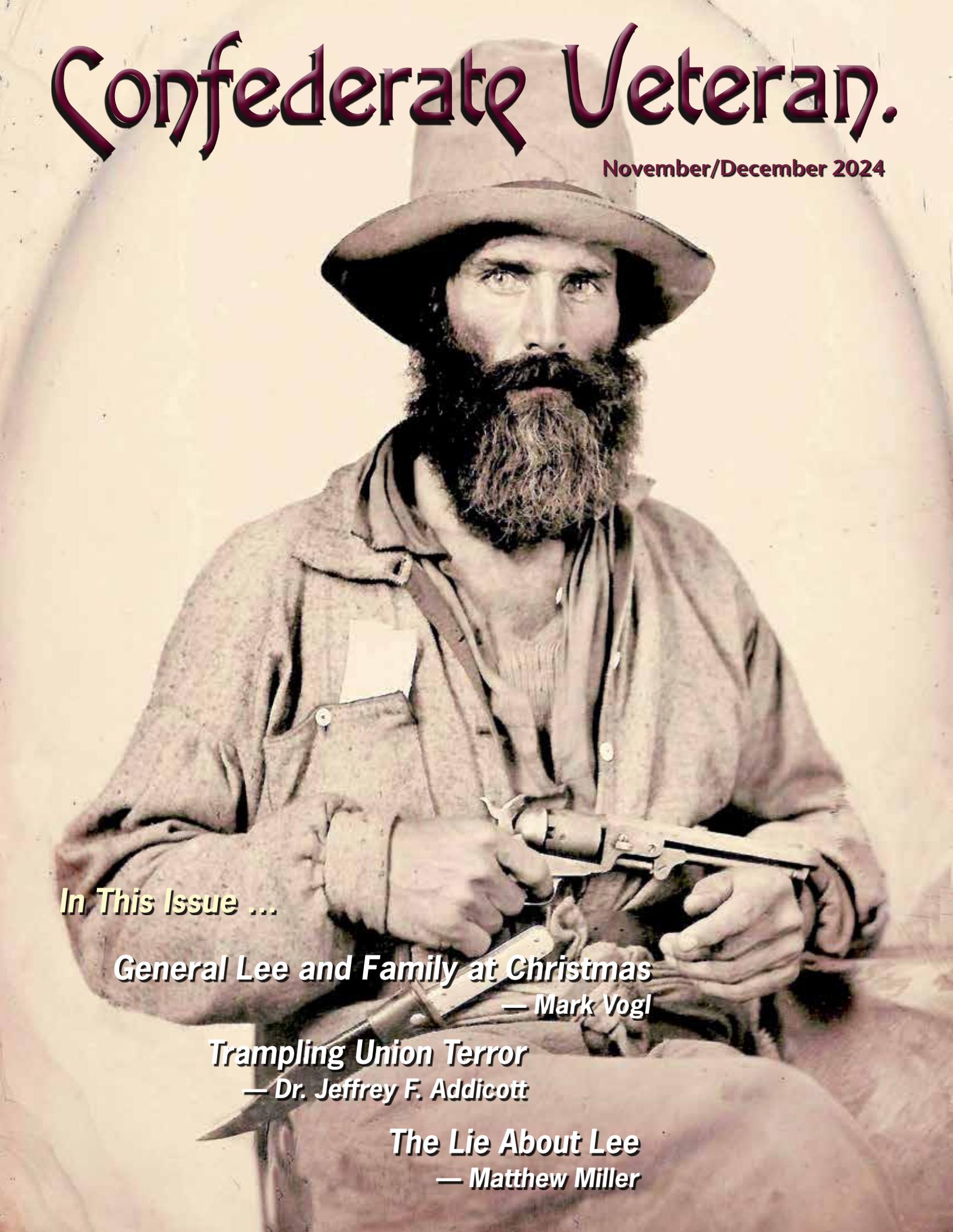


# Confederate Veteran.

November/December 2024



*In This Issue ...*

***General Lee and Family at Christmas***

*— Mark Vogl*

***Trampling Union Terror***

*— Dr. Jeffrey F. Addicott*

***The Lie About Lee***

*— Matthew Miller*

# 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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# Confederate Veteran.

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S. A. Cunningham

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Official Journal of the  
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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ON THE COVER – An unidentified Texas Cavalryman. Photo from the 2023 book, *Trampling Union Terror* by Jeffrey F. Addicott. See article on page 20. Used with permission of the author.



## 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

HOping everyone is having a good fall and getting ready for the upcoming holiday season. We have been busy. For example, I did six programs in September for SCV Camps and UDC Chapters. I have found doing programs is very rewarding. You get to meet a lot of members from various backgrounds who don't go to Division and National events on a regular basis, like many of us do. You can share information many people don't know, and sometimes, you learn something yourself.

We welcome Mark Vogl to our pages with his timely essay on *General Lee and Family Gather at Lexington to Enjoy Their First Christmas*. I hope y'all enjoy this look at how the Lees gathered together to celebrate the holiday after four long years of war. It is difficult to find stories of Confederate Christmases, so thanks Mark.

Dr. Jeffrey F. Addicott returns to this issue with an excerpt from his book, *Trampling Union Terror*. This time he is focusing on *Riders of the Second Alabama Cavalry* and their experiences with yankee atrocities after the Lincoln Administration's decision to employ a merciless scorched-earth campaign against large segments of unresisting Southern noncombatants.

As you may know, there has been a recent effort to disparage Robert E. Lee's reputation. Of course, the marxists have been after the entire Confederacy and our ancestors, but they've started to focus on Lee. Matthew Miller shares his well researched essay with us in this issue titled *The Lie About Lee*. It is very good and I hope you can use this information in the future.

Please continue sending in photos of camp activities. Once again, I must ask, when you do, send them at actual and/or original size. Don't reduce the image even if you are asked to do so by your software. Too many photos I receive are too small for printing even though they look fine on a screen. Thank you. Of course, letters to the editor are always welcome.

I would like to take this opportunity to wish everyone a very Merry Christmas and a joyous New Year. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Frank B. Powell, III". The signature is stylized and includes a flourish at the end.

Editor-in-Chief



# REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

CIC@SCV.ORG

## SECESSION: *The Drama Continues*

In the closing paragraph of the awe-inspiring account of his naval actions in defense of the South, Admiral Raphael Semmes pointed out the act of defending our Rights has not ended. As he noted, the first act of the “drama ... was the secession of the Southern States,” but there was an ongoing “second act of the drama” to be played out. Even after four long deadly years of sacrifice and struggle, Semmes asserts the “drama” must continue because “The form of government having been changed by the revolution, there are still other acts of the drama to be performed.” This passage is taken from the last sentence of his 833-page book, *Memories of Service Afloat*. The very last sentence of this immense work points his readers, and therefore future generations of Southerners, to two fundamental facts about the new reality in the United States: The first point he made was the “form of government” of the United States was not the form of government given to Americans by the nation’s Founding Fathers. The second point Semmes made, and modern Southerners must understand this point, was the struggle is not over but merely changed forms. This is important for all SCV members to understand as we endeavor to “vindicate the Cause” for which they fought. As Americans in general and Southerners in particular, what we are ultimately vindicating is the *REAL* America which was bequeathed to us by

America’s Founding Fathers. As Admiral Semmes noted, the War changed the nature of the government but did not change the principles which our colonial forefathers gave us and our Confederate forefathers defended for us.

The death, destruction, and rank poverty imposed upon Southerners and the injustice of the way the institution of slavery was abolished cannot be justified. Semmes was very blunt and correct in his analysis of the Federal government’s war against Southern independence: “Without any warrant for his [Lincoln’s] conduct, he had made a war of rapine and lust against eleven sovereign States, whose only provocation had been that they had made an effort to preserve the liberties which had been handed down to them by their fathers. These States had not sought war, but peace, and they had found, at the hands of Abraham Lincoln, destruction. As a Christian, it was my duty to say, “Lord, have mercy upon his soul!” but the d--l [Devil] will surely take care of his memory.” As Semmes correctly points out, the original government of these United States were composed of “sovereign States.” Sovereign States exercise rights which cannot be legally nullified. In total disregard to the Constitution, Lincoln, and the Federal government waged war upon the Confederate States of America and in doing so, radically changed the nature of America’s government

for all Americans, not just Southerners. Remember, before Lincoln's war upon the South, the States of these United States exercised *REAL* States' Rights. After the defeat of the Confederate States of America and the forced reincorporation of those States into the new union, States now only exercise state privileges. Post-Lincoln, States are allowed the "privilege" of doing only those things approved of by the Federal government.

In December 1866, General Lee addressed a letter to British historian, writer, and political philosopher, Lord Acton. In this letter, Lee correctly predicted what the results of the loss of real States' Rights would mean for the United States. General Lee noted, "I yet believe that the maintenance of the rights and authority reserved to the states and to the people, not only essential to the adjustment and balance of the general system, but *the safeguard to the continuance of a free government*. I consider it as the chief source of stability to our political system, whereas the consolidation of the states into one vast republic, sure to be *aggressive abroad and despotic at home*, will be the certain precursor of that ruin which has overwhelmed all those that have preceded it" [emphasis added].

Lee's letter to Lord Acton, a portion herein cited, was written in response to Lord Acton's letter to General Lee. For those unfamiliar with Lord Acton, he is the gentleman often cited as the author of the statement, "Power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely." This statement reflects Acton's disdain for an all-powerful government. As he noted, he viewed the South's struggle for the maintenance of a limited Federal government as the cause of freedom itself. In his letter to Lee, Acton stated, "I saw in State Rights the only availing check upon the absolutism of the sovereign will, and secession filled me with hope, not as the destruction but as the redemption of Democracy.... I deemed that you [the South] were fighting the battles of our liberty, our progress, and our civilization; and I mourn for the stake which was lost at Richmond more deeply than I rejoice over that which was saved at Waterloo." What powerful words! Notice what this celebrated British political philosopher and historian, asserts that Lee and our Confederate ancestors were fighting for, "you [the South] were fighting the battles of our *liberty*, our *progress*, and our *civilization*" [emphasis added].

Just as Admiral Semmes points out, indeed, there are dramas yet to be played out! That is where you and I, as members and friends of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, must accept the responsibility to do those things necessary and proper to "vindicate the Cause" for which they fought. Notice all three of the gentlemen herein cited point out a drastic and dangerous change has been made in what was once a Republic composed of sovereign States. As Lee noted, "whereas the consolidation of the states into one vast republic" was the harbinger of an "aggressive abroad and despotic at home" nation to come. The ultimate goal of all three of these men, as well as our Confederate forefathers, was the preservation of liberty. In an address given in

*Continued on page 66*



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# Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

## There are a lot of Jewish Confederates

To the Editor:

I noticed the letter by J. Purkapple in the September-October issue regarding non-Christian or Jewish Confederates. Something many of us are either ignorant of or take for granted, approximately 3,600 Jewish Southerners served in Confederate land and naval forces. Dozens of other Jewish Southerners served in the Confederate government and Secret Service. One name comes to mind is Judah P. Benjamin, the highest-ranking Jewish Confederate cabinet member. Then there was Phoebe Yates Levy Pember who was a nurse and chief administrator for the Chimborazo Hospital complex around Richmond, during the war and remained an ardent Confederate after the war.

In our camp, the Texas Lonestar Greys, Camp 1963 out of Schertz, Texas, we have been compiling a listing of Confederate Jewish Veterans buried in Texas. One of our friends of the camp who has participated in several events over the years is a wounded warrior has been a great resource for us and he is Jewish Veteran who believes in the mission of the SCV.

Folks forget that Ft. Myers, Florida is named after Colonel Abraham Myers, a US Army colonel before the war and Confederate colonel during the war who was Jewish. In San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas, our project has located at least fourteen Jewish Confederates, both enlisted and officers' interment sites. There are dozens more across the Lone Star State we have located and forwarded those to one of our contacts in the Texas Jewish War Veterans of America. Between the two groups via individual contacts the list has grown. I urge you to visit the following web site: [www.findagrave.com/virtual-cemetery/1164309](http://www.findagrave.com/virtual-cemetery/1164309).

Finally, I want to call attention to

one Commadore Levi Charles Meyers Harby, CSN/CSA who had a full naval and Coast Guard career before the War Between the States and at the young age of sixty-nine cast his lot with the Confederacy in Texas and played a stellar role in the Battle of Galveston, October 4, 1862. The old warrior on the CSS *Neptune*, a tugboat poorly outfitted to be a cotton-clad gunboat, heroically engaged the Union warship, the USS *Harriet Lane*. The CSS *Neptune* took a pounding and sank but Harby was the last man off the doomed vessel. He remained in Confederate service for the duration of the war and refused to take the loyalty oath. Commadore Levi Charles Meyers Harby, the unrepentant old Confederate, was Jewish.

Thank you J. Purkapple and *Confederate Veteran* for calling attention to Confederate Jews in this "woke" era.

*Russell R. Harris, III*  
*Texas Lone Star Greys, Camp 1953*  
*Schertz, Texas*

## Actually knew Faulkner when a youngster

To the Editor:

Our Camp 538 is fortunate to have a member as learned as Grady. He is pretty well known by members of other camps throughout the South and in many other states. His books are very readable, interesting and he is just a good guy.

He shared his thoughts and research with the members and guests of Camp 538 during his program titled "Conquered Provinces: Mississippi After The Late Unpleasantness" and the effect it had on it's people after the conclusion of the WBTS.

"I read your article in the current issue of the *Veteran* which mentioned William Faulkner. After WW II I lived in Oxford, Mississippi, while my father

was going to law school and several of my young friends and I would ride our bikes to his home on occasions and sit on his fence and watch him ride his horse in the afternoon. He was a nice man and told us to just call him Mister Bill. He would chat with us often while riding and we liked him. Of course, we had no idea that he was already famous.

"Small world.

"Thank you very much for all that you do for organization!"

All the Best!

*John C. Sullivan, Jr.*  
*Camp 538*  
*Madison, Mississippi*

## Resources to help us win this war

To the Editor:

To win this war we are in, we need to educate people. I believe if the truth had been taught over the last 60 years we would not be seeing this war waged against our history, heritage, culture, and symbols. Many in our own ranks need educating as well.

Here are links to some new history brochures I have produced, and below are some books everyone should read concerning the time period of 1861-1865.

[www.oklahomascv.org/gp-101-civilwar\\_v2.pdf](http://www.oklahomascv.org/gp-101-civilwar_v2.pdf)

[www.oklahomascv.org/gp-102-lincoln.pdf](http://www.oklahomascv.org/gp-102-lincoln.pdf)

[www.oklahomascv.org/gp-103-atrocities\\_v2.pdf](http://www.oklahomascv.org/gp-103-atrocities_v2.pdf)

[www.oklahomascv.org/gp-104-socialist\\_v2.pdf](http://www.oklahomascv.org/gp-104-socialist_v2.pdf)

[www.oklahomascv.org/gp-105-InconvenientHistory\\_v2.pdf](http://www.oklahomascv.org/gp-105-InconvenientHistory_v2.pdf)

[www.oklahomascv.org/gp-106-secession.pdf](http://www.oklahomascv.org/gp-106-secession.pdf)

www.oklahomascv.org/gp-107-cornerstone\_v2.pdf

Books which need to be read; *The Real Lincoln*, by Charles L.C. Minor; *The South Was Right*, by James Ronald Kennedy and Walter Donald Kennedy; *Red Republicans and Lincoln's Marxists* by Walter D. Kennedy and Al Benson, Jr.; *The Un-Civil War* by Leonard M. Scruggs; *Truths of History*, by Mildred Lewis Rutherford (1920); *Complicity* by Anne Farrow, Joel Lang, and Jenifer Frank; *Facts and Falsehoods Concerning the War on the South 1861-1865*, by George Edmunds; *Slavery Was Not the Cause of the War Between the States: The Irrefutable Argument*, by Gene Kizer, Jr.; *Causes Of The Civil War*, by Philip Leigh; *Southern Reconstruction*, by Philip Leigh; and *The South Under Siege 1830 – 2000*, by Frank Conner.

God Bless Dixie!

Jeff Paulk  
Oklahoma Division Commander  
Major James McHenry Camp 2310  
Broken Arrow, Oklahoma

## Collecting postcards of CSA Monuments

To the Editor:

As a postcard collector I have arranged my collection into various subjects, one of them being the Confederacy, especially monuments. I have about 700 cards. I know many monuments have been removed, some even destroyed. As a retired history professor, I see these as documentation of our history.

In looking through the collection recently I thought about "Reconciliation" after the War. Two of the cards especially caught my attention. I have enclosed enlargements of the pictures and on the back have copied the back side of them. There surely must be other collectors who specialize in Confederate monuments. Do you know if anyone has written about this subject? Keep up the

good work.  
Cordially,

Weldon G. Cannon  
Major Robert M. White Camp 1250  
Temple, Texas

## Make our Ancestors proud

To the Editor:

Sent by our UDC President today.

I came across this letter today written by Confederate soldier Jefferson Smith from North Carolina. He served under General J. Johnston Pettigrew. Jefferson Smith died at the Battle of Gettysburg, this letter was written to his wife a couple of weeks prior to the battle. This letter says it all and why we need to keep fighting.

My lovely wife,

I do so miss you, and the life we have there on the small plot of land God has given to us. More and more, it seems that my thoughts are drifting back there to reside with you. Yet, as badly as I desire to be back home, it is for home for which I deem it best for my prescience here with these other men. The proclamation by the Lincoln administration six months prior may appear noble. Were I here in those conditions, simply to keep another man in bondage, I would most certainly walk away into the night and return unto you. God knows my heart, and the hearts of others here amongst me. We know what is at stake here, and the true reason for this contest that requires the spilling of the blood of fellow citizens. Our collective fear is nearly universal. This war, if it is lost, will see ripples carry forward for five, six, seven or more generations. I scruple not to believe, as do the others, that the very nature of this country will be forever dispirited. That one day, our great-great-great-grandchildren will be bridled with a federal bit, that will depend how and if they may apply the gospel of Christ to themselves, their families and their communities. Whether or not the land of their fore-

fathers may be deceitfully taken from them through taxation and coercion. A day where only the interests of the northern wealthy will be shouldered by the broken and destitute bodies of the southern poor. This my darling wife, is what keeps me here in this arena of destruction and death.

Jefferson Smith

May we make him and our ancestors proud.

Samuel Campbell  
Captain John F. McElhenny Camp 840  
Lebanon, Virginia

## Thermostats in Tennessee are Working Functionally

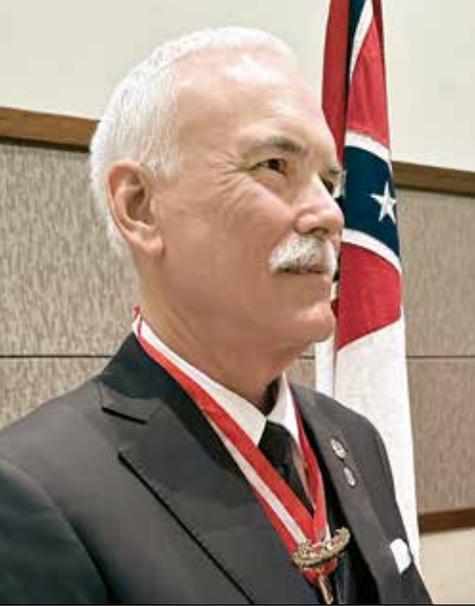
To the Editor:

I wanted to thank my SCV camp for what we do week in and week out. For only being two years old, we have accomplished so much because we recognise that the best way to tell our community about our soldier ancestors and their virtues is to get out into the community, be active.

Past Commander-in-Chief Paul Gramling wrote a few years ago about the importance of having thermostats and not just thermometers. Thermometers can record information or indicate heated conditions. They are important and serve a role. However, there is another role - the thermostat. Thermostats go to work to stabilise the situation. Our camp is full of thermostats and thermometers. We work primarily to stabilise the conditions in the war against us in the press and often times, the governments. Our camp commander goes out and speaks on our namesake, he'll actively seek out opportunities for both our organization and community. We have a past County Executive as our historian who still maintains government relations. We have a funeral director, a Champ Ferguson expert who travels as a member of our state's speaker bureau

*Continued on page 52*

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



# REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

## Get back out in the Community!

**W**e, as the Sons of Confederate Veterans, are a historical and fraternal organization dedicated to preserving the memory and legacy of our ancestors who fought in the War Between the States from 1861 - 1865. We have more than 800 camps across the Confederation, each working to honor our ancestors and “take back the narrative” from those who hate us. Hate is a strong word but is highly appropriate in this case. Why does it seem we are not doing the best we can in accomplishing the goal of taking back the narrative?

As I stated in my last article, we are still trying to recover from the shutdowns during the covid period. That time also witnessed severe attacks on our Heritage by the radical left. We have had numerous Confederate monuments taken down, relocated and some destroyed. We lost members due to covid, financial hardships and the ridiculousness of the attacks on our organization and all things Confederate. What do we do to take back the narrative?

Getting back in the public’s eye and promoting a positive image of the Sons of Confederate Veterans is vital. Successful recruiting of new members and retention of current members requires a camp to operate with these goals at the forefront. Camps need to build strong relationships with local organizations and community leaders. A lot of us have worked with historical

societies, other heritage groups, local government bodies and others in the past. Have all of us started working with these groups again or have some of us slipped into the disdained “Eat, Meet and Retreat” mentality? That mentality will kill a camp in no time. We have to establish these relationships to enhance the visibility of the camp to the public and increase the opportunity to reach out to potential new members.

None of these are new ideas. We just need to get back to the basics. Camps might partner with local schools for educational programs or with local museums for joint exhibitions. These collaborations not only increase the reach of the camp’s activities but may also foster a sense of community unity and shared purpose. Additionally, engaging with local leaders and organizations helps to stay informed about local issues and opportunities, allowing camps to tailor their activities to better meet the needs of their communities. My camp has given two \$600 scholarships to high school seniors in our county for the last twelve years as well as presenting the Hunley Award to the outstanding JROTC cadet in our local high school. This may not seem like a big deal but we’ve been able to maintain a relationship with our local schools where others are no longer able to even present the Hunley Award. We need every little bit of positive publicity like this!

Camps can also become involved in other community service and charitable activities. Many camps organize fundraisers and volunteer events to support local causes, such as veterans' charities, youth programs, and historical preservation projects. We have local camps which still collect boxes of necessities to send to our troops stationed in far off places. They are always grateful for these packages from home and it's a great way to show we support our men and women in uniform. Other ways to foster good will in the community is to volunteer in senior centers, put on a program for the folks in the assisted living facilities or help the local Food Bank when they are handing out food to the needy. This aspect of our work shows our commitment to, not just remembering the past but actively contributing to, the welfare of our local communities.

One of our primary objectives is the preservation of our ancestor's history. Many camps still engage in a range of activities to educate the public about WBTS, including organizing lectures, reenactments and historical tours. These events often involve local schools, libraries, and historical societies. This creates opportunities for constructive dialogue and recruitment of new members.

Proper education of our youth is a priority. Let me say that again, *IS A PRIORITY!* You may find schools willing to collaborate to develop curriculum resources providing students with a better understanding of the WBTS. That may be a tough one but it's worth a try. The limited and blatantly false narrative which is provided to our students is pathetic and the worst you'll get for your effort is a no thank you. Living history events where members dress in period attire and provide historical demonstrations are another popular way to introduce the youth and public to the Sons of Confederate Veterans. These educational efforts help counteract the false narrative and provide a balanced perspective which is currently missing.

Support and participate in local events and activities, including parades, festivals and

reenactments. Involvement in these events helps to raise awareness about our mission and promotes a positive image of the organization within the community.

Participation in local events also provides an opportunity for members to engage directly with the public, answer questions and share information about our activities. This involvement helps to build relationships and strengthen our ties to the local community.

Active community involvement is crucial for attracting new members to your camp. By demonstrating a commitment to both historical preservation and community service, you can appeal to individuals who are passionate about these causes. Volunteer opportunities, whether related to historical education, community service, or heritage preservation, provide meaningful ways for individuals to contribute and engage with the organization. By showcasing the positive impact of their work and the benefits of membership, SCV camps can build a strong, active membership base dedicated to their mission.

I'll end this part by just reiterating that none of this is anything new but community involvement is vital for the Sons of Confederate Veterans to continue our mission and grow in strength! If you haven't already done so, get back out in the community!

As I write this, it is late August and this article will be in the November/December magazine. I would like to wish all of you and your families a Happy Thanksgiving and a Blessed and Merry Christmas. To our Jewish compatriots and their families, "Hanukkah sameach."

May God Bless each and every one of you and may God Bless our beloved South!

*Deo Vindice,*  
Tony

**Anthony M. Griffin**  
**Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief**





# Forward The Colors

**AN EDITORIAL FROM THE  
CHIEF OF  
HERITAGE OPERATIONS  
PAUL C. GRAHAM  
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## “We Are Living Monuments”

**C**onsider this: In order for you to have been born, even if we only go back 12 generations (an arbitrary cut-off), it required 4,094 people: parents, grandparents, great-grandparents, great-great-grandparents, and so forth and so on. There are legions of people with legions of stories of love, joy, pain, deprivation, passion, sorrows, triumph, and tragedy — in short, real lives of real people whose real actions brought about your very existence.

That we are here at all is a miracle.

That we are descended from Confederate soldiers in this march of the generations, along with those who came before and those who came after, provides us with a rare insight into our place in the historical drama played out during our sojourn in the Americas.

We are not rootless people. We may not be able to easily go back 12 generations, but we can understand that one’s identity — even if someone picks up another to replace it, which is mere self-deceit — is determined by our forefathers (and mothers) and the choices they made for the sake of their children and their children’s children, as their own father’s and mother’s had done before them. Reflecting on

this reality gives us a sense of being someone from somewhere — more than a mere individual sloshing about in a sea of other individuals. We came from somewhere and are keenly aware of it — unlike the rootless, present-tense, modern man who has been robbed of his identity and seems to be proud of it!

It is because he has no identity, no context, no people, that modern man is easily swayed by every strange doctrine or ideology which seems to give his life some kind of purpose. Among these purposes over the last 150+ years has been for the rootless man to make us like him. Equally miserable, equally lost, equally fettered to the foolish notion that it is the individual acting out his “own truth,” free from the forces of history. This poor soul, bless him, cannot understand why we will not give up the “tyranny of history” and “bitterly cling” to the traditions, folk-ways, religion, manners, values, principles, and so forth, of the past. Things which make us a recognizable people, all those things which make each of us somebody, from somewhere, with a story to tell — the story of his people.

We, on the other hand, know the truth of history — who we are and where we came from — liberates us and does not bind. We are a people with a shared

history and we are not interested in any of their new ideas which have brought about this clownish world where everyone makes up their own identity, freeing themselves from the evils of the past by throwing their people under the proverbial bus.

We Southerners are not having it, but have, nevertheless, been overwhelmed by the seemingly endless attacks on our patrimony. This began with flags and plaques honouring the bravery and sacrifice of our Confederate fathers, then moving their sights to monuments, and even disinterring the dead. What kind of barbarians are we dealing with?

Our duty to defend the good name of the Confederate soldier, vindicate the cause for which they fought, and to make sure the true history of the South is transmitted to future generations is not the same thing as winning lawsuits and opposing the removal of flags, monuments, etc. It is bigger than that. In fact, I am quite confident our ancestors did not erect those monuments so we would have to spend our time and resources begging courts to not remove the memorials to our valiant dead. They would not have scraped and bowed before the Yankee empire and their enablers at every level of government. They did not confuse the symbol for the thing symbolized. They erected these monuments so their generation would not be forgotten. To remind us of who we are and where we came from; to remind us of those who gave their all for us so we — their offspring — would not have to live under the boot of an all-powerful “federal” government through arms and then through their courts (and perhaps at some later date by arms again) make heroes into villains and villains into saints.

While we may not be able to accomplish much in the arena of politics to stop the destruction of our monuments in many, far too many cases, we can still do much to fulfill the charge by becoming living monuments. Living reminders of our Confederate ancestors, what they stood for, and what we stand for today as their sons.

While our fathers did their best to reconcile with the new indivisible nation (not the federated union of their fathers), and be “good, patriotic Americans,” it was not enough to satisfy their desire for our ultimate annihilation. No matter how much Southern blood was shed and will be shed in their endless wars of conquest and occupation, they felt it proper to rename military bases which once

honoured our fathers. In the name of reconciliation with people who know little about themselves and even less about us, they thought it proper, indeed a moral act, to remove the reconciliation monument from Arlington Cemetery — the largest military cemetery in America and conveniently established, as you know, on the stolen property of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Lee.

If the former Confederate or Southern States are no longer welcomed, indeed, are so repulsive to the country that they have no qualms with removing a reconciliation monument which held the peace for generations, what are we?

I don't know who they think we are, but I'm pretty damn sure if they rename every road or school with Confederate links, take down every one of our fathers' flags, remove every monument so lovingly erected by our women (primarily) in the poverty of the post-war South, and even dig up every Confederate soldier so as to not “pollute” their military cemeteries, we will not have lost that which is most important, our Southern identity and deep, deep roots of our family tree, lovingly planted in the fertile soil of the South. This cannot be taken, and will not be taken, except by our own consent. We can carry on their legacy of their love of liberty, fidelity to kith and kin, the value of one's word, and our manners, to name only a few.

We can shoulder this, we must shoulder this, if we are to be a living monument — more numerous and effective than any carved in stone or cast in bronze — by taking back what was stolen and is being stolen from us now.

It is time to think outside of the box, utilize new methods of engagement, and take the moral high ground by living honourably and caring for those permanent things of value encapsulated in our monuments, flags, and memorials. Then, and only then, will we occupy the moral high ground and position ourselves for victory.

We ought to continue to erect our own monuments and raise our own flags, but imagine the effect of tens of thousands of living monuments rising up from their couches, their TVs and especially their smartphones and begin living like the men we can, and must, be — openly, honestly, and unashamed.

**Paul C. Graham**  
**Chief of Heritage Operations**



# Chaplain's Comments



Rev. Dr. Tom Hiter

Chaplain-in-Chief

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## *The Charge as a Christian Document*

**N**o document is as fundamental to the SCV as the "Charge." That is, of course, General Stephen D. Lee's 1906 charge to the assembled members of the organization. Virtually every member is familiar with it and many camps, brigades, Divisions and the SCV as a whole frequently recite it as part of some or all of their meetings. Many commit it to memory, and well they should. It is what we are all about.

What many of our compatriots may not realize is there has been, over much of our history, a certain degree of discussion concerning the actual verbiage of the Charge. Indeed, as recently as 20 years ago, Past Commander-in-Chief Kelly Barrow led a charge (no pun intended) to standardize the words. Even today, even the briefest perusal of the Internet will produce two or three modi-

fications to the True Charge, as still being practiced by some camps and individuals. And, for that matter, some of us really don't understand, yet, that the words of the Charge are not and have never been the words actually expressed by General Lee. The thoughts are the same. The intent is identical. But the words were delivered as part of a much longer wide-ranging speech, later edited into a succinct "Charge" by associates of the General and leaders of the then fledgling brotherhood.

Now, one more caution needs to be expressed before expanding on this idea of an edited charge, and that is, it was not just some willy-nilly shortening of the General's speech by a couple of his friends and associates. These were educated men. Men of the "Old School." Men who spoke Greek and Latin, and who

knew the meaning of words, in a classical context. We no longer educate ourselves or our young people in that context. Almost simultaneously with the giving of the Charge, two sweeping studies of the US education system were done at the national level, one in 1896 and the other in 1906, in an effort to decide exactly what education (in particular, Secondary Education — high school) was supposed to accomplish. These were the days of the beginnings of the Progressive movement and public secondary education, then a fairly new idea, needed definition. One study held children ought to be taught Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Algebra, Geometry, penmanship, classical Literature, History and Government. The other held the curriculum ought to focus on English grammar, Arithmetic, business math, modern literature, Social

Studies and so forth. These two schools of thought have continued to coexist and disagree for more than a century, with little being settled. Education has suffered, as a result, and few of us can today appreciate what General Lee meant to say, or how his interpreters condensed it.

The “Charge” is, first and foremost, a Christian document. The men who wrote it, or rather shaped it out of the more expansive speech of General Lee, were Christians. They saw their world in Christian terms. So we’re dealing with classically well-educated Christian men, Southerners, given the task of producing a guiding document for their future generations. Let’s look at some of the words they pulled out of the speech and passed down to us:

“To you, sons of Confederate veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought ...” The concept of sonship is fundamental to the Christian faith. Jesus Christ is and has always been called “The Son of God.” Jesus frequently used sonship and the importance of it in his parables. Perhaps his most memorable parable is that of “the Prodigal Son.” Jesus wanted to make clear to his listeners the close relationship between fathers and sons. Jesus didn’t say “children” in this case, and General Lee didn’t, either. He said “sons” and he meant sons.

And, what he said to those sons, us, not to put too fine a point on it, was that they, as old men, were about to “commit” the vindication of the Cause

to them. “Commit” is another strong word, one with major religious connotations. They did not “submit” their cause; they did not “pass” it along or even “will” it to their “sons,” they committed it. Commit is derived from Greek, and has the same meaning, through a different linguistic descent, as “commission.” Now, “commission” means “to send.” The Greek that both are derived from? “Apostolos.” If that doesn’t ring a bell with you, you need to go back to Sunday School. When Jesus “sent” his “apostles” to convert the world, there was no ambiguity about what he expected. Neither is there any ambiguity about what’s expected of us, as Sons of Confederate Veterans. Our job is to vindicate the cause for which they fought. And what does “vindicate” mean? Not “apologize for” not “make excuses for.” “Vindicate” means “finish the job!”

The Charge requires us to defend the “good name” of the Confederate soldier and to exercise the guardianship of his history. History is more than just the record of what may or may not have happened in the past. History is the written record of human events. To a Christian, that means History is the written record of God’s doing things through His favorite creation, mankind. Christians believe God is in charge. You may want to re-read Isaiah 46:9-11, here. Learning history and learning from it is fundamentally Christian.

Later, the Charge urges us to emulate the virtues of the Con-

federate soldier. To “emulate” is, according to Mr. Webster, to “match or surpass.” We are thus charged to match or surpass our Confederate ancestors in the exercise of certain “virtues.” Virtues have always been thought of as the opposite of “vices.” The word and the concept “vice” is equivalent to the word “sin.” There are seven traditionally accepted mortal sins: Lust, Envy, Greed, Gluttony, Anger, Pride and Sloth. The renouncing of these has been part of the Christian faith since the very beginning. The preferred route to repudiation of the seven cardinal, or mortal, sins, by the Christian, has always been the practice of seven opposing “virtues:” Chastity, Temperance, Charity, Diligence, Patience, Kindness and Humility. By making the pursuit of these virtues central to the Charge, General Lee and his interpreters made the essence of the Christian faith central to the mission of the organization.

The last “key” word in the Charge is “perpetuation. The perpetuation of principles. Principles are ideas and ideals. They are the over arching themes by which we guide our lives. And, perpetuation means forever. There is no end to the Charge. And there is no end to our faith. It is eternal.

The ideas and ideals of the Charge to the SCV are the ideas and ideals of the Christian faith. General Lee and his interpreters made sure it would always be so.

**Rev. Dr. Tom Hiter**  
**Chaplain-in-Chief**



# The Last Roll

Thomas Goode Jones Camp 259  
Montgomery, AL  
**John C. Bullard**

Captain John Rayburn Camp 452  
Guntersville, AL  
**Harmon Bernard Hudgens**

Capt. Thomas H. Hobbs Camp 768  
Athens, AL  
**Bobbie R. Clem**

The Prattville Dragoons Camp 1524  
Prattville, AL  
**Larry Dale McGowan**

Fort Blakeley Camp 1864  
Baldwin County, AL  
**Robert Wellington Starr**

Tallassee Armory Guards Camp 1921  
Tallassee, AL  
**Gregory Michael Yancey**  
**James Michael Bush**

Ten Islands Camp 2678  
Ohatsee, AL  
**Chadwick C. Samples**

Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710  
Sierra Vista, AZ  
**John Thomas Turner**

The Stainless Banner Camp 1440  
San Jose, CA  
**Dan K. Carson**

Pvt. William Riley Milton Camp 741  
Tavares, FL  
**Michael A. Gall**

Gen. Edward Dorr Tracy Jr. Camp 18  
Macon, GA  
**Lyman Phillip Griner**

Clement A. Evans Camp 64  
Waycross, GA  
**William Eugene Grimes**

General Lafayette McLaws Camp 79  
Fayetteville, GA  
**H. Glen Allen**

Brig. Gen. T. R. R. Cobb Camp 97  
Athens, GA  
**Marvin Woodrow Poe**

Lt. Col. Thomas M. Nelson Camp 141  
Albany, GA  
**Hilliard Pace Burt**  
**Greg Gibson**

Currahee Rangers Camp 935  
Toccoa, GA  
**Tyrus G. Smith**

Greene Rifles Camp 942  
Greensboro, GA  
**Ike Moore**

Buckhead - Fort Lawton Brigade Camp  
2102  
Millen, GA  
**Jeremy C. Allen**  
**Robert Carlton Lane**

CSS Chattahoochee Camp 2314  
Donalsonville, GA  
**Bryan Wells**

Judge Thomas Williams Camp 2343  
Blakely, GA  
**Ralph Boyd Phillips, Jr.**

John Kempshall Camp 1534  
Maroa, IL  
**David Wesley Combs**

Capt. Arthur M. Rutledge Camp 1413  
Bluffton, IN  
**Monte David Ice**

John Hunt Morgan Camp 1342  
Louisville, KY  
**Joe M. Thornsberry**

Gen. Lloyd Tilghman Camp 1495  
Paducah, KY  
**Terry W. Williams**

Sabine Rifles Camp 2057  
Many, LA  
**Leonard Dale Spurlock**

Col. Harry W. Gilmor Camp 1388  
Baltimore, MD  
**Donald W. Bouchillon, Jr.**

Surgeon John Cravens Camp 2276  
Gallatin, MO  
**Daniel Lee Deshon**



Captain Moses Jasper Bradford Camp  
2344  
Rolla, MO  
**Burley Weldon Turner**

Col. William P. Rogers Camp 321  
Corinth, MS  
**Gerald G. Hovater**

Attala Yellow Jackets Camp 663  
Kosciusko, MS  
**Robert T. McCool, Jr.**  
**Daniel Gilchrist, IV**

Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton Camp 1354  
Vicksburg, MS  
**Charles Pittman**

Brig. Gen. Benjamin G. Humphreys  
Camp 1625  
Indianola, MS  
**Hal Lagrone Towles**  
**James William Riales**

Zebulon Baird Vance Camp 15  
Asheville, NC  
**Dewey Martin Ramsey**

Cherokee Guards, Co. A 29th NC  
Troops Camp 893  
Murphy, NC  
**George Perry Ramsey**

Col. John Sloan Camp 1290  
Greensboro, NC  
**James Ryan Hicks**

Maj. Egbert A. Ross Camp 1423  
Charlotte & Mecklenburg County, NC  
**Roscoe Jr Lindsay**

Smithfield Light Infantry Camp 1466  
Smithfield, NC  
**James Edward Ingram**

*Continued on page 48*

# Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



## Association of the Army of Northern Virginia

The Association was funded in 1870 by ex-Confederate General Bradley Johnson of Maryland and other former Confederate officers. The first president elected was General Jubal Early who was an unreconstructed rebel, wearing only gray and never apologizing for any of his actions. He would become an enormous influence on the writing of the war's history. As a member of the Southern Historical Society he fashioned the Lost Cause. Under his leadership the AANV would become the most powerful veterans' organization in the South until the formation of the UCV.

In 1870, he helped organize the veterans of the Army of Northern Virginia to erect a monument to Lee in Richmond by beginning a nationwide fund-raising campaign, competing with similar groups. By 1887 the statue's base was dedicated and in 1890, with a crowd of more than 100,000 watching, the unveiling took place.

The AANV took efforts to honor the Confederate dead by holding annual reunions, arranging burial of soldiers and providing for needy veterans and families. They celebrated Confederate



*Confederate Veteran and wife c. 1890s.*

Memorial Day, helped preserve the Southern past and glorify its heroes.

By 1883 the AANV helped to sponsor the establishment of Confederate Soldiers' Homes. Among the first homes founded for Confederate veterans was the R. E. Lee Camp Soldiers' Home of Virginia. Eventually, 16 homes were founded, one in each of the states in the Confederacy plus Maryland, Oklahoma and California. Only honorably discharged or poor Confederate veterans were

admitted to the home and, in some cases, veterans' wives accompanied by their husbands. Funding for the homes came from private donations and state revenues. The Federal government never gave any funds to these homes. It is estimated 20,000 veterans resided in the 16 homes where they received food, medical care and shelter. A majority of the veterans only lived there temporarily, usually for less than a year, before leaving.

These soldiers' homes, for the most part, remained open until the 1930s. A few of the homes continued operating, serving the surviving widows until the mid-to late 1950s. In 1889 the AANV became part of the United Confederate Veterans as one of more than 500 associations or camps in existence throughout the South.

They had no official member uniform but quickly adopted the UCV uniform with the most popular being the four button gray sack coat with matching pants. But unlike the UCV, the AANV did adopt an official badge. It was an enameled Confederate Battle Flag on a ring suspension. The suspension bar has "1861-65" while the battle flag has "A.N.V." and the state division (such as "La. Div." for Louisiana Division). ■

# General Lee and Family Gather at Lexington to Enjoy Their First Christmas

By Mark Vogl

The months of August through December 1865 were unique and peculiar times for America, the South and General Lee. The assassination of President Lincoln and the collapse of the Confederacy placed the nation in unknown waters. How would the victors treat the defeated? What should high ranking Confederates do, what example should they set? Would the South's senior military commander be arrested? Would the war end or would resistance continue?

We will consider the issues, both personal and historical, faced by General Lee. A devout Christian, Christmas with his wife and children may have given a special solace to Robert E. Lee as he faced an unknown future. President Davis had been arrested and there were public discussions of arrest for General Lee and other senior Confederate leaders.

This essay is divided into two parts.

The first part explores the transition of Marse Robert's life from soldier to college president. It is completely fact based and historical in nature; the primary sources of information in Part I are *R. E. Lee*, by Douglas Southall Freeman, *Recollections and Letters of Robert E. Lee*, by Robert E. Lee, Jr., *Lee, The Last Years* by Charles Bracelen Flood, *Christ in the Camp* by J. William Jones and *General Lee* by Fitzhugh Lee.

Part II describes the Lee family's first post-war Christmas. Actual family nicknames are used. This part of the story is inspired by, but not limited to, a superb fiction-based (but historically researched) novelette published in 1958 titled *Christmas with Robert E. Lee*, by Helen Tipping Miller. Additionally, a book by Iris Vinton from West Point, Mississippi, *The Story of Robert E. Lee*, provided some help.

## PART I

### Journey to Washington College

The General's postwar adventure, assuming the role of president of Washington College, began on the morning of September 15th, in the Year of Our Lord 1865. The

decision to accept the position reflected the General's belief that education would be the most important effort to rebuild the South and heal the wounds of the war.

"One more time, Traveller," the General said quietly as he pulled the reins to turn his horse onto the lane from the property at Derwent, Virginia, where he and his wife Mary Anna and some of their children had moved after leaving Richmond. It's going to be a warm ride, Lee thought to himself. He had sent his baggage ahead by canal boat, deciding to make the trip with his longtime companion. Mrs. Lee, in a letter to a friend, wrote the general hated to be away from Traveller for even the shortest time.<sup>1</sup>

This 108-mile ride would take three days. If it be God's Will, Lee would be in Lexington on September 18th<sup>2</sup>. This was a very different ride from the ones of the past four years. The war which had dominated his life was gone. Instead of a staff trailing behind and couriers with dispatches racing up to him, Lee would ride alone in the quiet of the late summer heat.

For the first time in many years, he could think about his family and his future. He had thanked God many times for the lives of his three sons. But the General felt great sorrows because of the war, the loss of Thomas Jackson and so many others, young Stuart ... the pain for him was deep. The great sadness of so many lost friends, and so many young men, at times over the next three days the memories would overwhelm him. But then some relief came with an awareness of Providence, the assurance that all that occurs is a part of God's Divine Plan. As Jackson would say: "The duty is ours, the consequences are God's." This great faith would help ease the loss of Lee's daughter, Ann, Rooney's wife Charlotte and two grandchildren during the war.

Two of his sons were at their properties, inherited from grandfather Custis; the youngest, Rob, at Romancoke, and Rooney at White House. The General believed

1 P. 226, *R. E. Lee*, Douglas Southall Freeman

2 P. 227, *R. E. Lee*, Douglas Southall Freeman



the land could be made into working farms, but it would take a lot of work. At present, neither property even had a livable structure on it; both sons were roughing it in lean-tos.

Custis had applied for a professorship at Virginia Military Institute and there was a good chance he would be in Lexington that fall.

The next three days passed quickly. General Lee's reminiscences were interrupted by farmers and children interspersed by many miles along the lane. The evenings were spent with friends knowing he would be visiting them.

And the General had things to consider during the quiet times.

First, would he be indicted? The assassination of Lincoln had fired the anger of many in the North, was it a final straw that would ignite vengeance in all future

policies in Washington? There was no way to tell for sure. In 1866 the General would be called to Washington to testify before Congress concerning President Davis.

Secondly, what should he do as a recognized leader of the South? What should he do publicly? Some leaders were leaving the country. Others were waiting to see what he would do.

In a letter to Mrs. Varina Davis he wrote:

"I have thought from the time of the cessation of hostilities, that silence and patience on the part of the South was the true course."<sup>3</sup>

One area rarely discussed concerning Robert E. Lee's post-war life was his commitment to Christ and evangelism. General Lee who had been the Christian example for his army encouraged Reverend J. William

3 P. 225, *Robert E. Lee, The Man and the Soldier*

Jones, the First Corps Chaplain, to write a Christian history of the Southern armies.<sup>4</sup>

Essentially, Lee accepted the outcome of the war and encouraged Southerners to be good citizens and work to rebuild Dixie.

And third, what would he be expected to do at Washington College? What he did there would be an example for the South.

Mid-afternoon of the 18th Lee crested the Blue Ridge to see Lexington far off in the distance.<sup>5</sup>

A new future called. For the next two and half months he would have two duties: to begin work on re-energizing Washington College and to ready a home for his wife, Mim (Mary Anna).

Memories of the war may have filled Lee's mind as he approached Lexington and saw for the first time the burnt and partially destroyed homes and buildings on the outskirts of the town, broken fences and other scars. During the General's initial inspection of the college grounds, he would learn the library had been ravaged by Yankee soldiers.

Though many in Lexington knew he would be coming, only a select few knew his expected arrival date. As the General rode Traveller down main street to the Lexington Hotel, former soldiers on the street recognized him immediately and offered "salutations" to their commander. Soon excitement ran like electricity through Lexington and people came out the doors of stores as if drawn by a magnet.

A gathering quickly formed outside the Lexington Hotel. Lee had an invitation to stay with Col. S. McD. Reid, CSA, but because it was late in the afternoon he thought it inappropriate to show up. He intended to spend the evening at the hotel despite the crowd. However, that intention was changed when the son-in-law of his host Professor White (Captain White, Marse Robert called him) appeared and rescued him from the chaos.<sup>6</sup> That night he would do what he always loved to do, play with small children.

The following day he would visit the college for the first time.

The General then left Lexington for the Rockbridge Baths to visit with two of his female cousins and their families. He wrote Mim that the baths were soothing for aches he had been enduring. He returned to Lexington on September 30th refreshed and ready. Custis had been appointed a professor at V.M.I. and joined his father at the Lexington Hotel.

On October 2nd in the Physics Classroom, fewer

than one hundred people attended the inauguration of Robert E. Lee as President of the College. Custis joined his father, along with the 50 students presently attending the college, faculty, and the Board of Trustees. The General continued to wear his gray uniform, minus Confederate insignia and buttons as he had yet to purchase a new suit of clothing. Reverend White, the oldest minister of Lexington, offered a prayer before Lee was sworn in as President.<sup>7</sup>

The Board had decided on a salary of fifteen hundred dollars plus a portion of the tuition of each student for Lee. Though the college was in difficult financial straits, the Board decided to advance the General seven hundred and fifty dollars from their personal funds.

Deciding not to impose on his host, Lee stayed at the Lexington Hotel until the President's home could be cleared of its current tenants and significant repairs made, much of which he would personally supervise.

A very significant contribution was sent to the Lee's by Mrs. Britania Kennon, a friend from Arlington who had rescued both curtains and carpets from the family mansion before the Yankees occupied it. Placed in the front parlor, and dining room, they gave the home a very familiar air for the Lee family, especially Mim who had a life time of Arlington memories with them.

Thomas Jackson would be present every day in Lee's life in Lexington. First, because he had lived in an apartment built on to the President's home for his life with his first wife, the president's daughter. Jackson's ghost was thus present throughout the home.

Was Lee's inhabitation of Jackson's previous abode of Divine Providence?

Reverend J. William Jones, First Corps Chaplain, in his book *Christ in the Camp*, indicates Lee often joined prayer and preaching at Jackson's headquarters.<sup>8</sup> Their shared faith could be the secret for their successful partnership, and close personal relationship.

And secondly, during his first months in Lexington, Lee would be visited by Mrs. Anna Jackson seeking Lee's review of a memoir of Stonewall written by his aide, Major R. N. Dabney, CSA. Though the general would look over the work and make some corrections, he did not have time necessary to do a thorough edit.

President Lee's focus had to be on the college, so much needed to be done. The college could not survive financially in its present state of 50 students with minimal available monetary reserves. In addition, he shared with the trustees the desire to increase from four to eight the number of academic departments in existence. And then there were the improvements

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4 P. 6 *Christ in the Camp*

5 P.226, *R. E. Lee*, Volume IV

6 P.227, *R.E. Lee*, Volume IV

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7 P.228, *R.E. Lee*, Volume IV

8 P.51, *Christ in the Camp*

and renovations needed to house the students and the academic buildings. The library was in great need of restoration of books.

Though the General had declined fund raising as a part of his duties when offered the position, he quickly found he had an important role there. In an article in the *Lexington Gazette*, a letter was published from Lee to a Virginian of substance concerning his active public support of the college as an example for others.<sup>9</sup>

And then there were the students. President Lee felt it was very important to be present and available to both the students and the faculty. It was a part of the President's routine to enter classrooms while instruction proceeded and to sit in the back of the room to observe. He met with each professor once a week to hear reports from them. And he met the students individually.

In addition, there was a great volume of correspondence, not all of it related to college business. Former Confederate generals wrote Lee often concerning myriad issues, as did many former officers and enlisted men of the Army of Northern Virginia.<sup>10</sup> He personally responded to all.

And then there was the President's home in very poor condition. Lee had resisted large outlays proposed by the Board for the renovation of the home. He tightly controlled the spending and personally supervised the work.

Yet, Marse Robert would find time every afternoon with Traveller for riding on country roads avoiding Lexington proper. Though always friendly and considerate when meeting individuals, he really did dislike the symptoms of notoriety, crowds were something he tried very hard to avoid.

In November, arrangements had been made for the trip of Mrs. Lee, Mary, Mildred and Robert from Derwent to Lexington. The owner of the canal boat company offered his personal boat, complete with heated cabin, sleeping quarters, kitchen and a cook. Much appreciated by the entire family given the time of year and physical conditions of Mrs. Lee and the present illness of Robert, Jr. Before leaving Derwent, Lee had advised Bob to bring along a locked box filled with family documents which would ensure their financial wellbeing.

On December 4th, the Virginia General Assembly sent an invitation to President Lee to address the appropriations committee concerning the 88,000 dollars in state bonds owned by Washington College on which the state had stopped paying interest because of Virginia's fiscal condition. Lee's visit in January was successful in

<sup>9</sup> *Lexington Gazette*, December 6, 1865, "Public Meeting in Behalf of the College"

<sup>10</sup> P. 225, *Robert E. Lee, The Man and the Soldier*

re-establishing the state payments.<sup>11</sup>

## PART II

Wig (Agnes) had joined the General at Lexington during and helped with the readying of the home for the coming of the family.

A chill was in the air on December 2nd, but the General was out in the yard early in the garden when Custis arrived carrying a box. "Morning, Father," as Custis walked by.

"What do you have there?"

"Firecrackers" replied Boo (Custis). He went in the front door to place the box in the entry. Coming back out, he said "Father, we should be going," referring to their planned ride of a mile and half to the boat dock on North River to pick up Mim (Mary Anna, Lee's wife) and the rest.<sup>12</sup>

The sky was gray, the ground wet and the temperature cold; winter had set in. Smoke rising from the stove warming the Lee women on the canal boat was visible as the men approached at the dock, the General on Traveller and Custis driving a borrowed carriage.

Years later Bob (Robert, Jr.) describes their arrival at Lexington: "My father, on Traveller, was there to meet us, and putting us all in a carriage, escorted us to new home."<sup>13</sup> Mim had to be carried, and Bob, still recovering from malaria, had to be assisted up the slippery slope from the canal boat to the carriage. Mee (Mary) and Precious Life or simply Life (Mildred), were actively directing the off loading of their luggage from the canal boat. Mim's wheelchair and "... [the] cats in their baskets and [three] chickens in their cages were to follow on a wagon."<sup>14</sup>

Bob goes on; "The house was in good order — thanks to the ladies of Lexington — but rather bare of furniture, except for my mother's rooms. Mrs. Cocke had completely furnished them, and her loving thoughtfulness had not forgotten the smallest detail. Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, the talented and well-known poetess, had drawn the designs for the furniture, and a one-armed Confederate soldier had made it all."<sup>15</sup>

The arrival of Mrs. Lee and the children was reported in the *Lexington Gazette*, December 6, 1865 on page 2. The paper reported in part: "For some days before their

<sup>11</sup> P. 245 *R. E. Lee*

<sup>12</sup> P. 176 *The Story of Robert E. Lee*

<sup>13</sup> P.203, *Recollections and Letters of General Lee*, Robert E. Lee, Jr.

<sup>14</sup> P.114, *Lee The Last Years*, Charles Bracelton Flood

<sup>15</sup> P.203, *Recollections and Letters of General Lee*, Robert E. Lee, Jr.

*Continued on page 60*

# Trampling Union Terror: Riders of the Second Alabama Cavalry

By Dr. Jeffrey F. Addicott, Lt. Colonel (US Army, Ret.) BA, JD, LLM (2), SJD

“The object of terrorism is terrorism. The object of oppression is oppression. The object of torture is torture. The object of power is power. Now do you begin to understand me?”<sup>1</sup>

— George Orwell

This work is a companion to the 2023 book, *Union Terror: Debunking the Justifications for the Union’s Use of Terror Against Southern Civilians*. *Union Terror* explored not only the legal and policy implications of the Lincoln Administration’s decision to employ a merciless scorched-earth campaign against large segments of unresisting Southern noncombatants,<sup>2</sup> but also proved as absolutely false all of the so-called justifications for its use of terrorism with particular emphasis focused on the 1864 Union terror operation from Atlanta to Savannah, colloquially known as the “March to the Sea.”<sup>3</sup>

While most mainstream writers about the American War obfuscate and/or fail to condemn the raw atrocities committed by the Lincoln Administration, it is interesting to note our enemies do not — they often make reference to the wide-spread Union war crimes for their own propaganda purposes. For instance, in 1944, the magazine *Signal*, a widely distributed German publication of the Nazi regime published in German, French, and Spanish, boasted a full length photo of General Ulysses S. Grant on its cover to introduce the reader to the main story called: “The Method of Warfare

of the Americans.” The article spent five pages detailing the outrageous terror tactics by Federal military forces against an unresisting Southern civilian population designed to ensure maximum suffering on the non-combatants, just 80 years prior. With “D Day” and the arrival of US troops into Europe, the Germans hoped to frighten civilian Europeans into believing they could expect the same abusive treatment!<sup>4</sup>

As the title of this work suggests, the prism employed to further explore the matter of Union terrorism centers around a storied Confederate cavalry command, the 2nd Alabama Cavalry Regiment. Not only did the 2nd Alabama actively contest numerous Federal terror raids in Mississippi and Alabama, the gray horse soldiers had the unique distinction of witnessing first-hand the crescendo of Union savagery during Sherman’s march across Georgia as they vigorously resisted the wrongdoers every step of the way. In fact, while serving both independently and under various larger commands, to include General Daniel Ruggles and General Samuel Ferguson, the riders of the 2nd Alabama Cavalry have the unique distinction of fighting Union terror raids — Sherman and others — more than any other cavalry regiment in the entire Confederacy!

Simply put, the book is about “war crimes and warriors.” The war crimes recount the horrendous outrages on non-combatants which occurred during Union military strikes in the western theater of combat and the warriors describe the hard riding troopers of the Confederacy’s 2nd Alabama Cavalry Regiment, Southern men who valiantly defended their families, State, and country from the miscreants.

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1 George Orwell, 1984 (1949).

2 See Richard Shelly Hartigan, *Lieber’s Code and the Law of War 45–71* (1983) (citations to General Order 100 are referenced to the specific article contained within the Order).

3 See Sherman’s *Civil War: Selected Correspondence of William T. Sherman 1860-1865* 776 (1999), Brooks D. Simpson & Jean V. Berlin, eds.

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4 See Walter Kiaulehn, *Les Methodes de Guerre Americaines, Signal*, p. 12, No. 1, Deutscher Verlag Berlin, (1944). The German magazine was very similar in style and layout to *LIFE Magazine* (1883-1972) in the United States.

The 2nd Alabama Cavalry Regiment was recruited from the fertile farmlands of south and central Alabama in the Spring of 1862, a year after the War began. The men which made up the regiment were homogenous in their backgrounds and all embraced an unfaltering commitment to the instilled virtue of duty. Since no literary source exists to preserve the heroic accomplishments of this hard fighting regiment,<sup>5</sup> this work attempts to pull the riders back from the vortex of time so their service may be properly honored and hopefully assist in renewing a commitment by future generations to celebrate the essential qualities of duty and honor which have long formed an integral part of the American mosaic.

When properly led, the 2nd Alabama was a brave and extremely capable fighting force with many skirmishes and battles to their credit. Participants in some of the key events of the War, the men logged thousands of miles on horseback over inhospitable terrain, often in conditions of broiling heat and bone chilling cold, boldly confronting Federal cavalry terror raids in Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia.

While the 2nd Alabama cut their combat teeth blunting Union cavalry strikes in Mississippi and Alabama in 1863, their most demanding service occurred during Sherman's Meridian raid, the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, and the March to the Sea. They also saw action in the evacuation of Savannah and served as part of the final escort of President Jefferson Davis in 1865, as he fled into Georgia following the fall of Richmond. In this light, the 2nd Alabama Cavalry Regiment served to the very end, not because they viewed themselves as part of a great Greek tragedy "where you know what the outcome is bound to be,"<sup>6</sup> but because they believed they were in the right, fighting to ward off vicious invaders who terrorized the innocent.

After struggling through a first year of service marked by inaction and incompetent leadership along



*Captain "Hell-Roaring" Bill Allen of Company F.*

the Gulf Coast of Alabama and Florida, the 2nd Alabama proved themselves a sterling fighting regiment when assigned to independent duty in north Mississippi in the late spring of 1863. By the time their incredible regimental commander, the gallant Colonel Richard Earle, was killed in action the next year, they had long since found their stride as the best regiment in General Samuel Ferguson's cavalry brigade. Ferguson, himself a brave and skilled leader who possessed no other ambition than to serve his country, relied heavily on the 2nd Alabama until the very end.

In 1862, the allocated slots in the 2nd Alabama were easy to fill as no branch of service was more appealing to recruits than the cavalry. Not only did the young men equate the job with stories of cavaliers and knights of old galloping about on high adventure, the aura of gallantry and independence offered by cavalry life also played directly to a certain "devil may care" attitude of invincibility. Further, such duty avoided the curse of the infantryman who was obligated to slog about on foot.

Surviving photographs of Rebel cavalrymen taken early in the War often reflect cocky troopers clad in spruced up hats and polished boots, with braces of

5 See David E. Gould, 2nd Alabama Cavalry Regiment Facebook Group. David Gould is a direct descendant of Private James A. Gould, Company B, 2nd Alabama Cavalry. Gould has amassed a great deal of valuable and detailed material on the regiment to include newspaper articles, books, diaries, period maps and first-hand accounts. See also, John C. Rigdon, *Historical Sketch & Roster of the Alabama 2nd Cavalry Regiment* (2004). Well more than two-thirds of the 252 page "book" is comprised of a roster of the soldiers who served in the regiment and a list of "mentions" and resources in surviving war period documents.

6 See Gary W. Gallagher, *The Confederate War* 5 (1997) (arguing the Confederacy was not doomed to defeat and the Confederate people expected victory in spite of setbacks and Union terror tactics that targeted civilians).

shiny pistols tucked in wide leather belts. However, as the hardships multiplied, subsequent images reveal that thousand-mile gaze born from the rigors of endless days of campaigning. In many ways, while the draw to the cavalry was almost irresistible, the grueling lifestyle could be far more debilitating than what the foot soldier ever experienced.

In the late spring of 1863, the troopers were ordered into northern Mississippi where they engaged in months and months of extensive combat blunting Federal terror raids swooping down from Union-held Tennessee into north Mississippi. Their first encounter with Union raiders came from the Ninth (9th) Illinois Volunteer Infantry (mounted) and was typical of subsequent fights.

Separating from a larger Federal group of raiders camped at Pocahontas, Tennessee,<sup>7</sup> the 9th Illinois launched a smaller incursion into northern Mississippi to seize food and burn homes. Their commander was Lieutenant Colonel Jesse J. Phillips and he led about 300 mounted men with two pieces of light artillery. His mission also included specific orders to completely destroy the civilian town of New Albany. Along with this group of terrorists in blue rode the regimental chaplain, Marion Morrison, who chronicled the three-day raid in his diary.

On the morning of June 13, 1863, Phillips entered the town of Ripley and took possession without opposition. While the town was looted and a sizable group of black Southerners were impressed into labor, the place was not torched. According to Chaplain Morrison:

*The town was searched, but nothing of a contraband nature [was found], except a number of negroes, who were confiscated for the Government [emphasis added]."*

The next town hit that day was nearby Orizaba, which also offered no resistance. Unlike Ripley, however, Orizaba was completely burned to the ground under the absurd excuse that it "was a place of rendezvous" for the Rebels. Of course, under such distorted criterion for inflicting raw criminal violence, every Southern town would be subject to destruction, which was exactly what was taking place. In this light, the reason Orizaba was destroyed and Ripley spared was not because of any law of war or humanitarian concerns, but rather because Ripley was only a half-day's ride to their main target of New Albany and the arsonists would be returning through Ripley to rest up that night on their way back to friendly lines. They would burn it then.

Making sure sufficient flankers were sent out to report on any lurking Confederate cavalry, the terrorists then moved with their loot to the south towards New

Albany as fast as the heavily loaded wagons could travel. While enroute Morrison dryly recorded that the Yankees stopped a large family on the road and robbed them of all their property because, in roughly searching the group's personal possessions, they found a letter tucked inside an elderly woman's carpet-sack with a single Confederate postage stamp affixed to the outside. Naturally, the Yankees would have stolen the wagons and horses anyway — finding a Confederate stamp served as their so-called justification for highway robbery.

While stopping to feed, about four miles south of Ripley, a family moving to Ripley came along. Their wagons and carriage were searched, and a Rebel mail was found in the old lady's carpet-sack. Their horses and mules were all confiscated, except one old team of mules which they were allowed to keep.

By late afternoon of June 13, the Union horsemen entered New Albany which they promptly pillaged and then utterly burned. Chaplain Morrison gleefully described the war crimes, justifying them with the perverted notion that, since all Confederates were illegal guerrillas and should not be covered by the civilized rules of warfare, the Secesh civilians were equally guilty by "aiding" them and were thus fair game for robbery, arson, and pillage. Nevertheless, the goodly Chaplain was careful in his history of the regiment not to mention the horrible details of the wanton destruction of private homes, churches, or hospitals other than to dryly record, as in the case of his observations about New Albany, that the town was "entirely destroyed." In point of fact, the Union troopers had forced their way into every private dwelling rifling for valuables and stripping away what they could carry, then smashing all the windows, porcelain, and mirrors before applying the torch. Domestic animals which were not taken were slaughtered and left to rot. He wrote:

*The Regiment then proceeded to New Albany, reaching that place about 4 PM. Finding the town nearly deserted by citizens, and used as a general Headquarters for guerrillas [Confederate cavalry forces], and a supplying point for them, it [New Albany] was entirely destroyed, after any stores of value [civilian and military property] that could be carried away were taken [stolen].*

The Yankees then returned to base, although three days later Phillips was ordered out on another raid and given command of an even larger body of Federal cavalry consisting of parts of four regiments — the 9th Illinois, 10th Illinois, 11th Missouri (some sources claim it was the 18th Missouri), and 5th Ohio. In addition, two full companies of Tories and several pieces of light artillery were assigned making this destructive body of about

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<sup>7</sup> Marion Morrison, *A History of the Ninth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry* (1864) [hereinafter Ninth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry].

1,000 a force to be reckoned with as it headed south on the main road straight towards burned out New Albany. This time Phillips was ordered to strike the strategic Mobile & Ohio Railroad and do as much damage to the locals along the route as possible.

Sundown of June 19, found the Federals bivouacked three miles south of New Albany on the road to Pontotoc. In a stroke of good luck, far-ranging scouts from the 2nd Alabama found the Yankees on the move and, together with a sister regiment of Tennesseans, the combined force followed the enemy for a full day and night straight into one of the many muddy cane-brake swamps of the "Atchchubby-paliah," about 15 miles due west of New Albany.

The bone-weary Confederate troopers dismounted, untied leather girths, and slid saddle blankets and saddles off the matted, wet backs of their mounts. No camp fires were allowed and after wolfing down cold rations most were soon stretched out on the warm ground, which after so much riding seemed as soft as goose feathers. Although the horses were unsaddled, they stayed hobbled close by as the men fell fast asleep perfectly indifferent to what tomorrow might bring.

The sun was barely up on the morning of June 20, 1863, when Alabama and Tennessee sergeants began kicking at booted feet and brawling hushed orders for the men to saddle up. The troopers did their toilets and gobbled down cakes of cornbread and salty pork while the horses hungrily consumed the remaining corn from the saddlebags. Once more, the trek resumed with hundreds of hoofs splattering red mud high in the air.

By early morning the advanced Rebel scouts hit pay dirt and engaged in a short but violent pistol battle with Union videttes causing the Union commander to quickly align his main body of more than 600 dismounted men in a strong defensive posture with skirmishers hustled out to the front. The Rebel cavalymen did likewise, sending a robust body of skirmishers picking their way forward with orders to open fire at anything they encountered.

It was not long in coming. One, two, three, in quick



*Yankee looters*

succession, and then like a thunderstorm, a swarm of bullets flew between the two opposing skirmish lines.

The plan to dislodge the enemy was simple and daring. In his after-action report, the Confederate commander of the two regiments, General Daniel Ruggles, correctly observed the conditions were greatly in favor of the Federal defenders since there was no way to flank them due to the thick terrain features on either side of the battlefield. The only option was to charge straight ahead. Ruggles noted:

*It only remained to accept battle in the midst of an extensive, dense cane-brake and impenetrable thicket, covering both banks of a deep, muddy stream, on the enemy's own terms.<sup>8</sup>*

In fact, the disjointed "open" ground over which the fight would take place consisted of nasty wetlands populated by head-high stalky cane-breaks, about a mile deep, thickly spread out on either side of a muddy creek, meandering more or less parallel through the middle, with nothing to distinguish the ugly and snake infested landscape expect for three widely spaced thickets of scrawny trees popping their heads above the tall vegetation. The Federals had taken up fairly good firing positions tramping down large swaths of the grasses and anchoring themselves along two out of the three

<sup>8</sup> Report of General Daniel Ruggles, *Southern Historical Society Papers*, Vol. VIII, January to December, 1880.

forementioned belts of thickets.

The 2nd Alabama Cavalry was finally facing its first full scale head-to-head engagement and as an added bonus they were squared off against a particularly despicable group of Yankee looters who demonstrated no moral reservations whatsoever about viciously abusing civilians. Correctly guessing the enemy was not really anxious for a prolonged fight so deep behind Rebel lines, Ruggles made the necessary dispositions for a vigorous frontal assault. Besides counting on the sheer audacity of the move and the height of the thick reeds to conceal his true numbers, Ruggles' hope for success most certainly hinged on the aggressive spirit of the regimental and company commanders who were expected to exploit any weaknesses which might occur once things kicked off.

With the horses and horse holders were sent to the rear the company commanders remained mounted in front of their respective companies directing the Alabamians by troop to form up in two long battle lines.

In what seemed like the blink of an eye, the bugles sounded the advance and the move across the ground began in a slow methodical roll, with energy reserved for the final push. The only thing accompanying the stalwart Rebels through the wet mire were thousands of swirling mosquitos and bugs. Reminded over and over by their line officers, the men were ordered to hold their fire as they advanced, leaving only the forward skirmishers to shoot at will with Union bullets returning the favor. At this early juncture of the contest, which was truly Indian-style, the Confederates were content to methodically trudge along through the cane-brakes with most of the Federal bullets missing flesh.

Mounted in front of the gray and snuff-colored uniforms in this unpleasant Mississippi marsh were the courageous company commanders of the 2nd Alabama. Brandishing drawn sabers and ignoring the zip zap of Union Minnie balls, the officers led their men across and around various hazards to include large puddles, watery logs, and stumps, doggedly keeping their companies together with words of encouragement.

A one-time stage coach driver known as the wildest man in Butler County, Alabama, Captain "Hell-Roaring" Bill Allen of Company F, was particularly conspicuous in hurrying his men forward so F troop soon bulged an already jagged line causing the two-tiered formation to badly curve even further. Then, more sensing than knowing that the time was ripe for a final charge to victory, the instinctively courageous leader clinched down hard on an ever-present cigar and spurred "his gray charger far in advance" of his own company in order to personally determine enemy dispositions. At a mere hundred yards out, Allen thrust his legs straight

in the stirrups and abruptly pulled his mount to a halt. Absolutely indifferent to the incoming rounds singing all around, he observed significant groups of Yankees shifting about, some on foot and some on horse. Understanding that fluidity was not a positive sign for soldiers preparing to receive an attack, this told the blue-eyed commander all he needed to know. The time had come to surge his men forward and smash head-on into the enemy, what the old school British military affectionately termed the "forlorn hope," and he wasn't waiting for formal orders!

"Hell-Roaring" Bill Allen whirled his war horse about and sped pell-mell through the grasses back to his astonished men. Accustomed to that well-known booming voice, the urgency of the waving motions from Allen's glittering saber left no doubt about his desire for swift action. "Company F, Form Up!" "Double Line!" "Prepare to Charge!" With rifles and pistols already primed and cocked the junior officers and men readily obeyed.

Positioned now at the head of his energized men, Allen theatrically eye-leveled the tip of his blade and pointed it directly at the Yankees. Turning around in the saddle, he bellowed: "Charge Them Boys, Kill the Damn Thieves!" Hearing the word thieves sent an electrifying adrenaline rush into the men. After all, that's exactly what these Yankees were, thieves and arsonists who terrorized women and children. Scottish tempers exploded and all knew Yankee blood would mark this day.

As if hit by lightning, the sounds of the men, which had up to then consisted primarily of low grunts and curses as they groped through the grassy terrain, was now far different. Hundreds of voices mingled together in an ear shattering crescendo which one Union soldier said "the devil ought to copyright"<sup>9</sup> — the exhilarating and unmistakable yelping screech universally known as the "Rebel Yell."

It was on. The screaming Alabamians bounded across the final yards of slashing reeds and soon thereafter their revolvers began popping off with loud bangs and black smoke. Throwing all caution aside, the Rebels literally crashed in amongst the Federals, dealing them dark death in close quarter combat. 2nd Alabama trooper Private Hunter was in the thick of it — "[o]ur boys went into the fight like tigers; yelling and whooping; all fought bravely."

The 600 plus men in blue were certainly not out-matched in numbers — the Rebel cavalry consisted of only about 400 men in the battle — but clearly out-matched in spirit (when dismounted for combat, one

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9 Ross Massey, General Joe Johnston and the Atlanta Campaign, *Confederate Veteran*, July / August 2010, p. 57.

out of every four cavalymen were stationed to the rear to hold the horses). Even so, at first many held their ground and fought stubbornly, a few hand-to-hand, but the fury was with the attackers and the Yankees soon had enough and crumbled in disorder. Ignoring pleas from their officers to stand firm whole clusters of blue-bellies fled rearward for the cover and concealment offered by the pristine taller reeds behind them. Others ran directly for the horses, accelerating their escape by ditching arms and equipment.

The beautiful sight of so many Federals fleeing in wild panic further electrified the men of the 2nd Alabama who gave out excited shouts of triumph. It was now contagious and most of the dumb-struck Federals who had not surrendered were now gunless and hatless, running into the cane-breaks behind them. Directed by shouting mounted officers, successive squadrons swept in to flush the enemy out of their hiding places. Union Chaplain Morrison wrote:

*Men could not see each other more than a few feet. Our men could hear every command given by the Rebel officers, but could not see the enemy.*

Trooper W. G. Hunter of Company A proudly documented the participation of the 2nd Alabama in the rolling attacks which relentlessly pressed the fleeing enemy back towards Mud Creek. The Rebels only halted to reload before charging forth anew to pour horrendous convergent fires into any Federals they encountered. Hunter bragged: *"It would have delighted you to see the gallant 2nd make charge after charge, killing and driving the enemy from the brushwood and cane, in which they concealed themselves."*<sup>10</sup>

Ruggles likewise beamed in his after-action report that the "regiments of cavalry vied with each other in pressing the enemy home," with the fighting so up close and personal that the ground was literally painted red with blood. No quarter was given. In addition, because the tall reeds concealed all but their upper extremities many Yankees suffered horrific head wounds spraying the surrounding vegetation with mists of brain matter. Shouting and shooting, gore splattered horsemen flushed out both small and large pockets of the enemy, each encounter sending panicked Federals reeling further and further back. Hunter killed two of the Yankees himself and described the carnage.

Some estimate the loss of the Yankees in killed alone at 100. Our men would get their clothes and shoes or boots bloody in going through the woods [after them].

The Cane Break fight, also called the battle at Mud Creek, had lasted about three hours costing the Union

well over 100 troopers in killed, wounded, or captured.<sup>11</sup> The only favorable development for Colonel Phillips was that most of the 400 Rebels were still on foot allowing a significant portion of his bewildered men to scramble to their animals and ride pell-mell across Mud Creek to then make their way to the Little Tallahatchie River.

According to Private Hunter, the 2nd Alabama bore the heaviest of the fighting, having led the main charge, and was rewarded with a gruesome harvest of the enemy's silent stare of death.

[The Second Alabama Cavalry Regiment] killed more than fifty of the vandals, had buried thirty nine and still burying them; don't know how many were wounded, as the Yanks carried them to the rear as fast as they fell.

General Ruggles put the loss on the Confederate side as only "two killed and seventeen wounded in this day's fight." Amazingly his calculations were accurate. A careful review of the surviving company papers of the 2nd Alabama indicates at least ten of the men were severely wounded (one subsequently died),<sup>12</sup> which accounts for more than half of the total casualties and confirms the leading role which the 2nd Alabama played in the fight. Captain Allen recorded, "Private E. J. Lewis [Company F] was wounded in the leg which has since been amputated."<sup>13</sup> After noting the death of a prominent officer in Company G of the 2nd Alabama (Lt. Gaddis was hit in the thigh by a Minnie ball), Hunter spoke of a disfiguring face wound to an officer in his own company.

[The Second Alabama] had eight or ten wounded. Lieut. Gaddis of Co. G, 2d Regiment of Alabama Cavalry was mortally wounded and has since died from the effects of the wound. Lieut. Daniel Boyle of Co. I, same regiment, was wounded in the nose, a buckshot passing through it.<sup>14</sup>

The Yankees also left behind several well stocked wagons loaded with commissary goods consisting of "bacon, crackers, corn, oats, etc.," which thrilled the always-hungry Rebels to no end. Private Hunter reported:

*We captured seven wagons loaded with commissary stores, one piece of artillery and one caisson .... Our boys got some good eating, as they got sardines, crackers, sugar, coffee, etc.*

11 George F. Hager, *Military Annals of Tennessee* 613 (1886).

12 Alabama Troops – Cavalry, at 42-52.

13 2nd Alabama Cavalry Muster Roll, Company F, Dec. 31 to June 30, 1863. Alabama Department of Archives & History.

14 G.A.H. Letter.

10 G.H.A. Letter.

*Continued on page 56*

# The Lie About Lee

By Matthew Miller

**D**id Robert E. Lee, in the summer of 1859 order the whipping of Mary Norris, a slave of the Custis estate?

For too long, we Southerners have allowed the attacks on our heroes to go on unanswered. Even when the attackers are reprimanded, it is nothing more than a slap on the wrist. No longer will this be the case. While I am not a writer by profession, I have taken it upon myself to defend the life and legacy of perhaps our greatest hero here in writing. The fact is many, if not all, major academics and mainstream historians of the past ten to fifteen years have attempted to dismantle history as it has been understood up until that point. Whether it was done for ideological reasons, personal vendettas against a false image of their perceived enemy, or to impress their peers with their glowing virtue in their willingness to destroy the memory of the “barbaric racist Southerners,” these people have fabricated awful tales and revived statements of attempted character assassination from as long ago as the 1860s.

I have the luxury of being an autodidact and therefore have not been compromised by “Righteous Cause” propaganda or peer pressure from these captured institutions. In my research, I’ve come across a claim many modern academics make — something which has more and more recently been cited as truth — that Robert E. Lee was a cruel slave whipper. I’ve seen this declared in the *Washington Post*, referenced by the NPS, and taught as “fact” in so-called “respected academic circles.” It’s widely used to tar the reputation of one of America’s greatest generals, Robert E. Lee, and seems to be the only allegedly “solid” claim to mar the reputation of the man. But is it true?

I am under the impression the story itself caught much of its momentum in the early 2000s, particularly from Elizabeth Pryor’s 2007 book *Reading the Man: A Portrait of Robert E. Lee Through His Private Letters*. Pryor devotes an entire chapter to this sup-

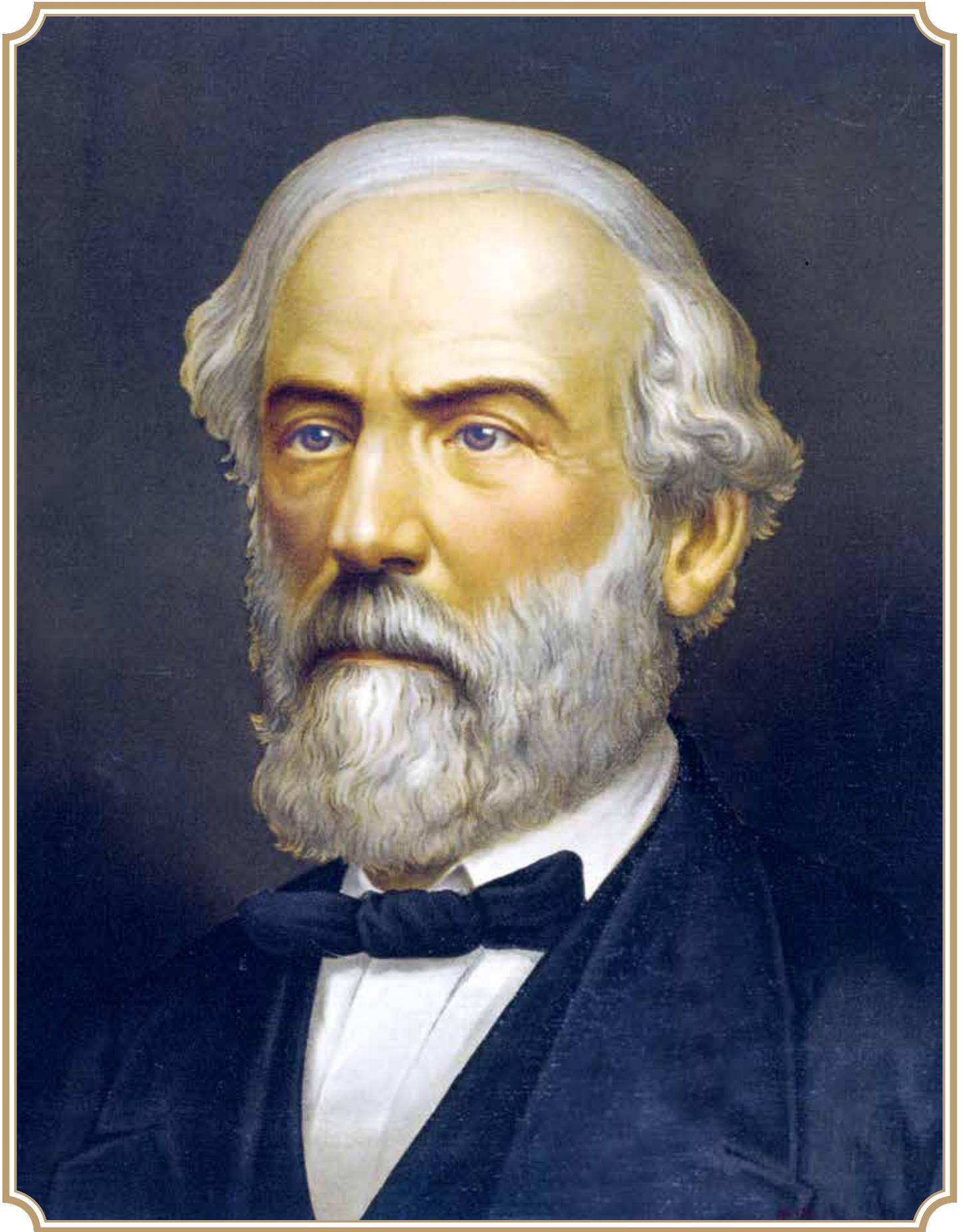
posed occurrence. That being, Lee ordered and witnessed the brutal whipping of one of the Custis estate slaves named Mary Norris. She based this on four pieces of evidence if you can call it that. Four newspaper pieces — two 1859 letters to the editor, an 1866 *New York Tribune* “statement from the lips of Norris” and an 1866 Cincinnati newspaper story (which could be classified as inadmissible hearsay). Three of those four pieces of evidence are even from anonymous sources.

I’ll say this. Anyone willing to bash the reputation of General Robert E. Lee better have their story straight, with concrete evidence to back up their claims. This is not intended to belittle a particular historian — I am simply referencing Elizabeth Pryor’s work because it’s the often-cited source of the lie about Lee. I entirely believe her position to be incorrect. She, like many other academics, has a narrative to uphold — and what better way to trash the South than by attacking our greatest hero?

The tall tale of Lee whipping his slaves is not factual and should never be considered as such. So, here are the six errors which are blatantly unanswered for in *Reading the Man*.

1) Pryor begins Chapter 16 with a critical error. Her paramount piece of evidence, The Wesley Norris statement (Wesley was the brother of Mary Norris who supposedly gave the story), Pryor claims the account originated and was first given to an antislavery newspaper in 1866. This is incorrect. It was first published by the *New York Tribune* in March of 1866<sup>1</sup> and thereafter spread through an anti-slavery paper called *The National AntiSlavery Standard* newspaper which published the statement on April 16, 1866.

2) Mary is supposedly whipped. But studying deeper into the family, you learn there was an intricate relationship between her and her sister — and her sister and the Lees. Her sister, Selina, a personal



housekeeper of Mary Lee, Robert E. Lee's wife. It's objectively ridiculous Selina and Mary Lee would be warm companions thereafter, especially if Mary Lee's husband, Robert E. Lee, had her sister brutally whipped. A trained researcher, such as Mrs. Pryor, should have at least mentioned a piece of the mountain of evidence which can be found on the intersecting relationships — factoring in greatly to the overall story.

3) Pryor makes a huge blunder when she says “from the lips of [Wesley] Norris” that he “escaped” from Richmond to the Union lines. This is false.<sup>2</sup> Norris was free by Lee's deed of manumission filed in Henrico County Courthouse on January 2, 1863, in which he then worked as a free man on the York River Railroad until September, when finally, Lee's son Custis, gave him a pass which allowed him to ride through the Union lines. This is fact, as Major General Meades correspondence confirms.<sup>3</sup>

4) Pryor claims in one of her footnotes that witnesses describe a whipping post at Arlington. This source comes from a 1975 publication sourcing an account of a Union soldier seeing a post on the property.<sup>4</sup> Furthermore, even if it did exist, it was not for the purpose of whipping Mary Norris — because her story goes “Lee ordered [Norris] inside the barn, where they were tied firmly to posts,” as the “evidence” says.

5) Pryor claims all of this information on the whipping of Mary Norris is “corroborated by five witnesses” and is “substantiated by Lee's own records.” Unsurprisingly, none of the witnesses are named. What she has are five supposed pieces of “evidence” to the episode. Digging deeper, two of the sources are anonymous letters to the editor of *The New York Times* published in June 1859. The third is not evidence, it's an unidentified person spoken of in the *Cincinnati Commercial* newspaper which simply says “[Lee] was the worst person I ever seen.” The fourth is an article from the *Carroll County Democrat* newspaper, published June 2, 1859 — years before the Norris account even took place. The last could not be found in her footnotes.

This had me wondering, if we could take all accounts as pieces of historical fact, like anonymous letters to the editor, I suppose Abraham Lincoln was

really a homosexual? A shopkeeper named Joshua Fry Speed claims he shared a bed with Lincoln in 1837. So, based on this “evidence,” the universities can go ahead and begin teaching that Lincoln was a homosexual?<sup>5</sup> I digress. ...

6) Finally, Pryor makes the biggest blunder of the chapter, that “Lee never completely denounced the story.” Once again — a false claim. There exists a letter that Robert E. Lee signed on April 13, 1866, replying to George K. Fox, Jr., of the Loudoun County Circuit Court, who wrote him to ask whether the story published in the press was true. Lee replied in the letter “... The statement is not true.” See that letter at right.<sup>6</sup>

In the 473 pages of *Reading the Man*, not once does it give the reader a quote from either a letter, diary, or memoir written by any member of the Lee family claiming a slave woman was ever abused at Arlington. Furthermore, nothing exists which would suggest Lee was cruel to any slave whatsoever.

A blogger, Joe Ryan, tells clearly how Mrs. Pryor, an academic professional, should have written her story: “an unidentified newspaper employee says an unidentified person told him the person either personally witnessed, or was told by someone who claims to have personally witnessed, a whipping of a woman named Mary Norris.”<sup>7</sup>

One of the most common Lee quotes can be found in his private correspondence from 1854, where he said, “Slavery as an institution is a moral and political evil in any Country.” I recently heard a YouTube “historian” refute Lee's quote by saying “Actions speak louder than words.” He's right, actions do speak louder than words. Folks, there are literally books dedicated to the virtuous deeds of Robert E. Lee. Accounts which are irrefutable — from taking communion with a black man at a church service (while no one else would) — to giving water and kindness to wounded Yankee soldiers on the battlefield.<sup>8,9</sup> The only thing these academics do when they attempt to spoil the good name of Robert E. Lee is to make themselves look like fools even more than they are.

So I would say, God bless the South and the name of Robert E. Lee.

I would like to thank Joe Ryan, a blogger and

Lexington, Va., 13 April 1866.

Mr Geo. K. Fox jr.  
 Leesburg, Loudoun Co., Va.

My dear Sir:

Your letter, of the 5<sup>th</sup> inst, enclosing a  
 clip from the "Baltimore American," has been  
 received. The same statement, with some  
 variation, has been published at the North  
 for several years. **The statement is not true;**  
 but I have <sup>not</sup> thought proper to publish a  
 contradiction, being unwilling to be drawn  
 into a newspaper discussion; believing that  
 those who know me, would not credit it;  
 and those who do not, would care nothing  
 about it.

writer, as much of the research for this article was compiled by him. You can find it and similar work over on his blog.

### Sources

- 1 *New York Tribune*, Vol. XXV, No. 7,789, March 26, 1866
- 2 *Reading the Man*, Elizabeth Pryor, 2007, pp.272-274
- 3 George Meade, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, September 6, 1863, 4 pm, to Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, (*War of the Rebellion: Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Series 1, volume 29, part 2, pp. 158–159, Meade to Halleck, September 6, 1863, 4 p.m.)
- 4 *Symbol, Sword, and Shield*, Cooling, 1975, pp. 488, 491
- 5 <https://nypost.com/2019/04/20/new-book-explores-abraham-lincolns-life-as-a-gay-man/>
- 6 This letter, and an earlier one written to E. J. Quirk of San Francisco, in March 1866, is not the original. It is found in a letterbook in the

- possession of the Virginia Historical Society which does contain entries in Lee's hand, but this one is written in the hand of an unidentified person, probably a clerk at Washington College who helped Lee with his record-keeping. What foundation exists for it beyond this is found in the fact it was published, in 1874, in a book of his letters titled *Personal Reminiscences, Anecdotes, and Letters of Gen. Robert E. Lee*, by the Rev. J. William Jones, D.D., formerly chaplain, of Army Northern Virginia and of Washington College Virginia. – In the words of Joe Ryan, blogger
- 7 <https://joeryancivilwar.com/Civil-War-Subjects/General-Lee-Slaves/General-Lee-Slave-Whipper.html>
  - 8 *The Richmond Times Dispatch*, April 16, 1905, Page 5, Image 21.
  - 9 *A Civil War Treasury of Tales*, Benjamin Albert Botkin, 2000; *Lee and the Wounded Union Soldier*, p. 266, account from A.L. Long and Marcus J. Wright

# *Virtues and Honor*

**By Brandon Porter**

Our fathers fought for the South.  
They fought for their rights and ours.  
They bled on distant fields.  
They dined on mere scraps.  
They froze at night, and burned at day.  
They fought with honor.  
They died with honor.  
They honor us.  
Today they are dishonored.  
Dishonored by people who forgot.  
By people who tear down their monuments.  
By people who desecrate their graves.  
But what are such honors from people like that?  
By people with no honor.  
By lawless rabble.  
We honor our fathers in  
our hearts.  
In our children's hearts.  
In the hearts of  
generations to be born.  
Their monuments are in  
our minds.  
No matter how much  
stone and concrete they  
tear down. We honor  
you, Sons of the South.  
You showed your virtues and honor.  
Your names will be remembered.  
You will not be forgotten.



*Brandon Porter is a member of the Col. Daniel N. McIntosh Camp 1378, Tulsa, Oklahoma.*



# Books in Print

## *Quantrill's Raid on Lawrence, Kansas: Revisiting the Evidence*

“History Is written by the Victors” His is the long standing saying; however, we don’t even agree as who originated that truism. In 1948 Churchill did offer a humorous and wordier version, “For my part, I consider that it will be found much better by all parties to leave the past to history, especially as I propose to write that history myself.” Another version can be found in the annals of history, “The victor will always be the judge, and the vanquished the accused.” This is the driving force for author Edwards’ volume *Quantrill’s Raid of Lawrence, Kansas*.

More specifically, Edwards is responding to William E. Connelly’s book *Quantrill and the Border Wars*, in which Quantrill and other Missouri Guerrillas were deemed as “demented, psychopathic” killers. Edwards relates, “... it was hard for me to believe that good ole Missouri boys could be so brutal.” This book confirms the authors belief Quantrill was indeed not brutal and certainly not a demented, psychopathic killer.

The structure of this volume sets a question in each chapter, then states the “Popular Version” followed by “Conflicting Versions.” Questions are investigated such as: Who was William Clarke Quantrill? Was the August 13, 1863 jail collapse which killed six young women (relatives of Missouri guerrillas) the “Last Straw” which directly resulted in the raid on Independence, Kansas?

A chapter concerning the death of young relatives of Missouri guerillas is an example of totally different histories of one event. Young, pro-Southern girls were imprisoned because of their kinship with Missouri fighters; this is admitted by all sides. The question is why did the prison collapse? The pro-Union stance was the foundation undermined by the young girls while trying to tunnel

to free themselves. Pro-Confederates believed the guards themselves weakened the structure by removing supporting elements causing the tragedy. Some thought the guard’s actions were deliberate and “... planned murder.” Key evidence disputing the “digging” cause of the collapse was the young prisoners were held on the second and third floors of the improvised three-story prison; tunneling was not the cause. There were innumerable reasons for the raid on Independence, but this certainly was an important cause.

Subsequent chapters on Quantrill’s raiders give details of their approach to the targeted town, and defenses around Independence. These accounts give the reader the experience of riding with the raiders. This was war and specific northern sympathizers were targeted along the way.

Of particular note is a chapter entitled “Acts of Compassion.” George Young, a raid survivor, stated, “... they first shot every lady that they could find in the streets.”; however, Mrs. Elizabeth Earl another survivor remembered, “The women were not insulted as has been represented.” Another example of two histories of the same occurrence. It is odd to note actions of kindness and consideration in a raid based on revenge for past outrages. This chapter contains numerous examples of kindness; one as follows:

“... as Quantrill was preparing to

set fire to the home of George Ford, his wife met Quantrill at the door, and the two engaged in a conversation. She had a beautiful flower garden, and while the two were conversing, she plucked a flower and gave it to Quantrill. He then decided not to burn her house, and an eyewitness later saw Quantrill riding with her flower stuck in his hat.”

Chapters 11 and 12 entitled “The Killings” and “Victim Analysis” detail the actions of raiders on a revenge raid. Even in this, details sometime conflict each other. Sarah Fitch, a survivor stated the raiders “... knew just who they were after and where they lived. Another survivor said, “The killing was indiscriminate and mostly in cold blood.”

In a succinct postmortem, this author ends with words which ring true.

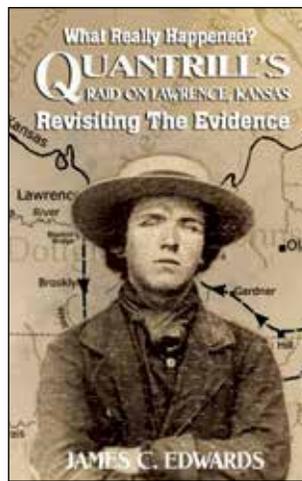
“It’s clear that, in the wake of the Lawrence attack a biased Northern public used Quantrill’s raid as a valuable piece of propaganda. To their credit, they have succeeded in convincing the historical records of the following: that the Lawrence raid was unprovoked; that their citizens innocent; the town defenseless; that no troops were in town; that women and children were murdered; and that those unarmed victims, men, women, and children were randomly slaughtered by the guerrillas.”

One of the guerrilla’s gave his words as follows:

“This foul murder [of our women when the jail collapsed] was the direct cause for the famous raid on Lawrence, Kansas. We could stand no more ... We were determined to have revenge.”

Another Missourian stated:

“We do not object to an all-out war to win. We do not object to all-out war as used against our family in Jackson County. What we do object to is the hypocrisy of the North shedding crocodile tears over Lawrence while piously



# Army of Northern Virginia



Compatriots from three SCV camps in the Charleston area volunteered to carry the newly-conserved trophy flag from the USS *Isaac Smith* up the steps into the Market Hall Museum. Representing **Secession Camp 4**, Charleston, SC, were Mark Blalock, Rob Dillon, Cain Griffin, Loren O'Donnell and Johnny Wilbanks. Matthew Locke represented **Ft. Sumter Camp 1269**, Charleston, SC, and Keith Blandford represented **Moultrie Camp 27**, Mount Pleasant, SC.



The **Stuart-Hairston Camp 515**, Bassett, VA, and the **Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828**, Callands, VA, joined together to form the Ringgold Battery at the Halifax Heritage Festival in Halifax, VA. Two rounds were fired at four different times for all who came to see and learn some history. Many spectators thanked members for being there and saving Southern history.



**Captain Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, members donated ten books to the Cherokee County Public Library in Gaffney. These books were written by different authors on different aspects of the War Between the States. From left, Librarian Assistant Melissa McDonald, Friend of the SCV and Moses Wood 469 UDC member Michelle Jackson, Library Genealogy Manager Paul Jones, Adjutant Robert Little and Lt. Commander Lamar Guest.



The **Lt. F. C. Frazier Camp 668**, High Point, NC, Commander Ron Perdue presented Linda Boshers an Honorary Membership into the Mattie Clyburn Rice Memorial Heritage Preservation Society during their 4th Annual Christmas in the Confederacy meeting.



**Stonewall Camp 380**, Portsmouth, VA, members Geyeral May, left, and Jason Hernholm installed a headstone for Private George L. Foreman, Co. H, 1st Cherokee Mounted Rifles, CSA, as part of the camp's "Guardians of Cedar Grove Cemetery" program. The cemetery is a National Historic

Landmark for Mortuary Art.



The **Columbus County Volunteers Camp 794**, Whiteville, NC, inducted Kaleb Hill into membership recently. Pictured from left, Adjutant William Thompson, new member Hill and Commander Travis Jester.

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



New Member Tom Riley, left, was installed at the **Major Charles Q. Petty Camp 872**, Gastonia, NC, meeting by Commander Rowdy Ferguson.



The **Col. E. T. Stackhouse Camp 1576**, Latta, SC, cleaned the Owens Cemetery where three Confederate Veterans are laid to rest.



Members of the **Stonewall Brigade Camp 1296**, Lexington, VA, participated in the Lee Jackson Day Parade in January.



Once again the **Maryland Line CSA Camp 1741**, Bowie, MD, showed up to help collect toys for tots at the American Legion. From left are Bobby Ward, Commander Tom Dale, Barry Lehnert.



The **Sgt. John A. Lisk Camp 1502**, Troy, NC, has participated in the Star, NC, Christmas Parade for more than 30 years. Pictured are those who participated this year, which included members of the **First, Farthest and Last Camp 1966**, Randolph County, NC, the **Capt. Winfield Scott Lineberry Camp 92**, Asheboro, NC, as well as the ladies of the camp's Daisy Chaffee Lamb Chapter 7, OCR.



**Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828**, Callands, VA, Lt. Commander Jock Owings, left, and Past Commander Frank Harvey were honored to receive the Distinguished Service Certificate and Medal for going over and beyond for the SCV and good name of their ancestors.

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



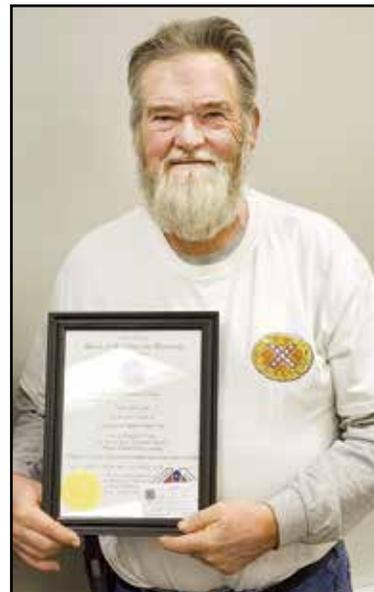
Three new members, a father and two sons, are being sworn into the **High Bridge Camp 1581**, Farmville, VA, at the gravesite of their grandfather, William Jackson.



Members of the **Dr. B. T. Person Camp 1517**, Fremont-Pikeville, NC, attended the recent Lee Jackson Banquet at Kings Restaurant, Kinston, NC, to hear speaker Mike Parker.



An annual cemetery clean-up of the Hayes Cemetery, near Black Creek, NC, was performed by members of the **General William Dorsey Pender Camp 1916**, Wilson, NC, in honor of Pvt. Nathan Thomas Hayes, an infantryman who served in the 55th NC, Co. A, and was captured July 1, 1863 at the Railroad Cut, during the Gettysburg battle. From there he was sent to Fort Delaware and spent the next two years in northern prisons, finally being paroled at Point Lookout, MD, on Feb. 18, 1865



John Lovin joined the **Colonel John B. Palmer Camp 1946**, Burnsville, NC, on the record of Pvt. Samuel H. Loving, Co. C, 15th SC Battalion Artillery.



Members of the **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC, completed a litter sweep of Liledoun Road. From left, Ricky Bebbler, Wayne Sigman, Lefie Brown, Wesley Johnson and Terry Raby.



Members of the **First in Secession/Chesterfield Camp 1963**, Chesterfield, SC, held a memorial service for two black Confederate soldiers who are buried at City Graveyard in Darlington, SC



# Army of Northern Virginia



Delaware Grays 2068, Seaford, DE, Commander Jeff Plummer, right, and his brother Greg unfurled the colors at Maroon Bells, Elk Mountain Range, in Colorado.



Members of the **Litchfield Camp 132**, Conway, SC, had a recruitment tent at the Conway River Fest recently at the Conway Marina.



Merry Christmas from the **Burke Tigers Camp 2162**, Valdese, NC and the Burke Tiger Lilies OCR!



Members of the **Charlotte County Grays Camp 1964**, Charlotte Court House, VA, lit up the skies of Lunenburg County, VA, with their own fireworks display! After an evening of fellowship and supper, the camp's Mountain Howitzer, Gracie, was loaded with newly acquired powder from Gettysburg. Three rounds were fired in celebration of Independence Day, July 4, 1776!

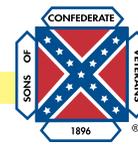


**Mason Dixon Guards Camp 2183**, Ellendale, DE, Commander Troy Sturgill swore in the newest member. From left are Gary Sturgill, new member Pat McClure and Commander Sturgill.



**Marion Camp 24**, Marion, SC, Commander Charles McRae swears in new member Hayden Panos

# Army of Tennessee



General Robert E. Lee Camp 16, Auburn, AL, member Bob Weiland, second on the left, who is also curator for the First White House of the Confederacy in Montgomery, provided history of the Arlington Confederate Monument and its creator, Moses Ezekiel at a recent meeting.



One of the name plates on a Jefferson Davis Highway marker had been hit by a car two years ago between Fulton, KY and South Fulton, TN. **Otho French Strahl Camp 176**, Union City, TN, has been trying to get the name plate put back. John Gallimore, a prospective member and a former Fulton city worker, had the plate and put it back in place.



Members of **Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87**, Knoxville, TN, attended the dedication of a Veterans Memorial in Blount County where Confederate Veterans' names were added to the monument



Members of the **Colonel W. P. Rogers Camp 321**, Corinth MS, had a clean up day at their future flag pole project property.



New Cottage Grove property owner Jackson Lawley, a member of the **Isham G. Harris Camp 109**, Paris, TN, stands in front of his new flagpole.



**Captain John M. Bradley Camp 384**, Louisville, MS, Commander Franklin Woodruff was presented a Certificate of Appreciation for his service to the camp by Lt. Commander Murrey Black. Commander Woodruff has been a member of the SCV for 23 years, and has served as camp commander for four years.

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



**Sam Davis Camp 596**, Biloxi, MS, member Joe Newman received a Vietnam Cross, and Ben Lamey received a Homeland Defense Service Award presented from the Biloxi Beauvoir Chapter 623, UDC at Beauvoir.



Robert McClendon displays Battle Flags while he explains the purposes, uses, and kinds of flags used by the Confederate armies during the War Between the States to the members of the **Colonel William C. Oates Camp 809**, Dothan, AL



**Habersham Guard Camp 716**, Demorest, GA, Commander Wallace Lewallen (far right) and Chaplain David Lee (far left) swear in their newest members, Steve Elrod, right, and Brion Williams, left, and look forward to having them in the camp.



Members of the **Coffee County Rangers Camp 911**, Enterprise, AL, and **Private Augustus Braddy Camp 385**, Troy, AL, received instruction on grave marker maintenance and restoration at Beulah Cemetery, Troy, AL, where more than 30 Confederate Soldiers rest.



The **General Robert H. Hatton Camp 723**, Lebanon, TN, was recently honored with three outstanding awards from the TN Division. Camp Commander Tom Wood displays the outstanding media and newsletter award and the Camp of the Year Award.



Members of the **Kirby Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, held a flag retirement ceremony at their flag site, Kirby Smith Confederate Park.

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



McLeod-Moring Camp 1386, Swainsboro, GA, Commander Daryl Hill presented several awards to members. Landon Johnson was appointed camp sergeant-at-arms



Members of the Lieutenant Jonathan Bressler Camp 1536, Cincinnati, OH, attended the annual Picnic at Caesar Creek State Park, Ohio.



Capt. J. J. Dickison Camp 1387, Melbourne, FL, presented the trophy to the officers of the Jacob Summerlin Camp 1516, Kissimmee, FL, for winning 1st place in the Jacob Summerlin Annual Black Powder Competition. From left, Tom Krebs, Steve Stalcup, Don Young, Camp 1387 Commander Marc Thornton, Phil Johnson, and Camp 1516 Commander Larry Gaunt.



Georgia 10th Brigade Commander and Col. John H. Baker Camp 1705, Zebulon, GA, Lt. Commander Al Medcalf, Jr., presented Compatriot Danny McLeod, of the Barnesville Blues Camp 2137, Barnesville, GA, with the "Brigade Commander's Compatriot of the Year Award" during a recent meeting.



As a project for the FL Division, 12th Brigade, Private George W. Thomas Camp 1595, Fort Pierce, FL, members volunteer to help with Operation Hope Food distribution. Members of other camps in the brigade, as well as OCR chapters, assisted as well.



DeKalb Rifles Camp 1824, Sylvania, AL, Commander Gary Carlyle presented the Southern Agriculture Award to all nine DeKalb County High School Agriculture Departments this year. Accepting the Southern Agriculture Award is Camille King from Valley Head High School.



# Army of Tennessee



The youngest member of the **Fort Heiman Camp 1834**, Murray, KY, is Mason Falwell, shown receiving his certificate from Commander Barry Grogan.



The 38th Mississippi Infantry formed up to honor General Nathan Bedford Forrest at the Historic town of Gainesville, AL, all weekend for the Cuba Station Reenactment. Camps represented were: **Shieldsboro Rifles Camp 2263**, Bay St. Louis, MS; **Gainesville Volunteers Camp 373**, Picayune, MS; **Live Oak Rifles Camp 2236**, Pascagoula, MS; **Bibb Rifles Camp 455**, West Blockton, AL, and **Gainesboro Invincibles Camp 1685**, Gainesboro, TN.



**Lieutenant Lovett Allen Tully Camp 2071**, Colquitt, GA, Commander Nike Henley inducted a new member.



At the Mississippi 3rd Brigade Picnic, **Franklin Rifles Camp 2297**, Bude, MS, member Wayne Binning presented his son, Matthew Binning with his new member certificate as his son Sully watched!



The **Buckhead-Fort Lawton Brigade Camp 2102**, Millen, GA, sponsored a "Patriotic Quilt" raffle to raise funds for the camp's Lee-Jackson Banquet. Ms. Yvonne Scott, wife of the camp's judge advocate, generously donated the quilting supplies and her personal time to make the quilt and matching pillows. The raffle raised almost \$3,000. Pictured with the quilt and one of the matching pillows are 5th Brigade Commander Carl Thomas Miller, Jr., left, and Camp Commander Dale Thompson.



**Brigadier General John Hunt Morgan Camp 2325**, Old Washington, OH, recently participated in a commemoration for the 160th Anniversary of Brigadier General Morgan's Raid, where they remembered three unknown Confederates who died during the Battle of Washington. From left are Col. Greg Vanway, 5th TX; Duane Rearick, Reilly's Battery, Co. D, 1st NC; Micheal Davidson, Adjutant, Camp 2325; James Schaeffer, Commander, Camp 2325; Shamus C. Maher, Reilly's Battery, Co. D, 1st NC; Vince Silestro, **Quantrill's Raiders Camp 2087**, Mayfield Heights, OH; Jim Crowl, OH Division Commander, Camp 2087 Commander; and Ed Collins, Adjutant, Camp 2087.

# Army of Trans-Mississippi



**Beauregard Camp 130**, New Orleans, LA, recently commemorated the 125th anniversary of uninterrupted service since it's chartering in 1898. CIC Boshers celebrated the occasion with them at their annual Christmas Party and issued a SCV Resolution acknowledging and congratulating them on the momentous occasion. From left, CIC Boshers, Camp 130 Commander Frère and Color Sgt. David White.



The **Brigadier General John T. Hughes Camp 614**, Independence, MO, recently endorsed and awarded the Southern Cross of Honor posthumously to two of its camp member's ancestors who honorably served in the War Between the States. Chad Foley, left, received the award for 1st Lt. Archibald J. Clements, MO Cavalry Scouts, who served in William T. (Bloody Bill) Anderson's company under the command of William Clarke Quantrill. Tim Borron, right, is holding the award for his ancestor, Private Madison Nifong, who served in the 2nd NC Infantry.



Members of the **Captain Clem Vann Rogers Camp 481**, Oklahoma City, OK, attended the memorial service honoring the 161st anniversary of the Battle of Honey Springs which took place July 17, 1863. The service commemorated the largest military engagement in Indian Territory with approximately 9,000 Union and Confederate troops engaged. Shown are Terry McClain, Joshua George, John George, Joe Sieber and Luster Jacobs.



**General James H. McBride Camp 632**, Springfield, MO, Commander Ron McBride presented Charles Alan Holt with his membership certificate.



**Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor Camp 1308**, Shreveport, LA, members attending the 2024 National Reunion, from left, Keith Porter, Allen Lawrence, Scott Summers, John Moore, Paul Gramling, Jr, Chuck McMichael, Bobby Herring, David Hill and J. C. Hanna.



**James M. Keller Camp 648**, Hot Springs, AR, Commander Floyd Harvey presented Robert (Bob) Fletcher Freeman with the National Life Membership certificate.

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



**Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275**, Livingston, TX, assisted by the Captain Ike Turner Camp Ladies Auxiliary, celebrated Captain Ike Turner's 185th Birthday recently.



**General John Bell Hood Camp 1208**, Los Angeles, CA, Commander Robert Crook had the pleasure of honoring not one, but four exceptional JROTC cadets with *H. L. Hunley* Awards at their graduation from Jordan High School. The cadets receiving the Awards are Cadet Daelynn Duarte, Cadet Lenny Dominguez, Cadet Luis Perez, and Cadet Nancy Adan. Jordan High School offers its students exceptional opportunities including active participation through JROTC.



While in Colorado, **Brig. Gen. J. J. Alfred A. Mouton Camp 778**, Opelousas, LA, Commander George Gremillion came across this vacant flag pole in Creede and raised the colors.



**Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708**, Scottsdale, AZ, held Confederate Memorial Day at Tempe Double Butte Cemetery. The Memorial service focused on Winchester Miller, a Confederate who served out of Texas but was a native of Ohio.



**Col. Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, celebrated Confederate Memorial Day at Greenwood Memory Lawn Cemetery in Phoenix. As part of the program, all present were treated to several outstanding bagpipe numbers by Compatriot Denny Gerald. A wonderful time was had by all!



**Major Thomas R. Livingston Camp 2327**, Carthage, MO, held its annual Confederate Memorial Service at Sherwood Cemetery, near the site of the town of Sherwood, which was burned by the Federals during the war and never rebuilt.

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



Confederate Memorial Day was commemorated at the Fee Fee Cemetery by the **Major James Morgan Utz Camp 1815**, Florissant, MO; **General Francis Marion Cockrell Chapter 84**, UDC; **Sterling Price Camp 145**, St. Louis, MO, and the Matthew Fontaine Maury Chapter UDC.



Compatriot Aaron Moore, second from left, received his five-year service award from his camp officers. Aaron serves as the quartermaster of **Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 2048**, Tehachapi, CA. He also serves on the CA Division Color Guard.



**Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920**, Johnson County, KS, Compatriots Chris Edwards, a member for 26 years, and Dan Peterson, a member for 20 years, received Certificates of Appreciation for reaching SCV membership milestones.



**Lt. Alexander Cameron Camp 2226**, Greenville, TX, celebrated Confederate Heroes Day at the Shiloh Cemetery with a musket volley from their Honor Guard.



At the Chisholm Trail Outdoor Museum on the Student Days during Pioneer Days, members of the **Terry's Texas Rangers Camp 1937**, Cleburne, TX, participated in a reenactment teaching Southern history. From left, James Neeley, Roy Williams, Doug Gulley, Steve Wells, Tracy Oaks, Cody Rhodes and Steve Boone.



Members of **Campbell's Company Camp 2252**, Republic, MO, honored nine Confederate Veterans by installing Southern Iron Crosses of Honor at their final resting places.



# Army of Trans-Mississippi



Oklahoma Division Commander Jeff Paulk, with son Heath Paulk, and grandson Colten Paulk, visited the National Civil War Naval Museum in Columbus, GA. All three are members of the **Major James McHenry Camp 2310**, Broken Arrow, OK.



**Private Riley Crawford Camp 2348**, Baxter Springs, KS, and the Ladies of the Cowskin Prairie United Daughters of the Confederacy supported Har-Ber Village Museum's Confederate Memorial Service. Also participating were members of **Campbell's Company Camp 2252**, Republic, MO; **Major Thomas R. Livingston Camp 2327**, Carthage, MO, the 22nd AR Volunteers and the 77th PA.



The **Private C. W. Lucas-Forrest's Escort Camp 2316**, Prescott Valley, AZ, along with two members of the UDC participated in the Prescott Veterans Day Parade. The parade entry consisted of a General Lee car owned by Commander Smoley, two compatriots holding camp banner, two holding the UDC banner, and a trailer with those of the camp and UDC courtesy of the Steadman family.



**KS Division** Commander Lawson Rener, center, opens the 25th KS Division Reunion at the National Guard Museum in Topeka, KS. Pictured are Brigade Commander Paul Honiker, left, and Adjutant Dick Croft, right.



**Captain James Iredell Waddell Camp 1770**, Orange County, CA, Commander Farrell Cooley awarded Cadet Alessandro Sanchez with the *H. L. Hunely Award* at St. Catherine's Military Academy with his mother, Elizabeth, by his side.



The **MO Division** presented a check for \$10,356 for the National Confederate Museum at the National SCV Reunion in North Charleston, SC. The money was raised by the MO Division's 18 camps.

# Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

## ALABAMA

**Gen. Robert E. Rodes Camp 262**  
Tuscaloosa  
James C. Mitchell

**St. Clair Camp 308**  
Ashville  
Rodney Vann Golden  
John H. Helm

**Captain John Rayburn Camp 452**  
Guntersville  
Dustin Cole Patterson  
David D. Troup

**Savage-Stewart Camp 522**  
Piedmont  
Zachary Eyon Smith  
John Thomas Ham, Sr.  
Laudon Thomas Smith

**Confederate Gray Camp 523**  
Ashland/Lineville  
Mark Gordon

**Gen. Edmund W. Pettus Camp 574**  
Alexander City  
Bretton Gerald Cink

**Capt. Thomas H. Hobbs Camp 768**  
Athens  
Justin Ruf

**Captain William Graves Camp 805**  
Hayden  
William Lufate Marsh

**Turkey Town Valley Camp 1512**  
Etowah County  
Larry Gene Sitz

**The Prattville Dragoons Camp 1524**  
Prattville  
Hubert Ray Champion, III

**Winston County Grays Camp 1788**  
Haleyville  
Robert Randdolph Benson  
Mark Eddie Densmore

**Dekalb Rifles Camp 1824**  
Sylvania  
James Alan Craig  
Christopher M. Burns  
Roger Loyd Wells  
Bobby Gene White  
Burwyn Brewer

**Fort Blakeley Camp 1864**  
Baldwin County  
William Watts Morgan, IV

**The Tallassee Armory Guards Camp 1921**  
Tallassee  
Isaiah Curtis Whitley  
Curtis Vernon Whatley  
William Brandon Wright  
Alan D. Scott  
Timothy Thomas Hornby  
Harold D. Anderson

**Thomas C. Hindman Camp 656**  
Prairie Grove  
Harold C. Hayden

**Maj. Fontaine R. Earle Camp 1453**  
Fayetteville  
Jeffrey Clifford Falk  
Blake Anderson Falk

**Polk County Invincibles Camp 2264**  
Mena  
Max Weldon Rye

**Capt. Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**  
Tucson  
Christopher Brett Emerson

**Col. Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**  
Phoenix  
David Scott Cowart

**Father A. J. Ryan-San Diego Camp 302**  
San Diego  
Christopher Leigh Shelton  
Michael A. Stephens  
Justin Troy Shelton, Jr.  
Kevin Brown Park

**Gen. Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804**  
Fresno  
William Clark Daviss, Jr.

## FLORIDA

**Kirby Smith Camp 1209**  
Jacksonville  
Christopher Lee Worrix  
Francis Donelin Hurry  
Richard Marks  
Cole Garrett Billiot

**Captain Francis Asbury Hendry Camp 1284**  
Sebring  
James Fred Gunter  
Johnny Gunter

**William Wing Loring Camp 1316**  
St. Augustine  
Jesse McInnis

**1st. Lt. Thomas H. Gainer Camp 1319**  
Panama City  
Howard James Kent  
Edwin Forest Baxley  
Amory Timothy Daniels  
Daren Kinch Arnold

**William Lundy Camp 1699**  
Crestview  
Reuben Larry Elliott

**Major General John C. Breckinridge Camp 1786**  
Oxford  
Lee E. Tagai

**Confederate Cow Cavalry Camp 2181**  
Arcadia  
Harold Daniel Garner, II

**Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210**  
Tampa  
Craig Coleman Nelson  
Daniel Coleman Nelson

**Gen. Edward Dorr Tracy, Jr. Camp 18**  
Macon  
Kirby Gene Maples  
Gary Lee Howell

**Francis S. Bartow Camp 93**  
Savannah  
Steven Keith Wilson  
Charles Jackson Ezelle

**W. D. Mitchell Camp 163**  
Thomasville  
Bryan Keith Stewart  
F. Keith Stewart

**Gen. Henry Lewis Benning Camp 517**  
Columbus  
Paul Getskow

**John K. McNeill Camp 674**  
Moultrie  
Wilson Davis

**Cherokee Legion Camp 914**  
Canton  
Adam Mark Childers

**General Stand Watie Camp 915**  
Calhoun  
Ladon Wayne Wells

**Lt. Dickson L. Baker Camp 926**  
Hartwell  
Terriel Van Skelton

**Gen. Robert A. Toombs Camp 932**  
Vidalia  
Frank Gorley  
Stephen Anthony Helton, Jr.

**52nd Georgia Regiment Camp 1418**  
Cleveland  
Caleb Lee Adams

**Stewart-Webster Camp 1607**  
Richland  
James Harold Bankston, Jr.

**Col. John H. Baker Camp 1705**  
Zebulon  
Brian Allen Earls

**Dixie Guards Camp 1942**  
Metter  
Larry Green Hubbard

**Buckhead - Fort Lawton Brigade Camp 2102**  
Millen  
Michael Hans  
Joel Bryan Weatherford, Jr.  
Joel Bryan Weatherford, III

**Concord Rangers Camp 2135**  
Dawsonville  
Elmer Purnell, Jr.

## ARKANSAS

## ARIZONA

## CALIFORNIA

## GEORGIA

**Montgomery Sharpshooters  
Camp 2164**  
**Mt. Vernon**  
James Gaddy

**Georgia Division HQ Camp 2200  
Moultrie**  
Gregory Tanner  
Robert Darren White  
Jesse Music

**General Patrick R. Cleburne Camp  
2209**  
**Ringgold**  
David Melvin Lands

**Oconee River Greys Camp 2349  
East Dublin**  
David McNeely  
Dylan Paul Turner

## KANSAS

**Maj. Thomas J. Key Camp 1920  
Johnson County**  
Jerry Allen Coffelt

## KENTUCKY

**Jefferson Davis Birthplace Camp  
1675**  
**Fairview**  
Christopher David Pitcock

**Gen. Roger W. Hanson Camp 1844  
Winchester**  
Jimmy Buck Winburn  
Robert Lewis Abner

**Kentucky Secession Site Camp  
2125**  
**Russellville**  
Dwayne L. Smith

**Col. Charles A. Wickliffe Camp  
2337**  
**Wickliffe**  
Bobby Don Allen  
Boss Forest Weldon Bowman  
William Champ Bowman

## LOUISIANA

**Col. Charles D. Dreux Camp 110  
New Orleans**  
Olivier P. Carriere, II

**Claiborne Invincibles Camp 797  
Claiborne Parish**  
Steven Charles Toms

**Gen. Richard Taylor Camp 1308  
Shreveport**  
Tony Tremaine Williams  
Roger Dale Blake  
Randy Michael Chandler  
Jerry Donald Walden

**Capt. James W. Bryan Camp 1390  
Lake Charles**  
James L. Parker  
Daniel Glenn Berry  
Matthew Scott Berry

**Col. James Hamilton Beard Camp  
1856**  
**Logansport**  
Johnny Ray Booker

**Anacoco Rangers Camp 1995  
Leesville**  
Bryan Keith Hamilton  
Colt Tucker Martin

## MARYLAND

**Orphan Brigade Camp 2166  
Waldorf**  
Jason Matthew Reule

## MISSOURI

**Major James Morgan Utz Camp  
1815**  
**Florissant**  
John Love

**Major Thomas R. Livingston Camp  
2327**  
**Carthage**  
Michael Liam Franklin

**Col. Timothy Reeves Camp 2350  
Doniphan**  
Louis Dale Cash  
Robert Alvin Stewart

## MISSISSIPPI

**Samuel H. Powe Camp 255  
Waynesboro**  
Ferdy M. Pippen

**Rankin Rough And Ready's Camp  
265**  
**Brandon**  
Albert William Padgett, Jr.

**Gainesville Volunteers Camp 373  
Picayune**  
Andrew Michael Weems

**Captain John M. Bradley Camp  
384**  
**Louisville**  
Ernie Brock Mills

**Sam Davis Camp 596**  
**Biloxi**  
Brett C. Connally  
Samuel Hootie Allen  
Louie Milton Atchison

**Harrisburg Camp 645  
Tupelo**  
Dennis Reed Heavener

**Attala Yellow Jackets Camp 663  
Kosciusko**  
Myles Lott Grantham

**Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton Camp  
1354**  
**Vicksburg**  
John Morgan McRight

**7th Miss. Infantry Batt Camp 1490  
Purvis**  
Terry Daniel Holston

**Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee's Cale-  
donia Rifles Camp 2140**  
**Caledonia**  
Steven B. Plylar

**Tallahatchie Rifles Camp 2287  
Tallahatchie Co**  
Lloyd Sandifer

**Mississippi Greys Camp 2354  
Monticello**  
Craig McFarland  
Logan Foster May  
Matthew Preston McGraw  
Gary Griffith

## NORTH CAROLINA

**George Davis Camp 5  
Wilmington**  
William Lester McMinis

**Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168  
Fayetteville**  
Jeffrey Todd Jarvis

**Franklin Rifles Camp 310  
Louisburg**  
Michael David Durham

**Maj. Gen. Stephen Dodson  
Ramseur/Col. Reuben Campbell  
Camp 387**  
**Statesville**  
Cameron James Duecker  
Hank Shane Gilbert

**Pvt. Charles Frederick Harget  
Camp 706**  
**New Bern**  
James Lee Ashburn, Jr.

**Maj. Charles Q. Petty Camp 872  
Gastonia**  
Robert Meek Shannon  
John William Gibson, III  
Dennis James Stines  
Joseph Marion Rhyne

**Col. John Sloan Camp 1290  
Greensboro**  
Eric Ernest Abrahamsen

**Lewis A. Armistead Camp 1302  
Jacksonville**  
Ronald Lee Raynor

**CSS Ram Neuse Camp 1427  
Kinston**  
Quincy Edison Harrison  
Donald W. Thompson

**Col. Leonidas Lafayette Polk  
Camp 1486**  
**Garner**  
Davis Allen Ruffin

**Sgt. John A. Lisk Camp 1502  
Troy**  
Robert Morris Byrd

**Cleveland Regiments Camp 1663  
Cleveland County**  
Daniel Blane Junior Price

**Mingo Militia Camp 1717  
Spivey's Corner**  
Daniel Justice Horton  
Jeremy Williford  
Chris Alan Beasley

# Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

## Jackson Rangers Camp 1917

### Sylva

Joey Marlary Day

## Cumberland Plough Boys Camp 2187

### Stedman

John Michael Beacham

## Capt. David Williams/Holly Shelter Volunteers Camp 2267

### Burgaw

Matthew Tyler Suggs

## Edenton Bell Battery Camp 2355

### Edenton

Robert William McClees  
Alexander Brown Douglas, III  
Alton Ralph Lane  
Joseph Bertrum Hollowell, Jr.  
Caleb Wolf Bass  
Fredrick Vann Mitchell  
Charles Edward Daniels

## OVERSEAS

## Captain John Low, CSN Camp 2161 Scarborough

Liam McAlister

## OHIO

## Lt. Jonathan Bressler Camp 1536 Cincinnati

Michael Duggins, Jr.

## OKLAHOMA

## Brigadier Gen. Stand Watie Camp 149

### Ardmore

Ron Taylor

## Captain Clem Vann Rogers Camp 481

### Oklahoma City

Edward Glenn McBroom

## Pvt. W. D. Chain Camp 2253 Cooperton

Landon Blaine Jones

## Shecoe's Chickasaw Battalion Mounted Volunteers Camp 2331

### Ada

Willie James Head

## SOUTH CAROLINA

## Secession Camp 4 Charleston

Evansson Troublefield

## Olde Abbeville Camp 39

### Iva

Julian Jackson Clark  
Barry White

## John Thomas Ashley Camp 43 Honea Path

William Jefferson Hawkins

## General Richard H. Anderson Camp 47 Beaufort

Gregory Andrew Drexel

## Adam Washington Ballenger Camp 68

### Spartanburg

Roger Theodore Snow  
David Philip Reeves

## Gordon Capers Camp 123 St. George

Rodney Myer Carter

## Captain Moses Wood Camp 125 Gaffney

Paul Randall Moore

## Litchfield Camp 132 Conway

Joseph Aaron Skipper

## Pee Dee Rifles Camp 1419 Florence Darlington

Alex Hancock  
Errin Leon Hunt

## Palmetto Sharp Shooters Camp 1428

### Anderson

Paul A. Carter  
Branham Phillips  
John Calhoun Rivers, III  
David Phillips

## Gen. Martin W. Gary Camp 1532 Edgefield

Lawrence H. Hammond

## Col. E. T. Stackhouse Camp 1576 Latta

Terry Wayne Martin

## SC 17th Regiment Camp 2069

### Hilda

William Joseph Ulmer

## TENNESSEE

## Samuel R. Watkins Camp 29 Columbia

Jeremy Daniel Maul

## Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87 Knoxville

McKinley Evan Clark  
Byron Thomas Pritchett

## Dr. J. B. Cowan Camp 155 Tullahoma

Alan B. Stidham

## Otho French Strahl Camp 176 Union City

Dillon M. Fisher

## Simonton-Wilcox Camp 257 Covington

Dustin Lee Chumley  
Nelson Earl Bonds

## John Hunt Morgan Camp 270 Springfield-Greenbrier

Gary Clinton Baker  
Xander Isaiah Cordova

## Marshall Rangers Camp 297 Lewisburg

Steven Lyle Adams  
Jarrod Michael Hardeman  
Billy Joe White

## Cumberland Mountain Rifles Camp 386

### Tracy City

Hughston Edward Burnheimer

## Pvt. Ike Stone Camp 564 Henderson

Jayden John Ransford Murphy  
Jeb Mason Spellings

## Maj. Gen. William D. McCain HQ Camp 584

### Columbia

Ronald Marvin Devore  
Daniel Earl Bains  
Stewart Johnson Witt

## Gen. Robert H. Hatton Camp 723

### Lebanon

Mark Judson Henline  
Blake Dillon Carter

## Battle of Shiloh Camp 1454 Shiloh

Wade C. Cox  
Eli A. Bryant

## Savage-Goodner Camp 1513 Smithville

Christopher Ray Phillips

## Col. W. M. Bradford/Col. J. G. Rose Camp 1638

### Morristown

Raymond Ennis Riels

## Gainesboro Invincibles Camp 1685 Gainesboro

Kevin Robert Johnson  
Thomas B. Childs  
Nathan Troy Lambert

## Crockett Rangers Camp 1774 Alamo

Thomas Ross Raines

## Maj. Gen. John Hunt Morgan Camp 2053

### Greeneville

Lynn Edward Fillers

## Lt. Robert J. Tipton Camp 2083 Elizabethton

James E. Kimbrel  
Larry Dean Montgomery  
William John Frederick Beale

## Rawdon-Spears Camp 2113 Summertown

Samuel Keith Lyons  
Philip Brad Gilliam  
Jonathan Ira Wright  
Trevor Clayton Bailey  
Micah D. Dukes  
David King

## Major Nathaniel F. Cheairs Camp 2138

### Spring Hill

John Thomas Mason

## Private Wiley L. Steakley Camp 2307

### Spencer

Rylan Jayce Holland

**The Bloody 10th TN Regiment  
Irish Volunteers Camp 2324  
Dandridge**  
Rodney Radford

**Forrest Crossing Guards Camp  
2332  
Clifton**  
Jason Matthew Gibson  
Jeffery W. Jones

**2nd Lt. William Moore Bain Camp  
2333  
Cleveland**  
Ezekiel Otis Pritchett  
James Robert Morgan

**William Blount Doss Camp 2339  
Oliver Springs**  
Matthew Doss

**TEXAS**

**Gen. Felix H. Robertson Camp 129  
Waco**  
Darrell B. Simpson

**R. E. Lee Camp 239  
Fort Worth**  
Christopher Eldon Harrison

**Stonewall Jackson Camp 901  
Denton**  
Michael Wayne Hatcher

**Dunn-Holt-Midkiff Camp 1441  
Midland**  
William Irvin King, Jr.

**Sul Ross Camp 1457  
Bryan**  
Anderson Sergeant Wise  
Weston Sloan Balch

**Upshur County Patriots Camp  
2109  
Gilmer**  
Shane Allen Seabolt

**Maj. James Innes Randolph Jr.  
Camp 2255  
Willow Park**  
Dalton Lee Ketcherside

**Judge Roy Bean Camp 2298  
Iraan**  
Braden Scott Hazelwood

**Salt Works Camp 2353  
Lampasas**  
Larry Lee Chipman

**VIRGINIA**

**Thirteenth Virginia Mechanized  
Cavalry Camp 9  
Norfolk**  
Brian M. Owens

**Princess Anne Camp 484  
Virginia Beach**  
David Scott Brisbois

**R. E. Lee Camp 726  
Alexandria**  
Robert Hadley Ott



*Welcome to our newest  
Life Members*

Name	Division	Camp
JESSE DABNEY	VA	584
WARREN HUBBARD	GA	584
BARRY SOWELL	TN	176
GEORGE EMERSON	FL	1865
MORRIS FAIRCLOTH, JR.	GA	584
JEFFREY PENDERGRASS	TN	52

**Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828  
Callands**  
Michael Edward Bryant

**Matthew Fontaine Maury Camp  
1722  
Fredericksburg**  
Tyler David Miazga  
Lincoln Jace Purcell

**Dearing Beauregard Camp 1813  
Colonial Heights**  
James M. Burrell

**Charlotte County Grays Camp  
1964  
Charlotte Court House**  
Horsley Dean Jones

**James City Cavalry Camp 2095  
Williamsburg**  
Loring Shaffer Jones, IV

**The Campbell Guards Camp 2117  
Evington**  
Scott Alexander Mays

**WEST VIRGINIA**

**Lt. Col. Elihu Hutton Camp 569  
Beverly**  
Kenny D. Matthews

**A. G. Jenkins Camp 628  
Guyandotte**  
Simon Wilson Morrison  
Reed Allen Harshbarger

**Mountaineer Partisan Rangers  
Camp 2249  
Paw Paw**  
Jason Matthew Galliher

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# The Last Roll

24th NC Co. C Clayton Yellow Jackets  
Camp 1809  
Clayton, NC  
**Neal Brantley**

Col. John B. Palmer Camp 1946  
Burnsville, NC  
**Stephen B. Honeycutt**

The Rutherford Rifles Camp 2044  
Forest City, NC  
**Julian Donald Ruff**

Carolina Grays Of Pender County  
Camp 2174  
Burgaw, NC  
**Charles Wayne Merritt**

Gen. James Henry Lane (NC Division  
HQ) Camp 2289  
Claremont, NC  
**Richard W. Flynn**

Gen. William R. Scurry Camp 1385  
Albuquerque, NM  
**Gerald Gene Gardner**

Lt. Gen. James Longstreet Camp 1658  
Tallmadge, OH  
**Dr. Bobby James Bowden**

Shecoe's Chickasaw Battalion Mounted  
Volunteers Camp 2331  
Ada, OK  
**Paul Houston West**

Secession Camp 4  
Charleston, SC  
**Don Edward Teaster**

John M. Kinard Camp 35  
Newberry, SC  
**Alton T. Morris**

16th South Carolina Regiment Camp 36  
Greenville, SC  
**James Rufus Herring, Jr.**  
**Richard E. Tillotson**

General Richard H. Anderson Camp 47  
Beaufort, SC  
**Harold Wayne Cousar**

3rd SC Cavalry Co. I Of Edisto Camp  
131  
Edisto Island, SC  
**Charles H. Boozer, Sr.**

Eutaw Regiment Camp 1189  
Santee, SC  
**Andrew Willeford Burk, Jr.**

Gen. States Rights Gist Camp 1451  
Bogansville, SC  
**L. Chester Lawson**

Prospect 10th Reg. Camp 1749  
Prospect, SC  
**Larry Mark Powell**

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain HQ  
Camp 584  
Columbia, TN  
**Benjamin Hobdy Best, II**  
**Fred Bowyer**  
**Thomas Edward Bronson**  
**George Mason L. Opie**

Gen. Robert H. Hatton Camp 723  
Lebanon, TN  
**Fred Bruce Morrison**

Sam Davis Camp 1293  
Brentwood, TN  
**George O. Herbert, III**  
**Robert E. Herbert**  
**David Bernard Dale**

The General Robert E. Lee Camp 1640  
Memphis, TN  
**Malcolm Gary Hood**

Col. Cyrus Sugg Camp 1792  
Adams, TN  
**James Wilson McKee, Sr.**

Capt. James P. Douglas Camp 124  
Tyler, TX  
**Dennis David Brand**

Brigadier General John Creed Moore  
Camp 578  
Gatesville, TX  
**Marvin Gary Vann**

Grimes County Greys Camp 924  
Anderson, TX  
**Bryce Harold Smith**

Maj. Robert M. White Camp 1250  
Temple, TX  
**Forest Edward Price, Jr.**

Dick Dowling Camp 1295  
Beaumont, TX  
**Thomas Michael Glynn, III**

Lee-Jackson Camp 1  
Richmond, VA  
**Andrew Stephen Anderson, Sr.**

Magruder-Ewell Camp 99  
Newport News, VA  
**Thomas Jonathan Evans**

Princess Anne Camp 484  
Virginia Beach, VA  
**Henry Frank Jones, III**

R. E. Lee Camp 726  
Alexandria, VA  
**Virgil Carnett Farley, Jr.**

The Stonewall Brigade Camp 1296  
Lexington, VA  
**Warren Henry Goolsby**

J. E. B. Stuart Camp 1343  
Henrico, VA  
**Alan Lee Alvey**

Gen. Henry A. Wise Camp 1756  
Norton, VA  
**Lars Colbert Dorton**

Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee Camp 1805  
Spotsylvania, VA  
**Charles Stone**

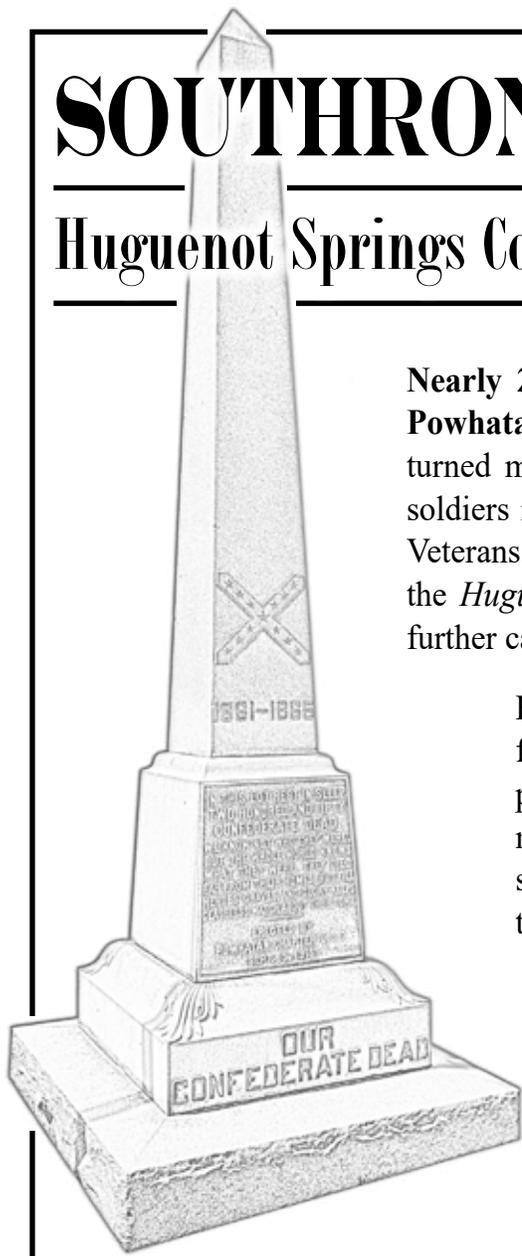
McNeill's Rangers Camp 582  
Moorefield, WV  
**Thomas Williams**

Brig. Gen. James Boggs Camp 1706  
Franklin, WV  
**Richard Reeves Ruddle**



# SOUTHRONS - HEED THE CALL!

## Huguenot Springs Confederate Cemetery Needs Your Help



Nearly 250 Confederate veterans from at least 11 states rest in Powhatan County, Virginia, on the grounds of a former resort hotel turned military hospital. The UDC dedicated a monument to these soldiers in 1915. The J.E.B. Stuart Camp 1343, Sons of Confederate Veterans, have been stewards of the cemetery since 1977, and formed the *Huguenot Springs Cemetery Foundation (HSCF)* in 2004 for its further care and preservation.

HSCF relies on the patriotic fervor of private contributors for support. We are asking for your help to both continue preservation and expand recognition of those brave Southern men buried here. In recent years we have positively identified several interred Confederates and laid individual markers in their memory.

You can help with the preservation of Huguenot Springs by scanning the QR code with your smartphone and making a tax-deductible contribution through **GiveSendGo**.



*Join us also for our annual Memorial and Veterans Day events, featuring prominent speakers and artillery salutes.*

For other ways to contribute or information on our upcoming events, please send a dispatch to [hugsprcemetery@gmail.com](mailto:hugsprcemetery@gmail.com).

Please send donations payable to:  
Huguenot Springs Cemetery Foundation  
PO Box 29814, Henrico, Virginia 23242-0814



*HSCF is a tax-exempt, 501(c)3 non-profit corporation registered with the Commonwealth of Virginia. All contributions are tax-deductible.*

# NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

## 49th Captain Henry Wirz Memorial Service

The 49th annual Capt. Henry Wirz Memorial Service will be held in the town of Andersonville on Sunday afternoon, November 10, 2024 at 2:00 p.m. In case of inclement weather, the Service will be held in the Old Village Hall in Andersonville. The public is invited to attend. The Annual Memorial Service is sponsored by the Alexander H. Stephens SCV Camp 78 in Americus.

Guest speaker for the Service will be National SCV Chaplain-in-Chief Gary Carlyle from Guntersville, Alabama. He is Past Division Commander of the Alabama SCV. A replica of the *Hunley* Submarine provided by Georgia SCV 9th Brigade Commander Jack Cowart will be on exhibit.

Capt. Henry Wirz, Commandant of Andersonville Prison Camp for 14 months, was hanged on November 10, 1865 after a trial in Washington, DC. Many historians have said it was the most unfair trial ever held in the United States. Afterwards, the barbaric Yankees cut his head, arms, and legs off and exhibited the bones about the country. It took his attorney four years to get enough of the bones back to have a burial in Mount Olivet Cemetery in Washington. To this day, some of his bones are on PUBLIC EXHIBIT at a museum in Maryland.

Please come to the Memorial Service on November 10th and show your support to the memory of a man who gave his life for our Southern Independence Cause. For more information call/text James Gaston (229-938-9115) or e-mail [gaston7460@bellsouth.net](mailto:gaston7460@bellsouth.net)

## 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](mailto: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](mailto:sales@scv.org).  
*Deo Vindice!*

Adam Southern  
Executive Director

## End of year giving to the SCV

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

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

## Our New Southern Heritage Center

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

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

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

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

## Special Census of Real Grandsons

Compatriots,

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

*Deo Vindice!*

Adam Southern  
Executive Director





## 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](mailto:respln@flash.net) or visit our website for more information.

*Deo Vindice*

[www.orderofsoutherncross.com](http://www.orderofsoutherncross.com)

# 16th Annual Corinth Militaria & Civil War Show

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Show Coordinator  
Mr. Dwight Johnson  
Camp Adjutant  
662-284-6125  
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Continued from page 7

## Dispatches From the Front

and doubles as our adjutant. We have two preachers who do wonderful community outreach (one is our treasurer and the other our chaplain) along with an outfitter. We have a man involved with multiple heritage organizations who share their activities and help us as quartermaster. We have a Vermonter for color guard whose ancestor is Fightin' Joe Wheeler! They all try to recruit and retain, memorialise, build bridges, be seen, and entertain with the ladies' great assistance, I might add.

I am truly blessed just having walked through the door eight months ago and seeing people working, because the woke bull with the monuments, bases and school name changes, removals, destructions, it scared the heck out of me going into this. I knew right away there was work to do. So, I have been heartened to see our men FIGHT for our heritage in a way that tries to unite, not divide. I just wanted to thank those in my camp, my brigade, and state who encourage us to work and collaborate, to communicate.

In Tennessee, we are holding our own and standing tall. We have active leadership who works and gets us involved. There are membership committees activating and strengthening, government relations committees studying and planning, maintaining relationships behind the scenes. Commander Blankenship is stressing communication between all of us, a great thing. Compatriot Ed Butler, Sr. has music CDs for recruits. Compatriot Patterson, with Compatriot Sean Hill's help, put together some awesome yard signs for us to recruit and advertise with. Genealogist Daniels is a genius and actively shares his knowledge and tips. Compatriots Dunn and Revel are sharing their music, working hard for what our ancestors fought for in their sections. Compatriot Andrew's great work at the Forrest Boyhood Home continues. Our JAGs Ed Phillip and Scott Hall keep working the legal angles for us when time is scarce. Who can forget the Hatton Camp (Lebanon) at the State Fair. They

did us a service by representing the best of what SCV has to offer.

I am so proud of my Tennessee Compatriots, even those I missed here, I know there were some. We are regrouped, stronger, a better organized team. There are always opportunities to be a thermostat here.

Nationally, Compatriot Powell, I see your work year in and year out as publisher. It's impressive and never ending. Councilman McMichael, you're a great listener, Hurley's men in Texas stand tall, the busy crew in Charleston, I see you all and it's motivating. Commander Carl Jones, Connor Bond and Moose, great heritage work being done in Mississippi and Alabama with the workshops, shows, conferences, Beauvoir.

We are working and we will WIN! We'll fight back calmly with the history on our side with organization, persistence, and dedication. Thank you all who actively work on this. Let's keep taking back the narrative. *Deo Vindice!*

*Derrick T. Glover, 2nd Lt. Commander  
James M. Saufley Camp 929  
Jamestown, Tennessee*

## Must be other ways to honor our ancestors

To the Editor:

Not sure why, but my previous correspondence to you was ignored.

I think the organization is not providing a way for the vast majority of the membership to contribute to the payoff of the debt on the museum and honor our Confederate Ancestors. Most of us can't afford a contribution of \$1,000, but could afford \$50 to \$150. However, with the contribution there should be an incentive offered to allow us non-high rollers a way to honor our Ancestors. After all, that's what this organization and the museum is all about, our Ancestors. It also would be a way the majority of us could take ownership of the museum.

As I mentioned in my previous correspondence, Beauvoir, the Jeff Davis' home, did this with paver bricks. I'm not sure why we couldn't do something similar. As I said, this would open the door for the majority of us to take ownership of the museum, and allow additional contributions.

Hopefully, the large contributions will come in, but Elms Springs, the Forrest memorial, and the Museum belongs to the membership, not just those with a lot of money. And, most of the men who died fighting for the Confederacy, were just like the social class which represents the majority of our SCV membership, so please give us a way to honor them.

*Bert Jones  
Thomas Jefferson Denney Camp 1442  
Cullman, Alabama*

## Unhappy with several issues recently

To the Editor:

Members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, I have been a member for twenty seven years, and a Life Member for twenty five of those years. I want to comment on two issues which have been raised in recent letters in the *Confederate Veteran*.

I proudly served the US Army and retired as a senior NCO. To advise our Southern youth not to serve simply because what a handful of politicians in DC forced through is distasteful and denies our great Southern youth a grand use of their potential. The military gives our youth possibilities they may not be able to attain otherwise, and for a commissioned officer to put out such nonsense is despicable. Youth of the South, join the military, the possibilities are endless.

Second, as I do understand the need for raising funds for various projects, I for one, cannot afford to pay a grand for a brick and a cheesy neck ribbon. Most of the SCV members I know cannot afford such a luxury. As my forefathers before me, most, as well as the majority, of Confederate soldiers were plain dirt poor farmers.

Again to be constantly inundated with requests for such grandiose amounts of money simply grates on most of the SCV members I know and there must be many across the Confederation who feel the same.

My kindest regards.

*Glenn L. Meek  
Past Arizona Commander  
Past Texas John H. Slaughter Camp 2074  
Tombstone, Arizona*

# Compatriots in Mississippi !

There are more than 500 brave Mississippians buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Richmond Virginia with no headstones to honor their sacrifice.



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

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

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

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

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



Learn more about Oakwood at: [www.scvvirginia.org/oakwood-overview](http://www.scvvirginia.org/oakwood-overview)

Continued from page 31

# Books in Print

contriving to use [the same] methods already set up, and partially put into effect against the Southerners of Missouri — open all-out war under phony excuses. One can more easily explain and excuse stupidity than hypocrisy!”

Author Edwards clearly stated, “The purpose of my book is to reveal the discrepancies in account that challenge the accuracy of the popular version of Quantrill’s raid on Lawrence, Kansas.” Reveal the discrepancies, he did. Well written, footnoted, and with an extensive Bibliography, this reviewer gives his highest recommendation.

Author: James C. Edwards  
Publisher: Shotwell Publishing LLC  
www.ShotwellPublishing.com  
Paperback \$22.00

Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall

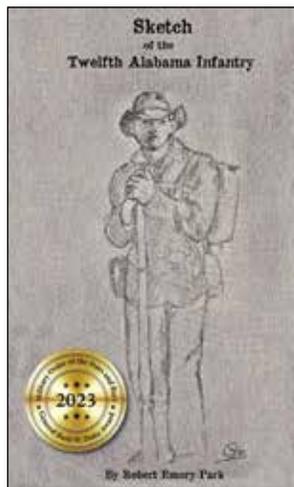
## *Sketch of the Twelfth Alabama Infantry*

Robert Emory Park was just seventeen years old when he left school (now Auburn University) and enlisted in the Confederate Army. The Georgia native was mustered in as a private in Company F, 12th Alabama Infantry. By the end of the war, he was a captain. The 12th Alabama was a part of the Army of Northern Virginia and saw action from the battle of Williamsburg through the Appomattox Campaign, all while a member of the brigade commanded variously by Robert Rodes, Edward A. O’Neal, and Cullen A. Battle. The regiment was often in the thick of the fighting. At Seven Days, the 12th Alabama lost 51 percent; at Chancellorsville, 36 percent.

Park witnessed much of this action. On the retreat from Yorktown, he found it so cold that his fellow soldiers “kept stamping our feet” to keep warm. (22) The Federal prisoners captured at Chancellorsville were “boisterous, imper-

tinent and insulting” till rained upon. Park could still write “I pity them.” (45) During Early’s campaign in the Shenandoah Valley in 1864, Park witnessed barns and mills that were destroyed on the order of Sheridan. (77) At Winchester, Park was wounded and captured, spending the rest of the war as a prisoner.

*The Sketch of the Twelfth Alabama Infantry* is part diary and part memoir. Park kept a diary throughout the war, but parts of it were lost. Post-war, he reconstructed the lost parts. Park gives great detail into the life of common soldiers, writing a great deal about the men in his company. There are few subjects he does not touch upon. His thoughts on food, medical care, music and preaching in the camps, are most helpful. While he does not go into great detail on the various battles in which he fought, he does give a good account of the role of the 12th Alabama.



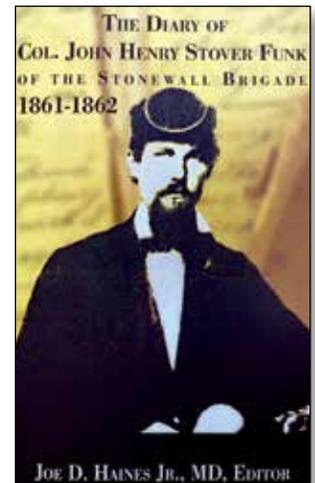
For compatriots interested in narratives of the war written by someone who fought in the eastern battles, *Sketch of the Twelfth Alabama Infantry* is recommended.

Author: John Horn  
Publisher: The Scuppernon Press  
www.scuppernonpress.com  
Hardback \$20.00

Reviewed by Michael Hardy

## *The Diary of Col. John Henry Stover Funk of the Stonewall Brigade 1861-1862*

Dr. Haines has given us a wonderful look into the diary of an officer who served in the famed Stonewall Brigade, mostly in his native Shenandoah Valley. John Henry Stover Funk was a young doctor, just starting out in his professional life, when he joined the Confederate cause. He chose



not to serve as a medical officer but as an infantry soldier. Rising to the rank of colonel, he saw action in the famed Valley Campaign as well as the Seven Days battles. He was on detached duty in the Valley rounding up deserters and recruiting as the Second Manassas Campaign played out and Gen. Robert E. Lee took his army into Maryland.

The diary begins in April 1861 at Harper’s Ferry, and ends near the same location in September 1862, with Col. Funk moving his troops towards the main Confederate army. A lot of very interesting material is to be found in this concise volume. It would be hoped that subsequent diaries by this observant officer might come to light in the future.

Since this is a diary kept to simply record the thoughts of one officer, as he

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Frank Powell  
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describes the scenes and personalities he encounters, it does not offer a complete history of the campaigns in which he participated. It does, however, offer interesting views of actions and personalities as they were observed by a man of learning and astute observation. You often get a glimpse of men not in the thick of action, but in a support role, waiting for orders. Other times, his unit is in the thick of the fight. Observations of officers, some notable, gives us many interesting insights into events as they are unfolding.

The work of editing this diary was done with an eye to preserving the authenticity of the diarist. Though an educated physician, he displays the tendency of many in the early 19th Century to spell words phonetically, not caring for standardization. The introduction gives much useful information, including a discussion of Col. Funk's story of how Thomas Jackson received the name "Stonewall." I won't spoil the story, but his eyewitness account differs from the most common explanation found in histories.

The basic map was useful, but a more detailed map of the Lower Shenandoah Valley would benefit future editions. The number of miles marched each day is usually noted, as well as the total miles up to that point. Descriptions of camp life, the relationships among officers and general descriptions of the Valley and its people make this book a real treasure.

Edited by: Joe D. Haines, Jr., MD  
 Publisher: Shotwell Publishing LLC  
 www.ShotwellPublishing.com  
 Paperback \$17.95

Reviewed by Brett Moffatt

***The USS Tecumseh in Mobile Bay: The Sinking of a Civil War Ironclad***

On August 5, 1864 (along Confederate Fort Morgan) a 225-foot-long Union monitor was watched by Confederate surgeon D. B. Conrad aboard the CSS *Tennessee*:

"We observed one of the monitors was apparently at a standstill; she lay to

for a moment, seemed to reel, then slowly disappear in the gulf. Immediately immense bubbles of steam as large as cauldrons rose to the surface of the water and only eight human beings could be seen in the turmoil."

David Smithweck relates:

"*T e - c u m s e h* struck a torpedo. It immediately lurched from side to side, careened violently over and went down bow first, its propeller still turning in the air. In less than two minutes it was on the bottom, upside down at 155 degrees."

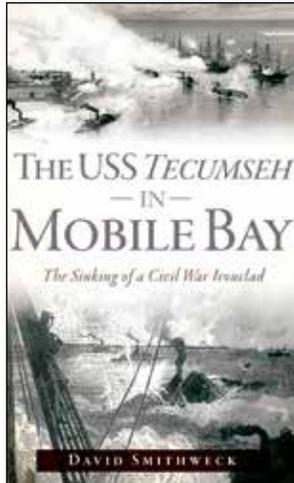
At the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico lay USS *Tecumseh*; this story is the basis for details and events related by author Smithweck in his superb volume.

Of a 114-man crew, only 21 survived. Seven Union sailors were on the vessel's lifeboat. Ten men were saved by other Union vessels. Four identified sailors swam to Confederate land where they were captured and sent to Andersonville Prison in Georgia. Smithweck tells of many such scenes which will interest readers.

Outside of the story of USS *Tecumseh*, this volume is full of details of the Battle of Mobile, torpedoes (which are now called mines), life on a US monitor, the fog of war, and attempts to rescue the sunken 1864 monitor.

Short biographical histories of both Confederate and Union naval leaders are included in Chapter 6. Of interest is the belief of Secretary of the Confederate Navy Mallory's view of ironclads and the defense of the coast of the Southern Republic.

This volume takes the reader back to August 5, 1864 in such a way that enables readers to experience the day in a manner few books are able to. Just for this ability, I give high praise and a



strong recommendation; a must for any War Between the States naval student or anyone who appreciates the ability to travel back with the words and approach of an author.

Final pages are dedicated to the story of the *Tecumseh* after she went down in 1864. Efforts have been made to raise her from the mud, but as interesting as the efforts are, she still lies at the bottom. Identified by Smithweck as, "... the best-preserved Civil War monitor in existence. The ship is completely intact and contains an estimated 50,000 artifacts."

Three appendixes are attached which cover personnel, ship builders and efforts to salvage.

This is a great story written well; extensively supported by art, maps, and photographs. This reviewer was enlightened by Smithweck's volume; every War Between the States library should include it. You will enjoy.

Author: David Smithweck  
 Publisher: The History Press  
 www.historypress.com  
 Paperback \$21.99

Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall



**Confederate  
 Veteran Deadlines**

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

~

# Trampling Union Terror:

Union Chaplain Morrison admitted tongue-in-cheek that the Federals “fell back rapidly” and had to leave one of the artillery caissons stuck in the mud and “destroyed the five baggage wagons that were behind it, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.” Nevertheless, the rest of his spin on the battle to include the number of Confederates and the casualties sustained were self-serving nonsense. The chaplain wrote:

*While we were preparing a crossing of Mud Creek, the enemy, 8,000 strong, under General Ruggles, made a furious attack upon the rear guard, but were gallantly met and checked by the 5th Ohio Cavalry, held the enemy in check for two and a-half hours .... Our loss in this engagement, was 5 killed and 18 wounded. The loss of the enemy ... was not less than 200 in killed, wounded and missing.*

On the other hand, Private Hunter noted with particular pride the observation of one Yankee prisoner about the coolness and battle courage of the 2nd Alabama.

But the Yanks we captured wanted to know if the 2nd Alabama Cavalry were not old and tried troops, as they said “the 2nd went rushing into the fight like they were used to it,” and when told it was the first fight they had ever been in as a regiment they seemed to be surprised.

Without question, the Battle of Mud Creek was a brilliant thrashing of a superior enemy force and a much-needed confidence builder for the 2nd Alabama. General Ruggles was fully impressed, remarking with high praise that the “2nd Alabama Cavalry were the best fighting troops he ever saw [emphasis added].” Indeed, from that time until the very end of the War the 2nd Alabama Cavalry would live up to that reputation. They were hard fighting and patriotic men, the best of the best. The general wrote in his report:

*In this crisis I relied with entire confidence on that undaunted bravery of those chivalric sons of the South, which, when skillfully directed, no enemy could resist.*

## — Heroes of History —

As Union atrocities reached a zenith in 1864-1865, the 2nd Alabama Cavalry was uniquely positioned to see more than their fair share of the suffering and waste it produced. What they lacked in arms, equipment, and supplies to resist the terrorists were made up for by an incredible sense of duty, courage, and perseverance. Many of the Alabamians who passed through

this hard-fighting regiment poured out their life blood across the soils of Florida, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Alabama, finding their final resting place in the ground they so valiantly defended.

Tragically, far too many also died of sickness, disease, starvation, and abuse at various POW camps in the North. One of those, Private Harry Harrison Mosley (1841-1865), served in E Company with his cousin Private Thomas Mosley. Harry was captured on December 3, 1863, near Grand Junction, Tennessee, as part of the expedition to screen Forrest into Tennessee. He was sent to Fort Delaware and perished there of “hepatic dropsy” on June 18, 1865, well after the close of the War, marking him the last casualty of the 2nd Alabama Cavalry, still being in uniform, to have died in the War.

And so, still wearing their tattered uniforms the weather-beaten sons, brothers, and fathers of the 2nd Alabama returned to destitute families and homesites ravaged by the Yankees. An Alabama wife recalled the scenes.

*The return of our soldiers after the surrender, in their worn and ragged gray, as they tramped home by twos, threes, and sometimes in little squads of half a dozen or more, was pitiable in the extreme. Some were entirely without shoes or hats; others had only an apology for shoes and hats. They were coming home with nothing; and we could almost say, coming home to nothing; for many verily found, when they reached the spot that had been to them a happy home, nothing save a heaped-up mass of ruins left to them.<sup>15</sup>*

## — Monuments Worth Celebrating —

With the War ended and the 13th Amendment adopted (December 1865) to abolish slavery in the pro-Union slave States (slavery had already ended in the former Confederate States), the cancer of slavery was finally extinguished and America could embark with renewed vigor on becoming a beacon of freedom for the world. Striding down this new path, Southerners would not soon forget the heroism, patriotism, and loyalty of their soldiers along the way. Before the century turned, the individual Southern States set up modest pensions for the widows and disabled veterans (to include veteran black Southerners) and also erected grand memorials to

15 Parthenia Antoinette Hague, *A Blockaded Family: Life in Southern Alabama During the Civil War* 164(1888).

their heroes, although the greatest monuments would always be the innumerable graves of those who gave their lives.

Despite shrill voices which denigrate Confederate monuments as nothing more than symbols of racism, the truth-seeker understands they are valuable reminders to each new generation of two things: (1) the indomitable grit and courage which immortalized the Confederate soldier who did his duty; and (2) the basics of what it means to be a Southerner — “agrarianism, close family ties, fundamental religion, chivalry, the honoring of womanhood, [and] paternalism toward the less fortunate.”<sup>16</sup> For instance, at the 1890 unveiling of a magnificent Confederate monument in Jackson, Mississippi, a Southern Senator spoke eloquently of irreducible Southern values.

*Which makes our people once practical and sentimental — makes them good soldiers and good citizens, sustains them in every trial, adapts them to every changed condition and anchors them upon their honor as a rock: something that makes the men knightly in their deference for women, and makes the gentle woman strong when trouble comes.*<sup>17</sup>

While it is certainly a correct observation that Southern culture is marked by an allegiance to traditional conservative values, all Americans are made stronger by recalling a people who could not be terrorized by the specters of fear or terror. The eminent War Between the States historian James M. McPherson’s study on Confederate motivation concluded that the most powerful force which keep Southerners in the fight was not

16 Michael B. Ballard, *A Long Shadow* 62 (1986).

17 *Confederate Veteran* 71 (1896). Address by Senator E. C. Walthall, remarks at the unveiling of the Confederate soldier statute in Jackson, Mississippi.

States’ rights, maintaining the institution of slavery, or any other ideological purpose. It was “the defense of home and hearth against an invading enemy.”<sup>18</sup>

In this vein, honoring the perseverance and sacrifice of these Southerners is not a brief objecting to the ultimate outcome of the conflict which was written long ago by the hand of Almighty God. At the time of the War, no one could know the future, it was enough to know duty. Much in line with the humility of modern combat soldiers who salute one another with an succinct understatement bound up in honor and duty — “Thank you for your service!” — General Lee, in his farewell address to the army closed by stating that the men could take with them “the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed.”<sup>19</sup>

The story of how well they fought and how great was their suffering will never be adequately told, yet it is without debate that these Southern heroes did their duty against overwhelming odds. No nation could have asked more. It was only fitting, then, that the 2nd Alabama Cavalry was present as the Confederacy drew her last gasping breath. They helped close her eyes and held her cold hand.

Of what command were they who were thus faithful even unto the end, and who were to be the last Confederate soldiers into whose faces Mr. Davis was to look before he entered into his captivity? The answer is a matter of history of which they have a right to be forever proud!<sup>20</sup>

18 See James M. McPherson, *What They Fought For: 1861-1865* 18 (1994).

19 Dr. J. W. Jones, *Life and Letters of Gen. Robert Edward Lee* 376 (1906).

20 *Campaigns of Wheeler and His Cavalry 1862-1865, including The Santiago Campaign of 1898*, W. C. Dodson, ed., 295 (1899).

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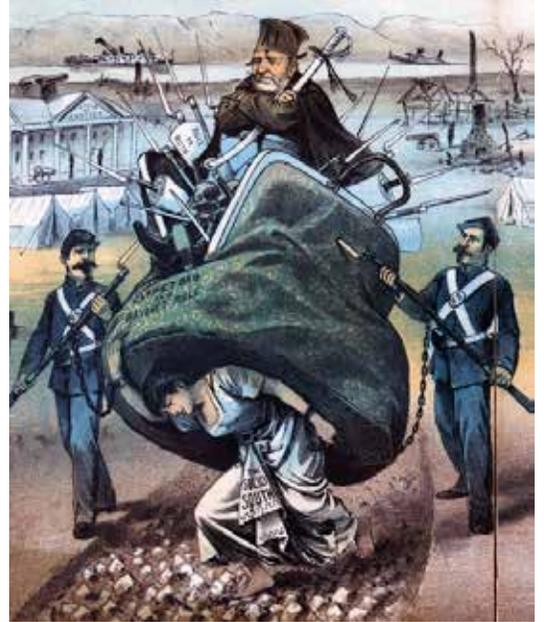
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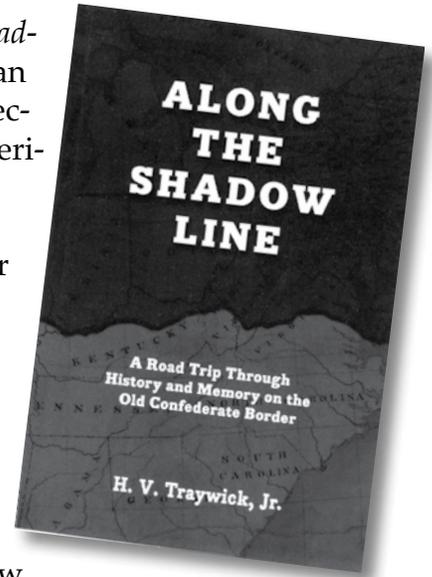
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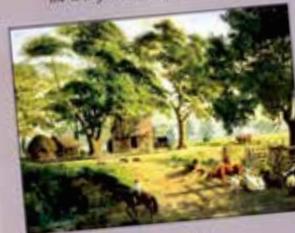
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# General Lee and Family

arrival, several of the ladies of the town had been diligently engaged in having the house thoroughly cleaned up, carpets put down, furniture adjusted, &c."

Because Mim was an invalid who required a wheel chair, just moving from the carriage into the home was quite a task which required coordination to ensure the chair was just inside the door when she was carried in. Much effort had been made by the General, Custis, Agnes and many folks from Lexington to prepare the home for her arrival.

In the front parlor was a carpet along with curtains from Arlington making it familiar to Mim and the children, and a grand piano gifted to the Lee's from Charles Stieff of Baltimore had been placed in that room. The large carpet had to be folded in order to fit the room. A bulge ran against two of the walls with passage ways creating an obstacle for Mim's wheelchair. Two other carpets from the mansion were placed in the home, one in the dining room.

The family was given a quick tour of the first floor, the pantry was filled with jams, canned foods, pickles, brandied peaches and other necessities. The generosity of Virginians, and others would last for months. Bags of potatoes, walnuts, and game would continue to arrive for many months.

The new arrivals quickly looked into Mim's furnished rooms before being ushered into the stark dining room for breakfast prepared by some of the neighbors. Silverware and pewter plates had to be gotten from the General's field mess kit. Stools from the kit were used as there were insufficient chairs for all the family to sit around the table.

Before the breakfast was started, a loud commotion, including firecrackers, was heard at the front of the home. The entire family moved from the dining room to front door where they found much of the student body and Traveller, who had escaped the barn. Holding a welcome banner, cheering and waving, the crowd broke into a chorus of *Dixie!* The family joined in. A spirit of joy descended upon all.

After a humble thank you by the General, the crowd dispersed and the family returned for breakfast. As they talked and ate, plans were made for the many things which had to be done.

The family silverware had been sent to Lexington for safe keeping in 1861. Bob was chosen to venture to Virginia Military Institute to find the sergeant who had

buried the two chests of family silverware. After four years underground, it would take a lot of work to clean and polish them before they were serviceable again.

One evening Agnes, Mary and Mildred were talking and realized they had no money, and really no time to make Christmas gifts for each other, their brothers and parents. As they talked, Boo (Custis) walked into the room and they convinced the oldest brother that this Christmas would have to be celebrated without gifts. It didn't take long for him to agree and promise to convince Bob, and then Rooney when he arrived.

The girls decided their efforts would be focused on the Christmas meal, while the men would take care of gathering the firewood, game and decorations in the nearby woods. Wig went to Mim with their decision.

The three weeks to Christmas passed with a growing sense of peace and joy as a normal routine filled the home. Every morning the General would leave for the college. Bob's health continued to improve so that by Christmas week, he was up and about. His sisters worked to improve the conditions within the sparsely decorated house. Special efforts had to be made to find furniture for the front sitting room where the family gathered to enjoy a fire on cold winter evenings. And when they did all gather, discussions would inevitably turn to memories in the mansion where Papa would rest on the sofa telling the children stories.

As the students of Washington College were all men, many of them older due to service in the war, there was some attention for Agnes, Mary, and Mildred when they went into the various stores on Main Street in Lexington. However, the shadow of their father was ever present. None of the daughters would ever marry.

On December 23rd Rooney (William Henry Fitzhugh) rode up to the home with a loud hurrah, bounding off his horse and up the steps to the front porch and into the arms of his sisters. The last of the Lee's had made it for Christmas!

Now serious efforts could begin to decorate the house. The sons went out to collect pine cones, holly and pine boughs to bring the scents of Christmas into the home. The women were busy in the kitchen cooking and stringing popcorn and cranberries.

Mim painted pinecones red for decorations on the tree, and efforts were made to conjure up a star for the top of the tree they had yet to get. As the sons appeared from their hunt of pine and holly, Mim directed the

placement of the greens in the parlor and around the home.

Sounds throughout the large home produced a pleasant, joyful harmony the family spread throughout the house chatting, laughing and doing Christmas chores. The boys were bringing in wood for the fire place.

General Lee sat in his chair, his mind drifted back a year to his headquarters tent where he composed a telegram to Jefferson Davis:

“DISPATCH OF TODAY RECEIVED. BEAUREGARD AND HARDEE MUST JUDGE THE NECESSITY OF EVACUATING SAVANNAH. IF DONE TROOPS CAN BE SAVED, AND BY UNITING ALL IN DIRECTION OF BRANCHVILLE ANY COLUMN MARCHING ON CHARLESTON WOULD BE THREATENED AND COMMUNICATION PRESERVED. I CANNOT FIND THAT ANY TROOPS HAVE LEFT GRANT. HE HAS UNITED TO HIM THE SIXTH AND NINETEENTH CORPS. IF HOKE AND JOHNSTON ARE SENT SOUTH IT WILL NECESSITATE THE ABANDONMENT OF RICHMOND WITH THE PRESENT OPPOSING FORCE.”

R. E. Lee<sup>16</sup>

Precious Life saw her father in deep thought in the chair wearing a very sad face and a tear running from his eye. She lunged to the chair and quietly cried: “Papa, what’s the matter, what’s the matter?” She wrapped her arms around her father.

He almost broke, but grabbed internally for the grit only a soldier knows, he patted her head gently, “It’s okay, Life,” he said. After a moment, because others in the family noticed the scene, he said in a louder voice, “God has passed the time, and here we are, together.” His head backed away a little, looked in Mildred’s eyes and smiled.

On the 24th Custis and Rooney collected the sole contraband shotgun and went out hunting, bagging three rabbits. Their brother Bob had been sent by the two young generals to find and cut the Christmas tree. Upon his return, Bob would then be given the pleasantry of cleaning and dressing the rabbits by the generals, his older brothers.

The scent of the freshly cut pine filled the lower floor of the home. The ladies quickly adorned the tree with the prepared strings of popcorn and cranberries and red pine cones painted by Mim. Rooney placed the star atop the tree.

The General wheeled Mim into the library to tell her his plans for Christmas. The General had a deliverance of sorts, he told his wife he had a box of family heirlooms which had been brought by Bob with the family



documents. He intended to use these precious things as presents for the children.

The General would need brown paper and ribbon to wrap the gifts and secure them to the tree. “Mim, will you wrap the gifts for me? I am afraid that’s not one of my skills.” Robert asked his wife.

Because money was tight, the girls, with the acquiescence of Custis and Bob, had decided presents would not be given this season. But that scheme was dashed when the conversation between the General and Mim had been partially overheard by Wig and Boo.

The children had to scramble quickly as time was running out fast, stores would close, and they would be left with nothing for their parents. The girls asked the boys if they had any money. A few dollars were cobbled together and Bob was sent to the general store to purchase a beautiful Bible one of them had seen. This would be their present for their parents.

“Go quickly,” pleaded Wig, “it’s Christmas Eve and they may close early.”

16 P. 878, *The Wartime Papers of Robert E. Lee*

What the General did not tell Mim was that he had found an illustration of the Arlington mansion in a book in the college library and had carefully cut the page out. He intended to have it framed as a picture for her room.

And what Mim had not told the General is that she had created a painting of Traveller for him!

The evening meal came and went and an excitement started to build within the home. Christmas past, and many stories of long ago kept the family talking for hours, and brought them closer than they had been in years. Hot coffee brewed all evening. Jam and biscuits were a special treat.

Almost as if directed by Providence, snow began to fall that evening. The General looked out the window of his new home to see the snow setting a wintry stage for his first Christmas in Lexington

At midnight the Lee family joined together in the parlor to sing Christmas carols. The next day at church neighbors would compliment the family on their performance.

On Christmas morning the family walked through the new fallen snow, Boo pushing his mother's wheelchair. Mim had long dreamed of a time when her family would be together on Christmas morning filling a pew.

Returning from church, everyone rushed to their individual rooms to shed their coats.

Robert wheeled Mim into her room, "I am going to need the gifts to place on the tree."

"In the bureau top drawer," she replied, "Help me with my shawl before you run." He did as he was told, but used the shawl to place the half dozen packages in to carry into the parlor and place on the tree.

The last package was hung on the tree when the thunder of the children coming down the steps filled the parlor. Wig walked to the tree to place a package underneath it. Precious Life and Mee headed to the kitchen to begin cooking breakfast. "We need some wood in here, pronto," yelled Wig when she got to the kitchen.

Answering the call, Rooney and Boo went outside to get some wood, then started working to build up the fire in one room, Boo in the other.

"Come on, Bob, let's go feed Traveller," said father, and they were off.

Mee found some eggs at the back door left by a neighbor. The kitchen filled with the sounds of preparing flapjack batter and churning butter. The sound of a pump bringing up water outside could be heard.

Mim grabbed her gift for her husband and wheeled to the archway into the parlor but blocked by the bulge in the carpet called to Rooney, "Son, please place this under the tree."

Bob and his father came in through the back door just as the flapjacks, eggs and biscuits were ready. A

caravan of people grabbed all the food, coffee, jam and butter and marched into the dining room where Mim and the two older sons were setting the table.

It did not take long for the meal to be consumed. Cold weather has a tendency to enlarge appetites.

"Ok, leave the dishes, and let's move to the parlor. We'll take care of them after we exchange gifts," Mim suggested.

When all had taken a seat Father Lee said "Let's take a moment to think of the Baby Jesus, whose birth we celebrate." And with that he bowed his head. "Boo, would do the honors of distributing the gifts on the tree?"

Custis handed the first gift to the baby of the family, Bob. Playing the role, Bob acted a child while he unwrapped the gift, but his expression changed once he recognized it was a fob set with the Lee crest. He looked up to his parents and mouthed "thank you."

Boo then handed small packages to Wig, Mee and Precious Life. In turn each opened their gift, for Wig (Agnes) — a pearl broach, Mee (Mary) — a diamond broach from Mim's mother Miss Mollie, and Precious Life (Mildred) — a tourmaline broach. The young women rushed to their parents surrounding them, bending over to give hugs to each.

Boo then handed Rooney his wrapped gift Rooney (W. H. F.), a ring from the Lee family. A broad smile came across his face.

"Don't forget yours, Boo," commanded his father. All turned towards him as he untied the bow and unwrapped the small package to find the signer's ring of Richard Henry Lee author, of the Virginia Resolution and signer of the Declaration. Clearly Custis was moved by his father's decision to pass the heirloom to him.

Agnes then went to the tree and picked up the present she had laid there and brought it to her parents. Mim opened it to find the Bible with gold gilded pages.

"Mee, would you hand that gift under the tree to your mother?" asked her father.

Mim was surprised almost to the point of a little girl. She felt the glass inside the brown paper. She sighed when she removed the paper to find an illustration of the Arlington mansion; "Oh Arlington, Robert, where did you find this?"

The General blushed, how he got it was umm, uncomfortable, but he knew what it would mean to his wife.

Mim then looked left and right excitedly. She had forgotten to bring her gift for her husband, "Mee would you please go in my room and fetch the wrapped package in my second drawer?"

Mee came back almost at a run with a slim package which she handed to her mother, who handed it to her husband.



ARLINGTON HOUSE

With the whole family but the General knowing what it was as they had seen her work on it for weeks, the General unwrapped it to find a painting of Traveler in a frame.

"Wow mom, you got all the rigging right, that's truly something," exclaimed Bob.

"It's beautiful Mim, I will take it to the office and keep it on my desk," said Robert as he rose slightly to give his wife a hug.

And so Christmas had been celebrated by the Lee family.

Not quiet, for only moments later voices outside were heard singing Christmas carols. Once again, the future of the South gathered outside the home of the President to honor him and his family.

**CELEBRATE THE BIRTHDAY OF OUR  
LORD AND SAVIOR  
MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL OF DIXIE**

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# HERITAGE SUPPORT TEAM MEMBERS



George Newport NC

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

*All donors receive a receipt for every donation for this purpose."*

# 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:

SCV  
P. O. Box 59  
Columbia, TN 38402

To pay by phone: call 931-380-1844, ext. 209

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<https://scv.org/paypal-donations/>



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

## REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

1877, Lord Acton proclaimed, "Liberty ... is the delicate fruit of a mature civilization ... its progress has been beset by its natural enemies, by ignorance and superstition, by lust of conquest ... by the strong man's craving for power." Does any of this sound familiar? Currently, in modern American culture, ignorance about Southern history and the United States Constitution overwhelms the knowledgeable; lust for conquest is the mantra of the Yankee empire; and, the strong man's craving for power was the engine used by Yankees to trample upon the South.

Do not be disheartened, remember the words of Admiral Semmes, "there are still acts of the drama to be performed." In the past few weeks, I have seen members of the SCV performing "acts of the drama" across the South. From establishing Confederate Parks, raising new monuments, hoisting giant Confederate flags on interstate and state highways, and placing pro-Confederate ads on radio and social media, we are working toward the goal of vindicating the Cause of the South. Soon we will celebrate the restoration of the Forrest Plaza. Currently, we are well on the way to completing the task established by the 21st Century Confederate Heroes project. I have challenged every SCV camp to become a 21st Century Confederate Hero camp. Many SCV camps are already signed up and many fully paid up, which means we are getting closer to the goal of rebuilding the Forrest Plaza. A small portion of each dollar paid into the 21st Century Confederate Heroes project is added to the Forrest Plaza restoration project. At the writing of this article, we are at the 80 percent mark for beginning the Forrest Plaza restoration project. If another 250 camps join this effort, we will soon be putting General Forrest back upon his pedestal in his plaza at our Headquarters. When that has been completed, the SCV will not only inform the world about putting this monument back up but, more importantly, we will inform America about how many monuments we have saved, how many new monuments we have erected, how many Confederate Parks we have established, and how many giant Confederate flags we have raised.

Here is how you can help to get the word out about our continuing fight to defend and promote

Southern heritage. The SCV is taking a census of each State as to (1) how many monuments have been saved, that is, originally slated for destruction but we took the monument and placed in it a more prominent place, (2) how many new monuments have been erected, (3) how many Confederate theme parks established, (4) number of giant and/or mega flags placed in such a manner as to be seen by the public and (5) you can insist that your camp join the 21st Confederate Heroes project. This information will be used when we announce the ribbon cutting for the Forrest Plaza restoration. It is one thing to announce the Forrest Plaza being reopened but better yet, announcing all the work the Sons and Daughters of the South have been doing to defend and promote the Cause of the South will be, as they say, "priceless!" It is the action of camps and individuals joining the 21st Century Confederate Heroes project which will make this ribbon cutting and nationwide news release about our positive efforts possible. Once this project is completed, the SCV will begin a robust public relations campaign via social media, the Internet, radio and TV ads, and billboards. It takes money to do this. Currently, that money is going to service a bank note but when that note is liquidated, we will use those funds to tell the world who we are, and why they should be proud of Southern heritage. I am looking forward to the day when the SCV is well known as the defender of Southern Rights not only by John Q. Public but every elected official in Dixie. At that time, we will become a power to be reckoned with and those people who once voted against Southern heritage will either be gone or understand the political danger of picking a fight with those "Confederates."

Always remember the words of America's last great president, Jefferson Davis: "The principles for which we contend is bound to reassert itself though it may be at another time and in another form." Gentlemen of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, those principles are alive and well. Today is that "another time" and the efforts of the SCV are that "another form." Heed the words of our president and let us get this job done.

*Deo Vindice*

**Walter D. (Donnie) Kennedy**



# Confederate Classifieds

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

**LET US PUBLISH YOUR NEXT BOOK!** From one copy to a thousand or more. The Scuppernong Press, PO Box 1724, Wake Forest, NC 27588. [www.scuppernongpress.com](http://www.scuppernongpress.com)

**CELTIC HERITAGE AND SOUTHERN PRIDE.** Follow the life of Elias and Annice Pearson Campbell as they maintain their Scots-Irish heritage and journey from New York through South Carolina before finally settling in their Sweet Home of Alabama. *Black Watch, Black Belt, Black Creek — How Elias Found His Way* is a book filled with guidance on how we can learn from this family's journey to protect and preserve our freedoms. Included are the details of one Confederate soldier's activities throughout the battles of 1864 and 1865, including the siege of Mobile, Alabama. For more information, visit the website at [Okatuppa.com](http://Okatuppa.com).

**IF YOU LIVE THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES,** you should read *The Courier*, your monthly newspaper for our Civil War heritage, reenactments, preservation, calendar of events, book reviews, features, display and classified ads for goods and services. **Free sample copy.** *The Civil War Courier*, PO Box 625, Morristown, Tennessee 37814. 1-800-624-0281. E-mail: [cwc1861@lcs.net](mailto:cwc1861@lcs.net) or [www.civilwarcourier.com](http://www.civilwarcourier.com)

**EXPERIENCE HISTORY COME TO LIFE!** Witness the grand unveiling of the world's first Tejano Confederate Memorial Statue on November 10th, 3 PM, at the Ruiz-Herrera Cemetery, Von Ormy, Texas. Brought to you by the iconic Alamo City Guards Camp 1325, the oldest, continually active SCV Camp in the Alamo City. Be there for a momentous event which will leave you in awe! [alamocityguards.com](http://alamocityguards.com)

**2025 MID-SOUTH MILITARY HISTORY & CIVIL WAR SHOW:** Friday, March 7 (1-6pm), Saturday - March 8 (9am-5pm); Landers Center, Exit 287, I-55 @ Church Rd., Southaven, MS (20 min. south of downtown Memphis); Vendors, Reenactors, Music, Food Trucks, Raffle; Buy/sell/trade quality items from the American Revolution - 20th Century; Friday Movie (3PM) - *The Crossing* (George Washington's army crossing Delaware River/Victory at Trenton). Saturday Speaker Series (11am-4pm); Opening Ceremony - Saturday (10am); Adults \$10.00 (\$15 2-day pass), 12 & under free; Contact - Donald Harrison (901-832-4708/ [dwharrison@aol.com](mailto:dwharrison@aol.com)).

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

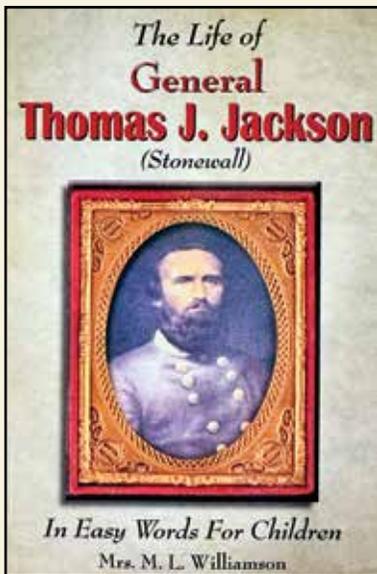
# Confederate Gifts from GHQ



**NEW ITEM! SCV Logo Tabletop Cedar Lantern.** Handcrafted by a local artisan who is also an SCV member. Measures 4.75" x 5.5". You can use a battery operated tealight candle for flameless operation or real tealight candle. #S-RJ01 \$30.00 MADE TO ORDER – Please allow two weeks for delivery. \*Member only purchase.



**NEW ITEM! Confederate Brooches.** Choose from Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson or Victorian cameo. Measures 2" x 1.5". Pin back. #1463-XL \$24.99 Please specify Lee, Jackson or cameo when ordering.



**NEW ITEM! General Thomas J. Jackson (Stonewall) – In Easy Words for Children** (paperback). Originally published in 1899, this book would be a great addition to any child's library. #1523 \$12.00

**NEW ITEM! Faux Coonskin Cap.** #1507 \$12.99



**National Confederate Museum Ceramic Mug.** Sip your morning coffee in style with this 15 oz ceramic mug. #CM004 \$14.99



**Dixieland Music Boxes.** Plays either *Dixie* or *Bonnie Blue Flag*. Choose from the following designs: **N.B. Forrest #1381, Robert E. Lee #1381-L, Stonewall Jackson #1381-J, Rose O'Neal Greenhow #1574, Southern Belle #1393, Victorian Lady Cameo #1389 or Bonnie Blue Flag Sheet Music #1470.** \$28.99 Please specify if you would like your music box to play *Dixie* or *Bonnie Blue Flag*.



**NEW ITEM! SCV Challenge Coin.** Official SCV logo on the front and beautiful Great Seal on the back. #S961 \$15.00 *\*Member only purchase.*



**NEW ITEM! SCV Logo Etched Shot Glass.** #S351 \$12.99 *\*Member only purchase.*

**NEW ITEM! SCV Logo Etched Double Old-Fashioned Glass.** 14 ounces. #S349 \$21.00 *\*Member only purchase.*

**NEW ITEM! SCV Logo Etched Tall Glass Mug.** 13 ounces. #S350 \$22.00 *\*Member only purchase.*



**NEW ITEM! SCV Logo Laser Engraved Flask.** Matte black, powder coated stainless steel. 6 ounces. #S001 \$32.00 *\*Member only purchase.*



**NEW ITEM! SCV Logo Laser Engraved Travel Tumbler.** This tumbler will keep your morning brew hot and your iced coffee cold. Made from Food Grade stainless steel with double-wall vacuum insulation. Matte black. 20 ounces. Handwash recommended. #S007 \$42.00 *\*Member only purchase.*

**NEW ITEM! SCV Logo Cotton Canvas Duffel Bags.** This classically styled, 100% cotton canvas bag has a large interior compartment, front slip pocket and back zipped pocket. Faux leather trim with cotton webbing handles. Detachable, adjustable cotton webbing shoulder strap. Measures 13"H x 20"W x 10.5"D. Available in Smoke Gray embroidered (#S009-G), Smoke Gray laser engraved patch (#S009.5-G), Khaki embroidered (#S009-K) and Khaki laser engraved patch (#S009.5-K). \$74.00 *\*Member only purchase.*



**Battle Flag Metal Ornament.** #705 \$12.99

# National Life Member Items



**NEW ITEM! Life Member Challenge Coin.** For the first time ever, we now have a coin just for life members! #LM961 \$15.00 \*Life member only purchase.



**NEW ITEM! Life Member Bottle Opener Keychain.** This 2.75" x 1.75" keychain is made from durable metal and has the Life Member logo laser engraved onto stitched gray leatherette. #LM002 \$12.00 \*Life member only purchase.



**NEW ITEM! Life Member Etched Shot Glass.** #LM003-E \$12.99 \*Life member only purchase.

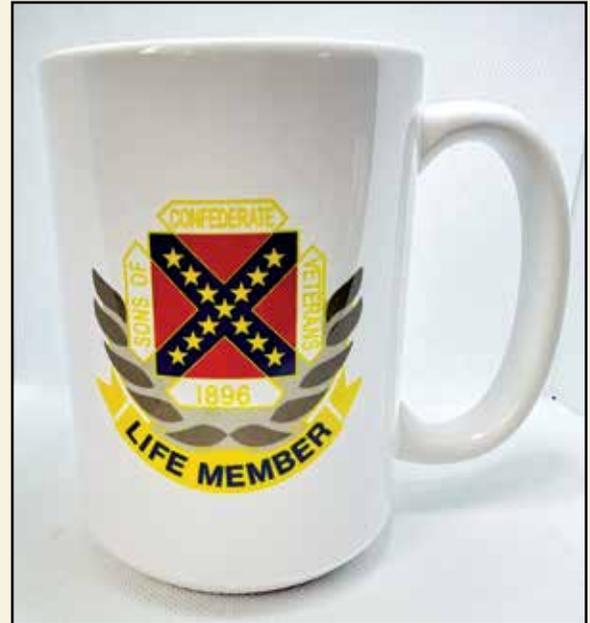
**NEW ITEM! Life Member Etched Double Old-Fashioned Glass.** 14 ounces. #LM349 \$21.00 \*Life member only purchase.

**NEW ITEM! Life Member Etched Tall Glass Mug.** 13 ounces. #LM350 \$22.00 \*Life member only purchase.

**NEW ITEM! Life Member Cotton Canvas Duffel Bags.** This classically styled, 100% cotton canvas bag has a large interior compartment, front slip pocket and back zipped pocket. Faux leather trim with cotton webbing handles. Detachable, adjustable cotton webbing shoulder strap. Measures 13"H x 20"W x 10.5"D. Available in Smoke Gray embroidered (#LM009-G), Smoke Gray laser engraved patch (#LM010-G), Khaki embroidered (#LM009-K) and Khaki laser engraved patch (#LM010-K). \$74.00 \*Life member only purchase.

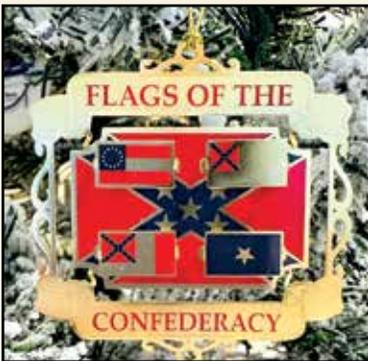


**NEW ITEM! Life Member Ceramic Mug.**  
15 ounces. Dishwasher and microwave safe.  
#LM236 \$15.99 \*Life member only purchase.



**NEW ITEM! Life Member Laser Engraved Flask.**  
Matte black, powder coated stainless steel. 6 ounces. #LM001 \$32.00  
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**NEW ITEM! Life Member Laser Engraved Travel Tumblers.** These tumblers will keep your morning brew hot and your iced coffee cold. Made from Food Grade stainless steel with double-wall vacuum insulation. 20 ounces. Available in matte black (#LM007 / \$42.00) or stainless with brown leatherette sleeve (#LM008 / \$47.99) Handwash recommended.  
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**Flags of the Confederacy Brass 3-D Ornament.**  
#706 \$11.99

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

Shipping Chart: Minimum Charge	\$9.75	
\$20.01 – \$35.00	\$11.50	Add \$2.25 extra for every \$25 increment over \$100
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\$50.01 – \$65.00	\$14.00	
\$65.01 – \$80.00	\$15.25	
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# "KEEP IT FLYING" OVER SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS HEADQUARTERS & THE NATIONAL CONFEDERATE MUSEUM

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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!

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*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](http://leejacksonpark.com)



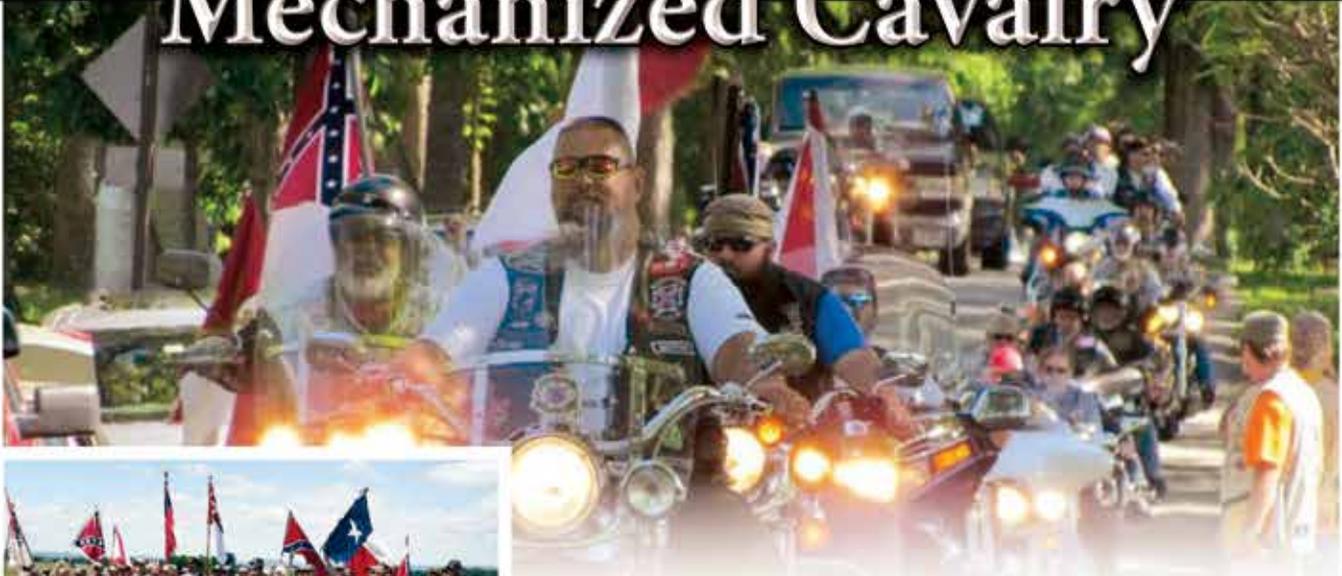
**Donate a Memorial Brick** for our flag plaza in honor of your ancestor, unit, or loved one for \$125. Large bricks are available for \$250. For online orders visit [leejacksonpark.com](http://leejacksonpark.com) or to download an order form or email us at [thestonewallbrigade1296@gmail.com](mailto:thestonewallbrigade1296@gmail.com)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





# *Join the Cavalry!*

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



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

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

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



[www.csascvmc.org](http://www.csascvmc.org)

Colonel Tim Hawkins • [thawkins427@gmail.com](mailto:thawkins427@gmail.com) • 478-951-2628

***Ride with the SCV Mech Cav!***