

Confederate Veteran.

September/October 2022

A bronze cannon with large spoked wheels is mounted on a concrete base. It is positioned in a grassy field with a cornfield and trees in the background under a cloudy sky.

In This Issue ...

Lincoln's Russian Collusion

— Bernhard Thuersam

"Flat Top Copperheads"

— Richard D. Lockhart

Confederate Refugees: Victims of Total War

— Richard A. Marksby, Ph.D.

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Sons of Confederate Veterans
P.O. Box 59 • Columbia, TN 38402
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PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY IN
THE INTEREST OF CONFEDERATE
ASSOCIATIONS AND KINDRED TOPICS

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

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

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Confederate Veteran.

Volume 80, No. 5

S. A. Cunningham

September/October 2022

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



Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

Lincoln's Russian Collusion

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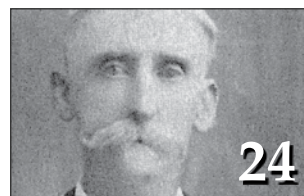
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ON THE COVER — A Model 1841 6-pounder on display at the Aversboro Battlefield Museum in North Carolina. Photo by Frank Powell.



Friends of The Confederate Museum at Elm Springs Annual Membership Application

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Confederate Veteran.

ESTABLISHED 1893

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VETERANS, INC.

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FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

It is always a rush to get this issue to press following our National Reunion in an election year. Normally the deadline is July 1, but since new officers are not elected yet, I have to wait until after the Reunion to receive their articles. This year's Reunion is a week later than we usual, so there is less time for everyone involved. But, it was an outstanding Reunion in Cartersville. Kudos to Commander Tim Pilgrim and all of the members of the host camps and the Georgia Division, for a job well done. We had a great time and Cartersville is a nice small town to visit. I would not mind going back for another reunion sometime in the future.

Thanks to everyone who expressed their happiness with the *Confederate Veteran* magazine. I'm glad you like our efforts and appreciate all the kind words which were shared with me at Cartersville. Also, thanks to everyone who shared their thoughts and prayers with me about my recent illness. I'm a little better each day and on an upward trend. Hopefully, I will be back to normal by football season. That's my goal.

How many of you knew the Russian fleet anchored in New York and San Francisco harbors during the War? I didn't and I have studied the War since 1962. You can read all about it in Bernhard Thuersam's excellent essay in this issue. This is more proof our War for Southern Independence was very close to being World War I.

We welcome Richard Lockhart to our pages with his essay on the "Flat Top Copperheads." They were from what is now West Virginia and shows not everyone from that area was a Unionist. We also welcome Robert Hester with his essay on Captain John McMillan and the Turpentine Boys from Eastern North Carolina. And last but not least, Richard Marksbury shares his essay on "Confederate Refugees: Victims of Total War." This is a little known aspect of the War and a story which needs to be told.

I would like to ask everyone to stop using the number sign (#) and No. when you write out your camp name and number. This is not proper and I have tried to set an example in these pages, but a lot of people don't seem to notice. For example my camp is the 47th Regiment NC Troops Camp 166. This is the proper way to write out your camp name and number.

Thank you. I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

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

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

Actions in the Southern Empire State and an Amazing Accomplishment

The Georgia Division Sons of Confederate Veterans really knocked it out of Truist Park by hosting a wonderful reunion. I want to begin by thanking the General William J. Hardee Camp 1397, the Kennesaw Battlefield Camp 700 and the Georgia Division for hosting. It was obvious a great deal of work was done because so many things went off very smoothly. I understand chaos may have been going on behind the scene but the façade was perfect. The meeting place was outstanding and many cities need an events center like the one in Cartersville. I appreciate all of the workers and volunteers who jumped in and supported the event. Everyone deserves to be commended for a job well done.

One of the things I took away from the business meeting was a need for some form of public relations and training on how to deal with media. I was listening to the discussion during the business session on Friday and it appears to me, it has to be addressed. We obviously need a media spokesperson which is not a job just anyone can do. I have been interviewed three times and it was not comfortable to me because I just don't trust them. It is a balance to answering the questions and getting the correct information to them without the words being twisted. I think we could all use education when it comes to defending our heritage and getting our information out in a manner people will react to posi-

tively. I will be talking to Lt. Commander-in-Chief Donnie Kennedy and Chief-of-Heritage Operations Ron Kennedy because they have a great deal of experience dealing with the media about the best way to proceed. Expect to be hearing more on this in the near future. I know using a public relations firm was also mentioned. If a public relations firm is needed I think we should find someone within our organization. I do not believe that is something we should farm out.

I personally believe we can do everything we need to do in-house because we have such a wide membership base. A few months ago I made a casting call for an economist because I feel we need to be doing economic impact studies. Editor-in-Chief Frank Powell and I were talking in Cartersville about the economic impact of a SCV National Reunion and he showed me a real quick way to get some rough numbers and the rough math showed we put more than \$666,000 dollars in the local economy. Even though that is a rough estimate, it is also a starting point to get some hard numbers proving people wrong when they say we have a negative economic impact.

We now have 15 Committees in our Standing Orders. Over the next few weeks and months, I will be going over each committee and talking to the members of the committees because I feel we need to evaluate and see what is and what isn't working.

I might be making some casting calls looking for members for some committees so please keep a look out because I will be posting these on the *Telegraph*.

I want to thank Archie Herring for bringing the National Guardian Program to my attention. I have heard of it several times but never got involved and I regret not getting involved sooner. I was visiting his camp and he began telling me about it and it really peaked my interest. I have looked after my ancestor's grave for more than 15 years but never entered into the National Guardian Program. I know several Divisions have a Guardian Program. The Division I am a member of does not so we will be making a presentation at the next Division Reunion and get it started. I also want to thank Richard Sheely who is overseeing the National Guardian Program as he has been a real cheerleader for the program and valuable help.


The Forrest Reinterment video called "*Forrest Homecoming*" has been selling well. The first order came in for the Red Carpet Event back in May and sold out in about two months. The second order came in for SCV National Reunion and is selling briskly. Contact GHQ and get your copy today. It is still difficult to get items for the gift shop. Fresh stock is coming in slowly. GHQ is working on expanding the items for sale in the gift shop and I can't wait for the new items to start coming in. Check the online store or watch SCV_Chat to keep up with any merchandise changes.

One of the main tasks I am working on is debt elimination. If you were at the reunion in Cartersville you know we have the payments in the budget. However, it would sure be nice to pay it off early. It is no different than paying your house off early. We paid Elm Springs off early when it was purchased in 1991. Museum donation letters have been in many *Confederate Veteran* magazines and I appreciate everyone who has donated. I don't want anyone to think the debt has been paid off. It hasn't. You will be seeing a renewed push to eliminate our debt. Compatriots like ANV Commander Kevin Stone have come up with ideas such as asking each Division to raise funds and make one month's payment. The donation letters will be making a return. I want to thank everyone for what they have already done and for anything they may do in the future.

AOT Commander Jimmy Hill has been working with Compatriot Robert Jewellson on the time line for the museum and progress has been nothing short of spectacular. I want to thank these two men for all the trips they have made to Elm Springs and all of the work they have accomplished. The museum itself continues to take shape with artifacts and exhibits. I want to thank everyone who has contributed artifacts. We still need original artifacts which have provenance and can tell a story. We continue to need textiles such as uniforms. If you have something please consider the museum. If you know someone please reach out to them or GHQ.

If you were at National Reunion you heard some of what I just said; however I felt it needed repeating for those who were there and information for those who could not attend. Our next National

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**SONS OF CONFEDERATE
VETERANS
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Larry Allen McCluney, Jr.
Paul C. Gramling, Jr.
Thos. V. Strain, Jr.

Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Feels article on slavery was excellent

To the Editor:

John Land's article "Were the Confederate States of America Invaded to End Slavery" in May/June 2022 issue was excellent.

I hope all members understand unfair tariff collections exploited the South to the benefit of the North. The schools, government and private, don't teach it. There was no US income tax then; though another bad system, it is not focused against the South. His research into the 1860 Republican Party platform proves they were not trying to end slavery where it existed. Republicans didn't want to compete against black labor in new territories. The table of low per capita incomes in the North indicate that was a legitimate concern on their part. Illegal immigration today poses a similar threat to all regions.

Ross Massey

General Joseph E. Johnston Camp 28
Nashville, Tennessee

"End Slavery" article best one he's seen

To the Editor:

Were the "Confederate States of America Invaded to End Slavery?" is the best that I have ever seen. I recommend reading *Democracy in America* by Alexis de Tocqueville which reveals what America was really like prior to Lincoln's war of Northern aggression. Then, read Lincoln's address to the US Congress made right after the first battles in 1861. Lincoln spins a weak narrative to Congress that the States were never sovereign. That the Federal Government was sovereign before the States. Therefore, the States could not secede. Look up Colonel John Baldwin's entire testimony given to the Re-

construction Committee regarding his meeting with Lincoln prior to aggression at Fort Sumter. At that meeting Lincoln was only interested in getting his "Revenues," and he had already sent reinforcements to Fort Sumter.

Once the death toll, backed up by war photographs by the likes of Mathew Brady and Alexander Gardner, became commonplace Lincoln had to change his narrative. The public could see that preserving the Union was not worth the loss. Thereby, we got the famous Gettysburg Address and it all became about "Slavery."

Also, look up Frances Scott Key's grandson's writing regarding his imprisonment by Lincoln because, as newspaper editor, he refuted Lincoln's position that States could not secede. Lincoln's corrupt administration furthered "Federalist" institutions which has led to the "Administrative State" government which we have today.

These things Lincoln did only for his self-preservation. Then they built a "Temple" to the demagogue — it is thus stated on the entablature.

William C. Sowers

Lt. Dickson L. Baker Camp 926
Hartwell, Georgia

Need to change way we give ROTC Awards

To the Editor:

About six or eight months ago, I sent an e-mail stating my great concern over Wikipedia's description of the SCV. I then looked up lawsuits against Wikipedia. I noted there are several lawsuits which have been filed against Wikipedia that the litigants have won. This came up when I just typed in SCV.

When I typed in SCV, just next to the SCV website is a Wikipedia article on the SCV which is very derogatory

and contains outright lies about us. I would have thought we would have done something to stop this by now. We need to file a lawsuit against Wikipedia to control our own website. I hope we do this very soon as it is a threat to SCV. We should have complete control of the website to stop this lying. This hurts the SCV and its members.

Next issue: We need to file a lawsuit against the Secretaries of the Navy and the Air Force for banning the presentation of the SCV ROTC award. I have presented the SCV ROTC award to Army ROTC at San Diego State University from about 2000 until the pandemic. I will start again this coming school year. The Navy, in their stupidity and incompetence, has never let me present the award. I presented the award to the Air Force ROTC from about 2000 to 2009. About 2010 some dumb person there stated in an e-mail to me that we were a "racist" organization, and she would have me arrested if I showed up on campus. Odd because I am a San Diego State University alumni. Also, she could not possibly have me arrested because SDSU is a tax supported university.

I have sent copies of announcements to other heritage organizations I am in to remind members to present their ROTC awards to Frank Powell and Adam Southern so we can have this award presented to members of the ROTC. I hope they do this next spring. I noticed an announcement like this was not done this year.

Since very few people even know of the award, we should present the award directly, personally to any member who was a past member of ROTC.

Mike Schooling

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

'Do not be timid about taking a stand for Dixie'

To the Editor:

Since the SCV began awarding the Confederate Medal of Honor to Confederate soldiers who risked themselves above and beyond the call of duty, I'm sure it has awarded a number of them. But I have been unable to find a central listing online of who has received the Confederate Medal of Honor, nor have I found any place online which records the citations of those who've received the Medal.

I've searched both far and wide, and on the Sons of Confederate Veterans Web site, and find nothing. This is unfortunate. Many of us know of the Confederate Medal of Honor, but aren't sure who's received it (even if we can name some likely individuals), and why.

If there is not such an effort already underway, it would be a very good thing if our confederation would set to work putting the names and citations of recipients of the Confederate Medal of Honor online. I know it's not something any old amateur could do (I would certainly not want to tackle the job), but the *Confederate Veteran* is now online, and that's much more material, surely, than the names and citations of those who earned their country's highest honor for valor.

Robert McKay
Gen. William R. Scurry Camp 1385
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Feels photo was not appropriate

To the Editor:

I noticed in the July/August 2022 *Confederate Veteran* a photo of a NAS-CAR flyover banner which displayed the Confederate Battle Flag, and the current political slogan (on page 11), "Let's Go Brandon."

I completely understand the frus-

tration with the current political climate in this country, but I think this display is something the SCV does not need to be involved in. In terms of public image, and the current anti-Confederate sentiment, these types of displays only reinforce negative stereotypes about the SCV, and it's members.

Can anyone today really imagine our forefathers, or even General Robert E. Lee sitting down with, and shaking hands with Trump or Biden? Obviously no. Our forefathers would not have valued these men, nor would they treat them as people of value.

Since "modern" politics have been used against, and thrust upon, our ancestors, I believe we can find more honorable ways to fight our enemies, while not cheapening the struggle our ancestors bore.

What if the SCV were to make a massive donation to any historically black college or university? Surely, these institutions would not reject the money, and it would be amazing publicity for the Confederation. Furthermore, it would detract from the far left's influence over Southern Heritage in the media.

No one can fight against, or tarnish, what appears to be an agent of help.

John A. Wade
Governor Samuel W.T. Lanham Camp 586
Weatherford, Texas

An open letter to the Valentine Museum

To the Editor:

On June 24, 2022, Mr. William J. Martin, Director of the Valentine Museum in Richmond, gave notice that the damaged, desecrated, and vandalized statue of Confederate President Jefferson Davis — on loan from the Black History & Cultural Center of Virginia — would be displayed by the museum within its core exhibit. The purpose stated by the Valentine is for "building a better understanding of Rich-

mond's history." However, this tells us less about Richmond history and more about Richmond today — and what it shows us of Richmond today is not pretty.

Vandalism says "How dare you be above me!" In the summer of 2020 amidst the rioting, looting, and arson during the "mostly peaceful protests" over George Floyd's death in the custody of the Minneapolis police, young residents from VCU and elsewhere downtown in the city of Richmond went on a furious orgy of vandalism and destruction of the Confederate monuments for "daring to be above them," while the complicit city and state governments stood idly by. As Tennyson wrote in his *Idylls of the King*:

Yea, they would pare the mountain to the plain to leave an equal baseness....

Only unequal societies have heroes. Egalitarian societies do not have heroes — and cannot, by their very definition. They can only have celebrities, and to try to elevate a celebrity into a hero amounts to no more than elevating a pygmy to the top of Mt. Olympus. As everyone knows, the Confederacy was an unequal society, and it had its heroes. In the brief four years of her war-torn existence, struggling against all odds for her independence, her heroes were of a legendary mold. But in these Latter-days, their monuments came to stand as an indictment against the glorification of the mediocrity of this age, and a rebuke against the great force of Entropy that is inexorably levelling society into its lowest common denominator, so they had to come down to appease the self-righteous, egalitarian indignation of the unwashed Woke mobs.

The Valentine Museum plans to use the display to bring together "many different perspectives to build a future we can all be proud of." "All," that is, except those of us whose forefathers fought to defend Richmond and Vir-

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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

Forward To The Sounds Of The Guns

During the War for Southern Independence, it was not uncommon during a battle when one portion of the army became out of touch with the complete army to hear the command of “Forward to the sound of the guns.” As your new Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief, I assure you I will do my best to remain in touch with our Commander-in-Chief as we pursue the “sounds of the guns” in this ongoing battle for Southern heritage and Southern rights.

Please accept my sincere and heartfelt thanks for your vote of confidence in my ability to assist the Commander-in-Chief and the GEC as we discharge our responsibility to you, the members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Since none of us are perfect and no one has the monopoly of good ideas, your constructive criticism and suggestions are always welcomed. As we progress in our efforts to implement the Charge of General Stephen D. Lee, we will, from time to time, disagree on tactics but hopefully we never disagree on the necessity of implementing the very purpose for which the SCV was founded.

One of the primary functions of the Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief is to seek out ways of gaining new SCV members and retaining SCV members. As I noted, this is “one” of the functions but it is a very important aspect of discharging the du-

ties of the job of Lt. C-i-C. With that thought in mind I am offering a few suggestions as a starting point for discussions of matters of membership acquisition and retentions.

An ongoing problem faced by any organization, including the SCV, is the problem of retention of new members. A large number of new members will drop out of the SCV within one or two years — this is true with any organization. Our job is to identify the causes of this “dropout” phenomenon, effectively address these causes, and thereby decrease the drop-out to a minimum. As a member of the SCV for more than 35 years, I have noticed that many new members drop out due to a lack of information on what is “going on” in the SCV. They joined the SCV because they wanted to be a part of an active effort to defend their Southern heritage. I suggest that to address the problem of lack of information for new members, we establish a system which will educate and instruct new members about SCV activities. With the vociferous and continuous neo-Marxist attacks upon our heritage, many people join the SCV to be associated with those who are making a difference in the defense of the Cause of the South. New members must be made to feel they are part of an organized effort to fulfill the *Charge* that General Stephen D. Lee so eloquently announced to the Sons of Confederate

Veterans. To make new members feel involved in SCV actions, we must inform them about what we are doing and how they can be a part of these efforts. Therefore, as your new Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief, I will reach out to new members each month via US mail and/or e-mail. I will also be holding quarterly internet virtual, Zoom-type meetings for all new members. These letters and Zoom-type meetings will provide each new member instructions on how to stay in touch with ongoing SCV efforts and activities. New members need to be instructed on the benefit of receiving timely updates from Headquarters from the SCV Telegraph. New members should be introduced to such programs as the SCV Chat, Around the Confederation, and Commander's Comment. New members must be informed about the tools provided by the Confederate Legion and our Make Dixie Great Again website, and special events the SCV is currently pushing. They also need to know about the many victories SCV Divisions and camps are having across the Confederation. The liberal media is attempting to keep our folks in the dark — we will be the bright light of truth. To summarize, to increase retention of new members and to attract new members, I plan to do the following: The first twelve months after joining the SCV, new members will receive a letter from the Lt. C-i-C informing the new member on how he can be more effective in promoting the Cause of the South. Some months these letters will be via US mail and other months via e-mail. I will also be holding quarterly Zoom-type meetings with all new members. Think of this effort as a "mentoring" or "training" process for new members. No new member should feel that he has joined an organization which never helps him pursue his reason for joining. After the first year of SCV membership, the new members will be well equipped to use all tools the

If the SCV is to grow, we must learn how to streamline our membership process. A streamlined process will help us "seal the deal" bringing new people into our organization, while maintaining the legitimate requirements for membership.

SCV has to defend and promote the Cause of the South. Making new members knowledgeable about all resources the SCV has to offer is essential in converting new members into life-time members. Building on what other Lt. C-i-C's have done and using this outreach from the national organization to new members will surely help solve retention problems.

After a ten-year lapse, I recently rejoined the NRA. No more than 15 minutes had elapsed from the time I sat down at my computer, to the time I received a "wel-

come to the NRA" e-mail. The most important principle in salesmanship is to close the deal while the customer is excited about the purchase. The NRA understands this principle and utilizes modern techniques to "close the deal" while the applicant is excited about membership. Obviously, the SCV is not the NRA but we can learn from them. Since only males can be a "son," the SCV is a male-only organization and should remain as such. Membership in the SCV is limited by a hereditary connection to a Confederate Veteran and that literal connection must be protected. Nevertheless, we need to explore ways to "seal the deal" quickly when an interested potential member is seeking SCV membership.

Recently, Ron and I were displaying our books at a gun show. We always give out SCV 'Dixie Defenders' and other information about the SCV at such events. At that event we met six people who expressed a desire to join the SCV — four said their family had genealogy records they could access and two did not know if they had Confederate ancestors but were willing, if someone would help, to do

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Forward The Colors

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

Exterminating the South — The War Continues

“The War is over — get over it!” How often have we heard this caustic insult hurled at us by a self-satisfied and arrogant Yankee? This is the same sentiment used by all empires as they attempt to pacify a conquered and occupied people. As your new Chief of Heritage Operations and with your help we shall continue to boldly answer those who have dedicated themselves to the destruction of our Southern homeland.

Our enemies began their effort to exterminate us during the War. During their illegal war, many in Lincoln’s government and its aggressive military worked diligently to exterminate our South. A noted historian declared that, “Sherman used the word ‘extermination’ frequently and with great exuberance.”¹ Sherman was depressed and suicidal from the beginning of his military career.² His spirits seemed to im-

prove as he began to vent his depression on the civilian population in and around Memphis. He wrote to Grant: “All the people are now guerillas.” He ordered numerous reprisal burnings of towns and homes of private citizens. His therapeutic venting of personal rage can be seen in a letter to his wife, “... the war will soon assume a turn to extermination, not of soldiers alone, that is the least part of the trouble, but the people.”³

The desire to exterminate the South did not end at Appomattox. Representative Thaddeus Stevens from Pennsylvania declared in Congress that he intended to treat the South, “as conquered provinces and settle them with new men and exterminate or drive out the present rebels as exiles.” He also declared, “The future condition of the conquered power [the CSA] depends on the will of the conqueror [the USA] (The Southern States are) conquered provinces they must ... eat the fruit of foul rebellion.”⁴ The desire of the victorious North to exterminate

1 Walters, as cited, Tooley, T. Hunt, “All the People Are Now Guerillas: The Warfare of Sherman, Sheridan, and Lincoln, and the Brutality of the Twentieth Century,” *The Independent Review*, V. XI, N. 3, Winter 2007, ISSN 1086-1653, 364.

2 Tooley 363

3 Tooley, 363.

4 Stevens as cited in Kennedy & Kennedy, *Punished With Poverty* 2nd ed. (Shotwell Publishing, Columbia, SC:2020), 77, 149.

did not end with the close of military hostilities. It continued politically after the War. The Republican Party's primary, if not only, goal for Reconstruction was to exterminate the South's political power in the American government. With the destruction of the South's conservative, Constitution-loving influence, the Deep State began to emerge. War and Reconstruction were used by the Republican Party to destroy America's original, constitutionally-limited, Federal Government — a constitution enforced by Sovereign States — and its replacement with a supreme Federal Government which would be the sole judge as to the limits of its own powers. This is the government our Confederate ancestors struggled to prevent.

Today, we are faced with a great challenge, "Shall we become passive sheep and allow the political status quo to complete its goal of exterminating the South or shall we rally around our flags, monuments, symbols, and honorable Southern heritage while initiating our counterattacks that will not only defeat, but destroy our enemies?"

Our enemies are many but our Cause is true and "We the people" of the South, who love our Southern heritage, are still in the majority. Yes, we are represented politically by unnumbered scallywags elected to high offices by conservative Southerners. There will always be politicians who seek to advance their political careers at the expense of the interests of the forgotten and ignored people at the local level. Career politicians seek to climb the political corporate ladder. Professional politicians seeking to climb the status quo political ladder will not voluntarily take on "controversial" issues such as protecting Southern heritage. It is our job to compel them by becoming agents of influence in our local communities. We are better positioned than the political establishment — we have, what military strategists call, the interior lines of communications. We are local, they are far away in smoke-filled rooms cutting deals for themselves and their financial contributors.⁵

⁵ I gladly acknowledge there are a few career politicians who are friendly to our cause. As private citizens we should actively support them.



Nikki Haley, scalawag governor of South Carolina whose actions initiated the current slanderous campaign of anti-South cultural genocide.

There will be several changes in the operations of the Confederate Legion. I hope to have National Headquarters conduct the collecting and notification of Confederate Legion donations. For the last four years the Confederate Legion has been run via the voluntary efforts of a few dedicated SCV members. The job has become too large, we need help from National. Both Commander-in-Chief Boshers and I want to take our advertising campaign to the national level to force national conservative talking heads to recognize the SCV as the primary spokesman for all things dealing with our honorable Southern heritage. We will also be focusing on gaining more access to traditional public information sources such as local newspapers, radio, and TV stations.

"The Cause of the South is now the Cause of all Americans," — Vice President Alexander Stephens.

Deo Vindice!

James Ron Kennedy
Chief of Heritage Operations



Chaplain's Comments

Dr. W. Herman White
Chaplain-in-Chief



The Chaplaincy In The Confederate Armies

Part II

"And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," (John 8:32). "Preach the word; be instant in season, out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort with all longsuffering and doctrine," (II Timothy 4:2). "Thou therefore endure hardness, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ," (II Timothy 2:3).

This subject was far too big to be covered in one column, so this subject will be continued for at least this column, if not more. Please keep in mind that the bedrock of the Southern American culture was that the Bible was, (and is) indeed the infallible word of the God who created the heavens, the earth, and all that is therein; and that Jesus Christ is the only means of redemption. In Psalm 16:5 – 6 David writes the following: "The Lord is the portion of mine inheritance and of my cup: thou maintainest my lot. The lines are fallen to me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage." And in Psalm 61:5b he writes

the following: "Thou hast given me the heritage of those that fear God."

To introduce the subject, from the beginning of the war the Confederate chaplains worked in spite of many difficulties. Different regulations existed for Army chaplains and Post chaplains; they had no rank; they were not issued uniforms. But in spite of these and a host of obstacles God gave them and the Confederate Army in which they served the greatest revival of record in any army in the world.

The Positive Images of the Confederate Chaplains.

Beginning early on from the churches of the South and from the ranks came men of God. They were from every denomination and their sole desire was to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ to the men. There were a few occasions when some smug preachers back home or writing in periodicals like *The Religious Herald* had criticisms for the chaplains corps. Reverend J. William Jones said that in answering

some of these critics General J. B. Gordon wrote; "But suppose I tell these good Christians, who think preaching to a body of soldiers is 'casting pearls before swine,' that these men, exposed as they are to temptations on every side, are more eager to listen to the Gospel than are the people at home." (2)

An example of faithfulness.

In spite of criticism and misunderstanding in the early days of the war, many of the South's finest ministers volunteered for military service. Typical of such men was Reverend A. C. Hopkins, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Martinsburg, West Virginia. On a side note one of his former parishioners was none other than Miss Belle Boyd who was to gain worldwide fame as a Confederate spy. He became chaplain to the 2nd Virginia Regiment and was reunited with many former friends and parishioners, among whom was Private Ben Boyd, father of Belle Boyd.

On May 16, 1862, Chaplain Hopkins led the regiment in a day

of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, as proclaimed by President Jefferson Davis. ... He threw his whole heart into his work, for he realized the men must be prepared spiritually for the hard battles ahead. May 23 through May 25 Jackson beat up on Union General Banks at Front Royal. Like the rest of the chaplains, Reverend Hopkins was kept busy attending to the wounded and burying the dead. In less than a month he had become a confirmed veteran. Within this short period of service he had learned to wait upon the wounded and dying; held prayer meetings daily at headquarters, preached when possible, and learned to share the marches, dangers, and sorrows of the men. In this short time he had endeared himself to every man of his regiment.

Disagreement about pay.

Disagreements came swiftly after Congress authorization in Bill 102, approved on May 3, 1861 gave President Davis authorization to appoint chaplains in the Confederate States armies. This bill also stipulated their monthly salary was to be \$85. Thirteen days later they changed it to \$50. (3) Those congressmen who opposed higher salaries said, "All a chaplain has to do is to preach once a week," carried their point. (3) August 31, 1862, they passed Bill 278 providing "that chaplains in the army be, and they are hereby allowed the same rations as privates." (4)

To make it possible for chaplains with families to serve, most denominations adopted the practice of supplementing their salaries. During the 4th session of Congress, January 22, 1864, a bill was passed stating, "that chaplains in the army, in actual field service, shall be entitled to draw forage for one horse: provided he has a horse in use." (5)

The amazing harmonious workings of the chaplaincy.

Although there was no army Chief of Chaplains to direct their work the chaplains moved quickly into an amazingly harmonious system of work. General "Stone-wall" Jackson was especially helpful in his suggestions concerning the work of the chaplains ... due largely to his own personal efforts, his 2nd Corps was better supplied with chaplains than any other of the Army of Northern Virginia. His standards were quite high, but simple. His words from him as given by Reverend Dr. J. William Jones was: "Denominational distinctions should be kept out of view, and not touched upon. And, as a general rule, I do not think that a chaplain who would preach denominational sermons should be in the army. ... I would like to see no question asked in the army of what denomination a chaplain belongs to; but let the question be, "Does he preach the Gospel?"

Indicative of the co-operation was contained in a report of Dr. William J. Hoge concerning the revival in Barksdale Brigade in Fredericksburg, VA. He said, "We had a Presbyterian preaching a sermon, introduced by services, under the direction of a Methodist chaplain, in an Episcopal church." (6)

In the West, the degree of co-operation among the chaplains was rather remarkable as well. Chaplain Horace Jewell, in an Arkansas regiment, described such co-operation at Camp Yell, six miles south of Camden, Arkansas. "He recalled that two Methodist chaplains and two Baptist chaplains ... Chaplain Jewell, himself a Methodist, observed a stranger would have found it difficult to determine what faith a chaplain was from his preaching and the instructions given to those seeking spiritual help" (7)

Often the services, whether evangelistic or prayer meetings, were conducted by the soldiers themselves. General Pendleton often donned his ecclesiastical vestments and preached to the men, as did General Leonidas Polk, and other generals. A Presbyterian chaplain from North Carolina wrote that sometimes they felt as if they were in camp meeting rather than in the army. (8)

The Chaplains were held in high esteem, especially after spring of 1862.

Having no uniforms or military titles they were addressed affectionately as "Brother," Doctor, and the Roman Catholics as "Father." The men thought of them as their chaplains and not officers in the army. Nor did high ranking officers consider consultations by their chaplains to be a nuisance. They were always received with the greatest respect. Chaplain John Stewart recalled an incident near Leesburg, VA. Generals Lee and Jackson were consulting in an upstairs room. On a lower floor the chaplain prepared for evening prayers. When all was in readiness, the chaplain sent word to the officers to come down for prayer. They immediately responded to the call to prayer. Many wondered at my having the boldness to interrupt them in their consultation. No officer would have dared do what the chaplain did! (9)

1 *Christ In The Camp* pp 104/105

2 *Chaplains in Gray* p 40

3 *Ibid* p 41

4 *Ibid* p 41

5 *Christ In the Camp* p 223

6 *Chaplains in Gray* p. 56

7 *Ibid* p 58

8 *Ibid* p 61

In Christ, and For Their Memory and Cause!



The Last Roll

Gen. Robert C. Newton Camp 197
Little Rock, AR
William Watson Ferguson, Jr.
John H. Nattin

1st Lt. Thomas H. Gainer Camp 1319
Panama City, FL
Marvin Enloe McCain

Finley's Brigade Camp 1614
Havana, FL
Richard Marshall Witt

27Th Georgia Regiment Camp 1404
Gainesville, GA
Richard Barton Aiken

Brig. Gen. Robert H. Anderson
Camp 1919
Hinesville, GA
Russell Elliott Powell, Jr.

Pvt. John Ingraham Camp 1977
Chickamauga, GA
William Alexander Swader

John C. Breckinridge Camp 100
Lexington, KY
James Porter Murphy

Col. Alfred Johnston Camp 276
Benton, KY
Conard Clarence Newton

Fort Heiman Camp 1834
Murray, KY
Clyde D. Tidwell

Kentucky Secession Site Camp 2125
Russellville, KY
Ronnie Alan Hardcastle

Sabine Rifles Camp 2057
Many, LA
Larry Wayne Rivers

Gen. James H. McBride Camp 632
Springfield, MO
Kelly Clifton Brown

Brig. Gen. Mosby Monroe Parsons
Camp 718
Jefferson City, MO
Frank Furman

Pvt. Lorenzo Leigh Bennitt Camp
773
Durham, NC
Kenneth (Ken) Marion Martin

Col. John Sloan Camp 1290
Greensboro, NC
Gordon A. Teetor

Captain James J. McAlester Camp
775
McAlester, OK
Phillip L. Lambdin

Major James McHenry Camp 2310
Broken Arrow, OK
William Harold Tydings

Secession Camp 4
Charleston, SC
Raymond Lee Toler
Robert Ingle Withers

Joseph B. Kershaw Camp 82
Camden, SC
S. J. Hilton
John Alexander West

Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp 273
Columbia, SC
Gregory Nelson Ballentine

Gen. States Rights Gist Camp 1451
Bogansville, SC
Terry Wayne Henderson

Captain P. D. Gilreath Camp 1987
Greer, SC
John C. Barnette

Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Cheatham
Camp 72
Manchester, TN
Donald Gordon Shannonhouse



Maj. Gen. William D. McCain HQ
Camp 584
Columbia, TN
Wallace Dean Bryant
Curtis James Childers
Harold K. Crenshaw, Sr.
William Colquitt Garvin, Jr.
Jim Gatewood
William F. Harrell, Sr.
Robert M. Parrish
Lynwood Smith, III
Ralph Blanton Stone
James E. Whitt

Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 67
Houston, TX
John F. Houchins

General John Gregg Camp 958
Longview, TX
Jerry Haymes

Colonel Middleton Tate Johnson
Camp 1648
Arlington, TX
James Ira McNabb, Sr.

Upshur County Patriots Camp 2109
Gilmer, TX
William Bill F. Palmer

Lt. Alexander Cameron Camp 2226
Greenville, TX
Donald Edward Perotti, Jr.

Cabell-Graves Camp 1402
Danville, VA
Royce Bunsen Agee

Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



General George B. Hodge

George was the son of a wealthy Kentucky planter, being born in Fleming County on April 8, 1828. He graduated from the US Naval Academy at age 17 but resigned his commission in the Navy to study law in 1850.

Having been admitted to the Kentucky Bar he gained prominence in politics. He served in the state legislature and in 1852 ran unsuccessfully for Congress.

In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Confederate Army but was soon elected to the Provisional Confederate Congress. But George preferred army life over politics, seldom showing up when the legislature was in session. At the Battle of Shiloh, he fought under General Buckner as a captain and, showing gallantry, was promoted to major on May 6, 1862.

He was again elected to Congress in the First Regular Congress while serving on the staff of General Breckinridge. Thereafter he had successive promotions up to the rank of colonel.

As a colonel he commanded a cavalry brigade fighting under General Wheeler and Forrest during the Chattanooga operations. He commanded General Preston's



*General George B. Hodge
ca. 1858*

cavalry brigade and after fighting at Chickamauga, rode in Wheeler's raid of northern Georgia in October 1863.

In an attempt to cut off the Union supply line at Chattanooga, General Wheeler led an audacious cavalry raid routing the Federals across the Tennessee River. For the next week they rode through the Sequatchie Valley destroying everything in sight. The raid caused 2,000 Union casualties; destroyed or captured

more than 1,000 supply wagons; and captured two towns, five critical bridges and left the Union Army in shambles.

The following month, George was promoted to brigadier general; however, the Senate didn't endorse his promotion. Although not a general, he was made a brigade commander under General Wheeler until February 1864. In August, his name was resubmitted for promotion but was unconfirmed by the Senate even though he had been acting in that capacity since November 1863.

Hodge was then assigned to head the District of Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana. However, in January 1865 he was charged with incompetency and cowardice by his political enemies. He was absolved of the charges but asked to relinquish his command in March.

Following this he was paroled as a brigadier general by Union forces on May 10, 1865, at Meridian, Mississippi. After the war ended, he practiced law in Newport, KY, and was elected to the state legislature for the term of 1873 to 1877.

He moved to Longwood, Florida where he farmed until his death on August 1, 1892.



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

Lincoln's Russian Collusion

By Bernhard Thuersam

A topic seldom mentioned when discussing America's sectional war of 1861-65 is that of European countries and their attitude toward both North and South. What is most often heard is European dislike of the South's plantation labor system was the sole reason for the lack of their recognition. This fully ignores the international tensions at the time as well as the European understanding this labor system in the American South had its birth in their own ship bottoms, as well as New England's. In addition, early in the conflict France and England were very near diplomatic recognition of the Confederacy with that labor system intact.

The British clearly saw the North in pursuit of political domination clothed in lofty nationalistic rhetoric, with the *London Times* commenting only the Southern States could truly celebrate July 4th with unmixed feelings. England's Lord Palmerston perhaps saw the American conflict more clearly than others and commented privately "the North was fighting for an Idea chiefly entertained by professional politicians, while the South was fighting for what they considered to be their vital interests."¹

What became known as an "entente cordiale" between Abraham Lincoln and Czar Alexander II was, according to author Albert A. Woldman,² produced "two of the most mismatched international bedfellows in all recorded history." This unusual pairing had a democratizing American republic allied with a Russian autocracy, and the former then-described as the only civilized country of any importance "not ashamed to openly avow its sympathy for a Russia then regarded as a colossus of barbarism and backwardness."³ On the one hand was Czar Alexander II, the monarch of the most repressive despotism at that time who ruled by the divine right of kings. On the other was Lincoln

who had gained power in a deeply-fractured republic of two deeply antagonistic sections after winning only 39 percent of the popular vote — the majority voting for candidates other than he.

Russia had been seen as America's friend since the first Revolution when Catherine II, better known as Catherine the Great, spurned George III's 1775 offer of the Mediterranean island of Minorca in exchange for 20,000 Russian troops with which to crush the American revolt. Though the Polish-born Catherine's refusal did help the American cause, she was no liberal supporter of rebellion and referred to later French revolutionists as a "gang of criminals." We are informed by author Thomas A. Bailey that with Russian troops unavailable, George III ultimately employed some 30,000 plundering Hessians to use against his American subjects.⁴

Lincoln was sympathetic to the European socialist upheavals of the late 1840s and in 1851 expressed sympathy with Kossuth's Hungarian patriots against the despotic Czar. It was then Lincoln professed "the right of any people, sufficiently numerous for national independence, to throw off, to revolutionize, their existing form of government and to establish such other in its stead as they may choose."⁵ As a congressman, Lincoln bitterly denounced President James Polk for alleged usurpations of power in prosecuting his war against Mexico.⁶ But by 1861 Lincoln had become the despot crushing a struggle for liberty and resisting foreign intervention, claiming the latter to be a "sacred principle of the international law."⁷

European political tensions evident in the early years of the War were carried over from the Crimean War of 1853-56, when Russia suffered a humiliating defeat from a coalition of France, England, the

1 Adams, pg. 172,

2 Woldman, pg. 124.

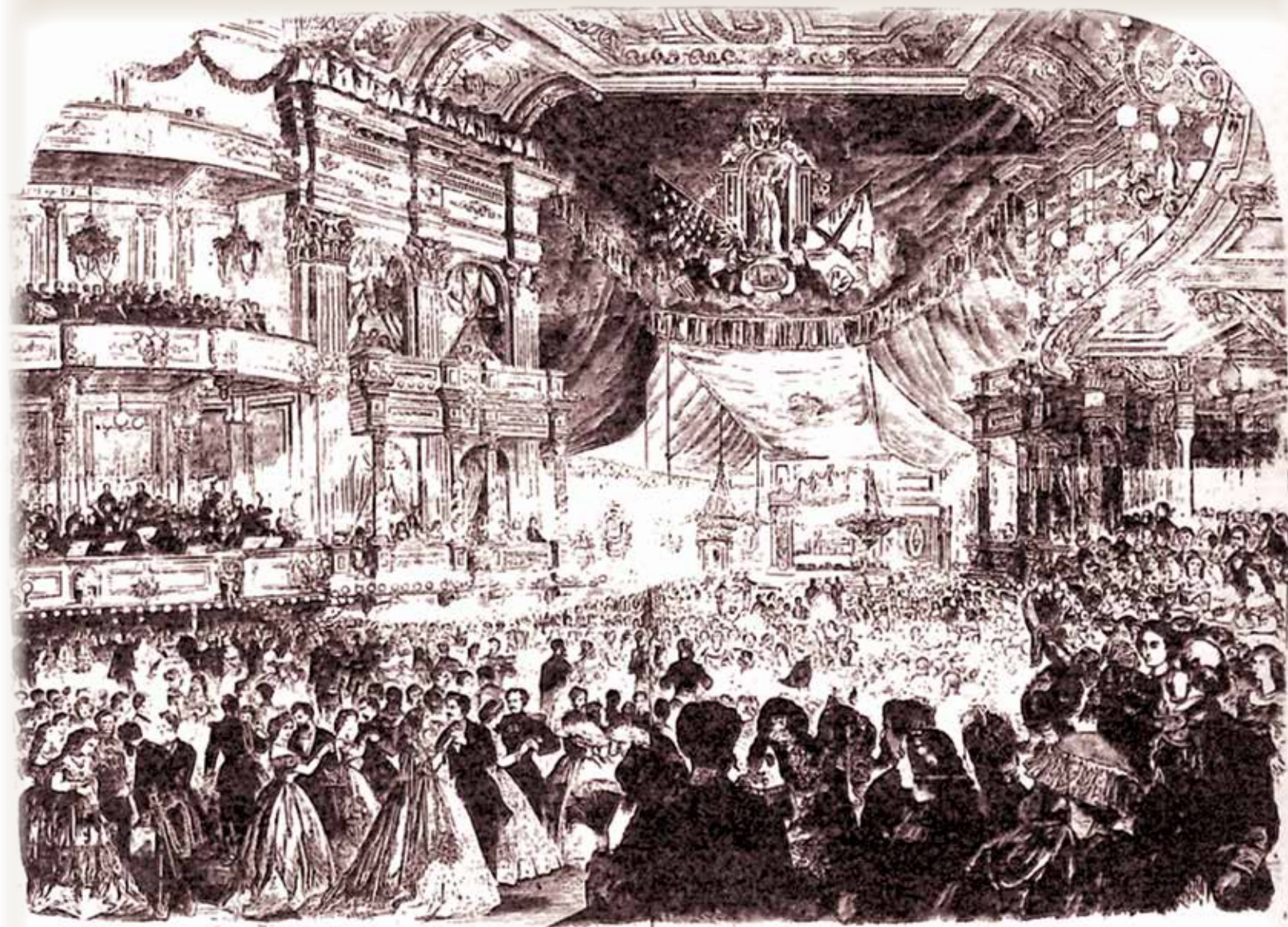
3 Bailey, pg. 66.

4 Bailey, pp. 3-4.

5 Woldman, pg. 6.

6 Ibid., pg. 70.

7 Ibid., pg. 159.



The Grand Ball at the Academy of Music, New York

Ottoman Empire and Piedmont-Sardinia. The initial cause of that war involved the rights of Christian minorities in Palestine, but other balance of power and security questions escalated the conflict. In the end a defeated Russia, whose Baltic and Pacific fleets were bottled up in their harbors and barred from the high seas, would plot some measure of revenge during the American sectional war. The Russians were well-aware Lincoln could count few friends among the European powers and though they were ardently opposed to any democratic principles, saw the US as a strong commercial and naval power to help them counter England and France.⁸

After the death of Alexander de Bodisco in 1854, Russia's envoy to America since 1838, control of the legation fell into the hands of "two accomplished schemers" — Edouard de Stockl and Constantine Catacazy. Both men were intent upon exploiting American friendship to involve the US in the Crimean War to break the British and French blockade of Russia, and using American ports for privateer bases.⁹ The Czar himself was less brazen and courted American friendship in more subtle ways to include lowered trade tariff schedules. Nonetheless, by 1861 Russia sought a united and stronger America as an ally against Britain and France sea power rather than see the American

⁸ Ibid., pp. 72; 131.

⁹ Bailey, pg. 65.

republic split and both weakened by war. Therefore, any Russian offers of mediation were aimed at settling the sectional disputes and bringing the South back into the Union which was anathema to the American South, which sought full political independence.

The most powerful minority within Lincoln's party were the Northern abolitionists who lauded the liberal Alexander II for signing the ukase in early March 1861 which proposed the emancipation of Russia's 23 million serfs. Though intended to quiet Marxist radicals trying to mobilize serfs into revolt, Russian nobles were reluctant to lose their ancient prerogatives and cheap labor supply.

The Czar's action was used by American abolitionists to advance their "immediate emancipation" agenda, ignoring that the Czar ruled by absolute decree and an American president held only limited authority. Nonetheless, the Czar's sudden emancipation of the serfs caused "the admiration for Russia [to be] assiduously cultivated in the North for intimate political reasons."¹⁰ The very unpopular Alexander II would survive five assassination attempts from Marxist extremists until he was finally killed by a bomb in 1881.¹¹

One of the most interesting sources of wartime perspective is found in the dispatches of foreign diplomats who were in daily contact with warring governments, and the following relies heavily upon Russian Minister Edouard de Stoeckl's correspondence with his superiors in St. Petersburg. In his position he was privy to much information regarding Lincoln's war effort through contact with Secretary of State William Seward.

Stoeckl came to view Lincoln as a mediocre and indecisive person "who possessed no knowledge beyond provincial politics" and lacking in the talent and energy his party claimed. The Russian saw "the great trouble with Lincoln was that the task was too great for him."¹² Fellow diplomat from the Hanseatic States, Rudolph Schleiden, compared Lincoln's election with a lottery rather than the selection of a competent leader.¹³ In contrast, Stoeckl held Jefferson Davis in very high regard, whom the Russian had known for several years and referred to as "one of the most remarkable men in the United States." Stoeckl wrote that even the wily Seward admitted the South could not have selected a more capable leader.¹⁴ It is important to understand Czar Alexander II ruled

with absolute power and in the early 1860s and at the time was crushing an uprising of independence-minded Poles. He naturally viewed Lincoln as doing much the same in suppressing an internal rebellion of subjects. Additionally, those who had defeated his military in the recent Crimean War were sympathetic to the new Confederacy, plus it was the hated British who instigated the Polish uprising against their Russian masters. The Czar would be Lincoln's only friendly foreign government — save for Bismarck — another autocrat who encouraged his people to buy American war bonds. Though among the ruling Prussian Junkers class there was considerable sympathy for the South, the liberal masses supported the North and by 1864 fully one-quarter of Lincoln's armies were German or of German ancestry. Only a few Russian-born officers were found in Northern armies with the most notorious being "Mad Cossack" Colonel John B. Turchin who was court-martialed after leading the brutal sack and pillage of Athens, Alabama. After being cleared of charges Turchin was promoted to brigadier and accompanied the equally-brutal Sherman through Georgia.¹⁵

Stoeckl was born an aristocrat and blamed the American tragedy on its "ultra-democratic system." Asserting that "only a handful of demagogues were able to accomplish this work of destruction," he believed it to be the tragic result of democracy and a stern warning to Europe. Stoeckl believed "European anarchists, revolutionaries and demagogues" had always found moral, and often material support in American democracy.¹⁶

Having lived in the United States long enough to establish an informed opinion, Stoeckl wrote regretfully that the continued difficulties showed separation of the sections was inevitable and necessary. He held on to a belief that the North would submit to it and seek cooperation with the South, and the sooner the bloodshed could be ended the better for all concerned. He would not overlook an opportunity to offer his services as a conciliator but was rebuffed each time by Northern leaders.

In early May 1861 the Cunard liner *Niagara* carried new US ambassador to England, Charles Francis Adams, as well as lifelong, militant Kentucky abolitionist Cassius M. Clay who would continue on to his office of US ambassador to Russia. Clay's vociferous anti-slavery publications brought threats against his life and he was known to keep a Bowie knife and two loaded pistols at his side as constant companions. While in England the bellicose Clay

10 Callahan, pg. 1.

11 Tyrnauer, pg. 162.

12 Woldman, pg. 217.

13 Ibid., pg 40.

14 Woldman, pg. 41.

15 Bailey, pg. 72.

16 Woldman, pp. 124-125.

stated “the United States was fighting for nationality and liberty, causing the *London Times* to comment sarcastically “it seemed queer that a people fighting to force its fellow citizens to remain in a government they repudiate can label themselves champions of liberty or nationalism.”¹⁷ Clay later reported to Lincoln that the Czar stated that Russia and America “were bound together by a common sympathy in the common cause of emancipation.”¹⁸

Lincoln’s increasingly-imperialistic Secretary of State William Seward wrote Clay that he viewed Russia and the United States as “improving and expanding empires, one toward the East and the other toward the West, each conveying civilization to new regions.” Clay was instructed to explain to the Czar that the South was attempting “to build a nation on the principle African slavery is necessary, just and beneficent, and could expand across the continent without check or resistance, at whatever the cost and sacrifice to the welfare and happiness of the human race.” Seward added that the failure of the South’s revolution would allow the United States to continue in the happy career that it has pursued so auspiciously ... and to the improvement of mankind.”¹⁹

Clay advised the Czar, likely during the Trent Affair of late 1861, that in case of war with England the United States would seize Canada, incite revolts in both Ireland and India, and confiscate the South’s slaves. He wrote Lincoln in late July 1861 of the wisdom of cultivating Russia as an ally, and forming a naval alliance which would drive England from the West Indies.” After Lincoln wisely surrendered the Trent’s two Southern diplomats in early 1862, the Czar sent his congratulations to him on the amicable settlement of the dispute with England.²⁰ With the British preparing to attack the United States for this unacceptable insult to their flag, Russia could have lost its potential ally.²¹

By the fall of 1862 the war was going badly for Lincoln and Louis Napoleon pressed for European intervention to end the carnage, beginning with a six-month armistice. A very worried Lincoln immediately wrote the Czar to determine his stand on the French mediation proposal. Interestingly, legation secretary Bayard Taylor, advised the Czar that the North and South as separate republics could not peacefully exist side by side and that to accept the terms of the South —

independence — would somehow result in “disgrace and ruin” to the North. He was most likely referring to lost tariff revenues and the economic ruination of Northern ports.²²

The Czar responded with full assurance that Russia would not support intervention plans forwarded by his most recent enemies, the French and British. It was also promised Russian friendship would soon be revealed in a “decisive manner.”²³ This brought comfort to both Lincoln and Seward, resulting in a congressional resolution thanking Czar Alexander — which was ordered published with copies distributed throughout the North. Lincoln was greatly relieved to learn the Russians would not join in the proposed peace mediation though this might have shortened the war and saved many American lives and public treasure.

The Confederacy was not idle in its desire to establish diplomatic ties with the Czar and in November 1862 appointed the very capable Lucius Q.C. Lamar of Georgia as Commissioner to Russia. Due to reasons already cited, the Russians delayed receiving Mr. Lamar officially while offering no encouragement for his peaceful mission. He was simply ignored.

Alexander II had made his support for Lincoln’s government clear in light of the South’s “revolt,” and the European press quickly noted what seemed to be an unofficial alliance between the two countries. The British were quick to comment on “all the loud talk about democracy and freedom” in the Northern press and shocked to see Lincoln falling into Russia’s “medieval darkness.”²⁴

Seward responded the Russians have our friendship “in every case, in preference to any other European power, simply because she always wishes us well, and leaves us to conduct our affairs as we think best.” In late October 1862 Lincoln received a communique from Russia’s Prince Gorchakov stating the obvious that America had few friends among the powers, noting “Russia alone has stood by you and will continue to do so.”²⁵

While hopes for any official British intervention to achieve peace waned in early 1863, Louis Napoleon continued alone and called for informal peace conferences between North and South. His early February overture was promptly and firmly rejected by Seward under instructions from Lincoln. Additionally, the Republican-dominated Congress promptly passed a resolution that any further attempts to mediate peace

17 Ibid., pg. 107.

18 Ibid., pg. 109.

19 Ibid., pg. 110.

20 Thuersam, pg. 207.

21 Ibid., pp. 111; 113; 130.

22 Ibid., pg. 131.

23 Ibid., pg. 141.

24 Bailey, pg. 69.

25 Callahan, pg. 8.

"would be looked upon as an unfriendly act."²⁶

As war upon the Poles by Russia continued through the spring of 1863, England, France and Austria offered to mediate the conflict on behalf of Poland, and with hopes the United States would join their effort. Seward instructed his diplomats in Russia to refuse any and all intervention into Russian affairs which, of course, pleased the Czar. The latter responded by awarding a charter to a Northern firm to establish an important telegraph line through Russia.

It is worth noting after the rejection of their offers of mediation the European powers continued in an attitude of veiled hostility to Lincoln's government. They continued to view democracy as simply mob rule, the American war an obvious result of this, and that no hope of reconciliation between North and South was possible. The frightful carnage of the battles at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Chickamauga all underscored this belief.

Both the British and French saw Lincoln's early 1863 emancipation decree as an act of desperation and incitement to race war. Ironically the British had done the same in November 1775 when Virginia's Royal Governor Lord Dunmore emancipated slaves who would flock to His Majesty's banners; and in 1814 when emancipation was announced by Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane. Both decrees promised liberty to Africans rushing to His Majesty's banners to become troops while depriving colonists of their agricultural labor. Lincoln's reasoning was the same.

Stoeckl expressed dismay over Lincoln's proclamation to Seward and referred to it "as but a futile menace" which would only create yet another barrier to the future reconciliation of the sections — "always the hope of Russia."²⁷

Writing to his government Stoeckl charged the radical Republicans with forcing Lincoln to issue the decree out of desperation along with plans to inaugurate a reign of terror to silence critics of their regime. Stoeckl questioned the decree as offering the protection of the US government to slave owners loyal to his regime, and being in truth simply a military weapon rather than a document proclaiming human liberty.

Though in support of Lincoln's emancipation action, Stoeckl was aware it had no legal sanction other than what this president claimed as his "war power." He observed the decree had no constitutional provision, Congress had not created a new statute allowing it; and no US court had pronounced it as a

binding rule of law.²⁸

The British press observed the emerging but strange alliance with predictable disdain. London's *Punch* running a cartoon which had Lincoln facing the Czar while stating:

*Imperial son of Nicholas the Great,
We are in the same fix, I calculate,
You with your Poles, with Southern rebels I,
Who spurn my rule and my revenge defy."*²⁹

But Russian friendship with Lincoln presented a serious economic, as well as military, problem for the British. Between 1861 and 1864, the North and Russia were providing England with more than half of wheat imports, and in case of war, bread famines would only add to the labor problems at British mills. It is important to note both Northern and British mills had cared little for who produced the raw cotton with African slavery not really an issue.

"The movement of those [Russian] fleets spoke a language which has been understood by the nations of Europe, and that language was 'hands off.'" Indiana Representative Godlove Stein Orth, 1868.

Representative Orth above — initially a Whig, then anti-Catholic Know-Nothing, finally a Republican — put into words what everyone fully understood.³⁰

The timing of Russia's intervention could not have been better. One of Lincoln's most formidable armies had been fought to a standstill at Gettysburg; a bloody and costly Northern reverse at Chickamauga, plus violent anti-draft riots broke out in New York City and elsewhere in the North. To help bolster support Lincoln's regime within Russia, the Czar used press censorship to gloss over Northern defeats while emphasizing victories. His official press also warned readers to be wary of "propaganda" emanating from Britain's Reuter's news agency.³¹

The Russian Czar finally revealed his promised "decisive manner" of support while rumors Franco-English intervention remained active and only four days after the Northern disaster at Chickamauga. This appeared in late September 1863 when the Imperial Russian Navy's Baltic fleet under Rear Admiral S.S. Lessoffsky sailed into New York's harbor. His flagship was the fifty-one-gun steam frigate *Alexander Nevski*, joined by the forty-eight-gun frigate *Peresvet*. Two days later the sloop-of-war *Variag* and similar *Vitiaz*

28 Ibid., pg. 177.

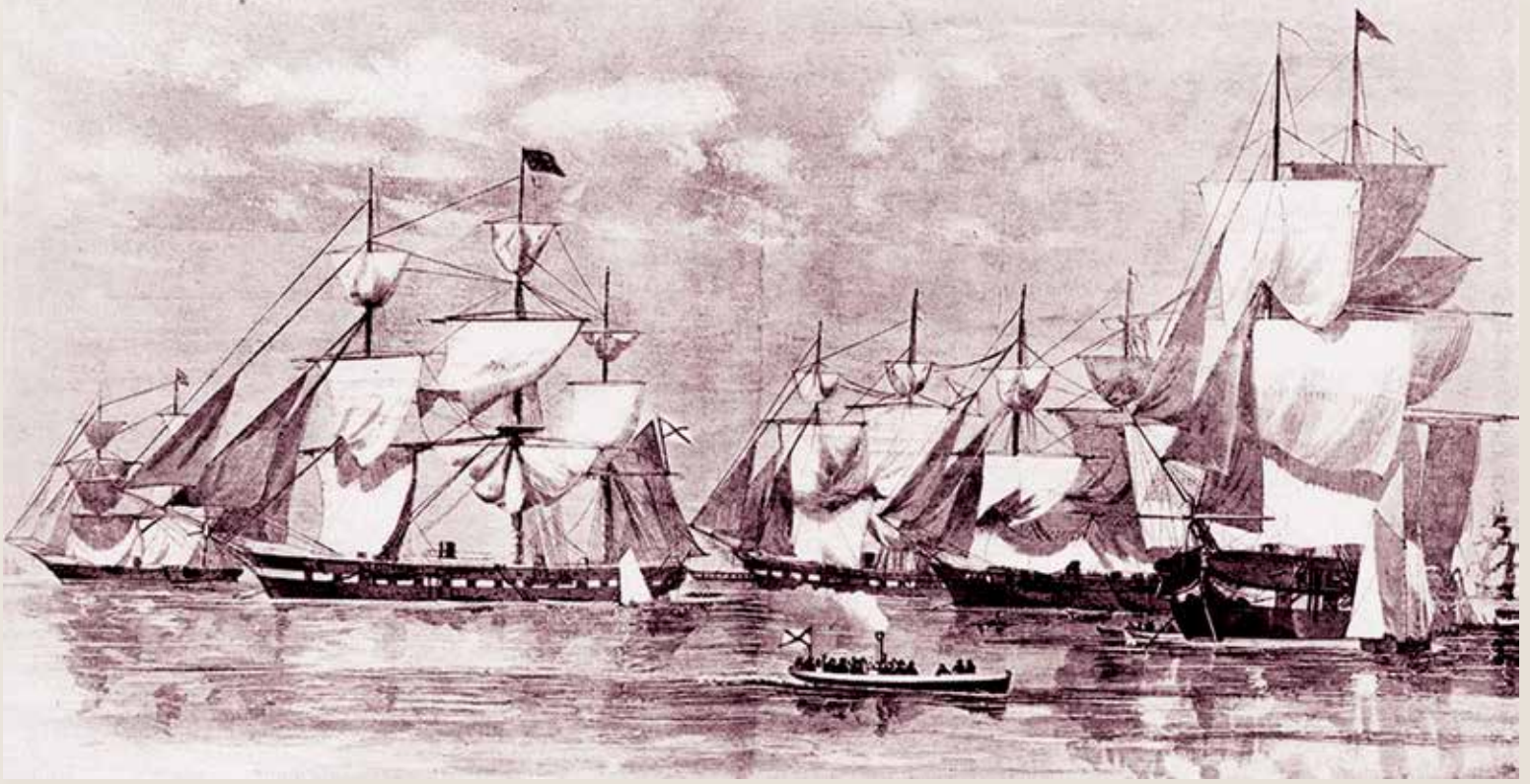
29 Bailey., pg. 73.

30 Ibid., pg. 81.

31 Ibid., pg. 77

26 Woldman, pg. 139.

27 Ibid., pg. 182.



Russian ships in 1863.

arrived and dropped anchor. Not three weeks later the steam frigates *Almaz* and the formidable thirty-three-gun *Osliba* were also in New York harbor. Welcomed aboard the *Nevski* for a tour, a wide-eyed *Harper's Weekly* reporter thought its deck "large enough to hold an army" and cannon sufficient "to blow up Fort Sumter."³²

In mid-October the Czar's Far East Fleet under Rear Admiral Andrei A. Popov arrived in San Francisco Bay. This powerful squadron consisted of the corvettes *Bogatir*, *Kalevala*, *Rinda* and *Novik*, plus the clippers *Abrek* and *Gaidamak*, all bristling with cannon. With no US Navy ships at San Francisco, Popov was instructed to patrol nearby waters in search of Southern raiders as US authorities very concerned about the whereabouts of the Confederate raider *Shenandoah*. On the east coast, it was rumored Lessoffsky had secret orders to place his fleet at Lincoln's disposal should France or Britain intervene.³³

The arrival of the Russians was hailed by Republicans and their press as evidence of a powerful ally at our shores and poised to help us against any foreign power that persisted in meddling in our affairs. As did the French in 1778 to assist the struggling colonies, it was claimed Russia was making common cause with the United States against England and France.³⁴

An interesting observation was made in 1878 by Russia's financial agent in America, Wharton Barker of Philadelphia, that America owes almost as much to Russia for support in 1863 as to France in 1778. Bar-raged with questions about an official alliance, the Russian minister at Washington was instructed to state only that the fleets had come for no unfriendly purpose.³⁵ Russian silence as to the purpose of the display of naval power seemed to give assent to such naïve interpretations as the Americans cared to put on their presence.³⁶

This was Lincoln's deliverance at a dark time. Navy Secretary Gideon Welles promptly recorded in his diary: Thank God for the Russians! He wrote the Russian minister in Washington that the presence in our waters of a squadron belonging to His Imperial Majesty's navy cannot but be a source of pleasure and happiness to our countrymen.

The Russian officers and crews on both coasts received enthusiastic welcomes, were feted with sumptuous banquets, parades and grand toasts to the Czar. Russian officers were lionized by politicians and had their pictures made by photographer Matthew Brady. Seward gladly provided navigation charts of the American coasts while the governor of Rhode Island invited the Baltic fleet to visit his State. On December 5,

Continued on page 56

³² Woldman, pg. 142.

³³ Callahan, pg. 12.

³⁴ Woldman, pg. 140.

³⁵ Callahan, pp. 13-14.

³⁶ Bailey, pg. 83.

“Flat Top Copperheads”

“151st Virginia Militia, Co. F

By Richard D. Lockhart, Adjutant, Camp 1694, ‘Flat Top Copperheads’

This unit was organized by Richard B. Foley of Flat Top in August 1861 in Mercer County in what is now West Virginia on the Allen Fleshmen farm. This Confederate Home Guard unit, known as Co. F, 151st Virginia Militia, scouted for the Confederate States Army and participated in the Battle of Henry Clark House, Camp Creek, on May 1, 1862, in which Captain Foley was severely wounded and in the Battle of Princeton on May 16-18, 1862. Confederate forces in the Battle of the Clark House were led by Major Henry Fitzhugh (8th Virginia Cavalry) and other local units. The Federal forces were part of General Jacob B. Cox’s 23rd Ohio Voluntary Infantry command. In the Federal forces were Lt. Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes (19th president of the United States), who was commanding and Sgt. Major William McKinley (25th president of the United States).

When the 15th was disbanded in October 1861, the remaining fifty-three men of Captain Foley’s unit formed a partisan ranger unit and took this oath in March 1862:

“We, the undersigned do hereby constitute ourselves into a company of guerrillas, known by the name of Flattop Copperheads, for the purpose of defending our immediate country, and western Virginia, against the invasion of the Yankeys. We bind our selves by every obligation of honor and

paternage, to obey the command of our officers, and be true and faithful to the Confederate States of America, and to be true to our selves and families, and serve for the during term of six months except sooner discharged. March 28th 1862.”

On April 30, 1862, Captain Botsford (23rd OVI) with a group of men, including Captain French, was sent from Camp Jones to look for Captain Foley and his men and any advance of the Confederates from Princeton. They spent all day searching for Foley’s men, but didn’t find them. They eventually found Foley’s home and set fire to it, leaving his family homeless. That day Foley’s men had divided into different groups and kept themselves concealed, but at the same time were watching every movement of French and the Union soldiers. Late in the evening Captain Botsford and his men went into camp at the home of Henry Clark at Camp Creek. As soon as Foley saw them they intended to spend the night and watch them while he sent a man to Princeton asking Colonel Walter Jennifer for help. In the meantime, they hid behind trees and bushes on a hill overlooking the front of the house. Daylight came and no help was in sight. The Union men began to come out of the house and line up for roll call, not suspecting any danger. Foley knew the moment had come to strike at the company of Union men. In the early dawn of May 1st, he gave the command to his men to



Captain Richard B. Foley

fire. The men fired almost simultaneously into the Union soldiers. Sgt. White (23rd OVI) was killed and a number wounded before they made a mad-dash for the door and rear of the Clark house. They made it inside and returned fire through the holes they had made between the chinking in the logs. The battle lasted for about half an hour, then reinforcements came from Princeton, and it looked like a victory for the Confederates. But soon they saw the Union soldiers coming down the Princeton Pike about a quarter mile away. It was the rest of the 23rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry. As far as they could see, there were Union soldiers and seemingly no end to them. The Confederates withdrew in the direction of Princeton. Foley and his men scattered into the forests around Camp Creek.

Some of the Confederates were killed, and others severely wounded, including Captain Foley. Foley's shoulder wound never healed properly and eventually was the cause of his death in 1881. One union man was killed and at least 19 wounded. French (Union scout) had a leg wound and

was crippled for life. It seemed a twist of fate that French was wounded by one of Foley's men as French was a traitor from Mercer County who fled Mercer County at the beginning of the War and returned as a guide for the Union troops throughout the county. He and some of his neighbors never completely got over the War. Some would refer to him as a Yankee pensioner, and sometimes using other terms, not as polite. In later years French and Foley met, embraced each other, and wept. All were valiant men and good citizens fighting for what they thought was right.

Captain Richard B. Foley was born in Elamsville, Patrick County, Virginia, in 1818. In 1848 he married Parshandatha McAlexander and they had ten children. The family moved to Flat Top, Mercer County, where they had purchased land (including his brothers, sisters, mother and father). After the War Between the States, Foley was Mercer County Clerk from 1873 to 1879. Foley died in 1881 and is buried on his beloved home place on Flat Top Mountain in the Foley Cemetery along with many of his family members, some who fought in other Confederate Units.

A military marker was erected in 1988. SCV Camp 1694 ("Flat Top Copperheads") held a memorial service for Captain Foley in 1995, at the founding of our Camp 1694.



Captain Richard B. Foley's grave site on Flat Top Mountain. Pictured from left, Adjutant Richard Lockhart, Johnny Watkins, Don Whitacre, Color Sergeant Jim Wood and Treasurer Duane Caldwell.

Captain John Cornelius McMillan

Duplin County Turpentine Boys Company E, 30th Regiment NC Troops

By Robert W. Hester

John Cornelius McMillan, fifth child of Cornelius McMillan, and Mary Holmes Teachey, was born April 19, 1838. His younger years were spent in Teachey, Duplin County, NC.

In 1858-59, John C. McMillan was a cadet at the Eastern Carolina Military Academy in Wilson, NC. Upon the invasion of the Southern States by Lincoln's Yankees, McMillan, on August 28, 1861, organized a Company of 75 men in and around Teachey's Depot, called the "Duplin County Turpentine Boys." On October 8, 1861 it was organized into the 30th North Carolina Regiment as Company E. Most of the members of Company E were from the Southern part of Duplin County and many were related. For example, Daniel Teachey McMillan, John's brother, was 2nd Lt. and Cornelius Johnson, married to John's cousin Barbara McMillan, was the Company's 1st Lt., while another cousin Daniel Teachey, Jr. was a 3rd Lt.

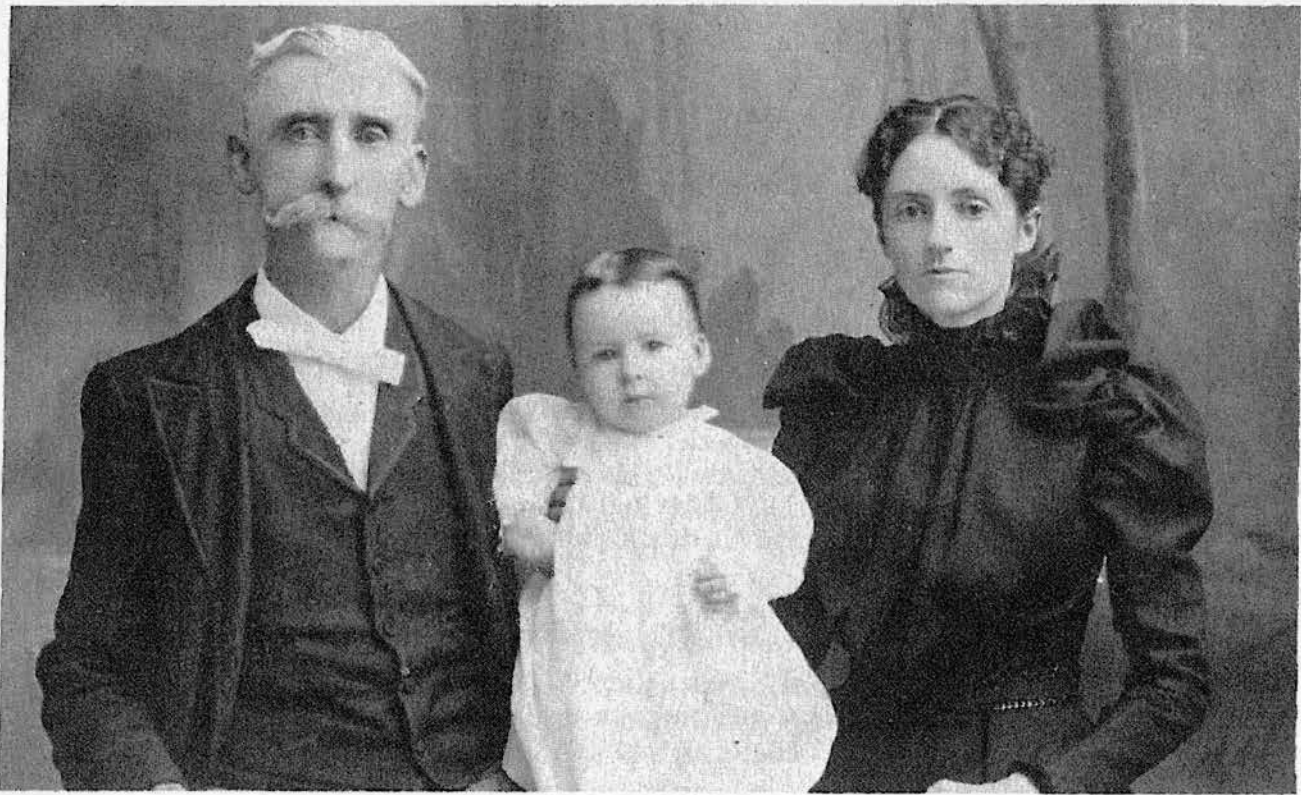
The 30th Regiment, from October 1861 until June 1862, served in the area from Wilmington to Jacksonville. It was called to Virginia and arrived on June 16, 1862. Along with the 2nd NC, the 4th NC, and 14th NC, it was brigaded under the command of General George B. Anderson, Lt. General D. H. Hill's Division. It then participated in the active campaigning of the Seven Days Battle. Missing the 2nd Manassas Battle, Hill's Division defended South Mountain and then participated in the bloody Battle at Sharpsburg. Anderson's and Rodes' Brigades held the famous "Bloody Lane"

there until outflanked. General Anderson was mortally wounded in this battle. Colonel Bryan Grimes of the 4th NC commanded the Brigade until General S. D. Ramseur took command.

The Brigade returned to Virginia on September 16, 1862. On October 28th Captain McMillan faced court martial for conduct unbecoming an officer. He was publicly reprimanded and suspended from his command for one month. The cause of this court martial is unknown, however, this black mark on his record undoubtedly kept him from further promotion as his war record was one of bravery and dedication to duty. On this same date 3rd Lt. Jacob O. Carr of Company E was relieved of command by the same court martial.

It is unknown if Captain McMillan participated in the Battle of Fredericksburg, but as a part of Ramseur's Brigade, Stonewall Jackson's Corps he was in the famous flank attack at Chancellorsville where he was seriously wounded in the wrist and hip May 3, 1863. It is again unknown if he had recovered by Gettysburg, but was back with Company E by September 1, 1863.

In October, serving now in A. P. Hills Corps, Robert Rodes Division, Ramseur's Brigade, Captain McMillan participated in skirmishes at Warrenton Springs and Warrenton Courthouse and Kelly's Ford where the 30th Regiment lost nearly half its men, mostly to capture. The Brigade then went into winter quarters at Orange Court House, Virginia.



Captain John Cornelius McMillan, his wife Mary Susan Register McMillan and daughter Pollie.

The Wilderness campaign erupted in May 1864, and the armies were locked in combat continuously for more than a month. Captain McMillan participated in all these battles until June 5, 1864 when he was placed in a hospital in Wilmington due to a gunshot wound. This wound was likely received at 2nd Cold Harbor. By September 1, 1864 the captain was again reported back with Company E. However, he had, in fact, been back with the Company prior to August 18, 1864, when he was the ranking officer and commander of the 30th Regiment at the Battle of Winchester. Here his Division Commander Robert Rodes was killed. With the promotion of General Ramseur to Division commander, the 30th and its sister Regiments were under the Brigade Command of General William R. Cox. General Ramseur was killed at Fishers Hill barely a month later. General Bryan Grimes then became Division Commander.

In early December, 1864, Grimes Division was moved back to the Petersburg, VA, area. Finally on April 2, 1865, Captain McMillan and the remnants of the 30th Regiment, now in the 2nd Corps under General John B. Gordon, began, with Lee's Army, the retreat towards Appomattox.

Heavily pressed by the Union Army, Gordon's

Corps made a stand at Saylor's Creek. Here, for the fourth time, Captain McMillan was shot in the right side but was brought out and surrendered at Appomattox on April 9, 1865. He was then confined at various Federal hospitals until confined at Fort McHenry, Maryland, May 9, 1865. Captain McMillan was finally released on June 10, 1865, and made his way back to Teachey's Depot.

Postwar Captain McMillan was a well respected business, politician and community leader. He was elected to the NC House of Representatives in 1869. In addition to organizing schools and churches in Teachey, he also started a Masonic Lodge there.

John Cornelius McMillan didn't marry until 1890 when he was 52 years old. His young wife Mary Susan Register was born in 1870 and was only 20. They had two children Pollie McMillan, born in 1897, and Cornelius Chasten McMillan born in 1904. Both were long term members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and Sons of Confederate Veterans respectively. Captain McMillan died April 19, 1915.

Respectfully Submitted: Robert W. Hester great-great nephew. A member of the 33rd Regiment NC Troops Co. F Camp 1695, Belhaven, NC.



Confederate Refugees: Victims of Total War

By Richard A. Marksbury, Ph.D.

REFUGEES ... The term 'refugee' has worked its ways into contemporary daily American discourse. When we think of refugees, we might think of Ukrainians fleeing the Russian invasion, immigrants attempting to enter the United States as legitimate or illegitimate political refugees, or victims of natural disasters, e.g., Hurricane Katrina. For the most part, refugees are victims of circumstances beyond their control. As victims, refugees are traumatized, poverty-stricken, and in need of food, medical attention, and shelter. During the War for Southern Independence, the Total War strategy implemented by Union forces upon white Southern civilians created a refugee population of at least 400,000! Given this staggering number, one might expect there would be an abundance of books and scholarly articles on war-time white Southern refugees. This is not the case, and the question to be asked is, why? Since refugees, by definition, are victims, few contemporary Civil War historians are willing to classify white Southerners, who supported and/or fought for the Confederacy, as victims. After all, since the prevailing view is it was slaveholding white Southerners who initiated secession and launched the "rebellion," they certainly cannot be portrayed by contemporary career-conscious historians as victims from any war-related actions. Sadly, white Southern refugees were victims of that war, and their stories need to be preserved and told as part of our Southern Heritage lore.

When researching "Civil War Refugees," the refugee category of white Southern (Confederate) civilians receives little coverage. Freed and/or escaped black slaves are considered refugees, Unionist Southerners who fled their homes are considered refugees, but white Southerners, who supported the Confederacy, are often cited as per-

sons who voluntarily fled their homes to evade an approaching Union army. The role Total War played in creating white Southerner refugees is simply disregarded. Once again, acknowledging this viewpoint would turn them into victims.

Who were the white Southern war-time refugees? An awareness of Antebellum white Southern identity must precede an answer to this question. Is it reasonable to declare the existence of an 'antebellum white Southern social identity'? Surprisingly, many historians and sociologists have recognized its existence. For example, historian and political scientist Paul Herron wrote, "The South was and is unique among American regions in its separate identity." (Herron 2017:240). In *Away Down South: A History of Southern Identity*, historian James C. Cobb wrote white Southerners "staked their claim to a distinctive regional identity in contrast with the North." (Cobb 2005:7). Sociologist Lewis M. Killian, in his *White Southerners*, considered white Southerners to be an "American ethnic group" (Killian 1985: 46) and even suggested they had developed a regional ethnocentrism. (Killian 1985: 12). Although he did not focus on identity, historian George Tindall considered the American South to be "an American subculture." (Tindall 1974: 14). W. J. Cash found that in both the North and the South there has existed a "profound conviction that the South is another land, sharply differentiated from the rest of the American nation, and exhibits within itself a remarkable homogeneity." (Cash 1961:vii) In the antebellum South, white Southerners "staked their claim to a distinctive regional identity in contrast with the North." (Cobb 2005:7). Perhaps unintentionally, Civil War historian Anne E. Marshall recognized the existence of a prewar white Southern identity contending white antebellum Kentuckians possessed a 'Southern identity' (Marshall 2010: 46).



THE "BUMMER."

Undeniably, white Southerners had more in common with one another than they did with whites living outside the Antebellum American South. Historian George Tindall succinctly captured the need to consider Southern ethnicity when he recognized historians are "not given to write about or speak about ethnic identity" while also stating, "The idea of Southern 'ethnicity' affords historians a strategic advantage point from which to reassess the Southern past." (1974: 14). By most social science methodologies, antebellum white Southerners were unified in their collective identity by common cultural, religious, social, and behavior traditions. Therefore, it is reasonable to state that numerous war-time white Southern refugees shared a similar Antebellum white Southern identity. Yet, academics have for decades disregarded this significant conclusion.

While antebellum white Southerners did not form a monolithic social unit, they did abide by a world view of us versus them, seeing themselves as different from, and often superior to, white Northerners. White Southern planters from

South Carolina revealed little in common with the poor white farmers in western Tennessee, and the white urban dwellers in Richmond and New Orleans bore little resemblance to the white rural dwellers in Appalachia. However, members from each of these groups identified: 1) as Southerners when compared to 'the other,' i.e., Northerners; 2) with the American South geographical region; 3) as being white; and 4) as being free, i.e., not a slave. While wealth and class differences among antebellum Southern whites existed, they were more unified through their shared whiteness than they were segregated by distinctions of wealth and class.

Historian Eugene Genovese noted, "The slaveholders and non-slaveholders were bound together by links firm enough to account for the political unity of the South" (Genovese, 1975: 333). This shared unity was ever-present among those white Southerners who represented collateral damage from the Union's total war strategy and who had become refugees. It is important to note the United States of America was the 32nd nation in

1882 to sign the Geneva Convention which was organized and first met in 1864. As long as Union forces were using Total War tactics against rebellious white Southerners and Native Americans, the United States could not agree the Geneva Convention's articles prohibiting direct attacks on civilians. Throughout four years of war, white Southern civilians from all classes, all age groups, and from every corner of the Confederacy accepted they could become homeless refugees at any time. While the white Southern refugee class was heterogeneous, historian Mary Elizabeth Massey found displacement became a unifying status shared by all (Massey, 2001: 31) and "amid hunger, sorrow, and despair, a sadly pathetic decadence appeared in the lives of refugees and socialites, extremes met with a shattering effect on Confederate unity and morale" (Massey, 2001: 182). Fundamentally, Confederate refugees shared a common social identity and they suffered similar wartime traumas. For adult white Southerners who had suddenly become war-time refugees, any pre-war social standing they might have attained was suddenly irrelevant.

Being Southern, white, and a refugee had emerged as a new social group with its own identity.

Each day refugees spent traveling on the road, or awaking in a strange location, ushered in new challenges, unpredictably, and stressful volatility. Historian George Rable pointed out when "invading armies captured more and more (Confederate) territory, the social fabric that held white Southern culture and identity together unraveled" (Rable 1991: 188). Throughout four years of war, Confederate refugees questioned if the homes they had to abandon remained intact, where they would sleep on the morrow, if street-roving mobs would attack them, or if they could locate a doctor for a sick child. For most Confederate refugees there was "no single stress or traumatic event, but rather a prolonged series of traumas and losses" (Kinzie, 2008: 197). Historian Mary Elizabeth Massey captured the ever-changing world of Confederate refugees writing:

"Few refugees were permitted to remain in one spot long enough to feel at home, and as they migrated from place to place within the contracting Confederacy they created problems for themselves and others.

This floating population contributed appreciably to the breakdown of home-front morale as it aggravated the economic and social conditions in the memories from trauma." (Massey, 2001: 68).

First-hand accounts by Confederate refugees, who became unwilling members of a socially equalizing refugee class, shed light on how they coped with their war-time experiences and associated trauma. Regrettably, this author through personal communication, became aware that some 'Civil War historians' downplay the significance of the war-time journals/diaries of white Southern female refugees by claiming they represent only the views of female members of the white Southern upper class. These historians obviously fail to comprehend these so-called upper-class female refugees viewed themselves as 'refugee people' or members of a 'refugee class.' Since all white Southern refugees shared a common Antebellum white identity it should come as no surprise their respective journals and diaries contained remarkably comparable entries.

For example, when referring to Fredericksburg, Virginia, Confederate refugee Susan Leigh Blackford wrote, "This is the most desolated I have ever seen. From Fredericksburg up the river, the country is as poor as poor can be and now that is subject to the devastation of war it presents the best illustration of starvation I have ever seen" (Bickford and Bickford 1998: 138). In her July 15, 1863, diary entry, refugee Emma LeConte distinguished Southern white refugees as a 'people' writing, "There is more unhappiness abroad among our people that I have ever seen before. Sometimes I wish I could sleep until it is over, a selfish wish enough; but it is hard to witness so much sorrow which you cannot alleviate." (LeConte 1957: 23). From such accounts we learn white Southern refugees from all social classes described their war experiences from the unifying perspective of a refugee.

Mary Elizabeth Massey described the stresses, fears, and anxieties suffered by Southern whites who had been banished from their homes by occupying Federal military forces and who were barred from taking no extra personal items than they could carry in their arms (Massey 2001: 53). Judith W. McGuire reflected on the challenging and hectic days she endured in Richmond, Virginia, when trying to secure lodging for herself and

her children but only saw signs stating, "No Vacant Room." (McGuire 1996: 88). Refugee Francis Hall compared herself and conditions to Northern women, writing, "They were not required to abandon their homes and household goods and seek even imaginary safety as refugees in flight" (Hall 1884:49). In her July 15, 1863, diary entry, refugee Emma LeConte movingly described her wartime sufferings and anxieties writing, "No pleasure, no enjoyment, nothing but a rigid economy and hard work, nothing but the stern realities of life." (Hall 1884: ix).

The status of refugee led to new type of social bonding, albeit from unfortunate circumstances. For example, refugee Judith M. McGuire referred to the people staying in the same boarding house with her as members of a 'refugee society' (McGuire, 1996: 133). Envisioning the future, McGuire wrote in her diary on January 1, 1864:

"Thus we bury, one by one, the dearest, the brightest, the best of our domestic circles. Now, in our excitement, while we are scattered and many of us homeless, these separations are poignant, nay overwhelming; but how can we estimate the sadness of heart which will pervade the south when the war is over, and we are again gathered together around our family hearths and alters, and find the circles broken?" (McGuire, 1996: 249).

Historian Yael Sternhell observed 'The records women [Confederate] 'describing' their lives as refugees reveal a profound sense of helplessness and a great deal of bitterness' (Sternhell, 2013: 147), noting that among the Confederate refugees, 'fabric of Southern Life was torn asunder' (Sternhell, 2013: 153). For most Confederate refugees there was "no single stress or traumatic event, but rather a prolonged series of traumas and losses"(Kinzie 2008: 197). In August, 1862, McGuire wrote the following prayer in her diary:

"O God, with whom all things are possible, dispel the dark clouds that surround us and permit us once more to return to our homes and collect the scattered members of our flock in peace and safety." (McGuire 1996: 146). Such suffering affected all refugees regardless of social standing.

Consider residents of the town of Winchester, Virginia, which shifted on multiple occasions during the war between Union and Confederate occupation. Winchester's civilian population bore

"the full brunt of a bitter civil war and would become intimately acquainted with death, hunger, and the devastation of property." (Sternhell 2013: 120). The devastation of Southern cities, such as Richmond, Atlanta, Fredericksburg, and Columbia left much of the familiar landscape destroyed, and countless citizens dead, wounded, or as traumatized refugees. For more than sixty consecutive days, the Union forces which were laying siege to the city of Vicksburg, Mississippi, fired more than 20,000 artillery shells into the city's environs. When writing about urban warfare during the War, historian Megan Kate Nelson pointed out "Urban destruction, particularly long-term sieges, took a psychological toll on (mostly Southern) city residents."(Nelson 2018: 1).

Memories of such events did not dissipate at war's end but became embedded within post-war life. Exposure to war and its collateral damage "shatters a people's beliefs that they live in a meaningful and predictable world." (Aldwin 2007: 211). The prevalence of PTSD is not limited to soldiers-of-war; it can also develop among civilian victims of war, especially refugees (Kazour, Zahreddine, Maragel, Almustafa, Soufia, Haddad and Richa 2017:41). Moreover, current studies have found refugee populations have a higher rate of PTSD and depression than the general public.(Hameed ,Sadiq, Din 2018: 20). In their study of culture and PTSD, Young and Breslau wrote, "memories of the past are simultaneously memories for the future" which allow the individual the "ability to respond to new situations rather than a medium for providing faithful photocopies of the past." (Young, Breslau 2016: 145). The nostalgic memories of the past, which became the memories of the future, were those of hundreds of thousands of Confederate refugees who survived the war, returned home, and had to acquire new stress-coping strategies to manage their traumatic war-time experiences. In her work on Confederate refugees, Mary E. Massey wrote, "when time hung heavy and the same dull routine was followed day after day, it was natural for the refugees to brood about the present as they recalled the past" (Massey 2001: 127). We should not overlook that War doctors labeled what we now refer to a PTSD as nostalgia. (Horowitz 2016: January).

Continued on page 60



Books in Print

Quantrill's Revenge: A Comprehensive Tour Guide to Quantrill's 1863 Raid on Lawrence

Quantrill's Revenge is Missouri guerrillas going after Kansas Jayhawkers as a result of years of conflict and animosity surrounding Free-State forces and proslavery partisans and the violence which occurred between them.

Once I started this book I could not put it down. The first-hand accounts are riveting. It was at the Potter farm that

Quantrill first informed the entire guerrilla command they were going to attack Lawrence, Kansas. These are the words he spoke to inspire them: "You, one and all, will understand that the undertaking we are about to commence is one of extreme hazard. It might be that the entire command will be overwhelmed, the ranks decimated as they have never been before. Hence, I say to one and all, if any refuses to go they will not be censured."

There were no defectors. As dark settled in, Quantrill ordered the men to "saddle up." From Potter's farm in Jackson County, Missouri to Lawrence, Kansas, they quickly travelled the 59 miles stopping only to feed the 400 men and rest the horses. Quantrill and his guerrillas rode through that night and day and into the next night armed to the teeth. On a summer morning at

5:30 AM August, 1863, Quantrill would raid the town of Lawrence, resulting in one of the most notorious guerrilla attacks of the war.

Put this book in your car or motorcycle, take it with you and follow the route Quantrill and his men took. There are maps and directions to get you from Potter's farm all the way to Lawrence, along with photographs of historical markers, cemeteries, homes of people on Quantrill's death list and the monuments to the Jayhawkers and Quantrill's guerrillas.

Authors: James C. Edwards and Dick Titterington
Publisher: CreateSpace
www.amazon.com
Paperback \$24.99

Reviewed by Barney W. Roberts, III

From Arlington to Appomattox: Robert E. Lee's Civil War Day by Day, 1861-1865

Author Knight in his introduction states, "Every historian worth his salts knows it is imperative to study the subject's own words and the words of those closest to him." As the well-known biographer of Lee, Douglas Southall Freeman said, "There and there only ..." is where you know the man and his times. With those two statements in mind, this book clearly provides each reader with a new and authentic view of our "Marse Robert."

The format of this volume addresses a brief overview of each month from April 1861 to April 1865. After text giving a monthly view, each day and its events are presented. Often, footnotes take up more space on the page than the daily record, and provides needed background.

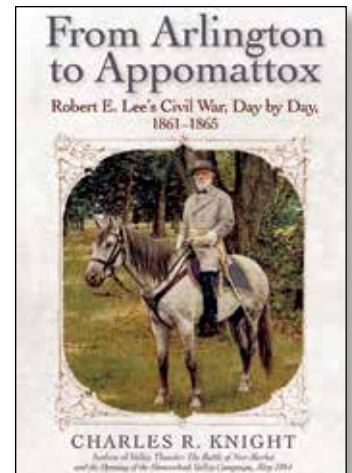
It is difficult for any review to cover the volume of information, and stories presented in a work such as this.

One good example of a daily record is 5 September 1862:

"Before breakfast Dr. Jackson returns to re-examine Lee's hand and wrist injuries and places both of the general's arms in slings. At breakfast, with both arms splinted and in slings, Lee is unable to feed himself so one of the Harrison ladies does this for him. Later in the morning Lee informs Longstreet and Jackson of his plan to cross the Potomac River opposite Leesburg; Jeb Stuart joins them in progress. Afterward, Lee, Jackson and unnamed others hold a brief prayer meeting in the parlor."

The first proposed liberation of Maryland is known by all interested in the War; however, particulars such as those referred to above give a different, personal aspect. September 5th is just one of innumerable treasures presented.

Continuing with the physical condition of Lee during the first Maryland campaign, we learn due to his wrist injuries he often rode in an ambulance. September 16 as reported, "was the first day he is able to ride on horseback, but he is still unable to mount/dismount without help, nor can he handle the reins himself; Traveller must be led. Early morning fog prevents any observation, and Lee dismounts and walks among the guns of the nearby Washington Artillery." What better way



Continued on page 54

Ye Southern Souls, Do Not Despair!

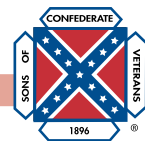
By Paul Guidry

Ye Southern Souls, do not despair!
Thine Heritage and Hist'ry fair
May thrive within thee ever still,
If this thy portion thou fulfill:
Honor thine ancestors whose Cause
Was Freedom and, rememb'ring, pause
To know the Truth for which they fought
Shall never, never come to naught!
O, venerate the myriads slain,
Their sacred blood, their righteous pain!
For Truth is Truth and ever be
Beloved in the heart of thee
Their seed, their hope of just repute,
Forever faithful, resolute!
Come rally 'round our Banner fair
Unfurl-ed in the acrid air;
Though missiles whir and fabric tear,
Ye Southern Souls, do not despair!



Paul Guidry is a member of the Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 1931, Covington, Louisiana

Army of Northern Virginia



Displaying the Secession Flag, members of **Secession Camp 4**, Charleston, SC, performed roadside cleanup along Glenn McConnell Parkway in Charleston.



Thirteenth Virginia Mechanized Cavalry Camp 9, Norfolk, VA, honored our ancestors at Blandford Church and Cemetery.



Capt. Moses Wood Camp 125, Gaffney, SC, Compatriots Stephen Parker, left, and son, Andrew Parker installed a urethane Cross, a Grave Flag, and flowers on their ancestor Elija Eleazer Parker's grave at Salem Presbyterian Church in Gaffney, SC.



Members of the **Adam Washington Ballenger Camp 68**, Spartanburg, SC, and **States Rights Gist Camp 1451**, Bogansville, SC, met in lower Union County, SC, to install headstones on the graves of two unmarked Confederate Veterans. They are, kneeling, Dr. Chris Rucker, Jim Crocker; back row, from left, Jerry Adams, Robert Fowler, Brian Motts and Mike Weathers. Teala Weathers, wife of Mike Weathers, also assisted with the installation and photography.



9th Brigade Commander Keith Day and Commander Lou Rasmussen of 3rd SC Cavalry Co. I of **Edisto Island Camp 131**, Edisto Island, SC, erected this monument in honor of the men of 3rd SC Cavalry Co. I, The Rebel Troop.



Franklin Rifles Camp 310, Louisburg, NC, presented Joe Pusey with his lifetime membership at a recent meeting in Louisburg.

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



Stonewall Camp 380, Portsmouth, VA, Judge Advocate Harry Liniger, left, and Adjutant/Treasurer Jason Hernholm, right, present Camp Service Award for assisting with historical events to Commander Mike McNamara, Southampton Greys of the North-South Skirmish Association.



The Anne Eliza Johns UDC Chapter 164, along with the **Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828**, Callands, VA and the **Stuart-Hairston Camp 515**, Bassett, VA, doing cannon salutes, sponsored an Iron Cross Dedication for Confederate Soldier Thomas Jefferson Hines, Jr., great-great grandfather of Camp 828 Historian Ricky Pritchett.



The **Lt. F. C. Frazier Camp 668**, High Point, NC, are shown with Lt. Commander-in-Chief Jason Boshers at the NC Division Reunion. From left, Chuck Huckabee, Hal Swaim, Ronnie Saunders, LTCIC Boshers, Ron Perdue and Chaplain-in-Chief Herman White.



Members of **Fort Sumter Camp 1269**, Charleston, SC, observed Confederate Memorial Day, May 10th, a South Carolina state holiday, by placing a wreath at the monument To The Confederate Defenders of Charleston, White Point Garden, Charleston. Each recited the name of one of their Confederate ancestor before joining together for a rousing chorus of *Dixie*.



Members of the **Horry Rough and Readys Camp 1026**, Myrtle Beach, SC, SC Low Country Crew, donated needed items to the Recovery Ranch in Loris, SC, a Christian based facility which aids individuals recovering from drug and alcohol addiction.



P. G. T. Beauregard Camp 1458, Sumter, SC, recently had four new flagpoles erected at the Confederate Veteran Monument at the historic Sumter Cemetery. Camp members have been maintaining more than 100 graves there.

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



Two members of the **Norfolk County Grey's Camp 1549**, Chesapeake, VA, Frank Earnest and Dan Schmidtkofer, along with TN Division Commander Joey Nolan holding a Confederate Flag point from Shiloh, donated to our museum at Elm Springs. The three were in attendance for the General Nathan Bedford Forrest reinterment ceremony.



Gen. Robert F. Hoke/Col. William J. Hoke Camp 1616, Lincolnton, NC, recognized members for roadside trash pickup in Lincolnton. Harmon Lackey was recognized for his help staying in touch with Lincoln City Council. Pictured from left, Rick Shull, Jody Avery, Commander Gary Bell, Chaplain Darrell Setzer, Dean Alvey, Andrew Johnson, Tim Willis, Harmon Lackey, Dan Beal and Ted Kinker.



Members of the **Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD gathered at Capt. Bender's Tavern with the SCV Mechanized Cavalry.



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, member John Sheets is pictured flagging the grave of a soldier from the 33rd Virginia Infantry at a cemetery in West Virginia.



Col. John B. Palmer Camp 1946, Burnsville, NC, mowed Old Zion Baptist Church Cemetery recently. Zion holds the remains of at least six CSA soldiers.



Pettigrew's Partisans Camp 2110, Kinston, NC, Commander Walter Moore, right, presents new member Ronnie Basden, Sr., with his membership certificate.



Army of Northern Virginia



The **Beaufort Plowboys Camp 2128**, Washington, NC, welcomes its newest member, John Raymond Buck, shown with Commander Charlie Williams!



Robbie Johnson, center, received his Friends of the SCV Certificate from Derek Bowers and Michael A. Scott of the **Davidson Guards Camp 1851**, Davidson County, NC. Shortly after receiving the certificate, Robbie passed away unexpectedly. He was a wonderful father, husband, cook and friend.



Members of the **Burke Tigers Camp 2162**, Valdese, NC, pose after a parade.



Five members of the **Litchfield Camp 132**, Conway, SC, met and cleaned McCracken Cemetery No. 2 on Oak Street Extension in Conway, SC. Members are Johnny Sessions, Audie Hardee, Rodney Watson, Frank Barnhill and Jamie Graham. The Confederate soldier there is Private Peter McCracken, Co. D, 1st SC Artillery Regiment.



The **WV Division** met at Flatwoods Conference Center in Flatwoods, WV. Elections were held. Officers are Division Commander Ernest Everett Blevins, 1st Lt. Commander David Judy, 2nd Lt. Commander Matt Arnott, Adjutant Paul Williams, Treasurer Randy Taylor, Chaplain Ron Marcinko, Sgt. at Arms James Chapman, Color Sgt. Mike Esslinger.



Marion Camp 24, Marion, SC, Compatriot Jeff Johnson recently cleaned the Gilchrist Cemetery in Nichols, SC. This is the final resting place for Private Daniel E. Gilchrist, CSA.

Army of Tennessee



General Joseph E. Johnston Camp 28, Nashville, TN, at the earth-works where Granbury's Brigade repulsed the attack at Nashville. Their crew met for a work day.



Bethany Cemetery holds about 75 Confederates from Georgia and South Carolina! Maj. Ron Udell led the Honor Guard for the **Brigadier General E. Porter Alexander Camp 158**, Augusta, GA, with Flag Bearer Carl Tommy Miller and Honor Guards as wreaths from Wreaths Across America were placed on graves by attendees, including members of the UDC, the Confederate Rose and others.



Members of the **Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87**, Knoxville, TN, welcomes visitors and guests to the 27th Annual Lee Jackson Dinner Celebration at The Foundry in Knoxville and sponsored by Camp 87. Pictured from left, Jeff Sardella, Cameron Thomas and Ghorin Thomas.



Thomson Guards Camp 91, Thomson, GA, Commander Tom Holley, left, had the honor and privilege of presenting 20-year SCV service pins to three loyal and founding members who have faithfully supported the camp and the SCV Charge. From left, Adjutant David Butler, Dr. Gary Wilkes and Chaplain Jimmy McDaniel.



Elections were held for new officers of the **Captain William H. McCauley Camp 260**, Dickson County, TN. Pictured from left, Adjutant Paul Johnson, Sergeant at Arms Lanny Nichols, Commander Jim Davis. Not pictured is 2nd Lieutenant Grady Garton.



Brigadier General John C. Carter Camp 207, Waynesboro, GA, Compatriots Mike Lively, Will Turner, and Tim Lively placed a memorial grave marker (cenotaph) for Pvt. John W. Elliott at the Bethel-Alexander Cemetery. Pvt. Elliott died during the War Between The States and his body is buried at the Rose Hill Cemetery in Macon, GA. The family wanted a memorial marker closer to his family in Burke County. The new marker is placed alongside his wife's marker (Sarah Ann Barefield Elliott).

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



Hudson Wolf received his 30-year SCV Medal by **Sam Davis Camp 596**, Biloxi, MS, Commander Ben Lamey.



Jacob Summerlin Camp 1516, Kissimmee, FL, Adjutant Thomas Krebs and Past Commander John Mikell attended the 28th annual War Between the States Reenactment in St. Cloud, FL, and are pictured with H. K. Edgerton. It was an honor and privilege to have H. K. at the event.



Odeen L. Tyre, Commander, U.S. Navy (Retired), a member of the **Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, visited the grave of his ancestor, Private Isham Tyre, Company F, 54th GA Infantry at Millikin United Methodist Church Cemetery, Appling County, GA, in commemoration of Confederate Memorial Day.



Two awards were presented to Jack Cowart and the members of the **Chattahoochee Guards Camp 1639**, Marbleton, GA.



The **Stephen R. Mallory Camp 1315**, Pensacola, FL, held a camp picnic and inducted two new members at the cannon!



Forrest Orphans Camp 1744, Calhoun, KY, member William (Bill) DeHaven placed a new CSA headstone for his great-great grandfather Elijah Biggerstaff, Co. G, 50th NC Infantry, 1832-1924, in Shadey Grove Cemetery, Poole, Webster County, KY.

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



Commander-in-Chief Larry McCluney, Jr., stands with keynote speaker, TN Division Education Chairman and **Gainesboro Invincibles Camp 1685**, Gainesboro, TN, Commander Richard Garcia at the Lee Jackson Banquet held at **Brigadier General Benjamin G. Humphreys Camp 1625**, Indianola, MS. Compatriot Garcia, a descendant of a Tejano-Texan Mexican Confederate soldier presented "Blood on the Rio Grande-Tejano Confederates."



Lt. Lovett Allen Tully Camp 2071, Colquitt, GA, held their Confederate Memorial Service. Those involved in the service were, from left, Rodney Bryan, Micky Henley, Commander Nicholas Henley, Brigade Commander Jack Cowart, Rod Bryan, Felix Tabb, Glen Sheffield, and David Lovering. The service took place on the Square near the Confederate Monument.



Charles Swann receives a Commendation Medal for the work he did in the Greenwood Cemetery Project in Randolph County, GA. **Calhoun Rifles Camp 1855**, Edison, GA, commander is Glenn Sinquefield. The award is presented by 9th Brigade Commander Jack Cowart.



Compatriot James Storie received his Life Membership Certificate from **Lieutenant General Stephen D. Lee's Caledonia Rifles Camp 2140**, Caledonia, MS, Adjutant Jessie Riggs.



Members of the **Major William M. Footman Camp 1950**, Ft. Myers, FL, clean up at Buckingham Cemetery.



Major General Patrick Ronayne Cleburne Camp 2257, Grand Rapids, MI, gathered for the camp's Christmas Party/Early Lee Jackson Dinner.



Army of Tennessee



The Honor Guard for Confederate Memorial Day at Beauvoir pose around the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier following the Ceremony. Camps represented were: **Shieldsboro Rifles Camp 2263**, Bay St. Louis, MS; **Live Oak Rifles Camp 2236**, Pascagoula, MS; **Gainesville Volunteers Camp 373**, Picayune, MS; **Samuel H. Powe Camp 255**, Waynesboro, MS; **Sam Davis Camp 596**, Biloxi, MS; **Rankin Greys Camp 2278**, Florence, MS; and the **Rankin Rough and Ready's Camp 265**, Brandon, MS.



GA Division Ninth Brigade held an outstanding and moving Headstone Dedication Service for Pvt. Isaac Rich in Seminole County, GA, with participants from six SCV Camps: **Decatur Grays Camp 1689**, Bainbridge, GA; **Lt. Lovett Allen Tully Camp 2071**, Colquitt, GA; **CSS Chattahoochee Camp 2314**, Donalsonville, GA; **8th FL Quincy Young Guards Camp 703**, Quincy, FL; **Theophilus West, M. D. Camp 1346**, Marianna, FL; **Finley's Brigade Camp 1614**, Havana, FL.



The children of **CSS Chattahoochee Camp 2314**, Donalsonville, GA, enjoy the Christmas Parade in Donalsonville.



Shieldsboro Rifles Camp 2263, Bay St. Louis, MS, Commander Don Green was guest speaker for a Confederate memorial observance. UDC and OCR ladies laid a wreath and Col. Charles Tucker led a gun salute as a part of the events at the Battle for Texas Hospital which was built with materials and medicine provided by citizens of Galveston and Houston, TX.



Shown are the newly elected **TN Division Commander Joey Dale Nolan**, center, with 2nd Lieutenant Commander **Rich Garcia**, left, and 1st Lieutenant Commander **John A. Blankenship**, right, elected at the TN Division Reunion.



SCV Members fell in with the 3rd MS Infantry at the 160th Anniversary of Shiloh. Camps represented were: **Live Oak Rifles Camp 2236**, Pascagoula, MS; **Gainesville Volunteers Camp 373**, Picayune, MS; **Rankin Rough and Ready's Camp 265**, Brandon, MS; **Simpson Fencibles Camp 2336**, Mendenhall, MS; **Bibb Rifles Camp 455**, West Blockton, AL; **Stephen R. Mallory Camp 1315**, Pensacola, FL; **Shieldsboro Rifles Camp 2263**, Bay St. Louis; and the **Gainesboro Invincibles Camp 1685**, Gainesboro, TN.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



At a strategy meeting in the west, learned members from across the Army of Trans-Mississippi prepare for the next phase of operations. From left, **Father A. J. Ryan Camp 302**, San Diego, CA, Commander Jim Millsap, LA Division Past Commander Charles Lauret, **Albert Sydney Johnston Camp 2048**, Tehachapi, CA, Quartermaster Aaron Moore and ATM Commander J. C. Hanna. The location is Dixie West HQ in Bakersfield, CA.



Beauregard Camp 130, New Orleans, LA, held its annual memorial service on the anniversary of the death of their camp namesake, General P. G. T. Beauregard at his tomb in historic Metairie Cemetery. Commander-in-Chief Larry McCluney and Lt. Commander-in-Chief Jason Boshers attended with their wives.



Sterling Price Camp 145, St. Louis, MO, Adjutant Dan Maltman presented long time member and two time Commander Hal Fleming with a certificate of appreciation for his service to the camp.



SCV Executive Director Adam Southern presented **Arizona** Com-patriot Jeffrey Scott Cook with his Life Membership Certificate at a visit to the Museum.



Members from the **CA Division** and the Army of Trans-Mississippi Headquarters join with the California UDC to celebrate at the annual division Reconfederation in the city of Bakersfield. Three days of activities were successfully executed and a superb time was had by all!



From left are Kyle Sims with TX Division Commander John McCammon, who presented the new camp flag to Lt. L. P. "Pink" Brooks **Camp 318**, Graham, TX, Color Sergeant Bill Isham.

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



Hoods Texas Brigade Camp 153, San Antonio, TX, Commander Dustin Seiler, left, presents TX Division 6th Brigade Commander and **Medina County Greys Camp 2254**, Hondo, TX, member George Foulds with the first annual Texas Gold Star Award of Hoods Texas Brigade Camp 153 for service and support to the camp.



Colonel Sydney Drake Jackman Camp 977, San Marcos, TX, Compatriot Bobby Moore presented an excellent program on "How to Dress a Confederate Soldier." This show and tell presentation focused on all uniform and equipment items worn and carried by the typical CSA rifleman from the under garments, outer garments and finally to the accouterments such as the cartridge box, cap box, bayonet, haversack, canteen, knapsack and weapon.



General James H. McBride Camp 632, Springfield, MO, Commander Dale Wrenn presented Steve Moore with his 25-year service medal.



Members of the **Lt. General Richard Taylor Camp 1308**, Shreveport, LA, took part in the rededication of the Minden, LA, Confederate Monument at its new location at the Battle of Pleasant Hill Battlepark.



Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202, Tucson, AZ, inducted three new members into the camp. Pictured from left, Commander Ed Karnes, Compatriots Harold Hough, William Starnes and Nick Manning.



Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275, Livingston, TX, Compatriots placed flags on five Confederate and one Mexican War Graves. Along with the grave flags, a new Battle Flag was placed over the cemetery.

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



Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525, Phoenix, AZ, Commander Steve Johnson, right, presented the SCV War Service Medal to Compatriot Alex Montalvo recently in recognition of his honorable service in the US Army during campaigns in the Middle East.



Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920, Johnson County, KS, Compatriots Tim Peterman and Walt Schley attended the 2021 National SCV Reunion in Kenner, LA.



General Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804, Fresno, CA, Commander Tom Bolton awarded new member Jeff Jankovic and his three sons their certificates which will he will be giving them!



The **W. W. Heartsill Camp 2042**, Marshall, TX, members installed three Veterans Administration Military Headstones on the unmarked graves of two Confederate Soldiers and one WW II Veteran who died in the Battle of the Bulge in Europe. Commissary Sgt. James T. Pierce 1840-1888, Co. B. 14th TX Infantry. Greenwood Cemetery, Marshall, TX. Pvt. Ellis J. Evans, 1846-1917, Co. E 12th MS Infantry "Vicksburg Sharpshooter." Greenwood Cemetery, Marshall, TX. Hugh Oliver Jackson, Pvt. US Army 1907-1945, Purple Heart, Missing in Action, Killed in Action.



The men of **Albert Sydney Johnston Camp 2048**, Tehachapi, CA, won the title of "Camp of the Year" for the CA Division. It was a busy year for the camp to say the least! Lt. Commander Kevin Street holds the coveted Division Sword, which will be held in safe-keeping until next year.



Shown are members of the **Major James Morgan Utz Camp 1815**, Florissant, MO, at the Lee/Jackson dinner.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



The **Lt. Alexander Cameron Camp 2226**, Greenville, TX, held a ceremony to honor Confederate Veterans at the Old Pilot Grove Cemetery. In attendance were members from the neighboring Texas camps in Bonham, Denton, Gainesville, Plano and Sherman as well as members of local Mechanized Cavalry.



Members of the **Surgeon John Cravens Camp 2276**, Gallatin, MO, observed Confederate Flag Day by flagging on an overpass over Interstate 35.



Campbell's Company Camp 2252, Republic, MO, had an information and recruitment booth at the Hammer-In Blacksmith event at Newtonia, MO. From left, Joe Moore, David Landreth, Kenneth Moore, Brion Moore, Dan Landreth and Wayne Pease, Jr.



Eric Smith, left, was sworn into the **2nd Lt. John Crawford Smith Camp 2302**, Corning, AR, by Camp Commander Mark Locke. Both members honor the same ancestor, Lt. John Crawford Smith. The two members never met, until joining the SCV.



Medina Greys Camp 2254, Hondo, TX, Commander Charles Thacker, left, welcomes new member Reagan Houston being sworn in at a recent camp meeting.



The **Major Thomas R. Livingston Camp 2327**, Carthage, MO, honored four Confederate Veterans with Southern Iron Crosses in Owsley-Union Cemetery near Longview, MO. Among those honored was Private James McMinn Bone of Company I, 18th TN Infantry. Private Bone is the great-great-great grandfather of Camp Sergeant-At-Arms Mike Freund. Private Bone received an actual Cross of Honor.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

**RAPHAEL SEMMES
CAMP 11
MOBILE**
JUDGE, PATRICK
THOMAS
KNIGHT, JAMES
EDWARD

**THE TALLASSEE
ARMORY GUARDS
CAMP 1921
TALLASSEE**
RADER, VINCENT
CRAIG

ARKANSAS

**GEN. ROBERT C.
NEWTON CAMP 197
LITTLE ROCK**
McDONALD,
ROBERT S.

**JAMES H. BERRY
CAMP 468
BENTONVILLE**
McCHRISTIAN,
RILEY VIRGIL

**SEABORN JONES
COTTEN CAMP 2303
HARRISON**
McCANLESS,
WILLIAM SEAN
PAINE, MARTY

DELAWARE

**DELAWARE GRAYS
CAMP 2068
SEAFORD**
CRUM, DAVID
TYLER
SEIGLER,
RAYMOND
RICHARD

FLORIDA

**WILLIAM WING
LORING CAMP 1316
ST. AUGUSTINE**
TART, LUCAS
JAMES

**CAPT. J. J.
DICKISON CAMP
1387
MELBOURNE**
ROGERS, DAVID
JOHNSTON

GEORGIA

**ALEXANDER H.
STEPHENS CAMP
78
AMERICUS**
MOBLEY, REGINALD
ALBERT

**COL. CHARLES T.
ZACHRY CAMP 108
McDONOUGH**
GANDY, ROBERT
WILLIAM
JARRARD,
ALEXANDER DAVIS

**GEN. HENRY LEWIS
BENNING CAMP 517
COLUMBUS**
FLOYD, ASHLEY
McCLENDON

**GENERAL STAND
WATIE CAMP 915
CALHOUN**
ALBRITTON, DAVID
SPENCER

**McLEOD-MORING
CAMP 1386
SWAINSBORO**
WYATT, JAMES K.

**GEN. WILLIAM J.
HARDEE CAMP
1397
DALLAS**
BARKER, JOSEPH
KENNEDY, BILLY

**LT. JAMES T.
WOODWARD CAMP
1399
WARNER ROBINS**
PATTERSON, JR.,
WILLIAM LYNWOOD

**HEARD RANGERS
CAMP 1996
FRANKLIN**
MORMAN, III, BILLY
JOE

**CAPT. JAMES
KNOX "SEABOARD
GUARDS" CAMP
2022
WAYNESVILLE**
LEWIS, JAMES

**GEORGIA DIVISION
HQ CAMP 2200
MOULTRIE**
ARNOLD, WILLIAM
GOLDMAN
NORTON,
JONATHAN URIAH
GRAVES, DAVID
LEPPERT, JOSEPH

KENTUCKY

**COL ALFRED
JOHNSTON CAMP
276
BENTON**
DEVERS, STEVEN
ANDREW
KNIGHT, NATHAN
ALEXANDER
McNEELY, GLENN
MORRIS, BRENT
NEAL
ULRICH, JUSTIN
TODD

**GEN. LLOYD
TILGHMAN CAMP
1495
PADUCAH**
LAWSON, GEORGE
PAUL, ROBERT
MICHAEL
SKINNER,
BRANDON WADE
SKINNER, JOHN
TYLER

LOUISIANA

**COL. CHARLES D.
DREUX CAMP 110
NEW ORLEANS**
WARD, GEORGE
LAWRENCE
HAWKINS

**HENRY WATKINS
ALLEN CAMP 133
BATON ROUGE**
HOWELL, TODD
PATRICK

**GEN. RICHARD
TAYLOR CAMP 1308
SHREVEPORT**
BULLOCK, JON
GREGORY

**SABINE RIFLES
CAMP 2057
MANY**
SWARTZ, SEAN
ALLEN

MISSOURI

**SURGEON JOHN
CRAVENS CAMP
2276
GALLATIN**
FRANCIS, BRICEN
LEE
FRANCIS,
MATTHEW JAMES
HOPKINS, GAVIN
LEE

MISSISSIPPI

**RANKIN ROUGH
AND READY'S
CAMP 265
BRANDON**
LANGLEY, JAMES B.

**COL. WILLIAM P.
ROGERS CAMP 321
CORINTH**
GLIDEWELL, SEAN
DANIEL

**HARRISBURG
CAMP 645
TUPELO**
DEMPSEY, JASON
MICHAEL

**TIPPAH TIGERS
CAMP 868
RIPLEY**
MAUNEY, JODY

**LT. GEN. STEPHEN
DILL LEE'S
CALEDONIA RIFLES
CAMP 2140
CALEDONIA**
PEEK, WILLIS L.

**SHIELDSBORO
RIFLES CAMP 2263
BAY ST. LOUIS**
BARNES, JR., JOHN
MATTHEW
WARREN, THOMAS
EDMOND

**THE RANKIN GREYS
CAMP 2278
FLORENCE**
CLARK, JR., JERRY
LAMAR

**TALLAHATCHIE
RIFLES CAMP 2287
TALLAHATCHIE CO.**
LAVENDER, DAVID
P.

NORTH CAROLINA

**ZEBULON BAIRD
VANCE CAMP 15
ASHEVILLE**
BAILEY, DENNIS

**FRANKLIN RIFLES
CAMP 310
LOUISBURG**
MOSS, CECIL
BRADLEY
SANDLING, WILL
SCOTT

**LT. F. C. FRAZIER
CAMP 668
HIGH POINT**
MOSS, RALPH
EDWARD

**GEN. MATT W.
RANSOM CAMP 861
WELDON**
McKEEL, WILLIAM
PARKER

**MAJ. CHARLES Q.
PETTY CAMP 872
GASTONIA**
DAVIS, DAVID
ANTHONY
HOPKINS, SR.,
TOMMY JOE
KIMBRELL, KEVIN
ANDREW
POLSTON,
KENNETH WAYNE

**LEWIS A.
ARMISTEAD CAMP
1302
JACKSONVILLE**
MILES, JOHN
JOSEPH

OHIO

**QUANTRILL'S
RAIDERS CAMP
2087
DOVER**
COLLINS, EDWARD
LEE

OKLAHOMA

**INDIAN TERRITORY
CAMP 892
POTEAU**
HAMNER, JEFFREY
LEE
KELLY, LESLIE L.
MOORE, JEREMIE
WAYNE

**SHECOE'S
CHICKASAW
BATTALION
MOUNTED
VOLUNTEERS CAMP
2331**

ADA
KERCHEVAL, JAMES
A.
SPATZ, WILLIAM

SOUTH CAROLINA

**PALMETTO CAMP
22
CAYCE**
HAYNES, ROBERT
JAMES

**GENERAL RICHARD
H. ANDERSON
CAMP 47
BEAUFORT**
LIGHT, JEFFERY
SCOTT
McELVEEN, III,
WILSON ASHBY

**JOSEPH B.
KERSHAW CAMP 82
CAMDEN**
COBB, ALLEN
WAYNE

**LT. GEN. WADE
HAMPTON CAMP
273
COLUMBIA**
MELTON, JR.,
RICHARD WAYNE

**RIVER'S BRIDGE
CAMP 842
FAIRFAX**
BATCHLER, JERRY
WAYNE

TENNESSEE

**LONGSTREET-
ZOLICOFFER
CAMP 87
KNOXVILLE**
LeQUIRE, RONALD
WADE
McCALL, IV, MOSES
NATHANIEL
STUMP, FRANK
XANDER

**JOHN R. MASSEY
CAMP 152
FAYETTEVILLE /
LINCOLN CO.**
BEASLEY, FOSTER
FARRIS
SCOTT, MICHAEL I.

**WHEELER-LONG
CAMP 709
DUNLAP**
HRYNCEWITZ,
SALVATORE ISAAC

**GAINESBORO
INVINCIBLES CAMP
1685
GAINESBORO**
GARCIA, RANDALL
LUNA

**LT. ROBERT J.
TIPTON CAMP 2083
ELIZABETHTON**
KIMBREL, JOHN
KRAIG

**RAWDON-SPEARS
CAMP 2113
SUMMERTOWN**
CHANDLER,
WILLIAM STEVEN
OSBORN, ROBERT
DARRELL

**MAJOR NATHANIEL
F. CHEAIRS CAMP
2138
SPRING HILL**
HARVILLE, GARY D.
HARVILLE, GARY
TODD

TEXAS

**TRINITY COUNTY
VOLUNTEERS CAMP
998
TRINITY**
CURRY, RICHARD
MARK
EDGE, DALE
QUINCY
QUINN, JACKIE
CARROLL

**SUL ROSS CAMP
1457
BRYAN**
SPIVEY, SAMUEL
ADAM
STRICKLER, WAYNE
LAMONTE

**MEDINA GREYS
CAMP 2254
HONDO**
DAUGHERTY, MACK
WILLIAM

**FORT McKAVETT
CSA CAMP 2326
MENARD**
BOURQUE, KEN
SWINDALL, CODY
S.
SWINDALL, JIM F.

VIRGINIA

**LEE-JACKSON
CAMP 1
RICHMOND**
DEAN, JR., JAMES
TERRY
WRAY, RANDY
DEAN

**R. E. LEE CAMP 726
ALEXANDRIA**
WATERS, JACKSON
MATTHEW

**THE BEDFORD
RIFLE GRAYS CAMP
1475
BEDFORD**
GOAD, JIMMY DALE

**TOM SMITH CAMP
1702
SUFFOLK**
JONES, MICHAEL
BRYAN

**MATTHEW
FONTAINE MAURY
CAMP 1722
FREDERICKSBURG**
DAVIS, JR., DANIEL
THOMAS

WEST VIRGINIA

**A. G. JENKINS
CAMP 628
GUYANDOTTE**
ADKINS, IRVIN
HANSEN, JEFFEREY
G.



Welcome to our newest Life Members

Name	Division	Camp	Name	Division	Camp
MICHAEL FARLEY	GA	2200	PHILLIP DAVIS, JR.	SC	1026
MARTIN G. MILLER	KS	1920	CHRISTOPHER HOPKINS	NC	872
JACKSON DHINDSA	CA	1804	CHARLES C. COWART	LA	584
ORVILLE D. CLATER	KY	1744	JOSEPH O. HAGAN	FL	584
PARTICK W. CROWE	PA	1710	ALEXANDER M. HAGEN	FL	584
HOWARD J. MORRISON, III	GA	1657	ROBERT R. GREEN	GA	158
MICHAEL C. BRAKEL	PA	1506	JAMES SCHNEIDER	LA	110
WILLIAM STEGALL	MS	1221			

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- Reduce or eliminate inheritance taxes

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Join the network now—you can meet like-minded SCV members from your area, and help them make a real contribution to preserving and protecting Confederate heritage and symbols while ensuring a true history of the South is provided to future generations!

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.

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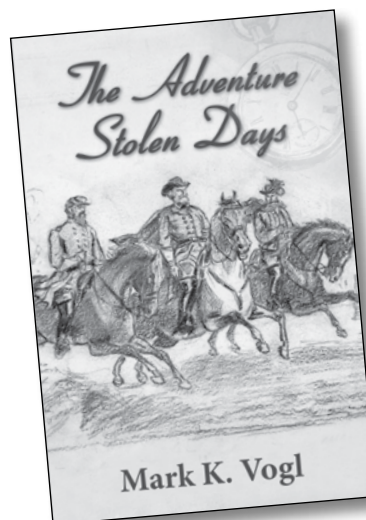
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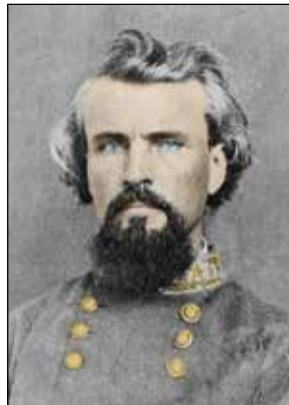
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Monuments Matter

NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Shipping address for Elm Springs has changed

Compatriots,

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

All packages, certified and registered mail needs to be sent to:

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

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

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

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

Thank you,
Executive Director
Adam Southern

Be informed — join an SCV e-mail list

If you are an SCV member in good standing and would like to become a subscriber to the SCV Telegraph or SCV History List, please send an e-mail to membership@scv.org. You will receive an e-mail with a link you must click to complete the process.

Only SCV members in good standing will be subscribed to the SCV Telegraph and History lists. Your membership status will be verified by SCV General Headquarters. This may take several days, and is scheduled at GHQ's discretion.

As an SCV Telegraph list member you will only receive official posts, which are authorized by the command-

er-in-chief. Subscribers will probably not receive more than two posts a week. Subscribers cannot post replies to the list. Posts presently reach about 2,000 SCV members.

As an SCV History list member you can expect between 20 and 30 posts per day. As a subscriber, you will receive an e-mail every time one of the other subscribers makes a post. These can add up very quickly if you do not check and process your e-mail on a daily basis.

2022 National Award Winners

The following is a list of award recipients as presented at the 127th National Reunion of the Sons of Confederate Veterans at Cartersville, Georgia July 20-23, 2022.

Scrapbook Awards

Dr. B.H. Webster Award – camps < 50 members.

Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210 Tampa, Florida.

David McCallister, Commander.

Judah P. Benjamin Award – camps > 50 members.

16th South Carolina Camp 36 Greenville, South Carolina
Frank Tucker, Commander.

Historical Project Award

Dr. James B. Butler Award – Best historical project.

Three first place winners:

1) 7th Brigade South Carolina Division, Jamie Graham, Project Chairman. Joint cemetery restoration project with the community.

2) General Robert C. Newton Camp 197 Little Rock, Arkansas. Randall Freeman, Commander, Confederate section of Oakland Cemetery, Little Rock, Arkansas.

3) Kirby-Smith Camp 1209 Jacksonville, Florida. Calvin Hart, Commander. Confederate Park.

Website Award

General Samuel Cooper Award

Secession Camp 4, Charleston,

South Carolina. Aziz Baroody, Webmaster

Newsletter Awards

Dr. Paul John Miller Award – camps < 50 members.

General Joe Wheeler Camp 1245, Aiken, South Carolina. For *The Wheeler Dispatch*, Blake Moore, Editor.

S.A. Cunningham Award – camps > 50 members.

Secession Camp 4, Charleston, South Carolina. For *The Sentinel*, Bill Norris, Editor.

Dewitt Smith Jobe Award – Best Division Newsletter.

North Carolina Division for *The Carolina Confederate*. Byron Brady, Editor.

Stand Watie Award – largest donation to the Stand Watie Scholarship Fund. A tie, with two winners:

Longstreet-Zollicofer Camp 87, Knoxville, Tennessee, Charles E. Smith, Commander.

Secession Camp 4, Charleston, South Carolina, Charles W. Long, Commander.

Recruiting Awards

Edward L. Darling Award – member recruiting most members for 2021-2022. J.C. Hanna, Camp 1308, Shreveport, Louisiana

Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest Award – camp with the greatest net gain in members. A tie with two winners:

Capt. James Knox "Seaboard Guards" Camp 2022, Robert Lee Smith, Jr., Commander

Ft. Blakeley Camp 1864, Baldwin County, Alabama. Tommy Rhodes, Commander.

General A.P. Hill Award – Division with the greatest net gain of camps.

The Texas Division, John McCammon, Commander.

Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston Award – army with largest net gain of camps. The Army of Trans Mississippi, J.C. Hanna, Commander.

General William D. McCain Distinguished Camp Award – Presented to the best camp in the SCV.

Fort Blakeley Camp 1864, Baldwin County, Alabama. Tommy Rhodes, Commander.

Superior Camp Award

Army of Northern Virginia - Secession Camp 4, Charleston, South Carolina. Charles W. Long, Commander.

Army of Tennessee – Admiral Raphael Semmes Camp 11, Mobile, Alabama. Joe Ringhofer, Commander.

Army of Trans-Mississippi – General Robert C. Newton Camp 197, Little Rock, Arkansas. Randall Freeman, Commander.

Outstanding Camp Award

Lt. F.C. Frasier Camp 68 High Point, North Carolina. Ron Perdue, Commander.

1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Camp 2270, Mt. Pleasant, Texas. Danny Tillery, Commander.

Individual Awards

Reverend J. William Jones Christian Service Award Jack Cowart, Camp 2314 Georgia

Hoover Law and Order Award

Deputy Troy Anderson of Florida.

Stephen D. Lee Award

Former United States President Donald John Trump

Commander-in-Chief's Ladies Appreciation Award

Mrs. Julia Annette McCluney – Mississippi

Ms. Sandra Stillman - Mississippi

Ms. Missy Stillman - Mississippi

Robert E. Lee Award

Ed Butler – Tennessee

Calvin Hart - Florida

Gordon "Mike" McMurry - Alabama

Jefferson Davis Chalice – Highest Award presented to a member.

Reverend Doctor Herman White – North Carolina

Congratulations to all award recipients!

Executive Director Adam Southern

Special Census of Real Grandsons

Compatriots,

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

Deo Vindice!

Adam Southern

Executive Director

Federal Employees — Please support the SCV through CFC

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

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

IRS 990N Submissions

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

Museum artifact donations and Confederate images

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

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

End of year giving to the SCV

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

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

Thank you!

Estate Planning

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

Notify General Headquarters of any leadership changes

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



Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue Deadline for submissions

November/December 2022 .Sept. 1

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

March/April 2023January 1

May/June 2023 March 1

July/August 2023 May 1

September/October 2023July 1

Dispatches From the Front

ginia against invasion, conquest, and coerced political allegiance to an arrogant imperialism — just as their fathers had done in 1776. We are the unreconstructed “deplorables” who will not be gaslighted by presentism, and who see clearly the truth of what George Orwell wrote in his dystopian but prophetic novel 1984: “He who controls the past controls the future. He who controls the present controls the past.”

H. V. Traywick, Jr.
Life Member
Richmond, Virginia

Typical response to letter to newspaper

To the Editor:

I wrote to a local newspaper, the *Advertiser-Glean*, in Guntersville, AL, in defense, support, and overall importance of our Confederate Monument and Flag at the Marshall County Courthouse Annex. In response, as expected, I received outright hatred, and of course being branded ... a racist.

My response to these false allegations was published as follows (read with Paul Harvey’s voice in mind): In reading the Reader’s View response to my letter of preserving our Confederate Memorials and Flags, it reminds me of a story of a man who is of European descent, where his immigrant forefathers became coal miners, barbers, farmers, factory workers, some serving in the wars, (one of which helped liberate Buchenwald), survived the Great Depression, but all in all, living their American dream, quite modestly in the hills of West Virginia. Not so long ago, his maternal great-grandmother left a quite comfortable life in the “old country,” where she was disowned by her father for leaving, entered two years of indentured servitude to pay for her passage, to become ... an American. They sat tall, holding a pan under their chin to have their tonsils removed by the company doctor, ... without anesthesia. They made dresses out of flour

sacks, and looked after others in their communities ... no matter of nationality or color. The wives cooked and assisted the teachers at the local one-room schools, providing a healthy lunch for ALL the children. White and black families did each other’s laundry in wash tubs at the pumps, when the other wives were delivering babies. Garden vegetables, home-canned goods, fresh and salt cured hams, clothes, and Christian Faith were shared with those who were struggling, again, no matter of ethnicity or race.

As a boy, this man’s family did the same, providing for ALL those in need. As a man, he took these life lessons to heart. As his forefathers, he too served, where race and color were not seen, only a Band of Brothers who were there for one another, no matter the cost. Just three years ago, as a senior program manager, he stood firm in the hiring of the right man for the job, a black electrical engineer, against a vice president bigot. It cost this man his leadership role, and nearly his job. He was placed in a dead-end position, until he departed for new employment elsewhere. Recently, he learned of a neighboring community black man in need. The black man lost his job because his car required professional service, and he was unable to get to the long distance job sites. The black man didn’t have the money to repair his car, and became homeless. This same man got the black man’s car repaired so he could start working again. He bought the black man a month’s supply of food. This man made calls to local businesses about the black man’s plight, who in turn reached out to the community where the black man not only received a safe and warm place to stay, and a reliable car, but also was hired on with a full time job plus benefits. The man hastily described in the June 16th Readers View as; “ ... the practice of enslaving other human beings does not seem to be an issue with you,” is in fact ... the same man as described above, and a very proud member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. “And now you know, the rest of the story.”

Needless to say, there was no reply to this letter, AND our Confederate Monument and Flag still stand unharmed through SCV perseverance

and County Commission support. *Deo Vindice!*

Lt. Col. John T. Coffindaffer, USAF (ret)
Dekalb Rifles Camp 1824
Sylvania, Alabama

We must take control of our Southern economy

To the Editor:

Lord Rothchild once said “Let me issue and control a nation’s money and I care not who writes the laws.” Since America’s independence, and especially since 1865, the Yankee government has used money to control the south. They are using large tax bases to move large WOKE corporations into southern states, which are mostly non-unionized and where wages are cheaper. They use the threat of withholding federal funds to force compliance and to stop states from nullifying unjust laws. The current socialist experiment is destroying the entire American economy, with the apparent aim of making everybody dependent on the Lincolnian-Marxist government for survival. There is even credible speculation that the federal government will soon try to eliminate cash, giving them even more control over our finances. These issues affect everybody, not just SCV members, but the SCV is a natural source of Southern leaders who can propose and implement solutions.

First, we must revive the sense of Southern pride and identity. Without that, everything else we do goes for naught. Apathy is the biggest threat to our heritage and our Southern way of life. Several of us in Alabama have discussed that issue and are taking steps to correct the problem. We still have a long way to go.

Next, we must build the Southern economy with Southern-owned business as the backbone. It is especially important for us to produce our own food, fuel, healthcare, and other essentials. We should encourage our children, friends, and neighbors to establish small Southern business and we should all patronize them whenever possible. Why? Because if we have a large enough tax base from local businesses, the states do not need to pander to large woke corporations to

come in, and after promising to create jobs, fill those jobs with Yankee transplants. Let's remember that our Black, Hispanic, and Asian neighbors are also Southerners and we should support their businesses as long as they are not hostile to our cause. The more we can support our own economy and infrastructure from a small business tax base, the less threatened we will be if the Federals withhold their funds.

Imagine the control the IRS would have over us if the bill had passed forcing banks to report all transactions more than \$600? It would be even worse if we are forced to use credit and debit cards instead of cash, to say nothing about the fees that would be extracted by large banks for the privilege of using our own money. What can we do about it? The Southern states can prepare to issue state currency, effectively nullifying federal unjust laws. The Feds could withhold money, but with local currency, it would be easier for us to withhold taxes. We could also create a new Confederate currency that is inflation-proof. We would choose gold or another precious metal, the less volatile in price, the better. Let's say it is silver. A \$1 coin would contain silver worth \$1, a \$5 dollar coin contains \$5 worth of silver, and a \$20 bill would contain \$20 worth of silver threads. Thus, it will be impossible to print more money without backing it up with silver or another metal. To get around any federal laws, we would restrike or reprint the original Confederate coins and bills as "commemorative" coins and notes for collectors and investors. Once enough have been produced, they could become an alternate form of currency in Dixie.

Finally, our state governments must live within their means. Any income tax should be capped at 10 percent, which is the biblical tax rate. It is time to eliminate welfare and the like. We will need to find a way to honor social security for those who have paid into the system for a long time, but find a different system for those just entering the work force. Perhaps something based on Singapore's model. We need to run for public office and kick out the anti-Southern RINO's. We need to do so while obeying God's laws and commandments, so that God can bless the

South. *Deo Vindice.*

*Lawrence M. Pratt
Friend of the SCV Camp 768
Athens, Alabama*

Don't change the logo

To the Editor:

In the July/August 2022 *Confederate Veteran* an appeal was made that we change the logo in so far as we remove the Battle flag and replace it with a Southern symbol not as heaped upon by those who defame our ancestors. The good compatriot who wrote the letter no doubt has the best of intentions, but I cannot agree.

Every single motion our organization takes to acquiesce to the demands of our detractors emboldens them. The spirit of reconciliation is lost on them. There is no chance changing any part of our branding will satisfy them, or increase our reach in those strongholds of thought where the cause is labeled a myth and our fathers devils. If the saintly halo of Lincoln is too dirty for Cornell University, how then would a less controversial Southern symbol be any more palatable?

The reality is clear, the battle line is drawn, only a full and complete admission by the Sons that we are a vile racist people perpetuating a vile and racist ideology, coupled with complete dissolution and erasure of the iconography that honors our fathers and grandfathers, will they be anywhere near satiated. A change in our logo, like moving the Battle Flag from the dome of the South Carolina Capitol to a pole on the grounds, or like Mississippi changing its century-old flag, will only be a step in that direction. If not in reality, then in perception. The act would be a confession at worst, and a confirmation of their obsession at best.

The way forward is for our compatriots to do more. To be unafraid of their colors, which are their inheritance. To demand that reconciliation be put back on the table. To be visible, and disavow hateful groups that have appropriated our father's symbols for their own nefarious purposes. It's to bear the crosses of the world, even the crosses of our fathers, and despise the shame of it. It is our lot to be happily unreconstructed. It is not enough sim-

ply to believe; we must suffer for it also. We must not lie to ourselves. Changing our branding or our logo, will not relieve the pressures, and preserving it is not ignoring that pressure.

The good compatriot even admitted himself, "The forces arrayed against us will not be thrown off through a logo change." He argues, in good faith I believe, that this is to gain exposure to those who have never heard of us. I ask plainly, how many people do you think don't already have some idea what the Confederacy was, and are absent of a prejudiced notion against it? If the Flag of Norway, in ignorance, is mistaken for the Battle Flag of our fathers and calls promptly issued for its removal, then what do we hope to gain by obfuscating who we are and what we believe? No, I would rather suffer for the truth than take pains to avoid it.

*Nathan S. Ricks
Wasatch Rebels Camp 2306
Salt Lake City, Utah*

Correction and clarification

To the Editor:

I noted in the July/August 2022 edition of the *Confederate Veteran* another of Mr. Eric Farmer's letters to the editor was published attributing his membership to our camp. This is to inform you Mr. Eric Farmer, *FORMERLY* a member of Jefferson Davis Camp 175, Colorado Springs, CO, formally resigned several months ago via e-mail from both the SCV and our camp.

Please note the views expressed in his letter do not represent the opinions of any of the camp members. In fact, Mr. Farmer's ideas and opinions supporting the changing of the SCV logo resulted in him receiving numerous letters and e-mails from dissenting Compatriots across the entire nation. Consequently, Mr. Farmer formally resigned from Camp 175 and his membership in the SCV. He is no longer affiliated with either. The leadership of Jefferson Davis Camp 175 formally request any further letters published from Mr. Farmer will not attribute his membership to the camp.

*Edgar "Buck" Dugger
Jefferson Davis Camp 175
Colorado Springs, Colorado*



Books in Print

to take the reader to the site, as if the reader was present that morning.

The bibliography of this collection is listed on 18 pages. Controversies are addressed with both sides argued. Readers who have read all the previous works on Lee will find additional details and approaches here. Author Knight has collected and written an enjoyable and valuable addition to our heritage. I hesitate to mention the current attacks on our history; in contrast this is an honor to the memory of our beloved Lee.

President Jefferson Davis in 1870 remarked about the proposed monument to Lee on Monument Avenue in Richmond, "Robert E. Lee's deeds will be remembered, and when the monument we build shall have crumbled into dust, his virtues will still live, a high model for the imitation of generations yet unborn." This very monument has been removed from the streets of Richmond; however, books like this still laud his memory.

Knight's volume provides a unique opportunity to "ride with Lee." This reviewer will follow Lee beginning this year through his four years of the War; day by day during the upcoming years. Readers will be pleased to be allowed to join the camp of Lee in all the details

(both public and private) of his glory. I suggest all those interested in our heritage join me in the journey.

Author: Charles R. Knight
Publisher: Savas Beatie
El Dorado Hills, CA
www.savasbeatie.com
Hardback \$39.95

Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall

Guns of the Pee Dee The Cannon Recovery

This book is fascinating. The CSS *Pee Dee* was a Confederate warship built in South Carolina's only inland Confederate Naval shipyard located in Mars Bluff. The gunboat bears the name of the Indian tribe that inhabited that region of the state.

The CSS *Pee Dee* was a Macon-class gunboat which was armed with two Brooke rifled cannons and a captured Union Dahlgren cannon. She was built at the Mars Bluff Navy Yard on the Great Pee Dee River in Marion County, South Carolina. Now I know what you're thinking, an inland naval yard, that can't be right. Well, because of the union blockade, or as it was called the 'Anaconda Plan,' devised by the United States Army General-in-Chief Winfield Scott, the United States Navy is now blocking all Southern ports. So the Confederate Naval Department moves all naval yards inland. In North Carolina the naval yard was in the city of Charlotte. The CSS *Pee Dee* was scuttled by its crew in February of 1865 to prevent her from being captured by the Union army.

All things have a beginning. The search for the missing cannons of the

CSS *Pee Dee* began in late 1865 with the investigation of the Mars Bluff Confederate Naval Yard by the US Navy. This inventorying of war material at the deserted Southern naval base following the cessation of hostilities between the South and the North was conducted by acting Ensign Sturgis Center. USN Ensign Center investigated the still somewhat visible sunken remains of the CSS *Pee Dee* along with sprawling land and riverfront structures of the Mars Bluff Naval Yard. His report to the US Navy dated October 20, 1865, makes no mention of the cannon which had comprised the armament of the Confederate warship. The US Navy continued the search for the cannons into 1866 with no results. In 1899 the US Army Corps of Engineers searched for the cannons with no result. Next in 1925 a group consisting of members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy conducted a search, in 1954 a group of Florence businessmen also attempted to locate the cannon and as late as the early 1970s a team of US Navy divers was sent. All groups failed to locate the cannons.

In the summer of 1994 Ted Gragg began his search for the CSS *Pee Dee* cannons. He decided to take on the challenge of finding the lost cannons after hearing the story all his life, and this book chronicles his search which led to many interesting finds and lasted 21 years. Overall an excellent read.

Author: Ted L. Gragg
Publisher: Flat River Rock Publishing Co.
www.amazon.com
Paperback \$24.97

Reviewed by Barney W. Roberts, III

Major General James Ewell Brown Stuart

Two parallel stories are contained in Sell's volume. First, the 2016 effort to restore the monument itself on the famed Monument Avenue in Richmond. Second, a "fresh look at Major General Stuart, CSA, in commemoration of the renovation and repair of Stuart's statue on Monument Avenue in Richmond, Virginia." Obviously,

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1-800-380-1896***

things have changed in recent months. This is a book of our present time, surrounded by the sad tale of those who want to destroy our history, all of our history. With that ironic statement, this review will not mention those people again.

Sell, in his writing, succeeds in presenting the essence of the man. General Stuart was a fun-loving, intelligent soldier whose natural empathy brought him to tears when told of Major John Pelham's death. Stuart learned of Gallant Pelham's death while on the battlefield. Stuart wrote, "The noble, the chivalric, the gallant Pelham is no more." JEB's honorable words, to this day, are used when Pelham is mentioned.

Like every American in 1861, the decision on which side to fight was pondered. Stuart immediately took the side of Virginia and later the Confederacy as he wrote, "... for my part I have had no hesitancy from the first that, right or wrong, alone or otherwise, I go with Virginia."

That Stuart was an avid Southerner is exhibited by the fact that a son born on 26 June 1860 was first named Philip Saint George Stuart after his grandfather. JEB wrote his wife asking why her father delays in joining the South, "Why doesn't he come?" General Philip Saint George Cooke never joined the Southland. Choosing not to honor a man who would not support the South, JEB quickly changed Philip Saint George to James Ewell Brown Stuart, Jr.

This book includes many individuals of history who crossed the path of Stuart. "Old Osawatomie" Smith (i.e. John Brown of the 1859 Harper's Ferry Raid) came eye to eye with Stuart at the door of the firehouse where Brown

was cornered. The "Gray Ghost," John Singleton Mosby, met Stuart during the War. Belle Boyd was one of his first spy sources. Contained within this work is much Robert E. Lee family history.

Among many interesting stories, is the following. In Chapter 21, "Note to Mama," is the tale concerning his wife's mother. Stuart had heard from the "underground railroad" (a different underground railroad), that her mother was staying at Brown's Hotel in Washington and wanted to hear from her daughter Flora. Stuart instructed his wife to write a "small letter," put it in a "small envelope," and send it to him. "I can have it put under your Ma's breakfast plate before the end of the week and she will never know who brought it." JEB could get such things done.

Stuart was educated at Emory and Henry College and the United States Military Academy at West Point. His good education was shown when he summarized (in latin) his engagement with future wife, Flora Cooke. "*Veni, Vidi, Victus, sum,*" translation "I came, I saw, I was conquered." JEB was also a keen observer of those around him and expressed his opinions freely. Of Sam Houston he quipped, Houston "... looked better with his mouth shut than open."

Stuart died from wounds he received at Yellow Tavern. On his deathbed, JEB gave two favorite horses to his comrades, McClellan, and Venable. He asked that a small Confederate flag

from a lady in South Carolina who had sent it to Stuart with the wish that he wear it into battle and return it to her, be located and so returned. He gave his spurs to Mrs. Lilly Parran Lee of Shepards-town, Virginia. "My sword I leave to my son." Lastly, JEB expressed a wish to see his wife. Flora would tragically arrive just minutes after his death. The funeral was without military escort as all available men were defending the Capital City, Richmond.

Readers will be pleased with Sell's well-written and appealing book on JEB. The purchase will not only be of value to those interested in history, and interested in the life of a brave soldier; but will continue to support those who honor Major General JEB Stuart. All proceeds from the sale of this book continues to go to the Stuart-Mosby Historical Society. These funds will be made available to projects that arise in the future to honor General JEB Stuart. The effort to honor our soldiers continues.

"Poor is a nation that has no heroes. Poorer still is a nation, having heroes, forgets them."

— Cicero, *A Roman citizen*

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703-971-4716
Paperback \$35.00

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Lincoln's Russian Collusion

1863, Seward welcomed the same fleet in Washington after it had ascended the Potomac.³⁷

Not all came out to praise the Russians. Boston's *Continental Monthly* issue of February 1864 wrote dryly of the North's enthusiasm for their new friends and especially New York City, which had gone mad over the Muscovites, forgetting the woes of Poland while they kissed the hands of the knout-bearers of the Czar.³⁸

Alexander II had made his support for Lincoln's government clear in light of the South's revolt, and the European press quickly noted what seemed to be an unofficial alliance between the two countries. The British were quick to comment on all the loud talk about democracy and freedom in the Northern press while embracing the despotic Czar.

For seven months the Russian fleets remained in the harbors and in March of 1864, departed when news arrived that the Polish rebellion had been suppressed. The irony had to be palpable the Czar freeing serfs while crushing a Polish independence movement; Lincoln freeing slaves while crushing an American independence movement.

Though now at sea, Lincoln and Seward knew this additional naval power was available should war commence with French and British recognition of the Confederacy. *Harper's Weekly* wrote threateningly at the time the Russian vessels now at large, with such aid as we can give, in precise accordance with the course of the English government toward us, could render the commerce of England insecure. Had war come, the Russians planned to duplicate the Southern strategy of privateer raiders to cripple British and French commerce on the high seas.

Ironically, the Russian fleets were arriving while new Polish uprisings flared against Russian troops, and mass meetings in the North raised funds for Polish aid. In September, 1863 Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts publicly sympathized with the Polish struggle for independence while belittling Russian friendship. In the end, he was ignored and the Poles were left to the Russian bear as the Northern public were fixated on their own war of oppression. The *London Times* of October 15, 1863, commented: No American can see anything wrong with the Polish war, it

sneered, to which that carried on in Virginia and Tennessee bears so strong a resemblance. It seemed clear to the British that Lincoln the oppressor saw eye to eye with Alexander the oppressor, and both refused humanitarian interventions.³⁹

Though the Czar's emancipation did little to improve the condition of the landless serfs, the North applauded the Czar's Christianity while condemning the Confederacy's perpetuation of slavery. Left unsaid was the lack of any practical prewar proposals from the North — the section which had profited handsomely in bringing the black man to these shores — for compensated emancipation or offers of land for freedmen. The *Richmond Examiner* pointed out that Alexander II was enslaving Poles while emancipating serfs; Lincoln was trying to free slaves while subjugating Southerners.⁴⁰

There is no doubt both Lincoln and Seward were aware of Russia's selfish intentions and their action toward us ... were but moves upon the chessboard of European diplomacy. They took full advantage of this timely happenstance and used it to further isolate the South in its final struggle for independence.⁴¹

Stoeckl's continued observations provide a revealing image of the effect of the war upon the Northern public. He would persist in his belief the North could never truly subjugate the South. He felt the original Union could not endure and was convinced it was divided forever. He wrote it is difficult to witness events as the war dragged on without being convinced that a return to the old system was impossible.

Politically, he saw the war, or revolution as he termed it, had undermined the foundation of pure democracy as it existed in the United States. The Constitution was now an empty shell; Lincoln has assumed a multitude of discretionary powers; the writ of *habeas corpus* has been suspended; the rights of States are all but annulled and military authority is absolute in every part of the country. He could see the military regime was taking root in all governmental affairs, as well as the day-to-day activities of the American people.

Stoeckl saw the Radicals as having seized full control in order to drive the administration to extreme

37 Woldman, pg. 141.

38 Callahan, pg. 11.

39 Ibid., pg. 75.

40 Ibid., pg. 76.

41 Callahan, pg. 16.

measures. The government had closed the mails to newspapers which advocated conciliation and compromise. Further, Republican extremists have stirred up the populace to smash any moderate newspapers, and their editors imprisoned. He added we are not far from a reign of terror such as existed during the great French Revolution, and what makes the resemblance more striking is that all these acts of oppression are made in the name of liberty.⁴²

When Washington was again in danger of attack in mid-1862 he wrote General Halleck himself had been ordered there to lead military operations. He continued that Lincoln was experiencing great difficulty in replenishing the depleted military ranks and the government has been compelled to offer a premium of \$25 a man. He later reported bounties up to \$50 have been offered, yet few volunteered. Two weeks later, Lincoln issued another call for volunteers, with bounties for enlistment up to \$300. He could not fail to see this was reminiscent of George III earlier buying the services of Hessians to fight against American liberty.

Stoeckl was told by Lincoln early in the war that in case of necessity he could count on raising an army of two or three million men to defeat the South's decision for independence. He later reasoned such estimates are inaccurate [as] at the outset the armed services absorbed the adventurous types, the poor, the unemployed laborers and the foreigners who filled the large cities. Not many of these classes remain and new recruits must come from the farmers, businessmen and the prosperous classes who are opposed to the war. Stoeckl added that the early volunteers never dreamed of the dangers and privations which awaited them. It was generally believed the mere presence of an invading Northern army would coerce the South into rejoining the Union. [But] the ever-increasing number of mangled, sick, crippled or maimed soldiers who have returned to their homes has opened the eyes of the Northerners to the horrors of war. Men no longer volunteer for military service and outright conscription was necessary.⁴³

Stoeckl commented upon Lincoln's use of black troops after Congress authorized him to raise 150,000 black men as troops. He wrote that the Democratic Party regarded this measure as humiliating for the nation as it admitted an army of a million cannot win without the help of some 100,000 Negroes. He continued that [Thaddeus] Stevens, author of this measure, said the federal army scarcely numbered 500,000 men; half these were to return home soon next May; volunteers are no

longer enlisting; and conscription was so unpopular the government hesitated to invoke it again.⁴⁴

He wrote that when the war began, men came forward in large numbers, but it is difficult now to procure volunteers even by offering them bounties of \$700 to \$800. This state of affairs is not surprising. All the adventurous spirits that there were — all the unemployed in the great cities — immigrants brought from Europe by poverty, have been absorbed by the army. Only force will be able to drag [the prosperous classes] away from their homes, and it is doubtful they will submit willingly to it.

Stoeckl had not been impressed with General Ulysses S. Grant's performance, which he and others recognized as incompetence, lack of precaution and shortcoming. He saw Grant sorely lacking as a tactician and held him as responsible for the heavy Union losses the battle of Shiloh. He wrote on May 23, 1864: Grant has so far given no proof of being a great strategist. It appears he undertakes no maneuvers, and he simply drives his masses of men against the fortified positions of Lee trying to crush him by sheer superiority of numbers.⁴⁵

Stoeckl criticized General Franz Sigel as well, an 1848 socialist revolutionary in Baden who proved himself altogether incapable but kept in authority by the shrewd politician Lincoln since he attracted the vote of the North's German socialists.⁴⁶

The year 1864 was consumed with Lincoln's re-election campaign and waged in an atmosphere of military excitement and the need to triumph over the rebellion. Stoeckl wrote in spite of all the efforts which the administration is making to conceal the true state of affairs from the public, these last [Union] defeats have not produced an unfavorable impression about the party in power. However, Lincoln and his adherents are sure of winning the coming presidential election.

The Northern Democrats rightly denounced the War Department for using its power to promote Lincoln's re-election. They claimed thousands of Republican soldiers were furloughed to return to doubtful districts vote and patrol the polls, while few Democrats were granted leave.

Stoeckl wryly commented on the alleged free elections in democracies by noting: If the vote were free, the chances would certainly be in favor of General [George B.] McClellan, but with the powers which the government possesses, it will find the means of controlling the election. Universal voting

42 Woldman, pg. 82.

43 Ibid., pg. 196.

44 Ibid., pg. 200.

45 Ibid., pg. 233.

46 Ibid., pg. 234.

is as easily managed here as anywhere else. Even Assistant Secretary of War Charles A. Dana admitted the entire power of the War Department was used to secure Lincoln's reelection victory. Opposition ballots were destroyed, Republican military officers seeking promotion counted regimental votes and soldiers intimidated Democrat voters at the polls.⁴⁷

An interesting comment on Lincoln's thoughts about reelection came from Rudolf Schleiden, Bremen Republic minister to Washington. In February 1864 he wrote in a dispatch that Lincoln, fearing loss to McClellan, said to a Judge Thomas of Massachusetts that he would be satisfied if his successor was a Republican. Should the Democrat win the presidency, Lincoln feared he would spend the rest of his life in jail for repeated violations of the Constitution.⁴⁸

Stoeckl saw the Republican party inaugurated in 1854 become a despotic regime thoroughly controlled by Radicals supported by a corrupt system. He wrote the Americans seem to be rushing blindly into a state of anarchy which will be the inevitable consequence of the war if it continues much longer. Peace, no matter what the terms, is the only way of resolving this situation. But leaders in charge of affairs do not want it.

Though Stoeckl sought an end to war and a reunited America, he wrote the Radical's slogan was all-out war and since their 1860 election victory were firmly opposed to any compromise which would endanger their political existence. They are politicians of low caliber-men without conscience, ready to do anything for money, individuals who have achieved rank in the army and others who still have hopes of obtaining high commissions.

He continued that the Republican's political base constituted the swarm of speculators, suppliers of material, war profiteers through whose hands pass a large portion of the millions of dollars spent daily by the federal government. Aside from these and some fanatics, practically everybody desires the cessation of hostilities. Stoeckl saw very few dare to protest, and those who have the courage and patriotism to express their opinions, are too few in number to make their influence felt. Recognizing that voices for an end to the war existed in the North, Stoeckl wrote the Lincoln administration was completely dominated by Radicals who demanded a ruthless and vigorous prosecution of the war and not to lay down arms until the South was completely subjugated.

Stoeckl began to see an emerging Radical Reconstruction policy toward conquered States in mid-1863 as a result of the Union successes. Then appeared a

split in the administration over future policy toward them, and the necessity for maintaining a permanent army to keep dissident voices suppressed. The Russian minister recorded his thoughts and asked how can it be expected that States, which have waged a long and fierce war can rejoin the Union and live in peace and harmony with the loyal States? He recognized the North itself was disunited and torn by partisan strife with the hatred between Republicans and Democrats as bitter as that between North and South. Stoeckl perceptively concluded after enduring such a cataclysmic revolution, the nation will be reconstructed in a different form and under new conditions.⁴⁹

The Alaska Treaty of 1867 was an exclamation point at the end of Lincoln's mutually-beneficial Russian wartime relationship. Importantly, Stoeckl and Seward were the primary contacts between the two countries during the war and both used the opportunity to advance their country's interests. The postwar transfer of Alaska for what many considered a pittance was undergirded by serious geopolitical considerations very much motivated by Russia's hatred of England, as well as gratitude for allowing Russia's fleets safe haven in late 1863.

Anticipating a war between Russia and England due to the animosities already pointed out, Massachusetts Senator Charles Sumner envisioned Russia gladly providing North Pacific ports for US Navy warships and setting the stage for the American absorption of Canada.

Also pertinent was the dinner conversation overheard between General's Grant and Meade in late 1864 regarding the war's end and marching to Mexico to expel the Emperor Maximilian. After that was accomplished, the army would then march on Canada to finally annex the Provinces to the United States. With a modern two-million-man army and substantial navy under the Radicals' command, the entire hemisphere was within easy reach.

Additionally, while General Grant vacationed in Quebec in August 1865, he publicly stated Canadians should have no fear of an invasion as long as England refrained from any support of Maximilian in Mexico, on whose border he had placed 200,000 troops.⁵⁰ Before assuming the presidency, Grant had contemplated a campaign against Canada and concluded if General Sheridan could not have it conquered in thirty days he deserved to be cashiered.⁵¹

Earlier in the war and intimately informed of Russian motives, Ambassador Cassius Clay wrote his gov-

49 Woldman, pg. 213.

50 Hyman, pg. 114.

51 Nevins, pg. 217.

47 Ibid., pg. 241.

48 Lutz., pg. 212.



Procession of Russian visitors down Broadway in New York City in 1863.

ernment from St. Petersburg the Russians hoped the cession might lead to the expulsion of England from the Pacific. Seward explained it as an effort to limit England's coast line on the Pacific, strengthen American influence in British Columbia, and to hasten the destiny of Canada into political union with the United States.

For the same purpose born of hostility toward England for assisting the Confederacy, Northern politicians suggested the acquisition of Greenland and Iceland from Denmark as a further step toward hemming in Great Britain. The Alaska cession was viewed by many in the North as the beginning of a new and vast imperial national policy which would continue with annexation of British Columbia and Canada, the Sandwich Islands and naval stations for the United States Navy on the coasts of China, Japan, West Indies and Caribbean.

In conclusion it is worth noting that Canada's 1867 Act of Confederation was greatly prompted by fears of the now powerful and triumphant Northern war machine marching northward into a still disorganized Canada after 1865, and considering Russia's hatred for anything British, Canadian motivations seem clear.

In a revealing passage from his memoirs, Clay said of the Russian fleet visit that whatever may have been the ultimate purpose, Russia thus made a masterly exhibition which broke up Maximillian's Mexican invasion and prevented a foreign invasion of the United States.⁵² As a testament to the deep feeling of Northern relief brought by the fleets in 1863, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Gustavus Fox was sent by ironclad to Russia in the summer of 1867 to congratulate the Czar on surviving yet another attempt on his life. In a dinner toast in St. Petersburg Fox stated: "I shall never forget the thrill of joy that pervaded the North when the Russian fleet anchored in the harbor on New York and spread the glad tidings that one great nation sided with us in our troubles."⁵³

And ironically, the acclaimed British barrister who developed the legal framework for the Confederation to protect Canada from the Northern colossus was none other than Judah Benjamin, former Secretary of War and Secretary of State for the Confederate States of America. End.

(The author is a descendant of North German serfs owned by the Duke of Mecklenburg and emancipated in the late 1820s. Remaining landless poor, they continued as migrant workers allowed to live on the land during planting seasons. They came to America in the late-1850s with some attracted into Lincoln's armies as substitutes seeking enlistment bounties.)

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52 Callahan, pg. 12.

53 Ibid., pg. 17.

Confederate Refugees ♦♦♦

Throughout the war, Confederate refugees found comfort and reassurance from effective stress-reducing techniques which focused on the happier and more predictable Antebellum years. Elderly refugees did not always reflect upon the conditions of the day, but routinely “looked back to happier times in their natural environs.” (McGuire 1996: 126). In *Refugee Life in the Confederacy*, Mary Elizabeth Massey established a correlation between exposure to traumatic events and the healing ability of nostalgic memories, writing: “Busy mothers had little time during the day in which they could think about their situation, but when night came, they nostalgically looked to the past and wondered when the insecure life of a refugee would end.” (Massey, 2001: 127). Confederate refugees were able to, “face the problems without the psychological anchor of familiar and unfamiliar surroundings” (Rable 1991: 187). Those anchors, which began crumbling during the war years, were reconstructed through nostalgic memories of the pre-war years and were carried into the South’s post-war years.

The writings of Kate Stone, a refugee from Louisiana, offer an insightful example of this common phenomenon. Kate, in her September 22, 1863, entry, reminisced about the flowers, oak trees, the ‘mellow September sun’, ‘clumps of sassafras changing now to bright crimson’, and the fields ‘white with cotton’ and wondered if she would ‘ever see it so again’ (Stone 1995: 245). Undoubtedly Kate’s reflections were like those of countless refugees who longed for return to a stable and predictable life. When the war ended, Kate returned to her home in North Louisiana and in several post-war diary entries referred to the many visitors who visited her family’s home, her visits to the homes of past and new friends, attending social gatherings, and participating in church activities (Stone 1995: 370-371).

Following the defeat of the Confederate States of America, former Confederate refugees found comfort in post-war social groups which included them. Since social interaction can induce nostal-

gia among those who have had similar traumatic experiences, (Routledge 2016: 37) hundreds of thousands of former white Southern refugees likely found a level of comfort by sharing traumatic memories in group settings such as churches, social gatherings, family reunions, storefront encounters, and other locations frequented by members of a community served as conduits for such bonding. Perhaps the post-war nostalgic memories recounted during these social gatherings of former Confederate refugees were simply ‘healing-memories’ and not what contemporary historians have who suggested represented a form Southern myth making with the purpose to hide the South’s tragic and self-destructive mistake (Nolan 2000: 14). ‘Civil War historians’ who have built their respective academic careers on evaluating and interpreting the recorded memories of defeated Confederates should pay heed to one of their colleagues, historian Kerwin L. Klein who warned, “memories shaped by trauma are the most likely to subvert totalizing varieties of historicism.” (Klein 2000: 133). It is for this reason historians should grant greater significance to the war-time diaries and journals of Confederate refugees and less significance to the more unreliable and easily distorted memories recounted years, and even decades, after the War for Southern Independence ended.

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LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

the research to become a member. If at that time we could have signed these potential members up in a "holding pattern" for membership, their information could then have been passed on to a nearby camp for completion. If the SCV is to grow, we must learn how to streamline our membership process. A streamlined process will help us "seal the deal" bringing new people into our organization, while maintaining the legitimate requirements for membership. This process should be capable of being done at gun shows, festivals, fairs, and on-line. For general discussion, here is how I think this process could be done. Remember, this is just a starting point in the discussion about streamlining the membership process. Therefore, these recommendations are open for discussion and revision. A potential member, one who will be placed in the "holding pattern" category, must express a desire to locate his Confed-

erate Veteran relative, he must attest to be of good moral character, i.e., he is not a felon, not a member of a racial superiority group, not a member of any group which calls for the use of violence to overthrow the government, or the use of violence against any individual or individuals exercising their lawful rights. Attesting to these points is the starting point for full membership. The individual can then fill out a preliminary form which will secure his name, address, phone number and any information about potential Confederate Veteran relatives. He can then pay membership dues, be placed on our "holding pattern" list and his name and information passed on to a local SCV Camp and Division. While in the "holding pattern" the individual cannot vote or hold office in the SCV and the local camp cannot use his "membership" for a delegate count in any SCV function. The local camp and division will assist the "holding pat-

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tern" member to transition to full membership. If after 24 months in the "holding pattern" the member's lineage cannot be secured, he will then be placed into the Friends of the SCV. As stated, this is just for discussion to start the process of streamlining the application process. As already noted, this is a starting point for making it easier for the SCV to secure members but it must be done in such a way to protect the integrity of the SCV.

One final thought, the SCV needs to explore ways to make the Sons of Confederate Veterans known nationwide as *THE* defender of not only Southern heritage but also all traditional American Values. There are ways, some of which were discussed at the recent (July 2022) SCV reunion, about how to not only get the SCV name out in the South but also nationwide. If we plan and execute our plan, we can become the spokesman that news

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outlets always feel compelled to speak to when matters of Southern heritage and Southern Rights are being discussed. Much of what is being suggested here, at the recent Reunion, and at GEC meetings is very much "out of the box" thinking for the SCV. If properly vetted and controlled, new ideas can lay the groundwork for our total victory over "those people" who for the past 160 or more years have sought the complete annihilation of all things Southern.

Together, we can win this battle for Southern Rights but we must start thinking outside the box of standard SCV activities. The future belongs to the bold and audacious.

Deo Vindice,

**Walter D. (Donnie) Kennedy
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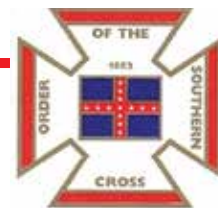
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SCV Camp 1921		Tallassee, AL	Phillip Thomas	\$120	Indian Harbor Beach, FL
William H. Walker		Lewisburg, TN	Landon Colquitt	\$115	Kingsport, TN
Harry B. Bracey	\$600	Middleton, WI	Jack Prather	\$100	N. Augusta, SC
SCV Camp 2192	\$350	Hillsborough, NC	SCV Camp 50		Galveston, TX
William H. Williams	\$300	Live Oak, FL	<i>In Memory of Mrs. Allie Ruth Hiles</i>		Century, FL
Norman Black		Marietta, GA	Thomas Jordan		Lake City, CO
Bradford Waters	\$250	Germantown, TN	Thomas Russell		Stratford, CT
Keith Brooks		Richmond, VA	Lawrence Pratt		Raeford, NC
Carl Jones, II		Cullman, AL	Hubert K. Wooten		Pilot Mountain, NC
William Pannill		Houston, TX	Thomas Covington		Morehead City, NC
R. Gordon Terry Jr.		Jacksonville, FL	William Jackson, Jr.		Grand Junction, CO
Walter Carr		Meggett, SC	Gary Parrott		Canoga Park, CA
Kevin Adair		Kilgore, TX	John Holland		Eldon, MO
Robert Mitchell		Fairfax, VA	SCV Camp 718		
Roger Lee Isom		Suwanee, GA	<i>In Memory of Kenneth Hall</i>		Columbia, TN
Randall Goodner	\$200	Liberty Hill, TX	Stewart Parker		Gordonsville, VA
SCV Camp 810	\$181	Wilkesboro, NC	Sidney Lester		Newnan, GA
Harris Barnes, III	\$165	Flowood, MS	Michael Scott		Tulsa, OK
			Tommy Lee Woods		Tallahassee, FL
			David Cline		Folkston, GA
			Sidney Southwell		Roanoke, VA
			James Griffin		Mobile, AL
			Albert Hunter		Conway, AR
			Roger Mills		

Jeffrey Adams Piqua, OH
 SCV Camp 718 Eldon, MO
In Memory of Francis C. Furman
 James Eanes Crewe, VA
 Andrew England Schertz, TX
 Daniel White Bushnell, FL
 Lawrence Pratt Stratford, CT
 Howard Thomas Denison, TX
 Woody Floyd Olanta, SC
 William Hester Midland, NC
 John Hunter New Smyrna Beach, FL

In Memory of Michael Swindle

\$65

Elyon H. Davis Henderson, KY
 Tommy Lee Woods Tulsa, OK
 Thomas Digiuseppe W. Newbury, MA

\$60

Charles Mitchell Versailles, KY

\$55

SCV Camp 2100 Ridgeland, SC
 Paul W. Husbands Spring Creek, NV

\$50

SCV Camp 78 Americus, GA
 Samuel Mercer, III Big Sandy, TX
 Winston Bell Jacksonville, TX
 John Wallace Nashville, TN
 Malcolm Thruston, Jr. Greenville, SC
 Rick Cockerham Elkin, NC
 David Crews Simpsonville, SC
 Hal Swaim Kernersville, NC
 Paul Sangster Gardnerville, NV
 John Lynch Senoia, GA
 Andrew England Schertz, TX
 Lloyd Britton Foley, AL
 Lowry Watkins, Jr. Glenview, KY
 Frank Fryer Naperville, IL
 Michael Leopold Beaverton, OR
 Stephen Wilson Marion, IN
 Jay Arnolkd Murfreesboro, TN
 Doug Miller Pompano Beach, FL
 Andrew England Schertz, TX
 James Patterson Taft, TN
 Andrew England Schertz, TX
 John Bah Timonium, MD
 Richard Freeman Gilbert, SC
 Ernest R. Chenevert Piveville, LA
 William W. Degge Rogers, AR
 Eurie H. Smith, III Elkton, KY
 Edward Adams Hinsdale, MA
 Lindbergh Holden Whitville, NC
 Andrew Mills Madison, MS
 Patrick Dennis Mountain Brook, AL
 Michael Conner, Jr. El Reno, OK
 David Morris Liberty Hill, TX
 Brian Jones Knoxville, TN
 SCV Camp 358 Pineville, LA

Jerry Parker
 Andrew England
 Roy Charles Coulombe
 Ed Harpel
 William Whitman
 John Thornton, Jr.
 Robert Lamb
 James Barnes
 William Carothers, II
 Tim Burgess
 George Moran, Jr.
 Charles Manooch, III
 Brian Bailey
 David Hill
 Coy Hefner
 J. D. King, Jr.
 Gregory Tucker
 Perry Miller
 Edward Adams
 Wayne Baker
 Barrett Graham
 Robert Farrell
 James Crocker
 Richard Edwards
 William McClelland
 Karl Shogren
 Kurt Anderson
 Michael Roberts
 James Day
 Arthur Ferguson
 SCV Camp 29

In Honor of James Patterson

D. Tyrone Crowley
 Larry Humphrey
 William Price
 Ronnie Russell
 Tom Mendenhall
 Eli Spring, IV
 James Gaston, Jr.
 Chirstopher Davidson
 Charles Oliver
 Cone Underwood
 Mark Kirksey
 Jack Bolen
 Thomas Emmett, III
 Dennis Garstang
 Thomas Hilyer
 John Briar, III
 Louis Turner
 William Dotson
 Edwin Sims
 John Calfee, Jr.
 Harold Mills
 John Hillman
 Willard Hankins
 William Napier

Jonesboro, AR
 Schertz, TX
 Arcadia, CA
 Pemberville, OH
 Brenham, TX
 Kilmarnock, VA
 Corbin, VA
 Collierville, TN
 Winfield, AL
 Hendersonville, TN
 Livingston, TX
 Morehead City, NC
 Naples, FL
 Georgetown, TX
 Hoover, AL
 Jacksonville, NC
 Readyville, TN
 Salisbury, NC
 Hinsdale, MA
 Chocowinity, NC
 Newport, NC
 Roswell, GA
 Inman, SC
 Supply, NC
 Altoona, FL
 Montgomery, AL
 Tampa, FL
 Jacksonville, FL
 Milton, WI
 Graham, NC
 Columbia, TN

Prattville, AL
 Vancouver, WA
 Marksville, LA
 Tyler, TX
 Columbia, MO
 Blowing Rock, NC
 Americus, GA
 Newton, NC
 Hewitt, TX
 Augusta, GA
 Lakeland, FL
 Brandon, FL
 Knoxville, TN
 Kansas City, MO
 Opelika, AL
 Kingstowne, VA
 Billingsley, AL
 Raleigh, NC
 Sacramento, CA
 Murfreesboro, TN
 Fripp Island, SC
 Newton, TX
 Cedar Bluff, VA
 St. Louis, MO

George Fuderer	Cripple Creek, VA	SCV Camp 68	Drayton, SC
Ronald Plunkett	Isle of Palms, SC	William Grissop	Travelers Rest, SC
Gary Gorsuch	Tucson, AZ	Ronald Short	Dover, PA
Bryce Raybon	Albemarle, NC	William Whitman	Brenham, TX
Durhl Caussey	Dallas, TX	David Jackson	Dallas, TX
Andrew England	Schertz, TX	Richard Leaumont	Pasco, WA
John Edwards	Ethel, LA	Ivan Young	Mt. Pleasant, TN
Jerold Montgomery	Mountain Home, AR	SCV Camp 1625	Leland, MS
Winston Lovvorn	Athens, AL	<i>In Memory of Mary Kathryn McCluney</i>	
Samuel Flora	Lexington, KY	Douglas Reed	Mystic, CT
Michael McKinnon	Southport, NC	Andrew England	Schertz, TX
Andrew Kozar, Jr.	Williamsburg, VA	Robert P. May	Port Lions, AK
James Eubanks	Milledgville, GA	Edward Adams	Hinsdale, MA
Leonard Curry, Jr.	Columbus, GA	Frank Shaffer	Galloway, NJ
Albert Hunter	Mobile, AL	John Harrison	Monroe, LA
Barry Sowell	Union City, TN	Milton Allemand, Jr.	Hahnville, LA
Richard Leaumont	Pasco, WA	James H. Smith	Richmond, VA
Clark Graves, Jr.	Alton, VA	Robin East	Great Mills, MD
Ronald Short	Dover, PA	D. Tyrone Crowley	Prattville, AL
Daniel Nichols	Cooter, MO	St. John's Church —	
Boyd Walsh	San Diego, CA	Lucius Dabney, III	Vicksburg, MS
Steven Meade	Bulls Gap, TN	David Allen	Tuscaloosa, AL
Jason Poe	Colonial Heights, VA	Richard Leaumont	Pasco, WA
Samuel Mercer, III	Big Sandy, TX	L.A. Gardner	Olar, SC
George Butler	Irmo, SC	Raymond Copelan	Greensboro, GA
Robert Porter	Natchez, LA	Kenneth Morrgan	Mohawk, MI
Harold Grooms	Deatsville, AL	John Hanley, Jr.	King, NC
Todd Monnin	Picayune, MS	James Campbell	Bedford, VA
Ernest Cranford	Hiddenite, NC	David Robinette, Jr.	Roxboro, NC
George Fuderer	Cripple Creek, VA	Ralph Langham	New Fairfield, CT
Thomas Stuart	Birmingham, AL	James Hiles	Galveston, TX
Thomas Hilyer	Opelika, AL	Walter Jackson	Orange, TX
James M. England	House Springs, MO	Bruce Howell	Cary, NC
Paul Huhn	Great Cacapon, WV	Robert Usoff	Millington, TN
Lindbergh Holden	Whitville, NC	Carlyle Woodard	Princeton, NC
Patrick Mitchell	Provo, UT	William Miller	Huntsville, AL
SCV Camp 2294	Hendersonville, NC	David White	Kenner, LA
Ross Cox, Sr.	San Saba, TX	James Mack	Belton, TX
Robin East	Great Mills, MD	Lawrence Pratt	Stratford, CT
Phil Walters	Tampa, FL	Jeffrey Plummer, Sr.	Rehoboth Beach, DE
James Gaston, Jr.	Americus, GA	Ashley McCrary	Murfreesboro, TN
James Mack	Belton, TX	James Rickman	Murfreesboro, TN
Rufus Chapman, Jr.	Elgin, SC	Gregory Shelton	Roanoke, VA
William Napier	St. Louis, MO	William Lee	Marion, AL
David Hallums	Jacksonville, FL	Dale Hager	Nashville, TN
Thomas Cole	Clayton, GA	Norman Dawson, Jr.	Jasper, GA
Steven Kelley	Baton Rouge, LA	Mark Hodge	Bellaire, TX
Patrick Farmer	Jacksonville, NC	Johnny Kelso	Murray, KY
Joseph Schiller	Pensacola, FL	Stan Edwards	Greenville, SC
James H. Smith	Richmond, VA	H. W. and Janet Haas	Birmingham, AL
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Mitchell Costilow	Carrollton, MS	Olin McKellip	Newton, KS
Frederick Sthuh	Wadmalaw Island, SC	Roger Searce	Williamsburg, VA
Leonard Bonds	Horton, AL	Robert Johnson	Loveland, CO
Thomas Aderhold	Stone Mountain, GA	James Smith	Richmond, VA
Ross Cox, Sr.	San Saba, TX	Thomas McClung	Hagerstown, MD

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 Boyd Walsh
 James Harris, Jr.
 Gregory Woodfin, Jr.
 Lon Spikes
 Stephen Barber
 Harold Grooms
 Ken Ellis
 William Musselwhite
 Karl Shogren
 Joseph Berry
 W. B. Mixon, Jr.
 Ronald Davis
 James Fleming, Jr.
 William Carmichael, Sr.
 Ed Harpel
 David Williams
 Kenneth Cotter
 Ot Ward
 Stephen DeFreitas
 Andrew Kozar, Jr.
 Nathan Wolfe
 Jamems Edwards
 Michael Kyle
 Erick Fickessen
 Charles Underhill
 Scott Hutchison
 George Beers, III
 James Peterson
 Quinton Anglin
 Robin East
 Glenn Mon
 SCV Camp 1451
 Ronald Pekrul
 John Y. Roberts
 Stephen Traylor
 William Smith, Sr.
 Allen Johnson
 Thomas Stuart
 SCV Camp 78
 Jason English

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 San Diego, CA
 Fouke, AR
 St Stephens Church, VA
 Little Rock, AR
 Wesson, MS
 Deatsville, AL
 Fremont, NC
 West, MS
 Montgomery, AL
 Youngsville, NC
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 Wetumpka, AL
 Florissant, MO
 Floyd, VA
 Pemberville, OH
 Indianapolis, IN
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 Knoxville, MD
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 Franklin, VA
 Kansas City, MO
 Sylvania, AL
 Houston, TX
 Middleburg, FL
 Clifton Forge, VA
 Tyler, AL
 Charlotte, NC
 Bascom, FL
 Great Mills, MD
 Lexington, VA
 Woodruff, SC
 Red River, NM
 Tallahassee, FL
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 Brunswick, GA
 Augusta, GA
 Birmingham, AL
 Americus, GA
 Land O'Lakes, FL

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 Dave Aders
 Jim Bowen
 SCV Camp 663
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 Phillip Miller
 William Burton
 Gordon Wells
 Jeffrey Plummer, Sr.
 Harold Goodson
 James H. Smith
 Scott Hutchison
 Scott Gilbert, Jr.
 William Thompson
 Ronald Short
 Bryce Raybon
 David Butler, II

St. George, SC
 Lafayette, LA
 Swords Creek, VA
 Virginia Beach, VA
 Clark, MO
 Mayo, FL
 Alicia, AR
 Bellaire, TX
 Fairfield, TX
 Big Sandy, TX
 Creve Coeur, MO
 Saint Charles, MO
 Wilkesboro, NC
 Athens, TX
 Crest View Hills, KY
 Wetumpka, AL
 New Braunfels, TX
 Yadkinville, NC
 Eads, TN
 Richmond, VA
 Springfield, TN
 Hinsdale, MA
 Greenville, SC
 Land O'Lakes, FL
 Sevierville, TN
 Versailles, KY
 West, MS
 Orange Park, FL
 Eden, NC
 Henderson, NV
 Bloomington, IN
 Clifton, TX
 Rehoboth Beach, DE
 Griffin, GA
 Richmond, VA
 Clifton Forge, VA
 Senoia, GA
 Woodstock, GA
 Dover, PA
 Albemarle, NC
 Clarkton, NC

FORREST BOYHOOD HOME FUND

\$100

SCV Camp 50

In Memory of Col. Bernard Heer

Galveston, TX

Note: this is not an all-inclusive list — just a list of processed donations at press time. SCV Headquarters has not been able to process all donations as of the date of submission, but all donors who meet the criteria will be recognized in future issues. Thank you for your donations and patience.

"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

Reunion will be in Hot Springs, AR and in 2024 it will be in Charleston, SC. No one has submitted a bid for 2025 so we really need someone to step up and offer to host the 2025 reunion. If someone is interested reach out. The committee has offered to help in any way possible. We just need local boots on the ground and a good supply of labor and the committee has told me they will help with the rest.

I ask you to remember, each and every member is the most critical part of our organization. Members make up the camps and the camps are the most powerful entity in our organization. We are a grassroots from the bottom up organization and the members and camps decide if this organization grows or dies. I want us to thrive. We need to grow and that can only happen at the camp level by having great camp members who are active and supportive. As we now end our fiscal year, I politely ask each member to take this to their camp: to have a net growth of one member for the 2022-2023 year. If you have 20 members now, next year at this time

you will have 21. We have more than 800 camps. If each camp would do this, we would grow by 800 members. I know all 800 camps are not going to do it. However, one net new member is an easily accomplished task. That can be done. It just has to be done.

I do wish to say something about one special lady. Our Office Manager Cindy White has worked for the SCV for 20 years. I believe this is an amazing feat and I have tremendous respect for her for this amazing accomplishment. Thank You Cindy White!

I want to thank everyone who has supported me and I am extremely humbled to have been elected your Commander-in-Chief. I do not consider this a position. I consider this a job and I pledge to do the best I can and do this organization proud.

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

History in Arkansas!

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

Camp 615
PO Box 2365
Conway, AR 72033

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

Confederate Classifieds

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

IF YOU LIVE THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES, you should read *The Courier*, your monthly newspaper for our Civil War heritage, reenactments, preservation, calendar of events, book reviews, features, display and classified ads for goods and services. **Free sample copy.** *The Civil War Courier*, PO Box 625, Morristown, Tennessee

37814. 1-800-624-0281. E-mail: cwc1861@lcs.net or www.civilwarcourier.com

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

FRANK STRINGFELLOW CAMP 822, Fairfax, Virginia will hold a *Civil War Book, Memorabilia and Collectors Show* on Saturday and Sunday, September 24 and 25 from 10:00 AM – 6:00 PM at the Arlington-Fairfax Elks Club. Contact Camp Commander Bud Mayo for vendor and show information. mayo5304@cox.net

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.

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

Subscribe to the *Confederate Veteran*.

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

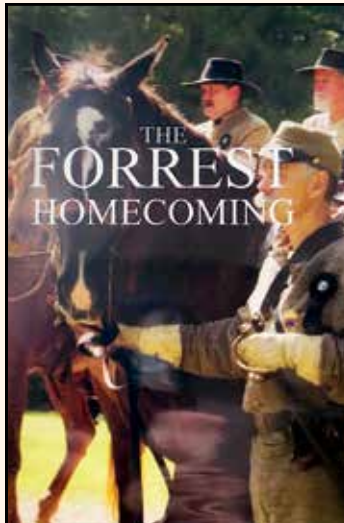
Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

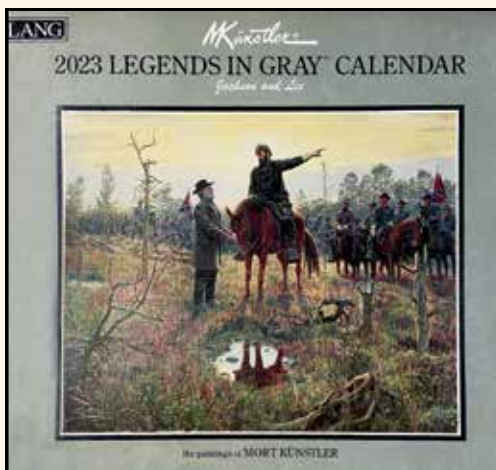
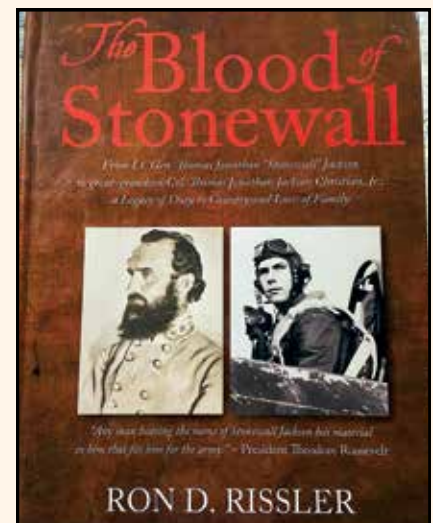
Confederate Gifts from GHQ



NEW ITEM! Forrest Homecoming DVD. This exclusive documentary DVD is a must-have for any DVD collection. Watch the reinterment of General N.B. Forrest at Historic Elm Springs from the comfort of your own home. \$25



NEW ITEM! The Blood of Stonewall. This impressive hardbound book is 2" thick and covers in great detail the lives of not only Lt. General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, but his only surviving daughter Julia and her descendants. A very interesting read and signed by the author! \$50 **because of the weight, extra shipping fees may apply*



NEW ITEM! 2023 Legends in Gray Calendar. The popular calendar is back for 2023! Artist Mort Künstler highlights Jackson and Lee with his beautiful full-color artwork on high-quality, linen embossed paper. 1271 \$18.99

NEW ITEM! SCV Color Logo Shot Glass. S315-C \$6
*member only purchase.



NEW ITEM!
SCV 1896 Camo Cap. 830C \$15



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



NEW ITEM! SCV Logo CHARGE T-Shirt.

\$17 Available in Black S221 or Gray S220

Color SCV Logo on front



NEW ITEM! SCV Logo Cufflinks.

\$1000 \$40 *member only purchase

NEW ITEM! SCV Logo Life Member Cufflinks \$1000.5 \$50

*life member only purchase

- 1258 CSA Johnny Reb (leather, dirt & tobacco)
- 1259 President Davis (tobacco flower & honey)
- 1265 First Lady Varina Davis (cotton blossom)
- 1266 Mary Ann Forrest (magnolia)
- 1260 General Robert E. Lee (cedar, musk & lavender)
- 1261 General Stonewall Jackson (lemon)
- 1262 General Patrick Cleburne (green Irish)
- 1263 General James Longstreet (bay leaf & tobacco)
- 1264 General P.G.T. Beauregard (bourbon & tobacco)
- 1267 Carrie W. McGavock (blackberry & magnolia)
- 1268 Belle Boyd (pineapple mint)
- 1269 Emma Samson (lavender)
- 1270 Damn Yankee (crackling fire)



Sons of Confederate Veterans Order Form

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

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Daytime Phone _____

SCV ID _____ Camp _____

Quantity	Title	Price

Personal Check ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard ☐ AMEX ☐

Card Number: _____ Exp: _____

Signature: _____ Security Code: _____

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

Shipping Chart: Minimum Charge		
\$20.01 – \$35.00	\$7.25	Add \$2.25 extra for every \$25 increment over \$100
\$35.01 – \$50.00	\$9.00	
\$50.01 – \$65.00	\$10.25	
\$65.01 – \$80.00	\$11.75	
\$80.01 – \$95.00	\$12.75	
\$95.01 – \$100.00	\$14.00	Tennessee Residents add 9.75% Sales Tax
	\$15.75	



Friends of Elm Springs

Annual Membership Application

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

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

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

_____ Is this a Corporate Membership?

Name: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Phone: _____

Email address: _____

Membership Levels & Benefits

Elm Tree Level: \$25

- Membership for one
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs

Cool Spring Level: \$50

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs

Todd Family Level: \$100

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

Susan Looney Level: \$250

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

Abram Looney Level: \$500

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

Frank Armstrong Level: \$1000

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

Please check the following membership level:

_____ Elm Tree Level

_____ Cool Spring Level

_____ Todd Family Level

_____ Susan Looney Level

_____ Abram Looney Level

_____ Frank Armstrong Level

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

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

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

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.

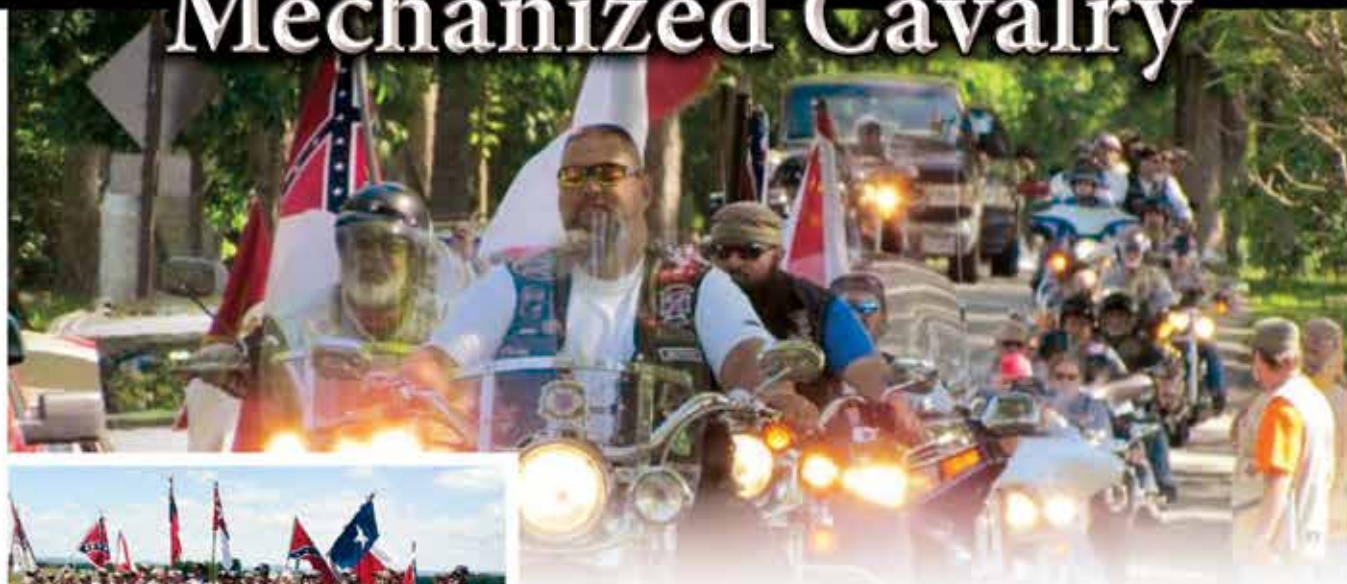


Oakwood Restoration Committee
c/o Richard A. Moomaw
69 Old Kiln Lane, Mt. Jackson, VA 22842
rmoomaw@shentel.net



BE A MAN AMONG MEN!

Join the Sons of Confederate Veterans Mechanized Cavalry



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

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

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



www.csascvmc.org

Kevin Stone Commanding: scvmechcav@hotmail.com

We are the Special Operations of the SCV!