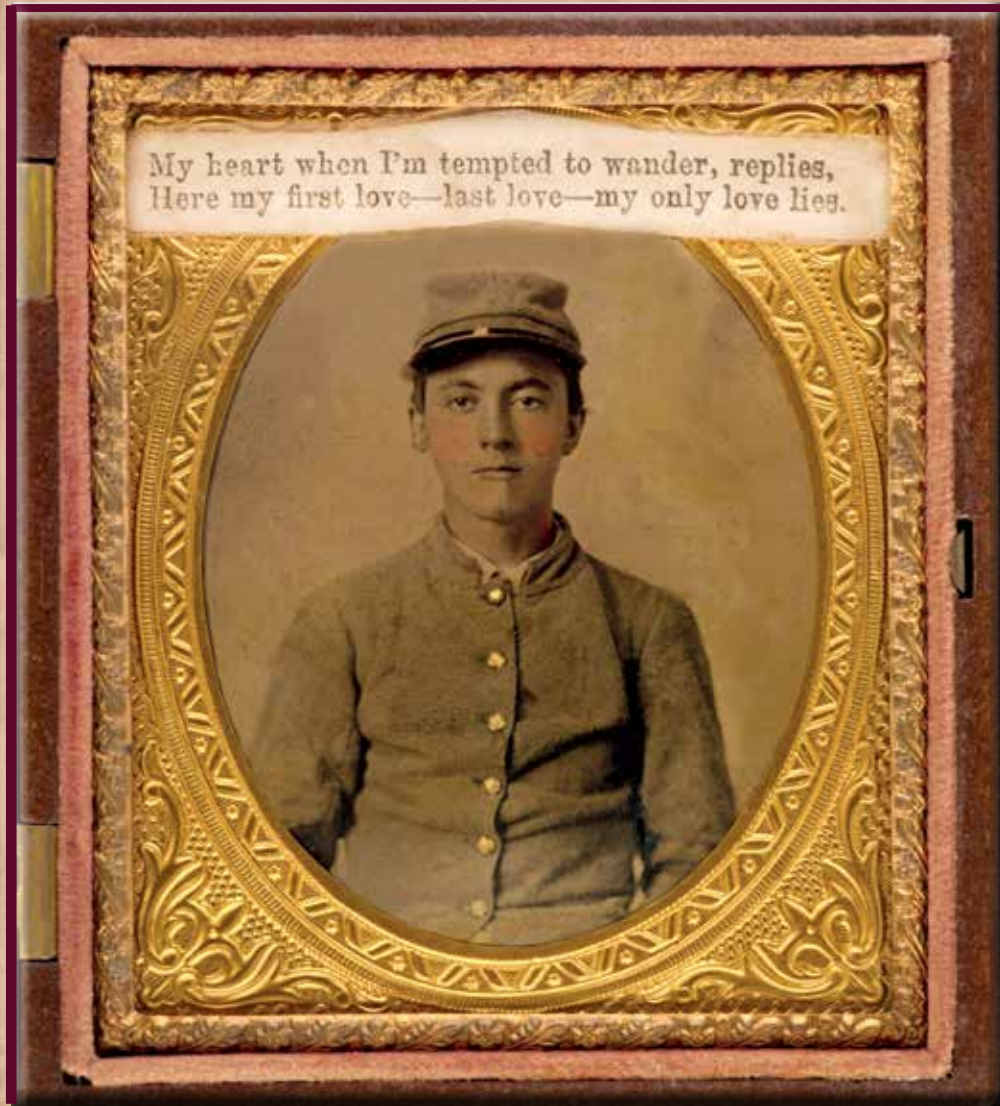


Confederate Veteran.

March/April 2024



The Battles of Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove

— Joanne Cullom Moore

Captain Absalom Washington Farrar

— Sidney D. Farrar, and Judge Sidney C. Farrar, Jr.

"Our History – Our Legacy"

— Jinny Widowski

21st Annual National Confederate Memorial Day Service

Service will be held on the Memorial Plaza
in front of the Carvings at Stone Mountain
Confederate Memorial Park

Saturday, April 27, 2024 from 10 am. to 1 pm.

★ **Keynote Speaker - Chaplain in Chief Gary Carlyle** ★



*Sponsored by: Georgia Division,
Sons of Confederate Veterans*



MEMORIAL SERVICE AGENDA:

Arrive at 10:00 am. and enjoy bluegrass music by Jubilee, at 11:00 am. a cook-out will be provided by the Division and then at 11:45 am on the memorial lawn the Memorial Service will begin followed by a Cannon and Honor Guard Salute. Parking on (Old Hwy 78 E.)

National Confederate Memorial Day Service at Stone Mountain Park in front of the world's largest monument to the Confederate soldier. Be sure to bring family & friends and enjoy the park after the service.

Needed Cannon & Honor Guard Reenactors

If you have an artillery piece or serve on a crew of a gun, we need your cannon, we are offering a Cannon Bounty based on the size of the artillery piece. If you are a reenactor and would like to serve in the Honor Guard we would be honored to have you participate. Contact information below, WE NEED YOUR HELP.

Contact: George Crawford at brogeoti@gmail.com or 678.360.9667

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

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S. A. Cunningham

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Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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ON THE COVER – Private S. B. Ray of Co. K, 2nd Arkansas Infantry Regiment in uniform. Clipping under glass reads: "My heart when I'm tempted to wander, replies, here my first love – last love – my only love lies." *Library of Congress.*



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FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

We have a jam-packed issue this time! In addition to all of our regular features we have added a column from the president general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy as well as continuing with a message from the president general of the Children of the Confederacy. As far as I've been able to determine, this has never happened before. We are all in this together and need to work together. I've been doing this in North Carolina for the past decade and it is great to see it spread nationally. I urge all camps to meet with and work with your local UDC and CofC Chapters.

Joanne Cullom Moore returns to our pages with her great essay on *The Battles of Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove*. I think I said before, the war in the west does not get enough coverage, and we need to study it more. I hope you enjoy this article and make an effort to study this area of the War more in the future. Sara and I visited these battlefields when we attended the 1990 National Reunion in Fayetteville, Arkansas, and had a great time.

Compatriots Sidney D. Farrar, and Judge Sidney C. Farrar, Jr., share an essay on their ancestor, *Captain Absalom Washington Farrar* with us this issue. It is always interesting to read these stories and I hope to be able to publish more of them in the future.

Our new Judge Advocate-in-Chief Ed Phillips brings us up to date on the fight to save the Reconciliation Memorial at Arlington National Cemetery with his article, *Fighting to Preserve Confederate Valor*. We are all disappointed and angry at the outcome, but the fight continues.

I want to thank our members for continuing to send in photos of their camp activities. Make sure to send in photos at actual and/or original size, don't reduce! I'm still receiving photos which are too small. Of course, letters to the editor are always welcome. This is your magazine, so your opinions are always welcome. Thanks!

I hope to see some of you at the various Confederate Memorial events this spring. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause.

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

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

Windshield Time — Maybe That's The Legacy

Late as usual. I said in my last article that I was going to do a better job of getting my articles in on time as a New Year's resolution. Well, that resolution didn't last long. As I write this, Middle Tennessee has snow on the ground and last night's temperature was a brisk minus five. Yes, I am that late. Apologies to our Editor-in-Chief. As I have said before, writing these articles is one thing I have struggled with since day one. I am aware of how much it costs to produce the *Confederate Veteran* so I focus on writing an article which gives the most bang for the buck. What I write now will be in the March/April edition of the *Confederate Veteran* so I also feel it has to be timely. Because of this, I struggle to write the most effective article possible to keep from wasting resources and yet provide something to the membership which is timely and effective. I don't want to waste paper with a bad article.

Back in August of 2023 at the Night at the Museum event, a member asked me what I wanted my legacy as Commander-in-Chief to be. At that time, I hadn't thought about it and said something to that effect and added I just wanted to do the best job possible and let the cards fall where they may. During the early part of December, I attended a wonderful Christmas in the Confederacy party in High Point, NC hosted by Lt. F. C. Frazer Camp and it was a fan-

tastic and humbling evening, one I will remember. I left from there and drove to Kenner, Louisiana for a 125th anniversary of Beauregard Camp 130 where I presented a proclamation congratulating the camp for 125 years of continual service. 125 years of continual service is a monumental task worked on by many members over several generations and it took the efforts of many people. It was an honor to present the proclamation.

I tell you this to keep the members informed of what I am doing and working on, plus to preface the essence of the story. Between High Point, NC, and Kenner, Louisiana, is a whole lot of interstate miles. During this windshield time I had several conversations with the attorney for the Arlington lawsuit and we found out what was happening and going to happen and we worked on what we were going to do and how it might play out. During a lull in the phone calls, the question I had been asked concerning my legacy came into my mind because the Reconciliation Memorial in Arlington National Cemetery came down on my watch despite our best efforts. More of that story is in the article written by the Arlington lawsuit attorney, Ed Phillips, so please refer to that article for those details. My legacy has never really been a concern of mine. Doing the best job I could has always been my biggest


concern. However, someone does not define their legacy. The legacy is what happens beyond that person's control with what happens and what is said. So, time and outside influences define the legacy.

During that windshield time, I decided not to worry about any legacy, but instead, to think about what were the most important things to me I wanted to accomplish and had I done them? It is important to me for each and every member to know how important they are in this organization and the most important entity in this organization is the camp. We are a grassroots organization with the true power of our organization being the camp and its members. We have approximately thirty thousand members and we have remained around that number for many years. I am aware we have an older membership base and why recruitment and the cadet program are so important. The organization needs the camps active and growing. I can say, with one hundred percent certainty, everywhere we have strong and active camps, we are winning. These camps are growing. They have a positive impact on our organization. These things are the essence of "The Charge" given us by Stephen D. Lee. Over the last few articles, I have mentioned a program called Net+1. The purpose of the program is to get each camp to grow by one member from the previous year. We have a little more than nine hundred camps in number but we only have a little more than eight hundred and seventy active with enough members. Yes, about forty camps have fallen off the roll this year due to not having enough members. This problem can be due to many things, including infighting within the camp, lack of leadership, bad camp meetings, etc. When this happens, we lose. I am tired of losing. I politely ask each member to do what they can to grow their camp and get it to be a force to be reckoned with.

Another thing important to me is for historical organizations to work together. I cannot express how important the United Daughters of the Confederacy are to the SCV. These ladies have been involved heart and soul since day one. They were saving and remembering long before the war was over. They worked so diligently during the hard years of reconstruction to ensure the sacrifices made were not forgotten. Once reconstruction began to ease and the Southland began to repair itself, they arrived like angels and began to erect monuments and memorials all over. Almost without exception, every monument and memorial placed all around our Southland was erected through the efforts of the UDC. Without the UDC, I do not believe the UCV / SCV would exist because these ladies worked to ensure nothing was forgotten. The President General has written an article for the *Confederate Veteran*. We need the Daughters.

Within the United Daughters of the Confederacy is the Children of the Confederacy. My respect for the CofC is huge. I am so happy they are writing an article for the *Confederate Veteran*. Every time I have been around the CofC, I have been amazed at everything they are doing and how polite and well-mannered every one of them are. They are the future. We need the CofC.

Continued on page 66



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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Enjoyed the article on films and two more

To the Editor:

My wife and I enjoyed the article in the November/December issue of *Confederate Veteran Magazine* featuring "Gone But not Forgotten: Five Classic Films Southerners Should Explore." My wife enjoyed the article so much she ordered all the classic films mentioned, and surprised me as a gift for Christmas

I would like to suggest a couple more films from that era I believe our members would certainly enjoy viewing. The first is Darryl F. Zanuck's *Kentucky*. Released in 1938 by Twentieth Century Fox, featuring actors Loretta Young, Richard Green, and Walter Brennan, who, by the way, won an Academy Award for Best Supporting Actor. The film tells the tale of the feud between two Kentuckian families which begins during the War and lasts for three generations. The opening scenes in the movie depict arguments concerning secession, and a very heart rending graphic depiction of what occurred by the thieving Yankees to our beloved Southern families. I promise it will bring a tear to your eye.

The second, and my personal favorite, is *Band of Angels* released in 1957 by Warner Brothers Pictures. The film features actors Clark Gable, Yvonne DeCarlo, and Sidney Poitier. Clark Gable plays plantation owner Hamish Bond and is set in 1862 New Orleans under the ruthless rule of "Beast" General Benjamin Butler. This film, in my opinion is much better than *Gone With The Wind*.

Both films, in my opinion, depict the people of the South in a favorable light, and the film *Band of Angels* will show to the skeptical viewer, as Sidney Poitier's character discovers, the love which existed between Master and Slave during this unique period of American history our forefathers so heroically defended

with their very lives. I urge each member of the SCV to order and purchase these two films because I believe they will never again be publicly broadcast.

Ted W. Hartley
Jefferson Davis Camp 635
Jackson, Mississippi

Communism spreading since 1849

To the Editor,

There are several letters from SCV members regarding the Pledge of Allegiance in *Dispatches from the Front*.

I thought this matter was laid to rest several issues ago. Francis Bellamy, a Socialist Baptist Minister introduced the pledge and eventually was removed from the pulpit. He gave sermons, such as "Socialist Jesus" and his brother, Edward, had written about an 1800s era best selling book called *Looking Backwards* where everyone is equal in income etc.

Just look now at the idea of universal income. If the state provides this, then they own us, mind, body, and soul because they pay, so they call the shots.

Francis Bellamy was removed from the pulpit because of his communist, outspoken behavior. Let's call a spade a spade. Communism is socialism with a gun to enforce Marxist beliefs. Anyone who has read *Red Republicans and Lincoln's Marxists* by Kennedy and Al Benson will know Seward's Asst. Secretary of War, Dana communicated with Marx.

I hammered this home when Charlie Kirk (*Real America's Voice*) came out with his adoration of Thaddeus Stevens, who wanted to redistribute Southern property after the war, as he hated the South. Mr. Kirk did not answer my e-mail so I no longer tune in to his broadcast. He was pandering to the left in a YouTube short.

Communism found its way into this country by a failed coup in Germany by Marxists circa 1849. They, of course, were enlisted by Lincoln as mercenaries, and as officers in the Union Army, because he could not defeat the South without outside help.

This shows the Yankee is no fighter. Now our country is unrecognizable with the Arlington Monument fiasco, chopping up Lee's statue in Richmond, renaming of Army posts and Naval vessels by the "Shaming Commission."

No Sir! I will not say or recite the pledge. I will give reverence to the Betsy Ross flag and the Southern flags only, which sit on the wall outside my apartment door. That's as much as I can give.

Gary Price
Jefferson Davis Camp 175
Colorado Springs, Colorado

We don't need to stop saying the pledge

To the Editor:

I read the SCV Magazine from cover to cover and when I get to the letters from other compatriots, I really enjoy their comments. The latest magazine had several comments about no longer doing the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag of our country. I was really concerned we would turn out to be nothing but flag burners.

One letter said he respected veterans both new and old but did not think we should salute the flag that each veteran pledged his life to support and defend. Being a veteran, I feel obligated to say something about the pledge. The pledge represents our country, and I would pledge to it as long as it flies and then some. Was it not the great Robert E. Lee who told his troops to go home and be as good a citizen as you were a soldier?

I am proud of my Southern heritage and the Confederate ancestors who fought for the South. But I stand proudly for those ancestors and family members who fought for the American way of life. I have relatives who fought in major battles to keep our freedoms and our flag flying.

I have probably said too much, but I must finish by saying if the SCV stops saying the Pledge of Allegiance, I will end my career with the SCV, even though I am a life member.

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

Only need to pledge once, not over and over

To the Editor:

I write this expressing my views only, and not that of my camp or Division.

According to the Oxford languages, the word "pledge" is defined as "a solemn promise or undertaking." There is no time limitation, or what we jokingly refer to as a "use by" date. The key here is solemn. These days, we tend to take the expression of the pledge too lightly.

Until at such time you solemnly renounce your pledge, it remains in effect forever. By such standards, there is no need to keep repeating the pledge. Once you have pledged allegiance to the republic of the United States of America, it is over and done.

Of course, we know the origins of the salute date back to 1892 as written by a socialist, with a salute which can best be described as fascist.

I recognize that some citizens omit the phrase "under God" as a matter of personal beliefs, or unbeliefs. In the same manner, the word "indivisible" is also omitted by some for personal reasons.

I would hope all camps, Brigades and Divisions fly/exhibit/post the flag of the United States in the manner of

respect given to our country's flag. As a patriotic citizen of the United States, I find no need to endlessly repeat my vow, which, once given, remains.

*Ed Ernewein
Beauregard Camp 130
New Orleans, Louisiana*

Dixie not the same as the North

To the Editor:

I must vehemently disagree with Mr. Dupont's piece, "Confederates at heart, yet still, Americans!" He uses the term American, as if it means we are all the same, brothers, which we are NOT and never were. Europe, like the United States is made up of many dissimilar peoples. No Frenchman would claim they are like the Germans, the Dutch, the Polish or the Italians, though they are all Europeans.

The Confederate South has language, culture, religion, and in general, our way of life is very different from those outside of Dixie. From State-to-State we have minor differences, but our shared similarities provide us with a kinship we do not share with the north.

Mr. Dupont speaks of our ancestors being patriotic Americans and the Reconciliation Monument, but that time has passed and, obviously, true Reconciliation never really happened.

Policies advocated and forced on the South kept us as second class citizens. Voting rights have been dictated by the federal government and for years; the lies and hatred of the South has intensified.

Many of our Confederate dead have had their graves desecrated. Many of our monuments have been removed and desecrated so publicly as to be felt by many of us like a sharp stick in the eye. And I'm supposed to be a proud American and recite the Pledge of Allegiance composed by the Socialist Francis Bellamy; not going to happen. You can not pledge loyalty to your ancestors enemy

and frankly yours too, and honour the Charge given by LTG Stephen D. Lee.

I am retired Army so, I do understand dual loyalties and why some have become blinded to the abuses leveled against Dixie. But, after what has happened since the turn of the century, how can you still support the injustices being perpetrated under color of the United States flag. Open borders and demographic replacement of our founding stock, intentional destruction of our economy, placing debt on those not even born through reckless fiscal policy, involvement in countless foreign wars and ceding more and more of our sovereignty to an un-elected body called the United Nations. No, I do not owe allegiance or misguided loyalty to such.

*Garry L. Solomon, Commander
The Gray Riders Camp 2340
Holdenville, Oklahoma*

Southerners want to be left alone

To the Editor:

In reading the letters to the editor in the January / February 2024 issue of the *Confederate Veteran*, I was perplexed by the letters of the two proponents of the Pledge of Allegiance. I have found only two of the 160 plus countries around the world go through such a ritual; the USA and the Philippines. America's founding fathers never heard such a thing, and in fact it wasn't written until 1892 and by a disgraced former minister, Francis Bellamy, who was kicked out of his own church for preaching radical red Marxism.

One proponent of the pledge had this to say about us Southerners being proud Americans; "We are all Americans and should be proud of that fact, there is much evidence of our Confederate ancestors being patriotic Americans under the Reconciliation Monument. That is what the monument in Arlington

Continued on page 52

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

**LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
WALTER D. (DONNIE) KENNEDY**
LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Jesse “Muddy” Watters More Anti-South Bigotry

One of the few Fox News programs I faithfully watch is ‘Jesse Watters Primetime.’ Watters, with his signature sign-off refrain “I am Watters and this is my world,” has become a well-known neo-conservative, i.e., neo-con, Fox commentator. I enjoy his style and agree with 90 percent of Mr. Watters’ commentary. Unfortunately, there are times when Watters, says something which makes me want to throw my shoe, or better yet, a .45 APC round at my TV. Such an incident arose shortly after Colorado’s woke Supreme Court upheld the removal of President Trump from Colorado ballots. Like most reasonable people, Mr. Watters understood this action is a highly political and un-Constitutional. So, what is my problem?”

Like a faithful neo-con, Mr. Watters felt it necessary to slander all Southerners by linking the Confederacy with Colorado’s hideous woke action. Mr. Watters, and virtually every neo-con “talking head,” have parroted a repugnant lie about the Southern States in 1860. Mr. Watters, holding a B.A. in history from Trinity College in Hartford, Connecticut, should not have fallen for such a verifiable misstatement. One is left feeling that someone who was educated at a prestigious Connecticut college and, yet, actively promotes such bigoted anti-South propaganda, must be acting from an anti-South animus and not from a lack of education.

According to Watters and other neo-cons, “Colorado kicking Trump off the ballot is just like ten Southern States in 1860, kicking Lincoln off their state ballot.” Watters, a Yankee educated neo-con, is promoting a Marxist style half-truth in the pursuit of winning points at any cost. True, Lincoln was not on the ballot in ten Southern States. Yet, our well educated and powerful neo-con talking head overlooked one succinct fact; Lincoln was NEVER on those state ballots. You cannot “kick” someone off a ballot who was never on that ballot! At this point we need to educate our neo-con nemesis. These ten states plus three other sovereign states subsequently exercised the American Right of self-government by recalling their delegated Rights from the Federal government and forming a new government by the “consent of the governed.”

One of the most important factors which led to the secession of the Southern States was the fact Mr. Lincoln was elected by a purely sectional political party. Up until Lincoln’s election, national political parties were organized in every state and the ticket for the president of the United States was a “balanced” ticket. A “balanced ticket” had both the North and the South represented on the party’s ballot. If a presidential candidate was from the North, the vice-presidential candidate was from the South and vice versa. A balanced ticket helped

preserve the “mutual benefit and goodwill” of each part of the Union. In his 1796, Farewell Address, Washington warned the nation about the evils of politics by sectionalism, that is, rule of the whole Union by one or two sections of the Union (North versus South, East versus West, or such combinations). Washington noted if one section, or as he put it, “district,” controls too much power it could use that power to “misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts.” As he noted, such action by one sectional party would create “jealousies and heart burnings which spring from these representations: they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection” [emphasis added]. As Washington noted, sectionalism would destroy the Union of “fraternal affection” and should be greatly feared.

In 1860 there were four political parties contending for the office of president: Constitutional Union (former Whig, disgruntled Democrats, and others), Northern Democrat, Southern Democrat, and Republican. Three of the above parties had a “balanced” ticket, the Republican Party did not. The Constitutional Union Party nominated Sen. John Bell of Tennessee for president and Edward Everett of Massachusetts for vice president; Northern Democrats nominated Sen. Stephen Douglas of Illinois for president and Sen. Herschel V. Johnson of Georgia for vice president; Southern Democrats nominated John C. Breckinridge, former United States Vice President, for president and Sen. Joseph Lane of Oregon for vice president; Republican Party nominated Lincoln of Illinois for president and Sen. Hannibal Hamlin of Maine for vice president. Mr. Watters, it appears that the South had been “kicked off” the GOP ballot!

In 1860, the Republican Party did not have one elected official in the ten states Watters so flippantly slandered. There were three Southern States where Lincoln was on the ballot, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. In Virginia, Lincoln received 1.13 percent of the popular vote; in Kentucky he received less than one percent of the vote, and in Missouri he received 10 percent of the vote. Receiving only 39 percent of the national vote, having no elected Republicans

holding office in these ten Southern States and no organized Republican Party in these states, how can it be maintained that “Lincoln was kicked off the ballot in the South?” With no elected Republicans in ten Southern States and receiving a pitifully small vote in three other Southern States where he was on the ballot, is it any wonder that in response to his election by a purely sectional party, the Southern States struck for independence?

When dealing with Southern history and heritage, both neo-cons and neo-Marxists follow the “party-line” of an evil slave-holding and treasonous South seeking to promote slavery and destroy the Union. This false narrative is never allowed to be challenged by the defenders of the real Union. The real Union was the Union given to us by America’s Founding Fathers. That Union was held together by “fraternal affection,” “mutual benefit and goodwill,” and to preserve the “safety and happiness” of the parts of the whole. Neo-cons and neo-Marxists will do all in their power to prevent this message from reaching Americans.

How many times has Fox News asked a spokesman from the Sons of Confederate Veterans to answer the spurious charges leveled against the South of being “defenders of slavery” or “traitors to the United States?” Fox has plenty of time to interview Lincoln sycophant Victor David Hanson but not a representative from the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Fox News, not unlike its associate news outlet, MSN, simply regurgitates the same ideas as announced and promoted by Karl Marx and Fredrick Engels. It was Marx and Engels who served as Lincoln’s virtual European propaganda ministers during the War. Addressing the International Workingmen’s Association in 1864, Karl Marx praised Lincoln and his efforts for the “reconstruction of a social world.” Marx, like neo-cons and neo-Marxists, viewed the War for Southern Independence as a war to protect and promote slavery. Marx also praised Lincoln for his efforts of promoting the idea that the United States should be “one great democratic republic.” In an article published in 1848 for the advancement of the Communist Party in Ger-

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Forward The Colors

AN EDITORIAL FROM
THE CHIEF OF
HERITAGE PROMOTIONS
JAMES RON KENNEDY

Responding to Emotionally Charged Questions About the War and Slavery

Recently (December 2023) a candidate in the presidential primary had difficulty answering a question about the cause of the “Civil War.”¹ This was an attempt by the anti-South mainline-media to get the individual to endorse the Northern excuse that the War was about slavery. This form of questioning is a basic tactic of the Woke media. All who have dealt with the media are familiar with this tactic. The Woke questioner’s intent is to inject an emotional issue, slavery, into an interview. This leftist tactic automatically places the Southerner in a position of agreeing with the leftist that the War was about slavery or appearing to defend slavery. It is a classic tactic of placing your opponent on the horns of a dilemma—in either case the questioner’s opponent puts himself in an untenable position if he falls for the questioner’s trick or “got-you” question. If the Southerner agrees the War was about slavery, then he is in the position of appearing to defend slavery. If the Southerner attempts to escape by emphatically declaring that the War was not about slavery, then the Woke ques-

tioner will quote a small section of the Mississippi Ordinance of Secession which cites slavery as one of the causes of secession. The questioner will then use it to rebuke the Southerner’s position. Why does this leftist tactic work?

This classic leftist tactic works because it is an emotional question implying anyone who disagrees with the question’s implied premise, that the War was about slavery, is in favor of slavery. Emotional arguments do not require facts, proof, evidence, or a civil discourse to win the discussion—remember, finding the truth is not the Woke questioner’s goal. Emotional arguments are perfect for TV or radio interviews because no on-air time is allowed for a lengthy and detailed discussion which is so necessary for a proper understanding of intricate social/political issues. The modern media works on emotionally charged, short sound-bites. The leftist media do not use words to seek truth and understanding. The leftist media uses words as weapons to destroy their enemy.² The majority of individuals involved in the media (mainline or digital) were

1 I will not name the candidate. I use this as an example of how the left-of-center media uses emotion to defeat those using reason, truth, and logic.

2 Hicks, Dr. Stephen R. C., *Explaining Postmodernism-Skepticism and Socialism from Rousseau to Foucault* 2nd edition (Ockham’s Razor Publishing: 2011), 178.

educated (indoctrinated) at a left-of-center, post-modern university. They have been conditioned to believe everyone who does not agree with the latest leftist's fad or ideology is an enemy and it is the duty of modern-day journalists to expose and help exterminate this enemy of leftist's social justice. They follow their postmodern training by calling, "... all opponents of racial preferences bigots and lumps them in with the Ku Klux Klan." They call "... all heterosexual male rapists and repeatedly labels 'Amerika' a fascist state. With such rhetoric, truth or falsity is not the issue: what matters primarily is the language's effectiveness."³ They use words to evoke an emotional response in the public, a public fed a constant diet of leftist propaganda regarding the traditional, conservative, Constitution-loving, South.

America's Founding Fathers were highly skeptical of an uneducated or indoctrinated public that can be manipulated by emotional words and turned into a destructive mob. Thomas Jefferson noted his fear of "mobocracy" when he declared "the mobs of great cities add just so much to the support of free government, as sores do to the strength of the human body."⁴ America's current mass democracy, where emotions rule, is the opposite of what America's Founding Fathers created. Today's mass democracy is a form of government they specifically tried to prevent by creating a Constitutionally limited Republic of Sovereign States. In America's mass democracy, emotions always trump facts, logic, truth, and principles. Numerous recent riots have occurred when the media reported the "murder" of an "innocent" black person by the police but only to find out after much destruction, the so-called "innocent" individual was far from innocent and the police were acting correctly. This is what happens to a nation where emotions trump civil discussion, truth, and logic.

A book published in 1896, translated from French into English, described the danger to civil society posed by emotional crowds. "The substitution of the unconscious action of crowds for the conscious activity of individuals is one of the prin-

cipal characteristics of the present age."⁵ Highly charged emotions are the main driving force of mobs and violent crowds. This is the reason the main-line and digital media attempt to portray traditional Southerners as oppressive villains. The media's goal is to encourage outrage in the minds of the allegedly oppressed minorities. This outrage produces violence and a mass of pliable voters who will dutifully vote for the most leftist candidates while using actual or implied threats of violence to silence weak "conservative" officials. As pointed out by French scholar, Gustave Le Bon, "Crowds are only powerful for destruction. Their rule is always tantamount to a barbarian phase."⁶

Responding to Emotionally Charged Questions

When an aggressive interviewer asks a question such as, "Wouldn't you agree the Civil War was fought over slavery?" or "What was the cause of the Civil War?" The answer is an immediate, "It was not a civil war but a war of imperialistic aggression to prevent Southerners from exercising our natural right to self-government as declared in the Declaration of Independence." If the interviewer insists that Mississippi's Ordinance of Secession stated slavery was the cause of secession, respond by declaring that the Governor of New Jersey, during the War, put that argument to rest when he admitted, "Slavery is no more the cause of this war than gold is the cause of robbery."⁷ Slavery was to Southern Secession in 1861, what Tea Tax was to the secession of the Colonies from Great Britain in 1776. It was one of many intricate issues which compelled the South to leave a hostile Union controlled by the South-hating North. If the interviewer insists "everyone knows" the War was fought over slavery, respond by noting, Lincoln and Congress were not interested in freeing the slaves. They offered the Corwin Amendment which would preserve slavery if the South would return to the Union and allow

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5 Le Bon, Gustave, *The Crowd: A Study of the Popular Mind* (1896, T. Fisher Unwin, London: 1910), 5.

6 Le Bon, Gustave, *The Crowd: A Study of the Popular Mind* (1896, T. Fisher Unwin, London: 1910), 19.

7 New Jersey Governor Joel Parker as cited in Wilson, Dr. Clyde, *The Yankee Problem: An American Dilemma* (Shotwell Publishing Co., Columbia, SC: 2016), 78.

3 Hicks, Dr. Stephen R. C., *Explaining Postmodernism-Skepticism and Socialism from Rousseau to Foucault* 2nd edition (Ockham's Razor Publishing: 2011), 178.

4 Jefferson, as cited in Colbourn, Trevor, *The Lamp of Experience* (1965, Liberty Fund, Indianapolis, IN: 1998), 212.

Chaplain's Comments

Gary Carlyle
Chaplain-in-Chief



'You Only Get One Shot'

I would like to encourage camps to ensure the "Last Roll" of deceased members are sent to National Headquarters and the Chaplain-in-Chief. I will do my best to contact the camp through whoever sends in the "Last Roll" and to contact the next of kin.

To all our members, you are appreciated and we are thankful for you in that we are truly a band of brothers.

The old preacher said it so wonderfully well and now I can understand and know it is true. "I am convinced that one's greatest measure in this life is the children you leave behind and the continuation of serving the Lord. I have preached all my life that one's greatest mission field are the people who live under the roof with you. These are the people you can most effectively influence for the Kingdom. It is not easy! It takes patience, endurance, perseverance. It takes prayer, determination, and vision. It takes a combination of grace

and discipline, of love and the implementation of values and faith. It takes living out what you teach, as faith is as much caught as taught. They must see it as well as hear it, experience it as well as learn it. It takes admitting when you make mistakes, allowing your children to see you repent, ask for forgiveness, and get up and try again. It requires paying attention as outside influences try to rob the souls of your young, try to convince them that what their parents teach is robbing them of freedom, when in reality what they peddle is bondage. You only get one shot at this twenty year or so endeavor. There are no mulligans, no do-overs, no rewinding of the clock. After it is complete you get to sit back and watch them raise their own children, your grandchildren. All your effort is now on display as the stakes are just as high, just as important. From generation to generation, it goes on. Eventually you will not be around to witness the results, at least not from an

earthly seat!"

Ecclesiastes 1:9: That which has been is what will be, that which is done is what will be done, and there is nothing new under the sun. This so very true with the human heart and man's ways. Read the Old Testament of the Bible and study real history." People have children. Those children grow and have children. Those children eventually take care of the ones who birthed them or their parents. People pass on as more people are born. This is true whether we are flying to the moon or plowing with a mule. It doesn't matter if we are streaming digitally or watching a silent movie, humankind is mortal. We are not gods, nor shall we ever be. There are organ transplants now, joint replacements, vaccines and antibiotics. Diseases like polio, TB, scarlet fever, seldom take lives. But now we have Covid. We tend to look back to the 1930s and think these folks were not as wise, modern or sophisticated. However, they may look at us, if

you can do so from the afterlife, and think they can't figure out if they are a boy or a girl! They allow crime to run amuck. They don't even protect their own borders! Now who is dumb? We can be on the other side of the world in hours, but most of us would die without Walmart! If we had to grow what we ate, hunt for our meat, well, we would starve. The Apostle predicted this reality. He writes, "professing to be wise, they became fools" (Romans 1:22). In another place he writes "Ever learning and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth" (2 Timothy 3:7). If these words are not describing today, not sure I want to be around in the day they are describing!

But the Good Lord sent John the Baptist to prepare for the coming of Jesus Christ. Malachi 4:6 And he will turn the hearts of the fathers to the children, and the hearts of the children to their fathers. ... Jesus through the Holy Spirit still calls us to the children and others. God always gives his best to those who will leave the choice with him. Psalm 68:19 Blessed be the Lord, who daily loadeth us with benefits, even the God of our salvation. Se'lah. 2 Timothy 2:15, 16 Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth. 16 But shun profane and vain babblings: for

they will increase unto more ungodliness. Hosea 4:6 My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge: because thou hast rejected knowledge, I will also reject thee, that thou shalt be no priest to me: seeing thou hast forgotten the law of thy God, I will also forget thy children.

But as Christianity grew, the Celtic peoples of Western Europe and the Isles sought liberty and personal rights. They fought the Roman Empire and lost, yet it did not quench their desire for liberty. The Christian values and the worth of man given by Christ grew all across the world. Over a thousand years passed and the Celts succeeded in extracting from the King of England a document which shook the continent — the Magna Carta. On June 15, 1215, King John I of England signed a document which recognized the freedom of the individual. Christianity was ascending in the minds of men. (read *Lex Rex* by Samuel Rutherford, the *95 Thesis* of Martin Luther, *The Wealth of Nations* by Adam Smith, *The Obedience of a Christian Man* by William Tyndale, and others). Then John Smith, a devout Christian played a major role in the establishment of the Jamestown Colony in 1607. He used the Bible verse, 2 Thessalonians 3:10, If you don't work, neither should you eat. It was there the first legislative assembly on

the continent met June 19, 1619. In the fall of the same year "Holy day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God" was established at Berkley Hundred. The struggle of Tyrants and Liberty has been ongoing. But remember Galatians 5:1, Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage.

"Knowing that intercessory prayer is our mightiest weapon and the supreme call for all Christians today, I pleadingly urge our people everywhere to pray. Believing that prayer is the greatest contribution that our people can make in this critical hour, I humbly urge that we take time to pray — to really pray. Let there be prayer at sunup, at noonday, at sundown, at midnight — all through the day. Let us pray for our children, our youth, our aged, our pastors, our homes. Let us pray for our churches. — Let us pray for ourselves that we may not lose the word "concern" out of our Christian vocabulary. Let us pray for our nation. Let us pray for those who have never known Jesus Christ and redeeming love, for moral forces everywhere, for our national leaders. Let prayer be our passion. Let prayer be our practice." Robert E. Lee

"Man will ultimately be governed by God or Tyrants."



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898
Tuscumbia, AL
Willie Troy Fulks

James H. Berry Camp 468
Bentonville, AR
Andrew Jason Miller

Capt. Hunter's Arizona Rangers
Camp 1202
Tucson, AZ
Robert B. Irwin

Theophilus West M.D. Camp
1346
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James Leonus Harrell

27th Georgia Regiment Camp
1404
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Attala Yellow Jackets Camp 663
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William Lamar Hooker

47th Regiment NC Troops Camp
166
Wake Forest, NC
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CSS Ram *Neuse* Camp 1427
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Stuart Nelson Hamm
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Pvt. Lorenzo Dow Williams
Camp 1456
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Smithfield Light Infantry Camp
1466
Smithfield, NC
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Poplar Spring Grays Camp 1700
Spring Hope, NC
Michael Forrest Privette

Pvt. Bryan Jackson Buck Camp
1769
Peletier, NC
Charles Austin Wilton
Robert Clayton Waters

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Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



Pvt. Lewis T. Powell (aka. Lewis Paine)

Lewis was born in Randolph County, Alabama, April 22, 1844, the youngest son in a family of eight. In 1848, the family moved to Steward Co., Georgia, where his father was pastor of a church in Green Hill and was the local schoolmaster.

By 1860, the family had moved to Apopka, Florida, where his father established a Baptist church and farmed.

On June 12, 1861, Lewis enlisted in Co. I, 2nd FL Infantry Regiment. For the remainder of the year, this company trained and guarded Union POWs in Virginia. He first saw action at Williamsburg, May 5, 1862. The 2nd participated in the battles of Seven Pines, Gaines Mill, and Malvern Hill. As part of Longstreet's Corps they fought at 2nd Manassas in August; Sharpsburg in September; and Fredericksburg in December. In May 1863, they fought at Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg, Lewis was wounded on July 2 in the right wrist and captured.

At first, he was sent to a POW hospital at Penn. College where he was used as a nurse and later he was taken to Baltimore, MD and put to work as a nurse at West Building Hospital. He managed to escape on September 7, hiding at the Branson boarding house, a well-known Confederate safe house. On September 30, he made his way to Virginia, joining Mosby's Rangers (43rd VA Bat'I Cavalry) at Warrenton. For more than a year, he fought skirmishes and participated in raids including Wagon Raid of October and November 1863; fought at Loudon Heights, January 10, 1864; 2nd battle of Dranesville, February 20-21; Mount Zion Church, July 3-6; Berryville Rd.,



Lewis Paine pictured before his executed.

August 13; raid on Merritt's Cavalry Division in September; Manassas Gap Railroad raid, October 3-7; Greenback raid, October 14; Valley Pike raid, October 25; and Rout of Blazer's Command, November 17.

Shortly after this, he may have been recruited by the Confederate Secret Service. In January 1865, he either deserted or left Mosby's command, possibly for the Secret Service. He arrived in Baltimore on January 14 and over the next few weeks he met with David Parr, a Secret Service agent. Early in February 1865, Lewis met John W. Booth for the first time.

In March, Lewis began visiting Washington, DC frequently and meet-

ing at the Surratt boarding house. He and Booth traveled to Toronto, Canada, which, at this time, was a major center of Confederate spy activity.

On April 14, 1865, the conspirators met and Lewis was assigned to kill Secretary of State Seward that night. Lewis pistol whipped Frederick (son of the secretary of state), slashed Seward's army nurse, stabbed Seward several times, and stabbed Augustus Seward (another son of the secretary of state). Before escaping the house, he was confronted by a messenger at the door and stabbed him also.

For three days Lewis hid out before returning to the Surratt's boarding house. At the same time Lewis showed up, so did Federal authorities who took him into custody.

The military tribunal trial of the conspirators began on May 9. He was found guilty on June 29 and sentenced to death. On July 7, 1865, he was hanged. The condemned were all buried against the east wall of the prison yard. In February 1869 Lewis' body was re-interred at Graceland Cemetery in Washington DC. Later he was disinterred and reburied at Holmead's Burying Ground. Again Lewis' remains were retrieved and buried in 1879 and yet again in 1884. He was placed in a mass grave at Rock Creek Cemetery. His skull, which was removed some time in the 1869 internment, was discovered in 1991 at the Smithsonian Institution. On November 12, 1994, Lewis' skull was given to Powell's nearest living relative and was buried next to the grave of his mother at Geneva Cemetery, Florida. ■

War on The Frontier: The Battles of Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove

By Joanne Cullom Moore

After the Confederate victory at Wilson's Creek/Oak Hills on September 10, 1861, the Confederates under former Texas Ranger, Ben McCulloch and General Sterling Price failed to press the defeated Federals and follow up their success. This gave the Federals time to regroup and reorganize their army. Tensions rose between McCulloch and Price over issues concerning command and the mission of the forces. McCulloch wanted to defend Arkansas, while Price's main interest was to take Missouri for the Confederacy. Their relationship grew ever more fractious.

While this bitter clash went on, McCulloch and Albert Pike, the Confederate Commissioner of Indian Affairs, were attempting to recruit the Indians, especially the Five Civilized Tribes, to the Confederate side. Cherokee Chief John Ross was reluctant to declare allegiance to the Confederacy, even though at this time, the Confederates looked to be the winning side after defeating the Federals at Wilson's Creek. Part of Ross's hesitancy was based on his having signed the treaty which ceded Cherokee tribal lands to the United States. The treaty pledged Cherokee allegiance to the United States, and in return, the tribe was to receive a large amount of money. Ross was now living at Tahlequah, the Cherokee capital in Indian Territory. When Chief Ross initially refused McCulloch and Pike's efforts, Pike went to the Choctaws and Chickasaws and signed treaties with them. Next, he approached the Creeks and Seminoles. He went to the

frontier posts on the plains, hoping to recruit the Comanches and the Osages. As an enticement, Pike spent thousands of dollars of the banknotes and gold provided by the Confederate government on feasts and gifts. The presents included bolts of gingham and calico for the Indian women, and luxury canned items, such as corn, green peas, peaches, oysters, salmon, asparagus, lobster, sardines, pineapple, bottles of schnapps, Worcestershire sauce, and castor oil. Under pressure, Chief Ross finally called a great council of the Cherokees on August 21, 1861, at Tahlequah to decide whether or not to join the Confederacy. More than 4,000 Cherokees assembled and gave their consent for an alliance with the Confederacy. They also voted to authorize John Drew to raise a regiment to fight with Ben McCulloch. Stand Watie, who had a colonel's commission from Jefferson Davis, had already enlisted his own battalion. At the conclusion of the ceremony of the treaty signing, John Ross presented a Cherokee flag to Albert Pike, who reciprocated by giving a Confederate flag to Colonel John Drew's regiment. Even though Pike offered a colonel's commission to Creek Chief Opothleyahola, and Chief Ross urged him to sign and join in with the other tribes, he refused. However, the faction of Creeks under Chilly and Daniel McIntosh, sons of Creek Chief William McIntosh, who was a Brigadier General under Andrew Jackson, sided with Pike and raised a Confederate flag over their territory. The Seminoles, led by John Jumper, agreed to the treaty, but they were opposed by the Seminole faction

under Billy Bowlegs and Alligator. Later on, the Confederate Indian chiefs were invited to Richmond, and Albert Pike received a brigadier general's commission, and his nephew, Elias Boudinot, was made a colonel.

The contentious relationship between McCulloch and Price persisted. The main thorns concerned first, which man was to be the overall commander of the Arkansas Confederate troops combined with the Missouri State Guard, and the second, should Missouri be the top priority, or should Arkansas get all of the military assistance. The questions were hanging as McCulloch headed to Arkansas, leaving Missouri and Price. Price's position at Springfield became untenable when impatient, aggressive Federal General Samuel Curtis advanced towards him with a greatly superior force. Price, vastly outnumbered, sent frantic, urgent calls for help to McCulloch, who did not respond. Price was forced to finally withdraw into Arkansas with the hope of reaching McCulloch before Curtis destroyed his army.

Though the weather was icy, brutally cold, the unpaved roads were quagmires, and the sparse Arkansas countryside had little food or forage, Curtis determined on February 14, 1862, to pursue Price, destroy his army, and prevent the Missouri troops from joining McCulloch's Arkansas forces. Curtis's division commanders were Franz Sigel, Alexander Asboth, and Jefferson C. Davis. McCulloch's army in Arkansas had shrunk because many of his soldiers went home, thinking the war was won and over by their victory at Wilson's Creek.

The Federals advanced on Telegraph, sometimes called Wire Road, which ran from Springfield, Missouri, to Fayetteville, Van Buren, and Ft. Smith, Arkansas. There was a telegraph station on the road at Elkhorn Tavern. The Tavern was a large, two-story structure with porches across both stories, and a chimney at each end. An enormous rack of antlers was mounted on the roof.

Curtis relentlessly hounded Price's men, who were so closely pursued, they were just steps ahead of the Federals, causing many to drop out from exhaustion, lack of sleep, being cold, and being footsore. These soon died from exposure or were captured by the advancing Federals. One Missouri soldier said, "Snow was all over us, and our clothes were frozen to our bodies." His feet were so swollen, he could barely stand up. Curtis's men were also suffering, and both armies were short of food. The Ozark countryside, never very productive, had been scavenged and stripped clean of food and forage. Abandoned homes were pillaged as the Federals marched by.

In spite of Curtis's efforts, Price and most of his Missourians reached McCulloch on February 16, 1862. The Federals crossed the state line from Missouri into Arkansas the next day, with their bands playing *Yankee Doodle* and *The Arkansas Traveler*. The Federal soldiers,



General Albert Pike

most from the flat Midwest states, marveled at the natural beauty of the Ozark countryside, which they described much like the explorer Henry Schoolcraft did in 1819. He found the streams remarkably clear with the area having dense forests, huge bluffs, and plentiful wildlife. The sights were "sublime and beautiful". The soldiers found by contrast the ground in some places to be covered with flinty fragments of rocks from the size of a pea to a hen's egg. They saw cliffs of solid rock about 200 feet high. These sights were described as "forbidding" and "semi-savage." Many wrote home about Arkansans in the Ozarks being ignorant, indolent people, whose sallow, emaciated women smoked, drank, cursed, and expectorated like men.

The Federals soon spotted the Confederates at Little Sugar Creek near Cross Hollows, where Curtis ordered the first attack of the war in Arkansas. The attack, repulsed by the Confederates, was quickly overshadowed by the news of a Federal plan of a flanking movement at Cross Hollows. The Confederates had to retreat in freezing weather, and on February 20 reached Fayetteville, where there was a large supply depot. Since McCulloch was unable to remove the supplies, he allowed the soldiers to take all they wanted. The soldiers went

wild, even burning piles of bacon for heat. They looted businesses and broke into and looted private homes. They set fire to some buildings, one of which, the Female Institute, held ammunition that exploded and sent pieces of hot metal into more buildings, setting them on fire. Two blocks were destroyed before the Confederates finally rode away with their plunder and hams stuck on their bayonets.

McCulloch and Price's forces stopped their retreat about seventeen miles south of Fayetteville, where they were able to rest. The soldiers were issued new white undyed wool uniforms that blended in with the snow, but made targets of the men when later, they were fighting among the sandstone boulders at Pea Ridge.

In the meantime, Jefferson Davis settled McCulloch and Price's issue of command by appointing General Earl Van Dorn on January 10, 1862, commander of the Missouri and Arkansas troops. Van Dorn also had the assistance of the Indian tribes recruited by Albert Pike, as well as Stand Watie's force, about 2,500 troops, but by treaty, they could not be ordered out of Indian Territory without their consent. Albert Pike described them as being undisciplined, armed indifferently, and riding ponies.

Van Dorn left his headquarters at Pocahontas in northeast Arkansas for his new command in northwest Arkansas, and while en route, he fell off his horse in an icy stream and became ill. He arrived at his new assignment in an ambulance on March 2, still sick, but determined to fight the Federals at once. He had numerical superiority in men, and he knew Curtis, by necessity, had divided his army in two because of the dearth of forage in the area. Curtis's stretched supply line from Missouri was hindering a further pursuit of McCulloch and Price.

Van Dorn's plan was to defeat the Federals by detail, first, by surprising one wing at McKissick's Creek, defeating them, and next, attacking the second wing at Cross Hollows. He set out on March 4, 1862. Believing he had to move as speedily as possible to achieve surprise, he ordered his soldiers to carry only three days' rations, their rifles, forty rounds of ammunition, and a blanket. There was no contingency plan if the operation encountered delays or difficulties. The most glaring flaw in his preparations was the omission of orders for his supply and ordnance wagons to be close to and readily available to the men on the battlefield. This proved later to be one of the major undoings of the Confederates. Another mistake was his setting a very fast pace while riding in his ambulance in front of his army, which caused the foot soldiers marching behind him to become exhausted. His horses and mules, having had little forage, soon began faltering, too. These hardships on the men and horses were in vain, and speed became

irrelevant because Curtis already knew from his spies and informers about Van Dorn's advance. A blizzard struck, hindering the movement of both armies. Curtis, aware that he had very little time before Van Dorn attacked, ordered a night march in the snow from Cross Hollows to a new, more defensible position at Little Sugar Creek. Van Dorn's plan to make a night march on the Bentonville Detour on March 6, attack Curtis's rear and cut off his escape route back to Missouri became known to Curtis, who in an amazing maneuver, changed his front 180 degrees to face north instead of south. His new right flank was now at Elkhorn Tavern. The land between Little Sugar Creek and Cross Timber Hollow was known locally as Pea Ridge. Shea and Hess describe Pea Ridge as a broad plateau or tableland which slopes gently toward Little Sugar Creek. Big Mountain, a sandstone ridge three miles long, is at the northern edge. Smaller Little Mountain is south of Big Mountain. A low rise connects the two. The plateau was covered by a dense hardwood forest, broken by the Round Prairie, a half mile west of Little Mountain. Leetown was midway between Little Sugar Creek and Big Mountain. North of Leetown was a farming area known as Oberson's Field. Four roads in this area of Pea Ridge connected Leetown and Elkhorn Tavern. Another oversight in Van Dorn's planning emerged. He had failed to bring along a Pioneer Corps to bridge Little Sugar Creek, so that his troops could cross the icy stream. Only a few logs could be found for a makeshift bridge, while his already hungry, exhausted men were waiting in the freezing weather to cross during the night. Still another fatal decision was made. He would split the army, with his and McCulloch's men going around Big Mountain, while Price would travel Telegraph Road, until both bodies would reunite at Elkhorn Tavern.

As McCulloch advanced towards Elkhorn Tavern, he was near Leetown at Foster's Lane north of Oberson's Field. A stand of trees separated Oberson's Field from Foster's Lane, which intersected Leetown Road. McCulloch, after determining to attack some Federals seen in the area, decided to make a reconnaissance himself. He rode out alone, dressed in his usually-worn black velvet suit. Federal skirmishers were posted along a fence line on the northern edge of Oberson's Field. When McCulloch was about seventy yards away from them, they all fired, killing him instantly by a bullet through his heart. The Federals rushed to his lifeless body and began stripping it of his belongings. They had just taken his gold watch, his rifle, and field glasses and were trying to remove his boots, when they were scared off by some Confederates of the 16th Arkansas, who did not find McCulloch's body immediately. The soldier who did accidentally discover the body said, "He was lying full length on his back, the calm expression on his face

indicated that death was instantaneous.” The Yankees had not had time to plunder his boots and pistol.

General James McIntosh, the second in command, took over, but most of the troops were still unaware of McCulloch’s death, and not being briefed on the battle plan, were confused and uncoordinated. When McIntosh ordered the 2nd Arkansas to attack, he, too, was killed by a bullet through his heart. The Confederates carried McIntosh’s body from the field, and then, they abandoned the fight. Colonel Louis Hébert, the third in command, unaware he was now in charge and that he was alone and unsupported because McCulloch’s and McIntosh’s men were no longer engaged in the fighting, heard firing and thought it was the prearranged signal for him to attack. Hébert’s Confederates broke through the Federal’s line near Leetown Road, but by this time, his men were disorganized, with some collapsing from exhaustion. Dense black smoke from the gunfire blanketing the battlefield made visibility impossible, which led Hébert unknowingly to wander into the Federal lines, where he was captured. This left the Confederates in McCulloch’s wing without their first, second, and third in command. They were extremely confused by their leaders’ loss and an absence of orders. Albert Pike, the current senior officer, tried to take command, but most of the troops would not follow his orders. He was only able to get a portion of the soldiers and his Indians to Elkhorn Tavern to engage in the action there.

Daniel Reynolds recorded when his Chicot Guards reached the Tavern, the men received orders to keep only five shells in their own possession and give the rest to the other soldiers there. The shortage of ammunition was matched by the shortage of food. The famished Confederates resorted to scavenging food from the knapsacks of dead Federal soldiers. The Confederate artillerymen were ordered only to fire at intervals at a specific target in order to conserve their scanty supply of shells. The ammunition wagons were miles away from the battle. By contrast, Federal artillery was mercilessly pulverizing the Confederate batteries and their crews. Entire crews lay in mangled heaps with the shattered pieces of their guns. The noise from the artillery barrage was so loud, it could be heard fifty miles away. Van Dorn left the battlefield without informing all of his men he was retreating. His men, for the most part, did not know he had left, and they continued fighting until all their ammunition was used up, and they resorted to firing trace chains and blacksmith tools in their cannons. When Curtis ordered a bayonet charge, the Confederates, who were mainly armed with shotguns, were routed, and the situation became not an orderly retreat, but a case of every man for himself fleeing to escape from being killed or captured. The fighting ceased on March 8. As the frantic Confederates fled from the battlefield and



General Stand Watie

streamed into Fayetteville, a civilian, William Baxter, said the entire fifty-foot-wide road was filled with men who were animated by the desire to get away. He said it was no longer an army, but was a confused mob, which had discarded everything—guns, hats, knapsacks, blankets—that would impede their flight. They were all hungry, and those who were fortunate enough to come across a chicken or pig, only stopped long enough to butcher the pig and eat it with the bristles still on it. The remnants of Van Dorn’s army fled until it reached Van Buren, where there were supplies.

After the battle, Pea Ridge was covered with dead bodies and horses. The overpowering stench from the decaying corpses was so offensive and nauseating that General Curtis had to move his headquarters from the site to Bentonville. He was unable to pursue Van Dorn to Van Buren due to his shortage of food and ammunition, necessities that forced him to withdraw his army from Pea Ridge. An exchange of prisoners took place, as well as an exchange of coldly-polite letters between Van Dorn and Curtis, which are in the *Official Records*.

Van Dorn asked permission to send a burial party to the field. Curtis’s response granted the request and added, “We find on the battlefield, contrary to civilized warfare, many of the Federal dead who were tomahawked, scalped, and their bodies shamefully mangled.” Another letter from Curtis said, “My loss of killed and wounded will exceed my estimate of 1,000. General Pike commanded the Indian forces. They shot arrows

Continued on page 68

Captain Absalom Washington Farrar

*Company F, 53rd Georgia Infantry
“The Dixie Guards”*

By Sidney D. Farrar, and Judge Sidney C. Farrar, Jr.

Members of Col. Charles T. Zachry Camp 108, McDonough, GA

Absalom Washington Farrar, the only child of George Washington Farrar and Susan (Harvey-Bunkley) Farrar, was born August 22, 1830, in Walton, Georgia. Soon after his birth the family moved to the Bersheba District of Henry County, Georgia. His grandfather, Absalom Farrar, adopted him on July 3, 1837, after the premature death of his father.

Absalom Washington Farrar married Miss Amanda Young Daniel on December 17, 1851, in the Bersheba Area, of Henry County, Georgia. His Grandfather and Step Grandmother both died before 1860 and are believed to be buried in the Farrar Plot in the Philadelphia Methodist Church Cemetery.

Absalom Washington Farrar, the father of three young children, joined Company F, 53rd Georgia Infantry Regiment of the Confederate Army as a Private on May 2, 1862 in Henry County, Georgia.

He was promoted to full junior lieutenant 2nd class, September 4, 1862. During May 1863, he was at the Battle of Chancellorsville when General T. J. “Stonewall” Jackson was mortally wounded. When the General was brought through the lines, news of this calamity was attempted to be suppressed; however, word spread like wildfire through the ranks.

Farrar was wounded in the thigh in the fighting over the Wheat Field on July 2, 1863, during the Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He was evacuated by wagon to Richmond for hospitalization. It was later noted a Minnie ball passed through his left thigh just above the knee cutting the tendons and leaders to mend so he could not straighten his knee joint.

He and Capt. James W. Vandergriff were both wounded on December 1, 1863 at the Battle of Knoxville by the bursting of a shell immediately under them. It also noted, in later life, he lost the partial use of his left arm and leg. Also, the hearing in his left ear was destroyed. He was promoted to full lieutenant 1st class on December 22, 1863, and then to full captain on January 12, 1865.

Capt. Absalom Farrar and the last remnant of Co. F, 53rd Georgia Infantry were captured at Saylor’s Creek, Virginia, on April 6, 1865, and held by the Provost Marshal General, Army of the Potomac April 12 and 13, 1865. He then was held at the Old Capitol Prison on April 14 – 17, 1865. From there he was interned at the Union Prison located on Johnson’s Island, Ohio, on April 19, 1865, and he was paroled on Oath, June 18, 1865.

The whereabouts of the captured Colors of Co.

F, 53rd Georgia Infantry are unknown!

After returning from Ohio, Capt. Absalom Farrar arrived in Henry County, Georgia and located the place where his wife, Amanda Y. (Daniel) Farrar and his children were living, as Sherman's Bummers passed through this area of Henry County on their march to the sea. When he knocked on the door, Sidney Washington Farrar, his oldest son, cautiously went to see who was at the door, as these were hard and perilous times in Georgia. After seeing the man who was at the door, his son ran to tell his Mother "there was a strange man at the door."

When asked how he was treated as a prisoner of war, he would only relate, "The other prisoners and I were not treated very well."

Capt. Farrar farmed in the Tussahaw District of Henry County, Georgia, in the vicinity of the Philadelphia Methodist Church of which he and his family were members for more than forty years.

He always played his violin at all family gatherings; but when his only daughter, Edda Lucretia. (Farrar) Davis died in 1882, he never played his violin again!

In the final years of his life, Capt. Farrar received a Confederate Pension from State of Georgia due to his increasing debilitation, which resulted from the wounds he received at the Battles of Gettysburg and Knoxville.

Amanda Y. Farrar died on May 8, 1895. (The date on her tombstone is incorrect.) Capt. Farrar then married Miss Elizabeth Thompson on August 27, 1895. Sometime after that date he moved to Hampton, Georgia, where he died July 16, 1908. Capt. Farrar's obituary is as follows:



Henry County Weekly, Friday, July 24, 1908
Capt. A. Farrar Dead

On last Thursday, July 16, Captain Absalom Farrar died at his home at Hampton after an illness of several months caused by a fall he received after the first of March this year. He was one of the county's oldest and most highly esteemed citizens and his death has the occasion of much genuine sorrow to his host of friends throughout the county. He was about 78 years old. He was a brave and gallant old Confederate Soldier and fought through the entire war until almost its close when he was captured and taken to a northern prison. He was married twice. Miss Amanda Daniel was his first wife and after her death several years ago he married Miss Elizabeth Thompson who survives him. He has three sons, S. W. Farrar of this place, C. H. Farrar of Jenkinsburg and A. H. Farrar of Tussahaw He was a consecrated member of Philadelphia Church for 40 years. The funeral and interment was held at the church on Friday last.

Rev. F. J. Mashburn officiating. ❑



Capt. Absalom Washington Farrar's Tombstone, Farrar Plot, Philadelphia United Methodist Church Yard Cemetery, Henry County, Georgia.

“Our History – Our Legacy”

By Jinny Widowski, President General, UDC

Dear Sons,

What an honor and privilege it is for me to be invited to write an article for your magazine. When I was elected in November of 2022, the theme I chose was “Our History – Our Legacy” because the UDC daughters have a deep history and legacy which we are continuing. The UDC was founded on September 10, 1894, in Nashville, TN, by Mrs. Caroline Meriwether Goodlett and Mrs. Anna Davenport Raines of GA. These two ladies chose 5 objects: Benevolence, Patriotic, Memorial, Educational and Historical upon which to base the foundation which we continue to follow steadfastly to this day.

Three years ago, our Memorial Building Headquarters in Richmond, VA was attacked. It was by a mob filled with pure hatred, and yet they don't even know who we are and what we stand for. Despite our efforts to do good, I am always deeply saddened by these attacks on our organization and our monuments because the UDC Daughters are the kindest and most generous ladies I have ever met. I am continually shocked by the lack of understanding and empathy which exists in our nation today allowing anything remotely relating to the Confederacy to be destroyed. The good news is we were able to rebuild and come back stronger. The Lord has a way of protecting his own.

My message to the Daughters is that we need to teach the truths of our History. If we do not teach the complicated reasons for which our ancestors fought, our legacy will be forgotten. My challenge is for everyone to shout from the rooftops the personal stories of their ancestors and their family histories.

Mr. Geoff Walden spoke at our General Convention this past November and his message was that we need to “Say their names out loud,” so they will not be forgotten. There are many factions today trying to erase history by renaming and tearing down historical monuments. We need to continue

to say those hero's names aloud so they will not be forgotten. They are our history and legacy!

We were also honored to have Mr. Jason Boshers attend our General Convention in Lexington, KY.

The General Executive Committee, the CofC President, and I also had the privilege to meet with him while attending a lineage-society meeting last August. We had a wonderful discussion around the issues hurting all lineage organizations at this time. I appreciate all the assistance I received from both Mr. Ed Phillips and Mr. Boshers regarding the defending of the Arlington Reconciliation Monument.

Gentlemen, if you know any ladies with Confederate lineage who share the love of history and are interested in joining the UDC, please have them contact our headquarters. Also, we publish a wonderful monthly magazine containing many historical articles as well as contact information about our organization. Please consider taking out a yearly subscription or sponsoring an ad listing your local events.

I am looking forward to attending your Homecoming event in May and meeting many of you. Please feel to reach out to me with questions you might have.

May 2024 bring you much happiness and good health!

The Lord bless you and keep you; the Lord make his face shine on you and be gracious to you; the Lord turn his face toward you and give you peace. Numbers 6:24-26

Thank you again,

Jinny Widowski
President General, UDC 2022-2024



Fighting to Preserve Confederate Valor and the Reconciliation of a Nation

The Facts behind the SCV's fight to preserve the Reconciliation Memorial at Arlington National Cemetery

By Judge Advocate-in-Chief H. Edward Phillips, III, Esq.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans (or "SCV") have been tasked with preserving the valor of our Confederate ancestors, which stems directly from the Charge given to our forebearers in New Orleans on April 25, 1906, by Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee, Commander General of the UCV. He specifically committed us to fight for our Confederate ancestors and "... the vindication of the cause for which [he] fought. To [our] strength [has been] given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also. ..." Since that day, the Sons of Confederate Veterans has been leading the fight to do just that. Sometimes the fight is to be gentlemen, to be virtuous, to place the needs of others above our own. By doing these things, we also must be aware of the need to grow our organization, to encourage others to protect and preserve the history of our Nation and to never be arrogant or haughty.

Also, in fighting to fulfill *The Charge* by being virtuous Southern Gentlemen, we must also do battle in our nation's courts to save the physical memorials dedicated to those virtues, which includes the Reconciliation Memorial by Moses Ezekiel which was removed less than four weeks ago from Section 16 of Arlington National Cemetery ("ANC").

We have a three-member legal team comprised of me, H. Edward Phillips, III in Middle Tennessee, S. Braxton ("Colt") Puryear in Virginia, and paralegal David Tamer in North Carolina. Both Colt and I are members of the SCV, David has Confederate ancestors and fights to honor their memories in standing tall in this fight. Colt is not only a mem-

ber of the Virginia Division, he is an attorney and served our country as a Ranger in the United States Army. As for me, I am the new Judge Advocate-in-Chief of the SCV, the Tennessee Division JAG and the JAG for the Samuel Rush Watkins Camp 29, as well the Commander of the Tennessee Society of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars.

Below is what your member donations to the SCV's Heritage Defense Fund have done to fight the United States Department of Defense, the Department of the Army, and yes, the "Naming Commission." This fight is your fight, and our fight!

The Sons of Confederate Veterans began planning and preparation in 2022 after the release of the initial report from the Naming Commission on May 22nd of that year.

It was clear the Naming Commission's activities would have to be monitored as not only were the names of US Military posts, forts, naval vessels, and bases on the block, the SCV knew the Naming Commission would eventually turn its eyes toward the Reconciliation Memorial at ANC.

From May 22, 2022 forward we began to meet and discuss with other stakeholders to develop strategy and potential multi-prong attack.

As we were developing our plans, we also began to monitor what committees were being formed at ANC and what schedules were being set for meetings as we knew the SCV would have to act as a consulting party during the review required by the National Environmental Protection Act ("NEPA") and under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (the "NHPA").

The Legal Team was formally assembled in August of 2022 and immediately began their work;

Continued on page 58

Children of the Confederacy

Theme 2023-2024:

“Faith of Our Fathers”

By Caroline T., President General, Children of the Confederacy®

Dear Gentlemen of the SCV,

Each year, the Children of the Confederacy General Organization, selects a theme. This year, the theme for the Children of the Confederacy is “Faith of Our Fathers.” One of the reasons I chose this theme for the 2023-2024 term is the importance of the Revival which swept through the soldier camps of the South during the War for Southern Independence. The Children of the Confederacy is challenging its members to research this great Revival. To help us accomplish this goal, the members of the Children of the Confederacy are reading the book *Christ in the Camp* by J. William Jones. This book contains many accounts of the Revival in the Southern armies. The soldiers, officers, and families throughout the South were greatly influenced by the Revival. Families feared for their sons in sending them off to war. They were concerned for their physical well-being but also for their spiritual welfare. Families worried for many reasons as war camps were notorious for being places of many vices. Soldiers would often be unable to attend worship services regularly to be refreshed in their Christian values and morals. In spite of the sinful influences common to war camps, revival still broke out in the Southern armies.

J. William Jones recorded much of the true history of the Revival when he wrote the book *Christ in the Camp*. The book is largely a compilation of accounts and articles from various people, mainly Chaplains and Reverends, throughout the War Between the States. When Jones wrote the book, he expressed a desire it would be useful for the younger generations. “The book is sent forth with the

fervent prayer that yet more in the future than in the past, it may prove useful in showing our young people the power of religion to promote real manhood, and in leading our old soldiers to follow their Christian leaders, and comrades, ‘even as they, also, followed Christ.’” (Jones, Preface). The Children of the Confederacy is putting his book to good use this year. As a historically-minded organization, it is important that we focus on educating our members on the truth of history. Through reading and researching the faith of our fathers, members are learning about the true causes for which our ancestors fought.

Many of our Confederate Generals were firm believers in Christ. Generals Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and J.E.B. Stuart are just a few of the leaders who professed Christianity. The soldiers of the South had Godly military leaders throughout the War. A very strong Christian influence was present within these camps. Many soldiers felt themselves improved by their time in the camps of the Confederacy. “Some religious soldiers state that such is the pious influence in their companies, they believe themselves improved instead of injured by the camp. Of that this could be said of all!” (Jones, 31). It became very common for Christians to be found throughout the camps. George W. Hyde, Post



Chaplain, wrote; "I am glad to announce that the Lord has been good to us at this post. For some time past deep seriousness has pervaded the minds of the masses of soldiers congregated here. Profound attention has been given to the preached word, and your unworthy brother has never been more encouraged in 'holding forth the word of life.'" (Jones, 221). Such accounts were numerous within the South throughout the War Between the States. Another wrote; "Some relief was found in reading and the other recreations of camp life. Prayer meetings and preaching claimed the interest of those who were religiously inclined, and on several occasions these grew into revivals that played havoc in the ranks of the sinners." (Wiley, 63).

We have a rich heritage in our Confederate ancestors. Many of them fought for the cause of the South while resting their souls in Christ. Our organizations were founded for the purpose of honoring and remembering the legacies of these ancestors. It is so important that we recognize the faith of our fathers during the trials and struggles of war. I would like to encourage each of you to join us in reading the book *Christ in the Camp*. It is an excellent resource for learning how Christ

influenced the Camps of the South.

If you know any young people who might be interested in joining the Children of the Confederacy, please sign them up. We need more members to help our organization remain strong. Please reach out to Mrs. Tami Hurley, UDC Third Vice President General, at udc3vpg@yahoo.com for information. We are recruiting children ages birth to eighteen years.

Thank you for your support!

In Southern Love,
 Caroline T.
 President General
 Children of the Confederacy
 2023-2024

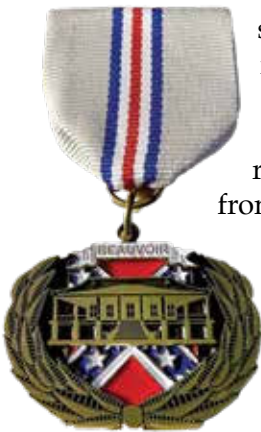
Bibliography

Jones, William. *Christ in the Camp: The True Story of the Great Revival During the War Between the States*. Sprinkle Publications, 1986.

Wiley, Bell Irvin. *The Life of Johnny Reb: The Common Soldier of the Confederacy*. Garden City, N.Y., Doubleday, 1971.



Help Needed!!



Beauvoir, the last home of Confederate President Jefferson Davis in Biloxi, Mississippi suffered severe damage from Hurricane Katrina in 2005 and is still in need of repairs and upkeep.

The home, presidential library, museum, and Confederate cemetery making up the grounds at Beauvoir are one of the few locations people can still visit to find the real truth about the Confederacy, its leaders, the fight for States' Rights, and freedom from an overbearing government.

The main entrance driveway needs repair (this is the first impression a visitor gets). The current government, just like the one our ancestors fought, has made material and labor costs overly high. SCV Sam Davis Camp 596 is requesting donations to help the project of paving the driveway. Please help us keep this beautiful property maintained as befitting our president's last home. For each donation of \$35 (or more) the Sam Davis Camp will acknowledge your donation with a one-of-a-kind Beauvoir Medal and Certificate of Appreciation as a thank you for your donation.

Donations can be sent to: SCV Sam Davis Camp 596, PO Box 7532, D'iberville, MS 39540.

Deo Vindice!

Joe Newman
 1st Lt. Commander
 228-326-8263

Donald C. McFall
 Adjutant
 228-297-0007
mastersarg70@gmail.com



The Sons of Confederate Veterans 129th National Reunion

in Historic Charleston, South Carolina

July 16 thru 20, 2024

Featured Tours Include:

First Shots of The War Between The States!



Wed. July 17

Fort Sumter Boat Tour

World's First Successful Combat Submarine!



Thurs. July 18

**Hunley Submarine
And Museum**

DINE ON THE BEAUTIFUL
CHARLESTON HARBOR!



**Fri. July 19 &
Sat. July 20**

**Dinner Cruises on
Charleston Harbor**

Limited Number of Tickets Available

Ladies Tour of Charleston
Market & Confederate
Museum at Market Hall



Fri. July 19

**Confederate
Museum**

Tour of Charleston Battery &
Whitepoint Garden



Fri. July 19

Charleston Battery Tour

For complete info, go to: **www.scv4.org/2024**



Host Hotel & Reunion Site:

Embassy Suites Airport Hotel & Convention Center

5055 International Blvd., North Charleston, South Carolina 29418 Phone (843) 747-1882

Special SCV Rate of \$149/night + tax

Reunion hosted by Secession Camp 4 - Charleston, SC

Mail to: SCV4, PO Box 1049, Ladson, SC 29456 Email: Support@scv4.org



Sons of Confederate Veterans

129th Annual National Reunion

Charleston, South Carolina July 16-21, 2024

REGISTRATION FORM



Please Print Clearly or Type

Name: _____

Address: _____

Street or PO Box _____ City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____
 Email: _____ Phone #: () _____

SCV Camp Name: _____ Camp #: _____ State: _____

Your Rank, Title, or Position: _____

Spouse Name (for Name Badge): _____ (Note: Do not pay registration fee for spouse - not required)

One Free Ancestor Ad Info:

Ancestor Name		Company	Unit	State of Service			
Date	Time	Event			Price	Qty	Total
SCV Only Reunion Registration - Includes Medal (REGULAR - Jan 1, 2024 until July 1, 2024)					\$100		
Tue. July 16, 2024	6:00 PM	Dinner - The Battle of Secessionville by Gene Kizer Jr.			\$80		
Wed. July 17, 2024	10:30 AM	Fort Sumter Tour 1 (includes bus ride from hotel & back)			\$100		
Wed. July 17, 2024	12:30 PM	Fort Sumter Luncheon (Note: luncheon overlaps with both tour times, so do not purchase luncheon & Ft. Sumter tour)			\$60		
Wed. July 17, 2024	1:00 PM	Fort Sumter Tour 2 (includes bus ride from hotel & back)			\$100		
Wed. July 17, 2024	6:00 PM	Fort Sumter Dinner			\$80		
Thu. July 18, 2024	12:30 PM	Heritage Luncheon (NOTE: luncheon will overlap with the Hunley Tour Times 12:30, 1:00, & 1:30)			\$60		
Thu. July 18, 2024		Tour - H.L. Hunley Submarine & Museum (includes bus) Circle Desired Tour Time 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00 Only 50 people per time slot Tour times assigned on 1st come basis so times not guaranteed			\$55		
Thu. July 18, 2024	2:00 PM	UDC Ladies Tea & Antebellum Fashion Show			\$45		
Thu. July 18, 2024	5:30 PM	Hunley Dinner & Afterhours Tour w/ Randy Burbage includes a dinner at hotel, then self-drive to Hunley tour			\$95		
Thu. July 18, 2024	6:00 PM	Confederate Spy Rose Greenhow Dinner with Emily Lapisardi			\$80		
Fri. July 19, 2024	7:00 AM	Breakfast - Chaplain's Breakfast			\$35		
Fri. July 19, 2024	9:30 AM	UDC Museum & Market Street (All Day 9:30 to 3:30)			\$45		
Fri. July 19, 2024	12:30 PM	SCV Awards Luncheon			\$60		
Fri. July 19, 2024	2:30 PM	Tour - Battery / White Point Garden (includes bus)			\$45		
Fri. July 19, 2024	5:30 PM	Union Terror Dinner with Jeff Addicott			\$80		
Fri. July 19, 2024	4:30 PM	Fort Sumter Dinner Cruise & Afterhours Tour w/ Rick Hatcher NOTE: self-drive to tour boat downtown & dinner served onboard.			\$100		
Sat. July 20, 2024	7:00 AM	Mech Calv Breakfast			\$35		
Sat. July 20, 2024	12:30 PM	Castle Pinckney Luncheon Luncheon			\$60		
Sat. July 20, 2024	12:30 PM	Tour of St. Michaels Church / Provost Dungeon (LIMITED TOUR - only 50 tickets available)			\$50		
Sat. July 20, 2024	4:30 PM	Charleston Harbor Dinner Cruise NOTE: self-drive to tour boat downtown & dinner served onboard.			\$120		
Sat. July 20, 2024	7:00 PM	SCV Banquet, Debutante Presentation & Grand Ball NOTE: Dress Attire is Coat & Tie or Period Uniform / Civilian			\$100		
EXTRA Ancestor Memorial Ad (Note: 1 free Memorial ad included with registration cost) NOTE: To submit additional Ancestors Memorial info, USE back of this form or separate form.					\$10		
EXTRA Reunion Medal (Note: 1 medal is included with registration, so order extras here)					\$25		
2024 Numbered (1-100) Reunion Medal (This medal NOT included with registration)					\$100		
FINAL TOTAL - Registration, Tours, and Meals							

Please make checks payable to: "Low Country SCV"
 Mail form & check to: **Low Country SCV, PO Box 1049, Ladson, SC 29456-1049**
 For more information, please email: support@SCV4.org



The Sons of Confederate Veterans
129th ANNUAL NATIONAL REUNION

2024 REUNION SCHEDULE



Tuesday July 16, 2024

Battle of Secessionville Dinner with Gene Kizer, Jr.

Scheduled Time

6:00 PM to 8:00 PM

Wednesday July 17, 2024

Registration / Credentials / Vendor Set Up

8:00 AM – 5:00 PM

GEC Meeting

2:00 PM – 4:00 PM

Fort Sumter Luncheon at Hotel

12:30 PM – 1:30 PM

Fort Sumter Boat Tour 1

10:30 AM – 2:30 PM

Fort Sumter Boat Tour 2

1:00 PM – 5:00 PM

Fort Sumter Dinner at Hotel

6:00 PM – 8:30 PM

Thursday July 18, 2024

Registration / Credentials / Vendor Sales

7:00 AM – 5:00 PM

Opening Ceremonies

8:00 AM – 8:45 AM

Business Session I

9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Heritage Luncheon

12:30 PM – 1:30 PM

Tour of H. L. Hunley Submarine & Museum

12:30 PM – 5:30 PM

Ladies Tea & Antebellum Fashion Show by UDC

2:00 PM – 4:00 PM

Hunley Dinner & Afterhours Tour (Limited Tickets Available)

5:30 PM – 8:00 PM

Confederate Spy Rose Greenhow Dinner with Emily Lapisardi

6:00 PM – 8:00 PM

Friday July 19, 2024

Registration / Credentials / Vendor Sales

7:00 AM – 5:00 PM

Chaplain's Breakfast

7:00 AM – 8:00 AM

Business Session II

8:00 AM – 12:00 PM

SCV Awards Luncheon

12:30 PM – 2:00 PM

Ladies Tour Charleston Market & Confederate Museum

10:30 AM – 3:30 PM

Tour of Charleston Battery & White Point Garden

2:30 PM – 5:00 PM

Union Terror Dinner with Jeff Addicott

5:30 PM – 7:00 PM

Fort Sumter Dinner Harbor Cruise (Limited Tickets Available)

4:30 PM – 8:00 PM

SCV Memorial Service

6:00 PM – 7:00 PM

Oratory Contest

8:00 PM – 10:30 PM

Saturday July 20, 2024

Registration

7:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Credentials

7:00 AM – 11:00 AM

Vendor Sales

7:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Mech Calv Breakfast

7:00 AM – 8:00 AM

Meeting of the Three Armies

8:00 AM – 9:15 AM

Business Session III

9:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Castle Pinckney Luncheon

12:30 PM – 1:30 PM

St. Michael Church & Provost Dungeon Tour (Limited Tickets)

1:00 PM – 5:30 PM

GEC Meeting

2:00 PM – 4:00 PM

Charleston Harbor Dinner Cruise (Limited Tickets Available)

4:30 PM – 8:00 PM


CIC Reception

6:00 PM – 7:00 PM

SCV Banquet, Debutante Presentation & Grand Ball

7:00 PM – 11:30 PM

Note: Start times of all tours are subject to change pending final schedule.



Seeking Candidates For
**DEBUTANTE
PRESENTATION**
AT SCV NATIONAL
REUNION 2024
CHARLESTON, SC
July 20, 2024

The Sons of Confederate Veterans is currently accepting applications for young ladies to be presented at our Grand Ball to be held on July 20, 2024, at Embassy Suites Hotel & Convention Center in North Charleston, South Carolina.

To Qualify for Acceptance

- **Genealogical:** A debutante must be a young lady related to a Confederate soldier & sponsored by a SCV Camp or Division.
- **Age:** A debutante must be between the ages of 16 to 23 at the time of the presentation at the Reunion Ball.
- **Marital/ Childbearing:** A debutante must never have been married; had a marriage annulled; given birth; or be engaged.
- **Escort:** The debutante must be escorted by a male when presented.
- **Rehearsal:** The debutante Must attend the Saturday morning presentation rehearsal, preferably with her escort.
- **Previous Debut:** A debutante may not have been presented previously at any National SCV Reunion.
- **Cost:** The cost is \$150 and includes Grand Ball Ticket, Welcome Bag, Nosegay, Faux Pearl Set, and Debutante Luncheon on Saturday.

Do **NOT** miss this **Once-In-Lifetime Opportunity** for your daughter, niece, or grand-daughter to be presented at the Grand Ball for a National Sons of Confederate Veterans Reunion! Deadline for application is May 15, 2024.

FORMS: <https://scv4.org/2024/forms-and-downloads/>

For more information, please contact Carolyn Arnold
cbarnold1944@gmail.com OR support@scv4.org



Where Is He?

By John S. "Jack" Gibson

William,
A Responsible And Devout Young Man,
Left His Farm, The Army To Join,
His Duty To Do, His All To Protect:
Family, Home, Neighbors, And Friends.

For Many Months He Had Been Gone;
His Family Knew Not Where Or Why.
When Last Heard From,
His 52nd Georgia Was Leaving
For Battle Somewhere, Not Nearby.

Word Finally Came From The Chaplain
Of An Army Hospital In Atlanta.
There, William Had Been Taken For Care.
But Now There He Was No Longer;
His Many Bloody Wounds
Were More Than His Body Could Bear.

He Could Not Say His Goodbye,
Since Now He Lay Peacefully
Under Green Grass And Blue Sky,
A Spot Marked By A Granite Shaft,
Pointing Up To Heaven On High.

At Last His Family Knew
Where Their Missing Soldier Had Been.
They Missed Him Greatly,
But Knew In The End,
He Had "Fought The Good Fight,
Finished His Race, And Kept The Faith.*" Amen.

*Adapted from II Timothy 4:7

*Jack Gibson is a member of the Captain James P. Douglas Camp 124, Tyler, Texas.
Corporal William L. Gurley is one of his Confederate ancestors.*

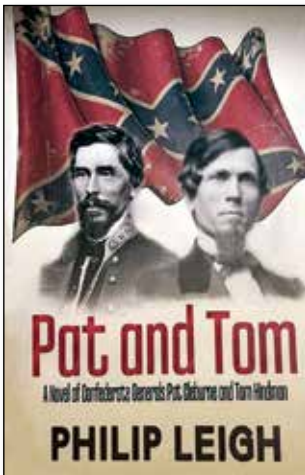




Books in Print

Pat and Tom: A Novel of Confederate Generals Pat Cleburne and Tom Hindman

Author Philip Leigh has again turned his talents in historical interpretation to a novel based on the friendship and war experiences of two Arkansas generals. Pat Cleburne and Tom Hindman left Helena, Arkansas to lead local men in the fight for Southern independence. The fact they both ended up fighting in the Western Theatre, often in the same army, gave the men opportunities to continue their friendship during the war.



Through the body of the story the trials of the army come to light, and we learn much of the common soldier's feelings as well as those of the officers. The soldier's thoughts, and worries, about home come through from letters and conversations. The frustration soldiers feel when opportunities for victory are lost because of blunders or incompetence are evident. The dialogue in a novel can make these facts and feelings come to life.

The campaigns of the Army of Tennessee come to life through the eyes of these generals and those around them. There was much frustration as victory often eluded the army. More than once the soldiers answered the call and won the field on the first day of battle, only to have poor leadership or the 'fog of war' reverse their fortunes when battle was resumed. It was difficult for men to

retreat away from their homes, knowing the enemy was destroying the South as their war machine moved on. Cleburne and Hindman were aware of their soldiers' concerns, and through superior leadership urged them to greater efforts when morale was low.

Immigration is a topic which receives some attention. Immigrants played a significant role in the war, and their allegiance hung on many factors. Their background, as well as where they lived, even their occupation. Pat Cleburne was one of those immigrants, and he had brothers who fought for the Union. Henry Morton Stanley, of "Dr. Livingston, I presume" fame, is a minor character in the story, living in Arkansas near Cleburne and Hindman.

The novel ends with Pat Cleburne's death at Franklin, Tennessee. The Historical Note at the end of the novel gives some interesting information on some of the main characters' lives after the war. It also tackles one of the threads which is woven through the latter part of the novel — Cleburne's idea to give slaves freedom in exchange for their service in the army. Though this idea was finally adopted too late in the war to help the South, when proposed by Cleburne its adoption would have changed the course, if not the outcome, of the war.

I would have liked to have seen a little more space devoted to Hindman's sojourn in Arkansas in independent command. Even though this is a novel, many battles and maneuvers are detailed. A few maps would be helpful.

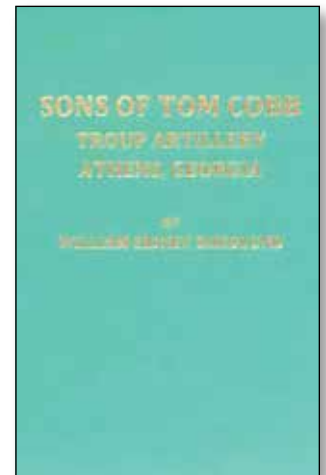
A very enjoyable and interesting book. It follows events so closely that I believe even those who prefer history to novels will find this a rewarding read.

Author: Philip Leigh
 Publisher: Leigh House
www.amazon.com
 Paperback \$14.95

Reviewed by Brett Moffatt

Sons of Tom Cobb, Troup Artillery, Athens, Georgia

This particular book is loaded with minute details of the lives of the soldiers, their officers, their units, etc. A great deal of information not only of the companies involved, but details of the troops, their days and nights. Their marches in heat, cold, rain and snow.



Details of the particular battles they engaged in. And, camp life between marches and battles. The difficulties in getting rations to the troops in certain areas, especially during battles, but also due to weather, terrain, etc.

There is also a great deal of information on many individuals. For example; I feel sure we all know General Robert E. Lee had ancestors involved in the Declaration of Independence, and the United States Constitution. I am sure it is generally well known the father of Robert E. Lee rode with General Washington during the Revolutionary War. However, on page 38, we find the information that Lt. Colonel John A, Washington, the great-grandnephew of President George Washington, and one of the last members of the Washington family to own Mount Vernon, was riding scout with Major William "Rooney" Lee. The two descendants of two of the staunchest Founding families, dedicated to Independence, Freedom, Government at the Consent of

Continued on page 54

Army of Northern Virginia



Members of **Secession Camp 4**, Charleston, SC, and The Citadel Reenactor Society enjoyed the Gettysburg reenactment at Daniel Lady Farm. Shown are Camp 4 members William Sharbrough and Cain Griffin. Their 1860s tent was set up among the artillery area and they camped four nights in the rustic setting, living like soldiers. William and Cain were on the cannon of Kanawa Battery, and Joseph carried a rifle with the 36th Georgia Infantry.



The **Columbus County Volunteers Camp 794**, Whiteville, NC, welcomed their newest member, Cadet Benjamin R. Tarpley. As seen in the photo, Benjie happily accepted his certificate. Adjutant William Thompson, his father Pastor Matthew Tarpley, his mom Sarah Tarpley, and Camp Commander Michael Hollingsworth are pictured from left.



John Thomas Ashley Camp 43, Honea Path, SC, Commander Keith Lawton welcomes Mark Gambrell to the camp.



Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828, Callands, VA, Commander Ricky E. Pritchett presented Cadet Sgt. Sam Siebert of Chatham High School in Pittsylvania County, VA, with the JROTC *H. L. Hunley* Award. The camp has presented three awards this season to the County School Cadets.



Captain Moses Wood Camp 125, Gaffney, SC, set up and sold Southern merchandise at the Ed Brown Rodeo in Blacksburg, South Carolina. In the very back is Joe Fowler; then from left are Lt. Commander Lamar Guest, Commander Randon Thomas, Richard Thomas, Chuck Bolin, Mark Sheppard, Cecil Goforth, Andrew Parker, and Stephen Parker.



Members of the **Horry Rough and Readys Camp 1026**, Myrtle Beach, SC, attended the South Carolina 7th Brigade Cemetery cleanup and headstone installation at Watts Cemetery, Green Sea, SC.

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



Members of the **Captain Vincent Camalier Camp 1359**, Lusby, MD, (Maryland's oldest camp) annually participate in the Memorial Day service at the local American Legion Post in southern Maryland, very close to the actual location of the Point Lookout prisoner of war final burial grounds at the Federal monument in Scotland, MD. On these grounds, this camp ensures our colors fly each and every day of the year.



Past Chaplain-in-Chief Herman White, left, a member of the **Lt. F. C. Frazier Camp 668**, High Point, NC, spoke to the **Col. L. L. Polk Camp 1486**, Garner, NC, on the life and exploits of Lt. Colonel Milius "Bushwhacker" Johnston. Shown with Chaplain White is Lieutenant Commander Daniel Simmons.



Members of the **Sgt. John A. Lisk Camp 1502**, Troy, NC, erected two billboards beside the Uwharrie Fire Department on NC Hwy 109; one faces north and one faces south. The local fire department has flown a Confederate flag for many years, even in defiance of county commissioners which tried to get them to take it down several years ago. The flag still flies!



Members of the **Private Wallace Bowling Camp 1400**, LaPlata, MD, performed an Adopt-A-Highway trash pickup, in this, their 34th year, proudly doing this community service. Shown from left, Jim Leapley, Donnie Bowie, Rick Hunt, Josh Gilroy, Brian Piaquadio, Charlie Ward, Jim Dunbar, Dennis Spears and Richard Bergren.



New member of the **Col. Henry K. Burwyn, Jr. Camp 1485**, East Wake County, NC, center, is Dr. Jim Bailey receiving his membership certificate. Shown from left are Mrs. Margaret Bailey, Dr. Bailey, and Camp Commander Dr. Boyd D. Cathey.



The **Matthew Fontaine Maury Camp 1722**, Fredericksburg, VA, had the privilege of placing a grave marker for Sgt. Granville Embrey whose remains were reinterred to the Ramoth Baptist Church Cemetery, located in Stafford, VA, about eight years ago. Shown, from left, Brad Mena, Louis Buttgens, Carl Tomlin, Roy Perry, Charlotte "Embrey" Sharp-descendant of Granville Embrey, Robert Wood and Tom Davis.

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



Stuart's Horse Artillery Camp 1784, Floyd, VA, honors Confederate Veterans as a community service project of locating and cleaning forgotten cemeteries. Recently the camp was honored to recognize ten Confederate Veterans resting in Jennelle Cemetery, Christiansburg, VA. They were assisted in these rites by **Fincastle Rifles Camp 1326**, Roanoke, VA; **Flat Top Copperheads Camp 1694**, Princeton, WV; **Walker-Terry Camp 1758**, Wytheville, VA; **Saltville Home Guard Camp 2098**, Saltville, VA; **Bernie Chapman Camp 148**, Union, WV, as well as Hamilton Wade Chapter 949, UDC, and Lucy Breckenridge Chapter 4 of the OCR.



Major Charles Q. Petty Camp 872, Gastonia, NC, Commander Rowdy Ferguson, center, welcomes new members Larry Barker, left, and Ed Barker, right.



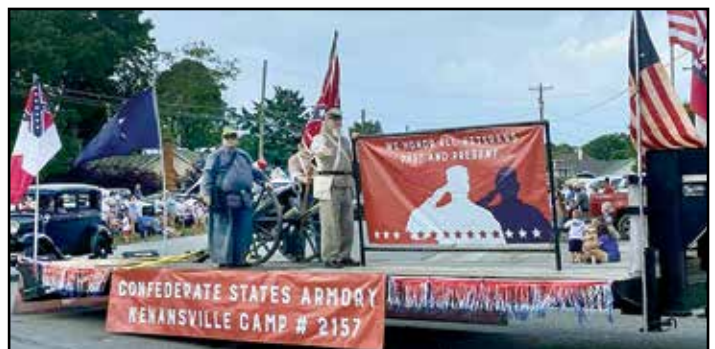
Col. John B. Palmer Camp 1946, Burnsville, NC, recently mowed Old Zion Cemetery in Yancey County. Zion is the resting place of several Confederate soldiers.



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, member Keith Holyfield flagged his 3rd great grandfather's grave.



At the annual Taylorsville Apple Festival, members of the **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC, Wayne Sigman and Commander Sonny Cook are shown manning a booth.



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



Army of Northern Virginia



Burke Tigers Camp 2162, Valdese, NC, honor guard attended a ceremony honoring Confederate veterans in Gaston County, NC.



The **Dearing-Beaugard Camp 1813**, Colonial Heights, VA, held its 25th Annual Memorial Day Service at the historic Blandford Cemetery. This year the service was dedicated to Private William H. Hardee who fought bravely on June 9, 1864, to defend the City of Petersburg. Pictured top row, Mike Wright, Commander Kenny Bage, Fred Taylor; middle row, Bill James, VA Division Commander Tony Griffin, Donald Ponton; front row, Mary Neville, Janet Perkins, Emily Stafford Peter.



Mason Dixon Guards Camp 2183, Ellendale, DE, Commander Troy Sturgill and his '55 Chevy, affectionately named 'Maybelline' visited the Delaware Confederate Monument in Georgetown, DE.



The **Maryland SCV Color Guard** participated in the Monument Dedication for the new Rose Greenhow Monument in Mount Olivet Cemetery in Frederick, MD. Commander Gary Casteel Culp, was the sculptor.



Capt. David Williams/Holly Shelter Volunteers Camp 2267, Burgaw, NC, had a very successful booth at the NC Blueberry Festival.



Robert Hayes, left, (author of article on South Carolina Signers Monument, March/April 2023 *Confederate Veteran*) was pinned as Guardian of the Unknown Soldier in Abbeville, SC, at Secession Hill by **SC Division** Guardian Chairman Archie Herring, right. Markers were dedicated for Hayes, Albert Jackson, Jack Marlar, and James and Bernice Layden at the Signers Monument.

Army of Tennessee



Members of the **Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87**, Knoxville, TN, helped remove a large tree from the grounds of Bleak House (Confederate Memorial Hall) in Knoxville for the Ladies of the UDC.



The **Brig. Gen. John C. Carter Camp 207**, Waynesboro, GA, continued the tradition of observing Confederate Memorial Service on or near April 26. The ceremony was held at the historic Waynesboro Confederate Memorial Cemetery. Shown are cannoneers Bernard Martin and Steve Burke.



Isham G. Harris Camp 109, Paris, TN, held a commemoration of the Battle of Paris, March, 11, 1862. The **Orphan Brigade of (Gen. Lloyd Tilghman) Camp 1495**, Paducah KY, came down to support the Harris Camp.



Wayne Tate and Hal Jones presented "An Afternoon with Generals Lee and Grant" during the **Colonel Alfred Johnston Camp 276**, Benton, KY, Lee/Jackson Dinner in Benton.



Otho French Strahl Camp 176, Union City, TN, Commander Harry Weatherly presented a Certificate of Appreciation to Kenneth Cruce who keeps watch on the Unknown Confederate Dead Cemetery and Monument. He has one of his security cameras pointed at the Cemetery to keep watch and protect it.



Cradle of the Confederacy Camp 692, Montgomery, AL, welcomes their newest member, Davis Bullock, left. Pictured with Davis is his grandfather who serves as acting chaplain.

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



James Johnson, member of **Maj. Gen. William D. McCain HQ Camp 584**, Columbia, TN, paid his respects at the unmarked grave of Private Lewis Miller, 36th VA Infantry. James is in process of ordering the VA Headstone and raising funds required by the cemetery association.



Dan Duggan shows off his original Mississippi Rifle to the commander of the **Jefferson Davis Camp 635**, Madison, MS, after Grady Howell's discussion of the part the Mississippi Rifles played in war with Mexico under the command of Col. Jefferson Davis.



Sam Davis Camp 596, Biloxi, MS, member Dale O'Neal placed flags on Confederate Graves for Confederate History Month.



General Robert H. Hatton Camp 723, Lebanon, TN, Commander Tom Wood welcomes newest camp member Don Thomson to the camp.



Col. W. P. Rogers Camp 321, Corinth, MS, new members from left are Cody Sargent, Michael Sargent, Elliot Witt, Michael Spoon, Charles Spoon, Nathan Wilson and Tyler Childers.



The **Admiral Raphael Semmes Camp 1321**, Dearborn, MI, initiated its newest member. Shown, right, are Commander Jonathan McCleese presenting a membership certificate to Compatriot Steven M. Washburn.

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



Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville, FL, has erected a new interpretive marker at Camp Mooney Cemetery on the city's westside. Shortly after the Battle of Olustee, Confederate forces drove the Union foe back to Three Mile Run. Local legend says Confederate dead from this March 1, 1864 action were buried there.



Six members of the **Prattville Dragoons Camp 1524**, Prattville, AL, answered the call to action for the first of the year clean up of Robinson Springs Cemetery where some Confederate Veterans are laid to rest. From left, Thomas Griffith, Bier Butler, John Dennis, Harold Grooms, Bill Myrick and 1st Lt. Commander Rob Schwartz



From left are **Stonewall Jackson Camp 1381**, St. Petersburg, FL, 2nd Lt. Commander Mitch Reed, Commander Bobby Van Zant, Todd and Donna Chamberline, who hosted an information table at the 2 Guys Gun Show in Largo FL.



The **William Lundy Camp 1699**, Crestview, FL, held their meeting at the grave site of Lt. Lundy near Laurel Hill, FL, for April Confederate History Month.



A new monument was purchased and installed in Forsyth County, GA, by the **Col. Hiram Parks Bell Camp 1642**, Cumming, GA.



Major General John C. Breckinridge Camp 1786, Oxford, FL, commemorated Confederate Memorial Day at Pine Level Cemetery where 34 Confederate veterans are interred. They celebrated with the Granville Beville Chapter 2234, UDC, Sumter County, FL. Camp 1786 was very appreciative of the ladies for their hard work in making the event a tremendous success.



Army of Tennessee



Col. Cyrus Sugg, Camp 1792, Adams, TN, members, enjoyed a presentation by a descendant of the camp's namesake, Kevin Sugg, who had attended the recent anniversary of the Battle of Fort Donelson. He spoke on the life and career of Colonel Cyrus Sugg, 50th TN. A member of the musical group, The Bourbon County Minstrels, Kevin and friends entertained after the talk.



New member William Head is inducted at the **Ochlocknee Rifles Camp 1807**, Cairo, GA, by Commander Raymond Harrell, while Adjutant Joshua Ward looks on.



Fort Heiman Camp 1834, Murray, KY, and **Isham G. Harris Camp 109**, Paris, TN, came together to attack and clean the overgrown and forgotten Kennerly Cemetery in Puryear, TN, where there are two Confederate and one Spanish-American soldiers' graves. Camp 1834 members included Commander Barry Grogan, Darren and Ronald Jackson, Steve Spiceland, Chad Hughes and Burt Darnel and Camp 109 members were Adjutant James Swor, James Davis, James Taylor and Wesley Frank.

Confederate Veteran



The **Buckhead-Fort Lawton Brigade Camp 2102**, Millen, GA, held its Confederate Memorial Day Ceremony at the Confederate Veterans Monument on the Jenkins County Courthouse Square. Although the changing political landscape has made such efforts more challenging over the years, the camp continues to honor its Confederate ancestors, while reinforcing its legal standing as stakeholders in the monument's future. Shown, from left, James Saxon, Neil Dickey, Tommy Lane, Ricky Lane, Joe Wilson, Steve Rathbun, Commander Dale Thompson, Mike Scott, Larry Fleming and Darryl Drake.

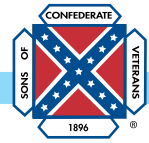


Lt. Gen. Stephen D. Lee's Caledonia Rifles Camp 2140, Caledonia, MS, held their Confederate Memorial Day Service at Friendship Cemetery in Columbus, MS.



Ohio Division Commander, John Anson and staff were present along with Camp Commanders from eight camps plus one from HQ at the Ohio Division Spring meeting

Army of Trans-Mississippi



CA Division Guardians Tod Terry and Greg Frazier render a salute at a newly installed grave marker in the city of Bakersfield. Private Benjamin C. Williams, 3rd AR Consolidated Infantry, Co. C, will once again be remembered. He rests inside a 19th Century mausoleum which has been permanently sealed for more than 50 years due to earthquake damage. His crypt has not been visible during that time, so a marker was installed outside the building near his resting place. The CA Divisions of the SCV and UDC performed a formal dedication ceremony with full military honors.



Gen. James H. McBride Camp 632, Springfield, MO, member Johnnie Jenkins, left, is presented his Quartermaster Certificate from Camp Commander Dale Wrenn.



Col. Jackson F. McCurtain Camp 513, Moore, OK, sponsored a public relations tent at the Oklahoma City Gun Club. The event was the national championship finals for the Single Action Shooting Society. More than 700 shooters from 40 states participated. The camp was very well received and sold several Confederate flags.



Beauregard Camp 130, New Orleans, LA, held its annual memorial service for Louisiana Confederate Memorial Day at New Orleans' historic Metairie Cemetery. The service began with a Memorial Mass in the funeral home chapel followed by blessing of the tombs in the cemetery and solemn procession through the cemetery from the ANV to the AOT tombs. Afterwards, all gathered for a reception with food and refreshments at the funeral home.



Former Army Ranger Captain David Reid is presented his Friends of the SCV certificate by Brigadier General John B. Hughes Camp 614, Independence, MO, Commander Jason Coffman.



Col. A. M. Hobby Camp 173, Corpus Christi, TX, participated in the Jim Wells County Fair parade in Alice, TX. Participating were members Craig Young, James Layssard and Thomas Gomez, Jr.

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



AZ Division Commander and **Capt. Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, Commander Ed Karnes, and AZ Division Historian and Historian of the **Col. Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, Avery Franz, looked at and digitized the files of the original Rangers Camp which was formed in 1951. Hunter's Rangers Camp is coming close to their 20th Anniversary as they were reorganized and it was found the original camp records were donated to the Arizona Historical Society.



Alamo City Guards Camp 1325, San Antonio, TX, Chaplain Kevin Knippa gave a lecture on "Bowie Knives and the art of Knife Fighting."



Lt. General Richard Taylor Camp 1308, Shreveport, LA, hosted the annual Memorial Service at the Keachi Confederate Cemetery. Many camps from across the Louisiana Division took part.



The **William H. L. Wells Camp 1588**, Plano, TX, is excited to add a Junior Member to their ranks as former Commander Tommy May inducted Mason Laymon.



Col. Sherod Hunter Camp 1525, Phoenix, AZ, placed flags in the Confederate Section of Pioneer Cemetery. This is the only real Confederate Section in the state and, when space ran out, the GAR actually donated the Confederates more spots. Shown is Camp Commander Steve Johnson, where the 1st National flag still flies in Phoenix.



Shown from left are **Capt. James Iredell Waddell Camp 1770**, Orange County, CA, Life Member Ray Evans, Commander Farrell Cooley, and Austin who is a new candidate for membership, at a reenactment at Huntington Beach, CA. The children were very interested in what they had to say.

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



General Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804, Fresno, CA, Lieutenant Commander Tom Bolton presented Com-patriot Bill Lee with the National SCV Graves Award during a recent meeting.



General Albert Sydney Johnston Camp 2048, Tehachapi, CA, Commander Kevin Street received the UDC's highest honor, Jefferson Davis Medal. Past CADivision UDC Presidents Chris Hurst-Loeffler and Margaret Alley made the presentation in recognition of Kevin's leadership and service during the removal, replacement, conservation and saving of the state's largest Confederate monument during a period of great civil turmoil.



Campbell's Company Camp 2252, Republic, MO, cleaned its Adopt-A-Highway section, which is the eastern flank of the Second Battle of Newtonia site. Pictured from left, Scott George, Chuck Seng, Joe Thompson, Joe Moore, Darrell Cox and Jim Ridenour.



Commander Michael Leddy of **Shecoe's Chickasaw Battalion of Mounted Volunteers Camp 2331**, Ada OK, presented membership certificates to David Andrew Houston and Dillon Haskell Houston at a recent camp meeting.



Brigadier General William Steele Camp 1857, Leavenworth, KS, Compatriot Scott Porter and his brother Bruce Porter stand before the National Flag of their great-great grandfather, William Franklin Porter, who was 16 years old when he enlisted in Co. H, Hills Regiment, 7th AR Cavalry in early 1863.



The **Pvt. Nathan Terry Wanslee Camp 2096**, Safford, AZ, welcomed new member Kasey Kempton recently.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



Members of the **Lt. Alexander Cameron Camp 2226**, Greenville, TX, paid tribute to Private John Via at the Friendship Cemetery in Cumby, TX. Via was in Pickett's Division and survived the famous charge at Gettysburg.



Members of the new **Pvt. Riley Crawford Camp 2348**, Baxter Springs, KS, with new Commander Michael Freund, Adjutant Cole Hagebusch, KS Division Lt. Commander Rick McPherson and members of the **Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920**, Johnson County, KS, in support of the new camp, attended the 160th anniversary of the Battle of Baxter Springs at a place called Fort Blair. The fighting was led by William Quantrill. Shown are members of the 2nd Brigade, TX Division at the Brigade Picnic.



Compatriots of the **Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920**, Johnson County, KS, gathered at the Mine Creek Battlefield in Pleasanton, KS, during the Heritage Day Celebration. The members demonstrated artifacts and weapons and recruited future members to their camp.



Major Thomas R. Livingston Camp 2327, Carthage, MO, dedicated a military headstone for Sgt. Andrew W. Ballard, Perkins Missouri Cavalry Battalion, CSA, at Carl Junction, MO. Sgt. Ballard had gone nearly 107 years without a headstone.



Confederate Compatriots of the **Pvt. C. W. Lucas-Forrest's Escort Camp 2316**, Prescott Valley, AZ, marched in the Citizens Cemetery Memorial Day Procession in Prescott. The camp experienced a good turn-out and was publicly acknowledged for their participation in the ceremony. Johnny Reb Chapter UDC Ladies also participated in the procession.



Members of the **Texas Division** attended the 2023 2nd Brigade Picnic.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALASKA

CSS Shenandoah Camp 1820
Anchorage
Randy Eugene Toman

ALABAMA

Raphael Semmes Camp 11
Mobile
Charles Michael Horton

Captain John Rayburn Camp 452
Guntersville
Darryl T. Brewer
Richard Clayton Jones
Larry Wayne Autwell

Savage-Stewart Camp 522
Piedmont
Robert David Bradford, Sr.

Fighting Joe Wheeler Camp 1372
Birmingham
Matthew Henry Boles
Noah A. Bagwell
Nicholas Cody O'Farrell

The Prattville Dragoons Camp 1524
Prattville
Chad Eric Vaith

Covington Rifles Camp 1586
Andalusia
Bryan Scott Missildine

The Tallassee Armory Guards Camp 1921
Tallassee
Ronald W. Cooper

ARKANSAS

James H. Berry Camp 468
Bentonville
Leroy Henry Hoback
Rodney Dale Whorton
James Reid Morrison

Gen. Jo Shelby Camp 1414
Harrison
Daniel S. Riggs

Col. Robert G. Shaver Camp 1655
Jonesboro
Jeremy Lynn Weaver
Terry Wayne Weaver

DELAWARE

Mason Dixon Guards Camp 2183
Ellendale
Patrick Michael McClure

FLORIDA

General Jubal A. Early Camp 556
Tampa
William Henry Tindle, III
Eric Charles Tindle

Kirby Smith Camp 1209
Jacksonville
Robert Johnson
Dustin Elrod

William Wing Loring Camp 1316
St. Augustine
Jefferey Allen Bullock

1st Lt. Thomas H. Gainer Camp 1319
Panama City
Lance Sheffield

Battle of Olustee Camp 1463
Lake City
Tony Lewis Robinson
Joseph Lee Robinson

Pvt. George W. Thomas Camp 1595
Ft. Pierce
Vance Shirley

Col. Samuel St. George Rogers Camp 1865
Ocala
Michael Bartholomew

Ponce De Leon Camp 2342
Ponce De Leon
Edward Herbert Rushing

GEORGIA

Thomson Guards Camp 91
Thomson
Phillip Noal Garrett
Howell Hunt, Jr.

Jackson County Volunteers Camp 94
Jefferson
Logan Alexander Roach

Brig. Gen. T. R. R. Cobb Camp 97
Athens
Richard Dale Perry

Gen. Henry Lewis Benning Camp 517
Columbus
Roy Eggleston Leonard

Black Creek Volunteers Camp 549
Sylvania
Jacob Gordon Thompson

Lt. Charles F. Crisp Camp 684
Cordele
Johnny Clemons Fowler, III

Kennesaw Battlefield Camp 700
Marietta
Dennis Kean McIntire

27th Georgia Regiment Camp 1404
Gainesville
Earl W. Zeckman, Jr.

Camp McDonald Camp 1552
Hogansville
Phillip Truitt

Decatur Grays Camp 1689
Bainbridge
David Grubbs, Jr.

Col. John H. Baker Camp 1705
Zebulon
Ned Edward West

Ochlocknee Rifles Camp 1807
Cairo
Rick Sellers

Brig. Gen. Robert H. Anderson Camp 1919
Hinesville
Paul V. Fulton

Lt. Lovett Allen Tully Camp 2071
Colquitt
Dennis W. Boone

Georgia Division HQ Camp 2200
Moultrie

John Christian Buggay
Paul Douglas Peterson
K. Matthew Davis
Austin Thomas
Todd Michel Sullivan
Ronald Snider
Scott Moon
Phillip Amoson
Donald Alan Barber
Bobby Carl Scott, Jr.
Frederick Transburg
Frank Timmons
Blake A. Poole

General Patrick R. Cleburne Camp 2209
Ringgold
Robert Huskey

Immortal Six Hundred Camp 2600
Richmond Hill
Damion Michael Daugherty
Samuel Blake Metzger

KENTUCKY

Col. Alfred Johnston Camp 276
Benton
Dustin Allan Ward
Larry Ray Watkins

Gen. Lloyd Tilghman Camp 1495
Paducah
Doug McAdoo

Colonel Benjamin Caudill Camp 1629
Whitesburg
Jason Todd Back
Nathan Paul Jock
William Brian Collier
James Willam Kyle

Gen. Roger W. Hanson Camp 1844
Winchester
Donnie Matt Chaffins

Col. Charles A. Wickliffe Camp 2337
Wickliffe
Miles Anthony Rainey
Randy E. Whitney

LOUISIANA

Col. Charles D. Dreux Camp 110
New Orleans
Austin Randolph Stewart

Beauregard Camp 130
New Orleans
Jeffery Walker Dongieux
Christopher Joseph Landry

Col. James Hamilton Beard Camp 1856
Logansport
Andrew Scott Elliott

MICHIGAN

Maj. Gen. Patrick Ronayne Cleburne Camp 2257
Grand Rapids
James Ray Hope, Sr.

MISSOURI

Gen. James H. McBride Camp 632
Springfield
Shelby Casey Clement
Valen Russell Koger

Brig Gen Mosby Monroe Parsons Camp 718
Jefferson City
Thomas Dent Moore

MISSISSIPPI

Rankin Rough And Ready's Camp 265
Brandon
Thomas Kerrah Stone

Sam Davis Camp 596
Biloxi
Thomas Woods
Stephen Drake Caviness

Tippah Tigers Camp 868
Ripley
Jonathan Williamson

Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 1353
Hattiesburg
Gerald "Jerry" Hood

7th Miss. Infantry Batt Camp 1490
Purvis
Jeffrey Lance Davis

Lowry Rifles Camp 1740
Rankin County
Theodore Dear, Jr.

Shieldsboro Rifles Camp 2263
Bay St. Louis
Craig A. Roberts

The Rankin Greys Camp 2278
Florence
Troy Wayne Clark

Tallahatchie Rifles Camp 2287
Tallahatchie Co.
Parker Grayson Sandifer

Simpson Fencibles Camp 2336
Mendenhall
Terry Keys Tutor
Peyton Keys Tutor
Jordan Tyson Tutor
Robert Mitchell Grubbs

NORTH CAROLINA

Franklin Rifles Camp 310
Louisburg
Scott Thomas Davis
Ben M. Baker

Maj. Charles Q. Petty Camp 872
Gastonia
Donald Dennis Chapman, Jr.
Matthew Devin Brooks
Robert Lee Towery
Donald Gregory Edel, Jr.
Randy Lee Towery

Col. John Sloan Camp 1290
Greensboro
Charles Arthur Jones

Smithfield Light Infantry Camp 1466
Smithfield
William Kenneth Parrish, II
William Clayton Baker

Col. Leonidas Lafayette Polk Camp 1486
Garner
Matthew Christopher Lockemy

Col. William F. Martin Camp 1521
Elizabeth City
Glenn Paul Kirby

J. E. B. Stuart Camp 1598
Mt. Airy
James Christopher Owenby

Beaufort Plowboys Camp 2128
Washington
Robert Lee Paramore, III

Col. William A. Stowe Camp 2142
Dallas
John William Porter, III

Carolina Grays of Pender County Camp 2174
Burgaw
William C. Pettitt

OHIO

Quantrill's Raiders Camp 2087
Dover
Joshua A. Branham

OKLAHOMA

Col. Daniel N. McIntosh Camp 1378
Tulsa
David Sissom

PENNSYLVANIA

Pvt. John Wesley Culp Memorial Camp 1961
Gettysburg
Francis Bernard Rauch, IV

SOUTH CAROLINA

Palmetto Camp 22
Cayce
James William Gier
Edward D. Sullivan

16th South Carolina Regiment Camp 36
Greenville
Richard John Garden

2nd SC Regiment Pickens Camp 71
Pickens
William Scott Watkins

Litchfield Camp 132
Conway
Joshua Poole

Battery White Camp 1568
Georgetown
Peter James Lee

Brig. Gen. Micah Jenkins Camp 1569
Rock Hill
Leon Edward Williford

Brig. Gen. Barnard E. Bee Camp 1575
Aiken
Timothy D. Fellows, III

TENNESSEE

N. B. Forrest Camp 3
Chattanooga
Billy Shane Stanfield

Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87
Knoxville
Jeffery Robert Ogle
Wayne Leroy Smathers

John R. Massey Camp 152
Fayetteville/Lincoln Co.
Lowell Alan Gault

Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 215
Memphis
Brian Russell Badger

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

Capt. William H. McCauley Camp 260
Dickson County
 Adam Quigley

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain HQ Camp 584
Columbia
 Thomas William Granger, Jr.
 John Leuk Deffenbaugh
 Gregory A. Haugens
 Matthew Ivan Duke

Gen. Robert H. Hatton Camp 723 Lebanon
 Bruce Alan Camp

Gen. George Gibbs Dibrell Camp 875
Sparta
 Kenneth Delmus Young

James M. Saufley Camp 929 Clarkrange
 Lawrence William Donlon
 Derrick Thomas Glover

Sam Davis Camp 1293 Brentwood
 Patrick John Mertes

Jim Davis Camp 1425 Lafayette
 Bryson Lane Gentry

Battle of Shiloh Camp 1454 Shiloh
 Gregory Steven King
 Robby W. Lax
 Jordan Randy Nixon

James Ronald Cox
 Keith Stephen Lecornu

Lt. Robert J. Tipton Camp 2083 Elizabethton

James Frederick Sage
 Brian Andrew Bishop

Major Nathaniel F. Cheairs Camp 2138 Spring Hill
 Mark Adam Wittekind

Maj. James T. Huff Camp 2243 Newport
 Mark Davey Byrd

Forrest Crossing Guards Camp 2332 Clifton
 Gabriel Eli Norwood
 Adam Michael Lee

Brigadier General John Creed Moore Camp 578 Gatesville
 Shaun Clark

General John Gregg Camp 958 Longview
 Thomas Mark Lucas
 Payton Hunter Murray

Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 983 Decatur
 Carl Edward Harrelson, III

Trinity County Volunteers Camp 998 Trinity
 John William Theodore Jackson

Sul Ross Camp 1457 Bryan
 David Charlton Payne

2nd Texas Frontier District Camp 1904 De Leon
 Harley Dan Tyler, Sr.

Texas Division Headquarters Camp 1936 Waco
 Forest Edward Allen

Captain Walter T. Saxon Camp 1982 Hico
 Joseph Albert Corbitt, Jr.

Lt. Alexander Cameron Camp 2226 Greenville
 Ronald Wayne Parks

Thirteenth Virginia Mechanized Cavalry Camp 9 Norfolk
 David Paul Hill, Jr.
 Clarence Steve Mansfield

Frank Stringfellow Camp 822 Fairfax
 Mark Foster Hall

Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828 Callands
 James Wade Pillow

High Bridge Camp 1581 Farmville
 Dan Prescott Johnson
 Judah Asher Johnson
 Weston David Kingery

Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee Camp 1805 Spotsylvania
 Chase Stone
 Scott Stone
 Kevin Stone
 Charles Stone
 Charles Stone, Jr.
 Charles Matthew Bullock

Charlotte County Grays Camp 1964 Charlotte Court House
 William David Stump, Jr.

James City Cavalry Camp 2095 Williamsburg
 Dennis Nephi Manning

Dinwiddie Grays Camp 2220 Dinwiddie
 Colin Dwight Moody, Jr.

TEXAS

VIRGINIA

Welcome to our newest Life Members



Name	Division	Camp	Name	Division	Camp
LARRY SCHRAER	MO	718	RONALD NUCKOLS	VA	1382
SAMUEL DOSS	VA	21	R. EUGENE WELDON	VA	828
JOHN HAMLETT, JR.	TN	152	KEITH RABY	SC	87
MARION J. T. SHROEDER	WV	582	HENRY D. HALL, JR.	LA	584
CHARLES CUMMINS	MS	1803	LAWRENCE MASON	VA	827

The Kennedy Twins

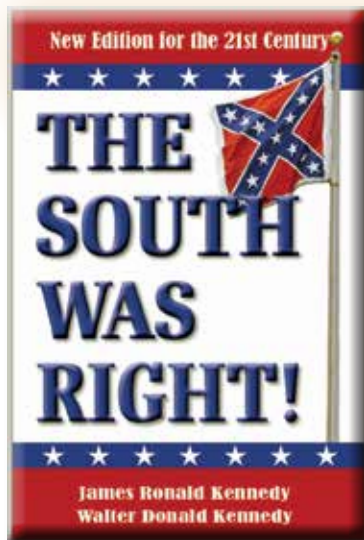
*Fighting to Protect Our Southern Heritage
for More Than Thirty Years*



Donnie speaking in Temple, Texas

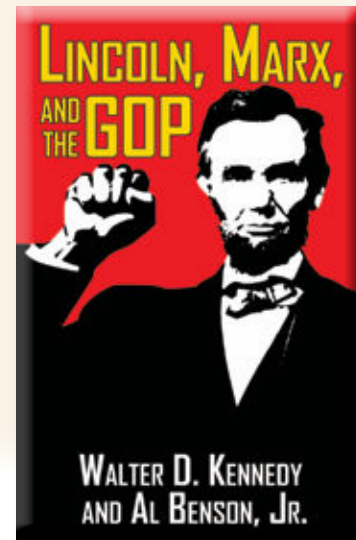


Ron speaking at Stone Mt., Georgia



The South Was Right! 3rd edition updated with eight new chapters. Things have changed since the first and second editions. The 2020 edition gives new ammunition to defend Confederate heritage.

www.kennedytwins.com



“Why did radical socialist and communists, including Karl Marx, have such a warm feeling toward Lincoln and the GOP? The shocking truth is told in *Lincoln, Marx, and the GOP.*”

www.kennedytwins.com

THE BATTLE OF MANSFIELD APRIL 8, 1864



ARMY OF THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL SCV EVENT SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 2024

**Mansfield State Historic Site
15149 LA-175, Mansfield, LA 71052
10am - 3pm**

**The Army of the Trans-Mississippi invites you to the
1st Annual ATM National SCV Event!**

Guest Speakers include:

- **Scott Dearman, Mansfield Site Manager (ret.)**
- **Charles Lauret, ATM Councilman**
- **Dr. John Goddard**
- **Chuck McMichael, Past SCV Commander in Chief**

Music will be provided by The PineKnotz!

**Mark you calendars today for this
Historic Event to commemorate the
160th Anniversary of the Battle of Mansfield
& 125 years of the Louisiana Division.**

**Admission \$4. The fee is for everyone over 12 & under 62.
This includes the museum. Please bring a chair for the event. You may
also bring a small cooler for snacks & drinks. Parking will be in Mansfield with buses for attendees.**

**For more information please contact ATM Commander JC Hanna, 318-560-7076
or Louisiana Division Commander Brian McClure, 318-480-1948.**

**BATTLE OF MANSFIELD
OF SABINE CROSS ROADS**
April 8, 1864
Rail Fence Used as Barricade
Here the Federal line extending
from the South turned East along
a rail fence forming a V. General
Mouton's Division charged this line
in the bloodiest part of battle.
In this, the first Confederate charge,
General Mouton was killed and the
gallant Polignac took command of
his division.



LEE-JACKSON MEMORIAL PARK

Shenandoah Valley of Virginia

leejacksonpark.com

**THE STONEWALL BRIGADE,
SONS OF CONFEDERATE
VETERANS CAMP 1296 IS
BUILDING A MONUMENT
PARK LOCATED IN
ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY,
VIRGINIA, THE RESTING
PLACE OF GENERALS
ROBERT E. LEE AND
“STONEWALL” JACKSON**



We envision a monument park with a plan to rescue or recreate our memorials while providing a place for our people to have a safe and enjoyable learning experience. In honor of the unnamed Confederate Widows and Orphans who gathered nickels and dimes to build memorials to their loved ones, Lee-Jackson Memorial Park will be a place where we can pick up where they left off. Help us expand & develop Lee Jackson Memorial Park. We have a monument to place, multiple statues, and a memorial circle to finish. Our future plans include event buildings, campsites, living history, and re-enactments.

Please visit leejacksonpark.com to see more of our exciting plans and to review our online donation and memorial honor programs. To contact us by mail directly write:

The Stonewall Brigade SCV1296, PO Box 466 Lexington, VA 24450

Email: TheStonewallBrigade1296@gmail.com

Follow us on Facebook @TheStonewallBrigade



Endorsed by Ben Jones (aka Cooter)

“Those of us who are descended from the men who fought and died for the Southern Cause during the War Between the States have no better representatives than the Stonewall Brigade of Lexington, Virginia. The Stonewall Brigade exemplifies the best virtues of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. And there is no better way for us to honor our Southern ancestors than by supporting them in creating the Lee-Jackson Memorial Park.”

Ben Jones, Washington, Virginia

Former Member of United States Congress

Former Chief of Heritage Operations, SCV



NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Guidelines for submitting annual reports

Reports for the annual Book of Reports to be distributed to the delegates at the 2024 North Charleston Reunion should be submitted by all Division commanders, chairmen of national committees, army commanders, the chief of heritage operations, adjutant-in-chief, chief of staff, chaplain-in-chief, historian-in-chief, lieutenant commander-in-chief and the commander-in-chief. The reports should be submitted as an MS Word document, if at all possible, without any letterhead, photos or imbedded images. If the report cannot be submitted in MS Word, it should be sent as text in an e-mail message. The length of the report should be two typed pages or fewer.

Reports are generally due by April 1, 2024. However, if there is a reason a report should be submitted later than April 1, 2024, such as the Division commander wishes to include a report on their Division Reunion for the report, senders may delay the submission, but should submit the report no later than five days after the close of convention or other event or activity which will be included in the report. In any event, no report should be submitted later than June 1, 2024.

Reports should be submitted to Editor-in-Chief Frank Powell at fbpowell@bellsouth.net and Chief of Staff Darrell L. Maples at pvtmape@embarqmail.com.

Constitutional Amendments Deadline

The deadline for those wishing to submit proposed amendments to the SCV Constitution or the Standing Orders, to be considered at the national Reunion in July 2024, is March 1, 2024. Amendments must be submitted to Executive Director Adam Southern at General Headquarters (GHQ). They can be sent either by US Mail to Sons of

Confederate Veterans, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402 or e-mail to exedir@scv.org. E-mail submissions must bear a date stamp on or before March 1, 2024 and those sent by US Mail must be post-marked no later than February 25, 2024.

Those submitting proposed amendments should include their name, camp name and number and complete contact information, including name, mailing address, e-mail address and telephone numbers. Please also send a brief statement as to the purpose of the amendment and the reasons it should be adopted. This will help camps and Compatriots understand the purpose and advantage of the proposed amendment. Executive Director Southern will acknowledge receipt of the amendment; however, it is the responsibility of the sender to confirm with Executive Director Southern that any amendment was received at GHQ. Please contact Executive Director Southern at the e-mail address listed above, or call 800-380-1896.

The \$50 a month plan

Introduced at our 128th Annual Reunion at Hot Springs, AR, by Editor-in-Chief Frank Powell, the \$50 a month plan is an effort to help relieve Headquarters of the pressure of making the monthly interest payments on the bank note for our Museum.

Currently, the note is \$2.3 million due in June 2025 which makes the interest \$13,000 per month.

The idea actually came from the efforts of the UDC to pay for security for their Headquarters after the riots of 2020. They asked their members to make recurring donations to help pay for this security.

If one divides 13,000 by 50 you get 260. So, if 260 members would sign up for a monthly donation of \$50, we would have this payment taken care of. Then Headquarters could focus on other needs such as staffing the Museum on weekends, recruitment, heritage, etc.

This would be a two-year commit-

ment of \$50 per month, which would be a total of \$1,200. Just go to www.scv.org and click on Donate at the top. Then click on Confederate Museum Fund on the top left. You will see amounts, choose \$50 (or more if you can), recurring monthly is already checked, and then you will choose your payment method. Just that easy.

Thank you in advance for your support and remember, we only need 260 members. Our heritage is worth a lot more than \$50 a month.

Our new Southern Heritage Center

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

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

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

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

R. S. Jason Boshers
Commander-in-Chief

Be informed — join the SCV Telegraph

If you are an SCV member in good standing and would like to become a subscriber to the SCV Telegraph 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 list. 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 commander-in-chief. Subscribers will probably not receive more than two posts a week. Subscribers cannot post replies to the list. Posts presently reach about 3,000 SCV members.

Headquarters needs more e-mail addresses

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

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

Eric Previti

National Membership Coordinator

William D. McCain Research Library and Education Center

We are currently accepting donations of new and gently-used WBTS books, bound volumes of family history and genealogy, and works of regimental/unit history, as well as publications highlighting soldiers from across the Confederation, i.e. *Civil War Soldiers from Brunswick County, Virginia* and *Confederate Soldiers & Patriots of Maury County, Tennessee*.

If you have books you would like to donate, mail them to The McCain Library, 2357 Park Plus Drive, Columbia, TN 38401.

Change of proration policy explained

Proration of reinstatement's of members who have been delinquent more than two years is now allowed!

DUES PRORATION (effective for the year 2023/2024) fiscal year 2023. This is the way the prorated dues system works: The membership voted to raise dues from \$30. to \$35.00 five years ago. This affects the proration amounts.

The SCV operates on a fiscal year (not calendar) beginning August 1st of one year and going through July 31st of the following year. The current fiscal year, August 1, 2023, through July 31, 2024, is shown as status 2023 on your roster, and it means the member's dues are paid through July 31, 2024. Additionally, there is now a 1-month grace period from August 1st through September 1st when members are still current while camps work to collect the annual dues for the next fiscal year. Dues submissions postmarked after September 1st of each year are now subject to a \$5 late fee in addition to the normal \$35 annual dues. This extra \$5 fee also applies to all delinquent/former members wishing to reinstate but cannot be prorated anymore.

If someone joins as a new member in February, March, or April 2024 (which is technically the 3rd quarter of our fiscal year) he can pay his \$35 yearly dues plus the \$5 processing fee. He has the option to pay an additional \$17.50 for a total of \$57.50 to join for both the current fiscal year as well as the next fiscal year as status 2024, meaning his dues will be advanced & paid through July 31, 2025. The \$17.50 counts for the remainder of the current year, and the \$35 is for the following year. You may not just pay \$17.50 to finish the current without paying for the following year as well.

If someone joins as a new member in May, June, or July 2024 (which is technically the 4th quarter of our fiscal year) he can pay his \$35 yearly dues and the \$5 processing fee. He has the option to pay an additional \$8.75 for a total of \$48.75 to join for both the current fiscal year as well as the next fiscal year as status 2024, meaning his dues will be advanced and paid through

July 31, 2025. The \$8.75 counts for the remainder of the current year, and the \$35 is for the following year. You may not just pay \$8.75 to finish the current without paying for the following year as well.


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

Proration of reinstatement's/delinquents less than two years is not an option.

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

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

If a camp sends in a application during the proration period of 2-1 to 6-30 and dues are not prorated, you will be called and have the opportunity to add the proration part at that point. If the offer is not accepted, that member will owe \$35.00 again by July 31st. If a membership application comes in during the month of July with out proration, it will be held until 8-1 so the new member get a entire year of benefits.

Please send any questions to membership@scv.org 

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

Continued from page 7

Dispatches From the Front

represents.” Need I remind the writer the US government has just done away with the Reconciliation Monument? Obviously the word reconciliation is not in the Fed’s vocabulary. With the removal of the Reconciliation Monument closely following the destruction of the statue of General Robert E. Lee and the endless eradication of all things Southern, it is painfully obvious we are witnessing the Yankee’s modern version of Reconstruction.

Since 1861 we Southerners have suffered endlessly simply for wanting to be left alone, a phrase which was on the lips of our ancestors who were constantly facing the invading Yankees waving their stars and stripes.

I am compelled to ask, how long is one to lick the boots of those who kick you?

*H. A. Kirtland, Jr.
N. B. Forrest Boyhood Home 37
Chapel Hill, Tennessee*

With Reconciliation Gone, These Things Need To Happen

To the Editor:

With the desecration of the Reconciliation Memorial (Moses Ezekiel’s masterpiece and final resting place) at Arlington National Cemetery on Wednesday, 20 December 2023, this tyrannical government has declared the North/South reconciliation is OVER. Since reconciliation is now truly over, WE, the good people of the Southland with proud Southern heritage and Confederate ancestors, with Confederate blood coursing through our veins, should stop operating under a truce mentality and demand the following from our organization and its members:

Those men who are a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) AND a member of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (SUVCW) should renounce their membership from

one organization or the other. Truth be known, there was ZERO HONOR in invading, destroying, and forcing the Southland back into the Union at bayonet point.

We must stop inviting the Commander-in-Chief of the SUVCW to our National Reunion. Likewise, our Commander-in-Chief should stop attending the SUVCW National Encampment. They didn’t help us one bit in saving our beloved Reconciliation Memorial ... or saving anything else of ours, for that matter.

At the SCV National Reunion, we must stop posting the color of the yankee rag dripping with our Southern blood. That flag was the flag of our enemy for the duration of the War to Prevent Southern Independence. Our organization is supposed to vindicate our Confederate ancestors. Not for what they did before the war, or what they did after the war, but for their heroism during the war against a tyrannical yankee invader who carried that flag of stars and stripes.

At the SCV National Reunion, we must stop reciting the socialist pledge of allegiance. It’s a socialist pledge with a socialist history. Our Confederate ancestors were sickened to recite (or sign) an Oath of Allegiance. They most certainly had no use for a socialist pledge of allegiance. Educate yourself if you think it’s proper. And changing the wording doesn’t make it any better.

Needless to say I will get negative responses, especially from veterans. To our SCV members who are veterans, thank you for your service. Having said that, this organization is not about you (or the rest of us). There are other organizations which celebrate YOUR heroism, with plenty of yankee flag waving and pledging. We should only be interested in our ancestors who served honorably in the Confederate States armed forces.

I blame poor leadership at all levels for the continuation of these dishonorable practices for so long. For years, a large group of unreconstructed SCV members in the Oklahoma Division have done our best to educate camps in an effort to keep the historical SCV as right as we can at the Division, Brigade and Camp levels. NO ONE is exempt from the truth.

I hope this will serve as a wake-up call to the many members who “go along to get along.” To function as an effective organization, we must all be of the same mind. God Save the Southland.

*Steve Ward
Major James McHenry Camp 2310
Broken Arrow, Oklahoma*

They don’t want us, we need to leave

To the Editor:

Those people, as General Lee called them, have proved themselves as disgusting and unprincipled as I expected. I was asked to make a donation to the legal fund to keep the Reconciliation Monument in Arlington. I replied I supposed I would make a significant one, but not to keep the monument in Arlington, but to move it.

We watched the illegal movement of General Forrest’s grave monument from Memphis. I didn’t contribute to keeping it there, but to move it to Elm Springs. Even SCV members in Memphis had decided they didn’t want it there anymore. Memphis and Arlington belong to those people.

I have no interest in Arlington. It was a disgrace for the US Army to destroy Lee’s home with a cemetery. I found their tour ridiculous, and don’t want to go again. If you go to someone’s house and they make it clear they don’t want you there, you leave. Those people consider us enemies more than fellow citizens.

*Ross Massey
General Joseph E. Johnston Camp 28
Nashville, Tennessee*

Southerners should join the boycott

To the editor:

The US military continues to spit in our faces and urinate on the graves of our Confederate ancestors. The destruction of the Reconciliation Memorial is unacceptable and our calls and letters to our elected officials appear to be unable to stop it. It is time to take more drastic action, but to do it legally and peacefully. Since the end of the War of

Southern Independence, Southerners have served faithfully in the US military in disproportionate numbers to the rest of the country, leading, in part, President McKinley to support the construction of this memorial. It is time to say NO MORE. Let no more Southern blood be spilled for a country which disrespects us and our ancestors. When they disrespect ONE of us they disrespect ALL of us. No Southerner should enlist, nor should our children and grandchildren be encouraged to enlist until the following demands are met:

1. The destruction of all Confederate monuments and memorials owned by, controlled by, or under the care of any agency of the federal government must be stopped, and any memorials already destroyed must be restored and replaced, at federal expense, without any resulting new taxes or tax hikes to be paid by Southerners.

2. The acts of the renaming commission must be reversed.

3. An official apology must be received from the top military leaders.

4. The UDC, SCV, and other organizations who fought against the memorial destruction must be reimbursed for legal expenses.

5. If laws were broken in the process of memorial removal or destruction, those who broke the law must be prosecuted. Fines and restitution may be applied to the cost of restoration.

Down with the Eagle and up with the Cross. The woke military is already having problems meeting recruitment goals. If even 10 percent of Southerners join the boycott, and I hope there will be far more, it will put the hurt on those who are so disrespectful of us and our ancestors. *Deo Vindice.*

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

“We are the monuments now!”

To the Editor:

As a proud member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans I salute all my compatriots and wish them warm heartfelt greetings. It gives me great pleasure to honor the Confederate Veterans for

the Cause, for the fight, for the charge they endured being our brave and valiant ancestors.

Being an SCV member, I’m inspired by the articles written and published by all the talented compatriots in our organization. We have a treasure trove of information at our fingertips in the *Confederate Veteran* official journal. Editor-in-Chief Frank Powell and I were discussing the horrific removal of the Reconciliation Memorial and desecration of Confederate graves in Arlington National Cemetery Section 16. We were both saddened and maddened by the power who approved such a barbaric and sinister act of pure defiled socialism. We also talked of past monuments illegally removed, statues and plaques illegally removed, cancel culture which seems to never end, wokeness and pure unadulterated hate for Southern Heritage and the South.

Mr. Powell said something to me I will never forget and I have his permission to quote him. He said “We are the monuments now, we are the monuments now, we are the monuments!” All the organizations and people who support the Cause, “You are the monuments.”

I finish with a quote from Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee, 1906 UCV Reunion, New Orleans, LA. “To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate Soldiers’ good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he love, and which you love also, and those ideas which made him glorious, and which you also cherish.”

Remember, it is your duty to see the true history of the South is presented to future generations.

Royster S. Moore
47th Regiment NC Troops Camp 166
Wake Forest, North Carolina

Lincoln and Marx adored each other

To the Editor:

Well I read all of the pros and cons concerning the pledge of allegiance and all I have to say is this:

For those compatriots who don’t know, Abraham Enloe, Jr. AKA Lincoln was born on a SC plantation to an indentured white teenaged slave girl named Nancy Hanks. Honest Abe’s biological father was Abraham Enloe, Senior. Little Abe was the result of a rape.

To avoid aristocratic embarrassment Miss Nancy and child were sent to live with a ne’er-do-well drunkard named Tom Lincoln for some amount of money. Needless to say little Abraham endured a horrible childhood.

Being an exceptionally brilliant “bastard” he was elected president of The United States and boosted into office by the radical Republicans.

The German, Karl Marx thought the world of Abe Lincoln and studied everything he could concerning Lincoln. In other words, Lincoln became the mentor of Karl Marx the communist.

Nowadays we see the current communist and Russian dictator Putin doing to Ukraine exactly the same pattern of destruction Lincoln vested onto the Confederate States Of America. (Also a Sovereign Nation)

NO ONE breathes a word about it.

Bob Dean
Raphael Semmes Camp 11
Mobile, Alabama



Confederate Veteran Deadlines

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Deadline for submissions</u>
May/June 2024	March 1
July/August 2024	May 1
September/October 2024	July 1
November/December 2024 .	Sept. 1
January/February 2025	Nov. 1
March/April 2025	January 1

Books in Print

the Governed and a limited central government serving the people. However, on this particular ride, Washington and Lee ran into a federal patrol, resulting in the death of Lt. Col Washington. To me, this particular bit of history stands as undeniable truth that only ignorant fools believe the Washington and Lee families would go to war to destroy the good works of their Ancestors.

This book has so very much useful and interesting information that I can not put into words the impact this book would have on any history buff of this time period, no matter which side of the issue the reader may be on, in a relatively short space. Any reader of this fine book, no matter his or her past, will most assuredly come away as a better informed person. Get the book. Read it. The Notes and Appendix's alone provide a wealth of research material.

The author took no shortcuts.

Author: William Sidney Smedlund
Publisher: William S. Smedlund
PO Box 675, Marble, NC 28905
Hardback \$45.00

Reviewed by Bill Starnes

Following in the Footsteps of Jefferson Davis

What an amazing publication. This awesome book is not just another book on Jefferson Davis, it is a collection of past articles on President Davis and all the history which went along with his incredible service to the people of the United States, North and South.

But that is not all it provides. There is a good bit of history to be gleaned from this publication. And not just on the life of Jefferson Davis, but on our nation as a whole, and especially the greatness of the Southern States.

This fine work also speaks of the founding of the UCV, the UDC and the

SCV.

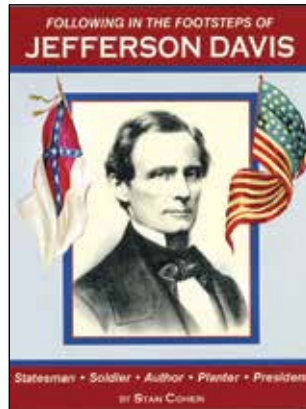
I have spent a great deal of time over the past 20+ years studying the time period leading up to Lincoln forcing an illegal, unconstitutional war on this country which caused thousands upon thousands of needless deaths, destruction of private and public property beyond imagination and devastation that took decades to begin to repair and recover from.

And, yet, I learn from this book, early into it, that Louisiana voters voted a new State Constitution in on September 5, 1864 abolishing slavery in their State. At that time, there were still four slave States in the Union. Missouri, Kentucky, Delaware and Maryland. The first two were under Military Law. The very same military supposedly invading the South to free slaves there were in full and complete charge of States where slavery was not interfered with by that very same military.

There are a number of articles which gives the reader a very close, almost insider, view of the Davis family. They come to life in this collection of articles. Reading of the exploits and deeds of certain members of the Davis family makes one feel almost as if they know that individual on a personal level. They become real, live, interesting humans, not just a character in a book.

Another very interesting tidbit was when I was reading of Jeff Davis as a lieutenant in the US Army, who was deployed to deal with the Black Hawk War in 1832. It was a duty of Lt. Davis to swear in some of the captains who would be serving under him, one of whom was Abraham Lincoln. I may be wrong, but I do believe that was pretty well the extent of Lincoln's military service.

Also of note, at this time Lt. Jefferson Davis was serving under Col.



Zachery Taylor, Col Taylor was born in Virginia but mostly raised in Kentucky and later moved to Louisiana where he owned and worked a plantation. Also he was the father of Jefferson Davis's first wife who died from malaria not long after their marriage. Taylor was elected as president but served only from 1849 til July of 1850 when he was suddenly stricken ill and died. His only son, Richard, served as a general in the Confederacy.

The entire book goes on in this fashion, providing detailed information about so many of the things which took place in this time period of our history and does an excellent job of letting the reader get to know all the actors on a very close and almost intimate level. I could add many more little tidbits that wake me up, but the chore there is to figure out which ones to leave out. I could not do it.

For any serious historian interested in this chapter of American history, this book is a bargain at any price.

Author: Stan Cohen
Publisher: Pictorial Histories Publishing Co., Inc. 406-549-8488
phpc@montana.com
Paperback \$25.00

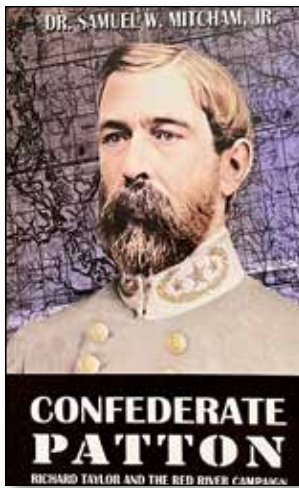
Reviewed by Bill Starnes

Confederate Patton: Richard Taylor and the Red River Campaign 2nd Edition

Every so often you come across one of those books which is a joy to read. The plot is interesting, the action seems continuous and the characters are fascinating. Samuel Mitcham's Confederate Patton is just such a book. The fact that it is history makes it all the more remarkable. It chronicles the Red River Campaign of Spring 1864 in Louisiana. This campaign was one of the last bright spots in the annals of the Southern armies, where ifs and buts give one pause to think what might have been.

Dr. Mitcham outlines who the Yankees and Rebels were who participated in this campaign. Gen. Richard Taylor learned much when he marched with Stonewall Jackson in the 1862 Valley Campaign. Union Gen. Nathaniel

Banks was one of the opponents they faced in battle early in the war. Banks was more politician than military officer. Political ambitions and cotton speculation doomed the



Union invasion of northwest Louisiana. Gen. Banks' rivalry with Admiral David Porter over who could steal the most cotton was a major factor in Taylor having the opportunity to defeat a foe with superior numbers.

Taylor's amazing victory at Mansfield, as well as lost opportunities at Pleasant Hill, Monett's Ferry and Alexandria are covered in detail in this book. The frustration Taylor experienced attempting to concentrate troops to stop Banks is evident throughout the narrative. Taylor and his department commander, Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith, were at odds as to how to face the Union threats from Little Rock through southwest Arkansas towards Shreveport by Gen. Frederick Steele and Banks advance from New Orleans up the Red River towards Shreveport.

The Camden, Arkansas campaign is also covered. The decision by Kirby Smith to deprive Taylor of much of his infantry for a movement into southwest Arkansas severely limited Taylor's ability to take advantage of poor Union leadership and troop deployment.

The nearly 600 footnotes add much detail on the lives of the leaders, and some of the common soldiers as well. This edition has more stories to add depth and understanding to what everyone from generals down to privates experienced. The suffering of the civilians, both white and black, is told in heartbreaking detail. The Union army committed many atrocities, though mostly against orders. Central Louisiana suffered as much as other areas of the South.

An epilogue briefly tells the postwar stories of some 35 of the pivotal men involved in this campaign. The orders of battle help the reader keep track of which regiments/brigades/divisions/corps composed the armies for different battles, and who led them. There are several maps, though more detail would better illuminate the narrative.

This campaign had a wide ranging impact on the war. It affected the Atlanta campaign, and could have changed history. Dr. Mitcham explores some possible scenarios had the campaign turned out differently. All in all, this is a book I highly recommend to shed much light on this campaign in the often neglected Confederate Trans-Mississippi Department.

Author: Dr. Samuel W. Mitcham, Jr.
 Publisher: Shotwell Publishing
www.shotwellpublishing.com
 Paperback \$24.95

Reviewed by Brett Moffatt

War In The Mountains "The Macbeth Light Artillery at Asheville, NC 1864-1865."

J. L. Askew's first book is on his ancestor John J. Askew and the artillery unit he joined during the War Between the States, a subject he has been interested in from early childhood throughout his adult life. In his retirement, he started doing the foot work to put this book together. John J. Askew enlisted in 1861 and was assigned to Captain B. A. Jeter's company South Carolina Light Artillery (Macbeth Light Artillery) Union Co. They took their name from a popular local personage, Robert Macbeth who was county sheriff off and on for fifty years. The artillery company was organized in September of 1861, composed of men from the counties of Spartanburg, Laurens, Chester and Union. After electing officers the company would travel by railway to Lightwood Knot Spring, SC, for training in the military arts.

After training, the battery would be sent south to Charleston and posted on James Island where they would take part in the 1862 Battle of Secessionville. Next they would be assigned to

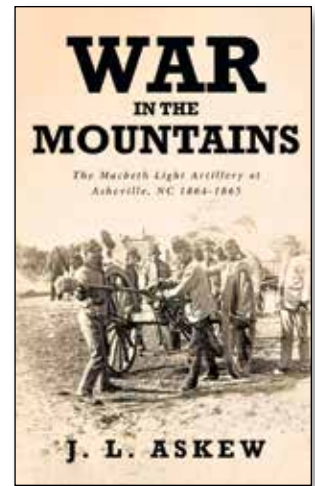
Evan's Brigade which would become part of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, fighting at Second Manassas and the battle of Antietam.

In November of that same year the Macbeth Battery would be sent to North Carolina to participate in the Battle of Kinston, then to Gen. Joe Johnston's aid to relieve the siege of Vicksburg, next ordered to Charleston, posting at Sullivan's Island in late 1863, and finally ending up in Mount Pleasant to wait for their new assignment.

In May of 1864 the Macbeth Light Artillery was transferred to Asheville, reporting to Colonel John B. Palmer, head of the Western District of North Carolina. If you have traveled the roads of Western North Carolina or Eastern Tennessee you have seen the historical markers for Stoneman's Raid. Gen. George Stoneman, US Army officer, was Stonewall Jackson's West Point roommate in the class of 1846. Here he would make a name for himself. For the next 11 months the Macbeth Artillery, along with Gen. John C. Breckinridge's force of 2,800 Confederates, will do their utmost to hold off Stoneman's 4,500 Union troopers. If you have ever wondered about Stoneman's Raid and how the war in the mountains unfolded, this is the book to read. For this to be J. L. Askew's first book, it is very compelling and detailed with a well thought out timeline of events including first-hand accounts of the Union army's brutality on the civilian population of western NC. This book is well worth your time.

Author: J. L. Askew
 Publisher: Covenant Books
www.amazon.com
 Paperback \$24.95

Barney W. Roberts, III



FORREST'S LAST RIDE



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

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

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

To pay by check:

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

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

The Last Roll

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Col. Jackson F. McCurtain Camp
513
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Clyde Wayne Green

Col. Daniel N. McIntosh Camp
1378
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John Mark Thomas

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2207
Shawnee, OK
Steven Dean Barnes

Colonel Joseph Norton Camp 45
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Fighting to Preserve Confederate Valor

At the same time the litigation was moving forward, the SCV started participating as a Consulting Party in November of 2022, attending every virtual meeting, providing written comments, comments in the chat, and oral comments in the meetings. We filed our last comments in this role in November of 2023.

On March 6, 2023, the SCV began its legal battle again in earnest by filing our lawsuit against the Department of Defense, the Department of the Army, and various government officials including Lloyd Austin to preserve the Reconciliation Memorial. Our lawsuit was originally filed in the Federal District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia in Alexandria.

During the process of preparing the SCV's lawsuit, J. C. Hanna, Chairman of the Genealogy Committee, undertook a monumental effort taking three months to identify sixty-seven of our fellow SCV members who descended from the 482 Confederate Veterans buried in Section 16.

Three of our fellow compatriots agreed to be named Plaintiffs in the SCV's lawsuit. We specifically prepared affidavits for each descendant describing their genealogical connection to their ancestors, their visits to their gravesites in Section 16 and the effect of removing the Memorial, which was also a grave marker, and the dishonor it would bring to the graves of our Confederate ancestors setting them apart from any other veterans interred at ANC.

A last step in the NEPA and NHPA process, the SCV filed our last set of comments on November 21, 2023. Additionally, The Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, also acting as a Consulting Party, firmly, stated their opposition to the removal of the Reconciliation Memorial, and in their last set of comments voiced their preference for the SCV to become the caretaker of the Memorial rather than the Commonwealth of Virginia.

A third line of defense employed by the SCV and the UDC was to contact Congress. The SCV did so through its use of One-Click Politics, and we sent a total of 7,710 e-mails to Congress as of



June 2, 2023. This number does not include letters, e-mails, and phone calls generated by our membership. These actions made a difference to the members of Congress aiding us in our fight and their fight against an agenda driven by those who wish to destroy American history and degrade the memory of our Confederate Ancestors. These efforts are continuing.

The Department of Justice filed a Motion to Transfer our case to Washington, DC, to be joined with the Defend Arlington suit as well as a Motion to Dismiss.

As many of you know, our case was transferred to DC after we filed our objections and Colt Puryear argued against the same. After months of no action, the pending motions to dismiss against both the SCV and Defend Arlington were granted by the Court in DC on December 12, 2023. We immediately filed an appeal, as well as Motion for a Stay (of the removal) on December 17, 2023, which was denied by the Court on December 18, 2023. We have filed an appeal and will continue to fight.

Deo Vindice!



More Than 16,000 Brave Confederate Heroes Need Your Help!



There is no greater honor that you can pay to our ancestors than to erect a grave marker at an otherwise unmarked grave!

More than 16,000 Confederate soldiers from every State in the Confederacy are laid to rest at Oakwood Cemetery in Richmond, Virginia. These heroes died in Richmond hospitals during the war, and many graves are unmarked except for a small 6" X 6" numbered marker which may represent as many as six soldiers. This may be acceptable to the Veteran's Administration — ***but it is not acceptable to us!***



We are asking SCV Divisions, Camps, and Individuals to consider sponsoring an upright marker for an unmarked grave. The Oakwood Restoration Committee will walk you through the process of sponsoring a veteran, ordering the marker, having it properly lettered, etc. Markers are presently \$700 engraved.

We will install the marker at no charge!

Donations for the upkeep of the cemetery are also greatly appreciated. You can also support us by purchasing a Friends or Descendants medal. These medals are \$35 which includes shipping.

The Confederate soldiers buried in Oakwood Cemetery deserve better. Won't you help us?

Oakwood Restoration Committee
c/o Richard A. Moomaw
69 Old Kiln Lane
Mt. Jackson, Va. 22842
[**rmoomaw@shentel.net**](mailto:rmoomaw@shentel.net)



Learn more about Oakwood at: www.scvvirginia.org/oakwood-overview

LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

many, Marx and Engels noted the very first thing needed to promote communism was to change the Federal Republic of Germany, a republic composed of many sovereign states, into “one nation indivisible.” In a letter to fellow communist and Union General, Joseph Weydemeyer, Engels noted what the defeat of the Confederate States would mean for promoting communism: “The preliminaries of the proletarian [communist] revolution, the measures that prepare the battleground and clear the way for us, such as a single and indivisible republic ... are now convenu [taken for granted].” In another letter to Weydemeyer, Engels stated his belief that the defeat of the Confederacy would “doubtless determine the future of America for hundreds of years to come.” These previous statements by Marx and Engels should make it clear to those surrounded by the “muddy Watters” of liberalism, why Confederate monuments must be destroyed, Confederate heroes slandered, and why the truth about the War for Southern Independence, Lincoln, and the GOP cannot be allowed a fair hearing.

Watters and other neo-cons are rightfully outraged at the thought of the Federal government being “weaponized” against political opponents. But where did this act of “weaponizing” the Federal government against one’s political opponents begin? Mr. Watters, it was the Republican Party that had an opposition politician, a Northern Democrat, arrested, tried, and convicted by a military court. Representative Clement C. Vallandigham of Ohio is the only elected official in American history to be tried, convicted, and banished from the United States. The arrest, trial, and banishment of Rep. Vallandigham was done with the approval of Lincoln and the Republican Party. Lincoln’s Administration shut down newspapers which opposed his war, he had private mail opened and inspected, and ministers of the Gospel in the North and South arrested if they were suspected of “disloyalty” by not praying for Lincoln. One of the newspaper editors arrested by Lincoln, tried and imprisoned by the military, not civil authorities, or civil courts, was Francis Scott Howard, the grandson of Francis Scott Key. The unique irony of Howard’s imprisonment is that

he was imprisoned in Fort McHenry. It was this Fort which was being attacked by the British when Howard’s grandfather wrote ‘The Star-Spangled Banner.’ Lincoln’s illegal actions herein noted do not even begin to sound the depth of Lincoln’s un-Constitutional activities. Furthermore, Lincoln and the Republican Party’s association with radical socialists, communists, Marxists, and other “one nation indivisible” big government advocates, could fill a book — as a matter of fact, it does. One should always remember that communists, socialists, nazis, and fascists have a long-standing love affair with “one nation indivisible” government.

Lincoln proclaimed those who believed in secession were “disloyal.” Yet, President Thomas Jefferson of Virginia and President John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts both advocated secession rather than the use of force to keep the Union together. Every US President before Lincoln recognized the states as sovereign and the Constitution as a document of limited government formed by a compact among the sovereign states. Lincoln, elected with only 39 percent of the popular vote, proclaimed the Union created the states and therefore the Federal government was sovereign and not the states. This flimsy assertion by Lincoln was the basis for declaring that the Southern States were in rebellion against the Federal government. There is abundant evidence of the right of “we the people” of a sovereign state to withdraw its delegated rights, i.e., secede, and to “institute new Government ... as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.” This previous statement is drawn directly from America’s most fundamental document, the Declaration of Independence, a document which also clearly states that men have the unalienable right to “alter or abolish” any government that does not protect their “Safety and Happiness.” As has been stated many times, the South was Right in 1860 because America was Right in 1776 — something a Yankee-educated, neo-con will not acknowledge.

When I first heard Watters make his ridiculous statement about Lincoln being kicked off Southern State ballots, I quickly texted his program the fol-

lowing message: "Lincoln, who won with only 39 percent of the vote, was not thrown off Southern state's ballots. The GOP did not have any elected officials in those states, the party did not exist there. Stop sounding like liberals when talking about the South." Of course, he did not acknowledge my text. You can text Watters at this number: 929-286-7479 and ask him why he will not give the South a chance to defend itself against his and neo-Marxist attacks. Mr. Watters, Southerners follow the wisdom of Patrick Henry: "The first thing I have at heart is American liberty, the second thing is American union." For Southerners, then and now, liberty always trumps government.

As we move forward as an organization, we must find and implement better ways to get our message out to the public. When neo-cons like Jesse Watters inject slanderous falsehoods into society, the SCV must have a way to get our corrections and rebuttals to the public. One way is to help the SCV create a "Friendly Media" list of newspapers, daily or weekly papers which we can forward any news release and/or op-ed. Every SCV camp should make sure media-friendly media information is

forwarded to SCV's Confederate Legion. Make sure your camp and members utilize all available social media to educate their friends and neighbors about why they should be proud of their Southern heritage. As you will note on the Confederate Legion website, we now have new one-minute radio ads and several videos. Camps, please utilize these tools to educate your community. With over 800 SCV camps across America and four in foreign nations, we can have a large impact. The struggle will continue and we can be victorious if we all do our part. This struggle is not just about the South, it involves all traditional American values, values the Southland has honored and defended since 1609. With God's blessing and your effort, the South shall rise again and bring America along for our victory march of Freedom.

Watters encourages viewers to call/text him at (929) 286-7479 or e-mail him at Watters@Fox.com or send mail to Fox News, 1211 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036.

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



**THE SOCIETY OF THE
ORDER OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS**

Financial Assistance for Preservation Projects

The Order of the Southern Cross, founded in 1863 by Maj. Gen. Patrick Cleburne, Lt. Gen. Leonidas Polk, and Rev. Charles Quintard, was originally created to foster brotherhood and to provide financial assistance to the families of soldiers who had lost their lives in the service of the Confederacy.

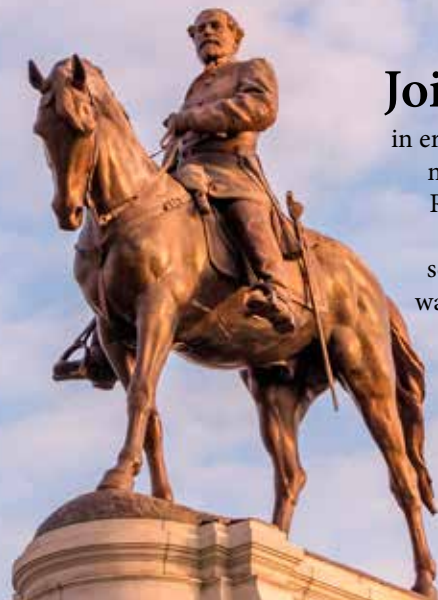
The Order of the Southern Cross was re-established in 1979 as a philanthropic organization, dedicated to preserving our Southern Heritage through its Grants and Scholarship Programs. Since 1979, the Order has allocated more than \$1 million to these endeavors.

If your SCV Camp or 501(c)3 organization is seeking financial assistance to help fund a Confederate preservation project, we encourage you to contact the Chairman of our Grants Committee, Richard Smoot, at resp1n@flash.net or visit our website for more information.

Deo Vindice

www.orderofsoutherncross.com

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Forward the Colors

the Federal Government to continue collecting its confiscatory tariffs in Southern ports — an offer the South rejected!⁸

The leftist media uses shame and humiliation to compel their opponents to censor their speech and meekly accept the leftist ideological “truth.” This is the reason the left’s narrative is considered true on all social issues, not just Southern heritage issues. Humiliation and self-censorship are a public reality for conservatives nationwide.⁹ The victors in the War for Southern Independence have successfully used shame for the “sins” of treason and slavery to humiliate too many Southern elected leaders and force them into silence at a time when we need their voices to defend not only our Southern heritage but the very foundation of our Western Christian civilization. It is up to us to reclaim a positive narrative about the War and why our ancestors fought in that War.

Winning the Interview Before it Occurs

Over the last six years, the SCV’s Heritage Promotion officers have been actively promoting the idea of our local SCV Camps becoming local agents of influence for all things Southern. The reason for this emphasis is, while we cannot compete against the national media, we can compete and win on the local level. As our South-wide opinion survey documented, most Southerners want to preserve and promote their Southern heritage — and this positive public opinion comes after generations of anti-South national propaganda! The effort to act locally is not a new suggestion. It was suggested by

8 Mitcham, Jr., *Dr. Samuel W., It Wasn’t About Slavery: Exposing the Great Lie of the Civil War* (Regnery History, Washington, DC: 2020), 127.

9 www.cato.org/publications/survey-reports/poll-62-americans-say-they-have-political-views-theyre-afraid-share#implications accessed 7/27/2020; and <http://www.breitbart.com/tech/2018/03/16/professor-gad-saad-explains-that-fear-of-the-pc-police-inspires-self-censorship-on-campus/> accessed 3/17/2018.

Carl Jones when he was Chief of Heritage Promotions (2016-2018). It is our responsibility to “vindicate the cause.” We can do this IF each local camp consistently contacts local civic clubs, religious leaders, veterans’ groups, and politicians. The key is to consistently present local leaders with positive information about the activities of the local, state, and national SCV. If we do our duty as SCV members the local public will know the correct answer to the question of “what was the cause of the War?” and, knowing the truth about the War, they will be immune from the leftist emotional appeal while proudly supporting

**It is up to us to
reclaim a positive
narrative about
the War!**

the truth about their ancestors who wore the gray in the War for Southern Independence.

Remember, we must consistently provide local leaders with positive information about our honorable Southern heritage. Doing it once and forgetting about repeating the effort next month or next quarter will not gain us the victory. Recall the adage “repetition is the mother of learning.” As Gustave Le Bon noted:

Affirmation, however, has no real influence unless it be constantly repeated. ... It was Napoleon, I believe, who said there is only one figure in rhetoric of serious importance, namely, repetition. The thing affirmed comes by repetition to fix itself in the mind in such a way that it is accepted in the end as a demonstrated truth.¹⁰

We can win the debate and the social/political struggle *IF* every camp will do their duty and help locally to vindicate the Cause. We know the truth but “Wisdom means nothing if it is not acted on.”

Deo Vindice

James Ron Kennedy
Chief of Heritage Promotions



10 Le Bon, Gustave, *The Crowd: A Study of the Popular Mind* (1896, T. Fisher Unwin, London: 1910), 142.

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1861-1865

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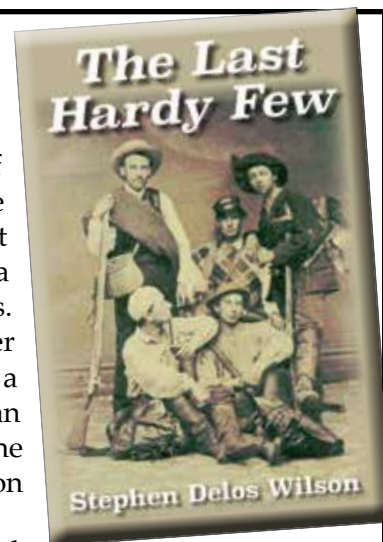
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Finally, a novel on the War for Southern Independence based on the true history of why the Confederate States seceded, not Northern propaganda or political correctness. The author is a member of SCV Camp 87 and a retired US Army Veteran of the Vietnam era, the Cold War and Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Of course, the South did not win the war, and most of what Americans think they know about that conflict has been passed down by the victors. I ask those who enter here to leave that world behind them. Consider instead how the South could have won and that today's received wisdom on the War is fake history.

— Stephen Delos Wilson

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in paperback for \$20**



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REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

During one of the comment periods for Arlington, the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War commented the Reconciliation Memorial should go to the SCV. I have visited with the SUVCW on several occasions and everyone has always been gracious and helpful. When visiting with the SUVCW, I noticed we have many members who are members of both the SCV and the SUVCW. As I travel around our Southland, I see many cemeteries with Federal soldiers. We have a lot of Northern blood in Southern soil.

I have been to many events hosted by and worked by the Order of Confederate Rose. So many SCV camps work with the OCR. The OCR attends events at the Southern Heritage Center. I regularly see their patch around the property. The OCR has helped with tours and the Christmas Home Tour.

I am a member of the Military Order of Stars and Bars. Our organization has many members who are members of both the SCV and the MOS&B. The MOS&B recently visited the Southern Heritage Center and placed a marker on the grave of Simeon Cummings.

I am a member of the Order of Southern Cross and their donation of ten cabinets for the National Confederate Museum is well needed and will be put to use. We have artifacts and we need cabinets and these cabinets will come in handy. The SCV has several members who are also members of the OSC. The OSC advertises in the *Confederate Veteran* and has helped many UDC Chapters and SCV Camps.

All of these organization share a history and need to work together. Together we are stronger. I am aware of past hostilities and bitterness. I do not wish to continue any hard feelings. I have enough natural enemies because of who I am as a Conservative Southern Christian Confederate. Why would I want to fight my brothers and sisters when I can extend an olive branch and welcome a friend. I also know these are independent organizations and must operate as such. However, we can still work together when opportunities arise and they arise quite often. In my humble opinion, the successes we have as an organization will come down to the members and how well they work with their local

allies to forge an alliance people recognize and respect.

Another example of how late this article is, I was blessed to be in Lexington Virginia for the Lee-Jackson weekend hosted by the Stonewall Brigade. I want to thank Brandon Dorsey and Andy Schindler for their invitation and gracious hospitality. I also want to thank everyone who worked on the event to make it happen. It was a well-run event with a lot of moving parts and was handled excellently. In the Honor Guard was a young man who was a cadet who was firing with his father. It was such an honor to see this young boy proudly doing his part. It confirms the necessity for the support and growth of the cadet program.

I am aware we have an older membership and we need our older members for their knowledge and experience. These men are the current backbone of the SCV. The cadet program and the Children of the Confederacy are the future of the organization. The older members have the wisdom to teach and the young people have the energy. We need both older and younger members. Let's all work together to grow our organizations. If one of us wins we will all win.

Museum debt. I am going to mention it in every article. I have spoken many times on the importance of the National Confederate Museum and the role it will play in recruitment, retention and education. This is the only museum I am aware of which will tell the true and complete story. It is critical to keep these stories alive. I am not going to sugar coat it because you all know the demons our society is facing. A place such as the National Confederate Museum is necessary to keep the story alive. Please consider a donation or a gift from your estate to preserve the history you cherish. Maybe that is the real legacy.

In the bonds of the Southland,

R. S. Jason Boshers
Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans



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Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove

as well as rifles, and tomahawked and scalped prisoners....” Van Dorn’s Adjutant Dabney Maury writing to Curtis from Van Buren on March 14, 1862, said, “He is pained to learn from your letter ... that some of your soldiers have been reported to you to have been scalped, tomahawked, and otherwise mutilated. ... He hopes you have been misinformed, the Indians part of his forces having for many years been regarded as civilized people. ... He desires me to inform you that many of our men who surrendered themselves prisoners of war were reported to him as having been murdered in cold blood by their captors, who were alleged to be Germans. ... The General feels sure you will do your part, as he will, in preventing such atrocities in the future, and that the perpetrators of them will be brought to justice, whether German or Choctaw.”

Van Dorn wrote to his superiors in Richmond, blaming his subordinates for the loss, and saying he had not been defeated, but “had only been foiled in my intentions.”

Van Dorn left Arkansas for Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, but he arrived too late to fight in the Battle of Shiloh. On leaving Arkansas, he stripped the state of everything necessary to defend herself. He removed all arms, food, and the machinery and stores at the Arsenal in Little Rock. Wagons and horses were sent to depots near the Louisiana line.

In addition to the almost simultaneous loss of McCulloch, McIntosh, and Hébert, Van Dorn, by his failures and blunders, was primarily responsible for losing the battle at Pea Ridge, which Park Historian Don Montgomery and Dr. John Ferguson considered to be the most decisive battle fought west of the Mississippi River during the War. More than 26,000 men were engaged, and at least 2,500 were killed and wounded.

In trying to remedy the bleak, chaotic conditions in Arkansas, General Beauregard, on May 26, 1862, ordered General Thomas Hindman from Helena, Arkansas, to take command in the state. Hindman immediately began measures to bring order to Arkansas. He declared martial law; he confiscated more than a million dollars in gold and banknotes from banks in Memphis to pay for military supplies; he took books from the State Library and tore out the pages to wrap cartridges; and he enforced the Conscription Law, which led to many men leaving the state or going into hiding. His passport law requiring citizens to have passes to move about the countryside was especially resented, as was his order to

planters to burn their cotton bales to keep them from the enemy. A very deleterious action was giving commissions to men to act as irregulars or as partisan rangers in an effort to augment his army. Some of these groups later became outlaws who used their official status to prey on civilians. They were as much a menace as the Yankees. Hindman’s measures helped in restoring order and building an army of 20,000 recruits, but they were so harsh and extreme that the civilians disliked, and even hated him. Van Dorn and Pike clashed when he gave orders to Pike concerning the Indian territory. The complaints about Hindman to Jefferson Davis resulted in Hindman’s being replaced, but not dismissed, by Lt. Gen. Theophilus Holmes, Davis’s friend who then became commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department, consisting of the Indian Territory, Arizona, New Mexico, Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana north of the Red River, essentially everything west of the Mississippi River. Hindman remained as head of the Arkansas District.

Holmes, though a West Point graduate, was not capable of handling the assignment, and he did not want to take it. His men called him “Granny,” and his doctor said he had a “softening of the brain.” One newspaper wrote, “General Holmes is a man of most excellent heart, kind disposition and gentleman in all things, and it is not his fault that he is not a General.” Holmes recognized Hindman’s accomplishments and let him continue without much interference.

Hindman made his headquarters at Mazzard Prairie, south of Ft. Smith. The Federal Army of the Frontier was commanded for a time by General Schofield, whose division commanders were Brigadier General Francis Herron and Brigadier General James Blunt. Schofield invaded Arkansas on October 18, 1862. Hindman, believing Blunt was stretched thin and vulnerable, decided to attack him. Blunt, though overcoming General Marmaduke at Cane Hill on November 28, knew he was in a weakened, precarious situation if the Confederates decided to attack him. He sent an urgent message to Herron in Springfield to come to his aid immediately. Hindman, discovering Herron was on the move, decided to attack him first, before he could reinforce Blunt. Herron thwarted Hindman’s plan by making a spectacular 110 mile forced march in three days that positioned him in Fayetteville on December 6. His arrival found Hindman on Reed’s Mountain between Blunt’s and Herron’s armies. Hindman decided to attack Herron first, before he could unite with Blunt at Cane Hill. The Confederate

cavalry skirmished with some of Herron's cavalry until the Federals retreated past Prairie Grove Church, and the Confederates established a position on the ridge at Prairie Grove, where they were protected from the Federal's artillery fire. Defending the Confederate line were General James Fagan's artillery, General Francis Shoup's brigade under General Dandridge McRae, General Jo Shelby's dismounted troops, General John Marmaduke, and General Daniel Frost's division. This area, described by Shea and Hess, was a large prairie, or level grassy meadow, about ten miles square with a wooded ridge rising about sixty feet above the Illinois River valley. Blunt's supply base was at Rhea's Mill, about six miles northwest of Prairie Grove Church, which was about ten miles south of Fayetteville.

Federal artillery opened fire on the Confederates on the morning of December 7. The Confederates shot back intermittently because they had received orders to save their ammunition. Some of the Federal troops were using Colt revolving rifles. By the middle of the afternoon, four of the six Federal regiments were disabled, but Federal artillery was still holding off a Confederate victory. At this point in the battle, Hindman still had superiority in numbers. Blunt, having heard distant sounds of gunfire, but not being able at first to pinpoint its location, sent his troops north towards Rhea's Mill to protect his supply base. When he finally realized the gunfire was coming from Prairie Grove, he sent troops there to support Herron. Blunt's army arrived at a crucial time to stave off a Confederate charge. Hindman's numerical advantage vanished. Skirmishing between the two armies continued until near dark, when the Confederates made one last charge in William Morton's hayfield. In order to see the advancing Confederates, the Federals set fire to the haystacks in the field. Many wounded soldiers, who had burrowed into the haystacks trying to stay warm, were burned alive. Fighting and firing stopped when it was black dark, and a truce was made in order to care for the wounded.

The Federals did not hear the Confederates leave during the night because they wrapped their blankets around the wagon wheels to muffle the sound. General Hindman, though undefeated, had to withdraw because he did not have enough ammunition to continue the fight. The next day, it was discovered that wild hogs, called razorbacks, had eaten some of the bodies in the battlefield. When the Confederates left the field, it gave the Federals a strategic victory. The Federals were left in control of Missouri and northwest Arkansas, and the suffering civilians were left to the depredations of the jayhawkers, guerrillas, and bushwhackers. Washington County, Arkansas, where the Battle of Pea Ridge took place, had a population loss from 15,600 people in 1860

to 5,800 in 1865.

After the Battle of Prairie Grove, General Hindman withdrew to Ft. Smith. On December 27, 1862, Blunt and Herron advanced to Van Buren, where their Federal troops burned buildings and military stores and looted the town. Before the war ended in Arkansas, according to a list compiled by Daniel Singleton, the Federals destroyed or burned Bentonville, Columbia, Elkhorn Tavern, Fulton County, Hot Springs, Huntsville, Jacksonport, Lake Village, Mud Town, Napoleon, Ozard, Salem, and Yellville.

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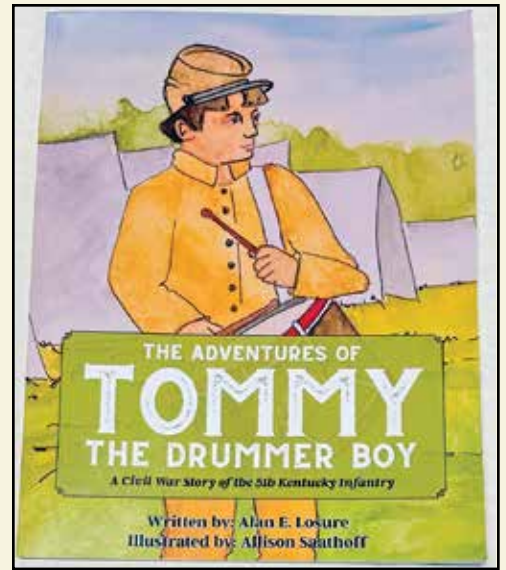
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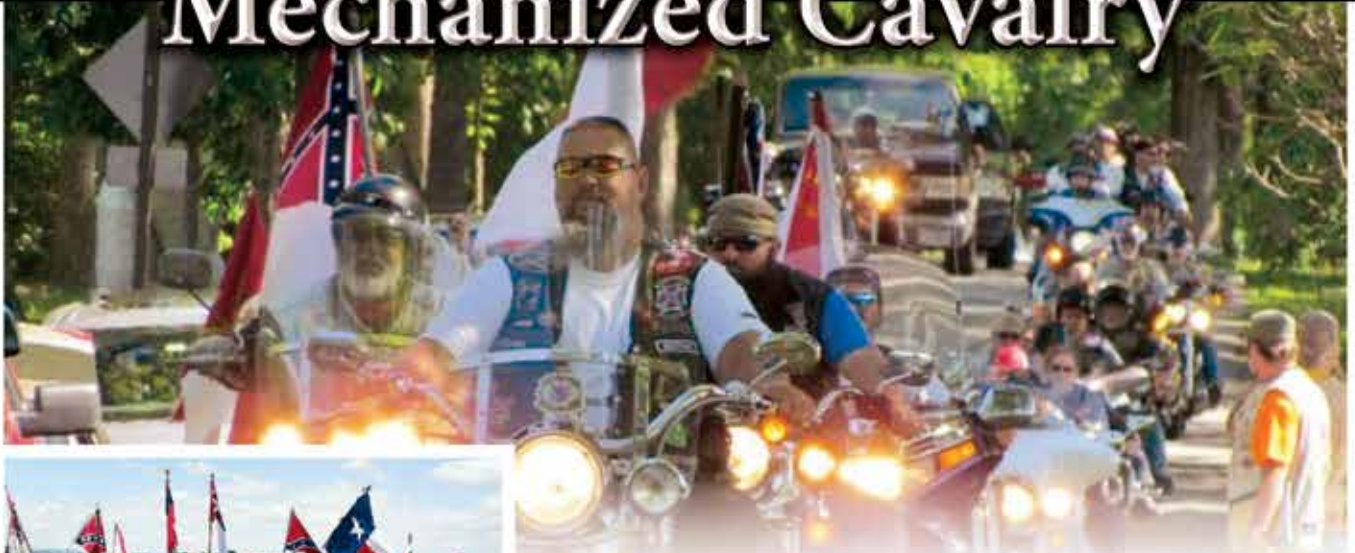
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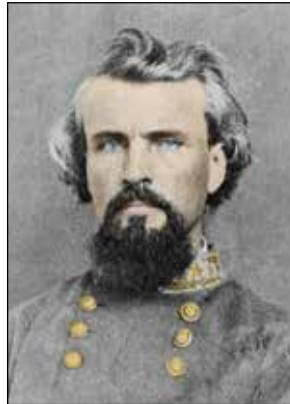
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