidden, Dennis Neff.

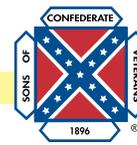


Thank you to Stephanie Lewis, and Liz Groszer for carrying the MD SCV Banner in the Gettysburg Memorial Day Parade. Marching in the Color Guard were: Bob Doerr, and Mike Foundas represented the **Private John W. Culp Camp 1961**, Gettysburg, PA; Ben Mc Donough represented **Dixie Defenders Camp 1861**, Cross City, FL; Jan Heitt represented the **Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD; Commander John Zebelean, Past MD Commander Clarence Woods, Dr. Dave Denisch, Lou Fritz, and Ray Rooks as Color Sergeant represented the **Maj. Gen. Isaac Trimble Camp 1836**, Ellicott City, MD.



Members and guests of the **James M. Miller Camp 2116**, Monroe-Marshville, NC, on a field trip to the Fayetteville Arsenal. Several sites were visited in the Fayetteville area and also the Aversboro Battlefield site. Standing from left, Commander Brian Mattox, Andrew Eason, Cole Marsh, Jackie Parker, Tour guide and author Wade Sokolosky, James Harper, Lt. Commander Mick Aderholt, Ed Collins and John Ellis.

Army of Tennessee



Confederate Memorial Day was observed at **Beauvoir**, Biloxi, MS.



Emma Sansom Camp 253, Gadsden, AL, welcomes new member Kyle Puryear. From left are Sergeant-at-Arms Larry Weeks, Kyle and Commander Frank Leatherwood. Kyle joined under his ancestor Thomas Espey who served as a Private in Company G, 50th Alabama Infantry.



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 Houston Whaley and Adjutant John Hitt.



At the Navy JROTC annual awards assembly conducted at Clay High School, Cadet Petty Officer Braden Dobrenen, left, is awarded the *H. L. Hunley* Medal by Commander Odeen L. Tyre, US Navy (Retired), on behalf of **Kirby Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, in the high school auditorium packed with family, friends and faculty.



GA Division spokesman Martin K. O'Toole addresses the crowd at Confederate Memorial Day ceremony, **presented by the General LaFayette McLaws Camp 79**, Fayetteville, GA.



Members of the **James Keeling Camp 52**, Bristol, TN, observed Confederate Memorial Day at East Hill Cemetery.

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



Sam Davis Camp 596, Biloxi, MS, Commander Ben Lamey presents a wreath at Beauvior, Biloxi, MS, for the annual Pilgrimage to the Tomb of the Unknown Confederate Soldier.



A new marker has been placed on the grave of a great-great-uncle of James Darden, a member of the **Fighting Joe Wheeler Camp 1372**, Birmingham, AL. The cemetery is in Tuscaloosa County, AL.



Featured guest at the annual Christmas dinner of the **Habersham Guard Camp 716**, Demorest, GA, was GA Division Adjutant Richard Straut, on hand to accept a \$500 donation from Commander Michael Dale which the camp raised for Georgia's Heritage Defense Fund.



Finley's Brigade Camp 1614, Havana, FL, Color Guard render honors at the Natural Bridge Monument, Tallahassee FL. From left are Rob Crisler, Larry Thomas, Mark R. Bess, Lee Norris and Thomas Williams, III.



Stephen R. Mallory Camp 1315, Pensacola, FL, has a new meeting place on one acre with a 50-foot flagpole!



The **David W. Payne Camp 1633**, Blairsville, GA, recently presented the *Hunley Award* to Staff Sergeant Benjamin Kyle Barger and Senior Airman Dawson Thomas Long, students of Mountain Area Christian Academy in Morganton, GA. From left, Chaplain John Fusco, Staff Sergeant Barger, Commander Mike Pettus, Senior Airman Long and Adjutant Jessie Pinson.

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



Geoff Walden and Daryl Nottingham of the **Gen. Ben Hardin Helm Camp 1703**, Elizabethtown, KY, spent Memorial Day at Fort Knox maintaining and visiting Confederate graves on the base.



Major General Ambrose Ransom Wright Camp 1914, Evans, GA, Commander Carl T. Miller, Jr. presents Dr. Mark Waters with a hand-blown glass Stainless Banner Christmas ornament following the presentation on the Dahlgrens raid on Richmond which changed the Confederacy's stance on Black Flag warfare.



Our young folks are always an important part of our meetings at the **DeKalb Rifles Camp 1824**, Sylvania, AL. Shown are: Wyatt Gray (front), Sky Gray, Trey Barricks and Landon Martin. They soon discover we have a job for them. They reads the "Purpose," Landon gives the "Charge" and the Gray brothers get everyone signed in.



The **Major William M. Footman Camp 1950**, Fort Myers, FL, swore in three new members. From left are Brian Baily, Lee Hadsock, Jr. and Trae Zipperer.



Three camp commanders recently paid respects at the Harrison County Courthouse Monument, Gulfport MS. Shown are **Shieldsboro Rifles Camp 2263**, Bay St. Louis, MS, Commander Don Green; **Live Oak Rifles Camp 2236**, Pascagoula, MS, Commander Orin Thomas; and **Sam Davis Camp 596**, Biloxi, MS, Commander Ben Lamey.



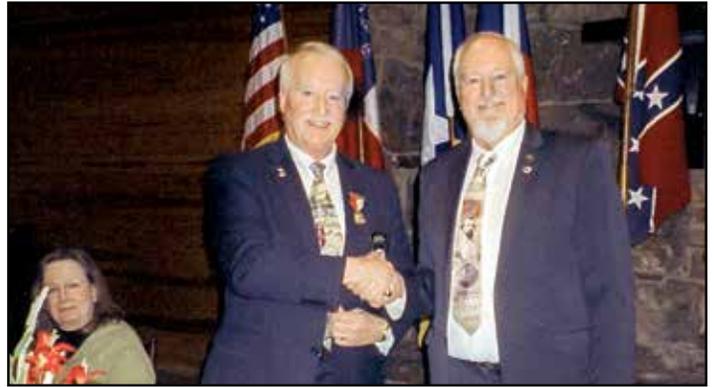
The **Dixie Defenders Camp 1861**, Cross City, FL, displayed The Florida Confederate Memorial Wall at the Dixie County Centennial and Cross City Airport Fly-In.



Army of Tennessee



CSS *Chattahoochee* Camp 2314, Donalsonville, GA, held a headstone dedication for Private Enoch Allen Norris, of the Captain Campbell's Georgia Siege Artillery.



Memphis Brigade Commander Lee Millar presents N. B. Forrest Camp 215, Memphis, TN, Commander Alan Doyle with his 50-year Membership Medal at the recent Lee-Jackson-Chalmers Banquet. Commander Doyle joined the SCV at the Lee Jackson Banquet held in Memphis in 1969!



As part of the Battle of Cuba Station in Gainesville, AL, Memorial Day was observed with more than 20 camps represented as well as more than 20 reenactment units at the surrender site of General Nathan Bedford Forrest. Commander-in-Chief Larry McCluney and Amerika Howard, reenactor/beauty pageant winner were present.



Captain C. B. Vance Camp 1669, Batesville, MS, Commander Donald Wright, Jr., welcomed then Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief Larry McCluney, Jr., to their meeting.



A Lifetime Membership certificate is awarded to Member David Shipp by Kentucky Division Commander Sam Hatcher.



General Jubal A. Early Camp 556, Tampa, FL, participated in a Confederate Memorial Day Service conducted by the Betty Lykes Stringer Chapter UDC at Eden Baptist Church, Brooksville, FL. Past Commander James Armitage was the guest speaker and Past Lt. Commander Wayne Sweat and his musical group provided period music for the event. Lake Lindsay Cemetery is owned by the church and is the resting place for 43 Confederate Veterans. From left, James Armitage, Wayne Sweat, Anne Brown, Joe Donahue and David Townsend.

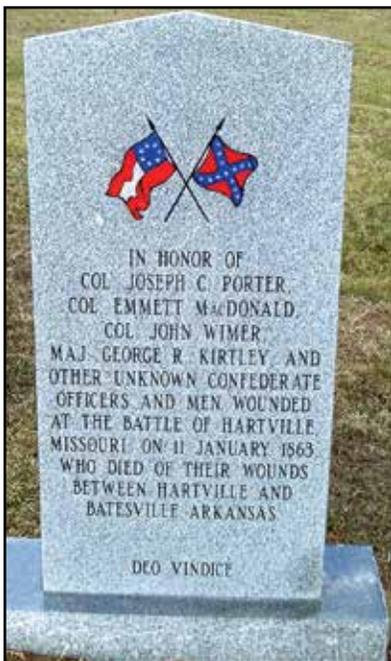
Army of Trans-Mississippi



Private Thomas Sexton Camp 2232, Omaha, NE, Associate member Moss Ellis presented the *H. L. Hunley Award* to JROTC Cadet Isaiah Botels of Lincoln Worth East High School. Ellis is a lifetime member of the Norfolk County Grays Camp 1549, Chesapeake, VA.



Colonel James J. Searcy Camp 1923, Columbia, MO, members Bill Pemberton and Brad Harriman held a dedication ceremony at Good Hope Cemetery, Gillam, MO, on the grave of their Confederate ancestor, Nixon M. Hawkins, Second MO Cavalry, who is the great grandfather of Bill Pemberton and the great-great grandfather of Brad Harriman.



The General James H. McBride Camp 632, Springfield, MO, held a Dedication Ceremony at Steele Cemetery in Hartville, MO, for a new Confederate Monument to the memory of Colonel Joseph C. Porter, Colonel Emmett MacDonald, Colonel John Wimer, Major George Kirtley and other unknown Confederate officers and men wounded at the Battle of Hartville, MO, on 11 January 1863 and who died of their wounds between Hartville and Batesville, AR.



Members of the CA Division had a celebration at their annual reunion. The honored guests included Commander-in-Chief Larry McCluney, Lt. Commander-in-Chief Jason Boshers, Chief of Heritage Operations Walter Donnie Kennedy and Louisiana Lt. Commander George Gremillion.



Colonel Samuel D. Russell Camp 1617, Natchitoches, LA, members shown have served in the US Military. From left are Robert E. Porter-Air Force, Ray Troquille-Army, Terry Chesser-Army, David Carr-Army and Gregg Womack-Army.



Under the supervision of Beauregard Camp 130, New Orleans, LA, the tomb of General Dick Taylor is now fully restored after vandals twice smashed its marble memorial tablet. The new memorial tablet is solid bronze and has been treated to give it the beautiful antique patina.

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, Cadet Cale Reid Cavarra and Lieutenant Commander George Foulds at the Onion House Living History Event in San Antonio.



The Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202, Tucson, AZ, took part in the Tucson Veterans Day Parade. Pictured from left are Bobby Morris, Chester Manning, Greg Bova, Ed Karnes and Ron Cross.



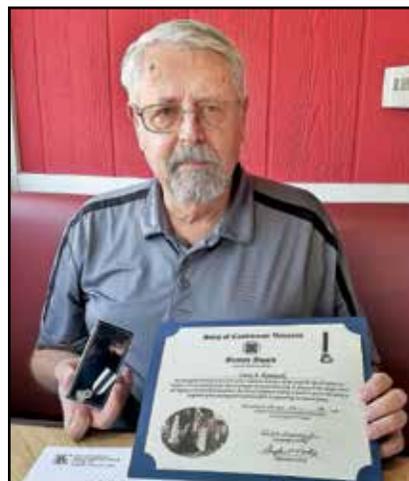
The Governor Samuel W. T. Lanham Camp 586, Weatherford, TX, was invited by the City of Granbury to participate in the General Granbury Birthday Parade. With their ladies Auxiliary, The Lanham Ladies, and Kids they had 22 riding the float plus a full nine-man color guard marching ahead. They were cheered and applauded the whole route and several men removed hats as they passed.



Two ladies from Thunderbird Chapter 2102, Phoenix, AZ, UDC and a Compatriot from the Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525, Phoenix, AZ, cleaned up the Jefferson Davis Memorial on US Highway 60 in Apache Junction, AZ. The memorial marks a portion of the Jefferson Davis Highway. Doing the work were Mrs. Nadine Arney, Mrs. Jane Bermijo and Compatriot Avery Frantz. The damage was from vandalism two years ago when parties unknown shot at the memorial.



At the LA Division Reunion, the Brigadier General J. J. Alfred A. Mouton Camp 778, Opelousas, LA, was awarded the LA Division's Tiger Award. Pictured are camp members George Gremillion and Charles Laurent.



Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708, Scottsdale, AZ, Commander John Rogers presented the SCV Graves Award to AZ Division Graves Registrar Larry Hammack. Compatriot Hammack created and maintains a Find a Grave Virtual Cemetery - Confederate Veterans Buried in Arizona, listing 336 known burials at this point and growing.

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



Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710, Sierra Vista, AZ, Compatriot Greg Kelly installed a Southern Cross of Honor on the grave of his great-great grandfather, Captain William C. Wall, 23rd NC Infantry Regiment. Captain Wall is buried in the Oak Hill Methodist Cemetery in Burke County, NC.



Campbell's Company Camp 2252, Republic, MO, swore in four new members at a recent meeting. Joining the SCV under the honorable service of their Confederate ancestors were Adair Harrison, John Jehle, Tony Smith and Jeremy LaForge.



Major James Morgan Utz Camp 1815, Florissant, MO, held a trash pickup day recently at their adopted portion of highway DD in St. Charles County, MO. This program is through the MO Department of Transportation. From left are Brian Cook, Bill Alvord, Ted Watkins, Jeff Futhey, Rob Adelson and James Martin.



The **Yuma Territorial Outpost Camp 2186**, Yuma, AZ, held an informal Confederate Memorial Day ceremony honoring those CSA veterans buried in Yuma.



Cadet T. J. Henigan was sworn in as a Compatriot of the **W. W. Heartsill Camp 2042**, Marshall, TX, on his 12th birthday. From left, TX Division 2nd Lt. Commander Michael W. Hurley, Compatriot T. J. Henigan, Camp Commander and proud grandfather Bill Elliott. T. J. joined under his GGGG-Grandfather Captain I. Q. Perry Co. A., 19th MS Infantry Regiment, and is Commander Elliott's GG Grandfather.



With the much appreciated assistance of **General Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804**, Fresno, CA, Commander Tom Bolton, a Southern Iron Cross of Honor was installed on the grave of Pvt. Osgood Knox Jones, 15th VA Cavalry Regiment. Pvt. Jones is the great-great grandfather of **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, Adjutant Curt Tipton's wife, Mary. Pvt. Jones is buried in Mountain View Cemetery in Fresno.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



The SCV War Service Medal is presented to Mr. Chestley Sinnot Styles of the **General Albert Sydney Johnston Camp 2048**, Tehachapi, CA, by camp Lt. Commander Kevin Street and Adjutant Steve Browning. Mr. Styles served in the US Army during World War II. After landing at Normandy, "Chesty," a .50 Cal anti-aircraft machine gunner with the 546th Automatic Weapons Battalion, provided air cover for the headquarters of another Son of a Confederate Veteran, Lt. General George S. Patton. He received the Bronze Star Medal for the downing of two attacking enemy aircraft. At 97 years young, Mr. Styles is very active in our organization!



Private C. W. Lucas-Forrest's Escort Camp 2316, Prescott Valley, AZ, Commander John Smoley carries the Third National Flag at the City of Prescott's Federal Memorial Day ceremony at Citizens Cemetery. Members of the **Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, and the **Father A.J. Ryan Camp 302**, San Diego, CA, as well as members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and other veterans organizations participated.



Lt. Alexander Cameron Camp 2226, Greenville, TX, held a flagging ceremony at the Farmersville, TX, IOOF Cemetery to honor James Gardner Kimzey, who served as a member of President Jefferson Davis's Personal Guard.



Members of the **LA Division** met in Natchitoches for their Annual Reunion. Among those present were Past Commander-in-Chief Paul Gramling, ATM Commander J. C. Hanna, and Chief of Heritage Operations Donnie Kennedy.



The **Brigadier General Chief Stand Watie Camp 2300**, St. Charles County, MO, held a Headstone Dedication for Lt. Henry Wiatt in Festus MO. In attendance were members from the Watie Camp, the **Sterling Price Camp 145**, St. Louis, MO, and the **Major James Morgan Utz Camp 1815**, Florissant, MO.



Campbell's Company Camp 2252, Republic, MO, and **South Kansas Camp 2064**, Wichita, KS, held a joint military headstone dedication ceremony for Sgt. John M. Baldrige, Co. B, 23rd GA Infantry, in Galena, KS.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

RAPHAEL SEMMES CAMP 11

MOBILE
McWILLIAMS, BRETT R.
STRICKLAND, JONATHAN
WAYNE
WELLINGTON, JR., STEVE

EMMA SANSOM CAMP 253

GADSDEN
BATTLES, DONALD ERIC

JOHN RAYBURN CAMP 452

GUNTERSVILLE
WILLIAMS, JONATHAN
OLIVER

SAMUEL C. KELLY CAMP 454

OXFORD
BANNER, JIM R.
BUTTRAM, JAMES
MONROE
BUTTRAM, TERRY SCOTT
CARNES, ANTHONY
(TONY) KEITH
HEINTZELMAN, JOHN
ROBERT
PETTY, TIMOTHY ORION
PETTY, JR., GEORGE
WENDELL
TRAUGOTT, JOSEPH JOHN

GEN. EDMUND W. PETTUS CAMP 574

ALEXANDER CITY
EAST, TERRY VAN

GEN. ISHAM GARROTT CAMP 764

MARION
STANLEY, TERRY LANCE

CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS CAMP 768

ATHENS
HIGGINS, ROBERT BOND

COL. WILLIAM A. JOHNSON CAMP 898

TUSCUMBIA
MAPLES, DEREK
MITCHELL

CAPT. WILLIAM HOUSTON SHELBY CAMP 1537

COLUMBIANA
GARRETT, ROBERT LEWIS
GARRETT, ROBERT
WILLIAM

DABNEY H. MAURY CAMP 1754

GRAND BAY
ANDERSON, IV, ALBERT
JACKSON
LOEW, PHILIP (WADE)
LOWE, JONATHAN
(SHANE)

WINSTON COUNTY GRAYS CAMP 1788

HALEYVILLE
ALEXANDER, BOBBY
O'NEAL
HUBBARD, MICHAEL
BOND

DEKALB RIFLES CAMP 1824

SYLVANIA
BETHUNE, JASON SCOTT
WALLS, IV, JESS
CARLTON
LEE
JONES, TIMOTHY
EDWARD
NABORS, WILLIAM CLYDE
WALLS, IV, JESS
ANDERSON

CAPT. HENRY C. SEMPLE CAMP 2002

MONTGOMERY
THORNTON, STEPHEN
JAMES

HARTSOOK GUARD CAMP 2163

BANKSTON
SHELTON, WESLEY COLE

TUSKALOOSA PLOUGHBOYS CAMP 2312

NORTHPORT
VICKERS, CHAUNCEY
GERALD

TEN ISLANDS CAMP 2678

OHATCHEE
GRAY, TERRY L.

ARKANSAS

LT. GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST CAMP 194

FORREST CITY
SANDERS, GARY WAYNE

GEN. ROBERT C. NEWTON CAMP 197

LITTLE ROCK
WOOD, WILLIAM
ANTHONY

COL. ROBERT G. SHAVER CAMP 1655

JONESBORO
SCALLIONS, II, CHARLES
EDWARD

POLK COUNTY INVINCIBLES CAMP 2264

MENA
RYE, III, WELDON

SEABORN JONES COTTEN CAMP 2303

HARRISON
BOATRIGHT, DALE
RUSSELL

CALIFORNIA

FATHER A. J. RYAN-SAN DIEGO CAMP 302

SAN DIEGO
DONOHOO, RODNEY L.
REID, JOHN SIMON

GEN. GEORGE BLAKE COSBY CAMP 1627

SACRAMENTO
WILLIAMS, CAMERON
TRENT

GEN. TYREE HARRIS BELL CAMP 1804

FRESNO
ADAMS, GREGORY NEWT
DHINDSA, JACKSON
THIAGO SINGH
HENDON, JOHN SOLON
JANKOVIC, DIMITRI
McCUSKER
JANKOVIC, JEFFREY
McCUSKER
JANKOVIC, PAVIE
MCCUSKER
McCUSKER, ARTHUR
JEFFERSON
RODRIGUEZ, TRAVIS
MICHAEL

CAPT. CAMERON ERSKINE THOM CAMP 2007

LONG BEACH
SIMMONS, MITCHELL
JAMES

COLORADO

WILLIAM T. BRIDWELL CAMP 2020

CANON CITY
CLEMMONS, KENNETH
ROBERT

DELAWARE

DELAWARE GRAYS CAMP 2068

SEAFORD
CARROLL, HENRY ERIC
(HUGHES)

FLORIDA

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY CAMP 556

TAMPA
POSEY, ROBERT WILLIAM

8th FLA QUINCY YOUNG GUARDS CAMP 703

QUINCY
DAVIDSON, TERENCE L.

PVT. WILLIAM RILEY MILTON CAMP 741

TAVARES
ATKINSON, DUANE LEWIS
WALL, JAMES LAWTON

KIRBY SMITH CAMP 1209

JACKSONVILLE
ARNOLD, WALTER LEE

CAPTAIN FRANCIS ASBURY HENDRY CAMP 1284

SEBRING
BURNETT, GARY L.

STEPHEN RUSSELL MALLORY CAMP 1315

PENSACOLA
CROOKE, ANDREW
MATTHEW
CROOKE, BRIAN JOSEPH
CROOKE, IAN DANIEL
JOHNSTON, CLAYTON
DANIEL

WILLIAM WING LORING CAMP 1316

ST. AUGUSTINE
DAVIS, PATRICK "COLT"
DAVIS, WALLACE "CARL"
JHODGES, DENNIS
JEFFERY

THEOPHILUS WEST M.D. CAMP 1346

MARIANNA
BASFORD, DANIEL
HARRISON
MOFFATT, RUSSELL
EUGENE

WILLIAM HENRY HARRIS CAMP 1395

FT. LAUDERDALE
CALLOWAY, ALEX PEREZ
LAURIE, JACKSON

BATTLE OF OLUSTEE CAMP 1463

LAKE CITY
RUSS, BURNICE LEE

JACOB SUMMERLIN CAMP 1516

KISSIMMEE
PAUGH, JOSE ANTONIO
NIEVES

FINLEY'S BRIGADE CAMP 1614

HAVANA
THOMAS, MICHAEL

COL. SAMUEL ST. GEORGE ROGERS CAMP 1865

OCALA
COOK, WALTER AMOS

2nd LT. JOSEPH MORGAN CAMP 2012

PERRY
SIMMONS, HARVEY
DANIEL

CAPT. WINSTON STEPHENS CAMP 2041

MacCLENNY
RODRIGUEZ, FRANK

MUNNERLYN'S CATTLE GUARD BATTALION CAMP 2120

CHRISTMAS
EILERS, MICHAEL GLENN
JOHNSON, ALIBERT M.

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN CAMP 2210

TAMPA
CARSWELL, DANIEL LEE

5th FLORIDA INFANTRY BLACKHEART RIFLES CAMP 2291

ST. MARKS
MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM
RONALD

GEORGIA

CLEMENT A. EVANS CAMP 64

WAYCROSS
ALLEN, WILLIAM JAMES
MIXON, DONALD HARRY
MIXON, PHILIP ASHLEY
SPIKES, HARRY
VARNADORE, CHESTER
HOLDEN

BRIG. GEN. T. R. R. COBB CAMP 97

ATHENS
BOND, DANIEL ELLIOTT

BRIG. GEN. E. PORTER ALEXANDER CAMP 158

AUGUSTA
GROSS, REVEREND
LLOYD E.
RHINE, SAMUEL CARTER

COL. WILLIAM H. STILES-WARREN AKIN CAMP 670

CARTERSVILLE
JONES, ETHAN EDWARD
WESLEY, JEFFREY JUNIOR

COL. EDMUND N. ATKINSON CAMP 680

VALDOSTA
WIDER, SAWYER

KENNESAW BATTLEFIELD CAMP 700

MARIETTA
BROADDUS, RA

HABERSHAM GUARD CAMP 716

DEMOREST
RADFORD, ALLEN

LT. DICKSON L. BAKER CAMP 926

HARTWELL
BRUCE, JAMIE MATTHEW
COGGINS, BRIAN
DOUGLAS

CURRAHEE RANGERS CAMP 935

TOCCOA
HARDMAN, BRANDON
SHAN

McLEOD-MORING CAMP 1386

SWAINSBORO
JACKSON, JOHNNY

27th GEORGIA REGIMENT CAMP 1404

GAINESVILLE
CHAMBERS, CODY
HARRISON

MAJ. MARK NEWMAN CAMP 1602

SANDERSVILLE
McGAHEE, CALEB CHANCE

STEWART-WEBSTER CAMP 1607

RICHLAND
TATE, JAMES ANDREW

MATTHEW TALBOT NUNNALLY CAMP 1671

MONROE
ADAMS, JORDAN T.
LOFTON, RANDALL SCOTT

MAJ. GEN. AMBROSE RANSOM WRIGHT CAMP 1914

EVANS
DAY, RYAN
SCHLEIN, GREGORY
ALLAN

BUCKHEAD - FORT LAWTON BRIGADE CAMP 2102

MILLEN
SCOTT, NORMAN
MICHAEL

GEORGIA DIVISION HQ CAMP 2200

MOULTRIE
BIGGS, WILLIAM THOMAS
BOTTS, WILLIAM
TIMOTHY
CRAFT, CHARLES
DOUGLAS
ELLISON, CALEB
HORNSBY, CLIFFORD
HORNSBY, WAYNE
LARKEY, III, GERALD
MASSFELLER, RYAN
RHODES
MERKA, STEVE
MORGAN, JOEL
PARHAM, LUCAS
MATTHEW
REDDICKS, BRAIN
ASHLEY
SELL, NOAH
SMALLWOOD, RANDY
FLOYD
SNOW, CHRISTOPHER
WOODS, JOHN JOSEPH

THE CAMP OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER CAMP 2218 JONES COUNTY
JONES, SR., CRAIG S.

FRANKLIN RANGERS CAMP 2334 CARNESVILLE
BOOKOUT, JOHN DAVID
LUNDSFORD, JOSHUA
SEGARS, QUINTON
TERRELL

KENTUCKY

COL. ALFRED JOHNSTON CAMP 276 BENTON
HUGHES, BRANDON
JEWELL
MAY, JAMES EVANS
THOMPSON, JIMMY
RICHARD
THWEATT, CRAIG ALLEN

JOHN HUNT MORGAN CAMP 1342 LOUISVILLE
DIXON, RODERICK LEE
GLEASON, DAVID L.

TILGHMAN-BEAUREGARD CAMP 1460 MAYFIELD
CROWLEY, BOYCE WAYNE

GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN CAMP 1495 PADUCAH
BROWN, ANTHONY
FERGUSON, SR., KEVIN M.
FERGUSON, JR., KEVIN M.
GRAY, STEVEN JAMES
SKINNER, TIMMIE
HERMAN RUFUS

FORT HEIMAN CAMP 1834 MURRAY
EDWARDS, DONALD K.
HOUSTON, BRAD LANE

GEN. ROGER W. HANSON CAMP 1844 WINCHESTER
FINERTY, BRAIN
YOUNG, CHRISTOPHER
BOONE

CHARLES H. LEE CAMP 2305 FALMOUTH
SIZEMORE, DAVID
SIZEMORE, NICHOLAS

JIM PEARCE CAMP 2527 PRINCETON
CHRISTOPHER, JOHN
THOMAS

LOUISIANA

COL. CHARLES D. DREUX CAMP 110 NEW ORLEANS
O'BRIEN, SEAN PATRICK

BEAUREGARD CAMP 130 NEW ORLEANS
ANNALORO, LAWRENCE
CHARBONNET, EDWARD
SABRIET, ROBERT
SYDNOR
WHITE, LOUIS
WRIGHT, III, JOSEPH
DENTON

HENRY WATKINS ALLEN CAMP 133 BATON ROUGE
SAMUEL, JONATHAN
SMITH

GEN. LEROY AUGUSTUS STAFFORD CAMP 358 ALEXANDRIA
COWAN, JOHN LESLIE

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR CAMP 1308 SHREVEPORT
MATTHEWS, JOSHUA
RYAN
OTT, FRED MURRY

SABINE RIFLES CAMP 2057 MANY
MOAK, CAMERON BROCK
SEPULVADO, AERIAL
ZACHARIA
SEPULVADO, CLARK
SEPULVADO, MAGNUM
DUALL
SEPULVADO, VIRGIL
KERRY
SPURLOCK, LEONARD
DALE

LT. J.Y. SANDERS CAMP 2092 MORGAN CITY
LEBLANC, BARRY J.

MARYLAND

MAJ. GEN. ISAAC RIDGEWAY TRIMBLE CAMP 1836 ELLICOTT CITY
MUSICK, JR., ARNOLD
HOWARD

MISSOURI

CAPTAIN WILLIAM T. ANDERSON CAMP 1743 HUNTSVILLE
LANCASTER, BENJAMIN
M.

CAMPBELL'S COMPANY CAMP 2252 REPUBLIC
MOORE, KENNETH RALPH
SENG, CHARLES EDWARD

THE STODDARD RANGERS CAMP 2290 DEXTER
BILDERBACK, DALTON
JONES, AUSTIN LANE

MISSISSIPPI

SAM DAVIS CAMP 596 BILOXI
NEWMAN, II, JOSEPH
CHARLES
WHISENANT, SKY JAMES

JEFFERSON DAVIS CAMP 635 JACKSON
HAMMAN, JOHN MICHAEL

GEN. CHARLES CLARK CAMP 856 CLEVELAND
CRADDOCK, CULVER
CARTER
DULANEY, PETER HOPSON
LONG, J. ANDREW
WEAVER, ELMER
HOUSTON
WINN, IV, EUSTACE
HAROLD

LT. GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST CAMP 1353 HATTIESBURG
SHARPLESS, CARLTON
PHILLIP

CHRISTOPHER (KIT) MOTT CAMP 1379 HOLLY SPRINGS
BRAMLETT, JACOB NOAH
BRAMLETT, LARRY SHANE

7th MISS. INFANTRY BATT CAMP 1490 PURVIS
HARDWICK, JR., ALBERT
JAMES

GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST CAMP 1649 MERIDIAN
SCHRIMPshire, MARTY
LEE

COVINGTON CO. SHARPSHOOTERS CAMP 1676 SANFORD
CUTWAY, LOUIE ALBERT

LOWRY RIFLES CAMP 1740 RANKIN COUNTY
DEAR, JACOB TYLER
(JAKE)
EDWARDS, CHARLEY
MARTIN
WINSTEAD, FRANK
CHARLES

CALHOUN AVENGERS CAMP 1969 CALHOUN CITY
BLACKWELDER, CHARLES
PAUL
EUBANKS, ANDREW DALE
STONE, MATTHEW ALLAN

THE RANKIN GREYS CAMP 2278 FLORENCE
SUMMERLIN, JAMES
DAVID
WEEKS, AARON BRICE

TALLAHATCHIE RIFLES CAMP 2287 TALLAHATCHIE COUNTY
VAN der POEL, JOHANNES
(JOEY) A.

NORTH CAROLINA

GEORGE DAVIS CAMP 5 WILMINGTON
MITCHELL, JR., BAKER
ADAMS

ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE CAMP 15 ASHEVILLE
ENLOE, COLEMAN
CHRISTOPHER

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL CAMP 168 FAYETTEVILLE
BECK, CURTIS LYLE

THE THOMASVILLE RIFLES CAMP 172 THOMASVILLE
PAYNE, TRAVIS RAY
TROXLER, JACOB DANIEL

FRANKLIN RIFLES CAMP 310 LOUISBURG
BLIZZARD, DANNY R.
DICKERSON, MICHAEL W.
LOFTIN, SPENCER C.
NEAL, JEREMY DAVID
SANDLING, DAVIS
NATHANIEL

ROWAN RIFLES CAMP 405 SALISBURY
HORNE, BRANDON L.
LEONARD, TRAVIS ALLEN

PVT. CHARLES FREDERICK HARGET CAMP 706 NEW BERN
PICK, CANNON JAMES

CAPT. JESSE S. BARNES CAMP 771 WILSON
BARNES, JASON PETER

COL. CHARLES F. FISHER CAMP 813 GRAHAM
NICKS, JOSEPH GLENN

GEN. MATT W. RANSOM CAMP 861 WELDON
ASKEW, KENNETH STACEY

CHEROKEE GUARDS CO. A 29th NC TROOPS CAMP 893 MURPHY
SETSER, KENNETH C.

CSS RAM NEUSE CAMP 1427 KINSTON
THIGPEN, DOYLE McRAE

SMITHFIELD LIGHT INFANTRY CAMP 1466 SMITHFIELD
BAREFOOT, JR., JOHNNY
WILLIAMS, CRAIG
WHITMELL

24th NC CO. C CLAYTON YELLOW JACKETS CAMP 1809 CLAYTON
BOGLE, JR., EDWIN DAVIS

COL. JOHN B. PALMER CAMP 1946 BURNSVILLE
GRAYSON, RUSSELL
WAYNE

ROCKY FACE RANGERS CAMP 1948 TAYLORSVILLE
MONDAY, DAKOTA SKYE

THE BURKE TIGERS CAMP 2162 VALDESE
SCRONCE, EUGENE
KENNETH

CAPT. DAVID WILLIAMS/HOLLY SHELTER VOLUNTEERS CAMP 2267 BURGAW
CAMPBELL, ROBERT
THOMAS

CANE CREEK RIFLES CAMP 2294 FLETCHER
GOINGS, JASON WAYNE
GOINGS, JASON DENNIS

NEW JERSEY

PVT. MEREDITH POOL CAMP 1505 HAMMONTON
McGUINN, JR., EDWARD F.

NEVADA

THE SILVER STATE GRAYS CAMP 1989 LAS VEGAS
HIGGINS, DAVID WESLEY

NEW YORK

MISS CONSTANCE CARY CAMP 1913 GLOVERSVILLE
MITCHELL, ENOCH
ANDREW

OHIO

LT. JONATHAN BRESSLER CAMP 1536 CINCINNATI
BARTLETT, CHRISTOPHER
ALLYN
IDLER, JOSHUA KEITH

CAPT. THOMAS W. PATTON CAMP 2021 BOARDMAN
KOVAL, LAWRENCE MARK

OKLAHOMA

BRIGADIER GEN. STAND WATIE CAMP 149 ARDMORE
LOWDEN, DAVID MARK
MARTIN, LARRY KING

CAPTAIN JAMES J. McALESTER CAMP 775 McALESTER
GATES, JEFFERY W.

COL. DANIEL N. McINTOSH CAMP 1378 TULSA
WALDEN, JAMES KENTON

PVT. DRURY WARREN CAMP 2180 PONCA CITY
KUHN, MELL H.

COLONEL TANDY WALKER CAMP 2207 SHAWNEE
AVERY, JASON R.
COLWELL, JR., BOBBY L.

Li'L DIXIE CONFEDERATES CAMP 2259 COALGATE
COTTRELL, JAMES WILLIS
HENRY

MEN IN GRAY CAMP 2309 LAWTON
CHEEK, BRIAN LYNN

MAJOR JAMES McHENRY CAMP 2310 BROKEN ARROW
BRYANT, AUSTIN
PHILLIPS, LANCE

SHECOE'S CHICKSAW BATTALION, MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS CAMP 2331 ADA
McDANIEL, RONALD DEAN

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

SOUTH CAROLINA

JOHN M. KINARD CAMP 35
NEWBERRY
WESSINGER, JOHN M.

ADAM WASHINGTON BALLENGER CAMP 68
SPARTANBURG
GODFREY, MARK LEE
HALL, JR., TOMMY G.
SIMS, II, MICHAEL
WILLIAM

COL. OLIN M. DANTZLER CAMP 73
ORANGEBURG
DUKES, THOMAS W.

GORDON CAPERS CAMP 123
ST. GEORGE
UTSEY, MICHAEL E.

LITCHFIELD CAMP 132
CONWAY
HARDEE, AUDIE JOHN

MAJ. JAMES LIDE COKER CAMP 146
HARTSVILLE
PREMO, RICHARD DICKEY

HORRY ROUGH AND READY CAMP 1026
MYRTLE BEACH
CORMIER, JOSH
RANDALL

GENERAL ELLISON CAPERS CAMP 1212
MONCK'S CORNER
BEST, RICHARD O.
WATTS, JR., RICHARD
ARNOLD

FORT SUMTER CAMP 1269
CHARLESTON
WILLIAMS, DAVID
CRIMMINS

PEE DEE RIFLES CAMP 1419
FLORENCE DARLINGTON
HICKSON, CARL ALLEN

BRIG. GEN. MICAHA JENKINS CAMP 1569
ROCK HILL
ROCKHOLT, RICHARD
WAYNE
ROCKHOLT, RICHARD
JONATHAN REX

COLLETON RANGERS CAMP 1643
WALTERBORO
BENTON, JR., HENRY
MELVIN JR.

REBELS IN GREY CAMP 2027
WESTMINSTER
ARNOLD, TIMOTHY SCOTT

TENNESSEE

N. B. FORREST CAMP 3
CHATTANOOGA
FULBRIGHT, SR., BILLY
JOE
HUGHES, VANCE WILLIAM
MOSER, ADAM DOUGLAS

SAMUEL R. WATKINS CAMP 29
COLUMBIA
BARBERI, ALEX C.
DUNCAN, JAMES
ANTHONY "TONY"
FOX, BRENT GILBRETH
FRAZIER, RICKY HOWARD
JACKSON, BRIAN
DOUGLAS
RING, ALLEN CRAIG

NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST BOYHOOD HOME CAMP 37
CHAPEL HILL
FUTRELL, ROBERT
CHARLES
LAWRENCE, JR.,
GARRETT HOLT

LONGSTREET-ZOLLICOFFER CAMP 87
KNOXVILLE
ESTEP, WILLIAM

GENERAL JOHN C. BROWN CAMP 112
PULASKI
BEDDINGFIELD, JR.,
ELBERT LEON

COL. GEORGE H. NIXON CAMP 214
LAWRENCEBURG
HENSON, DANNY RAY

SIMONTON-WILCOX CAMP 257
COVINGTON
KEEN, KEVIN LEE

CAPT. WILLIAM H. McCAULEY CAMP 260
DICKSON COUNTY
MILLER, KARL E.

CUMBERLAND MOUNTAIN RIFLES CAMP 386
TRACY CITY
HILL, KIRKLAND
HAMILTON

PVT. IKE STONE CAMP 564
HENDERSON
FREELAND, JAMES
EDWARD

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM D. McCAIN HQ CAMP 584
COLUMBIA
DITZLER, ETHAN B.
HAYNES, LEWIS HAROLD
MIKELL, LARRY
PARTIN, GRANT
ALEXANDER
SCHLEMM, IAN MICHAEL
TALLEY, DANIEL JOHN

WHEELER-LONG CAMP 709
DUNLAP
EASTERLEY, JAMIE RAY
McCURRY, ALLEN D.

WIGFALL GREYS CAMP 1560
COLLIERVILLE
BOYD, III, ALSTON WADE
SMITH, NICHOLAS JAMES

COL. W. M. BRADFORD/ COL. J. G. ROSE CAMP 1638
MORRISTOWN
ADAMS, SHANE
MITCHELL, PHILLIP
JAMES

COL. CYRUS SUGG CAMP 1792
ADAMS
EDWARDS, JOHN CURTIS
PALMORE, BO
PALMORE, JOSHUA
SHOLAR, RAY MARLIN

BELL'S PARTISANS CAMP 1821
TRIMBLE
BROWN, SR., CHARLES
EDWARD
KAPTURE, PRESTON

DILLARD-JUDD CAMP 1828
COOKEVILLE
IRBY, JAMES EVERETT

MYERS-ZOLLICOFFER CAMP 1990
LIVINGSTON
RICH, BARLOW RUSH
RICH, JOE MARCOM
RICH, WAYNE

CAPT. CHAMP FERGUSON/STANDING STONE CAMP 2014
MONTEREY
WATSON, MICHAEL LEO

RAWDON-SPEARS CAMP 2113
SUMMERTOWN
BOWDEN, DON WAYNE
BROWN, TONY LEE

FORREST CROSSING GUARDS CAMP 2332
CLIFTON
BORDEN, TIMOTHY
DUSTIN
HADDOCK, JR., LARRY
GENE
HOLT, DERRICK WAYNE
MANESS, BRANDON TODD
MILLIKAN, KYLE
ALEXANDER
PULLEY, STEVEN
BRADLEY
WEST, ANDY RAY

TEXAS

HOOD'S TEXAS BRIGADE CAMP 153
SAN ANTONIO
MERRILL, DOUGLAS
EDWARD
MERRILL, NICHOLAS
BRADLEY
MERRILL, TURNER
CURTIS
MERRILL, ZACHARY
TAYLOR

J. L. HALBERT CAMP 359
CORSICANA
ONSTOTT, JR., DUANE D.

BRIG. GEN. JOHN SAYLES CAMP 366
ABILENE
RANKIN, ZACHERIAH A.
SMITH, JAMES HUGH

J. M. "MATT" BARTON CAMP 441
SULPHUR SPRINGS
BOCKEMEHL, MATTHEW

STONEWALL JACKSON CAMP 901
DENTON
COKER, TODD OLIVER

GEN. JEROME B. ROBERTSON CAMP 992
BRENHAM
CAPAN, STEVEN ARTHUR

MAJOR W. H. "HOWDY" MARTIN CAMP 1241
ATHENS
CRUTCHER, GERALD DON
WALLACE, PATRICK LEE

MAJ. ROBERT M. WHITE CAMP 1250
TEMPLE
LAMEY, TODD MICHAEL
OLIVER, JAMES-ZANE
LEWIS
OLIVER, ROBERT WAYNE

13th TEXAS INFANTRY CAMP 1565
ANGLETON
SHARBENO, II, WILEY
PRESTON

COLONEL MIDDLETON TATE JOHNSON CAMP 1648
ARLINGTON
PIERCE, JOSEPH ERIC

COL. GUSTAV HOFFMANN CAMP 1838
NEW BRAUNFELS
SMITH, DAVID DUNCAN

TERRY'S TEXAS RANGERS CAMP 1937
CLEBURNE
HOLLAND, ANTHONY
WAYNE

HILL COUNTRY CAMP 1938
FREDERICKSBURG
EPPS, JR., JESS
STIMPSON

MAJOR J. N. DARK CAMP 2026
KOUNTZE
GARRETT, ZACHERY
TYLER

WAUL'S TEXAS LEGION CAMP 2103
KATY
CHESTER, DANIEL LOY

MEDINA GREYS CAMP 2254
HONDO
CLAYTON, ROY LEE
HAMLYN, STEVEN T.
HOUSTON, III, REAGAN
TRAWEEK

MAJ. JAMES INNES RANDOLPH, JR. CAMP 2255
WILLOW PARK
MADDUX, STEVE MONROE

MAJOR R. L. DABNEY CAMP 2261
CANTON
BARKER, CURTIS

JUDGE ROY BEAN CAMP 2298
IRAAN
QUICK, JONATHAN
BUFORD

LT. GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST CAMP 2313
WHITNEY
HODNETT, JR., BOBBY
JACK

SOLDIER SUMMIT GRAYS CAMP 1797
WEST VALLEY
HINSON, CHARLES
EDWARD

WASATCH REBELS CAMP 2306
SALT LAKE CITY
RICKS, NATHAN STEVE

VIRGINIA

STONEWALL CAMP 380
VIRGINIA BEACH
GREGORY, ROBERT
EDWARD

PRINCESS ANNE CAMP 484
VIRGINIA BEACH
BONNEWELL, SIMON
JOHN
HUMPHREY, MACON
BENNETT
POPE, NICHOLAS
RANDOLPH

SUMMERS-KOONTZ CAMP 490
LURAY
HEYWOOD, SAMUEL
WINSLOW

R. E. LEE CAMP 726
ALEXANDRIA
ANDRIANI, MICHAEL
ROBERT
DAVIS, AUSTEN TORRES
RODRIGUEZ, JR.,
EDWARD FREDERICK

ARMISTEAD-HILL-GOODER CAMP 749
CHASE CITY
BAILEY, JUSTIN CRAIG

FRANK STRINGFELLOW CAMP 822
FAIRFAX
STARK, JAMES
REYNOLDS

CAPTAIN JOHN F. McELHENNY CAMP 840
LEBANON
HARGIS, JR., CHARLIE
SCOTT

J. E. B. STUART CAMP 1343
HENRICO
LAYNE, CHRISTOPHER
COOPER
POWELL, LUCAS HUNTER
PURICELLI, ANTHONY
PAVEL

URQUHART-GILLETTE CAMP 1471
FRANKLIN
RINEHART, THOMAS
EDWARD

TURNER ASHBY CAMP 1567
WINCHESTER
FOX, JOSHUA LEE

HIGH BRIDGE CAMP

1581
FARMVILLE
 MOORE, DUSTIN

WALKER-TERRY CAMP

1758
WYTHEVILLE
 HAGY, ROBERT SHELBY

LANE-ARMISTEAD CAMP

1772
MATHEWS
 MARTIN, RONALD KEELY

DEARING BEAUREGARD

CAMP 1813
COLONIAL HEIGHTS
 JACKSON, JAMES
 ROBERT

LT. COL. VINCENT A. WITCHER CAMP 1863

GRUNDY
 ALFORD, SHAUN
 PATRICK
 O'QUINN, MATTHEW

JAMES CITY CAVALRY
CAMP 2095
WILLIAMSBURG
 GRIGGS, DENNIS

STAFFORD LIGHT
ARTILLERY CAMP 2247
STAFFORD
 ROESCH, NATHANIEL
 DAVID

BRIG. GEN. W. C. WICKHAM CAMP 2250
MECHANICSVILLE
 WARE, DAVID A.

GORDONSVILLE GRAYS
CAMP 2301
GORDONSVILLE
 STOWE, JR., THELBERT
 R.
 WILTON, JR., WILLIAM

WEST VIRGINIA

BERKELEY BORDER
GUARDS CAMP 199
MARTINSBURG
 KERSEY, MICHAEL
 EDWARD

MCNEILL'S RANGERS
CAMP 582
MOOREFIELD
 GROGHAN, JOSHUA
 MILEY, REED
 SMITH, JR., GREGORY
 ALLAN

A. G. JENKINS CAMP 628
GUYANDOTTE
 EVANS, REINHARDT
 GIBSON, GLENN DENNIS
 MARSHALL, JESSE
 ALLAN
 MCCOY, EMIL ALFRED
 RASH, MIKE
 SCOTT, CHARLES
 MICHAEL

Continued from page 14

The Last Roll

Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton Camp 1354
 Vicksburg, MS
Thomas David Anderson

7th Miss. Infantry Batt Camp 1490
 Purvis, MS
Harvey Dee Breland, Jr.

East Mississippi Greys Camp 1666
 Forest, MS
James Edwin Rushing

Goldsboro Rifles Camp 760
 Goldsboro, NC
Glenwood A. Fields

James B. Gordon Camp 810
 Wilkesboro, NC
Hobert Allen Yates

Gen. Matt W. Ransom Camp 861
 Weldon, NC
Joseph G. Minton

Maj. Charles Q. Petty Camp 872
 Gastonia, NC
Charles Haynes
Mitchell Randolph Holbrook

Col. John Sloan Camp 1290
 Greensboro, NC
Jeffrey Lawrence Frank

Lewis A. Armistead Camp 1302
 Jacksonville, NC
Luther Edward Ennett, Jr.

Smithfield Light Infantry Camp 1466
 Smithfield, NC
John Edward Gregory, III

Dr. B. T. Person Camp 1517
 Fremont-Pikeville, NC
Charles Edward Massengill

Rockingham Rangers Camp 1835
 Mayodan, NC
Jerry Lee Carter

Davidson Guards Camp 1851
 Davidson County, NC
Charles Myron Craver

Captain Robert Bingham Camp 2192
 Mebane, NC
Henry Alvin Tabor

Continued on page 48

*Welcome
 to our newest
 Life Members*

Name	Division	Camp
RONNY L. MAGNUSSON	AL	768
ALAN BRIDGEWATER	AL	768
CHRISTOPHER RICE	AL	1864
JOHN RICE	AL	1921
ROBERT PENNEBAKER	AR	561
SCOTT TYLER	CA	1208
DARCY DAVIS	FL	1316
DONALD HALL	GA	1386
RICHARD BAILEY, SR.	GA	2172
PAUL HONAKER	KS	1854
MICHAEL GORDON	KY	276
BUCKY HARRIS	KY	1783
RAY PHILLIPS	MO	2252
LANNY DIXON	MO	2276
SAMUEL B. GREEN	NC	310
DAVID BRISTOL	NC	1486
DAVID KELLER	NJ	584
W. DEWAYNE PRICE	OK	2207
HAROLD BEYLOTTE, JR.	SC	4
T. BRUCE GIBSON	TN	33
STEVEN BROWN	TN	176
ALBERT COLVIN	TX	958
GLENN FLINT, JR.	VA	584
EDWARD RODRIGUEZ, JR.	VA	762

The Last Roll

Pvt. Drury Warren Camp 2180
Ponca City, OK
Harry Addison Wolfenbarger, Jr.

J. E. B. Stuart Camp 1506
Philadelphia, PA
Richard Marshall Burr
Clark J. Van Buskirk

Secession Camp 4
Charleston, SC
John Campbell Evans

Marion Camp 24
Marion, SC
Hubbard G. Clapper

16th South Carolina Regiment Camp 36
Greenville, SC
Jack E. Marlar
Johnny M. Mills

3rd SC Cavalry Co. I of Edisto Camp 131
Edisto Island, SC
Franklin Symmes Lloyd
Thomas Warren Weeks

River's Bridge Camp 842
Fairfax, SC
David Lee Brabham, Sr.

General Joe Wheeler Camp 1245
Aiken, SC
George C. Waddell

N. B. Forrest Camp 3
Chattanooga, TN
William David Scott

Murfreesboro Camp 33
Murfreesboro, TN
Thomas Edward Meadows

Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87
Knoxville, TN
Gerald William Ross, Sr.

John R. Massey Camp 152
Fayetteville/Lincoln Co., TN
George Timothy Morrison

Marshall Rangers Camp 297
Lewisburg, TN
James Waldrop Garrett
Joshua Ledford

Cumberland Mountain Rifles Camp 386
Tracy City, TN
Christopher James Cassidy

Pvt. Ike Stone Camp 564
Henderson, TN
Mike Burkhead

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain HQ Camp 584
Columbia, TN
William Robert Bullock, Jr.
Johnny Wayne Key
Gene Fleming Lyon

Gen. Robert H. Hatton Camp 723
Lebanon, TN
Paul E. Nelson

Sam Davis Camp 1293
Brentwood, TN
Daniel E. Lee

Wigfall Greys Camp 1560
Collierville, TN
Joseph Wheeler Percer
L. Nash Vickers

Bell's Partisans Camp 1821
Trimble, TN
Joel Harris Baucom

Dillard-Judd Camp 1828
Cookeville, TN
Gordon Gene Stephens

Maj. George W. Littlefield Camp 59
Austin, TX
Don G. Evans, Jr.

Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 67
Houston, TX
James Earle Freeman, Jr.

Col. A. M. Hobby Camp 713
Corpus Christi, TX
Elain Elmer Barnes

Stonewall Jackson Camp 901
Denton, TX
William Foster Bell

General John Gregg Camp 958
Longview, TX
James Preston Mobley

Gen. Jerome B. Robertson Camp 992
Brenham, TX
William C. Hoffmann, Jr.

Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275
Livingston, TX
William Stewart Vincent

Gen. Sam Bell Maxey Camp 1358
Paris, TX
Lovell E. Hayden, III

13th Texas Infantry Camp 1565
Angleton, TX
R. Strybos, Jr.

General Tom Green Camp 1613
San Angelo, TX
Larry Charles Beatty

Col. Phillip A. Work Camp 1790
Woodville, TX
James Truman Hale

Upshur County Patriots Camp 2109
Gilmer, TX
Ben David Hay

Captain Bob Lee Camp 2198
Bonham, TX
Jeffrey Lee Minschew

Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 2313
Whitney, TX
J. Pat Baughman

Lee-Jackson Camp 1
Richmond, VA
James C. Ruehrmund

Stonewall Camp 380
Virginia Beach, VA
Barnabas William Baker

Powhatan Troops Camp 1382
Powhatan, VA
Andrew, Seamons, Jr.

Urquhart-Gillette Camp 1471
Franklin, VA
Ralph P. Tayloe

Turner Ashby Camp 1567
Winchester, VA
Wade Muse Headley, Jr.

High Bridge Camp 1581
Farmville, VA
Robert Carter Harris

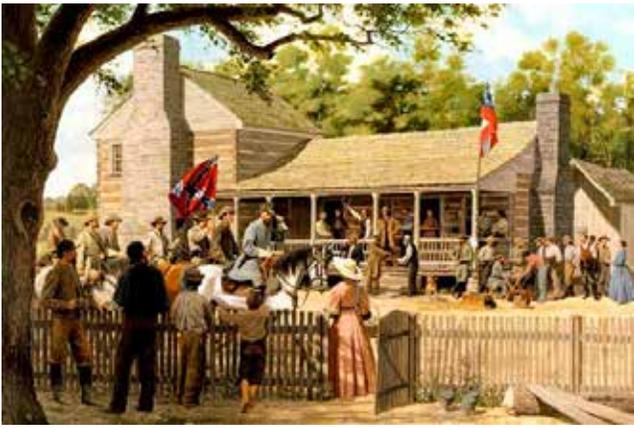
Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee Camp 1805
Spotsylvania, VA
George "Greg" Gregory Raines, Jr.

Dearing Beauregard Camp 1813
Colonial Heights, VA
Robert W. Bridger

Charlotte County Grays Camp 1964
Charlotte Court House, VA
Ronald Thomas Graves

James City Cavalry Camp 2095
Williamsburg, VA
Marion James Raiford, Jr.

Beirne Chapman Camp 148
Union, WV
John H. Allen



**WE ARE PROUD TO ANNOUNCE THE
LAUNCH OF A FUND RAISER FOR A
VISITORS CENTER AT THE
NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST HOME
IN CHAPEL HILL, TENNESSEE.
“FORREST HALL”**

The Sons of Confederate Veterans acquired the Nathan Bedford Forrest boyhood home in 1995 from the state of Tennessee. Since that time the cabin and out buildings have been restored and the grounds have been made immaculate due to the hard work and dedication of many SCV members, especially the Director Gene Andrews. With all of the attacks on our Confederate Heritage and especially General Forrest, it is time for us to have the Forrest home available during regular hours for tours and other events. This is where the idea for Forrest Hall originated, it's time to “Charge em’ both ways”!



Once completed, Forrest Hall will be a 5,000 square foot building with a visitors center that includes a museum and gift shop, restrooms and a kitchen area as well as an events center for meetings, special events and weddings. The projected cost is \$500,000 with a completion date of July 2024. If you are ready to “Ride with Forrest” donate today! Everyone should try to at least be at the Forrest’s Escort level!

General Forrest level \$10,000 _____ Colonel Jeffery Forrest level \$5,000 _____
 Forrest Escort level \$1,000 _____ Morton's Artillery level \$500 _____
 Forrest’s Cavalry level \$100 _____ Other \$ _____

Name: _____

Address: _____ City: _____

State: _____ Zip code: _____

Phone : _____ Email: _____

Send your donation to: SCV Tennessee Division, P.O. Box 782, Lebanon, TN 37088

Make a note that your donation is for FORREST HALL.

If you have questions contact James Patterson at 615-812-0206 or mboroscv33@aol.com

NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Reunion Bid Deadlines for Hosting 2025 Reunion

The reunion planning committee invites bids for our 2025 reunion. Guidelines are available on the scv.org web site or by request. Bids must be e-mailed to chairman Joe Ringhoffer at ringhje@aol.com or regular mail 1211 Government St., Mobile, AL 36604 no later than January 15, 2022. Call chairman Ringhoffer if you have any questions. 251-402-7593.

We highly encourage any camps with interest to call and explore possibilities.

Federal Employees — Please support the SCV through CFC

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

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

IRS 990N Submissions

It is time for camps to submit your IRS 990N electronically. Each camp has until 15 December to file online. Please reference this 990 User Guide from the IRS before filing: <https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p5248.pdf>

46th Captain Henry Wirz Memorial Service

The 46th Annual Capt. Henry Wirz Memorial Service will be held in the town of Andersonville, GA on Sunday afternoon, November 7, 2021 at 2:00 PM. The guest speaker will be Past Commander-in-Chief Dr. Norman Dasinger from Alabama. The Memorial Service is sponsored by Alexander H.

Stephens SCV Camp 78 in Americus, GA. For more information, e-mail, call, or text James Gaston at gaston7460@bellsouth.net or 229-938-9115.

Shipping address for Elm Springs has changed

Compatriots,
I want to remind everyone the physical address for Elm Springs and the National Confederate Museum has changed.

All packages, certified and registered mail needs to be sent to:
Sons of Confederate Veterans
2357 Park Plus Dr.
Columbia, TN 38401

All other mail should be sent to:
Sons of Confederate Veterans
PO Box 59
Columbia, TN 38402-0059

Any mail sent to the old address of 740 Mooresville Pike, Columbia, TN will be returned to sender by the USPS.

Adjutants, please also note we are not accepting Division dues this year. Please send all Division dues to your division as instructed by your camp or Division.

Thank you,
Executive Director
Adam Southern

Stephen D. Lee Institute scheduled for 2022

The upcoming Institute will be February 18-19, 2022 at Beauvoir on the Mississippi Gulf Coast. Beauvoir was the last home of Jefferson Davis as well as a Confederate Soldiers Home. The event will take place in the Jefferson Davis Presidential Library on the grounds.

This year's theme is "The 21st Century Confederate" with a diverse line up of speakers who will address our modern day challenges.

Information on registration and lodging can be found on the Institute's website at www.stephendleeinstitute.com

Special Census of Real Grandsons

Compatriots,
HQ is doing a special census of our membership. In particular Real Grandsons. Please e-mail membership@scv.org with the names, birthdates and SCV number of Real Grandsons of Confederate Veterans who are in your camp.

Deo Vindice!

Adam Southern
Executive Director

Douglas B. Rogers Essay Competition

The Douglas B. Rogers Essay Competition, now in its tenth year, is open to all full-time undergraduate students currently enrolled at the time of essay submission in any field of study at a college or university in North America.

This annual program invites aspiring students to submit essays which are prompted by a provocative quotation from one of Doug's favorite Economists, Political Theorists, or Philosophers.

Entry information for this year. Edmund Burke, March 22, 1775.

Excerpt from: Speech on Moving Resolutions for Conciliation With the Colonies.

... America gentlemen say is a noble object it is an object well worth fighting for. Certainly it is, if fighting a people be the best way of gaining them. Gentlemen in this respect will be led to their choice of means by their complexions and their habits. Those who understand the military art will of course have some predilection for it. Those who wield the thunder of the state may have more confidence in the efficacy of arms.

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

But I confess, possibly for want of this knowledge, my opinion is much more in favor of prudent management than of force; considering force not as an odious, but a feeble instrument for preserving a people so numerous, so active, so growing, so spirited as this, in a profitable and subordinate connection with us. My next objection is its uncertainty. Terror is not always the effect of force, and armament is not a victory. If you do not succeed, you are without resource: for, conciliation failing, force remains; but force failing, no further hope of reconciliation is left. Power and authority are sometimes bought by kindness; but they can never be begged as alms by an impoverished and defeated violence. A further objection to force is that you impair the object by your very endeavors to preserve it. The thing you fought for is not the thing which you recover, but depreciated, sunk, wasted, and consumed in the contest. Nothing less will content me than whole America.....

Ignored at a critical time preceding hostilities, comment on how Burke's salient arguments may have provided proscriptive emollients to America's bitter internecine conflict resultant from a perspectival bias towards the compact formed by the United States Constitution.

This essay competition is hosted by the Abbeville Institute in Auburn, AL. Essay submissions will be due by January 15, 2022 via a Word document and must be sent to Dr. Jeff Rogers at: jeffrogers@abbevilleinstitute.org. Entrants must include their name, college or university affiliation, current student classification, and contact information.. Winners will be notified in February, 2022. 1st place: \$2000, 2nd place: \$1000, 3rd place: \$500.

Invitation to *Cracker* newsletter

Cracker is the most read online magazine in the SCV Mechanized Cavalry, with about 800 subscribers and about 1,300 visitors per month and has different reporters from various states of the Confederation and Europe.

Online since 2003, it will be 20 years of service to SCV Mechanized Cavalry in 2023.

The editor is Wesley Frank (Private

George W. Thomas Camp 1595, Fort Pierce, FL), and the webmaster is John Polo (Kirby Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville, FL (Overseas member).

Other past editors of the *Cracker* were JD Spivey, (Florida), Greg Kalof, (Florida), Doug Nash, (North Carolina). The *Cracker* is published monthly on the last Friday of each month

Visit the *Cracker* URL: www.crackernews.com

Correction

In our September/October issue the wrong author was listed for the article "Crowned at Last" the life of William Berry Bostwick.

The author is Gregory C. White a member of the David W. Payne Camp 1633 and the great-great-great nephew of Private Bostwick. We regret the error.

Help replenish our Heritage Defense Fund

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

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

Thank You!

End of year giving to the SCV

As the end of the calendar year approaches, many of our members are looking for tax-free donation opportunities. One is to make gifts of stock, and you can designate which SCV fund it goes to.

To make gifts of stock to the Sons of Confederate Veterans, please contact our corporate portfolio managers at The Parker Group at Morgan Stanley. Ask for SCV members Drew or Stewart Parker at (931) 560-1900 or (866) 816-5595 or Stewart.Parker@morganstanley.com.

Thank you!

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.



Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue Deadline for submissions

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

March/April 2022.....January 1

May/June 2022 March 1

July/August 2022 May 1

September/October 2022July 1

November/December 2022 .Sept. 1

Continued from page 7

Dispatches From the Front

up in southern California.

I do not remember ever seeing any black people in any of the restaurants my family visited in the late 1950s. There might not have been any Jim Crow laws in southern California, but black people knew not to go into any white restaurants. There are also numerous examples of racism in California which there is not enough space to even mention. It would be interesting to know what would happen to a black family who showed up at a white restaurant in 1950s New York, Boston, Chicago, Detroit.

Since he retired from the Navy, I wonder what he thinks of the Navy ROTC detachment at San Diego State University. For twenty years I wrote a letter to the detachment stating I would present the SCV ROTC award to students there. Do you know how many responses I received back? Zero. Yet I am in the Sons of Union Veterans, and they presented their ROTC award every year. Now that is what I call discrimination.

I pulled all this information out of my 78-year-old memory banks. I did not look up anything.

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

How strong is your love for the Battle Flag?

To the Editor:

There have been numerous recent occasions when I opened my *Confederate Veteran* magazine and found letters to the editor which upset me greatly. It seems we have members in our ranks who have surrendered to the “woke mentality” sweeping the nation. The authors want us to stop displaying the Confederate Battle Flag and change our logo because it is offensive to too many people. This must mean we should change our name since the word “confederate” is also offensive to the “waketards”! Are these people so naive to

think a change of flag or a change of name will stop the cancel culture and the left wing hate of our organization? Then let me assure them, the ultimate goal is to destroy us because we stand for the same views as our ancestors. We want freedom from big government. We want to live as conservatives! We want to have the right to unapologetically worship our God!

Our Confederate ancestors knew whoever carried the Battle Flag would probably not live to see another day. But when it was time to go into battle, there was never a shortage of volunteers of flag bearers. And when the soldier carrying the Flag started to go down, there was no hesitation for the next man to take the Flag from his dying hands to proudly hoist it in the air again. This is how much they loved their Flag! And how can we as their “SONS” not also love this Flag?

I have only one request to make of the members who are now “woke”! The next time you sit down to write a letter to the editor suggesting we all surrender our beliefs, write a letter of resignation to the SCV instead. Our organization will be much stronger without you!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

*J. C. Hanna
Commander
Army of Trans-Mississippi Department*

Public property belongs to all of us

To the Editor:

In reference to all the controversy (madness) involving the removal of Confederate monuments, memorials, statues, etc. which has besieged this once sane nation, it is imperative we consider the following; first, and foremost, those statues placed on public property belong to the people and NOT to a governor, state legislature, mayor, city council, quorum court, or any other elected official. As a matter of fact, no American government entity owns a single shred of government property since it is all taxpayer funded, which means you and me. Have you ever considered who actually owns the US Capitol, White House, State Capitols, county court houses, city halls, etc.?

Do the furnishings of those buildings personally belong to the temporary occupants who constantly change every election cycle and which are funded by us taxpayers? The answer of course is a resounding NO! Our elected officials cannot even lay claim to a single sheet of official government paper! So why should our Confederate statues, or any other statues, be of any significant difference?

With that being said, the vast majority of Confederate memorials were placed on county courthouse lawns or other public properties such as state funded universities all across the South and were all bought and paid for by the private sector. Therefore, it is not up to the whims of elected representatives to remove what does not rightfully nor lawfully belong to them. If or when a monument of any persuasion is demanded to be taken down by those who claim to be offended by them, kindly but firmly remind your respective elected representative to place that measure before the people for a ballot referendum. Any honorable mayor, city councilman, or quorum court member should be agreeable by a vote of the people whereas those without honor will take the path of least resistance. Taking the path of least resistance is what make rivers and spineless men crooked.

After the South was forced back into this supposedly consensual Union in 1865 and then further punished during the horrors of Reconstruction, the Confederate soldiers and leaders regained control of their respective state legislatures as well as their local governments. This was accomplished through sheer manhood which we know, of course, is absent in today’s weak-kneed political whores who falsely wear the mantel of conservatism. They committed themselves to preserve for posterity our Southern culture. Comparatively speaking, whenever a bill or measure is introduced to remove our Confederate monuments from public property, we need to take the initiative by serving notice to our elected officials to whom they indeed belong by demanding that we the people have a direct say in the matter. Either we have a “Republican Form of Government” as guaranteed in the US

Constitution or we will continue on the road towards totalitarianism.

Loy Mauch
James M. Keller 648
Hot Springs, Arkansas

General Forrest service was great

To the Editor:

I attended the General Forrest reinterment and was humbled by the gracious effort of the SCV to bring General Forrest and his wife to Elm Springs.

Sons from all over the Confederation were there to pay their respects but I met two gentlemen who blew me away — Mr. Jon McCleese and Mr. Darron Williams. They came to honor the Wizard of the Saddle all the way from their camp in Michigan. At first, I was taken back when they introduced themselves as being from Michigan but once you talk to these two you could feel the loyal Confederate fire in their words. Their ancestors moved to Michigan from the South in the early 1900s but it was instilled in them to never forget their roots in Dixie.

It was inspiring to see all the Sons from the Confederacy converge on Tennessee but meeting these two was something special. We need to always remember this camp up in Michigan. They are the real deal and active in their community. Hopefully, we'll see these boys at the National Reunion in Georgia next year. If so, make sure you welcome these boys because they are one of us.

God Save the South and God bless the Semmes Camp in Michigan!

Gary Freeman
Sons of Mars Camp 1632
Laurel Hill, North Carolina

We must never stop fighting for our heritage

To the Editor:

Due to the Covid-19 virus quarantine, age and health issues, I have been able to spend more time on the computer and social media. To my amazement I have discovered there is more sympathy for our so called "Lost Cause" of

the South abroad than right here in our own country. This is to me astonishing due to the fact of world wide propaganda for the past 160 years of the evil slave drivers and mean white racists of the South. Rather than brothers, many in the North still consider Southern people as "Red Headed Step Children" (A Southern comment most of us down here understand).

Now I swallowed the Dawg in 1968 (swore the Oath) and belonged to the US Army until 1974. Back then we were going to save the world from communism. More truer words were never spoken then when General Lee said "If we lose this war, the United States will become despotic at home and aggressive abroad." Now after all the favorable responses I have received from places as far away as Turkey, social media is shutting me down and banning me from websites. Isn't that strange? Indeed, big brother is watching, ie: George Orwell book 1984. So brothers, as Bob Marley once sang "Don't give up the right /Don't give up the fight."

I'll say it again. Giving up on our logo is like taking away the Cross from Christians.

Bob Dean
Raphael Semmes Camp 11
Mobile, Alabama

Recent monument law passage not a victory

To the Editor:

Gentlemen, as a former South Carolina legislator, I was surprised to read Commander-in-Chief Larry McCluney's announcement "huzzahing"

the State of South Carolina for defending its monument protection law. Nothing could be further from the truth. The Heritage Protection Act has protected our monuments for two decades. Last year Republican State Attorney General Alan Wilson ruled the John C. Calhoun statue in Charleston was not protected by the Act. Neither the SCV nor any other heritage organization took any legal action to prevent the act of vandalism by the City of Charleston in destroying the monument.

Now the same man, A.G. Wilson, who should have defended our law, has persuaded the Court to strike down the two thirds vote required in the General Assembly to remove a monument.

Practically, there are always a few South-hating Republicans who will vote with the Democrats to remove our monuments. The ability of the state to pass laws regarding monuments was never at stake. It is lunacy to celebrate a court action making it immeasurably easier to remove our monuments.

Deo Vindice,

Richard T. Hines
Jefferson Davis Camp 305
Alexandria, Virginia

Will be the first to go with logo change

To the Editor:

If you change our logo you will gain members? I say you will lose members, and I'll be the first to go.

Martin Gregory Miller
Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920
Kansas City, Kansas



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

Books in Print

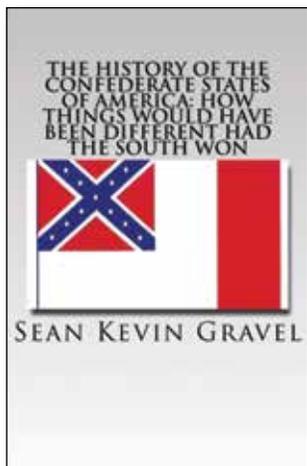
General Sigel heads into the Shenandoah Valley with 10,000 troops to destroy the Confederate railroad, hospital and supplies. Sigel is intercepted by 4,000 troops and cadets from the Virginia Military Institute under the Confederate Major General John C. Breckinridge. The cadets from V.M.I. will march 80 miles in four days to join General Breckinridge's army. The first hand accounts in this book are spot on, 295 pages and it goes fast. Charles R. Knight has written a great account of the Valley Campaign. This book is well worth your time.

Author: Charles R. Knight
Publisher: Savas Beatie LLC
www.savasbeatie.com
Hardback \$29.95

Reviewed Barney W. Roberts, III

The History of the Confederate States of America: How Things Would Have Been Different Had the South Won

Mr. Sean Kevin Gravel's novel, *The History of the Confederate States of America: How Things Would Have Been Different Had the South Won* is a very interesting book concerning how the United States and Confederate States would have evolved over time if the South had won the war. It is obvious Mr. Gravel spent many hours of



research studying the events leading to the war and everything which happened in our history afterwards, up to and including the present day (2018). I must admit I have never read a novel that looks at the "what if the South had won" scenarios, but I found it very interesting.

Gravel begins his book with background on the founding of the US from the American Revolution, the Articles of Confederation, and the US Constitution, then he moves into the events which led to secession and the outbreak of the war. His deviation from actual events follows a path of decisions the southern governments and militias could have made even before bullets were fired. Without giving too much away, as a native Virginian I loved where Jackson and his men seized the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution "to return them to their proper home in Virginia."

After the war is over, Gravel takes the reader through national events and world events as the two nations learn to work together and separately. He takes the time to look at all of the presidents and some presidential candidates in post War Between the States history and places them in their respective new countries. This includes how they could have reacted to major international events, economic policies, and social and racial policies if elected as President of the US or President of the CS while following the constraints put upon them by their respective Constitutions. This book was not a "light read" for me as it made my brain work overtime to remember events in the 20th century and who the major players were at the time. The 20th century is not my forte, but luckily for me he stuck to major historic events.

Once Gravel completes the novel by reaching modern history, he then includes multiple appendices to help the reader navigate his novel.

This includes a comparison chart of the US Constitution and the Confederate Constitution with comments included. I would definitely recommend this novel to anyone who enjoys the "what if the South had won" type book. My only wish would be that someone had proofread the book before publi-

cation. Sometimes the typographical errors made it hard to follow what the author was saying in his sentences.

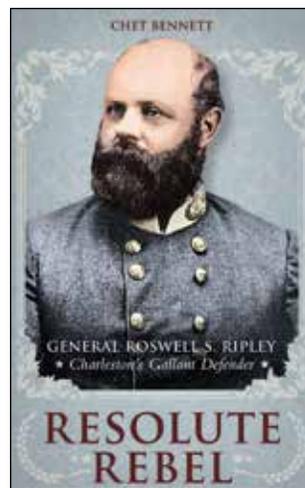
Author: Sean Kevin Gravel
Publisher: CreateSpace
www.amazon.com
Paperback \$11.53

Reviewed by Cathy Hanford West

Resolute Rebel: General Roswell S. Ripley (Charleston's Gallant Defender)

Roswell Ripley was born and raised in Ohio, a northerner who will fight for the Southern cause. In my years of reading about the War Between the States it always surprises me at how many northern people fight for the South.

General Ripley is a very interesting man. He graduated in 1843 from the US Military Academy 7th in a class of 39. Ripley was in the same class as U.S. Grant. Grant would graduate 21st. Ripley will serve on garrison duty as an artillery officer and also become an instructor of artillery. He will be on General Zachary Taylor's staff in the Mexican-American war.



When the war starts Ripley is living and working in Charleston SC. He will become a Lt. Colonel in the Army of South Carolina. Lt. Colonel Ripley will see the opening of war in Charleston. He'll be off to Virginia next and serve there. Then back to Charleston, here General Ripley will excel. Once you start this book it's hard to put down.

General Roswell S. Ripley could not get along well with anyone but yet his defense of Charleston is genius. In General Ripley's home town

of Worthington, Ohio a historic marker was placed in 2004 and sadly it was removed in 2017.

Author: Chet Bennett
Publisher: University of South Carolina Press
<https://uscpress.com>
Hardback \$52.99

Reviewed by Barney W. Roberts, III

Don't Hurry Me Down To Hades

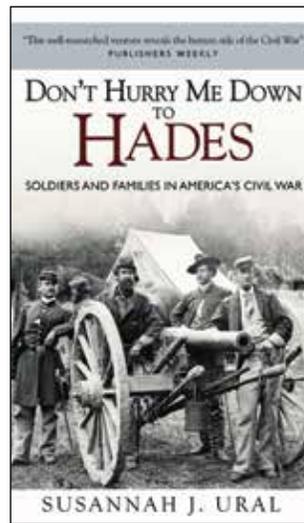
Don't Hurry Me Down To Hades arrived with a group of books for me to review. With all honesty, I can truly say I was in no hurry to read it once I understood the premise was a look at The War Between the States through the eyes of important and average people on both sides of the Mason-Dixon Line. It quickly threw my thoughts back to the Ken Burns' little documentary which was heavily lopsided towards the Union and revisionist history, but then I read. I can tell the readers Susannah J. Ural has written a volume about soldiers and their families during the War with compassion and the best attempt I have seen to give a balanced picture which truly shows both sides of the War by revealing a cultural study of the human side.

Ural has rounded up a group of participants, from which she researched, which contain people of the War and their individual relationship to the war. From Texas to Ohio to Washington City, and to the battlefields and firesides of the generation who hoped foremost their cause would triumph. The Davis' and Lincoln's will be recognized immediately as the account of both couples losing young sons during their years as presidents of their respected countries. She also looks at the Dahlgren Raid led by Colonel Ulric Dalhgren with the expressed purpose of assassinating Jefferson Davis. What a cruel betrayal the Davises must have felt upon discovering the facts as Ulric was the son of Admiral John Dahlgren who had a close friendship with the Davises when they were living in Washington during Jefferson Davis' many contributions to the Union as a

soldier, secretary of war, and politician from Mississippi. Lincoln's assassination is covered as well as the after effects upon the people who participated.

The "plainer folk" of her writing includes the relative unknowns who did not play on the major stage of the War. These were the people who endured the war in various capacities as privates to officers represented by the Loughridges of Texas to the Fiskes of Vermont. These were the common people who are usually relegated to an afterthought in books written about the War Between the States. All the people brought together in Ural's book are those which are the footnotes in books. Ural has taken great care to research the original documents produced by these people and then placed them within the context of the War. They are clearly shown as being the products of their county, state, and country in the way they view the larger events they follow by long awaited letters and newspaper accounts usually written in haste and without enough detail for families to discover the whereabouts of their kith and kin. Through letters, diaries, biographies, photographs, etc., Ural was able to make these people real to the reader and not statistics and death counts. Ural's attention to culture hits upon one of the largest reasons of separation between the North and South. Through examining the culture of the people, she is able to explain why they did as they did and why they did it in an easy to read narrative which is not stuffy and dusty. While the book is a quick read, it is loaded with the background many fail to examine when studying the War Between the States.

Ural used the large and small events of skirmishes and battles only to help place context in the life of the people illustrated here. This is not a history of the War Between the States, but a history of the people of the War Between the States. She also takes her reader into the account of these people



deeper than a simple history of the War would or be able to. The twists and turns of history are presented with clarity to further explain the sacrifices made by the soldier and the civilian.

Don't Hurry Me Down To Hades comes from Homer's Hector and Andromache as they deal with the Trojan War all around them. Hector stated, "No man will hurry me down to Hades, against my fate. And fate? No one alive has

ever escaped it, neither brave man nor coward..." It is a reminder the desire to preserve and protect one's home, culture, country, and contributions is not a new one. This line of thought goes to the Ancient Greeks, Romans, etc. who fought to preserve the same basic thoughts and ideals as those brave men, women, and children who faced an uncertain future during the War as well as the aftermath of the War. Presented here is that cultural fabric from the last war fought within the borders of the present United States which continues to play out in the events of today.

The question then arises, would I recommend this book to the readers of today as a person who was slow to take up reading the book in the beginning. I would recommend it for all students of the War to read this book through the various layers brought to life by the writer. My first impression upon seeing the book was it had nice pictures. I am glad my opinion of the book changed and improved with each chapter. The conclusion was well written to reveal what happened to the people you came to know during the book. The end of the stories are as interesting as the beginning of the stories.

Author: Susannah J. Ural
Publisher: Osprey Publishing
<https://ospreypublishing.com>
Paperback \$12.95

Reviewed by Raymond V. King, III



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

as Southerners.

It's no secret that physical heritage attracts tourism, which in turn yields external funding for the local economy, potentially stimulating economic growth and prosperity. Our National Military Parks attracts millions of people every year so they may learn more about their rich heritage which transforms into millions of tourism dollars.

3. Heritage sites circulate wealth within the local economy.

Older buildings, monuments, and historic sites are often expensive to maintain due to the laborious tasks involved. However, this less-than-ideal situation creates an opportunity to stimulate the economy, creating new jobs for contractors, architects and artisans within the local community.

Heritage designations and designated heritage districts have also demonstrated positive economic correlations with real estate prices in studies completed all over the world. Almost always, official recognition results in the increased value of the property at the time of sale, in comparison to non-designated properties of otherwise similar value. Let's face it, people love to explore old homes and buildings from by-gone days to learn more about their heritage as Southerners and as Americans.

4. Heritage preservation fits right in with the local community's plan of beautification.

Heritage preservation discourages the waste of resources and energy expended by prior generations, as well as the total replacement by new, energy-consumptive materials, such as steel and plastics. Our nation's economy, additionally notes costs have already been paid for by prior generations, and such assets should not be overlooked. Besides, every community loves the old buildings they have preserved and can boast about how this attracts more people to move there.

5. Local heritage preservation is part of something bigger.

Like the advancement of physical sciences, heritage preservation is part of a greater universal cause. Heritage preservation brings all kinds of people of different skill sets and academic disciplines together as a unified front for a very noble cause.⁵

So, there you have it, heritage preservation — a lackluster term which offers economic, environmental and social impacts to long for. So, is it really any mystery why we as the Sons of Confederate Veterans

should not be working in our local communities to take this seriously? Not only that, but we have also created the greatest monument and memorial to our history with the National Confederate Museum at Elm Springs to preserve our heritage. At our National Reunion in Kenner/Metairie, our Lt. Commander-in-Chief Jason Boshers, could be seen at the end of every meeting arm in arm cheering on our delegation with one question: If not us, Who? If not now, When? When are you going to take a stand with your brothers and make a commitment to this testimony to our ancestors? Many will say we have gone too far in our expenses with this new building, and it will bankrupt us. Many said the same thing when we bought Elm Springs to be our National Headquarters in the early 1990s but yet WE paid for it, and WE paid it off early. Now WE must do it again. How can you help? Make donations on a monthly or yearly basis. No donation is too small. Make it \$250 a year which can be written off on taxes. \$250 times 30,000 members and the debt could be paid off in one year, believe it or not, if everyone chipped in and pledged. That is less than \$21 a month from every member every month for one year. Is that too much to ask to preserve our history and heritage for future generations?

Leave something to the SCV in your will so this organization may continue into the future to educate future generations about our heritage. Leave land, money, life insurance dividends, what you feel comfortable with which will financially carry this organization into the future. Remember, your ancestors gave their all and sometimes even more. Are you willing to do the same, so their memories are preserved? Let their voices be heard by future generations and make that pledge. Remember, If not us, Who? If not now, When?

Now I leave you with these thoughts, we are approaching the holiday season. Let us remember the four cold lonely holidays our ancestors spent far away from home, in camp, fighting for a just cause. When you and your families are gathered, take time out for a moment to remember those who came before us and made the ultimate sacrifice so we may have a heritage to honor. During this holiday season, let us always Remember, Respect, and Revere those who came before us.

Larry McCluney, Jr., Commander-in-Chief
cicscv_76@yahoo.com



5 Ibid.

LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

about it because it so important. It is a place where the true story of the South and its war for independence can be told.

We need artifacts. We really need textiles such as kepi, jackets and pants. We need artifacts which can be used to tell a story. I love the display we have which tells of the religious revival which occurred during the war and a special thank you goes out to Pastor Charles Jennings for his hard work and diligence because he took that idea from thought to finished product and made it happen.

I love the stories which can be told. I want more than a museum with dusty artifacts. I want a museum with a life all its own and that can happen with the help of everyone.

We still have a long way to go financially to get it paid off. We also have a way to go to get enough artifacts to fill it up. I really hope each of you come

and see Elm Springs and the Confederate Museum at Elm Springs.

We do not need to be discouraged and down-trodden because your enemies love it when you are hanging your head. We do not need to be afraid because the Bible mentions something to the effect of "Be not afraid" more than 300 times and who am I to go against the Bible? We should be optimistic about our future because we are working to make it grow and be strong. We should be confident we are doing the right thing. Our ancestors were right and we are right. Time to saddle up and ride hard.

R. S. Jason Boshers
Lt. Commander-in-Chief



Where The Civil War Comes Alive
Preservation, Reenacting and Living History

Camp Chase Gazette
Regular \$38 a year

Civil War Courier
Regular \$35 a year

The Citizens Companion
Regular \$20 a year

Call us for a special rate
Mon - Fri 11:00 to 8:00pm EST
1-800-624-20181 Ext 460

Visit us online
www.civilwarcourier.com

Military Order of the Stars and Bars



1861-1865

If you are a lineal or collateral male descendant of someone in the Confederate States of America Officer Corps or someone who was an elected or appointed government official in the Confederate States of America, consider joining the **Military Order of the Stars and Bars**

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

(757) 656-MOSB

Or via U.S. Mail at:

MOSB Membership Inquiry

P.O. Box 18901

Raleigh, NC 27619-8901

www.militaryorderofthestarsandbars.org
headquarters@militaryorderofthestarsandbars.org

Wartime Memphis

without fire in the most inclement weather, and no bedding whatsoever, except a mass of straw thrown loosely on the bare floor, and without a chair, table, box, or anything on which to sit. Prison fare was coffee, cold potatoes, salt pork, and crackers. She refused to tell the authorities the source in Memphis where she obtained the material because she had given her word not to reveal this information. She was kept in the Irving Block, the "Bastille," for three weeks. Then, she was sent to the prison in Alton, where she was in such a weakened condition, she died. John Hallum had been acting as a go-between to arrange payments to free imprisoned Confederate soldiers and sympathizers, and he also arranged for payments to keep Memphis men out of the city militia. In 1863, Hallum collected more than \$65,000 from relatives of 200 prisoners, which he paid to Provost Williams, General McDonald, and presumably, Hurlbut. General McDonald had him collect \$7,500 from the men in the Memphis militia, and then, he disbanded the entire 3,000-man brigade. When the racket became known, Hallum was made the scapegoat by General McDonald, who accused him of forging the discharges. Hallum, being highly enraged, went to McDonald's office, knocked him down, jumped on him, and broke his jaw. He then went to the newspapers to tell his version of the pay-offs. He called Hurlbut "a beastly old sot, insulting, uncouth, where words could not portray his depravity, and his soul, if he has one, can be bought and bartered."³⁷ Hurlbut issued an order for Hallum's arrest, confinement for sixty days in the blockhouse at Ft. Pickering, and a fine of \$1,000. Hallum was jailed with 300 prisoners in a room 36 x 75 feet, with bunks from ceiling to floor, arranged like shelves in stores. Rats and lice were everywhere, and the blockhouse was used as a smallpox hospital. There was no bedding for the bunks, the latrines were foul, and one kettle served as a washing and cooking vessel. Coffee was made in it, and potatoes and pork were boiled in it. Crackers were thrown in the dirt and mud to the men. When word of Ft. Pillow's capture by General Forrest reached the prisoners, they broke out into *Dixie*. Hallum was almost a dead man from his sixty days in Ft. Pickering, and he was in the hospital at the time of his release.³⁷ The deplorable conditions at the Irving Block and Ft. Pickering were so flagrant and egregious that the War Department made an investigation in April 1864. This investigation of the Irving Block revealed "one dungeon-like cell where twenty-

eight prisoners were chained to a wet floor, where they had been constantly confined for months and never released, even to relieve the calls of nature."³⁸ Lincoln ordered the closure of the Irving Block. Hurlbut was sent to a new command in New Orleans.

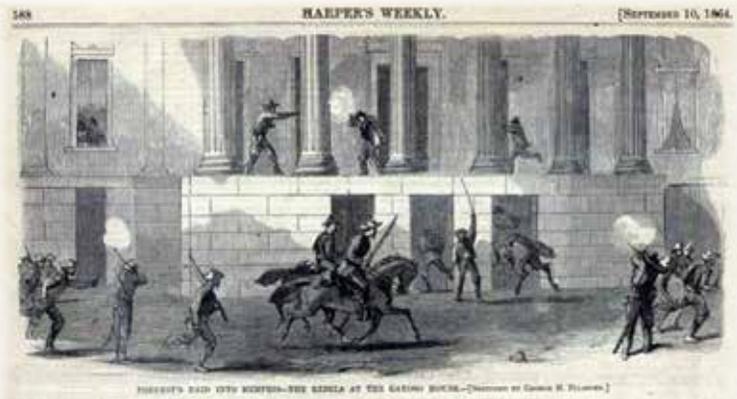
General Forrest was always on the minds of his adversaries, and though by August 1864, he could not field enough troops to meet his enemies directly on the battlefield, he planned a surprise attack on Memphis, where his scouts told him there would be about 5,000 troops to oppose him. If he succeeded, he could force General A.J. Smith to leave Mississippi and bring his Federal soldiers to Memphis to protect the city. He began his ride to Memphis with about 1,500 cavalrymen, but some had to drop out because their horses gave out. Around daybreak on August 21, with bugles blowing one after another, and Rebel yells sounding, Forrest and his raiders charged into Memphis. General Washburne managed to escape, only wearing his nightshirt. General Hurlbut, who had quarters in the Gayoso House, escaped being captured because "he was sleeping elsewhere." Memphians found Washburne's flight hilarious, resulting in a play, based on his fleet-footed race to Ft. Pickering, which was performed in the city. Liberating the prisoners inside the Irving Block was one of the objectives of the Raid. Unfortunately, the attempt failed because Forrest's men, having only their gun stocks, could not breach the door of the prison, while at the same time, they were being fired on by the guards from the upper floors of the building. Though some of the Raid's objectives failed, it raised the morale of Memphians, who had been subjected to Yankee rule for over two years. The Raid succeeded in having General A.J. Smith being recalled to Memphis. Smith was angry at being ordered back, and he withdrew to Memphis with General Chalmers pursuing him. His troops "inflicted every species of outrages and humiliation upon the defenseless Mississippi citizens, old men, women, and children. It cannot be said that General Smith was ignorant of the facts. The path of his army was marked by heaps of ashes, blackened walls and solitary chimneys. Not an animal or fowl was left in his wake."³⁹

Elizabeth Lyle Saxon, in her *Reminiscences*, wrote of taking her father's remains from the Irving Block to Elmwood Cemetery, where on the way there in a carriage, Federal soldiers stopped her and unhitched the horses. They said, "An order was issued by the

commanding officer that every horse is to be seized, no matter where or how engaged. A raid from Forrest is expected. ... Forrest held them in terror as long as he kept the saddle. The Federals always expected a raid from the ubiquitous Forrest." After pleading and wrangling with the military authorities, Mrs. Saxon was allowed to use the horses just long enough to take her father's body to Elmwood, but she had to walk back to her lodgings at the Gayoso.⁴⁰

One of the most admirable and exceptional Memphis women was Sallie Chapman Law, who had a gift for inspiring others, organizing them in a mutual mission, and being steely and determined to accomplish her goal, which was to provide for "her boys" at the battlefield. In her short memoir she wrote:

When the War Between the States commenced, the Southern Guards, Hickory Rifles, and Bluff City Grays were all consolidated into the old 154th Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers, Col. Preston Smith commanding. Many of the ladies of Memphis met at the house of Mrs. Miles Owen, corner Madison and Third streets, to make up uniforms for our boys, husbands, and brothers. Mrs. Owen's room soon becoming too small for the number of ladies willing and anxious to sew for the soldiers, we left her house and occupied a long room in the basement of Second Presbyterian Church; a long table for cutting, a goodly number of sewing machines used, and others with needle, thimble, and thread busy at work, and a bevy of young girls scraping lint, for the expected wounded. We met every day, except Sunday. ... Our pastor Dr. Grundy never offered a prayer for God's protection for our men. ... My only son, John Gordon Law, I gave freely to his country and regretted I did not have more sons to fill the ranks of the glorious but lost cause. ... My whole heart and deepest sympathies were with my beloved countrymen. With my ancestry from the Revolutionary War, I felt I was a part of the grand Southern army. Early in April 1861, a call was made by Mrs. Leroy Pope for the ladies of Memphis to meet at her house, the object to care for the sick Confederate soldiers passing through Memphis. We met in the parlors of Mrs. Pope and organized the Southern Mothers Hospital. We opened our hospital in rooms offered by Mrs. W.B. Greenlaw on Second Street, which grew from twelve beds into the care of thousands, nursed and fed gratuitously in the Southern Mothers Hospital. These rooms becoming too small, we moved to the Irving Block on Court Square, where at one time, we had 300 measles patients. Passing through the ward one day, I saw an old gray-headed man from Arkansas, sitting by the bed of two boys of fifteen and sixteen years, fanning off the flies. I stopped and asked him why those boys were allowed to come here. "Why, madam, it was all we could do to keep the women from coming, patriotism!" was the answer. Shortly afterwards, I met a twelve year old



boy in a Confederate uniform who was proud of having shot a Yankee soldier who was about to kill his colonel. After the Battle of Shiloh, many of the wounded were brought to our hospital. I carried many articles of clothing, socks, boots, etc., beyond the lines to our soldiers.⁴¹

Mrs. Law carried boxes filled with wine, lemons, pickles, and clothing to the sick soldiers of Columbus, Kentucky, not once, but twice, and she was on a steamer with her small grandson when the Battle of Belmont was raging. Also on the steamer were Dr. Bell from Memphis and Dr. Yandel, who were tending the wounded, including General William H. Jackson. Dr. Yandel spent all night taking water to wounded Federal soldiers on the battlefield. Mrs. Law spoon-fed lemonade to a wounded Federal officer, Colonel Dorrity, who had one arm cut off and the other one, paralyzed. She used her high-placed connections to make it possible for Colonel Dorrity's wife to come to him. Boatloads of wounded Confederate and Federal soldiers from the battle were sent to the Memphis hospitals, so many that the Southern Mothers Hospital was moved from the Irving block to the Overton Hospital. Since the Memphis hospitals were taken over by the Federals after Memphis fell, Mrs. Law's services in them ended. She then took the money from donations in the Southern Mothers' treasury, bought quinine, morphine, and opium and carried them to the hospitals in La Grange, Georgia, where one hospital was named in her honor. When she heard of the dire conditions of the Confederates at Dalton, she contacted the Ladies Aid Society in Columbus, Georgia, and asked them to get blankets, which she then took in person to the soldiers, who were suffering in the bitter cold weather. In one week, she delivered 100 blankets, 300 pairs of socks, and underwear to the soldiers. Still concerned for "her boys'" comfort, she took them Christmas boxes filled with chicken, ham, sausages, butter, pickles, bread, and cake. She sent word to General Hardee whose daughter Anna was helping her, about her mission of getting supplies to the soldiers. By nightfall, a

party of high-ranking generals — Hardee, Hindman, Cheatham, and Cleburne — met her at “quite a levee.” They told her their needs and provided her with wagons and twenty soldiers to distribute the things she had collected. She made sure the 154th Regiment from Memphis was especially taken care of. Still mindful of the great need and suffering, she returned to Columbus and appealed to the Ladies Aid Society and the newspaper. The women took the last blankets from their own beds and made others by cutting up their carpets. With \$2,500 from businesses, she bought jeans and cloth from local factories to be sewn into more uniforms. In ten days time, she went to Dalton with seven large dry goods boxes, one each for Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and Texas. She had to ride on sacks of corn on a freight train to Tunnel Hill to deliver the Arkansas box to General Cleburne, who remarked the box did more than anything he could say to get his men to re-enlist because they knew the women at home were concerned about them. When she delivered still another shipment to the front, General John C. Brown gave a party for her at his headquarters in a large brick house, “where the rooms were draped with Confederate flags and there was a splendid band with music in the wide hall.” General Johnson ordered “a grand parade of 30,000 brave, tattered troops in her honor.” Mrs. Law concluded her memoir with these words, “I have had the honor of being called the ‘Mother of the Confederacy,’ a compliment I esteem higher than any that could be conferred upon me.”⁴²

By 1864, anti-Federal attitude in Memphis had hardly abated. When Mayor Park was re-elected against General Washburne’s approval, Washburne ordered the civil government replaced by martial law with Lt. Colonel T.H. Harris acting as mayor. Civilian activities were curtailed. No ball, dance, or entertainment could be held without the consent of the military authorities. The lack of loyalty was apparent in November 1864, when only 1,801 votes out of 4,500 eligible ones were cast for presidential electors in Memphis and Shelby County. On February 22, 1865, when the Tennessee state convention adopted an amendment for the abolition of slavery, only 873 Memphians voted for ratification, while six voted against it. When a city election was held on June 29, 1865, John Park was returned to office as mayor, and on July 3, civil government was restored in Memphis.⁴³ The war itself had ended, but the occupation continued in Memphis.

ENDNOTES

1. Young, Judge John Preston, *Standard History of Memphis: From a Study of the Original Sources* (Knoxville: H.W.

- Crew & Co., 1912), pp 344-7.
2. (A) Newcomer, Lee N., “The Battle of Memphis, 1862,” *West Tennessee Historical Society Papers*, # XII, 1958, pp 54-56.
 - (B) McCaul, Edward B., Jr., *To Retain Command of the Mississippi: the Civil War Naval Campaign for Memphis* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2014), pp 128-144.
 3. (A) Mueller, Doris Land, M. *Jeff Thompson: Missouri’s Swamp Fox of the Confederacy* (Columbia and London: University of Missouri Press, 2007), pp 56-61. Provided by W. Danny Honnoll.
 - (B) Thompson, M. Jeff, *The Civil War Reminiscences of General M. Jeff Thompson* (Dayton: Morningside Press, 1988), edited by Steve Davis, pp 156-165. Provided by W. Danny Honnoll.
 - (C) Monaghan, Jay, *Swamp Fox of the Confederacy* (Tuscaloosa: Confederate Publishing Company, 1956), *Confederate Centennial Studies*, #2, pp 50-55. Provided by W. Danny Honnoll.
 4. Newcomer, op.cit., p. 57.
 5. McCaul, op.cit., pp 147-8.
 6. Keating, J.M., *History of the City of Memphis and Shelby County Tennessee*, volume 1 (Syracuse: D. Mason & Co., Publishers, 1888), p. 513.
 7. Wooten, F.T., “Religious Activities in Civil War Memphis,” *Tennessee Historical Society Quarterly*, 1944, #2, pp 131-149. Provided by Richard Treharne.
 8. Keating, op.cit., pp 513-516.
 9. Ibid.
 10. Ibid.
 11. Jones, Patrick E., *A Collection of Publications and Manuscripts About Memphis, Tennessee, during the Civil War*, March 2014, 233 pages, unpublished, p. 177. An additional Supplement.
 12. Keating, op.cit. pp 513-516.
 13. Ibid.
 14. Jones, op.cit. pp 44.
 15. Grant, Ulysses S., *The Annotated Memoirs of Ulysses S. Grant* (New York-London: Liveright Publishing Corp., 2019) edited by Elizabeth D. Samet, p. 353.
 16. Wooten, op.cit., 1944, vol. 3, p. 249, 252.
 17. Hooper, Ernest Walter, “Memphis, Tennessee: Federal Occupation and Reconstruction, 1862-1870,” a thesis submitted to the Faculty of the University of the North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 1957, pp 157-168.
 18. Ibid., p. 132.
 19. Wooten, op. cit, p. 268.
 20. Parks, Joseph H., “Memphis Under Military Rule, 1862-1865,” *East Tennessee Historical Society Journal*, #14, 1042, p. 40.
 21. Keating, op.cit. pp 518.
 22. Parks, op.cit. pp 45.
 23. Jones, op.cit. pp 65-66.
 24. Hallum, John, *The Diary of an Old Lawyer or Scenes Behind the Curtain* (Nashville: Southwestern Publishing House, 1895), pp 305-311.
 25. Jones, op.cit. pp 15-19.
 26. Parks, op.cit. pp 40-44.
 27. Ibid., p. 45.

28. Jones, op.cit. p. 208.
29. Ibid., p. 37-38.
30. Ibid., Supplement, pp. 44-50.
31. Ibid., pp. 102-103.
32. Meriwether, Elizabeth Avery, *Recollections of 92 Years, 1824-1916* (McLean, Va.: EPM Publications, 1994), pp 64-81.
33. Lash, Jeffrey N., *A Politician Turned General: The Civil War Career of Stephen Augustus Hurlbut* (Kent & London: The Kent University Press, 2003), p. 110.
34. Ibid., pp 121-130.
35. Ibid., pp 133-137.
36. Jones, op.cit. pp 99-108.
37. Lash, Jeffrey N., "The Federal Tyrant of Memphis, 1862-64," *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*, vol. 48, #1, pp. 25-26.
38. Hallum, op.cit. pp 316-321.
39. Jones, Supplement, pp. 23-31.
40. Saxon, Elizabeth Lyle, *A Southern Woman's War Time Reminiscences* (Memphis: Pilcher Printing Co., 1905), pp 59-69. "Written for the Benefit of the Shiloh Monument Fund".
41. Law, Sallie Chapman, *Reminiscences of the War of the Sixties Between the North and the South* (Memphis Printing Company, 1892), selected pages. Provided by Richard Treharne.
42. Ibid.
43. Parks, op.cit. pp 57-58.



The Only Solution to Blue State Tyranny

**Red State
Red County
Secession**



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 Scuppernon Press



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.

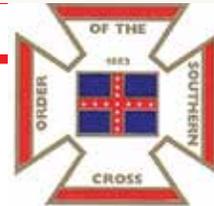
The Descendants of Mexican War Veterans

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

Visit web site **www.dmww.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.

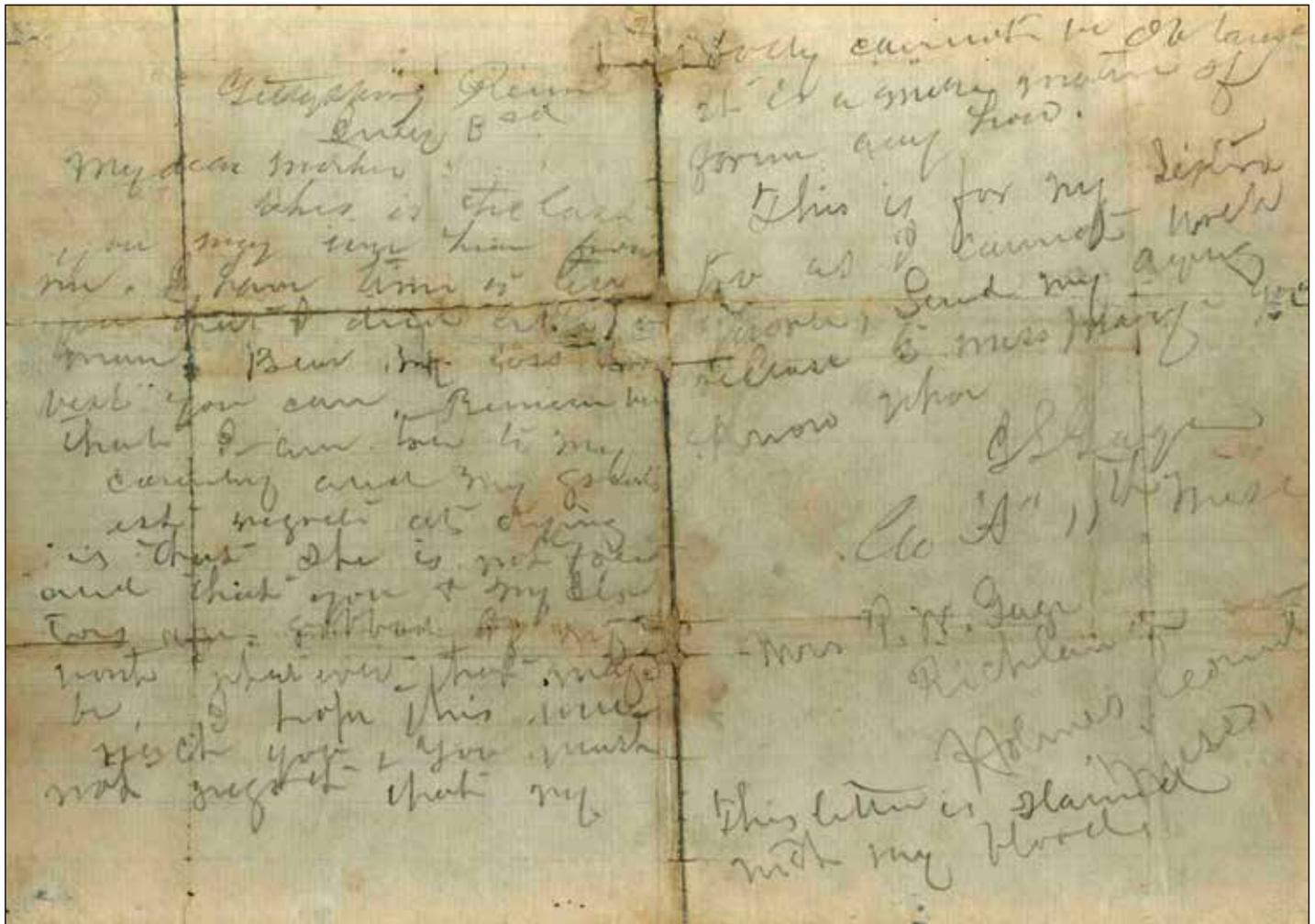
The Order of the Southern Cross was re-established in 1979 as a philanthropic organization, dedicated to preserving our Southern Heritage through its Grants and Scholarship Programs. Since 1979, we have allocated more than \$1,000,000 to these endeavors.

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

“Jere” Gage at Gettysburg



the time under the most galling fire that ever came out of cannon's mouth, the very ground underneath us seeming to shake from the plunge of solid shot and the detonations of bursting, shrieking shells, which appeared to rake and search out every square yard of the ground we occupied. My remembrance at this long distance of time is that Jere was in a sitting posture while the most of us, except, or course, the officers, were lying down. Presently a twenty four pound shell exploded immediately in front of us, and Jere called out that he was struck, one fragment of the shell almost tearing away his left arm from the socket, and another fragment hitting him in the abdomen, either one of which terrible wounds would have been fatal. Jim Dailey, also one of our mess, being litter bearer that day, at once gathered him up, placed him on the litter, and bore him away to the field hospital about 200 yards to the south of

us, where it was Dr. Holt saw him and attended him. Of course none of us could leave the ranks, but what I know as to how he died I was told by Jim Daily that evening about night, when I was taken to the field hospital to have my wounds attended to, for having been in charge on the enemy's stone wall breastworks in the afternoon, I was myself severely wounded upon the head by a minnie bullet.

"Jim told me that Jere died soon after being carried to the field hospital and said that Jere asked him to: 'Bury me in my old shawl, Jim,' which he did. It was the fashion of the boys at the University to wear shawls in lieu of top coats, and it was this shawl that Jere had carried all through that became his winding sheet. ...

"Alas, alack, dear Jeremiah Sanders Gage, Peace to thy soul. ■

A Sacred Duty No Higher

Maryann Montgomery Forrest? First a multitude of people, my legal team, the members of Camp 215, and National SCV leadership put in countless hours to get us over the hurdle.

When one thinks of how events like his come into fruition, one must know that a lifetime of volunteer hours, freely contributed by so many in this organization have made this possible. So many have given so much. Commander-in-Chief Larry McCluney, Lt. Commander-in-Chief Jason Boshers, Judge Advocate-in-Chief Scott Hall, Editor-in-Chief Frank B. Powell III, Executive Director Adam Southern, and all of our Headquarters Staff. Also, one cannot forget the General Executive Council and their countless hours putting up with me. And, when thinking of these men, we must also think of the sacrifices of their wives and families to make events like this happen.

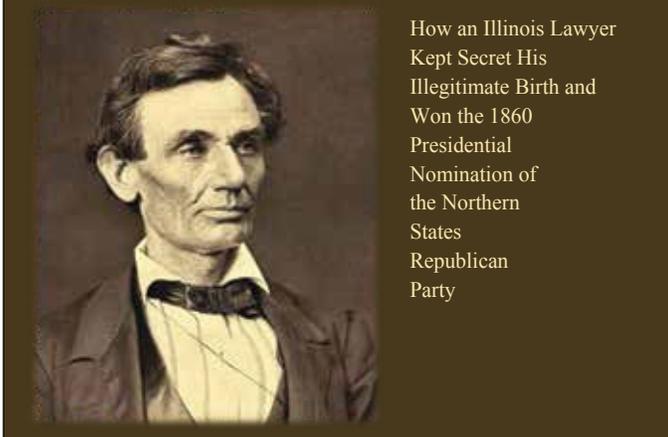
Of course, we as an organization cannot forget immediate Past-Commander-in-Chief Paul Gramling — who listened to an upstart attorney and began a journey which would place him at the beginning of envisioning what this event could be, and how we as the descen-

dants of Confederate Veterans reinter the General and his beloved wife. To say that his work was diligent is an understatement, as he and his wife Linda were tireless in all they did as well.

I also have to think of the Forrest Family as they have endured so much over so many years. These are the men who had to see the headstone from their great-great grandparent's grave being removed live on national and international news for the viewing pleasure of the world. It is with deep respect I thank them for the opportunity to have served them. We as an organization have been given a gift by God to carry out our sacred duty as this is where our faith and beliefs meet putting us in a place of reflection in service to God and service to others and not ourselves. If we believe in redemption, and we believe General Forrest was redeemed not through his own effort but through our Savior who died upon a cross and rose from the dead. This combined with the fact he accepted and embraced the Christian faith, General Forrest changed his views, he tried to correct his past transgressions, and set himself on a better course. ❏

REBIRTHING LINCOLN A BIOGRAPHY

BY SOUTHERN HISTORIAN HOWARD RAY WHITE



How an Illinois Lawyer
Kept Secret His
Illegitimate Birth and
Won the 1860
Presidential
Nomination of
the Northern
States
Republican
Party

Rebirthing Lincoln, a Biography

By Howard Ray White, this new book **destroys, crushes Abraham Lincoln's credibility!**

So every SCV member **MUST READ** this book!
\$15.17 each at Amazon or call 704-242-0022
and receive ten books delivered to you for \$100.

Books by Howard Ray White, Southern Historian

Rebirthing Lincoln, a Biography, How an Illinois Lawyer Kept Secret His Illegitimate Birth and Won the 1860 Presidential Nomination of the Northern States Republican Party (White's Greatest book! See Lincoln's Ugly Side).

Bloodstains, an Epic History (In 4 large volumes, an in-depth Southern history from 1607 to 1885).

Why and How the North Conquered the South (Quick read).

How American Families Made America (be proud).

Understanding Creation and Evolution (Biblical).

The CSA Trilogy (Dream while our Great CSA Prospers).

R. E. Lee, Edmund Ruffin and Slavery (A novel about a slave family's struggles in wartime Virginia).

Understanding Abe Lincoln's First Shot Strategy (A fast read; about his eagerness to start his war ASAP).

Understanding "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" (Powerful quick read).

How to Study History (When you seek truthfulness).

Read Howard Ray White, co-founder of the Society of Independent Southern Historians and Host of the television series, True American History. www.howardraywhite.com, howardraywhite@gmail.com, www.rebirthinglincoln.com and 704-242-0022. A proud North Carolinian!

HERITAGE SUPPORT TEAM MEMBERS



John R. Walker, II
Robert McMillan, Jr.
SCV Camp 1516
Charles Bates

Lewisburg, TN
Stockton, AL
Kissimmee, FL
Woodburn, OR



Robert Thompson
Lana Jo Dawson
In Memory of Henry Virgil Dawson
Ronald Pekrul
Forrest Fuxan
Charles Cofield

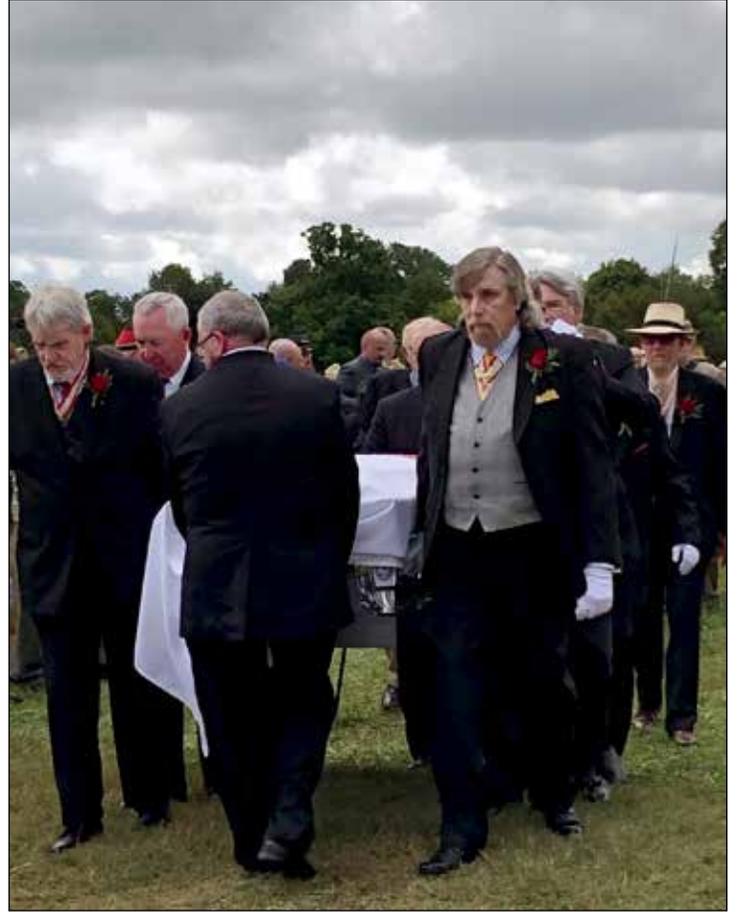
Paragould, AR
Blairsville, GA
Red River, NM
Mandeville, LA
Columbus, GA

CONFEDERATE MUSEUM DONATIONS

SCV Camp 87	\$19,000	Knoxville, TN	Walter Carr	Hanahan, SC
George Gremillion	\$4,200	Opelousas, LA	Julian Frasier, III	Sumter, SC
Robert Smith, Jr.	\$2,500	Hernando, MS	William Atwell	Monrovia, MD
William Atwood	\$1,000	Kosciusko, MS	Shreveport UDC Chapter 237	Shreveport, LA
Pamlico UDC Chapter 43		Grimesland, NC	Albert Heyward	Edisto Beach, SC
Daryl Ratterree		Old Town, FL	SCV Camp 1444	Newport News, VA
John Thomas		Ochelata, OK	Samuel McConnell, Jr.	Charleston, SC
Jack Ivy		Springfield, OH	Robert Mitchell	Fairfax, VA
Gary Bates	\$500	Menard, TX	John Dyson, Sr.	Bossier City, LA
Jonathan Powers, Jr.		Greenville, NC	Yancey Swearingen	San Antonio, TX
SCV Camp 2257		Greenville, MI	William Pannill	
SCV Camp 2254		Bigfoot, TX	and Molly Hammond	Houston, TX
SCV Camp 1824		Fyffe, AL	Gordon Terry, Jr.	Jacksonville, FL
NC Mechanized Cavalry		Belmont, NC	Jay Clark	Little Rock, AR
Walter Carr		Meggett, SC	William McAdams	Salisbury, NC
David Rankin, Jr.		Charlotte, NC	Harry Creighton, Jr.	Clayton, LA
James Herrin		Palos Verdes Estates, CA	Johnny Morgan	Oxford, MS
Michael Moss		Mount Juliet, TN	Christopher Lattin	Madison, VA
William Kimmel		Flowood, MS	George St. John	Afton, VA
John Briar	\$495	Kingstowne, VA	Arthur Ravenel, Jr.	Mt. Pleasant, SC
SCV Camp 1347	\$430	Deland, FL	Franklin Leatherwood	Boaz, AL
Benjamin Burbridge	\$350	Jacksonville, FL	In Memory of David Leatherwood	
Floyd Hayes	\$334	Naples, FL	Franklin Leatherwood	Boaz, AL
Joseph Daughtridge	\$300	Raleigh, NC	Emmett Stobbs, Jr.	Durham, NC
Louie Baker		Columbia, SC	SCV Camp 1296	Swoop, VA
James Gray		Raleigh, NC	Robert Mitchell	Fairfax, VA
Warren Peterson		Winter Park, FL	Battle of Franklin Trust	Franklin, TN
SCV Camp 715		Newnan, GA	Christopher Rogers	Ider, AL
William Williams	\$250	Live Oak, FL	Terry Harrell	Jefferson City, TN
John Dillingham		Kansas City, MO	Barry Denard	\$208
			SCV Camp 1245	Sugar Hill, GA
			Randolph Jackson	\$200
			Donald Carpenter	Aiken, SC
			SCV Camp 2095	Lauderdale, MS
			John R. Robert, II	Edmond, OK
			Stephen Dunkle	Williamsburg, VA
			Barry Fuller	Lewisburg, TN
			Fitzhugh Powell	Allensville, PA
			John Barnett	Hahira, GA
				Jacksonville, FL
				Mannford, OK

Dana Seamans	Camden, TX	Cecil Godwin, Jr.	Selma, AL
M. C. Giltinan	Dearborn, MI	James Evans	Concord, VA
Frederick Wood, Sr.	Thurmont, MD	Lewis Bruce, Jr.	Lumberton, NC
Haven Wall	Lewisburg, WV	Ronald Beavers	Skaneateles, NY
John Segrest	Hoover, AL	Julius Thibodeaux	Calhoun, LA
Glenn Carroll	Ft. Worth, TX	Michael Swisher	Stillwater, MN
William Matlock	Knoxville, TN	Tommy Woods	Tulsa, OK
In Memory of Nancy Matlock		William Shipman	Pilot Grove, MO
	\$180	David Jackson	Dallas, TX
James D. Hill	Madison, AL	Billy Curbow	Garrison, TX
	\$175	Frederick Couvillon, Jr.	Houston, TX
SCV Camp 1444	Monroe, LA	James Hicks	Eatonton, GA
Michael McNeely	Roanoke, VA	Greg Griffin	Marietta, GA
	\$170	Ernest Roseman	Holly Springs, NC
Dr. Arnold Huskins	Summerville, SC	Larry Arnold	Lexington, SC
Gerald Mitchell	Murray City, OH	Tharin Walker	Mt. Pleasant, SC
	\$167	Richard Blackennagel	Hawkins, TX
SCV Camp 2071	Colquitt, GA	Herbert Teel	Concan, TX
William Spears	Greenville, SC	Laurence Thomas	Tallahassee, FL
Joseph Daughtridge	Raleigh, NC	Dale Hamilton	Cecil, AL
Alfred Robinson	Greer, SC	John Owens	Florence, SC
Nelson Vaughn	Woodville, WI	SCV Camp 1966	Staley, NC
	\$166.67	William Whitman	Brenham, TX
James Peterman	Midland, NC	Scott Dick	Lake Jackson, TX
	\$150	John Holland	Canoga Park, CA
Norman Black	Marietta, GA	Andrew England	Schertz, TX
	\$165	James England	House Springs, MO
SCV Camp 1524	Prattville, AL	William Stewart	San Antonio, TX
	\$160	Mark Fielding	Surry, VA
SCV Camp 39	McCormick, SC	Herman Broughton	Richmond, VA
	\$150	Harold Watters	Panama City, FL
Col. Edward Ladd, Sr.	Union City, TN	William Driggers, Jr.	Hope Mills, NC
William Howard	Canton, MS	Michael Powell	Bay Minette, AL
	\$140	William Brooks	Montgomery, AL
George Martin, Sr.	Longs, SC	Raulston Tittsworth	Hermitage, TN
	\$125	Michael McCarron	Lynchburg, VA
Christopher Hockaday	Providence Forge, VA	Evan Hume	Tallahassee, FL
Geoffrey Walden	Rineyville, KY	John Clark	Valdosta, GA
SCV Camp 517	Columbus, GA	Dr. M. M. Edrington	Long Beach, MS
	\$100	Jayson Altieri	Prattville, AL
William Nolan	Kerrville, TX	Charles Bowling	Dunlap, TN
James Tresca	McCaysville, GA	Douglas Pitts	Milford, VA
Fitzhugh Powell	Jacksonville, FL	Gregory Boykin	Elgin, SC
Maxwell Hayward	Casa Grande, AZ	Ed Harpel	Pemberville, OH
Cane Ridge Productions	Unionville, TN	Charles Daniel	Lincoln, WA
Thomas Strickland, III	Gainesville, GA	Jeffrey Watts	Plantation, FL
Michael Reither	Marietta, GA	John Ledbetter	Raleigh, NC
Marvin Rose	Monterey, TN	SCV Camp 1516	Kissimmee, FL
Chris Bunton	Jacksonville, FL	William Pearce, Jr.	Windermere, FL
Rob Pettus	N. Chesterfield, VA	James Patton	Staunton, VA
Michael Sheets	Wichita, KS	Erick Lambeth	Spring, TX
William Lewis	Brentwood, TN	SCV Camp 1655	Lake City, AR
Gordon Terry, Jr.	Jacksonville, FL	Stephen Wells	Grandview, TX
Harold Watters	Panama City, FL	Frank Wampler, Jr.	Charlotte, NC
Anthony Trent	Jefferson City, TN	Lacy Powell	Altavista, VA
Oscar Hofstetter, III	Brentwood, TN	C. T. Joyce	Chapel Hill, TN
Richard Congo, Jr.	Fayetteville, TN	James Pitts	Abingdon, VA

The General Comes Home



SCV HQ Executive Director, Adam Southern, welcomed everyone, then introduced Chaplain-in-Chief, Rev. Herman White for the invocation. Commander-in-Chief Larry McCluney, Jr. then brought greetings on behalf of the National SCV and shared some opening remarks. Greetings were extended from Mr. Mike Moore of the MOS&B and Mrs. Dottie Meadows, OCR.

After greetings were expressed, I had the honor of sharing General Forrest's farewell address to his men on May 9, 1865. Next the Forrest Family's attorney, H. Edward Phillips III, Esq., delivered the eulogy, entitled, "What is the Measure of a Man?" Marlin Rood played *Rock of Ages* on guitar with Jim Kilgore on stand-up bass. Chaplain-in-Chief Rev. Herman White delivered a moving message. The SCV and OCR placed wreaths at the grave site. The air was filled with the sound of rifle salutes and the roar of cannon fire. The ceremony ended with the playing of *Amazing Grace* by bag-

pipe, Todd Boswell, and the benediction from Rev. Dr. Herman White.

Following the ceremony, General and Mrs. Forrest were taken back to Elm Springs for further visitation and the presentation of wreath and flower offerings from those in attendance.

I cannot possibly list everyone responsible with making this one-in-a-lifetime event take place. The GEC, SCV HQ Staff and the reenacting community are to be thanked. I do want to personally thank my "team" who worked on the event from the beginning ... Attorney H. Edward Phillips III, Esq., CIC Larry McCluney, Jr., Lt. CIC Jason Boshers and Executive Director, Adam Southern.

Lt. General Nathan Bedford Forrest and Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest are finally at rest and peace ... they are home.

*Past Commander-In-Chief Paul C. Gramling, Jr.
Chairman, Forrest Reinternment Committee*





Forward the Colors

of maintaining Confederate monuments. A nationwide poll of non-Southern States demonstrated that from 45 to 54 percent of Americans were against the removal of Confederate monuments and memorials. Clearly, we have the majority of Americans, in general, and Southerners, in particular, on our side. Why then are we seeing one monument after another being removed? Why is there no end to the never-ceasing cultural cleansing of the South?

Have you ever heard the old truism, “The squeaky wheel gets the grease?” Our enemies are organized both for public demonstrations and political action — they are America’s squeaky wheel. The Southern Movement is not organized for anything more than holding heady “Civil War” lecture series, cleaning cemeteries, ancestor research, filing lawsuits in a judicial system controlled by the anti-South establishment, and promoting “Civil War” reenactments. None of these efforts are wrong or impractical — unless this is all we are doing. We Southerners have been doing these things for the past fifty years, we were losing then and we are still losing! Maybe it’s time to rethink both our strategy and our tactics.

One of the most important lessons any military leader must learn is to never give your enemy the battle he desires to fight. If your enemy has the best and most numerous battle-tanks, you must not allow him to draw you into a live-or-die tank battle. A good military leader knows how to use his strength against his enemies’ weakness. Understanding this concept is basic to planning and executing any victorious battle plan.

At this point in time, the South’s greatest strength resides in the fact that 60 to 75 percent of Southerners still love the South’s heritage. This gives those of us who are fighting to preserve our heritage and defeat our enemies, the “homefield advantage.” This also points out the weakness of our enemies. The job of Southern patriots should be centered around educating the Southern populace about the glory of our Southland, motivating Southerners to speak up in defense of our Southland, and activating a large portion of the educated and motivated populace to become actively involved (as members of various Southern Rights organizations) in pushing for total victory over the enemies of Traditional American Values, which of course, includes Southern heritage/history.

There is a path to total victory but we must embrace new ideas about how to fight this battle. Strategically, the ultimate goal of the Southern movement is to reform or replace the current illegitimate Federal government. Lincoln’s illegitimate government must be replaced with a Constitutionally legitimate Federal government as given to us by our Founding Fathers. This is why the push for the Sovereign State Amendment (see *Dixie Rising: Rules for Rebels*) is so important. This Amendment returns to “we the people” our rightful place as the final judge of the actions of the Federal government.

Just as important is exactly which tactics should be used to promote our effort for final victory. As demonstrated by the left-wing orchestrated, January 6, 2021 so-called “insurrection,” our enemy will use any method to destroy their opponents. Yes, the left has been very successful using mass demonstrations and violence to promote their cause. That does not mean that we can duplicate their methods. Remember, the left has the political establishment, media, and academia constantly running interference for them. If our side attempted such action, the full force of the government would come down hard on us. If we tried to “surround our monuments with our guns” in an effort to protect them, do you really think the government would simply back down and leave us alone? To act in such a manner is tantamount to giving the enemy the battle he wants to fight — that is not how you fight smart!

We can win this battle and put an end to the cultural cleansing of the South and of all Traditional American Values if we learn how to fight smart. We must give our enemies the battle they cannot win and we will be victorious. Join the Confederate Legion and support its bimonthly *Confederate Counter-Attack*. Get a copy of *Dixie Rising: Rules for Rebels* read it and let’s start fighting smart. By committing yourself to making this day that “another time and another form,” we will fulfill the Charge given to the South by General Stephen D. Lee. At that time, we will “vindicate the Cause for which they fought” and thereby secure real American liberty and freedom for future generations of Americans.

The principle for which we contended is bound to reassert itself, though it may be at another time and in another form. — President Jefferson Davis, CSA

Deo Vindice!



Confederate Classifieds

MID-SOUTH MILITARY HISTORY & CIVIL WAR SHOW, MARCH 4-5, 2022; Landers Center, Southaven, MS-Exit 287, I-55@Church Rd. Vendors, speaker series, re-enactors; Items from American Revolution--20th Century. Buy-sell-trade. Contact: Donald Harrison-dwharrison@aol.com; 901-832-4708.

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

OFFERED FOR SALE: The rope bed John C. Calhoun died in at his Washington, DC home in 1850. This bed has been in my Calhoun family for 171 years. Bed dates to 1790s. Excellent condition, provenience. Bids accepted. arthurdoty3@bellsouth.net

LET US PUBLISH YOUR NEXT BOOK! From one copy to a thousand or more. The Scuppernong Press, PO Box 1724, Wake Forest, NC 27588. www.scuppernongpress.com

REBIRTHING LINCOLN, A BIOGRAPHY, by Howard Ray White destroys that president's credibility. Every SCV member **MUST READ** this! Amazon. \$15.17 each. 704-243-0022 Ten for \$100 delivered.

TRUTH IS HARD TO COME BY THESE DAYS. Discover what your history teacher didn't tell you. Soft cover \$12. Go to: Amazon.com Slavery and the Civil War by Garry Bowers.

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

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

Subscribe to the *Confederate Veteran*.

One year, six issues, delivered to your home for \$35.00. Overseas, \$50.00. Mail this form and your check, made payable to Sons of Confederate Veterans, to *Confederate Veteran* Subscription Department, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402-0059

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Confederate Gifts from GHQ

**Season's Greetings from
Headquarters!**

*Here's a few items from our Christmas
collection for your holiday needs.
Perfect as gifts or for your own home
décor — these are sure to please!*



**S234 Elm Springs Stained Glass
Ornament \$20**

**706 Flags of the
Confederacy 3D
Ornament \$15**



**705 Battle Flag
Ornament \$10**

Pewter General Ornaments \$16
Boxed. Please specify ornament upon ordering.

Lee	702-L
Davis	702-D
Stuart	702-S
Jackson	702-J
Hill	702-H
Forrest	702-F



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



Pewter Monument Avenue Ornaments \$18

Boxed. Please specify ornament upon ordering.

Lee	701-L
Jackson	701-J
Infantry	701-I
Light Infantry	701-LI
Artillery	701-A
Soldiers & Sailors	701-SS
Stuart	701-S
Davis	701-D

Confederate Christmas Cards \$12

Comes in packs of 12. Please specify upon ordering.

Confederate Heroes	901
Christmas 1862	902
Confederate Christmas	903
Known Only To God	904



Christmas in the Camp	905
Christmas Plantation	906
Somehow We Always Knew	907
Hanging of the Greens	908
Confederate Heroes AOT	909
Christmas at Moss Neck	910

Sons of Confederate Veterans Order Form

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

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Daytime Phone _____

SCV ID _____ Camp _____

Quantity Title Price

Personal Check Visa Mastercard AMEX

Card Number: _____ Exp: _____

Signature: _____ Security Code: _____

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

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



Friends of Elm Springs

Annual Membership Application

All Proceeds go to the restoration and maintenance of the Home
Elm Springs built in 1837

All Memberships are tax-deductible and include the E-Newsletter

_____ Yes, I want to join the Friends of Elm Springs

_____ Is this a Corporate Membership?

Name: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Phone: _____

Email address: _____

Membership Levels & Benefits

Elm Tree Level: \$25

- Membership for one
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs

Cool Spring Level: \$50

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs

Todd Family Level: \$100

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs
- 10% Gift Shop Discount

Susan Looney Level: \$250

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs
- Unlimited Tours of The Confederate Museum
- 10% Gift Shop Discount
- Free Elm Springs Hat or T-Shirt

Abram Looney Level: \$500

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs
- Unlimited Tours of The Confederate Museum
- 15% Gift Shop Discount
- Free Elm Springs Hat and T-Shirt

Frank Armstrong Level: \$1000

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs
- Unlimited Tours of The Confederate Museum
- 20% Gift Shop Discount
- Free Elm Springs Hat, T-Shirt and Polo

Please check the following membership level:

_____ Elm Tree Level

_____ Cool Spring Level

_____ Todd Family Level

_____ Susan Looney Level

_____ Abram Looney Level

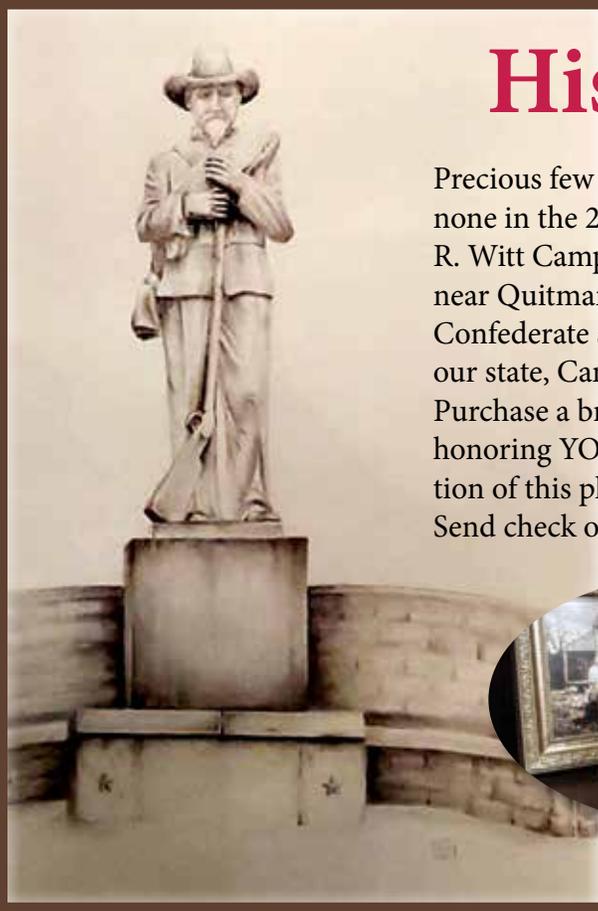
_____ Frank Armstrong Level

Please make checks payable to Sons of Confederate Veterans and mail to:

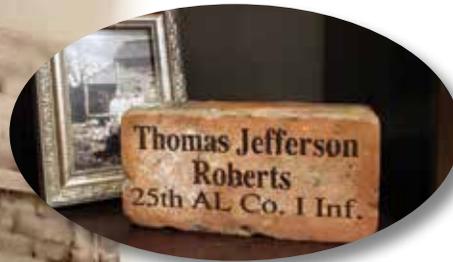
Sons of Confederate Veterans, P. O. Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402

If paying by credit card, please call (931) 380-1844 or email at exedir@scv.org

History in Arkansas!

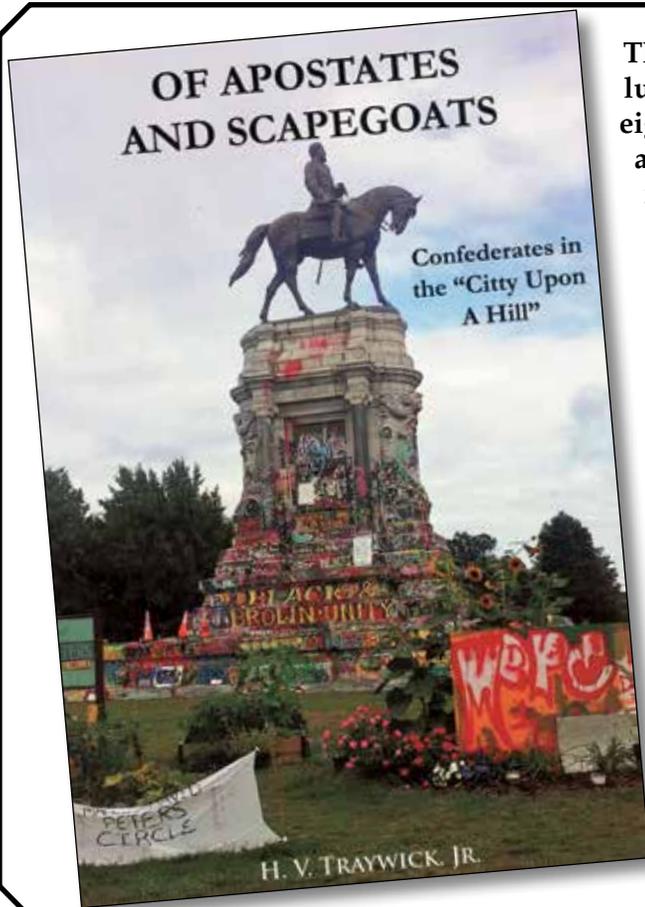


Precious few monuments have been raised in more than 100 years, and none in the 21st century, and our camp wants to change that! Colonel Allen R. Witt Camp 615 is raising funds to erect a Confederate Memorial Plaza near Quitman, Arkansas, to pay respect to our camp's namesake and all Confederate soldiers from the smallest state west of the Mississippi. Like our state, Camp 615 is small, but has big heart and bigger ambitions! Purchase a brick for \$50 and we will engrave the inscription of your choice honoring YOUR Confederate hero. Each brick will be used in the construction of this plaza and monument. Donations are also accepted! Send check or money order with up to 63 character inscription



Camp 615
PO Box 2365
Conway, AR 72033

For more information: ar.scv.recruiting@gmail.com



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.



BE A MAN AMONG MEN!

Join the Sons of Confederate Veterans Mechanized Cavalry



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

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

We have “Back Patches” that you may wear, if you wish, at appropriate places and times. Had the motorcycle been in existence during the War Between the States, our ancestors would certainly have utilized that mode of transportation. We are then the present day mechanized cavalry, Confederate States of America, on-going. There is a one-time application fee of \$100 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.



www.csascvmc.org

Kevin Stone Commanding: scvmchcav@hotmail.com

We are the Special Operations of the SCV!