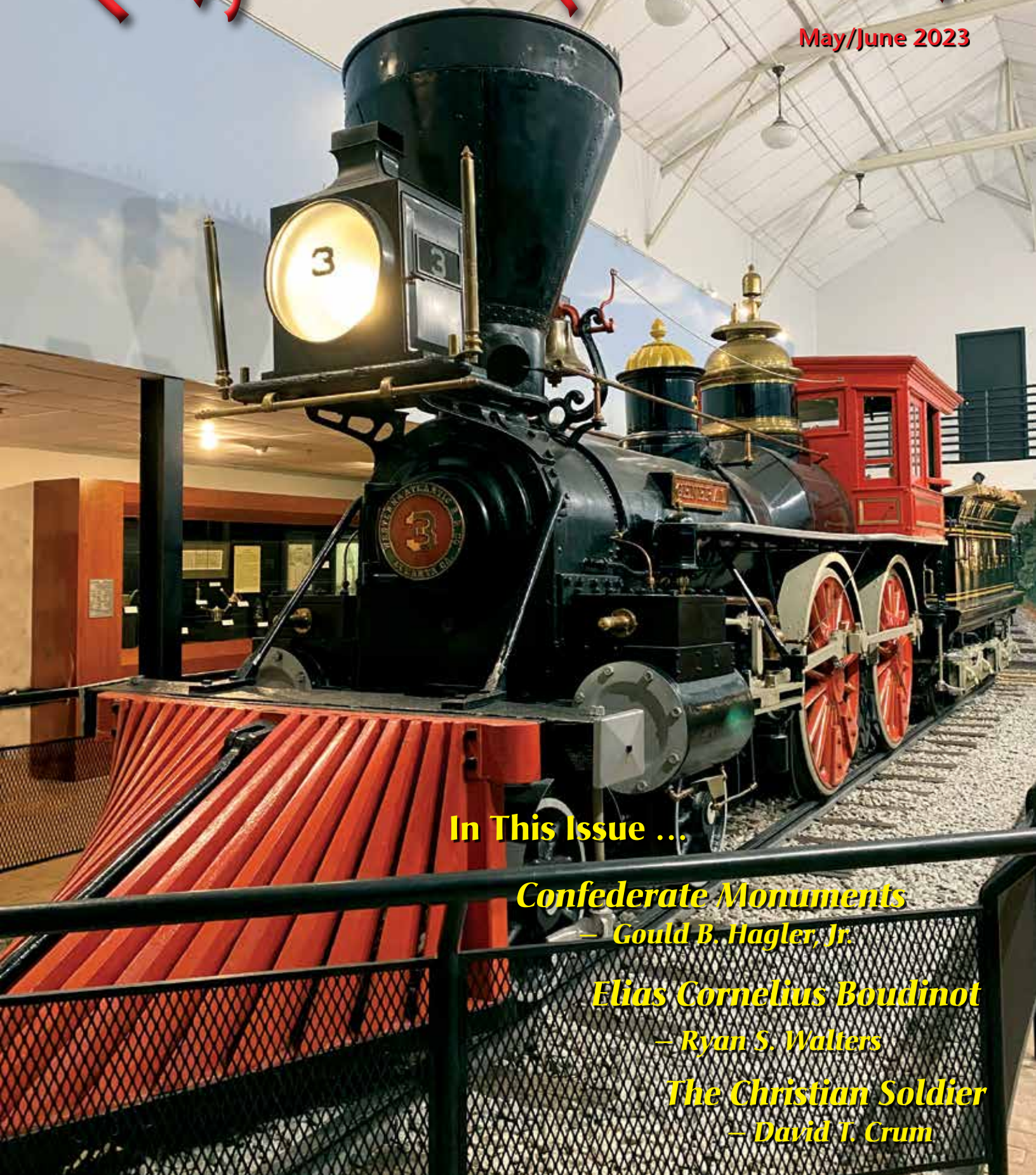


# Confederate Veteran.

May/June 2023



**In This Issue ...**

***Confederate Monuments***

***— Gould B. Hagler, Jr.***

***Elias Cornelius Boudinot***

***— Ryan S. Walters***

***The Christian Soldier***

***— David T. Crum***



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

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Official Journal of the  
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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ON THE COVER – The famous *General* locomotive on display at the Southern Museum of Locomotive History in Kennesaw, Georgia. Photo by Frank Powell.





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# FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

Welcome to our May/June issue! This is another feature-packed edition which I hope everyone will enjoy, and maybe learn something new! Just briefly, I was fortunate to attend the Stephen D. Lee Institute and the General Executive Council meeting on consecutive weekends and thoroughly enjoyed both events. I urge everyone to plan to attend these events in the future.

I don't have to tell you about all the hate groups tearing down our monuments and memorials the last few years. But, Gould B. Hagler, Jr. shares his excellent essay on *Confederate Monuments: The Haters Hate More than the Confederacy* with us in this issue. This is a real detailed look at recent events and how our monuments and memorials came to be. I hope you enjoy it and can learn from it.

David T. Crum shares his essay on *The Christian Soldier*. The role of religion and the service of chaplains is often overlooked in histories of the War and in studying the War. However, religion did play a significant role in the lives of the men who participated. They believed a praying army could defeat any enemy no matter the circumstances. This is another article we can all learn from.

Another often overlooked item is the role of Confederate Indians during the War. Ryan S. Walters shares his essay on *Elias Cornelius Boudinot and Confederate-Indian Relations* with us in this issue. Boudinot was an engineer and a lawyer and led a rich, full life before the War. But when war came, he sided with the South. This is another fascinating story.

We have updated information about our upcoming National Reunion. The updated schedule of events is included as well as registration information. It's never too early to register, so make your plans now.

Also, the proposed constitutional amendments are printed on page 72 and the inside back cover for your consideration. These will be discussed and voted on in Hot Springs. I hope to see many of you there.

Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause.

A handwritten signature of Frank B. Powell, III, in black ink. The signature is stylized and cursive, with the first name 'Frank' being the most prominent.

Editor-in-Chief



# REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

JASON BOSHERS

CIC@SCV.ORG

## *Net+1, One Click Politics, Museum Debt and Southern Heritage Center*

### Recruitment and Retention

**I**told y'all I was going to talk about these two things and talk about them often. At our recent General Executive Council meeting it became clear why this is so important. The numbers show we are almost 1,000 members shy of where we were this time last year. That is 1,000 people cleaning tombstones, attending camp meetings, going to memorial services and paying dues. On the National level that total is about \$33,000 in dues. What is it costing your Division and camp? We are on the cusp of dues season again. What are we going to do, to not just stop the loss of members, but grow our organization? I have spoken about this before and I will continue to speak on it because members and local camps are the backbone of this organization. Good active local camps with active and supportive members are winning the battles. Dysfunctional camps with fighting members are losing opportunities for victories.

**Recruitment.** What are we doing on the local level to make people aware of us and what this organization has to offer? More importantly, what are you doing on the camp level which will make people want to join? You have to be something someone wants before someone will want you.

We do not have to change ourselves or our core belief. We must stay true to "The Charge" while being an organization which would make our ancestors proud. What are you doing on the camp level to attract good members?

**Retention.** Are your meetings worth attending? Do members stand around and talk and socialize before or after the meeting or do they show up two minutes before it starts and leave as soon as it ends? Is there a camaraderie and a brotherhood? What are you doing to make people look forward to getting together? Do you have contact with other camp members between meetings?

None of this is a new problem. When the whole nonsense started about removing flags and memorials a few years ago our membership grew to more than 36,000 members. However, they were gone in two to three years. It took a tragedy to get people to join but they did not stay and the tragedy continues.

The fight for America continues and we will not yield. However, we need new members and members in arrears to add to our numbers as we continue our fight. More members can take us from a defense stance to placing us on the attack. Lt. Commander-in-Chief Donnie Kennedy is laser focused on membership. He is currently reaching

out to members who have lapsed. At the recent Army of Tennessee Workshop, recruitment and retention was discussed in both details and suggestions. Great ideas were given on how to make your camp grow and have a local impact. These workshops are a great source of information, networking and encouragement. It was good for me to be a part of it and I left encouraged to step up my game.

Speaking of stepping up the game; I would love to see a growth of Net+1. I know we have people join our organization and as soon as they get their certificate you never see them again and they do not renew. I know some people are just not going to renew for whatever reason. However, if each camp adopts the project of growing their camp by Net+1 we would have more than 860 new members. We have a little more than 860 camps. Take the number of members you had September 1 and grown that number by one. If your camp had twenty members on September 1, 2022, make the project to have twenty-one on September 1, 2023. Next year make it twenty-two on September 1, 2024. Just taking on this one project and making it work will solve some issues facing us on the national and local levels. Expect to keep hearing about recruitment and retention.

I hope you have heard the National SCV has started a lawsuit concerning the removal of the Reconciliation Memorial located in Arlington Cemetery. It was unanimous vote by the General Executive Council. There are ways to help. As I write this article, I am working on a press release asking, are Southerners welcome in today's military? Plus, getting out a campaign on One-Click Politics is a way for you to reach out to your politicians. Remember politicians took down the monuments and memorials to our beloved heroes as they allowed, encouraged and voted for these actions to happen. Also, remember when it is time to go to the polls. If this is something you wish to financially contribute to, you can go to [scv.org/paypal-donations](http://scv.org/paypal-donations) and from that page you can contribute to the number of funds and projects we are working on.

The National Confederate Museum is still growing with artifacts and since the weather is starting to break our visitors have increased. We have local support from other places such as the James K. Polk Home, The Athenaeum and the Sam Davis Home. These sites are referring visitors to each other and have each other pamphlets. The Sam Davis Home staff recently visited the National Confederate Museum and we are so pleased they placed a life-size painting of Sam Davis which was in the lobby of the Sam Davis Hotel located in Nashville on a five-year loan.

Yes, the National Confederate Museum is growing and getting attention; however, we still have a loan to pay. You will see more about it in this edition and future editions of the *Confederate Veteran*. Even though we have it in the budget to make our payment, it is vital we pay off the loan early. Just as you would want to pay off your car and house early. The same applies to us. It will free up

*Continued on page 68*



## **SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS GENERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**

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Thos. V. Strain, Jr.



# Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

## Defund the naming commission

To the Editor:

Commander Boshier, thank you for your strong stand against the “erasure” of Confederate Memorials, including your most recent efforts at Arlington. As a member of Camp 1428, Anderson, SC, I participated in the Dedication of the SC Signers Monument in Abbeville, which is featured in an article by Robert B. Hayes in the latest issue of *Confederate Veteran*.

In addition, I have written my SC State and National Congressmen, urging them to move to defund the Naming Commission provisions in 2021 National Defense Authorization Bill. It is alarming Fort Bragg and many other Federal bases, roads, monuments and memorials have already been renamed or replaced.

I respectfully ask you move to stop this outrageous destruction of historic property, and the outrageous erasure of our heritage. Perhaps a concerted mail and phone campaign sponsored by the SCV would be effective, or whatever efforts you and our leaders deem necessary.

Thank you again for your tireless and appreciated efforts.

M. Mike Hullett  
Palmetto Sharp Shooters Camp 1428  
Anderson, South Carolina

## Nothing matters as long as they stay in power

To the Editor:

Mr. Lawrence M. Pratt’s article on our country’s future was correct in many ways. The country I once knew is mostly gone. The conservative leaning, Christian believing populace is becoming a greater minority every passing year. The Left with their indoctrination of so many

of our youth seems hell bent on the final destruction of our constitutional based country. Many politicians and politician wannabes really do not care what type of government they rule as long as they remain in power. Without some of Mr. Pratt’s suggestions coming to fruition, it will be all over sooner than we think.

But, as we all know those in power will never allow us to leave. They need us to fund their government today just as they did in 1860. I certainly am not surrendering any time soon, but all must realize the facts of what the battle will be if we are to get where we need to be.

Milton J. Allemand Jr.  
MG William D. McCain HQ Camp 584  
Hahnville, Louisiana

## Enjoyed article on Signer’s Monument

To the Editor

What a tremendous article in the March/April 2023 edition by Robert Hayes on the South Carolina Signers Monument now residing in its proper home of Abbeville, SC. I’m the great grandson of the secretary at the meeting on Secession Hill and the last regimental commander of the famed 1st South Carolina Volunteers (Orr’s Regiment of Rifles) Col George McDuffie Miller. Thank you for the diligent work and dedication to restore this property and to give proper recognition to our families who served the cause. *Deo Vindice!*

LTC G. Allen Shell, USA, Ret  
MG William D. McCain HQ Camp 584  
Lawton, Oklahoma

## Politics the reason for destruction

To the Editor:

I have been distressed and distressed over the destruction of Confed-

erate/ American history for many years. Slavery was one of many issues, not the only issue. I do not believe it is the main issue as the Union itself proclaimed the war was about “Preserving the Union” for the first couple of years of the war. So was it about this or slavery?

The Abolitionist, who were considered to be fringe lunatics in both the North and South rode Abe Lincoln’s back this whole time trying to get him to make slavery the main issue for this war.

With the war going badly for the Union and Lincoln’s upcoming reelection in 1864 not looking so good for him, Lincoln relented and injected slavery to get those Abolitionists votes as the main purpose for the war AFTER a Union victory at Gettysburg.

Politics changed the narrative of this war, not the issues themselves. We still see this tactic used in politics today with the destruction of everything Confederate. What will get me the most votes is the only thing that matters in a politicians mind, right and wrong is tossed out the window.

Most of those farm boys both North and South who had no political convictions followed along with whatever their neighbors were doing, much like in today’s society. However, it is my firm belief this war was fought over different sectional interpretations of the US Constitution by the educated, both North and South.

I had dozens of ancestors who fought for the Confederacy, but two fought for the Union. One was a real yankee who grew up and lived up north who joined the 12th Iowa Infantry Regiment. The other was what Southerners call a homegrown yankee because he was born and raised here. He served in the 1st Alabama US Cavalry.

Alliances did not follow the straight demarcation line of the Mason-Dixon line. There were men from the south who fought for the Union and men from the



north who fought for the Confederacy. The war was not as clear cut as many today would make it, all for political purposes today, of course. There's nothing like beating a dead 160 year old horse today for political mileage.

While I do not believe as others may believe about those involved in this war, whatever opposing belief I might have does not mean I will willingly deride, remove or destroy those graves, flags, statues or monuments of them or rewrite their history or destroy it. To do so is ungodly, hateful and shows a total lack of valor and honor for one's self.

You do not see Southerners vandalizing, defacing or destroying these things of the Union's soldiers or those of Civil Rights activists. Whether I agree with the reasons for them or not, they belong to you, not me.

When it comes to those things of the Confederacy, all we ask is you afford us those same rights you claim for yourselves. If you cannot or will not then there is something wrong with you, not us.

*Billy Price  
St. Clair Camp 308  
Ashville, Alabama*

## **Celebrate Confederate History Month**

To the Editor:

Compatriots, at our last camp meeting the subject was brought up as to what our camp could do to celebrate Confederate History Month. And that got me to thinking not only what could our camp do to celebrate Confederate History Month in April but what could other camps do as well.

There's a flag raising ceremony or perhaps laying a wreath at the base of a Confederate Monument in your local area or even an area where there is no SCV camp as a way of honoring those Confederate soldiers, sailors, and marines which fought for the cause, maybe even get a local politician if they

have the courage to proclaim April as Confederate History month.

Just food for thought.  
*Deo Vindice.*

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

## **How can people hold hate for 150 years?**

To the Editor:

With a great deal of pride and questions I write this letter to give my thoughts on the re-internment of Lt. General A. P. Hill on January 21, 2023, Fairview Cemetery, Culpeper, VA

I saw many friends and members from my camp, MD Line 1741. I also saw many members of the SCV including the Mechanized Cavalry. Many members in uniform were present to give their respects to the general. The one thing I can't believe or forgive is our government has allowed soldiers to be removed from their place of burial and in some instances their wives as well.

Our history has always been fabricated by members of the winning side (Northerners). Our Southerners tried to go back and be good citizens as told by their commanding general. How much hate could you have in your heart to dig up people from their graves and discard them without any consideration?

My ancestors who fought for the South did not own slaves, but they were punished by the North because they dared to protect their homes and families.

The war the North engaged was a war to destroy homes, families, cities, towns and everything Southerners could use to survive. The many crimes against the Southern population should have ended when the war did but it did not. The war ended in 1865, but continues daily in 2023. How can hate carry

for more than 150 years and what will bring this hatred to an end? The people for Confederates to disappear are fooling themselves and their agenda will one day come back to haunt them. The new agenda seems to have brought hatred to statues honoring Confederates, ex-presidents, soldiers and even Jesus Christ.

This hate is awful and people who display this hate do so at the cost of their family, children and their faith and any shred of decency they have.

Confederates didn't fight for slavery. They did not have the kind of hate displayed by northerners. They fought to preserve their way of life. And the Constitution of the United States makes what they did correct. I stand with pride in the wonderful event which took place in Culpeper VA, but I feel so badly that we have had to re-inter two of our generals and the wife of General Forrest.

Yours in the Cause,

*Thomas M. Dale  
Maryland Line CSA Camp 1741  
Bowie, Maryland*

## **Principles and values represented by the Confederate Flag**

To the Editor:

The South and the Confederate States of America have been harshly discriminated against and positive historical facts and figures have intentionally been suppressed. Biased Northern historians have unfairly caused Southern and Confederate history and its heroes, monuments, memorials, and flags to be regulated to a role of less importance than deserved in American history and to be viewed in a negative perspective by much of the American public.

US President Woodrow Wilson is quoted as saying "the role of slavery

*Continued on page 52*

Letters to the editor are welcome. Please e-mail to [eic@scv.org](mailto: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  
WALTER D. (DONNIE) KENNEDY**

**LTCIC@SCV.ORG**

## Retaining Truth helps SCV Retention

One of the main functions of the Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief is to assist in “Retention” of SCV membership. Retention and recruitment go hand-in-hand at the camp and national levels. Those things which provoke renewing of membership are the also the same or very similar reasons men join the SCV.

As I pointed out in the March-April issue of the *Confederate Veteran*, what was once a common sight, that is, the public display of Confederate Flags and mementos, is now virtually censored in media, print, and political discourse. I made this point after having read a 1990 issue of *The Civil War Times Illustrated*. Having not read that magazine in more than 20 years, I cannot comment on how our heritage is now being treated in the current issue of that magazine. I was merely stating the obvious fact that our heritage is under constant attack. Nevertheless, I do know most modern journals will not take ads which display a Confederate flag. In other words, the Confederacy is the object of censorship. How can the truth be told in such conditions as this? To quote Paul Harvey (1918-2009), it is up to us to tell, “The rest of the story.” Broadcasting the truth about our history and heritage is an important work in retention and recruitment. Nothing helps retention more than for members to understand the good fight for our cultural heritage is being fought and they and their camp are an important part in

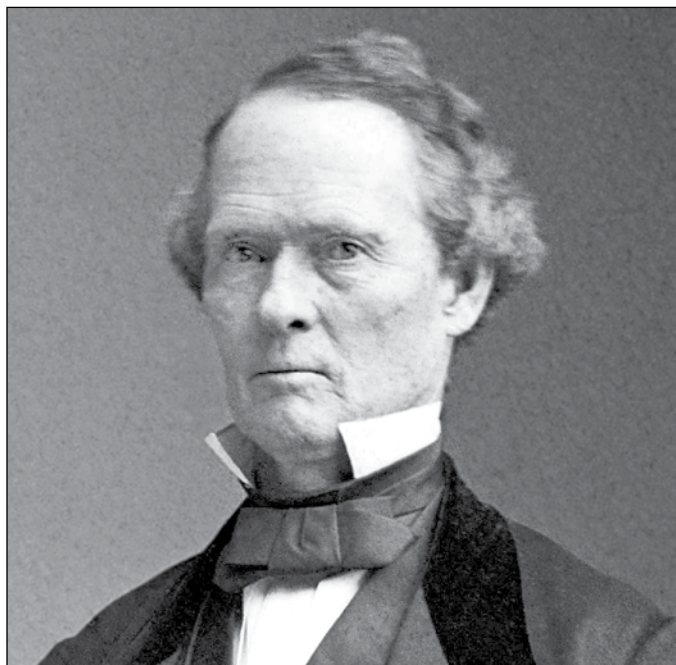
this fight. Likewise, nothing makes it easier to recruit new members than to have the truth boldly proclaimed to the general public.

I have often been approached by a nay-sayer who ridicules those of us who boldly proclaim our Confederate ancestors were correct in fighting for Southern Independence. They will often question, “Why are you still fighting? You lost.” Yes, the violence of war is over but as Admiral Raphael Semmes pointed out, “The form of government having been changed by the revolution, there are still other acts of the drama to be performed.” With this statement, written in 1868, Semmes is making two very relevant points, (1) a radical and unconstitutional change has taken place in the government of these United States. Note he refers to this change as a “revolution;” and (2) this is not the end but merely a change in the form of battle to be fought. Thus, Semmes reminds every generation of Southerners there is more to be done, “other acts of the drama to be performed.” Semmes also noted “A violent revolutionary faction had possessed itself of the government of the United States and, as is the case in all revolutions, coarse and vulgar men had risen to the surface, thrusting the more gentle classes into the background.” Once again, we see Semmes point out the radical, that is, revolutionary, change which had taken place in the government of a once free republic of republics, or as both Ham-



ilton and Madison denoted the new Federal government a, "compound republic."

Detractors of Southern history will often say these words were the caustic words of a defeated Rebel Admiral and should not be taken seriously. Seven years before Semmes made his observation about the revolutionary change in the government of the United States, a Senator from Oregon — a rather non-Southern State — warned his fellow Americans of the danger inherent in the effort of the Federal government waging war upon sovereign states which had elected to secede from the Federal compact. Upon the floor of the US Senate, March 1861, Senator Joseph Lane of Oregon (not to be confused with the Red Leg war-criminal Senator James H. Lane from Kansas) noted, "Who must judge whether such a right [secession] exists, and when it should be exercised? According to the theory of every despotic Government ... there is no such right. A province of an empire, how much soever oppressed, is held by the oppressor as an integral part of his dominions. The yoke, once fastened on the neck of the subject, is expected, however galling, to be worn with patience and entire submission to the tyrant's will. **THIS IS THE THEORY OF DESPOTISM**" [emphasis added]. Notice Lane makes



*Senator Joseph Lane of Oregon*

it known that by waging war upon sovereign states, the Federal government had converted sovereign states into a province of an empire. He also points out why an empire cannot allow secession because, "to acknowledge the right of secession would strike a fatal blow at the integrity of the empire, which could be maintained only by enforcing the perfect obedience of each and every part. ... When our Government was formed, our fathers fondly thought they had made a great improvement on the despotic systems of modern Europe. They saw the infinite evil resulting from coercing the unwilling obedience of a subject to a Government which he abhorred and detested. They accordingly declared that great truth, never enunciated until then, that "Governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed." A Government without such consent they held to be a tyranny."

Lane's statement before the Senate of the United States is an appeal for liberty-loving Americans to reject the barbaric concept of "might makes right." Lincoln, the Republican War Party, and modern so-called "scholars" embrace the "revolutionary" path the Senator from Oregon pleaded with Americans to reject. This revolution was noted in the 19th century by Admiral Semmes and others. In the 20th



*Admiral Raphael Semmes*

*Continued on page 62*



# Forward The Colors

**AN EDITORIAL FROM  
THE CHIEF OF  
HERITAGE OPERATIONS  
JAMES RON KENNEDY**

## **Celebrating Victories and Accomplishments**

### *The Strategic Importance of Reaching Out to Your Community*

**T**he SCV and folks who understand the need to preserve our traditional Southern heritage and values recently won several victories. We won in a Tennessee legislative committee, we won by halting the removal of Confederate monuments, and the Alumni of VMI are using their past and future financial donations to stop the ever-increasing Woke ideology at VMI. These and other similar victories are tactical victories which can be leveraged into eventual strategic victory. How? By making sure our friends and neighbors in our communities hear from us about these victories. For example, just because you don't live in Tennessee does not mean you cannot use the victory in Tennessee to encourage your state's leaders to follow suit when you bring a local heritage violation to their attention. The Tennessee victory was recently sent out on the *SCV Telegraph*. Every potentially friendly state legislator in every Southern state should receive a letter (US mail is best) or e-mail (not as good but better than doing nothing) informing them about

the pro-Southern Heritage decision in Tennessee. In your letter, you should encourage your elected officials to stand with the majority of Southerners who want to preserve our honorable heritage. Every potentially friendly elected official in the South should be informed about our victories. Let them know we are their voters and we are actively supporting the defense of our heritage. Politicians respond to money and public pressure. You and I are not a "George Soros," but we can send letters and e-mails.

#### **The South's failure to turn a tactical victory into a strategic victory at Manassas**

Tactical victories are better than a defeat. But if all we do is win a series of tactical victories when we are fighting against a much stronger opponent, eventually, we will exhaust ourselves. As one old Confederate veteran declared: "We wore ourselves out ah-whipping Yankees."

The First Battle of Manassas is an example of



the failure to turn a tactical victory into a strategic victory. General Jackson wanted to gather what troops were available to follow the fleeing Yankees into Washington and there dictate the terms to a panicked foe. That would have been a strategic victory. Instead, we settled on the more cautious, less audacious alternative of accepting the tactical victory. Ultimately, the South's victory at Manassas did nothing to win our independence. All it did was to prolong a bloody conflict. We must learn from the past. We must not settle for mere tactical victories but do everything necessary to turn tactical victories into strategic victories.

### **Advice from experts on strategy**

In his book *Strategy*, British military historian Sir Basil Liddell Hart (1895-1970) made several observations about folks engaged in irregular warfare. Because we are engaged in an irregular political conflict, considering Hart's observations would benefit us. One point was, you should never seek battle at the first opportunity, but you should first create advantageous opportunities and then attack.<sup>1</sup> Local camps should not wait until their local monument is attacked or until some other heritage violation is committed against us and then go on the defensive. Long before this happens, local camps should be actively engaged in spreading the word about our honorable Southern heritage. For example, when a camp cleans a local cemetery, this should be posted on the camp's social media and in letters or e-mails sent to local community agents of influence and potentially friendly elected officials. Cleaning a cemetery is a tactical victory, and posting it on your social media where few people will see it is a tactical victory. Still, when you go the final step to inform local agents of influence and elected officials, you move toward a strategic victory! Why? Because eventually, you will be faced with a heritage attack, but after years of contacting local politicians and agents of influence, you will stand a much better chance of winning. As Liddell Hart would say, "You have created an advantageous opportunity."

Another point Hart makes is that successful irregular warfare is waged by the few but supported

by the many.<sup>2</sup> This is why the Confederate Legion stresses the need to communicate our Cause to the public. If the local SCV camp is virtually unknown within your community, then you will have little, if any, influence when it comes time to defend your local monuments, your right to march in a local parade, or participate in a public event. Opinion polls demonstrate the public generally supports Southern heritage. It is our duty — if we genuinely want to vindicate the Cause — to turn this passive public support into active public support. We do this via local events and activities announced and broadcast to our friends, neighbors, local agents of influence, and elected officials. SCV members must be willing to learn from friends such as Liddell Hart and foes such as Mao, who said, "A guerrilla (irregular) force should be amongst the people like fish in water."<sup>3</sup> To win this struggle, we must become as closely associated with our communities as a fish is to water. We must stay actively involved in communicating our Cause to the public. Communicating once or twice will not suffice. It must be constant; it must be a continuing effort. As Hart noted, irregular warfare "Must always be dynamic and must maintain momentum. Static intervals will destroy an irregular army."<sup>4</sup> Mao pointed out in *On Protracted War* that a small but dedicated group could defeat a much larger group if it remains active over a long time while working on converting the local population via revolutionary propaganda. Or, as we Good Ole Boys down South would say, "It's not the size of the dog in the fight, it's the size of the fight in the dog!"

### **Congratulations to SCV Camps on YouTube**

Because I watched several issues of SCV-Chat and Look Around the Confederation on YouTube (you can watch live or a recorded program), I have received notices from YouTube of several videos on YouTube made by various SCV Camps. Great job! Every camp should create a Rumble or YouTube account and make and post videos. Camps could then link friendly videos on their website and Face-

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1 Hart, Liddell, *Strategy* 2nd revised edition (Praeger Publishers, New York: 1968), 355.

2 Hart, 379.

3 Mao, Zedong, *On Guerrilla Warfare*, trans. Samuel B. Griffith II (Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 2000), 93.

4 Hart, 376-7.

*Continued on page 66*

# Chaplain's Comments

Gary Carlyle  
Chaplain-in-Chief



## What is your testimony?

**W**hen was the first time you can remember encountering the presents of God? What is your calling?

(ESV) Matthew 9:9-13 As Jesus passed on from there, he saw a man called Matthew sitting at the tax booth, and he said to him, "Follow me." And he rose and followed him. And Jesus reclined at the table in the house, behold, many tax collectors and sinners came and were reclining with Jesus and his disciples. And when the Pharisees saw this, they said to his disciples, "Why does your teacher eat with tax collectors and sinners?" But when he heard it, he said, "Those who are well have no need of a physician, but those who are sick. Go and learn what this means: 'I desire mercy and not sacrifice.' For I came not to call the righteous, but sinners."

What does "I desire mercy and not sacrifice mean to you?"

David Platt — "In Jesus, these men found someone worth losing everything for."

In Luke 3:10-14 John the Baptist tells of giving to others and being content with one's wages. He spoke of not accusing anyone falsely and going

the extra mile.

Luke 19:1-9 Tells of Zaccheus and how he reacted when he met Jesus.

There cannot be a call without a caller. The disciplines did not simply start on a journey, they were called. Abraham was called to leave his homeland and go to a distant land which would someday be his descendants. Peter and the disciples were called personally by Jesus. Samuel was called by name. Paul saw a great light and was knocked off his horse. Many have said they felt a still low voice calling them. Can you remember when he called you? Yes, that moment when you knew where you belonged, your sins forgiven by his sacrifice, your weakness given to his power. There is indeed a caller.

The testimony of scripture is that God created. God spoke and it was. God goes by many names but perhaps "Creator"





is one of His most important attributes. The definition of the word creator is "one who brings something into existence." The Apostle testifies God is made known through creation. "For the invisible things of Him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made" (Romans 1:20).

So, what do we learn about God from observing creation? God is orderly. From the planets to the seasons, things happen in an orderly, predictable way. Even our bodies speak to this truth. Each part plays a vital role. God loves variety. Look at the animals, the insects, the plants. It is true of

us also. We come in all shapes and sizes, colors and abilities. God loves beauty. Stand at the rim of the Grand Canyon, or feel the mist of Niagara Falls, or look at the arches in Utah or the Peaks of the Rockies. Or gaze up on a clear night and look at the millions of stars and just try to imagine the vastness of this God's ability to create.

I have concluded what we know about God is but a trivial amount of what there is to know. It will take eternity for us to begin to comprehend His greatness. So go take a walk with someone you love. Breathe the air, let your eyes observe your surroundings, allow your ears to listen to all the sounds,

then sing out loud or in your mind, how great He truly is!"

And this God sent his Son to live, teach, call, disciple, and died for our shortcomings, sin. John 3:16 – For God so loved the world, he gave His only begotten Son, that whoever believes in Him shall not perish, but have eternal life.

Have you felt his call? Jesus is the Christ; he has the authority to call and to demand obedience to his word. Jesus calls to discipleship, not as a teacher and a role model, but as the Christ! The Son of God. The living Word. The only way and Truth.

Have you heard his call?



## National Reunion 2023

### Sons of Confederate Veterans Hot Springs, Arkansas

*Teach them the Truth*

It is their birthright. Theirs to carry on.

**Reveille!**

**MUSTER ALL CADETS**

All young men from the ages of 8-11 years old are asked to join the first Sons of Confederate Veterans Cadet program in Hot Springs, Arkansas:

**Friday, July 21, 2023 | 1 pm**

**Arlington Hotel**

**2023SCVReunion.org**

**THIS EVENT IS FREE TO ALL WHO ATTEND!**

Please join and participate in an event specifically for young Confederate descendants. This engagement will be fun and a learning experience for all. Register your cadet by email to:

**bkt1965@hotmail.com** with registration as the subject. Include the following

information for each young man:

name of boy(s), age(s), and name(s) of Adult(s) in attendance.

Each young man must be accompanied by a 2023 Reunion registered adult.

Questions? Contact, Brian Turner at (954) 401-0934

Special prizes for the Cadets for participation. | Cadet dress Confederate period suggested (not required).

# The Last Roll

Raphael Semmes Camp 11  
Mobile, AL  
**David C. Mader**

Col. Christopher C. Pegues Camp 62  
Selma, AL  
**George Henry Taylor**

Savage-Stewart Camp 522  
Piedmont, AL  
**Luther Clinton Canter**

Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710  
Sierra Vista, AZ  
**Daniel Clark Tuttle**

Finely's Brigade Camp 1614  
Havana, FL  
**David R. Cline**

Dixie Defenders Camp 1861  
Cross City, FL  
**Claude Bowens**

John K. McNeill Camp 674  
Moultrie, GA  
**Peter Boman Giddens**

General Stand Watie Camp 915  
Calhoun, GA  
**Richard Troy Hobgood, Jr.**

Gen. William Hardee Camp 1397  
Dallas, GA  
**Carl John Gamel**

The Savannah Militia Camp 1657  
Savannah, GA  
**Dana Grant Wells**

General Patrick R. Cleburne Camp 2209  
Ringgold, GA  
**Michael Dewey Patterson**

Lt. Elijah H. Ward Camp 1971  
Farmerville, LA  
**Billy Shane Canterbury**

Capt. James I. Waddell Csn Camp 1608  
Annapolis, MD  
**Christopher Louis Russell**

Private Samuel A. Hughey Camp 1452  
Hernando, MS  
**Paul H. Alford**

Maj. Charles Q. Petty Camp 872  
Gastonia, NC  
**Larry James Holbrook, Jr.**

Pvt. Lorenzo Dow Williams Camp 1456  
Reidsville, NC  
**William Lee Ross**

Smithfield Light Infantry Camp 1466  
Smithfield, NC  
**Roland Keith Chestnut**

Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948  
Taylorsville, NC  
**Terry Joe Rose**

Cabarrus Rangers-Gen. Rufus C. Barringer Camp 2318  
Midland, NC  
**Larry David Welch**

Lt. Dixon-CSS *Hunley* Camp 2016  
Las Vegas, NV  
**Lowell Howard Higley**

Brig. Gen. Roswell S. Ripley Camp 1535  
Worthington, OH  
**Monty M. Chase**



Secession Camp 4  
Charleston, SC  
**Jesse Campbell Bryant, Jr.**  
**Timothy Allen Burnside**  
**Leon R. Wilson, Jr.**

Colonel Joseph Norton Camp 45  
Seneca, SC  
**Jimmy R. Gray**

General Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412  
Batesburg-Leesville, SC  
**George Adam Steele, Sr.**

General Ellison Capers Camp 1212  
Moncks Corner, SC  
**J. Edgar Arnold**

Gen. Martin W. Gary Camp 1532  
Edgefield, SC  
**Richard Wayne Smith**

Prospect 10th Reg. Camp 1749  
Prospect, SC  
**Charles T. Thompson**

Captain P. D. Gilreath Camp 1987  
Greer, SC  
**Robert Eugene Dobbins**

Dakota Territory Camp 2195  
Sturgis, SD  
**Walter Allan Murray, Jr.**

Samuel R. Watkins Camp 29  
Columbia, TN  
**Jackie Ray Boshers, Sr.**

*Continued on page 48*



# Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



## Confederate Survivors Association

**L**ike the United Confederate Veterans Association (UCV), the Confederate Survivors Association (CSA) was a fraternal organization for Confederate veterans. Their origins started with the Cavalry Survivors Association which had been established in August 1866, being one of the earliest Confederate veterans' organizations.

The CSA was formally organized on May 3, 1878, based in Augusta, Georgia. It was active well into the 20th Century and dedicated to the preservation of comradeship of those who served in the Confederate military and were a benevolent, historical and social association. With the formation of the CSA, the Cavalry Survivors Association merged with the CSA in 1878.

On June 2, 1879, they took custody of the Confederate Powder works' chimney from the city of Augusta to "beautify it and protect it from injury as a Confederate Memorial." They restored the chimney and added a memorial plaque.

At its peak, the CSA had more than 900 members in Georgia, the largest number being from the Augusta area, and had another chapter in South Carolina, in 1880.

In February 1894 the CSA was adopted by the UCV but kept its



*Veteran in Reunion uniform with branch of service stripe on cuff of sack coat, c. 1880s.*

identity as a separate organization but attached to the UCV. For example, the Augusta CSA became Camp 435 CSA of the UCV. Other Confederate organizations soon followed this example, such as the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia, Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans of Virginia, and Hood's Texas Brigade Association to name a few. At the height of

the UCV it had 1,885 camps with 160,000 members.

Following the Spanish-American War in December 1898, President McKinley toured the South where, at Macon, Georgia, the Bibb County CSA camp presented him with a Confederate badge.

Shortly after 1936 the CSA went defunct and the few veterans which were left faded into history.

# Confederate Monuments:

## *The Haters Hate More than just the Confederacy*

By Gould B. Hagler, Jr.

Confederate memorials have occupied public spaces throughout the South and beyond for more than 150 years. A small number of these works of art were created almost as soon as the war ended. More were built in the 1870s and 1880s. The last decade of the 19th century and the first 15 years or so of the 20th saw a sharp peak in monument building. After this spike, activity waned, but throughout the 1900s and beyond, local organizations continued, from time to time, to erect memorials in town squares, parks and cemeteries. For nearly all this time, the monuments attracted little negative attention and stirred no controversy.

More recently these memorials have become targets.<sup>1</sup> Activists and politicians have called for their removal and have often succeeded. In many places mobs have defaced and destroyed monuments. Few of the vandals have been prosecuted and, to my knowledge, not a single one has paid a serious penalty for this lawlessness.

Any discussion of Confederate memorials and the controversies surrounding them must begin with an examination of their origins. Why were they built? What are their functions? What messages did the builders wish to convey via these statues, obelisks and memorial stones?

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1 The attacks have targeted not only monuments, but buildings, schools, streets and almost anything else with a connection to the Confederacy, however tenuous. The most extreme example is a bird. In 2020 McCown's Longspur, named for Confederate General John P. McCown, who discovered the species, was rebranded and is now known as the Thick-billed Longspur. The bird's scientific designation, *Rhynchophanes mccownii*, is (for now) unchanged.

Like all war memorials, Confederate monuments serve several related purposes. They mourn the dead; they praise the martial virtues of the soldiers and honor those on the home front who dutifully bore their share of war's burden; they deliver a message to posterity, urging future generations to emulate their forebears; and they articulate an apologia defending the cause for which men fought and died. Let's take these purposes in turn.

We must remember that, first and foremost, Confederate monuments are expressions of mourning. Many of these memorials are, *inter alia*, cenotaphs — memorials to dead persons buried elsewhere. The toll of human life taken by the War Between the States has no parallel in American history. Thousands upon thousands of young men lost their lives on the battlefield or died in hospitals or prison camps. Often their families had scant information about their loved ones' final hours on earth or where their remains were interred. They are in essence gravestones of young men who went to war and did not return, living or dead.

"Our Confederate Dead" or a synonymous phrase is inscribed on nearly every Confederate memorial ever erected.

It is natural, of course, that the builders would add further inscriptions, words praising these dead men and their surviving comrades, words of laudation recognizing the bravery and endurance of the men who fought under their country's flag. The men honored by Confederate monuments waged war for four years against an enemy which was better armed, clothed, shod and fed and vastly superior in numbers. The men who came home and those who did not had earned the enduring





*The Confederate Women of Arkansas Monument, sometimes called the “Mother of the South” memorial, created by Swiss sculptor J. Otto Schweizer,*

tributes written in stone.<sup>2</sup>

There are also monuments dedicated specifically to the women of the Confederacy. Some are elaborate works, with marble statues and long, poetic inscriptions; others are modest memorial stones with a few simple words on a small bronze plate. These monuments honor the women who managed the farms, worked in the factories, ran the wayside homes, nursed the sick and wounded and provided support in countless other ways, all under the most trying of circumstances, while their husbands, brothers and sons served in combat.<sup>3</sup>

2 The inscription on the monument in Cordele is an outstanding example of this kind of tribute. “He sprang into battle-line to defend his invaded country;/ He won marvelous victories; he suffered no discreditable defeat;/He never abused a triumph, and never lost fortitude in the hour of disaster.”

3 The following eloquent tribute, written by Woodrow Wilson, appears on a monument to the women of the Confederacy in Rome: To the women of the Confederacy./ Whose purity, whose fidelity, whose courage,/ Whose gentle genius in love and counsel/ Kept the home secure, the family a school/ Of virtue, the state a court of honor;/ Who made of war a season of heroism and of/Peace a time of healing; the guardians of our/Tranquility and of our strength

Some Confederate monuments contain inscriptions which state explicitly they serve to deliver a message to the descendants of Confederate men and women.<sup>4</sup> Whether the statement is explicit or not, all the monuments bear a message to and a lesson for posterity. Monuments are not ephemeral things, but are crafted of stone or bronze and are meant to endure. For people my age (I was born in 1950) the War is deep in the past, surely, but when we were young we knew people (our grandparents) who knew people (their grandparents) who were the people in question: the young men who took up arms to defend their invaded country; the women who struggled to live while the men were away; the children who remembered a time of want and stress, and who lived thereafter with fathers and grandfathers who bore the scars of war.

4 The monument which for many decades stood in Cuthbert had this inscription: “Heroism and love of country were never more grandly illustrated then upon the fields where confederate soldiers fought and died. Let future generations honor and emulate their virtues.”

In Oakwood the message is put in Biblical terms: “Tell ye your children of it, and let your children tell their children and their children another generation.” Joel was speaking of a plague of locusts which, along with a drought, had devastated the land.

In every conflict in the 20th and 21st centuries, and in times of peace, descendants of Confederate veterans have served under the United States flag as bravely as their forebears did under the Confederate banner. The qualities which made Confederates good soldiers and good citizens are the same qualities needed by their descendants in this age, and in every age. Our monuments are a constant reminder.

No Confederate memorial disparages the men against whom the South's soldiers fought or expresses hostility toward the re-united nation. Some express thanks for the peace and reconciliation which followed the war. One monument stands out in this regard, a monument in Atlanta's Westview Cemetery. These words from the Book of Isaiah are carved on the column below the soldier:

**THEY SHALL BEAT THEIR SWORDS  
INTO PLOUGH SHARES  
AND THEIR SPEARS  
INTO PRUNING HOOKS  
NATION SHALL NOT LIFT UP  
SWORD AGAINST NATION  
NEITHER SHALL THEY LEARN  
WAR ANY MORE.**

This monument was built not by a ladies' memorial association or a chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, but by a local veterans' organization, the surviving soldiers themselves. These men knew war and they knew peace was better.

Next we turn to the apologia, the statements made by the Confederate memorials which defend the righteousness of the Confederate cause.

The grave of Major General Lafayette McLaws in Savannah's Laurel Grove Cemetery bears this inscription: "I fought not for what I thought was right, but for principles which were right." McLaws was one of tens of thousands of survivors who went home in 1865 and rebuilt their lives. They obeyed the law and were loyal to the victorious United States government. Many, like McLaws, served this government in various civil capacities. Some served in the United States Congress. Four Confederate generals were commissioned as generals in the United States Army in the Spanish-American War. However, these men did not waver in their principled belief the Confederate cause was just.

The people who built Confederate monuments held this same firm belief and through the works of art they commissioned they expressed the same sentiments. The monuments mourned the dead; they recognized the fortitude of the soldiers; they left a message to posterity; they expressed a deep gratitude which the reunited nation achieved a lasting peace and a successful recon-

ciliation. But did they admit guilt? No. Words inscribed on the monuments often articulate the same message as the one on McLaws's grave. These inscriptions focus on the sovereignty of the states, the rights of the people and the principles of local self-government.

It is this aspect of Confederate monuments which perhaps is most responsible for the current controversies. We will return to this theme — the apologia, the defense of the cause — and explore it in more detail, after we consider what has been written and said by some who advocate the removal of Confederate monuments.

Interpretations of historical events, if they are to have validity, must begin with the stubborn things known as facts. Let's turn to some interpretations which I have seen expressed since the efforts to remove monuments have gained momentum.

We start in Decatur,<sup>5</sup> the seat of DeKalb County. In 2019, a year before the monument was removed, the county government installed an interpretive tablet a few feet from the obelisk. Here is the text on the plaque, quoted in full:

*In 1908, this monument was erected at the DeKalb County Courthouse to glorify the 'Lost Cause' of the Confederacy and the Confederate soldiers who fought for it. It was privately funded by the C.A. Evans Camp of the Confederate Veterans and the Agnes Lee Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Located in a prominent public space, its presence bolstered white supremacy and faulty history, suggesting that the cause of the Civil War rested on southern honor and states rights rhetoric – instead of its real catalyst – African-American slavery. This monument and similar ones also were created to intimidate African-Americans and limit their full participation in the social and political life of their communities. It fostered a culture of segregation by implying that public spaces and public memory belonged to whites. Since state law prohibited local governments from removing Confederate statues,<sup>6</sup> DeKalb County contextualized this monument in 2019. DeKalb County officials and citizens believe that public history can be of service when it challenges us to broaden our sense of boundaries and includes community discussions of our victories and shortcomings of our shared histories.*

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5 Unless otherwise stated, all the cities and counties mentioned are in Georgia.

6 The law in question is Senate Bill 77 passed in 2020, codified in the Official Code of Georgia at Title 50, Chapter 3, subsection (b). It applies not only to Confederate monuments but all monuments "[d]edicated to a historical entity or historically significant military, religious, civil, civil rights, political, social, or cultural events or series of events" or those honoring "the military service of any past or present military personnel of this state; the United States of America or the several states thereof; or the Confederate States of America or the several states thereof."



As the monument was removed in 2020, what remains is the interpretation in the absence of the thing being interpreted.<sup>7</sup> Is the interpretation accurate? Did the monument bolster white supremacy? Is its history faulty? Did the War have a single “real catalyst,” or were there multiple, interrelated causes? Is history perhaps more complicated than the tablet indicates? Were African Americans really intimidated by the presence of this piece of granite and others like it? And was it really the obelisk which limited blacks’ “full participation in the social and political life of their communities?”

The second sentence on this tablet is not a question of interpretation; rather it is a simple statement. The two named organizations are said to have funded the monument. This statement is erroneous. These organizations did not fund the monument: it was paid for by “The men, women and children of DeKalb County.” These words were inscribed on the monument itself.

An article appearing in the *Atlanta Constitution* two days before the unveiling confirms the fact. The memorial was commissioned by the Confederate Memorial Association of DeKalb County. “The pupils and teachers of more than thirty schools throughout the county have contributed generously in amounts ranging from one cent from the smallest tots all the way up to large amounts. It is said more than a thousand people have contributed to the monument fund.”<sup>8</sup>

Were the Clement A. Evans Camp of the United Confederate Veterans and the Agnes Lee Chapter of the UDC involved? Yes. The same edition of the paper stated the ladies did “much toward arousing the people of the county in this patriotic enterprise.” General Evans himself spoke at the dedication and accepted the monument “in behalf of the Confederate veterans.” But did the veterans’ organization and the UDC chapter pay for the obelisk? No, and anyone who can be bothered to read an old newspaper — or read the inscription on the monument — can learn the facts.

The dedication of the monument was a huge community event. The day after the unveiling the paper reported 2,000 people attended. The article quoted long passages from General Evans’s address, a speech which echoes the sentiments expressed on the monument’s inscriptions. Evans spoke of the “sectional party [which used] the powers of the common government adversely to the privileges, rights and interests of the Southern people which were under constitutional protection.” The Southern people, Evans said, did not secede “because of dissatisfaction with the constitution. They were indeed disturbed by violations of that great



*Confederate monument in Dyersburg, a small city in northwest Tennessee*

charter and alarmed by threats of much greater breaches of that sacred covenant.”<sup>9</sup>

The plaque installed to “contextualize” the now-gone monument makes various statements about the cause of the War and the motives of the people who built the monument 43 years after the war’s conclusion. How much credence can we give this interpretation when the writers err in the basic question of who paid for the me-

<sup>7</sup> As of January 2023 the table was still present.

<sup>8</sup> *Atlanta Constitution*, Apr. 23, 1908, p. 5.

<sup>9</sup> *Atlanta Constitution*, April 26, 1908, p. 5

morial? The facts are easily ascertained. If the authors of this interpretation couldn't go to the library to do some checking — or even read an inscription carved in stone just a few feet away from the tablet — we must wonder how knowledgeable they are about the complexities of major events in our country's political and social history.

A more interesting bit of interpretation appeared two years before the DeKalb County contextualization was formulated. A journalist by the name of Joy Reid, addressing the subject of Confederate monuments, made this statement on national television:

"And you wonder, why would you erect a monument? The Confederacy waged war on the United States. And, so, the idea of putting up those monuments actually didn't even happen right after the Civil War. It happened during the 1960s. It happened over the fight for desegregating schools."<sup>10</sup>

So, we are told, the very idea of building Confederate monuments didn't occur until the 1960s and their purpose was to protest school desegregation. That would come as a big surprise to the people who built Confederate monuments in every single decade from the 1860s on. In Georgia, the decade of the 1960s was the only decade in which no Confederate memorial was erected, yet Reid asserted this was the time the trend began.

The very first Confederate monument built in Georgia went up in May 1866, not 1966. It is a small column in a tiny country cemetery in Richmond County, on property now part of Fort Gordon. It was built by the Linwood Sunday School. It names 23 Confederate soldiers who lost their lives in that war, 23 young men from that small rural community. The members of the Linwood Sunday School would be astonished to learn, when they installed their modest cemetery marker, they were protesting school desegregation which would occur a century later.

It was put up as an expression of this community's mourning. Nothing could be more obvious. At least obvious to people to whom facts matter.

It is interesting to note a fact-checking service took a look at Reid's comment. PolitiFact on August 23, 2017, analyzed Reid's statement and rated it "Mostly False."<sup>11</sup> Mostly false?

The statement made by the journalist was false, undeniably false and profoundly misinformed. Yet the fact-checkers at Politifact — an organization which claims its "only agenda is to publish the truth so you can be an informed participant in democracy" — can't bring themselves to say a false statement is false. Instead,

those of us who want to participate in democracy get a strong dose of rationalization. Reid's words must be deemed only "mostly false" because she took an anti-monument position, a stance obviously shared by the fact-checkers. Her heart was in the right place. Sentiment washes away the need for factual accuracy.

Another fact-challenged example of reporting on Confederate monuments can be found in a 2018 edition of the *Smithsonian Magazine*, a publication of one of America's most prestigious institutions. An article entitled "The Costs of the Confederacy," contains this sentence:

"First, far from simply being markers of historic events and people, as proponents argue, these memorials were created and funded by Jim Crow governments to pay homage to a slave-owning society and to serve as blunt assertions of dominance over African-Americans."<sup>12</sup>

### **Funded by Jim Crow governments?**

Jim Crow governments did no such thing. With almost no exceptions Confederate monuments were commissioned by local organizations and funded by private contributions. It wasn't easy to raise the money. The experience of the ladies in Florence, Alabama, was typical. The Ladies Memorial Association began work in 1879. They labored for years to raise the funds, dollar by dollar. After 14 years they had enough money to get started, then catastrophe struck in the form of the Panic of 1893. The bank who held the association's hard-earned \$1,000 went broke. The ladies lost every dime and had to start anew. Their renewed effort is well-documented in the local press.

Members of the community paid modest fees to hear lectures by a Confederate general, the Tennessee governor, and a former chairwoman of the LMA. More entertaining, perhaps, was a piano recital at the Normal College. In the fall of 1901 the ladies added to the coffers by organizing a festive event "with prizes and games." A local merchant generously donated a fraction of his sales on one April day in 1902. Appeals appeared regularly in the newspapers, accompanied by a "Roll of Honor" recognizing contributors. In October 1902 the people of Florence enjoyed a fancy-dress ball. The monument was dedicated on April 25, 1903, after nearly 25 years of hard work, but the work was not yet finished. In July the ladies issued yet another appeal in the *Florence Herald*. The monument had been erected and dedicated, but money was still owed.<sup>13</sup>

10 NBC's *Meet the Press*, August 13, 2017

11 [www.politifact.com/factchecks/2017/aug/15/joy-reid/did-confederate-symbols-gain-prominence-civil-right/](http://www.politifact.com/factchecks/2017/aug/15/joy-reid/did-confederate-symbols-gain-prominence-civil-right/)

12 *Smithsonian Magazine*, December 2018 ([www.smithsonianmag.com/history/costs-confederacy-special-report-180970731/](http://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/costs-confederacy-special-report-180970731/))

13 The initial meeting of the Ladies' Memorial Association



This long, grueling effort to raise the necessary funds is an important part of the story. The women in Florence — and scores of other communities — did not spend years of hard work to “pay homage to a slave-owning society and to serve as blunt assertions of dominance over African-Americans.”

In the *Smithsonian Magazine* article we note the sly verbiage: not “pay homage to slavery,” but to a “slave-owning society.” This characteristic does not distinguish the slave states in the United States and the Confederate States from any society in the world since the dawn of civilization until a couple of centuries ago. Until modern times the institution of slavery was the norm, not the exception.

On one visit to the Smithsonian some years back I viewed some beautiful sculpture. I was especially impressed with a bust sculpted in ancient Greece. I was inches away from this 2400-year-old work of art, this work of art produced by a “slave-owning society.”

Have plaques been installed next to Greek statues to interpret them in light of this unfortunate fact? Or has sculpture from that slave-owning society been removed from the Smithsonian’s exhibits? Or do the curators understand all societies are flawed, and the existence of such flaws does not mean we cannot admire the good things a society produces?

Confederate monuments earned a brief mention in Harold Holzer’s 2019 biography of Daniel Chester French. Holzer wrote Confederate monuments “rose in defiance of the sentiments of African-Americans freed by the war; indeed, many such statues were erected to punctuate their continued subjugation.” In an endnote the author states “The racially threatening message implicit in Confederate statuary was widely reported in August 2017 after a neo-Nazi and Ku Klux Klan rally in Charlottesville, Virginia. ...”<sup>14</sup> There is no reference

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was reported in the *Florence Gazette* on Jan. 22, 1879. For the loss of the money in the Panic see History of the Confederate Memorial Associations of the South, (*The Graham Press*, New Orleans, 1904), p. 52. The *Florence Herald* ran appeals for funds and reported on various fundraising events on March 12, Apr. 16, and Apr. 23, 1896; Feb. 3, Feb. 24 and Apr. 28, 1898; May 16, June 27, and Oct. 24, 1901; Apr. 11, July 11, July 18, July 25, Aug. 1, Aug. 8, Oct. 3, Oct. 17, and Oct. 31, 1902.

<sup>14</sup> *Monument Man: The Life & Art of Daniel Chester French* (Princeton Architectural Press, New York, 2019), p. 235. The endnote is found on p. 348. As a source the author cites *Ghosts of the Confederacy* by Gaines M. Foster (Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford, 1987). The pages cited contain only appendices with data on the number and type of monuments built between 1865 and 1912 and the occupations of members of selected organizations of veterans. The book does not argue the monument’s builders had the motives attributed to them by Holzer.

leading the reader to specific news reports in 2017 nor is there an explanation why something written in 2017 should be taken as evidence of a “racially threatening message implicit” in monuments built more than a century earlier.

It seems we have a narrative so compelling that there is no need to support it with evidence, a news story that is just too good to check.

Let’s return now to the apologia and examine some of the notable inscriptions on Georgia monuments which argue for the rightness of the Southern cause.

In Greensboro one inscription reads:

**IN HONOR  
OF THE BRAVE  
WHO FELL DEFENDING  
THE RIGHT OF LOCAL  
SELF-GOVERNMENT**

In nearby Madison the memorial makes this statement:

**TO THE SOLDIERS  
OF THE  
SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY  
WHO DIED TO REPEL  
UNCONSTITUTIONAL INVASION,  
TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS  
RESERVED TO THE PEOPLE,  
TO PERPETUATE FOREVER  
THE SOVEREIGNTY  
OF THE STATES**

In Washington, the Last Cabinet Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy carved these words on the granite base on which the Wilkes County soldier stood:

**MEN OF WILKES!  
KNOW THROUGH ALL TIMES THAT THEY  
FOUGHT TO MAINTAIN A JUST UNION;  
TO DEFEND CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT;  
TO PERPETUATE AMERICAN LIBERTIES,  
AND LEFT YOU THEIR PATRIOTIC SPIRIT.**

An obelisk in Augusta contains this inscription:

**THESE MEN DIED  
IN DEFENCE OF  
THE PRINCIPLES  
OF THE  
DECLARATION OF  
INDEPENDENCE**

*Continued on page 60*

# Elias Cornelius Boudinot

## *and Confederate-Indian Relations*

By Ryan S. Walters

From the establishment of Jamestown in 1607, until the sundering of the Union, a period of roughly 250 years, English, and later American, governments had a very poor record in relations with Native American tribes. In 1861, however, a new “white” government emerged in the American South, the Confederate States of America. The new Southern Republic sought to gain an alliance with tribes of the Indian Territory, many of which once held ancient lands within the bounds of the new nation. One of these tribes was the Cherokee, and soon after hostilities broke out between the United States and the Confederacy, they cast their lot with the South. One of the Cherokee’s most able statesmen was Elias Cornelius Boudinot, who served as a lieutenant colonel in the Southern army and a member of the Confederate Congress.

Elias Cornelius Boudinot, who went by Cornelius, was born on August 1, 1835 near the present site of Rome, Georgia. He was the son of the famous Cherokee leader of the same name, Elias Boudinot, and a white mother from New England. His father, Elias, took his name from the revolutionary leader Elias Boudinot of New Jersey, whose boarding school he had attended and who had aided him financially.<sup>1</sup> Father Elias, whose original family name was Watie, edited and published the first Cherokee newspaper, the *Cherokee Phoenix*. He believed, along with other Cherokee, like Major Ridge and John Ridge, that the only way the tribe could survive in the United States was through assimilation and acculturation with whites. As a result of these ideas, they formed a pro-American faction known as the “Ridge Party,” and signed the Treaty of New Echota, which removed the Cherokee, on the

Trail of Tears, to the Indian Territory, in what is today Oklahoma. For their actions all three were assassinated in 1839.<sup>2</sup>

Young Cornelius was just four when his father was cut down in his prime. Without his father’s influence, he was raised and educated in New England among his mother’s family in Vermont, as fear spread among the Boudinots and Ridges that they themselves might also be a target if they remained in Cherokee territory. Receiving a first-class education in New England, Cornelius worked for a year as a civil engineer with a railroad company in Ohio. But, like many youths in the 1830s, he set out to make a fortune in the West.<sup>3</sup>

Whether out of fear or for some other reason, Cornelius Boudinot did not travel to his father’s ancestral homeland, the land of his birth, in the old Cherokee Nation, but instead settled in Fayetteville, Arkansas in the 1850s. There he would be close to his father’s brother, Stand Watie, who lived nearby in the new Cherokee Nation, just over the Arkansas border. While in Arkansas, Boudinot studied law, passed the bar in 1856, and began editing a newspaper, the *Arkansian*. He was fast becoming a well-respected member of Arkansas society, especially in the realm of politics. In 1860, as “secessionitis” was germinating across the South, Boudinot was elected chairman of the Arkansas Democratic Party’s state central committee. After his election, he moved to the state capital of Little Rock.<sup>4</sup>

2 James W. Parins, *Elias Cornelius Boudinot: A Life on the Cherokee Border* (Lincoln, 2006), 4-15; Ezra J. Warner and W. Buck Yearns, *Biographical Register of the Confederate Congress* (Baton Rouge, 1975), 26.

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid. The term “Secessionitis” comes from George Templeton Strong, a New York lawyer, who used it in his diary, which

1 Elias Boudinot of New Jersey was a delegate to the Continental Congress, serving a term as president of that body, and later a member of the US House of Representatives.



In November 1860, the “Secession Crisis” finally came to a head when Republican Abraham Lincoln was elected to the presidency with less than 40 percent of the popular vote. Fire-eaters in the Deep South had long threatened to dissolve the Union should anyone hostile to Southern interests gain the White House. South Carolina did not waste any time, seceding on December 20 of that year. Mississippi soon followed on January 9, 1861, and by February 1, seven Southern states had voted in special conventions to leave the United States and form a new government. This new Southern nation was born in February and Jefferson Davis of Mississippi was elected its first president. Boudinot notified his uncle, Cherokee leader Stand Watie, that a Southern Confederacy had been formed in Montgomery. “Active preparations are being made to commence an attack on Ft. Sumpter [sic] and the attack and capture are considered a foregone conclusion,” he wrote, and, because of these actions, “State authorities at Little Rock have taken possession of the Arsenal there.”<sup>5</sup> Arkansas and the rest of the Upper South, however, did not immediately join their fellow Southern states in disunion but instead waited to give Lincoln, and the US government, at least a chance. Yet Arkansas decided to hold an election for a state convention for the purpose of devising a course of action. And, in a move which was surprising to many, the people of that state voted for a majority of Unionist delegates to attend the meeting slated for March 4, 1861, the day of Lincoln’s inauguration. At the convention, Boudinot was selected, by a vote of 40-35, to serve as the permanent secretary. As editor of the *Arkansian*, he had written editorials siding with the South in its case for establishing a Confederacy but in the convention he seemed to shift to the Unionist side, at least temporarily. On February 12, he had written Stand Watie informing him John Ross, the principal Cherokee chief, “has published a letter in the Van Buren [paper] in which he says the Cherokees will go with Arkansas and Missouri.” It seemed as if that was Boudinot’s plan as well.<sup>6</sup>

The delegates debated, argued, and pled with one another for nearly two weeks, mainly over the issue



of whether or not secession was a legal act. Neither side seemed able to persuade the other. On March 16, the convention finally held a vote and, by a count of 39 to 35, secession failed. It seemed, at least for the foreseeable future, that Arkansas would remain loyal to the Union. Yet the convention remained in session, as the secessionists were pulling out all the stops to have their way.<sup>7</sup>

Finally, the convention decided to adjourn and allow the people of Arkansas to decide for themselves in a referendum where their loyalties lay. In the plebiscite, they would be given a simple choice on the ballot: Secession or Cooperation. After the people had spoken, the convention would then reconvene to take the appropriate action. In the ensuing months, Boudinot made numerous stops around the state making speeches to educate the public on the issues concerning the current situation. He did not speak for or against either position but simply spelled out both

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was edited by Allan Nevins.

<sup>5</sup> Boudinot to Watie, February 12, 1861, in Edward Everett Dale and Gaston Litton, *Cherokee Cavaliers: Forty Years of Cherokee History as told in the Correspondence of the Ridge-Watie-Boudinot Family* (Norman, 1939), 102-104.

<sup>6</sup> Parins, Boudinot, 37; Boudinot to Watie, February 12, 1861, Dale and Litton, *Cherokee Cavaliers*, 102-104; Arkansas Ordinance of Secession, in *War of the Rebellion: Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (hereafter cited as OR), Series 4, Volume 1 (Washington, DC, 1894), 287-288.

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<sup>7</sup> Parins, Boudinot, 38.

*Continued on page 56*

# *The Christian Soldier*

By David T. Crum

Chaplains from a variety of denominations served within the Confederate Army. Historians have long established that Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson were devout Christians. Jackson held to the concept of Providence; that no event in history occurred without the will and ordination of God. Whether one lost or won a battle, or suffered a traumatic or deadly injury, according to the Biblical worldview of Jackson, this was the Lord's will and doing. Within his inner circle of close confidants remained Robert L. Dabney, a Presbyterian minister, theologian, Confederate chaplain, and at one point, the Chief of Staff of General Jackson. On December 14th, 1862, Dabney preached a sermon titled *The Christian Soldier*. This brief article will analyze the concept of a "Christian Soldier."

It would be naïve to assert Christians did not serve on both sides of the conflict. Of course, Dabney felt the North remained "universalistic" in large numbers. He cited many in the North as firm adherents to Christian Universalism, or, more easily understood, believers who embraced the idea of salvation for all, even for those not placing genuine faith in Jesus Christ. Contrary to this world view, Dabney and Jackson placed an emphasis on the regeneration of the soul or the "born-again" experience a believer needed to have in order to be in Christ (John 3:3, 2 Corinthians 5:16). Jackson consistently asked for chaplains, disregarding what denomination they came from but only desiring they preached and taught the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Outside of the criticism of Northern Christianity, Dabney argued the South was genuinely being invaded and had the Biblical right of defense. Different sects of Christianity have long divided on military service in combat. After converting to the Reformed faith, Jackson explained he would never serve in another war unless defending his nation. Dabney agreed with this reasoning, "It is perfectly clear that sacred Scripture legalizes such defensive war. Abram, Moses,

Joshua, Samuel, David, Josiah, the Maccabees, were such warriors; and they were God's chosen saints."<sup>1</sup> While all Christians, including Dabney, disliked war and knew it resulted from living in a sinful world, protecting one's family and land justified military involvement. He preached, "Our homes and the shelter of our families, the rights and all our fellow-citizens, everything which is included as valuable in the words, my country, is committed to his protection."<sup>2</sup>

According to Dabney, the Christian soldier was justified in combat because he defended his family and land. Theologians, including Martin Luther and John Knox, have long supported such a defense, especially concerning Biblical matters. On the Reformation, W.W. Bennett shared, "Among the Reformers of Germany, in France, and in England, there were devout soldiers, who wielded the sword of the Spirit as valiantly against the enemies of the Lord as they did the sword of war against the enemies of their country."<sup>3</sup> He concluded, "In every age of the Church since, soldiers have been found among the most zealous and devoted followers of the Redeemer."<sup>4</sup>

Therefore, the Christian soldier was justified in military combat because he defended his land. However, the Christians further separated from other soldiers in unique attributes. Dabney declared:

But the true glory of the Christian soldier is in this: that he is called to the noblest exertions of the emotions and the will. And even if his occupation were contrasted with those of the civilian and the philosopher, as being non-intellectual, which we have denied, the moral sentiments which actuate his exertions justify the exalted admiration of his fellow-men. For the heart is

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1 R.L. Dabney, "The Christian Soldier" (sermon, College Church, VA, December 14, 1862).

2 Ibid.

3 W.W. Bennett, *The Great Revival in the Southern Armies*, (Harrisonburg: Sprinkle Publications, 1989), 11.

4 Ibid.



nobler, wiser, greater than the head.<sup>5</sup>

Further, the Christian soldier possessed a unique courage which set him apart from his counterparts. Dabney compared the previous martyrs who burned at the stake for never denying their Lord. This courage was not man-made but a gift from Heaven, placing upon the soldier the ability to excel in challenging and deadly situations. He added, "It does but postpone self to duty, and to the good of others. Its Spirit is precisely that of the martyrs, who yields up his life rather than be recreant to duty, to his church and God."<sup>6</sup> Clearly, the scriptures supported such teachings on Heavenly courage, as many accounts in the Old Testament demonstrated smaller armies of Israel defeating their adversaries (the Battle of Jericho, Gideons 300). Likewise, the bravery and faith in God of one man, David, changed the fate of history and provided victory for the Israelites versus the Philistines. Bennett expanded on this Godly gift: "The bravery of Christian soldiers in battle has been well attested. Some rigid, irreligious disciplinarians are often annoyed by the zeal of godly men in an army, but great commanders like Cromwell and Washington know how to turn this zeal to good account."<sup>7</sup>

Jackson, too, felt the Christian soldier was unique. "He said it (Christianity) made them more careful in promising their work, more faithful in performing it, and more punctual in delivering it."<sup>8</sup> In examining Jackson's views on the matter, Rev. John R. Richardson wrote:

"The better Christian a man is the more truthful he is in his statements. The better Christian a man is the more thorough he is in all of his transactions. The better the Christian a man is the braver he is in danger. The better Christian a man is the more disciplined he is in mastering his desires."<sup>9</sup>

Outside of courage, Dabney felt the Christian maintained an eternal peace which assisted him on the battlefield and even upon facing death. Any student studying Jackson knew this was clear in the general's life. If you surrendered your worries to God's Sovereign will, could this promote a better soldier? Dabney remained adamant this was the case. "The Christian accepts this result as a revelation of the fact that this was the hour and this the place appointed by



God for his end, and that, therefore, no other hour and place can be so suitable."<sup>10</sup>

And, finally, the Christian soldier lived a life of prayer and thanksgiving. While the unbeliever remained baffled at the devotion and constant desire to seek the Lord's blessing and Providence, the Christian lived in prayer. Richardson recalled Jackson's legacy. "It is said Jackson pleaded so fervently that God would baptize his army with His Holy Spirit that hardened hearts were melted into penitence, gratitude and praise. He prayed on the field of battle during the conflict that the souls passing out of this world would not go out unprepared to meet their God."<sup>11</sup> For believers, a praying Army was a powerful force that could defeat any enemy. History proves such; from a praying George Washington at Valley Forge to General

5 R.L. Dabney, "The Christian Soldier" (sermon, College Church, VA, December 14, 1862).

6 Ibid.

7 Bennett, *The Great Revival in the Southern Armies*, 15.

8 John R. Richardson, *The Christian Character of General Stonewall Jackson*, (Weaverville: The Southern Presbyterian Journal Company, 1943), 20.

9 Ibid.

10 R.L. Dabney, "The Christian Soldier" (sermon, College Church, VA, December 14, 1862).

11 Richardson, *The Christian Character of General Stonewall Jackson*, 19.

*Continued on page 59*

# *The Last Day at Appomattox*

By Stephen C. Bailey

The sun is rising now  
behind the trees of Chancellorsville,  
and ol' Stonewall Jackson —  
he has ceased from all strife.  
There's a hint in the wind  
of great battle plans forgotten.  
But a love for our Gen'ral  
will be in our hearts for all life.

The sun is barely shining  
On the homes of dear old Richmond.  
Jackson, and Johnston,  
and Stuart — they're gone.  
There's a rumor in the wind  
that the war will soon be over.  
Yet a love for Dear Dixie  
will be in our hearts ever long.

The sun is sinking low  
beyond the fields of Appomattox.  
Ol' Gen'ral Lee's spared  
the lives of his men.  
There's a sadness in the wind  
as we march away to homelands  
with a sad melancholy  
where our hearts should have been.

Our thoughts will now turn  
to honor Lee and Jackson —  
their unending faith of being in the Lord's plans.  
They are men to be remembered long ever after  
the rifles and pistols are gone from our hands.



*Stephen C. Bailey, great-great-great grandson of Private Lorenzo Dow Bailey, CSA, AR Infantry,  
King's 22nd/20th, '62 – '65  
Commander, Plemons-Shelby Camp 464, Amarillo, Texas*





# Books in Print

## *Seceding From Secession*

*Seceding From Secession* delves into the issues surrounding the contested move of some 48 counties in West Virginia seceding from the Commonwealth of Virginia and becoming a Union State, West Virginia.

Although the authors did not write most of the book, they basically rounded up historic papers associated with the secession of West Virginia, including all the legal writings involved, through the final ruling of the US Supreme Court as of December 1, 1870.

As indicated above, the authors mostly just commented on the legal documents filed in the case, from start to finish. However, a word of caution on that issue. It has long been said the best way to study history is to first study the historian.

The authors wrote the Preface, wherein they stated; “Our goal is to explain the role played by the B&O Railroad, and the critical leadership provided by Abraham Lincoln, America’s greatest President.” (emphasis is mine) Now, to me, that “study of the historian” tends to show considerable bias on the part of the authors in this particular piece of work. It gives me a strong, very strong, feeling that either the authors were not at all familiar with the foul deeds of Lincoln, before and after entering office as the POTUS. Or they did know those things and either approved of them or chose to ignore them. In short, Lincoln did not allow the US Constitution to get in his way at anytime he was in office, and that includes the Bill of Rights. A cursory study, including a good bit of the American Bastille, will prove that to be true. Based on that concern, I question if there were other pertinent documents purposefully left out as they did not fit a predetermined desired outcome including the final perceptions of the reader.

One issue is the fault of no one, is the writings included by the authors, including all of the legalese, was couched in the

language and terminology of the time period covered. Even the conversational language of the time period can at times be difficult to follow. Modern legalese can be a challenge for most readers of those words who are not engaged regularly in those speech patterns and the terminology utilized. Therefore, the legalese of the time period being studied in this work can be very difficult for today’s readers. Or, possibly, it is just me. But I did find it necessary to read the same paragraph more than once on more than one occasion.

Essentially, the meat of the issue here is whether or not those 48 counties could Constitutionally secede from the Commonwealth of Virginia and form a new State. According to the US Constitution, the answer is a simple “No.” The US Constitution, in Article IV, Section 3, clearly states “no new State may be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.” Therefore, no, those 48 counties could not constitutionally secede from the Commonwealth of Virginia, without first getting permission from Virginia’s legislature to do so.

Therefore, a group of men came together in one of those counties, the same men who came together to form the new State of West Virginia, and proclaimed themselves to be the “re-organized State of Virginia” and sent Senators and House

Reps to DC to “represent” Virginia, which the Federal government was all too happy to accept, as the actual Senators and House members from Virginia had vacated DC after Virginia voted to secede, just as she had reserved the right to do in her accession documents to join the Union under the US Constitution. New York and Rhode Island also made the same statements. As this caveat was accepted by all the prior States who had acceded to the US Constitution, that also had to include all the other States, as no State would be allowed to have benefits, superior or inferior, to any other State under the US Constitution.

To get around this solid Constitutional road block, the so-called “new” government of Virginia gave their legislatures approval to allow the new State to be formed from a portion of the existing Commonwealth of Virginia.

Well, it took several years but the courts, and eventually the SCOTUS, formed itself into enough of a pretzel shape to accept the secession of those counties to form West Virginia out of Virginia by men representing the new and old State at the same time and, thereby, give themselves permission from themselves to do what it was they sought to do.

There is actually a lot of very good history in this particular book. I feel I have gained a good deal of knowledge from my reading of this work. One thing for certain, I learned, is yes, men, including law givers and law enforcers will find a way to interpret a law to mean whatever they want it to mean, if given enough time.

Authors: Eric J. Wittenberg, Edmund A. Sargus, Jr. and Penny L. Barrick  
Publisher: Savas Beatie  
[www.savasbeatie.com](http://www.savasbeatie.com)  
Hardback \$29.95

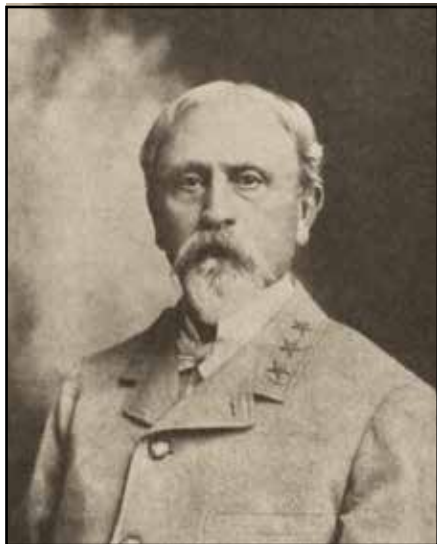
*Reviewed by Bill Starnes.*

*Continued on page 54*

*May/June 2023 — 27*



# **Sons of Confederate Veterans 128th Annual Reunion**



**at the historic  
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**July 19-22, 2023**

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# 128th SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

## 2023 REUNION



Please Print Clearly

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TITLE/POSITION: _____		
SCV CAMP NAME: _____	NUMBER: _____	
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City: _____	State: _____	Zip: _____
Email Address: _____	Phone: (____) _____	
SPOUSE'S NAME (for badge): _____		
GUEST NAME: _____	GUEST NAME: _____	

Please don't mail registration forms after July 15, 2023

Event/Date	Price per ticket	Quantity	Total
Registration Fee (through May 31, 2023 - includes Reunion Medal & Program)	\$70.00		
Late Registration Fee (June 1 through July 15, 2023 - \$100.00 at the door)	\$80.00		
Extra Reunion Medals	\$25.00		
Limited-Edition Reunion Medals (Numbered 1-50)	\$50.00		
Ancestor Memorial (Each @ 2 Lines per Memorial - see Ancestor Memorial form)	\$10.00		
Chaplain's Prayer Breakfast - Thursday, July 20, 6:30 am	\$45.00		
Heritage Defense Luncheon - Thursday, July 20, 12:30 pm	\$50.00		
Trial of Abraham Lincoln Play - Thursday, July 20, 7:00 pm	\$20.00		
H.K. Edgerton Breakfast - Friday, July 21, 7:00 am	\$45.00		
SCV Awards Luncheon - Friday, July 21, 12:30 pm	\$50.00		
John Wilkes Booth Lecture & Buffet - Friday, July 21, 6:00 pm	\$60.00		
Mechanized Calvary Breakfast - Saturday, July 22, 6:30 am	\$45.00		
SCV Banquet, Debutante Ceremony & Grand Ball - Saturday, July 22, 6:00 pm (Note: Dress/Attire is Coat & Tie or Period Uniform/Civilian)	\$75.00		
<b>TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED:</b>			

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Contact Information: Loy Mauch at 501-538-3326 or [dlmcsa@yahoo.com](mailto:dlmcsa@yahoo.com)  
or Gary Slate at 479-970-1470

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# 128th SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

## 2023 REUNION



### Reunion Schedule

#### Wednesday, July 19, 2023

Vendor Set-up and Sales: Exhibit Center

Registration: Mezzanine

Credentials: Foyer

GEC Meeting: Maple Room

History Lecture: "Fight For the Colors" by Linda Howell

History Lecture: "Union Terror" by Jeffrey Addicott

8:00 am – 5:00 pm

2:00 pm – 7:00 pm

2:00 pm – 5:00 pm

2:00 pm – 4:00 pm

4:00 pm – 5:00 pm

7:00 pm – 8:00 pm

#### Thursday, July 20, 2023

Chaplain's Prayer Breakfast: Magnolia Room

Registration: Mezzanine

Credentials: Foyer

Vendor Sales: Exhibit Center

Opening Ceremonies: Conference Center

Business Session I: Conference Center

Heritage Defense Luncheon: Crystal Ballroom

Memorial Service: Conference Center

One Act Play: The Trial of Abraham Lincoln, Crystal Ballroom

6:30 am – 7:30 am

7:00 am – 5:00 pm

7:00 am – 2:00 pm

8:00 am – 5:00 pm

8:00 am – 8:45 am

9:00 am – 12:00 pm

12:30 pm – 2:00 pm

4:00 pm – 5:00 pm

7:00 pm – 8:30 pm

#### Friday, July 21, 2023

HK Edgerton Breakfast: Magnolia Room

Registration: Mezzanine

Credentials: Foyer

Vendor Sales: Exhibit Center

Business Session II: Conference Center

Awards Luncheon: Crystal Ballroom

SCV Cadets: Cypress Room

P. Charles Lunsford Memorial: Conference Center

History Lecture & Buffet: Fountain Room

"John Wilkes Booth: Everything But The Assassination"

by Iva Gilliam and Renee Mauch

Oratory Contest: Conference Center

7:00 am – 8:00 am

7:00 am – 5:00 pm

7:00 am – 2:00 pm

8:00 am – 5:00 pm

8:30 am – 12:00 pm

12:30 pm – 2:00 pm

1:00 pm – 2:00 pm

3:30 pm – 5:00 pm

6:00 pm – 7:30 pm

8:00 pm – 10:00 pm

#### Saturday, July 22, 2023

Mechanized Cavalry Breakfast: Magnolia Room

Registration: Mezzanine

Credentials: Foyer

Vendor Sales: Exhibit Center

Army Meetings (ANV, AOT, ATM)

Business Session III: Conference Center

GEC Meeting: Maple Room

CIC Reception, Banquet, Debutante Ceremony & Grand Ball:

Conference Center

6:30 am – 7:30 am

7:00 am – 12:00 pm

8:00 am – 12:00 pm

8:00 am – 12:00 pm

8:00 am – 9:15 am

9:30 am – 12:00 pm

2:00 pm – 4:00 pm

6:00 pm – 11:00 pm



# Confederate Ancestor Memorial

Honor your Confederate Ancestor by including his name in a special Remembrance section of the official program book; two lines of 45 characters.

Example:

Pvt. John Doe

Co. A, 1<sup>st</sup> Arkansas Infantry

Line 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Send this form with Reunion Registration Form Prior to June 1, 2023  
(\$10.00 Per Ancestor)



## The Debutante Presentation Ceremony Returns for 2023!

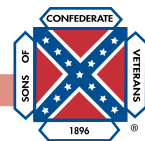
Present your Daughter or Granddaughter  
Niece or other relative  
At the 2023 SCV Annual National Reunion in  
Hot Springs, Arkansas  
July 22, 2023

Print and fill out the Debutante Registration Form From the Reunion Website  
Find the form, fee amount and instructions at:

**[www.2023scvreunion.org/register.html](http://www.2023scvreunion.org/register.html)**

A Debutante must be a Descendant of a Confederate Soldier, Never been married or had a child, Cannot be engaged, Must be between 16-23 years of age, Cannot have been presented previously at a NATIONAL SCV Reunion

# Army of Northern Virginia



**Adam Washington Ballenger Camp 68**, Spartanburg, SC, Lt. Commander Brian Motts, center, swears in Thomas Summitt, right, and Cadet George Merting, son of Commander Robert Merting, left. George is the youngest member of the Ballenger Camp, having recently turned one year old. His brother, four-year-old Cadet Davis Merting, joined the Ballenger Camp when he was a year old.



The **Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168**, Fayetteville, NC, was standing proud during the Fayetteville Veterans Day Parade. They were there to remember and honor the Confederate Soldier who sacrificed everything to fight for Southern Freedom.



The two newest Guardians of the **Captain Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, were pinned recently and received their certificates. Brice Bolin, left, received his pin from SC 3rd Brigade Rep Robert Little, center, as did his father, Charles Bolin, right.



**R. E. Lee Camp 726**, Alexandria, VA, compatriots, travelled to western Maryland to celebrate the 160th anniversary of the Battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam). They stand proud before the resplendent equestrian statue of Lee located at the Battlefield.



**47th Regiment NC Troops Camp 166**, Wake Forest, NC, Commander Barney Roberts poses with General Robert E. Lee, Frank Powell and **Bennitt Duke Camp 773**, Durham, NC, Commander John Flora at the 2022 NC State Fair.



Layton Dowless, right, a longtime member of the **Columbus County Volunteers Camp 794**, Whiteville, NC, received a \$250 donation from Cruise For a Cause, Lake Waccamaw, NC, for his dedication to Southern Heritage by ordering and installing grave markers and flagging. He goes above and beyond and is a past recipient of the Graves award. Pictured with him at left is Mike Hollingsworth.



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



At the Battle of Blountville, TN, recently are **Captain John F. McElhenny Camp 840**, Lebanon, VA, member Sam Campbell and Commander Jimmy Richardson, along with **James Keeling Camp 52**, Bristol, TN, member Tom Smith.



Larry Davis Jr, member of the **Horry Rough and Readys Camp 1026**, Myrtle Beach, SC, and 2nd Lt. 2nd Platoon SC SCV Mechanized Cavalry, was given a life membership in the SCV by his father Larry Davis Sr.



At the South Boston, Virginia Civil War Buy/Sell/Trade show, the **Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828**, Callands, VA, were asked to provide cannon demonstrations for the event where they fired two rounds at each demonstration at 12pm, 2pm and 3:30pm. Camp cannon crew, from left to right, are Commander Ricky E. Pritchett, Wade Walton Sr., Garland Priddy, Past Commander Frank Harvey, Lt. Commander Jock Owings and Chaplain Wayne Phipps.



**Private Wallace Bowling Camp 1400**, LaPlata, MD, Commander Dennis Spears presented the *H. L. Hunley* award to Cadet Trent Wagonbrenner of McDonough High School.



Members of the **Cabell-Graves Camp 1402**, Danville, VA, recently met to honor camp members Theron Hall, Victor Tucker and Camp Commander Royce Agee. All three passed in 2022 and will be greatly missed. 7th Brigade Commander Bill Crews also attended this special occasion.



A few members of the **Burke Tigers Camp** attended the Confederate Heritage Youth Day event in Gastonia, NC, hosted by the Major **Charles Q. Petty Camp 872**, Gastonia, NC.



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



**Colonel Leonidas Lafayette Polk Camp 1486**, Garner, NC, worked the NC Division booth at the North Carolina State Fair, handing out "I Support Southern Heritage" battle flag buttons and recruiting new members from across the state. Pictured from left, 2nd Lt. Commander Troop Brenegar, David Bristol, and Lt. Commander Daniel Simmons.



At the camp's Annual Picnic held at White Banks Park in Colonial Heights, VA, new member Ayden Daniel Martin was inducted into the **Dearing-Beauregard Camp 1813**, Colonial Heights, VA, by Camp Chaplain Donald Ponton.



**General Robert E. Lee Camp 1589**, Midlothian, VA, members attended the VA Division Oakwood Plaque Dedication. Pictured from left, Adjutant Blair Perrow, Compatriot Bill Hall, Compatriot Andrew Enroughty and his sons, Anthony and Tyler. Andrew is the camp's newest member. The camp wreath is General Lee's Headquarters Flag.



Members and friends of the **Confederate States Armory-Kenansville Camp 2157**, Kenansville, NC, participated in the Veterans Day Parade in Warsaw, NC.



**Tom Smith Camp 1702**, Suffolk, VA, members, from left, Fred Taylor, Jim Mayo and future member Archer Taylor, were awarded "Most Educational" display at the Fall Gettysburg Civil War Show. The display theme was Confederate material imported from the British through the blockade.



Shown are **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC, members Wayne Sigman and Sonny Cook manning their booth at the annual Hiddenite Festival of the Arts.





# Army of Northern Virginia



**Delaware Grays Camp 2068**, Seaford, DE, camp member John Sheets places a flag on the grave of his ancestor, Pvt. John H. Sheets, 14th VA Cavalry, who was captured at Spotsylvania and survived Elmira.



Eight members from the **Litchfield Camp 132**, Conway, SC, picked up litter at their Adopt-a-Highway litter pickup. Beside the truck are Frank Barnhill, Audie Hardee, Vernon Thompkins, Phillip Kirby, Roby Matney; on the truck are Jamie Graham and Johnny Sessions.



The Langley Cemetery and the Thompson Cemetery, both located near Elm City, NC, were cleaned by members of the **General William Dorsey Pender Camp 1916**, and the **Capt. Jesse S. Barnes Camp 771**, both in Wilson, NC and neighbors of the area. This clean-up was performed in honor of Sergeant William H. Langley, a native of Nash County and Pvt. Doctor Franklin Thompson, a native of Wilson County, who both served NC in the War Between the States.



Cumberland Maryland Historic Cemetery Organization placed a monument at the previously unmarked graves of two Confederate soldiers of Lt. Col. Turner Ashby's 7th VA Cavalry. Private Oswald Foley and Dr. O'Fanton were killed in a skirmish with the Union Cavalry at Kelly's Island in the north branch of the Potomac River new Oldtown, MD. Participating in the graveside dedication were members of **McNeill's Rangers Camp 582**, of Moorefield, WV, and **Mountaineer Partisan Rangers Camp 2249**, Paw Paw, WV.



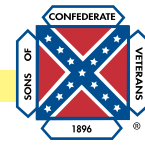
**Edmund Ruffin Fire Eaters Camp 3000**, Mechanicsville, VA, member Alvin Mills is proudly shown with his family!



**Brigadier General Micah Jenkins Camp 1569**, Rock Hill, SC, members hand out flags and candy in the annual Lowry, SC, Christmas Parade. The 10-12,000 people in attendance were thrilled to see them with their flags!



# Army of Tennessee



Brigadier General Edward Dorr Tracy Camp 18, Macon, GA, members conducted a clean up of Old Tucker Cemetery where five Confederate Soldiers are buried among other family members. The Cemetery was established in Macon in 1825. Shown left, Commander Mike Waits, and GA 4th Brigade Commander Scott Dooley.



Members of Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87, Knoxville, TN, celebrated Confederate Flag Day at Confederate Memorial Hall (Bleak House) in Knoxville in March. Pictured front row, Sam Forrester, Sam Miller, Jim Roper, Debbie Smithson; back row, Stephen Heisler, George Park, Bob Freeman, Scott Poteet and Richard Park.



Members of the James Keeling Camp 52, Bristol, TN, were a part of the Memorial Day Ceremony at Cold Springs Cemetery with the Boy Scouts and relatives of Veterans from the Revolutionary War to the present day.



Thomson Guards Camp 91, Thomson, GA, Adjutant David Butler, left, inducted two new members into the SCV. Shown are Paul McCorkle, center, and his brother Sammy McCorkle. These men entered via their ancestor, Lt. Hezekiah McCorkle, of the Pettus Volunteers, Company H, 37th GA, Smith's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. Lt. McCorkle survived the war, was a farmer, a Methodist, a Mason and became the first Commander of the Thomson, GA, George McDuffie Camp 823, United Confederate Veterans.



General LaFayette McLaws Camp 79, Fayetteville, GA, Adjutant Lee Mize (right) received the Distinguished Service Medal from Commander Roy Butts



The 3rd MS Infantry braved the heat and participated in the Annual Commemoration of the Battle of Mobile Bay at Fort Morgan. Camps represented were: the Shieldsboro Rifles Camp 2263, Bay St. Louis, MS; Gainesville Volunteers Camp 373, Picayune, MS; Live Oak Rifles Camp 2236, Pascagoula, MS, and Rankin Rough and Readies Camp 265, Brandon, MS.



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



Members of **Colonel Alfred Johnston Camp 276**, Benton, KY, attended Camp Beauregard Memorial Service in Water Valley, KY. Newly elected KY Division Commander Kyle Thompson is in center.



Members of **Cumberland Mountain Rifles Camp 386**, Tracy City TN, participated in local July 4th parades. The camp was well received in the Tracy City and Monteagle, TN, parades. Pictured are Barry Nolan, Cyrus Morrison, Buck Parson, Grayson Nolan, Beau Nolan, and Joey Nolan; Cadets Lucas Morrison and James Alley. Along with Camp 386 were OCR and Mechanized Cavalry members: Billy Walker, Katy Walker, Howard Wallace and Lisa Wallace.



The **Woodall Bridge Camp 296**, Hartselle AL, cleaned the Freeman Cemetery in rural Morgan County, straightened stones, and placed Confederate Flags on graves. Shown from left, 1st Lt. Commander David Sims, Pat Hill, Commander Roger Hill, 2nd Lt. Commander Anthony Pugh, Amanda Pugh; kneeling, Dennis Barnes who is 1st Lt. Commander, Sons of Liberty Camp 580, Decatur AL



**Major General William D. McCain HQ Camp 584**, Columbia, TN, member Michael "Mickey" Martin recently returned from Ireland for the Nebraska vs. Northwestern Aer Lingus Football Game. He stands at the Cliffs of Moher in the County Clare in Ireland with the Stars and Bars.



The **Shieldsboro Rifles Camp 2263**, Bay St. Louis, MS, and the **Gainesville Volunteers Camp 373**, Picayune, MS, held a Memorial at Turtleskin Cemetery north of Stennis Space Center in Hancock County, MS. These Compatriots braved the 100 degree summer heat to live the Charge! *Deo Vindice!*



Commander Ben Lamey and Chaplain Ron Wade installed Parker Brice McDaniel, Nathan Dale McDaniel, Sky James Whisenate as members in the **Sam Davis Camp 596**, Biloxi, MS.



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



Dan Duggan shows his original Mississippi Rifle to **Jefferson Davis Camp 635**, Jackson, MS, Commander Sandy Jackson.



**Gen. James Longstreet Camp 1289**, East Point, GA, Commander Douglas Brown swears in and presents a membership certificate to their newest member Gregory R. Crochet. His ancestor was Pvt. Joseph Bernard Sanchez, Co. E, 4th LA Infantry.



**Habersham Guard Camp 716**, Demorest, GA, Commander Wallace Lewallen and Chaplain David Lee welcome Compatriot Rodney Rumsey as their newest member.



Compatriot Robert V. Plympton, a.k.a. Captain Rob (right), presented a new bell for camp use to **General William Wing Loring Camp 1316**, St. Augustine, FL, Commander Thomas B. Whitcomb.



**Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, installed the first marker in the Kirby-Smith Confederate Park. The Park is owned by the camp and is the site of several Confederate memorials.



Members of **Lieutenant General Stephen D. Lee's Caledonia Rifles Camp 2140**, Caledonia, MS, at CERT Training in Friendship Cemetery, Columbus, MS.





# Army of Tennessee



**Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton Camp 1354**, Vicksburg, MS, Commander Edward Campbell stands in front of the Confederate Monument at Historic Friendship Cemetery in Columbus, MS. The Monument was recently removed from the Lowndes County Courthouse Square and was placed at what was to have been its original location, Friendship Cemetery in Columbus. The Monument was put back up at the Cemetery just three days before the MS Division met in Columbus and a rededication ceremony is planned.



Members of **Jim Pearce Camp 2527**, Princeton, KY; **Kentucky Secession Site 2125**, Russellville, KY; **Col. Alfred Johnston Camp 276**, Benton, and Patriots of the Orphan Brigade OCR of Benton, KY, pose for a group photo at Jefferson Davis State Historic Site in Fairview, KY, during the Davis Birthday Weekend.



Shown from left, **Tallassee Armory Guards Camp 1921**, Tallassee, AL, Adjutant Marion Patrick, Commander-in-Chief Jason Boshers, Camp Commander Randall Hughey and Lt. Commander Sam Benson when CIC Boshers was the speaker for a recent meeting.



Members of the **KY Division** attended the 2022 SCV National Reunion in Cartersville, GA. From left, Bluegrass Brigade Commander Kris Hawkins, Division Commander Kyle Thompson, Lt. Commander Jeff Fugate and Bruce Gibson.



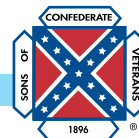
**Shieldsboro Rifles Camp 2263**, Bay St. Louis, MS, Commander Don Green, right, and 2nd Lt. Commander Steve Thoms, left, present new Member John Kenworthy with his membership certificate into the camp at the Turtleskin Memorial in Hancock County, MS.



The **OH Division** saved Brigadier General John Hunt Morgan's mural from destruction by Gov. Kasich. Division members and guests accompanied the mural to Elm Springs and the National Confederate Museum, to be placed on display, for all to see Morgan's men in Old Washington, Ohio, farthest battle north, some say.



# Army of Trans-Mississippi



**Army of Trans-Mississippi** Commander J. C. Hanna placed a grave marker on the grave of his great-great grandfather, James R. Coleman, in Anniston, AL. He was a private in Co. D, 31st AL Infantry.



The **James M. Keller Camp 648**, Hot Springs, AR, won best booth at the Garland County Fair. Shown from left, Russell Hardy, Gary Slate, Loy Mauch, John Bowers, Ken Daniels, Floyd Harvey.



**Hood's Texas Brigade Camp 153**, San Antonio, TX, has a new commander. TX Division Commander John McCammon, left, congratulates the new Commander Roy Clayton.



Members of the **General John Gregg Camp 958**, Longview, TX, prepare to host a Cemetery Walk.



**General James H. McBride Camp 632**, Springfield, MO, new member Jean-Paul Randleman received his SCV membership certificate from Camp Commander Dale Wrenn.



The **Colonel Sydney Drake Jackman Camp 977**, San Marcos, TX, had Compatriot and Author Scott Bell as guest speaker. He spoke about the Camel Regiment and the history of the bloody 43rd MS Volunteer Infantry.



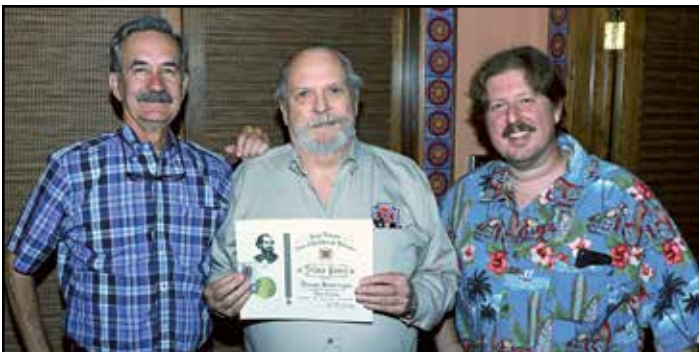
## Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, California, Iowa, Kansas, Utah and Pacific Northwest Divisions



The **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, presented SCV membership certificate to Roger Hiestand who had been an associate member for many years and now is a full member. Pictured from left, Camp 1202 Commander Ed Karnes and Compatriot Hiestand.



**Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, Adjutant Dan Huskisson presented the SCV *H. L. Hunley* Award to Cadet Jarrett Kloszewski of the Dysart High School Army JROTC Battalion in El Mirage, AZ.



From left, Dr. Richard Neel, Compatriot Yancey Gordon Swearingen and **Alamo City Guards Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX, Commander Christian Lee congratulate Swearingen after he was awarded the TX Division SCV Silver Cross Award.



Adjutant John T. Rogers presented new member Thomas V. Coletto his SCV Certificate and welcomed him as a member of the **Captain Granville Henderson Oury Camp 1708**, Scottsdale, AZ.



Sergeant-at-Arms, Joshua Lai, with **Stainless Banner Camp 1440**, San Jose, CA, Commander Pyle, present new member, Arturo with the California Confederate Gillis and Battle Flags on his 22nd birthday!



Members of the **Captain James Iredell Waddell Camp 1770**, Orange County, CA, attended a Cemetery Walk at Loma Vista Memorial Cemetery, Fullerton, CA to visit and speak about six Confederate Veterans buried there. From left, Christopher Thomas Phillips, Christopher Michael (Hawk), Azariah Michael Phillips, Farrell Cooley, Michael Waller, Ray Evans and Adian Dobyns.



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



Brigadier General Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804, Fresno, CA, was represented at the Pioneer Days Celebration by Compatriots Bill Lee, Scott Uzzell, Les Winebarger and Jay Gillette!



The float for the **Colonel Gustav Hoffman Camp 1838**, New Braunfels, TX, won First Place in the Startsville, TX, July 4th parade. Shown are some camp members along with the First Place trophy.

**Major James Morgan Utz Camp 1815**, Florissant, MO, member Richard Morton placed a Southern Iron Cross beside his great-grandfather's grave located in Black Jack, TX. His great-grandfather James N. Morton, was in Company B, 1st Battalion, MS Sharpshooters.



**Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920**, Johnson County, KS, members and guests attended the Lee-Jackson Dinner held in Overland Park, KS. Among those in attendance were the guest speaker Lane Smith who portrayed General Lee. Commander Matt Sewell presented Compatriot Rick McPherson the Key's Battery Award for Outstanding Service to the camp.



The **2nd Texas Frontier District Camp 1904**, De Leon, TX, purchased a headstone for Sgt. Cadmus Wilburn of the 5th TX Infantry, Co. F. He was one of nine recipients of the Texas Gold Star. Camp 1904 dedicated the headstone with a ceremony which included the local UDC placing a wreath, the TSOCR did presentation of The Black Rose ceremony, and Camp 1904 presented the Canteen ceremony with Honor Guard rifle salute.



Thanks to **Lt. Dixon-CSS Hunley Camp 2016**, Sparks, NV, member Richard (Steve) Duran for putting together a wonderful honor guard at the War Reenactment Event in Virginia City NV. The honor guard visited the grave site and honored Major Franklin A. G. Gearing, Company L, 1st TX and Private Samuel Black Coyer, Company C, 6th KY Cavalry, one of John Morgan's men. Both soldiers are interned at the Silver Terrace Cemetery, Virginia City, NV.





# Army of Trans-Mississippi



The color guard from the **General Albert Sydney Johnston Camp 2048**, Tehachapi, CA, joined Mr. Jeff Wayne Sutherland for an impromptu recital of *Ragged Old Flag* during a public historical event in the Mojave Desert. They stand on the steps of the Santa Barbara Mission Church in the gold mining community of Randsburg and drew an impressive crowd.



The **Brigadier General Chief Stand Watie Camp 2300**, St. Charles County, MO, held a clean up for their Adopt-a-Mile roadside. Those who helped were Jared Linquest, Brand Bludsworth, Dave Roper, Vic Meyer, Gunner Decker and Rick Stubblefield.



Members of the **Lt. Alexander Cameron Camp 2226**, Greenville, TX, held a ceremony at the gravesite of Dr. William Hartwell Pierce, the town doctor and a Confederate soldier, and was killed during a feud which raged in North Texas immediately after the war. Several surrounding camps as well as members of the Mechanized Cavalry attended.



Keagan Thomas Franklin, age 12, is sworn in to the **Major Thomas R. Livingston Camp 2327**, Carthage, MO, under the honorable service of his great-great-great-grandfather, Private Thomas Henry Clay, Co. H, 12th TX Cavalry.



**Campbell's Company Camp 2252**, Republic, MO, manned an information and recruitment booth at the Crane Broiler Festival in Crane, MO.



Members of the **Lt. General Richard Taylor Camp 1308**, Shreveport, LA, attended the Confederate Memorial Day service at the cemetery on the Battlefield at Pleasant Hill, LA.

# Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

## ALABAMA

**WOODALL BRIDGE  
CAMP 296  
HARTSELLE**  
BRANDON GEORGE  
RUSHEN

**MAJ. JOHN C. HUTTO  
CAMP 443  
JASPER**  
CHRIS DAVIS  
JEREMY LEE PECK

**SAVAGE-STEWART  
CAMP 522  
PIEDMONT**  
NICHOLAS NORTON  
TRAFFANSTEDT

**CRADLE OF THE  
CONFEDERACY CAMP  
692  
MONTGOMERY**  
DAVIS ALLEN  
BULLOCK

**CAPTAIN WILLIAM  
GRAVES CAMP 805  
HAYDEN**  
JOHNNY CLIFTON  
BROOKS

**CAPT. WILLIAM  
HOUSTON SHELBY  
CAMP 1537  
COLUMBIANA**  
JOHN TALMADGE  
GUTHRIE, III

**WINSTON COUNTY  
GRAYS CAMP 1788  
HALEYVILLE**  
JAMES E. HOOD

**DEKALB RIFLES CAMP  
1824  
SYLVANIA**  
COLETON LEE  
THRASH

**GEN. JOHN HERBERT  
KELLY CAMP 1980  
GORDO**  
JAMES DAVID  
SANFORD  
TYLER AUSTIN  
YOUNG

**CAPT. WILLIAM R.  
McADORY CAMP 2114  
PLEASANT GROVE**  
MICHAEL A. HOUSE

**TUSKALOOSA  
PLOUGHBOYS CAMP  
2312  
NORTHPORT**  
GORDON ELDRED  
TINGLE

## ARIZONA

**COL. SHEROD  
HUNTER CAMP 1525  
PHOENIX**  
BRIAN HEGENBART  
THOMAS M. BARKLEY  
JEREMY STEVEN  
BURTON

**PVT. C. W. LUCAS-  
FORREST'S ESCORT  
CAMP 2316  
PRESCOTT VALLEY**  
JEFFREY MICHAEL  
STEADMAN

## CALIFORNIA

**GEN. JOHN B. HOOD  
CAMP 1208  
LOS ANGELES**  
DEREK S. GOULD

**GEN. WADE  
HAMPTON CAMP 2023  
MODESTO**  
DANIEL WILLIAMS

**GEN. ALBERT SIDNEY  
JOHNSTON CAMP  
2048  
TEHACHAPI**  
JAMES WALKER  
HOWARD  
CALEB STONEWALL  
ANAKIN JACKSON

## DELAWARE

**DELAWARE GRAYS  
CAMP 2068  
SEAFORD**  
RHYS ALLEN  
HUMPHREYS

**MASON DIXON  
GUARDS CAMP 2183  
ELLENDALE**  
JASON BIGGS  
ADAM J. ASH  
E. DANIEL  
GRIENINGER

## EUROPE

**EUROPE CAMP 1612  
MUNICH GERMANY**  
TREVOR WADE  
LAURIE

## FLORIDA

**KIRBY SMITH CAMP  
1209  
JACKSONVILLE**  
ALVIN RAY KERR  
THOMAS EDWARD  
JACKSON, JR.  
KEITH ALLEN GEIGER

**1st LT. THOMAS H.  
GAINER CAMP 1319  
PANAMA CITY**  
RILEY JACOB LEWIS  
KURTIS DANIEL  
HUNTER

**GEN. JAMES PATTON  
ANDERSON CAMP  
1599  
WEST PALM BEACH**  
STEVEN  
MCGILLICUDDY

**CAPT. WINSTON  
STEPHENS CAMP  
2041  
MacCLENNY**  
BRADFORD WALTMAN

**CONFEDERATE COW  
CAVALRY CAMP 2181  
ARCADIA**  
DAVID TYLER POPE  
CODY JAMES POPE

**CAPT. LUKE LOTT'S  
CALHOUN GUARDS  
CAMP 2212  
ALTHA**  
JUSTIN BRANTON  
GLENN DEREK  
CREAMER

## GEORGIA

**THOMSON GUARDS  
CAMP 91  
THOMSON**  
JEFFREY MARTIN  
HATHORN

**CAPT. HARDY B.  
SMITH CAMP 104  
DUBLIN**  
DEREK MADDOX

**COLONEL WILLIAM C.  
OATES CAMP 809  
WAYNESVILLE**  
RICHARD E. CRUM

**GENERAL STAND  
WATIE CAMP 915  
CALHOUN**  
RODNEY LEE DUVAL

**APPLING GRAYS  
CAMP 918  
BAXLEY**  
ROSCOE DAVID  
JAMES

**GEN. WILLIAM J.  
HARDEE CAMP 1397  
DALLAS**  
TERRY  
BUTTERWORTH

**LT. JAMES T.  
WOODWARD CAMP  
1399  
WARNER ROBINS**  
JAMES WAGNER

**OCHLOCKNEE RIFLES  
CAMP 1807  
CAIRO**  
CHARLES WILLIAM  
HEAD

**GENERAL A. H.  
COLQUITT FIRE  
EATERS CAMP 1958  
NEWTON**  
LINWOOD SANDERS

**BUCKHEAD - FORT  
LAWTON BRIGADE  
CAMP 2102  
MILLEN**  
RICHARD "RICK"  
SALEMI  
ERIC ANTHONY  
CANNADAY  
TONY LAMAR KEMP  
ROBERT LEON FITTS

**GEORGIA DIVISION  
HQ CAMP 2200  
MOULTRIE**  
JONATHAN ATKINSON  
WALTER MORGAN  
RICHARD HOWARD  
DAVID TIPPENS  
GREGORY  
DEROSSETTE  
ERNEST JAMES  
REECE

## KANSAS

**COLS. LEWIS &  
HARRISON CAMP  
1854  
TOPEKA**  
CONRAD MAX FISHER

## KENTUCKY

**CHARLES H. LEE  
CAMP 2305  
FALMOUTH**  
PAUL DIXON

**JIM PEARCE CAMP  
2527  
PRINCETON**  
JAMES HENRY HYDE

## LOUISIANA

**BEAUREGARD CAMP  
130  
NEW ORLEANS**  
JIMMY L. HEROD

**GEN. NATHAN  
BEDFORD FORREST  
CAMP 1931  
COVINGTON**  
WESTMORELAND  
(WES) P. PLAISANCE  
CASEY D. BOYD

**LT. ELIJAH H. WARD  
CAMP 1971  
FARMERVILLE**  
VICTOR HAYNES  
JOHNSTON

**GEN. LOUIS HEBERT  
CAMP 2032  
LAFAYETTE**  
PAUL TIMOTHY  
HOLCOMB

**SABINE RIFLES CAMP  
2057  
MANY**  
FREDERICK JACKY  
CRAIG, SR.

## MARYLAND

**CAPTAIN VINCENT  
CAMALIER C.S.A.  
CAMP 1359  
LUSBY**  
THOMAS MICHAEL  
DENNISON

**COL. WILLIAM  
NORRIS CAMP 1398  
DARNESTOWN**  
HAROLD H. NIEBEL, III

## MICHIGAN

**MAJ. GEN. PATRICK  
RONAYNE CLEBURNE  
CAMP 2257  
GRAND RAPIDS**  
BRANDON HERBERT  
SUTTEN

## MISSOURI

**BRIG. GEN. JOHN T.  
HUGHES CAMP 614  
INDEPENDENCE**  
JAMES K. OSBORN

**BRIG. GEN. MOSBY  
MONROE PARSONS  
CAMP 718  
JEFFERSON CITY**  
JAMES PERRY  
BRYANT

**COL. JOHN T. COFFEE  
CAMP 1934  
OSCEOLA**  
STEPHEN MICHAEL  
BRUNSWICK KNOTT, II  
STEVE HAROLD  
COWGER

**SURGEON JOHN  
CRAVENS CAMP 2276  
GALLATIN**  
KEAGEN JAMES DOHN  
DANIEL LEE DESHON  
CHARLES EDWARD  
WALRON



**THE STODDARD  
RANGERS CAMP 2290  
DEXTER**  
JASON ALLEN ROYER  
TRISTEN ROBERT  
PONDER  
FRANKLIN DALE DAY

**BRIGADIER GENERAL  
CHIEF STAND WATIE  
CAMP 2300  
ST. CHARLES COUNTY**  
WILLIAM D. CRONEY  
RYAN ROBERT  
CORNELL

**MAJOR THOMAS R.  
LIVINGSTON CAMP  
2327  
CARTHAGE**  
JAMES RICHARD  
PARMELE

### MISSISSIPPI

**COL. WILLIAM P.  
ROGERS CAMP 321  
CORINTH**  
NATHAN WILSON  
TYLER CHILDERS

**HARRISBURG CAMP  
645  
TUPELO**  
JAMES OTHO BISHOP,  
JR.

**CAPTAIN FRANCIS  
MARION ROGERS  
CAMP 873  
AMORY**  
MATT GRAHAM

**PRIVATE SAMUEL A.  
HUGHEY CAMP 1452  
HERNANDO**  
SAMUEL DWIGHT  
TOWNSEND

**9th MISSISSIPPI  
CAVALRY CAMP 1748  
LUCEDALE**  
MARVIN LANG  
BLANCHARD

**CALHOUN AVENGERS  
CAMP 1969  
CALHOUN CITY**  
ANTHONY GLEN  
HARRIS  
JAMES KIMMONS  
GRAY

**LT. GEN. STEPHEN  
DILL LEE'S  
CALEDONIA RIFLES  
CAMP 2140  
CALEDONIA**  
GARRY LYNN  
BLACKSTON

**THE RANKIN GREYS  
CAMP 2278  
FLORENCE**  
STEVEN KENNETH  
MOONEY

### NORTH CAROLINA

**FRANKLIN RIFLES  
CAMP 310  
LOUISBURG**  
ROBERT GRAHAM  
PREDDY, JR.  
CAREY WOOTEN  
GAYNOR, III  
BILLY JOE SIZEMORE  
JAMES ELLIS  
PRIVETTE  
JACOB MCCOY  
PRIVETTE

**ROWAN RIFLES CAMP  
405  
SALISBURY**  
LYLE RAY CAUBLE

**GOLDSBORO RIFLES  
CAMP 760  
GOLDSBORO**  
BOBBY RAY GIBSON

**MAJ. CHARLES Q.  
PETTY CAMP 872  
GASTONIA**  
TIMOTHY WILLIAM  
JUSTICE  
THOMAS NEWMAN  
RILEY  
CHARLES ROBERT  
STARNES

**CHEROKEE GUARDS  
CO. A 29th NC  
TROOPS CAMP 893  
MURPHY**  
LARRY D. MIDDLETON

**COL. JOHN SLOAN  
CAMP 1290  
GREENSBORO**  
JIMMY ANTHONY  
HUMPHRIES

**LEWIS A. ARMISTEAD  
CAMP 1302  
JACKSONVILLE**  
MARCUS ALLEN  
JAMES LOUIS  
WHITWORTH

**THE RAINS  
BROTHERS CAMP  
1370  
NEW BERN**  
MEMPHIS JACK  
HARDEE

**COL. WILLIAM F.  
MARTIN CAMP 1521  
ELIZABETH CITY**  
MICHAEL CHARLES  
DEAN

**GEN. ROBERT F.  
HOKE/WM. J. HOKE  
CAMP 1616  
LINCOLNTON**  
HEATH LAWTON  
TALLEY  
JACOB ELEN OUTLAW

**YADKIN GRAY EAGLES  
CAMP 1765  
YADKINVILLE**  
HARVEY LESTER  
SPILLMAN, JR.

**FIRST FARTHEST &  
LAST CAMP 1966  
RANDOLPH CO.**  
GORDON EUGENE  
DRUMWRIGHT  
PAUL RAYMOND  
VANNESS

**GEN. JAMES HENRY  
LANE (NC DIVISION  
HQ) CAMP 2289  
CLAREMONT**  
JOSEPH LONSDALE  
HUNTER, JR.

**CABARRUS  
RANGERS-  
GEN. RUFUS C.  
BARRINGER CAMP  
2318  
MIDLAND**  
RONALD PHILLIPS  
"SMILEY" PIGG  
KENNETH ALVIN EUDY

### OHIO

**LT. L. J. McNEILL  
CAMP 2317  
FRANKLIN**  
DONALD L. GRAY

### OKLAHOMA

**CAPTAIN CLEM VANN  
ROGERS CAMP 481  
OKLAHOMA CITY**  
RICHARD RAY HALEY

**COLONEL TANDY  
WALKER CAMP 2207  
SHAWNEE**  
DAVID BOYD

**MAJOR JAMES  
McHENRY CAMP 2310  
BROKEN ARROW**  
WALTER BRIAN  
TURNAGE

### PENNSYLVANIA

**PVT. JOHN WESLEY  
CULP MEMORIAL  
CAMP 1961  
GETTYSBURG**  
JAYSEN A. COCHRAN  
PHILLIP ALBERRY  
BANKS

### SOUTH CAROLINA

**SECESSION CAMP 4  
CHARLESTON**  
ROBERT FLADGER  
GRAHAM, JR.

**16th SOUTH  
CAROLINA REGIMENT  
CAMP 36  
GREENVILLE**  
WALKER ARTHUR  
ALLEN SAMUELSON

**JOHN THOMAS  
ASHLEY CAMP 43  
HONEA PATH**  
MARSHALL ARTHUR  
GAMBRELL, JR.

**GENERAL RICHARD H.  
ANDERSON CAMP 47  
BEAUFORT**  
ALFRED CRAWFORD  
CHANNELS, JR.

**2nd SC REGIMENT  
PICKENS CAMP 71  
PICKENS**  
JUSTIN LEE ARNOLD

**JOSEPH B. KERSHAW  
CAMP 82  
CAMDEN**  
BLAND TODD LOWE

**LITCHFIELD CAMP  
132  
CONWAY**  
MAURICE BRYAN  
GRAHAM

**HORRY ROUGH AND  
READY'S CAMP 1026  
MYRTLE BEACH**  
JOSHUA WALLACE  
CLARDY

**FORT SUMTER CAMP  
1269  
CHARLESTON**  
JOSEPH BOWEN  
MANSFIELD  
JOHN MINCHIN  
LLOYD, II

**PEE DEE RIFLES  
CAMP 1419  
FLORENCE  
DARLINGTON**  
DAVID BRIAN AIKEN,  
JR.  
JAMES FOREST  
BEDELL, JR.

**BRIG. GEN. BARNARD  
E. BEE CAMP 1575  
AIKEN**  
GREGORY PAUL  
STEVENS, JR.

**COL. E. T.  
STACKHOUSE CAMP  
1576  
LATTA**  
KEVIN EUGENE  
PITTMAN

### TENNESSEE

**SAMUEL R. WATKINS  
CAMP 29  
COLUMBIA**  
JONATHAN LEE  
MAYBERRY  
RONALD EDWARD  
CUNNINGHAM  
JAMES BINGHAM

**LONGSTREET-  
ZOLLICOFFER CAMP  
87  
KNOXVILLE**  
JOHN HUNTER  
WILLIAMS

**NATHAN BEDFORD  
FORREST CAMP 215  
MEMPHIS**  
JASON GUEST  
STANFORD N.  
PEPPENHORST  
CLYDE JAY GETMAN

**MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM  
D. McCain HQ CAMP  
584  
COLUMBIA**  
ALVIN JOHN  
FRESHWATER, III  
SHANNON DOUGLAS  
LEWIS  
BARRY WAYNE  
CONNALLY  
DAMIAN TRAJAN  
HORNE  
RANDY McWILLIAMS

**GEN. ROBERT H.  
HATTON CAMP 723  
LEBANON**  
DONALD RAY  
THOMPSON

**JAMES M. SAUFLEY  
CAMP 929  
CLARKRANGE**  
CLARK MICHAEL  
MATTHEWS  
MARK ANTHONY  
ELKINS

**COL. JOHN  
SINGLETON MOSBY  
CAMP 1409  
KINGSPORT**  
RANDAL KEITH LANE  
CONOR A.  
FITZGERALD

**WIGFALL GREYS  
CAMP 1560  
COLLIERVILLE**  
HARRY LEWIS  
LAVOICE, JR.

**THE GENERAL  
ROBERT E. LEE CAMP  
1640  
MEMPHIS**  
RICHARD ALLEN  
STEWART

**FORREST CROSSING  
GUARDS CAMP 2332  
CLIFTON**  
THOMAS WILLARD  
SELTZER, JR.  
JACK NELSON  
HUTCHINSON



# Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

2nd LT. WILLIAM  
MOORE BAIN CAMP  
2333  
CLEVELAND  
GARY MELVIN CLARK

WILLIAM BLOUNT  
DOSS CAMP 2339  
OLIVER SPRINGS  
DARREN LYNN GROSS

## TEXAS

DICK DOWLING CAMP  
1295  
BEAUMONT  
MARCUS DUNN

HILL COUNTRY CAMP  
1938  
FREDERICKSBURG  
ROBERT DAVID GODE  
KELLY LAMARR  
CRUNK

MAJOR R. L. DABNEY  
CAMP 2261  
CANTON  
STEVAN ALFORD  
STEADHAM

1st LT. DAVID  
RICHARD REYNOLDS  
CAMP 2270  
MOUNT PLEASANT  
THERON WELDON  
AUSTIN

FORT MCKAVETT CSA  
CAMP 2326  
MENARD  
CUTTER C. KNIFFEN

## UTAH

WASATCH REBELS  
CAMP 2306  
SALT LAKE CITY  
BILLY JACK  
SHEFFIELD, JR.  
MARCEL F. THIBAUT

## VIRGINIA

COLONEL D. H. LEE  
MARTZ CAMP 10  
HARRISONBURG  
SAMUEL HAYDEN  
JOHNSON

THE OLD BRUNSWICK  
CAMP 512  
LAWRENCEVILLE  
HENRY BENNETT

THE BEDFORD RIFLE  
GRAYS CAMP 1475  
BEDFORD  
ALLEN MICHAEL  
SAUNDERS

HIGHLANDERS CAMP  
1530  
MONTEREY  
TERRY M. ALLAMONG

STUART'S HORSE  
ARTILLERY CAMP  
1784  
FLOYD  
AARON WESTON  
MUSE  
CHAD EVERETTE  
SHEPPARD

DEARING  
BEAUREGARD CAMP  
1813

COLONIAL HEIGHTS  
TIMOTHY PAUL  
HARLOW  
MICHAEL ANTHONY  
MASTRONARDI

JAMES CITY  
CAVALRY CAMP 2095  
WILLIAMSBURG  
JOSEPH MICHAEL  
WERT

DINWIDDIE GRAYS  
CAMP 2220  
DINWIDDIE  
HARLESS THOMAS  
DOBBINS, JR.

BRIG. GEN. W. C.  
WICKHAM CAMP  
2250  
MECHANICSVILLE  
CHARLES DUVAL  
WADDELL

ROCKBRIDGE RIFLES  
CAMP 2341  
VESUVIUS  
PETER JOE FLINT, JR.  
CHRISTOPHER  
EDWARD ROGERS

## WEST VIRGINIA

BEIRNE CHAPMAN  
CAMP 148  
UNION  
MICHAEL DIXON

BERKELEY BORDER  
GUARDS CAMP 199  
MARTINSBURG  
MICHAEL ROY  
SHULTZ  
MATTHEW THOMAS  
BECK

A. G. JENKINS CAMP  
628  
GUYANDOTTE  
KENNETH W.  
MULLINS, II



## Welcome to our newest Life Members

Name	Division	Camp	Name	Division	Camp
LEONARD DRESSEL	MO	145	MARTIN CALLAHAN	TX	1325
JERRY SPIVEY	GA	962	ROSS WALKER	AL	1537
LEE R. WALLACE	TX	502	LARRY BLACK	KY	2337
TRACY I. WALLACE	TX	502	BILL WEBSTER	TN	564
RODNEY DENNIS	IL	2337			

**Become a Life Member! Contact General Headquarters 1-800-380-1896**

**Are you moving? Do you need subscription information  
or have a question?**

**If so, please contact General Headquarters**

**1-800-380-1896**

# FORREST'S LAST RIDE



*Forrest's Last Ride* is the name of the project to reconstruct the gravesite of Lieutenant General Nathan Bedford Forrest and his wife Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest on the grounds of Historic Elm Springs and the National Confederate Museum. This will be a very large project as the plaza is 50 feet deep and 75 feet wide. Everything that was with the graves is now on the grounds and waiting to be reconstructed. The Equestrian Statue, which is the headstone of the graves will be repaired and returned to its rightful place. This project is for the repair, reconstruction, and placement of the Forrest Gravesite in its entirety and as intended by the artist Charles Henry Neihaus.

On September 18, 2021, we gathered to lay to rest, Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest and his wife Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest on the grounds of Historic Elm Springs. On October 1, 2022, the General Executive Council voted to rebuild the entire plaza as it was originally constructed. The estimated cost to reconstruct the entire plaza is \$150,000. Currently, \$76,000 has already been raised. This project is being done by the great-great-grandsons of General Forrest and the General Executive Council.

*This cannot happen without your help and donations. This cannot be built until the money has been raised. If you wish to contribute, please send your donations to SCV National.*

To pay by check:

Please make your check payable to SCV National with **Forrest Plaza in the memo line** and mail to:

SCV  
P. O. Box 59  
Columbia, TN 38402

To pay by phone: call 931-380-1844, ext. 209

To pay online:

<https://scv.org/paypal-donations/>



*You take them down, and we will put them back up!*



# The Last Roll

John Hunt Morgan Camp 270  
Springfield-Greenbrier, TN  
**John L. Rogers**

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain HQ  
Camp 584  
Columbia, TN  
**Michael H. Cumbe**  
**Roger Dale Street**  
**Stanley Clarke Wyllie**

Sam Davis Camp 1293  
Brentwood, TN  
**Billy L. Pugh, Sr.**

Sgt. William A. Hamby Camp 1750  
Crossville, TN  
**John Van Shanks**  
**Dempsey Fred Wilson, Jr.**

Myers-Zollicoffer Camp 1990  
Knoxville, TN  
**Bobby Harris**

Rawdon-Spears Camp 2113  
Summertown, TN  
**Jeffrey D. Kelsey**

Gen. Alfred E. Jackson Camp 2159  
Jonesborough, TN  
**Kenneth Randolph Gilliam**

Maj. George W. Littlefield Camp 59  
Austin, TX  
**William Mark Day, Jr.**

Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 67  
Houston, TX  
**Raleigh W. Johnson, Jr.**

Col. A. M. Hobby Camp 713  
Corpus Christi, TX  
**Peter Bolin Mahaffey, Jr.**

General John Gregg Camp 958  
Longview, TX  
**Charles Edwin Middleton**

Col. Sydney Drake Jackman Camp 977  
San Marcos, TX  
**Robert Newton Warren**

Maj. Robert M. White Camp 1250  
Temple, TX  
**Gary Kent Brinegar**

Colonel D. H. Lee Martz Camp 10  
Harrisonburg, VA  
**Larry Russell Derrer**

Kemper-Fry-Strother Camp 19  
Madison, VA  
**William Nicholas Mutziger**


Clinton Hatcher Camp 21  
Leesburg, VA  
**Charles Gallagher Flinn**

John M. Jordan Camp 581  
South Boston, VA  
**Rayburn Gene Smith**

Capt. William Latane' Camp 1690  
Mechanicsville, VA  
**Charles Richmond Lewis, III**

Charlotte County Grays Camp 1964  
Charlotte Court House, VA  
**George J. Pettie III**

Beirne Chapman Camp 148  
Union, WV  
**Ian Beirne Dransfield**



**Descendants of Mexican War Veterans**  
*"Before Manassas, there was Mexico"*

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

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

Visit web site **[www.dmwv.org](http://www.dmwv.org)**  
or send request SASE

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



# Lee-Jackson Memorial Park

## Shenandoah Valley of Virginia

leejacksonpark.com

**We are building a Monument Park located in Rockbridge County, Virginia The resting place of Generals Robert E. Lee & 'Stonewall' Jackson**



We envision a monument park with a plan to rescue or recreate our memorials while providing a place for our people to have a safe and enjoyable learning experience. In honor of the unnamed Confederate Widows and Orphans who gathered nickles and dimes to build memorials to their loved ones, Lee-Jackson Memorial Park will be a place where we can pick up where they left off. Thanks to the generous donation of the purchase price for the initial phase of the park by Gerald Burnett, MD in honor of his Faith in Jesus Christ and in remembrance of his ancestor Pvt. John James Hadson, 4th Mo. Cav. Co.G and other generous contributions towards the development, we will install the rescued Col. William H. Harman monument shown here this year along with a large garrison Battleflag to be contributed by the Virginia Flaggers. This is just the first step in our plan to expand the park well beyond two acres. Won't you join with us, every nickle counts! Please visit [leejacksonpark.com](http://leejacksonpark.com) to see more of our exciting plans and to review our online donation and memorial honor programs. To contact us by mail directly write:  
The Stonewall Brigade SCV1296 PO Box 466 Lexington, VA 24450



### Endorsed by Ben Jones (aka Cooter)

*Those of us who are descended from the men who fought and died for the Southern Cause during the War Between the States have no better representatives than the Stonewall Brigade of Lexington, Virginia. The Stonewall Brigade exemplifies the best virtues of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. And there is no better way for us to honor our Southern ancestors than by supporting them in creating the Lee-Jackson Memorial Park..... Ben Jones, Washington Virginia  
Former Member of United States Congress  
Former Chief of Heritage Operations, SCV*



# NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

## Guidelines for submitting annual reports

Reports for the annual Book of Reports to be distributed to the delegates at the 2023 Hot Springs Reunion should be submitted by all Division commanders, chairmen of national committees, army commanders, the chief of heritage operations, adjutant-in-chief, chief of staff, chaplain-in-chief, historian-in-chief, lieutenant commander-in-chief and the commander-in-chief. The reports should be submitted as an MS Word document, if at all possible, without any letterhead, photos or imbedded images. If the report cannot be submitted in MS Word, it should be sent as text in an e-mail message. The length of the report should be two typed pages or fewer.

Reports are generally due by April 1, 2023. However, if there is a reason a report should be submitted later than April 1, 2023, such as the Division commander wishes to include a report on their Division Reunion for the report, senders may delay the submission, but should submit the report no later than five days after the close of convention or other event or activity which will be included in the report. In any event, no report should be submitted later than June 1, 2023.

**Reports should be submitted to Editor-in-Chief Frank Powell at [fbpowell@bellsouth.net](mailto:fbpowell@bellsouth.net) and Chief of Staff Darrell L. Maples at [pvtmape@embarqmail.com](mailto:pvtmape@embarqmail.com).**

## Changes for annual awards

The following changes in the awards process for 2023 have been approved by the General Executive Council.

1. We are currently giving awards in the scrapbook and newsletter categories according to camp size, more than 50 members or less than 50 members.

a) This past year we had five camps submit scrapbooks, two from camps with less than 50 members and three from camps with more than 50 members. We presented two awards. I pro-

pose we present one scrapbook award next year for all camps with no membership designation.

b) This past year we had six camps submit newsletters. Five with less than 50 members and one with more than 50 members. We presented two awards. I propose that we present one camp newsletter award next year for all camps with no membership designation.

2. Some awards we need to modify;

a) Lt. General S.D. Lee Award consists of marble statuette and certificate. We can do away with certificate.

b) *H. L. Hunley* Award consists of a certificate. I suggest we present an engraved plaque or a certificate on a plaque.

c) Dixie Defender Award consists of a certificate. I suggest we present an engraved plaque or a certificate on a plaque.

d) Rev. J. W. Jones Christian Leadership Award consists of a medal and a certificate. I suggest we present a medal and an engraved plaque or certificate on a plaque.

e) Hoover Law and Order Award consists of a medal and an engraved plaque. We presented a medal and a certificate this year. Need to do away with the medal when supply runs out.

3. An additional award to recognize the subdivision of the SCV making the largest donation to retire the museum debt.

### Christopher G. Memminger Award

Purpose: To recognize the camp, brigade, Division or army making the largest monetary donation during the fiscal year to the SCV National Confederate Museum.

Eligibility: Any subdivision of the SCV.

Selection Process: Winner of this award will be determined by the records kept at GHQ.

Form of Award: An embroidered streamer and a certificate on a plaque to be presented annually at the National Reunion.

Named for: Christopher Gustavus Memminger who was born January 9,

1803 in Germany and immigrated to Charleston, South Carolina with his mother after his father died. He graduated South Carolina College in 1819, studied law and became an attorney. Elected to the SC State legislature in 1836 and served as a delegate to the SC Secession Convention in 1860. Memminger was appointed first Secretary of the Confederate Treasury by President Jefferson Davis and served from 1861-1864.

### Heritage Defense Medal Purpose

The purpose of the Heritage Defense Medal is to recognize an SCV camp member who has worked "above and beyond" to promote a positive image of Southern History and Heritage. Each SCV Camp may nominate one member from their camp. Any camp exceeding 50 members may nominate one additional member; any camp exceeding 100 members may nominate a total of three (3) members. Camps shall forward to their Division Commander their nominee for his approval, and he shall forward said nominations to the Chief of Heritage Operations no later than April 15. To receive this award the nominee must meet the criteria as listed on the Heritage Defense Award form.

A total of five (5) out of fourteen (14) points must be attained. The camp must forward nomination(s) to their Division Commander for his approval. Division Commander will e-mail all approved nominations to Chief of Heritage Operations at: [clegion@reagan.com](mailto:clegion@reagan.com) PLEASE write "Heritage Award" in the subject line of your e-mail. If you send Heritage Award info via US mail, please mail nomination info to: James Ron Kennedy, LA Hwy 22, PMB 600, Mandeville, Louisiana, 70471.

Special recognition: The Chief of Heritage Operations will nominate one individual from each Army for special recognition of their efforts promoting a positive view of Southern Heritage. Each camp's nominees as well as those of the Chief of Heritage Defense will be subject to review and approval by the Heritage Defense Award Committee. Said committee shall be composed of the

Chief of Heritage Operations, Assistant Chief of Heritage Operations, and one member appointed by the Commander-In-Chief.

This award consists of two items: (1) A medal and (2) Certificate. Repeat Awards: The 3/16-inch star device will be used to designate repeat awards.

Heritage Defense Award form to be completed by the camp can be found at: <https://scv.org/forms-and-documents/> Click on Award Form: Heritage Defense Award Nomination.

## **Our new Southern Heritage Center**

To all my SCV friends, there has been NO name change for our museum. It is and will remain, The National Confederate Museum. The same is true for Elm Springs, it is and will remain, Historic Elm Springs and one last thing, there is absolutely no chance of changing our SCV logo.

At the recent GEC meeting, we did name the property, The Southern Heritage Center. The SCV owns approximately 80 acres of prime land in Columbia, TN upon which sits Historic Elm Springs, The National Confederate Museum, one family cemetery and the final resting place for General and Mrs. Forrest.

The open spaces on our property are used from time to time for various cultural events such as music concerts, cook-offs, antique car show, social gathering, and such. These events bring people to our property who may otherwise never even know we exist and it makes money for the SCV. Since a car-show cannot be held in the museum or the antebellum home, naming our property will help promote these events.

The entire property owned by the SCV has never had a name, it does now. Nothing else has changed.

R. S. Jason Boshers  
Commander-in-Chief

## **New dues proration policy adopted by GEC**

Compatriots:

At the March meeting of the GEC, the Proration Policy was changed, allowing proration for members who have been delinquent for more than

two years. The GEC hopes this new policy will help camps bring delinquent members back into the ranks.

The policy is included below for your convenience.

Adam Southern  
Executive Director

### **DUES PRORATION (effective for the year 2022/2023) fiscal year 2022**

This is the way the prorated dues system works: The membership voted to raise dues from \$30 to \$35. This affects the proration amounts.

The SCV operates on a fiscal year (not calendar) beginning August 1st of one year and going through July 31st of the following year. The current fiscal year, August 1, 2022, through July 31, 2023, is shown as status 2022 on your roster, and it means the member's dues are paid through July 31, 2023. Additionally, there is now a 1-month grace period from August 1st through September 1st when members are still current while camps work to collect the annual dues for the next fiscal year. Dues submissions postmarked after September 1st of each year are now subject to a \$5 late fee in addition to the normal \$35 annual dues. This extra \$5 fee also applies to all delinquent/former members wishing to reinstate but cannot be prorated anymore.

If someone joins as a new member in February, March, or April 2023 (which is technically the 3rd quarter of our fiscal year) he can pay his \$35 yearly dues and the \$5 processing fee, and he has the option to pay an additional \$17.5 for a total of \$57.50 to join for both the current fiscal year as well as the next fiscal year as status 2022, meaning his dues will be advanced and paid through July 31, 2024. The \$17.50 counts for the remainder of the current year, and the \$35 is for the following year. You may not just pay \$17.5 to finish the current without paying for the following year as well.

If someone joins as a new member in May, June, or July 2023 (which is technically the 4th quarter of our fiscal year) he can pay his \$35 yearly dues and the \$5 processing fee, and he has the option to pay an additional \$8.75 for a total of \$48.75 to join for both the current fiscal year as well as the next fiscal year as status 2022, meaning his

dues will be advanced & paid through July 31, 2024. The \$8.75 counts for the remainder of the current year, and the \$35 is for the following year. You may not just pay \$8.75 to finish the current without paying for the following year as well.

### **\*\*\*IMPORTANT NEW NOTICE: CHANGE OF PRORATION POLICY! 3-4-2023\*\*\***

Proration of reinstatements of members who have been delinquent more than two years is now allowed.

Please remember the shortened grace period to pay dues without a \$5 late fee beginning Aug. 1st is now only one month ending each Sept. 1st and this prorated dues option is now only available for brand new members joining in the 3rd or 4th quarter.

Proration of reinstatements/delinquents less than two years is not an option.

There is not an option to pay only the partial dues for the remainder of the current fiscal year. This prorated dues policy, originally adopted at the 2005 Nashville Convention, is a great improvement over the past practice when men who joined during the last six months of the fiscal year had only one option which was to pay the entire \$35 for the remaining months in the fiscal year only to get hit up for dues again when the new fiscal year begins each Aug. 1st. The proration period does not begin until February 1st of each fiscal year & cannot be prorated until then.

### **\*\*\*PLEASE DO NOT JUST SEND THE PARTIAL PRORATED DUES AMOUNT WITHOUT INCLUDING A FULL YEAR'S DUES WITH IT\*\*\***

## **Notify General Headquarters of any leadership changes**

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





## Dispatches From the Front

became the proclaimed cause of the Civil War because it was necessary to put the South at a moral disadvantage by transforming the contest from a war for Independence into a war waged for the maintenance and extension of slavery." If slavery was all the Southern states wanted they could have kept it without a war or firing a shot. The North offered the South the Corwin Amendment to the US Constitution in March 1861 which would have made slavery permanently legal in America if they would rejoin the union. The South refused and the Constitution of the Confederate States of America banned the international slave trade. Most educated Southerners were in favor of gradual orderly emancipation which would have prevented segregation and Jim Crow laws which were based on Northern black codes.

The words of Confederate General Patrick R. Cleburne who was killed at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864 are becoming true. "Every man should endeavor to understand the meaning of subjugation before it is too late. It means the history of this heroic struggle will be written by the enemy; that our youth will be trained by Northern school teachers; will learn from Northern school books their version of the war; will be impressed by the influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors, and our maimed veterans as fit objects for derision." Political correctness and Socialist Marxist Revisionism are attacking everything Southern and Confederate on national, state, and local levels all across America.

The Confederate flag represents honor, faith, courage, dignity, integ-

rity, chivalry, Christian values, respect for womanhood, strong family ties, patriotism, self-reliance, limited constitutional federal government, states' rights, and belief in the free enterprise system. It symbolizes the noble spirit of the Southern people, the rich heritage, the traditions of the South and the dynamic and vigorous Southern culture. No other symbol so proudly says "Dixie" as the Cross of St. Andrew (Confederate Battle Flag) waving in the breeze. Liberals have falsely indoctrinated many black Americans to believe it represents racism, bigotry, and a painful reminder of slavery. But white Christian Southerners who fly the Confederate Battle Flag are not the enemy of responsible Black Americans who are working to better themselves.

The Confederate flag is the last flag to represent the concept of local control of one's life in America. In a larger sense it represents the same values and principles as the original US Betsy Ross Flag: Limited Constitutional Federal Government, States' Rights, Resistance to Tyranny, and Christian Principles and Values. Thus it represents "government of the people, by the people, and for the people with the consent of the governed."

The Confederate flag is an internationally recognized symbol of resistance to tyranny. It was chosen by Poland as the symbol of the Solidarity movement in 1981 against Russian Communism. That is why it was flying over the Berlin Wall when it was being torn down in 1989 and has been flown by numerous countries or provinces seeking independence. It reminds knowledgeable Americans the government is to be held accountable for its actions, and if those actions are viewed as not being in the best interest of the people, there is a price to be paid for it. This fact has not been lost upon the Socialist, Communist, liberal left and that is why they have spent inordinate amounts of money and energy trying to suppress this powerful symbol of freedom. The Confederate Battle Flag is a Christian symbol and is why proponents of Secular Humanism oppose it.

The flag also represents the valor and sacrifice of our Southern ancestors

in their quest to gain independence and recognition as a sovereign nation. Confederate soldiers displayed tremendous bravery in the face of overwhelming odds and blatant tyranny on behalf of the Yankee government which invaded the Southern homeland. It was, is, and will continue to be the flag of the region Southerners call home, the Southland. We are Americans, true, but we are also proud Southerners.

James W. King  
Lt. Col. Thomas M. Nelson's Rangers  
Camp 141  
Albany, Georgia

## Positive reviews on performance of Dixie

To the Editor:

I am a proud member of the "2nd South Carolina String Band." In 1989 five members of reenactment Company I, the "Palmetto Guard" of the 2nd South Carolina Regiment formed a typical string band common to many regiments during the War Between the States. When the guns fell silent, those veterans entertained their pards by playing and singing popular music of that era. Our band provided the same string band music at reenactments on the Company Street, Sutler's Row and at Saturday night dances. Over three decades we had established ourselves as one of the premier bands in the reenactment community.

In 2010 Intersection Films asked us if we would contribute our treatment of *Dixie's Land* to the opening of a film documentary they were making about the classic Dan Emmett song. We rendezvoused with the crew during that year's Gettysburg reenactment and filmed our all-acoustic, all-authentic period instrument version. It took quite a while for Intersection Films to complete the film but in 2017 it was screened on various PBS and other TV broadcast stations as well as various college and university settings. Intersection Films' *Dixie* is an interesting, entertaining and well balanced overview of the history, meaning and interpretation of the song. In today's turbulent and politically charged atmosphere the tune has become relevant.

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

Considering all of the controversy surrounding *Dixie* I want to share with you some positive reactions. Our performance of *Dixie's Land* from the Intersection Films' documentary is on YouTube and has received more than 2,543,000 views.

Here is the link: [www.youtube.com/watch?v=NpSR0oI5zy8](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NpSR0oI5zy8)

There are seventy 79,000 positive likes and 0 negative. Please take the time to review some of the 13,584 comments. They include National and International statements and they are overwhelmingly in favor of *Dixie* and the South.

If you want more information about the band I invite you to visit our web page

<http://civilwarband.com> Or on Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/2SCSB>

Please be advised this is not advertisement. Age has caught up with the Band and we have retired and are no longer performing.

*Thomas E. DiGiuseppe  
Major General William D. McCain HQ  
Camp 584  
Columbia, Tennessee*

## We must start living up to the Charge

To the Editor:

Each one of us share a unique and wonderful gift. Embedded within is something in our genetic coding which sets us apart from most of the other citizens of the world. It is something which is revered by some and greatly feared by many. That gift is Confederate blood!

Consider the fact our ancestors collectively possessed the bravery, moral integrity, and physical prowess to stand against the most powerful nation on the planet when that nation's moral compass had been skewed. They stood with honor and dignity for their righteous cause, even when the odds were stacked against them. They chose to fight for what is right and just, no matter what the cost. They did indeed set themselves apart from those who are unable to discern right from wrong. Theirs was the greatest display of resistance to tyranny in the history of the world!

When those who survived the war

began to succumb to the effects of time, they left us, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, with a Charge. We all know it well and often read it aloud at our meetings. Many of us live up to this commission in our daily lives. Some of us fall short in living it. Such is life. The time has come, however to read it again, and live it!

In our nation today, we are facing a tyranny which is equal to or greater than that which our ancestors faced! We have a buck-wild Federal Government which was nefariously installed and is in the process of destroying our US Constitution, our children, our religious freedom, our safety and our very way of life. If our ancestors were here today, they would have already acted on this!

This is not a call for illegal or unconstitutional activity. That is what the evil ones do. We are not like them. This is a call to live up to the Charge! Specifically this part: "... the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principals which he loved and you love also. ..."

Our communities are being invaded with a belief system which, at its very core is purely Satanic in nature. The "grooming" of our children, the destruction of beauty, the vilification of religion, the corruption of our voting system, and the admiration of criminal activity are just a few examples of what we are facing. This ideology has permeated nearly every aspect of American life. Would our ancestors have tolerated this? I think not.

It is no longer acceptable for any person with Confederate DNA in their bones to sit back and simply watch this happen. Each one of us, to the man, need to rise to the occasion and simply say "No More!" It is time to take whatever necessary and lawful action we must to put the brakes on this nonsense. This requires coming out of one's comfort zone and putting it all on the line, like our ancestors did!

We are all blessed with varying levels of skills and abilities, but each of us has something to contribute. It matters not how big or small one's contribution is. What matters is that each of us do something! Any action, be it running for a school board, or repairing damage from reckless destruction, writing an editorial for your local paper, or simply talking with members of your community about the lawlessness of what is

going on is important! You never know what effect one small act on your part will have down the line! Be the example our ancestors commissioned us to be!

I am well aware of the fact many reading this now are, in fact, heavily engaged in this battle, and it is not my intent to preach to the choir. But I am also aware many among us are still sitting back watching this play out on television and saying "what a shame." This does no one any good at all. Turn off that TV for starters! It is a pack of lies. Learn what is really going on around you through any of the hundreds of reputable citizen journalist services available and act on what you learn! Awaken the Confederate DNA within you and let it be your guide! Our Bibles are also available, as they were to our ancestors. Turn to them!

Our future and the futures of our children and grandchildren are at stake. We now face a larger enemy than our ancestors did. Our current battle is just as real as that of our honored veterans. Rise and stand firm. Say "Hell No" to the approaching tyranny. It is in your blood!

*Greg Frazier  
Albert Sydney Johnston Camp 2048  
Tehachapi, California*





## Confederate Veteran Deadlines

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Deadline for submissions</u>
July/August 2023 .....	May 1
September/October 2023 .....	July 1
November/December 2023 .	Sept. 1
January/February 2024.....	Nov. 1
March/April 2024 .....	January 1
May/June 2024 .....	March 1



# Books in Print

## *Into Tennessee & Failure* John Bell Hood

Author Stephen Davis has written seven books on the Atlanta Campaign of 1864. Davis also studied the generalship in 1864 of John Bell Hood and the Army of Tennessee. Davis graduated from Emory University, where he studied under War Between the States expert Bell Wiley. I have nine books in my personal collection by Bell Wiley. And I can say after reading Davis's work he does not disappoint.

This book is like reading the events in real time. It starts with the Army of Tennessee evacuating Atlanta on September 2, 1864 and heading to Jonesboro, GA. General Hood arrived at Lovejoy, GA on the 3rd, where Sherman failed to seize the advantage of falling upon the Army of Tennessee on the march round to Hood's rear. The next day General Shoup of the Army of Tennessee would write, "Our army is all united at this point." Historian Otto Eisenschiml severely criticizes Sherman for letting General Hardee escape September 2nd to Lovejoy and doing nothing to prevent Hood and the other two corps from rejoining him there on September 3rd. "I fully believe the battle of Lovejoy, which was not fought" he writes, "was more important than some crucial ones which were, for Hood's almost certain elimination or reduction to impotence would have shortened the war immeasurably" (Eisenschiml, *Sherman: Hero or War Criminal?*)

Through painstaking research Davis puts together the next four months of how Hood and the army will move through Georgia, Alabama and into Tennessee using actual quotes, orders and information which make the reader feel as though he is part of the scene. On the one hand I found it surprising that with the loss of Atlanta the men in

the rank and file were in good spirits, glad to get out of the city after the siege under Sherman. On the other hand the fall of Atlanta was the subject of much conversation and correspondence across the Confederacy. The Confederate Press Association issued a "Telegraphic" column on September 5th which sought to tamp down the impact of the loss of the city.

General Hood comes up with a plan to take back Nashville and push the Union Army out of the state of Tennessee. To use a sports analogy, this is a real "Hail Mary" in the fourth quarter and no downs left. Davis walks the reader through the Spring Hill controversy between General Hood and General Cheatham, the Battle of Franklin and then the Battle of Nashville. You will get to read what Generals Forrest, Cleburne, Cheatham and S. D. Lee thought of all the violent combat, death and destruction. The letters home from the enlisted men after the Battle of Franklin are heart wrenching. By 9 P.M., after five hours of hellish fury Confederate James Dinkins was quoted as saying "the devil had full possession of the earth." One Southern Capt. James L. Cooper, recorded he and his comrades were "so disheartened by gazing on that scene of slaughter that they had not the nerve for the work before them because now Gen. Hood intends on going to Nashville."

Stephen Davis has tied up all the loose ends and all myths are dispelled as he lays everything out in an engaging manner which puts the reader in the field with the Army of Tennessee. This was a good, hard fighting army which was unfortunately under poor leadership which resulted in horrific losses at Franklin and Nashville.



Author: Stephen Davis  
Publisher: Mercer University Press  
www.mupress.org  
Hardback \$35.00

Reviewed by Barney W. Roberts III

## *Patriots Twice, Former Confederates and the Building of America after the Civil War*

Wow, just wow! I have not yet read any book that has done such an exemplary job of chronicling the many, many great deeds done for our entire country after the end of the illegal war of invasion forced upon the South and perpetrated by the tyrant Abe Lincoln.

*Patriots Twice, Former Confederates and the Building of America after the Civil War*, authored by Stephen M. Hood, is an absolute must read for any serious student of our National history, especially those seeking TRUE history and particularly pertaining to our Confederate Ancestors.

There were 10 or 11 US Presidential administrations, after the assassination of Lincoln, which appointed many, many ex-Confederates to very high levels of their administrations. That includes a number of foreign ambassadors, judges, including the SCOTUS, numerous department heads, and many other positions of importance to the continued good and orderly growth of our country. There was a good number of ex-Confederates elected to the US House of Representatives and the US Senate.

Additionally, there was a great many who served not only as State level governors, but also as members of many state legislatures, North and South of the Mason Dixon Line. Also, an amazing number of Judges at every level of the State Judiciaries. I could not keep a running count of the many high elected and appointed offices held by our Confederate Ancestors.

In addition to all of that, there were a lot of well known schools, colleges, universities, etc., founded by these great men. Several such schools were for the education of Blacks, and many for the education of the ladies among us. Some of those schools were for folks

with special needs. Blind, deaf, mute, physical impairments, etc.

Many became world renown physicians. Others, well known here in America for their great contributions to education. There were several who dedicated their lives to research to end debilitating and deadly diseases, with much success.

Three ex-Confederates served as presidents of the American Bar Association. The third, and final, ex-Confederate to hold that title was Uriah Milton Rose of

Arkansas. And, yes, that would be the same gentleman which established the Rose Law Firm in Arkansas, where Hillary Clinton was employed. Rose was

not able to serve the CSA in a combat role, but he did serve as an administrator to the Confederate War Department in Richmond, Virginia.

Many of these fine men volunteered for service in the US Army and Navy at the outbreak of the US war with Spain. Many were appointed to very high ranks in the US Military.

There is no way to sum up the many, many contributions to America our Confederate Ancestors provided, in so very many ways. Again, I am absolutely convinced this is the very best book of its type I could hope to find. Get it. Read it.. Talk about it to others. It is very well written, it is very well annotated. It is a very, very informative read. It will cause you to think of much of our history in a whole new light. I believe I am a better person from reading this great piece. I know, without one ounce of reservation, I am now better educated and better prepared to defend the Confederate Soldiers good name. That is a priceless reward, in my opinion, for having had the pleasure of reading this awesome work.

The huge unanswered question left in my mind, is, how is it men who served in the US government after that horrible war, were able to make new bonds of friendship and brotherhood with their one time adversaries, some of whom were engaged in actual combat with each other, yet, people from 157 years after that war, cannot forgive and forget? I believe the prime cause is an abject level of ignorance of the true history of our great country. Maybe some of them will read this book.

Author: Stephen M. Hood

Publisher: Savas Beatie

www.savasbeatie.com

Hardback \$32.95

*Reviewed by Bill Starnes*

### ***Defending The Arteries of Rebellion: Confederate Naval Operations in the Mississippi River Valley, 1861-1865***

Neil P. Chatelain, former US Navy Surface Warfare Officer and graduate of the University of New Orleans, has written one of the only books about the Confederate side of the naval war effort on the Mississippi River. The Confederate Navy would have to start from the ground up. It's one thing to put an army together but a navy is a tall order. When the South seceded from the North, the North had a navy in place, but the Southern states did not. Union Army General-in-Chief Winfield Scott, at the outbreak of the war in 1861 came up with the Anaconda Plan. The plan emphasized a Union naval blockade of all southern ports and called for an advance by the Union Navy down the Mississippi River to cut the South in two.

Stephen Mallory, the newly appointed Confederate Secretary of the Navy, would now have to build a naval force to take on the Union blockade. Mallory will personally go to New Orleans to work on a plan to keep the Mississippi River open for the South. President Jefferson Davis appointed Mallory to serve as his Naval Secretary because of his connections to the United States Navy before the war. With no actual naval force at his disposal, Mallory quickly went to work organizing his depart-

ment and establishing an overall naval strategy, converting a number of civilian river steamships into dubious warships armed with few and small cannon, and crewed with non-military sailors or borrowed soldiers. Ironclad warships would also be needed to defend the Gulf Coast, New Orleans and the upper and lower Mississippi River. When it came to defending the river the Confederate naval department were real innovators. Using underwater mines and torpedoes in some areas they would sink old ships so the Union Navy couldn't get up or down the river. This will also be the first time troops are carried to the battlefield by ship to fight. The wounded will be placed on ships to be evacuated to hospitals on land.

In the summer of 1863 Vicksburg will fall and the Union Army and Navy will have control of the Mississippi River. But the Confederate Navy will hold on to all the tributaries which feed the Mississippi. With the loss of New Orleans early in the war the Confederate Army and Navy were still able to operate in the Mississippi River Valley even though they were out-numbered and out-gunned.

Mr. Chatelain's book gives a very positive view of the Confederate struggle to hold the river, giving the reader a glimpse into Confederate strategies and fortifications along the river. I highly recommend this book.

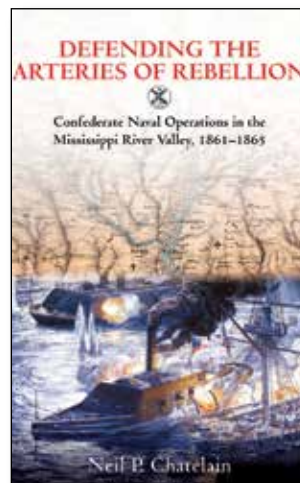
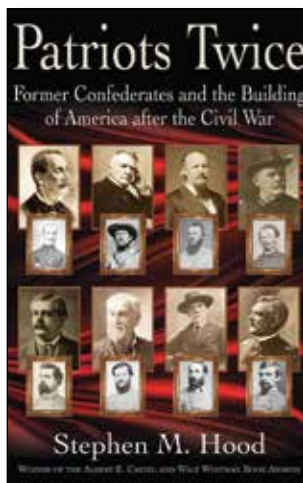
Author: Neil P. Chatelain

Publisher: Savas Beatie

www.savasbeatie.com

Paperback \$24.95

*Reviewed by Barney W. Roberts III*





# Elias Cornelius Boudinot

sides of the argument.<sup>8</sup>

The situation, however, changed dramatically on April 12, 1861, when Confederate forces fired on Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor, South Carolina, as Lincoln was attempting to reinforce the federal installation. The next day, Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 volunteers to “suppress the rebellion.” Arkansas, still in the Union, would have to supply 780 troops to the Union cause under Lincoln’s plan. Governor Elias Rector refused. Judge David Walker, chairing the state convention, was under enormous pressure, given recent developments, to call the delegates back to Little Rock. In addition to the already extraordinary news, rumors were spreading rapidly that federal troops were poised to “invade” Arkansas and take Fort Smith. This proved to be untrue but it pushed many Unionists and fence-sitters to the side of secession.<sup>9</sup>

The convention met in May and Chairman Walker hoped to accomplish two things. First, to pass a secession ordinance and officially leave the Union and, secondly, to gain control of the state government before the fire-eaters did. On May 6, the convention voted overwhelmingly to secede from the Union and join the Confederacy, with only one dissenting vote. However, the convention continued in session to rewrite the state’s constitution and take care of other pressing matters, such as establishing relations with the Confederacy. Boudinot remained in Little Rock as secretary of the convention and used his considerable influence in crafting a new state constitution. Several changes were made. For example, the old document used the phrase “all free men,” but the new one would read “all free white men and Indians.” The new Confederate state of Arkansas retained slavery but it included Indians as part of its citizenry.<sup>10</sup>

Once Arkansas joined the Confederacy, the government in Richmond wanted to extend its reach into Indian Territory to the west. The Confederacy concluded “Treaties of Friendship and Alliance” with the Cherokee, the Choctaw, the Creeks, the Seminoles, the Comanche, the Shawnee, the Seneca, and the Wichita, to name but a few. The Confederate government conducted a very serious effort to win over the Native

American tribes. Secretary of War Leroy P. Walker wrote Douglas H. Cooper, agent to both the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, that the “desire of this Government is to cultivate the most friendly relations & the closest alliance with the Choctaw Nation and all the Indian tribes West of Arkansas and South of Kansas.” Those in the North, he wrote, “had its emisaries [sic] among the tribes for their ultimate distruction [sic]. Their destiny has thus become our own and common with that of all the Southern states entering this confederation.” Walker hoped to raise many Indian regiments to secure the frontier against possible Union army invasions. Cooper wrote President Davis that the Five Civilized Tribes “can furnish ten thousand warriors if needed” and “would be a terror to the Yankees.”<sup>11</sup>

Boudinot hoped to be included in this new Indian army being raised to help defend the Confederacy. After the business of the convention had concluded, he left Arkansas and headed for the Indian Territory to join Uncle Stand Watie, who was busy building a Cherokee regiment of his own. Watie had already received word from friends that “President Davis is determined to arm the Cherokees, Creeks and Choctaws. Probably in the course of six or eight weeks there will be many guns for the Cherokees.” Boudinot had desires of achieving glory during the war, the same thoughts which filled the heads of countless others on both sides, and serving in a high-ranking position under his uncle was the surest ticket. In October he wrote Watie seeking the position of either lieutenant colonel or major in his uncle’s regiment. Boudinot begged his uncle for a chance:

“You told me in Tahlequah [the seat of the Cherokee government] if I would go with you, you would do a good part by me. I am willing and anxious to go with you and as you have it in your power to do a good part by me, and thinking without vanity, that I deserve something from your hands. ... If any accident, which God forbid, should happen to you so that another would have to take your place, you will see the importance of having someone in responsible position to keep the power you now have from passing

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Parins, Boudinot, 38-39.

<sup>10</sup> Parins, Boudinot, 39.

<sup>11</sup> L.P. Walker to Douglas H. Cooper, May 13, 1861, in Dale and Litton, *Cherokee Cavaliers*, 104-105; Douglas H. Cooper to Jefferson Davis, in Lynda L. Crist and Mary S. Dix, eds., *Papers of Jefferson Davis*, vol. 7 (Baton Rouge, 1992), 267.

into unreliable hands.”

Interestingly, Boudinot did not want anyone to see the length he went to secure for himself a high-ranking position, as he ended the letter by telling Watie to “Destroy this as soon as you have read it.”<sup>12</sup>

Stand Watie did, indeed, commission Boudinot a major in the First Cherokee Rifles, and he served in that unit for more than a year, eventually rising to the rank of lieutenant colonel. He fought in several major engagements, including Pea Ridge, and distinguished himself as a “gallant” fighter. But it was in the realm of politics that Boudinot would aid the Cherokees, and the Confederacy, the most.<sup>13</sup>

On August 21, 1861 the Cherokee legislature voted to secede and join the Confederacy. The Confederate Government soon established relations with the tribe in a “Treaty of Friendship and Alliance” signed on October 7, 1861 and ratified unanimously on December 23, 1861. Article XLIV of the treaty awarded the Cherokees one non-voting delegate to the Confederate Congress, with the first election to be held under the direction of the principal chief. This was a right and privilege the United States Government would never have considered for any Indian tribe. With the pro-Union John Ross faction of the Cherokee nation scattered, pro-Confederate Cherokees seized control of the tribal government and elected Watie its principal chief and Boudinot to its seat in the Confederate House of Representatives on August 21, 1862. Boudinot traveled to Richmond later that fall and took his seat on October 9.<sup>14</sup>

Throughout the war, the Confederate Government under Jefferson Davis sought the very best friendship with all Indian tribes. By December 1861, after several treaties with numerous tribes had been signed, President Davis sent the Confederate Congress a message specifically regarding Indian relations. Imploring Congress to ratify them, Davis pointed out each treaty gave the Confederacy “guardianship over the tribe” and the responsibility “for all obligations to the Indians imposed by former treaties on the

Government of the United States.”<sup>15</sup>

The president also sought to supply the nations with both materials and money, asking Congress to “advance \$150,000, and the interest of \$50,000 for educational purposes on what are known as the Cherokee neutral lands ... which lands we guarantee to the Indians against the hazard of being lost by the fortune of war or ceded by treaty of peace.” In other words, Davis, who could trace his family lineage back to the great Powhatan chief Opechancanough, sought to do what the United States would not — honestly and judiciously take care of the Indian tribes under his jurisdiction.<sup>16</sup>

President Davis worked hard to care for all the tribes in the Indian Territory throughout the life of the Confederacy. He ordered the establishment of a Bureau of Indian Affairs, appointed an Indian agent for most of the tribes, and continually encouraged tribal leaders to stick with the Southern effort, even toward the end when it seemed all might be lost. “The welfare of the citizens and soldiers you represent,” he wrote Israel Folsom, president of the Grand Council of the Six Confederate Indian Nations, “is identical with that of all the Confederate States in the great struggle in which we are now engaged for constitutional rights and independence, and you are regarded by this Government as peculiarly entitled to its fostering care.”<sup>17</sup>

On August 18, 1862, the president wrote Congress that the “Indian nations within the Confederacy have remained firm in their loyalty and steadfast in the observance of their treaty engagements with this Government,” despite the fact there had been delays in getting some of the promised aid delivered on time. And the nations seemed to appreciate his efforts and viewed him as a benevolent leader. One letter to President Davis from the Choctaw Nation addressed him not as “Mr. President” but as “Dear Father.” Here was someone Cornelius Boudinot could work with.<sup>18</sup>

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15 Jefferson Davis, Message to the Congress of the Confederate States, December 12, 1861, in James D. Richardson, ed., *A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Confederacy*, vol. 1 (Nashville, 1906), 149-151.

16 Jefferson Davis, Message to the Congress of the Confederate States, December 12, 1861, in Richardson, *Messages and Papers*, 149-151; Laurence M. Hauptman, *Between Two Fires: American Indians in the Civil War* (New York, 1995), 12.

17 Jefferson Davis to Howell Cobb, March 12, 1861, in Richardson, *Messages and Papers*, 58; Jefferson Davis to Israel Folsom, February 22, 1864, in Dunbar Rowland, *Jefferson Davis, Constitutionalist*, vol. 6 (Jackson, 1923), 184-186.

18 Jefferson Davis, Message to Congress, August 18, 1862, in Richardson, *Messages and Papers*, 238; Moty Kanard, et al. to Jefferson Davis, August 17, 1863, in OR, series 1, volume

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12 A.M. Wilson and J.W. Washborne to Stand Watie, May 18, 1861, and Elias Cornelius Boudinot to Stand Watie, October 5, 1861, in Dale and Litton, *Cherokee Cavaliers*, 106-107, 110-111.

13 Frank Cunningham, *General Stand Watie's Confederate Indians* (Norman, 1959), 36, 51, 52, 58, 73; John M. Harrell, ed., *Confederate Military History*, vol. 10, part 2: Arkansas (Atlanta, 1899), 118.

14 Treaty of Friendship and Alliance with the Cherokee Nation, in James M. Matthews, ed., *The Statutes at Large of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America* (Richmond, 1864), 394-411; *Journal of the Confederate Congress*, 611; Parins, Boudinot, 51-52.



Even though Boudinot was a member of the Confederate House of Representatives, he was, officially, a delegate only and could not vote. He was assigned to the Committee on Indian Affairs, an essential post, and was allowed, by rule, to draft and propose bills which directly affected the Cherokee Nation and to speak on their behalf in committee meetings and on the floor. However, Boudinot was clever enough to put a much more liberal interpretation on the privileges of a "non-voting member," viewing it to mean he could work on behalf of any issue which "affected" Indians in any way. This meant he could involve himself in almost any issue he wanted.<sup>19</sup>

Representative Boudinot cared deeply for the Cherokee Nation and the Confederacy. He sought to do all he could for both. While not in session in Congress, he traveled frequently to Arkansas and the Indian Territory to meet with Watie. He wanted to see firsthand the situation on the ground, as this "intelligence of the State of Affairs" would "enable me to do more at Richmond than I could otherwise."<sup>20</sup>

Yet he also was greatly concerned about the miserable conditions in the Cherokee Nation. By treaty agreement, the Confederate government owed a sum of money to the Cherokees and Boudinot wanted to see it paid. He wrote Watie that he intended to invoke the terms of the treaty which stipulated the money could be paid to anyone who was authorized to receive it by the authorities in the Cherokee Nation. He would then see it distributed to those who needed it most. Boudinot was successful in this quest and the money, along with supplies, was paid to him for distribution. In early 1864, the Confederate Congress appropriated another \$100,000 to the Cherokee Nation, from a bill authored by Boudinot and signed by President Davis, but this money, as with all the rest, was beginning to lose much of its value with run-away inflation, a problem which began to seriously plague the Confederacy.<sup>21</sup>

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22, 1107-1108.

19 Parins, Boudinot, 53; Warner and Yearn, Biographical Register, 27. Parins has a very negative view concerning the fact the Confederate Government did not allow Indian delegates to be full voting members of Congress. But the Indian Territory was not a sovereign state and therefore could not have a full member (The US Congress today does not allow delegates from territories to vote). It is not known if that area would have become a state or several states under a permanent government but at least the Confederate Government allowed them to join its Congress, which the Federal Government never did.

20 Boudinot to Watie, January 23, 1863, in Dale and Litton, *Cherokee Cavaliers*, 119-120.

21 Boudinot to Watie, January 24, 1864, in Dale and Litton,

By 1864 and 1865 it seemed more and more likely the Confederate States of America was beginning to unravel. But like President Davis, Boudinot continued to espouse confident feelings of ultimate victory. In July 1864, with Grant having crippled Lee and bottled him up at Petersburg, Virginia, Boudinot wrote Watie it was his view that the "cause never looked brighter and an early peace is universally predicted." But within a year, the Confederacy had collapsed and Boudinot would be seeking another profession.<sup>22</sup>

With the end of hostilities in the spring of 1865, the United States sought to re-establish ties with the Indian tribes and Boudinot played a major role in those negotiations. He also partnered with Uncle Watie in a tobacco "factory," which was quite prosperous. Yet he never let go of his "radical" views that in order to survive, the Cherokee need to let go of the past and embrace the future, or the ways of the white man. He even desired to see the Indian Territory become a state. Because of these views, he was hated in his final years, even receiving death threats. Cornelius Boudinot died at his residence at Fort Smith, Arkansas on September 27, 1890, an important, yet forgotten, hero in the South's "Lost Cause."<sup>23</sup>

Originally from Ellisville, Mississippi, the "capital" of the famous "Free State of Jones," Ryan S. Walters is an independent historian who currently teaches American history at Collin College in North Texas.

He is the author of *The Last Jeffersonian: Grover Cleveland and the Path to Restoring the Republic*, *Remember Mississippi: How Chris McDaniel Exposed the GOP Establishment and Started a Revolution*, *Grover Cleveland: The Last Jeffersonian President*, *Apollo 1: The Tragedy That Put Us On the Moon*, and *The Jazz Age President: Defending Warren G. Harding*.

He has written for Townhall.com, LewRockwell.com, AntiWar.com, Mises.org, *Confederate Veteran* magazine, *Chronicles* magazine, and the Abbeville Institute, and has spoken at a number of venues, including the Abbeville Institute Summer School, the Stephen D. Lee Institute, and the Ludwig von Mises Institute. He has appeared on CSPAN, Breitbart Radio, the Dennis Prager Show, the Chris Stigall Show, the Mark Davis Show, the Bill Bunkley Show, the Michael Berry Show, the History Unplugged Podcast, and many others.



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*Cherokee Cavaliers*, 150-153; Parins, Boudinot, 54-55.

22 Boudinot to Watie, July 13, 1864, in Dale and Litton, *Cherokee Cavaliers*, 181.

23 Warner and Yearn, Biographical Register, 27; Parins, Boudinot, 161.

# The Christian Soldier

Joseph Warren at Bunker Hill, never underestimate the power of prayer. Bennett recalled such devotion from Andrew Jackson:

An officer once complained to General Andrew Jackson that some soldiers were making a noise in their tent. "What are they doing?" asked the general. "They are praying now, but they have been singing," was the reply. "And is that a crime?" the general demanded. "The articles of war order punishment for any unusual noise," was the reply. "God forbid that prayer should be an unusual noise in my camp," said Jackson, and he advised the officer to join the praying band.<sup>12</sup>

Jackson, Dabney, Bennett, and other Christians, lived in continuous prayer, seeking God's blessings and will. How would you achieve victory and deliverance if you did not ask and seek the Lord? Jackson's brigade praised the Lord in victories and praised the Lord in defeat. May such a mindset be an example to everyone.

Dabney and Jackson agreed that a genuine Christian, regardless of their denomination, was the preferred soldier. If the soldier placed the Lord before anything else in his life, the traits of the Spirit would prevail (Galatians 5:22–23). And within such a temperament would be the Godly example and encouragement provided to others, possibly including an entire brigade or army. This sermon clearly resembled the very traits Jackson possessed. The Confederate Soldiers pocket manual defined the Christian:

## **That man leads a sincere Christian life:**

1st. Who endeavors to serve and obey God to the best of his understanding and power.

2nd. Who strives to please his neighbor to edification.

3rd. Who endeavors to do his duty in that state of life unto which it has pleased God to call him.

Whoever would continue in the practice of these things unto his life's end, it is necessary that he should call himself often to an account whether he does so or not; constantly pray for grace to know, and to do his duty; and preserve himself in such a teachable temper as to be always ready to receive the truth when it is fairly proposed to him.<sup>13</sup>


Jackson himself had a dream of a Christian army.

Of course, his brigade had the reputation of being one of prayer and submission to God's will. Accounts emerged during and after the war of Jackson's impact on soldiers and their conversion to Christianity. While his dream of an entire Christian army was not feasible, we marvel at his idea and share his sentiments. Rev. John R. Richardson shared:

Stonewall Jackson believed the best soldier is the one who has made his peace with God and strives to do his duty day by day. The Christian soldier keeps morally clean. He is not found in the hospital with a venereal disease or in the stockade because of drunkenness. Instead of being a liability to his nation, he is an asset. Instead of weakening his outfit he strengthens it. Men need a strong Christian faith to properly motivate their conduct, and they find such motivation in Christianity. Jackson said he would like to command an army composed only of converted men. He felt this way because he had experienced the power of Christ in his own life. Let Stonewall Jackson ever be to us an example of the power of pure Christianity to make real men!<sup>14</sup>

Today, in a nation which openly denies the Word of God, one can only speculate on the differences the country might resemble if it walked more openly with the Lord. While Christianity may have influenced the Founding Fathers, the nation has never been solely Christian and seemingly appears to have departed from any resemblance to the days of our forefathers. While Jackson did not get to live out his dream of an entirely Christian nation or army, the day is coming when the Lord will return to claim His own and judge the darkness.

Shall we end in a Confederate soldier prayer:

Almighty God, whom without faith it is not possible to please, enable me, I beseech Thee, so perfectly to believe in Thy son Jesus Christ that my faith in Thy sight may never be reprov'd; and grant that, as I am called to a knowledge of Thy grace and faith in Thee, I may avoid all those things that are contrary to my professions and follow all such as are agreeable to the same; through Jesus Christ our Lord. AMEN.<sup>15</sup> 

12 Quintard, *The Confederate Soldiers Pocket Manual of Devotions*, (Charleston: Evans & Cogswell, 1863), 15.

13 Ibid., 4.

14 Richardson, *The Christian Character of General Stonewall Jackson*, 20.

15 Quintard, *The Confederate Soldiers Pocket Manual of Devotions*, 13



# Confederate Monuments

The most elaborate is the passage on the draped obelisk which from 1908 to 2020 stood on the grounds of the courthouse in Decatur.

**THESE MEN HELD THAT THE  
STATES MADE THE UNION,  
THAT THE CONSTITUTION IS THE  
EVIDENCE OF THE COVENANT,  
THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE  
ARE SUBJECT TO NO POWER  
EXCEPT AS THEY HAVE AGREED  
THAT FREE CONVENTION BINDS  
THE PARTIES TO IT, THAT THERE  
IS SANCTITY IN OATHS AND  
OBLIGATION IN CONTRACTS,  
AND IN DEFENSE OF THESE PRINCIPLES  
THEY MUTUALLY PLEDGED THEIR LIVES  
THEIR FORTUNES AND THEIR SACRED  
HONOR.**

One frequently hears the argument these monuments should be kept standing because they are a part of history. They are part of history, certainly, but a more relevant point is they are an important history lesson.

The passage on the Decatur obelisk encapsulates the compact theory of the United States Constitution. The states were the sovereign entities. They won their independence severally in their War of Independence from Britain. They then created the Union and were bound to each other by a covenant, a contract, an agreement. The states voluntarily joined a federal union but never yielded their sovereignty to this union. They created this entity to serve certain delegated powers, limited and specifically enumerated. The states were the principals. The central government was the agent.

As free convention bound the parties to this covenant, and as the states at no point surrendered their sovereignty, the principles — the states — were free at any time and for any reason to withdraw the authority they had granted to the agent. The sovereign principles were subject to no power except as they had agreed, and they no longer agreed.

Did they fight for the principles of the Declaration of Independence, as stated on the Augusta cenotaph? They thought so.

They believed it had become “necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have con-

nected them with another. ...” The people asserted they had God-given “unalienable Rights.” They argued “Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. ...” They asserted when “any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government. ...” They separated from the other states in order “to secure these rights.”

Was the invasion which they resisted an unconstitutional one, as asserted on the Madison monument? Again, the Confederates certainly thought so. After all, they were no longer in the union. The Constitution did not authorize the United States to invade other states to which they had formerly been bound by free convention. They had as much right to repel this invasion as the United States had to repel an invasion from Canada or Britain. Secession was not the cause of the War. The war began when the Confederacy was invaded by forces from a hostile neighboring nation.

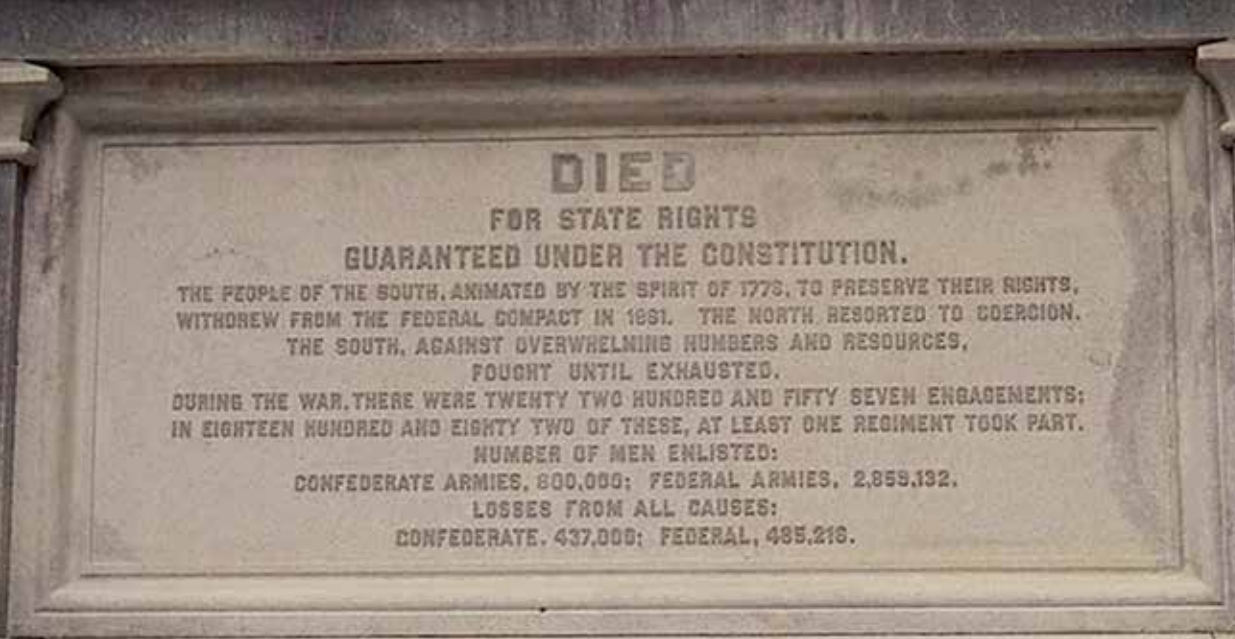
Do I believe these positions to be correct? Whether I do or not is irrelevant. The point is the people of the Confederacy did.<sup>15</sup> That people held these views is a fact of history. One cannot understand American history unless one is aware of and has reflected upon this interpretation.

Are the people who want to destroy Confederate monuments aware of this interpretation? Have they reflected upon it? Have they considered the power of an interpretation which impelled 750,000 men to bear arms to defend their new nation? Have they pondered the force of a belief which enabled a small nation to wage war for four years against a vastly superior enemy?

I have seen little evidence of any reflection or any appreciation of the complexities of history. Rather, I have seen mobs attacking and defacing monuments; I have seen police standing by and letting this lawbreaking happen; I have seen prosecutors condone vandalism by refusing to prosecute vandals; I have seen craven politicians pandering to the mob; I have seen a judge,

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15 Regarding the issue of secession, President Dwight Eisenhower wrote, in a letter to Dr. Leon W. Scott, “Men of probity, character, public standing and unquestioned loyalty, both North and South, had disagreed over this issue as a matter of principle from the day our Constitution was adopted.” ([www.civilwarprofiles.com/dwight-d-eisenhower-in-defense-of-robert-e-lee/](http://www.civilwarprofiles.com/dwight-d-eisenhower-in-defense-of-robert-e-lee/))



*Close-up view of a Confederate Memorial in Austin, Texas.*

in the face of a clear law protecting monuments, declare a monument to be the nuisance, not the mob attacking it, and ordering the monument to be removed; I have seen beautiful works of art wrecked because unthinking people have bought into a narrative and accepted a story too good to check.

The basic argument against Confederate monuments boils down to this: Confederates were defending slavery and the monument builders were defending white supremacy and Jim Crow. Period. End of story. Tear 'em down.

I have read and transcribed every inscription on every surface of every Confederate monument in two states. I have read many contemporary accounts of the fundraising efforts and dedication ceremonies. Nothing I have read leads me to believe the builders of the monuments were motivated by racial animus.

I would not deny many of the monuments were built in the Jim Crow era or the people who built them (with few exceptions, I am sure) were segregationists. They did not believe in racial equality. They did not favor equal political and civil rights for all citizens regardless of race. To claim otherwise would be false. And if I were to make such a claim I would not count on Politifact to rule "mostly false." However, not everything which happened in the Jim Crow era was a statement of Jim Crow repression. More than 250,000 Confederate soldiers and sailors died in that war. Tens of thousands more were wounded and suffered for the rest of their lives because of their service. Their families' and their communities' loss is unparalleled in American history. Their daughters and granddaughters loved these men and honored them with these works of stone and bronze.

In 1874, just nine years after the war's end, a monu-

ment was erected to "Our Confederate Dead" in Magnolia Cemetery in Mobile, Alabama. An officer of the United States Army participated in the dedication and presented a wreath. He spoke these words: "This floral offering is tendered with the kindly and sympathetic greetings of surviving Federal soldiers ... who honor the brave and heroic dead of the late war, and desire your acceptance of the same as an humble tribute to the valor and unselfish devotion to a cause held dearer than life."<sup>16</sup>

The soldiers of the United States who warred against these Confederates could honor them and help their families mourn. All Americans in the 21st century should be able to do the same thing.

It is important to remember Confederate memorials are not the mob's only target. In 2020 *The Federalist* compiled a list of 183 monuments and other memorials which have been destroyed or removed. Of these, only a minority are related to the Confederacy.<sup>17</sup> The range of targets is impressive: from Christopher Columbus to several Founding Fathers; from fallen firefighters and policemen to a Catholic saint; from a big city mayor in the East to explorers and pioneers in the West; from an Irish immigrant in Montana who committed the sin of being old and white to statues of Jesus Christ and the Virgin Mary.

The list is now dated, as the wreckers have had more to do their wrecking. The Confederacy is not the real target, only the immediate one. These wreckers hate the culture the Confederacy was a part of. They hate America. They hate Western Civilization. ❏

16 *Morning Star and Catholic Messenger*, May 3, 1874, p. 1.

17 <https://thefederalist.com/2020/07/22/list-of-183-monuments-ruined-since-protests-began-and-counting/>



# LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

century communists even celebrated the ongoing revolution. Indeed, a big change had taken place in these United States, something akin to a revolution. James S. Allen, 1906-1986, a well-known Marxist historian, journalist, and member of the Communist Party USA made this observation about the revolution which took place as a result of the Federal Government's victory over the South: "Reconstruction was the continuation of the Civil War into a new phase, in which the revolution passed from the stage of armed conflict into primarily a political struggle which sought to consolidate the Northern triumph." In 1929, Claude G. Bowers (1916-1953) wrote *The Tragic Era*, a well-researched study on the horrors of Reconstruction. Speaking of that tragic era, Bowers states that, "The story of this Revolution is one of desperate enterprises, by daring and unscrupulous men."

Without a doubt, with the defeat of the military forces of the Confederate States of America, these

United States underwent a revolutionary change. This change now allows woke military "historians" to condemn everything Confederate as symbols of racism and/or treason. They use this false narrative to change names of military bases, ships, and to pull-down monuments. These woke, leftist military "specialists" and their political enablers are performing much like George Orwell (1903-1950) described Big Brother (big government) acting in his social science fiction novel masterpiece, 1984: "Every record has been destroyed or falsified, every book has been rewritten, every picture has been repainted, every statue and street and building has been re-named, every date altered. And that process is continuing day by day and minute by minute. History has stopped."

British author and artist, Alexander Adam, points out "No revolution takes place without usurping symbols." Mr. Adam explains that the greatest fear in allowing and encouraging attacks

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upon monuments and symbols is “Once historical symbols are erased, new targets are needed. Who better than the defenders of the erased culture?” While debating BLM and Antifa radicals a few years ago, they made the point that the symbols of the South were just the beginning of the cultural cleansing process. They declared that everything remotely associated with the South must go including the bodies of dead heroes and anyone who defended those heroes. The remaining living Southerners would have to be “re-educated.”

So by using the tools the SCV is making available, Confederate Legion ads and videos, polling evidence of pro-South feeling both in the South and the North, one-click politics, national ads, and local camp efforts, we can defeat these “hate the South” radicals. Not only will we gain members and supporters but the weak-kneed politicians who routinely cave to the pressure from radical haters of the South, will be put on notice that the defenders of Dixie are alive and well.

*Deo Vindice*, please follow me on Twitter, KennedyTwins @kennedy\_twins or on Facebook at Walter Kennedy. ❏

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# Forward the Colors

book. Below is a QR code and URL; either one will take you to a short video I made regarding Native American Confederates. With modern technology, you do not need to be a professional videographer to create and post positive pro-South information. The National SCV advertising videos are done by professionals, but those of us who are amateurs can do a lot ourselves on the local level.

By viewing and sharing videos you and fellow SCV members create, you not only better educate yourself, but you help increase the number of views. YouTube and Rumble measure the number of views a video receives and will increase the availability of videos to people who search for videos about Southern heritage issues.



<https://rumble.com/v1s06n6-native-american-confederates.html>

We have the potential active support of 60 to 70 percent of Southerners. We can win if we act together and present the enemy with a fight he has never faced. Remember what Frederick the Great of Prussia said: "The primary maxim for an offensive war is to formulate ambitious plans, so that if they succeed, they will produce really significant results."<sup>5</sup> Together, local Camps, Divisions, and National SCV shall produce really significant results. Stay tuned, a lot more is coming.

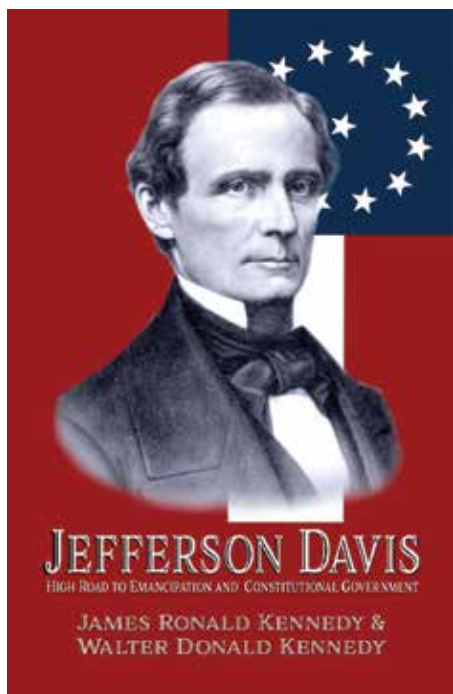
*Deo Vindice!*

**James Ronald Kennedy**  
Chief of Heritage Operations



5 Frederick the Great, as cited in Jay Luvaas, *Frederick the Great on the Art of War* (The Free Press, New York & London: 1966), 310.

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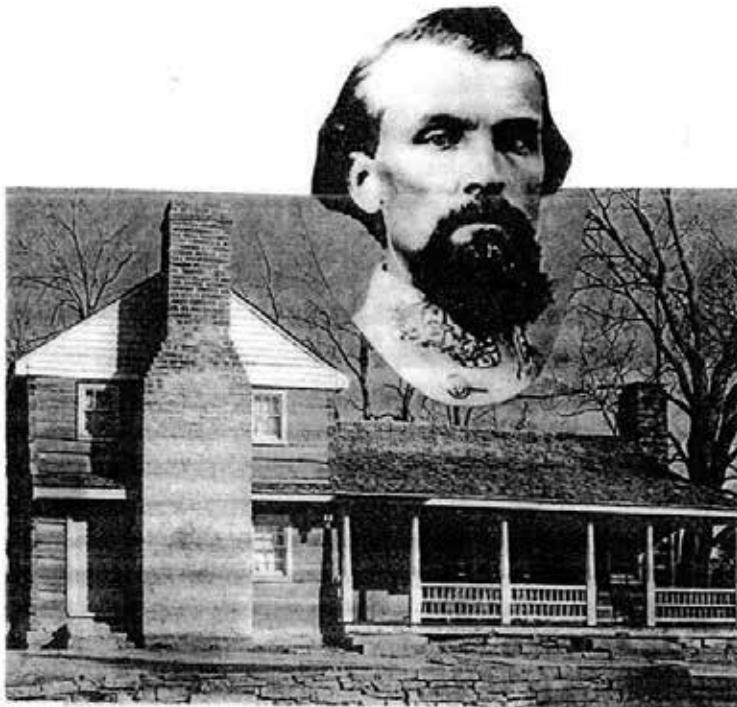
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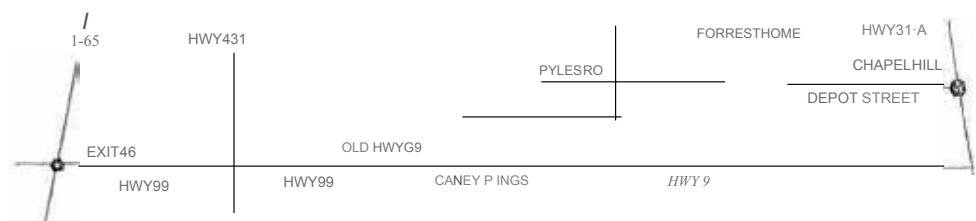
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## REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

monies each month to be able to do other things which need to be done, such as being open every Saturday. I want to thank everyone who has made a contribution to the organization on behalf of the National Confederate Museum. If we will attack this debt and pay it off early, our organization will be able to provide better services to its members and the museum will become the great story teller for our ancestors.

At the last General Executive Council Meeting, it was voted to name the entire 80-acre campus the Southern Heritage Center. This does not rename anything. The National Confederate Museum is still the National Confederate Museum. Historic Elm Springs is still Historic Elm Springs. We now have an additional name for the entire campus. We wanted a name which would reflect the history created by our history because the storyline inside the museum starts at 1607 and tells the story which led to our story.



### THE SOCIETY OF THE ORDER OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS

#### Financial Assistance for Preservation Projects

The Order of the Southern Cross, founded in 1863 by Maj. Gen. Patrick Cleburne, Lt. Gen. Leonidas Polk, and Rev. Charles Quintard, was originally created to foster brotherhood and 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, the Order has allocated more than \$1 million to these endeavors.

If your SCV Camp or 501(c)3 organization is seeking financial assistance to help fund a Confederate preservation project, we encourage you to contact the Chairman of our Grants Committee, Richard Smoot, at [respln@flash.net](mailto:respln@flash.net) or visit our website for more information.

*Deo Vindice*

[www.orderofsoutherncross.com](http://www.orderofsoutherncross.com)

We are in a very busy season with politicians being in session and we are working with two states on One-Click Politics campaigns. One-Click Politics is looking to be a real asset. We are also very busy because state reunion season has begun. Regrettably I will not be able to make every reunion. I am looking forward to getting out and visiting with everyone and see what each state is working on. Expect to see some national advertising concerning the National Confederate Museum and Historic Elm Springs. Every member on the General Executive Council is working to grow our organization and make it better. Everyone I have reached out to has been very willing to step up and work. Ideas and discussions are constantly being tossed around and worked on. I will admit one problem I have is I get impatient. It takes time for these ideas to go from talk to a working product and it has become necessary for me to be more patient. We have more projects in the works, so be patient and willing to work as these projects become reality.

I want to thank everyone who has been out there getting the jobs done. You are an inspiration to me. We have work to do, so let's get to work.

Your humble servant,

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



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

# Confederate Classifieds

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

**LET'S ALL LEARN TRUTHFUL SOUTHERN HISTORY.** Learn by reading some of historian and author Howard Ray White's 13 books. Call 704-242-0022.

**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](mailto:cwc1861@lcs.net) or [www.civilwarcourier.com](http://www.civilwarcourier.com)

**LET US PUBLISH YOUR NEXT BOOK!** From one copy to a thousand or more. The Scuppernon Press, PO Box 1724, Wake Forest, NC 27588. [www.scuppernonpress.com](http://www.scuppernonpress.com)

**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



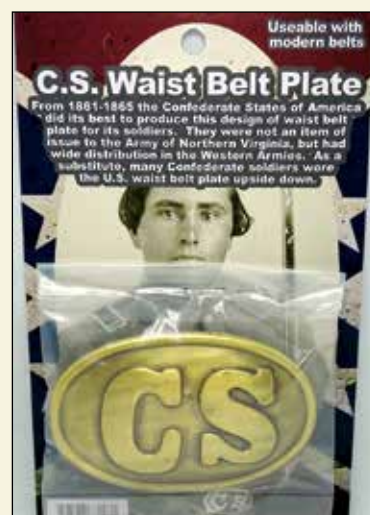
**NEW ITEM!** Assorted Dixieland Music Boxes – plays *Dixie*. \$25.99 Choose from the following styles: Butterfly Cameo on Lilac #1379, Victorian Rose on Carnelian #1389, Vintage Confederate Flags (from cover of 1903 reunion) #1383, General N. B. Forrest #1381 and Battle Flag #1382. Measures approximately 2.5”L x 2”W x 1.75”H. These sell extremely well in our gift shop and are a customer favorite!



**NEW ITEM!** #1376 Rustic Battle Flag Small Zippered Bag Perfect for smaller items. Measures 7.75” x 4.5” \$8.99



#1369 Rustic Battle Flag Velcro Wallet \$9.99



#1291 C.S. Waist Belt Plate. Made of lead-free materials and for use with modern belts. \$9.99



#379 Confederate Toy Soldier Battle Set. For kids of all ages! \$8.99



National Confederate Museum Pin. CM100 \$10.00

#1143 Sam Davis Lapel Pin. \$8.00



SCV Logo Laser Engraved Wallets. Brown oil-tan leather. Choose from small bi-fold (S1002) \$40.00 or large bi-fold (s1003) \$50.00. Member only purchase.



#695 CSA Lapel Pin. \$5.00



#773 Cavalry Lapel Pin. \$3.99



#1295 Artillery Lapel Pin. \$3.99

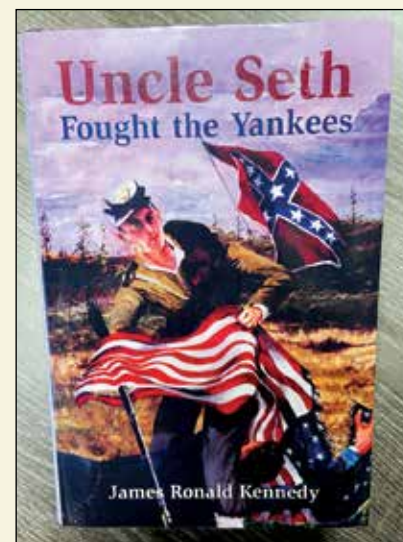


#774 Infantry Lapel Pin. \$3.99



# — Sale Items —

**#1234 Book:** *Uncle Seth Fought the Yankees* by James Ronald Kennedy. This fictional novel follows 'Uncle Seth' as he spins his yarns pulling from his experiences as a Confederate soldier. He tells of atrocities, injustices and indignities suffered by him and his Southern brethren during the War for Southern Independence. **Now only \$12.50.**



**#833-AM Audie Murphy Mini Bust.** Born in Texas in 1925, Audie would become one of the most decorated American combat soldiers in history. Measures 5" tall. Made in USA! **Now only \$10.00.**

**S233 Select Logo Mesh Caps.** Available in gray (S233 Gray), black (S233 Black), camo (S233 Camo) & navy (S233 Navy). Black mesh back. Member only purchase. **Now only \$11.25.**



**#S230 Select Logo Non-Mesh Cap.** Camouflage only. Member only purchase. **Now only \$11.25.**



**#S354 Logo Sweatshirt.** Available in black (S354B), light gray (S354G), navy (S354N) & red (S354R). Limited sizing available (S - 3X). Member only purchase. **Now only \$19.99.**



**#S926 Logo Fleece Pullover.** Limited sizing available (S - 3X). No XL Sizes. Member only purchase. **Now only \$35.00.**

## Sons of Confederate Veterans Order Form

PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402 • 800-693-4943 • Fax: 931-381-6712 • [www.scv.org](http://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		\$9.75
\$20.01 - \$35.00	\$11.50	Add \$2.25 extra for every \$25 increment over \$100
\$35.01 - \$50.00	\$12.75	
\$50.01 - \$65.00	\$14.00	
\$65.01 - \$80.00	\$15.25	
\$80.01 - \$95.00	\$16.50	Tennessee Residents add 9.75% Sales Tax
\$95.01 - \$100.00	\$17.75	



# Proposed Constitutional Amendments

## To be considered at the 128th National Reunion in Hot Springs, Arkansas — July 19-22, 2023

### Proposed Amendment 1

#### Creation of a New Section in the Constitution Within Section 3

##### Purposed Section: 3.1.4

An honorable Confederate is defined as a soldier who enlisted and served the dates of April 12, 1861 thru April 20, 1866 for either the Confederate army or of a state within the Confederation who never deserted or was dishonorably discharged without their rights tutored. A Confederate regardless of service to a state within the Confederate States of America is also awarded the right of receiving the Southern Cross of Honor grave marker to mark his service towards the cause.

**Rationale for:** There is no official declaration within the membership application or website that “what is a Confederate” and “what is an honorable Confederate” the clause in membership that you may join under State service, many still do not deem that person a Confederate veteran despite their service to the Confederate cause. Furthermore, because of the lack of knowledge on what is honorable or not, some amps could members for joining if a person’s ancestor signed the Oath of Allegiance before the end of the war while others would accept it.

There is need for stable requirements, and once set everyone within the order that was or current member of the SCV shall be grandfathered in if As well the end date of April 20, 1866 was chosen since that was when the Official declaration ending the war was by President Johnson.

Submitted by: Avery Frantz  
Col. Sherod Hunter Camp 1525, Phoenix, AZ

**Committee Recommendation:** recommends a “No” vote. The reason behind the proposal is sound, we probably do need a better definition of “Honorable Service.” One problem is the date proposed does not appear workable or from the correct source. We recommend the Commander-in-Chief appoint a committee to research the best way to address this issue.

### Proposed Amendment 2

**MEMBERSHIP 3.1. Eligibility.** in the Sons of Confederate Veterans is open to male descendants — lineal or collateral — of those men who honorably and whose service terminated honorably in the forces of the Confederate States of America or one of the States thereof. Applicants for must be men of character, who emulate the best qualities of the Confederate soldier.

**Proposed New Reading: 3. MEMBERSHIP 3.1. Eligibility.** Membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans is open to [BIOLOGICAL] male descendants — lineal or collateral — of those men who served honorably and Whose service terminated honorably in the armed forces of the Confederate States of America or one of the States thereof. Applicants for must men of good character, who emulate the qualities of the Confederate soldier.

**Reason:** Ensures those who are joining the Sons of Confederate Veterans are who were born with the sex male and are not female descendants of Confederate Veterans who have had their gender / sex identity changed to male.

Submitted by: Avery Frantz  
Col. Sherod Hunter Camp 1525, Phoenix, AZ

**Committee recommendation:** recommends a “No” vote. Unfortunately there is a need for something like this in today’s world. However we do not wish our official documents to be sullied with this “problem.” Additionally, the proposal does not answer other possible scenarios. We suggest instead a motion be made to address this issue which will make it official policy. The committee will offer a motion to address this issue.

### **Proposed Amendment: 3**

#### **9. General Officers:**

9.1.2. The Commander-in-Chief and Lt. Commander-in-Chief shall serve for a term of two years or until their successors are elected, and they may not succeed themselves consecutively in the same office.

#### **Proposed change**

9.1.2 The Commander-in-Chief and Lt. Commander-in-Chief, shall be elected for a term of two years and may stand for reelection for no more than one consecutive additional two-year term.

Roy P. Hudson  
Capt. J. J. Dickison Camp 1387, Melbourne, FL

The Committee does not make a recommendation. Instead we offer two viewpoints on the matter for camps to discuss. The “Rationale for” is from the proposer.

**Rationale for:** With the rapidity of on-going attack upon Southern heritage and changing tools and methods to combat said attacks, the Commander-in-Chief, and Lt. Commander-in-Chief, like the Department officers, often need more than one two-year term to organize, institute, and test projects to vindicate the Cause for which the Confederate Veterans fought. This amendment will assure the continuity of National SCV efforts to establish and institute programs to promote a truthful narrative about the War and our right to preserve and celebrate our Confederate heritage.

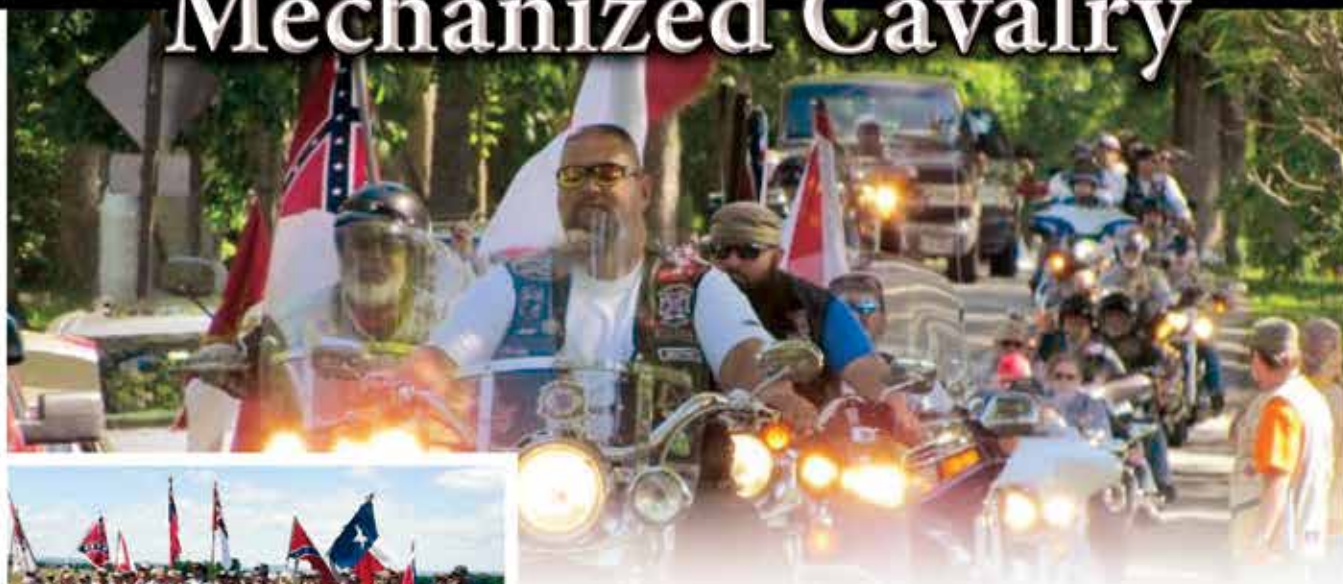
**Rationale Against:** No matter how many terms an officer serves, there will always be programs and activities which will have to be carried over to a new term. Based on that one could argue for unlimited terms. While Army Officers can be elected to a second term, once that term is over they are off the GEC. A Commander-in-Chief is not elected to just two years on the GEC. He serves as Commander-in-Chief for two years and then stays on for the next three administrations, making a total of eight years. If each CiC served two terms that would be a total of 16 (sixteen) years. Hopefully a Past CiC continues working on meaningful projects after his term.





# 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](http://www.csascvmc.org)

Kevin Stone Commanding: [scvmchcav@hotmail.com](mailto:scvmchcav@hotmail.com)

**We are the Special Operations of the SCV!**