

Confederate Veteran.

November/December 2022

In This Issue ...

An Exercise In State Sovereignty

— Jerry C. Brewer

William Ruffin Cox

— Dr. Samuel W. Mitcham, Jr.

Save Wyse Fork Battlefield

— Dennis Harper

The Charge to The Sons of Confederate Veterans

— John H. Land, III

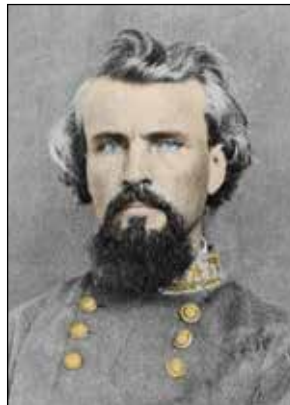
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PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY IN
THE INTEREST OF CONFEDERATE
ASSOCIATIONS AND KINDRED TOPICS

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S. A. Cunningham

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Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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ON THE COVER — Wreaths Across America adorn the 1,378 Confederate graves in Oakwood Cemetery, Raleigh, North Carolina. Photo by Frank Powell.



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Confederate Veteran.

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FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

The year is fast coming to a close. I, for one, am not sorry to see it come to an end. But, that's personal for me. I believe the SCV had a good year. Our heritage continues to be attacked on all fronts, but I feel we are holding our own. Perhaps 2023 will be the year the tide will turn. Because, no matter what, the truth always wins in the end.

This is a feature-packed issue to end the year and I really enjoyed putting it together. I hope you will enjoy it as much as I did. We start off with Jerry Brewer's essay on *An Exercise In State Sovereignty*. He goes over the causes and reasons for the Southern Cause and why our ancestors left the Union to form their own nation. Some of this you may know, some you may not, but it won't hurt to go over it again.

We welcome back Dr. Sandy Mitcham to our pages with his essay on *William Ruffin Cox*. This is a remarkable story of a man who believed in leading from the front and was wounded 11 times. But, he survived the War and went on to a life of public service and even served in the US Congress. I think will enjoy his story.

You may have heard of the plan to build a major interstate highway through the middle of the Wyse Fork Battlefield located in eastern North Carolina. Dennis Harper is leading the fight to prevent this and shares his story with us in this issue. Please help if you can.

Compatriot John H. Land, III shares his thoughts on *The Charge* and really does a good job breaking it down. I hope it inspires you to continue our fight.

Right at the end of putting this issue together the news broke about removing the Confederate Memorial in Arlington National Cemetery. Compatriot Richard Hines was the first to contact me and discussed how we can win this battle. His essay is in this issue and please look in the Notices section for messages from Commander-in-Chief Boshers for even more information and a new way you can help and make your voices heard.

I would like to thank everyone for their kind comments, best wishes and prayers during the past year. I really appreciate it. I would like to wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year and I hope to see you at an event in the near future Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause.

A handwritten signature of Frank B. Powell, III in black ink.

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
JASON BOSHERS
CIC@SCV.ORG

The Power of Education and No Expiration Date

It seems we wake up every day to a new crisis both natural and man-made. The natural ones can be anything from an inconvenience to catastrophic. However, they are unavoidable. They are just going to happen as part of nature. Currently we have flooding in Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky. Kentucky has been dealt some real strong blows with the tornados and flooding from previous storms and my prayers remain with Kentucky. I ask that we keep those who have been and are currently being affected in our thoughts and prayers. Don't forget about the Relief Fund because you can contribute to this fund and provide relief to other SCV members.

Now, the man-made disasters. So unnecessary. I wake up one morning and hear about Wyse Fork Battlefield and the plans to build a highway through our history. There are many places in this nation where historical events which need to be remembered happened and we have set aside acres and made parks to protect them, which is wonderful and should be done. The process of remembering, protecting and honoring our history does not have an expiration date. Just because it happened years ago does not mean it should be forgotten or, even worse, erased. I am sure the highway through history will be explained as being a need to relieve traffic congestion. It's looking forward

without looking back. Rearview mirrors were put in cars for a reason. The beauty of what has come out of this is to see so many people standing up together and voicing an opinion. Through events such as this, opportunities arise. People get to networking. Ideas get tossed around. New possibilities present themselves. What are we doing to step up and make use of our given opportunities?

Continuing the man-made disasters. What about Enfield, NC? Talk about unnecessary. Destroying monuments to soldiers of multiple wars. I do not know how to begin to understand why anyone would think this is a good thing to do. It is so bizarre, I don't have words. I will just say I am aware of these man-made disasters and I am keeping an eye on them.

These man-made disasters are nothing new. In fact they have become common place which is the tragedy. We can't let the fact these man-made disasters are happening bring us down and make us negative. In fact, "Woe is me" is contagious and will pull you down with the disaster so let's get off this negativity and focus on something positive we can do. The question becomes what are you going to do about it? How we prevent, defend and react to the man-made disasters is something we are working on and we will need support from all levels of our organization. Remember the real

power of our organization is with the members and the members make up the camps. It bears repeating so I will repeat it. The most important piece in our organization is each and every member. The most important entity is each and every camp.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. How many of us have heard those words? Those words apply here. Work on preventing any issues. Talk to people. Do good works in the community. Join the Chamber of Commerce. Don't be a kept secret. Knowing you are there and you care and you are involved goes a long way in prevention.


Defending our history is going to be something we must do from now on. Even the Confederate Soldiers themselves knew we would need to defend their good name. In my last article I wrote about needing a spokesman and the need to train a spokesman. We are talking to people about organizing classes to train a spokesman. This is where local boots on the ground is critical because they can provide the information which will be the talking points. Know your history and know our history. Arm yourselves with knowledge of facts, develop a thick skin and don't let people rattle your cage. Control your emotions because the effort will be made to shake you up and get something from you to be used against you and us. There is a side effect we need to take away from defending and that is to learn to prevent it from happening again. You have now faced it and what did you learn? What is the take away? Learn from this man-made disaster about what to do to prevent any future man-made disasters and work on putting those prevention practices in place. Document lessons learned and share. Every time I have faced an issue I have learned something. Don't forget to learn.

Once prevention has failed, my belief is the first thing we need is a response to these man-made disasters. At this point I am going to express my beliefs, thoughts and feelings. The local camps, brigades or division should be in the lead because they know the situation and the players. National should only be in a support role. I do not want to come in and issue a statement which might hurt the local efforts. I have had this happen to me and I do not want to be that guy. I want to help you but you must tell me what you need and how I can help you.

The power to do these things is within each and every one of us. You might be a bad spokesman but you can go to a Chamber of Commerce Meeting. You might be a great spokesman but not good at research and need someone to help you gather the facts to present. You can play a part and it is going to take all of us working together and supporting each other.

One of the things I have mentioned is education. We need to educate ourselves so we can educate others. The more they know you care the more they will listen to the lesson, so go out of your way to teach. We have a wonderful educational opportunity in the National Confederate Museum. I was at the Texas Ranger Museum and saw their treasure hunt for the kids. We are now working on a

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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Doesn't think flag photo was appropriate

To the Editor:

When I turned to page 11 of my July/August 2022 issue of *Confederate Veteran*, I was first dismayed, then disturbed, and finally disgusted to see the Confederate Battle Flag used to promote a cheap political proclamation. We all know "Let's Go Brandon" is a crudely profane slogan substitute.

I could only imagine how my great-great grandfather, Capt. William James Ransome Cantey, Jr. of the Army of Northern Virginia who was killed under that flag at the Battle of Five Forks nine days before General Lee's surrender would react to this unbecoming, unsuitable, and inappropriate exploitation of his army's flag. *Confederate Veteran* owes its decent readers an apology.

William C. Cliett, Jr.
General William Wing Loring Camp 1316
St. Augustine, Florida

Money would not change their opinions of us

To the Editor:

In the September/October issue of *Confederate Veteran*, a letter to the editor from one of our compatriots suggested that we make a "massive" monetary contribution to a historically Black college or university to show we aren't racists and to receive some positive coverage from the leftist mainstream media.

With all due respect to this compatriot, I can't think of a worse thing we could do with our SCV funds. Modern-day colleges and universities are breeding grounds for Marxism, wokeness and hatred for all things Confederate.

Some examples: A few years ago at

Duke University, a statue of Robert E. Lee was vandalized by a student with a hammer. The statue had to be removed before any further damage was done to it. The University of Texas has removed statues of Albert Sidney Johnston and Robert E. Lee among other Confederate statues. And at the University of North Carolina, the Confederate "Silent Sam" statue was pulled from its pedestal by a mob, stomped on, and defaced. These are but a few instances of the anti-Confederate hatred on university campuses around the country.

If this kind of hatred for us exists on the campuses of mainstream American colleges, it goes without saying it is probably even worse at a historically Black college. I for one am not for giving one penny to the kind of people who forced us to exhume the remains of Nathan Bedford Forrest and his wife and move them to a safer location. Is this the type of behavior and are these the kinds of people we want to reward with a "massive" donation of our funds? Thinking we are going to win our enemies over by donating money to them or by making our logo more politically correct is incredibly naïve. No amount of cash is going to change their minds — they would simply take our funds and then laugh at us. Likewise, the leftist mainstream media most likely would not even report our gift because it does not fit their agenda.

History has proven pacifism does not work. Giving funds to our enemies would be interpreted by them as an admission of our guilt when we are guilty of nothing. I am of the opinion, our organization needs to do what is right and let the chips fall where they may. I am not the least bit interested in the opinions of colleges or universities who would tell me I am a racist simply by being white, and doubly so because I belong to an organization which is non-political, non-violent, and

does not espouse a white-supremacist philosophy. Giving money to these people would be plain silly and would not change their opinions of us in the least. Such funds would be better spent on monuments or on acquiring exhibit items for our museum.

Randy England
Texas John Slaughter Camp 2074
Sun City, Arizona

Movie needs to be made about atrocities

To the Editor:

The *Confederate Veteran* magazine, September/October 2022, was an excellent edition. It included articles which help to tell our side of the story. The article entitled, "Confederate Refugees: Victim of Total War" by Richard A. Marksbury was especially descriptive in telling the results of Lincoln and his Marxist army's brutality, and the hardships our ancestors endured.

I would like to see a video/movie made by the SCV to aptly describe and portray Union atrocities resulting in many of our ancestors becoming refugees in their own country. I would love to contribute to a project like this.

Charles A. Jennings
Col. John Jumper Camp 900
Claremore, Oklahoma

Really likes Confederate Veteran magazine

To the Editor:

Sir, I am a brand new member of SCV (my new camp only meets quarterly, so I haven't been initiated yet) and I just received my first issue of the magazine. I wanted to compliment you and your staff on the high quality of the publication. I was impressed with the mix of happenings around the

country as well as the historical articles and the overall length. I was already a member of the SUVCW before I discovered my Confederate roots (Private Joseph Rogers, Company D, 4th Kentucky Infantry, CSA) and the *Confederate Veteran* blows *The Banner* right out of the water!

Sincerely,

Brian Mexin

Col. Samuel St. George Rogers Camp 1508.
Shelbyville, Indiana

Doesn't like direction of article

To the Editor:

I love the South, and I honor the memory of my Confederate ancestor who fought to defend his country. But the recent editorial by James Ron Kennedy does not represent my views as a member of the SCV. He writes as if the War Between the States is still being fought. He speaks several times of our fellow Americans as "enemies," and speaks of our work to preserve Southern heritage in militaristic terms: "shall we rally ... while initiating our counterattacks that will not only defeat, but destroy our enemies?" The very title ("The War Continues") is militaristic.

These are, in my view, precisely the sentiments the SCV does not need to be espousing if we wish to grow and thrive as an organization. The flags of the Confederacy were my ancestor's flags; they are not mine. My flag — the one I have pledged my allegiance to more times than I can count since I was a child (and that our camp pledges its allegiance to at the start of every meeting) — is the stars and stripes. One of the ways I honor my Confederate ancestor's patriotic service and respect for his country is by respecting and serving my own — the same way many others in my family have.

My father flew in a B-29 over Tokyo. My grandfather served in France in WWI. My 4th great grandfather

fought in the Revolutionary War. My son is in service today. All of these men in offering their lives and strength in service of their country and for freedom have emulated and perpetuated before the whole world the same virtues and principles which my Confederate ancestor loved and those same ideals which made him glorious — Loyalty, Honor, Duty, Service, Sacrifice, Patriotism, Devotion to Liberty.

After the war, General Lee swore an oath before God to protect and uphold the Constitution and the Union of the United States. He died as he had lived most of his life: an American, not a Confederate.

The South is my home. But the United States is my country.

I am passionate about preserving our Confederate and Southern heritage, but I am also passionate about protecting and upholding the constitution of the United States and bearing true faith and allegiance to the same.

As I read them, James Ron Kennedy's words communicate an "us vs. them" mentality that frames arguments over Southern heritage in militaristic terms and perpetuates a feeling the SCV is a disloyal, secessionist organization. I don't think this approach is helpful to our organization or to our efforts to build broad support for preserving Southern heritage.

David Lohnes

Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp 273
Columbia, South Carolina

Enjoyed article and compares today's events

To the Editor:

I appreciate Mr. Thuersam's article in the September/October issue. It is highly informative, lively, and well-written, and I myself have long taken an interest in Russia's (misguided) involvement in the War Between the States. The article also affords an opportunity to reflect upon world affairs

today and how we as Southerners should think about them. For my part I would caution fellow Southerners not to let the Lincoln administration's relations with the tsar's "repressive despotism" inform our attitude toward the Beltway elite's foreign policy now. Few things could be more preposterous than defenders of the Old South getting caught up in the P.C. game of "I Support the Current Thing."

We know the mass media's representation of the South is one-sided and dishonest, all across the board, so why would we accept at face value the mass media's account of Russia? Would not most *New York Times* readers ignorantly dismiss not only Russia but also our Southern homeland as "a colossus of barbarism and backwardness"? A full, thoughtful perspective would concede Russia just has a very different political culture from ours, that the tsardom was not really the same thing as the Soviet Union, and today atheistic Communism is much more popular on American college campuses than in the Kremlin. While today we may well admire individual Ukrainian soldiers, as Southerners there is no particular reason for us to gloss over the decidedly nationalist Kiev regime's long standing efforts to crush separatists (secessionists?) in the eastern part of that country.

Surely the parallels between the new anti-Russian cultural cleansing campaign and the old anti-Southern campaign are too striking for an honest observer to miss. By and large, the same Hollywood celebrities who have long advocated pulling down Confederate statues are the same folks now "triggered" by Russian authors and musicians. The same neoconservatives who describe Southerners as stupid, inbred racist rednecks are the same people who would have us believe *Sputnik*, the periodic table, *Crime and Punishment*, and *The Nutcracker* were all created by a murderous tribe of sub-

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

**LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
WALTER D. (DONNIE) KENNEDY**

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Goodbye Thomas Jefferson

How many times has the SCV warned our fellow Americans the attack upon all things Confederate will not stop when the last Confederate monument or flag is pulled down? In August of this year, the University of Virginia's newspaper editorial board demanded the elimination of all references to the University's founder, Thomas Jefferson. The editorial board demanded buildings be renamed and memorials removed — same song, different verse, we have heard it before. In the summer of 2021, officials of the American Museum of Natural History in New York had a monument honoring Theodore Roosevelt removed — see, we told y'all so!

It was interesting and enlightening to see how Confederate-hating, conservative spokesmen reacted to this and other such moves. In a CNN op-ed, Scott Jennings, a Republican campaign adviser and assistant to both Senator Mitch McConnell and George W. Bush, was appalled by such action. In his editorial, Jennings condemned the action as "the worst kind of pandering." As he noted, most "conservatives" thought when the mob started their anti-history attack, they were "just after the Confederates." But as he correctly noted, the plan was to "erase American history." After witnessing the removal of monuments to Jefferson, Washington, Grant, and Lincoln, he had to admit that none of these men were "Confederates."

One would think that seeing all the evidence of the on-going attack upon all traditional American

values, neo-conservatives such as Jennings would understand that by allowing attacks upon Confederate leaders, he and his associates were simply enabling the leftist mob in their attack upon all American values. But no, like a true hater of real American history, Jennings doubled down on his bigoted view of Confederate leaders. He openly approved the removal of Confederate memorials and even boasted about being the leader of the movement in Kentucky for the "removal of Confederate President Jefferson Davis" statue from the capitol of Kentucky. Jennings, like so many neo-conservative Republicans, condemned President Davis for (according to Jennings) "treachery and traitorous behavior." If it is treason to defend the ideas given to Americans by America's Founding Fathers, I stand with Patrick Henry who when accused of "treachery and traitorous behavior," declared, "If this be treason, let us make the most of it." Jennings even questions how and why "non-Confederate Americans ... befall the same fate" as Confederates.

For those of us who have been fighting to protect not only the honor of our Confederate ancestors but also the values upon which these United States were established, reading the words of men such as Jennings is enough to drive one mad. How can he believe that by giving cover to leftist radicals as they began the process of destroying traditional American values could ever lead to anything positive for America? Yes, men such

as Jennings have a different view of our history. But why do they turn a blind eye to the fact that the vast majority of Southerners and a slight majority of non-Southern Americans view Southern history in a positive not a negative manner? Viewing the totality of the Marxist attack upon traditional American values, one is left pondering the rationale of "those people." Why can they not see they are serving as the "wing-man" for Marxist radicals? Are they so infected with Confederate hate hatred for the Confederacy they don't even care what happens to America? It seems they don't care, as long as they can be a part of destroying Confederate history. ?

Those who are filled with anti-South bigotry will seldom ever cease their hateful words and actions but "those people" are not the majority of Americans. Mr. Jennings should be aware of a recent poll of Republicans in Louisiana in which more than 95 percent of Republicans were strongly in favor of maintaining Confederate monuments and promoting a positive view about Confederate history. I can't wait to see how Republicans in Kentucky feel about our history. According to national polls, at least 60 to 70 percent of Southerners hold views completely opposite from Mr. Jennings, a Kentucky Republican.

Whenever I hear someone condemning President Davis while praising Lincoln, I cannot help but wonder if they have ever been exposed to some shocking facts about Lincoln. For example, Lincoln is the first United States president to have a communist in his cabinet; Lincoln is the only United States president to have communications with Karl Marx; Lincoln is the only United States president to have been praised by Karl Marx; Lincoln's army which invaded the Confederate States, was populated with communists, Marxists, and radical socialists, many of whom served as general officers in Lincoln's army. Now if that is not enough to intellectually shock a neo-conservative Lincoln-lover, they will go into a state of catatonic shock when they learn Adolph Hitler in his book *Mein Kampf* praises Lincoln's effort of destroying States' Rights and making the States subservient to the Fed-

eral government. In *Mein Kampf* Hitler states, getting rid of what Hitler called "statal rights" would be a prime objective of the Nazi Party. Both Lincoln and Hitler believed the Union created the States rather than the States creating the Union. In proclaiming this view, Lincoln stated "The Union...made them States, such as they are." Not to be outdone, Hitler proclaimed, "These states did not...possess sovereign rights...Because the Union created most of these so-called states." Regardless of the facts stated here, too many Americans kneel before the icon of Lincoln. All the while neo-conservatives offer assistance to the Marxist mob as they pull down President Jefferson Davis's monument and other memorials to the Confederate States of America. If it is treason to defend the honor of our noble ancestors, I must repeat the words of Patrick Henry, "If this be treason, let us make the most of it."

As your Lt. Commander-in-Chief, I believe one of the prime duties of this office is retention of membership. Retention is not possible unless we acquire members. Thankfully, we have two tremendous Confederate tools to use for both gaining and retaining members. Those tools are the truth and the love for the South by Americans in general and Southerners in particular. Our new Chief of Heritage Operations will be discussing using some of these tools in this issue. As it relates to gaining and retaining members, we should utilize social media in such a way as to inspire Southerners to maintain their love of the South and let Southerners know the SCV is here to promote their view about the South. Recently I became aware of a music video that is a "soft sell" promotion of Confederate history. If every SCV member would take time to watch this video and then place it on their social media, millions of people will hear an entertaining and positive story about the Confederacy. Be sure when you post this video, you mention the artist is a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The artist performing the song is Rick Revel. The video can be seen on Rumble at:

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Forward The Colors

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

Renconstruction — The Modern Era — The Curse Continues

The truth about the horrors intentionally inflicted upon the Southern people by the Federal Government after the War is an almost untold story. If it is told at all it is falsely described as “a time of rebuilding the South.” Most SCV members understand this is a false description but many do not understand what Congress, controlled by the Republican Party, intended to Reconstruct. The Republican Party’s aim was not to Reconstruct the South but to Reconstruct the original Constitution and the limited government of sovereign states the Founding Fathers created. The Republican Party in Congress illegally, and unconstitutionally Reconstructed America’s government and “we the people” of America are living with the results today. The sad reality is that Reconstruction never ended, we are living in the modern era of Reconstruction. Modern Reconstruction is now inflicted, not just upon the South but, on all of America.

A key element in understanding how and why we, as SCV members, must “vindicate the Cause” for which our ancestors fought, is to un-

derstand what they were fighting for and why the fight for that Cause must be actively (even audaciously) fought today. Yes, the War is over but the evil continues down to this day! A quick glance at today’s headlines provides ample evidence of the tyrannical nature of the uncontrollable, all powerful, supreme Federal Government created by Lincoln and the post War Republican Party.

Our Confederate forefathers were defending the principle of liberty announced in the Declaration of Independence. They fought to defend their homes from an evil invader who was determined to subjugate Southerners to the will of the North’s ruling political, commercial, and financial elites. Confederate Vice President Alexander Stephens speaking to Americans declared in 1866 “The Cause of the South is now the Cause of all [Americans].” He understood the South was fighting to preserve the unalienable right to live under a government based upon the free and unfettered “consent of the governed.”

The War and Reconstruction was waged

against this basic American principle and “we the people” of the South and the people of America at large live with the sad results. It is our duty to vindicate that great Cause.

Turning Hope into a Plan

In my first column I stated that “I hope” to better organize the Confederate Legion (CL) so I will be able to tell who is paid up, when they joined, and to be able to identify those who need reminding it is time to renew their participation in the SCV’s Confederate Legion.

During a recent meeting at National Headquarters with the Staff, Commander-in-Chief Boshers, and Lt. Commander-in-Chief Kennedy we began the difficult task of turning “hope” into a workable plan. At several recent meetings I had folks come up to me and ask if they are paid-up for the CL. It is very embarrassing for me, and no doubt confusing to members, when I am not able to look at my laptop/notebook and give a quick and CORRECT answer. I am currently working on merging several spreadsheets and adjusting them for duplications etc. I hope (plan) to be able to answer such questions in the near future.

New Confederate Legion Website

I am working with HQ to construct a new website for the CL. It will be user friendly, with easy access for radio ads, videos, Counter-Attack forms, and membership information. My aim is to have a website where you will be able to download radio or newspaper ads, etc. with no more than two clicks or leave a message/question which will go to our current CL e-mail: CLegion@Reagan.com

National Advertising for SCV

A major plan for the next two years will be to purchase national advertising on “conservative” news sites. Our print ads and ads on digi-

“My hope, my aim, my plan, is to initiate activities which will double SCV membership within the next two years.”

tal sites will be linked to a 70 second video advertising the SCV and our National Confederate Museum. The ad will have a link for those interested in joining the SCV. If you all and your camps will re-up your CL membership, we will be able to greatly increase SCV membership. My hope, my aim, my plan, is to initiate activities which will double SCV membership within the next two years. As General Patton said — “Audacity” wins the war. With your help we will give the enemy a battle he has

never faced.

Streamlined Membership Application

Those of us who have joined the NRA know how easy it was to join. Shortly after you get on their application page, they have your membership data and your dues payment. The SCV is a little different because membership is based upon identifying a Confederate ancestor and a few other important requirements. Lt. Commander Kennedy and myself are putting a plan together in which HQ can obtain initial information, receive dues payment and place the applicant in a holding pattern while his data is being verified. If the applicant, with local camp or National help, cannot locate a Confederate ancestor but meets the other important requirements, he will be placed in the Friends of the SCV. Local camps will be informed and encouraged to reach out to the prospective applicant.

There’s a lot going on — I will do my part — I am sure y’all will do your part.

“The Cause of the South is now the Cause of all [Americans],” Confederate Vice President Alexander Stephens, 1866.

James Ron Kennedy
Chief of Heritage Operations



Chaplain's Comments

Gary Carlyle
Chaplain-in-Chief



Have you read your Bible today?

John 1:1 – “In the beginning was the word, and the word was with God, and the word was God.” John 1:14 – “and the word became flesh, and dwelt among us. ...”

What if when we stand before God and he ask why we did not listen to Him, why did we not read the Word he sent?

Jesus is not separate from God or His word. His word was there with God in the very creation and with Jesus as he walked on earth. The word he spoke created planets, galaxies, seas, mountains, and skies. The very breath of the word is the same breath that filled man's lungs and authored life. How can we expect to know Him or hear Him without reading His word?

Isaiah 40:8, “The grass withers, the flowers fade, but the word of our God will stand forever.” God is everlasting, His word is everlasting, and the power of His word is everlasting. In Isaiah 55, God promises His word will not return void, it

will accomplish the purpose He has for it. Not one word in the Bible was written in vain.

Hebrews 4:12, For the word of God is quick, and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of the soul and spirit, of joints, and of marrow and discerns the thoughts and intents of the heart.” The word today, has the same power as it did at creation, it was with Abraham, Moses, David, Jonah, and Christ. How can we claim to love and obey God and not discipline ourselves to meditate and read His word?

Yes, there are many things, words, and genealogy we may not understand, but God never called us to be all-knowing but called us to be faithful. Robert E. Lee said, “ There are many things in the [Bible] which I may never be able to explain. But I ac-

cept it as infallible word of God, and receive its teachings as inspired by the Holy Ghost.” General Thomas “Stonewall Jackson” believed so much in the power of the word of God he taught a “Black” Sunday School class. Are we too busy to pursue the Great things the Good Lord has for all who seek His will? Are we too busy giving our children stuff and forgetting to give them the best?

How can our government make correct decisions without the word of God? George Washington stated, “It is impossible to rightly govern without God and the Bible.”

I was wondering if General Lee or Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson were here today, what would they think? I can't imagine, but I do know they and their families would attend church. I do know “Stonewall” would be

teaching a Sunday School class. I do know they would say grace over their meals. I do know they would have read their Bible every morning and evening. They would have asked for guidance and discernment from the Good Lord for each day. They may have attended a dinner banquet or gathering lately and would never over indulge in any thing.

General Lee may even have had a dance or two. They would enjoy life with their friends and families. They knew the power of God's word. We know their character, to emulate them is to emulate their God.

When the South raised their children in Church, when Christian ethics were taught and accepted as the truth ... there were

no tearing down of Confederate statues, schools were not for propaganda for liberal agenda. Political Correctness was not a priority ... maybe we Southerners should follow who we say is right and teach the truth to our people.

May we all find the power of God's word.



The Last Roll

Col. Christopher C. Pegues Camp 62

Selma, AL

William Eugene Lockridge, II

Covington Rifles Camp 1586

Andalusia, AL

James Vernon Mott

Dekalb Rifles Camp 1824

Sylvania, AL

Robert B. Barricks, Jr.

Fort Blakely Camp 1864

Baldwin County, AL

Thomas Savage Bryars, Jr.

1st Lt. Elbert L. Steel Camp 1623

Lewisville, AR

Michael Forrest Pounds

Jacob Summerlin Camp 1516

Kissimmee, FL

Anthony E. Denham

Brig. Gen. T. R. R. Cobb Camp 97

Athens, GA

Daniel Eugene Gentry

Col. Edmund N. Atkinson Camp 680

Valdosta, GA

Shelly R. Decker

William Thomas Overby / Cowetta Guards Camp 715

Newnan, GA

M. Sparks Ramey, Jr.

Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler Camp 863

Conyers, GA

John Mark Camp

Chattahoochee Guards Camp 1639

Mableton, GA

Jimmy Braxton Fincher

GA Division Headquarters Camp 2200

Macon, GA

Anthony Ippolito

John Hunt Morgan Camp 1342

Louisville, KY

Elmon Harold Roy

Col. William P. Rogers Camp 321

Corinth, MS

Vance Walden Brown

Tippah Tigers Camp 868

Ripley, MS

Larry Wayne Cox

Lewis A. Armistead Camp 1302

Jacksonville, NC

J. D. King, Jr.



Maj. Egbert A. Ross Camp 1423

Charlotte & Mecklenburg County, NC

Harold Winfred Twisdale, Sr.

Ivy Ritchie Camp 1734

Albemarle, NC

David Mark Crisco

Indian Territory Camp 892

Poteau, OK

Jackie Lee Colwell

Old Abbeville Camp 39

Abbeville, SC

Lawrence Otto Ashley

John Thomas Ashley Camp 43

Honea Path, SC

Allen L. Ashley

Fort Sumter Camp 1269

Charleston, SC

Albert Rhett Heyward, III

Richard Taliaferro Wright, USN

Longstreet Zollicoffer Camp 87
Knoxville, TN
Alfred W. Donegan

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain
Camp 584
Columbia, TN
Hubert F. Malone

Sam Davis Camp 1293
Brentwood, TN
Bertram H. Chalfant, Jr.
Kenneth Brackman Turner

Dewitt Smith Jobe Camp 1637
Bartlett, TN
Thomas Leonard Wukovich, Jr.

The General Robert E. Lee Camp
1640
Memphis, TN
James P. Googe, Jr.

Plemons-Shelby Camp 464
Amarillo, TX
Richard Aaron Hartline

Brigadier General John Creed
Moore Camp 578
Gatesville, TX
Bob D. Johnson

Capt. Ike Turner Camp 1275
Livingston, TX
John H. Maddox

Medina Grays Camp 2254
Hondo, TX
Thomas Winfield Jordan

Gen. Robert E. Lee Camp 1589
Midlothian, VA
Lamar Knox Wood, Jr.

Lane Armistead Camp 1772
Mathews, VA
Edward Hamilton Burress

Dearing Beauregard Camp 1813
Colonial Heights, VA
Burgin Wayne Schrum

McNeill's Rangers Camp 582
Moorefield, WV
Charles Levine Barr



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PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402 or e-mail officemanager@scv.org**

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put your
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CLU or CTO
to work
for the SCV?

Do you have
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that could help
protect Confederate
monuments and
Southern symbols
for years into
the future?

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- Reduce or eliminate inheritance taxes

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Just contact us at the address below and we'll send you information on the many resources, programs and benefits available to you and your clients.

SCV Development Office

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Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



Capt. George H. Tichenor Co. B, 2nd/22nd TN Cavalry

Born to well to do parents in Ohio County, Kentucky on April 12, 1837, George H. Tichenor was educated in private schools.

George moved to Nashville, Tennessee in 1859 where he was a chemist. For awhile he was engaged in photography at Franklin. On June 6, 1861 he enlisted as a private in a cavalry company which became Co. B, 2nd TN Cavalry Battalion. Throughout 1861 and the early part of 1862 he fought at Fishing Creek (Mill Springs), KY; Laurel Bridge, KY; London, KY; Denmark, TN; Medon, TN; and Bolvar, TN, being wounded on two occasions.

On the reorganization of the Army on May 13, 1862, he was elected orderly sergeant and they were sent to Mississippi. From May to October 1862 he fought at Boonville, MS; Iuka, MS; Tuscumbia, MS; and at Corinth where his left arm was shattered. He was on sick leave from October 9 to February 4, 1863.

Upon his return to duty he was commissioned a captain and ordered to Middle Tennessee as a recruiting officer. While at Spring Hill he fell ill and was left behind enemy lines to recover. While recovering his health, he gathered other men from the area to form a guerilla company raiding the enemy's camps at night. Within two months they had captured four wagon trains, stole horses and captured 40 Union soldiers near Columbia, TN.



Captain George H. Tichenor in the February 1901 Confederate Veteran magazine.

After returning to his regiment near Canton, Mississippi, he was wounded again and amputation was recommended. However, George insisted on treating his wound with a solution of his own making and successfully healed his leg. But shortly afterwards, he was discharged from service due to disability of wounds. While at Canton he married a Kentucky girl on November 12, 1863, who was living there to escape Yankee occupation in her home state.

Despite his health he was called back into service to serve as Provost Marshal of Canton. At about this time the 2nd was consolidated with other units to form the 22nd TN Cavalry Regiment. Following this, he was appointed acting assistant surgeon and remained in this position until the end of the war. He is reputed to be the first physician to use antiseptic surgery during the war. It was reported he insisted his techniques not be used on Yankee wounded out of hatred of them. But more likely due to small medical provisions he wanted to make sure his fellow Confederates got first use of any medicine.

Following the war he practiced photography at Canton and invented an antiseptic preparation, which built up a successful business. About 1882 the family moved to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where he practiced medicine before moving to New Orleans in 1889. During this time a Yellow Fever outbreak took the lives of three of George's children and his brother.

He was prominent in Confederate Veterans affairs, being elected commander of Camp 9 of the Confederate Veteran Cavalry Association and later was elected Commander of UCV Camp 9 in 1895, he was Surgeon General of the LA Division of the UCV; Brigade Commander of the LA Division UCV

Continued on page 61

An Exercise In State Sovereignty

By Jerry C. Brewer

Abraham Lincoln personified every trait opposed to the Republic founded upon the Constitution of 1787. Allied with Northern industrial interests, his opportunistic political career began with his election to the Illinois legislature in 1834 as a member of the Whig Party. Following reelection to a second term in 1836, he became the Whigs' House Leader. As a Whig, Lincoln was enamored with Henry Clay and his American System which advocated protectionist tariffs for industry and federal spending on "internal improvements" such as canals and railroads, and a national banking system. When Clay opposed James K. Polk for the presidency in 1844, Lincoln stumped for Clay in Illinois and spoke against the annexation of Texas as an extension of slavery. In 1846 Lincoln won a seat in the United States House of Representatives as a Whig and remained in that party until 1854 when the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act divided it. The Kansas-Nebraska Act opened the new territories to slavery and was opposed by Northern Whigs. When the new Republican Party was formed in a convention at Jackson, Michigan on July 6, 1854 Northern Whigs defected to it. Thus began the modern Republican Party which sprang from Clay's Whigs.

A powerful central government, based upon tenets of Hamiltonian Federalism undergirded the Republican Party and its founding tolled the death knell for State sovereignty. With their sectional party controlled by Northern industrialists, Republicans would consolidate their power for the next six years and bring the seething conflict between North and South to a head.

Southern suspicions of Northern interference

in State sovereignty were further aggravated in 1859 by John Brown's raid on the federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. Brown, the fanatical abolitionist who butchered pro-slave owning families in Kansas, had seized guns and ammunition at the arsenal to arm his followers for a slave revolt in the South. United States Marines, under the command of Robert E. Lee, assaulted the arsenal and captured Brown who was later hanged for his crime.

Brown's attempt to incite slave insurrections greatly alarmed Southerners. Their suspicions of a Northern conspiracy were further heightened when they discovered Brown's scheme had the financial backing of Northern Republican abolitionists. With Brown's raid still fresh in their memory and continued Republican opposition to slavery in the new territories, the South was further alienated when Lincoln received the Republican nomination for the presidency in 1860. Southern political power was diminished even more that year when Democrats split into Northern and Southern factions and two other political parties nominated candidates. Illinois Senator Stephen A. Douglas was nominated by the Northern Democrats and Southern Democrats nominated John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky. A fourth party to field a candidate — the Constitutional Union Party — nominated John Bell of Tennessee. That four-way race sealed the doom of Southern political power as Lincoln swept every Northern state. Breckenridge carried the South, with Douglas and Bell garnering but three or four states' electoral votes. The overwhelming electoral majority in the Northern states assured Lincoln of the presidency with only a plurality of popular votes cast. Lin-



coln received 1,865,908 popular votes which was only 39.8 percent of the total, but the Northern electoral votes sealed his victory. Douglas garnered 1,380,201 popular votes for 29.5 percent. Breckinridge received 848,019 popular votes for 18.1 percent of the total cast and 72 electoral votes, while Bell came in dead last with 590,901 popular votes — 12.6 percent of the total — and 39 electoral votes. Receiving just over a third of the total votes cast, Abraham Lincoln became the nation's 16th President.

In his first inaugural address Lincoln demonstrated his lifelong devotion to the American System of his idol, Henry Clay, and his Orwellian ambitions. His speech was based entirely on Clay's Compromise Speech of 1850, President Andrew Jackson's Proclamation against the Nullification

Ordinance, and arch-Federalist Daniel Webster's reply to South Carolina Senator Robert Hayne in their Senate debate on States' Rights. Webster had maintained the union was older than the Constitution and as it was "perpetual" no state could secede from it. By the time Lincoln was inaugurated seven States had already seceded from that "perpetual union" and his inaugural speech portended dark things to come for those who had left the union.

"I hold that in contemplation of universal law, and of the Constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper, ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to execute

all the express provisions of our national Constitution, and the Union will endure forever — it being impossible to destroy it, except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself.

Again, if the United States be not a government proper, but an association of States in the nature of a contract merely, can it, as a contract, be peaceably unmade, by less than all the parties who made it? One party to a contract may violate it — break it, so to speak, but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it?

Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that, in legal contemplation, the Union is perpetual, confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed in fact, by the Articles of Association in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It was further matured and the faith of all the then thirteen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual, by the Articles of Confederation in 1778. And finally, in 1787, one of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution was, “to form a more perfect Union.” But if destruction of the Union, by one, or by a part only, of the States, be lawfully possible, the Union is less than perfect than before the Constitution, having lost the vital element of perpetuity.

It follows from these views that no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union — that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence, within any State or States, against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances.

I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken; and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part; and I shall perform it, so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means, or in some authoritative manner, direct the contrary. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union that

will constitutionally defend and maintain itself.”¹

From his premise of “perpetual union” Lincoln concluded the seven seceded States were still in the union under federal jurisdiction and their action was “insurrectionary or revolutionary,” despite the absence of any “insurrectionary or revolutionary” language from their secession ordinances. No seceding State advocated the overthrow of the union, as none of the Colonies had advocated the overthrow of the British government in 1776. But Lincoln was a masterful political wordsmith and his sentiments — ominously portending bloodshed — were applauded by Northern Federalists.

The election and inauguration of a president by a sectional party committed to their destruction was the straw which broke the camel’s back for Southern States and lit the fuse that ignited their secession. After 70 years of struggling to maintain their sovereignty, the Southern States would now create anew the Republic of their fathers. Secession came swiftly on the heels of the presidential election of November, 1860. One month later, South Carolina exercised her sovereignty, declaring herself free from the Constitutional compact of the union.

AN ORDINANCE to dissolve the union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact entitled, ‘The Constitution of The United States of America.’ We the people of the State of South Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, That the ordinance adopted by us in convention on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State, are hereby repealed; and that the union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of the ‘United States of America,’ is hereby dissolved.

*Done at Charleston the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.*²

Three weeks later, Mississippi followed South Carolina’s lead, prompting Jefferson Davis to resign his seat as one of Mississippi’s two United

States Senators. In his resignation from the Senate, Davis eloquently defended the Constitutional right of secession. "I well remember an occasion when Massachusetts was arraigned before the bar of the Senate, and when the doctrine of coercion was rife, and to be applied against her, because of the rescue of a fugitive slave in Boston. My opinion then was the same that it is now. Not in a spirit of egotism, but to show that I am not influenced in my opinions because the case is my own, I refer to that time and that occasion as containing the opinion which I then entertained, and on which my present conduct is based. I then said that if Massachusetts — following her purpose through a stated line of conduct — chose to take the last step, which separates her from the Union, it is her right to go, and I will neither vote one dollar nor one man to coerce her back; but I will say to her, God-speed, in memory of the kind associations which once existed between her and the other States.

It has been a conviction of pressing necessity — it has been a belief that we are to be deprived in the Union of the rights which our fathers bequeathed to us — which has brought Mississippi to her present decision. She has heard proclaimed the theory that all men are created free and equal, and this made the basis of an attack upon her social institutions; and the sacred Declaration of Independence has been invoked to maintain the position of the equality of the races. That Declaration is to be construed by the circumstances and purposes for which it was made. The communities were declaring their independence; the people of those communities were asserting that no man was born — to use the language of Mr. Jefferson — booted and spurred, to ride over the rest of mankind; that men were created equal — meaning the men of the political community; that there was no divine right to rule; that no man inherited the right to govern; that there were no classes by which power and place descended to families; but that all stations were equally within the grasp of each member of the body politic. These were the great principles they announced; these were the purposes for which they made their declaration; these were the ends to which their enunciation was directed. They have no reference to the slave; else, how happened it that among the items of ar-

raignment against George III was that he endeavored to do just what the North has been endeavoring of late to do, to stir up insurrection among our slaves? Had the Declaration announced that the negroes were free and equal, how was the prince to be arraigned for raising up insurrection among them? And how was this to be enumerated among the high crimes which caused the colonies to sever their connection with the mother-country? When our Constitution was formed, the same idea was rendered more palpable; for there we find provision made for that very class of persons as property; they were not put upon the equality of footing with white men — not even upon that of paupers and convicts; but, so far as representation was concerned, were discriminated against as a lower caste, only to be represented in the numerical proportion of three-fifths. So stands the compact which binds us together.

Then, Senators, we recur to the principles upon which our Government was founded; and when you deny them, and when you deny us the right to withdraw from a Government which, thus perverted, threatens to be destructive of our rights, we but tread in the path of our fathers when we proclaim our independence and take the hazard. This is done, not in hostility to others, not to injure any section of the country, not even for our own pecuniary benefit, but from the high and solemn motive of defending and protecting the rights we inherited, and which it is our duty to transmit unshorn to our children."³

To the end of his life, Davis continued to defend State sovereignty. In his monumental work, *The Rise and Fall of The Confederate Government*, published in 1881, eight years before his death, he wrote, "The formation of a 'more perfect union' was accomplished by the organization of a government more complete in its various branches, legislative, executive, and judicial, and by the delegation to this Government of certain additional powers or functions which had previously been exercised by the Governments of the respective States — especially in providing the means of operating directly upon individuals for the enforcement of its legitimately delegated authority. There was no abandonment nor modification of the essential principle of a compact between sov-

ereigns, which applied to the one case as fully as to the other. There was not the slightest intimation of so radical a revolution as the surrender of the sovereignty of the contracting parties would have been. The additional powers conferred upon the Federal Government by the Constitution were merely transfers of some of those possessed by the State governments — not subtractions from the reserved and inalienable sovereignty of the political communities which conferred them. It was merely the institution of a new agent who, however enlarged his powers might be, would still remain subordinate and responsible to the source from which they were derived — that of the sovereign people of each State. It was an amended Union, not a consolidation.

Entirely in accord with these truths are the arguments of Mr. Madison in the “Federalist,” to show that the great principles of the Constitution are substantially the same as those of the Articles of Confederation. He says: ‘I ask, What are these principles? Do they require that, in the establishment of the Constitution, the States should be regarded as distinct and independent sovereigns? They are so regarded by the Constitution proposed. ... Do these principles, in fine, require that the powers of the General Government should be limited, and that, beyond this limit, the States should be left in possession of their sovereignty and independence? We have seen that, in the new Government as in the old, the general powers are limited; and that the States, in all un-enumerated cases, are left in the enjoyment of their sovereign and independent jurisdiction.’⁴

The establishment of the union under the Constitution abolished neither State sovereignty nor a State’s right to leave the union into which it had voluntarily entered. Davis wrote, “It was not necessary in the Constitution to affirm the right of secession, because it was an attribute of sovereignty, and the States had reserved all which they had not delegated.”⁵

A common theme in the secession ordinances was the resumption of state powers previously delegated to the federal government. Although it was expressed in various ways, State sovereignty was the common thread in all of the secession ordinances. Whatever the underlying causes of se-

cession were, secession itself was based on States’ rights and attempts by the seceding States to retain their sovereignty.

The only difference between the seceding States in 1860-61 and the seceding colonies in 1776 was that the colonies acted in concert while the seceding States acted individually. But at least two Southern States called for a new union. In its secession ordinance, Mississippi said, “That the people of the State of Mississippi hereby consent to form a federal union with such of the States as may have seceded or may secede from the Union of the United States of America, upon the basis of the present Constitution of the said United States, except such parts thereof as embrace other portions than such seceding States.”⁶

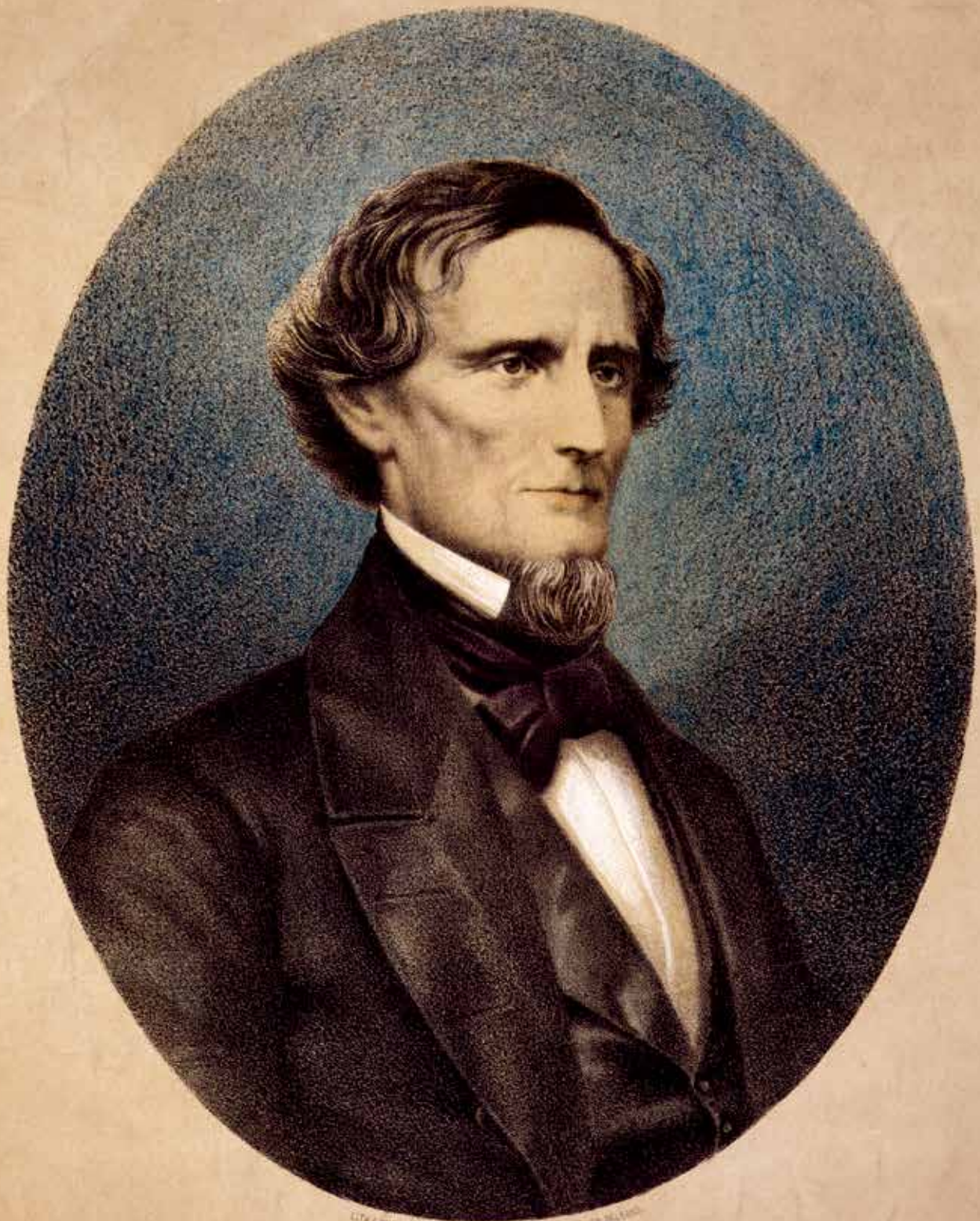
Alabama’s secession ordinance went even further, setting the time and place for forming a new union and inviting specific states to join them in it.

... And as it is the purpose and desire of the People of Alabama to meet the slaveholding States of the South, who may approve such purpose, in order to frame a provisional as well as permanent Government upon the principles of the Constitution of the United States, Be it resolved by the people of Alabama in Convention assembled, That the people of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, be and are hereby invited to meet the people of the State of Alabama, by their Delegates, in Convention, on the 4th day of February, A. D., 1861, at the city of Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, for the purpose of consulting with each other as the most effectual mode of securing concerted and harmonious action in whatever measures may be deemed most desirable for our common peace and security.

*And be it further resolved, That the President of this Convention, be and is hereby instructed to transmit forthwith a copy of the foregoing Preamble, Ordinance, and Resolutions to the Governors of the several States named in said resolutions.*⁷

Less than a month after Alabama invited other seceding States to create a new union, they met in Montgomery and formed a provisional govern-

Continued on page 56



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JEFFERSON DAVIS

William Ruffin Cox

By Dr. Samuel W. Mitcham, Jr.

William Ruffin Cox was born on March 11, 1832, in Scotland Neck, Halifax County, North Carolina, the youngest of seven children. His father was a prosperous entrepreneur and planter. After his father's death in 1836, his mother moved the family to Nashville, Tennessee, to be near her eldest daughter. William was educated there and graduated from Franklin College in 1850. He then read law at Lebanon College, was admitted to the bar, and set up a practice in Nashville for five years.

In 1857, he married Penelope Battle of Nashville, North Carolina. She was the daughter of a planter. He returned to the Old North State with his bride and began to develop "Penelo," the family's plantation in Edgecombe County. He settled in Raleigh in 1859 and opened a law practice, while continuing to own Penelo. Penelope would bare Cox three children, one of which died in infancy and one died at age six. The third was born in 1867 but died when he was 24 or 25.

William R. Cox ran for the legislature in the late 1850s but lost by 13 votes. He was a strong advocate of states' rights and became an ardent secessionist. Seeing that the nation was heading for a breakup, he began studying military tactics. He also organized his own artillery company, which he created at his own expense. On May 8, 1861, Governor John W. Ellis appointed him major of the 2nd North Carolina Infantry Regiment, a militia unit. He was appointed major in Confederate service on June 19.

Cox's idea of leadership involved always being in the front lines with his men when the fight-

ing was hottest and taking all sorts of risks. He was an inspiration to his troops. Frankly, I don't see how he survived the war. He was wounded in action 11 times as it was.

The 2nd NC did not arrive in Virginia until after the First Battle of Manassas but served with Stonewall Jackson and Dick Ewell in the Shenandoah Valley Campaign of 1862, the Seven Days Battles, the Second Battle of Manassas, Sharpsburg (Antietam), Fredericksburg (where it was lightly engaged), Chancellorsville, Gettysburg (where it suffered 25 percent casualties), the Mine Run Campaign, the Overland Campaign, and Cold Harbor. Later, it fought in the Shenandoah Valley (1864) and the Siege of Petersburg (1864-1865). It had more than 1,300 men when the war started. At Appomattox, only 54 surrendered.

William Cox, meanwhile, was severely wounded in the Battle of Malvern Hill and could not return to his unit until the Maryland Campaign. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel (September 17, 1862) after the original regimental commander, Colonel Charles C. Tew, was killed in action. (The regiment was defending part of the "Bloody Lane" when Colonel Tew caught a bullet in the head.) Tew's successor resigned, and Cox was naturally advanced to colonel and regimental commander (March 20, 1863). He particularly distinguished himself at Chancellorsville, where his regiment lost 300 of its 400 available men, and Cox was wounded five times but refused to leave the field until late in the evening of May 3. General Ramseur reported: "The manly and chivalrous Cox of the Second North Carolina, the

accomplished gentleman, splendid soldier and warm friend ... remained with his regiment until exhausted. In common with the entire command, I regret his temporary absence from the field, where he loves to be."

Cox missed the Battle of Gettysburg because he was still recovering from the wounds he suffered at Chancellorsville. He was wounded in the face and right shoulder during the Battle of Rappahannock Station (November 7, 1863) and spent the next 40 days in hospitals or recuperative furlough. He again distinguished himself in the Battle of the Wilderness and at Spotsylvania, where Robert E. Lee and Richard S. Ewell personally commended him for his bravery during the fighting on May 12. It was probably here Lee decided to make him a brigade commander. Cox was promoted to brigadier general over the heads of other colonels on June 2, 1864, and was given command of Dodson Ramsuer's old brigade. His date of rank was May 31.

That summer, Cox's brigade was part of Ramsuer's division of the II Corps. It was sent to the Shenandoah Valley, took part in Early's raid on Washington, DC, in July (and reportedly caught a glimpse of the capitol), and then fought in the Valley Campaign of 1864. He fought in the Third Winchester (September 19) and Fisher's Hill (September 22), which was the worst day of the war for William R. Cox as a military commander. Operating in wooded terrain, he became disoriented and accidentally led his men off the field, allowing the enemy to roll up Early's left flank and rout his army. He redeemed himself on October 19 at Cedar Creek but could not prevent another Confederate defeat in the Shenandoah.

Cox and his men returned to the Petersburg trenches for the final months of the war. General Cox had a reputation for keeping depleted and disheartened troops together and fighting fiercely. During the retreat from Petersburg to Appomattox, General Lee saw one brigade was holding together particularly well. He asked, "What troops are those?"

"Cox's North Carolina Brigade," came the reply.

Lee removed his hat, bowed his head, and said: "God bless gallant old North Carolina."

Cox led the last charge of the Army of North-



General William Ruffin Cox

ern Virginia on April 9, 1865. He surrendered the remnants of his command at Appomattox that same day. He was reportedly pardoned on October 6, 1865.

After the war, General Cox returned to Raleigh and resumed his law practice. He became president of the Chatham Railroad and spent six years as solicitor for the City of Raleigh. During the days of Reconstruction, he devoted himself to helping overthrow the corrupt Carpetbagger regime and restoring home rule. He became chairman of the North Carolina Democrat Party (1874 to 1877) and a Superior Court Judge (1877-1880).

Cox's first wife died in 1880. In 1883, he married Frances Augusta "Fanny" Lyman, who gave him a son, Albert Lyman Cox (1883-1965). Albert became a colonel in the US Army and commanded the 113th Field Artillery Regiment in France during World War I. He earned the Distinguished Ser-

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Save Wyse Fork Battlefield

By Dennis Harper

Hello, Compatriots:
My name is Dennis Harper and I come to you to solicit your support to save the Wyse Fork Battlefield. This battlefield was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on July 10, 2017, despite attempts by a few local politicians and landowners to stop this designation.

The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission identified 10,500 armed conflicts during the Civil War, of which 384 were considered nationally significant. The Battle of Wyse Fork was one of the 384. Wyse Fork was the second largest battle in North Carolina and the only battle when roughly equal forces of Confederate and Union troops faced each other. Confederate forces tried to prevent the Union forces based in New Bern from joining with Union Gen. Sherman's push through North Carolina.

Now that battlefield is under attack. On February 20, 2020, the North Carolina Department of Transportation announced the selection of the Shallow Bypass 1SB around Kinston, NC, for this section of Future Interstate 42 from Raleigh to Morehead City. The timing of this selection came six weeks after the official declaration of the Covid Pandemic in the United States. The media coverage of the proposed route for this Interstate was limited and provided little to no detail. This announcement flew under the radar of historians, preservationists, archeologists, and everyone else for almost two years.

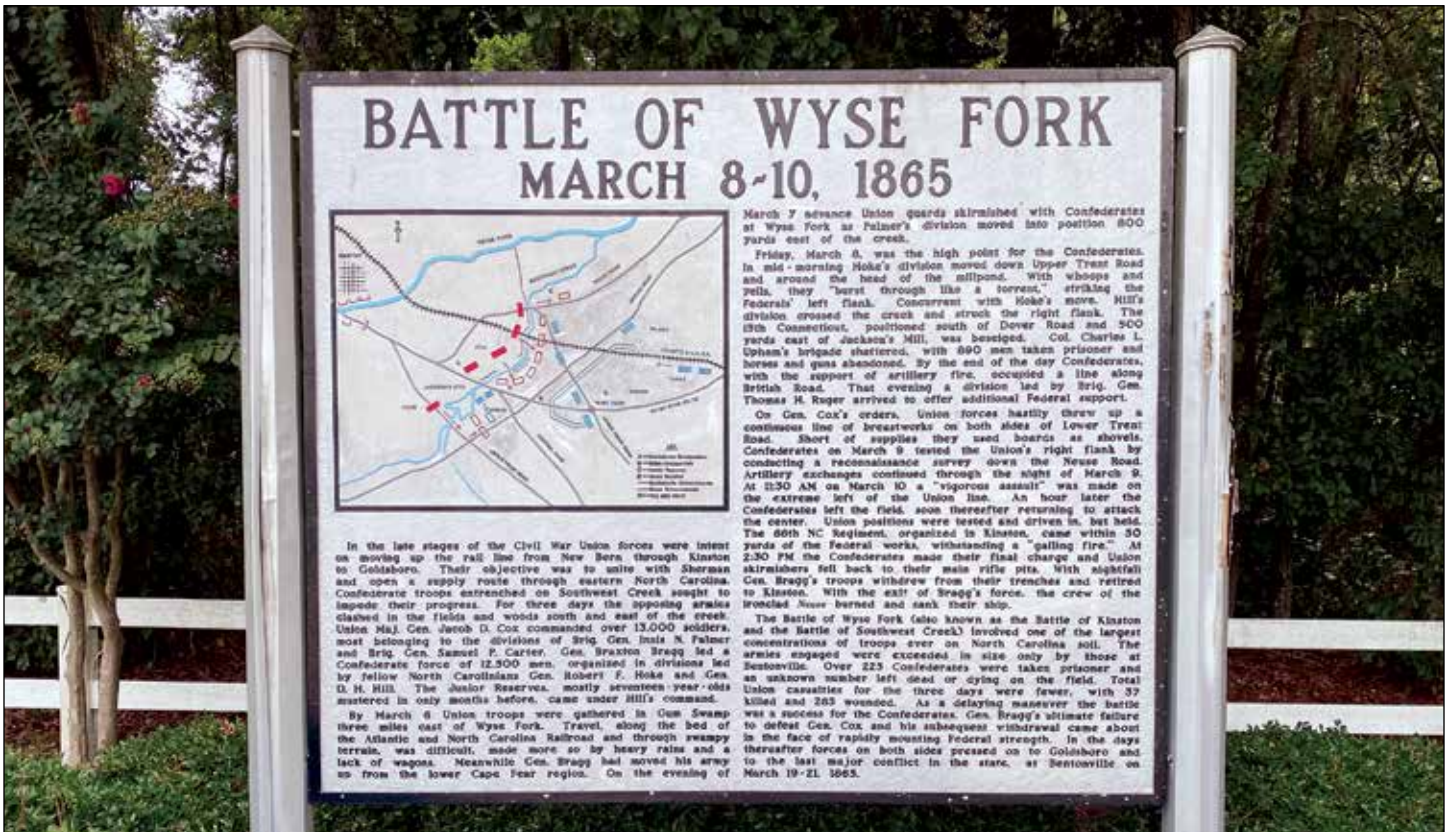
In January 2022, the Historical Preservation Group of Lenoir County and the Sons of Confed-

erate Veterans received letters from the US Army Corps of Engineers stating the Corps of Engineers valued their input and were offering Consulting Party status to these groups. The leadership of these two groups reached out to knowledgeable individuals of the Wyse Fork Battlefield to represent them. Over the next few months, a strong and talented team came together and took action to work to save the battlefield.

In March of 2022, a social media Facebook site was developed. As of this writing in mid-August, this Facebook site has received 123,000 views and currently has 984 members of the site. Since this site was established, the already active Kinston Civil War Roundtable Facebook site has grown from only 23 members to 335.

On June 15, 2022, the US Army Corps of Engineers, NCDOT, NC State Historic Preservation Office, and AECOM met with the Consulting Parties at Kinston's public library. We were told at the opening of the meeting that we were not there to discuss any alternative routes. Instead, the focus of our discussions should center on mitigation of Adverse Effects which would be created on the Battlefield. Actually, the Shallow Bypass 1SB will not produce mere "Adverse Effects." Instead, if the current 1SB is executed, in my opinion the damage should be called Catastrophic Effects. The proposed interchange at Wyse Fork will destroy two-thirds of the Battlefield right in the core battle area of March 10, 1865.

After two hours of presenting our case as to why this route was not the right one when a dozen other routes which would miss the National Reg-



ister property, the moderator informed us that time was short and we needed to direct our passion to mitigation.

Many ideas were captured on a flip chart by the moderator. Our best one, in my opinion, was to build an overpass at Wyse Fork and Caswell Station Road and shift the proposed interchange 1.1 miles east, thus saving 99 percent of the Battlefield.

According to the project Lead Engineer, this proposal is currently being evaluated by NCDOT.

As of this writing — approximately 60 days after the meeting — we still do not have minutes from the three-hour meeting held on June 15, 2022. The project Lead Engineer stated about two weeks ago they should be out soon.

We are currently waiting to hear the interchange issue is resolved, and all mitigation ideas have been addressed. We would then receive a Memorandum of Agreement. However, none of the Consulting Party members will sign the memorandum unless the interchange at Wyse Fork is shifted 1.1 miles east or another more favorable route is chosen which would miss the National Register of Historic Places Wyse Fork Battlefield.

While we wait patiently for these results, we

request from each of you to go to the "Save Wyse Fork Battlefield" Facebook site and become an active member, with comments, likes and shares. We also urge each of you to sign the American Battlefield Trust Petition which opposes this destructive route. Please consider donating to the Wyse Fork Battlefield Commission, which operates under the auspices of the Historical Preservation Group, a 501(3)c organization.

When you visit the Facebook site, you will see fascinating posts on the Battle of Wyse Fork. It is a one-stop shop for everything relative to saving the battlefield.

As I close, I want to share a few interesting facts. The lead Federal troops on the Battlefield were the 132nd NY Co. D, The Tuscarora Company comprised of Seneca and Tuscarora Indians. Two Revolutionary War skirmishes have been identified along British Road in the heart of the National Register District. On August 16 and August 21, 1781, skirmishes between Patriot militia and Major Craig during his punitive raids from Wilmington, NC, have been definitively identified by an expert archaeologist based on linear distri-

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The Charge to The Sons of Confederate Veterans

By John H. Land, III

The Charge given to the Sons of Confederate Veterans by General Stephen Dill Lee at the April 1906 New Orleans Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans is considered the foundational document of the SCV. At every gathering of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the Charge is recited. Yet, how often is this done without considering its meaning?

There are many things we do routinely while not considering the real significance of them. How often do we sit down each evening for a supper that may last twenty minutes or so, without thinking of the hours that went into the preparation? In church services we pray the Lord's Prayer without considering what it is really saying. And if we were to seriously consider the principles being promoted in the Pledge of Allegiance to the US Flag, many of us would no longer recite it.

To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans,

The charge is given to male descendants of those men who served honorably in the Confederate forces. It was not given to the United Daughters of the Confederacy though it is an older organization than the SCV. Men are the ones who are to be the defenders; defenders of their country, their homes, their families, and their culture. This defense is a great responsibility, and is not to be taken lightly, especially in today's climate when our Southern culture is under such attack.

We commit the vindication of the Cause for which we fought.

Vindication is justification, to show an action is right and reasonable according to the rules and the circumstances. To kill a person is a violation of law, called homicide. But to kill a person to prevent that person from harming another is reasonable according to the law, and is termed justifiable

homicide. The cause, the reason behind the action, determines whether it was justified.

A person accused of wrongdoing will engage a defense attorney to present evidence in a court of law that his actions and the cause for them were in accord with the law and the circumstances, and therefore were justified. We, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, have been engaged by our Confederate ancestors, through the Charge, to act as their defense attorneys, presenting such evidence.

Confederate monuments were established to honor the Confederate soldier who fought to defend his country, home, and family against invasion. All efforts should be made to protect them and prevent their removal from the public square. But protecting monuments does not fulfill the charge. Only presenting evidence of the true history of the War for Southern Independence can do that.

Erecting Confederate Flags is an excellent way to remind the public there are still people who honor their Confederate ancestors and the cause for which they fought. But putting up flags does not fulfill the charge. Only presenting true historical facts about the Northern invasion of the South does that.

There is no other way to provide the vindication for which the Charge calls other than to present the true historic evidence that academic historians and the main-stream media ignore.

To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name,

A person accused of wrongdoing has his reputation brought into disrepute. Shame is brought upon his name, which all in his family bear. Providing evidence that the person did not commit a wrong, but acted properly restores his good reputation and clears his family name.



S. O. Lee

The guardianship of his history,

The Charge gives the method of providing vindication, and defending the soldier's good name; presenting a full and accurate history. A false history, an account of actions and reasons for those actions that is false will result in a false charge. Truth is the antidote for falsehood. The truthful history has to be both accurate and complete. Before a witness testifies in a court of law, he swears to tell the truth and the whole truth. A partial truth can be as false as telling something totally untrue.

We have to ensure the true, complete history of the War for Southern Independence is told.

The emulation of his virtues,

This raises the issue of credibility. We are all familiar with the phrase "I wouldn't believe him if he swore on a stack of Bibles." Only a person who is known to be honest and truthful will be believed.

Duty requires that what is right is defended. Courage is required to present a truthful history in the face of great opposition. Perseverance is



*Stephen D. Lee on
Canal Street in New
Orleans, April 1906.*

needed because the objective will not be achieved in a short amount of time. We did not arrive in our present situation overnight. And just as our Confederate ancestors persevered during most difficult times, we must 'stick to it' even when circumstances seem to be most against us. This will require discipline to keep striving. And it must be done with courtesy toward even those who oppose us. Courtesy is a well-known trait of Southerners. We will even "bless their hearts" while knowing how foolish and wrong our opponents are.

The perpetuation of those principles which he loved and you love also,

The Confederate soldier was dedicated to the principle that his state had sovereignty which the central government could not usurp. And he was dedicated to the principles of the Constitution, the agreement among the states which created the federal government with certain, limited powers. And a government could only be legitimate if it had the consent of the governed.

And those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish.

The Confederate soldier was dedicated to the ideal of liberty, that each person was free from arbitrary government rule. That government is established to preserve the rights of people and could be altered or abolished if it did not protect those rights. That government is based on the consent of the people.

To fulfill *The Charge*, every Compatriot of the Sons of Confederate Veterans should be completely familiar with the historical facts surrounding the issues and events of the War for Southern Independence.

Each Compatriot should be equipped with the ability to share that information with those who are not aware of it. The Socratic Method, using questions to initiate a discussion, is often the best and most non-threatening way to do this. Questions also require the listener to focus on the issue rather than immediately thinking what response they will give.





Books in Print

U.S. Grant's Failed Presidency

Philip Leigh has done a magnificent job with *U.S. Grant's Failed Presidency*. One thing which endears me to his books is you get the whole story. Sadly in today's culture it's hard to find books giving you the real narrative.

Grant, like so many military men who became President, failed at being leader of a civilian population. Grant will put personal and political party interests ahead of the country.

Today's historians too often fail to critically evaluate Grant's motives for supporting black civil rights, particularly voting rights. Grant is portrayed as taking a noble stand for racial equality when in reality, his prime motive is political power. A good example of this is that only a minority of whites voted for Grant in the 1868 Presidential election despite his popularity as a war hero. Grant, along with the Republican party, suppressed the white male voter in the South and used the Freedmen's Bureau and the US Army to make sure the majority of illiterate ex-slaves voted. Grant did nothing for smaller minority groups such as Indians and Chinese Americans because they were denied the right to vote and therefore had no voice. And here's something most historians won't tell you: Union Army veterans were opposed to black suffrage, just like their Commander

U.S. Grant.

Booker T. Washington in remarking on Reconstruction and the Republican party wrote: "In many cases it seemed to me that the ignorance of my race was being used as a tool with which to help white men into office, and that there was an element in the North which wanted to punish the Southern white men by forcing the Negro into positions over the head of the Southern whites."

Grant also used his time as president to line his pockets. The most well known incident is gold being found in the Black Hills of South Dakota. Grant's first response is to buy the land from the Indians. Red Cloud, leader of the Sioux tells Grant "No, you get the miners off my people's land." The War Department says "We will starve the Indians out," but the president says "No, let's start a war in order to justify seizing the Black Hills and blame it on Red Cloud." And as we all know Lt. Colonel George A. Custer and 200 men of the 7th Cavalry will make the ultimate sacrifice to justify all the kickbacks in gold and cash that the president and his cronies can pocket. This book is a must read, well worth your time.

Author: Philip Leigh

Publisher: Shotwell Publishing LLC

www.shotwellpublishing.com

Paperback \$19.95

Reviewed by Barney W. Roberts III

Confessions of A Copperhead

This book begins boldly, in an apparent attempt to identify and comment upon the Republic's cultural politics which have been developing over the past fifty years or so. Out of the block, Winchell exposes and destroys the revisionist history of writings about Abraham Lincoln and Martin Luther King. In essence, our Copperhead author exposes many truths about these

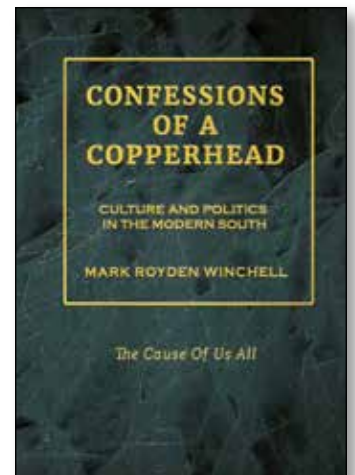
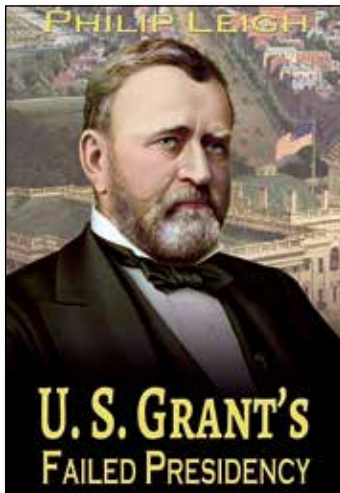
two historical figures who wrongly became "national gods because of the changes they wrought in the South." My underlining of important information and meaningful quotes included most of the text in Chapters 1 and 2. The book's first two chapters certainly provide a "more sober assessment" of the cultural politics which have burdened history and the South because of the aggrandizement which many writers attach to Lincoln and King.

The later chapters are more subtle. The book is comprised of ten chapters, each being an expose of the topics, with the topic being various prominent figures in history, politics, and literature; their beliefs, and their impact upon

cultural politics of the Republic and primarily the South are analyzed by a clearly superior mind (i.e., that of the author).

The book is well and effectively written, but the chapters on the literature and the cultural impact of the book's topics are less obvious. Our Copperhead (i.e., the author, Winchell) has, and utilizes in his Book, a broad vocabulary, which may require frequent reliance upon a dictionary (but such is good for use all). Winchell was a professor of literature and his career in the field certainly impacts his adept word choice, primarily in the later part of the book.

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The Confederate Memorial by Sir Moses Ezekiel in Arlington National Cemetery

By Richard T. Hines, Past Commander, Jeff Davis Camp 305

On September 12, 2022, the Naming Commission created by Congress in the wake of the death of George Floyd recommended the complete removal of the Memorial to Southern war dead in Arlington National Cemetery created in 1914 by world famous Jewish sculptor Moses Ezekiel in his historic studio amidst the ancient ruins of Rome. In line with what we have seen done to the bodies of our heroes in Florida, Tennessee and elsewhere, it is a reasonable expectation that the hundreds of graves at Jackson Circle will be disinterred in the not too distant future if Congress acts on this recommendation and appropriates \$62,000,000 for the full implementation of the Commission's recommendations. With the potential turnover in the US House of Representatives looming in November, this may not be, as they say in DC, a "done deal." As the long time Chairman of the Confederate Memorial Committee which was charged with the annual Confederate Ceremony on the first Sunday of June each year, I can attest that this Monument was celebrated by all Presidents until recently, symbolized by the sending of a Presidential Wreath each June. Additionally, such prominent democrats as US Senator Jim Webb of Virginia, who actually was a keynote speaker, Al Gore, Jim Sasser and Jay Rockefeller joined other Senators from Southern states in sending floral tributes. The SCV, Jefferson Davis Camp 305, actually raised nearly \$50,000 to clean and repair the sculpture, which was in a fragile condition even 20 years ago. Any attempt to move the sculpture would almost certainly result in extensive damage amounting to its destruction.

Speakers over the years have included such prominent individuals as recent US Secretary of Veterans Affairs Robert Wilkie, author/editor Pro-

fessor Paul Gottfried, film producer Ron Maxwell, author Professor M. E. Bradford, political philosopher Sam Francis, historians Bud Robertson and Grady McWhiney, US Park Service chief historian Ed Bearrs and many others. While this recent history may not be consequential to the enemies of the monument, it may assist in rallying supporters in Congress on our side. Additionally, Jewish groups, the Buffalo soldiers and the Sons of Union Veterans in addition to other heritage groups have a history of involvement with the ceremonies and support for the monument.

A brief history of the memorial may be helpful. The idea of a Confederate section at Arlington was first proposed by President William McKinley, a decorated Union veteran. In 1898, during a celebration of the end of the Spanish American War, McKinley announced the government would henceforth honor Confederate graves in all federal cemeteries. In June of 1900, McKinley signed a bill providing for a Confederate section at Arlington as a "tribute to American valor." The US Army Corps of Engineers drew up a plan for the cemetery and used the letter "M" on the design for "memorial." It took private groups, principally the United Daughters of the Confederacy, to raise the money for the Monument. Notably, several Union veteran organizations and prominent leaders contributed.

The politicized venality of the "Naming Commission" reflects not only bigotry towards American soldiers and the great Jewish sculptor Moses Ezekiel, but the latent anti-Semitism of the ideologues who compose it. All SCV members, family and friends are encouraged to contact their members of Congress and to vote in the November election.



Ode to the Battle Flag



By George Ray Houston



The Southern soldier furled his flag in '65
O'er our ranks of Confederate corps.
Today's challenge to keep it alive
Flying aloft posterity's door.
Our forefathers fought for freedom's right
As they charged the foe on Southern ground.
O patriots, our time is now to turn and fight,
O freedom, our stance profound.
Far away in home and fireside
Families await news of fallen kin.
Biblical scriptures read to abide,
Their prayers for comfort in home and den.
O soldiers, souls of heroes in heaven sleep,
Gallant kinsmen, our fallen brave,
Southern families in sorrow weep,
The freedom you lost your children crave.
O Cross of St Andrew shall forever fly
Into the wind of our Southern sky.
The dead hands that held the shaft of gore
Have reached fame in Southern lore.
O flag of many victories, O souls of the dead,
We share the tears of defeat,
We embrace victories ahead.

George Ray Houston is the Poet Laureate of the Georgia Division and a member of the Yancy Independents Camp 693, Sylvester, Georgia.

Army of Northern Virginia



A Confederate Memorial Service was held jointly by **George Davis Camp 5**, Wilmington, NC; **Confederate Grays of Pender County Camp 2174**, Burgaw, NC; **Capt. David Williams/Holly Shelter Volunteers Camp 2267**, Burgaw, NC; and MOS&B Whiting Chapter 305, at Oakdale Cemetery, Wilmington, NC.



Members forming an Honor Guard from all Southwest Virginia Counties (Wise County, Russell County, Buchanan County, Smyth County) and Bristol, TN, joined with the **James Keeling Camp 52**, Bristol, TN, for a Confederate Memorial ceremony.



Members of **Secession Camp 4**, Charleston, SC, performed cemetery cleanup at Soldiers Ground at Magnolia Cemetery in Charleston. Members pulled weeds and laid new pine straw in flower beds in preparation for upcoming Confederate Memorial Day services.



Capt. Moses Wood Camp 125, Gaffney, SC, Guardian Chairman Lamar Guest recently installed a Southern Iron Cross of Honor and a Grave Flag on the gravesite of Private William Combet Webster, Co. I, 17th SC Infantry located in the Tate Webster Family Cemetery in Cherokee County, SC.



Members of the **Thirteenth Virginia Mechanized Cavalry Camp 9**, Norfolk, VA, welcomed Paul Roberts into the camp at the Isle of Wight Monument!



A.G. Jenkins Camp 628, Guyandotte, WV, hosted a Memorial Day service in Spring Hill Cemetery, Huntington, WV. Speakers included several UDC chapters, a local historical site with wartime connections, the camp and division commanders. Until the 1970s the monument was topped with a soldier which was destroyed in a storm. The cemetery plot is owned by the SCV camp.

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



Members of the **Franklin Rifles Camp 310**, Louisburg, NC, raised the First National Flag at the Franklin County, NC, Courthouse in Louisburg, NC, in observance of Confederate Flag Day. The Stars and Bars was first raised on this spot back on March 18, 1861.



Horry Rough and Readys 1026, Myrtle Beach, SC, Guardian Director and Compatriot Matthew McLeod worked to clean up Pondfield Cemetery outside Conway, SC.



Hanover Dragoons Camp 827, Hanover, VA, participated in the UDC's annual J.E.B. Stuart ceremony at Yellow Tavern. Adjutant Robert T. Millikin, III, served as guest speaker and Commander Doug Pitts presented the camp wreath. This ceremony honors General Stuart and commemorates the anniversary date and place of his mortal wounding.



Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828, Callands, VA, newly elected Commander Ricky E. Pritchett read a letter to the Anne Eliza Johns Chapter 164 from his ancestor written home to his wife from the first Battle of Manassas. Their meeting was held in the UDC Room at The Sutherlin Mansion in Danville VA. The Historical Marker outside the building states "Last Capital Of The Confederacy."



Lt. F. C. Frazier Camp 668, High Point, NC, members are shown with Lt. Commander in Chief Boshers at the NC Division Reunion of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.



Six members from the **General James Longstreet Camp 1247**, Richmond, VA, performed their annual cleanup on the site of the Battle of Enon Church. They collected 10 bags of trash that day. Present was Commander Keller, Paul Sacra, Stacie Williams, Brian Jones, Wally Scott and Doug Watts.

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



Three members of the **States Rights Gist Camp 1451**, Bogansville, SC, as well as four members from the **Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, along with one member of the Moses Wood UDC Chapter in Gaffney, one member and his wife from the **Adam W. Ballenger Camp 68**, Spartanburg, SC, met at Putman Baptist Cemetery in Union County and installed five Confederate headstones.



Shown is Ms Peyton Price, winner of the Colonel George Washington Flowers scholarship, awarded annually by the **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC. Presenting the award is Camp Adjutant Harold Dagenhart.



A memorial service was held for **General Robert F. Hoke/Col. William J. Hoke Camp 1616**, Lincolnton, NC, lifetime member Matthew Wells at the Leonhardt Cemetery in Vale, NC, which the camp looks after. In attendance were his parents and children, along with Camp Commander Gary Bell.



ANV Commander Kevin Stone stands with Rick Little of the **Secession Camp 4**, Charleston, SC, which earned Superior Camp and Archie Herring of the **Col. E. T. Stackhouse Camp 1576**, Latta, SC, which earned Outstanding Camp, at a recent national reunion.



Mr. Russell Grayson was recently sworn in as a new member of the **Col. John B. Palmer Camp 1946**, Burnsville NC, by Lt. Commander Brian Cannon.



The **First, Farthest and Last Camp 1966**, Ramseur, NC, hosted their annual Confederate Memorial Day Service at the historic Randolph County Courthouse with support from Sons of Confederate Veterans representing camps from High Point, Montgomery County and Thomasville, NC.



Army of Northern Virginia



Delaware Grays 2068, Seaford, DE, camp members recently visited the Delaware Monument at the Gettysburg battleground.



Members of the **Confederate States Armory-Kenansville Camp 2157**, Kenansville, NC, participated in the July 4th Parade in Deep Run, NC.



Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828, Callands, VA, Commander Ricky E. Pritchett attended the **Campbell Guards Camp 2117**, Evington, VA, Memorial Day Service on private land where it was erected several years ago, placed a wreath for Camp 828 and assisted by providing *Taps* as well for the service.



Members of the **Burke Tigers Camp 2162**, Valdese, NC, Honor Guard following a memorial service at Flat Rock Cemetery, Mt. Holly, NC.



In honor of Confederate Memorial Day, the **Beaufort Plowboys Camp 2128**, Washington, NC, with members from the **33rd Regiment NC Troops Co. F, Camp 1695**, Belhaven, NC, and the 1st Platoon, NC Division SCVMC, hoisted our 1st National Flag at the Beaufort County Courthouse, where it flew over the weekend.



William Henry Rawls Camp 2329, Grantsboro, NC, participated in the Aurora Fossil Festival Parade. From left, Lt. Commander Paul Brooks, Jaime Elder and Commander Shane Elder. Thanks to the members of the Mechanized Cavalry 1st Plt 2-B NC who came to show support-Joe Henson, Travis Jester, Danny Kennedy, Joey Cud-dington, Monte Uzzell, Victor Griffin and Charlie Greene.

Army of Tennessee



Deceased **General Joseph E. Johnston Camp 28**, Nashville, TN, member Bill Dorris left the SCV the right to keep "Confederate Flag Display" flying. Ross Massey of Camp 28 put this 15-flag selection up at the I-65 site in Nashville.



The **Brigadier General John C. Carter Camp 207**, Waynesboro, GA, hosted a Confederate Memorial Service recently. This local event is held on or near April 26 of each year at the historic Waynesboro Confederate Memorial Cemetery. The Honor Guard presented the Colors. The Memorial Address was presented by Dr. David Hollingsworth.



Brigadier General E. Porter Alexander Camp 158, Augusta, GA, held a Confederate Memorial Day Observance at the Confederate Dead Section of Magnolia Cemetery in Augusta, with Dr. John Baxley as speaker.



New member Jimmy Morgan, center, is sworn into the **Sam Davis Camp 596**, Biloxi, MS. From left are Chaplain Ron Wade, Jimmy Morgan, Commander Ben Lamey at Beauvoir.



Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87, Knoxville, TN, contributed \$5,000 to Confederate Memorial Hall (Bleak House) at their meeting held at Confederate Memorial Hall in Knoxville. Accepting the contribution is Sherry Morgan with UDC Chapter 89. Pictured from left, Commander Earl Smith, Sherry Morgan and Adjutant, John Hitt.



Participants and newly elected Queens of the Battle for the Texas Hospital pose before the Mardi Gras Parade to support the event at Stonewall, MS. Camps represented were: **Shieldsboro Rifles Camp 2263**, Bay St. Louis, MS; **Marion's Men Camp 653**, Columbia, MS; **Gainesville Volunteers Camp 373**, Picayune, MS; **Jones County Rosin Heels Camp 227**, Laurel, MS, and **William D. Cameron Camp 1221**, Meridian, MS.

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



A headstone dedication service was held for Private Griffin Smith of the 49th GA Infantry in Rebecca, GA. Led by 8th Brigade and **Yancy Independents Camp 693**, Sylvester, GA, Commander "Bo" Slack, honor guard was lead by **John K. McNeill Camp 674**, Moultrie, GA, Commander Pete Cowart. A cannon crew, known as the Anderson Artillery, fired their cannon in a traditional honor salute. GA Division Poet Laureate Ray Houston delivered a poem written for this occasion. Sam Hobby, the youngest direct descendant in attendance, received the flag.



CSS Chattahoochee Camp 1639, Donalsonville, GA, held its first Seminole County Confederate Memorial Day Service. All 67 Confederate Veterans names were read with the ship's bell being rung after each. Candles were lit for each and *Taps* was played. It was a very moving service. Honoring our ancestors in like fashion will be an annual event for our camp in the future



The men of the **Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, installed three headstones on the unmarked graves of two Confederate veterans and one veteran of the Spanish-American War at Federal Hill Cemetery in Clay County, FL.



Major General Ambrose Ransom Wright Camp 1914, Evans, GA, members volunteered at the Battle of Aiken.



General Leonidas Polk Camp 1446, Smyrna, GA, Commander Garry Daniell, left, inducted Jackson Murphy into the camp on the record of his ancestor, Private William Thomas McWatters, Co. K, 42nd Georgia Infantry.



Former **Major William M. Footman Camp 1950**, Ft. Myers, FL, Commander Robert Gates and fellow SCV member Steve Fabian.

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



Shown are members and guests of the **Major General Patrick Ronayne Camp 2257**, Grand Rapids, MI, at their annual Christmas Party/Early Lee-Jackson Dinner.



The 3rd Mississippi Infantry posed in front of the monument at the Texas Hospital Cemetery in Quitman, MS. Camps represented were **Shieldsboro Rifles Camp 2263**, Bay St. Louis, MS; **Gainesville Volunteers Camp 373**, Picayune, MS; **Marion's Men Camp 653**, Columbia, MS; **Live Oak Rifles Camp 2236**, Pascagoula, MS; **Gen. Pemberton Camp 1354**, Vicksburg, MS; **Simpson Fencibles Camp 2336**, Mendenhall, MS; **Rankin Greys Camp 2278**, Florence, MS, and **Bibb Rifles Camp 455**, West Blockton, AL.



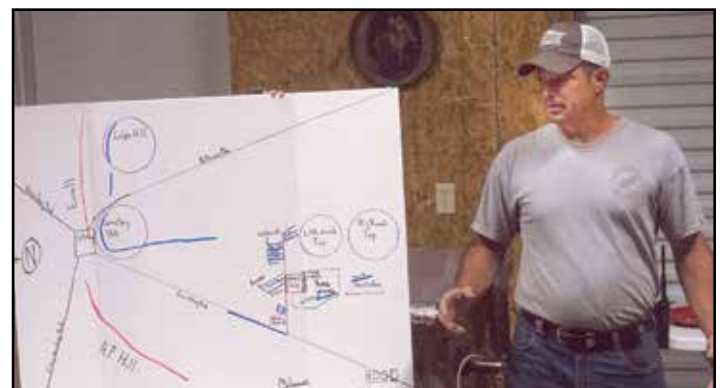
Roderick, Forrest's War Horse Camp 2072, Spring Hill, TN, member Gene Medford and wife Marilyn presented gifts from the SCV, along with a copy of the US Constitution, provided by TN Senator Dr. Joey Hensley, to students at Cody Owens 8th grade class at Lewis County Middle School.



DeKalb Rifles Camp 1824, Sylvania, AL, member Ronny Whitaker presented Eli Mason with an Agriculture Achievement Award from the AL Division Sons of Confederate Veterans in Jackson County, AL.



N. B. Forrest Camp 215, Memphis, TN, immediate Past Commander Alan Doyle is flanked by newly elected Commander Harry Adams (left) and 2nd Lieutenant Commander Byron Carson (right). Compatriot Doyle had been commander for the past eight years



Rod Bryan speaks to the **Lieutenant Lovett Allen Tully Camp 2071**, Colquitt, GA, on the Battle of Gettysburg on the 157th Anniversary of the battle.



Army of Tennessee



General Stand Watie Camp 915, Calhoun, GA, Commander John Biddy presented Brandon Banks with his membership certificate.



Kennesaw Battlefield Camp 700, Marietta, GA, member and former Camp Historian Larry O. Blair inspects a well preserved Confederate saltpeter mining artifact in a protected middle Tennessee cave. The staircase is held together by wooden pegs and wedges. It is a testament to the skills of these important Confederate workers.



Major General William D. McCain HQ Camp 584, Columbia, TN, member Anthony Trent remembers the only general from Jefferson County, TN, Brigadier General William Raine Peck, 9th Infantry Regiment.



Camp Davis Camp 2073, Guyton, GA, welcomes two new members. From left are Commander John Adams, Ryan Shearouse and John Murray.



Colonel George H. Nixon Cam 214, Lawrenceburg, TN, welcomes new members. From left are Brody Fisher, Robert Gobble, Commander Johnny Hartsfield and Tim Foster.



Ted Knowles was inducted into the **CSS Chattahoochee Camp 2314**, Donalsonville, GA.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



The annual **CA Division** Massing of the Colors took place on the streets of Bakersfield once again! Folks from all around gathered to see the resplendent Confederate citizens display their historic flags and hear the bagpipes and banjos! The SCV is a true asset to this community!



Members of the **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, took part in the Rex Allen Days Parade in Willcox, AZ. This was the celebration of native son Rex Allen's 100th birthday.



Compatriot Ian Feest was sworn into the **Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275**, Livingston TX. Ian holds a picture of his ancestor. Congratulations, Compatriot Feest!



General John B. Hood Camp 1208, Los Angeles, CA, Commander Crook met up with Sons of Union Veterans Camp Commander Dean Smith who was also presenting an award at the high school. Commanders Crook and Smith shared their mutual admiration of the high school and its JROTC program with Principal Rose Anne Ruiz, JROTC Master Sergeants Herbert Harris and Michael Walker, and Colonel Darryl Hensley, (Ret.).



The **R. E. Lee Camp 239**, Fort Worth, TX, Kilted Color Guard presented the colors at the TX Scottish Festival and Highland Games in Decatur, TX. We were joined at our information and recruiting tent by members of the Decatur, Denton and Grapevine, TX, camps. Nearly 50,000 Americans of Scottish descent served the CSA, and many CSA Navy warships and blockade runners were built in Glasgow, Scotland.



From left are Walter Sanford, 25-year medal recipient, **Sterling Price Camp 145**, St. Louis, MO, Commander Jim England, and Richard McClenagan, 30-year medal recipient.

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



At the Battle of Pleasant Hill, LA, reenactment, members of the **Lieutenant General Richard Taylor Camp 1308**, Shreveport, LA, were the band for the Saturday night dance. In line, starting in the foreground are Chuck McMichael, Ron Hecht, Frand Walsh, Paul Gramling, Ben Head and Wilbur Snellings.



Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708, Scottsdale, AZ, celebrated Confederate Memorial Day at Double Buttes Cemetery in Tempe, AZ. There are 25 known Confederate Veterans buried there. Members of **Capt. Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ; **Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ; and **Borderline Veterans Camp 2201**, Douglas, AZ, also participated as did members of Dixie Chapter UDC and Thunderbird Chapter UDC.



The **Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, held a ceremony in observance of Confederate Memorial Day at Greenwood Cemetery in Phoenix. Joining them were members of the Thunderbird Chapter 2102, UDC. Pictured are camp members with the ladies.



General Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804, Fresno, CA, Commander Tom Bolton awards Compatriot Randall Branscom a War Service Medal and Certificate for his Army service in Iraq and other theatres!



The **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, held a ceremony in observance of Confederate Memorial Day at Boot Hill and Tombstone City Cemeteries in Tombstone. Pictured from left are Commander Donnis Davis, Adjutant Curt Tipton, Compatriot Michael Salonia and Mrs. Priscilla Davis.



Members of the **Major James Morgan Utz Camp 1815**, Florissant, MO, attended the MO Division Reunion in Palmyra, MO. From left, Mike Snider, Dave Kaufman, Rick Morton, Brian Cook, Joe Kaufman and Jeff Futhey.

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



James Scott Chandler receives his membership certificate from **Rebels on the Rio Grande Camp 1826**, Las Cruces, NM, Commander Steven Grizzell. James Scott joined the SCV as soon as he was old enough!



The **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, the **Private Nathan Terry Wanslee Camp 2096**, Safford, AZ, the **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, and the **Yuma Territorial Outpost Camp 2186**, Yuma, AZ, took part in the 92nd Annual Helldorado Days Parade in Tombstone. Pictured leading the SCV entry is Clyde (Bud) England, Camp 2096.



Compatriots Paul Allen, Larry Tatum and Dan Peterson of the **Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920**, Johnson County, KS educated visitors at the Mine Creek, KS, Battlefield Heritage Days.



Campbell's Company Camp 2252, Republic, MO, dedicated two new Confederate military headstones in Joplin, MO. One was for Private James A. Broadhurst, Co. F, 12th MO Cavalry, and the other for Private John S. Northington, Co. C, 60th TN Mounted Infantry.



Surgeon John Cravens Camp 2276, Gallatin, MO, show off their new camp flag.



Medina Greys Camp 2254, Hondo, TX, members at the Bandera, Texas Veterans Day event



Army of Trans-Mississippi



General James H. McBride Camp 632, Springfield, MO, members, from left, Rick Perry, Robert Caudle, Les Wood, Ron McBride, Dale Wrenn, John Caudle, Kelly Brown, attended the anniversary observance of the Battle of Hartville, MO.



2nd Lieutenant John Crawford Smith Camp 2302, Corning, AR, Commander Mark Locke swears in new member Frankie Haller. Frankie honors his ancestor Private Gordon who served in the 23rd TX Cavalry (Goulds) and 2nd TX Field Artillery.



Lt. Alexander Cameron Camp 2226, Greenville, TX, held a ceremony at the Hoge Cemetery to honor Americus V. Terry, the first Hunt County, TX, casualty of the War of Northern Aggression. Pictured are Commander Mike Pierce and other officers of the camp.



Campbell's Company Camp 2252, Republic, MO, in conjunction with **Seaborn Jones Cotten Camp 2303**, Eureka Springs, AR, Brig. General Thomas Roe Freeman Chapter 311 MOS&B, and the Capt. James Tyrie Wright Chapter 33 MOS&B dedicated 19 Southern Iron Crosses of Honor at Liberty Cemetery in Carroll County, AR



Brigadier General Chief Stand Watie Camp 2300, St. Charles County, MO, hold swearing in ceremony for Drew LaChance. From left, Commander Dave Roper, Drew LaChance and Camp Chaplain Carl Aaron



The **Major Thomas R. Livingston Camp 2327**, Carthage, MO, held a headstone dedication for Private Squire James Harrison of Company A, 11th MO Infantry. Private Harrison lay unmarked for more than a century in Webb City, Missouri's Cemetery.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALASKA

**CSS SHENANDOAH
CAMP 1820
ANCHORAGE**
JOHN CASSIDY JEFFERS
JOHN D. JEFFERS, III

ALABAMA

**RAPHAEL SEMMES
CAMP 11
MOBILE**
PETER GREY CANE, III
BEN ALAN MURPHEY

**GEN. ROBERT E. LEE
CAMP 16
AUBURN**
ROSS MATTHEW
HORNSBY
MADISON OLIVER
LESTER

**EMMA SANSOM CAMP
253
GADSDEN**
WILLIAM MEAD WRIGHT

**CAPTAIN JOHN
RAYBURN CAMP 452
GUNTERSVILLE**
KANE DENHAM
DENNIS MARTIN MYERS

**GEN. GEORGE "TIGE"
ANDERSON CAMP 453
ANNISTON**
WYATT JAMES (BEAR)
BRASHER
JAMES KYLE BRASHER
CARRALL DOUGLAS
EAST, JR.

**E. A. O'NEAL CAMP 478
FLORENCE**
LOYD ROBERT SMITH

**SAVAGE-STEWART CAMP
522
PIEDMONT**
GABRIEL LAW

**ALA YELLOWHAMMER
CAMP 579
SCOTTSBORO**
ANTHONY QUENTIN
SMITH
CHRISTOPHER RYAN
SUTPHIN

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

**CAPT. THOMAS H.
HOBBS CAMP 768
ATHENS**
KENNETH PAUL
CHATELAIN

**THOMAS JEFFERSON
DENNEY CAMP 1442
CULLMAN**
LANE JOSEPH ALLEN
STEVEN DeWAYNE SELF

**THE PRATTVILLE
DRAGOONS CAMP 1524
PRATTVILLE**
LARRY DALE McGOWAN

**WINSTON COUNTY
GRAYS CAMP 1788
HALEYVILLE**
JAMES SILAS HOOD

**DEKALB RIFLES CAMP
1824
SYLVANIA**
GILBERT LEE MASON
DAVID RICHARD SHORT
DRAGON APOLLO WHITE

**THE TALLASSEE
ARMORY GUARDS CAMP
1921
TALLASSEE**
DAVID DANIEL
BRANTLEY

**CAPT. WILLIAM R.
McADORY CAMP 2114
PLEASANT GROVE**
JACK ERIC GRAY

**TEN ISLANDS CAMP
2678
OHATCHEE**
CECIL B. MUNROE, III

ARKANSAS

**GEN. ROBERT C.
NEWTON CAMP 197
LITTLE ROCK**
DARBY LEE AVIAN
CHEATHAM

**COL. ALLEN R. WITT
CAMP 615
CONWAY**
ARIEN NELSON
SUMMERS

**CAPT. JOHN W. RANDLE
CAMP 649
DARDANELLE**
BYRON PATRICK BEARD
ANTHONY JAMES
BROWN

**MAJ. FONTAINE R.
EARLE CAMP 1453
FAYETTEVILLE**
DARREN LEE PARRY
MARK STOLZ, JR.

**2nd LT. JOHN
CRAWFORD SMITH
CAMP 2302
CORNING**
BRANDON CORDARO
CATO
GARY HART

CALIFORNIA

**GEN. JOHN B. HOOD
CAMP 1208
LOS ANGELES**
JOSHUA D. WIGGINS

**THE STAINLESS BANNER
CAMP 1440
SAN JOSE**
GUY H. POWER

**GEN. GEORGE BLAKE
COSBY CAMP 1627
SACRAMENTO**
JAMES ALVIN
THRELKELD, JR.

**CAPT. JAMES IREDELL
WADDELL CAMP 1770
ORANGE COUNTY**
CHRISTOPHER MICHAEL
PHILLIPS (HAWK)

**GEN. TYREE HARRIS
BELL CAMP 1804
FRESNO**
BENJAMIN QUITMAN
MATHIS, SR.

COLORADO

**JEFFERSON DAVIS CAMP
175
COLORADO SPRINGS**
BRANDON BOYLE

**GENERAL JUBAL A.
EARLY CAMP 556
TAMPA**
COLTON REID CONRAD
LEVI CODY RHOADES

**WAKULLA GUARDS
CAMP 742
CRAWFORDVILLE**
ROBERT DANIEL JONES

**KIRBY SMITH CAMP
1209
JACKSONVILLE**
GARY LEE DIXON
JONATHAN ISAIAH
DIXON
TIMOTHY SHAW

**STEPHEN RUSSELL
MALLORY CAMP 1315
PENSACOLA**
TODD R. GRANTHAM
DAKOTA HAWKE REASOR

**1st LT THOMAS H.
GAINER CAMP 1319
PANAMA CITY**
ROBERT NATHANIEL
BREEDEN
ADAM CREAMER
JEFFREY LINN DAVIS
LARRY GENE DAVIS, JR.
HENRY JARED DOSTER
JASON SCOTT DURHAM
JORDAN SCOTT
DURHAM
ROBERT T. FLOWERS
CLARENCE J. GAY
JIMMY RAY GRISSETT
JAMES R. JOHNS
MARTIN ROSCOE JOHNS
MICHAEL RAY
PENNINGTON
ALEX MARVIN RUSHING
ERIK HAYWOOD STOER
REDDOCH EVANS
WILLIAMS

**ST. JOHNS RANGERS
CAMP 1360
DELAND**
KENNETH VON HOPF
ANDREW MATHEWS

**CAPT. J. J. DICKISON
CAMP 1387
MELBOURNE**
JOHN LINDSEY KIGHT

**FLORIDA COW CAVALRY
CAMP 1680
VERO BEACH**
BRIAN SEMBLER

**MAJOR GENERAL JOHN
C. BRECKINRIDGE CAMP
1786
OXFORD**
RONALD DALE BOWEN
JOHNNY COHATH
DEHART
DAVID HOWARD
JORDON
GARY WAYNE LAVENDER
WILLIAM MITCHELL
WORD
WILLIAM DAVID WORD

**COL. SAMUEL ST.
GEORGE ROGERS CAMP
1865
OCALA**
CHARLES (CHIP) HENRY
SHULTZ, JR.

**CAPT. WINSTON
STEPHENS CAMP 2041
MacCLENNY**
JASON KITTRELL

GEORGIA

**THOMSON GUARDS
CAMP 91
THOMSON**
PAUL WILLIAM
McCORKLE
JAMES SAMUEL
McCORKLE

**MAJOR WILLIAM E.
SIMMONS CAMP 96
LAWRENCEVILLE**
DAVID BAILEY

**GEN. JOSEPH E.
JOHNSTON CAMP 671
DALTON**
TYLER SMITH

**HARALSON INVINCIBLES
CAMP 673
WACO**
CARROLL HUGHES

**STATE OF DADE CAMP
707
TRENTON**
TIMOTHY GLENN COMBS
WILLIAM BRIAN ORBIE
NABORS
MARLIN GRANT
SWEETON, II

**WILLIAM THOMAS
OVERBY/COWETA
GUARDS CAMP 715
NEWMAN**
WILLIAM MARK TILLIS

**HABERSHAM GUARD
CAMP 716
DEMOREST**
RODNEY LIVINGSTON
RUMSEY

**GENERAL STAND WATIE
CAMP 915
CALHOUN**
RICKY ERNEST BECK

**GEN. ROBERT A.
TOOMBS CAMP 932
VIDALIA**
DERRICK GOGGANS
SAMUEL NATHAN MOCK

**OGEECHEE RIFLES CAMP
941
STATESBORO**
FLOYD F. WILLIAMS, III

**McLEOD-MORING CAMP
1386
SWAINSBORO**
MICHAEL WILLIAM
ANDERSON

**GEN. WILLIAM J.
HARDEE CAMP 1397
DALLAS**
JOSHUA JAMES BROWN

**JOHN B. GORDON
MEMORIAL CAMP 1449
THOMASTON**
EDEL QUINTON
DORROUGH
ROBERT SHAUN STOREY

**DAVID W. PAYNE CAMP
1633
BLAIRSVILLE**
MARK ANTHONY
ANDERSON

**COL. HIRAM PARKS
BELL CAMP 1642
CUMMING**
JOHN MICHAEL QUALLS,
II
JOHN MICHAEL QUALLS

**MATTHEW TALBOT
NUNNALLY CAMP 1671
MONROE**
JASON KASPOR

**SHARPSBURG
SHARPSHOOTERS CAMP
1729
SHARPSBURG**
AARON JAMES
WILLIAMSON

**COL. JOSEPH
McCONNELL CAMP 1859
RINGGOLD**
TRAVIS GRANDON
WILLIAMS
TYLER LUSK WILLIAMS

**BRIG. GEN. ROBERT H.
ANDERSON CAMP 1919
HINESVILLE**
ETHAN O. JAMES
ROBERT D. PARKER

**CAPT. JAMES KNOX
"SEABOARD GUARDS"
CAMP 2022
WAYNESVILLE**
JAMES D. HOWELL
MICHAEL EUGENE
JEWETT
GARRETT JEWETT
JIMMY F. LYNN

**PINE BARRENS
VOLUNTEERS CAMP
2039
EASTMAN**
BRADLEY HARRELSON
RICHARD PALANCIO

**GEORGIA DIVISION HQ
CAMP 2200**
MOULTRIE
JEFFREY LONDON
BENNETT
CLEVELAND W. LESTER
JAMES DAVID McGUIRE
CHRISTOPHER ALAN
THOMAS

**GENERAL PATRICK R.
CLEBURNE CAMP 2209**
RINGGOLD
KEVIN WILSON FRYER

**IMMORTAL SIX
HUNDRED CAMP 2600**
RICHMOND HILL
WILLIAM PEYTON
GRIMM

INDIANA

**COL. SAMUEL ST.
GEORGE ROGERS CAMP
1508**
INDIANAPOLIS
BRIAN JOSEPH MEXIN

KENTUCKY

**JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE
CAMP 100**
LEXINGTON
TROY KEVIN BALLARD

**COL ALFRED JOHNSTON
CAMP 276**
BENTON
SEAN CHRISTOPHER
POSEY

**JOHN HUNT MORGAN
CAMP 1342**
LOUISVILLE
DAVID ELLIS WALLIS
CAMERON DAVID
WALLIS

**GEN. BEN HARDIN HELM
CAMP 1703**
ELIZABETHTOWN
DANIEL A. BROOKS

**FORREST'S ORPHANS
CAMP 1744**
CALHOUN
ASHTYN C. CLATER
DAVID A. WOLFE

**FORT HEIMAN CAMP
1834**
MURRAY
CHAD BASCOM HUGHES

**COL. CHARLES A.
WICKLIFFE CAMP 2337**
WICKLIFFE
RODNEY DENNIS
THOMAS B. QUARLES

LOUISIANA

**HENRY WATKINS ALLEN
CAMP 133**
BATON ROUGE
KRIS EDWARD BURLEY

**GEN. LEROY AUGUSTUS
STAFFORD CAMP 358**
ALEXANDRIA
CURTIS J. DUPUY

**GEN. LOUIS HEBERT
CAMP 2032**
LAFAYETTE
JOSEPH LARRY SAVOIE

**SABINE RIFLES CAMP
2057**
MANY
WILLIAM DAVID SIBLEY

**WASHINGTON RIFLES
CAMP 2211**
FRANKLINTON
DAVID JENKINS

MARYLAND

**CAPTAIN VINCENT
CAMALIER C. S. A.
CAMP 1359**
LUSBY
MAX LA DON BUFF, II

**COL. WILLIAM NORRIS
CAMP 1398**
DARNESTOWN
JAMES EMIL FREDLUND

**BATTLE OF
SHARPSBURG CAMP
1582**
SHARPSBURG
MARK DEWAYNE BROWN

**MARYLAND LINE C.S.A.
CAMP 1741**
BOWIE
ALLAN PATRICK CURTIN
BRADDOCK W. DALE

**BORDER STATE
RANGERS MECH CAV
CAMP 2202**
WESTMINSTER
JOSEPH ALEXANDER
SCOTT

MICHIGAN

**MAJ. GEN. PATRICK
RONAYNE CLEBURNE
CAMP 2257**
GRAND RAPIDS
JOHN WALLACE AUGER
JUSTIN LAWRENCE
PEACHEY

MISSOURI

ELIJAH GATES CAMP 570
FULTON
JOHN WESLEY HENDREN
GARY WADE KEELIN

**MAJOR JAMES MORGAN
UTZ CAMP 1815**
FLORISSANT
ROBERT ALLEN
DOUGLASS, II
ROBERT ALLEN
DOUGLASS, III
MICHAEL LAWRENCE
FAULKNER
MARK STEVEN MAXEY

**SURGEON JOHN
CRAVENS CAMP 2276**
GALLATIN
TREVOR LEON BOLEY
MATTHEW SIMPSON
BURNETT

**GENERAL M. JEFF
THOMPSON CAMP 2277**
FARMINGTON
RONALD W. CROPP

**BRIGADIER GENERAL
CHIEF STAND WATIE
CAMP 2300**
ST. CHARLES COUNTY
JARED LINDQUIST
JAMES ELLIS SMITH

**MAJOR THOMAS R.
LIVINGSTON CAMP 2327**
CARTHAGE
REESE H. BARNETT
RANDY D. BARNETT
LONNIE DEAN CULP
KEAGAN THOMAS
FRANKLIN
COLE EAGLE
HAGEBUSCH
J. R. PENN
DAVID LEE WEAVER

MISSISSIPPI

**JONES COUNTY ROSIN
HEELS CAMP 227**
LAUREL
SHELTON DARRELL
COOLEY

**BROOKHAVEN LIGHT
ARTILLERY CAMP 235**
BROOKHAVEN
RONNIE MORGAN

**COL. WILLIAM P.
ROGERS CAMP 321**
CORINTH
WILLIAM TRACY
ARNOLD
JAMES ANTHONY
ARNOLD
MAURICE BARLOW
WILLIAM MARK
BOEHLER

**TIPPAH TIGERS CAMP
868**
RIPLEY
RICHARD BRIDGES
JAMES MICHAEL FOLLIN
TERRY T. PICKENS

**LT. GEN. NATHAN
BEDFORD FORREST
CAMP 1353**
HATTIESBURG
ROBERT BOSWELL
BRANDON BOSWELL
FLOYD J. DUBOSE, JR.

**CHRISTOPHER (KIT)
MOTT CAMP 1379**
HOLLY SPRINGS
DOUGLAS A. WESCOTT
RYAN A. WESCOTT

**STOCKDALE RANGERS
CAMP 1681**
SUMMIT
LONNIE O'NEAL
EDMONDS
PHILIP LEE HOLMES

**JEFFERSON DAVIS CAMP
1862**
NEWTON
EDWARD RANSON DUNN

**THE RANKIN GREYS
CAMP 2278**
FLORENCE
GARY THOMAS
AINSWORTH
MICHAEL PAUL SMITH
CHRISTOPHER JOE
WHATLEY

**TALLAHATCHIE RIFLES
CAMP 2287**
TALLAHATCHIE CO.
DEWEY WAYNE BRETT

NORTH CAROLINA

**FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL
CAMP 168**
FAYETTEVILLE
ROBERT ANDREW
DWYER
JAMES RUSSELL TRIPP

**THE THOMASVILLE
RIFLES CAMP 172**
THOMASVILLE
ROGER DEAN BOGER
JASON GRAY
HONEYCUTT

**FRANKLIN RIFLES CAMP
310**
LOUISBURG
BARRY WADE LIMER
CHARLES THOMAS
OAKLEY
LAWRENCE RAY
PEOPLES
VERNICE AL PEOPLES,
JR.

CHARLES HENRY
RATHBUN
LUTHER MICHAEL
SHEARIN

**MAJ. GEN. STEPHEN
DODSON RAMSEUR/
COL. REUBEN
CAMPBELL CAMP 387**
STATESVILLE
BROCK HAGER

**ROWAN RIFLES CAMP
405**
SALISBURY
BOYD MAURICE
WOODWARD

**COLUMBUS COUNTY
VOLUNTEERS CAMP 794**
WHITEVILLE
ZACHARY WRIGHT
SPIVEY

**GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD
FORREST CAMP 803**
SANFORD
ROBERT MICHAEL
JOHNSON

**JAMES B. GORDON
CAMP 810**
WILKESBORO
ELISHA BARTON
RALSTON

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

**MAJ. CHARLES Q. PETTY
CAMP 872**
GASTONIA
JAMES CURTIS
COCHRAN
JEFFERY SCOTT
COCHRAN
NATHAN LEONARD
GRANT
LARRY JAMES
HOLBROOK JR
DAVID KYLE STILTNER
DYLAN RICHARD
SURACE
MALCOLM DAVID
ULOTH, SR.
MALCOLM DAVID
ULOTH, JR.

**CHEROKEE GUARDS
CO. A 29th NC TROOPS
CAMP 893**
MURPHY
LLOYD BENJAMIN
ADAMS, JR
JOHN MIDKIFF

**BRIG. GEN. J.
JOHNSTON PETTIGREW
CAMP 1401**
LENOIR
DEWEY ALAN
PRESTWOOD

**GEN. ROBERT F. HOKE/
WM. J. HOKE CAMP
1616**
LINCOLNTON
PAUL EUGENE
PRICHARD, III

**SONS OF MARS CAMP
1632**
LAURINBURG
GARY LAWRENCE ODOM

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

**JACKSON RANGERS
CAMP 1917**
SYLVA
KENNETH PAUL DERICO

**COL. JOHN B. PALMER
CAMP 1946**
BURNSVILLE
THOMAS AARON
HIGGINS

**10th NC HVY ARTY CO.
B BLACK RIVER TIGERS
CAMP 2152**
COATS
JASON MATHEW STATON

**THE BURKE TIGERS
CAMP 2162**
VALDESE
BRIAN SCOTT
HILDEBRAN
JOHN DANIEL
HILDERBRAN
LOY EDWARD HOYLE

**CAROLINA GRAYS OF
PENDER COUNTY CAMP
2174**
BURGAW
TYLER RIGBY
LENFESTEY
WILLIAM JORDAN
LENFESTEY

**CANE CREEK RIFLES
CAMP 2294**
FLETCHER
RONNIE RANDOLPH
GRAY
DANIEL BURNIS HART

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

NEW JERSEY

**PVT. MEREDITH POOL
CAMP 1505
HAMMONTON**
EDWARD ARTHUR
SCHAIBLE, JR.

NEVADA

**THE SILVER STATE
GRAYS CAMP 1989
LAS VEGAS**
MARK HOWARD HILTON

OHIO

**BRIG. GEN. ROSWELL S.
RIPLEY CAMP 1535
WORTHINGTON**
STEVEN CRAIG HASKIN
JOHNATHAN WAYNE
YOUNG

OKLAHOMA

**SHELBY'S OKLAHOMA
IRON MEN CAMP 1356
DUNCAN**
JAMES ANDREW
FREDLUND

**COL. DANIEL N.
McINTOSH CAMP 1378
TULSA**
JOSEPH PAUL TEAL

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SHAWNEE**
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FLOWERS

PENNSYLVANIA

**PVT. JOHN WESLEY
CULP MEMORIAL CAMP
1961
GETTYSBURG**
BRENDAN LEE
MUMMART
GARY WAYNE THORN

SOUTH CAROLINA

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KEVIN MICHAEL
CUNNINGHAM
RICHARD ALVIN
KENDALL

**MARION CAMP 24
MARION**
LONDON HUGH
JOHNSON
HAYDEN PARKER PANOS

**16th SOUTH CAROLINA
REGIMENT CAMP 36
GREENVILLE**
KILTON WILLIAM
BISHOP
ANTHONY WAYNE HILL
DANIEL WAYNE QUALLS
DAVID WAYNE QUALLS
JOHN DIXON WATTS, IV
FRANK WAYNE

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BALLENGER CAMP 68
SPARTANBURG**
THOMAS KEITH
SUMMITT

**LITCHFIELD CAMP 132
CONWAY**
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**PEE DEE RIFLES CAMP
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ROGER TISDALE

**PALMETTO SHARP
SHOOTERS CAMP 1428
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CADELL, JR.

**BRIG. GEN. BARNARD E.
BEE CAMP 1575
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NOAH LEE SCOTT

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CAMP 1749
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TAYLOR

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CAMP 1987
GREER**
BOBBY DANIEL WRIGHT

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DILLON**
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DON O'NEAL COX, II
WILLIAM HUNTER
HEAPE
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WINFORD JULIUS
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WEIRAUCH

**NATHAN BEDFORD
FORREST BOYHOOD
HOME CAMP 37
CHAPEL HILL**
STEVEN ALLEN

**MAJ. GEN. BENJAMIN F.
CHEATHAM CAMP 72
MANCHESTER**
DONNY KENT
HESSELBEIN

**LONGSTREET-
ZOLICOFFER CAMP 87
KNOXVILLE**
JAMES LARKIN
MULLINS

**JOHN R. MASSEY CAMP
152
FAYETTEVILLE/LINCOLN
CO.**
GERRY B. ASKINS
GARY THORNTON

**COL. GEORGE H. NIXON
CAMP 214
LAWRENCEBURG**
JAMES STUART
CHANDLER
PATRICK CHAPMAN

**MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM D.
McCAIN HQ CAMP 584
COLUMBIA**
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BARNETT, JR.
ZACHARY M.
FAIRCLOTH
DEAN C. HAGEN
GREGORY P. KINLAW
JUSTIN HUGH MOOSE
JOHN CHARLES
STAPLETON

**BATTLE OF SHILOH
CAMP 1454
SHILOH**
DAVID BRET COX

**SAVAGE-GOODNER
CAMP 1513
SMITHVILLE**
STEVEN CRAIG
GOODNER

**DeWITT SMITH JOBE
CAMP 1637
BARTLETT**
THOMAS EVERETT DAY
JAMES M. SHANKLIN

**COL. W. M. BRADFORD/
COL. J. G. ROSE CAMP
1638
MORRISTOWN**
BRADFORD SCOTT
BOWEN

**FREEMAN'S BATTERY
FORREST'S ARTILLERY
CAMP 1939
SAVANNAH**
KENNETH PERRY
POOLE

**MAJ. JAMES T. HUFF
CAMP 2243
NEWPORT**
JOHN ANDREW
SHELTON
JOSHUA ANDREW
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**PVT. ANDREW JACKSON
BROWN CAMP 2293
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JASON HOLLIS

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**COL. A.H. BELO CAMP
49
DALLAS**
THOMAS PRESTON
BRASHEAR

**CAPT. JAMES P.
DOUGLAS CAMP 124
TYLER**
HAYDEN PAUL WALLS

**GEN. FELIX H.
ROBERTSON CAMP 129
WACO**
PATRICK BRYAN
MOSLEY
THOMAS EDWARD PELT

**O. M. ROBERTS CAMP
178
WAXAHACHIE**
BRIAN PATRICK LANE

**R. E. LEE CAMP 239
FORT WORTH**
JAMES G. JENKINS, JR.
HUNTER RYAN JENKINS
SEAN RUSSELL MOORE
DUSTIN JAMES SHARP

**J. M. "MATT" BARTON
CAMP 441
SULPHUR SPRINGS**
LEVI DOMENICO
REEVES

**ALBERT SIDNEY
JOHNSTON CAMP 983
DECATUR**
DANIEL C. BLANEY
ROBERT WALTER
HARRIS
KEITH RAY HULSEY
RODNEY KILGORE

**GEN. JEROME B.
ROBERTSON CAMP 992
BRENHAM**
GARY WHEELER

**TRINITY COUNTY
VOLUNTEERS CAMP
998
TRINITY**
SHAWN DANIEL MANN
CHARLES RICHARD
STEPTOE

**CAPTAIN IKE TURNER
CAMP 1275
LIVINGSTON**
CHARLIE M. HESTER,
JR.

**COL. THOMAS S.
LUBBOCK CAMP 1352
LUBBOCK**
GASTON K. BULLOCK, III
STANLEY DALE CARTER
GREGORY K. SHELTON
RYAN KIRK SMITH

**GEN. HORACE RANDAL
CAMP 1533
CARTHAGE**
JEFFERY AUSTIN CARR

**13th TEXAS INFANTRY
CAMP 1565
ANGLETON**
DAVID T. MCGINTY

**COL. GUSTAV
HOFFMANN CAMP 1838
NEW BRAUNFELS**
MATTHEW S.
FULKERSON

**2nd TEXAS FRONTIER
DISTRICT CAMP 1904
DE LEON**
JAMES LONORA COX, III
JACKSON REASE
RICHMOND

**HILL COUNTRY CAMP
1938
FREDERICKSBURG**
WILLIAM J. CASE

**STONE FORT CAMP
1944
NACOGDOCHES**
RICKEY LYNN HIGGINS

**WAUL'S TEXAS LEGION
CAMP 2103
KATY**
JUSTIN LOUIS BROWN
BEN JOHN FRITZSCHING
JOHN STUART GRIFFEY
JOHN MARK HALL

GEN. JOHN A. WHARTON, 8TH TX CAV. CAMP 2105 EAST BERNARD
WILLIAM HERBERT ARD
KYLE BAILEY MILLAR

UPSHUR COUNTY PATRIOTS CAMP 2109 GILMER
BRANDON COLE SMALL

THOMAS JEWETT GOREE CAMP 2129 MADISONVILLE
KLUTE GASTON KYLE
KEILAN DOUGLAS KYLE

RED DIAMOND CAMP 2193 TEXARKANA
WAYLAND LACY

LT. ALEXANDER CAMERON CAMP 2226 GREENVILLE
KOLTEN VAN DORN
PIERCE
WILLIAM KYKE PIERCE

LONE STAR DEFENDERS CAMP 2234 LUFKIN
ALAN DALE HOOVER
LARRY HOWELL

34th TEXAS CAVALRY CAMP 2283 MINERAL WELLS
GARY BONNER GARMON
EDWARD CURTIS SCOTT

B/G RICHARD MONTGOMERY GANO CAMP 2292 GRAPEVINE
SEAN GRAHAM PARTEE

JUDGE ROY BEAN CAMP 2298 IRAAN
TRUMAN THOMAS
HARRISON, JR.

FORT McKAVETT CSA CAMP 2326 MENARD
LANCE R. KOTHMANN
CARLETON C. KOTHMANN

WALKERS GREYHOUNDS CAMP 2338 TYLER, TX
WILLIAM CECIL HURLEY

VIRGINIA

LEE-JACKSON CAMP 1 RICHMOND
CHARLES EDWARD AYERS, JR.

COLONEL D. H. LEE MARTZ CAMP 10 HARRISONBURG
BARTH ANTHONY BERRY
ROY ERNEST BERRY
WILLIAM BAXTER
WORDEN

CLINTON HATCHER CAMP 21 LEESBURG
WALTER LEE HOOKS, III
WILLIAM MAURICE WITHERS

A. P. HILL CAMP 167 COLONIAL HEIGHTS
WILLIAM A. LENEAVE, JR.

STONEWALL CAMP 380 VIRGINIA BEACH
SEAN KILIAN RIDER

PRINCESS ANNE CAMP 484 VIRGINIA BEACH
ROBERT LEE TRAVERS, IV

THE OLD BRUNSWICK CAMP 512 LAWRENCEVILLE
DUSTIN WHITT DANIELS
EVAN CHASE EDMONDS
JASON A. WILMOTH

BLACK HORSE CAMP 780 WARRENTON
JONAH DEAKLE ASH

THE STONEWALL BRIGADE CAMP 1296 LEXINGTON
CORY DAVID HEAPS

FINCASTLE RIFLES CAMP 1326 ROANOKE
TRAVIS McDANIEL

URQUHART-GILLETTE CAMP 1471 FRANKLIN
EDWARD F. RAINEY, JR.
CHASE THOMAS
RHODES

THE BEDFORD RIFLE GRAYS CAMP 1475 BEDFORD
JUSTIN TUCK

TURNER ASHBY CAMP 1567 WINCHESTER
JOHN S. MAY

HIGH BRIDGE CAMP 1581 FARMVILLE
WILLIAM JACKSON
COURTER, JR.
DONALD RAY
EDGERTON, III
DONALD RAY
EDGERTON, JR.
ROCKY S. MAGNESS

MAJ. GEN. FITZHUGH LEE CAMP 1805 SPOTSYLVANIA
MARK L. CURTIS
LARRY T. CURTIS
BASIL EARL MONCRIEF, JR.
DONALD LUTHER
MORGAN

CHARLOTTE COUNTY GRAYS CAMP 1964 CHARLOTTE COURT HOUSE
BRAD P. BUCKLER
DAVID STANLEY COPAL

GORDONSVILLE GRAYS CAMP 2301 GORDONSVILLE
CHRISTOPHER MICHAEL BOUTIETTE

WEST VIRGINIA

BERKELEY BORDER GUARDS CAMP 199 MARTINSBURG
RICKY LEE MCCARL, REV.
MICHAEL PETER NAKOPOULOS

A. G. JENKINS CAMP 628 GUYANDOTTE
H. L. BAILEY
JACOB THOMPSON
PAXTON

SGT. JACOB S. BENNETT CAMP 2321 PHILIPPI
JOHN D. LOTT
LENNON J. LOTT

Do you
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information
or have a
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Are you
moving?
If so,
please call
1-800-380-1896



Welcome to our newest Life Members

Name	Division	Camp	Name	Division	Camp
TONY KEECH	NC	1695	JAMES MICHAEL, JR.	FL	1381
STEVEN STEVENSON	MO	145	BERTRAM H. CHALFANT, JR.	TN	1293
ROGER BOX	OK	1378	WILLIE D. MARTIN	VA	1772
FRED POLSTON	SC	1921	ADAM SHAW	FL	1209
RICHARD MARTIN	LA	110	PHILIP BARRY LEACH	AL	259
JAMES CUNDIFF	VA	581	JAMES WOOD	NC	1616
ROBERT JEWELLSON	AL	241	LARRY ALLISON	NC	15
SEAN D. GARDNER	IL	516	FRANK BURGE	FL	1315
ROBERT S. MELTON, II	TX	1613	CLYDE BEXLEY	FL	1786
HERBERT BAILEY, II	FL	1209			

Today & Tomorrow

Your lasting gift can help save the South



Today, your generous contribution of time, energy, and influence is helping to preserve the vibrant Southern culture handed down to us from our forefathers. Your bequest to the Sons of Confederate Veterans can help preserve our Southern heritage for tomorrow.

Making a lasting contribution to the Sons of Confederate Veterans is not just for the wealthy. Our donors come from all walks of life. By remembering the Sons of Confederate Veterans in your will, you will be giving one of the most powerful gifts one can give—helping to ensure the future of America's oldest heritage defense organization for the next generation of Southerners.

For more information on how you can make a bequest to the SCV, contact Executive Director Adam Southern at 1-800-MY-DIXIE.

Sons of Confederate Veterans
P.O. Box 59 • Columbia, TN 38402
1-800-MY-DIXIE



LEE RIDES AGAIN



Join us...

in erecting a new
monument to
Robert E Lee,
based on the
sculpture that
was desecrated
by former
Governor
Northam.

Send Your Tax Deductible Donations to

Gordonsville Grays Camp 2301
P.O. Box 204 • Gordonsville, VA 22942
LeeRidesAgain.com



Make checks payable to Gordonsville Grays.
Please note "Lee Monument"
on the memo line.

Donations may also be made via
www.givesendgo.com/LeeRidesAgain



NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

The Incivility of Woke Politics

The SCV is outraged that the federal "Naming Commission," established by Congress in 2021, has now recommended to Congress that the Confederate Memorial located in the Confederate Section of Arlington National Cemetery be removed. A key member of the Naming Commission previously published a highly critical book about Confederate General Robert E. Lee. This individual is not a neutral member of the Commission. His unwarranted vitriol directed toward the South and the millions of Southern Americans whose ancestors served honorably in the Confederate military has tainted the entire process.

The Commission itself fails to recognize the Confederate Memorial at Arlington was sculpted by Moses Jacob Ezekiel, a Jewish American sculptor, and Confederate Veteran. The memorial was dedicated on June 4, 1914, as part of America's continued effort to reunify the United States in the post-war era. Unfortunately, the Naming Commission has seen fit to recommend its removal and therefore the desecration of this honorable grave marker.

This is an unmitigated attack on Southerners who have provided, in terms of percentage of the country's total population, more recruits to the American military than any other region of the nation. This recommendation is divisive and extreme, and it epitomizes the complete lack of respect for the over 400, Confederate service members, their wives, and Confederate civilians buried at Arlington. Further, it will likely undermine the security and safety of Confederate memorials in every cemetery in America as well as the graves of Confederate Veterans, who are also American veterans, as enacted by Congress in 1958. The Sons of Confederate Veterans will work diligently to push back against the Naming Commission and fight against other Machiavellian proposals which continue to divide our nation. We urge all patriotic

Americans to contact their representatives and senators and voice opposition. To find your member of Congress, please see

www.house.gov/representatives
and

www.senate.gov/senators/senators-contact.htm.

Jason Boschers
Commander-in-Chief

New system for contacting US Congress members

Fellow Compatriots and Patriots

I am sure you are aware of the repulsive attack upon the Confederate Memorial at Arlington National Cemetery. As patriotic Americans and members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, I am calling on you to help us protest this effort by radicals in Congress and the Military establishment.

Below is a link to an automatic e-mail service the SCV is using to get our message to your local politicians. This system is simple to use and very user-friendly. As soon as you fill in your information, it will use your zip code to automatically select your US Senators and the Military Leadership responsible for renaming US Military Bases. It will then send the e-mail message already provided. This system allows you to personalize and/or change the subject line and the actual e-mail message.

Everything is done for you; all you need to do is click on the link below, fill out your information and click the submit button. Remember, you can modify the message already there if you desire but it is not necessary. Also, as gentlemen and defenders of the honor of our ancestors always be polite and courteous because we will be judged by our actions and words. This is about the power of the individual. This is about the power you as a citizen possess. Fellow Compatriots and Patriots, let us hit them hard with our e-mails.

The link below allows you to send your message to your US Senators and

US Military Leadership in charge of removing proud Southern names from our nation's military bases.

In Service to the South,

R. S. Jason Boschers
Commander-in-Chief

<https://oneclickpolitics.global.ssl.fastly.net/promo/4hW>

Reunion Bid Deadlines for Hosting 2026 Reunion

The reunion planning committee invites bids for our 2026 reunion. Guidelines are available on the scv.org web site or by request. Bids must be e-mailed to chairman Joe Ringhoffer at ringhje@aol.com or regular mail 1211 Government St., Mobile, AL 36604 no later than January 15, 2023. Call chairman Ringhoffer if you have any questions. 251-402-7593.

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

Stephen D. Lee Institute announced for 2023

Dear Southern Authors and Publishers:

Plans are underway for the 2023 Stephen D. Lee Institute and we want to include you.

The Institute will be held in Tampa, Florida, tentatively scheduled for February 24 – 25, 2023 and Southern authors are invited to have a table (limited space available).

If you are interested in participating and would like to be notified when details of the conference are finalized, please enter your contact information in the form link provided below.

This year's topic is: Iconoclasm: Monuments From Memory to Mayhem

Confirmed speakers include:

Dr. Ann McClean, Virginia Historic Preservationist

Alexander Adams, UK Artist and Author

Ronnie Kennedy, Chief of Heritage
Defense

Teresa Roane, Museum Archivist
Ed Hooper, Journalist and Author
Kirk D. Lyons, Esq., Monument
Lawyer
Senator Dennis K. Baxley

Here is the link <https://forms.gle/kJgDDdEFxHn9hLLr7>

David McCallister, Esq.
2023 Coordinator

Shipping address for Elm Springs has changed

Compatriots,

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

All packages, certified and regis-
tered mail needs to be sent to:

Sons of Confederate Veterans
2357 Park Plus Dr.
Columbia, TN 38401

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

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

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

Thank you,
Executive Director
Adam Southern

Special Census of Real Grandsons

Compatriots,

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

Deo Vindice!

Adam Southern
Executive Director

Confederate Veteran

Headquarters needs more e-mail addresses

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

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

Eric Previti
National Membership Coordinator

Federal Employees — Please support the SCV through CFC

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

If your employer has a charity do-
nation system, send us information on
adding the SCV to their opportunities.
Send information to the executive direc-
tor at exedir@scv.org.

IRS 990N Submissions

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

Museum artifact donations and Confederate images

The SCV is asking for worthy dona-
tions of Confederate and SCV historical
items for our museum. Please contact us
at exedir@scv.org for donations or loans
before sending them to GHQ.

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

for our visitors and members as well as
use in the museum.

End of year giving to the SCV

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

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

Estate Planning

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

Notify General Headquarters of any leadership changes

With any change in camp leader-
ship, 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.



Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue Deadline for submissions

January/February 2023.....Nov. 1

March/April 2023January 1

May/June 2023 March 1

July/August 2023 May 1

September/October 2023July 1

November/December 2023 .Sept. 1

November/December 2022 — 51

Dispatches From the Front

human orcs.

Just to be clear, none of this is especially directed at Mr. Thuersam's article, which deals with a historical episode regarding which he and I basically agree: Tsar Alexander II should have minded his own business. It is usually a bad idea to project your own political culture and ideals onto a strange place and strange people lying far, far away. But then, that principle applies ten times over to our Deep State, which set the stage for the present mess in eastern Europe by helping overthrow Ukraine's government back in 2014. We Southerners are the very last people to support self-righteous Yankees and their bloody, expensive meddling.

Jerry Salyer

John C. Breckinridge Camp 100
Lexington, Kentucky

Article regarding General George B. Hodge

To the Editor:

This exiled son of the Bluegrass really appreciated the article by C.E. Avery (September-October 2022 issue) about General George B. Hodge as a native Kentuckian the pride factor kicked in.

Hodge, while not well-known in the Confederate pantheon of generals, did sacrifice a great deal personally deciding to side with the Confederacy when his native state dallied on secession allowing the Bluegrass State to succumb and cower to Federal coercion and domination. Initially Hodge served in the First Kentucky Brigade known in American military history as the "Orphan Brigade" honored for its dogged tenacity in battle as with Hood's Texas Brigade, the "Stonewall" Brigade, Taylor's Louisiana Brigade, and Granbury's Texas Brigade. Hodge was one of several general/flag grade officers produced by the "Orphan" Brigade; including; John C. Breckinridge, Benjamin Hardin Helm (one of four Confederate brothers-in-law of

Abraham Lincoln, hmmm, fancy that), Joseph H. Lewis, Hylan Benton Lyon, Basil Wilson Duke, John Hunt Morgan, Roger W. Hanson, and James Morrison Hawes. One may include General Simon B. Buckner and General Adam Rankin Johnson due to their early wartime affiliation with the First Kentucky Brigade however brief their affiliation may have been (admittedly; Morgan, Duke, Hawes, and Lyon too had brief tenures with the "Orphans"). General Nathan Bedford Forrest very late in the war became embroiled in a feud with Hodge insisting Hodge was in dereliction of duty and lacked courage although he had performed gallantly at varying times on the battlefield. It is recommended to George B. Hodge's book; *Sketch of the First Kentucky Brigade* about his time in the "Orphan" Brigade, it is easily purchased online, very reasonable, and a quick read.

Thank you, Mr. Avery for submitting the article and to our *Confederate Veteran* staff for publishing the article. This "Kentexian" (expatriate Kentuckian in exile to the Lone Star State) is a descendant of an "Orphan" Brigade sergeant and happy to read anything positive about Bluegrass State Confederate Veterans.

Russell (Rusty) R. Harris III
Texas Lonestar Greys Camp 1953
Schertz, Texas

Had presented Russian collusion before

To the Editor:

Regarding the Article in the September/October 2022 *Confederate Veteran*, Lincoln's Russian collusion: I previously had sent in 2010 to the editor at that time my book for review, *Paul Morphy* — which in chapter 41 'The Russian Navy Arrives' discussed this topic in greater detail, much not mentioned in this article.

For example, I mentioned how the October 17, 1863 *Harper's Weekly*, took special pride the flagship's guns were Yankee made, being cast in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. This and much else was a result of Lincoln's US Ambassador to Russia Cassius Clay's "Russian system," which established new shipyards of Yankee design in Russia which by

mid 1862 were turning out ironclads of Yankee designs, built to Yankee specifications, and also machine tools, and armaments enterprises all long before the Russian Atlantic fleet dropped anchor in New York and San Francisco.

Stan Vaughan

Silver State Greys Camp 1989
Las Vegas, Nevada

Hopes both organizations will work together

To the Editor:

I just returned from our Military Order of the Stars and Bars national convention at Pickwick Landing State Park in Counce, TN. I hope it will be reported in our next *Confederate Veteran* issue but it should be noted that SCV Commander-in-Chief Larry McCluney, Jr. brought greetings to our organization from his. In addition, Lt. Commander-in-Chief Jason Boshers was present and was inducted to our organization as a member. We were grateful to have both of them present. I understand, as CIC McCluney noted, there is 'bad blood' from the past and some members of the SCV were not happy with his decision to bring greetings. But he also noted it is time for all heritage organizations to come together and join hands in the battle to preserve our history. And it is not just Southern history. All of our American history is on the chopping block as this is the goal of our progressive enemies.

As many of you may not know, MOS&B was a subset of the SCV until 1938 when they broke off and formed an independent organization. I don't think there are many people alive today who know what caused that break. And the people CIC McCluney mentioned who were not happy with him bringing greetings to our convention this year remember some 'dust-up' which goes back to the '90s. I don't know the history of either one of these kerfluffles and don't care. What I care about is the preservation of our American history and the only way to fight for it is to work together. It should be noted that probably 99 percent of our MOS&B members are also SCV members. Whether we are active in one or the other, or both, is a matter of per-

sonal choice which should not bring about bad feelings.

Towards that end, we have a great asset who is fighting for our cause without regard to who belongs to what — a gentleman named Ed Phillips. He is the attorney who shepherded the re-interment of General Nathan Bedford Forrest and wife for his family and is involved in numerous monument protection cases in North Carolina and elsewhere. He is a member of both our organizations and has created a wonderful new heritage umbrella non-profit organization which he hopes (as I do) will help us unite with all of our heritage organizations to protect the history of this great nation which is under sustained attack. Monuments to Columbus, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Teddy Roosevelt, not to mention anyone Confederate and others have been toppled. Our progressive enemies are intent on erasing all our history in order to replace it with their own warped worldview. I hope to see this reported on in future issues of *Confederate Veteran*.

*Howard Talley, III
George Davis Camp 5
Wilmington, North Carolina*

The entire story of slavery has not been told

To the Editor:

Since 1865 the South has been made America's whipping boy when it comes to the issue of slavery. Politicians today still use the "victimhood" of slavery on their black constituents to get their votes and gain or hold power over them. No matter that none have ever been slaves or lived under segregation or Jim Crow laws. However, this is about the North and their warts when it came to the issue of slavery. They have as many if not more than the South, but these are never mentioned or expounded on. I intend to point out a few of the many instances where the North shares guilt over slavery, if there is any guilt by any of the various sections of America to share.

Triangle Trade was about New England shipping companies buying black slaves from their black captors on the coast of the present day African

country of Ghana, transporting them back to New England ports and selling them to buyers in both the North and South. The Province of Rhode Island was at one time called the Plantation of Rhode Island and for good reason, because that is exactly what it was ... a plantation. Did your history books tell you this? No, because the victors of the War are the ones who wrote those books and instead of admitting their part in slavery it's easier to blame it all on the South.

Which brings up another question, if the South and the rest of America owe reparations to the descendants of slavery today what do African countries like Ghana owe you? After all, the black captors of your black ancestors are the ones who sold them into slavery in the first place, or there would have been no slavery in America, North or South. In 1862 Frederick Douglass, after gaining an audience with President Lincoln, after many tries, goes to Lincoln in an effort to get him to make the war about slavery instead of preserving the Union. In anger Lincoln throws Douglass out of his office and blames him and the black race for the deaths of white boys both North and South. This does not sound like a US president concerned with slavery to me. Union General Grant stated, if this war is about freeing the slaves instead of preserving the Union I will take my sword and fight for the other side. Even after the war, Grant still had slaves, when asked why, he stated, "because good help is hard to find." Grant does not sound like a Union general who was concerned with freeing slaves. In 1864 only for political reasons did Lincoln agree with the abolitionists to free the slaves. It had been a very bloody war and Lincoln feared he was going to lose his bid for reelection. Only when he needed votes to stay in office did he agree with freeing the slaves. A typical politician. On the day before President Lincoln was shot at Ford's Theatre he had spent the day walking

the streets of Washington, DC trying to get every Congressman and Senator he met to agree with him on recolonizing freed slaves to islands in the Caribbean. He said, "no two races were as different as the black and white races." It seems Lincoln did not believe in equality and diversity.

Last but not least, What about the 429,000 black slaves in the North who were kept in bondage for the duration of the war growing cotton and indigo to dye uniforms blue for the Union? It took an act of Congress after the war to free them. This should seem to a reasonable person that the North was only concerned with slavery in the South, but not their slavery within the Union as it benefitted them. This is only a few of the many examples of the North's hypocrisy regarding slavery in the South. You can and should research the others for yourselves.

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

Cemetery bans flags

To the Editor:

Compatriots, I was saddened to hear of Hollywood Cemetery's decision to ban the flag on our ancestor's graves.

While investigating who I should voice my protest I also found that A.P. Hill's monument and remains are also under attack. My great grandfather's grave is in this cemetery and his infantry unit (NC 37th, Co. B) was assigned to Hill.

Both items are disheartening, I fear those men's legacies are being trampled unnecessarily. Are there any actions currently being sponsored to formerly protest these activities?

*Jim Keller
Lt. Robert J. Tipton Camp 2083
Elizabethton, Tennessee*

***Please send all books to be reviewed
to the editor-in-chief at Frank Powell
9701 Fonville Road, Wake Forest, NC 27587***

Books in Print

Winchell is bold; there is no holding back. He is intent upon speaking truth and delivering his opinions and/or criticisms without regard to political fall-out. There is just criticism of both the political left and right, North and South. The author destroys the adage that "the only good Yankee is a dead Yankee." To the contrary, the best Yankee may be a Copperhead, which could be defined as an intellectual, honest writer of history and literature speaking the truth. Winchell was apparently without political inspiration, which allowed blunt and honest analysis. The content is well-sourced and cited, providing a logical account of those who have had substantial impact upon cultural politics. It all ties together and makes perfect sense; Southern culture and history has been sold-out and revised repeatedly for political or personal gain.

If for no other reason, the book's first two chapters make the purchase and read worthwhile. Chocked full of fact, enlightenment, a few good laughs, and a better understanding of certain politics and culture of the day. The book is an easy read until Chapter Six, when the theories become "deep" and tedious; thereafter, the well-read literary intellectuals will benefit most via a reading of *Confessions of a Copperhead*. Whether Chapters 6 – 10 are absolute genius, I am not qualified to comment and cannot say. Still, *Confessions of a Copperhead* logically ties theories and various authors together to generate a cohesive explanation of factors which has shaped the South and which affect today's cultural politics.

Author: Mark Royden Winchell
Publisher: Shotwell Publishing LLC
www.shotwellpublishing.com
Paperback \$19.95

Reviewed by: Scott D. Hall

De Aragon: The Chronicle of a Confederate Surgeon

In his Preface, author Webb states his purpose: "This is my humble effort to preserve the record of a member of my family, Ramon T. De Aragon, who served as a medical officer in the armed forces of the Confederate States of America. His is a remarkable story and it is my pleasure to be able to present it."

This book not only fulfills Webb's stated purpose, but also includes much information in addition to the surgeon's personal story.

The format includes letters written by De Aragon, events he was witness to, units in which he served, and battlefields in the Western Theater of the War. The Battle of Belmont starts De Aragon's story. Webb's account of this action is one of the best, clearest, this reviewer has read. Not much attention has been brought by other historians to Belmont, Missouri and Columbus, Kentucky.

Battle accounts are presented in good form. Webb has provided a detailed, but manageable general description of the battles, the command structure, reports from the officers involved, dispatches from Confederate Government officials, and the personal report of De Aragon. The major battles of this theater are discussed. Shiloh, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Franklin and Nashville, are reviewed. Smaller battles are also included such as: Cassville, Rome, Alatoona Pass.

Other aspects of this work include medical and military technology which are essential to review of a surgeon's experience in the War. By today's standards the medical corps was not aware of many aspects of medicine so beneficial to treatments of illness and injury; however, Samuel Stout, Directors of Hospitals in Tennessee gave the following assessment of the medical units, ...

"Never before in the history of wars was there such a corps of medical men as served the Confederate soldiers."

Full page battle maps are included, along with 36 photographs of officials and officers who were involved where De Aragon served.

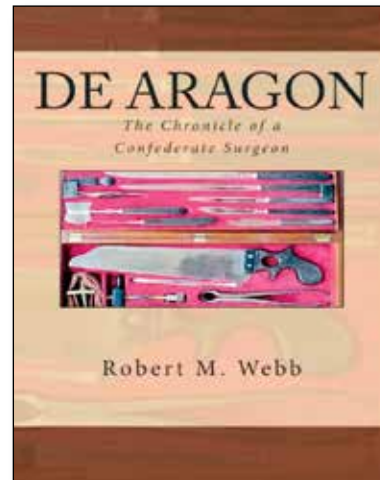
De Aragon has a unique personal story. Born in Spanish Cuba, De Aragon left a Cuba racked with liberation attempts and executions. Elizabeth Virginia Dyer of Tennessee and this immigrant married in 1854. They were living in Tennessee when Fort Sumter was taken and Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to suppress the South.

Tennessee Governor Isham Harris answered Lincoln stating, you should not expect, "A single man for coercion ... but 50,000 if necessary, for the defense of our right and those of our Southern Brethren." In 1861 De Aragon joined the Southern army and was appointed Medical Steward.

Prospective readers would be mistaken to consider Webb's book as only the De Aragon story. There is much information and details presented that a student of the War will appreciate. The author wrote, "This book is intended to relate Ramon De Aragon's story. It is not meant as a research tool nor have I made any attempt to support or disprove any argument about what may or may not have occurred during the war. I have only presented the facts as they were recorded by the participants and by De Aragon himself." Mr. Webb has succeeded in honoring his ancestor, and adding an interesting facet to the history of our Confederacy.

Author: Robert M. Webb
Publisher: CreateSpace
docwebb@suddenlink.net
Paperback \$14.99

Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall



The Encyclopedia of Confederate Generals

The valor of the Confederate Army is one of the greatest stories in American history. Southerners needed brilliant leaders because they faced such overwhelming odds. They were outnumbered four to one and outgunned a hundred to one.

The author's purpose of the book is to make the reader feel as if they came to know every Confederate general, who he was, what he did, and how well he did his job.

I found it insightful to read of generals who performed well at certain command levels but not as well as they advanced through the ranks. Some carried through skillfully as regimental commanders but not as brigade commanders. Others engaged in duties competently as brigade commanders but poorly as division commanders. Certain generals served well as division commanders but not as corps commanders.

A good many generals were credible commanders but couldn't get along with others.

One hundred thirty generals practiced law before and after the war. One such general, Leroy Pope Walker, was a fine attorney who successfully represented several celebrities; his most recognized case was winning an acquittal for his client, outlaw and bank robber Frank James, in 1883.

The health of some generals was shattered by four years of arduous service.

On July 21, 1861, President Jefferson Davis was on the field of battle in the First Battle of Manassas and wanted to pursue the Union Army after it was routed. General Joseph E. Johnston advised against it, and Davis did not overrule him — a huge blunder. Davis later said it was the worst mistake he made during the war.

Jefferson Davis cited Albert Sidney Johnston's death as the turning point of Confederate fortunes during the

war.

Some generals made mistakes at Gettysburg. General Jubal Early objected to Robert E. Lee's suggestion that General Ewell attack Cemetery Ridge on the evening of July 1, 1863. Earlier that afternoon, Ewell's hesitation and failure to attack Cemetery Hill cost the South the battle. Late in the day, Edward Johnson missed an opportunity to attack Culp's Hill before the Yankees could reinforce it and dig in. Many historians blamed General Richard Ewell and General Johnson for losing the Battle of Gettysburg.

On July 2, 1863, Colonel (later General) Goode Bryan and his men were prepared to launch an attack against a weak point in

the U.S. line near Little Round Top but were recalled by General James Longstreet. Bryan remained bitter about this until the last day of his life, asserting that he could have won the battle had Longstreet not stopped him. On the same day, General John Bell Hood devised a plan to get around the Union's left flank. Had Longstreet approved this maneuver, the South may have won the battle.

Stonewall Jackson's death was tragic for the Confederacy. Many historians speculate that if Jackson had been with General Robert E. Lee at Gettysburg, the South would have won the battle and perhaps the war.

The bibliography includes books about generals that few have heard of. These include men like Henry Watkins Allen, whom Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman called the one administrator who might have made a difference in the outcome of the war had the Confederacy recognized his genius earlier, or John Smith Preston, the superintendent of the Bureau of Conscription in Richmond from July 30, 1863, until the city fell to the Federals in April 1865. Preston was an unrepentant defender of the Confederacy for the rest of his life. He told the Virginians in 1861, "The people of South Carolina have declared ... that

they have always retained their sovereignty and independence; that they, with their confederates, did delegate certain powers to a common agent; that ... this compact has been violated, and the Government established under it has become destructive of the purposes for which it was established; and it is, therefore, their right to abolish that Government, so far as it concerns them, and institute another." To him, that was the Southern cause, and he never wavered in his belief that it was just.

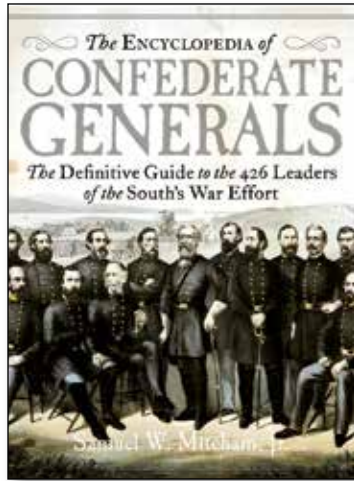
Others like Gabriel James Rains changed the nature of naval warfare with his "torpedoes" (mines). On May 25, 1863, President Jefferson Davis ordered him to put his plans into effect. He did so at Vicksburg, Charleston, and Mobile. On June 17, 1864, he was named chief of the newly formed Torpedo Bureau, a post he held till the end of the war. He established torpedo factories at Richmond, Wilmington, Mobile, Charleston, and Savannah. His torpedo sank an estimated fifty-eight Union vessels.

Or John Stuart Williams who spent most of the war in the Appalachian Mountains, where he fought pro-Union bushwhackers, invaded eastern Kentucky with General Humphrey Marshall, battled the US Army of the Ohio's advance into eastern Tennessee, and fought in numerous minor battles and skirmishes, including Blue Springs and Henderson's Mill. In the 1880s, he promoted Florida land development and was co-publisher of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*. He also established Naples, a resort town on the Florida Gulf Coast.

Many of these Confederate generals not only had an impact on the progress of the War in the 1860s, but on the future of the American military and American history in the postbellum period. They deserve greater historical attention, and this new book by Samuel Mitcham is a step in that direction.

Author: Dr. Samuel Mitcham, Jr.
Publisher: Regnery History
www.regnery.com
Hardback \$49.99

Reviewed by Jeff Wolverton



An Exercise In State Sovereignty

ment for the Confederate States of America. Jefferson Davis of Mississippi was elected Provisional President. In his inaugural address, Davis again defended the legality of secession as a right of State sovereignty.

“Our present condition, achieved in a manner unprecedented in the history of nations, illustrates the American idea that governments rest upon the consent of the governed, and that it is the right of the people to alter or abolish governments whenever they become destructive of the ends for which they were established.

The declared purpose of the compact of union from which we have withdrawn, was ‘to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare;’ and when in the judgment of the sovereign States now composing this Confederacy, it had been perverted from the purposes for which it was ordained, and had ceased to answer the ends for which it was established, a peaceful appeal to the ballot-box, declared that so far as they were concerned, the government created by that compact should cease to exist. In this they merely asserted a right which the Declaration of Independence of 1776 had defined to be inalienable. Of the time and occasion for its exercise, they as sovereigns, were the final judges, each for itself. The impartial and enlightened verdict of mankind will vindicate the rectitude of our conduct, and He who knows the hearts of men will judge of the sincerity with which we labored to preserve the government of our fathers in its spirit. The right solemnly proclaimed at the birth of the States and which has been affirmed and re-affirmed in the bills of rights of

States subsequently admitted into the Union of 1789, undeniably recognizes in the people the power to resume the authority delegated for the purposes of government. Thus the sovereign States, here represented, proceeded to form this Confederacy, and it is by abuse of language that their act has been denominated a revolution. They formed a new alliance, but within each State its government has remained, and the rights of person and property have not been disturbed.”⁸

Davis’ First Inaugural address did not contain the saber-rattling rhetoric of Lincoln’s March 4th speech. Lincoln threatened force against the seceding States, but Davis took a conciliatory position, saying,

“There can, however, be but little rivalry between ours and any manufacturing or navigating community, such as the Northeastern States of the American Union,” but adding that, “As a necessity, not a choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation, and henceforth our energies must be directed to the conduct of our own affairs, and the perpetuity of the Confederacy which we have formed. ... But if this be denied to us, and the integrity of our territory and jurisdiction be assailed, it will but remain for us with firm resolve to appeal to arms and invoke the blessing of Providence on a just cause.”⁹

Lincoln’s threat of force was an offensive one but Davis’ reference to an “appeal to arms” was a defensive posture to maintain the newly declared freedom of the seceded States. Lincoln maintained that, “no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union



— that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence, within any State or States, against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances.” This was his declaration that the Southern States had not actually left the union, but remained in it as revolutionaries — a position he maintained throughout the War Between the States. His assertion that, “ ... acts of violence, within any State or States, against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary and revolutionary,” was empty rhetoric. Neither the seceding states individually, nor the Confederacy collectively, threatened violence against the North and none had declared war on the Union. The Confederacy sought only to go its own way and take its place among the nations of the world.

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March 4, 1861

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5. Ibid, p. 169

6. Mississippi Secession Ordinance, January 9, 1861

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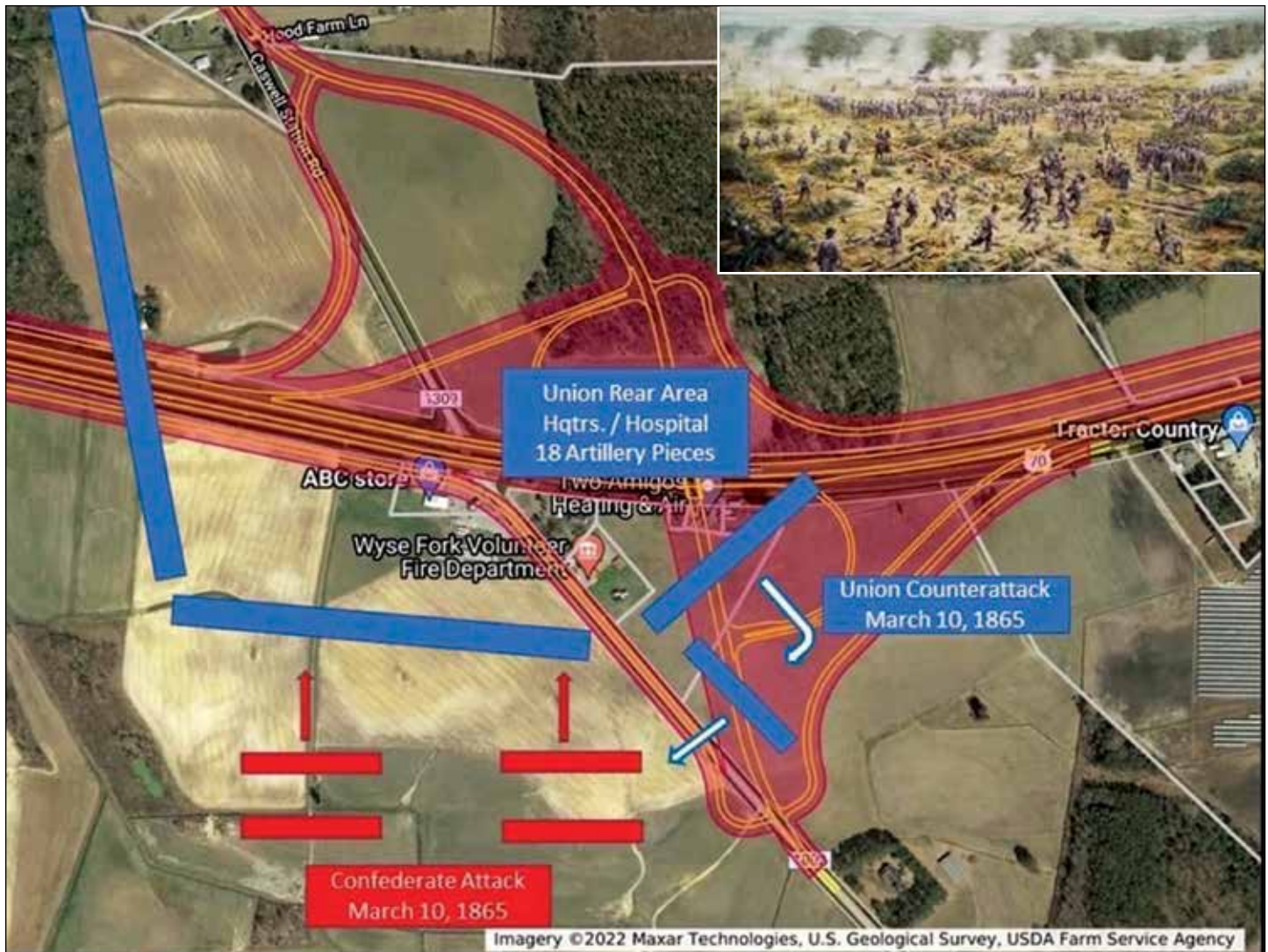
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Save Wyse Fork Battlefield



Map of proposed new interstate highway through the Wyse Fork battlefield. As you can see, this would destroy most of the battlefield.

bution of artifacts from the battlefield.

This battlefield is the site of the Last Mass Capture of Union troops on March 8, 1865. Col. Charles Upham's Brigade, about 890 men, were killed, wounded, or captured in an attack by Major General Robert F. Hoke's Division and Major General Daniel Harvey Hill's Division, who commanded the Army of Tennessee and NC Junior Reserves.

In my opinion, the Battle to Save Wyse Fork Battlefield is one of the most significant fights going on to save the heritage of our nation right

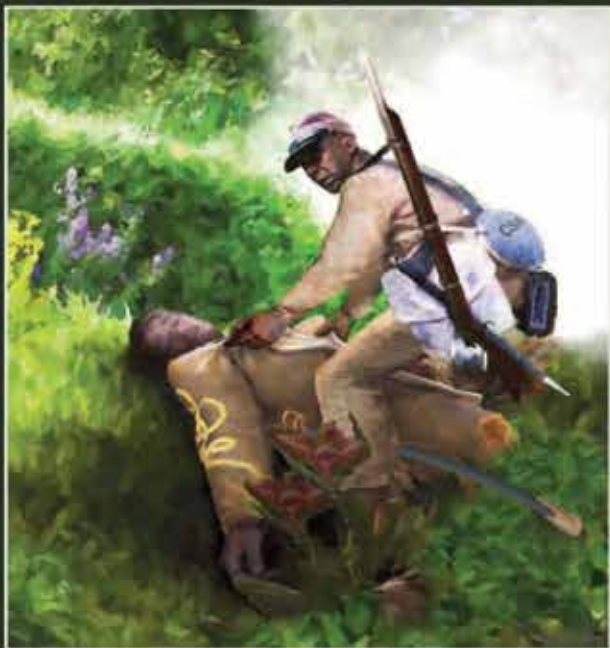
now. Yes, monuments are being moved and their removal is heart-breaking. However, we can erect more monuments. Two have been installed in Lenoir County alone since 2018. However, once a battlefield is destroyed, it is gone forever. One of our esteemed colleagues stated: "A battlefield is not a renewable resource."

Please help us preserve this part of our Revolutionary War and War Between the States history. Please help before this Battlefield is buried under concrete.



The Confederate army was not all white!

Heroes by Force



A list directory of African-Americans who served the Civil War Confederacy

Gregory G. Newson

"The Scout" is the title of this painting.



The original oil painting and Giclee canvas prints are available.

It was made of people from across the South. However, the Northern army tradition of burning down Southern court houses of innumerable Confederate papers about the integrated Southern army was a unified policy.

But all is not lost from the 16,000 plus American African confederates we have retrieved about 5,000 listed in this search directory.

This book 'Heroes by Force' is compiled with National, State archives, Confederate pensions, service records, Confederate land grants, slave narratives, books, old newspaper articles, muster rolls, and prisoner of war documents are all used to compile this collection of records by;

- (1) Person's full name.
- (2) The Company the person served in.
- (3) Unit or ship the person served in.
- (4) The Rank achieved by the person in the unit of job title.
- (5) Whether the person was a Slave or a Free Man of Color are included.
- (6) If person received a pension and other miscellaneous information found.

Britannica definition of a military unit;

A group having a prescribed size and a specific combat or support role within a larger military organization.

What You Were Taught: There was no such thing as a "Black Confederate soldier. The phrase is an oxymoron.

The winners of the war have been successful at propagating a cherry pick history till now.

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William Ruffin Cox

vice Cross (America's second highest decoration for bravery) and, after commanding the District of Columbia National Guard, retired as a major general. William Cox's second wife had a second son, Francis Augustus Cox (1885-1978), but she died the day he was born. Francis served as a captain in France in World War I, after which he became an Episcopal minister and a missionary to China.

General Cox's third wife was Katherine "Kate" Cabell (1854-1925), the widow of Confederate Captain Herbert A. Claiborne, who died in 1902. She married the general in 1905. They had no children together. Her father was Colonel Henry C. Cabell, who commanded the 1st Virginia Artillery during the war. Kate Cox was president of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America.

William Cox, meanwhile, was elected to the US Congress in 1880 and served from March 4, 1881 to March 3, 1887. His strong advocacy of civil service reform cost him the support of several important politicians who favored a patronage system. At the party convention in 1886, he was defeated for re-nomination after 197 ballots.

After his defeat, Cox was elected secretary of the US Senate, a post which he resigned in 1900, when he retired and returned to Penelo. A long-time member of the executive council of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, he became its president in 1900. He was also a highly successful planter, the Grand Master of the North Carolina Masons, and a prominent Episcopalian, serving as a trustee of the University of the South. He was especially interested in scientific fertilizer.

General William Ruffin Cox died in Richmond, Virginia, on December 26, 1919, at age 87. He is buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Raleigh, NC.

NOTES AND SOURCES

Cox's appointment to the rank of brigadier general was confirmed by the Senate on June 2, 1864, the same day the nomination was received. Clement A. Evans, ed., *Confederate Military History*, Vol. IV, *North Carolina*, by D. H. Hill, Jr. (Atlanta:



Fanny Cox, the general's second wife, with Albert Lyman Cox, a future major general in the US Army (Find a Grave Memorial Frances Cox).

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Dr. Samuel W. Mitcham, Jr., is commander of Camp 1714 in West Monroe, Louisiana, and is Heritage Operations Historian of the SCV. An abbreviated version of this article appears in his book, *Encyclopedia of Confederate Generals* (Washington, D.C.: Regnery History, 2022). His novel about the Lincoln assassination, *The Retribution Conspiracy* (Wake Forest, NC: Scuppernon Press, 2021), won the John Esten Cooke Literary Prize. His latest book, *Voices From the Confederacy*, was released on August 30, 2022.



General Cox after the War.

Continued from page 15

Confederate Images

in 1906, life member and a director for the President Davis Monument Association and was commander of the Louisiana Division of the UCV from 1916 to 1918.

George died at his home in New Orleans on January 14, 1923, aged 86 and was buried in Baton Rouge, attended by his camp comrades and the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

The antiseptic he invented so many years ago is still being made today under his name. Originally the label displayed a Confederate soldier with a Battle Flag and this image remained on his antiseptic well into the 20th century.

At right is an ad from the 1907 Confederate Veteran magazine for Tichenor's Antiseptic.



Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic

Has all the virtues of a liniment or porous plaster without the unpleasant features of either. It contains none of the sticky, ill smelling, greasy substances so prominent in the other preparations.

In other words, this preparation represents the modern idea of a surgical dressing — combining this with its many other uses. The circular around the bottle tells you all about it — but be sure you get the genuine.

There are many preparations that are labelled "Antiseptic" — this label, with the name of the maker, "DR. TICHENOR," is your safeguard, and is placed on the bottle for your protection.

Sold by druggists in 25c, 50c and \$1.00 bottles.

Dr. Tichenor Antiseptic Co.
New Orleans, La.

NOTE THE NAME!

LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

<https://rumble.com/v1gfu3l-johnny-reb-by-rick-revel-cover.html>

or on You Tube <https://youtu.be/pm03b6C2s04>

As noted, this is an effort to reach a group of folks who may never read a pro-South book or go to an SCV meeting. By posting positive videos and audio ads on social media we will reach a vast group of potential new members. But even better, when new members see and hear what is being done to promote the Cause for which they joined the SCV, they will be encouraged to “keep the faith” and maintain their membership. Producing videos, *Dixie Defenders*, audio ads, and doing special events (flyover, skywriting, national media ads) takes money. If you are not a member of the SCV’s Confederate Legion, please join. Remember, 90 percent of the membership fees and/or donations are used to buy and promote SCV ads. If

you have any questions about your membership in the Confederate Legion, e-mail the Confederate Legion at: CLegion@Reagan.com With your support, the SCV can take the fight to the enemy and on to ultimate victory.

Early in the history of the Republican Party and the War against the South, radical socialists, communists, and Marxists flocked to the Republican Party and Mr. Lincoln. These radicals fully understood if Lincoln and the Republican Party’s war against the sovereignty of the States was successful, America would be completely remade into the image of a strong centralized government. Even Fredrick Engels, Marx’s friend and fellow communist, announced the War would not just change America but it would “prepare the way for us” [communists]. Neo-conservatives may disagree with the previous statement but modern communists do understand the truth of that state-

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ment. Communist China's Minister of Defense understood the full meaning of Lincoln's Revolution when, announcing China's right to use force against Taiwan, he stated: "American friends told me that Abraham Lincoln was the greatest American president because he led the country to victory in the Civil War and prevented the secession of the US. The US is indivisible, so is China."

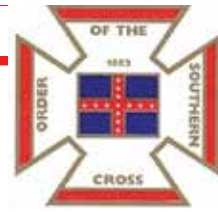
As good Confederates, we should be proud of our ancestor's fight against this type of government.

Deo Vindice.

Walter D. (Donnie) Kennedy
Lt. Commander-in-Chief



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

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

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

Deo Vindice!

www.orderofsoutherncross.com

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1861-1865

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CONFEDERATE MUSEUM DONATIONS

NC Division SCV	\$13,000
Michael Bergeron	\$5,000
AL Division SCV	Lake Charles, LA
	Birmingham, AL
LA Division SCV	\$2,500
William Hawkins	Shreveport, LA
	Memphis, TN
John Klinedinst	\$2,000
	Rancho Santa Fe, CA
Adam Shaw	\$1,000
SCV Camp 1343	Jacksonville, FL
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Joseph Webb	Lafayette, LA
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Edward Hudgins	Gatesville, TX
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SCV Camp 50	Decatur, TX
Rodney Wheeler	Friendswood, TX
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SCV Camp 2527	\$667	Kuttawa, KY	Angel Mata	\$60	Daly City, CA
Angel Mata	\$120	Daly City, CA	Sidney Southwell	\$50	Folkston, GA
Thomas Russell	\$100	Lake City, CO	SCV Camp 1916		Elm City, NC
Dee Smith, Jr.	\$82.50	Boca Raton, FL	Gerald F. Smith, Jr.		Mililani, HI

STAND WATIE DONATIONS

Thomas Russell	\$100	Lake City, CO	David Cline	\$50	Tallahassee, FL
Turner Wharton	\$65	Rosharon, TX	Sidney Southwell		Folkston, GA

Please send all donations to:
Sons of Confederate Veterans
PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402

Please state which fund your donation should be applied to.

Recent Museum Donations



Authentic fall-front trousers worn by Private James S. Davidson, 9th Mississippi Infantry donated by SCV Historian-in-Chief Forrest Daws. Pictured from left, Executive Director Adam Southern, Commander-in-Chief Jason Boshers, Historian-in-Chief Forrest Daws, Army of Tennessee Commander Jimmy Hill (holding donation) and Mississippi Division Historian Harrison Daws.

Donated during our recent National Reunion in Cartersville, GA. These Reconstruction-era carpetbags are now part of our exhibit on Reconstruction from 1865 to the present. The top carpetbag was donated by Kirk Lyons from Black Mountain, North Carolina and the bottom was donated by Chris M. Calkins, Petersburg, Virginia.



A recent acquisition of a log found in the lines of the 24th Missouri with a cannister ball embedded in it. Donated by James F. Carroll, Vestavia, Alabama.

The SCV is asking for worthy donations of Confederate and SCV historical items for our museum. Please contact us at exedir@scv.org for donations or loans before sending them to General Headquarters.

A Confederate Camp Chair with ties to the 3rd Kentucky Mounted Infantry (CSA) donated by David Daniels. Pictured from left, Tennessee Division Commander Joey Nolan, David Daniels and Executive Director Adam Southern.



Model of CSS Savannah donated by Jim & Janice Hethcox. (Mrs. Hethcox's ancestor was a Confederate Marine who served aboard the Savannah.)

"The SCV is considered a non-profit organization under paragraph 501(c)3 of the IRS code. All donations to the SCV are considered tax exempt by the IRS and can be written off by the donor on their annual taxes. All donors receive a receipt for every donation for this purpose."

REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

treasure hunt for the kids for our museum. I see the Education Committee playing a part in betterment of the educational arm of the museum. Dare I say, a home school program; wouldn't that be nice. The museum can create opportunities for us to educate.

I have spoken about the museum many times and I will continue to speak on it. Army of Tennessee Commander Jimmy Hill and Alabama Compatriot Robert Jewellson continue to do a fantastic job on the timeline and of the items associated with the timeline. I have seen people walk and read each and every panel. It takes several hours when they do that. I keep saying the museum continues to take shape. That continues to be the case. It is changing constantly and things are being added almost weekly. It really is something you should see. I hope it is something you can proud of.

Yes, I am going to mention the debt of the museum again. I will continue to mention it until the burden is relieved. I want to say thank you to so many who have contributed over the years. I want to remind everyone, we are self-funded. We have not asked for any grants nor should we because with the shillings come the shackles and nobody but us should determine what goes in our museum and what is told. We are going to tell the true story and we know people will not like the true story. That is why we need to be self-funded and rely on the generosity of our members and patrons.

As I write this, the grace period for dues has expired. I hope retention improves. Looking at the number of members in arrears shows retention is difficult. As a national organization, if we had 25 percent of those members back, we could do so much more. My camp lost members. I noticed almost everyone we lost seldom, if ever, came to a meeting. I have promised myself to do more in trying to get people to attend the meetings. With more people out of the habit of attending due to the pandemic over the last few years, maybe more has to be done to get people coming, such as personal phone calls. I don't know the solution; however I do know retention is something we must continue to address.

I have been working through the committees from the Standing Orders and I want to thank the men who have worked on the committees in the past and those who continue to work on them. I have several more I will be working through and I will be making a call for volunteers through The Telegraph.

I kindly ask that we remember those who have been affected by illness and their caregivers. Caregiving is done through love, caring, passion and a sense of duty and I appreciate every one of you who have provided care for someone. Those dealing with illness, I pray you peace and wellness during this time. I again ask each of you to remember your brothers who have been affected by the weather and help if and when you can.

We are a band of brothers.

R. S. Jason Boshers
Commander-in-Chief
cic@scv.org



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MID-SOUTH MILITARY HISTORY & CIVIL WAR SHOW, Friday, March 3, 2 pm-7 pm and Saturday, March 4, 2023, 9am-5pm; Landers Center, Southaven, MS. Exit 287, I-55 @Church Rd. Vendors, Saturday Speaker Series, Re-enactors, Friday 3 pm movie—*Ike, Countdown to D-Day*. Quality items from American Revolution–20th Century. Buy-Sell-Trade. Contact Donald Harrison, dwharrison@aol.com, 901-832-4708.

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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.**

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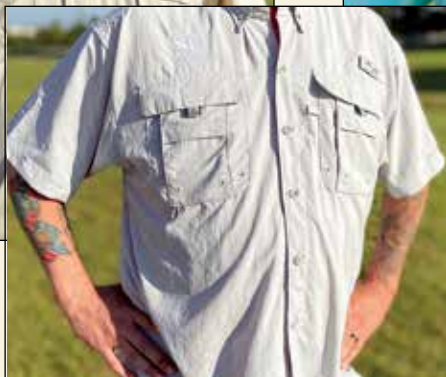
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| 1320 Fort Blakely, AL (bay leaf & tobacco) | 1316 Fort Sumter, SC (sea mineral mud) |
| 1313 Shiloh, TN (bourbon & tobacco) | 1317 Olustee, FL (white oak & cedar) |
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More Than 16,000 Brave Confederate Heroes Need Your Help!



The Virginia Division, SCV took on the responsibility of marking and caring for the graves of more than 16,000 Confederate soldiers in Oakwood Cemetery in Richmond, Virginia years ago after it became obvious the City of Richmond was allowing the Confederate section to fall into disrepair. The soldiers who are buried there died in the numerous hospitals located in Richmond during the war. A large portion of the graves are unmarked except for a small 6" X 6" numbered marker which represents at least three of our heroes. We have always felt this was horribly inadequate for the sacrifice these men made for a cause in which they believed. The Veterans Administration had an obligation to provide upright markers for these graves, but refused to do so. The Virginia Division has fought for years with the bureaucrats in the Veterans Administration, even going to court to force them to honor their responsibilities. After the Virginia Division won the court case, these same bureaucrats couldn't accept the outcome and changed the regulations which pertained to marking unmarked veterans graves. Under the new regulations the numbered peg is an acceptable marker for a veteran, in their eyes, **BUT NOT OURS!**

We are asking camps to consider providing an upright marker for an unmarked grave as a camp project, or individuals to provide a marker for one of our heroes. The Oakwood Restoration Committee can walk you through the process of ordering the marker, having it properly lettered, etc. The markers are presently less than \$600 engraved. We will take care of the installation at no charge.



Donations for the upkeep of the cemetery are also greatly appreciated. The previous governors' administration here in Virginia removed the funding for the care of Confederate graves from their budget. That funding had accounted for 50 percent of the Oakwood Restoration Committees' annual budget for mowing, grounds keeping, etc. We are lobbying the current administration to place that funding back in the budget, but do not know the outcome of those efforts yet.

You can also support us by purchasing a Friends or Descendants medal. These medals are \$35 which includes shipping.

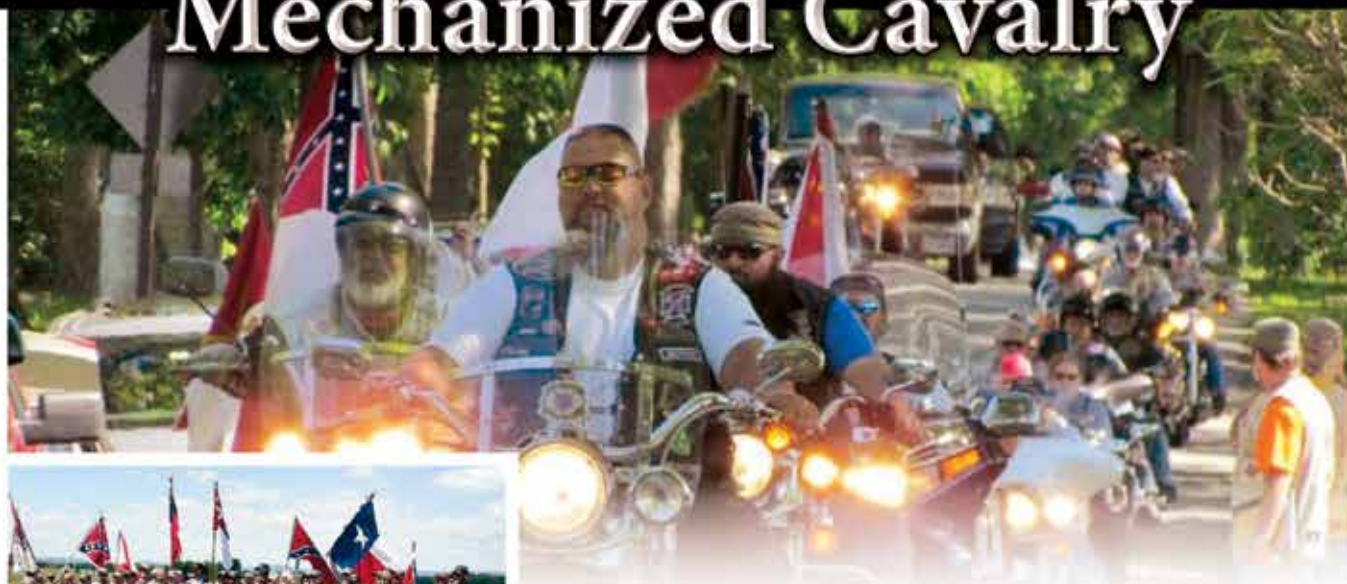


Oakwood Restoration Committee
c/o Richard A. Moomaw
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We of the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) who ride motorcycles have banded together into a special interest group within the organization. Members of the SCV are most welcome and encouraged to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

We have "Back Patches" that you may wear, if you wish, at appropriate places and times. Had the motorcycle been in existence during the War Between the States, our ancestors would certainly have utilized that mode of transportation. We are then the present day mechanized cavalry, Confederate States of America, on-going. There is a one-time application fee of \$100 to cover an attractive back patch. This fee also helps us pay for the expenses of the group and membership activities. There are currently no annual dues or fees. We are a Heritage group. We are not a motorcycle club. We follow a set of standing orders necessary to uphold the ethics and values of our organization.



www.csascvmc.org

Kevin Stone Commanding: scvmechcav@hotmail.com

We are the Special Operations of the SCV!