

Confederate Veteran.

September/October 2023

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General Kirby Smith and Doctor Alexander Darnes
— Calvin Hart

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— Dr. Samuel W. Mitcham, Jr.

The Planter Class and Slavery
— Scott Barker

DEFEND ARLINGTON!!!
— Richard Hines

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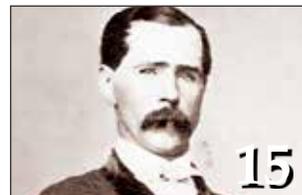
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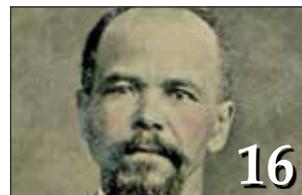
Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

*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 – *Surrounded* by John Paul Strain. General JEB Stuart and Major Andrew R. Venable, Bristoe Station Campaign Near Auburn, VA — Oct. 13, 1863.



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FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

Thanks to everyone for your kind words at our recent Reunion in Hot Springs, AR. It was a good reunion and the members of the James M. Keller Camp 648 did a great job. Hot Springs is a great place for our meetings and I hope we can go back again sometime in the future. Of course, we're already looking forward to traveling to Charleston, SC, for next year's reunion. Details and registration will be included in a future issue or you can find the link on www.scv.org.

We welcome back Florida Division Commander Calvin Hart to our pages with his essay on *General Kirby Smith and Doctor Alexander Darnes*. I'm glad to publish stories like this because it destroys the narrative the so-called *woke* people are pushing. It's subtitled "A Friendship Which Stood the Test of Time" and I think you will agree once you have read it.

Compatriot Scott Barker joins us this issue with his essay on *The Planter Class and Slavery*. This is a very in depth article and is heavily footnoted. However, Compatriot Barker gives us good information to use as we go out and educate people. I hope you find it as informative as I did.

Dr. Samuel Mitcham shares with us another of his fine essays. This time he tells us of General James Henry Lane of North Carolina. He was an educator before the War and after distinguished service in the Army of Northern Virginia, he returned to the education field. A good example of a life well lived.

We are still fighting to save the memorial to Confederate dead at Arlington Cemetery. Compatriot Richard Hines give us an update on the battle with his essay *Defend Arlington!* You will read we can't count on who we think are friends in Congress. Please contact your senators and representatives in Congress and let them know how you feel.

Thanks to John Paul Strain for allowing us the use of his painting for our cover image. Also, please see the details of the \$50 a month plan on page 50 of this issue. We need 260 compatriots to make this happen. This will be a huge help to our Headquarters and our museum. If you have not, make plans to visit our museum soon, maybe I'll see you there!

Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause.

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

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

Future Reunions and the Children of the Confederacy

I am writing this during the July 4th weekend which always reminds me of our Founding Fathers and our ancestors who made that brave step towards liberty. The story of the founding of our nation and the journey they embarked on is a fascinating account of the determination of a hodge podge group of people from all walks of life, different countries, different religions, and different social status who all worked together for a cause they all believed in. Not so different from our boys in butternut, gray and handsewn clothes from home who stepped between their homes and an invading army. Makes me proud to be a descendant of such people.

Division Reunion season has ended and we are in the dog days of summer. I want to thank everyone who attended and worked on each division reunion. I know they do not just fall out of the sky. A great many people planned and worked on these reunions and I thank each of you. I enjoyed going to the reunions and visiting with everyone. It was great to see the members of the divisions working together and taking care of the business of the organization.

The Museum Debt. You will be reading about the National Confederate Museum debt in upcoming issues of the *Confederate Veteran*

magazine. Paying off the bank note on the museum is going to be a huge focus over the next couple of years because we have a balloon payment in 2025 and it is important we get that debt off of us. We are making the monthly payment; however, it is keeping us from doing the things we need to be doing such as hiring people and being open on the weekends. The Southern Heritage Center, Historic Elm Springs and the National Confederate Museum belong to the Sons of Confederate Veterans and they belong to each and every member. One of the purposes of the National Confederate Museum was to educate and it is doing that very well. The average time spent in the museum is approaching two hours and we have benches installed so people can sit and read. We now have QR Codes installed and they are being scanned and read as well. It is a magnificent educational tool and people are leaving, learning and knowing the truth. Another purpose of the museum is the preservation of artifacts and it is doing that very well also. Artifacts are coming in weekly. On Tuesday, July 11th, Past Commander-in-Chief Norman Dasinger, with his wife and grandson, stopped by the museum and made a fantastic donation of artifacts including an original coat who we don't know the prominence of; however, the sword and pistol belonged to a

Confederate general and you will be hearing more about that in the future. We are educating visitors and we are preserving our ancestors' artifacts.

It is important we acknowledge, remember and honor our own history. One of the things I get asked about is the history of the United Confederate Veterans and the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Various people have worked on the process of documenting our organization's history. Currently, Historian-in-Chief Forrest Daws is working on this project. We need divisions and camps to send Forrest Daws your respective histories so our history can be compiled and documented. One of the many things Forrest is doing is going to the respective libraries and archives and compiling the documents which pertain to the UCV and the early SCV. You can expect more of this in the future. Please get your histories to our Historian-in-Chief.

I was invited to attend one such event which was an example of us preserving and acknowledging our histories. On July 8th, the Gainesville Volunteers Camp 373 out of Picayune, Mississippi celebrated twenty-eight years since the camp was rechartered. This is an amazing feat. It was a great turnout and a great event. The camp showed a VCR video of the original camp chartering service. One of the most amazing things is six of the members who rechartered the camp twenty-eight years ago are still camp members. This is an example of what can and should be done. I was honored to attend.

The Cadet Program. We have had several men step up lately and work hard on the cadet program. I agree with these men that our cadet program is critical. A get together was planned for the Hot Springs Reunion, but nobody signed a cadet up. Not much interest was shown at the time the room bookings had to be completed so it was cancelled. We are going to push this program over the coming year and get this program back on member's radar. Fathers and grandfathers, you can sign up your sons and grandsons, who are under the age of twelve, into the cadet program and when they become twelve years of age, they can become full members. It is a great program and gets the kids involved. Ideas are being passed around to make this a more interesting program for the cadets.

I just returned from one of the most fun, entertaining and humbling events I have ever attended. On Thursday, July 13, I was bringing a welcome from the Sons of Confederate Veterans to the Children of the Confederacy. To be around the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Children of the Confederacy and to see how the kids worked together was extremely energizing and beautiful to watch. The kids had such great manners and were so pleasant to be around. My desire has been to work with the daughters and the children and I could not say yes quick enough when asked to bring a greeting. I want to thank the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Children of the Confederacy for giving me one of the most

Continued on page 68



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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

How about reparations for us?

To the Editor:

The article by Lt. Col. Jeff Addicot, "Union Terror Against Southern Civilians" in the July/August issue of the *Confederate Veteran* is one of the best examples of excellent, researched writings I've seen in a while. Addicot, precise in his choice of words and meticulous in his presentations of the uncontrolled behavior of Union miscreants and thugs in military clothing and under the shameful leadership of Sherman during his march through Georgia, (and finally the verb) makes a great case for blowing up any statue of Sherman. The obliteration of his name from the surface of any memorials to that man would be but a mere token of Southern retribution.

Addicot also shows the woefully lax leadership of Grant toward his field commander, and spotlights the sins of omission of the near-canonized and sanctified Lincoln as a "great president." Any wonder the descendants of the people of Confederate Georgia won't forget this debauchery played upon their ancestors. How about "reparations" for them?

*John François
General Louis Hebert Camp 2032
Lafayette, Louisiana*

Why not remove Sherman Monuments?

To the Editor:

My wish is to express my appreciation of Lt. Colonel Jeffrey Addicot's article "Union Terror Against Southern Civilians." Also, my intent is to widen the perspective of the cruelty committed by not only William Tecumseh Sherman but other complicate persons who served, and those still in positions

of elected political offices.

We have individuals and formal organizations resisting the US Government "Naming Commission" and other organized efforts to destroy everything related to Confederate history and memorabilia. Why don't we insist that every statue of Sherman be demolished? The attempt to destroy Southern history is a mirror image of the entire world turning our backs on the destruction of art, literature and sculpture by the ISIS terrorists in recent history.

Most people are not aware Sherman was the first director/principal at the Louisiana Seminary and Military Academy founded in Pineville, LA in 1859, which later became Louisiana State University, rebuilt in Baton Rouge because the Pineville facility burned.

Most people are also not aware that after the War, both General Sherman and General Sheridan (encouraged by their old sponsor Ulysses S.), were posted at Fort Dodge, KS or lived in Dodge City, with the mission of assisting the slaughter of all the buffalo possible with the intent of forcing poverty and submission of the Native American tribes and individuals in the mid-western states and territories. The true purpose was to take control over all the land and force the Native Americans to live in camps and reservations and submit to all rules of the US government. We know how well that is still working.

I would encourage every SCV chapter, especially those in Louisiana, Georgia and South Carolina to put all pressure possible on their elected representation to go after any monument or positive mention of Sherman.

We might also ask the question of why Native Americans are not demanding reparations from our national government and any descendants of the Buffalo Soldiers who were well known for following the tactics of malice of General Sherman. We note few if

any historians want to document the truth of that epoch of our past.

Native Americans, like many men and women who are descendants of Confederate soldiers, have a history of exemplary service and faithfulness to this great country despite many things which occurred in the past and continue.

Thank you for your time and the work you continue to do to honor our past.

*John H. Lamb, Major, [ret] USAF
Gen. William D. McCain Camp 584
Columbia, Tennessee*

Our entire culture is at stake

To the Editor:

Compatriot Gould B. Hagler, Jr. makes a compelling case related to the true nature of the push to remove Confederate Memorials. Despite the fact the majority are markers for the dead who never returned home from the war, the radicals do not care because they see these memorials as low-hanging fruit. When we moved from teaching the true history of the War Between the States as being caused by numerous factors, especially the loss of tax revenue generated by the seceding Southern States, and we moved to the singular cause theory espoused by ideologues, i.e., slavery as the only cause of the war, we lost a number in my generation (Gen-X), and a large number of the Millennials, and GenY. The extreme political left, like any extreme, is what worried our Founders most, especially General Washington, in writing his Farewell Address from his final term as President, he specifically bade us as follows:

"The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which in different ages and

countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. ...” ... “Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight), the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.” (Emphasis added to original).

Since our political class has failed to restrain the fringe despots seeking revenge for a past, they never experienced and seeking retribution from a people who never perpetrated the purported evils of which they complain, we have reached the breaking point when these people believe in malice and enmity rather than upholding the binding reconciliation reached between the North and South in the immediate postbellum period. To that end, Compatriot Hagler correctly notes these modern Jacobins have only one ultimate goal, the destruction of our Constitutional Republic (as envisioned by the Founders), and the undercutting of Western civilization. This is why papers such as the Washington Post are now emboldened to refer to President Washington as “George Washington, an enslaver. ...” and worse still, reference that “[t]he Capitol Rotunda... also includes the only known depiction of a female enslaver in the building: Martha Washington. See: Art at Capitol honors 141 enslavers and 13 Confederates. Who are they? *Wash. Post* 27 Dec. 2022. (Emphasis added to original).

So, when people ask me why I have engaged in fighting to protect our memorials as an attorney, in Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky, and at Arlington National Cemetery, the simple answer is, because there is more at stake than we can imagine.

*H. Edward Phillips III, Esq.
Rush Watkins Camp 29
Franklin, Tennessee*

We should consider removing memorials

To the Editor:

It seems no matter what the SCV does or just about any logical, historical or faith group for that matter, the ill gotten powers that be are hell bent on destroying peoples’ heritage, lives, and to wipe out its existence along with any monument or mention thereof. Who in their right mind would want to go to court and be judged by a judicial system who wants no mention of the Ten Commandments and has removed anything relating to those commandments? The statues of remembrance, plaques of honor or names of streets, schools and even our military bases have been removed or are in the process of being wiped clean as if never existed. We have laws protecting our heritage and its monuments, and yet, they get vandalized, destroyed, defaced, and again, and yes again nothing gets done to those who openly destroy public and private property. Even books, historical and important as they are, are being removed and destroyed. I read where some schools are removing all library books and going digital, the books would be accessible via a computer or tablet. Well I for one, shouldn’t, couldn’t and wouldn’t trust a system which is trying to rewrite or remove my history no matter if it’s good or bad.

I believe we all should consider removing any monument, plaque, book or anything which stands a possibility of being destroyed, remove it, save it from those who wish it gone,. Otherwise in one hundred years there may be nothing for our lineage to learn from. There will be nothing of our history, past and present, for them to understand. They won’t know the path of sorrow so many of us have trod. They’ll only know what they are told and most assuredly, they’ll know what it is to be cannon fodder for those who have proven Absolute Power has

Absolutely corrupted. We can fight this with tooth and nail and pray for a good outcome but at some point and time God told Noah “ You need to build a boat” and if we think it will all work out all we got to do is look at history, at least while we can.

God bless you, one and all my brothers.

*Fred Williams
Tallasse Armory Guard Camp 1921
Tallasse, Alabama*

Boycott cultural cleansing communities

To the Editor:

For years my family spent thousands of our SC dollars visiting historic sites. Hotels, motels, restaurants — all got some of it. We now boycott those areas which allowed the Radical Racist to culturally cleanse statues, memorials and remains of deceased figures.

History meant millions to towns, cities, even whole regions. Perhaps the radical racists will make up lost revenues. We have long memories!

*Tim Foster
General States Rights Gist Camp 1451
Bogansville, South Carolina*

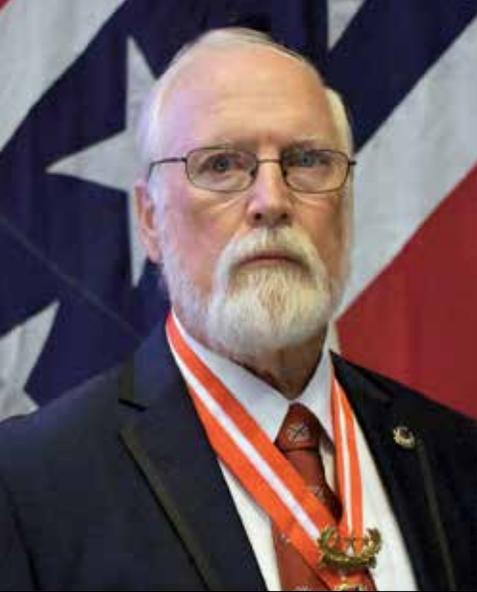
Discourage Southern military service

To the Editor:

As you realize, our federal government has launched a heinous war on Southern culture, history, and heritage. Recently, out of 31 Republican Congressmen and women on the House Armed Services Committee, to include the Chairman, Mike Rogers (R-AL), *NOT A SINGLE ONE*, even after a barrage of phone calls and e-mails, had the courage to step up to protect the Reconciliation Memorial at Arlington National Cemetery from the Naming

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Tacking to Overcome an Ill Wind

Tacking is a maneuver used by a sailing ship to move into the wind. Tacking moves the boat forward by placing the bow of the boat at an angle to the wind. After a sufficient distance has been achieved, the bow is then turned back at an angle and allowed to proceed an equal distance. This “zig zagging” procedure requires a lot of time and skill but the boat will eventually reach the upwind port. Tacking allows a sailing vessel to make progress even when the wind is blowing directly against it.

I am sure every member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans understands the “ill wind,” i.e., the narrative, about Southern history in general and Confederate history in particular, is blowing against us today. When the United States Congress, with little opposition, can strip the names of well-established military bases of any connection to the Confederacy; when the United States military allows drag queens to perform on its bases but will not allow a soldier to display a Confederate flag on base; when the Military Naming Commission can use its power to condemn and threaten the removal of a historic monument, the reality of having an ill wind in our face is so palpably obvious that only the most foolish would deny what is happening. One of the most sickening aspects of the ongoing attack upon Southern history in Congress is the total lack of any real effort by Southern Senators and Representatives to engage in a real defense of Southern history. The old saying, “silence gives

consent,” is more than appropriate when looking at these politicians. Because of their silence, Antifa, BLM, and other neo-Marxists are given an unrestricted path to attack first Confederate history and ultimately American history. These politicians need to be put on notice that they are not following the wishes of their voters. But how can we, as a relatively small organization, affect a change in Washington?

It is often said when facing difficulties, there are three types of men. Using the sailing ship facing an oncoming wind as an example, let us examine these three groups of men as it relates to the SCV and our ongoing efforts to protect and promote Southern history and heritage. When faced with a strong wind blowing against them, one group will just give up and go home. These are the folks who cry out, “it’s no use, the wind is against us. We cannot fight the wind.” The second group of men facing an ill wind will say, “We cannot fight this wind, let us stay and await a favorable wind and then progress to our objective.” The third group of men facing an ill wind will study how they can maneuver their vessel to reach their objective. These men will not give up and go home, they will not sit idle and wait for something to change, they are the men who “make things happen,” they will tack into the wind.

In any organization such as the SCV, which is dedicated to a mission under attack, we can find these three types of men. In the movie *Bravehe-*

art, when William Wallace (Mel Gibson) challenges the Scottish Army to fight a superior army, a Scotsman declares they should run and go home because “the English are too many.” Although the movie version of the Battle of Stirling Bridge is very entertaining, the real



CSS Shenandoah

history of that battle is filled with information on how the Scots, by “tacking,” defeated a far superior enemy. William Wallace did not give the English the battle the English were prepared to fight. Wallace did not allow the English to determine what battlefield to fight on nor in the manner the English desired to fight the battle. In doing so, Wallace changed the course of the history of Scotland and how battles were fought.

Like William Wallace, the SCV must learn how to fight on the battlefield of our choosing and fight in a manner which will leverage our strength against our enemy’s weakness. His strength resides in courts, halls of Congress, academia, and the media. Yes, there are times we must fight in a court of law but always understand this is our enemy’s “home turf,” that is, his strength. The same is true when facing the elected representatives and academia. Where is our strength? As our two SCV polls have proven, the people of America and surely of the South, agree with the SCV’s desire of maintaining traditional Southern heroes as American heroes.

This past April, the SCV commissioned two polls to identify how Americans feel about maintaining monuments to Southern heroes. Americans by an overwhelming majority (60 percent) were in favor of maintaining those monuments. In a later poll of conservative and moderate voters of 16 Southern States, it was confirmed by 83 to 95 percent, those voters

agreed with the SCV’s stand on keeping our history and heritage alive and well. Early this year, a mail-in poll was sent to a representative sample of Republican voters in Louisiana (Louisiana is a very red state), more than 98% percent of respondents said

“keep our monuments.” Four years ago, an LSU poll of Louisiana citizens demonstrated 74 percent of citizens of the state supported keeping Confederate monuments. Similar polls across the South have resulted in similar results. Gentlemen, please note, here is our strength. The question before us is, how do we leverage this strength against our enemy’s weakness? This will take a little “tacking.”

Since our strength resides in the general population’s favorable opinion of the SCV’s view of our common history, let us “tack” against the oncoming wind of judicial and legislative abuse of Southern history. Many Southern States have judges who are elected to their position. If the SCV puts every elected official in their state on notice that the people who elected them to office support Southern history and heritage as defended by the SCV, this would begin the “tacking” process. When the SCV is seen as an active force, running positive pro-South radio ads, newspaper ads, placing this info on their social media, and otherwise assuring the general public that they and the SCV hold the majority view about our common heritage, it will be difficult for that judge to hand down an opinion which negatively impacts our Cause. What is true for elected judges, is also true for US Senators and Congressmen. What is true for US senators and congressmen is also true for state senators and representatives. Their weakness is the fear

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Forward The Colors

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

Answering Slanderous Anti-South Lies

An old Russian saying is the Czar's power is more far-reaching than God's, for God makes only the future, while the Czar remakes the past.¹

"We the people" of the South who understand the cause and consequence of the War for Southern Independence have the truth on our side. But truth alone is not enough! In a mass democracy, which unfortunately is the case for modern America, emotion always trumps facts, logic, and truth.² This is the reason America's Founding Fathers sought to avoid creating a government which would become a democracy. They understood a mass democracy would eventually degrade into a mobocracy. This fear was expressed during the Constitutional Convention by Mr. Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts:

The evils we experience flow from the excess of democracy. The people do not want virtue but are the dupes of pretended patriots. In Massachusetts it has been fully confirmed by experience

that they are daily misled into the most baneful measures and opinions by the false reports circulated by designing men, and which no one on the spot can refute.³

In the modern digital age, it is near impossible to give a quick 30 second refute to the slanderous and emotional lie that the South fought to keep their slaves. As Mr. Gerry points out, this is not a problem which began with the "modern" age. This has been a problem for the South since we entered the Union with our Northern "brothers." It produced an evil war of aggression, an even more evil era of Active Reconstruction (1866-77) and continues today in the post 1965 modern era.

The conquered South is no longer "kept in its place" by bloody Yankee bayonets. The military occupation of the South is no longer needed. Today the Yankee Empire keeps the Southern people in their assigned place upon the "stools of everlasting repentance"⁴ not with physical force but with psychological force. The outpouring of vi-

1 Dalrymple, Theodore, *Our Culture, What's Left of It* (Ivan R. Dee Publishers, Chicago, Ill: 2005), 172.

2 See, "Yankee Empire-Where Truth No Longer Matters," Addendum XI, Kennedy & Kennedy, *The South Was Right!* 3rd edition (Shotwell Publishing Co., Columbia, SC: 2020), 471-7.

3 Madison, James, *The Debates in the Federal Convention of 1787 Which Framed the Constitution of the United States of America*, Hunt & Scott editors (The Law Book Exchange, Union, NJ: 1999), 32.

4 Owsley, Frank Lawrence, "The Irrepressible Conflict," in *I'll Take My Stand* (1930, LSU Press, Baton Rouge, LA: 1983), 63.

cious and virtually unanswered anti-South slander and falsehoods have replaced military force. The bloody shirt so effectively used by the Yankee press during Active Reconstruction (1866-77) has been replaced, in Modern Era Reconstruction (post 1965) with slanderous anti-South fake news and fake history. The Yankee Empire's propagandists in the media and academia are responsible for creating psychological pressure on traditional Southerners. This psychological pressure compels Southerners to self-censor⁵ themselves and meekly accept their assigned second-class social, political, and economic status in America's leftist politically correct society. During Active Reconstruction (1866-77), Passive Reconstruction (1877-1965), and Modern Era Reconstruction (post 1965) the South became and remains America's ruling elites' whipping boy.⁶ The use of the slanderous, but emotionally effective, "bloody shirt" in the form of anti-South lies allows the ruling elite to shift responsibility away from the disaster they brought on America due to their corrupt actions while rallying votes necessary to maintain their control of the political *status quo*. Slandering the South became the mainstay of Northern propaganda since the early 1830s. It was aggressively used during Active Reconstruction and continues today. As Southern comedian Lewis Grizzard said, "The more outlandish a thing that is said about the South, the more likely a Yankee is to believe it." This being the case, then what can we as SCV members do about it?

Our Globalist enemies control most of the world's financial resources. The Woke political class control or at least have major influence in most of America's government and its bureaucracy at the state and national level. They control the mainline and digital media, and dominate in

5 Conservatives self-censoring is a national issue, www.cato.org/publications/survey-reports/poll-62-americans-say-they-have-political-views-theyre-afraid-share#implications accessed 7/27/2020.

6 A whipping boy was a commoner boy and companion of a prince (or boy monarch) in Europe, who received corporal punishment for the prince's misdeeds. The prince was not punished because he was in a unique situation as a royal. An evil prince could take advantage of this arrangement because, with little or no care for his whipping boy companion, the elite prince could do anything he wanted without fear of punishment for his misdeeds because the punishment would fall on the innocent whipping boy.

America's postmodern educational system. Under these circumstances many Southerners become discouraged and give-up. But as one military leader said, "The best time to attack is immediately after a victory. The second-best time to attack is immediately after a defeat." The point he was making is you do not win wars by staying on the defensive and responding to your opponent's attack. You win wars by going on the offensive and making your opponent respond to your attack.

While our enemies have tremendous resources to use against us, we have something they do not have! We have the truth⁷ and what military leaders call the interior lines of communication. We are the grassroots. We live among the people who have a blood and historical connection to the South and its noble heritage. We have friends and neighbors who still honor the South and want their elected leaders to do more to protect traditional American values, heritage, and symbols. The proof is in the recent opinion poll, conducted by the National SCV, of conservatives in sixteen Southern States. A summary of the results can be viewed and downloaded at: www.kennedytwins.com/articles/Southern%20States.pdf

By the time you read this column your Division Commander will have received a digital copy of the results for his state (for the 16 Southern States). He is asked to send each camp a copy of the poll results for their state which document that "We the people" expect our elected officials to do more to protect traditional American values and our heritage. I and the other officers at the National level are asking each camp and each member to send a short note to every "conservative" elected official in your area informing them about the results and giving them a link to the results. Such messaging from local citizens has a far greater impact than one from the National SCV. In America, "All politics is local." This is the way we can leverage the interior lines of communications. Don't be discouraged — be determined!

James Ronald Kennedy
Chief of Heritage Operations

Deo Vindice



7 The truth in both the political and theological perspective. The South is the Bible Belt, and therefore, we have the assurance God is on our side.

Chaplain's Comments

Gary Carlyle
Chaplain-in-Chief



What is your character?

Romans 6:12 – Therefore do not let sin reign in your mortal body, that you obey its lusts.

Romans 6:14 For sin shall not be master over you, for you are not under the Law but under grace.

Romans 6:17 – But God be thanked that though you were slaves of sin, you became obedient from the heart to that to form of teaching to which you were committed.

Romans 6:22-23 – But now having been freed from sin and enslaved to God, you derive your benefit, resulting in sanctification, and the outcome, eternal life. For the wages of sin is death, but the gracious gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord.

Romans 5:1-5 – Therefore, having been justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ, 2 through whom we also have obtained our introduction by faith into this

grace in which we stand; and we celebrate in hope of the glory of God. 3 And not only this, but we also celebrate in our tribulations, knowing that tribulation brings about perseverance. 4 and perseverance, proven character; and proven character, hope. 5 and hope does not disappoint, because the love of God has been poured out within our hearts through the Holy Spirit who was given to us.

Romans 5:8-9 – But God demonstrates His own love toward us, in that while we were still sinners, Christ died for us. 9 Much more then, having now been justified by His blood, we shall be saved from the wrath of God through Him.

Galatians 4:3-7 – So we too, when we were children, were held in bondage under the elementary principles of the world. 4 But when the fullness of the time came, God sent His Son, born of a woman, born under the Law, 5 so that He

might redeem those who were under the Law, that we might receive the adoption as sons and daughters. 6 Because you are sons, God has sent the Spirit of His Son into our hearts, crying out, “Abba! Father!” 7 Therefore you are no longer a slave, but a son; and if a son, then an heir through God.

There was an old man I knew, people knew him as Papa. Because of his faith in the Good Lord he worked to develop a Christian Character. Because of his actions and communication with others, his grandson was always asking him how could he meet everyone with the same smile and disposition.

Papa was born in the late 1800s, and yes, his grandfathers were Confederate Soldiers. Both his grandfathers were from Georgia. One grandfather was from Jackson County, Georgia and the other from Terrell County, Georgia. Both had their farms destroyed and

burned by the invaders, as most all Confederate people. Now they were subjected to unjust laws and policies of the new government. Through hard trials they both found their way to Alabama, fairly close to about the same time. One was a Methodist preacher and first school teacher in the area and the other a Baptist preacher. Both founded churches. By the way, both churches are alive and well today.

Papa knew tribulations, as all Southerners did, of the early 1900s. When he and his wife got married their feast was ginny stew. Papa knew the scripture of 2 Thessalonians 3:7,8 10-7 For you yourselves know how you ought to follow our example, because we did not act in an undisciplined way among you, 8 nor did we eat anyone's bread without paying for it, but with labor and hardship we kept working night and day so that we would not be a burden to any of you; 10 For even when we were with you, we used to give you this order: if anyone is not willing to work, then he is not to eat, either. It was said Papa went through the third grade and then worked to help support his large family. Papa knew 1 Timothy 5:8 But if anyone does not provide for his own, and especially for those of his household, he has denied the faith and is worse than an unbeliever. Papa, like all Southerners of that time, knew how hard life can be. They lived through the Great Depression. But Papa tried to live up to the scriptures. People of that era earned their daily bread through

great trials one day at a time.

We still enjoy the fruits of their labor. The shade we sit under comes from the trees they planted; the might of America is founded in the foundations they laid. They saw the work of the Good Lord because the Good Lord was all they had. They had faults but their virtues far out weighed their faults. What other people has built a greater society?

Now Papa was not a rich man, he was very frugal with his money, yet he helped so many people. There was a time when Papa and his grandson gathered dozens of "roasting ears" of corn for a family whose father had become sick during late summer. The grandson asked why we don't shuck and clean the corn ears before we carry them to the family. Papa replied that the father and mother have a lot of pride, and we can show them Christian love by helping them with things they cannot do, and not doing things for them they can do on their own.

The grandson asked Papa how he knew how to help people so well, and his answer was always that, "a little angel told me a secret."

Papa gave \$20 dollars or more to missionaries on many occasions, even when it was a burden to himself. Twenty dollars then was a large amount of money, more than a days pay. Papa took time out of his busy work schedule to carry many of the sick in the community to the doctor when they had no way. Papa spoke the truth to politicians. Papa could do it without

anger or bitterness and not asking for a favor.

He loved all the children of the community and knew them by name.

Some autumns during crop gathering times he spent long nights helping injured farmers gather their crops after working all day in his own fields. Again, the grandson asked Papa how he knew how to help people and what to say. The answer was always the same, "a little angel told me a secret." He also told his grandson that when the time was right for him to know he would tell him.

Papa never missed church or Sunday school, in fact when the church building had blown away, he was one of the main leaders of the community to raise money to build a new church building.

As Papa grew older, he lost a lot of his hearing and many a Sunday he would fall asleep during the sermon, but he never missed going. Papa could not sing very well but he loved good singing. His children were good singers and he loved to hear them sing. The family had a piano at home and the family would sing those good old gospel songs.

After he had a stroke, he drove to church in his old truck, because of his slow foot on one side, many times he would coast into the church yard and was stopped by bumping into the church building. His children, being grown, decided Papa did not need to drive to church any longer. So, late in life, Papa would ride with his son and

Continued on page 63

The Last Roll

Captain John Rayburn Camp 452
Guntersville, AL
Dennis Martin Myers

Gen. Edmund W. Pettus Camp 574
Alexander City, AL
Wendell N. White

Fort Blakeley Camp 1864
Baldwin County, AL
Fred Thurman Robinson, III

The Tallassee Armory Guards
Camp 1921
Tallassee, AL
James Beryl Totty, Sr.
James R. Perry, Jr.

Ten Islands Camp 2678
Ohatchee, AL
Walter Carlton Studdard

David O. Dodd Camp 619
Benton, AR
Bogue Wesley Buchanan, Jr.

Capt. James Iredell Waddell Camp
1770
Orange County, CA
Carroll F. Cooley

Mason Dixin Guards Camp 2183
Ellendale, DE
Robert Eldreth, Jr.

Kirby Smith Camp 1209
Jacksonville, FL
Raymond Lee Bullard
Dennis Lee Barnhardt
Charles Oscar Brightman Skinner
James T. Tresca

Washington Invincibles Camp 1541
Washington County, FL
Silas Martin Barker

Gen. Edward Dorr Tracy Jr. Camp
18
Macon, GA
Junior K. Shannon

John B. Gordon Camp 599
Lafayette, GA
Robert Jack Robertson

Buckhead - Fort Lawton Brigade
Camp 2102
Millen, GA
Ray Garvin

The Camp of the Unknown Soldier
Camp 2218
Jones County, GA
David Roger Dunning

Lt. George E. Dixon Camp 1962
Belleville, IL
Gordon Lee Hayes

Gen. Lloyd Tilghman Camp 1495
Paducah, KY
Gary Wayne Sanders

Capt. James W. Bryan Camp 1390
Lake Charles, LA
Gregg McCall Holder

Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee's
Caledonia Rifles Camp 2140
Caledonia, MS
James Michael Grant

Rowan Rifles Camp 405
Salisbury, NC
Mark Allan Burnette

Lt. William Corbitt Camp 525
Rutherford, NC
Gaither W. Harwood

Lewis A. Armistead Camp 1302
Jacksonville, NC
Harry James Garwood, Jr.

Rebels On The Rio Grande Camp
1826
Las Cruces, NM
Maurice Clyde Chandler



Colonel Tandy Walker Camp 2207
Shawnee, OK
Clarence D. Hopper

Secession Camp 4
Charleston, SC
George Patrick Young

16th South Carolina Regiment
Camp 36
Greenville, SC
William Raymond Smith

General Richard H. Anderson
Camp 47
Beaufort, SC
Walter F. Lineberger, III

Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp 273
Columbia, SC
William Astrup Smyth, Jr.

Fort Sumter Camp 1269
Charleston, SC
John Jenkins Laroche

Colleton Rangers Camp 1643
Walterboro, SC
Leonard R. Tant

Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87
Knoxville, TN
Jack Ernest Rouse

Otho French Strahl Camp 176
Union City, TN
Gerald L. Harris

Continued on page 47

Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



General John D. Kennedy

Born of Scottish ancestry in Camden, South Carolina on January 5, 1840. John was a student at the South Carolina college from 1855 to 1857, and he also studied law, being admitted to the bar in January 1861.

He enlisted in Company E, 2nd South Carolina Infantry Regiment, commanded by Col. Kershaw, and was elected captain of this company in April. At the Battle of First Manassas he was wounded. When Kershaw was promoted to brigadier general, John became colonel of the 2nd Regiment in January 1862. During the Seven Days campaign they saw action on the Nine-mile road near Richmond and at Savage Station in June. After this, he was disabled for a time by fever.

Returning to his regiment he took part in the capture of Harper's Ferry in September and at Sharpsburg, was the first of the brigade to come to the aid of Jackson, when John was again wounded. Three months later they supported General Cobb on Marye's Heights during the battle of Fredericksburg.

In May 1863 the brigade participated in the gallant assault on the enemy at Chancellorsville and two months later was again wounded, during the Battle of Gettysburg. During 1864 he



General John D. Kennedy

was frequently in command of Kershaw's old brigade in the Richmond and Shenandoah Valley campaigns, being wounded several times. In December 1864 he was promoted to brigadier general. At the request of Governor Magrath, of South Carolina, Kershaw's Brigade was detached and sent to help oppose Sherman's march. They became part of McLaw's Division of Hardee's

Corps in the final months of the war. As such, they participated in the campaign in North Carolina against Sherman, fighting at Bentonville, where John was again wounded. Kennedy surrendered with the army at Greensboro in May 1865.

During the course of the war he had been wounded six times and had 15 spent balls hit him.

Returning to Camden he returned to the legal profession and was elected to Congress in December 1865. However, due to the "ironclad" oath demanded of him, he did not take his seat. John engaged in planting and resumed his law profession. He became prominent in the Democrat party, after reconstruction ended. He was his county's representative in the state legislature from 1878-79. In 1880 he was elected as Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina, serving until 1882 when he was a candidate for the nomination of governor. Then in 1884 he became presidential elector-at-large on the Democrat ticket. John was named Consul-general at Shanghai, China by President Cleveland in 1885 and served this post until 1889.

Following this, he returned to law practice in Camden where he died on April 14, 1896. He is buried at Quaker Cemetery in Camden. 

General Kirby Smith and Doctor Alexander Darnes

A Friendship Which Stood the Test of Time

By Florida Division Commander Calvin Hart

During the Spring of 1893, Cassie Kirby Smith contacted Alexander Darnes, Jacksonville Florida's first formally trained black doctor. She requested Alexander be so kind to share a few words, destined for a Confederate Veterans' magazine, about her deceased husband, Edmund Kirby Smith, a former Confederate General, and professor at the University of the South.

Alexander Darnes agreed, and in a self-described "humble attempt" which ran 16 handwritten pages, Darnes celebrated the virtues of Edmund Kirby Smith, who was among the last Southern Generals to surrender.

Darnes had accompanied Kirby Smith as his valet during the Mexican American War, and when that war ended, they headed to West Point, where the scholarly Kirby Smith taught math to the cadets. Later, Darnes and Kirby Smith then toured the West together during Indian Wars.

Kirby Smith received a military reimbursement for Darnes as a man servant from 1847 to 1861 — right up to the War Between the States, when Kirby Smith resigned from the US Army to take up arms for the Confederacy. In his letter, Darnes will recount he was nearby when Kirby Smith took a

shot in the shoulder at the First Battle of Bull Run, near Manassas, Virginia.

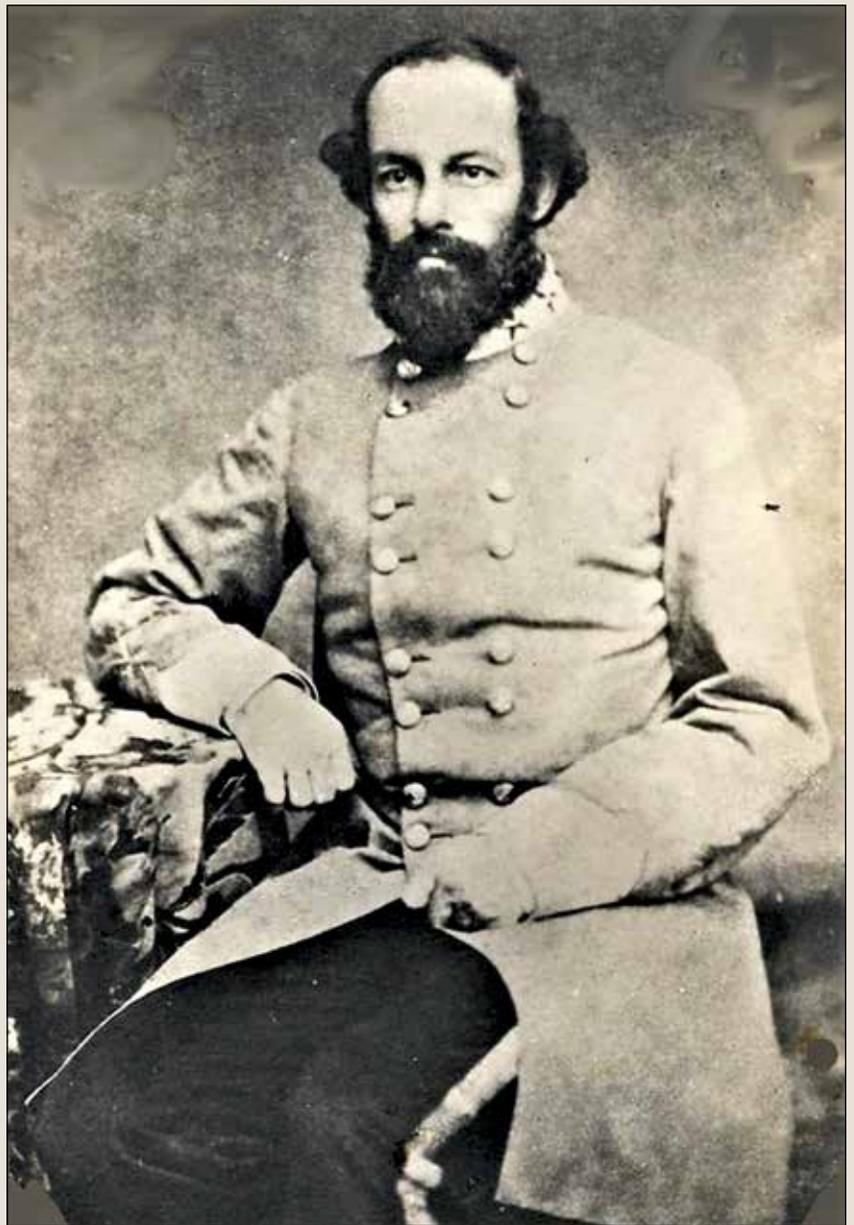
Alexander appears in various roles in Kirby-Smith's life: guard, advance scout (who made travel arrangements for Kirby-Smith), trusted servant, and good friend. After his surrender, Edmund Kirby Smith went to Mexico and Cuba while waiting to learn the conditions of his parole. Darnes escorted Kirby-Smith's wife and the couple's two children, along with their belongings, to family in Virginia. In November 1865, Kirby Smith returned to Florida after taking the oath. Darnes continued as part of the Kirby-Smith household as a free man.

In 1867, Darnes had left the Kirby Smith family and moved north for his education at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania and later to Howard University Medical School in Washington, DC. After earning his medical degree, he returned to Jacksonville, Florida and rendered valuable services during the smallpox and yellow fever epidemics. When Darnes died in Jacksonville in 1894, the *Evening Telegram* reported that more than 3,000 people crowded his funeral.

Below are exact excerpts from the 17-page letter from Alexander Darnes to Kirby-Smith's wife

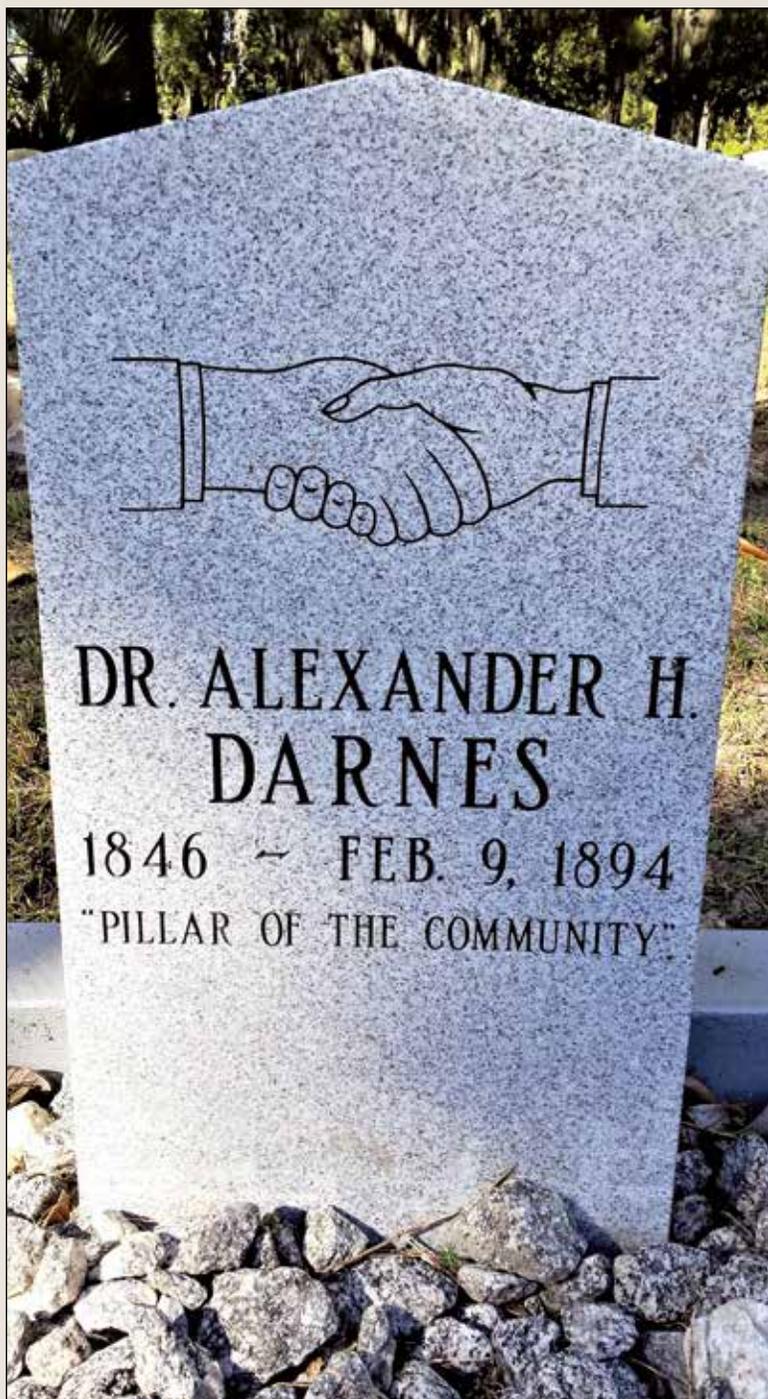
concerning his friendship and adventures with her husband.

“A humble attempt to say something to the memory of General Edmund Kirby Smith. He was a generous, virtuous, Christian gentleman. A brave soldier with a benevolent turn of mind and heart of a nobleman. As a private servant, I was brought up by his mother from my early childhood. She was as good and kind to me as she could be. “When he took me from home to serve him, he always kept me near him and took me nearly everywhere he went. I was trusted with everything he had until he got married. His keys, private letters, and papers were always in my care. I had to look often to his comfort and welfare as a servant. He always trusted me with full confidence in every respect in my position and relation to him as a servant. A good and happy relation always existed between master and servant to the day of his death. I had a good opportunity to see and know much of this good and most excellent gentleman in his private as well as in his public life. I speak truthfully when I say he was no slave to any habit whatever that was not good. I never heard him make use of any vulgar word in my life. Never saw him under the influence of alcoholic stimulant. Never knew of him taking any part in any game for money. Never saw him in combat with any individual but once with a member of his Company who was so much under the influence of liquor that he did not know much about what he was doing and cared less. This soldier was disorderly violent, and resisting being placed under the guard. He drew his pistol on the General and threatened to shoot him if he came near but the soldier did not stop and the General followed after him. This state of things looked very desperate to me. I took out to his quarters as fast as I could to get his pistol for him but before I could get back the whole company, nearly, had turned out and arrested the soldier. This man was court martialed and sentenced to serve out his time of enlistment at hard labor away from his company and fulfill all payment and dues. On returning to his post, the Gen-



General Edmund Kirby Smith

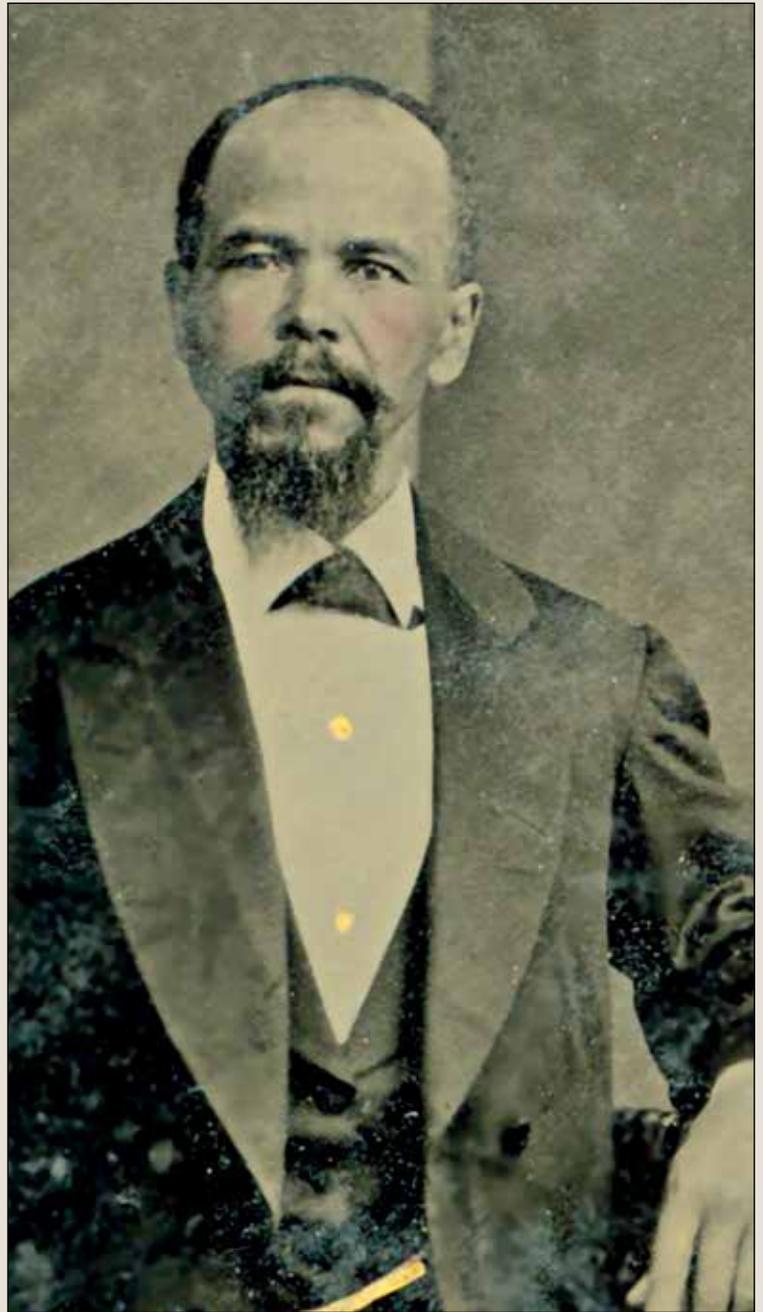
eral wrote to the authorities at Washington and had the sentence removed and the man restored to his company. The soldier's name is Alexander, Company B, 2nd Cavalry. No one expected to see anything like this done so soon. I will mention a few circumstances to show the kind and friendly relation between master and servant. When he first returned to his command [from Florida] and I was with him, the sight of the soldiers and their equipment's and the horses were grand to me in every respect. I had never seen anything like it before. I was delighted with everything. I would follow him everywhere he went: the soldier's quarters, and the stables. I would follow him on the parade grounds. One afternoon he was not feeling



well but I did not know it. The bugle blew and the company turned out. I did not see him come out as usual. I called him supposing he was sleeping and told him that the company had turned out and it was time for him to get up or he would be late. He said, "I am not feeling well and will not go out." I hastily asked if he wanted anything. "No," was the reply. I went on the parade ground as I had done when he was there. The men in the ranks saw it, but the Orderly Sergeant did not. When the roll call was ended, he turned quickly, saluted, and reported the company all present be-

fore he detected what he was doing. I need not say, the men had a great laugh. Strange to say yet it is a fact, he allowed me to learn sense by my experience. He never flogged me but once, which was brought about in this way. I took care of his quarters and kept them clean and in order as a duty. I had done so on this day and closed them in the usual order of doing. He went out. I went after a pail of fresh water for which I had to go some distance. While I was gone, he came in the house with a young dog and was training him in the room. I did not know anything of it and opened the door to go in. The dog saw his chance and gladly took to the door and out. I was taken in the collar and flogged. This came upon me like a flash of lightning. I did not know and could not understand why I was being punished. I would say as best I could, "I ain't done nothing! I ain't done nothing!" until he said, "Yes, you have! You opened the door and let the dog out!" I felt so bad over the circumstances that I took leave of absence without permission for two days. On my return, he spoke very kindly to me, but I was thinking that death was better for me, and said to him to kill me, that I did not want to live. I am proud to say he never laid the weight of his hand on me or anyone, not even for his own wife. I don't know that she ever wished him to do so. She is a most excellent lady who loved everything that belonged to the General even his dogs. I had done things that I thought sure I would be punished for my thoughtless neglect. One evening the General called me and gave me a prescription to go and have filled for one of his children, a baby not two years old. I went to the dispensary and saw the doctor in charge who told me to tell the General that he had tried to get the medicine, but it was not to be had in the place. I never will forget this. I very foolishly instead of going and informing the General about the medicine, I went five miles out in the country to a dance and frolic. I did not come to my senses until after twelve o'clock at night when an officer and several men came in where I was and said he wanted General Smith's boy. This put a dampness on the party, and I was marched to town under guard and kept there in the guardhouse until afternoon the next day. I made up my mind that I would be

punished because I knew that the child was sick and I had failed to do my duty, but to my great surprise, I never heard anything more of the matter. He always provided a horse and equipment for me. He never allowed anyone to use them. I was very proud of it and took a good degree of pride in taking care of them. I was allowed to keep them repaired just as I did his own that he used. I took special pride in keeping his sword, shoes, and equipment's bright and in good order. I went nearly everywhere he did [and I was] with him during the war until near the end. I was separated from him longer than I ever was. I was on the battlefields with him at the first Bull Run battle on Sunday, July 21, 1861. Saw both armies at that point of the field and saw the men firing on each other but the firing got so hot and heavy that I took to a fence for protection and as soon as convenient I got back to the rear. My bravery was not very much at this time. I had never seen anything like it before and did not like much to be so nearby. I never saw the General anymore that day until after night when I was shown where he was by one of his staff officers. I saw him laying on a bed on the floor and [he] appeared to be unconscious from a severe wound. I did not feel so bad after seeing that he was living as I did before. Since I had been told at General E. Johnston's headquarters that he was killed on the field. I saw them bring General Bee from the field dead: he was killed. I knew they had been near each other and when I saw this, I was made sure that General Smith also killed, and it broke me down completely. I stayed at these headquarters knowing that I would learn the facts about the General sooner here than anywhere else and he belonged to General Johnston's army. My expectation was realized when the officer came and showed me where to find him. Soon as he was able to stand the travel, he was taken to a country residence where everything was comfortable and plentiful as possible. He recovered fast and soon got well enough to travel. He had me to this country residence with him. He went to Lynchburg, leaving me to take care of his things. Soon, he sent for me to come to him at Lynchburg. He was staying with a friend in that [city] and about to get married. I did not know anything of it. Soon after I came, several of the ladies staying in the house called me



Doctor Alexander Darnes

in where they were, and one of them pointed out Mrs. Clay and asked, "Do you like her? What do you think of her? She is the General's wife." As I was not able to know, I simply replied that I did not know. He got married to a most excellent lady in this city and came home to Fla. with his wife to see his mother and relatives. He brought me with him and on his return to the Army, he carried [me] with him. I was with him at the battle near Richmond, Ky. Saw the men shooting each other down on both sides. The fields were clear and opened. I could see all the movements of the troops. Was

with him at the battle of Sabine River, Ark. This was a bad place and a bad and hard-fought battle, yet he was successful and drove the Union troops back to Little Rock. The battle on Red River near the City of Shreveport: I did not see so much of it while going on but was on the field. The Union troops were here also defeated and driven down the river. Now comes a change in things and conditions which separated us for the first time for any length. He sent his wife and two children down the Red River on a Union transport to go to her home. This act looked very strange to me at the time. Soon the General called me and told me what he wanted done, that I should come to him in Texas and bring his things and horses. He left Shreveport and as soon as it was known by the soldiers that he had gone it looked as if every man of them was looking out for himself and taking everything, they could lay hands on. I took his horses from the stables to the house where I slept and was successful in keeping them and his things. A few days after the General had gone, he sent me a written order saying, "You let Mason have the black horse. It will be alright." I could read enough to know the General's handwriting and his name whenever I saw it. I felt very proud over receiving such an order by an officer and thought much of it as being a grand thing. I kept this order in an old-fashioned carpetbag with my clothing. About this time confusion and disorder seemed to reign supreme. I waited day after day thinking the General would tell me to come to him in Texas, but before I heard anything from the General, all his officers had left and could not tell me what to do or anything about him, and I was much perplexed not knowing what to do, and hearing all kinds of reports, and the Union Army would occupy the city in a day. I did not know what to do with the horses I had and his things. I was burdened with care and no little uneasiness. The Union troops came and occupied the city. I did what I thought best to keep his horses and things. I got no relief from my anxiety and troubled mind until General Buckner of Ky. and one of General Smith's Staff Officers, came from Galveston by Union transportation. Seeing these officers was a great relief. The first transport leaving Shreveport this officer left on it. I got him to take the favorite horse on the transport with him hoping he would take the

horse to New Orleans and keep him for the General. This transport, a large one, was to take the troops to New Orleans, and [was] filled to its fullest capacity. I was to go with all the General's things. When about thirty miles from Shreveport at night, the transport sprang a leak and sank. (This was the steamship *Kentucky* which sank June 9, 1865) Many of the soldiers were drowned and all the animals on board, his favorite horse with them. In a few days General Buckner took me with him on a small boat to New Orleans where I met Colonel William Seldon, the brother-in-law of General Smith. Who now lives in Washington, a noble, big-hearted gentleman. He took care of me with the General's things. I should say I took charge of the Colonel for, so I did. We took a government transport from New Orleans to Fortress Monroe. Up to this time, I had not heard one word of the General and did not know where he was. I was successful in keeping all things in my care until we got to this point. In making changes to land from the large steamer to a small one, someone stole my carpetbag with the order I had for the horse which I thought so much of and intended to keep it as it was the first writing that I ever got from the General's hand direct to me. I had more than I could manage and the men on the boats looked as if they did not care to handle these things because they could see to whom they belonged. This loss I regretted much. I was successful in getting to the General's wife's home with all his things safe that were in my care. There I remained several months employed and could hear from the General at times which was a great satisfaction to me. When his wife told me that the General would be home today, I was delighted at the thought of seeing him again. I went to the depot and waited for the train to come with him. As soon as I saw him come off the train, I went to him and put my arms around him. I was glad to see him again. Whenever General Smith came to a place where I was, he always looked me up and would see me before he left. Glad am I to have the opportunity to say this much in-kind remembrance of him. It would be needless to say more of his life, for he is too well known to the people of this country. Though dead in body yet his works and services speak louder than any words can tell and will live as long as this great American country

lasts, his story will be told to generations yet to be born. Agreeable, Modesty, Simplicity, Sincerity, Morality, these qualities of heart and mind he possessed. A noble good man.

“Lay down thine arms bold soldier. Thy work is nobly done, rest peacefully from thy toils till thou shall be called to receive thy glorious crown.”

“I would feel ungrateful if I failed to make mention of his sister Mrs. Frances Webster who was a most excellent and Christian hearted lady who pitied the unfortunate condition of this part of humanity. She first taught me the alphabet and how to read before the War. I was fortunate enough to find her in Baltimore. She kindly allowed me to come to her house on Townsend Street at nights and would. ...” the 17-page letter ends here.

The *Florida Times Union* offered a short tribute to Dr. Darnes after his death stating he was “universally esteemed by all who knew him” and noted his valuable services during the 1888 yellow fever epidemic. The article also observed Dr. Darnes’ prominence in the Masonic order; Darnes was the Florida Deputy Grand Master and High Priest of the Royal Arch Chapter of Washington,



Sons of St. Augustine Statue.

DC, at the time of his death.

A monument to Smith and Darnes was unveiled in St. Augustine at the Kirby-Smith homestead on November 8, 2004, depicting the two men together in a life-sized bronze sculpture. The sculptor is Maria Kirby-Smith who is the General’s great granddaughter. In 2013, the Kirby-Smith Camp 1209 of the Sons of Confederate Veterans replaced his damaged headstone with the inscription “Pillar of the Community.”

James Henry Lane, the “Little General”

By Dr. Samuel W. Mitcham, Jr.

James Henry Lane was born July 28, 1833, at Mathews Court House, Virginia. His family was highly respected, and his father was a successful merchant, a member of the Virginia legislature, and a militia colonel. James Lane became known for his high moral character, his integrity, and for working hard. He was educated in local schools and at the Virginia Military Institute (VMI), where he studied under Stonewall Jackson, who obviously liked him. Lane graduated second in the Class of 1854.

After VMI, Lane enrolled in the University of Virginia, where he studied mathematics and natural science. He left the university in 1857 to return to VMI as a professor of mathematics. He became principal of Upperville Academy (also in Virginia) in 1858. The following year, he was chair of the Department of Mathematics and Military Tactics at the State Seminary of Florida (now Florida State University) in Tallahassee. Lane was appointed professor of natural philosophy and instructor in military tactics at the North Carolina Military Institute (NCMI) in Charlotte.

Lane opposed secession but volunteered for Confederate service when North Carolina left the Union. Initially, he served as drill master and adjutant at the Camp of Instruction at Raleigh. On May 11, 1861, he was elected major of the 1st

North Carolina Infantry. His colonel was D. H. Hill, a former colleague at NCMI. Lane was a short man, and his troops called him “the little major” because of his size.

Early in the war, Major Lane fought in the Confederate victory at Big Bethel (June 10), which earned him a promotion to lieutenant colonel on September 1, 1861. He was sent back to North Carolina, where he organized the 28th North Carolina Infantry and was promoted to colonel on September 15. His regiment was sent to the New Bern sector but arrived too late to prevent the capture of the city. It was sent to Virginia in May 1862.

Colonel Lane fought in the Seven Days Campaign, where he was slightly wounded in the head at Gaines’ Mill on June 27. He also received a flesh wound on the right cheek at Frayer’s Farm on June 30. He took part in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Second Manassas, Chantilly, Harper’s Ferry and Sharpsburg (September 17), where his commander, Brigadier General Lawrence O. Branch, was killed. As senior colonel, he took command of the brigade. He was promoted to brigadier general on November 1, 1862. His soldiers, who were very fond of him, presented him with a new sword and sash as well as a saddle and bridle to commemorate the occasion.

James H. Lane proved to be a superior bri-

gade commander. His unit continued to serve in Jackson's Corps in the Battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, where Lieutenant Julius Lane, his brother and aide-de-camp, was killed by a shell fragment, and Stonewall Jackson was mortally wounded. When Lee reorganized the army in May 1863, Lane's Brigade became part of Dorsey Pender's Division of A. P. Hill's III Corps. Lane and his men fought at Gettysburg on July 1-3, 1863. On July 2, Pender was wounded and Lane briefly succeeded him, until he was superseded by Isaac Trimble.

General Lane's Brigade was part of Pickett's Charge on July 3. Lane's horse was shot from under him, and he was injured but refused to leave the field. After General Trimble was cut down, Lane assumed command of the division. Lane's Brigade suffered almost 50 percent casualties.

Lane reverted back to brigade command in August. He fought at Bristoe Station, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor (where he was wounded in the groin by a Federal sharpshooter), and the Siege of Petersburg, to list only his major battles. In February and March 1865, he was acting commander of Cadmus M. Wilcox's Division. Together with Robert E. Lee and what was left of the Army of Northern Virginia, he surrendered at Appomattox on April 9.

General Lane returned to his hometown of Mathews after he was paroled. He began to rebuild his educational career by founding schools in Concord, North Carolina, and Richmond, Virginia. In September 1869, he married Charlotte "Lottie" Meade. They had four children — all daughters. They all lived into adulthood and one of them did not pass away until 1968.

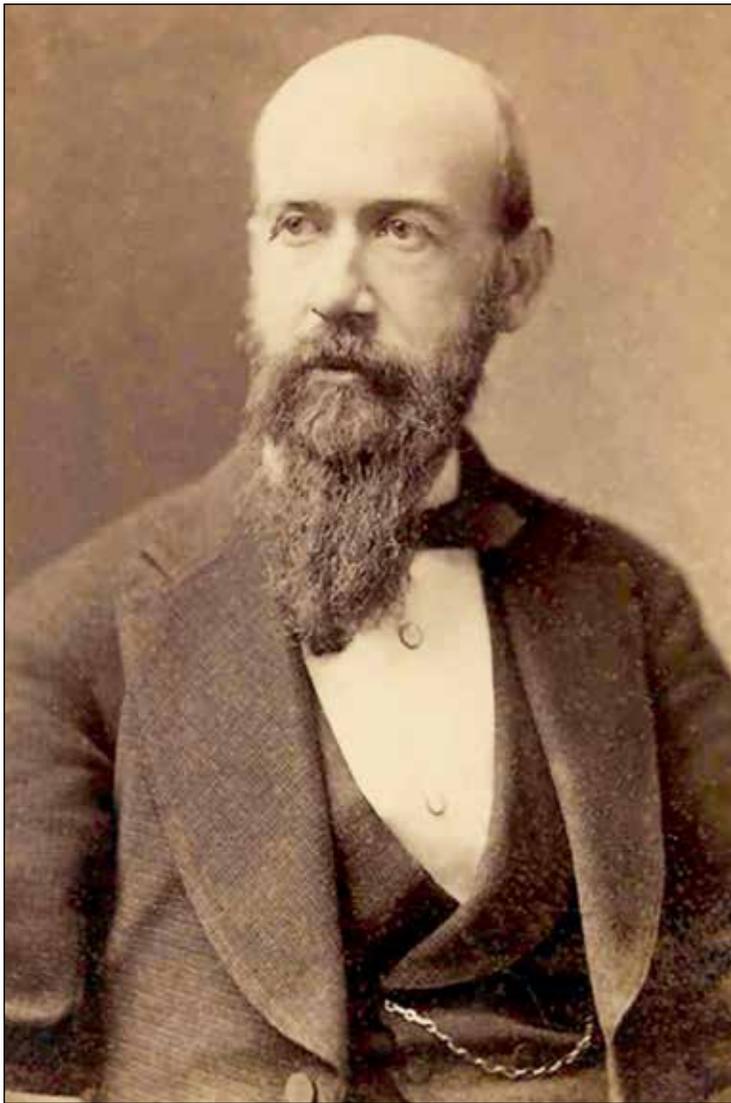
In 1872, Lane again reached the university level when he became the first commandant of



cadets and professor of civil engineering and commerce at Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College (now Virginia Tech). In 1880, he had an argument with the college president. It became violent and ended in a fist fight. Both men were forced to resign for unprofessional conduct.

Virginia's loss was Alabama's gain. From 1881 to 1907, James Lane was professor of civil engineering at Alabama Polytechnic Institute (now Auburn University). He taught six classes a day. He became department chair in 1883 and did a wonderful job. During this tenure at Alabama Tech, the engineering department won international awards and honors and helped turn what became Auburn into a leading educational institution.

Lane, however, was occasionally eccentric.



General Lane at Alabama A & M, now Auburn University.

In the evenings, during good weather, he liked to sit on his front porch in the shade of the live oak trees and shoot cats with his Confederate Army pistol. (They were feral cats — I hope.)

He did not like to be called “Professor Lane.” Upper classmen liked to pull practical jokes on freshmen. (Some things never change.) They would tell unsuspecting freshmen to ask “Professor Lane” something and be sure to address him by that title. When they did, Lane dressed them down and emphatically informed them he had followed General Lee, and they would call him General Lane.

Still highly thought of throughout the South, he was selected to be a member of the guard of honor at President Jefferson Davis’ funeral in 1889.

Mary Lane, one of his daughters, married Dr. George Petrie, a distinguished historian. Petrie

was also Auburn’s first football coach and is now known as “the Father of Auburn football.”

On June 7, 1907, General Lane retired as Emeritus Professor of Civil Engineering — the first time this title was used by what was then called Alabama A & M. On the morning of September 21 of that same year he suffered a stroke and died that afternoon. He was 74 years old. He was buried in Pine Hill Cemetery, Auburn, beside his wife, who died in 1888.

Notes and Sources

Lane’s appointment to brigadier general was confirmed by the Confederate Senate on April 23, 1863. William C. Davis and Julie Hoffman, ed.s, *The Confederate Generals* (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania: 1991), Vol. IV, pp. 16-19; John H. Eicher and David J. Eicher, *Civil War High Commands* (Stanford, California: 2001), p. 338; Clement A. Evans, ed., *Confederate Military History* (Atlanta: 1899), D. H. Hill, Jr., *North Carolina*, Vol. IV, p. 326; Find-a-Grave Memorial, James Henry Lane and family members, accessed 2022; Stewart Sifakis, *Who Was Who in the Confederacy*, Vol. II of *Who Was Who in the Civil War* (New York: 1988), p. 164; United States War Department, *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records*, Series 1, Vol. XI, Part 2, pp. 839, 893; Vol. XXVI, Part 2, p. 664; Vol. XLII, Part 2, pp. 1207, 1218; Vol. XLVI, Part 1, p. 1285; Part 2, p. 1271; Ezra J. Warner, *Generals in Gray* (Baton Rouge, Louisiana: 1959), pp. 172-73; Jack D. Welsh, *Medical Histories of Confederate Generals* (Kent, Ohio: 1995), p. 128.

About the Author

Dr. Samuel W. Mitcham, Jr., is a retired university professor. He is the author of more than 40 books, including *The Encyclopedia of Confederate Generals*, *Voices from the Confederacy*, and *Bust Hell Wide Open: The Life of Nathan Bedford Forrest*. His only novel, *The Retribution Conspiracy: The Rise of the Confederate Secret Service and the Assassination of Abraham Lincoln*, won the John Esten Cooke Literary Award. He is Heritage Operations Historian for the Sons of Confederate Veterans and is commander of Camp 1714, West Monroe, Louisiana.



DEFEND ARLINGTON!!!

By Richard Hines

For the past year, the threatened destruction of the monument, “New South,” to the Confederate dead at Arlington Cemetery, has become the central target for the Naming Commission’s war on American heritage. While the media writ large has framed this attack as a clarion call to “progress,” it is nothing more than a thinly-veiled attempt to selectively destroy the First Amendment — to whom that amendment should apply and to whom it should not. In an act of “virtue signaling,” the actions of the Naming Commission belie a much more insidious agenda — the attempt to define who has freedom of expression and who does not at the behest of an increasingly authoritarian government.

Though we all know it, the text of the First Amendment reads, *“Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.”*

Part of our rights to freedom of speech and assembly reside in the ability to honor our dead. Regardless of ideological stance, this right is enshrined in our Constitution and was expressly preserved by Woodrow Wilson at Arlington National Cemetery. As a result of fundraising by private groups, including the United Daughters of the Confederacy, several organizations of Union veterans, and direct contributions from a number of former Union officers, the great Jewish American sculptor, Sir Moses Ezekiel produced the monument “New South,” to overlook the graves of fallen Southern soldiers at Arlington National

Cemetery. In 1914, the monument was dedicated and accepted as a memorial for the Southern war dead, on behalf of the US government, by President Woodrow Wilson.

Ezekiel himself lies buried at the foot of his masterpiece, a thirty-two-foot-high bronze monument surrounded by hundreds of graves of American veterans who fought for the Southern states. Six American presidents — Ulysses S. Grant, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson, and Warren G. Harding — honored Ezekiel and these Southern war dead. They recognized Ezekiel, a Confederate veteran, as one of America’s greatest artists, honored his memory, and proclaimed him and the Southern war dead as brave American soldiers. Until very recently, every president since 1914 has sent a wreath to Ezekiel’s monument in honor of the valor of Southern soldiers buried at Arlington and in honor of the man who memorialized them. In his first year as president, President Barack Obama also sent an envoy to place a wreath at the monument on Memorial Day.

During my tenure as a senior executive with the General Services Administration (GSA), I served for more than a decade as chairman of the annual celebration at Arlington National Cemetery. The Superintendent and authorities at Arlington National Cemetery, at that time, were without fail, supportive, often going beyond the call of duty in providing color guards, seating, PA systems, and encouraging other features of the occasion. These not only included security for the event, but also accommodations for the firing of period cannons and

Continued on page 48

The Planter Class and Slavery

By Scott Barker

The issues of slavery and race relations continue to resonate in the United States, although the emancipation of enslaved African Americans occurred more than one hundred and fifty years ago. Even so, the residual effects of slavery continue to impact policies and practices at all levels of government and society in general; therefore, understanding slavery, its role in America's history, and its affect on the American people is essential. Moreover, it is necessary for us, as defenders of the legacy of our Confederate ancestors, to understand these issues, thereby allowing us to counter the propaganda and misinformation of our antagonists. To that end, an overview of the institution of slavery, the subsequent rise and fall of the Southern planter class, and the unlikely manner in which slavery ended in the United States are illuminated here to provide perspective on these issues.

Slavery and the Southern planter class arose through the English colonization of North America, where the primary goal was creating commercial trading enterprises.¹ In this mercantile pursuit, colonists found the climate of the South, its fertile soil, and extended growing seasons ideally suited to growing crops such as rice, indigo, sugarcane, tobacco and cotton. Accordingly, colonial planters developed large estates and implemented the plantation system to produce these agricultural commodities for export. Since it was an early capitalist venture, planters sought every advantage to ensure profitability; most importantly, the cultivation of plantation crops was labor-intensive,

requiring cost-effective manual labor to maximize profits. Initially, indentured servants provided a source of cheap labor, but enslaved Africans later supplanted them.²

Enslaved Africans proved essential to maintaining commodity plantations and resulted in a highly profitable slave trade where Africans were captured by other Africans and sold to European slave traders. The enslaved Africans were transported to slave markets in the Americas on a harrowing transatlantic voyage with a high mortality rate. Even so, from the fifteenth century until its abolition, an estimated 12.5 million enslaved Africans had been shipped to the Americas, of which 11.7 million survived the Middle Passage.³ Ninety percent of enslaved Africans were destined for the islands of the West Indies and Central and South America.⁴ Only a small percentage of enslaved Africans had been directly shipped to the North American colonies, which totaled approximately three hundred eighty-eight thousand enslaved people. Another sixty to seventy thousand enslaved people are estimated to have made their way to the English colonies after touching down first in the Caribbean.⁵ In 1860, on the eve of the War Between

2 *National Geographic*. "The Plantation System," www.education.nationalgeographic.org

3 *Britannica*. "Transatlantic Slave Trade, Middle Passage." www.britannica.com. A leg of the triangular trade route between Western Africa, the Americas, and the islands of the Caribbean notorious for its brutality and high mortality.

4 Port Cities, Bristol and Transatlantic Slavery. "Spain's Slavery Contract," www.discoveringbristol.org.uk

5 Louis Gates, Jr. America's Black Holocaust Museum, "How Many Africans Were Really Taken to the US During the Slave Trade?" <https://abhmuseum.org>

1 *Encyclopedia Virginia*. "First Charter of Virginia (1607)." <https://encyclopediavi.org>

the States, there were 3.9 million enslaved people in the United States.

The enslavement of people worldwide has occurred over the more significant part of human history, and the institutionalization of slavery appeared in the first civilizations, such as the southern Mesopotamian city of Sumer, during the thirty-fifth century BC.⁶ Consider the biblical account of the enslavement of the Israelites in Egypt and of the Helots of ancient Greece, who became the first enslaved people of Sparta.⁷ Moreover, the Roman Empire, notoriously associated with developing a society dependent upon the enslavement of people, is heralded and celebrated for its contribution to Western civilization.⁸ Still, many philosophers of classical antiquity supported slavery as a natural and necessary institution.⁹ Slavery was also prevalent in many parts of Africa, and enslaved people from some parts of Africa were exported to states within Africa, Europe, and Asia before the European colonization of the Americas.¹⁰ Across cultures and generations, there have been many forms of involuntary servitude. In the Americas, slavery is more accurately called chattel slavery.¹¹ Merriam-Webster Dictionary defines chattel in meaning (2) as an enslaved person held as the legal property of another.¹²

6 Elisabeth Meier Tetlow. *Women, Crime, and Punishment in Ancient Law and Society: The Near East*, Vol. I, (Continuum: New York, 2004), 7. In Sumer, as in most ancient societies, the institution of slavery existed as an integral part of the economic and social structure. Sumer was not, however, a slave based economy.

7 *Ancient Origins, Reconstructing the Story of Humanity's Past*. "The Helots: Slave Warriors of Ancient Sparta." www.ancient-origins.net

8 *History Extra*. "Slavery in ancient Rome: How important were enslaved people to Roman society?" www.historyextra.com. Slavery was a key foundation upon which Rome's power, wealth, and influence was built.

9 G. E. M. de Ste. Quoi. *The Class Struggle in The Ancient Greek World*. Ch. VIII, Section II, "The Theory of Natural Slavery." (Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press, 1981). 409.

10 Mark Ferro. *Colonization: A Global History*. (Oxfordshire, UK: Routledge, 1997). 221.

11 National Park Service. Frederick Douglass National Historic Site, District of Columbia. "Language of Enslavement." <https://nps.gov>

12 Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary, s.v. "Chattel," accessed February, 15, 2023, www.merriam-webster.com/



A "Planter" cartoon from the early to mid-1800s

It was within this historical perspective our European American ancestors founded their states and established the greatest nation ever conceived. Indeed, Southern aristocrats, alternatively known as the planter class, created much of the early wealth of the United States and, through their wisdom and fortitude, had been crucial to the founding of our constitutional republic. Although, when judged by the standards of contemporary society, they may appear fallible, when viewed by their accomplishments in the early years of European settlement of the American wilderness, the planter class achieved the greatness that broadly defined American exceptionalism.¹³ But the apotheoses of Southern wealth came after the 1793 invention of the cotton gin, which made cotton plantations of the Southern states and slave labor immensely valuable.¹⁴

dictionarychattel

13 A Classification of American Wealth. "History and genealogy of America's wealthy families of America: Planter Aristocrats." www.raken.com/american_wealth

14 Ibid.

Southern aristocrats of the planter class played an essential role in the American Revolution and the subsequent organization of the institutions of our government. Indeed, the several individuals named here acknowledge members of the planter class and their roles in America's history. They include three of the seven recognized founding fathers of our nation, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison.¹⁵ Moreover, seven US presidents, including those individuals already mentioned, and James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, John Tyler, and Zachary Taylor, were aristocratic Southern planters. Still, the esteemed Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court, John Marshall, was likewise a member of the planter class, owning hundreds of enslaved people during his lifetime.¹⁶

Members of the planter class occupied positions of influence in their communities and wielded economic and political power. As with Northern military regiments, Southern elites were commissioned based on their social standing, even though they lacked military training or experience. In most cases, they recruited and financed the military units they would lead, such as South Carolinian planter and subsequent lieutenant general of the Confederate army, Wade Hampton III, who organized "Hampton's Legion." The legion comprised six companies of infantry, two of cavalry, and one of light artillery; Hampton paid the cost of the legion's weapons in their entirety.¹⁷ Thus, aristocratic members of the planter class obtained commissions of high rank in the Confederate army. But with the tides of defeat, the planter class suffered catastrophic losses in the Northern invasion, with the destruction of plantations, infrastructure, and slave labor, severely impacting agricultural commodity production.¹⁸

15 Richard B. Morris. *Seven Who Shaped Destiny: The Founding Fathers as Revolutionaries*, (New York: Harper and Row, 1972). 1.

16 Paul Finkelman, Post; "Master John Marshall and the Problem of Slavery," *The University of Chicago Law Review Online*, accessed March 14, 2023, <https://lawreviewblog.uchicago.edu>

17 Military-History-Fandom. "South Carolina Confederate Military Regiments: Hampton's Legion." www.military-history-fandom.com

18 Nathaniel A. Jobe, Jr. "Union Treatment of Civilians and Private Property in Mississippi, 1862-1865: An Examination of Theory and Practice" (1972). 16-17. Dissertations, Theses,

In the Southern defeat, the leaders of the ex-Confederate states, disenfranchised by President Andrew Johnson under his May 29, 1865, Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction, were rendered politically impotent.¹⁹ The proclamation, modeled on Lincoln's proclamation of the same name, issued on December 8, 1863, offered amnesty to individuals who would take an oath of loyalty to the United States government, but there were exceptions. Confederates who had held high civil or military offices during the war or owned property worth twenty thousand dollars or more in 1860 had to apply individually for a presidential pardon.²⁰ It was under the provisions of the proclamation that Johnson had hand-picked state legislatures which ratified the Thirteenth Amendment to the US Constitution. According to John Harrison, professor of law at the University of Virginia School of Law, "the Southern state governments that ratified the Amendment were not legally competent to do so because of the irregular fashion in which they were created." Nonetheless, he opined that under the US Constitution's Article V, the ratification of the Amendment was legally effective, even though the ratifications were extorted from the states through "unlawful political pressure from the national government."²¹ Regardless of contrary claims, the Amendment was certified and became valid on December 18, 1865.

The lawfulness of the Thirteenth Amendment is questionable, and there is doubt the changes to the fundamental law of our nation had the consent of the governed.²² Additionally, there

Masters Projects. Paper 1539624787. www.semanticscholar.org
19 Patrick Young. "President Andrew Johnson's Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction, May 1865." www.thereconstructionera.com

20 National Archives, Adjutant General's Office, Presidential Pardons, "Bolling Hall, Jr. and Nimrod W. Long, Petitions for Amnesty and Pardon, July 27, 1865, and August 14, 1865." Transcriptions of documents petitioning for amnesty and pardon to President Andrew Johnson, under his May 29, 1865, Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction. www.catalog.archives.gov

21 John Harrison (2001) "The Lawfulness of the Reconstruction Amendments," *University of Chicago, Chicago Law Review*: Vol. 68: Issue. 2. Article 2. www.chicagobound.uchicago.edu/ucdrev/vol68. 375.

22 *Ibid*, 378.

is a significant problem with the timeline for the Amendment's ratification because several ex-Confederate states who had ratified the Amendment were not members of the Union at the time. According to the historical record, readmission of the ex-Confederate states to the Union had been post-ratification, exemplified by the State of Tennessee, which had been readmitted on July 24, 1866; however, Tennessee had ratified the Amendment over a year earlier, on April 7, 1865. Georgia was the twenty-seventh state to ratify the Amendment on December 6, 1865; still, it was not readmitted until July 15, 1870, being the last of the ex-Confederate states to regain membership in the Union. Therefore, the Amendment was ratified while the ex-Confederate states were not member states of the United States. This material fact should invalidate the Thirteenth Amendment because the states' legislatures were not legally valid.

A determination that the ex-Confederate states had not left the Union would have obviated their readmission. Indeed, on April 11, 1865, President Abraham Lincoln called the matter "a pernicious abstraction" and said they were "not in their proper practical relation with the Union."²³ But if the states were not in their proper practical relation with the Union, they had reverted to the status of territories or had been conquered states of the Confederate nation. As such, they would not be considered in the aggregate of states forming the United States, and their participation in ratifying a constitutional amendment would be unlawful. However, to approve amendments to the US Constitution, Article V required approval by three-fourths of the several states through their legislatures. Since the official posture of the federal government held the ex-Confederate states had not left the Union, ratifying the Thirteenth Amendment would require the support of twenty-seven of the thirty-six states' legislatures.

The US Senate and the Lincoln administration drafted the Thirteenth Amendment without the involvement of ex-Confederate states; hence, the Amendment's language was deliberately void of remuneration to slaveholders. On April 8, 1864, the Amendment passed the Northern-dominated

US Senate. However, it was not until January 31, 1865, that the US House passed the Amendment after much backroom negotiation and skullduggery by Lincoln, his administration, and radical congressional Republicans. The Amendment was then quickly ratified by Northern states but fell short of the twenty-seven-state threshold needed for passage and certification.²⁴ Even before the final defeat of the Confederacy, the reconstructed governments of Virginia, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Arkansas, now controlled by puppet governments, voted for ratification. In the aftermath of defeat, reconstructed states of the former Confederacy, also under the control of puppet governments, including South Carolina, Alabama, North Carolina, and Georgia, provided the necessary number of states to certify the amendment process. So, through duplicity, disenfranchisement, and coercion, slavery ended in the United States.

With the end of slavery, slaveholders were dispossessed of their slaves without compensation in violation of the Fifth Amendment protections of the Bill of Rights. The Fifth Amendment unambiguously states, in pertinent part, "No person shall be ... deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation." The legislative leaders of the ex-Confederate states had been disenfranchised and replaced at the discretion of the Johnson administration. Indeed, Johnson oversaw the ratification conventions and ensured they were populated by delegates he considered loyal.²⁵ Therefore, the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment culminated in the loss of property by slaveholders without due process of law.

The Lincoln administration recognized the federal government's constitutional obligation to compensate owners for emancipating their slaves. The following actions of the federal government and legislative proposals support this contention. On March 6, 1862, they submitted a joint resolution

24 United States Senate, "The Senate Passes the Thirteenth Amendment." www.senate.gov

25 Michael Vorenberg, *Final Freedom: The Civil War, the Abolition of Slavery, and the Thirteenth Amendment*, (Rhode Island: Cambridge University Press, 2004). 229.

23 Samuel Eliot Morrison. *The Oxford History of the American People*. (Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press, 1965). 710.

A Soldier's Prayer

By Wes Rine

The soldier bowed his head
And to the Lord did say
When I am dead and gone
And in that final slumber lay
Look down with favor on me
When comes the judgement day.

Almighty God
Who shaped the firmament
Wearily he implored
Kneeling near his tent
While overhead the starry sky
Shined incandescent.

The saddle is my pillow
The ground is my bed
There on the cold, cold field

Upon which my blanket is spread
By the campfire's glowing light
Seeking warmth near embers red.

By my side he doth watch
A comfort in times of despair
Hope's ever flowing fountain
Concerned with my welfare
In leisure or battle's crucible
Hear this, my earnest prayer.

So spoke Beverly Lockhart
A soldier of the Confederacy
Fighting for the Old Dominion
"To horse!" the command would be
Once more to ride a raid
With Imboden's Cavalry.



Wes Rine is a member of the South Kansas Camp 2064, Wichita, KS. In memory of Beverly Nathaniel Lockhart, 18th Virginia Cavalry-1st Sergeant Co. F, 23rd Virginia Cavalry-1st Lieutenant, Co. E, under John D. Imboden's command

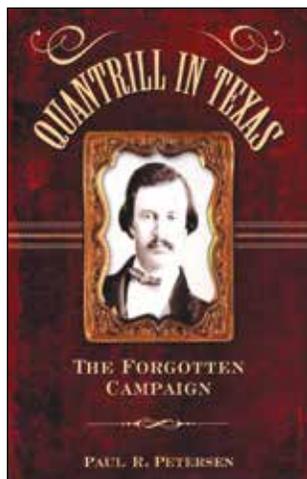


Books in Print

Quantrill in Texas: The Forgotten Campaign

The War Between the States produced a wide variety of intrepid fighters in lesser known, but important, theaters of the war. J.J. Dickison, John S. Mosby, and John Hunt Morgan come to mind. At the top of the list would be William Quantrill. The war Quantrill fought in Missouri and Texas was far harder than the one facing those who fought at Gettysburg and Chickamauga. Quantrill and his men fought a war against their neighbors and, at times, against their families.

Quantrill chose to move his men to Texas in the winter months. For those who chose to go, they were given time to rest and recuperate several hundred miles from the backyards where many of the men were fighting. In a well-written book, Paul Peterson explores the moves, skirmishes, and battles in which Confederate forces under Quantrill were engaged as the commander moved south. The brutality of the war is amply demonstrated by Peterson, as are some of those which were, at times, less hostile, such as the Christmas celebration in Sherman, Texas, in 1864. Peterson continues to follow Quantrill, both to Richmond in January 1863, and on the journey as the command sought to reach Confederate lines in 1865. Quantrill was mortally wounded near Bardstown, Kentucky,



and died in Louisville on June 6, 1865.

With notes, illustrations, an appendix, and a bibliography, Paul R. Peterson's *Quantrill in Texas: The Forgotten Campaign* is an excellent study of this little piece of history and is recommended.

Author: Paul R. Peterson
 Publisher: Cumberland House
 www.cumberlandhouse.com
 Hardcover \$36.95

Reviewed by Michael Hardy

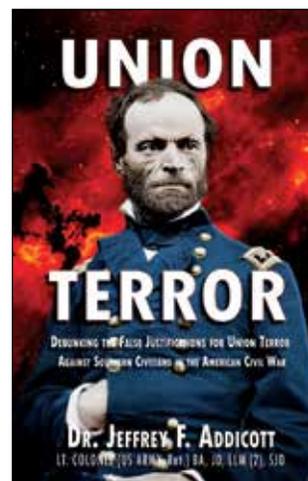
Union Terror

Union Terror effectively discredits the various excuses and illogical theories used to justify war crimes committed against the South. Ultimately, the campaign of terror waged against the South is shown to have been Union policy of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, and Stanton. In *Union Terror* we are provided decisive facts which demonstrate this "war crime" policy.

The author, Dr. Addicott, begins by producing a survey of standards, both generally and particularly applicable in 1861-1865. This survey is derived from history's early conflicts and present standards. For added context, the reader is given succinct analogies, including some between the two primary wars for American Independence (i.e., in 1776 and 1861).

Implementation of the Lincoln Administration's war crimes are explained via the motives of the instigators. Dr. Addicott explains how motives result in Lincoln's "war crime" policy. While the policy was primarily "understood" and communicated via code between the perpetrators, *Union Terror* makes it painfully clear Lincoln's election campaign needs and the high loss of Union soldiers were two primary motives. Hence, Sherman proceeds as instructed: "the soldiery proceeded to sack the town completely. Pianos and

articles of furniture were dragged into the streets and demolished. The aroused soldiers entered residences, appropriating whatever appeared



to be of value ... they thrust their bayonets into pictures and knocked out windows and even removed doors from their hinges." (Letter from Sherman to his wife). *Union Terror* effectively provides these original source details to allow the reader to understand how the "war crime" policy of the Union was implemented and executed. Instructions of Lincoln to his subordinates include the infamous "Do what you think needs to be done to win."

Dr. Addicott does not detail all atrocities, but demonstrates effectively and sufficiently to give context to the thesis of *Union Terror*: the war crimes of Gen. Sherman cannot be justified, excused, nor tolerated. The heart of this book begins in Chapter 5, where the excuses and attempts to justify war crimes and terrorism committed upon the South are destroyed and exposed by Dr. Addicott.

The finishing touches of *Union Terror* were rather inspirational, in that the will, honor, and strength of the Southern people are addressed in Dr. Addicott's explanation that war crimes and terrorism are not effective war measures. When left with nothing and asked by the Blue Devils "what will you live upon now," the Southern

Continued on page 54

Army of Northern Virginia



Lee-Jackson Camp 1, Richmond, VA, held a celebration of the birthday of General Robert E. Lee at the Confederate War Memorial Pelham Chapel on the grounds of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts in Richmond. Guests from the United Daughters of the Confederacy provided period music and welcoming remarks. The featured speaker, Patrick Falci, in uniform and character, as General A. P. Hill. The camp honors General Lee's birthday each year at the Chapel.



The **Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, Honor Guard is shown at the grave of the camp namesake following the Confederate Memorial Day Service at Oakland City Cemetery. The camp held a joint service with the Moses Wood Chapter 469 of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.



Members of **Secession Camp 4**, Charleston, SC, performed roadside cleanup along Glenn McConnell Parkway and displayed the Secession Camp Flag. Participating, from left, Rick Little, Wes Reynolds, Sid Shingler, Sam Davis, Bill Norris, Gene Patrick, Walter Carr and Commander Charles Long.



The **Thomasville Rifles Camp 172**, Thomasville, NC, welcomed Speaker Lisa Rudisill of Charlotte who spoke on her third novel about her family in the War entitled *I Am Going Home to Die No More*, a story of the execution of the Lanier brothers. Pictured are camp members Mike Deal and Jesse Julian. Ms. Rudisill also played *Dixie* and other songs on her golden fiddle.



Zebulon Baird Vance Camp 15, Asheville, NC, members Ben Lamm and Clarence Rogers were among those who manned the camp booth at the Western NC Mountain State Fair in Fletcher, NC. Vance Camp has maintained a booth at the Fair for about 20 years.



Stonewall Camp 380, Portsmouth, VA Real Grandson Bill Willey, left, and great grandson Jeff Parson visit grave of Private John M. Willey, Co. I, 68th NC Infantry Regiment.

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



On January 21, 2023, General A.P. Hill was reinterred at Fairview Cemetery in his hometown, Culpeper, VA. **Hanover Dragoons Camp 827**, Hanover, VA, provided three pallbearers for the ceremony. Shown are Hunter Freed (left front), Larry Mason (center front), Doug Pitts (center rear). Also serving as pallbearers were John Hill (right front) and Casey Webber (left rear) from **M/G William D. McCain Camp 584**, Columbia, TN and Volpe Boykin (right rear) of **Urquhart-Gillette Camp 1471**, Franklin, VA. Both John Hill and Larry Mason are descendants of General Hill. This was General Hill's fourth burial and is now finally at rest with his family.



Members of **The McDowell Men Camp 379**, Marion, NC, installed four headstones for unmarked Confederate Veterans. Corp. William T. Hill, Co. B. NC Jr. Reserves; Pvt. John C. Smith, Co. E, 55th NC Infantry; Pvt. Samuel J. Parker, Co. B, 25th NC Infantry and Pvt. Jacob M. Chapman, Co. B, 1st SC Cavalry at High Shoals Baptist Church Cemetery in Mooresboro, NC. Shown are camp members Josh Parker, Lt. Commander Alvin Hawkins and Tony Panau.



The **Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828**, Callands, VA, and the **Stuart-Hairston Camp 515**, Bassett, VA, joined together to form the Ringgold Battery, Co. B, 13th VA Light Artillery and demonstrated their expertise at the South Boston Civil War and Military Collectors Show.



The **R. E. Lee Camp 726**, Alexandria, VA, marched proudly in the 2023 Washington Day Parade in Alexandria. The R. E. Lee Camp was welcomed back to the parade after a seven year absence, and was warmly received by the patriots of Alexandria.



The **Thirteenth Virginia Mechanized Cavalry Camp 9**, Norfolk, VA, participated in a New Years ride on the way to Yorktown.



Summers-Koontz Camp 490, Luray, VA, members, friends of the camp, and distinguished guests gathered together during the camp's Lee-Jackson day dinner at Southern Kitchen in New Market, VA.

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



Goldsboro Rifles Camp 760, Goldsboro, NC, welcomed new member Bobby Gibson to the camp.



Horry Rough and Readys Camp 1026, Myrtle Beach, SC, Guardian Director Paul Flanagan, was given the 7th Brigade Compatriot of the Year Award at their Lee-Jackson Banquet. Presentation was made by 7th Brigade Lt. Commander Johnny Sessions.



Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828, Callands, VA, Commander Ricky Pritchett joined with the **Wharton-Stuart Camp 1832**, Stuart, VA, for their Confederate Ceremony and placed their camp wreath honoring the brave men from that area. There was a speaker, rifle salutes, *Taps* and all sang *Dixie*.



New members, from left, Matthew Lewis, Joseph Jeffords and Tommy Rhodes, were sworn into the **Pee Dee Rifles Camp 1419**, Florence/Darlington, SC. Welcome to the ranks! Lt. Commander Ron York swore them in with the assistance of Commander Val May, at the podium.



The **Major Charles Q. Petty Camp 872**, Gastonia, NC, recruiting sign on Highway 321 at the NC/SC state line was destroyed by someone who ran into it. The camp has installed a new sign, bigger and stronger, and dedicated the sign, flagpole and flag. Shown are camp members who came out for the occasion.



Bob Neel, a member of the **Major General Bryan Grimes Camp 1488**, Greenville, NC, with his sister, former NC Division UDC President Sara Powell, recently cleaned their ancestor's gravestone and installed a Confederate Iron Cross.



Army of Northern Virginia



Compatriots and reenactors of the **Turner Ashby Camp 1567**, Winchester, VA, served as the lead color guard for Lee-Jackson Day in Lexington, VA, and were in the procession and guard at A. P. Hill's ceremony at Culpeper, VA.



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, Commander Jeff Plummer, left, welcomes new member George W. Plummer III, right, whose ancestor is Pvt. William R. Hardcastle, 1st and 2nd Regiments, MD Infantry.



General Robert E. Lee Camp 1589, Midlothian, VA, Commander Richard Perkins presents Compatriot Roy Jordan with his Virginia Division Life Membership certificate at a recent camp meeting.



Mason Dixon Guards Camp 2183, Ellendale, DE, Adjutant Terry Ayers presents Tyler Wilkinson with an appreciation certificate in recognition of his heroic actions saving the lives of camp member Robert Eldreth, Sr., and the wife of Camp Commander Robert Eldreth, Jr., during a recent fire at their home. He saved Eldreth Sr. from the burning house and dragged Mrs. Eldreth to safety. Commander Eldreth died in the fire after helping his wife get out of the house.

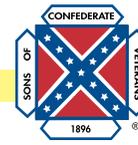


Members and friends of the **First in Secession/Chesterfield Camp 1963**, Chesterfield, SC, participated in a Memorial Service for two Black Confederate soldiers in Darlington, SC.



Members of the **Burke Tigers Camp 2162**, Valdese, NC, cleaned up a Confederate cemetery in Hildebran, NC.

Army of Tennessee



The 47th annual Capt. Henry Wirz Memorial Service was held in Andersonville, sponsored by the **Alexander H. Stephens Camp 78**, Americus, GA. Guest speaker was Attorney Martin O'Toole from Marietta who mentioned how a delegation of Union prisoners from Andersonville were given a pass to visit President Lincoln to request a prisoner exchange, but Lincoln refused to see them. Camp Commander George Larsen welcomed the crowd to the service.



Members of the **John R. Massey Camp 152**, Fayetteville, TN, and the **Col. Egbert Jones Camp 357**, Huntsville, AL, gathered at Maple Hill Cemetery in Huntsville to educate the public during the annual cemetery stroll. The Confederate monument was illegally moved by Commissioner Dale Strong and the UDC was banned from participation in the annual event. Camp members handed out information fliers on the hundreds of Confederates buried in the cemetery. An information table was set-up outside the cemetery with the SCV banner.



Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87, Knoxville, TN, held Decoration Day at Old Gray Cemetery in Knoxville. The color guard bearing the Flags are pictured: from left, Richard Hatten, Joe Smithson, Sam Miller, Ed Bardill, G.W. Murphy and Richard Scott.



The **Rankin Rough and Ready's Camp 265**, Brandon, MS, made a sizable donation to the Wounded Warriors of Mississippi.



Members of the **Col. Alfred Johnston Camp 276**, Benton, KY, pose at the Confederate monument after the Water Valley Memorial Service at Camp Beauregard, Water Valley, KY.



Col. William P. Rogers Camp 321, Corinth, MS, Adjutant Dwight Johnson, right, presented member Chuck Landry a Certificate of appreciation for referring nine new members recently.

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



New member John Switzer is sworn in the **Sam Davis Camp 596**, Biloxi MS, by Commander Ben Lamey and Chaplain Ron Wade.



Members of the **Gen. Robert H. Hatton Camp 723**, Lebanon, TN, held a work day at the Hartfield, TN, Battlefield and Memorial Park in preparation for the public event honoring and celebrating American History from the American Revolution through WWII. This park is managed and maintained by the Gen. Hatton Camp.



The **Attala Yellowjackets Camp 663**, Kosciusko, MS, had a "Show and Tell" at a recent meeting. Camp Member George Dorrill, left, showed a picture of his great grandfather George Elliott Dorrill and part of his family after the War in front of their Dog Trot House. Camp Commander Jimmy Atwood, right, showed a picture frame containing two Oaths of Allegiance his relative Malachi Roby signed, one to the Confederacy in 1862 and one to the Union in 1865.



Appling Greys Camp 918, Baxley, GA, Commander Arthur Quinn presented Lynn Moody of Time Does Heal with a donation to help needy families for this Christmas season.



Cradle of the Confederacy Camp 692, Montgomery, AL, would like to welcome their newest member, Raymond Boykin, Jr, right, pictured with Lt. Commander Jay Vaughn.



Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville, FL, participated in a Confederate Memorial Day Service at the Old City Cemetery in Downtown Jacksonville. The event was well attended.

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



Members of the **Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton Camp 1354**, Vicksburg, MS, and the Dixie Belles OCR Chapter participated in their annual Confederate Memorial Day Observance at Historic Soldiers Rest, part of the City Cemetery in Vicksburg. The Dixie Belles are a new chapter and this was their first time to participate in Confederate Memorial Day observances.



Rabun Gap Riflemen Camp 1929, Clayton, GA, members Bill English, left, and Ryan Williams managed an SCV information and recruiting booth at the Annual Foxfire Mountaineer Festival.



The "Hold The Line" award, the highest award given by the FL Mech Cavalry, was presented by the **Captain J. J. Dickison, Camp 1387**, Melbourne, FL, to 1st Lt. Roy Hudson, right, from, Commander and Captain David King of the Mech Cavalry FL Division.



Members of the **Concord Rangers Camp 2135**, Dawsonville, GA, set up in preparation for the Moonshine Festival in downtown Dawsonville at the Bill Elliott Conference Center. In attendance were Commander Warren Rogers, John Woodard, Keith Penland, Walt Vann, Richard Boltwood and Frank Stinely.



Prattville Dragoons Camp 1524, Prattville, AL, made a generous donation to Autauga Interfaith Care Center for Thanksgiving Canned Food Drive. Members donated 330 pounds of non-perishable food and a check for \$1,100, just one of the things the SCV does for the local community. Shown from left, Co-director of the AICC Josette Dudle, Rob Schwartz, Karl Wade, Wayne Southerland, and Commander Stuart Waldo.



The 3rd MS Infantry formed up at the 36th Annual Fall Muster at Beauvoir. Camps represented were: **Shieldsboro Rifles 2263**, Bay St. Louis, MS; **Live Oak Rifles 2236**, Pascagoula, MS; **Gainesville Volunteers 373**, Picayune, MS; **Samuel H. Powe 255**, Waynesboro, MS; **Rankin Rough and Readies 265**, Brandon, MS; **Rankin Greys 2278**, Florence, MS; **Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton 1354**, Vicksburg, MS; **Sam Davis 596**, Biloxi, MS; **Lowry Rifles 1740**, Rankin County, MS; **Bibb Rifles 455**, West Blockton, AL and **Gainesboro Invincibles 1685**, Gainesboro, TN.



Army of Tennessee



The Mississippi Division, 5th Brigade Executive Councilman Forrest Daws presents **Shieldsboro Rifles Camp 2263**, Bay St. Louis, MS, Commander Don Green with the Dixie Club Award for Recruitment in the SCV.



A Fall family dinner for the **KY Bluegrass Brigade** was held at the Beaumont Inn in Harrodsburg, KY. We honored our ancestors who also met there.



Commander James Schaeffer and Adjutant Michael Davidson offer a salute to honor our fallen at Old Washington Cemetery during the **OH Division Picnic**.



Brigadier General John Hunt Morgan Camp 2325, Old Washington, OH, Commander James Schaeffer located burial site of two unknown Confederate pickets of Brig. Gen John Hunt Morgan and held a military service. From left are researcher Rich West, Michael Davidson, UDC VP OH Division Karen Mynes, Commander James Schaeffer, Shamus C. March, 1st NC Battery D.



Members of **Jim Pearce Camp 2527**, Princeton, KY; **Kentucky Secession Site Camp 2125**, Russellville, KY; Col. **Alfred Johnston Camp 276**, Benton, KY; and Patriots of the Orphan Brigade OCR of Benton, KY, pose for a group photo at Jefferson Davis State Historic Site in Fairview, KY, during the Davis Birthday Weekend.



KY Division members attended the SCV National Reunion in Cartersville, GA. From left, Bluegrass Brigade Commander Kris Hawkins, Division Commander Kyle Thompson, Lt. Commander Jeff Fugate and Bruce Gibson.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



The annual Dixie West Massing of the Colors took place at the **CA Division** Reconfederation in the city of Bakersfield. The CA Divisions of the UDC and OCR joined in the fun. Heavy rains broke just long enough for the colors to fly!



Colorado elements of **Jefferson Davis 175**, Colorado Springs, CO; **Sterling Price 676**, Denver, CO; **Joseph Oliver Russell 1492**, Grand Junction, CO; and **William T. Bridwell 2020**, Canon City, CO, celebrated Confederate Memorial Day at Riverside Cemetery. They are standing in front of the Confederate Shrine which was destroyed two years ago, but is now rebuilt and re-dedicated.



Five Members of **Beauregard Camp 130**, New Orleans, LA, participated as their alter ego — federal artillerymen, in the annual Camp Moore reenactment in Tangipahoa, LA. Normally, they are part of the 5th Company, Washington Artillery and Boone's Battery Confederate artillery units.



Gen. James H. McBride Camp 632, Springfield, MO members attended the Memorial Service for Kelly Brown. From left are Ron McBride, Les Wood, Rick Perry and Dale Wrenn.



Members of the **Henry Watkins Allen Camp 133**, Baton Rouge, LA, and the **Beauregard Camp 130**, New Orleans, LA, and ladies from the UDC joined together to celebrate Decoration Day in New Orleans' Metairie and Greenwood Cemeteries. After an old fashion picnic on the grounds of the ANV Tumulus, they visited and placed flowers and flags on 485 individual Confederate tombs in addition to the four monument mass tombs. In total, 1,547 Confederate Veterans were honored.



Members of the **R. E. Lee Camp 239**, Fort Worth, TX, held their first quarterly cleanup of Confederate Park Road in Lakeside, TX. Their continuing efforts are paying off, as the original cleanup removed more than 35 full bags of litter. This road originally led to the Confederate Park owned and used by the R. E. Lee Camp of the UCV from 1901 to 1926. The 373-acre park thrived as a Texas Confederate veteran civic and social activity center.

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



The city of Willcox held a rodeo, festival and parade honoring native son, Rex Allen. The **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, represented the SCV in the parade. Pictured from left, Mrs. Ed Karnes, Roger Hiestand, AZ Division Commander Ed Karnes and George McCormick.



Alamo City Guards Camp 1325, San Antonio, TX, Commander Christian Lee, center, leads the toasts to General Robert E. Lee for the upcoming Christmas and New Year's Holidays.



Gen. John B. Hood Camp 1208, Los Angeles, CA, Commander Robert Crook was honored to present the *H. L. Hunley* Award to Joseph Curiel during the JROTC awards ceremony at Abraham Lincoln High School, Los Angeles, CA. The *Hunley* Award was given to Cadet Curiel who has shown military excellence.



Col. Sherod Hunter Camp 1525, Phoenix, AZ, attended the 160th Anniversary of the 1st Battle of Dragoon Springs in Dragoon, AZ, held by the **Capt. Hunter's Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ. This is the only battle in Arizona where Confederates died, making these men the westernmost fatalities of the war. The Battle of Dragoon Springs took place when three Confederate soldiers and a Hispanic rancher named Ricardo were killed by Cochise and his Apaches for their cattle and horses. The 2nd Battle of Dragoon Springs then took place when the Confederates avenged their death killing the Apaches and experiencing no fatalities.



The Caddo Parish Monument was re-dedicated on its new location on the battlefield at Pleasant Hill, LA. Co-hosting the event with UDC Shreveport Chapter 237 was the **Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor Camp 1308**, Shreveport, LA. Some members of the Taylor Camp are pictured here with the Monument.



William T. Bridwell Camp 2020, Canon City, CO, Commander Ed Williamson presented the *H. L. Hunley* Award to Kenneth Clemmons, a JROTC Cadet from the Cañon City High School.

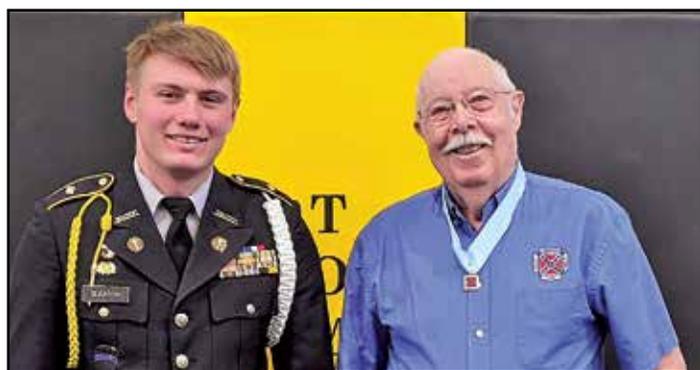
Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, California, Iowa, Kansas, Utah and Pacific Northwest Divisions



Captain Granville Henderson Oury Camp 1708, Scottsdale, AZ members gather at the marker for the camp namesake. Capt. Hunter's Arizona Rangers 1202, Tucson, AZ; Col. Sherod Hunter 1525, Phoenix, AZ; Capt. Granville H. Oury 1708, Scottsdale, AZ; and Yuma Territorial Outpost 2186, Yuma, AZ, along with UDC Chapters 2102, 2674, and 1679 participated. The gentleman on the far right is Henry "Hal" Barber-Oury's third great nephew who is joining Camp 1708.



Representing the Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920, Johnson County, KS, Adjutant Lawson Rener, Communications Rick McPherson, and Chaplain Walt Schley, participated in the 149th Confederate Memorial Ceremony at the Fayetteville, AR Confederate Cemetery. More than 800 Confederate fallen, from the battlefields of Pea Ridge, Elk Horn, Cane Hill and Prairie Grove were re-interred there. They represented troops Arkansas, Missouri, Texas and Louisiana.



Past AZ Division Commander Curt Tipton presented the SCV *H.L. Hunley* award to C/CPT Nathaniel Gleason of the Tombstone High School Yellow Jacket Army JROTC Battalion, Tombstone, AZ.



Albert Sydney Johnston Camp 2048, Tehachapi, CA, Compatriot Tod Terry recently received the Stonewall Jackson Medal from the United Daughters of the Confederacy while his wife Jeanne received the Commander in Chief's Ladies Appreciation Award from the SCV. Tod was recognized for his efforts in protecting and preserving the largest Confederate monument in California. Jeanne received her award for supporting camp and Division operations.



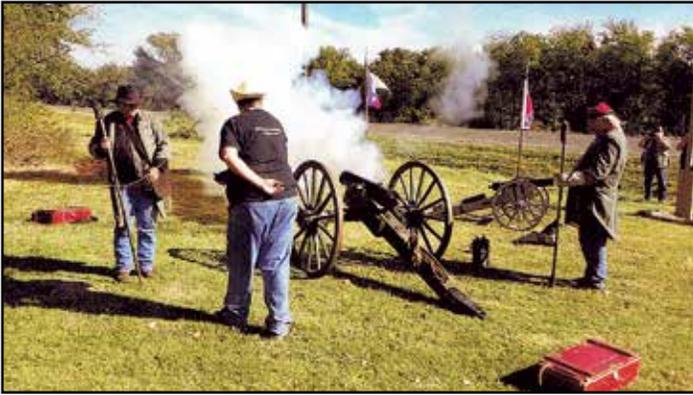
Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804, Fresno, CA, members Bill Lee, Les Winebarger, and Tom Bolton supervised the re-setting of the California Confederate Monument at Liberty Cemetery in Fresno. It was re-set in the Union Cemetery as it provides insurance if it's damaged and does have Union provenance on the other side!



Campbell's Company Camp 2252, Republic, MO, held its annual Confederate Memorial Day service at the Confederate Memorial and mass grave at Neosho, MO. Shown is the color guard and bagpiper.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



The **Lt. Alexander Cameron Camp 2226**, Greenville, TX, held a celebration to dedicate their new large Flag installation at Carpenter Station near Celeste, TX. The celebration included a three piece artillery battery. Shown is cannon No. 1 firing. The cannon was brought to the event and unlimbered by Tim Auld, left. Captain Bob Lee Camp 2198, Bonham, TX, Commander David Routh, pulled the friction primer.



Pvt. C. W. Lucas Forrest's Escort Camp 2316, Prescott Valley, AZ, Camp Commander John Smoley and Compatriot William Tredwell initiated new member Jeffrey Steadman into the camp. Compatriot Steadman has a truck and we are happy to have it implemented into our parades.



Members of the 3rd Brigade, TX Division, and the **Brig. Gen. Richard M. Gano Camp 2292**, Grapevine, TX, joined the **R. E. Lee Camp 239**, Fort Worth, TX, participated in the Cowtown Goes Green parade at the Fort Worth Stockyards. Members of the Division handed out more than 300 Battle Flags to the crowd, making it a very Confederate friendly scene.



Major Thomas R. Livingston Camp 2327, Carthage, MO, dedicated a military headstone for Private Wade Hampton Wilson, Company C, 10th MO Cavalry, at Fairview Cemetery in Joplin, MO.



Members of the **Seaborn Jones Cotten Camp 2303**, Eureka Springs, AR, enjoyed a splendid weekend at Division Reunion in Mena, AR. From left are Robert Tollett, Kolt Massie, Dale Boatright, Thad Brown, and Bruce Wright.



Several member of the **Walker's Greyhounds Camp 2338**, Tyler, TX, joined with the ladies of the Mollie Moore Davis 217, UDC, to clean the Confederate monument located in historic Oakwood Cemetery in Tyler. It was a 98 degree afternoon but much was accomplished! Special thanks to Jesse Walker, Sam Daggett, Zach Sabota, Monty Williams, and Michael Hurley.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

Raphael Semmes Camp 11
Mobile
Phillip W. Mayo
Gary Dean Thompson
Percy Frank Martin, Jr.

Dekalb Rifles Camp 1824
Sylvania
Lloyd Arnold Matthews
Vernon Oliver

ARKANSAS

Gen. Robert C. Newton Camp 197
Little Rock
Joseph Lee Berry

Bonnie Blue (AR Division HQ) Camp 2070
Mountain View
W. Scott Swain

ARIZONA

Capt. Granville H. Oury Camp 1708
Scottsdale
Eddie Blaker

CALIFORNIA

Father A. J. Ryan-San Diego Camp 302
San Diego
Owen Ray Butler, Jr.

COLORADO

William T. Bridwell Camp 2020
Canon City
Clinton James Nichols
John Richard Hazen

DELAWARE

Delaware Grays Camp 2068
Seaford
Tyler Jordan Crum
Dallas Joseph Crum

FLORIDA

Kirby Smith Camp 1209
Jacksonville
Robert Nolan McDonald
Jack Lee Pierce
Sean Vandergracht
Timothy Alan Solomon
Frederick Marshelle Cooper, II
Joshua Lantz Chamberlain
Mark Brian MacLean
William Lee Guthridge, Jr.

1st. Lt Thomas H. Gainer Camp 1319
Panama City
James Eddie Oliver
James Raffield

Capt. Winston Stephens Camp 2041
MacClenny
Oakley Waltman

Confederate Cow Cavalry Camp 2181
Arcadia
Timothy Lamar Johnson

GEORGIA

Gilmer Light Guards Camp 89
Ellijay
Ryan Thompson

Capt. Hardy B. Smith Camp 104
Dublin
Jonathon Lee Johnson, Jr.
Lawrence David Hill
Trampas Truman White
Randall Lee Flanagan
Coty Elijah Floyd
Keith Alan Foster

John McIntosh Kell Camp 107
Griffin
T. D. Nelson, Jr.
Paul Maxwell Walls

Gen. Nathan B. Forrest Camp 469
Rome
William Gregory Roper
Charles Jeffrey Coleman
Christian Alexander Coleman

Chattooga Camp 507
Summerville
Larkin Dunaway

Kennesaw Battlefield Camp 700
Marietta
William T. Watson
James M. Jimmerson

Habersham Guard Camp 716
Demorest
Brion Williams
Steven Elrod

Cherokee Legion Camp 914
Canton
Jack Thomas Dunagan

Gen. Robert A. Toombs Camp 932
Vidalia
Mark Thomas Martin

McLeod-Moring Camp 1386
Swainsboro
Noah Scott Johnson
John Wesley Bridges
Charlie Hastings Lee, III

Gen. William J. Hardee Camp 1397
Dallas
Jacob K. Arrington

Lt. James T. Woodward Camp 1399
Warner Robins
Christopher John Sanders

Col. John H. Baker Camp 1705
Zebulon
Keith Bryant Edmondson

Rabun Gap Riflemen Camp 1929
Clayton
David Smith

Concord Rangers Camp 2135
Dawsonville
Jeremy Michael Willis
Anthony Rider, Jr.
James Reagin

Georgia Division HQ Camp 2200
Moultrie
Chris Carter
Holland Tanner
Timothy Kinsey
Edward Jerome Deal
James Rivers Phelps
Joseph Lawrence Riggins
Logan Moody
Shane Burnette
Paul Barger
David Wood, Jr.
Joey Phillips
Marlyn Robinson
Reid Watson
Jacob Bass
Scotty Cavin
Andrew Veal

CSS Chattahoochee Camp 2314
Donalsonville
Robert Alan Ingram

Judge Thomas Williams Camp 2343
Blakely
Harold W. Still, Jr.
Matt Taylor
Warren Chris Williams
Theodore "Ted" Jordan Pope, III
Ralph Boyd Phillips, Jr.

LOUISIANA

Col. Charles D. Dreux Camp 110
New Orleans
Thomas Scott Simmons
John David Farrell

Henry Watkins Allen Camp 133
Baton Rouge
Thomas Lee Thompson, Jr.

Camp Moore Camp 1223
Tangipahoa
Russell Nelson Davis, Jr.
James R. McFerrin, Jr.
Jesse Darrell Sibley

Washington Rifles Camp 2211
Angie
Mark A. Hunt
Terry Lynn Stogner

MISSOURI

Gen. James H. McBride Camp 632
Springfield
 Charles Alan Holt

MISSISSIPPI

Rankin Rough And Ready's Camp 265
Brandon
 Alex R. Williams

NORTH CAROLINA

Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168
Fayetteville
 Neill Malcolm McInnis, III

Rowan Rifles Camp 405
Salisbury
 Bernie John Sahadi

Maj. Charles Q. Petty Camp 872
Gastonia
 Joshua Richard Welch
 Kenneth Dean Hooper
 Ralph Glenn Carpenter, Jr.
 Roger Barry Clark

Col. Henry King Burgwyn Jr. Camp 1485
East Wake County
 James Allen Bailey

Sgt. John A. Lisk Camp 1502
Troy
 Michael Eugene Lamar

Col. William F. Martin Camp 1521
Elizabeth City
 Rodney Frank Dean
 Ronald Wayne Toppin, Sr.

Gen. Robert F. Hoke/Wm. J. Hoke Camp 1616
Lincolnton
 Michael James Moore

First Farthest & Last Camp 1966
Randolph Co.
 Samuel Mack Sams

OVERSEAS

Europe Camp 1612
Munich, Germany
 Josef Johann Niebler

OKLAHOMA

Col. Dew Moore Wisdom Camp 307
Muskogee
 Owen Ray Butler, Sr.
 Avery Frix

Major James McHenry Camp 2310
Broken Arrow
 Kurtis Dwayne Pasqualle

PENNSYLVANIA

Pvt. John Wesley Culp Memorial Camp 1961
Gettysburg
 William Stephen Bennett

SOUTH CAROLINA

Secession Camp 4
Charleston
 Dakota Lee Simerly

16th South Carolina Regiment Camp 36
Greenville
 Thomas Edward Walton

Adam Washington Ballenger Camp 68
Spartanburg
 David Woodbury Cox
 Aristides M. Brito
 Michael Leroy Woodrum
 James Guy Hogsed

Pee Dee Rifles Camp 1419
Florence Darlington
 Gerald Ernest Pusser

Battery White Camp 1568
Georgetown
 John Lawrence Scoggins

TENNESSEE

Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Cheatham Camp 72
Manchester
 Brian Lee Pumphrey

Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87
Knoxville
 James Mark Bowen
 Logan Matthew Stokely
 Victor Wyman Hall
 David Garland Brown, Jr.
 Samuel N. Thornton

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain HQ Camp 584
Columbia
 James Clifford Bethshares, III

Gen. George Gibbs Dibrell Camp 875
Sparta
 Jerry Cole, Sr.

Jim Davis Camp 1425
Lafayette
 Michael Smith

Battle Of Shiloh Camp 1454
Shiloh
 Shelton Jacob Moon

Dewitt Smith Jobe Camp 1637
Bartlett
 Herbert Staggs

The General Robert E. Lee Camp 1640
Memphis
 Gary Russell Gaar

Capt. Champ Ferguson/ Standing Stone Camp 2014
Monterey
 Kevin J. Phillips
 Devin J. Phillips

Forrest Crossing Guards Camp 2332
Clifton
 Kenneth Ray Prater
 Lee Linnard Porter

TEXAS

Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 67
Houston
 Matthew A. Stein

Hood's Texas Brigade Camp 153
San Antonio
 Rex William Shaddox, Sr.

Alamo City Guards Camp 1325
San Antonio
 Eric Michael Beeson

2nd Texas Frontier District Camp 1904
De Leon
 Jackie Bibby

Terry's Texas Rangers Camp 1937
Cleburne
 Tracy Lee Oaks
 Cole Edward Johnson

Hill Country Camp 1938
Fredericksburg
 Roderick Albert Potts

Captain Walter T. Saxon Camp 1982
Hico
 Cody M. White

W. W. Heartsill Camp 314
Marshall
 Randall Jay Saxton

Waul's Texas Legion Camp 2103
Katy
 Daniel (Danny) Meyer Lang, Jr.

New Salem Invincibles Camp 2107
Ponta
 Roger Bruce Richmond

Col. Santos Benavides Camp 2248
Beeville
 William E. Menefee, Jr.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

VIRGINIA

Lee-Jackson Camp 1
Richmond
 Stephen Seabrook Israel

Magruder-Ewell Camp 99
Newport News
 Charlie M. Arnold
 Richard Wilson Bright

Stonewall Camp 380
Virginia Beach
 Rayford Howard Hixon, Jr.
 Rayford Howard Hixon, III

John M. Jordan Camp 581
South Boston
 Robert Alfred Puckett

R. E. Lee Camp 726
Alexandria
 Michael Gareth Adams

Chester Station Camp 1503
Chester
 John Franklin Eyer, Jr.

Matthew Fontaine Maury Camp
1722
Fredericksburg
 Morton Madison Williamson
 Chad Randall Cason
 Kenneth W. Proctor

Dearing Beauregard Camp 1813
Colonial Heights
 Roger Darrel Jones, Jr.



Welcome to our newest Life Members

Name	Division	Camp	Name	Division	Camp
JESSE DABNEY	VA	584	ARNOLD MUSICK, JR.	MD	1836
WARREN HUBBARD	GA	584	YORK BREWER	AL	452
BARRY SOWELL	TN	176	PAUL MURRAY	SC	4
GEORGE EMERSON	FL	1865	HAROLD T. GONZALES ,JR.	SC	1458
MORRIS FAIRCLOTH, JR.	GA	584	ERSKINE FERGUSON	NC	872
BENJAMIN C. DAVIS	AL	584	MARION F. PATRICK	AL	1921
JAMES D. JONES	GA	517	DARRYL BROCK	AL	145
L. MICHAEL MORGAN	AL	1824	DANNY BURNS	SC	68
RAYMOND NORMAN, JR.	FL	1387	GREGORY BOATWRIGHT	SC	412

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Continued from page 14

The Last Roll

Cumberland Mountain Rifles
Camp 386
Tracy City, TN
George Miller

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain HQ
Camp 584
Columbia, TN
Lon Eugene Edwards
Joe M. Wright
Kenneth Howell Hayes
Joel Marion Richardson
Steve Marshall Coker

Walter J. Timoschuk III
Benjamin Howe Hampton, Jr.
Robert Charles Bender

Rawdon-Spears Camp 2113
Summertown, TN
Harvey H. Hughes

2nd Texas Frontier District Camp
1904
De Leon, TX
Kennith Leroy Ritchie

Charles Goodnight Frontier
Regiment Camp 2280
Wellington, TX
Dwight Howard Bowen

Gen. James Longstreet Camp 1247
Richmond, VA
Walter D. Tucker

Fincastle Rifles Camp 1326
Roanoke, VA
Arthur Herman Greenway, Jr.

Hampshire Camp 284
Romney, WV
Larry L. Smith



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DEFEND ARLINGTON!

muskets by period reenactment units. On several occasions, the US Military also provided service vans for the event.

Our speakers included prominent historians, authors, and public officials. These included Ed Bearss, chief historian for the US Park Service, US Senator James Webb (D-VA), former Secretary of the US Veterans Administration Robert Wilkie, Dr. James "Budd" Robertson (biographer of Stonewall Jackson and many others of note), and many others. Every year, dozens of US Senators from the Southern states honored the occasion by sending floral wreaths. At no time, over a period of more than a century (going back to 1914) was there any censorship surrounding the speakers, the content of their remarks, the flags decorating the veterans' graves, the music which was sung, or the wreaths honoring these noble dead.

With the recent threat of demolition of Arlington National Cemetery's largest bronze monument last year, the Memorial Committee was reconstituted, with members of the many heritage groups who helped erect and maintain the monument to the Southern War Dead, first dedicated by Woodrow Wilson in 1914. We regard the Arlington National Cemetery as sacred soil. Not only was it the home of the family of General Robert E. Lee, but it was also the final resting place of thousands of brave Americans who were descended from ancestors who wore the grey. Yet, in this year's petition to hold this service, the Arlington Confederate Memorial Committee received the following written letter from Event and Ceremonies Committee at Arlington on February 24, 2023:

Dear Mr. Hines,

Arlington National Cemetery is pleased to approve The Confederate Memorial Committee of the District of Columbia request to host a Memorial Ceremony on June 4, 2023, from 3:00 pm to 4:00 pm, with the following caveats.

Your Memorial Ceremony will take place at the Tanner Amphitheater located at the intersection

of Sherman and Meigs Drive. If you desire to lay a public wreath, you may do so at the Tomb of the Civil War Unknowns adjacent to Tanner Amphitheater. The venue move is due to ongoing construction and other disruptions in and around the area. After your Memorial Ceremony in the Tanner Amphitheater, all participants can move to Section 16.

Per 32 CFR 553:

1. You will not display any placards, banners, flags, or similar devices unless approved by the Arlington National Cemetery Executive Director.
2. You will not play musical instruments or sing during your ceremony.
3. You will not engage in any orations, speeches, or similar conduct to assembled groups unless actions are part of your memorial service or ceremony approved by the Arlington National Cemetery Executive Director.

Details of your approved event are below.

- Event Description: The Confederate Memorial Committee of the District of Columbia Public Memorial Ceremony.
- Date and Time of Ceremonial Event: June 4, 2023, from 3:00 pm to 4:00 pm.
- Location of Ceremony: Tanner Amphitheater
- Estimated Number of Participants: 50
- Media Attending: No external media approved

These terms directly violate the First Amendment of the US Constitution. According to the Constitution, the scope of free speech is not determined by Federal authorities, nor can the appurtenances of free assembly (flags, wreaths, songs, etc.) be limited by those authorities. The response by the Chief of Protocol at Arlington, who acts on behalf of the US Army, implies the Federal government determines the extent of our Constitutional rights, rather than the reverse.

We, as Americans, should not be compelled to surrender our constitutional rights of free speech at the gates of Arlington National Cemetery. Nor should history be rewritten in the name of false

political expediency.

Already, US Senator Tim Cain (D-VA) and Congressman Don Beyer (D-VA) have introduced legislation to remove Robert E. Lee's name from his very home. Few members of Congress, Republican or Democrat, stand against this abolition of history, culture, or tradition. Surely, the disinterment of the bodies of American soldiers from the South, who fought in America's War Between the States and who are in Federal cemeteries cannot be far behind.

What a far cry from President McKinley's 1898 mandate to honor and decorate their graves! According to a Federal law passed in 1958, the US Department of Veterans Affairs to this day is legally mandated to furnish headstones for Confederate veterans as American veterans. The demolition of Moses Ezekiel's funerary masterpiece at Arlington Cemetery is an exercise of raw political power. It is the exercise of the radical 1960 slogan, "power from the barrel of a gun."

While Congressmen Bob Goode (R-VA) wrote and sponsored an amendment to prohibit the use of funds from the National Defense Authorization Act (NDA) for the Naming Commission, forty-two Republicans voted against this amendment. The most notable of these are Nancy Mace (R-SC), Brett Guthrie (R-KY), Steve Scalise (R-LA), Julie Letlow (R-LA), Austin Scott (R-GA), David Crenshaw (R-TX), and Michael Burgess (R-TX). Members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and their families should hold these members of Congress accountable for the destruction of our heritage.

In response to Arlington National Cemetery and to the Naming Commission, which has proposed the destruction of the monument at Jackson Circle, a major legal campaign to save the Arlington National Cemetery memorial has been mounted in response to the Naming Commission. Seidule and the Naming Commission wish to remove from future generations the ability to know and honor their forebears in the name of a leftist ideological fanaticism.

Removing the monument and stripping away Arlington National Cemetery's history is their idea of "conciliation," and the climax of their hatred for the military history and traditions they have inherited.

Moreover, it is profoundly un-American.



DEFEND ARLINGTON

Sadly Amendment #742 to the National Defense Authorization Act was rejected 177-253 in a late night House session. Below are the Republicans who voted No.

State	District	Member
AZ	1	David Schweikert
AR	1	Eric Crawford
AR	2	J. French Hill
AR	3	Steve Womack
CA	22	David Valadao
CA	23	Jay Obernolte
CA	27	Mike Garcia
CA	40	Young Kim
CA		Duarte
GA	8	Austin Scott
ID	2	Michael Simpson
KY	2	Brett Guthrie
LA	1	Steve Scalise
LA	5	Julia Letlow
MI	4	Bill Huizenga
MI	5	Tim Walberg
MI	10	John James
MO	2	Ann Wagner
NE	2	Don Bacon
NJ	4	Christopher Smith
NJ	7	Thomas Kean
NY	1	Nick LaLota
NY	4	Anthony D'Esposito
NY	11	Nicole Malliotakis
NY	17	Michael Lawler
NY	19	Marcus Molinaro
NY		Garbarino
NY	23	Nicholas Langworthy
OH	5	Robert Latta
OH	10	Michael Turner
OH		Miller
OH	14	David Joyce
OH	15	Mike Carey
OR		Chavez-DeRemer
PA	1	Brian Fitzpatrick
PA	11	Lloyd Smucker
PA	14	Guy Reschenthaler
PR		Jennifer Gonzalez-Colon
SC	1	Nancy Mace
TX	2	David Crenshaw
TX	26	Michael Burgess

If one of the members on the list is your Member of Congress, please reach out and ask them why they voted "No" on Amendment 742 to the NDAA!

**We Can And Must Win This Fight
United We Stand!**

NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

The \$50 a month plan

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

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

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

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

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

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

SCV Invited to Veterans Day Parade

Calling all Confederates! On Saturday, November 11, 2023, Waco, TX, will hold its 100th anniversary Veteran's Day parade. The SCV has been invited to participate. We will have folks in uniform, on horseback, and in vehicles. Flags are welcome! Contact Camp 129 Gen. Felix H. Robertson, SCV- waco.org, or kobywestbrookscv@gmail.com.

48th Captain Henry Wirz Memorial Service

The 48th annual Capt. Henry Wirz Memorial Service will be held in the town of Andersonville, GA on Sunday, November 12, 2023 at 2:00 p.m. In case of inclement weather, the Service will be moved to the Village Hall in Andersonville. The Service is sponsored by the Alexander H. Stephens Camp 78, Americus, GA. The public is invited to attend.

Guest speaker for the Memorial Service will be Pastor John Weaver who was the National Chaplain for the Sons of Confederate Veterans for two terms. He is Pastor of Freedom Baptist Church in Fitzgerald, GA, and was the guest speaker for the Georgia Division SCV Memorial Service at Stone Mountain, GA, this spring. He has taught Southern History and American History in numerous conferences, youth camps, and churches.

Capt. Henry Wirz was the commandant of Andersonville Prison Camp for 14 months until the War ended. Afterward, he was arrested and taken to Washington, DC where he was tried, convicted, and then hung on November 10, 1865. Many historians have said this was the most unfair trial ever held in the United States. After the hanging, the barbaric Yankees cut off his head, arms, and legs and exhibited the bones around the country. It took his attorney four years to collect enough bones to have a burial in Mount Olivet Cemetery in Washington, DC. To this day, some of his bones are on PUBLIC EXHIBIT at a Medical Museum in Maryland.

For more information about the Memorial Service, contact James Gaston, Camp 78 First Lt. Commander at gaston7460@bellsouth.net or Call/Text him at 229-938-9115.



Reunion Bid Deadlines for Hosting 2027 Reunion

The reunion planning committee invites bids for our 2027 reunion. Guidelines are available on the scv.org web site or by request. Bids must be emailed to chairman Joe Ringhoffer at ringhje@aol.com or regular mail 1211 Government St., Mobile, AL 36604 no later than January 15, 2024. Call chairman Ringhoffer if you have any questions. 251-402-7593.

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

New system for contacting US Congress members

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

Because this is a mass effort, it is helpful if you personalize the message or change the subject line — Objective: Keeping the Confederate Monument at Arlington Cemetery!!!!

<https://oneclickpolitics.global.ssl.fastly.net/promo/4hW>

Thanks,
Ron Kennedy
Chief of Heritage Operations

Our new Southern Heritage Center

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

At the recent GEC meeting, we did name the property, The Southern

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

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

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

R. S. Jason Boshers
Commander-in-Chief

Be informed — join the SCV Telegraph

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

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

As an SCV Telegraph list member you will only receive official posts, which are authorized by the commander-in-chief. Subscribers will probably not receive more than two posts a week. Subscribers cannot post replies to the list. Posts presently reach about 3,000 SCV members.

Headquarters needs more e-mail addresses

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

I'm asking all camps get e-mail ad-

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

Eric Previti
National Membership Coordinator

Online training now available for commanders and adjutants

I'm excited to tell you about online training opportunities for ALL Commanders and Adjutants (Camp, Brigade, and Division levels).

National Membership Coordinator Eric Previti offers online training via Zoom. The training is extremely helpful for officers (especially adjutants) and covers how to use the Salesforce Community Login to download camp rosters and change member's information (addresses and e-mails). The training also covers how to pay National dues online and how to efficiently use the online discussion forum.

To attend one of the classes, send an e-mail to Eric Previti at membership@scv.org. Include your name, Membership ID, camp, and current office held. Classes are held monthly in the afternoon, or evening depending on need. If there is enough interest, a morning class can be held for those who can't do afternoons, or evenings. Links to join

the class via Zoom will be e-mailed the day before the class.

I encourage all of you to take advantage of this wonderful opportunity.
Deo Vindice!

Adam Southern
Executive Director

William D. McCain Research Library and Education Center

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

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

Notify General Headquarters of any leadership changes

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

Museum artifact donations and Confederate images

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

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



**Confederate
Veteran Deadlines**

Issue Deadline for submissions

November/December 2023	Sept. 1
January/February 2024.....	Nov. 1
March/April 2024	January 1
May/June 2024	March 1
July/August 2024	May 1
September/October 2024	July 1

Continued from page 7

Dispatches From the Front

(Shaming) Commission's clutches of destruction. Here's a thought. The South, by far, has, and continues to provide, the vast majority of men and women for military service. Attention all Southern parents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, neighbors, churchgoers, etc.! Do *NOT* encourage our Southern young ladies and gentlemen to serve in a military that literally *HATES EVERYTHING* about who they are, where they are from, and their ancestors. Let "those people," blue state/city thug-life types, and the elitist left coast fill the military quotas and academies, and feed the War Industrial Complex and corrupt politick-ians with their children!

Enough is enough! Help put a stop to Southern cultural genocide by discouraging Southern military service! Unreconstructedly yours, *Deo Vindice!*

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

Funded by Jim Crow governments

To the Editor:

As I understand it, Jim Crow was a northerner. Furthermore, the Smithsonian was founded by Jefferson Davis — how ironic. I don't remember where this information came from, but if I'm wrong, someone can tell me so.

Joy Reid is a political hack, just like Rachel Maddow, aka mad cow, and Mark Levin, who never read *Red Republicans* and *Lincoln's Marxists*, by the Kennedy Brothers.

Also, I would like to respond to Bill Hicks, Tipton Camp 2083 as I'm related to the Tiptons in Erwin, Tennessee, Unicoi County.

I spent my boyhood days in Elizabethton, TN, at my uncle's house every summer.

The FindAGrave acronym is appropriate to my feelings about them, Facebook and other woke outfits I'd discourage use of ancestry site as I did,

before I knew the data was being sold to China for bio weapons development in China and Ukraine. I spent 23 1/2 years in China, Taiwan and Hong Kong, of which the first is a dangerous gangster government.

Anything we can do to advance the cause for just historical representation of the Confederate States can slow down the advance of the modern Sherman army which destroys monuments and have become the PC police.

Let us do what we are able for the SCV and MOS&B. Otherwise we haven't a platform, nor a voice.

Gary Price
Jefferson Davis Camp 175
Colorado Springs, Colorado

Their goal was complete destruction of the South

To the Editor:

While in law school I was required to take constitutional law, and as an attorney for the last 51 years, I have been in and out of constitutional matters as a part of my practice.

I've also taken time to read both the United States Constitution and the Confederate States of America's Constitution.

I've read your magazine faithfully for many, many years, and I have never had the issue addressed as to what provision in the United States Constitution gave the Northern states the right to wage total war against the Southern states.

In tracking the history of the ratification of the United States Constitution, the 13 colonies/states, came together to agree to "voluntarily" come together as the "United States of America."

I've not seen anything in that document which says though they entered into this agreement voluntarily, they did not have the ability to leave the agreement voluntarily.

As a young lawyer, my practice was concentrated on general work, but especially in contested divorces. The majority of my clients were women. In probably 20 percent of the cases, the woman came to me only after she became so fearful for her life that she was willing to risk being killed by her husband.

Many tried to leave, and when they did their husbands beat them to the point they stayed in the marriage. I'm trying to analogize the difference between the Northern states attacking the Southern states to keep them in a union in which they did not want to participate.

Lincoln eloquently stated the reason for the war was to preserve the union. In 1863, what was there to preserve? It is painfully obvious for us Southerners, that after Vicksburg, and certainly Gettysburg, the South was defeated. The North, possessing eight million soldiers v. the South's two million soldiers, proved too much in numerical superiority. In the latter part of 1863, 1864, and until the surrender in 1865, Lincoln, and his generals waged what we would now call total war.

In my home state of Mississippi, when Grant came through on his way to the siege of Vicksburg, he burned Jackson to the ground. To this day many Jacksonians still refer to Jackson as "Chimneyville," thus from the latter part of 1863, until our surrender at Appomattox, there was no attempt to "keep the South" in the union. No, the goal was to completely destroy the South so like-minded individuals would never be tempted to leave the union, at that time was so dominantly controlled by the North.

If you can explain to me how the total destruction of Jackson, Mississippi; the total siege of Vicksburg; the destruction of parts of Georgia; Atlanta, Richmond, and cities, towns, and farms all throughout the South between 1863 and 1865 served to preserve the union, I would really like to hear it.

Harris H. Barnes, III
Jefferson Davis Camp 635
Flowood, Mississippi

The vision of a Monument Mountain

To the Editor:

In Proverbs 29:18, the Bible tells us where there is no vision, the people perish. In our region, we are fortunate to have vision and visionaries. We have those dedicated to preserving the good name of their ancestors and have taken upon themselves the honor or maintain-

ing monuments paying homage to those who have gone before. This article is but one example of that dedication and devotion..

As you go up Payne Gap Mountain on Route 23, you will see it in all its glory. From the Virginia side crossing into Kentucky, look to the right. On the Kentucky side as you reach the apex of the mountain, look to the left. There on that beautiful mountain gap, overlooking both the vistas of Kentucky and Virginia, are monuments. They are memorials to the Ira Mullins murders, Coal Miners, Civil War, September 11, 2001, and to the unknown who rests in the land they loved. The monuments are tributes to those men and women who forged our region.

During the month of June, a resurgence of energy has taken place. Armed with weed eaters, mowers, paint, brushes, and volunteers, the project was given a new look. The Jenkins Maintenance Workers under the guidance of Binky Standerfur mowed and weeded the area. They have been doing so for years and have taken a personal interest in the monuments. Members of the Ben Caudill Camp 1629 sanded the metal rails and repainted them. They stained the pedestal that will hold a statue a bright white paint especially formulated for concrete. They then stained the gazebo with a lovely new cedar. Most importantly, they shared thoughts on what still needs to be completed.

The next phase of the project will be cleaning the markers, power spraying the sidewalk, replacing damaged railings around the monument, expanding the path from the monument to the rest area where the picnic tables and pavilion are located, and purchasing a solar light for the apex of the United States Flagpole. A new handicap sign will be placed on the post near the railing. A memorial marker to Native Americans is in the planning stage as are markers identifying trees along the trail. A discussion of the Old Fincastle Trail on the Kentucky side was brought up as was the wondrous Amphitheater that is on the old Jenkins Road. The mountain pass is unique in it contains geological wonders as well as a rich history on both sides (Kentucky and Virginia) of the mountain.

The vision of a monument moun-



Monument Mountain on the border of Kentucky and Virginia.

tain which will attract tourists is being realized, and if you are interested in assisting in these worthy projects, contact Commander Jamey Trent, Adjutant Clinton Revis, or Treasurer Richard G. Brown. The Caudill Camp meets every third Thursday at the Whitesburg Military Museum at 6:00. It is open to the public.

*Richard G. Brown
David Chaltas
Ben Caudill Camp 1629
Whitesburg, Kentucky*

Take issue with order of Army Departments

To the Editor:

When I took journalism in my high school, I was taught to write a story with the most important facts and information at the top. Something like: Likely Murder; innocent victim; perpetrator unknown; escaped in a pick-up; rainy night; second murder in city this year. And, most news stories follow this pattern. Which means that most news readers expect it.

So, when I read each *Confederate Veteran*, and I get to the photo spread pages of the various Armies, I understand the most important Army is covered first. And then, the second most important Army. And finally, all those "other" guys in the Army of the Trans-Mississippi. It may not be your inten-

tion to prioritize one group over another, but the obvious ranking is there in every issue.

My own ancestors fought for North Carolina. But generations have moved out West. The stories of Colorado are rich with Southerners, former Confederates and famous people who made a new life in the state. Look up Margaret Howell Davis, for example; or, find out about the only Reunion held outside a former Confederate state. Southern Patriots in the Arizona Territory and California prevented a new Yankee front from seizing the riches of those states. In my opinion, after 157 years, no region of the SCV is more "important" than another, simply because they can count more battlefields. Every compatriot and the divisions and camps they belong to, are equally important in our current fight for our heritage.

As a small gesture, all Compatriots, all camps, all Divisions and all Armies are equally important, how about rotating those pages of Armies activities?

*Lt. Col. Roy Poole, USAF (Ret)
Texas Lonestar Greys Camp 1953
Schertz, Texas*

Editor's Note: The way our army departments are listed is a tradition. In every document and report they are listed in the same order. No one army department is any more important than another. It's just the way we do things.



Books in Print

woman retorts: [I will live] "upon patriotism: I will exist upon the love of my country as long as it will last, and then I will die as firm in that love as the everlasting hills." Another Southern woman whose farm was sacked by the pillaging Yankees promises: "Our men will fight you as long as they live and these boys will fight you when they grow up."

And so begat the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. *Union Terror* explains why patriots of the South will never forget, nor forgive. Such lessons should be learned and understood, by all.

Union Terror by Dr. Addicott is a highly recommended read.

Author: Dr. Jeffrey F. Addicott
Publisher: Shotwell Publishing
www.shotwellpublishing.com
Paperback: \$ 22.00

Reviewed by Scott D. Hall, J.D.

Confederate Soldiers in the American Civil War

This is a volume similar to other photographic volumes. To make a book of this type a success is the inclusion of photos which do not appear elsewhere. Also important is the research provided to identify the individuals and buildings. There are very few photos that this reviewer has seen in other volumes which adds value and makes this a good purchase for students of The War.

First, this work is subtitled "Facts and Photos for Readers of All Ages," and the inclusion of young readers is a good feature. Chapters sort the photos into logical categories, and include: "Enlisting for War," "They Called Him Johnny Reb," "Weapons of War," "Battles and Battlefields," "Technology and the Civil War," "Forts," "Caring

for the Sick and Wounded," "Prisoners of War," "The War on the Water," "The Home Front," "The War Ends," "Remembering the War, Healing the Wounds,"

and photos end with the most extensive collection entitled "Gallery of Confederate Soldiers." Thorough research on each photo is provided.

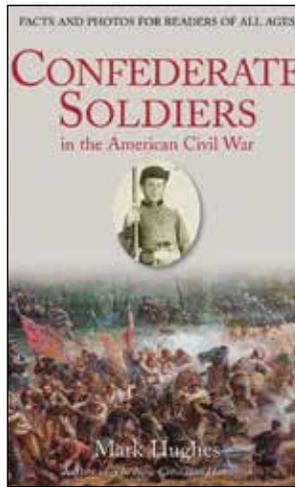
Among the chapters which feature images are a couple of chapters of information only. For the general, new reader interested in the Confederate cause, these chapters are important. Chapters titled: "Organization of the Confederate Armies," "A Concise Timeline of the American Civil War," and "Researching your Confederate Ancestor," round out this history of the Confederacy. "Glossary of Civil War Terms," and "Civil War Points of Interest" complete this volume of essential information on the Southern war effort.

On page 100 is a timely image of unveiling the Arlington Confederate Monument in 1914. Today this monument is under threat of removal. This photo should be a reminder to contact your Representatives and Senators in Washington to stop this latest attack on our history and culture.

As an introduction to The War, the author presented the fact that several Southern states (Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas) did not secede until Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to invade the seven already seceded states. This fact is important when considering all the reasons for The War.

Author: Mark Hughes
Publisher: Savas Beatie
www.savasbeatie.com
Paperback \$15.95

Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall

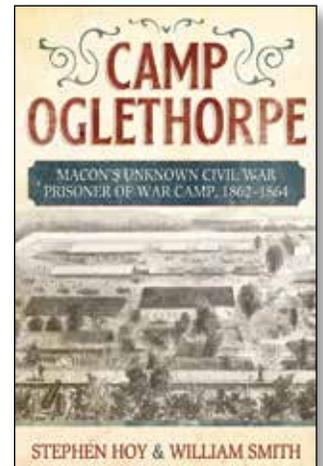


Camp Oglethorpe: Macon's Unknown Civil War Prisoner of War Camp, 1862-1864

Macon, Georgia was one of many Southern cities required by the demands of The War, to adjust their previous quiet, peaceful existence into a part of the Confederate war effort. There were more than 150 prisons in the North and South; Camp Oglethorpe was one, although, as the authors state not many (even those who live in Macon) are aware of the history of this prison.

During the antebellum year of 1851, this site was selected to host an agricultural fair due to the existence of a rail system that could accommodate the crowds. This was also one of the

reasons the site was selected as a prison for captive Union soldiers eleven years later. Although the agricultural fair was usually held



in August, the date was changed to October to avoid hot weather. This act foreshadowed the condition prisoners would endure during the hot Georgia summers.

A couple of antebellum buildings remained on the site during its time as a prisoner of war camp. The Ladies' Floral Hall and a building which originally served to house livestock were present in 1862.

Pre-war ties, such as those involving Masons, continued into the 1860s. Lieut. Homer Chisman was a Union soldier Mason of considerable degree and received kind treatment by Confederate Masons.

Various pastimes were engaged to keep the dullness of prison life just a bit more pleasant. Pitching horseshoes, baseball, and a game of marbles were

added to the frequent manufacturing of bone jewelry. Pieces of this jewelry were sold to town citizens for profit and this money was used by prisoners to buy additional food.

Food was always a concern, as it was in many prisons. Fairness was an issue as the prisoners of Macon established an interesting method to ensure equal distribution. Official records state: "The bacon would be cut into as many pieces as there were men in the mess, and as nearly as equal as possible, then a man was blindfolded, and as the officer of the mess touched a piece of meat he would say, 'Who shall have this?' and the blindfolded man would name one of the mess, and so on until all were served."

Location tied Camp Oglethorpe to the more known prison in Andersonville, Georgia. Union soldiers captured at Plymouth, North Carolina passed through Macon on their way to Andersonville. Due to conditions in prisons, many sought to have prisoners exchanged; however, some Northerners thought the refusal to exchange prisoners would give the North a military advantage. This belief was true, but lacked compassion for those who remained in prisons.

Included in this volume is a detail in the service of Union General George Stoneman of which this reviewer was not aware. While General Sherman was "marching through Georgia," Stoneman made a raid on Camp Oglethorpe, and attempted a raid on Andersonville. One major object of his raid was to free Federal soldiers in both prisons. Ironically General George Stoneman, instead of freeing Union prisoners, was himself captured and became the highest-ranking Union prisoner of war. Stoneman only served three months before he was exchanged. In the last months of this conflict, this same officer led raids on Virginia and North Carolina.

Humor was one way a prisoner would cope with conditions. Lieut. Cooper wrote to his cousin a letter from Camp Oglethorpe which contained a satiric note: "I had proposed to visit the North during the summer months, but the many friends I have found here are

so anxious to have me remain, that I find it impossible to tear myself away. But I expect the General will soon be here, when I shall be obliged to say farewell to my Southern friends and with much reluctance leave their sunny clime for my cold, chilly Northern home."

The authors close their work with an aptly named chapter "History is Argument ... Without End." This title was based on the work of William Hesselstine who made a plea to separate "truth from propaganda, deliberate distortion from misunderstanding, [and] malicious intent from tragic accident." Of particular relevance the authors state: "Indeed, the cries of those who demand to be heard haunt its memory. Let its story be retold not only as an admonition to the consciences of humanity, but to reach into history, to stretch into the future, and paint a more complete recollection of the encampment at the foot of Seventh Street." [Camp Oglethorpe]

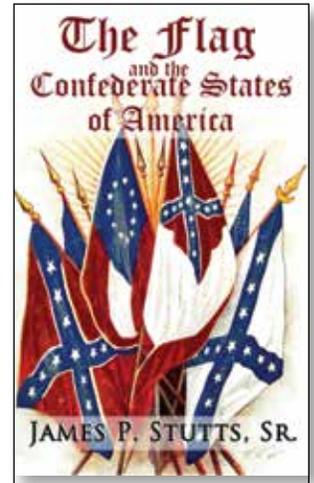
Well written and researched. Appendix A contains a prisoner list from 1864. On many levels this book contributes to the history of the War. Highly recommended to those who wish to read about lesser-known aspects of the conflict and better understand conditions of people who endured.

Authors: Stephen Hoy, William Smith
Mercer University Press
www.mupress.org
Hardback \$35.00

Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall

The Flag and the Confederate States of America

James P. Stutts, Sr. has put out a very well done, short and concise book of just 51 pages. It is a quick and easy read, but is filled with a great deal of logically applied true history. A good number of pure facts are included. And each has a well presented logistical commentary to accompany it. A very thought provoking work.



The title of the book is very appropriate; *The Flag and the Confederate States of America*. It is my hope Mr. Stutts has some follow up publications in the works for the very near future. Once you get the book, and read it through, I suggest, very strongly, you keep it handy for a quick reference from time to time.

Author: James P. Stutts, Sr.
Publisher: Independent
www.amazon.com
Paperback \$7.99

Reviewed by Bill Starnes

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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.

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recommending a proposal for a federally compensated emancipation plan. Both houses of Congress passed the resolution in April, but state legislatures in the affected states failed to respond. Even the District of Columbia Emancipation Act of April 16, 1862, compensated up to three hundred dollars to slaveholders for the manumission of each enslaved person.²⁶ Additionally, in his annual address in December 1862, Lincoln endorsed a constitutional amendment dealing with slavery providing federal money to compensate loyal slaveholders in states which arranged to emancipate their chattel slaves before the close of the nineteenth century.²⁷

On January 1, 1863, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, emancipating enslaved people in areas under the control of Union forces in the seceded Southern states.²⁸ Lincoln defined the action as a 'war measure,' which many believed, including Lincoln himself, would not withstand the legal challenges which would surely come after the war.²⁹ The Thirteenth Amendment was considered a panacea to deal with potential constitutional issues created by the Proclamation. Moreover, the passage of a constitutional amendment abolishing slavery would remedy the matter of slavery's continued existence in the border states, which had not abolished it themselves. It is also likely the Thirteenth Amendment was intended to preclude the payment of compensation for manumitting enslaved people through presidential decree.

According to prominent economists Samuel H. Williamson and Louis P. Cain, "the average price of a slave in 1860 was \$800, and the economic magnitude of that price in today's values ranges

26 National Archives. "The District of Columbia Emancipation Act." www.archives.gov

27 Harrison, "The Lawfulness of the Reconstruction Amendments." 454-455.

28 Abraham Lincoln, "Emancipation Proclamation." Avalon Project, Lillian Goldman Law Library, Yale University Law School. www.avalon.yale.edu

29 "Lincoln's Reputation," C-Span, December 17, 2000. www.c-span.org

from \$20,100 to \$4.2 million, depending on the index used." The cost of emancipation to the Southern economy was staggering, "with the aggregate value of 3.9 million enslaved people in 1860 calculated at three billion dollars. Today, as a share of GDP, that amount corresponds to 15 trillion dollars." Remuneration for the loss of chattel slaves, while unlikely, is a justifiable legal claim, as well as being morally responsible. When the South seceded, the purchase price of an enslaved person in 2020 dollars was one hundred eighty thousand dollars or more.³⁰

Many descendants of enslaved African Americans argue for reparations from the United States government in direct payments of a yet-to-be-determined sum. The proposal is being reviewed through H.R. 40, the Commission to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans Act.³¹ Likewise, they sought and received an apology from the federal government for holding their enslaved African American ancestors in the bonds of Constitutionally protected slavery.³² On the eve of the War Between the States, the Constitution was clear on the legal status of the institution of slavery. In 1857, the US Supreme Court affirmed its legality in the opinion of *Dred Scott v. Sandford*.³³ In deciding the case, a majority of justices ruled (7-2), with Chief Justice Roger B. Taney writing the opinion. Slaves were viewed as personal property and legally held in states where slavery existed and could also extend to the territories.

30 Samuel H. Williamson & Louis P. Cain. "Measuring Slavery in 2020 Dollars." *MeasuringWorth*, 2023. www.measuringworth.com/slavery.php

31 Human Rights Watch. "US: Congress Advances Slavery Reparations Bill." www.hrw.org

32 S. Con. Res. 26 - A concurrent resolution apologizing for the enslaved racial segregation of African Americans — 111th Congress (2009-2010). www.congress.gov

33 *Dred Scott v. Sandford*. US 60 (How.) 393 (1857). US Supreme Court case in which it was held blacks had no rights which whites were obliged to respect. The opinion also overturned the doctrine of popular sovereignty, which held states could determine whether states would be free or slaveholding. It also held blacks were not citizens, nor could they ever become citizens.

In the present condition of race relations, the descendants of enslaved African Americans persist in arguing for the payment of reparations as a moral obligation for legally held chattel slaves. Even so, at the Constitutional Convention in 1787, the issue of slavery was considered and determined a matter of 'interest' only and not a moral one.³⁴ Yet, the issue is being discussed at the state and local levels of government. Indeed, it has gained traction in the city of San Francisco and the state of California.³⁵ Conversely, although a moot point, a case can be argued by the descendants of slaveholders for the remuneration of chattel slaves unlawfully taken by the federal government. Still, the idea of financial reparations for the descendants of white Union soldiers who had died while fighting to emancipate enslaved African Americans is being put forth.³⁶

Moreover, given the stance taken by the federal government that secession was not legally permissible and fought to destroy the Confederacy to prevent it, readmission was unnecessary. The US Supreme Court's decision in *Texas v. White*, which held that the United States is "an indestructible union" from which no state can secede, rendered the chicanery of the United States government a duplicitous political ploy.³⁷ Still, in the present-day atmosphere of social grievances where aggrieved groups seek redress for presumed past wrongs, it is only natural that descendants of the dispossessed 384,884 slaveholders should pursue remuneration for the loss of chattel slaves.³⁸

As earlier referenced, the federal government recognized its responsibility to provide just compensation to slaveholders for having emancipated their chattel slaves. To indemnify against possible legal claims, they contrived another scheme to

avoid the payment of remuneration. In this instance, they again reverted to the proven strategy of holding ex-Confederate states hostage, this time by refusing to seat their representatives in the federal Congress. To accomplish this objective, they denied ex-Confederate states their rights as member states of the United States. To regain membership in the Union, they were compelled to meet a series of conditions, including the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment, which was adopted on July 9, 1868.

Of course, as intended, the Fourteenth Amendment served as an *ex post facto* bar to claims for compensation for the loss of chattel slaves. The Amendment states, in pertinent part, "But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void." So, through the tried and true tactics of duplicity, disenfranchisement, and coercion, the fundamental law of our government once again had been altered. Similarly, as was the case with the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment, the state governments that ratified the Fourteenth Amendment were not legally competent to do so because of the irregular fashion in which they were created. Moreover, the ratification, as with the Thirteenth Amendment, had been obtained through unlawful federal political threats. State governments were being made, unmade, and remade through extraordinary processes in which the federal government took the lead.³⁹

In a constitutional republic, the rule of law is supposed to matter. However, the ratification of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments was inconsistent with the requirements of Article V of the US Constitution. As indicated here, the entire process was not only flawed but rigged as well. Nevertheless, the matter is now considered settled law and demonstrates good fortune in pushing the Amendments through Congress and the states when unusually favorable conditions temporarily prevailed.

In the closing months of the war, the policies and actions of the federal government drastically

34 See note 32.

35 Arron Kliegman. "California reparations panel says total cost 'least important' aspect despite potential \$800B price tag." Fox News Digital, April 13, 2023. www.foxnewsdigital.com

36 Kyle Morris. Fox News Digital, "Ohio GOP Senate candidate Bernie Moreno proposes reparations for White descendants of Civil War soldiers," April 23, 2023. www.foxnews.digital.com

37 *Texas v. White*. 74 U. S. (7 Wall.) 700 (1869), ruled the United States is an indestructible Union from which no state can secede.

38 Lee Soltow. *Men and Wealth in the United States 1850-1870*, (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1975). 133.

39 Harrison, "The Lawfulness of the Reconstruction Amendments." 376.

impacted the Southern planter class, and much of its aristocracy gradually faded with its decline. The invader had destroyed countless Southern plantations and destroyed or confiscated their agricultural commodities as contraband. In this regard, the scourge of the South, Union army Major General William T. Sherman, famously presented the city of Savannah, along with its twenty-five thousand bales of seized cotton, to Lincoln as a Christmas present.⁴⁰ Moreover, Sherman expressed his view on the planter class when he said, "No man will deny that the United States would be benefited by dispossessing a rich, prejudiced, hard-headed and disloyal planter ... I believe that some rich and slave-holding are prejudiced to the extent that nothing but death and ruin will extinguish."⁴¹

Postbellum, the plantation system was in ruins: some plantations were acquired by Northern carpetbaggers for speculation, while others became sharecropping or tenant farming estates. Of the approximately forty-six thousand plantations in 1860, twenty-one thousand had twenty to thirty enslaved people, twenty-three hundred had an enslaved workforce of one hundred or more, with the rest somewhere in between.⁴² Yet, Brookgreen Plantation, a former rice plantation in South Carolina, had the largest enslaved workforce, with more than one thousand enslaved African Americans — the former plantation grounds are now the home of Brookgreen Gardens, a sculpture garden and wildlife preserve.⁴³

Today, in the contemporary South, a plantation more likely refers to a residential housing development or golf course community rather than an estate dedicated to agricultural commodity production. Still, approximately 375 surviving antebellum plantation manor houses have been opened as antiques museums.⁴⁴ But the loss of

enslaved African Americans to perform the labor required by the commodity plantation system and the loss of personal wealth, which slavery represented to the planter class, had ensured the system's demise. As Margaret Mitchell concluded in her 1937 Pulitzer Prize-winning novel, the old South of the aristocratic planter class had "Gone with the Wind."

About the Author

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

Selected Bibliography

This bibliography is not a complete record of all the resources I have consulted. It indicates the substance and range of reading upon which I have formed my ideas, and I intend it to serve as a convenience for those who wish to study the planter class and slavery in the United States.

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41 Jobe, 17.

42 John Michael Vlach. *Back of the Big House, the Architecture of Plantation Slavery*. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1993). 8.

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44 Amanda Holpuch. "Do idyllic southern plantations really tell the story of slavery?" (*The Guardian*, August 15, 2019).

LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

of a voter's rebellion against those who support the efforts of BLM, Antifa, and other neo-Marxist groups and causes. Our strength is the people agree with the SCV's defense of Southern heritage and the people's long-standing fear of Marxism.

This past year the SCV purchased a system to make it easy for members and camps to get this positive message about the people's support of Southern heritage to their elected officials. This system is known as the "One Click Politics" system. When the C-i-C determines that a message needs to go to Southern Senators and Representatives in Congress, he will send out on the SCV Telegraph a "One Click" message. All the member must do is click the link on the Telegraph, enter the member's zip code, and click the send button. His US Senator and Congressman will get an e-mail from the member. The same can be done for any state senator or legislator in order to pro-

mote or defeat any bill as seen fit by that state's SCV Division.

The SCV is not running a political campaign nor are we endorsing any political candidate, this is simply promoting the *Charge* given to the SCV by General S. D. Lee. This in no way endangers our tax-exempt status. What it does is to make sure those we vote for stay true to views of the people who elected them. This type of effort is proof the SCV is learning how to tact against the ill winds of neo-Marxist wokeness. In 1862, a well-known South Carolina theologian, James Henley Thornwell declared:

"The parties in this conflict are not merely Abolitionists and Slaveholders; they are Atheists, Socialists, Communists, Red Republicans, Jacobins, on one side and friends of ordered and regulated freedom on the other. In other words, the world is the battleground, Christianity, and Atheism the combatants, and the progress of humanity at stake."

Three years later and after the defeat the Confederate military force, Robert E. Lee warned that with the defeat of the South and the transfer of Rights which once belonged to the people of sovereign states into the hands of an all-powerful and indivisible Federal government, America would become *"aggressive abroad and despotic at home."*

Thornwell and Lee were correct in their assumption about what was really happening to America. Yes, the ill wind of neo-Marxism is in our face. We have three choices before us: Go home "the enemy is to many;" wait around and hope the wind will change direction; or learn to tack. I stand with those patriotic Southerners who, by the thousands, are setting their sails and tacking toward final victory.

Deo Vindice

Walter D. (Donnie) Kennedy
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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.

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Deo Vindice

www.orderofsoutherncross.com

Chaplain's Comments

grandson to church. And what fun they had.

Now, Papa was very old, he had worked hard all his life. Papa had always paid his bills, stayed true to his wife, loved his children, helped his brothers and sisters, been a friend to the community. As an example, he hired a man who was trying to defeat alcoholism and was trying to raise a family, helped children from dysfunctional homes, raised a large family; many of his children have earned a college degree.

Late one night as his grandson was alone with Papa in the hospital, Papa looked at his grandson and said it is time for you to know the secret. Here it is, it is really no secret at all, the angel simply said, "of all the people you meet, they all have need of your Christian Character."

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This monument was paid for by Robert Henry Ricks (1839—1920), a Confederate veteran of the 1st NC Artillery, "Manly's Battery." Mr. Ricks fought from Bethel to Appomattox and was one of the "Immortal Six" or "Bethel Heroes" who made a frontal assault on a Yankee-occupied farmhouse at Big Bethel, resulting in the death of Henry Lawson Wyatt, the first enlisted Confederate soldier to die in the War. After the War, Mr. Ricks became a prominent and wealthy farmer, businessman, and state Senator in the Nashville/Rocky Mount area. The monument was erected and dedicated in May 1917 at a cost of \$15,000 (\$353,000 in 2023 dollars). It is 50 ft. tall with a stepped base 20 ft. square, is carved from fine Georgia marble, and weighs around 130,000 lbs.



Our monument was removed in June 2020, following intense pressure by racist Rocky Mount City Council members and "community organizers," after standing proudly for 103 years. Following negotiations between our late Past Commander Craig Bone and the city manager, our SCV camp and the local UDC chapter were awarded joint physical and legal ownership of the monument.

To date, our SCV and UDC members have raised more than \$46,000 from many generous donors. We have spent about \$27,000 on stone masonry fees, path and gate materials and labor, and legal fees. An NC SCV member, who is also a licensed professional civil engineer, is designing the monument foundation for us at no charge.

We invite SCV compatriots or friends wishing to help us to mail tax-deductible contributions to Robert Henry Ricks Camp 75, PO Box 781, Nashville, NC 27856. You may also contact Camp Commander Brandon Vickers at rhscvcamp75@gmail.com for more information.

Robert Henry Ricks Camp 75 SCV
Nashville, NC



Robert Henry Ricks

Bethel Heroes Chapter 636 UDC
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William F. Daughtridge, Jr.	Rocky Mount, NC	Elyon H. Davis, Jr.	Henderson, KY
Michael Wesly Evans	Flagler Beach, FL	Turner Ashby Wharton	Rosharon, TX
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William Whitaker Pearce	Windermere, FL	Michael Herring	Brandon, FL
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Robert Leslie Knight	Lakeland, FL	Lawrence Benfield	Poplarville, MS
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	\$76	Brian Turner	Hollywood, FL
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	\$75	Chad Lockard	Columbus, MS
Walter Leslie Angle, III	Bensalem, PA	Clinton Sharp, III	Slidell, LA
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	\$100		\$50
Thomas Webb Russell	Lake City, CO	Sidney Eric Southwell	Folkston, GA
John Robert Walker, II	Lewisburg, TN	Dee A. Smith, Jr.	Boca Raton, FL

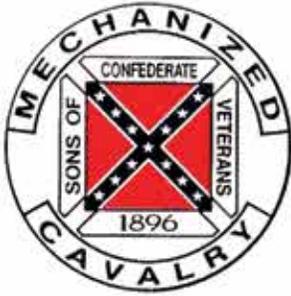
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	\$100		\$50
Thomas Webb Russell	Lake City, CO	Sidney Eric Southwell	Folkston, GA
John Robert Walker, II	Lewisburg, TN	Jeffrey A. O'Cain	Columbia, SC



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



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REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

beautiful and wonderful times of my life and I will always remember it. Compatriots, we should strive to make our cadet program as powerful as the United Daughters of the Confederacy and Children of the Confederacy has made their young person's program. It really is a shining example.

In April we had a national event at Stone Mountain and in May we had the pilgrimage and homecoming at Elm Springs. I have asked the Army Commanders to schedule national events in their respective armies for the coming year. I realize not everyone can travel that far for a national event so why can't we have a national event closer to you? I know Army of Trans-Mississippi Commander J. C. Hanna has been busy planning the ATM event. More information will be coming soon and I ask that as many people as possible attend these events.

February 16 and 17 will be the Stephen D. Lee event and it will be held in Columbia, TN. The Friday night welcome will be held at the museum and the event will be held at the War Memorial Building. There will be more details coming shortly.

Future national reunions. We are needing people, brigades, camps and divisions to step up and host a national reunion. 2024 is going to be in Charleston. By the time you are reading this we will know if we are going to Houston, TX, in 2025 as we are voting on this at this 2023 reunion. We do not have anyone stepping up in 2026 and further in the future. Please consider hosting a reunion. I realize it is a lot of work; however, I know our members are capable of doing great things.

As we begin our new fiscal year, recruitment and retention are critical to the future of our organization. Looking at the member numbers, we are down about a thousand members and it appears to be due to the number of members who have crossed over the river. We have lost more than 2,200 members since 2020 to death. During that time, we have not recruited that many new members. The future of our organization is recruiting new members while retaining our current mem-

bership. I have written about my plan for Net +1 which is to gain one new net member each year. If you have 55 members at the end of this year then you would need to have 56 members at the end of next year. It is a plan which can work. We have more than 860 camps. Just look at what we can accomplish.

I have written this article over two weeks' time. I actually started before July 4 and I am finishing this after visiting with the UDC and CofC on July 13. I did so because I wanted to document these historic — for me — events which have happened because I wanted to show good things will happen if you work at them. We really need everyone working together so we can continue to make good things happen. Together we are stronger.

R. S. Jason Boshers
Commander-in-Chief



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MID-SOUTH MILITARY HISTORY & CIVIL WAR SHOW, Friday, March 1, 1 pm-6 pm and Saturday, March 2, 2024, 9 am-5 pm; Landers Center, Southaven, Mississippi, Exit 287, I-55 @ Church Rd. Vendors, Reenactors, Saturday Speaker Series. Quality items from American Revolution — 20th Century. Buy-Sell-Trade. Contact Donald Harrison, Dwharrison@aol.com, 901-832-4708.

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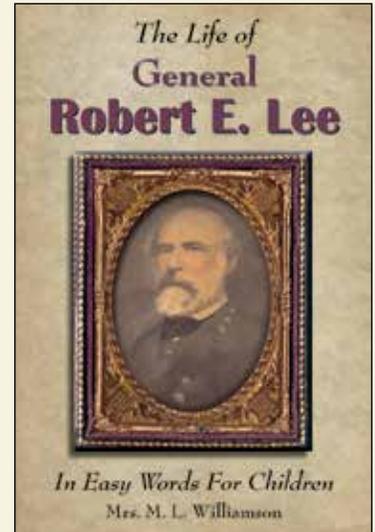
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Front



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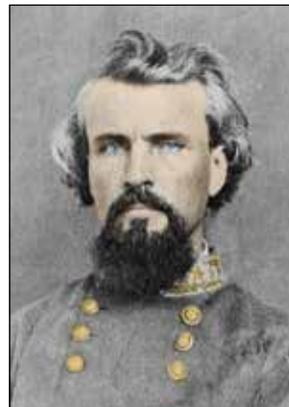
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