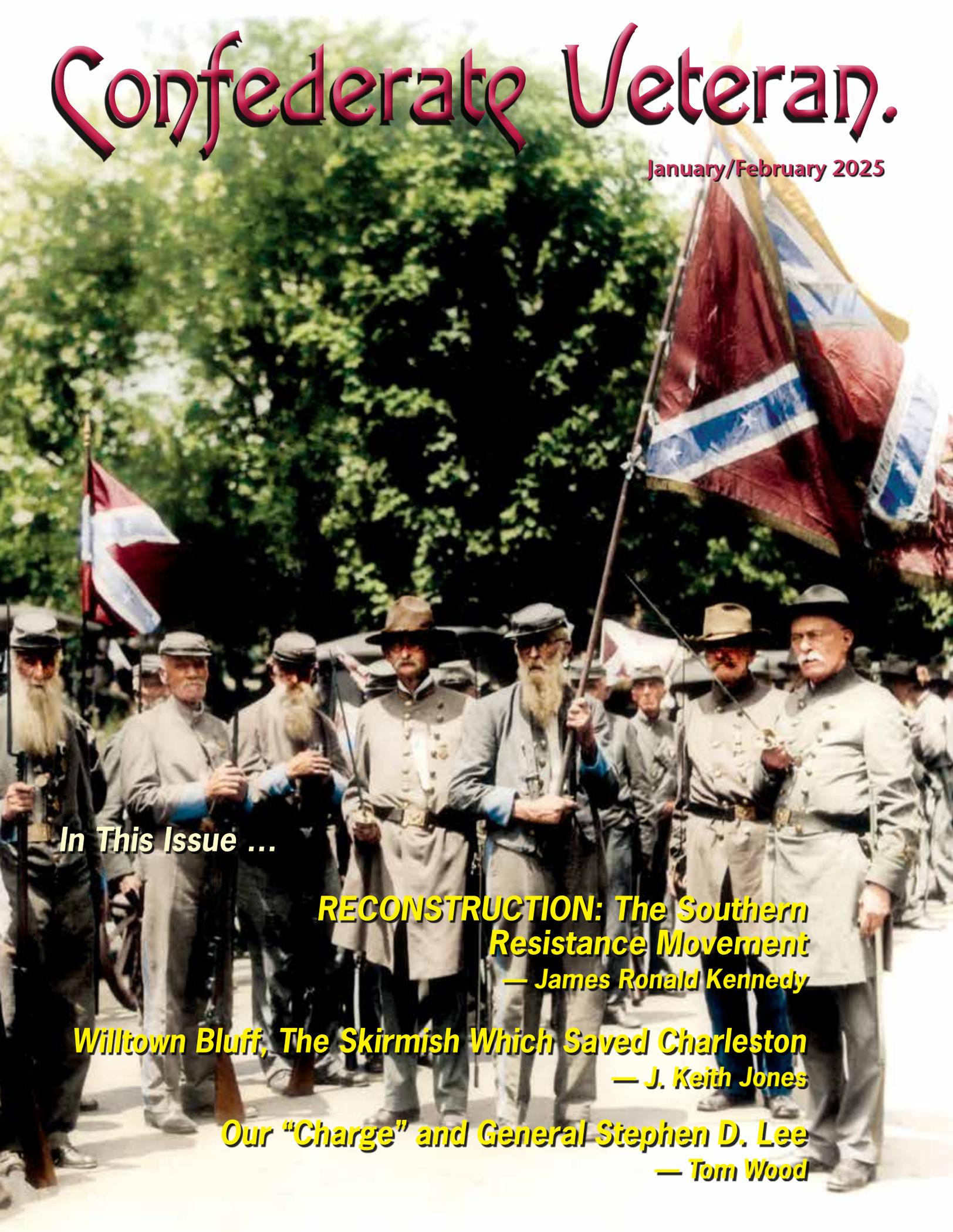


Confederate Veteran.

January/February 2025



In This Issue ...

***RECONSTRUCTION: The Southern
Resistance Movement***
— James Ronald Kennedy

Willtown Bluff, The Skirmish Which Saved Charleston
— J. Keith Jones

Our "Charge" and General Stephen D. Lee
— Tom Wood

21st CENTURY CONFEDERATE HERO

Heroic Action is Needed to Vindicate Our Confederate Heroes



Become a 21st Century Confederate Hero so we can retire the SCV Banknote and place General Forrest back in his Plaza!

By enlisting in this effort, money which is currently being used to service the banknote will now be used to go on the offensive against those seeking to destroy our Southern heritage. The SCV is offering 1,500 Southerners the opportunity to be designated as a 21st Century Confederate Hero by donating \$1,000. Funds received will be used to retire the mortgage and fund the restoration of the Forrest Plaza. Those donating will receive:

- 21st Century Confederate Hero neck ribbon,
- Placement in SCV's Book of 21st Century Confederate Heroes and receive a personal copy of this book,
- Paver on the 'Walkway of Confederate Heroes,' with the information provided by the donor,
- Option of having his name or his ancestor's name displayed on large screen TV in our museum and their names noted at the Forrest Plaza.

Payment may be made in full or in installments over 18 months.

Join in this effort and let us get started taking the fight to our enemy.

More information is available on the Confederate Legion website:

**<https://scvconfederatelegion.com/>
click on "21st Century Heroes."**

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

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S. A. Cunningham

January / February 2025

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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.*

RECONSTRUCTION:

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ON THE COVER – A Confederate Veterans' Reunion circa 1913.
Colorized by Lewis Hayes.



There is a Place

Located on the grounds of the Southern Heritage Center are Historic Elm Springs and the National Confederate Museum. Within the walls of the National Confederate Museum are artifacts which tell the true and complete story of The Southland. The National Confederate Museum and Historic Elm Springs are owned and operated by the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

We are in a fundraising campaign to benefit our National Confederate Museum and the Sons of Confederate Veterans. We have the Monthly Giving Campaign which was presented at the 2023 National Reunion in Hot Springs, Arkansas. We have the Annual Award challenges given by the Commander-in-Chief to the Army, Division and Camp who make the largest monetary donation during the fiscal year to the SCV National Museum. We have the Christopher G. Memminger Awards to recognize the camp, brigade, division or army making the largest monetary donation during the fiscal year to the SCV National Confederate Museum. We have a new program called the 21st Century Confederate Heroes program which is being presented in this *Confederate Veteran*. All of these programs benefit the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the National Confederate Museum.

Above, you will see a graphic with the National Confederate Museum and the Confederate Battle Flag. This graphic was created by Alabama Compatriot David Fisher. The Confederate Battle Flag will raise every issue of the *Confederate Veteran* as donations come in. This is a visual presentation so you will see how the fundraising is proceeding.

Let us all raise the Confederate Battle Flag for our hearth, our home and our beloved Dixie.

ESTABLISHED 1893
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FROM THE EDITOR

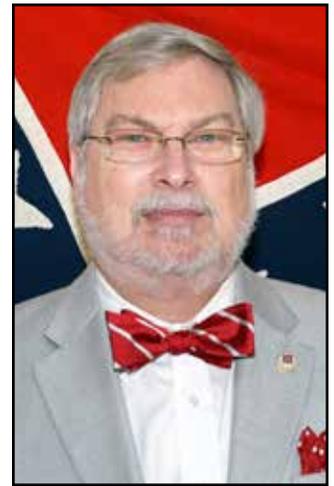


Photo by John Gregory

Happy New Year everyone! By the time you receive this all the holidays will be over and hopefully life will return to a normal pace. Our work is never finished as we continue to be attacked on all fronts. However, don't be discouraged. As long as we continue to fight we will persevere. The truth is on our side and the truth always wins.

Past Chief of Heritage Operations Ron Kennedy returns to our pages with his essay on *RECONSTRUCTION: The Southern Resistance Movement*. This is an excellent article and shows what our ancestors went through after the War as well as what we are going through today. Reconstruction has never ended.

We welcome back Keith Jones with his essay on *Willtown Bluff, The Skirmish Which Saved Charleston*. This saved Charleston from a disaster by preventing the destruction of the vital railroad bridge over the South Edisto River, keeping the city's supply line open to Savannah, Georgia. This is a little known skirmish we are glad to spotlight.

Commander Tom Wood of the General Robert H. Hatton Camp 723 shares his essay on *Our "Charge" and Confederate General Stephen D. Lee* with us in this issue. Some may not know details about Lee's life and his efforts to start the United Confederate Veterans, which gave birth to the Sons of Confederate Veterans in 1896. Of course, he gave us our *Charge* in 1906. I hope every camp recites the *Charge* at every meeting.

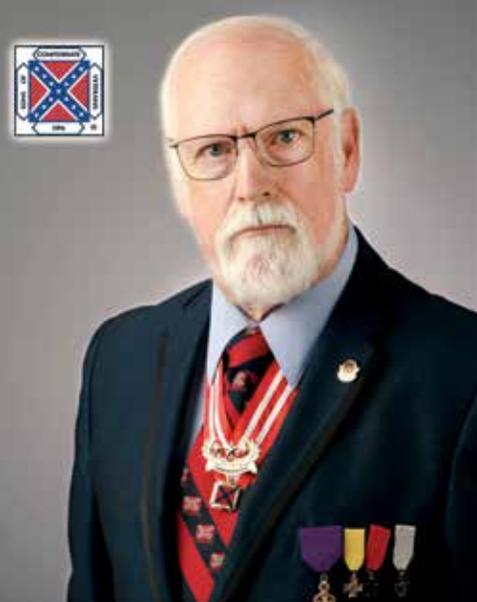
The first information and registration for our July 2025 National Reunion in Houston, Texas, is included in this issue. It's not too early to sign up. I know our host compatriots will appreciate everyone signing up as soon as possible.

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! 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 initial "F" and a flourish at the end.

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

CIC@SCV.ORG

The Absence of Self-Control

General Lee wisely declared “no one should be given control over others if he cannot first control himself.” Learning the concept of self-control is the very first step parents must teach their children. Babies care little about anything but their comfort, regardless of how it impacts those around them. We often deride adults who are “acting childish.” Learning to put others before self is the very hallmark of an adult. In a society controlled by emotions, “how you make me feel,” is the criteria for judging social, moral, and political issues. That society can be said to be a “childish” society lacking the maturity of a well-established community.

As defenders of Southern culture and history, we are often challenged by neo-Marxists¹ who are “offended” by our flags, monuments, or words. Notice this infantile assertion is made without any facts to prove or support the legitimacy of their “feelings.” Like an unruly child screaming to get his desires fulfilled, neo-Marxists announce their “feelings” and demand we fulfill their desire. If not correctly rebuffed, their feelings will trump facts, truth, and logic. In a society which no longer is capable of “self-control,” the emotions of those possessed with radical self-importance will govern the culture.

Just before the recent presidential election, a video of a young woman at a political rally screaming at a small child went viral. The incident occurred when a political opponent of the young woman was trying to convince bystanders not to support a particular candi-

date. Becoming unhinged by the man’s opposition to her choice of candidates, the woman, absent of self-control, began screaming, not at the man but, at his small child. The whole incident is outlandishly ridiculous! The child could not understand what was going on and surely does not vote and yet the innocent became the object of rage by an adult who displays the total absence of “self-control.” The action of this individual is exactly the type of emotional rage that we, as defenders of Southern heritage, have faced for the past fifty or more years. When we oppose attacks upon Southern heritage, we are not met with a factual discussion but unfounded rage. Fortunately, a lady at the pre-election rally did step up and placed herself between the out-of-control young woman and the frightened child. Her act is evidence there are still rational people on both sides of divisive issues.

We should not overlook a very important lesson about this display of radical leftist emotionalism. When the average American, and surely the average Southerner, sees this irrational display by the radi-



1 Neo-Marxists include a whole host of left-of-center folks who use labels such as liberals, socialists, social justice warriors, atheists, progressives, and Globalists. All are enemies of traditional American social, moral, and Constitutional values.

cal leftist enemies of traditional American values, it places our rational views and mature presentation of our point of view at a distinct advantage. The two big questions to be answered are, "How shall we take advantage of the correct view we espouse and how shall we make our views known?"

Let us explore the answer to the first question about "taking advantage of our correct view." In October of 2024, members of the Missouri SCV Division and the leadership of the National SCV attended a court case in Clay County, Missouri. The case dealt with the threatened removal of a Confederate monument. The result of the case was not favorable to our cause. The case was postponed to a later date but during the deliberations about this delay, it became apparent to me the trial judge had already determined the case and his ruling would not favor our Cause. Why would a judge in Missouri, a very conservative state according to voting records, appear to be doing the bidding of the neo-Marxist woke mob? Here are some interesting facts about Missouri. In the 2020 presidential election 113 out of 115 Missouri counties voted for the conservative candidate. Clay County voted conservative by 52 percent while the counties around Clay, Ray, Clinton, Jackson, and Platte, voted an average of 62 percent for the conservative candidate. These 62 percent conservative voters are not backers of the woke mob who are attacking traditional American values! Every elected official in those 113 conservative voting counties should stand in fear of a strong backlash when and if they support woke mob initiatives. Once the strong support for Southern heritage becomes a reality, 90 percent of problems caused by weak-kneed politicians will disappear. The second question is "How shall we make our views known?"

As has often been noted, the SCV is a well-kept secret. Before the advent of the vicious attack upon all things Confederate by the NAACP approximately 30 years ago, few Americans held a hostile view of Southern history. Robert E. Lee was venerated as an American hero and the heroic efforts of Confederate soldiers were viewed as evidence of the robust military elan of America's fighting men. Forty years ago, when I joined the SCV, no one questioned the Confederate soldier's loyalty to the Constitution and principles of these United States. Sure, there were always those who sought to paint Southerners as "traitors and defenders of slavery" but, forty years ago, those people represented a small minority of America's academic, social, and political society. As we all should now understand, all of that has changed. Therefore, we must explore, how do we effectually resist those who now are in control of the narrative about the Confederacy? First and of great importance, we must understand the struggle in 2025 is NOT the same struggle the SCV was facing forty, thirty, or even twenty years ago. We must recognize that currently tremendous efforts are being constantly made to denigrate and vilify all things associated with the Confederate States of America. In other words, we are facing an enraged illogical giant. But like David facing Goliath, we hold the stone that, if correctly placed, will bring down that pompous ungodly giant.

When facing Goliath, David held a secret weapon. Today the Sons of Confederate Veterans also hold a very potent secret weapon. Our secret weapon is the strong support of the public for Southern heritage. As identified and proven by not only the SCV's opinion polling but by numerous other opinion polls, most Americans (not just Southerners) do not favor slandering and censuring Southern heritage. Also, when "conservative" voters from 16 Southern States were questioned about Southern heritage

Continued on page 66



**SONS OF CONFEDERATE
VETERANS
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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Jubal Early and Joe Wheeler

To the Editor:

Compatriot Barker's "The Pendulum of History" indicates to me that Reconciliation was a flash in the pan, now that the fanatical Puritans have allied with the secular Marxists. What can one expect from that cabal of Woke Babylonians? The picture of General Joe Wheeler with Spanish American War officers, on page 21 of the September/October issue of *Confederate Veteran*, reminds me of a remark made by my hero, the unSurrendered and unReconstructed General Jubal Early (I am paraphrasing here from the best of my recollection): Said he ...

"I had hoped to live my life in such a fashion that I might see General Lee once again, but at least I will have the satisfaction of seeing Old Scratch burn that blue uniform off of Joe Wheeler."

H. V. Traywick, Jr.
General William D. McCain Camp 584
Columbia, Tennessee

Have given, and will continue to give

To the Editor:

I have been a member of the SCV for more than thirty years. I want to comment on one issue brought up by Glenn L. Meek and Bert Jones in their letters to the editor in the November/December 2024 issue of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine.

In Mr. Meek's letter, he did not understand the need to raise funds for various projects and could not afford to pay \$1,000 for a brick and a "cheesy neck ribbon." He believed most SCV members could not afford such a luxury, and the requests grated on most of the SCV membership.

In Mr. Jones's letter, he could not

afford to pay \$1,000 to help retire the debt on the museum and honor our Confederate ancestors. However, he suggested he could afford to pay somewhere between \$50 and \$150, and there should be some incentive for the "non-high rollers" in the SCV to pay such an amount and be recognized.

As Mr. Meek posited, I too come from a family of poor farmers who sacrificed much for the cause of Southern Independence. My great-great and great-grandfather, as well as three great uncles, served in the cause for Southern Independence, and they sacrificed everything they had worked so hard for.

I too live on a limited income and have financial obligations. I don't believe we have any "high rollers" in the SCV. Most of our members are in the same economic strata and a \$1,000 request is a luxury for all of us. We do the best we can with what we have earned. However, for several years, I have tried to make either a \$25 or \$50 contribution to the retirement of the museum debt after receiving each copy of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine in the mail. Most of the time it has been a \$25 donation.

I made the decision earlier this year that I would contribute \$1,000 to help pay off the debt so we can go on the offensive and blunt the attacks against our ancestors who are now called traitors, had their leaders' monuments removed, saw many schools and streets renamed, and watched our tax supported schools, colleges and universities teach sanitized irresponsible courses in American History which promote class and race division and hatred of the South. And I also saw the Defense Department rename our Confederate named military installations and railroad through the removal of the Reconciliation Monument in Arlington National Cemetery.

The SCV is not asking all its members to pay \$1,000 up front, as I did. They are only asking for a minimum

of 1,500 members to contribute \$1,000. Certainly, they would like everyone to contribute. This is why they give everyone the option of paying the \$1,000 in \$50 installments for 18 months. What is wrong with that option? To me, \$50 paid over 18 months is not unreasonable. All of us probably spend each month that much purchasing something we don't need or want. As for formal recognition, the SCV has named in each issue of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine those who make a \$50 or more contribution to the museum.

Having said that, I agree with Mr. Jones the SCV High Command should consider a program for allowing those who do not wish to contribute \$1,000 to retire the museum debt an opportunity to contribute a lesser amount and be awarded recognition.

In conclusion, I have not given my hard-earned money over the years to receive a brick and a so-called "cheesy ribbon." I don't care if I receive a brick or a neck ribbon in return. I gave and will continue to give money when I can so we can begin counter attacking more effectively against cancel culture and to restore the good name of our Confederate ancestors and our great Southern history. Perhaps I am wrong, but I thought this was part of why we joined the SCV.

Benjamin C. Gregory
General William D. McCain Camp 584
Columbia, Tennessee

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,

We're Still Fighting at Arlington

By Kirk D. Lyons

The Reconciliation Memorial at Arlington National Cemetery may have been removed last year but there are still three paths forward:

Legal — The Army's illegal action is being challenged in federal court and the appeal of the lower court's decision to waive judicial review of Secretary Austin's decision to implement The Naming Commission's Recommendation relating to the Memorial.

There are at least three possible outcomes: A win in the appeal could result in a challenge by the government to the US Supreme Court, or if they don't contest the decision, it might trigger a 'negation' and/or reversion back to the lower court for a new decision, possibly with a trial.

The appellate brief was filed in late August and a week later three different Friend of the Court briefs were filed in support of our appeal.

The briefs were filed by the Foundation for Moral Law, The Society for the Preservation of Jewish Civil War History and the third brief was joint with The Virginia Council, Guardians of American History, Hood's Texas Brigade, Re-Activated, and Veterans Monuments of America.

We were thrilled so many groups took an interest with so many important arguments.

Friend of the Court, or "amicus" briefs, are submitted to assist an appellate court by offering additional, relevant information or arguments the court may want to consider before making their ruling.

Judge Roy Moore's Foundation for Moral Law's brief focused on religious liberty but concluded "Sadly, the Reconciliation monument — erected in 1914 to reconcile and bring closure to harsh feelings about the War, and to honor those who fought bravely for their homes and families — is now being sacrificed on an altar of political correctness. Not only is Arlington National Cemetery being deprived of what is arguably its most impressive and beautiful work of art, but the relatives and survivors of those who are buried in that section of the cemetery are also being deprived of this Monument to their ancestors, all because someone thinks they should not have to be exposed to ideas with which they disagree."

Among the concerns raised by The Society for the Preservation of Jewish Civil War History, was criticism of the Biden-Harris Administration for violating

its own June 2, 2023 strategy to counter antisemitism. "One cannot fail to see the hypocrisy that while the Biden-Harris antisemitism initiative was underway, the largest department in the Executive Branch was marching double time toward its antisemitic target: the removal of the headstone of a prominent American Jewish artist and veteran, indeed the only sculptural work designed by a Jewish artist at Arlington National Cemetery, The Reconciliation Monument."

The Virginia Council's combined brief argued multiple points including the ill "treatment of Yesterday's Military Combatants" was "Counter-Productive to U.S. National Defense." It further argued that the Department of Defense "frustrated national historic preservation policy and contributed to the proliferation of Cancel Culture."

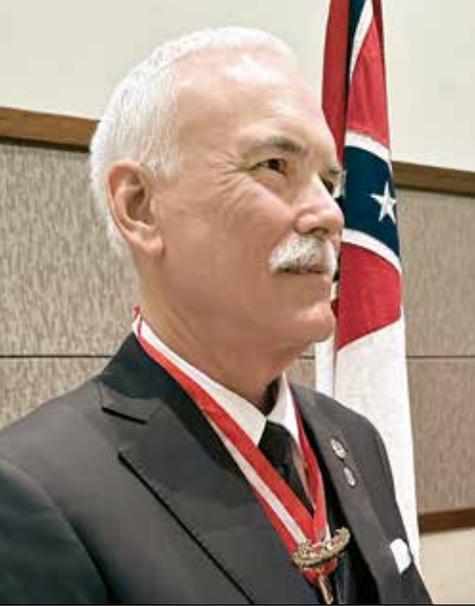
The next step in the case will be the defendants' answer and then we get to reply. The schedule has these steps being completed before the November general election. A change in the agenda of chief executive (president of the US) is the second strategy.

The third strategy is Congressional action. All members and supporters who have connections to organizations or friends and family in northern and western states are crucial to success. (GA) Rep. Clyde's amendment to the 2024 National Defense Authorization Act failed due to the "dirty double dozen" Republican members of Congress who crossed the aisle to vote against the restoration provision. Please reach out to any lineage, veterans, patriotic groups and others and enlist their support in preserving Union Veteran President William McKinley's American legacy to help in influencing these members and Republican Senators. Details of how to reach out are listed at www.defendarlington.org.

Many of us close to the situation believe strongly if this is not reversed, the next thing to go will be the graves the Memorial marked in Section 16. Desecration of the grave of Jewish veteran and sculptor Moses Ezekiel was bad enough, but imagine the exhumation of 300+ veteran and widow graves from their place of honor at Arlington.

Now is the time to stop this. Maximum effort is needed from us all. Feel free to contact me with any questions at 828-712-2115 or at KDL@slrc-csa.org.





REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
ANTHONY M. GRIFFIN

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

“Give, and it will be given to you”

Compatriots,

The recent natural disasters caused by Hurricanes Milton and Helene in several of our Southern states impacted many of our own members or their families and friends. I had family who were affected in Florida and Georgia. Thankfully, only their power was affected and some went without power and water (well) for more than two weeks. I would like to thank all of you who stepped up and helped with the relief effort. I wasn't expecting an outreach to the community like this when I wrote the article about getting back out in the community for the November/December issue. We did not do it for the publicity but it shows what the Sons of Confederate Veterans is all about instead of the misconceptions which are ever present.

I was watching the news showing the devastation in Western North Carolina and east Tennessee and was trying to think of a way to help. My phone rang and it was Army of Northern Virginia Commander Jamie Graham. First thing out of both our mouths was “What are we going to do about this?” We started calling others and the effort to send aid was under way.

There are too many names to mention who helped in this effort but I'll name a few: Jamie Graham in South Carolina, Kevin Stone in North Carolina, Jason Boshers in Tennessee, Ray Easter and Andy Schindler in Virginia and others throughout the Confederation, many from areas not even affected by the storms. It has been an awesome effort

on the part of you, the compatriots of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and I thank each and every one of you from the bottom of my heart. There are numerous passages in the Bible about giving. These two seem very appropriate to what has happened:

“In all things I have shown you that by working hard in this way we must help the weak and remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how He himself said, ‘It is more blessed to give than to receive.’ Acts 20:35

“Give, and it will be given to you. Good measure, pressed down, shaken together, running over, will be put into your lap. For with the measure you use it will be measured back to you.” Luke 6:38

I have asked ANV Commander Graham to write an article which should be appearing in this issue of the *Confederate Veteran* about these relief efforts in more detail. Please keep all those affected by these disasters in your thoughts and prayers. The need in these areas will continue. It may be weeks, months, or even years before many of them get back to some kind of normal in their lives.

By the time this article comes out I will have announced a new program to help Divisions place at least one SCV billboard in their area. I will be giving every Division which puts one up \$500 to help with the cost of placing the billboard.

The Virginia Division has been placing multiple billboards in April for Confederate History and Heritage Month. This is the third year and they have also placed them at other times. Special signs

for Stonewall Jackson's 200th Birthday celebration were placed last January. The cost for these seven or eight billboards to go up was around \$5,250. This is also a great idea for camps and Brigades to get involved. Two of the Virginia Brigades have gotten together and put up an additional sign in a high visibility location. The cost for this 24/7 lit sign is high but the cost is being split by twelve camps which will benefit from that location. Virginia uses the Lamar Company; they are nationwide and work with the Division in finding locations available during the month requested. I would like each Division to place at least one sign this April. It only takes one to be noticed. The cost can range from \$450 and up depending on the location. You get a lot of bang for the buck with these billboards. That is 30 days of advertising plus all the pictures which can be spread on social media and sent to your local officials to show we are out here and are staying! I hope every Division takes advantage of this program. It would be great to see a photo of a billboard from every Division in the *Confederate Veteran* and on SCV Chat on the Look Around the Confederation program. Please contact me if you have any questions about this program or have any

other ideas. I'm open to any ideas which will advance our cause.

As always, I am going to remind you to Recruit, Recruit, Recruit! That includes contacting delinquent members and former members from years past. They might be ready to get involved again. It doesn't hurt to try.

We are slowly chipping away at paying off the loan for our National Confederate Museum. We need to get that loan off our back by July 16, 2025 to prevent having to refinance at a higher interest rate. Please consider joining the 21st Century Confederate Heroes as an individual or as a camp. The loan would be paid off in full if every camp joined. Remember, anyone can be a 21st Century Confederate Hero, it's not just for SCV members.

Lastly, I hope everyone had a Happy Thanksgiving and a Blessed Christmas. Happy New Year and God Bless you all!

Deo Vindice,
Tony

Anthony M. Griffin
Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief
LtCiC@scv.org



Hurricane Relief Efforts

Greetings Compatriots,

I would like to thank each and everyone of you for the tremendous amount of support and resources you provided to help our brothers and sisters in need. The destruction across our Southland from Hurricanes Helene and Milton will be felt for many years to come.

The overwhelming support from you personifies the very Ancestors we celebrate. Your help has shown, not only do we speak it, but we walk in the footsteps of heroes.

I estimate that through monetary donations and physical supplies we have provided well more than \$250,000 in needed supplies to our

brothers and sisters in the devastated areas. It is wonderful to see Compatriots in each Army come together.

Thank you Army of Northern Virginia, Army of Tennessee, and Army of Trans-Mississippi for fulfilling your duties and living the "Charge."

"Ne Oublie"
Jamie Graham
Commander
Army of Northern Virginia
843-254-7320

See photos on page 52



Forward The Colors

**AN EDITORIAL FROM THE
CHIEF OF
HERITAGE OPERATIONS
PAUL C. GRAHAM
PCG.SCV2024@GMAIL.COM**

It Will Take Time And Effort

I attended my first GEC meeting in Columbia, Tennessee, this past October and saw with my own eyes, for the very first time, just what a splendid headquarters and museum we have. I was especially impressed with our museum. As we all know, we have been betrayed on every side by government and other organizations who have taken the relics entrusted to them from the families of Confederate soldiers and put them in “Civil War” museums which inevitably tell our fathers’ story from an alien point of view. To put it bluntly, they will be insulted, ridiculed, and painted with the black brush of “racism,” “slavery,” and “treason.”

If we want a museum, or flag display, or monument which is not compromised, we’d better plan on doing it ourselves. As CIC Kennedy and others have been saying over the past several years, “They take them down, we put them up.” *The Charge* is directed at us, not at elected officials or other opportunists who suffer from a deep-seated hatred for our people and, by implication, us. It’s easy to get mad about this. Such anger, while justified, is a waste of our precious time and energy. Why get mad when we can do something

about it and do it on our own terms?

If we want it, we should see to it we have it — with our own resources, our own work, and the influence we can and should secure through intelligent and focused efforts.

When I took the job of Chief of Heritage Operations, I wanted to move the cause forward without reference to “those people” and what they may or may not do. This doesn’t mean there are not times when it is proper to push back against the *confederaphobes* by any legitimate and honourable means. Our duty, however, has become far broader. We now find ourselves standing in the place of those brave, war-ravished, poverty-stricken Southerners who scraped money together in the most trying of times, to put up monuments or other displays to the memory of their Confederate fathers and their honourable cause. While our sacrifice will pale to theirs and we, by comparison, have suffered little or nothing, it doesn’t change the fact the duty now falls on us to remember and cause to be remembered that there existed a people with the intestinal fortitude, bravery, and faith to boldly say “NO!” to the unconstitutional machinations of the Washington

government under the control of a sectional party whose brutal actions and disregard for the rule of law shocked the civilized world.

We have a unique opportunity with the current slate of elected and appointed officers to make great strides in taking our narrative back. Bold men who know that the time has come to “flip the script” and enter into a new phase on the war against all-things-Southern.

We need you to be a part of this struggle!

CIC Kennedy instituted the 21st Century Confederate Heroes Program which was designed to retire the debt on the bank note on our museum and fund Forrest Plaza at our headquarters. (Program information quick link: bit.ly/21stCCHi) The program was for a smaller number of compatriots — 1,500 to be exact — with the means to donate \$1,000. No one ever expected the bulk of the membership to participate. We come from all walks of life and are in different financial situations. By way of disclosure, I am not in a position to do a grand — even in installments — but I am in a position to do something, just as we all are, without a recurring commitment and towards the same end.

If every member and camp gave one dollar we would knock off tens of thousands of the debt in one fell swoop. If each man gave ten dollars, it would knock off over a quarter of a million and the debt would be retired. Done!

We’d have the museum, Forrest Plaza, and be in a financial position to vindicate the cause in a myriad of ways! Primarily, it would free up thousands of dollars a month which would go directly towards radio and television ads, billboards, media productions for social media, what I am calling “truth bombs,” that can go a long way in extending our name recognition, our influence, and be in a position to better fulfill the charge in ways which has never been done in the history of our organization. We would also be in a position to assist local camps in matching funds to get our message out there.

We can do a lot with a little, of that I assure you. I know it can be done, because Dr. Wilson and I have done it with book publishing. While we have accomplished a lot with a little and hope to continue on to do even more, it will pale in comparison of what an organization the size of the SCV

can accomplish if we, the membership, decide to be more than we are accustomed to being.

Send a dollar, or any other amount once or every so often — whatever you can do without material injury to yourself or your family. You won’t get the glitter, but you will get the glory of knowing the Confederate relics we have on hand have a place where they can be viewed, preserved, and kept free from schemers who would love to display them with their own warped and slanderous version of the South and her cause. We are in a war for our existence and the ability to tell our own story. If you have not been convinced over the last 15-20 years that this is a real battle with far reaching consequences that can no longer be avoided, you have been in a coma or some kind of hibernation.

If you gotta spare buck or two, please consider sending it over to free up monies being paid in interest to go on the offensive. Just something to consider. You can donate here: bit.ly/21stCCHd.

I freely admit I hate talking about money, but the stakes are high and our future uncertain. I’m not planning on broaching the topic again. I think the need is obvious and every son in the Confederation has at least a dollar to help set us free from our financial obligations made necessary by the ongoing destruction of our fathers’ memory, their carefully preserved mementos and relics, and, of course, their monuments and graves.

You will be hearing in the coming months about the Confederate Legion’s many initiatives to “flip the script,” retake our narrative, and find our people — like minded, Southern men, most of whom do not know we exist or how to find us.

All any Southern man has ever asked is to be left alone, but “those people” have left us with few options. It’s now or never. It will take time and effort to get things in place, but get ready. The biggest campaign ever seen by this organization is near. Stay tuned for more details as the battle plans are drawn, and with God’s help, we will march forth like men and win this new war which, once again, has been thrust upon us, although in a different form.

Paul C. Graham
Chief of Heritage Operations
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Chaplain's Comments



Rev. Dr. Tom Hiter
Chaplain-in-Chief

TYHITER@GMAIL.COM

“Membership as Christian Witness”

Many of us, in this 21st Century of the Christian era, have learned to pretty much automatically separate, or “compartmentalize,” our lives. It’s a coping mechanism, according to the psychologists; a way to handle the ever-increasing demands of our ever-faster moving and more complicated lives. Many people are frankly overwhelmed by the speed with which our jobs change, our families grow up and move away, our politics grow more fractious, and our public media tells us about it. Throw in the rate at which our social lives increase in speed (and expense!) and it becomes truly deafening. Now, they tell us that AI is going to be added to 5G (and, does anybody really understand what either of those means?), and cars are going to start driving themselves, inter-

nal combustion is going to be replaced by electricity, and smart phones are going to be put in eyeglass lenses. Where does it all end! Well, for most of us, it evidently does not end! We just have to deal with it.

All this places an added burden on organizations like the SCV. We are, quite frankly, a nineteenth Century organization trying to compete in the 21st Century. Our organizational structure is much better suited to the past than to the present, and goodness knows what the future will bring! Quaint ideas like “Camps” physically meeting together to share fellowship and plan excursions into the countryside to spend Saturdays cleaning cemeteries and evenings learning about the men buried in them a hundred years ago simply don’t fit in to many of our lives. It is very difficult to make a

TikTok video which is respectful of our great-grandfathers. Throw in an occasional pandemic, an assortment of worldwide wars and a border crisis and too many of us just don’t have time for it all.

Happily, we are not alone in our fixation on past (long past) events. Most of us are also members of a Christian Church. Our Churches are facing identical threats and many, like us, are facing declining membership, possibly as one result. Herein lies a challenge, but also an opportunity.

You see, we are not in competition with the Church. Indeed, almost all of our social goals coincide. We are Christian men. We each have, as a driving force within our psyches a need and a desire to “vindicate the cause” our Confederate ancestors fought for. It is our Charge.



It is our reason for being. That is remarkably similar to our reason for being in a Church.

Now, don't start the fire for burning me at the stake. At least not yet. Hear me out. Our reason for being a Christian is not what we're talking about here. We seek baptism as the outward sign of an inward membership in the body of Jesus Christ. So did our ancestors in the winters of 1862 and 63. One of the great revivals in American History took place in the Confederate army. We descendants of theirs have continued that faith by making the South the "Bible Belt" ever since. But Jesus didn't just tell us to seek (or give) baptism. His instructions were to "go into all the world, baptizing

and making disciples." That's what our ancestors did. That's why the Bible Belt exists. But it's not why we join a Church. We join a Church so we can assemble with other Christians of like faith and do things. One of those things is worship, of course. But another is to share food and fellowship. It is to educate one another and our children. It is to tell the world what He has done for us. And one of the things he did for us is give us the SCV. We rejoice in that. And, did you notice the things we seek to do in our Church are very much like what we do in the SCV? They really are.

We are an organization of Christian men. We have both the Charge and the Great Com-

mission to fulfill. They are not mutually exclusive. In fact, they need not even be compartmentalized and separated. They are not one and the same, but they are mutually reinforcing. Christians made good Confederates, and in the wars since, they've made good soldiers. But the good soldiers of the 1860s made good Christians, too. So must we.

As you witness for your Church (and you should witness for your church), do it as a Southerner and proud SCV member. As you work to vindicate the Cause, make no bones about your membership in the body of Christ. They're not separate functions; they are very much alike. Live both! 

The Last Roll

Capt. William Houston Shelby
Camp 1537
Columbiana, AL
Harold E. Walden, Jr.

Covington Rifles Camp 1586
Andalusia, AL
John Allen Gantt

Dekalb Rifles Camp 1824
Sylvania, AL
James Donald Fletcher

Bonnie Blue (AR Division HQ)
Camp 2070
Mountain View, AR
Ralph C. Langham

William T. Bridwell Camp 2020
Canon City, CO
Charles Francis Eckerson

Stephen Russell Mallory Camp
1315
Pensacola, FL
Landis E. Patrick

Capt. J. J. Dickison Camp 1387
Melbourne, FL
Irvin Stanley Walden

Madison Starke Perry Camp
1424
Gainesville, FL
Raymond Eugene Hicks

Confederate Cow Cavalry
Camp 2181
Arcadia, FL
Terry Lynn Mueller

Clement A. Evans Camp 64
Waycross, GA
William M. Denton
Jeff Strickland

Habersham Guard Camp 716
Demorest, GA
Andrew Eller

Forrest's Escort Camp 1239
Kennesaw, GA
Forrest Wilson Allen
Roy F. Yearty, Jr.

Gen. William J. Hardee Camp
1397
Dallas, GA
Warren S. McLendon, Jr.

Lt. James T. Woodward Camp
1399
Warner Robins, GA
William F. Cranford

The Confederate Memorial
Camp 1432
Stone Mountain, GA
Thomas Brown Lee Aderhold

Rabun Gap Riflemen Camp
1929
Clayton, GA
Robert Lee Williams

Camp Davis Camp 2073
Guyton, GA
Jeffrey L. Marlow

Cols. Lewis & Harrison Camp
1854
Topeka, KS
Carlan D. Honaker

Fort Heiman Camp 1834
Murray, KY
Carl Dalton

Camp Moore Camp 1223
Tangipahoa, LA
David Comardelle



Capt. Thomas O. Benton Camp
1444
Monroe, LA
Al Benson, Jr.

Sabine Rifles Camp 2057
Many, LA
Frederick Jacky Craig, Sr.

Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582
Sharpsburg, MD
William Christian Bikle

Rankin Rough And Ready's
Camp 265
Brandon, MS
Jerry McWilliams

University Greys Camp 1803
Oxford, MS
Edward R. Sharpe

Shieldsboro Rifles Camp 2263
Bay St. Louis, MS
Rankin Green

The Rankin Greys Camp 2278
Florence, MS
Harold Lavon Weeks

Robert Henry Ricks Camp 75
Rocky Mount, NC
James Crowell Proctor

Continued on page 48

Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



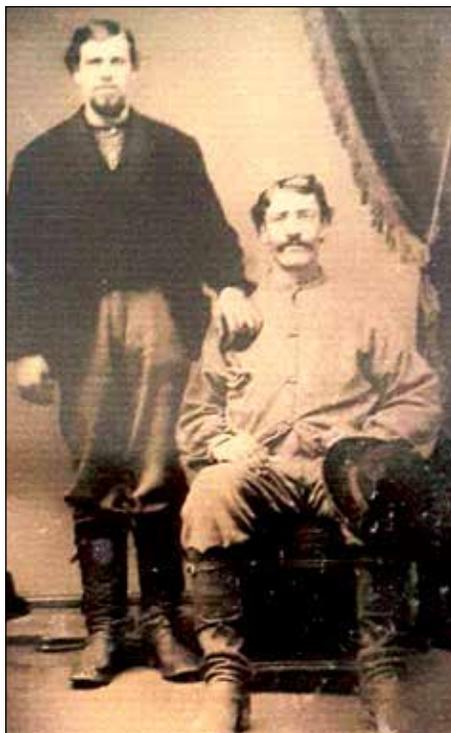
Lt. Allen P. Connell Co. B, 18th TN Infantry

Originally, men of the 18th TN were from middle Tennessee. They were organized June 11, 1861, and entered Confederate service on August 7, 1861. They were sent to Bowling Green, Kentucky on September 1st as part of General Buckner's army. Later they were sent to Fort Donelson, TN, where Private Connell fought during the siege and capture of the fort from February 12th to 16th, 1862. They were held there as POWs when Private Connell escaped in September.

Shortly thereafter he joined the 9th (Bennett's) TN Cavalry Battalion. Eight companies were organized for the battalion, but two other companies were added in November 1862 to make it a regiment. Colonel Bennett organized the 9th and led it until he died of wounds on December 23, 1862.

Private Connell's first encounter with the enemy as a cavalryman was at Dickinson Pike near Nashville, on September 2, 1862 (where Colonel Bennett was wounded and captured). At this same time the 9th Regiment became part of General Wheeler's command.

Next, they fought at Hartsville, TN, on December 7, under



Lt. Allen P. Connell, sitting, and friend c. 1862.

the command of General Morgan where they captured 450 Union men and killed 12, with only a loss of four of their comrades. The regiment was then stationed at Murfreesboro on December 15 and ten days later went on a raid with General Morgan near Glasgow, KY.

Between February and March 1863, the 9th was stationed at Liberty, DeKalb County. On March 21 the regiment was with Gen. Morgan's attack on Milton, TN,

where they lost 125 men killed or wounded, many of them being officers. About this time was when Private Connell was promoted to lieutenant of Company C.

On General Morgan's raid into Ohio, July 2 to 26, 1863, the 9th was part of Colonel Duke's 1st Brigade. At Lebanon, KY, they assisted in capturing the 20th KY Regiment (US) on July 2 and skirmished with the Home Guards on the Indiana side of the Ohio River. After raiding through the states of Indiana and Ohio, the 9th re-crossed the Ohio River at Buffington's Island under heavy fire, landing on the Virginia shore.

Eventually the 9th reformed with what was left of their regiment. On June 9, 1864, they captured a Union garrison and forced the 171st Ohio National Guard to surrender at Cynthiana, Kentucky. Lt. Connell was wounded in the arm during the attack and was taken prisoner the next day.

He was sent to Johnson's Island where he remained until March 1865 when he was released from prison. By the time he reached his home the war had ended. Following this he worked as a clerk in Nashville, TN in the 1870s.

RECONSTRUCTION

The Southern Resistance Movement

By James Ronald Kennedy

Confederate soldiers returned home after the War to find homes and communities destroyed, many citizens near starvation, no functioning civil government to maintain law and order, and their state occupied by an arrogant alien army. With the close of one war, a new war called Reconstruction began. Four important facts about Reconstruction not taught by modern-day academia are that (1) Reconstruction was not a time of rebuilding the destroyed South, (2) Reconstruction never ended and continues today, (3) the only Reconstruction which occurred was the reconstructing of America's original Constitutional Republic of Sovereign States into an all-powerful, supreme, indivisible Federal Government, and (4) the South's efforts to resist Federal occupation and military dictatorship was primarily a non-violent political resistance movement.

Active Reconstruction was Reconstruction's military phase, which lasted from 1866 to 1877. Once the Yankee troops left the South the second phase of Reconstruction began. Passive Reconstruction lasted from 1877 to 1965. This was a time when it was "cool to be a Southerner" while the political status quo in Washington, DC allowed the South the appearance of self-government. It saw the emergence of the leftist pro-socialism Progressive Movement. It was a time in which the North/South Reconciliation was tacitly accepted by the South's conquering political masters. Since 1965 the South as well as all traditional conservative America is subjected to an ever-increasing oppressive, anti-traditional values Federal Government. In Modern Era Reconstruction (post-1965) "The Cause of the South is the Cause of all," as noted by Confederate Vice-President Alexander Stephens in 1866.

Republicans imposed military dictatorship and racial hatred on the South.

The goal of the post-War Republican-controlled

Congress was to make the South a permanent economic and political vassal of the Republican Party's Yankee Empire. The Republican Party became anxious for its political future early in 1866 when it saw former Union men sent to Congress by Southern states. These Southern states were "reconstructed" under Lincoln's Ten Percent Reconstruction Plan. The Republican Party foresaw the possible combining of old-line conservative Southern Unionists with National Democrats. Such a combination would end the Republican Party's control of Congress and its vision of a greater American Empire — an Empire controlled by Northern elites. In his 1879 novel, *A Fool's Errand by One of the Fools*, Union officer Albion Tourgee wrote that the drive for Republican-sponsored Radical Reconstruction did not come from the people of the North but "from its politicians." Tourgee noted the purpose of Republican Reconstruction was to assure Republican "political victory and party ascendancy."

Republicans such as Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton saw the North's victory over the Confederate States of America not as an opportunity for North/South reconciliation but as an opportunity to impose revenge and retribution upon the white people in the Yankee Empire's newly conquered Southern territory. Secretary Stanton saw the North's victory not so much as the beginning of reconciliation but as an opportunity to extract retribution upon "evil" white Southerners. Republican Senator Charles Sumner declared all these seceding states committed "state suicide." At the same time, the infamous Thaddeus Stevens (R-PA) opined the seceding states were nothing more than conquered provinces held and "governed by the will and at the pleasure of their conquerors, without any weak talk of rights of rebels, ex-rebels, or rebel states." The Roman Empire used the phrase *Vae victis* (woe to the vanquished) when discussing what to do with the people of their newly conquered territory. This



Artist: Jerry McWilliams, SCV member from Mississippi.

was, in practice, the motto of the Republican Party when dealing with the people of the conquered and occupied South — woe to the conquered Southern red-necks.

Representative Thaddeus Stevens (R-PA) made clear the intentions of the Radical Republicans in Congress in a speech delivered three days before Lincoln's assassination, declaring he favored a Congressional Reconstruction policy which would allow the confiscation of "every foot of ground they [the people of the South] pretend to own." This was the attitude of a conquering empire as it began to exploit resources from its newly conquered and occupied Southern territory. Lincoln's unconstitutional war and the Republican Party's unconstitutional

and tyrannical Active Reconstruction (1866-77) set the stage for the emergence of the Yankee Empire.¹

While promoting one of his Reconstruction bills, Thaddeus Stevens, speaking on the House floor, declared he looked forward to the day that "every rebel who shed the blood of loyal men should be prevented from exercising any power in this government." He was interrupted by the question of whether he would turn the South into a penitentiary large enough to hold eight million people — Stevens responded, "Yes, a penitentiary which is built at the point of the bayonet down below, and if they

1 Kennedy & Kennedy, *Yankee Empire: Aggressive Abroad and Despotic at Home* (Shotwell Publishing Co., Columbia, SC: 2018), 109-18.

undertake to come here, we will shoot them down.” This hatred was the mentality of the men who controlled the United States government. These leaders were eagerly inflicting the Federal Government’s tyrannical rule over “We the people” of the former independent Confederate States of America. Before 1861, these Southerners were citizens of the free, independent, and sovereign states of these United States of America, but henceforth they would be a conquered people living in their occupied, formerly free, Southern nation — states consisting of the former Sovereign nation the Confederate States of America.

Lincoln’s 10 percent Reconstruction Plan

During the War, the Radicals in the Republican Party opposed Lincoln’s less radical Reconstruction Plan. Lincoln’s plan called for a state’s readmission to the Union when ten percent of the state’s citizens who were registered to vote in the 1860 election and who declared their loyalty to the new Union were registered to vote. At that point, the puppet state would then be re-admitted to the Union.² The controlling element of the Republican Party, led by Thaddeus Stevens, opposed Lincoln’s Ten Percent Reconstruction Plan for the readmission of Southern States. The Radical Republicans were determined to keep the bleeding wounds of war open until they (the Republicans in Congress) could remake the authority of the Federal Government to “... secure perpetual ascendancy to the party of the Union,” meaning, of course, the Republican Party.

One of the great ironies of post-War Washington politics was the Republican Party needed the South to maintain political control of Congress. They knew they could not rely on the traditionally conservative white Southerner to vote Republican. The answer was to maintain military dictatorship throughout the South and disfranchise “disloyal” white Southerners (anyone who supported the Confederacy) while enfranchising illiterate freedmen whose votes could be controlled by the Republican

Party. The leaders of the Republican Party sought to enjoy the prospect of humiliating the South by establishing a new government which would legislate protective tariffs to assure profits for the more highly industrialized and prosperous states of the North. As General Bradley T. Johnson noted, “... the Northern society, which was and is based on the idea of profit and loss.”³ This meant their new Federal Government must control the newly created puppet states in the South to ensure they consistently voted Republican. Gideon Wells, Lincoln’s Secretary of the Navy, asked Senator Sumner of Massachusetts, “Do you really think that Massachusetts could govern Georgia better than Georgia could govern herself?” Senator Sumner’s reply was, “That is Massachusetts’ mission!” To achieve its goal of controlling the South and creating puppet Republican governments in the South, the Republican-controlled Congress used the ancient technique all empires used to control the people in its newly conquered territory — Divide and Rule.⁴

Divide and Rule — Yankee-imposed Racial Hatred

Agents of the Republican Party produced a division between black and white Southerners by encouraging racial hatred and fear. A vital part of the Republican Party’s divide-and-rule strategy was to persecute and humiliate disarmed white Southerners to the point of open rebellion against Federal authority. This, of course, would give the Republican-controlled Congress the perfect excuse to maintain the military occupation of the South for years to come. One technique was to station undisciplined, armed black “militia” throughout the South near the homes of widows and crippled veterans. As one author noted:

“Nothing short of stupendous ignorance, or brutal malignity, can explain the arming and uniforming of former slaves and setting them as guardians over the white men and their families.”⁵

2 Some Southern conservatives may object to labeling the South’s state governments as “puppet governments.” General Stephen D. Lee writing in 1899 labeled states “organized and sustained by the military forces of the United States, not by the free will of its citizens,” as “bogus governments,” *Confederate Military History*, Vol. XII (1899, The Archives Society, Harrisburg, PA: 1994), 277.

3 General Bradley Johnson, in *Confederate Veteran* Vol. V, No. 10, October 1897, republished in the *Confederate Veteran* magazine Vol. V (The National Historical Society, Harrisburg, PA: 1987), 507.

4 Kennedy & Kennedy, *Yankee Empire: Aggressive Abroad and Despotism at Home* (Shotwell Publishing Co., Columbia, SC: 2018), 115, 124, 345.

5 Bowers, Claude, *The Tragic Era* (Halcyon House, New

Untrained and undisciplined black troops routinely marched four abreast in the streets and sidewalks of towns and cities across the South, purposely forcing whites into the ditches or off the street. It was not unusual to see black “troops” dressed in new, bright blue uniforms, challenging, and harassing old crippled and hungry men wearing the only clothing they had — their tattered gray uniform. In Chester, South Carolina, black troops clubbed and bayoneted an old man; in Abbeville, black troops ordered all whites off the sidewalks; in Charleston, black troops forced their way into homes and demanded the women of the house to feed them; in one such case, a guardian of the lady of the house challenged the black soldier for his insult of the lady. The black militiamen dragged the white defender to their camp, murdered him, and danced upon his grave. With similar barbaric outrages occurring across the South and with no reliable legal system in place to arrest and prosecute offenders, it would be irrational to think some form of vigilante activity would not take place. Vigilantism occurs even in the modern era when the legal system refuses to protect the innocent from the criminal elements of society.⁶

For more than 85 years since the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the white people of the South were a free and self-governing people. This incredible heritage of liberty and self-government was destroyed by Lincoln’s aggressive war and the Republican Party’s Reconstruction. Immediately post-War, the generally friendly relations between former slaves and former masters surprised the occupying forces of the North. For example, upon returning from the War, Confederate General Gideon J. Pillow borrowed money from one of his former slaves.⁷ Former Union officer, socialist, and Republican politician Carl Schurz issued a report on the conditions down South on December 19, 1865, in which he noted his surprise:

“Centuries of slavery have not been sufficient

York: 1929), 52.

6 See When Democrats Stop Enforcing the Law-You Get Vigilantes www.breitbart.com/politics/2023/05/04/nolte-when-democrats-stop-enforcing-law-you-get-vigilantes/ accessed 5/5/2023.

7 *Confederate Veteran* 1893 Vol. I, No. 11, republished in the *Confederate Veteran* magazine Vol. I (The National Historical Society, Harrisburg, PA: 1987), 330.

to make them the enemies of the white race. ... Instances of the most touching attachment of freedmen to their old masters and mistresses have come to my notice. To a white man whom they believe to be sincerely their friend they cling with greater affection even than to one of their own race.”

But that would soon change with Republican Reconstruction and the political exploitation of newly freed slaves registered as Republican voters. *The New York Herald* described how the Union League managed black votes:

“The voter got his ticket from the captain, the captain had it from the colonel, and he from the general, and the general of course had it from the owners and managers in Washington of the grand scheme to secure political supremacy.”

The Union League successfully hid most of its political activities in the South through secrecy. Before a newly freed slave could become a Republican voter, he was required to join the League. The initiation was full of mysterious ceremony, held at night, and designed to intimidate the suspicious freedman. The final ritual was performed before a fire on an altar. “Then the candidates placed their hands upon the flag and took the oath of allegiance to the United States. Then, ‘right hand to Heaven, thumb and third finger touching their ends over palms, say Loyal. Hand and finger on chests, other thumb in waistband, say League.’” And all of this was done while the Federal Government denied “rebel” whites the right to vote.

The political power of the Union League and the black militia was demonstrated during the 1868 presidential election. General Grant carried every Southern state with a strong Union League backed by a black militia. Grant did not carry the states of Louisiana and Georgia, where there was no strong Union League backed by a black militia. Across the South, secret meetings were held with the newly freed slaves and men claiming to represent the Federal Government. Acts of local terror were encouraged, such as barn burnings and intimidation of blacks who maintained friendly relations with local whites. The Union League drew first blood and became the Federal Government’s secret society which promoted terror against black and white Southern conservatives. With no way to effectively

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Willtown Bluff

The Skirmish Which Saved Charleston

By J. Keith Jones

Introduction

At 4:00 AM on July 10, 1863, the First South Carolina US Colored Troops and three steamers used the cover of a dense fog to steam up the South Edisto River to destroy a vital railroad bridge about thirty miles below Charleston, South Carolina. The railroad line connected Charleston to Savannah, Georgia, and played a major role in supplying the city and moving imported goods obtained from the port inland. Artillery batteries and small detachments of militia were quickly overrun when the USCT put ashore at Willtown Bluff Plantation. Colonel Hugh Kerr Aiken was dispatched from nearby Adams Run with his Sixth South Carolina Cavalry. After a brisk skirmish of several hours, Aiken pushed back the Federals and destroyed one of the steamers. The Federal steamers were very near their target, whose destruction would have been devastating to Charleston. Although the ill-fated assault on Battery Wagner on July 18, 1863 is more famous, the Sixth South Carolina Cavalry saved Charleston from a more likely disaster at Willtown Bluff, by preventing the destruction of the vital railroad bridge over the South Edisto River, keeping the city's supply line open to Savannah, Georgia.

Charleston & Savannah Railroad

The Charleston and Savannah Railroad began operation on April 21, 1860.¹ Once the war began, the C&S Railroad became more important than ever. In November of 1861, Union forces captured both Port Royal and Hilton Head Island which placed them within about thirty miles of the railroad. To protect this vital line, the Confederates built trenches and fortifications along the most vulnerable inlets and water approaches to the C&S.² The railroad bridge over the South Edisto River at

Jacksonboro was a juicy target. Nearby Willtown Bluff overlooking a sharp bend in the river was fortified by artillery batteries of mostly state and local defense units.

Edisto Expedition

On the afternoon of Thursday, July 9, 1863, Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson departed with 250 of his soldiers in the First South Carolina Volunteers of the US Colored Troops (USCT) from Port Royal, South Carolina. They were loaded onto three boats, the armed steamer *John Adams*, the transport *Enoch Dean*, and the small tug *Governor Milton*, along with one section of the First Connecticut Battery under the command of Lieutenant James B. Clinton, with orders to destroy the bridge at Jacksonboro and liberate slaves from the Willtown area plantations.³ Higginson wrote that the *Enoch Dean* was armed with a ten-pound Parrott gun and a small howitzer, the *Governor Milton* carried two twelve-pound Armstrong guns manned by the Connecticut gunners under Clinton with assistance from a squad of USCT troopers under Captain William James, and the *John Adams* carried two Parrott guns, of ten and twenty pound calibers, and "a howitzer or two."⁴

They reached the plantation around 4:00 a.m. the next morning, Friday, July 10. Confederate artillery from the Chestnut Artillery, Washington Artillery, and Marion Artillery were positioned on the bluffs overlooking the river, a little over three miles down river from the bridge. A dense fog had prevented them from sighting the steamers until shortly before they went ashore at the Willtown landing. The batteries at Willtown were further blinded by having no infantry support. Lieutenant Thomas G. White of the Palmetto Battalion reported they were without infantry or cavalry support "excepting 7 vedettes"



South Carolina artillery troops near Charleston in 1863. Picture is labeled as "Palmetto Battery." This is likely part of the Palmetto Artillery Battalion which fought at Willtown Bluff.

(sic) and the one company of infantry that had been supporting them had been withdrawn and sent to Charleston the previous evening.⁵

Lt. White wrote of being awakened by his sergeant who advised that Federal boats had been spotted and were within eight hundred yards of their position. White reported firing their first gun at 4:45 a.m. at the "smallest of the enemy's steamers nearest inland."⁶ Col. Higginson wrote the Confederate batteries fired three shots then ceased. Lieutenant James B. West took thirty men from the USCT and captured the bluff. Lt. White reported that one gun had experienced a failure from a friction primer and another wouldn't fire because a ball had hastily been forced down in the barrel without the powder cartridge, putting two of their three guns temporarily out of service, so he ordered a withdrawal to save his guns. Higginson reported that when they reached the bluff, they discovered "clothing, equipments (sic), and breakfast fires left behind [which] betrayed a very hasty departure."⁷ They were unaware White was nearby observing them. White reported he remained behind alone to watch their movements, then saddled his horse himself and rode away barely avoiding capture. Higginson noted the bluff was the key to the position, where they could observe the steamers, and stationed his men there for the remainder of the action. White had reported that as soon as he had observed the approach, African American slaves had gathered at the landing at Morris' Mills down river. He believed this indicated a foreknowledge of

the attack and the likelihood of spies in their midst who had advised the Federals of their strength and positions. White also noted he observed only women at the docks and believed the men had already boarded the boats, indicating some level of planning.⁸ Supporting this notion, Susie King Taylor wrote, "While planning for the expedition up the Edisto River, Colonel Higginson was a whole night in the water, trying to locate the rebels and where their picket lines were situated."⁹

Skirmish at Willtown Bluff

Colonel Hugh Kerr Aiken and the Sixth South Carolina Cavalry were in camp at Adams Run, South Carolina, about five miles away. Aiken was advised of the attack at 6:00 a.m. and immediately dispatched Lieutenant Colonel Lovick P. Miller with fifty men, then organized the remainder of the regiment to follow under Major Thomas B. Ferguson. Aiken himself arrived at Willtown at 7:00 a.m. and discovered Lt. White and his battery had abandoned the bluff to the control of the Federal troops.¹⁰

Aiken wrote he ordered all the remaining African American slaves to be "driven back from the river" and issued orders to deploy all of the Sixth as skirmishers on the right end of the line, north of Willtown, "resting on and perpendicular to the river, and the remainder parallel" and ordered them to advance on Willtown. He recorded in his report that the undergrowth was "almost impenetrable" and "prevented rapid movements" on the right.¹¹

His left and front “had advanced fully half way to the river” despite being under a heavy fire.¹² Miller sent a courier to Aiken to report that his right had been flanked and that Higginson’s troops were in his rear. Aiken ordered him to fall back, but Aiken wrote in his report that Miller’s fears proved unfounded and “placed us at great disadvantage.”¹³

The boats continued up the river toward their objective at Jacksonboro, but first had to contend with a “row of spiles” or logs driven vertically into the shallow point of the river as obstructions.¹⁴ The Federals had mistakenly believed the logs would be largely decayed. This miscalculation cost them a three-hour delay while Captain Charles Trowbridge cleared the obstructions. By that time, the tide was too low to steam over the shallow part of the river. The boats were forced to wait until noon before the water level was high enough to pass.¹⁵

As Trowbridge toiled to move the boats past the river obstructions, a squadron of the Federal troopers brought two prisoners to Higginson. They were Fenton Hall, a private in Company G of the Sixth SC Cavalry, and G. Henry Barnwell, a private in the Third SC Cavalry. Hall was a farmer from Abbeville District and presented a sturdy but humble figure according to Higginson, who wrote Hall “submitted quietly to his lot” with the simple request that a letter be left behind explaining that he had been taken prisoner. Barnwell, by contrast, was a haughty and belligerent young man of high birth. Barnwell, would not have been part of the action, except he was on furlough at his home at the nearby Hope Plantation. Barnwell complained bitterly of being kicked after his surrender. Higginson gleefully recalled the abuse of the prisoner in his memoirs but made a show of having “reproved the corporal” for the kick.¹⁶

Higginson wrote that his USCT troops under captains H. A. Whitney and William W. Sampson continued having “occasional skirmishes” with the Sixth SC Cavalry the rest of the day. During this time, Higginson wrote, the escaping slaves “were swarming to the shore, or running to and fro like ants, with the poor treasures of their houses.”¹⁷ Higginson’s quartermaster Lt. Luther Bingham oversaw “taking on board some two hundred colored people, with their great bundles holding all their worldly goods” along with six bales of cotton and other goods Higginson deemed “serviceable

in war.”¹⁸ In the process, they cut the dams of the rice fields of Lewis Morris, the owner of Willtown Plantation and burned his mill and rice houses. Higginson wrote his men didn’t destroy or plunder any dwellings, but Morris’s daughter wrote “Papa’s house was sacked by his own negroes.”¹⁹ Higginson boarded the *Dean* and left Whitney and Sampson to continue fighting and collecting “additional contraband.”²⁰ The *John Adams* had run aground and was left behind to help support the troops at Willtown Bluff. Upon learning he would be on a boat heading upstream, Henry Barnwell expressed to Higginson that he feared Confederate torpedoes in the water. However, none were found.²¹

Lt. White wrote that after retreating to the junction of the Jacksonboro and Adams Run roads and waiting there for two hours he was ordered to a spot above “Barnwell’s” to fire on the boats when they passed. White reported a “spirited engagement took place” once his guns were in place and they twice forced the boats back, but the Federals had an advantage with heavier guns and greater range. White was ordered to retire further up the River Road.²²

The boats continued up the river where they encountered Captain George Walter’s Washington Artillery. Walter reported “two gunboats of the enemy passed up the Edisto River, and rapidly advanced to a point opposite the plantation of Dr. (Joseph Edward) Glover, about three miles below the railroad bridge.”²³ The *Dean* with Higginson on board, repeatedly ran aground and became mired in a mudbank two miles below the bridge. The *Governor Milton*, under the command of Major J. D. Strong also frequently ran aground, having to constantly work to free itself. It drew the fire of a section of the Washington Artillery under Lieutenant Samuel Gilman Horsey two hundred and fifty yards upriver as Higginson’s men ran from side to side, attempting to rock the *Dean* free. The engine of the *Milton* was disabled and its engineer killed as it took heavy damage from the accurate fire of Horsey’s guns. The *Milton* drifted downstream and the *Dean* finally freed itself and steamed back down to retrieve the troops from Willtown Bluff. The two boats continued taking heavy fire as they headed downstream from the guns of Lieutenant Robert Murdock and a section of the Marion Artillery reinforcing White’s guns at Gibbes Plantation. Mur-

dock's guns engaged the *Milton* and the *Dean* as they tried to work their way downstream and quickly drove the now free *Adams* back from its attempt to assist the *Milton*. The *Milton* became entangled in the obstructions near Willtown, and Strong realized the *Milton* was hopeless. He ordered the guns pushed overboard and the boat abandoned. Higginson sent orders to burn the boat to prevent its capture.²⁴

The thin wooden hulls of the small boats allowed the Confederate shells to pass through and explode beyond them resulting in few casualties. Higginson, himself, received a flesh wound in the side. The crew of the *Milton* were taken on board the *Enoch Dean* and the wounded Higginson transferred to the *Adams* where he gave into exhaustion and turned command over to Trowbridge. The *Adams* and the *Dean* continued downriver, heading back to Beaufort receiving fire from one more Confederate battery along the way. They arrived at Beaufort thirty-six hours after the expedition first began.²⁵

Aftermath

Colonel Hugh Kerr Aiken reported the Sixth SC Cavalry retrieved "two brass rifled 6-pounders, with carriages," in good working order and he "had two men wounded, one of whom was taken prisoner. A courier is also missing."²⁶ Of these, G. Henry Barnwell was exchanged late in the war and lived until 1926.²⁷ Fenton Hall disappears from history at this point. He didn't return from the war and there is no record of his being a prisoner. It would appear likely he may have been killed by friendly fire while on board the *Enoch Dean*, but Higginson makes no mention of Hall after his request that a note be left behind on his behalf, which seems to have been honored.²⁸

Higginson reported he lost two soldiers killed, July Green and William S. Verdier, in addition to the engineer of the *Milton* and one unnamed "contraband." In his report, Lieutenant Colonel Liberty Billings wrote conveying praise to their men of their soldierly qualities and they had "the proud satisfaction of knowing you have given the boon of freedom to hundreds of your oppressed race."²⁹ In addition to the slight wound to his side, Higginson reported suffering from a slight concussion which



Leonard Brill referred to in his dissertation at the University of Minnesota as being "more a psychic than a physical wound."³⁰ Nonetheless, Higginson never returned to active duty and resigned from the army on October 27, 1864. Despite the self-praise of fellow abolitionists Higginson and Billings for their liberation of contraband slaves at Willtown Bluff, their expedition did not achieve its main objective, the destruction of the Jacksonboro Bridge, and was deemed a failure by their superiors. Major General Quincy Adams Gillmore wrote it "signally failed, with a loss to us of two pieces of field artillery, and a small steamer."³¹ The Charleston and Savannah Railroad remained in operation until early 1865 when Major General William T. Sherman's troops finally shut it down.³² Anna Mary Wells wrote, "the thirty-six hours on the Edisto River ... were the most painful period of self-discovery in Higginson's lifetime."³³

Continued on page 56

Our “Charge” and Confederate General Stephen D. Lee

By Tom Wood, Commander, General Robert H. Hatton Camp 723

Many camps across our Confederation start, and in fact all camps are encouraged to begin their meeting by reading the “Charge” given to the Sons of Confederate Veterans by Confederate Lieutenant General Stephen D. Lee at the United Confederate Veterans Reunion in New Orleans on April 25, 1906. General Lee was one of the founders and a very active member of the United Confederate Veterans organization. He served as commander of the UCV from 1904 until 1908. I hope the “Charge” he gave us continues to ring out and live in each of us today, and that it implores us to never forget our Southern ancestors valiant cause and their personal sacrifices. Their cause was to defend their newly formed nation against an overwhelming military enemy invasion, and an arbitrary dictatorial northern government bent on the destruction and total subjugation of our Southern people and to trample on their Constitutional rights.

It is amazing that after 163 years of our ancestors declaring their independence and freedom from such northern oppression and defending their Constitutional rights and privileges, that we today, are still contending for the same rights and freedoms our ancestors defended so many years ago. Today, we still fight for our rights and freedoms from an all-powerful central government trying to control our every action just as our ancestors contended against. It should be easy for us to understand and appreciate our ancestors’ cause, because, you see, we are fighting for the same cause they fought for

all these years later. I hope each of us is as dedicated to our founding principles of our nation as our Southern ancestors were and we are as willing to defend those principles as our forefathers did.

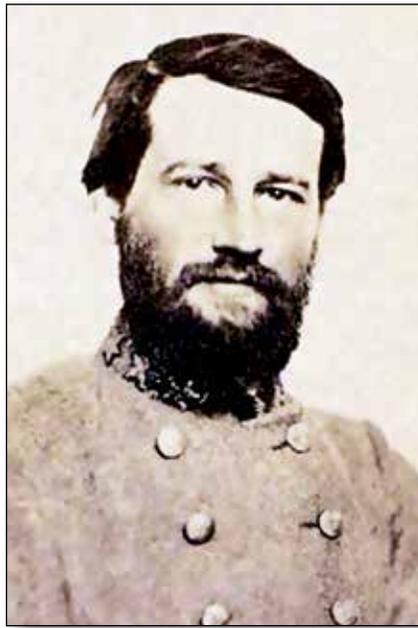
General Stephen Dill Lee was distantly related to General Robert E. Lee. He was born in Charleston, South Carolina on September 22, 1833. He entered West Point in 1850 and graduated in 1854. He was ranked number 17 out of the 46 members of his graduating class. He served for 7 years in the army, first in Florida where he served as an adjutant and quartermaster and where he saw his first military action in the Seminole War. In 1858 he was transferred to the Kansas Territory and then later a very short period of time was spent in the Dakota Territory on the western frontier. After South Carolina seceded from the Union, he resigned his commission in February 1861 and joined the Confederacy. He was commissioned as a captain, first in the South Carolina Volunteers, and then two weeks later, into the Regular Confederate States Army Artillery. He served under Brigadier General P.G.T. Beauregard as an Aide-de-Camp at the battle of Fort Sumter. Beauregard chose Lee to deliver the ultimatum from Beauregard to Union Major Robert Anderson demanding the surrender of Fort Sumter in April 1861. In November of 1861 Lee was promoted to major of an artillery battery under General Joe Johnston’s Army. In March of 1862 he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel as artillery chief for General McLaws Division of the Army of Northern Virginia. Lee participated

in the Peninsula Campaign, and he fought in such battles as Seven Pines, Savage Station, Malvern Hill, 2nd Manassas and Antietam. He was promoted to Colonel on July 9, 1862, and assumed command of an artillery battalion under General James Longstreet's Corps.

In Mississippi, Lee was promoted to Brigadier General on November 6, 1862, where he briefly led an infantry division at the Battle of Chickasaw Bayou. He was soon ordered to take command of Lt. General John Pemberton's artillery at Vicksburg and fought in the battle of Champion's Hill, and the Siege of Vicksburg. He was captured when Vicksburg surrendered and was exchanged and paroled a few weeks later. He was promoted to Major General August 3, 1863, and placed in charge of all cavalry units in Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana. In February 1864, he was placed in command of all cavalry units west of Alabama, and on June 23, 1864, he was promoted to Lieutenant General and was assigned to lead the Second Corps, Army of Tennessee under General John Bell Hood.

He would later command troops in the Atlanta Campaign, the Battle of Ezra Church, and the Franklin and Nashville Campaigns in the Army of Tennessee. He was wounded while retreating from Nashville and was unable to return to duty until the last Carolina Campaign. He was married on February 9, 1865, and then resumed his command and finally surrendered on April 26, 1865. Lee served the Confederacy as the youngest of all Lieutenant Generals. Lee had served as Chief of Artillery under General Pemberton, Army of Trans Mississippi, Cavalry Commander in Mississippi, Cavalry Commander in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana and in Hood's Corps in the Army of Tennessee.

After the war, Lee spent the remainder of his life settling in Columbus Mississippi, which was his wife's home state and the state he had served the longest in his Confederate duties. He became a very prominent and important member of Mississippi society. His occupation was that of a farmer and he served as a member of the State Legislature



of Mississippi. He became the first president of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College from 1878-1889. That college would later become known as Mississippi State University in 1958. Lee was a commissioner in the organization and preservation of the Vicksburg battlefield. He was the first chairman of the Vicksburg National Park Association and was instrumental in the congressional passage of the law creating the Vicksburg National Park in 1899. In 1900 Lee was the president of the Mississippi Historical Society with the authority to appoint the first Mississippi

Historical Commission. In 1902 he became trustee of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

He fell sick while giving a speech to former US soldiers from Wisconsin and Iowa, four of the regiments he had faced in battle 45 years earlier at Vicksburg. The cause of his death is attributed to a cerebral hemorrhage. At the time of his death, he was planning the next United Confederate Veterans Reunion to be held on June 9, 1908. He passed away one month before the reunion was to occur. He died in Vicksburg, Mississippi on May 5, 1908, at the age of 74 and is buried in Friendship Cemetery in his hometown of Columbus, Mississippi.

General Stephen D. Lee is a man to be honored and revered. At the age of 74 he was still very much involved in life and continued his important work in so many areas of preserving history right up his untimely death. General Stephen Dill Lee lived a full and celebrated lifetime of achievements in both his military accomplishments and his civilian service to society and the preservation of our history we are so thankful and grateful for today. We should be honored to have the privilege to read our "Charge" received from such an accomplished and dedicated man as General Stephen Dill Lee.

Tom Wood, Commander
General Robert H. Hatton Camp 723
Lebanon, Tennessee
AOT Chief of Staff
Tennessee Division Chaplain





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Sons of Confederate Veterans
Houston TX
July 16-20, 2025



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Sons of Confederate Veterans
130th Annual National Reunion
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Sons of Confederate Veterans
130th Annual National Reunion
Confederate Ancestor Memorial

Houston, Texas July 17-20, 2025



Honor your Confederate Ancestor by including his name in a special Remembrance section of the official program book. The section should be two lines of 45 characters. Use the back of the form if Necessary.

Example: Pvt. Luke Woods Co. I, 9th Texas Infantry

Memorial #1 _____

Memorial #2 _____

Memorial #3 _____

Memorial #4 _____

Memorial #5 _____

Your Name: _____

Address: _____ City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Email: _____ Phone: _____

Memorial Name	Price	TOTAL
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	\$10.00	
	\$10.00	
	\$10.00	
	\$10.00	
	\$10.00	
	Final Total	All Memorials \$

ALL CHECKS AND FORMS MUST BE RECEIVED BY JULY 1, 2025

Please Make Checks Payable to: "Texas Division SCV"
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Sons of Confederate Veterans
130th Annual National Reunion
Official Debutante Registration Form
PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY



Debutante's Full Name: _____ Debutante's Date of Birth: _____

Address: _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Email: _____ Parent's Phone: _____

Parent's Names: _____

SCV Camp & State/Division Sponsor: _____

Confederate Ancestor (Rank, State and Unit) _____

Name of Escort: _____

Important Information

- The registration fee is \$150.00. It includes a monogrammed bag and a Debutante Tea on Friday, July 18, 2025. The fee also includes a Photo Session and a Souvenir 5" x 7" Framed Photograph, a Presentation of the Debutante, and Dinner at the Grand Ball. Note: Additional family members wishing to attend the Tea must purchase tickets. *Contact Mrs. Tami Hurley for information on any additional tickets (subject to availability). Email Tami at tami.hurley2015@yahoo.com.*
- The Debutante Ball will be held on Saturday, July 19, 2025. *Note: All Escorts and additional family members attending the Grand Ball must purchase additional tickets when registering.*
- Please attach a typed narrative of extracurricular activities, school awards, etc., and a picture of the Debutante with registration. This should be emailed to Tami Hurley at: tami.hurley2015@yahoo.com

Qualifications:

- **Genealogical:** A debutante must be a young lady related to a Confederate soldier & sponsored by an SCV Camp or Division.
- **Age:** A debutante must be between 16 and 23 at the time of the presentation at the Reunion.
- **Marital/Child Bearing:** A debutante must never have been married, had a marriage annulled, given birth, or engaged.
- **Escort:** All escorts must be male (at birth) when presented.
- **Rehearsal:** The debutante **MUST** attend the debutante rehearsal with an escort on Friday, July 18th, at 4:30 PM.

DEBUTANTE REGISTRATION DEADLINE: May 15, 2025

**Make Checks Payable to
Texas Division SCV**

Mail Check , Form and Additional Information to:

**Mrs. Tami Hurley
712 S. Chilton Ave
Tyler TX 75701**

Robert Edward Lee

By Douglas Alexander

Rebel? Hardly proper is such a name.
Our Commander indeed wore gray,
But when at last the Great War came,
Exposing the evils of the day,
Robert E. Lee fought by his own,
Trusting God, and God alone.

Even today his story is told,
Detailing in depth his career.
When regional war began to unfold
Abraham Lincoln, with justified fear,
Requested Colonel Lee to command,
Desiring his army to be in Lee's hand.

Lee loved the Union, but freedom more.
Even though liberty was not in store
Each man remembers who knocked at its door.

(The beginning letter of each line spells the name)



Douglas Alexander is a member of the General Horace Randal Camp 1533, Carthage, Texas

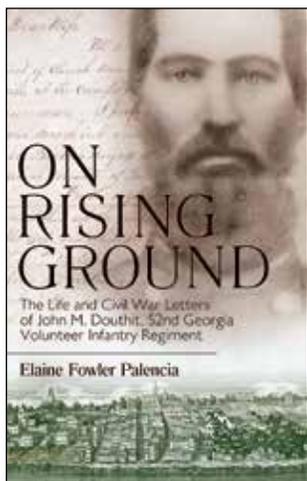


Books in Print

On Rising Ground: The Life and Civil War Letters of John M. Douthit, 52nd Georgia Volunteer Infantry Regiment

Author Elaine Fowler Palencia is a freelance writer who grew up in Kentucky and went to Vanderbilt University in Tennessee. She has authored six books of fiction, with this book being her first biographical attempt. I have to say, after reading her personal bio, which is full of politically correct terminology, I was surprised she would write a book on a Confederate soldier. In fact, though, John M. Douthit of the 52nd GA is her great-great-grandfather. And the family kept his letters to his wife Martha all these years. For me the best books on the war are those personal accounts of men and women who witnessed the war firsthand.

John Douthit lived in the Appalachian mountains of Georgia. On March 4th, 1862 he enlisted in the 52nd Volunteer Infantry Regiment, out of Fannin County. John and his neighbors will board a train for Camp McDonald in Kennesaw, GA for infantry training. Like many men across the south John leaves behind a pregnant wife and an eighteen month-old daughter, and a small farm. His letters home to family will trace the 52nd infantry to eastern Tennessee, where he served south of Cumberland Gap, through the failed



Confederate invasion of Kentucky. The 52nd GA will join General Bragg's army near Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Next, the 52nd GA are going to the defense of Vicksburg. It's here John and his fellow North Georgians arrived during the Battle of Chickasaw Bayou. John's younger brother Warren joins him, along with five new North Georgia regiments, solidified into what will become the Barton-Stovall Brigade. The Brigade manned the guns at the water batteries in Warrenton, Mississippi, fought in the Battle of Champion Hill, and afterward were bottled up in the Siege of Vicksburg.

The fate of John and his brother is never known by their family. John Douthit never returns home and his wife and children never know where his remains are buried. Daughters Victoria and Mary grow up not knowing their father, one only a year and a half old and the other not yet born when John died. Martha Douthit will remarry in 1880. After her second husband's death in 1882, she will not remarry again. In 1927 after Martha passes away, her granddaughter will find a box of John's letters along with a black mourning dress.

The letters in this book give a good account of what it was like to serve in the Army of Tennessee. This book is a personal account of why Confederate memorials were put up on courthouse grounds all across the south. I don't think the author intended to actually be supportive of the war memorials with the writing of this book, but she actually does make a good example for why they were erected. The loss of the family members who never made it home and the want of something to remember their service to country and their homes in the form of these monuments helped bring closure to the grieving families left behind.

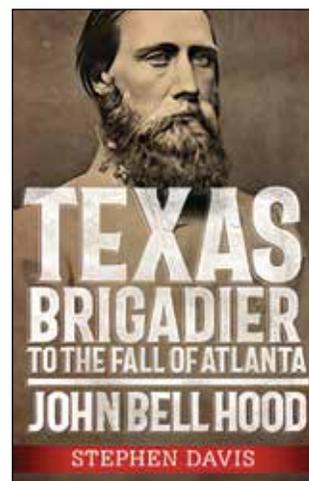
Author: Elaine Fowler Palencia
 Publisher: Mercer University Press

www.mupress.org
 Hardback \$27.00

Reviewed by Barney W. Roberts, III

Texas Brigadier to the Fall of Atlanta: John Bell Hood

This book is the first of two-volumes concerning John Bell Hood and the war that swirled around his command. Beginning with the early life of Hood, and ending this first volume in September/October 1864, author Davis has collected an impressive tale. The second volume entitled *Into Tennessee & Failure: John Bell Hood* carries the story forward from October 1864.



Hood is one of the Confederate Generals who ignites much discussion and interpretation. Many a conversation and argument has been held over Hoods generalship. In the Preface, many publications were listed to which these two books are a valuable addition. Getting into the argument himself, Hood wrote, "no man is justly entitled to be considered a great General, unless he has won his spurs." Author Davis supplied the details of how a soldier "earned his spurs" by the conjecture that, "One may assume that such an accomplishment came about when a soldier conscientiously performed his duty and gave his all in carrying out his country's ex-

Continued on page 54

Army of Northern Virginia



New members Dave Hill and Steve Mansfield were recently sworn in by **Thirteenth Virginia Mechanized Cavalry Camp 9**, Norfolk, VA, Commander Mike Armistead.



Past Commander Terry Gray of the **Thomasville Rifles Camp 172**, Thomasville, NC, initiated cleanup of Christ Lutheran Church abandoned cemetery in Spencer, NC where five Confederate veterans are buried.



At the annual banquet of the **Hanover Dragoons Camp 827**, Hanover, VA, Commander Doug Pitts, left, welcomed new members David Carter, center, and Bruce Barnwell, right.



Real Grandsons attended the **Stonewall Camp 380**, Portsmouth, VA, Lee-Jackson Banquet. Bill Willey, left, and Bill Shumate, right, of the **Tom Smith Camp 1702**, Suffolk, VA, are both officers in their respective camps.



Members of the **Captain Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, participated in Wreaths Across America event at View Baptist Church on Parris Bridge Road in Spartanburg County, SC. Volunteers placed a total of 53 wreaths on Veterans' graves, including three Confederate soldiers.



The 13th Virginia Light Artillery, Ringgold Battery, consisting of the **Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828**, Callands, VA, and **Stuart-Hairston Camp 515**, Bassett, VA, along with the Mechanized Cavalry 8th Platoon, were honored, for the second year, to support the Appomattox Memorial Service of Chapter 11, United Daughters of the Confederacy, who honor the last 19 killed before the end of the war.

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



Kaleb Hill was welcomed as a new member of **Columbus County Volunteers Camp 794**, Whiteville, NC. From left, Adjutant William Thompson, Compatriot Hill and Commander Travis Jester.



Cannons from Blastoff's Battery fire a salute in honor and memory of **Major Charles Q. Petty Camp 872**, Gastonia, NC, member James Holbrook at his memorial service.



Horry Rough and Ready's Camp 1026, Myrtle Beach, SC, Guardian Director Paul Flanagan and Color Sergeant Craig Thompkins, along with Commander John Fisher, not pictured, conducted a cleanup of Stalvey Family Cemetery outside Myrtle Beach, SC.



John Thomas Ashley Camp 43, Honea Path, SC, member Adam Cox and Melody Cox attended Confederate Memorial Day event at Elmwood Cemetery in Columbia, SC.



The **Pittsylvania Vindicators 828**, Callands, VA, cannon crew provided cannon salutes at a grave marking ceremony in Gladys, VA. Members assisted the **Campbell Guards Camp 2117**, Evington, VA, and provided *Taps* for the ceremony.



Members of the **General William Dorsey Pender Camp 1916**, Wilson, NC, placed a new headstone for Bolen Varnell who served as a private in the 2nd Regiment, Co. G, NC Junior Reserves, also known as the 71st Regiment NC Infantry.

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



Tony Brown, left, receives his membership certificate from Sgt. John A. Lisk Camp 1502, Troy, NC, Commander David Dunn at their annual Lee-Jackson Banquet. The camp added four new members last year and had 100 percent retention.



Rains Brothers Camp 1370, New Bern, NC, Commander Robert Looney and 1st Lieutenant Commander Shannon Casey swore in four new members. Pictured from left, 1st Lieutenant Casey, Compatriots Daren Manka, Billy McSorley, Eddie Dupree, Larry Kellum and Commander Robert Looney.



New members Dan Johnson and son Judah Johnson are sworn in as new camp members by High Bridge Camp 1581, Farmville, VA, 1st Lt. Commander Chris Burks, 3rd Lt. Commander Zack Morris and Chaplain Ned May.



Compatriot Eathan Windsor, right, was sworn in as the newest member of the Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948, Taylorsville, NC, by Commander Sonny Cook.



Maryland Line CSA Camp 1741, Bowie, MD, member Bobby Ward passed away recently and a celebration of life was held. Camp 1741 members present were Dave Barber, Barry Lehnert, Robert Weir, Tom Dale Jr., Commander Tom Dale Sr., Scott Talbott, Herb Willison and other friends and family.



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, honored Delaware Confederate soldiers at the annual Confederate Veterans Memorial Day event at the Delaware Monument in Georgetown, DE. Guest speaker was Ms. Susan Lee of the Virginia Flaggers.



Army of Northern Virginia



Members of the **Burke Tigers Camp 2162**, Valdese, NC, Honor Guard stand ready for a Christmas parade in Drexel, NC. From left, 1st Lt. Commander Thomas Crosby, II; Kevin Purdy and Commander Kevin Rhoney.



NC Southeast Brigade meeting was hosted by the **Capt. David Williams/Holly Shelter Volunteers Camp 2267**, Burgaw, NC, with National Guardian Program Coordinator Archie Herring as speaker.



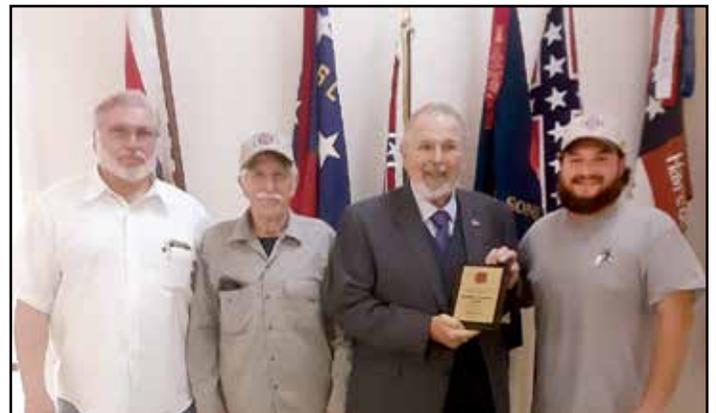
Members of the **Mason-Dixon Guards Camp 2183**, Ellendale, DE, and SCVMC 2nd Battalion Co D, are shown flagging Gettysburg Remembrance Day. From left, Private Jason 'Big Block' Biggs and Commander Troy 'Hot Wheels' Sturgill.



Gordonsville Grays Camp 2301, Gordonsville, VA, Commander Luke McDonald and wife Rose and their band of little Confederates attended the General A. P. Hill reinterment in Culpeper, VA.

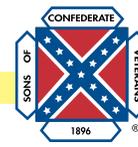


The **Cumberland Ploughboys Camp 2187**, Stedman, NC, installed new officers recently. From left, Rev. Justin Hall, Judge Advocate Mark Whitley, New Commander Mark Ake, 2nd Lt. Commander David Vinson, and 1st Lt. Commander Dwight Lovick.



At the **MD Division** Convention, Commander Tom Dale, Sr. won the Haskins-Claggett Award award. From left, Tim Lough, Mike Hinton, Commander Dale and Andrew Johnson.

Army of Tennessee



Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87, Knoxville, TN, welcomed a new member into its ranks at a recent meeting held at Glenwood Baptist Church in Powell, TN. Pictured from left, Commander Earl Smith, new member Matthew C. Fletcher and Adjutant John Hitt.



Emma Sansom Camp 253, Gadsden, AL, welcomes their only Cadets. From left are Zander, Braun and Magnus Kellogg with their grandfather and 2nd Lieutenant Commander Rickey Thomas.



Captain Hardy B. Smith Camp 104, Dublin, GA, Commander and author, John C. Hall, Jr., was the guest speaker at the Colonel John H. Baker Camp 1705, Zebulon, GA. Commander Hall spoke about his ancestor who Hall wrote about in his book, *Above the High WaterMark*, Stephen Alpheastus Corker.



Members of Colonel Alfred Johnston Camp 276, Benton, KY, and Private Eldridge Riley Camp 2347, Calvert City, KY, came together to honor Camp 276 namesake Col. Johnston, with a memorial service.



From left are General Tilghman Camp 1495, Paducah, KY, Captain Jeremy Riley, Melissa Riley, Santa Anna, Tonya Loxley, Skidmark, David Arant, Wendell Tombs, Mr. Edwards, Tony Franklin and family, Don McNeil and, Isham G. Harris Camp 109, Paris, TN, member Wess Frank.



Colonel W. P. Rogers Camp 321, Corinth, MS, Real Grandsons Memorial Scholarship winners are, from left, Catherine Grisham, Grace Villafior and Sadie Rhea.

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



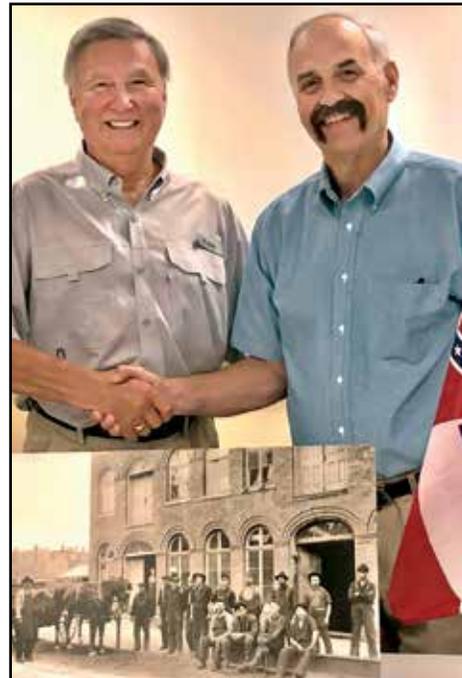
Private Augustus Braddy Camp 385, Troy, AL, hosted a workshop for SE Brigade of the AL Division.



Sam Davis Camp 596, Biloxi, MS, Commander Ben Lamey and Chaplain Ron Wade welcome into the ranks of the SCV Daniel Edgar Garrett.



A record attendance was present at the recent Memorial Day Service sponsored by the **General Robert H. Hatton Camp 723**, Lebanon, TN. State Senator Mark Pody received the Robert E. Lee Award for outstanding support to the SCV as a Tennessee State Senator. The keynote speaker was State Senator Janice Bowling who encouraged all in attendance with her inspiring words.



Speaker Neubauer is of a Northern Wagon Factory.

The **Attala Yellow Jackets Camp 663**, Kosciusko, MS, Commander Jimmy Atwood, left, thanks guest speaker Duffy Neubauer, owner of the Starkville Civil War Arsenal, Starkville, MS, who spoke on “Mass Production — How The North Won the War.” Neubauer said that during the War, the North produced more than 10 to 15 million Small Fire-arms, (pistols, muskets and carbines), more than 8,000 cannon, and more than 125,000 wagons. The picture in front of



Commander Joe Rich cuts the ceremonial cake during the Charter Signing Ceremony for the **Colonel William C. Oates Camp 809**, Dothan, AL.



Cherokee Legion Camp 914, Canton, GA, new member Skip Nunn received his membership certificate from Commander Ron Edge at Rock Barn in Canton.

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



The **Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, artillery piece is shown at the marker ceremony for Capt. T. J. Bruton in Bainbridge, Georgia's Oak City Cemetery.



Commanders of AL Division Northeast Central Brigade were well represented at First Annual Yellowhammer Jammer. From left, Brigade Commander Jimmy Martin of **Turkey Town Valley Camp 1512**, Etowah County, AL; Frank Leatherwood of **Emma Sansom Camp 253**, Gadsden, AL; Lieutenant Brigade Commander Brian Cooper of **Savage-Stewart Camp 522**, Piedmont, AL, and Alan Trotter of **Ten Islands Camp 2678**, Gadsden, AL.



Shown from left, **Stonewall Jackson Camp 1381**, St. Petersburg, FL, Lt. Commander Rick Gray, Winfield Scott 1 SUVCW Commander William Brabazon, Camp 1381 Commander Bobby VanZant, 2nd Lt. Com. Mitch Reed, David King, Bill Kuhn, James Michaels and Camp Adjutant Randy Bailey at the Fourth Annual Camp Shootout.



Officers of **Jacob Summerlin Camp 1516**, Kissimmee, FL, welcomed new member 17-year old Dylan Gallager. From left, Tom Krebs, Commander Larry Gaunt, Dylan Gallager, Phil Johnson and Al Massey.



Jim Davis Camp 1425, Lafayette, TN, members held a Memorial Service honoring John R. Holland, Co. C, 24 TN Infantry. Thanks go to Rich Garcia and **Gainesboro Invincibles Camp 1685**, Gainesboro, TN, W. S. McLemore, Brigade Commander Bruce Gibson and TNSOCR for attending and assisting with the memorial.



DeKalb Rifles Camp 1824, Sylvania, AL, achieves Southern Agriculture Award milestone by presenting Southern Agriculture Awards to all nine DeKalb County High School Agriculture Departments. Camp Commander Gary Carlyle is shown presenting an award.



Army of Tennessee



Fort Heiman Camp 1834, Murray, KY, Past Commander Darren Jackson received a leadership award from Division commander Kyle Thompson.



The newest member of the **Major William M. Footman Camp 1950**, Fort Myers, FL, is welcomed. From left, Adjutant Gerald Shell, new member James McVay and Commander Ross Barnett.



The **Buckhead-Fort Lawton Brigade Camp 2102**, Millen, GA, recently awarded the SCV Ladies Appreciation Medal to three very deserving ladies at the Camp's "Family Night" dinner. All three ladies provided outstanding support for Camp activities and community outreach efforts throughout the years and are the first to receive the medal in the Camp's 17-year history. From left, Commander Dale Thompson, Ms. Evie Wiggins, Ms. Janel Thompson, Ms. Yvonne Scott, and Historian Steve Rathbun.



The National Park Service held a candlelight on Friday the 13th on Ship Island inside historic Fort Massachusetts. Some of the participants took this photo inside the well lit stairwell before the tour. Camps represented were the **Shieldsboro Rifles Camp 2263**, Bay St. Louis, MS, and the **Gainesville Volunteers Camp 373**, Picayune, MS.



From left are OH Division Adjutant Jon Bayse, **Brigadier General John Hunt Morgan Camp 2325**, Old Washington, OH, Commander James G. Schaeffer and Past OH Division Commander John Anson who presented Commander Schaeffer with the SCV Graves Award at the **Lt. Jonathan Bressler Camp 1536**, Cincinnati, OH, picnic.



KY Division Commander Kyle Thompson swears in four new members to the **Colonel Charles Wickliffe Camp 2337**, Wickliffe, KY, during a special dinner in La Center, KY.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



At the October 2024 GEC meeting at Elm Springs, Mrs. Betty Choate Kennedy was presented with the **Army of Trans-Mississippi** Ladies Appreciation Award. She is shown with her husband CIC Walter D. Kennedy. Current and past ATM officers taking part were John McCammon, Paul Gramling, Chuck McMichael and J. C. Hanna.



Beauregard Camp 130, New Orleans, LA, held its annual memorial service on the 131st anniversary of the death of their camp namesake, General P.G.T. Beauregard at his tomb in New Orleans historic Metairie Cemetery. They were joined by members of the 10th and 7th Louisiana Militias, **Henry Watkins Allen Camp 133**, Baton Rouge, LA; **Camp Moore Camp 1223**, Tangipahoa, LA; ladies of the UDC, and other guests. The service is held annually on the actual date of the General's death.



The new **CA Division Southern Brigade** flag flies for the first time over Brigade HQ in the Mojave Desert. The brigade encompasses the southern half of the state and its seven camps. The design is based on the 1861 California Secession Flag, otherwise known as the "Gillis Flag." The dimensions and colors are true to the original which resides in the California Museum of History.



For the 10th year **Col. Jackson F. McCurtain Camp 513**, Moore, OK, had a tent at the single action shooting society national championships. We were so well received by shooters from 48 states.



Members of the **Captain Clem Vann Rogers Camp 481**, Oklahoma City, OK, attended the 162nd Anniversary of the Battle of Richmond, KY. Pictured from left, David Charlton, Jeremy George, Mike McClain, Terry McClain and Bobby Smith.



Gen. James H. McBride Camp 632, Springfield, MO, Commander Ron McBride presents Valen Koger with his membership certificate.

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



The **Brigadier General John T. Hughes Camp 614**, Independence, MO, took a conspicuous part in the Confederate Memorial Day ceremonies at the Confederate Soldiers Home and Cemetery in Higginsville, MO. Jim Beckner served as the Master of Ceremonies while Adjutant Larry Yeatman, center, and Commander Sam Stanton, right, served as reenactors in the Color Guard.



Gen. Richard Taylor Camp 1308, Shreveport, LA, Commander presented new member Tony Williams with his membership certificate and a guardian certificate.



The **James M. Keller Camp 648**, Hot Springs, AR, Commander Floyd Harvey presented Cecil Patton Fields with his National Life Membership certificate.



From left are Bruce Kidd, Edwin Walker, Kevin Knippa, Mark Lee, **Alamo City Guards Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX, Commander Christian Lee, Past CIC Paul Gramling, Yancey Swearingen, H.K. Egerton and TX Division 3rd Lieutenant Commander Cody Crislip, at the annual Confederate Heroes Day Dinner hosted by Camp 1325. The event brought in \$2,000 dollars for the National Confederate Museum at Elm Springs.



General John B. Hood Camp 1208, Los Angeles, CA, Commander Robert Crook had the pleasure of honoring, not one but four exceptional JROTC cadets with *Hunley Awards* at their graduation from Jordan High School. Receiving the Award is Cadet Lenny Dominguez.



Captain James W. Bryan Camp 1390, Lake Charles, LA, Adjutant Luke Dartez, left, presented membership certificates to Daniel Glenn Berry and Matthew Scott Berry with assistance from Commander Rev. Ben Lyons. The new members join on the record of their great great uncle Henry Berry, Private, Co. I, 28th LA Infantry.

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



Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920, Johnson County, KS, compatriots were recently recognized for their contributions to the camp.



Ben Head acted as the Camp Surgeon while “operating” on a wounded soldier as a lesson in battlefield medicine at the Chisholm Trail Outdoor Museum on Student Days during Pioneer Days and on Texas Independence Day Living History Day. **Terry’s Texas Rangers Camp 1937**, Cleburne, TX, had two cannons at the event with attending gun crew. A reenactment camp was set up to provide public outreach to teach Southern History and provide information on the War and the SCV.



TX Division Sons of Confederate Veterans, 4th Brigade, held a Memorial service for camp namesake Capt. Bob Lee on the 155th anniversary of his death by the Union League during the Lee-Peacock feud. Present were the **William H. L. Wells Camp 1588**, Plano, TX; the **Lt. Alexander Cameron Camp 2226**, Greenville, TX, and **Capt. Bob Lee Camp 2198**, Bonham, TX.



Compatriot Chestly “Chet” Styles, second from right, recently celebrated his 100th birthday with his camp brothers. Chet is a charter member of **Albert Sydney Johnston Camp 2048**, Tehachapi, CA, and is an active member who participates regularly in unit activities.



Col. Sherod Hunter Camp 1525, Phoenix, AZ, presented a Ladies Appreciation Medal to Nadine Arney, Past UDC Chapter 2102 on behalf of the AZ Division. Not only does Nadine send us numerous members to enroll into our camp, she took care of the Jefferson Davis Highway Marker. AZ Division Historian Avery Frantz is shown with Nadine Arney.



Members of the **Lt. Alexander Cameron Camp 2226**, Greenville, TX, held a ceremony at the gravesite of the camp’s namesake to celebrate his 189th birthday.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



Medina Greys Camp 2254, Hondo, TX, Adjutant Charles Thacker presented a donation from the camp to the Hondo Library to support their preschool reading program.



Members of the **Shecoe's Chickasaw Battalion, Mounted Volunteers Camp 2331**, Ada, OK; **The Gray Riders Camp 2340**, Holdenville, OK, and the **Major James McHenry Camp 2310**, Broken Arrow, OK, attended a Flag Rally in Wewoka, OK. OK Division Commander Jeff Paulk and OK Division Lt. Commander Michael Leddy participated.



The **Pvt. C. W. Lucas-Forrest's Escort Camp 2316**, Prescott Valley, AZ, held a membership booth at Family History Day, sponsored by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Five Compatriots helped man the booth throughout the day. Standing are Commander John Smoley, left, and Curt Andersen.



The **1st Lt. Jesse Page Camp 2351**, Boerne, TX, held a chartering ceremony recently. Shown from left are camp officers: Commander Chuck Hand, Quartermaster Dale Tidwell, Lt. Commander Bill Smith, 2nd Lt. Commander Dalton Hand, Adjutant Ben Sewell and Chaplain Rex Shaddox being sworn in by ATM Commander John McCammon and TX Division Commander Michael Hurley.



Major Thomas R. Livingston Camp 2327, Carthage, MO, dedicated a military headstone for Pvt. Mason Armstrong, Co. K, 16th MO Infantry, CSA at City Cemetery, Webb City, MO.



In attendance for the charter meeting of the **Saltworks Camp 2353**, Lampasas, TX, were, from left, TX Division Commander Michael Hurley, Adjutant James Z. Oliver, First Lt. Commander R. J. Cox, Sr., David W. Spradley, 2nd Lt. Commander Stephen C. Brister, Camp Commander Michael R. Oliver, holding the charter; Color Sergeant Roger D. Hamrick, Chaplain Jan K. Huffstetler, Hico Camp Commander D. W. Davis, William T. Dunson III and ATM Commander John McCammon.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

Raphael Semmes Camp 11 Mobile

Ronnie Cox
John Bartholney Duffy
Stephen Ray Snypes, Sr.
Oliver (Trae) E. Wade
Roger Dwight Whitley

Gen. Robert E. Lee Camp 16 Auburn

William Coleman Brown

Emma Sansom Camp 253 Gadsden

Michael Scott Bates
Jeffrey Len Bickerstaff

Ben Bricken Camp 396 Luverne

Andrew Dantzler
Hunter Houston Posey

Private Calvin C. Gunter Camp 444

Brooksville
Max Allen Payne

Gen George "Tige" Anderson Camp 453

Anniston
Zachery Watson Turner

Bibb Rifles Camp 455 West Blockton

Logan Anthony Bates
Rutherford Wayne Bates
Colton Ryan Carroll
Joshua Ryan Carroll
Brandon Edward Fitts

Capt. Thomas H. Hobbs Camp 768

Athens
John Christopher McGrew

Thomas Jefferson Denney Camp 1442

Cullman
Joseph William Filyaw
Jason Thomas Willingham

Dabney H. Maury Camp 1754 Grand Bay

James Wilbur Hateley, Jr.

The Tallassee Armory Guards Camp 1921

Tallassee
Joshua Ashten Lee
Nicholas Kade Robbins
Alexander Wyatt Smith

ARKANSAS

Seaborn Jones Cotten Camp 2303

Harrison
Colter Goforth
Randy Lee Sooter

ARIZONA

Capt. Granville H. Oury Camp 1708

Scottsdale
William Travis Sloan

Polk County Invincibles Camp 2264 Mena

Max Weldon Rye

CALIFORNIA

Gen. John B. Hood Camp 1208 Los Angeles

James Lamar Spencer
Logan Derek Spencer

Capt. James Iredell Waddell Camp 1770

Orange County
Austin James Krause

COLORADO

Jefferson Davis Camp 175 Colorado Springs

Shawn (Buzz) Renne Davis

DELAWARE

Delaware Grays Camp 2068 Seaford

Timothy Brian Dehart

FLORIDA

Col. John Marshall Martin Camp 730

Ocala
James Franklin Scurlock

Stonewall Jackson Camp 1381 St. Petersburg

William Michael Kuhn
Pvt. George W. Thomas Camp
1595

Ft. Pierce
Jared Phares
William Bradley Phares

Finley's Brigade Camp 1614 Havana

Kenneth E. Fields
Alvis Keith Lassiter, Jr.

Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210 Tampa

Tony Pass, Jr.

Ponce De Leon Camp 2342 Ponce De Leon

Joshua W. Jackson
James Lee Langford
Jesse Walker Rushing

CSS *Spray* Camp 2346 Safety Harbor

Jonathan Scott Chapman

GEORGIA

Gen. Edward Dorr Tracy Jr. Camp 18

Macon
Richard Brent Worsham

Clement A. Evans Camp 64 Waycross

Robert Chester Gay, Jr.
James Edward Hayner, Jr.
Quitman Lee
Yancy R. Mixon
Henry Derrick Padgett

Jackson County Volunteers Camp 94

Jefferson
Dewey Johnson
Donavon Joseph Masters

McDaniel-Curtis Camp 165 Carrollton

Russell Alan McDaniel

Thomas Marsh Forman Camp 485

Brunswick
Jeffrey A. Kilgore

State of Dade Camp 707 Trenton

Soren J. Wright

Cherokee Legion Camp 914 Canton

Bryan W. Lindner

Gen. Robert A. Toombs Camp 932

Vidalia
Dennis James Collins

Gen. James Longstreet Camp 1289

East Point
Ned "Kin" Watkins Heyward, Jr.

McLeod-Moring Camp 1386 Swainsboro

Thad Spencer Sammons
Marion Albert Shaw

Gen. William J. Hardee Camp 1397

Dallas
Terry Fennell
William Benjamin Harkins
Austin Cody Haygood
Johnny L. Shirley

David W. Payne Camp 1633 Blairsville

Thomas Wesley Barrett

Ochlocknee Rifles Camp 1807 Cairo

Floyd Oliver Harrell
Ramsey Glenn Presley

Calhoun Rifles Camp 1855 Edison

Larry Aure Sanders
Warren Wesley Strickland

Brig. Gen. Robert H. Anderson Camp 1919

Hinesville
Clarence A. Pilon, II

Pine Barrens Volunteers Camp 2039

Eastman
Daniel Allen Thompson

Lt. Lovett Allen Tully Camp 2071
Colquitt
Callen Reed Cofty

Buckhead - Fort Lawton Brigade
Camp 2102
Millen
Carl Lindy Hurst, II

The Barnesville Blues Camp
2137
Barnesville
Tommy Cox
Jack R. Denney, Jr.

Montgomery Sharpshooters
Camp 2164
Mt. Vernon
David Thomas McCary

Georgia Division HQ Camp 2200
Moultrie
John Davis
Gary David Dowdy
Jonathan Steele

CSS Chattahoochee Camp 2314
Donalsonville
Brantley Chason Trawick

ILLINOIS

John Kempshall Camp 1534
Maroa
James David Allen

KANSAS

Maj. Thomas J. Key Camp 1920
Johnson County
Joshua Sean Gillihan-Young

South Kansas Camp 2064
Wichita
Josiah Paul Garrity

KENTUCKY

Tilghman-Beauregard Camp
1460
Mayfield
Marshall Kent Wilson

Gen. Lloyd Tilghman Camp 1495
Paducah
Jamey D. Campbell
David Arthur Green

Eric Lee Rathbun

Gen. Roger W. Hanson Camp
1844
Winchester
William Rector

Kentucky Secession Site Camp
2125
Russellville
Dwayne Allen Smith

Col. Charles A. Wickliffe Camp
2337
Wickliffe
John David Boren
L. Gene Stallons

Pvt. Eldridge Riley Camp 2347
Calvert City
Thomas Shane Emmons

LOUISIANA

Henry Watkins Allen Camp 133
Baton Rouge
Hershel L. Cloud, Jr.
Thomas Jerry Collins
William Charles Taylor, Jr.
Steven Jason Winters

Capt. Gustavus Adolphus Scott
Camp 244
Jackson
David Bruce Martin

Camp Moore Camp 1223
Tangipahoa
Robbin D. Graham
Joshua Michael Long
Ronald Lee Ostten, Jr.
Daniel Martin Raiford

Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest
Camp 1931
Covington
Robert Paul Waldron, Jr.

Anacoco Rangers Camp 1995
Leesville
Jeffery D. Denman

MARYLAND

Col. Harry W. Gilmor Camp 1388
Baltimore
Christopher David Jones

Pvt. Wallace Bowling Camp 1400
La Plata
Jay Anthony Elliott

MISSOURI

Major Thomas R. Livingston
Camp 2327
Carthage
David Dissler
Lance C. Powell

Captain Moses Jasper Bradford
Camp 2344
Rolla
Henry Barnard Morales

MISSISSIPPI

Rankin Rough And Ready's
Camp 265
Brandon
Alexander D. Slay Brantley

Gainesville Volunteers Camp
373
Picayune
Robert V. Wade, Jr.

Captain John M. Bradley Camp
384
Louisville
Charles M. Miller

Captain Francis Marion Rogers
Camp 873
Amory
Micah Levi Howery

Brig. Gen. Benjamin G.
Humphreys Camp 1625
Indianola
David W. Floyd
Mark Charles Hathaway

Mississippi College Rifles Camp
1636
Clinton
Randy Bledsoe

Covington Co. Sharpshooters
Camp 1676
Sanford
Austin Cody Bynum
Robert Sean Lee

Augusta Greys Camp 1956
New Augusta
William B. Miller

Shieldsboro Rifles Camp 2263
Bay St. Louis
August Charles Traub, III

The Rankin Greys Camp 2278
Florence
Leslie Lazarus
Landon Cole Moore

Tallahatchie Rifles Camp 2287
Tallahatchie County
John L. Sandifer

NORTH CAROLINA

Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168
Fayetteville
Mark Bryan

Lt. Col. Maurice T. Smith Camp
171
Oxford
James Carroll Pruitt

The McDowell Men Camp 379
Marion
Donald L. Barlowe

Maj. Gen. Stephen Dodson
Ramseur/Col. Reuben Campbell
Camp 387
Statesville
Mike Tracy Kerley

Capt. Jesse S. Barnes Camp 771
Wilson
Charles Thomas Hayes

Col. Charles F. Fisher Camp 813
Graham
Brian Holt Self

Maj. Charles Q. Petty Camp 872
Gastonia
Harley Leavane Alwran, Jr.
Kevin Michael Null

Col. John Sloan Camp 1290
Greensboro
James Kenneth Brown

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

Lewis A. Armistead Camp 1302
Jacksonville
Joshua Brent Stanton

Maj. Egbert A. Ross Camp 1423
Charlotte & Mecklenburg County
Matthew Steven Quinn

Pvt. Lorenzo Dow Williams Camp 1456
Reidsville
Thomas E. Carter
Rodney Patrick Williams, II

Smithfield Light Infantry Camp 1466
Smithfield
Ashley Keith Parker

Cleveland Regiments Camp 1663
Cleveland County
Robert David Allen

General William Dorsey Pender Camp 1916
Elm City
Brandon Dane Taylor

Jackson Rangers Camp 1917
Sylva
Dakota Alec Hall

Carolina Grays of Pender County Camp 2174
Burgaw
David R. Everette
George T. Everette, Jr.

Edenton Bell Battery Camp 2355
Edenton
Joshua Wayne Halsey
William Lee Phillips, Jr.

NEW YORK

Gen. Archibald Gracie Camp 985
New York
Stanley L. Warrick

OHIO

Lt. L. J. McNeill Camp 2317
Franklin
Charles W. Eubank
Caleb Eubank

Brigadier General John Hunt Morgan Camp 2325
Old Washington
Stephen Arin Debord

OKLAHOMA

Brigadier Gen. Stand Watie Camp 149
Ardmore
Jonathan V. Lofton

Colonel Tandy Walker Camp 2207
Shawnee
Shiloh Smith

OREGON

Col. Isaac William Smith Camp 458
Portland
Michael David Arnold

PENNSYLVANIA

Pvt. John Wesley Culp Memorial Camp 1961
Gettysburg
Donald Emory Patrick
Maximillian Antonio Santiago, Jr.

SOUTH CAROLINA

16th South Carolina Regiment Camp 36
Greenville
Buster Reid

Brig. Gen. Samuel McGowan Camp 40
Laurens
William Chadwick Carnes

Adam Washington Ballenger Camp 68
Spartanburg
Ira Nathaniel Kirby

Litchfield Camp 132
Conway
Thomas Richard Bethea

Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp 273
Columbia
Davis Garrison Toy

Marlboro Camp 835
Bennettsville
Norman Nelson Quick, Jr.

General Joe Wheeler Camp 1245
Aiken
Aidan Reed Ashworth

Gen. States Rights Gist Camp 1451
Bogansville
Charles Brent Kerr

Sgt. Berry Benson Camp 1672
North Augusta
William Philip Baker

SC 17th Regiment Camp 2069
Hilda
Gary Allen Kemmerlin
Michael Anthony Peay

TENNESSEE

Murfreesboro Camp 33
Murfreesboro
Jacob Michael Reynolds

Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87
Knoxville
Frederick Eugene Baker
Joel Scott Manley
Logan Jacob Wilson
Tyler Matthew Wilson

Otho French Strahl Camp 176
Union City
Jeffrey Glendon Briggs

Col. R. M. Russell Camp 209
Humboldt
Richard Wayne Owens, II

Col. George H. Nixon Camp 214
Lawrenceburg
Roland Stephen Childers

Pvt. Ike Stone Camp 564
Henderson
Trevor Boals

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain HQ Camp 584
Columbia
David Rydell Elkins
Peter J. Redman

James M. Sautfley Camp 929
Clarkrange
William Dwight Corya
James C. Cribbs, III
Lathern Huel
Jason Dale Keisling
Scotty W. Phillips
Richard Woodrow Pierce
Brent Howard Smith
Marcus James Smith

James R. Chalmers Camp 1312
Memphis
Marty Joe Bingham

Jim Davis Camp 1425
Lafayette
Josh Blankenship
Douglas N. Knight

Battle Of Shiloh Camp 1454
Shiloh
Raymond Kaj (Nivens) Buse
Johnny Newman Cox
James Austin White

Sgt. William A. Hamby Camp 1750
Crossville
Charles William Brunotte, Jr.

Dillard-Judd Camp 1828
Cookeville
Danny Joe Waller

Capt. Champ Ferguson/Standing Stone Camp 2014
Monterey
Aries Drake Arlen McCowan

Rawdon-Spears Camp 2113
Summertown
Austin Ray Roden

TEXAS

Hood's Texas Brigade Camp 153
San Antonio
George Wayne Harcourt

Williamson County Grays Camp 502
Georgetown
 Jacob L. Haugh
 Austin Lauw
 Dustin Lauw

Col. Sydney Drake Jackman Camp 977
San Marcos
 Daren Lee Truax

Gen. Jerome B. Robertson Camp 992
Brenham
 Stephen Chapin Kinnaman

Alamo City Guards Camp 1325
San Antonio
 Micah Spencer

13th Texas Infantry Camp 1565
Angleton
 Michael Garrison Boone

Thomas Jewett Goree Camp 2129
Madisonville
 Donald Wayne Wright

John H. Reagan Camp 2156
Palestine
 Starley Laurenson McGuyre

Maj. Gen. Patrick Cleburne's 7th TX Infantry Camp 2182

The Woodlands
 Glenn Wayne Atkinson
 Jerry Alan Atkinson
 O. K. Jones, III

Red Diamond Camp 2193
Texarkana
 Robin Grey

Lone Star Defenders Camp 2234
Lufkin
 Ronnie Glenn Baird
 Douglas Evan Boone

Col. Santos Benavides Camp 2248
Beeville
 Billy Landrum Odam, Jr.

Charles Goodnight-Frontier Regiment Camp 2280
Wellington
 Heath Lee Blacksher

Fort McKavett CSA Camp 2326
Menard
 William Walker Walston

1st Lt. Jesse Page Camp 2351
Boerne
 Jack Vernon Huggins, II

Salt Works Camp 2353
Lampasas
 Keith J. Lawson

VIRGINIA

Clinton Hatcher Camp 21
Leesburg
 James Edward Blevins
 Kenneth Eugene Morris
 Kenneth Coles Wine

Stonewall Camp 380
Virginia Beach
 William Richard Batten
 Jeffrey V. Person

Col. John S. Mosby Camp 1237
Front Royal
 Zachary Evan Gregory

Gen. James Longstreet Camp 1247
Richmond
 Harry Forney East, Jr.

The Stonewall Brigade Camp 1296
Lexington
 Ray Berkstresser
 Brandon Cole Traylor

J. E. B. Stuart Camp 1343
Henrico
 David Irvine Ligon

Highlanders Camp 1530
Monterey
 Daniel Yeo Davis

Turner Ashby Camp 1567
Winchester
 Landon James Florence
 Michael Gunnar Johnson

High Bridge Camp 1581
Farmville
 Kenneth S. Matthews

Gen. Robert E. Lee Camp 1589
Midlothian
 William Edward Krepps

Lane-Armistead Camp 1772
Mathews
 Frank Kenneth Parnell
 James R. Rodarmel, Jr.
 Mark Darrah Sheehan

Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee Camp 1805
Spotsylvania
 David Allan Brinklow

James City Cavalry Camp 2095
Williamsburg
 Linwood Mark Griggs
 Robert E. White

WEST VIRGINIA

A. G. Jenkins Camp 628
Guyandotte
 Cole Joseph Harshbarger



Welcome to our newest Life Members

Name	Division	Camp
Stacey Campbell	AL	11
Richard F. Daves	AL	11
Charles Burger	AL	1864
Joseph Berry	AR	197
William Long	AZ	2096
Clyde C. England	AZ	2096
Raymond Parker	FL	1347
Jason Guest	GA	215
Jerry Christine, Jr.	GA	584
John Clark, Jr.	GA	674
William Denham	GA	932
Darron Morgan	GA	1399
F. Lamar Price	GA	1688

Name	Division	Camp
Matthew I. Duke	IN	584
Jerry Coffelt	KS	1920
Danny Brooks	KY	1703
Donnie Chaffins	KY	1844
Dwayne Smith	KY	2125
Benjamin J. Lyons, III	LA	1390
Timothy Myers	MD	2013
James Beckner	MO	614
Roy West, Jr.	NC	387
Claude D. Pope, Jr.	NC	387
Robert Campbell	NC	2152

Continued on page 48

The Last Roll

Columbus County Volunteers
Camp 794
Whiteville, NC
Henry James Taylor

Maj. Charles Q. Petty Camp 872
Gastonia, NC
Robert Andrew Hatcher
Steven Hunter Watts

Col. Leonidas Lafayette Polk
Camp 1486
Garner, NC
Robert A. Bryan, Jr.

Indian Territory Camp 892
Poteau, OK
Richard Alan Lebert

Marlboro Camp 835
Bennettsville, SC
Ronald Lee Turbeville

Fort Sumter Camp 1269
Charleston, SC
Newton Gaston Quantz, Jr.

Sgt. Berry Benson Camp 1672
North Augusta, SC
Edward T. Zeigler

Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87
Knoxville, TN
Philip Warren Butler

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain
HQ Camp 584
Columbia, TN
Emery Earl Eason

Sgt. William A. Hamby Camp
1750
Crossville, TN
Charles William Brunotte, Jr.

Maj. Gen. John Hunt Morgan
Camp 2053
Greeneville, TN
Jim Fields

13th Texas Infantry Camp 1565
Angleton, TX
Michael Keith Boone

Upshur County Patriots Camp
2109
Gilmer, TX
Thomas M. Ray

Lone Star Defenders Camp 2234
Lufkin, TX
Thomas Franklin Anderson

Co. C, 2nd Texas Infantry
Bayland Guards Camp 2295
Baytown, TX
Charles "Gene" Eugene Wueste

Lee-Jackson Camp 1
Richmond, VA
Anthony P. Smith

Turner Ashby Camp 1567
Winchester, VA
Joseph Alan Walkup

Matthew Fontaine Maury Camp
1722
Fredericksburg, VA
David Scott Crouch

Appomattox Rangers Court
House Camp 1733
Appomattox, VA
Emmitt F. Knight

Brig. Gen. James Boggs Camp
1706
Franklin, WV
Johnny Harold Cowger

Mountaineer Partisan Rangers
Camp 2249
Paw Paw, WV
Lloyd Larry Walker, Sr.



Welcome to our newest Life Members Con't ...

Name	Division	Camp	Name	Division	Camp
Richard Little	SC	4	Roderick Potts	TX	1938
William Filyaw, Jr.	SC	4	Maurice Richards	TX	1938
Steven Bagwell	SC	584	Michael Wright	TX	2103
Jason Shew	SC	584	Gregory Hall	VA	780
Brian King	SC	584	Ernest Cobb, Jr.	VA	1475
Patrick Chapman	TN	214	James Pollard	VA	1722
Edward Hopper	TN	584			

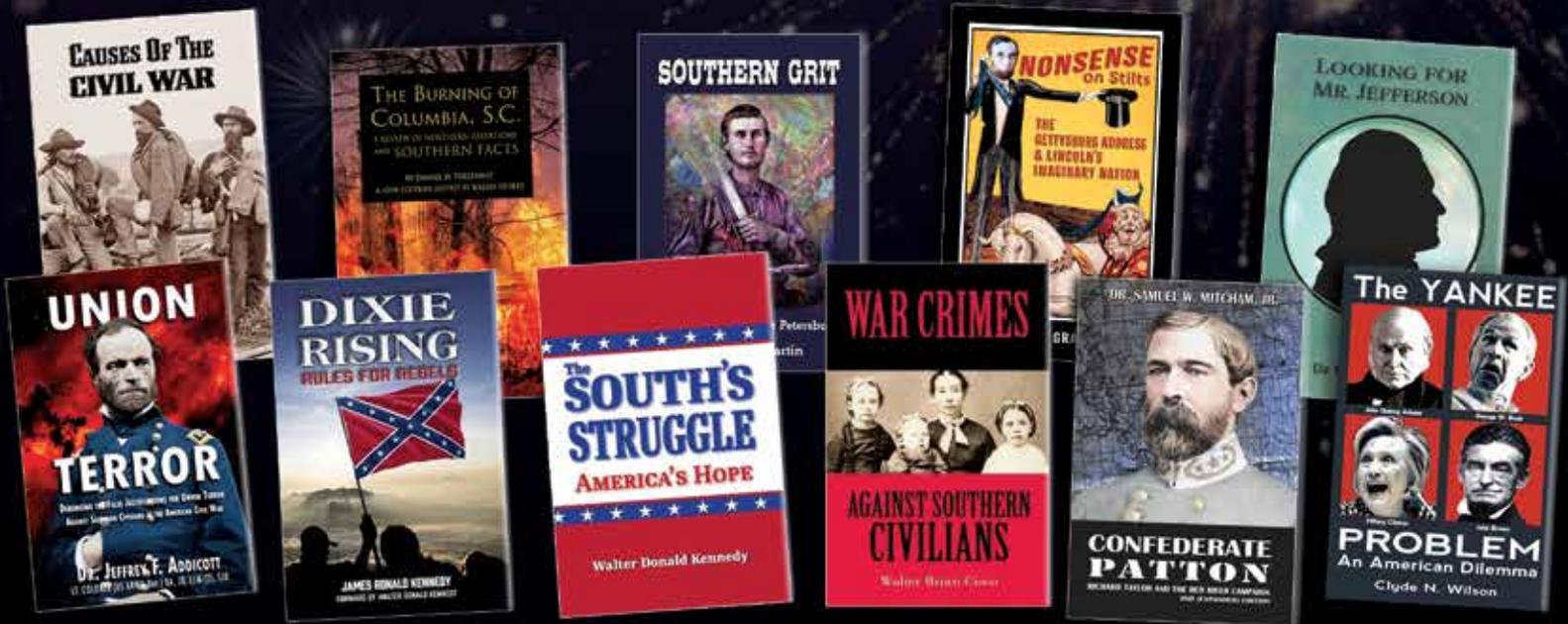




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2025

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NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Reunion Bids Needed for Hosting 2028 Reunion

Please help your SCV! Consider hosting a reunion. They are money making entities, reunion committee will walk you through each step and be with you as much as needed. Do not be daunted!

Submit your proposal, guidelines can be found on SCV web pages, to

Joe Ringhoffer, chairman
1211 Government St. Mobile, AL 36604
251-402-7593
ringhje@aol.com

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

Guidelines for submitting annual reports

Reports for the annual Book of Reports to be distributed to the delegates at the 2025 Houston 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, 2025. However, if there is a reason a report should be submitted later than April 1, 2025, 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, 2025.

Reports should be submitted to Editor-in-Chief Frank Powell at fbpowell@bellsouth.net and Chief of Staff J. C. Hanna at jc1120@bellsouth.net.

SCV HQ to sell H. L. Hunley Medals

Greetings, Compatriots!

Many camps honor a JROTC cadet each year with the SCV's *H. L. Hunley Medal* (Award). In years past, this program was run through a coordinator, outside of HQ. This year, SCV Headquarters will be managing the distribution of the Hunley Medal. The medals are \$30 each (this includes shipping). If your Camp or Division buys medals in bulk, discounts will apply.

For more information or to purchase a Hunley Medal, please contact Sales Manager Jill MacDermot at (931) 380-1844, ext. 6, or by e-mail at sales@scv.org.
Deo Vindice!

Adam Southern
Executive Director

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 2025, is March 1, 2025. 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, 2025 and those sent by US Mail must be post-marked no later than February 25, 2025.

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.

Our New Southern Heritage Center

To all 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.

New system for contacting US Congress members

Below is the link to the "Widget" which will automatically send your US Senators and the US Military Brass responsible for renaming US Military Bases. Click on the link below, fill out your information, personalize the message if you desire, and click submit.

Because this is a mass effort, it is helpful if you personalize the message or change the subject line — Objective: Keeping the Confederate Monument at Arlington Cemetery!!!! <https://oneclickpolitics.global.ssl.fastly.net/promo/4hW>

Museum artifact donations and Confederate images

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

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



16th Annual Corinth Militaria & Civil War Show

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Show/Sale
Tables \$70

Day of Show \$80



Friday 1 PM – 6:30 PM
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Children under 12 FREE

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Camp Adjutant
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THE SOCIETY OF THE ORDER OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS

Financial Assistance for Preservation Projects

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

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

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

Deo Vindice

www.orderofsoutherncross.com

SCV Hurricane Relief Efforts



Above is Past Commander-in-Chief Jason Boshers loads supplies for hurricane victims.



Just a few photos from relief efforts in North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. Above is the South Carolina Division Emergency Response trailer.

Shown below are just a few of the volunteers who help with relief efforts. A special thanks to all who helped and are still helping!

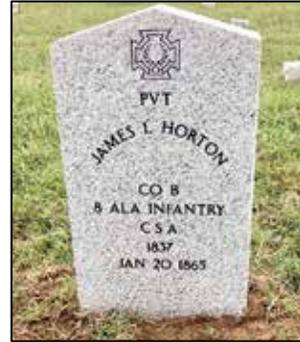


Above is NC Division Commander Kevin Stone with compatriots from North and South Carolina in front of the North Carolina Division Emergency Response trailer.



Compatriots in Georgia

There are more than 2,250 brave Georgians buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Richmond Virginia with no headstones to honor their sacrifice.



The Virginia Division and its Oakwood Restoration Committee respectfully challenge the Georgia Division, its Camps, and Compatriots to consider sponsoring a headstone or headstones for your men. We have negotiated very good pricing with a new supplier and are able to provide the headstones for \$450 installed. These are Veterans Administration style upright granite headstones produced by a Veterans Administration supplier.

More than 16,000 Confederate soldiers from every State in the Confederacy are laid to rest at Oakwood Cemetery. These heroes died in Richmond hospitals during the war, and most 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!*

Donations for the upkeep of the cemetery are greatly appreciated as well. You can also support us by purchasing a Friends or Descendants medal. (Descendant of soldier buried in Oakwood medal shown, friend's medal is bronze) These medals are \$35 which includes shipping.

The Confederate soldiers buried in Oakwood Cemetery deserve better. Won't you help us? We will highlight the soldiers from other Divisions in future editions.

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



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

Continued from page 31

Books in Print

pectation of him." Davis added, "I will attempt to show that even if Hood failed to save Atlanta – and thereby achieve greatness as a general – he undeniably had 'earned his spurs' in doing everything he could to save the city."

Before Hood resigned from the US army, he wrote the Governor of Kentucky, "... I have the honor to offer my sword & services to my native state." Kentucky was not in a position to secede at that point, so when Lincoln called for 75,000 soldiers to suppress the rebellion in the South, Hood resigned the next day. In the end Hood followed his conscience.

Many will be rewarded by this well written, thorough, history of events. The details include many passages which place readers as a virtual eyewitness.

"General Robertson rode to join him, seeking orders. 'Aunt Pollie' saluted, then watched as Hood suddenly dropped his reins and reeled in the saddle. A minie ball had struck his

right leg just before the hip. Courier Abner Wilkins helped the general from his horse; some Texans hurried forth to help. Wilkins call for stretcher bearers, and Hood was carried from the field."

An author is well served by the choice of incidental events he includes as he presents his subject. Davis has well accomplished adding such human stories which enhance his book.

"On the evening of May 17, the generals took time out from their strategizing for a spiritual respite: the baptism of Joseph E. Johnston as administered by Leonidas Polk. Mrs. Johnston, writing from Atlanta, had asked the bishop to perform the rite. She was sure Polk, 'even whilst leading your soldiers to victory,' would not be too busy to 'lead my soldier nearer to God.' Polk obliged and baptized Johnston that evening before the army left Adairsville. General Mackall was present, describing it as a 'very solemn scene,' though noting to his wife rather oddly, 'as the ceremony went on I felt as if I was parting from an old friend.'"

Included are detailed accounts of battles and personalities. This is a book which covers thoroughly the events and describes the personalities of Hood and those around him. A student or scholar of this period will be well pleased

This reviewer will not attempt to hash out the arguments concerning Hood. Davis has provided facts and added his conclusions. This book should be placed with the many other works on General Hood; then the reader will be able to make their own decision about General John Bell Hood. Discussion of opinions such as the ones concerning Hood and other WBTS people and battles is what makes the history of this period captivating.

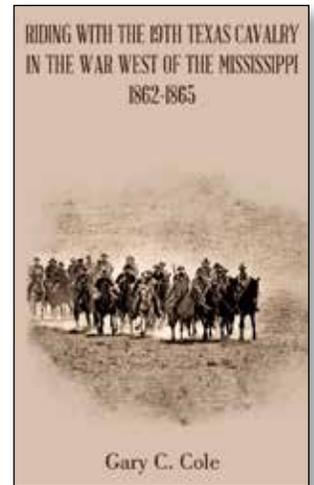
Author Davis' wrote, "... I will close with an author's oft-expressed hope that my book will have advanced Civil War scholarship." Stephen Davis has succeeded.

Author: Stephen Davis
Published by: Mercer University Press
www.mupress.org
Paperback \$35.00

Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall

Riding with the 19th Texas Cavalry in the War West of the Mississippi 1862-1865

An important genre of WBTS books, is the volumes detailing an individual soldier's service. This work is of that category. General histories are an important foundation to understanding The War, but the volumes which center on an individual and his comrades are necessary to fully understand what our ancestors experienced. As stated in the opening of the forward, "Those who have gone before cry out for us to tell their story."



William Hardy Bennett of Texas (called Hardy by his family) is the subject studied here; his service was in Company B of the 19th Texas Cavalry Regiment which fought in the Trans-Mississippi Department during The War for Southern Independence. The Trans-Mississippi Department is the least studied and written about section of The War, so this book is important to understanding the full scope of the WBTS.

The author succinctly states his mission, "The letters Hardy wrote home to his wife Sydney during the war are an important part of his story. They evidence his abiding faith in God, affirm his love for his family, attest to his strong sense of patriotism, provide an insight into his emotions, and describe day-to-day activities, including obscure incidents and events while serving with the 19th Texas Cavalry Regiment. In a letter dated 10 August 1862, Hardy told Sydney 'I want you to take good care of all the letters you get from me. They may be some gratification to me when I get home.' Sydney took good care of the letters and they must have been

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

some gratification to Hardy when he got home from the war because many of those letters have been preserved for more than one hundred and fifty-five years." We all should regret most letters of this sort have been lost, and the stories told also lost.

The scope of this volume starts with the formation of the Republic of Texas to the present. Chapter one includes the text of many early Texas documents beginning with the Texas Declaration of Independence, and documents related to the annexation of Texas into the United States. The Texas Declaration of Independence (from Mexico) can be compared to reasons of secession in 1861.

On the matter of secession, author Cole discusses two interesting quotes from Horace Greeley. First, "If the Declaration of Independence justifies the secession from the British Empire of three million colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five millions [sic] of Southerners from the Federal Union in 1861." Second, "Any attempt to compel the [Southern States] by force to remain [in the Union] would be contrary to the principles in the Declaration of Independence, contrary to the fundamental ideals on which human liberty is based." These arguments are still discussed today.

Private Bennett's letters, along with the orders associated with the Trans-Mississippi department, allow the reader to understand the happenings in the territory west of the Mississippi River. Disease, battles, conscripts and deserters are a few of the usual topics addressed; however, this is from the far west of the Confederacy and are unique.

Details of the enlistment in the 19th Texas Cavalry, locations and actions of the unit in Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana are included. Hardy was in around 50 engagements, and as the author notes, "... most of which were small and many of which remain unnamed to this day."

The last chapters cover Reconstruction and the road to OUR present. These last words also present a defense of our ancestors, Confederate monuments, the

Confederate flag and the history of his ancestor and so many who fought for the Confederacy. Appropriately, Cole begins his last chapter with a verse from the Book of Ecclesiastes,

"One Generation passeth away,
And another generation cometh;
But the earth abideth for ever."

This is a valuable addition to our Confederate experience and its history. Private William Hardy Bennett, your letters home are preserved. Mr. Cole, job well done.

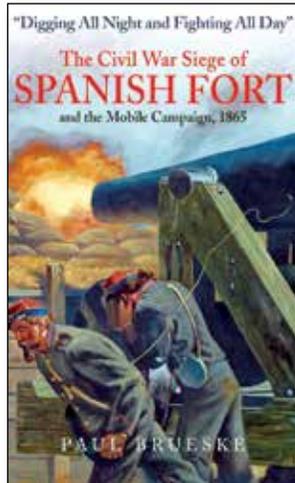
Author: Gary C. Cole
Published by: Trafford Publishing
www.trafford.com
Paperback \$20.99

Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall

Digging All Night And Fighting All Day, The Civil War Siege Of Spanish Fort And The Mobile Campaign, 1865

Paul Brueske's first book, *The Last Siege: The Mobile Campaign, Alabama 1865*, was a comprehensive look at the entire Mobile area and its preparation for and subsequent invasion. His latest effort is a much more focused look at the area of concentration for the Federals as they attempted to take Mobile, Alabama.

Had this heroic effort happened earlier in the war, it would have been front-page headlines, the defense of Spanish Fort, located across Mobile Bay to the east of that city, and how the



Confederate forces of approximately 2,600 held off Union forces of 30,000 for two weeks.

Having grown up on this battlefield and having an ancestor killed fighting with the 21st Alabama, this book held my attention. Brueske gives an interesting back-and-forth with personal accounts and official records showing what each side was doing and thinking before and during the siege.

Never before have pictures and diary quotes found in faraway Northern archives made this book unique in documenting this monumental struggle. Grant, Sherman, and Forrest were all involved in one way or another in how this clash unfolded.

I would highly recommend this effort to those interested in the Gulf South history of the war.

Author: Paul Brueske
Publisher: Savas Beatie
Sales@savasbeatie.com
Hardback \$32.95

Reviewed by Joe Ringhoffer

**Confederate
Veteran Deadlines**

Issue Deadline for submissions

March/April 2025 January 1

May/June 2025 March 1

July/August 2025 May 1

September/October 2025 July 1

November/December 2025 . Sept. 1

January/February 2026 Nov. 1

~

Willtown Bluff

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23 Ibid, 28:199.

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32 Stone, 243-5.

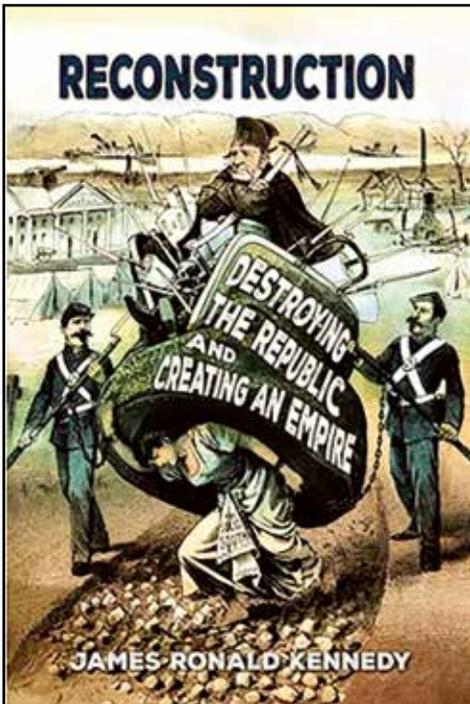
33 Anna Mary Wells, *Dear Preceptor: The Life and Times of Thomas Wentworth Higginson*, (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1963), 178.



RECONSTRUCTION

Destroying a Republic-Creating An Empire

By James Ronald Kennedy Co-Author of *The South Was Right!*
Foreword by Walter Donald Kennedy



Reconstruction never ended.

Reconstruction has three phases, Active (1866-77), Passive (1877-1965), and Modern Era (post-1965).

The Republican Party's goal for Reconstruction was to replace the original Republic of Sovereign States with an all-powerful Federal Government controlled by Northern ruling elites.

America's legacy of racial mistrust and hatred was intentionally created during Active Reconstruction by the Republican Party to gain control of the Southern States and Congress.

Most white Southerners were not allowed to vote, and new puppet governments controlled by Carpetbaggers, Scallywags, and mostly illiterate newly freed slaves were installed via Federal bayonets.

The Klan played a minor role in the Southern resistance movement.

The Southern Resistance Movement during Active Reconstruction was an effort of whites to regain the right to vote, restore law and order, remove confiscatory taxation, and unseat corrupt state and local governments.

The North's Union League drew first blood by initiating a campaign of violence and racial hatred to divide and rule black and white Southerners.

Lincoln's war and the Republican Party's Active Reconstruction destroyed two Republics, America's Constitutional Republic of Sovereign States and the Confederate States of America.

Other Kennedy books: *The South Was Right!*, *Punished With Poverty*, *Jefferson Davis Highroad to Emancipation*, *Yankee Empire: Aggressive Abroad and Despotic at Home*, and *Lincoln Marx and the GOP*.

Available from online bookstores and www.kennedytwins.com
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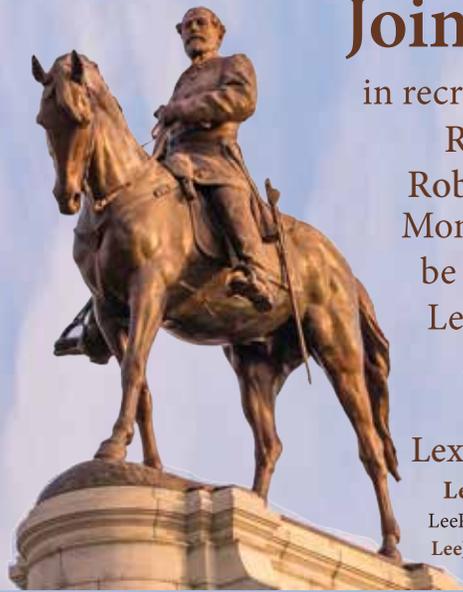
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RECONSTRUCTION

challenge the alien powers who controlled their state and local governments, “We the people” of the South began forming a resistance movement.

To secure its political dominance in Washington, the Republican Party placed the South under military dictatorship enforced by bayonet rule. Most of those federal bayonets were in the hands of the mostly illiterate, poorly trained, and undisciplined black militia. This was done purposely by Republican-controlled Congress to drive a wedge of mistrust and racial hatred between black and white Southerners. Postmodern “historians” and academic “intellectuals” claim Republican Reconstruction efforts were motivated by a desire to help blacks. But even liberal academics admit brotherly love was not the motive.

The black-white alliance within the Republican party was at best an uneasy one ... most white Republicans believed in white supremacy.⁸

The Republican Party’s post-War aim was not civil rights for blacks in the South but political power for the Republican Party in Washington, DC.

Replacing the Founder’s Republic with an Empire.

Under America’s original and legitimate Constitution, the sovereign states authorized the creation of a Republic of Sovereign States. The Constitution was ratified and, therefore, given its legitimate authority, by the individual sovereign states, each acting upon its authority and free of compulsion outside that sovereign state. No state or group of states could force another state to secede from the Union created by the Articles of Confederation and acceded to (join) the new Union created by the original Constitution. The act of a Sovereign State acceding to the new Union, according to Article VII of the Constitution, demonstrated who created the Federal Government. It also established who was the ultimate authority regarding the powers delegated — not surrendered — to the Federal

8 Cruden, Robert, *The Negro in Reconstruction* (Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: 1969), 88.

Government under the Constitution. This was the fundamental understanding of States’ Rights outlined in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798, authored by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, and passed by Kentucky and Virginia.⁹ For 85 years this was the understanding of the Constitution. As one scholar and authority on the origins and meaning of the Constitution noted:

“The Constitution meets that definition of law, except that its commands and prohibitions apply not to private individuals, not to the citizenry, not to the people, but to the government. It is, in other words, law that governs government.”¹⁰

In the original Republic of Sovereign States, before Lincoln’s war and the Republican Party’s Reconstruction, the Constitution consisted of prohibitions against the Federal Government. Words such as “Congress shall not” were the hallmark of the original Constitution. In addition to limiting what the Federal Government was authorized to do, the Constitution established the procedure for establishing and outlining the legitimate departments and functions of the Federal Government. The Constitution was not intended to be a list of rights the government grants its subjects. The Ninth and Tenth Amendments make this very clear, especially the Ninth, which declares there is a vast reservoir of unenumerated rights which belong to “We the people,” and said rights shall not be encumbered or encroached upon by the Federal Government merely because they are not specifically listed in the Constitution.

According to the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798, the sovereign state retains the right to interpose its authority between an oppressive Federal Government and the people of the sovereign state. In 1859, the state of Wisconsin did precisely

9 Kennedy & Kennedy, *Jefferson Davis: High Road to Emancipation and Constitutional Government* (Shotwell Publishing Co., Columbia, SC: 2022), 371-6.

10 McDonald, Dr. Forrest, *A Constitutional History of the United States* (Robert E. Krieger Publishing Co., Malabar, FL: 1982), 27.

that when it nullified the fugitive slave clause of the Federal Constitution¹¹ by passing its personal liberty laws. This is the function of a sovereign state within a republic of sovereign states. This States' Rights principle stood in the way of the Republican Party's dream of empire and had to be destroyed. As a former Union army officer, socialist, and Republican politician, Robert Ingersoll declared, "The great stumbling block, the great obstruction in Lincoln's way and in the way of thousands, was the old doctrine of States' Rights." It is impossible to establish an empire without a strong central government controlled by a small group of elites. Hitler knew this and expressed it in his book, outlining the nefarious philosophy of his new centralized government. And so it was with the post-War Republican Party — the old decentralized American government had to be reconstructed into a centralized, supreme Federal Government controlled by Northern political, financial, and social elites.

Lincoln's war destroyed the spirit of the original Constitution. Still, the letter of the law — the old Constitution — remained and potentially hindered future Republican dreams of an economic, commercial, and political empire. The Republican Party used its illegal and unconstitutional control of the Federal Congress to destroy the letter of the law by forcing, via bloody bayonets, new amendments to the Constitution. Following the illegal enactments of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments during the so-called Progressive Era, the Supreme Court would convert the meaning of the "Bill of Rights" from its original prohibition against the Federal Government into prohibitions against the once sovereign states. As pointed out by a progressive, constitutional "scholar" of the modern era, "The Bill of Rights did not limit the powers of the states until this century. ... Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment in 1868, however, changed the constitutional landscape and laid a new basis for applying the Bill of Rights to the states."¹² These new prohibitions against the once sovereign states

would subsequently be enforced by the supreme Federal Government.¹³

Post-War Southern Resistance Movement

When Germany invaded, conquered, and occupied France during World War II the German victors removed the legitimate French government — one based upon the free and unfettered consent of the governed — and replaced it with a bogus French government. This bogus or puppet government's first responsibility was to do the will of its conquering German masters. The French people were essentially a people without a government of their own. Under such circumstances, it was only natural the French Resistance movement would develop. The same is true for the post-War South.

During Active Reconstruction most white Southerners were disfranchised, educated conservative leaders prohibited from participating in local and state government and an unprepared, mostly illiterate, black population which had never participated in a democratic government was organized and registered to vote by the Republican Party. Governmental fraud and corruption on a scale never seen in America became commonplace. Confiscatory taxation was levied against property owners, primarily conservative white citizens. Such cruel taxation was enacted by legislators many of whom could not read and write on a functional level. The 1776 revolutionary battle cry of "No taxation without representation" became a common complaint among white property owners. Black US Senator Hiram Revels explained in a letter to President Grant, "The bitterness and hate created ... would have long since been obliterated were it not for some unprincipled men. ... A great many of them [black voters] have learned that they were being used as mere tools. ... To defeat this policy, at the late election men, irrespective of race, color, or party affiliation, united, and voted together against

11 Article V, Section 2 of the U. S. Constitution — removed in 1865, by the states' ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment prohibiting slavery in the USA. The first fugitive slave law was passed by the United Colonies of New England, Massachusetts, being the largest colony of that union.

12 O'Brien, David M., *Constitutional Law and Politics* Vol. 2, 2nd edition (Norton & Company, NY: 1991), 302.

13 Under the original Constitution, the "Bill of Rights" were applied only against the Federal Government i.e., "Congress shall not." After the Republican Party forced at bayonet point the enactment of the 14th and 15th Amendments, the Court slowly began to "incorporate" the "Bill of Rights" into its authority to control the once sovereign states. It was a slow process, but by 1925, it was completed in the case *Gitlow v. New York*; *The Oxford Companion to the Supreme Court*, Kermit L. Hall, editor (Oxford University Press, NY: 1992), 191, 426-7.

men known to be incompetent and dishonest.”¹⁴ In Vicksburg, Mississippi local white and black conservative property owners aided by several Union Army members marched on City Hall and forced the removal of the corrupt politicians. The primary efforts were non-violent but as with all resistance movements, some violence will occur. Northern propagandists attempted to convince the world the Southern Resistance Movement was motivated by racial hatred, but the facts do not support their emotional claims. But as modern-day conservatives know, in America’s mass democracy, emotions trump facts.

Modern-Day Reconstruction — The War Continues

The passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, in essence, created a new Constitution even more radical than the one created by the Republican Party during Active Reconstruction. Thanks to this new emphasis on civil rights for the few (minorities of all flavors many unimaginable in 1964), the majority would now be compelled to pay for bilingual education, pay for welfare for illegal aliens, businesses would be compelled to enforce political correctness in the workplace and readjust their hiring practice from one based on merit to one based on affirmative action and quotas. As one observer of this era noted “... in any conflict it was the new, unofficial constitution, nurtured by elites in all walks of life, that tended to prevail.”¹⁵ By the beginning of the 21st century, the mere threat of a Civil Rights claim had evolved to the point that it virtually repealed freedom of speech if a minority of any flavor claimed they were offended or it created a “hostile environment.” The worship of “civil rights” created a new era in which Wokeness was enforced by the Human Resources departments of private businesses. A leftist federally “protected” minority could rely on a civil rights claim to obtain court-ordered enforcement of gay marriages, and the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, created under the 1964 Civil Rights Act, began its leftist demands to recognize transgenders as a

14 Senator Hiram Revels as cited in, Kennedy & Kennedy, *Punished With Poverty* 2nd edition (Shotwell Publishing, Columbia, SC: 2020), 55, 56.

15 Caldwell, Christopher, *The Age of Entitlement: America Since the Sixties* (Simon & Schuster, NY: 2020), 171.

federally protected minority, and biological males claiming to “identify” as a female were given federal authority to use female rest rooms and locker rooms in public schools.¹⁶ Such absurdities would become normal and begrudgingly accepted by America’s “conservative” middle class.

The demand for universal franchise during Modern Era Reconstruction produced results like the results achieved during Active Reconstruction. The quality of elected leaders is something approaching the average “quality” of the electorate — the voting public. Put bluntly, the dumber the electorate, the dumber (or more devious) will be those individuals who win the votes of the dumb electorate. After taking office, such low-quality or devious political “leaders” use their office for self-aggrandizement and to push trendy, leftist, social issues. With such leadership in place during Modern Era Reconstruction (post-1965) the push for more government spending created a national debt in 2016 of \$20 trillion and government unfunded liabilities of over \$100 trillion.¹⁷ The national debt as of October 5, 2023, is now \$33,474,904,868,026.¹⁸ Recall the debt that was loaded onto the Southern states during Active Reconstruction. In Modern Era Reconstruction, the same thing is happening to the United States, and it is being done by elected officials with similar ethics. Modern Era Reconstruction is typified by high taxation, inflation (indirect taxation), excess spending, fraudulent or questionable elections, and the weaponization of the government against conservatives. Modern Era Reconstruction is Active Reconstruction applied to the entire United States.

As previously noted, Reconstruction never ended.

James Ronald Kennedy is a life member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. He is the author of numerous books, his most recent being *Reconstruction: The Revolution that Destroyed a Republic and Created an Empire*. ❏

16 Federal Appeals Court Rules in Favor of Pro-Transgender Bathroom Policy www.breitbart.com/education/2020/08/10/federal-appeals-court-rules-favor-pro-transgender-bathroom-policy/ accessed 8/10/2020.

17 Caldwell, Christopher, *The Age of Entitlement: America Since the Sixties* (Simon & Schuster, NY: 2020), 177.

18 <https://fiscaldata.treasury.gov/americas-finance-guide/national-debt/> accessed 10/5/2023.

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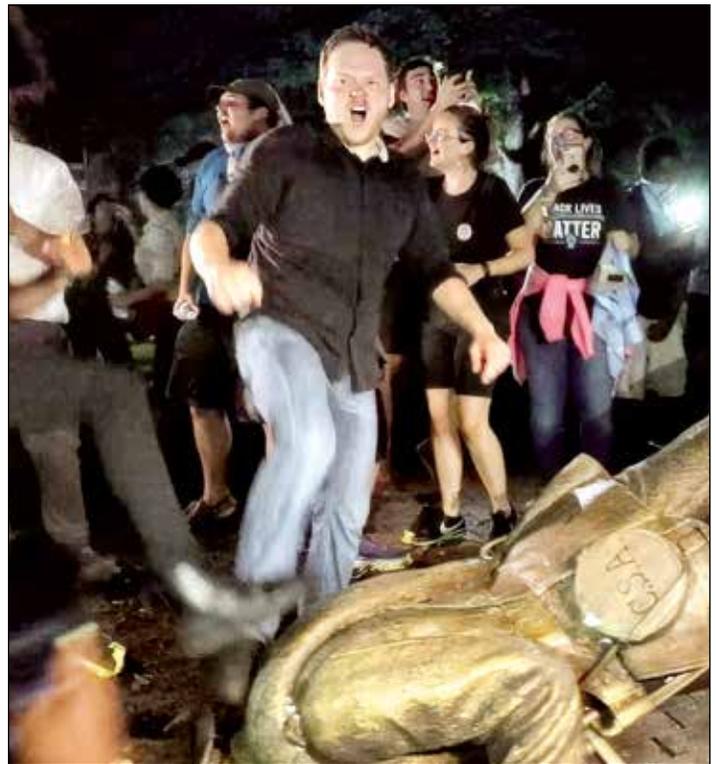
REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

and Confederate monuments, between 85 to 97 percent expressed strong support for Southern heritage including the maintenance of Confederate monuments. Unfortunately, this support is currently mostly passive support. The key to victory is to turn this passive support into an active support of Southern heritage. For more than six years, the SCV's Heritage Operation has been stressing the need to "educate, motivate, and activate" passive Southern supporters.

How shall we transform passive supporters into active supporters, and how shall we promote our views about Southern heritage among the elected establishment? The very foundation of this effort resides in the local SCV camp.

We begin by using every event an SCV camp promotes as an opportunity to place our pro-South views and the name of the SCV before the public and the elected political establishment. For example, when your camp cleans a cemetery, take a photo of the clean-up and e-mail that photo and a short description of your efforts to every elected official in your camp's area. Be sure to include the QR code for the SCV's "If Wall Could Talk" video in your letter. Send a press release to local newspapers, even if they do not publish the release, make them turn it down, and do not give up. Place this information on all your camp's and camp members' social media. Do this with all camp events. When your camp or brigade has its Lee-Jackson Banquet, send a special invitation to local elected officials. Again, even if they do not show up, the very fact they are notified about your activity helps to make the SCV a well-known entity in your area. Do not be disheartened if you do not get a reply. Next year invite even more elected officials, and never stop letting them know we are active in their community.

Community involvement by the SCV will help us to motivate the political establishment when an issue comes up where we need them to act in our favor. The use of the SCV's One Click Politics can be a game changer if the local political establishment has already been awakened to our presence in the community. Each SCV camp needs to appoint a heritage point man who can assist the Division and National Heritage Operations officers when using the One Click Politics and other efforts as we fight against the destruction of our heritage. In April, the SCV will be celebrating Confederate Heritage Month. The National SCV will purchase "Confederate Heritage" yard signs and assist in purchasing billboards to be placed across the South. Just think what an impact it will be if, across the South in April, large billboards proclaiming Confederate Heritage Month are displayed.



Also, if camps will purchase our Confederate Heritage yard signs and place them not only in yards but also at strategic intersections and crossroads throughout the South, the SCV will not be an unknown organization.

Once the SCV has a well-functioning Heritage Operations Unit, which includes camps, Divisions, and National, we will have the means of resisting attacks upon our heritage and promoting a positive view of Southern heritage. Every two months, the Confederate Legion promotes a "Counter-Attack" which places positive information before the public about our heritage. These Counter-Attacks will include radio ads, videos, and print ads. The Confederate Legion will work with camps and, as funds allow, assist camps in purchasing ads for radio and/or newspaper. To view these ads, go to www.scv.org, click on the Confederate Legion icon, and when the Confederate Legion page opens, look for the tab "Legion Ads" at the top right. By running these ads and placing these videos on your social media, your community will learn, not only why they should be proud of their Southern heritage but also, that the SCV is active in their community. This, gentleman, is how we shall win!

Deo Vindice,

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



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Noon—**Andrew Pouncey**, studied World War I for over 40 years with travel and research. He is the author of award-winning website www.waruntold.com. His topic: “**World War I Cemeteries in France.**”

1 PM—**Colonel (Ret.) Mike Ellicott**, a Mechanical Engineer with a love of history and a former instructor at West Point. He leads tours of Gettysburg and Normandy. His topic: “**Pearl Harbor, America’s Day of Infamy.**”

2 PM—**Mark Hidlebaugh**, a lifelong student of the Civil War with more than 40 years giving presentations and being in living history programs. His topic: “**The Battle of Franklin.**”

3 PM—**Mark Vogl**, a graduate of The Citadel, former Army officer, college professor and author of 8 books. His topic: “**Confederate Blockade Runners.**”

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Bottles • Native American artifacts

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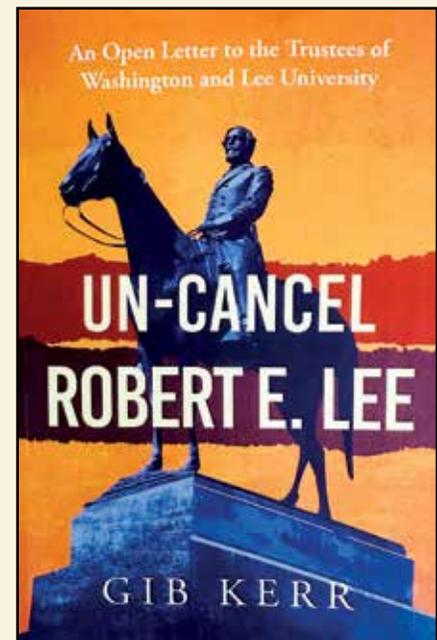
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Confederate Gifts from GHQ



NEW ITEM! National Confederate Museum T-Shirt. Made by Tultex, this short sleeve t-shirt highlights the popular alternate logo for the Museum. Made of 50% cotton/50% polyester, this shirt is very soft and comfortable. Available in Charcoal Gray with sizing from Medium – 3X. Pricing as follows: Medium through XL is \$24.99, 2X is \$27.99 and 3X is \$29.99. #1628C

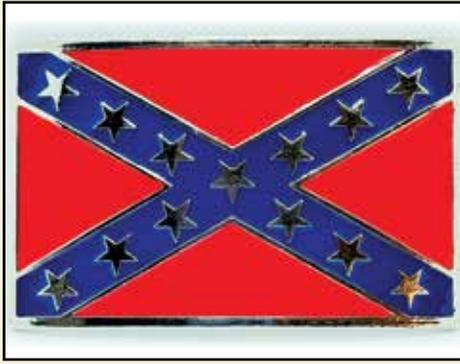
NEW ITEM! Un-Cancel Robert E. Lee (paperback). Robert E. Lee has been unfairly targeted by the cancel culture mentality which has swept our nation in recent years. Even Washington and Lee University — the school he saved in the aftermath of the War has turned their back on him. This book is the story of a great American hero, as well as a call to restore him to his rightful place of honor — beginning with his final resting place at Washington and Lee University. #1631 \$18.99



NEW ITEM! Great Seal Iron-On Patch. Measures 3" in diameter. #1115 \$9.99

NEW ITEM! Historic Elm Springs T-Shirt. Constructed in 1837, Historic Elm Springs is owned and operated by the Sons of Confederate Veterans and is located adjacent to the National Confederate Museum in Columbia, TN. This short sleeve t-shirt is made by Tultex and is 50% cotton/50% polyester. This shirt is a staff favorite! Available in Heathered Denim and Heathered Rust with sizing from Medium – 3X. Pricing as follows: Medium through XL is \$24.99, 2X is \$27.99 and 3X is \$29.99. #1627





Confederate Belt Buckles. Choose from Battle Flag 2.40" x 2.75" (#1611 \$14.99), Brass CSA 1.9" x 3" (#1517 \$15.99) or Southern Cross of Honor CSA 3" x 4" (#1525 \$14.99)



NEW ITEM! Battle Flag Tote Bag. Constructed of Oxford material which is a woven heavy-weight fabric and is very durable. This tote comes with two handles, a zippered top for security and an inside zippered pocket. Measures 17" x 13" x 4". #1610 \$17.99

Confederate Flags Mason Jar Shot Glass. These tumblers will keep your morning brew. Holds 4 ounces. #770 \$6.50



Sons of Confederate Veterans Order Form
 PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402 • 800-693-4943 • www.scv.org

Name _____
 Address _____
 City/State/Zip _____
 Daytime Phone _____
 SCV ID _____ Camp _____

Quantity	Title	Price
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Personal Check Visa Mastercard AMEX
 Card Number: _____ Exp: _____
 Signature: _____ Security Code: _____
 Yes! Round up my purchase to the nearest dollar and donate the difference to the SCV Heritage Defense Fund.

Shipping Chart: Minimum Charge	\$9.75	
\$20.01 – \$35.00	\$11.50	Add \$2.25 extra for every
\$35.01 – \$50.00	\$12.75	\$25 increment over \$100
\$50.01 – \$65.00	\$14.00	
\$65.01 – \$80.00	\$15.25	
\$80.01 – \$95.00	\$16.50	Tennessee Residents
\$95.01 – \$100.00	\$17.75	add 9.75% Sales Tax



"KEEP IT FLYING" OVER SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS HEADQUARTERS & THE NATIONAL CONFEDERATE MUSEUM

SCV
PO BOX 59
Columbia, TN 38402

Everyone now has the unique opportunity to sponsor the Confederate Battle Flag that flies proudly over SCV Headquarters and the National Confederate Museum at Historic Elm Springs. To sponsor a flag, send a check or money order for \$200 to SCV HQ along with this completed application. The flag purchased by your generous sponsorship will fly proudly over HQ for one month. At the end of the month, the flag and a certificate of thanks and authenticity will be mailed to you. Help "keep it flying" at HQ!

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

PHONE: _____

EMAIL: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

Flag sponsorships are taken in the order that they arrive at SCV HQ. We are not able to reserve specific months. When we receive your sponsorship, your name will be added to the list. It may be the following year before your flag is flown and returned to you. By signing this form, you acknowledge there is a lengthy wait period.



Lee-Jackson Memorial Park

Shenandoah Valley of Virginia



Lee-Jackson Memorial Park is proud to be welcoming two new monuments this Fall, one dedicated to North Carolina troops and another to South Carolina troops which served in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. These markers will be in place in time for our annual Veterans Day program on November 16th and we welcome you to visit during this time. Special thanks goes to the Robert E. Lee Confederate Heritage Association, Secession Camp 4, and the Stonewall Jackson Chapter 220 UDC for spearheading the installation of these beautiful new monuments.



Lee-Jackson Day (January 17 ~ 18, 2025)



Join us as we honor Generals Lee & Jackson in their final home & resting place, Lexington, Virginia. Our programs will feature exceptional speakers and entertainment. Friday's events include historic tours and our annual speakers Symposium. Saturday's events feature a parade, memorial services, an afternoon luncheon, brick laying at Lee-Jackson Park, and an evening gala & ball. Event sponsors of \$250 or more are recognized on our programs and event shirts. Visit leejacksonpark.com



Donate a Memorial Brick for our flag plaza in honor of your ancestor, unit, or loved one for \$125. Large bricks are available for \$250. For online orders visit leejacksonpark.com or to download an order form or email us at thestonewallbrigade1296@gmail.com
The Stonewall Brigade SCV
PO Box 466 Lexington, VA 24450 Custom logos are also available and the proceeds help us expand the park.





Join the Cavalry!

Join the Sons of Confederate Veterans **Mechanized Cavalry**



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

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

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



www.csascvmc.org

Colonel Tim Hawkins • thawkins427@gmail.com • 478-951-2628

Ride with the SCV Mech Cav!