

Confederate Veteran.

March/April 2025

In This Issue ...

***The Rewriting of History and the
War Between the States***

— Scott Barker

The Beefsteak Raid
— Barney W. Roberts, III

The Problem With Yankees
— Joe D. Haines

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

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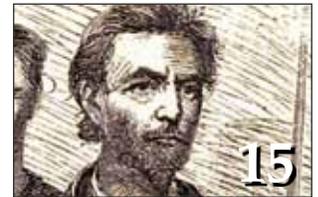


Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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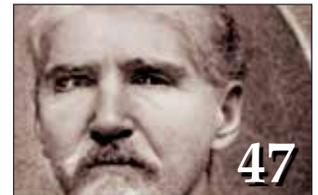
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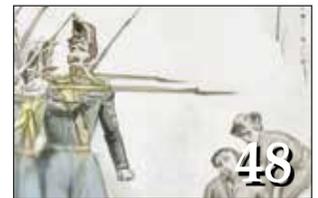
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ON THE COVER – General Wade Hampton from South Carolina.
Colorized by Lewis Hayes.



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

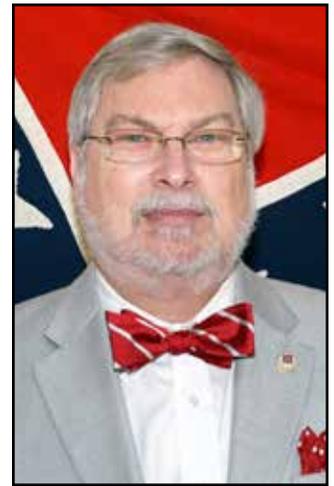


Photo by John Gregory

By now I hope you have heard the good news that our museum bank loan has been paid off by anonymous benefactors! I would like to express my thanks to these benefactors and thanks to all of you who have donated to pay off the loan in the last two years. It is because of your generous efforts and willingness to work to pay off this loan that the benefactors stepped up to finish it off. You will read more about this throughout this issue. Our CIC speaks to it in his column and the notice which went out on the *Telegraph* is included in the Notices section. If you will notice, the flag on the opposite page is at the top of the pole. But, we are not done. This frees us to start a new chapter for the SCV, and you will be hearing more about this as time goes on.

We welcome back Scott Barker to our pages with his essay on *The Rewriting of History and the War Between the States*. This is a common problem and it is getting worst as time goes by. People have been trying to rewrite history to suit their agendas for some time now. Scott points this out and gives us some advice. We must stay the course.

Compatriot Barney Roberts returns with his essay on *The Beefsteak Raid*. The 1966 movie *Alvarez Kelly* covered this event. It's a good movie and I recommend watching it. But, it's not true history. Thanks to Barney for giving us the real history.

We welcome Joe D. Haines to our pages with his essay on *The Problem With Yankees*. You may know some of this already, but it won't hurt to hear it again.

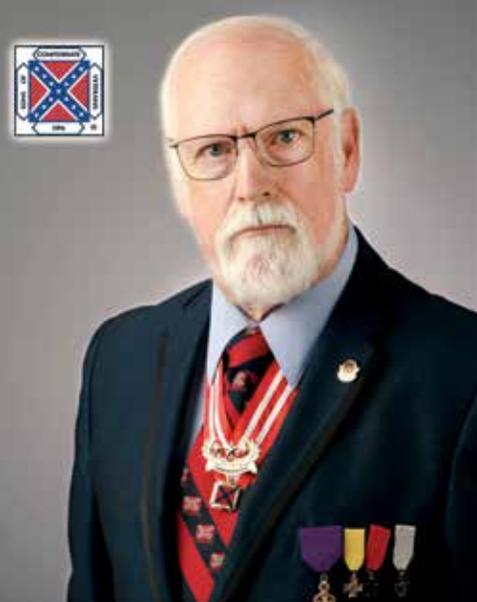
Jerry C. Brewer joins us this issue with his essay on *Lincoln's War On Northern Sovereignty*. Lincoln made war, not only on us, but also on his own people in the North. This is another little known aspect of the War.

For the last three issues I have had a shortage of letters to the editor. We've never had this problem in the past 22 years. Usually I have more letters than I can use and I can't believe y'all are this happy and content. This is your magazine, so your opinions, both pro and con, 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, looping initial "F".

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

CIC@SCV.ORG

Forward to the Sound of Battle

As often noted in the journals of successful military leaders, if not ordered otherwise, marching toward the sound of battle is the best option. It is reported that at the most critical point during the Battle of Waterloo, Wellington's ally, Prussian Marshall Blucher, age 71 and suffering from battle wounds, pushed his army toward the sound of the Battle of Waterloo and provided the aid necessary to win the victory. Today the SCV can, like Blucher, "march toward the sound of battle" as we robustly vindicate the Cause for which our Confederate and Colonial ancestors fought.

A recent incident demonstrates why the SCV needs to "march toward the sound of battle" as we seek to defend and promote our Southern heritage. Shortly before Thanksgiving, an interview on Fox News with Victor David Hanson reminded me just how critical it is for the SCV to robustly promote the correct view about Southern history. Hanson, a neo-conservative Lincoln worshiper, ridiculed any effort by politically Blue States to stand in the way of Trump's plan for America as being "Confederate" in nature. Hanson condemned such efforts as nothing less than the actions of "Confederates" as they stood in the way of Lincoln's efforts. Several times during the interview he derided and mocked "Confederates" and Calhoun for holding what Hanson believes to be un-American views about nullification and secession. In others words, Lincoln was right and the South was wrong. Around

the same time, Newt Gingrich issued very similar statements totally trashing traditional Southern values. We all understand such views are commonly held and espoused by neo-Marxists. But we also must understand many so-called "conservatives," pose just as much danger of destroying the correct history of our Confederate ancestors as do neo-Marxists.

For the benefit of our neo-conservative friends, here is an abbreviated history of nullification and secession. Both concepts are well established in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolves of 1798. These documents were written by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. The history of nullification has strong Constitutional roots. The very first amendment added to the Constitution was placed there in response of the successful nullification by Georgia of a horrendous unconstitutional action by the United States Supreme Court. Positive proof nullification is not just a "hair-brain" Southern idea was demonstrated by Massachusetts Representative Sedgwick. On the floor of the US House of Representatives, Sedgwick led the way in condemning the action of the Supreme Court and supporting Georgia's defiance of this illegal action. Sedgwick noted if the unconstitutional action of the Supreme Court was left unanswered, "It reduces free and independent sovereignties to the rank of mere provinces. It contradicts the Declaration of Independence." In response to Georgia's nullification

of the unconstitutional action of the Supreme Court, the Eleventh Amendment was added to the Constitution. Although Hanson and Gingrich are quick to condemn John C. Calhoun and all Confederates for believing in nullification and secession, it should be noted more Northern states nullified actions of the Federal government than Southern states. For example, in 1859, two years before the War for Southern Independence, Wisconsin nullified Article IV, Section II, the Fugitive Slave act, of the United States Constitution. The Legislature of Wisconsin cited the Kentucky and Virginia Resolves of 1798 as proof of the validity of their action. As for secession, the same logical and factual argument can be made for the right of a sovereign state to secede. Notice that Representative Sedwick of Massachusetts plainly announced the fact the States of these United States were sovereign States. These States were sovereign when they individually and unaided by any outside force, eject all Royal authority from their colony thereby becoming a sovereign state; they were sovereign when they individually and unaided by any outside force, sent delegates to the Continental Congress and authorized and instructed those delegates how to vote; they were sovereign when they, acting independent of all other powers other than themselves, voted for independence; they were acknowledged by the King of England to be “free independent and sovereign states;” they were sovereign when adopting the Articles of Confederation, the very Articles which announces these States to be sovereign; and finally, they were sovereign when electing to adopt the Constitution. It is a principal of international law that a sovereign state has the right to accede or secede at the will of that state.

As American history proves, sovereignty allows the people of each State and only the people of each State to determine how they are governed. The choice to secede or not to secede; to nullify or not to nullify, belongs to “we the people” of each sovereign State. We know these facts, the problem we face is not the lack of facts but the inability to robustly and manfully respond to such slanderous words as espoused by Hanson and Gingrich.

It is doubly painful to hear these so-called conservatives condemn our Confederate ancestors when one remembers these very same “Confederate” States were responsible for the recent “conservative” (2024) electoral victory. Neo-conservative pundits need to understand it was fourteen Southern, aka, “Confederate,” states which were responsible for giving the “conservative” candidate 180 electoral votes or 58 percent of the votes needed to win the presidency. Without the South, Mr. Gingrich and Mr. Hanson’s favorite candidate would have won only 132 electoral votes (270 are needed to win). I would caution Mr. Gingrich and Hanson and all other neo-conservative pundits which continually repeat the neo-Marxist mantra about evil “Confederates,” that they may cause Southerners to refuse to support them and their favorite candidate in some future election. Such an

Continued on page 66



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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

The Bank Mortgage is paid off! What's Next?

Forrest Plaza Restoration and Doubling Membership

By now, I'm sure you have heard the exciting news about the liquidation of the Museum Bank Mortgage. This was made possible by the generosity of several benefactors. Over the past several years, you, the members and officers, demonstrated to these benefactors, our determination to continue our efforts to make the SCV debt-free. Seeing this, they enthusiastically made a substantial investment in the SCV. Their investments and your continuing support ensure the promotion of our honorable Southern heritage. Other potential benefactors are watching to see if we actively pursue the charge to vindicate the Cause for which our Confederate ancestors fought. So, what's next?

Forrest Plaza Restoration: The SCV currently has approximately 85% of the funds needed to repair the Forrest monument, rebuild the Forrest Plaza using the stone and concrete saved from the original Plaza in Memphis, create a new base, mount the Forrest statue on its new base, and organize a dedication ceremony.

Double our Membership: The National SCV will begin using a substantial portion of the monthly \$10 to \$13,000 formerly used to pay on the Bank Mortgage to initiate a massive public relations campaign. The SCV will become the nationally recognized spokesman for all things which impact our Southern heritage. Local and state governments will have to consider the negative impact of a proposed removal of a Confederate monument or banning Confederate flags. Recruitment and retention will be significantly improved. With doubled membership and a massive public relations campaign, we will

turn the national conservative red wave into a Southern Gray Wave!

Confederate Legion Training Session March 29th: Join us at Elm Springs on March 29th for a CL training session in which you will learn about the exciting things planned for the future of the SCV and your essential role in making the future secure for your children and grandchildren. We are looking for other venues across the Confederation.

*James Ron Kennedy
Past Chief of Heritage Operations*

Captain Henry Wirz was an angel

To the Editor:

The November/December issue had notice of the November remembrance of Captain Henry Wirz. He was an angel compared to some of the Yankees running their prisons. The US Army chief surgeon at their Elmira prison was E. L. Sanger. He boasted he had "killed more Rebs than any soldier at the front."

Nowadays, the US Army gets its kicks removing the Reconciliation monument at Arlington; not as bad as murdering us, but still sick.

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

Overseas membership growth opportunities

To the Editor:

The Cause was readily apparent to many in foreign nations, especially when they joined and fought alongside the Confederacy during The Second War for Independence/War Between the States. This is well portrayed in the social media poster of foreign nationals

(Irish, Scottish, Jewish, African-Americans, Tejano, etc.) pictured in Confederate uniforms.

I truly believe we now have a great opportunity to gain many new overseas members. In the last year, through social media, I was able to recruit a Friend of the SCV (FoSCV) from Canada (John Burkitt), and a FoSCV from Poland (Lukasz Matysko). Both are EXTREMELY knowledgeable and well-versed/read in the truths of our Confederate History, Heritage, and Culture. Lukasz, and his fellow Polish Compatriots (who know tyranny first hand), honor Colonel Heros Von Borcke (CSA/Poland) each year with a quite dignified and honorable ceremony at his grave site, and have a battle re-enactment (complete with muskets, cavalry, log revetments, unit flags, etc.) where I counted no less than 20 Polish nationals dressed in full Confederate uniforms, singing *Dixie!* They also, for years now, fly the Flag of Northern Virginia above their town's volunteer fire station 24/7!

Knowing this, and factoring the criticality of our SCV Membership to the survival of The Charge, I believe we should not only welcome, and recruit more of our foreign Compatriot FoSCV Brothers (and FoSCV Sisters), but also make changes to our national by-laws to allow them to organize and establish FoSCV Camps, (eventually under a division of their home country), and be held to the same regulatory standards of our SCV stateside camps.

After all, the name on the brick pillar entrance to Elm Springs reads as; "Sons of Confederate Veterans, International." Let's embrace and harvest this enthusiasm and excitement at an international level by streamlining foreign country FoSCV membership application processes, and allow them to form FoSCV Camps, thus leveraging even more membership, to proliferate

our Confederate Narrative Historical Truths across the globe, just as our ancestors did. Deo Vindice!

Unreconstructedly Yours, WE ARE THE CHARGE!

*Lt. Col John T. Coffindaffer, USAF (ret)
DeKalb Rifles Camp 1824
Rainsville, Alabama*

Don't know the answer to student's question

To the Editor:

My dearly departed wife was a local elementary history school teacher in Long Valley, NJ.

While covering the recent unpleasantries (Civil War) she mentions to her 6th graders that her husband's great grandfather was a Confederate soldier. A young man raised his hand and asked, Mrs. Earley did you know that when you married him. She answered yes. Then he queried, Why did you marry him?

I still do not know her response as her sense of humor was similar to mine.

*Douglas Earley
General William D. McCain Camp 584
Columbia, Tennessee*

Reconstruction is definitely still going on

To the Editor:

Most Americans, to put it bluntly, are ignorant of the Reconstruction era. Republican-voting, neo-con pundits often state Reconstruction didn't last long enough or was too lenient on the Democratic South. Those neo-con Republicans use the same methodology as today's Leftist American Jacobins. The Southern people are unrepresented in Washington, DC. Many of our elected Southern Congressmen and Senators voted "yea" for the Renaming Commission.

Mr. Ronald Kennedy mentioned we

are in Modern-Day Reconstruction, and he is correct. Many great Southerners have warned us about this war on "tradition" a war on Southern Conservative. In 1936, in an essay titled *What Does the South Want*, author John Crowe Ransom stated: "The unitary South has passed; not even in a bare electoral sense is the South solid any more. The unitary South has been gradually disintegrating ever since Reconstruction days."

It's unfortunate and perhaps done purposely, but many Southerners lack the understanding of the horrors which occurred during Reconstruction to our beloved ancestors.

*David T. LeBeau
Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 1931
Mandeville, Louisiana*

The flag our ancestors fought is different today

To the Editor:

I have been reading a lot about members who have disdain for the United States flag, because it was the flag our Confederate ancestors fought against. Even though I am a veteran, I, too, once felt that way. However, with a bit of reflection, I now know I was wrong.

Our current US flag is not the same one our ancestors fought against. The US flag they fought and tried to break away from had 34 to 37 stars. We need to remember that when a change is made to a flag, no matter how small, that flag now has a different meaning.

The flag our fathers or even yourselves who served during World War II and the Korean War had 48 stars. This is the flag they revere. From the Vietnam War and all the wars and conflicts since has 50 stars. We should not have a negative feeling towards the US flag, of course, not until we become a full-fledge communist country, which unfortunately we are in the early stage.

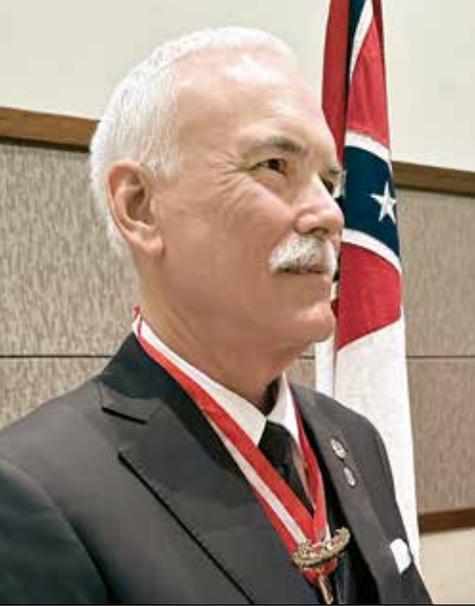
On another subject, many people do not realize our beloved country's name has two meanings. The term "United States" refers to the government of states. However, the most important term "America" means something quite different. America is an idea where anyone, no matter their background, has the opportunity to become anything or achieve any dream they so desire. This is why veterans defend our country. Our way of life. Our ability to think and believe whatever we choose. In essence, what is outlined in the Bill of Rights. No other country in the world has this and we will defend it at all costs like our ancestors, nobly and bravely.

Since 1860, America has become more democratic than a Constitutional Republic, but as long as America remains free, we will continue to achieve greatness in the name of The Almighty Father and his Son, our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

*John Stober, Jr.
Captain Vincent Camalier Camp 1359
Leonardtown, Maryland*

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REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

**LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
ANTHONY M. GRIFFIN**

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Reflections and looking ahead

It's late December and just a few days from the new year of 2025. I had an article started which continued to discuss ways to improve our recruiting and retention program in the Sons of Confederate Veterans. I am saving that for next time and since it is the end of the year, I have decided to reflect on the past year and what is in the coming year for our organization.

It has been a full year since I was asked to run for Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief and it has been a busy year. The campaign trail had me going around the Confederation. I had the opportunity to see how other Divisions conducted their annual reunions. I also visited several camps and had great discussions with fellow compatriots and listened to their ideas to improve our organization. It is always good to see how others conduct the business of their camps and Divisions. This is especially true as I was still the Virginia Division Commander and my own camp's past commander and current adjutant. New ideas are essential to continued growth.

My travels took me to The Stephen Dill Lee Institute which was held in Columbia, Tennessee. This excellent program brought compatriots together from several Divisions. The event was a great opportunity for me, as I was able to get acquainted with compatriots from all over the Army of Tennessee and some from the Army of Trans-Mississippi in one location. I also attended several Division reunions or functions in all three armies from here in Virginia to Louisiana, Florida, Missouri and in

between. A highlight of this time was my first time attending the annual event at the Forrest Boyhood Home in Tennessee.

The high point of the year was the National Reunion in Charleston, South Carolina. It is always great to see friends, many you haven't seen in a year and make new ones. As I said in my first article, it was an honor to be elected your Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief.

My new position started out a little slow but the last few months of the year made up for a slow start. Our first GEC meeting was in October at our HQ in Columbia, Tennessee. I was asked to bring greetings at the dedication of the new grave marker for General A. P. Hill in Culpeper, Virginia in early November. I left a couple of days later for Independence, Missouri as support from the General Executive Council for that Division's lawsuit concerning one of our Confederate Monuments. This is an ongoing case you will hear more about in the future.

Last thing for the year was a trip to the Myrtle Beach area of South Carolina to attend the Christmas banquet of the Litchfield Camp 132. Commander-in-Chief Kennedy was also present at this outstanding event.

Looking ahead into 2025, January is filled with celebrations of two of our greatest heroes, General Robert E. Lee and General T. J. "Stonewall" Jackson. I am attending a few of these events and wish I could attend all to which I have been invited. Try

and get to one of these celebrations in your local area and support those who make the effort to put on these events!

When this article comes out in early March, we will be getting ready to have our next GEC meeting at HQ. Confederate Flag Day is the first Saturday in March. This is another prime opportunity to get the colors out and celebrate with like-minded folk. March also begins the Division Reunion season again and I am already scheduled to attend several. Commander Kennedy's and my schedule fill up fast, especially during this time and during the months of December and January. Contacting us early is the best way to get us to your event before our schedule fills up. I don't like declining invitations to your events but I have had to do so several times already.

April is Confederate History and Heritage Month. I hope every Division will put up at least one billboard celebrating our ancestors.

The highlight of 2025 will be our National Reunion in July to be held in Houston, Texas. The Texas Division has worked hard on this and I'm looking forward to a great time in the Lone Star State! Get registered if you haven't already.

I took a few days off after Christmas and it's January 1st. Happy New Year!

Jimmy Carter, our 39th president and a Southerner from Georgia just passed away a couple of days ago. His political views did

not mesh with mine but I believe he was an honest and faithful man, seemingly rare for a politician. He also had Confederate ancestors and wasn't afraid to be seen with the emblems of the Confederacy. May he Rest in Peace and condolences to the Carter family.

I would be remiss if I did not at least put in my normal request for all of you to continue to live the *Charge* and help our organization grow. We need every good man who loves their Confederate Heritage. Also, please consider joining the 21st Century Confederate Heroes program as an individual, camp or Division. Let's get the mortgage on our museum paid off by our reunion in Houston.

I've enjoyed my travels and meeting a lot of you and look forward to meeting more in my future excursions across the Confederation. I like to put at least one quote from the Good Book in my article and this one seemed relevant.

1 Peter 2:15 – For so is the will of God, that by doing well you may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men.

Let's make 2025 a great year and silence that ignorance!

Deo Vindice,
Tony

Anthony M. Griffin

Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief



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Forward The Colors

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

Present the True History of the South

Have you ever had an experience so profound it changed the very course of your life? Many of us have, but for me it occurred in April of 2004. This was the month when the crew of the Confederate submarine *CSS Hunley* finally, after nearly 140 years at the bottom of Charleston Harbor, received a proper funeral and were laid to rest (see video at www.bit.ly/2004HunleyFuneral).

The build-up to this event for me began when the watch fob of Lt. George E. Dixon, the commanding officer of the *Hunley's* crew, was discovered and had his Masonic Lodge's name engraved on the back. I learned about this discovery in a program presented to the South Carolina Masonic Research Society by our very own ANV Councilman, Randy Burbage. As I was the president of the society that year, I was fortunate enough to participate in the funeral procession with Lt. Dixon's lodge — still in existence — who came to perform Masonic Funeral Rites.

I walked in the procession and marched with them after the service to the graveside where each Mason in the party, including the Grand Master of Masons of South Carolina and his entourage,

deposited a piece of evergreen — what they call “a sprig of acacia” — into the grave itself. The evergreen, for Masons, is a symbol of immortality. This experience brought to my mind, in a very forceful way, that our obligations to those who came before us was just as real as those obligations we have to one another as well as to those who will come after us.

It struck me — with great intensity — that the “Civil War” was not merely a story in books, a narrative in history classes, or political disputes about who did what and why, it was an affair made up of living people — just like you and I — but had now passed. Their long-delayed funeral gave me a chance to see this in the most profound way. This most obvious truth, which until then had laid hidden somewhere deep in my soul, became vivid and real. The men who died in defense of our beloved Southland were not abstractions to be used on a political chessboard, but human beings — people who had made great sacrifices attempting to guarantee the government of the States, by the States, and for the States — by the authority of the people of these States — should not perish from the earth.

The experience brought to mind a scripture which has continued to haunt me all these years, and returned, with great intensity, to my consciousness when I was tasked with the position of Chief of Heritage Operations.

“And He shall turn the heart of the fathers to the children, and the heart of the children to their fathers, lest I come and smite the earth with a curse.” —Malachi 4:6, KJV

I understood this passage to mean — as I related it to both my experience at the *Hunley* Funeral and the way I have come to understand the mission and purpose of the SCV — we should turn our hearts to our Confederate fathers, i.e., those brave men (and women) who came before us, and to also turn our hearts to our children — children of the same stock and inheritance, who will come after us.¹

Should we fail in this, the “curse”— at least in part — would be the traditions, folkways, and wisdom of our fathers — not to mention the example of their character and conduct in the most trying of times — will be lost to future generations. Men and women yet unborn would be robbed of the knowledge of their patrimony and civilization will suffer accordingly.

As SCV members who explicitly describe themselves as SONS, we must see to it the true history of the South is presented to future generations — it is not just a good idea, it is imperative in order to inoculate them from every Yankee -ism and -ology which would drag them down into perdition, if not slavery — mental or otherwise.

As SCV members, we are not simply vindicating the cause of our fathers. As SONS, we are acknowledging traditional family ties — in our case, the ties to those who endured the War and Reconstruction — as the foundational unit of any functioning and flourishing society. Take a look around at the consequence of the “reimagining” of and hostility to the traditional nuclear family has thus far wrought. It is a natural consequence of extracting people from their historical context where people cannot tell us who they are or where they came from, but only how they choose to

“identify.”

We must honor our mothers and our fathers, just as they honored their own mothers and fathers, who, in turned honored their mothers and fathers, and so forth and so on unto all generations. It is the way of civilization, it is the bond of society, which is crumbling before our very eyes.

Grasping hands through the generations — one reaching back to our fathers and the other reaching forward to our children, we occupy the causal position they once held.

The dead can only teach and advise by their character, conduct, and the effects of these that linger.

Future generations will inherit, for better or for worse, what we leave behind.

By reclaiming our inheritance, faithfully recounting the cause of our Confederate fathers (and mothers), we realize the call they answered now rings in our ears, although the terrain on which we meet “those people” and implements of war are of a different sort, at least for now.

Next to our obligation to God, we have no higher duty than to our families — those who have passed, those who are with us now, and those who will follow us.

In a country which continues to stagnate economically, as the few liberties we currently enjoy are under constant threat, as the social underpinnings which once connected family, faith, and community buckle under the weight of the constant assault of popular culture and public policy, we can stand here today and point to our Southern inheritance and the men and women of the Confederate era — our very own mothers and fathers — as shining examples of who we are and what we can and must be.

By honouring and remembering our fathers, reclaiming their history — *our history* — and through coordinated effort, we place ourselves in a position to take the long view, just as they did, as they strove to protect and preserve those things valuable and true.

We must find the courage to follow their brave and principled example through the means at our disposal and never apologize for who and what they were or who and what we are.

Continued on page 13

¹ While I am not a Biblical scholar or a particularly good Christian, the scripture I evoke are only meant to convey, in the strongest terms, the importance of our obligations to our people — past, present, and future.

Chaplain's Comments



Rev. Dr. Tom Hiter
Chaplain-in-Chief

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“Emulate Their Virtues”

The Charge to Sons of Confederate Veterans is a rich mine of words and phrases to consider. “We will commit the vindication” is one such. “To your strength will be given” is another. Our Charge is filled with such meaningful words and ideas. This month, I’d like to consider the words “Emulate their virtues.”

The three words, of course, are “emulate,” “their” and “virtues.” Let’s consider those in reverse order. What’s a “virtue?” Basically, a “virtue” is the opposite of a “vice.” Now, neither of those are actually English words. They came into English from Latin. “Virtue” comes from the Latin word “vir” meaning “man.” Essentially, saying the better, or preferred conduct of a man is for him to display “manliness” or “moral strength.” Vice” also originates from Latin. In this particular, the Latin word is “vitium,” which means “defect,” or “blemish.” Conduct, in other words, which takes away a

man’s “manliness.” Displaying a “virtue” makes a man look better, or more noble. Displaying a vice shows a flaw in his character.

Displaying “vices” has traditionally been seen among Christians as living in “sin.” Now, that rabbit hole is way too deep to go down in this short treatment, so I’ll avoid it. The point is, for this look at ourselves, that our Charge requires (not “suggests” or “offers” but requires) we emulate their virtues. We’ll come back to “emulate.” How are we to do that? What behaviors did they adopt that we ought to respect so much that we can be said to honor them, more than a Century and a half later?

Traditional Christianity discusses seven common “virtues:” chastity, temperance, charity, diligence, patience, kindness, and humility. These are the opposites of the seven deadly sins, which are wrath, greed, sloth, pride, lust, envy, and gluttony. Our “Charge: is to display the first set and to avoid the sec-

ond. Could we make up others? Probably, but why would we? The Man who gave the Charge, and the men who refined the hours-long speech into the succinct statement that we’re all so familiar with, we can be assured, most familiar with the Christian evaluation of human behavior. Did they suggest some new, unique “virtues?” No, they did not. They were Christian gentlemen, laying out a course for other Christian gentlemen. We may be assured the virtues they were talking about were chastity, temperance, charity, diligence, patience, kindness, and humility. These are our guideposts in meeting the Charge.

What about “their?” Who were the founders talking about, then? Well, that’s even easier than “virtue!” They were talking about Confederate veterans. The men who had marched so many miles and fought so many bloody battles to achieve their independence from the government which had taken charge of

the country of which they had been a part. And make no mistake: "They," the men who actually put their lives on the line as part of the Confederate government, were never in "rebellion" against the constituted authority of their sovereign states. Quite the opposite. They were fighting for the American Ideal their own grandfathers had fought for at Brandywine Creek and King's Mountain. They were fighting for independence from tyranny. They, the "their" in the Charge, are our forebears. Their DNA exists within our cells; their

blood flows in our veins. That's whole "virtues" we are charged to emulate.

"Emulate?" The "last word" will be given to the first word of this phrase from the Charge. What does it mean, to "emulate?" Well, to "emulate means to "match or surpass," usually by imitation. Match. Surpass. Imitate. Match, surpass or imitate what? The virtues of the Confederate soldier. And what were those? We have to believe they were the virtues of their Christian faith. Tens of thousands of Confederate soldiers

came to Jesus Christ in 1862 and 1863. The Revival which took place in the Confederate Camps was not just remarkable, it was epochal, and it lasted until very, very recently. They don't call us "the Bible Belt" for nothing. We are proudly Christian, and so were they.

So: "Emulate their virtues?" How? By matching or surpassing the Christian qualities of our grandparents. That's all. If we do that ..., if we WILL do that, we will have met that part of the Charge. ✠



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Forward the Colors

Every people have a story and we have ours. Be proud! We cannot make others who are not participants in our story understand or care, but we should do all in our power to help those who are sons and daughters of the South come to know their

own story, reclaim their inheritance, and, when possible, join in vindicating the cause for which we still fight.

Our burden is heavy and the stakes are high, but we can do it, indeed, we must do it, and with the aid of Providence and

the means at our disposal, we will do it!

Paul C. Graham
Chief of Heritage Operations
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The Last Roll

Bibb Rifles Camp 455
West Brockton, AL
Larry F. Lenoir

Capt. Thomas H. Hobbs Camp
768
Athens, AL
August James Thornton

Covington Rifles Camp 1586
Andalusia, AL
Charles L. Orcutt

The Tallassee Armory Guards
Camp 1921
Tallassee, AL
James Lanier Bush, Sr.

William T. Bridwell Camp 2020
Canon City, CO
Charles Ray Honaker

Florida Cow Cavalry Camp
1680
Vero Beach, FL
Charles Grady Garris, Jr.

Finley's Brigade Camp 1614
Havana, FL
Clayton Elwin O'Steen

Lt. Dickson L. Baker Camp 926
Hartwell, GA
Dennis Barton Roach

Maj. Gen. Isaac Ridgeway
Trimble Camp 1836
Ellicott City, MD
James Franklin Adair
Philip Lynn Dutterer, Sr.

Sam Davis Camp 596
Biloxi, MS
John Benton Switzer

Lowry Rifles Camp 1740
Rankin County, MS
James William Till

Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee's
Caledonia Rifles Camp 2140
Caledonia, MS
Glenn Dillard Enlow

H. L. Hunley Camp 143
Summerville, SC
Jack Conrad Meadows, Jr.

River's Bridge Camp 842
Fairfax, SC
Melvin Leroy Goodson

First In Secession/Chesterfield
Camp 1963
Chesterfield, SC
Donald O. Chapman

Murfreesboro Camp 33
Murfreesboro, TN
George T. Erdel

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain
HQ Camp 584
Columbia, TN
Charles Raphael Daniel

Sam Davis Camp 1293
Brentwood, TN
Logan Hedrick



The General Robert E. Lee
Camp 1640
Memphis, TN
Richard Allen Stewart

Gen. Jerome B. Robertson Camp
992
Brenham, TX
Patrick Royall Elliott, Sr.

13th Texas Infantry Camp 1565
Angleton, TX
William Joseph Yates

Stonewall Jackson Camp 380
Virginia Beach, VA
Lewis Thomas Lester

The Old Brunswick Camp 512
Lawrenceville, VA
Benjamin Douglas Winn

The Hanover Dragoons Camp 827
Hanover, VA
Hurshell Newton Fornash, Sr.

Powhatan Troops Camp 1382
Powhatan, VA
William P. Jervey, Jr.
Thomas Melvin McCracken

G. Jenkins Camp 628
Guyandotte, WV
John George Elam

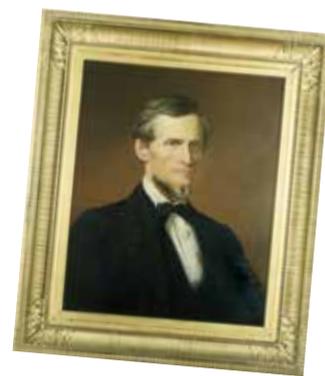


*Death, in its silent, sure march is fast gathering those who I have longest loved,
so that when he shall knock at my door, I will more willingly follow.*

— Robert E. Lee, 1869

Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



Champ Ferguson, KY — TN Partisan

Champ was born November 29, 1821 at Spring Creek, Kentucky near the Tennessee border. He was the eldest of 10 children who worked the family farm near Albany.

By 1855 he had married, had two children and farmed 194 acres of land on Spring Creek. He was so successful that just five years later he had doubled his land and bought three slaves. In 1858 he was jailed in Fentress Co., TN, after killing a man in a knife fight but was never tried.

In August 1861, he was arrested by Unionist Home Guardsmen for his Confederate sympathies but managed to escape. Shortly afterwards he joined a company of partisan cavalymen who raided Albany taking arms and robbing stores. Later he formed his own group of guerrilla raiders and in January 1862 led his men on several raids around Albany, fighting with Union Home Guards. No quarter was given or asked for during this sectional fighting among former friends and neighbors. By April, Albany was in Union hands and Champ relocated his band around Livingston, TN.

On May 5 his band rode with General Morgan on a raid to Cave



Champ Ferguson and his guards

City, Kentucky and again on July 4 raiding Lexington, Kentucky. He and his men led Morgan's cavalry to destroy railroad tracks in Kentucky on December 21.

Champ and his men fought alongside the 8th TN Cavalry Regiment (CS) at the Battle of Wild Cat Creek, TN on August 9, 1863. In October his force combined with other partisan commands, raided Greensburg and Munfordville,

Kentucky. Two weeks later they raided Monticello, Scottsville and Columbia, Kentucky.

Back in Tennessee they fought a skirmish with the Union 1st TN Cavalry near Sparta, Tennessee on November 30. Then on December 8, they attacked Federal positions in Scottsville, Kentucky capturing a quantity of quartermaster and commissary stores. Returning to Tennessee they fought with Union troops at Livingston.

With Confederate forces they fought the 5th TN Cavalry (US) at Dug Hill, TN, on February 22, 1864, killing approximately 150 soldiers. Three days later he raided Pikeville, TN. However, on March 29, Champ was wounded fighting with a company of the 5th TN (US) and his home in Tennessee burned.

By August he had recovered from his wound enough to ride with General Wheeler's cavalry on a raid into Tennessee to destroy railroad tracks. On October 2, he rode with General Dibrell's TN cavalry into southwest Virginia. After the battle of Saltville the wounded black soldiers of the 5th US Colored Cavalry were executed on the field by the enraged

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The Rewriting of History and the War Between the States

By Scott Barker

The American Civil War bibliography contains more than sixty thousand books relating to the war, with more volumes appearing each year.¹ Of course, many source materials contribute to these books, including memoirs, diaries, after-action reports, autobiographies, biographies, newspaper and magazine articles, letters, official government records, family lore passed from one generation to the next, and more. Still, this source material must be collected and organized, presumably by historians, who interpret and present the information to the public. Yet, the public evaluates the work of historians, spinning their interpretations and churning out even more publications.

With such an immense quantity of material, the truth can be elusive, and understanding events which took place more than a century and a half ago can be daunting. To further complicate an understanding of the epochal years leading to secession, Northern invasion, and the tumultuous era of Reconstruction, there has been much skewing

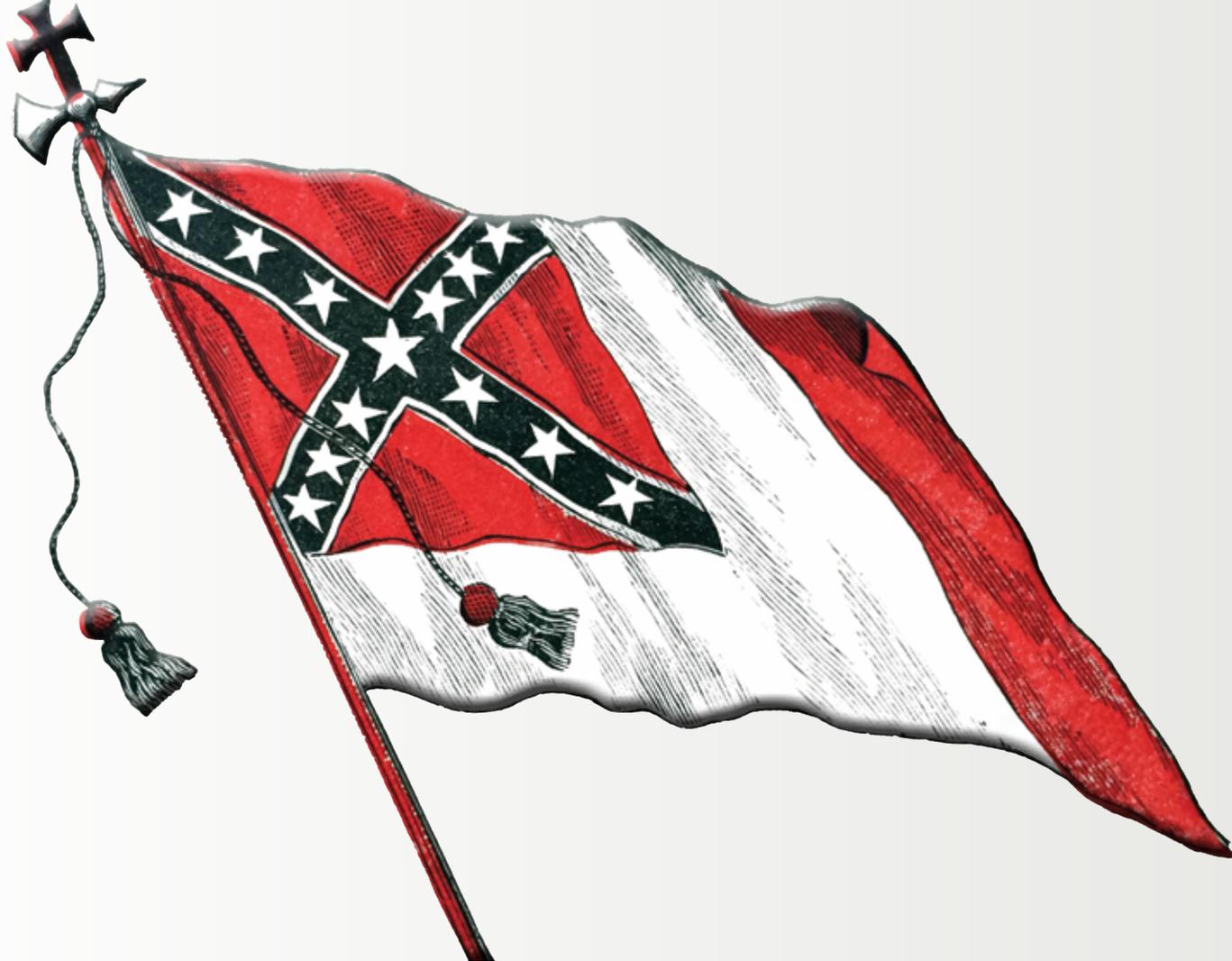
of facts to fit particular views. Consequently, the challenge for descendants of Confederate veterans is to sift through available information, decipher the results, and find the truth.

The Craft of History

The traditional craft of history, as defined by American classicist and military historian Victor Davis Hanson, “is a formal record of past events that are notable or worthy of remembrance.” Harvard College considers the writing of history “as an ongoing argument or debate over the unavoidable process of [the]selection and interpretation” of the source material.² Still, to achieve this record, the writing of history involves critical analysis, evaluation, and selection of authentic source materials and the composition of these materials into a narrative subject to scholarly methods of criticism. Moreover, according to Christopher Collier and James Lincoln Collier, “No event in American history has been so thoroughly studied, not merely by historians, but by tens of thousands of other Americans who

1 In 2001 Jonathan Sama estimated more than 50,000 books had already appeared, with 1,500 more appearing annually. *American Jewish History* 89.3 (2001) 335-337.

2 Harvard College, Writing Center. “A Brief Guide to Writing the History Paper.” www.harvard.edu/files/hwp/files/bg_writing_history.pdf



have made the war their hobby. Perhaps a hundred thousand books have been published about the Civil War.”³ Indeed, the availability of such a multitude of books and other material authored by historians and hobbyists has resulted in a vast diversity of opinions.

A free society gives everyone the right to hold an opinion, and individuals may openly express their views. Even so, it is important to note not everyone qualifies as a historian. Accordingly, we recognize and appreciate the significance of due diligence and analytical discernment presumably employed by craft members. Still, we must be skeptical of their work and remain vigilant in our alertness to the existence of possible biases and the presence of ulterior motives within their conclusions. As George Orwell wrote in his dystopian novel *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, “He who controls the past, controls the future. He who controls the present controls the past.” In this regard, by creating an alternative

history, the detractors of the South are hopeful their efforts today will erase remembrances of the past and, therefore, assure a reordered future, a future devoid of views contrary to their own.

History is not static, and revision is a natural response to uncovering significant information. Of course, the rewriting of history does not occur in a vacuum. Not only does it require revisionist authors, but in the case of Confederate history, a poorly informed public as well. In this instance, many national, state, and local news agencies have abrogated their responsibility to inform and educate the public on important issues affecting contemporary issues and government policy. Instead, they conspire with revisionists to alter history by spinning propaganda, disinformation, and misinformation to fit a liberal viewpoint. Thus, the news media has sought to reshape narratives by supporting a particular perspective, thereby contributing to historical perversions. These narratives focus on the enslavement of Africans in the rewriting of America’s history, portraying the founders of our republic and the leaders and people of the

3 Christopher Collier and James Lincoln Collier. *Slavery and the Coming of the Civil War: 1831-1861*. (Ashland: Blackstone Publishing, 2018). 9.

Confederacy as irredeemable racists and falsely identifying white supremacy as the gravest threat to our national security.

Government and Political Complicity in Rewriting History

Exemplifying the government's complicity in pushing false revisionist history is the National Park Service, which, at the insistence of Congressman Jesse Jackson, Jr., determined America's Civil War battle sites "are often not placed in the proper historical context." Therefore, Congress, in a 2000 appropriation bill, directed Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt to "encourage Civil War battle sites to recognize and include in all their public displays and multimedia educational presentations the unique role the institution of slavery played in causing the Civil War."⁴ Of course, the recognition given to 'the unique role' of slavery in causing the war flies in the face of facts. Those facts are represented through the words and deeds of Abraham Lincoln and contained in government records, which unambiguously identify the war's sole aim as Lincoln's desire to maintain the integrity of the federal Union. Moreover, the ongoing efforts to remove all physical Confederate commemorative works from our National Parks demonstrates the government's collusion in rewriting the history of the War Between the States for political purposes.

Similarly, the Defense Authorization Act for 2021 directed the establishment of a commission (Naming Commission) relating to assigning, modifying, or removing names, symbols, displays, monuments, and paraphernalia to assets of the Department of Defense which commemorate the Confederate States of America or any person who voluntarily served the Confederate States of America. Again, as with the political purposes for the removal of all Confederate commemorative works from National Parks, so too does the Naming Commission seek to rewrite America's history by selectively banishing it to obscurity. The commission engaged with so-called stakeholders in arriving at its determinations, consulting with organizations such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other groups to ascertain local sensitivities.

4 National Park Service, "Rally on the High Ground," Foreword. <https://nps.gov>

The rewriting of history has a global reach, with the primary focus of revisionism being Western civilization. Indeed, the rise of ethnocentric groups from areas subjected to colonization by Western nations is now choosing to repudiate Western history, especially in the English-speaking world. According to Robert Tombs, a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, "The manipulation of history for political purposes is one of mankind's oldest cultural practices," and "is now big business with the West paying the price." Moreover, he said many British universities are moving away from a "white Eurocentric curriculum" and towards "indigenous world views." It remains unclear what constitutes indigenous wisdom. But it is sufficient to say it is a wisdom rife with vindictiveness towards the West. Furthermore, as quoted by Tombs, Lord Sumption [The Right Honourable Jonathon Sumption, former Justice of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom, historian, and author.] has stated the rewriting of history is "a political programme for the modern day, supported by a highly selective approach to the past which sees everything through the prism of race."⁵

Freedom House, a non-profit organization whose mission is to expand and defend freedom globally, notes "[t]he rewriting of history for political purposes is common among modern authoritarians. ..."⁶ Moreover, Mark Levin, author, radio and television personality, and legal scholar, writes, "... the toppling of historic monuments and statues; changing the names on schools and military installations; etc., is to weaken if not destroy allegiance to our country and knowledge of its real history, especially with younger generations of Americans." Levin further writes the teaching of critical race theory is "nothing more than the cobbling together of racist, extremist propaganda about America's founding."⁷

As the descendants of Confederate veterans, we stand in support of the truth of history and acknowledge rewriting history requires erasures of prior history, where items of antiquity, such

5 Robert Tombs. "The rewriting of history has taken a sinister turn." *The Telegraph*, Comment, September 25, 2023.

6 Mark R. Levin. *The Democrat Party Hates America*. (New York: Threshold Editions, 2023). 16.

7 *Ibid.*

as statues, memorials, and monuments, conjure memories from the past or offer contrary views, are being obliterated. We understand because the world communicates through language, where words represent concepts and ideas which have evolved over the continuum of time and convey specific meanings, many words are now designed to diminish the range of thought and create confusing or deceptive jargon. Moreover, words are now redefined from etymologically accepted definitions, with this newspeak language being ubiquitous in all forms of communication. To contend with these modern-day corruptions, we must be ever watchful for the perversion of history through hollowed-out weasel words and pervasive misreading of events, misreadings infused with groupthink rather than the free exchange of ideas.

The Consequences of False Revisionist History

The yellow journalism used to condemn the character of Confederate heroes is also being used to defame other notables from the annals of the South, including the principal leaders of the American Revolution and founders of our constitutional republic, as well as the framers of the Constitution. These iconic Southerners comprise past presidents of the United States: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, and other luminaries, whose records now require disclaimers explaining their presumed transgressions as influential and aristocratic members of the Southern planter class. Moreover, the insult many authors display in the portrayals of heroes of the cause of Southern independence is an aberration of their record. Many of these heroes have been celebrated and acclaimed for their positive attributes and historical significance but are now condemned and dismissed as nothing more than racist enslavers or traitors.

The inclination to seize upon limited aspects of a person's lifetime is not unusual. Still, the ongoing attacks on the memory of iconic Southerners exemplify a society run amok. While historians should be fair judges of significant events from a contentious past, some contemporary members of the craft appear susceptible to wokeism and fearful of the mantra of our detractors. In this instance, politically liberal interpretations of accounts of the cause of Southern independence are presented

in a way considered an unreasonable or extreme focus on race. Still, the matter of who and what constitutes the United States is clear. The Nation comprises all the people of all the states, and without their history, America suffers a void at its core, making it incomplete. Moreover, the exclusion of Confederate history has the effect of purging the American experience to suit the purposes of a minority of its people.

Although novelist, journalist, and social critic Eric Arthur Blair, under the pseudonym George Orwell, had been an author of fiction, his perceptions were influenced by social and political conditions prevalent in his lifetime. As such, he experienced firsthand the devastating impact two world wars and the totalitarianism of communism and fascism had brought to bear on the lives of individuals. Based on these experiences, his literary works reflect the tenor of those times, and his concise and pithy opinion on the value of history is significant. Moreover, it should be committed to memory by descendants of the people of the former Confederacy and comprises but a single sentence — “The most effective way to destroy people is to deny and obliterate their understanding of their history.” Additionally, in addressing the importance of history, journalist and political activist Marcus Garvey said, “A people without the knowledge of their past history, origin, and culture is like a tree without roots.” The sagacity of these opinions on the importance of history to society and the necessity for guarding against its destruction serve as harbingers of the ever-growing threats which confront us.

About the Author

Scott Barker is a member of Major General William D. McCain HQ Camp 584, Columbia, Tennessee. He is a freelance writer on the War Between the States, the American Revolution, and physical culture.

Selected Bibliography

This bibliography is not a complete record of all the works and sources I have consulted. It indicates the substance and range of reading upon which I have formed my ideas, and I intend it to serve as a convenience for those who wish to study the War Between the States.

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The Beefsteak Raid

By Barney W. Roberts, III

Many of you have probably seen the movie *Alvarez Kelly* which came out in 1966. Were you aware it was based on a true story which occurred during the War Between the States in 1864? Author Edward Boykin decided in 1960 to write a book about this amazing tale and it does so well, Columbia Pictures buys the rights to make it into a movie. The film adaptation of the book is released in theaters across the country. William Holden starred as Alvarez Kelly along with Richard Widmark as Colonel Tom Rossiter. The film grossed \$1.4 million in the US and Canada. Not bad for a western taking place during the War Between the States. It's a fun film but not very historically accurate.

So here is what really happened in the late summer of 1864. Three months into the siege of Petersburg, food supplies are running low. Lee's Army is dug in on a 38 mile-long front which spans from Richmond to Petersburg VA. Lee knows his army can't withstand a long and drawn out siege; his men are getting worn down. On September 4, 1864, cavalry scout Sergeant George Shadburne, a member of General Wade Hampton's notorious "Iron Scouts," is riding along the Blackwater River just two miles from General Grant's lines near City Point, VA. Shadburne skillfully eluded capture himself while he killed and captured Union pickets and couriers and interfered with wagon trains and cut telegraph lines. But this morning Sergeant Shadburne noticed 2,500 head of poorly protected cattle five miles south of Grant's headquarters. He returns to General Hampton's headquarters and informs him of what he has discovered.

Hampton calls on Colonel Rufus C. Barringer of the 1st North Carolina Cavalry Regiment to go scout the area and report back as soon as possible.

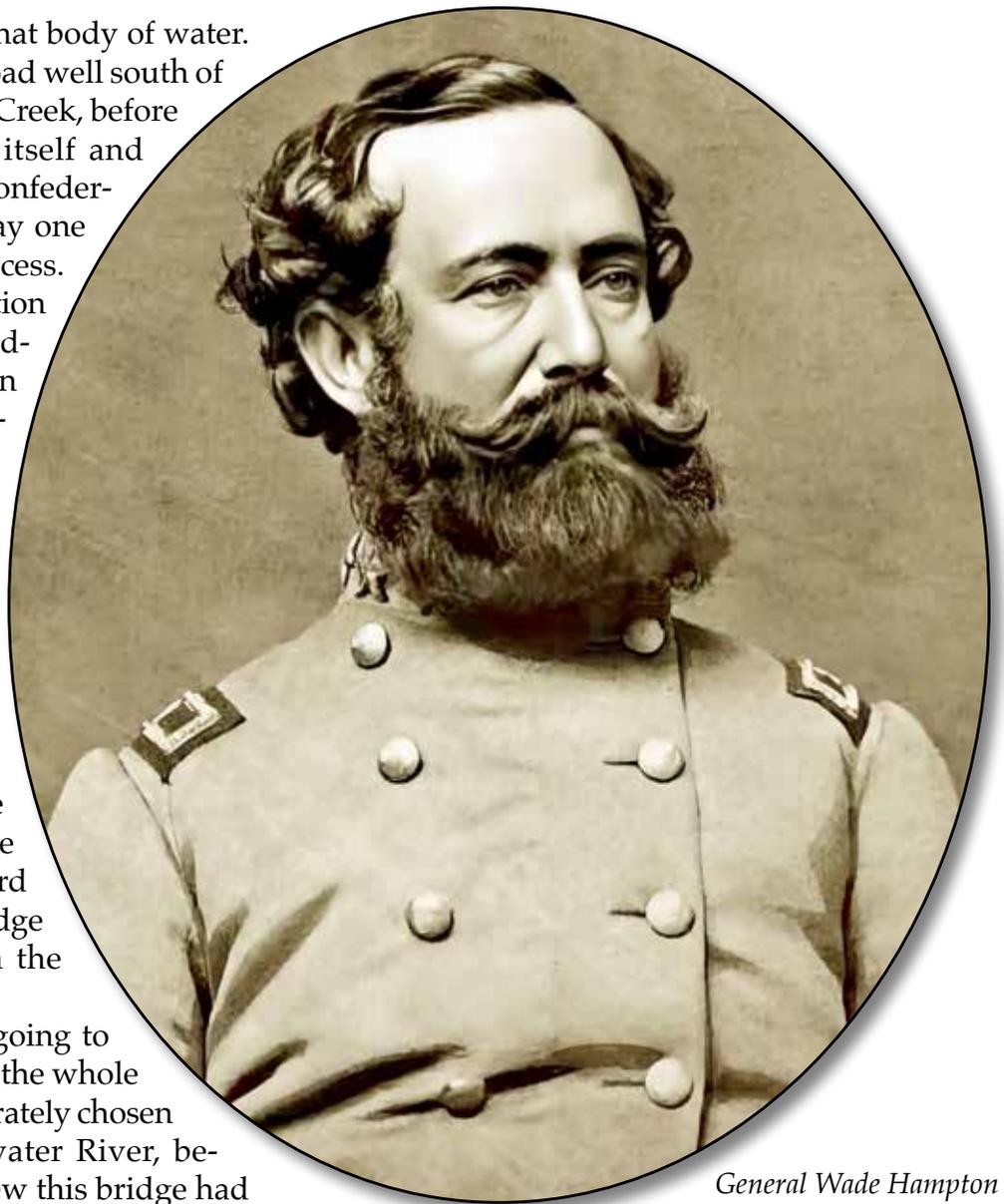
Barringer and his troops known as the "Cabarrus Rangers" head out at first light on September 6th. When Colonel Barringer reports back his findings, everyone is surprised. Just like Sergeant Shadburne had said only 50 civilians were watching the herd with the DC 1st Cavalry guarding the area. The First District of Columbia Cavalry Regiment known as Baker's Cavalry, was an independent organization and was originally detailed for special service in the DC area subject only to orders from the Union war department. It was led by Colonel Lafayette C. Baker, a New Yorker who had been Provost Marshal of Washington, DC, from September 12, 1862 to November 21, 1863, until he was appointed colonel of the 1st DC Cavalry. The regiment was only engaged in important service in and about Washington until May, 1864 when it was ordered to Portsmouth, VA. Now 400 troopers of the DC Cavalry and 50 civilians are caring for a herd of cattle in southeast Virginia.

With this information in hand, General Hampton goes to Robert E. Lee's headquarters in Petersburg. In a closed-door meeting, the two discuss intelligence that's been gathered by Shadburne and Barringer. Lee gives the go ahead for Hampton and his men to take the cattle. General Wade Hampton, a South Carolina native, is now the commander of the Confederate Cavalry Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia since J. E. B. Stuart's death in May of 1864.

Early on the morning of September 14th, General Hampton set out on the Boydton Plank Road southwest of Petersburg, collecting regiments as their camps were passed. With a full column of 3,000 cavalry troopers, Hampton turned slightly left onto the Quaker Road and headed south. Once the column reached Rowanty Creek, it moved quickly

southeast, roughly parallel to that body of water. They crossed the Waldon Railroad well south of Reams Station, almost at Stony Creek, before reaching the Rowanty Creek itself and Wilkinson's Bridge. Here the Confederates settled in for the night. Day one of the raid was a complete success. Hampton had made his destination without alarming any of the Federal Army. After bedding down for the night just west of Rowanty Creek, Hampton's troopers would get an early start on the morning of September 15th. The Confederate Cavalry column would cross Wilkinson Bridge and head past Balsche's destroyed mill, a site they'd see more of on their return. After reaching the Jerusalem Plank Road, the column utilized the thoroughfare for a bit before turning off onto the road toward Cabin Point and a destroyed bridge over the Blackwater River on the afternoon of the 15th.

The destroyed bridge was going to have to be rebuilt; it was key to the whole operation. Hampton had deliberately chosen this route to cross the Blackwater River, because he knew the Yankees knew this bridge had been destroyed and was impassable. Hampton brought along handpicked "mounted engineers" commanded by Lt. John F. Lanneau, an engineer on Hampton's staff. These men were given the appropriate tools prior to the expedition and now set to work rebuilding the bridge over the river. While the bridge work was going on, Hampton gathered his subordinates and explained the plan. Colonel Tom Rosser's Brigade of 5th Virginia Cavalry was handpicked along with Lt. Colonel Lovick P. Miller of the 6th South Carolina Cavalry and second in command to General Hampton, General Rooney Lee of the 9th Virginia Cavalry. The plan of attack was to overwhelm the 1st District of Columbia Cavalry at Sycamore Church, then head north to rustle the cattle at Coggins Point. Rooney's Division would head northwest up Lawyer's Road and guard the left flank near Prince George Court-



General Wade Hampton

house. Lanneau's men worked hard and finished a suitable bridge over the Blackwater River by nightfall. Hampton's troopers crossed the previously impassable waterway and headed northeast. When the column reached Lawyers Road, they split up. Lee and the 9th VA Cavalry headed northwest on Lawyers Road towards Prince George Courthouse to set up the blocking position, while Rosser and the 5th VA Cavalry, Miller and the 6th SC Cavalry moved northeast. They too would eventually split so that Rosser faced Sycamore Church in the center, and Miller faced Crook's Mill on the right. As the night wore on, the 1st District of Columbia Cavalry, with 400 men, guarded Sycamore Church and Crook's Mill. Major J. Stannard Baker led two battalions at Sycamore Church while Captain Will S. Howe and the remaining battalion were camped at

Crook's Mill. General Hampton and his Confederate Cavalry watched and prepared to attack at first light. Union Cavalry under Major Baker and Captain Howe have no idea what is about to hit them.

In the early morning hours of September 16, 1864, two of Hampton's three wings of Confederate Cavalry planned to slam into the 1st District of Columbia Cavalry at Sycamore Church and Crook's Mill. Their goal is the large Union cattle herd at Coggins Point, currently grazing on grass and clover. In the darkness, Lt. Col. Miller and the 6th SC Cavalry use a ravine to swing around behind the herd. Colonel Rosser of the 5th VA Cavalry had other ideas. He convinced Hampton to let him charge straight into the Union camp and surprise them before they could offer any resistance. One squadron of the 11th VA Cavalry led the way, but they drew fire from the Union pickets on the road and had some trouble with the reserve picket line. Eventually the weight of the number of cavalrymen and the advantage of surprise won the day, and Colonel Rosser's men bagged Major J. Stannard Baker of the 1st DC Cavalry as well as many men from the two Union battalions he led at Sycamore Church. Colonel Rosser's attack was heard by his second in command, Lt. Col. James Dearing, who now realized it was time to go. Dearing's cavalry on the right overwhelmed the remaining battalion of the 1st DC Cavalry at Crook's Mill, while Union troopers try to take up a blocking position against Dearing's men to the northeast. The Union troopers retreated in the direction of what they thought was safety at Sycamore Church, not knowing Major Baker's men had already been overwhelmed and captured. Now their fate was sealed. Major Baker and Co. D of the DC Cavalry were prisoners of war. From the left side of the church, General Rooney Lee's division moved to the intersection of Lawyer Road and the Stage Road near the Willins farm and, after a short recon mission of the area toward Prince George Courthouse, they dug in. Their job is to block any Union Army advance coming from the direction of the main Union lines to the west of the Union Army supply base at City Point, VA.

Colonel Rosser and his brigade move in and capture the herd of cattle, along with a small group of 100 soldiers belonging to the Army of the James under command of Major General Benjamin Butler, some 50 civilian herders, and 20 troopers of the

13th Pennsylvania Cavalry under Captain Henry Gregg. As the Confederate cavalry closed in on the herd the 24 year-old Union officer Henry Gregg refused to surrender but was ultimately captured and Gregg's men scattered and ran from Elijah White and his 35th VA Cavalry. Young Henry, brother of Union Cavalry General David McM. Gregg, Army of the Potomac, is now a POW. Colonel Rosser's Brigade have rounded up the herd and are on their way back towards Confederate lines. With all the gunfire and commotion, the cattle start to stampede and the raid has turned into a race for Confederate lines. Hampton sent couriers to Lt. Colonel Dearing and Lt. Colonel White to recall them to Sycamore Church. Colonel Rosser and the cattle would head out first, followed by Dearing, with Rooney Lee's Division bringing up the rear and attempting to hold off any Union incursions.

Brigadier General August Kautz of the 3rd New York Cavalry is up early on the morning of the 16th, out for a ride when he wanders into Rooney Lee's rear guard. He is immediately fired on by Confederate troops so he turns around and rides back to City Point, VA. Once there, he rounds up the 3rd New York Cavalry and starts after the Confederates. By the time the New Yorkers get to Sycamore Church, the cattle and Confederates are long gone. Kautz sends a message to the commander of the 2nd Cavalry, General Henry Davies of the Army of the Potomac, who is at the Jerusalem Plank Road ahead of General Hampton and the cattle, in hopes that Davies and the 2nd can cut off the Confederates. As the cattle continued towards the Blackwater and Nottoway rivers, Rosser's Brigade threw up a blocking position near Ebenezer Church on the Jerusalem Plank Road on the afternoon of September 16th. Union Cavalry Commander Davies and his men strike this position in an attempt to get the cattle, but after several tries he calls off the movement against Rosser's rear guard. Because General Hampton and his cavalry are now in General Davies rear, to avoid capture and not to be surrounded by Hampton's Confederate Cavalry, Davies will withdraw several miles north. Davies is going to make one more attempt to get the cattle back; the Union Cavalry will now head west towards Reams Station. By the time General Davies and his men arrive at Reams Station, cattle and Confederate Cavalry are moving too fast to stop there and Davies and the Union Cavalry are



outnumbered and outgunned. Davies calls off the pursuit for good after this.

Meanwhile General Wade Hampton continued on to the southwest, eventually camping just west of Wilkinson's Bridge over Rowanty Creek, the same spot the Confederates had spent the night of September 14th. The cattle spent the night of September 16th just west of Freeman's Ford over the Nottoway River, south of the Ebenezer Church. After multiple skirmishes and the successful rustling of cattle on September 16th, all that was left for the Confederates on September 17th was to make the final trek back to Confederate lines. Hampton

*Colonel, later General,
Rufus C. Barringer*

had a relatively easy time on September 17th, the last day of his beefsteak raid. Hampton's men shepherded almost 2,500 head of stolen Yankee cattle back into Confederate lines southwest of Petersburg. The Federals failed to mount a concerted, or even determined, pursuit. At a cost of just more than 60 casualties all told, Hampton had captured hundreds of Yankee troopers, embarrassed the Union Army high command, and most importantly, had secured 2,468 head of cattle for the Confederates in the trenches. In addition to capturing the cattle, 11 wagons and 301 prisoners, three camps of the enemy were burned after securing from them valuable stores and supplies, including a large quantity of blankets. Hampton's Cavalry were absent from their quarters for three days on this expedition and during that time had marched about 100 miles and defeated the enemy in two engagements, and their losses were 10 killed, 47 wounded and four missing.

In the aftermath of the raid, President Lincoln called the incursion "the slickest piece of cattle stealing" he had ever heard of. General Lee's adjutant, Lt. Colonel Walter H. Taylor, said it made up for disruption of Confederate supply lines caused by the loss of the Weldon Railroad. General Grant, who was in the Shenandoah Valley at the time of the attack, was clearly frustrated by the cattle theft. When a visitor to his headquarters asked him when he thought they'd be able to end the siege of Petersburg and drive Lee into surrender, he replied "Never, if our armies continue to supply him with beef cattle." ❏

The Problem With Yankees

By Joe D. Haines, MD, MPH, FAAFP

Whenever I speak about the Yankee problem in America, I often receive confused reactions. People who otherwise consider themselves educated and sophisticated regard me as either eccentric or extremist. Since I am neither, but merely a student of the most momentous event in American history, the War for Southern Independence, I must explain my meaning.

First, I must mention my credentials. My ancestors from Tennessee fought for the Confederacy because they perceived the northern army of Lincoln was invading their homeland. They did not own slaves.

After the war they migrated to what is now Oklahoma, where I was born. I have lived in several states in the South, including Florida, South Carolina, and currently North Carolina. I have written much about the South and know her well.

The most enduring outcome of the War for Southern Independence is that Yankees have attempted to remake the South in their own image. It is important to understand, while all Yankees are northerners, not all northerners are Yankees. The traditional Yankee is from the section of the northeast known as New England.

The term "Yankee" was known as early as 1784, when an American dictionary quoted a British visitor as remarking, "New Englanders are disliked by inhabitants of all other provinces, by whom they are called Yankeys. ..." New Englanders were the dour Puritans who imbued themselves with a righteous moral superiority over all others. As Professor Thomas DiLorenzo has written, the Yankee was

characterized by being, "arrogant, hypocritical, unfriendly, condescending, intolerant, extremely self-righteous and believing that he and his were God's chosen people."

The rest of the country resented this self-proclaimed false superiority, but failed to realize what a destructive force the Yankee attitude would one day unleash. The true Yankee is never content unless he is imposing his supposed moral superiority upon others. That, in a nutshell, was why the north invaded the South.

Unfortunately, Yankees remain alive and well today. One of the finest examples, according to historian Dr. Clyde Wilson is Hillary Clinton. According to Wilson, "she is a museum-quality specimen of a Yankee — self-righteous, ruthless, self-aggrandizing." Yankees are quick to take credit for accomplishments which are not their own and to blame others for their mistakes. Historical revision to promote Yankee virtues is so pervasive in academia and our public (government) schools, that questioning the status quo is tantamount to heresy. One example is the Yankee belief America was founded by the pilgrims on the Mayflower, ignoring the true founding in the South at Jamestown thirteen years earlier in 1607.

Most Americans simply do not understand the ethnic division between Yankees and other Americans.

Back in colonial times, the northeast section was settled by the Puritans (who became Yankees) and the South by the Celtic descendants who were members of the Church of England, or Anglicans.

The Celtic people and Anglicans were despised

by the Puritans/Yankees. The Celts were largely herdsmen and farmers who celebrated life with song and dance and alcohol, which violated the oppressive standards of Puritans.

The Puritans pronounced the Celts and Southerners in general as lazy and immoral. Thus, two separate cultures developed and a major clash was inevitable. However, even a great war failed to extinguish the difference between the two cultures, which has persisted to this day.

Attitudes toward Abraham Lincoln are a good example of how the two cultures differ. Yankees consider questioning the sainthood of Lincoln as blasphemous. Never mind that Lincoln gave the order for the largest mass execution in American history of 38 Sioux Indians in 1862. The Sioux had no legal representation and their "trials" typically lasted 5-10 minutes. Or how about failing to avert a civil war that cost the lives of 620,000 soldiers and hundreds of thousands of slaves and civilians. Lincoln refused to even see the Confederacy's Peace Commissioners, whose goal it was to prevent the catastrophic war which resulted. But you can't criticize Lincoln since his deification.

Yankees have so distorted history, Americans readily accept Lincoln's two greatest lies — that the war was fought to preserve the Union and free the slaves. Both of these notions are completely false.

The true causes of the war were anger and fear in the South, and greed and power in the north. It was not even a civil war, as the Yankees call it, because the South never sought to overthrow the US government. They just wanted to withdraw from the union and go their own way.

American history, as it is taught in our schools, makes no mention of the fortunes made in the slave trade in New England. Nor of the tax revenue made by the federal government for the sale of slaves.

As slaves became uneconomical in the industrialized north, they were increasingly sold down south and excluded from the northern states. Without the war, slavery could have painlessly ended with compensated emancipation, as occurred in other countries, like Brazil, for example.

In one of the greatest spins in American history, the Yankees have succeeded in blaming the South for the very institution of slavery, which has, of course, existed for thousands of years. Thus, today the myth remains the righteous Yankees defeated



the evil slave-holding Southerners. Generations of Southerners have been taught the Yankee lies which have been passed off as history. Southerners have a duty to educate their children that their ancestors were a noble people, who represented the best this nation had to offer. It is long past time for the truth to be told. Today, self-righteous Yankees show contempt for the South by accusing us of being racist. The Yankees are blind to the enormous advances in race relations in the South because it suits their agenda of historic hatred of the South.

Continued on page 56



130th Annual Reunion
Sons of Confederate Veterans
Houston TX
July 16-20, 2025



Houston Marriott South Hobby Airport
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The National SCV Reunion, hosted by the Texas Division, is a significant event coming to Houston, Texas, from July 16 to 20, 2025. This is not just an opportunity to promote your business, place a memorial ad, or message your fellow attendees, but a chance to be part of a historic gathering!

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Make Checks Payable To:

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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
	\$10.00	
	\$10.00	
	\$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"
Mail the Form & Check to **733 W 3rd Ave. Corsicana, TX 75110**



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**

In Silent Vigil

By Marc S. Allen

In silent vigil, here I wave, o'er men who fought and died,
Who left their home and hearth and kin with joy and Patriots' pride.
To me they looked to guide them on, through battle strife and toil.
I gave them hope when they knew fear, amid the battle noise.

And when the cannons roared with fire and sent shells screaming down
And when the muskets barked and belched, with bullets buzzing sound
And when grim Death walked through the ranks and took men's lives with ease,
They looked up and saw me there and felt a calming peace.

For when they saw me flutter, those soldiers felt a calm,
To know that their endeavor, would keep those safe at home.
For of home is what they mostly thought, to be there once again,
To see their lifelong boyhood friends and feel the hugs of kin.

So here I stand o'er hallowed ground, where those now lay at rest.
I wave in silent tribute, for men who gave their best.
Though it be long ago, when all these had their test
Can I do better than to guide them, to that land of Holy bliss?

For when it comes, that trumpet sound, and they meet Him in the air
I know I will be at their front, in a land that knows no care.
So in silent vigil, here I wave, o'er men who fought and died
I lead them then and guard them now, with joy and Patriots' pride.



Marc S. Allen is a member of The Lowry Rifles Camp 1740, Pearl, Mississippi



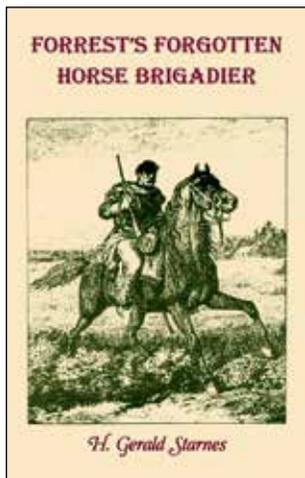
Books in Print

Forrest's Forgotten Horse Brigadier

An interesting thing about the AWBTS is new details, and relatively unknown officers and soldiers are occasionally found and studied. This author has identified one such officer who served under General Nathan Bedford Forrest; Forrest whose story and reputation eclipsed many honorable and valuable Confederates.

The author states: "Forrest and Starnes had in common a total disregard for their own personal safety, and eager willingness to fight even though seriously outnumbered. Otherwise, the contrast in their personalities and demeanor showed striking differences. General Forrest was a man of large stature who had almost no formal schooling. Col. Starnes had a smaller than average frame, and was very well educated. 'Old Bedford' was noted for shouting obscenities, and yelling at those in his command; while the little colonel politely and quietly gave orders to his men, and often asked them to perform some important actions on the field of battle. However, their joint effectiveness in the chain of command was beyond repute."

Although generally polite, Starnes was known to get embroiled in heated disagreements, and in those arguments to hold his own. During the time of the Mexican War, while Starnes was in Ten-



nessee, a neighbor attacked him with a hickory stick which broke the colonel's right arm. Knocked from his horse Starnes pulled a large knife and chased his neighbor across two rail fences to the attacker's house. As a result of this fight, the colonel returned to Mexico and taught himself to fire with his left hand (as his right arm was still in a sling). Surgeons were not expected to fight, but the colonel at times fought beside the infantry. This episode shows a man of quiet (and sometimes not so quiet) strength who had the courage and determination to "do what needed to be done." General Forrest could appreciate such a man. A private, J. R. Harris described the two, "He was a kind hearted man, and could lead brave men farther than most men, while Forrest could make a coward fight."

This book covers Starnes' cavalry action in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky; actions until 3 p.m. 28 June 1863. At that time Pvt. J. M. Jackson (described as a plain, old, unassuming Tennessean) saw a puff of smoke from a Union sharpshooter's gun "... when the fatal shot was fired." The offending weapon was a Whitworth rifle. "He was in the prime of life, and the vigor of experience. The tears of a bereaved family and the sorrow of a devoted band of comrades follow him to an early but hallowed grave. All honor his name."

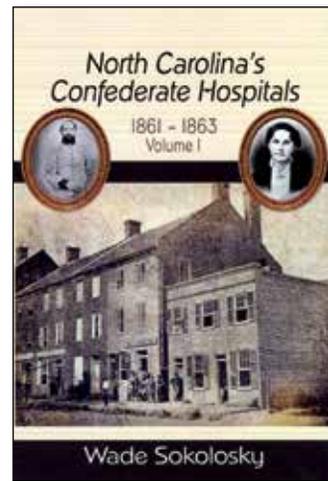
H. Gerald Starnes is a descendant of the colonel and this volume is surely an act of devotion to his great-grandfather. Well researched with a number of photographs and maps, author Starnes has preserved for our Southern history the story of a man who gave all.

Author: H. Gerald Starnes
 Publisher: Heritage Books, Inc.
www.heritagebooks.com
 Paperback \$19.50

Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall

North Carolina's Confederate Hospitals 1861-1863 Volume 1

North Carolina native Wade Sokolosky grew up in Beaufort, attended East Carolina University and served 25 years in the US Army, retiring as a Colonel. Sokolosky has authored five books on the War Between the States, all of which deal with different aspects of the effects of the war in his home state of North Carolina. Wade Sokolosky has also been a big help in saving the Wyse Fork Battlefield here in NC. In this book, however, Sokolosky wondered what happened to all the wounded and how they were cared for in Virginia and North Carolina, and set about researching this subject. The surprising thing he finds out is no one had written a book on army hospitals in NC.



Doctors and medical staff are something we don't usually talk about when discussing the War of Northern Aggression. The doctors of the time had to rely on local citizens to help with the wounded and infirm, and many Southern women felt it was their patriotic duty to work as nurses in those hospitals. "Never, never, never believe any war will be smooth and easy," Winston Churchill is quoted as saying 70 years after the Southern states seceded from the Union, aptly invalidating the commonly held misconception that

Continued on page 54

Army of Northern Virginia



On Memorial Day, **Lee-Jackson Camp 1**, Richmond, VA, held its annual Memorial Day program in the Confederate War Memorial Chapel on the grounds of the Virginia Museum. The featured speaker was Bobby Lamb, Vietnam veteran and Camp 1 historian. Also on the program were members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Colors were presented by the **W. C. Wickham Camp 2250**, Mechanicsville, VA, color guard.



Recently members of **16th South Carolina Vols. Camp 36**, Greenville, SC, placed 450 flags on the graves of Veterans for Confederate Memorial Day at Springwood Cemetery in Greenville, Cedar Shoals Baptist Church in Greenville County, and Taylor's Family cemetery, all in Greenville County. Pictured from left, 1st Lt. Commander Melvin Alexander, David Bailey, Commander Rob Astin, Joey Cartee, Mark Poag, and Past Commander Frank Tucker.



Two new members were sworn in at Cedar Hill Cemetery by the **13th VA Mechanized Cavalry Camp 9**, Norfolk, VA.



SC Division Commander left, presents Cecil Goforth, center, with his Real Grandson Medal at the SC Division Reunion. **Captain Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, Command Lamar Guest assists in the presentation.



John Thomas Ashley Camp 43, Honea Path, SC, members Craig Stephenson and Mark Gambrell placed flags for upcoming Confederate Memorial Day.



At the **Litchfield Camp 132**, Conway, SC, Christmas Party, pictured from left, SC Division Commander Perry Smith, ANV Councilman Randy Burbage, SCV Lt. CIC Tony Griffin, Commander-in-Chief Donnie Kennedy, ANV Commander Jamie Graham, and ANV Chief of Staff Mike Pullen.

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



As seen at their wedding reception at the SC Cotton Museum in Bishopville, SC on October 19, 2024, groom Compatriot Ezekiel Woodward of **Wade Hampton Camp 273**, Columbia, SC and bride Kathleen Mayes Hines, daughter of Richard T. Hines, former Camp Commander of **Jeff Davis Camp 305**, VA Division.



The Ringgold Battery was at the Halifax Heritage Festival in South Boston, VA, providing living history and cannon salutes. The Ringgold Battery is composed of the **Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828**, Callands, VA and the **Stuart-Hairston Camp 515**, Bassett, VA. This was their second year and they are a fan favorite.



Commanders of **Stonewall Camp 380**, Portsmouth, VA, attended the 2024 Lee-Jackson Banquet. From left, Commander Shane Reason, Commander Emeritus Tom Goodrich, Charter Commander Lindsay Boone, Past Commander William Morris, II and Past Commander Howard Tabor.



Charles Hinson was inducted as a new member of the **Columbus County Volunteers Camp 794**, Whiteville, NC. Pictured from left, Adjutant William Thompson, Hinson and Camp Commander Travis Jester.



Goldsboro Rifles Camp 760, Goldsboro, NC, welcomes new member Brandon Ferguson.



Hanover Dragoons Camp 827, Hanover, VA, has started participating in the Adopt-a-Highway program. Their highway stretch is on the main road which travels from General Williams C Wickham's house, Hickory Hill, to the Hanover Courthouse. Pictured from left, Jim Perkins, Adjutant/Treasurer Rob Millikin, Harrison Smith, 1st Lt Commander Brian Jones, Tim Sanders, Mike Tyler and Commander Ray Walton.

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



Two members of the **Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828**, Callands, VA, received Life Membership Certificates and Pins to the VA Division. Pictured from left, Chaplain Wayne Phipps Commander Ricky Pritchett and Eugene Weldon.



Members of the **Fort Sumter Camp 1269**, Charleston, SC, gathered on Confederate Memorial Day at the Defenders of Charleston Monument. Each member present stated his Confederate Ancestor's name, rank, unit and a brief detail of their service to the Confederacy to ensure they are not forgotten. Camp Commander Robinson also recited the names of Camp Members who had answered their Last Roll since Memorial Day 2023.



Charles Q. Petty Camp 872, Gastonia, NC, member Bob Bigger stands at grave of his great-great-grandfather, 3rd Sgt. Moses Andrew Bigger, 1st SC Volunteer Cavalry under the leadership of Captain Robin Jones at the Bethel Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Clover, SC.



Maryland Line CSA Camp 1741, Bowie, MD, Commander Tom Dale presents Daniel Bassett the prize from the drawing for an 1862 52-caliber Gwyn & Campbell Carbine.



Mrs. Mary of Ladies of Liberty, along with Camp Commander John Fisher, Color Sgt. Craig Thompkins and Guardian Director Paul Flanagan of the **Horry Rough and Readys Camp 1026**, Myrtle Beach, SC, placed four Southern Iron Crosses of Honor at Elliott Cemetery in Horry County, SC.



The officers of the **Burke Tigers Camp 2162**, Valdese, NC, with special guest speaker Michael C. Hardy.



Army of Northern Virginia



New member Adam Hare is inducted to the **Gen. William Dorsey Pender Camp 1916**, Wilson, NC. Adam is joining under his ancestor Simon Hare who was a private in Co. K, 61st NC Infantry Regiment.



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, member John Sheets is pictured at Finn's Point National Cemetery honoring Andrew Jackson Sheets, Co. D, 50th VA Infantry who died at Ft. Delaware September 23, 1863.



High Bridge Camp 1581, Farmville, VA, members in front of Stonewall Jackson's grave on Lee Jackson Day.



Gordonsville Grays Camp 2301, Gordonsville, VA, member Gary Freix received his membership certificate from Commander Luke McDonald.



Robert Mace is the newest member of the **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville NC. Pictured from left, Robert Mace, and Camp Commander Sonny Cook.



Camp members from the **Col. John B. Palmer Camp 1946**, Burnsville NC, recently flagged Confederate graves in Yancey County, NC, and got together for a fellowship lunch afterwards.

Army of Tennessee



Dr. Richard Marksbury speaks to the **Raphael Semmes Camp 11**, Mobile, AL, in his Lee-Davis high school football jersey.



Sam Miller and Jim Roper, members of **Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87**, Knoxville, TN, cleaned the military marker of PFC James E. Manuel at Solway Church of God in Knoxville as part of their C.E.R.T training. PFC Manuel died in England on March 20, 1945 of wounds received in battle.



Members of the **James Keeling Camp 52**, Bristol, TN, marched in the Bristol, VA/TN Veterans Parade with Samuel Campbell in his General George Washington uniform.



Isham G. Harris Camp 109, Paris, TN, held its first Confederate Memorial Day service since their recharter in November 2021. Pictured from left, Jim Davis, Camp Commander Rick Revel, Graves Committee chair Wesley Frank and Treasurer Tommy Swor.



The 48th Annual Capt. Henry Wirz Memorial Service, sponsored by the **Alexander H. Stephens Camp 78**, Americus, GA, was held in the Village Hall in the town of Andersonville. More than 100 visitors attended from at least five different states (Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Florida). Pastor John Weaver from Fitzgerald was the guest speaker and gave a dynamic talk to the large crowd attending. He discussed the Capt. Wirz Trial and how it was a travesty of justice.



Jack Cowart awards James King of the **Lt. Col. Thomas M. Nelson Camp 141**, Albany, GA, an SCV Commendation Medal for Meritorious Service.

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



Emma Sansom Camp 253, Gadsden, AL, Sergeant-at-Arms Larry Weeks with their two newest members, Todd Isaac and Justin McGlathery. Todd joined under his ancestor Private James Hill, 5th GA Reserves and Justin with John H. Blanks Co. E, 34th AL Infantry



Members of the **Pvt. August Braddy Camp 385**, Troy, AL, received "The Charge" by its newest member, Compatriot David Dewberry.



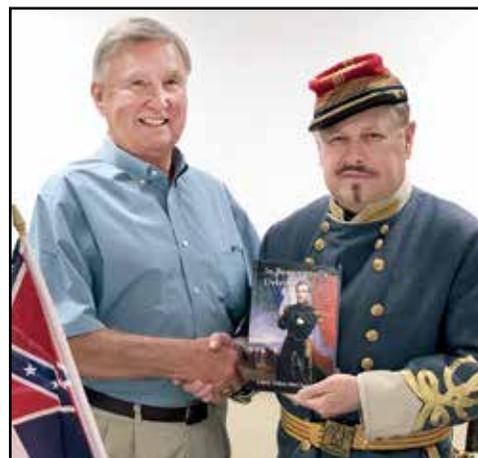
Col. Alfred Johnston Camp 276, Benton, KY, members pose with their namesake, Col. Alfred Johnston at the Bethlehem Cemetery in Marshall County, KY.



Sam Davis Camp 596, Beauvoir, Biloxi, MS, Commander Ben Lamey, presents Mike Lacey of WLOX- TV 13 with the A.J. Frankz Media Award, for his news coverage for SCV and Beauvoir events for many years. From left, Richard Randazzo, Donnie McFall, Dale O'Neal, Hudon Wolfe, Mike Lacy and Commander Lamey.



Dennis Brown of the **Colonel W. P. Rogers Camp 321**, Corinth, MS, was elected the new Division Commander of the great state of Mississippi.



The **Attala Yellow Jackets Camp 663**, Kosciusko, MS, heard former Past Commander-in-Chief Larry McCluney (right), also known as P.G.T. Beauregard, give a program based on his new Book *In Defense of Beauregard*. Camp Commander Jimmy Atwood is at left.

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



General Robert H. Hatton Camp 723, Lebanon, TN, set record attendance recently at their annual Confederate Memorial Service. TN State Senator Mark Pody received the prestigious Robert E. Lee Award for his outstanding service to the SCV. Senator Janice Bowling was the keynote speaker.



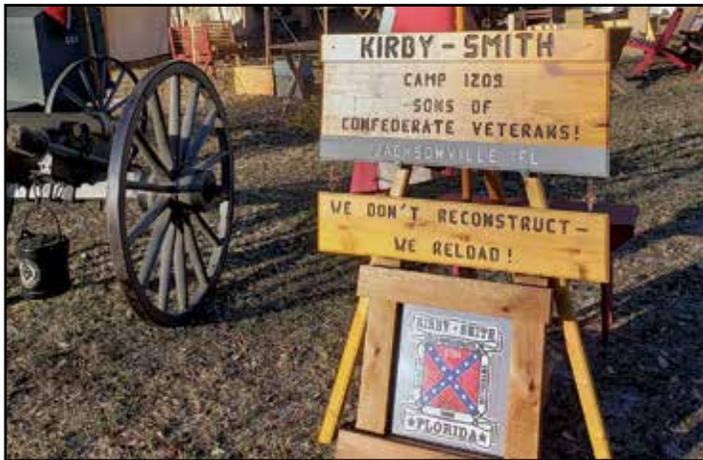
Members of the McLeod Moring Camp 1386, Swainsboro, GA and the Ogeechee Rifles Camp 941, Statesboro, GA, with assistance from the Order of Confederate Rose Heritage Roses 15, as well as members of Troop 5, Sons of Confederate Veterans Mechanized Cavalry, joined together to bring Christmas to needy families in Bulloch and Emanuel Counties.



Ronald Kaita tells of the Battle of Marianna, FL, during a recent meeting of the Colonel William C. Oates Camp 809, Dothan, AL. This was the largest battle near Dothan where Camp 809 is located.



Tilghman-Beauregard Camp 1460, Mayfield, KY, swears in newest member, Casey Stephens, at a recent camp meeting.



During the 159th anniversary reenactment of the Battle of Olustee (or Ocean Pond), Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville, FL, led the charge for the SCV with a camp which included cannon, a half scale replica of the submarine *H.L. Hunley*, and a recruitment booth which produced a number of potential new SCV members.



The members of the Decatur Grays Camp 1689, Bainbridge, GA, welcome their two newest members, David Grubbs, Jr. and Greg Sickmon, shown with Camp Commander John Fisher, center.



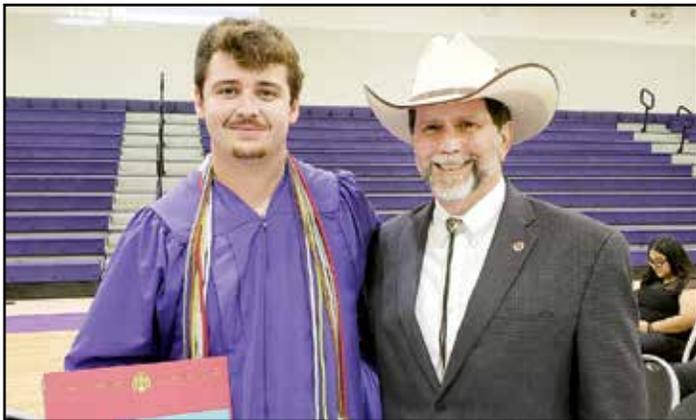
Army of Tennessee



Colonel John H. Baker Camp 1705, Zebulon, GA, member Joe Mangham hosted the meeting where they received their newest member, Mr. Ned West, presented by Camp Commander Roy Butts, Jr.



Lt. Lovett Allen Tully Camp 2071, Colquitt, GA, first Guardian in the camp Felix Tabb, receives pin and certificate given by Guardian Chairman David Lovering.



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 Will Jones with his award.



The Buckhead-Fort Lawton Brigade Camp 2102, Millen, GA, recently represented the SCV in the City of Millen's annual "Fair on the Square Parade." Adjutant James Saxon towed the camp's US Model 1841 12-Pounder Field Howitzer and limber, which was accompanied by, from left, Compatriot Larry Fleming, Sergeant-at-Arms Ben Graham, and Historian Steve Rathbun, wearing uniforms which were historically accurate for artillery units in the Southeast Georgia area.

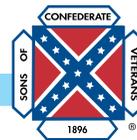


Jonathan Papanikolaou is the most recent friend of the Maj. William M. Footman Camp 1950, Fort Myers, FL. From left, adjutant Gerald Shell, Jonathan Papanikolaou and Camp Commander Ross Barnett.



Pvt. Eldridge Riley Camp 2347, Calvert City, KY, presents a donation to the local Martha's Vineyard food drive in Paducah, KY.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



Members of **Beauregard Camp 130**, New Orleans, LA, and family recently visited the Baton Rouge Capitol Park museum where Gen. Beauregard's personal Battle Flag is on prominent display. It is one of the original Battle Flags made by the Carey sisters.



Congratulations to the **W. W. Heartsill Camp 314**, Marshall, TX, as the Superior Camp within the Army of the Trans-Mississippi Department at the 2024 National Reunion. Pictured from left, Sergeant-at-Arms T. J. Hennigan, TX Division Commander Michael Hurley and Camp Commander Bill Elliott.



Commander Robert Crook of the **John Bell Hood Camp 1208**, Los Angeles, CA, presented the *H. L. Hunley* Award to JROTC Cadet Luis Perez at his graduation from Jordan High School.



The **Brigadier General John T. Hughes Camp 614**, Independence, MO, was proud to posthumously award the Southern Cross of Honor to the Reverend Father Richard Rudd, a longtime Hughes Camp member and Camp Chaplain Emeritus, on behalf of his ancestor Private Robert Porter Cowsert, who honorably served in Co. C, 3rd MO Volunteer Infantry, MO State Guard. Presenting the award is Hughes Camp Commander Sam Stanton, on the right.



Loy Mauch, **James M. Keller Camp 648**, Hot Springs, AR, placing a Battle Flag at a monument and cenotaph honoring CSA Col. Richard Alexander Smith at Dean Cemetery in Edinburgh, Scotland.



At the Good Ole' Days Parade in Marthaville, LA, camps taking part were the **Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor Camp 1308**, Shreveport, LA; **Sabine Rifles Camp 2057**, Many, LA; and the **Capt. James Bryan Camp 1390**, Lake Charles, LA.

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



Col. Sherod Hunter Camp 1525, Phoenix, AZ, hosted the annual Lee-Jackson Day luncheon in Phoenix for the AZ Division. 26 people were in attendance including all three UDC chapters of Arizona and Verna Maleski, National President of the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War.



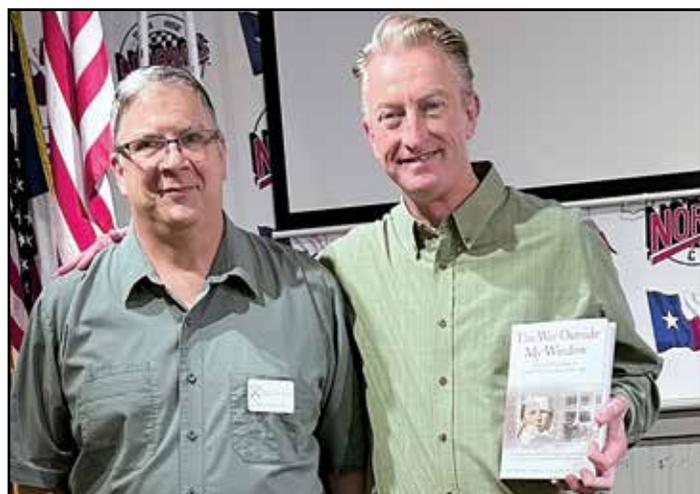
Members of **Beauregard Camp 130**, New Orleans, LA; **Allen Camp 133**, Baton Rouge, LA; **Ward Camp 1971**, Farmerville, LA and **Washington Rifles Camp 2211**, Franklinton, LA; marched in the annual Port Allen, LA, Veterans Day Parade. The SCV unit is always popular with the crowds, especially when the rifle detail fires volleys along the route.



Pictured from left are **Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920**, Johnson County, KS, outgoing Commander Matt Sewell, 2022 Key Battery Award Winner Lawson Rener, and new Commander Walt Schley at their Lee-Jackson Banquet.



Pictured from left, at a recent meeting of **Terry's Texas Rangers Camp 1937**, Cleburne, TX, are Tim Boyte - Silver Cross for Meritorious Service, Doug Gulley - Bronze Cross for Meritorious Service and Camp Commander Steve Wells.



Members of the **William H. L. Wells Camp 1588**, Plano, TX, had a great meeting with special guest Jeff Chetham who gave a presentation on an interesting diary. Wonderful and funny man, great supporter of the Southern cause.



Terry's Texas Rangers Camp 1937, Cleburne, TX; **Captain Walter T Saxon Camp 1982**, Hico, TX and **Neeley's Roughnecks** participated in the 21st Annual Pioneer Days at the Chisholm Trail Museum in Cleburne. Pictured from left, Tim Boyte, Roy Williams, James Ed-dins, Steve Willis, Bandy Kannon, Robert Miller, Lisa Kannon, Cody Rhodes, Teresa Davis, Tracy Oaks, D. W. Davis, Doug Gulley, Wes Neeley, Suzanne Carl, Sam Daggett, Steve Boone, Brooks Bowman, Sue Neeley and Steve Wells.

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



New members James Howard and Caleb Stonewall Anakin Jackson were sworn in as new members in the **Albert Sydney Johnston Camp 2048**, Tehachapi, CA, at the recent Division reunion. The Division Commander and camp officers presided over the ceremony.



Members of the **Lt. Alexander Cameron Camp 2226**, Greenville, TX, held a ceremony to swear in grandsons of Camp Commander Mike Pierce. In the middle are new members Kolten and Kyle Pierce and in front is the camp's new Cadet, Reiner, "Single Shot" Pierce. At left is member Nathan Pierce, father of Kyle and Kolten and at right is Commander Pierce.



Louisiana Compatriots from the NW and SW Brigades marched in the Sabine Freestate Parade in Florien, LA. Camps represented were **Sabine Rifles 2057**, Many, LA; **Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor Camp 1308**, Shreveport, LA and the **Capt. James Bryan 1390**, Lake Charles, LA.



Members of the **Medina Grey's Camp 2254**, Hondo, TX, at the Christmas in God's Country Parade in Hondo.



1st Lt. Jesse Page Camp 2351, Boerne, TX, 2nd Lt. Commander Dalton Hand was presented with a \$100 check and Certificate of Recognition by UDC Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter 2060 President Rita Schimpff for winning the UDC TX Division Essay Contest.



Major Thomas R. Livingston Camp 2327, Carthage, MO, installed and dedicated a military headstone for Pvt. David G. Anderson, Co. F, Searcy's Missouri Sharpshooters, at Oronogo, MO.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



TX Division members attend the Charter Ceremony for the **Salt Works Camp 2353**, Lampasas, TX.



Pictured from left, **TX Division** Commander Michael Hurley and **TN Division** Commander John Blankenship at the dedication by the Texas Historical Commission of the Texas Monument at the Battlefield in Franklin, TN.



Members of the Hurley Family attended the dedication of the Confederate Iron Cross for their ancestor Edwin Stone Collins, Private, Staunton Hill (VA) Light Artillery. Front row from left, J. J. Hurley, TX Division Commander Michael Hurley, 3rd Vice-President General of the United Daughters of the Confederacy Tami Hurley. Back row from left, Bill Hurley, **Walker's Greyhounds Camp 2338**, Tyler, TX, Chris Hurley, member of **W.W. Heartsill Camp 314**, Marshall, TX.



Members and Color Guard of the **General Sterling Price Camp 145**, St. Louis, MO, and the **Brig. General Stand Watie Camp 2300**, St. Charles County, MO, attended a Confederate Memorial Service and Dedication of Headstones for the Bull Brothers: Lt. Col. John Payne Bull and Sgt. William Bull at Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, MO.



Pictured at the **OK Division** reunion are the Kennedy brothers with current ATM Commander JC Hanna, Mrs. Hanna, OK Division Commander Virgil Chain and OK Lt. Commander Kevin Easterling. The camp presented a new division flag for the Division and for the SCV national museum at Elm Springs for representation of the Indian Territory during the War.



General James H. McBride Camp 632, Springfield, MO, Commander Ron McBride welcomes new member Garrett Koger to the camp.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

Woodall Bridge Camp 296
Hartselle
Randy Vann Cato, Jr.

Pvt. Augustus Braddy Camp 385
Troy
Rodney Wade Outlaw

Maj. John C. Hutto Camp 443
Jasper
Donald Wayne May

Thomas Jefferson Denney Camp 1442
Cullman
Casey D. Stewart

Covington Rifles Camp 1586
Andalusia
Christopher Evan Watley

Dekalb Rifles Camp 1824
Sylvania
Derek Van Hancock
Hunter Van Hancock

Fort Blakeley Camp 1864
Baldwin County
Willie D. Lowery

The Tallassee Armory Guards Camp 1921
Tallassee
Ethan Michael Jones

CALIFORNIA

Father A. J. Ryan-San Diego Camp 302
San Diego
Hugh Pence Parsons

Gen. Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804
Fresno
Andrew Scott Branscom

FLORIDA

Kirby Smith Camp 1209
Jacksonville
Charles Jackson Barber
Jimmy Charles Barber

Lt. Francis Calvin Morgan Boggess Camp 2150
Everglades City
David Michael Lincoln, Sr.
David Michael Lincoln, Jr.
Richard G. Whitesell

GEORGIA

Clement A. Evans Camp 64
Waycross
Jerry Lonney Driggers

Thomson Guards Camp 91
Thomson
Merek Brandon Shoob

Lt. Col. Thomas M. Nelson Camp 141
Albany
Hunter James Michael

Tattnall Invincibles Camp 154
Reidsville
Bernie Anderson
Lee H. Smith

Col. William H. Stiles-Warren Akin Camp 670
Cartersville
Timothy R. Mitcham

General Stand Watie Camp 915
Calhoun
Thomas Russell Miller, III

Lt. James T. Woodward Camp 1399
Warner Robins
Elliot Nathaniel Preston Adams

52nd Georgia Regiment Camp 1418
Cleveland
Ethan James Hopper

Matthew Talbot Nunnally Camp 1671
Monroe
Benjamin Adam Witcher

Col. John H. Baker Camp 1705
Zebulon
Charles Ward "Chad" Brooks, IV
Michael Slade Gregory
Michael Aaron Gregory
Ben Claude Howell
Brian Mullis

Heard Rangers Camp 1996
Franklin
Chris Hayes

Georgia Division HQ Camp 2200
Moultrie
Donald Lamar Ariail
Steven J. Ballew
Nathan Dickey
Joshua John Bell Franklin
Lee Johnston, III
Thomas Lee Parris
James E. Reagin, Jr.
Dawson Romines

CSS Chattahoochee Camp 2314
Donalsonville
Francis Irving Brooks
Ben Dozier
Joel Greene

KANSAS

Maj. Thomas J. Key Camp 1920
Johnson County
Edward Dale Walters

South Kansas Camp 2064
Wichita
Ryan James Springer

KENTUCKY

Col. Alfred Johnston Camp 276
Benton
Seamus McFly Dingman

Gen. Lloyd Tilghman Camp 1495
Paducah
Allen D. Emerson

Edward Fletcher Arthur Camp 1783
Corbin
William Reid Brewer

LOUISIANA

Charles D. Dreux Camp 110
New Orleans
Joseph Owen Kuebell, III

Beauregard Camp 130
New Orleans
Wilton Watson Barron

Sabine Rifles Camp 2057
Many
Conner Wade Brown
Kenneth E. Leach
John Wilburn Procell
Scott Fredrick Procell

MARYLAND

Harry W. Gilmor Camp 1388
Baltimore
John Spencer Leitzel

MISSOURI

Brig. Gen. Mosby Monroe Parsons Camp 718
Jefferson City
David Yossi Snellen

Brigadier General Chief Stand Watie Camp 2300
St. Charles County
George Cornell
Jeffrey Richard Moore

MISSISSIPPI

Samuel H. Powe Camp 255
Waynesboro
Billy George Stevens

Col. William P. Rogers Camp 321
Corinth
John Matthew Roberts

**Captain John M. Bradley
Camp 384
Louisville**
Michael Eugene Coleman

**9th Mississippi Cavalry Camp
1748
Lucedale**
Samuell Russell Jones, Jr.

**Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee's
Caledonia Rifles Camp 2140
Caledonia**
Winston Dewayne Stockman

**Greene County Gaines
Warriors Camp 2215
Leakesville**
Keaton Daniel Smith

**Shieldsboro Rifles Camp
2263
Bay St. Louis**
Justin W. Calhoun

**The Rankin Greys Camp 2278
Florence**
Chris Kent

NORTH CAROLINA

**47th Regiment NC Troops
Camp 166
Wake Forest**
Richard Davis Hartsfield, III

**Rowan Rifles Camp 405
Salisbury**
Taylor Francis Walsh

**Maj. Charles Q. Petty Camp
872
Gastonia**
David Sloan Forbes

**Col. Charles F. Fisher Camp
813
Graham**
Elmer Dee Gauldin

**Smithfield Light Infantry
Camp 1466
Smithfield**
Raymond Earl Autry

**Col. William F. Martin Camp
1521
Elizabeth City**
Clark Leslie Bowman
Samuel Sykes Davis, III

**Yadkin Gray Eagles Camp
1765
Yadkinville**
Steven Scott Mathews
Michael Keith Parks
Cameron Lee Stephenson

**Edenton Bell Battery Camp
2355
Edenton**
Kermit Leary Layton, Jr.
Carey Yates Parrish, III

NEVADA

**Lt. Dixon-CSS Hunley Camp
2016
Sparks**
John William Downs

NEW YORK

**Miss Constance Cary Camp
1913
Gloversville**
Andrew Casey Taylor

OKLAHOMA

**Indian Territory Camp 892
Poteau**
Joey Allen Watkins

SOUTH CAROLINA

**Secession Camp 4
Charleston**
Bryan R. Gary
Joe Stephen Melton
Howard Duncan Sharman, III

**16th South Carolina Regiment
Camp 36
Greenville**
Santiago Holder
James Lee Litton
Scott Lee Litton

**Colonel Joseph Norton Camp
45
Seneca**
Phillip Michael Waters

**2nd SC Regiment Pickens
Camp 71
Pickens**
Brennan M. Brooks
Karl Enfinger

**Col. Olin M. Dantzler Camp 73
Orangeburg**
Stuart Blair Legare'

**Captain Moses Wood Camp
125
Gaffney**
Larry Wayne Mabry

**Fort Sumter Camp 1269
Charleston**
William Heyward Bonner
Christopher Raymond Davis
Christopher Stephen Delpit
Jonathan Scott Porter

**Palmetto Sharp Shooters
Camp 1428
Anderson**
Charles Eugene Ketron, II

**General John Bratton Camp
1816
Winnsboro**
Donald H. Taylor

TENNESSEE

**Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp
87
Knoxville**
Aaron Brandon Jones

**John R. Massey Camp 152
Fayetteville/Lincoln Co.**
Teddy Garland Boswell, Jr.

**Capt. William H. McCauley
Camp 260
Dickson County**
Larry Wayne Hillis

**Maj. Gen. William D. McCain
HQ Camp 584
Columbia**
Gary Lee Rainey

**Gen. George Gibbs Dibrell
Camp 875
Sparta**
Kenneth David Dabbs

**James M. Saufley Camp 929
Clarkrange**
Thomas Fellows, Jr.
Charles Asher Martin
William Ronald Ogletree

**Jim Davis Camp 1425
Lafayette**
Terry Douglas Howser

**Battle of Shiloh Camp 1454
Shiloh**
Freddie Louis Wright

**Gainesboro Invincibles Camp
1685
Gainesboro**
Michael A. Pippin

**Dillard-Judd Camp 1828
Cookeville**
Matthew Inyart
John Henry Raymond Lankford
Bentley Randall Jordan
Lankford

**Rawdon-Spears Camp 2113
Summertown**
John Patrick Edwards

**2nd Lt. William Moore Bain
Camp 2333
Cleveland**
Jeffrey Lance Blackburn
John Clyde Blackburn
Richard Charles Blair

TEXAS

**John B. Hood Camp 50
Galveston**
Jeffrey Howard King
Frank Barrow Reedy
Christopher Nathan Vandijk

**Albert Sidney Johnston
Camp 67
Houston**
Daryl Gene Lott

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

**Capt. Jesse Amason Camp
Camp 282
Center**
Frank Allen Hudspeth

**H. B. Granbury Camp 427
Granbury**
David P. Bradagan
Kerry Bullard

**Kaufman Guards Camp 965
Terrell**
Donal Faye Sparrow

**Gen. Jerome B. Robertson
Camp 992
Brenham**
Ronald Ray Fathauer

**Dunn-Holt-Midkiff Camp 1441
Midland**
Bradley Scott Burt

**2nd Texas Frontier District
Camp 1904
De Leon**
Warren Dub Cate

**Terry's Texas Rangers Camp
1937
Cleburne**
Jackie Earl Barnett

**John H. Reagan Camp 2156
Palestine**
Taylor K. Carter

**Salt Works Camp 2353
Lampasas**
Eric Jay Norman

VIRGINIA

**The Old Brunswick Camp 512
Lawrenceville**
Samuel Alexander Thomas

**R. E. Lee Camp 726
Alexandria**
Curtis Lee Byron, Jr.
Charles Edward Jones
Marvin Edward Thomas, Jr.

**Frank Stringfellow Camp 822
Fairfax**
Thomas Kuklish

**Turner Ashby Camp 1567
Winchester**
Charles Owen Craun

**Matthew Fontaine Maury
Camp 1722
Fredericksburg**
Charles Vernon Fleming, Jr.

**Brandy Rifles Co. E Camp
1918
Culpeper**
Roger Davis Caudle

**Gordonsville Grays Camp
2301
Gordonsville**
Frederick Douglas Hurst

WEST VIRGINIA

**Lt. Col. Elihu Hutton Camp
569
Beverly**
James Alvin Wilson, Jr.



Welcome to our newest Life Members

Name	Division	Camp
Paul Williams	WV	199
Willard Barnes, IV	GA	16
Marvin Thomas, Jr.	VA	726
Glenn Williamson	VA	581
Allen Lawrence	LA	1308
Michael B. Jones	VA	1702
Stanley Warrick	NY	985
James Walker	VA	1722
Richard Modine	FL	1595

Name	Division	Camp
Matthew Craven	NC	813
Craig Roberts	NC	310
Edgerton Watson, Jr.	NC	310
Charles Jones	VA	726
Gaylan Lane	TN	87
John Brinson	FL	1209
David Brown, Jr.	TN	87
Robert Hullender	TN	2209



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Richard Crockett Messick

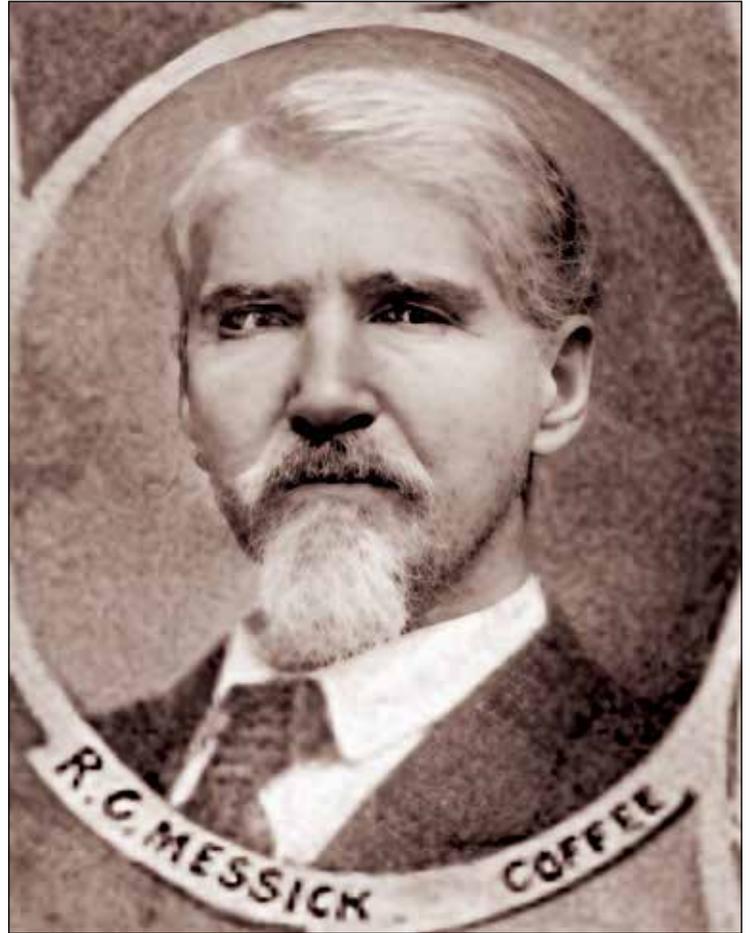
By John Wade, third Great Grandson

Richard Crockett Messick was born February 8, 1841 in the Beech Grove community within the rolling hills of Coffee County, Tennessee. As a farm laborer on his father's farm, he embraced the patriotic fervor of secession which gripped Coffee County, and he enlisted on May 15, 1861 in Captain Armstrong's Company G, of the 17th Tennessee Volunteer Infantry. The fresh recruits walked to Camp Harris in nearby Franklin County to conduct military drills, and training.

The 17th soon rendezvoused at Camp Trousdale in Sumner County, and was mustered into the Provisional Army of Tennessee. In the month of August, 1861, the Regiment was officially accepted into Confederate service. The first action experienced by the Regiment was at Rock Castle, Kentucky. The 914 soldiers of the 17th were armed with outdated flintlock muskets, which placed them at a great disadvantage upon the field. The Regiment was later armed with English muskets at Corinth, Mississippi. Private Messick participated in the battles of Corinth, Perryville and Munfordville, Kentucky.

At the Battle of Murfreesboro, the 17th had 598 men engaged, and suffered 246 casualties. According to family, Private Messick distinguished himself at the Battle of Chickamauga, where his Regiment had 130 soldiers killed out of 249 who were engaged. After this great victory, the 17th Tennessee was transferred to the Army of Northern Virginia by General Longstreet.

On June 17th, 1864, Private Messick was captured in the trenches surrounding Petersburg, Virginia. From Camp Elmira, New York, Messick was exchanged on February 25, 1865. He rejoined his Regiment, and went right back into the fray! However, on April 4, 1865, Private Messick was captured again at Amelia Courthouse, Virginia.



He remained a prisoner of war at Point Lookout, Maryland until May of 1865.

In 1895, as a Confederate Veteran, Messick ran for office to represent Coffee County in the Tennessee State House. Upon election, he supported a bill for the construction of a mental asylum for African-American patients. Until this point, these afflicted patients were being held in the State Penitentiary. Messick also proposed a bill to ban concealed weapons within city limits. Messick stated, "Guns put good men in the graveyard, and poor men in the jailhouse."

Private Messick died on March 24, 1915, and is buried in Beech Grove, Tennessee.



Lincoln's War On Northern Sovereignty

By Jerry C. Brewer

Obsessed with subjugating the South, Lincoln not only made war upon the Confederacy, but upon his own people in the North. In a swift move to silence Northern critics of his war, he suspended Constitutional rights in the United States only a month after he was inaugurated.

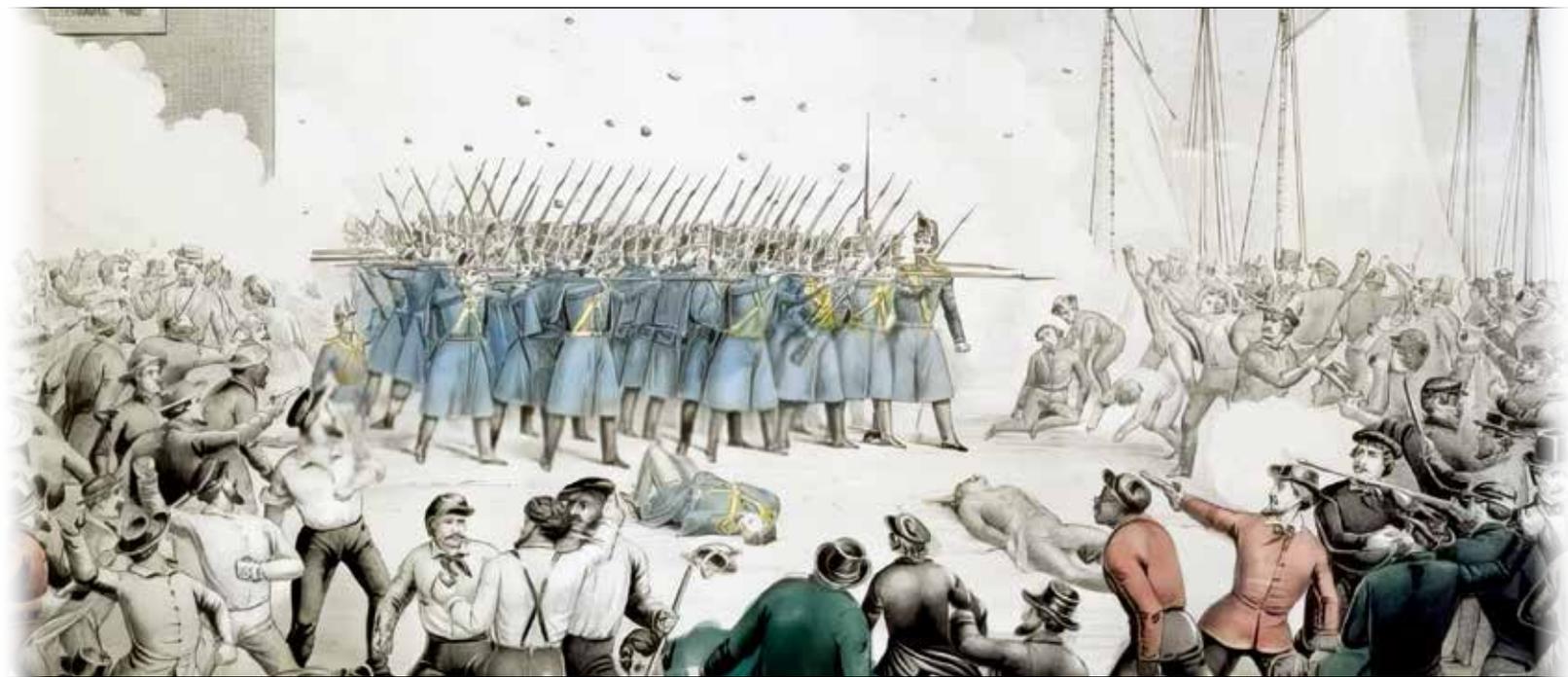
*The writ of habeas corpus was embodied in England's charter of freedom, the Magna Carta, and allowed for a prisoner of state to be released from prison by following established legal procedures. It is a most important ingredient of the rule of law in a free country that protects citizens from arbitrary arrest and imprisonment by the state for political reasons. American citizens accused of crimes have a constitutional right to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with witnesses against them, to bring witnesses in their favor, and to have the assistance of legal counsel. On April 27, 1861, Lincoln decided that such constitutional freedoms were no longer necessary and ordered the military to enforce his suspension of them. This suspension remained in effect for Lincoln's entire administration.*¹

*In May 1861 a special election was held to fill ten empty seats in the Maryland House of Delegates. The men elected were all leading industrialists, physicians, judges, and lawyers from Baltimore. But because they were suspected of harboring secessionist sympathies, most of them were arrested (without being charged) and sent to military prisons without trial, while a few of them fled.*²

No one was exempt from Lincoln's anti-constitutional crusade to root out and punish all opposition to his scheme of empire — not even members of Congress, or the Judiciary. Responding to Lincoln's call for 75,000 militia troops to invade the South, the 6th Massachusetts Regiment marched through Baltimore on its way to change trains to Washington.

Marylanders, who were sympathetic to the South, objected, and a riot broke out resulting in a number of troops and civilians killed. In the aftermath of the riot, both the Baltimore mayor and Maryland's governor declared they would permit no more federal troops to pass through their state. Incensed by their announcements, Lincoln suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* in Maryland. Consequently, Lieutenant John Merryman, an officer in a Maryland Cavalry unit, was arrested and imprisoned for allegedly impeding federal troop movements in Maryland. When he appealed for release on a writ of *habeas corpus*, his appeal was refused. In response, United States Chief Justice Roger Taney ruled Lincoln's suspension of *habeas corpus* was illegal and only Congress had such power. Lincoln ignored Taney's ruling and retaliated by ordering an arrest warrant to be issued for Taney. Lincoln later rescinded his order when a controversy arose over who would serve the warrant.

Lincoln's wrath was felt by other critics in high places. William M. Merrick, associate justice of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, was placed under house arrest in 1861 when he defied Lincoln's suspension of *habeas corpus* by issuing the writ. Another of Lincoln's targets was Ohio Congressman Clement L. Vallandigham, an anti-war Northern Democrat who criticized Lincoln's policies — especially his denial of Constitutional rights. General Ambrose Burnside, who was commander of the Ohio Military District, issued his infamous Order No. 38 in 1861 declaring that no toleration would be entertained for those expressing sympathy with the Confederacy. In a speech following Burnside's order, Vallandigham again criticized Lincoln's prosecution of the war against the South. Four days later the Congressman was arrested for violating Burnside's order, held



6th Massachusetts Regiment marched through Baltimore on April 19, 1861.

without writ of *habeas corpus*, tried by a military tribunal, and deported to Canada. He was saved from imprisonment only by Lincoln's fear of making him a martyr.

So far as Lincoln was concerned, the Bill of Rights no longer existed. He not only interfered with State governments, orchestrated local elections and denied accused persons the writ of *habeas corpus*, he also targeted the press in violation of the First Amendment.

Lincoln saw anyone who disagreed with him as a possible 'traitor.' This included dozens of prominent newspaper editors and owners who, while in favor of the Union, were critical of Lincoln and his policies. That, of course, is why they were imprisoned. Lincoln's response to such dissent was to shut down dozens of newspapers and arrest and imprison their editors. On February 2, 1862, the Federal government began censoring all telegraph communication in the United States as well.

... In May 1861 the Journal of Commerce published a list of more than a hundred Northern newspapers that had editorialized against going to war. The Lincoln administration responded by ordering the Postmaster General to deny these papers mail delivery. At that time, nearly all newspaper deliveries were made by mail, so this action put every one of the papers out of circulation. Some of them resumed publication after promising not

*to criticize the Lincoln government.*³

Lincoln's usurpation of Constitutional powers during the War Between The States is unparalleled in American history. Not even John Adams, with his Alien and Sedition Acts, could compare with the absolute rule of Lincoln and his Republican Party over the Union from 1861 onward.

*The administration protected itself from criminal prosecution for depriving so many citizens of their constitutional rights by orchestrating the passage of an 'indemnity act' in 1863 which placed the president, his cabinet, and the military above the law with regard to unconstitutional and arbitrary arrests. This law was at odds with the centuries-old principle that no man (especially a government official) is above the law. ... The indemnity law (sponsored by Pennsylvania Representative Thaddeus Stevens) never received enough votes from the US Senate to become law; the presiding officer of the Senate simply declared the law valid, adjourned the Senate, and let the dissenters voice their protests.*⁴

The abolition of Constitutional liberties in the North was starkly contrasted with the exercise of those same liberties in the South under the Confederate Constitution. Confederate President Jefferson Davis pointed that out in his Second Inaugural address.

Continued on page 60

NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Bank Debt Paid in Full

Gentlemen,

I am pleased to announce to the Sons of Confederate Veterans membership that the outstanding balance on the museum banknote is now fully paid! As of December 27, 2024, Heritage Bank of Columbia, TN, was paid \$885,516.54 to liquidate our obligation for this loan. This payment was made possible due to the generosity of anonymous benefactors.

While we all are very impressed and thankful for the generosity of our anonymous benefactors, their donations would not have been possible if not for the hard work and sacrifice of our members and friends. You, the members, have worked hard and sacrificed much to reduce a two-and-a-half million-dollar debt to less than one million dollars. Your willingness to do so much to reduce this debt assured our benefactors their generosity would not be a wasted effort. Our benefactors in essence matched the many donations made by our members and friends. The ongoing 21st Century Campaign is now opening the door for to the possibility for other donors to match your donations.

For several years, the SCV has been paying for two museum loans: a bank loan and a loan from our Brooks Medical Fund. The loan from the bank was the most troubling. The bank loan was due for renewal in July of this year. That renewal would have been at a substantially higher interest rate. This potential increase in cost would have hampered our efforts to protect our heritage and, therefore, was an issue which had to be dealt with. Paying off this loan became one of the GEC's highest priorities. The SCV can now use the ten to thirteen thousand dollars spent monthly on bank payments to initiate a robust campaign to promote the truth about the SCV and our honorable Confederate heritage. We now look forward to keeping our museum open on more weekends.

We still have a loan borrowed from "ourselves" via the Brooks Medical Fund. The payment on this loan is a fully budgeted item. The SCV will continue repaying this loan. Any increase in interest on the loan will be paid directly to the Brooks Medical Fund.

We are continuing the 21st Century Confederate Heroes Campaign and will use the additional funds to restore the Forrest Plaza, pay down the loan to the Brooks Fund, and assist in special projects to promote Southern heritage.

We are on the verge of a new and more robust defense of Southern heritage and, most importantly, VINDICATING the Cause for which our Confederate ancestors fought.

Deo Vindice,

Walter Donald Kennedy
Commander-in-Chief, SCV 2024-26

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

The Order of the Southern Cross Memorial Scholarship

This scholarship offered by The Order of the Southern Cross was established in memory of all the past members of the Order who have faithfully given their utmost to promote and preserve our Southern Heritage.

For more information, you can e-mail the Chairman of the Scholarship Committee, Mr. Brian Turner at OSCScholarships@protonmail.com and/or download an application at <https://orderofthesoutherncross.com/scholarship/>

Shipping address for Elm Springs has changed

Compatriots,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you,
Executive Director
Adam Southern



16th Annual Corinth Militaria & Civil War Show

*With items from the Revolutionary, Civil War,
WWI, WW2 periods and Indian Artifacts*

**March 21-22, 2025
Cross Roads Arena**

2800 South Harper Road, Corinth, MS

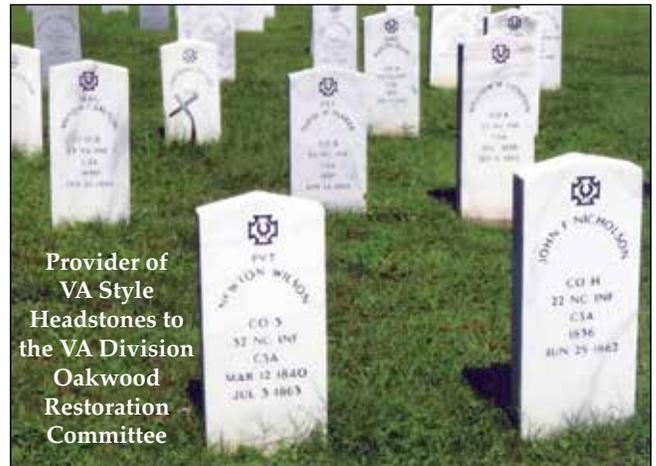
**Vendor
Information
Show/Sale
Tables \$70
Day of Show \$80**



Sponsored by Col. W.P. Rogers SCV Camp 321

**Friday 1 PM – 6:30 PM
Saturday 9 AM – 5 PM
Admission \$5
Children under 12 FREE
For more info contact
Show Coordinator
Mr. Dwight Johnson
Camp Adjutant
662-284-6125
dgenej@gmail.com**

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southernheritageproducts@gmail.com

BRINGING YOUR HISTORY TO LIFE

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history is more like the present.**



***I take digital black and white photographs
and create a vivid colorized copy.***



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**Lewis Hayes
864-809-3775
lewis_hayes@att.net
LJHayes.com**



**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.

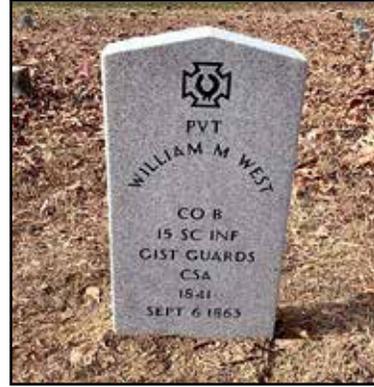
If your SCV Camp or 501(c)3 organization is seeking financial assistance to help fund a Confederate preservation project, we encourage you to contact the Chairman of our Grants Committee, Richard Smoot, at respln@flash.net or visit our website for more information.

Deo Vindice

www.orderofsoutherncross.com

Compatriots in South Carolina

There are more than 800 brave South Carolinians buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia, with no headstones to honor their sacrifice.



The Virginia Division and its Oakwood Restoration Committee respectfully challenge the South Carolina Division, its Camps, and Compatriots to consider sponsoring a headstone or headstones for your men. The Gen. States Rights Gist Camp 1451 has already started by providing headstones for 12 soldiers from Union County, SC. We have negotiated very good pricing with Southern Heritage Products and are able to provide the headstones for \$450 installed. These are Veterans Administration style upright granite headstones produced by a VA 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. 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

Books in Print

existed at the start of our second war for independence. Many Americans predicted a short lived conflict, not the bloody, drawn out struggle which ultimately transpired. Mid-nineteenth century North Carolina, and throughout the country for that matter, hospitals, as we know them today, did not exist. Before the war, female family members were the primary caregivers to the sick and requested a local physician to visit only if necessary. In Southern society, caring for ill family members was a fundamental aspect of female duty and self sacrifice. This is why wounded soldiers welcomed the care of women at their hospital bedsides.

Sokolosky discovered in his research there were only three hospitals in NC in 1860. It's hard to imagine there were only three hospitals but the reality of war will change all of that. As high losses from sickness and casualties began to accumulate the war quickly exposed just how unprepared both sides were to treat the wounded and sick produced by the war. By the end of 1863 the Old North State had nine general hospitals and six wayside hospitals. Wade Sokolosky really hit on a subject no one has done before, this book is extremely interesting and I'm looking forward to Volume 2.

Author: Wade Sokolosky
Publisher: Fox Run Publishing
www.casematepublishers.com
Hardback \$32.95 Paperback \$19.95

Reviewed by Barney W. Roberts, III

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

The Confederate Resurgence of 1864

William Marvel offers a cohesive and compelling theory explaining the renewed Southern will to fight in 1864 despite the devastating defeats of 1863. By connecting a succession of Confederate victories during the spring of 1864 in far-flung theaters, from Olustee, Florida to the Trans-Mississippi Red River Campaign, he demonstrates how the resultant morale boost fueled the fierce fighting of Southern soldiers for the remainder of the war. However, although the general premise might be commendable, the author's overall tone and many of his arguments are highly objectionable.

First, one should not be fooled by the title: this book is altogether anti-South in its language and flavor. Almost every Federal (except Banks and Butler) comes across as competent and heroically bent on serious business, while Confederates are invariably depicted as idiotic, bumbling, hapless and despicable. The author employs clever verbiage to demonstrate his disdain for Southerners, which quickly becomes excessive and irritating, and frankly he seems almost gleeful when describing depredations against helpless Southern civilians. Along these same lines, one notices the deaths of Confederates such as Tom Green and Albert Thompson are described in gory detail, while we are spared such imagery when Ulric Dahlgren (who simply "died in a midnight ambush") and other Federal officers are killed. Throughout, the reader is subjected to derisive phrasing, for example, Price's "sashaying around southwest Arkansas" while Polk, faced with Sherman's juggernaut in Mississippi, "scurried off to Mobile."

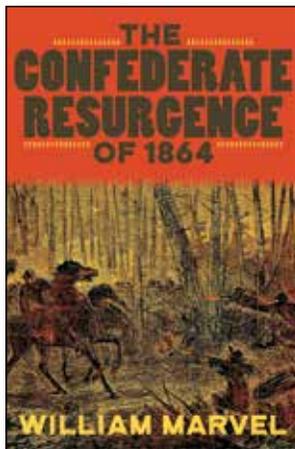
Even though fundamental to his

main theme, Marvel can barely bring himself even to concede Confederate victories. This is reminiscent of Peter Cozzens' book on Jackson's Valley Campaign, which after reading, one would hardly realize Stonewall had won even a single battle! Similarly, Marvel makes Southern victories seem not victorious at all; instead the Rebels barely scraped by, through fluke or stroke of luck. Taylor's routing of Banks at the Red River he denies altogether by calling it a defeat and couching as false perception any notion of victory.

Marvel's most egregious distortion concerns Sherman's Meridian Campaign. He altogether severs Forrest's Okolona victory from Sherman's march across central Mississippi, even presenting them in different chapters, when the truth is Forrest and Polk were working together in concert to defeat Sherman and Sooy Smith. The author overly involves S. D. Lee in Forrest's win, but interestingly ignores Lee's later crediting Polk with having "outgeneraled Sherman." Marvel vehemently insists upon Meridian as Sherman's sole objective, when Sherman's own correspondence shows that he was aiming for Selma—an idea that Marvel repeatedly ridicules as Southern delusion. He torturously quibbles that Sherman made his U-turn the day before Forrest defeated Sooy Smith, as evidence that one had nothing to do with the other, omitting the fact Sherman was waiting impatiently for Sooy Smith and departed Meridian only because his cavalry was a no-show. Sherman wisely would go no farther without Sooy Smith's 7,000 horsemen, and there was nothing more for him to do but turn around. Meridian was merely a meeting place, not the goal, even if Sherman would not admit it in later writings.

One of the oddest things about this book is the author's seeming obsession over military fashion. He harps incessantly throughout the book over the sad state of Confederates' uniforms: they didn't match, they were unbecoming, etc. I wish I had thought to make a tally of these gratuitous comments, as there were many (at least a dozen).

In fairness, I have to commend the author on one issue which others have exploited: the question of Southerners'



treatment of black prisoners. Rather than simply repeat the slant and falsehood of contemporary newspapermen and subsequent historians, he meticulously examines later muster rolls, personal correspondence, and other behind-the-scenes documentation to dial back exaggerated claims, mainly with regard to Olustee. But then, almost cancelling out that labor of objectivity, he offers the most extreme account of Fort Pillow, of which there are already many extreme accounts, stating for example: "Almost any who tried to surrender, or begged for their lives, met only the muzzle of a rifle or revolver" and "It seemed as though every man in blue would be killed."

This book is worth reading for its interesting premise, and the author convincingly shows the great effect the Confederacy's good fortune in early 1864 had for months thereafter—not only upon Southerners, but by fomenting war weariness in the North as well. It is just too bad he could not resist expressing constantly an obvious antipathy toward his subject. I came to the conclusion William Marvel must be by nature something of a contrarian!

Author: William Marvel
 Publisher: LSU Press
<https://lsupress.org>
 Hardback \$49.95

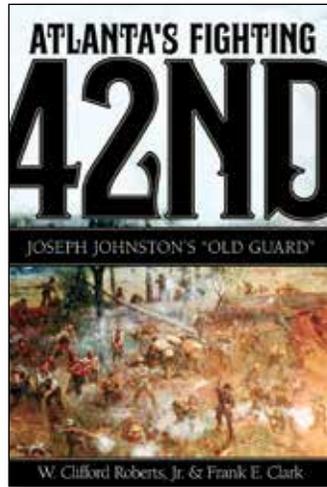
Reviewed by Amanda Warren

Atlanta's Fighting 42nd: Joseph Johnston's "Old Guard"

This volume is a unit history of the Forty-Second Georgia Volunteer Infantry. To be successful any unit history must include the following: 1. Identification of all soldiers who served in the unit. 2. Complete specifics of the unit's war service/experiences. 3. An overall history of the general war as it relates to this specific unit. 4. Interesting details which allow the reader to well understand the experience as close as possible to what a soldier might relate if they gave their firsthand memories. Roberts and Clark have completed all the above elements in full which result in first-class history. Examples of meeting the above

four necessities are as follows:

These pages have an opening section of "Principal Figures" which can be used to follow later references to those individuals. Six appendices containing various lists, cover 179 closing pages; the last of which is aptly entitled "Complete Roster Forty-Second Georgia." Each soldier's profile includes (if known) birth, marriage, death, education, occupation, and thumbnails of their service in the 42nd Georgia Infantry.



42nd Georgia Infantry was organized 10 March 1862 and its soldiers were considered part of the "Boys of '62." Chapters are centered on each of the major developments which the 42nd was involved, which include Cumberland Gap, Mississippi/Siege of Vicksburg, Atlanta, the Nashville Campaign, and finally the Carolinas Campaign including the official surrender at Greensboro, North Carolina.

Although this book necessarily centers on the Western Theater, attention is paid to operations which concurrently happened elsewhere. The authors combine the war experience of the 42nd, with other noteworthy events.

Memories included such as those of Captain L. P. Thomas at Cumberland Gap, allow the reader to experience visually what the 42nd survivors might remember.

"... how white and clean our new army tents looked, high up on the mountainside." "We all had well-filled trunks, too, and our mess boxes were models of beauty, and they were generally well filled."

Henry Robinson described the 42nd and Cumberland Gap:

"You can look as fur [sic] as your

eyes can see, and you cant [sic] see nothing but mountains." "I can be walking round one tree and walk in three states – Caintuckey, Virginia, and Tennessee."

Commendable efforts have been expended to make this history complete. In 2011, author Frank Clark raised funds to bring Lovick Pierce Thomas' personal and military papers and artifacts back where they belonged "... back in the red hills of the Georgia Piedmont." Resources such as these have resulted in this complete work.

The story ends as the story for all Confederates ends, as detailed in Chapter 11, "A Setting Sun." The epilogue states the purpose of authors Roberts and Clark: "It is with humbled reverence that we add this account of the men of the 42nd Georgia to the written record that their voices not be stilled and that we might continue the process of putting flesh back on their bones and humanity back to their story."

Mission accomplished. The men of the 42nd Georgia Volunteer Infantry would be proud.

Author: W. Clifford Roberts, Jr. & Frank E. Clark
 Publisher: Mercer University Press
www.mupress.org
 Hardback \$39.00

Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall

Confederate Veteran Deadlines

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Deadline for submissions</u>
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
March/April 2026	January 1

The Problem With Yankees

The South only intended to secede from a union it had voluntarily entered, like several New England states had threatened earlier in the 19th century. But Lincoln and his radical Republican government had no intention of losing power over the South and relinquishing the vast revenue from the wealthy Southern states.

Dr. Wilson relates an anecdote from the end of the war which exemplifies the fundamental difference between north and South.

“Many people, and not only in the South, thought that Southerners according to their nature, had been loyal to the Union, had served it, fought and sacrificed for it as long as they could. New Englanders, according to their nature, had always been grasping for themselves while proclaiming their righteousness and superiority.”

Dr. Wilson relates an anecdote from Confederate General Richard Taylor’s memoir of the war, entitled, “Destruction and Reconstruction.”

“Taylor was surrendering the last of the Confederate troops east of the Mississippi in 1865. A German, wearing the uniform of a Yankee general and speaking in heavily accented English, lectured General Taylor that now that the war was over, Southerners would be taught the true American principles. Taylor replied, sardonically, that he regretted his grandfather, an officer in the Revolution and his father, president of the United States, had not passed on to him the true American principles.”

Nowadays, Southerners have welcomed Yankees to the South, because we are hospitable people by nature. But rather than assimilating into our culture, the Yankee continues to strive to remake the South in the image of the northern states. They still have the same attitudes of the Puritans. It is baffling to many Southerners why Yankees come here at all. The answer is because

the northern cities are practically uninhabitable, with severe winters, and inhospitable neighbors, to name a few problems.

I am reminded by a bumper sticker that reads, “Teach a Yankee to Drive — Point His Car North.” Yankees are so self-absorbed they cannot imagine we would not welcome them as paragons of virtue, come to rescue us from our ignorant ways. Encounters with arrogant Yankees is never pleasant.

I was recently waiting in a check-out line when an older woman turned to me and said “Thank you for your service,” as I happened to be wearing my Afghanistan War Veterans cap. I could tell by her voice that she was a Yankee. I politely thanked her, and making some conversation, I said it was nice to be in the Carolinas where the military is so appreciated. My innocent comment seemed to annoy her, so I tried to explain that Southerners make up 40 percent of the armed forces, even though we make up much less than that in overall population.

Then, inexplicably, the woman said, “Yes but the South is racist.” I failed to understand how my remarks about the composition of our military was racist. I offered that many slaves arrived in the North from Africa to be sold to the Southern states and elsewhere. She answered by stating that my statement was untrue and I countered with, “Well those are the facts.”

I was struck with several thoughts, such as if the South is racist, why are you living here? Why don’t you go back up to the north, with its crime and filth and homelessness? Why do you feel compelled to criticize and insult the community which has welcomed you here?

But of course you cannot have an intelligent discussion with most Yankees — because they already have all the answers.



Confederate History Month Commemoration!

Saturday, April 26th 2025 11AM - 2PM

To be held on the historic square downtown

Fayetteville, Tennessee

at the Lincoln County Courthouse.

Hosted by: John R. Massey SCV Camp 152



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT AND PARK, FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.



Schedule of Events!

Music by Tater and Joe.

Special guests:

Tennessee State Senator Janice Bowling and
SCV member & Tennessee State Senator Dr. Joey Hensley.
Memorial Address by Past Tennessee Division Commander,
Author and Historian Dr. Michael Bradley.

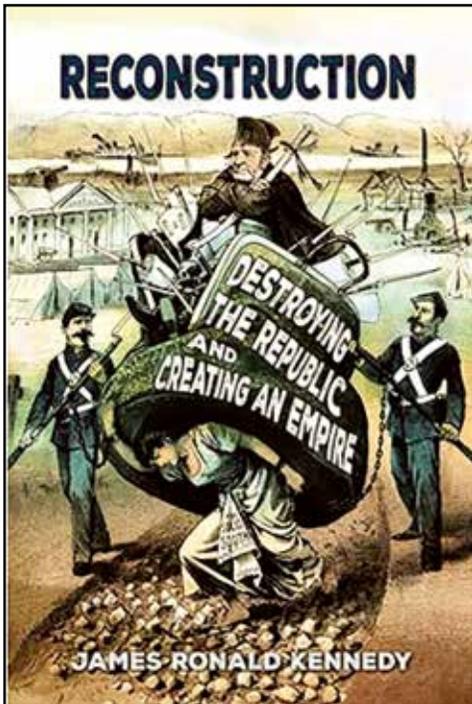
Wreath laying ceremony at the Lincoln County
Confederate Monument.

For more information call 615-812-0206 or e-mail:
thedixieobserver@gmail.com

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 Despotism at Home*, and *Lincoln Marx and the GOP*.

Available from online bookstores and www.kennedytwins.com
Shotwell Publishing



Descendants of Mexican War Veterans

"Before Manassas, there was Mexico"

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

The Descendants of Mexican War Veterans

are men and women who have an ancestor, or interest, in the Mexican War 1846-1848.

Visit web site www.dmwv.org
or send request SASE

D.M.W.V. National Office

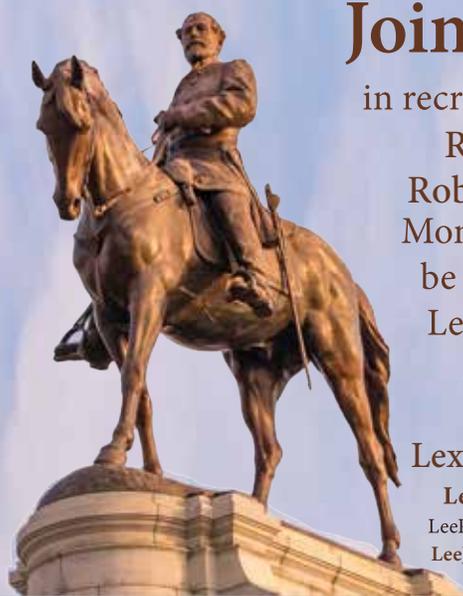
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Make checks payable to Gordonsville Grays.
Please note "Lee Monument" on the memo line.

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www.givesendgo.com/LeeRidesAgain

Military Order of the Stars and Bars



1861-1865

If you are a lineal or collateral male descendant of someone in the Confederate States of America Officer Corps or someone who was an elected or appointed government official in the Confederate States of America, consider joining the

Military Order of the Stars and Bars

For information on our activities and eligibility requirements, contact us at:

(417) 353-5908

Or via U.S. Mail at:

MOSB Membership Inquiry

P.O. Box 697

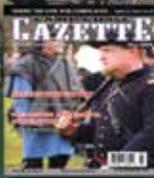
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Lincoln's War on Northern Sovereignty

*For proof of the sincerity of our purpose to maintain our ancient institutions, we may point to the Constitution of the Confederacy and the laws enacted under it, as well as to the fact that through all the necessities of an unequal struggle there has been no act on our part to impair personal liberty or the freedom of speech, of thought or of the press. The courts have been open, the judicial functions duly executed, and every right of the peaceful citizen maintained as securely as if a war of invasion had not disturbed the land.*⁵

Lincoln's pretext for denying Constitutional liberties in the North was the war. He maintained that those liberties could be abrogated by the executive as a "war measure." Davis said no such action had been taken in the Confederacy, even "through all the necessities of an unequal struggle." Banished from the North because of war, Constitutional government still flourished in the Confederacy despite the same war.

As tyrannical as Lincoln was to his own people in the North, nothing compares with the absolute horror he visited upon the sovereign State of Missouri between 1861 and 1865. Before Missouri's secession on October 31, 1861, martial law had been declared in the state by General John C. Fremont and would last throughout the four-year conflict. Led by such notables as William Quantrill and "Bloody Bill" Anderson, Missouri guerillas waged a four year war against federal occupation troops. In one sense, "Reconstruction" came to Missouri four years earlier than the other Southern States.

*To be sure, several thousand Missourians lost their lives and property as a direct result of the war, but many more suffered the complete abrogation of their civil rights. At the present day, when there is apprehension in some circles concerning the weakening of civil law and individual rights and liberty, it is interesting to examine the conditions which existed when an entire state had all the protection afforded them by law and the Constitution stripped away for a period of nearly four years.*⁶

Fremont had acted on his own initiative in imposing martial law in August, 1861. General Halleck, who succeeded Fremont in command of Union

troops in Missouri, found no written authorization for imposing martial law in the state. When Halleck inquired about the matter he was authorized by Lincoln to "suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and to exercise martial law in his department where he deemed it necessary."⁷ Interestingly, Lincoln's authorization came on November 1, 1861, the day following passage of Missouri's secession ordinance on October 31st. Under the heel of martial law, the voluntary nature of the union created in 1787 was obliterated in Missouri. No longer was union loyalty in Missouri a matter of personal volition, but of coercion. "As early as April, 1862, Bernard G. Farrar, departmental provost marshal general, advised the district commanders that all men suspected of 'disloyalty' should be arrested and held in jail until they took oaths and put up bonds."⁸

That prompted the issuance and posting of the following order by General Egbert Brown:

"I. It is therefore ordered that all citizens within the limits of the southwestern division of the District of Missouri shall at once appear before some properly qualified officer and take the oath of allegiance to the United States of America and to the Provisional Government of the State of Missouri, and receive a certificate thereof, unless they have already done so.

"II. Every citizen who fails to obey the above order will be deprived of the ordinary privileges of loyal citizenship. He shall neither hold any office nor be permitted to vote. He shall not be allowed to serve as a juror or appear as a witness. ... He shall not be permitted to pass at will on the public highway, but as punishment for the apparent aid and countenance which he extends to the marauders who are preying upon the country he is declared to be a prisoner within the limits of his own premises."⁹

While Lincoln was eliminating Constitutional rights in the North, he was prosecuting a military war against the Confederate States. His merciless "total war" on the South was a concurrent war on the Republic and every sacred principle upon which it was founded.

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Continued from page 19

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Continued from page 21

Champ Ferguson

Tennessee Confederates.

Returning to Georgia, Champ rejoined Wheeler's command but was soon arrested and returned to Virginia by Confederate authorities to be prosecuted for the execution of the black soldiers at Saltville. On February 8, 1865, he was jailed at Wytheville, Virginia but was released on April 5. Champ held his last raid on May 1 in Clinton Co., Kentucky. That same day General Thomas had surrender terms for independent bands published but Champ Ferguson

became the exception to this policy.

He was arrested at home in White County, Tennessee in May and imprisoned at Nashville. A military court charged Champ with being a guerrilla and on 23 specifications of murder totaling 53 men. On September 18, he was found guilty and sentenced to death.

Champ Ferguson was hanged on October 20, 1865 and was buried in White County, Tennessee.



FORREST'S LAST RIDE



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

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

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

To pay by check:

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

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Columbia, TN 38402

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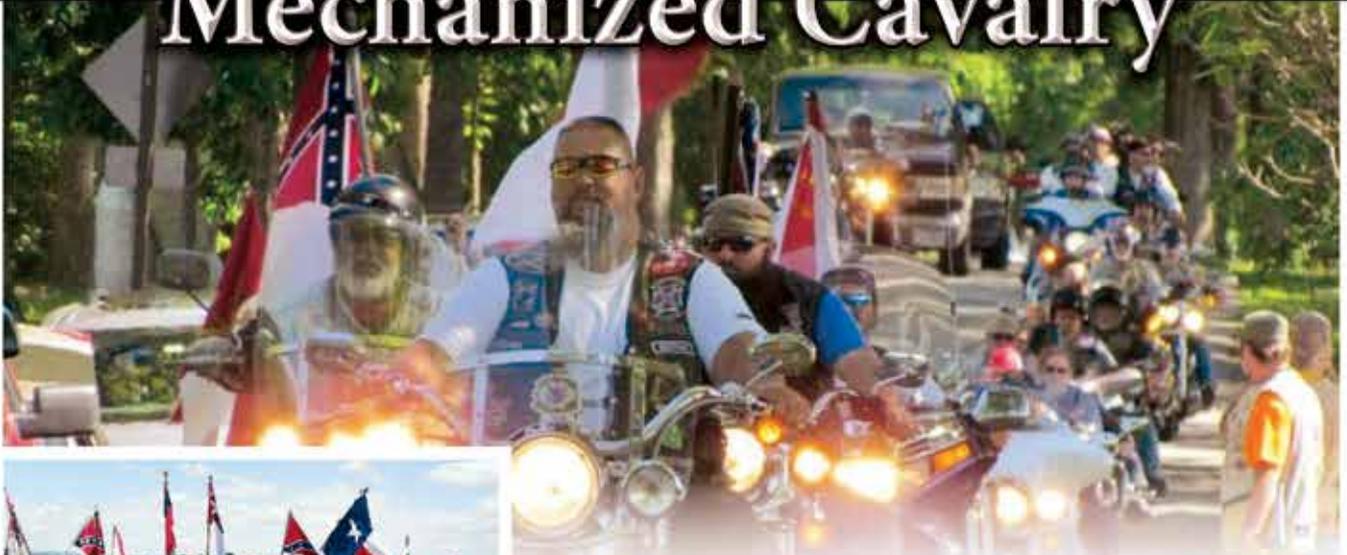


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REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

action would condemn their party to minority status from which they would never recover.

Can you imagine the rage and helplessness the Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans felt as I had to sit and listen to Gingrich and Hanson parroting woke Marxists “misinformation?” Gentlemen, if our heritage and rights are to be protected and passed on to future generations of Southerners, we must vigorously promote the Cause of the South. Now that we have liquidated the \$10,000 per month bank payment, we can use that money to vigorously place our message about real Confederate history before the public. Due to your strong support of the effort to payoff the museum bank note, we can now begin the process of placing our narrative before the public. We are beginning the process with internet, print, social media, and radio ads. But as we grow, we will produce professionally recorded pro-South videos on our sites and aggressively promote these videos. This and much more can be done. Think how impressive it will be when very positive pro-Confederate ads are viewed on News Max, Fox, and other outlets.

As was explained in the January 10th SCV Telegraph, due to the generosity of a patriotic benefactor, we have freed ourselves from the museum bank note. With that obligation behind us, we have freed up those SCV funds to do the work of vindicating the Cause of the South. Yes, we are very grateful to our anonymous benefactor who made possible completing the liquidation of the bank note. It is my belief the benefactor watched the membership of the SCV as we worked together to eliminate that financial obligation. By the membership doing their part in reducing this financial obligation, we proved to him our willingness to work hard and sacrifice for the Cause of the South. Regardless of the size of your donation, your efforts made our benefactor’s grant to the SCV possible. Congratulations, fellow Confederates!

We still have work to do and payments to make but everything we now owe; we owe to

ourselves. Currently we are repaying money loaned from the Brooks Fund. We have been making that payment to ourselves, i.e., the Brooks Fund, with interest, since we first borrowed from that account. We will continue payment and the Fund will continue to profit from this arrangement. The Brooks Fund payment is separate from any payment we were making to the bank. Therefore we do not require funds, which once went to the bank, to be made to the Brooks Fund. In other words, the money saved can now be used to advance the Cause of the South and make the SCV a well-known and respected organization. Once that has been accomplished, we will be a force to be dealt with by those foolish enough to attack our heritage. This, gentlemen, is a game-changer! Gentlemen, I urge you to continue your support of the 21st Century Confederate Heroes campaign. Those funds will go toward repayment of the Brooks Fund and needed updates at Headquarters. Please join in this effort and thereby give the SCV the means to manfully promote our heritage and put a Confederate boot into the mouth, or other body parts, of neo-conservatives such as Gingrich, Hanson, and company.

In Memory of a Southern Patriot and Friend

As many of you may know, Al Benson and I co-authored the books, *Red Republicans and Lincoln’s Marxists*, iUniverse Press (2007), *Lincoln’s Marxists*, Pelican Publishing (2011), and *Marx, Lincoln, and the GOP*, Shotwell Publishing (2023). It is with deep regret I inform our readers and fellow Confederates of the passing of Com-patriot Benson. Al was born in Rhode Island and lived most of his adult life in the North but as he once told me, “As a young man, I just knew something was not right about what I was being taught about the South and the War.” Al became a self-taught Southern historian and began to write articles for his journal, ‘The Copperhead Chronicles.’ Around 2006 Al brought me a large box of his articles about the Marxist and socialist influence in the war against the South and asked



me to “do something with this.” After organizing the material given me and adding an equal amount to it, we published our first book dealing with Lincoln and his Marxists and socialists allies. As pleased as Al was with our book, nothing compared to the thrill and excitement he demonstrated when this Copperhead from Rhode Island found out he had a Confederate ancestor. Al quickly went from being a faithful “friend” of the SCV to a full member of the Thomas O. Benton SCV Camp, Monroe, LA. The photo herein, was taken in April of 2019 at the SCV’s annual “Flags Across the Ouachita” event. Al needed help to get on the bridge but he stayed with us and was proud to wave our country’s flag to the hundreds of folks passing by.

Al Benson, a Christian, a Southern patriot, and my friend. Al will be missed but his work, like ours, will go on!

Deo Vindice,

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



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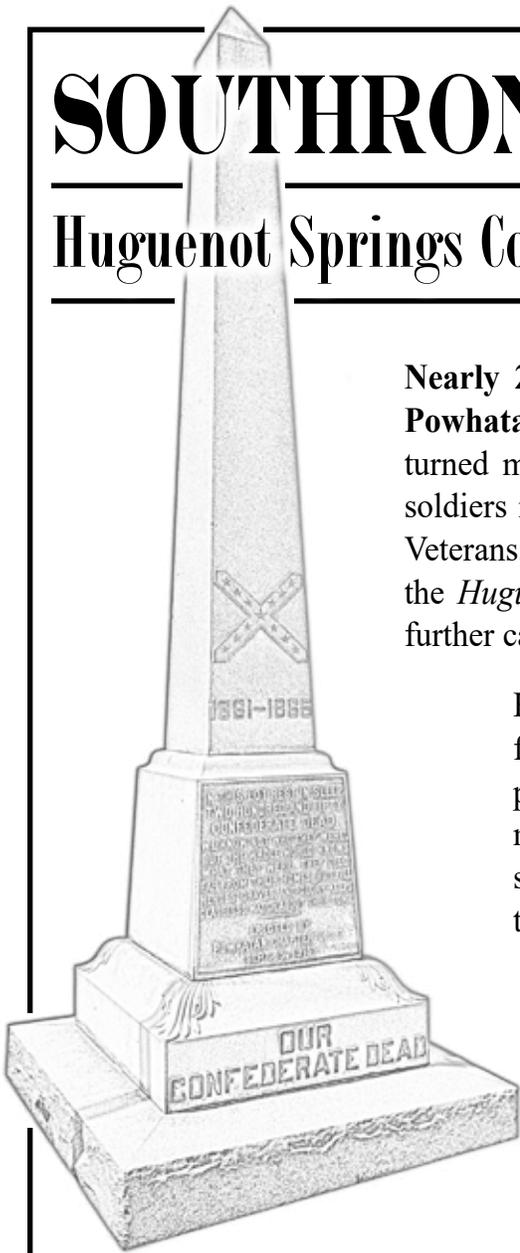


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BOOKS BY JOHN BERNHARD THUERSAM: *Key West's Civil War: Rather Unsafe for a Southern Man to Live Here.* 2022, Shotwell Publishing. *Plymouth's Civil War: The Destruction of a North Carolina Town.* 2024, Scuppernong Press. Available at Amazon.

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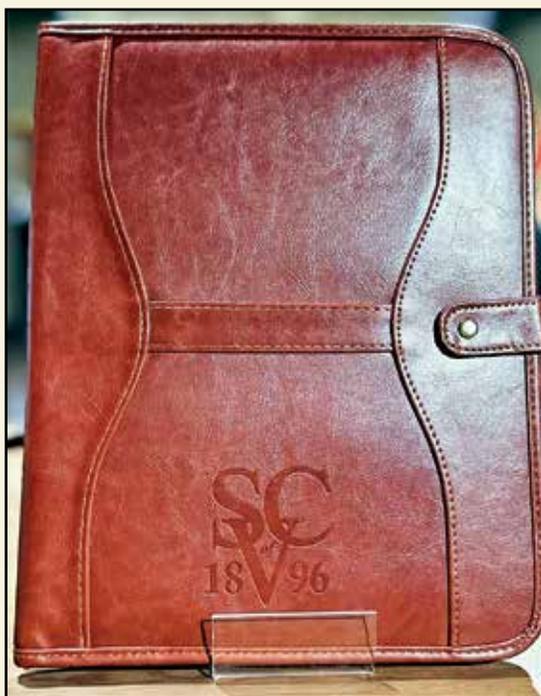
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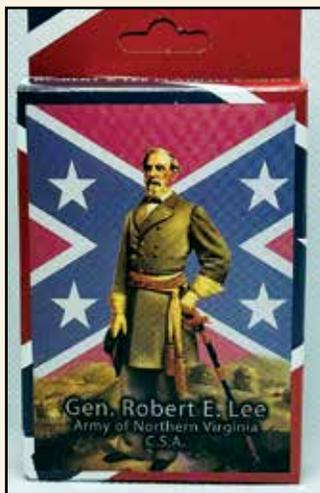
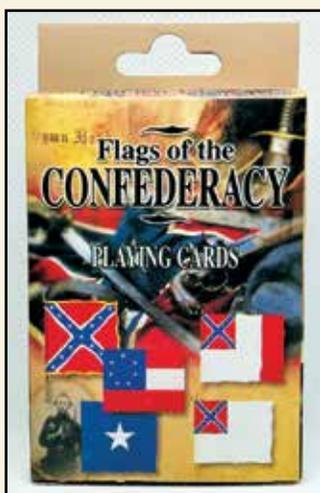
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PO BOX 59
Columbia, TN 38402

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.



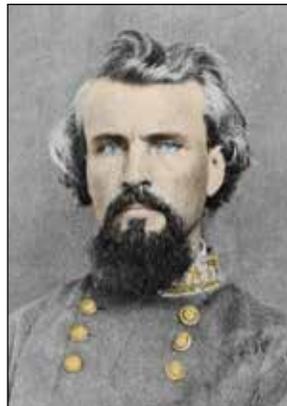
Sons of Confederate Veterans



**Southern Heroes are American Heroes
Visit our National Headquarters
Columbia, Tennessee**



1837 Antebellum Home
Open for tours
Weddings and showers
Special public events
www.visitelmsprings.com



Final resting place of
General Nathan B. Forrest
and Mrs. Forrest



National Confederate Museum
and SCV Headquarters
with Research Library.
Presenting our true history!

**Join the SCV and help us defend Traditional American Values, including
the truth about Southern heritage and history. Go to: www.scv.org**

Learn the truth about the War for Southern Independence — view our videos



Honoring America's Military Heroes



Monuments Matter

