

Confederate Veteran.

July/August 2025



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— Tom Root

Hollywood Cemetery, Honoring the Dead

— Andy Keller

The First White House

— Colonel Jayson A. Altieri

21st CENTURY CONFEDERATE HERO

Heroic Action is Needed to Vindicate Our Confederate Heroes



By becoming a 21st Century Confederate Hero the SCV will begin a PR offensive in a BIG WAY, retire the note we owe to ourselves, and complete the funding of the Forrest Plaza.

In August of this year, the SCV will dedicate much of the funds once going to pay the bank note to begin a massive pro-South PR campaign. By joining now, we can payback the Brooks Fund and add to the pro-South PR campaign. The SCV is offering 1,500 Southerners the opportunity to be designated as a 21st Century Confederate Hero by donating \$1,000. Funds received will be used to retire the mortgage and fund the restoration of the Forrest Plaza.

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- 21st Century Confederate Hero neck ribbon,
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- Option of having his name or his ancestor's name displayed on large screen TV in our museum and their names noted at the Forrest Plaza.

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

Join in this effort and let us get started taking the fight to our enemy. More information is available on the Confederate Legion website: <https://scvconfederatelegion.com/> click on "21st Century Heroes."

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

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The *Confederate Veteran* is published six times per year by the Sons of Confederate Veterans as a service to our members. Nonmembers may subscribe to the journal for \$35.00 per annum. Send all subscriptions to the *Confederate Veteran*, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402-0059. The articles, photographs, or content of the *Confederate Veteran* may not be reproduced without the consent of the editor-in-chief. The opinions expressed by the authors of signed articles reflect the personal views of the writers and are not necessarily a statement of SCV policy. Services or products advertised do not carry SCV endorsement unless otherwise specified. The *Confederate Veteran* reserves the right to accept or reject content of advertisements.

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Sons of Confederate
Veterans
PO Box 59
Columbia, TN 38402-0059

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Confederate Veteran.

Volume 83, No. 4

S. A. Cunningham

July / August 2025

Refer all copy to:
Editor-in-Chief
9701 Fonville Road
Wake Forest, NC 27587

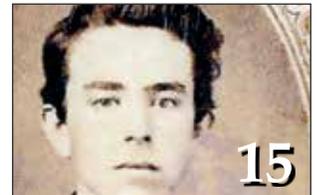


Official Journal of the
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*Though men deserve, they may not win, success;
The brave will honor the brave, vanquished none the less.*

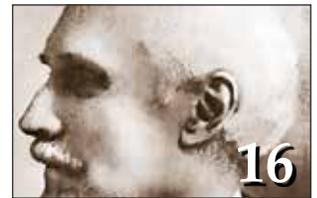
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ON THE COVER – The First White House of the Confederacy in Montgomery, Alabama. Photo from Library of Congress.



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

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800-380-1896

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FROM THE EDITOR

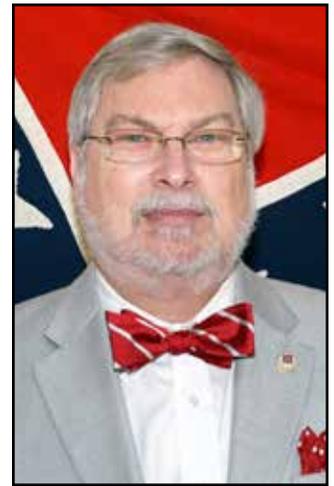


Photo by John Gregory

As I write this, we are only a month away from our annual National Reunion. Of course, you know by now we'll be in Houston, TX this year. This will be only my second trip to Houston with the first being in 2002 when I attended the Lee-Jackson Ball as your lieutenant commander-in-chief. So, we're looking forward to the trip.

We have another jam-packed issue for y'all this time. We welcome Tom Root with his essay *Dispatches From The South*. This tells the story of English correspondent Frank Lawley as he covered the War for *The Times* of London. I always like reading first-hand accounts of history, especially from our war for independence. This Englishman's point of view is very interesting and hopefully you will enjoy and learn from this essay.

Compatriot Andy Keller joins us this issue with his story about our Virginia Compatriots' efforts to mark unmarked Confederate graves in Hollywood Cemetery. There is a surprising number of unmarked graves in Hollywood Cemetery and we are learning it's the same for other parts of the South. Members around the South should be inspired to take on this type of project in their area.

Yes, there was a Confederate White House, in fact there were two such houses. This issue's focus is on the first one with Colonel Jayson A. Altieri's essay on *The First White House*. When you are in Montgomery, Alabama, make plans to stop and visit. It has been completely restored and is full of Jefferson Davis information and his family's artifacts.

I knew some, but not how many, Confederate Symbols were used in the US Army in the last century. Greg Frazier enlightens us with his essay on *Confederate Symbols in US Army Service During the 20th Century*. I hope you enjoy it as much as I did.

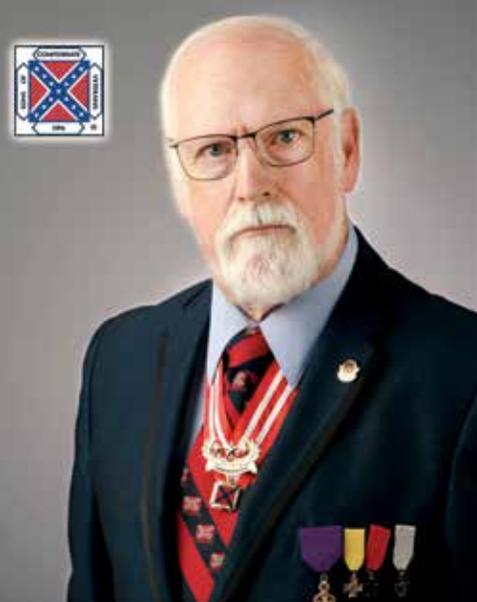
Thomas K. Brigham joins us again to tell of one of his ancestors, *Lieutenant Mahlon Admire Hensley*. We always hear about the battles and the casualties, but more soldiers died from disease than bullets and Lt. Hensley was among them.

I hope to see many of you at our annual Reunion in Houston! Safe travels. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause.

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

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

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ANTIFA *is* BACK

During the 2020 so-called “Summer of Love,” a group of neo-Marxist radicals known as “ANTIFA” began its attack upon traditional American values. Using the well-rehearsed plan of smears, half-truths, and false history which had successfully been used to attack Southern history and heritage, these radicals began attacking all American history, flags, the Constitution, and traditional moral values. It was at this time Southerners began to remind our fellow Americans we had predicted attacks upon Confederate flags and monuments were the forerunners to attacks upon United States flags and monuments. As recent history has demonstrated, we were right!

The name of this anti-American group, Antifa, has roots in German communism of the 1930s. The predecessors of the 1930 German communists were exceptional supporters of Lincoln, the Republican Party, and the war to exterminate the South. Although the communists of 1930s Germany were 65 years removed from their communist ancestors, they followed in the footsteps of Marx and Engels. As noted, the descendants of the 1861 German communists gave rise to the 1930 German Communists, which became the inspiration for modern-day Antifa. Antifa is a shortened version of the German word for “antifascist.” These anti-fascists were formed in Germany by communists as a counter to the rise of Nazism. If one is a lover of traditional American values, as were our Confederate ancestors, you understand the fight between Commu-

nism and Nazism is like unto a fight between two flea-infested, disease laden dogs. Regardless of which one wins, a sane person would not invite the winner into his home.

During the 2020 “Summer of Love,” Antifa and its allied groups promoted and participated in more than 8,000 protests / riots. While being described by the media as “mostly peaceful,” more than 2,000 policemen were injured while attempting to contain looting and arson associated with these protests. It was reported during the “mostly peaceful” protests, more than 624 incidents of arson occurred, including the destruction of 97 police cars. Thankfully, with the passage of time, groups such as BLM and Antifa seemed to lose their hold on the political and cultural establishment. But as recent events have demonstrated, they are back. In the past twelve months, neo-Marxist groups have taken over colleges, attacked police, and disrupted the flow of traffic. Our perennial nemesis, the Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC), has recently begun a “training session” to equip anti-Confederate groups with information and tactics to promote hatred for all things Confederate. Professional bigots such as the radicals in Antifa, BLM, and SPLC never relent in their disdain for Southern heritage. This is why we, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, must use every legitimate tool we have to promote the correct view of Southern history and heritage.

It is somewhat ironic the “anti-fascists” will vociferously proclaim those of us who love our

Confederate history are “fascists.” The great irony is Adolf Hitler did not admire Jefferson Davis’ form of government, but rather, Hitler virtually quoted Lincoln in support of fascist big government. Here is how Hitler viewed the United States Federal Government: “The states that make up the American Union are mostly in the nature of territories ... formed for technical administrative purposes. These states did not and could not possess sovereign rights of their own. Because it was the Union that created most of these so-called states.” So here we have it in his own words, Hitler believed the states were not sovereign and the Union created the states. Now, consider Lincoln’s words: “The Union is older than the States and, in fact, created them as States. The Union, and not themselves separately, procured their independence and their liberty. The Union threw off their old dependence for them and made them States, such as they are.” Both Hitler and Lincoln believed the Union is older than the states, the states were never sovereign, and the Union created the states, “so-called states” (Hitler’s words) or states “such as they are” (Lincoln’s words). Hitler, following Lincoln’s lead, ridiculed the concept of states of the American Union and/or the states within the Federal Republic of Germany as being sovereign. Both Hitler and Lincoln believed the Federal Government of their “nation” was sovereign, whereas our Confederate ancestors believed in REAL States’ Rights, where the people of the State were sovereign — yet neo-Marxists accuse us of being fascists!

Before the rise of German fascism under Hitler, Karl Marx and his fellow German communists were actively supporting Lincoln’s war to prevent Southern Independence. During our struggle for independence, Karl Marx acted as Lincoln’s unofficial European propaganda minister. Marx and his fellow communists and close friend, Frederick Engels, wrote editorials, gave speeches, and helped organize protests to prevent European nations from recognizing the independence of the Confederate States of America. Many of Marx’s fellow communists joined the Union Army. One example is General August Willich. Willich was a friend of Friedrich Engels (co-author of the *Communist Manifesto*) and a devoted communist. Before fleeing Europe, Willich was a member of the Central Committee of the Communist League. His fellow Forty-Eighters (American socialists and communists) often referred to Willich as the “Reddest of the Reds,” while Marx noted that Willich was “a communist with a heart.” Another German communist who fought against the Confederacy was General Joseph Weydemeyer. Karl Marx wrote this about Union General Joseph Weydemeyer: “My friend Joseph Weydemeyer.” It was Weydemeyer who came to America with a note of introduction from Marx to Charles A. Dana. Dana assisted Weydemeyer with the publication of the first copies of the *Communist Manifesto* published in the United States. Dana, a close friend of Marx, later became the Assistant Secretary of War in Lincoln’s administration. Few Ameri-

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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Greedy yankees were a problem with slavery

To the Editor:

The March/April issue had an outstanding article, "The Problem With Yankees." It stated "slavery could have painlessly ended with compensated emancipation, as occurred in other countries, like Brazil." This may be a pleasant concept, but Brazil didn't have greedy Yankees! That helps explain how they emancipated.

In the USA, Yankees and especially Lincoln, didn't want Negroes around. The abolitionist movement's strength was from those wanting to keep Negroes out of territories, as they had been in the old Northwest Territory (the Midwest today). The American Colonization Society founded in 1822, was to send freed Negroes from the United States to Liberia. It was the first independent republic in Africa for Negroes. Lincoln was interested in sending Negroes to Africa, or South America. Imagine the ships needed, and the cost. There wasn't enough money; all bank deposits in the North was \$200 million.

What might it have cost to compensate slaveowners? If \$700 is an average price of a slave, and there were four million, the cost would have been \$2.8 billion. That doesn't contemplate the decline in land affected. Based on census records, real estate in the postbellum South was typically worth a third of the antebellum value. Imagine all the Negroes gone and how that would have led to further declines in real property. The cost to compensate was probably prohibitive. It has been easier for Yankees to exploit the South.

Add to this, the Yankees had been jealous of the South since colonial days. The most valuable industry they had in 1860 was railroads. The total of all their railroads might have been a third of the \$2.8 billion in slaves. But they never

seriously considered emancipation except as a terrorist, war measure. Yes, Yankees have been, and continue to be, an immediate problem.

Ross Massey

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston Camp 28
Nashville, Tennessee

Had a yankee problem for a long time

To the Editor:

First I would like to say I always enjoy reading the *Confederate Veteran*; it is definitely top-notch! In the March/April 2025 issue I really enjoyed reading Joe D. Haines' article "The Problem With Yankees" and wanted to share a quote which goes along with the theme of this article.

Many of the readers may already know this quote from a 1854 North Carolina newspaper "A meddling Yankee is God's worst creation; he cannot run his own affairs correctly, but is constantly interfering in the affairs of others, and he is always ready to repent of everyone's sins, but his own." That says it all! Keep up the good work! God Save the South and Yankee go home!

Michael S. Lashley

Thomasville Rifles Camp 172
Thomasville, NC

Church history should be studied by all

To the Editor:

I read Dr. Joe Haines' article in the March/April issue of the *Veteran* with interest. However, I must take issue with one assertion, all too common in our circles. There's a widespread tendency to conflate Puritans and Yankees, and this is incorrect.

Puritanism, broadly defined, was

a reform movement and part of the Protestant Reformation. They wanted to purify the Church from what they felt were unbiblical influences in the Church of England. There were Episcopal, Congregational and Presbyterian Puritans. It may interest the *Veteran's* readers to know there were Puritans at Jamestown as early as 1607; the Presbyterian Outlook blog has an article entitled, "Jamestown- America's first Puritans."

More recently, Southern Presbyterians such as James Henley Thornwell, Robert L. Dabney and Benjamin Morgan Palmer held beliefs quite similar to historical Puritans. While theology is outside the SCV's purview, the socially liberal tendency of New England in the 19th Century was much more consistent with what were called "New School" Presbyterians than with the majority of Southern Presbyterians.

Thornwell was one of the leading intellectuals in the antebellum South, and a paladin for Old School, conservative Presbyterianism. The classic four-volume edition of his work was reprinted last year by Banner of Truth. Thornwell was known in part for his warm debates with Catholic clergy over ecclesiastical issues. His theologically conservative view was much more compatible with Puritan beliefs than the New England norm of his era. Farmer's *The Metaphysical Confederacy* is a superb overview of Thornwell's philosophy

Dabney was a culture warrior before there was such a thing, serving as Confederate chaplain, Chief of Staff to General Jackson as well as chair of Systematic Theology at Union Theological Seminary. His Systematic Theology was the institution's textbook for decades, and many of the lectures in the book are quite compatible with conservative Puritan philosophy and theology. Dabney was a prolific author; just his Discussions run to five volumes. Service as Moderator of the Presbyterian

Church in the US in 1870 is just one of his many accomplishments, and his firm opposition to reunion with the northern Presbyterian Church stood until 1983. T. C. Johnson's biography is generally considered the best Dabney work, and is printed by Banner of Truth.

Palmer primarily served as pastor of First Presbyterian Church in New Orleans for decades. He was known for ministering to all residents of New Orleans during the routine yellow fever outbreaks of the postwar era. Palmer wrote extensively as well, and was the original editor for the four-volume Thornwell collection reprinted by Banner of Truth. He served as the first Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States. T. C. Johnson also authored a Palmer biography, again printed by Banner of Truth.

While Thornwell died during the War in 1862, both Dabney and Palmer survived and advanced theologically and socially conservative views, broadly compatible with Puritanism, for the rest of their lives. Church history is an edifying study for Christians, and I warmly commend it to all readers.

David Pope
Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87
Knoxville, Tennessee

Enjoyed reading a different review

To the Editor,

First things first ... "Thank You" for consistently providing us with such a fine magazine! I know a lot of time and effort goes into each and every issue! Add to the fact that you've been doing this for more than two decades; there's no amount of praise or gratitude which can suffice for all you have done for this great organization!

Now, regarding the March/April issue; it's always good to read the book reviews. As I was reading Amanda Warren's review of *The Confederate*

Resurgence of 1864, I was a bit 'taken back' when I got to the part that turned negative. It was then I realized, while we appreciate the reviews of good book which are usually in the "Books in Print" section, it's also important to have the reviews of books that are "... anti-South in its language and flavor."

Thank you for including it in this issue. I'd also like to express my appreciation to Amanda Warren for such an honest and thorough review! While the review concludes "this book is worth reading ...," I will respectfully decline. There are so many good books I have yet to read that my time and money will go to them.

Finally, I did miss the "Dispatches from the Front" section in this issue. There are so many good ideas which can be gleaned from so many of the letters. I hope the membership will keep them coming!

David Dunn, Commander
Sgt. John A. Lisk Camp 1502
Troy, North Carolina

More thought needs to be put into dress

To the Editor:

From the March/April *Confederate Veteran* magazine, page 40, bottom left picture and caption, it appears we can do a better job at screening those nominated to receive our prestigious *Hunley Award*. Looking at that picture of the recipient's military bearing alone, ask yourself; "Would our Confederate Ancestors be proud of us for choosing and presenting to this individual?" How does the basic lack of uniform standards/military discipline "demonstrate the *Hunley Award's* qualities of Honor, Courage, and Commitment?" Are we having to stoop so low in our principles in order to just have the opportunity to present the *Hunley Award* in our public schools?

From my previous camp in Marshall County, AL, I revitalized the camp's presentation of the *Hunley Award* at our Technical School's JROTC Program, and initiated it for a local high school's JROTC Program, presenting four awards over my two years there.

It is HIGHLY ENCOURAGED that camp *Hunley Award* presenters call and/or visit the JROTC units to ensure the *Hunley Award* Candidate is worthy of such an honor, and one we would choose to publicly represent us as individuals, our organization at all levels, and the legacy of our ancestors.

Also, if the camp presenter chooses to wear their military service dress uniform, they *dang sure* better be in military standards with a proper haircut and no beard.

Unreconstructedly Yours, *Deo Vindice*, WE ARE THE CHARGE!

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

Uniform needs to be according to regulations

To the Editor:

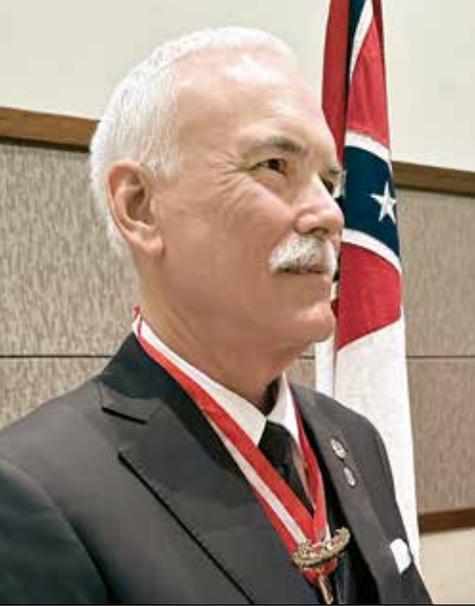
In the March/April *Confederate Veteran* magazine there is a photo on page 40, bottom left, of a young man receiving the *Hunley Award*. The young man is in the uniform of his JROTC Unit. However he is woefully out of uniform according to rules and regulations of any US military branch of service.

There are two commanders who should have insisted on some professional standards in keeping this action from taking place: The commander of the JROTC Unit and the SCV Camp Commander.

The SCV struggles with appropriate public relations and public presentation and incidents of this sort sets us back a notch. I served 20 years in the US Air

Continued on page 52

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

The Declaration, Constitution and Secession

“When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature’s God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.”

These words, as all should know, are the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence. In July of 1776, the thirteen American colonies had had enough of the tyranny of the King and Parliament of Great Britain.

I recently reread the Declaration and the Constitution due to the arguments against secession promoted by many on social media platforms. It seems like I am beating my head against a rock when debating with these people. They do not want to hear anything which backs up the rights established by our Founding Fathers or anything that denies their godlike worship of Lincoln. I decided to do a little more in-depth research to strengthen my arguments.

Whether the Southern states had a legal or moral right to secede from the United States in 1860–1861 continues to provoke debate. Though

the War Between the States ultimately “settled” the issue through force, many Southerners believed secession was justified based on principles found in the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. They also drew upon earlier examples, especially the threats of secession from New England states during the early 1800s, as evidence the idea of secession had precedent.

The Declaration of Independence is cited by us Southerners for making the case for secession. In the words of Thomas Jefferson “whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it.” Southerners interpreted this as affirming the right of a people to leave a government that no longer protected their interests and no, slavery wasn’t the cause for secession. Like the Colonies who had enough of Great Britain in 1776, the election of Lincoln was the point where the Southern states had had enough of the tyrannical federal government and its policy would increasingly threaten their social and economic systems.

Southerners also argued the Constitution was a compact among sovereign states. Because states had voluntarily entered the Union, states could also choose to leave it. This argument drew support from earlier political thought, especially the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798

authored by Jefferson and Madison, which made the case states could resist unconstitutional federal overreach. These resolutions did not directly advocate secession but laid the groundwork for state sovereignty over federal authority.

Further supporting the Southern case was, during the War of 1812, when New England Federalists convened the Hartford Convention in 1814. There, delegates expressed opposition to the war and considered several responses. These included secession from the Union! Though no formal vote for secession occurred, this revealed the concept of secession had been contemplated in the North decades before the South seceded. Southerners later pointed to this to argue the idea of leaving the Union had been part of the American political conversation since the early republic.

If secession had been considered by Northern states when their interests were threatened, why was it now considered illegitimate when the Southern states exercised their right to secede? The fact that each state had independently ratified the Constitution shows, at least to me, that the Union was a voluntary association. Just as the colonies had cut ties with Britain, the Southern states could dissolve their association with what they viewed as an increasingly hostile federal government.

Our opponents still use the words of Lincoln to counter these claims. In his First Inaugural Address, Lincoln stated “the Union is perpetual” and “no State upon its own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union.” He emphasized the Constitution was established by “We the People,” not merely a compact among states, suggesting sovereignty rested with the nation as a whole. Lincoln saw secession not as a constitutional right but as an act of rebellion against democratic governance.

Opponents to secession also argue the Southern states were still fully represented in the federal system until they chose to voluntarily leave. Therefore, according to Unionists, secession was not a justified response to oppression but a reaction to losing political

power at the national level.

The Southern argument for secession drew upon the moral language of the Declaration of Independence, the compact theory interpretation of the Constitution, and historical precedents like the Hartford Convention. The Yankees will counter that secession was Constitutionally illegal and the Union had to be preserved no matter the cost. We saw how that played out. The South was devastated by four years of war and then militarily occupied for several years by the tyrannical government from which it sought to free itself. That is awful harsh treatment by such Constitution “loving” people. Lincoln’s reasoning is directly responsible for every death during the war, almost one million soldiers and civilians.

I encourage everyone to go and read or refresh yourself on the founding documents of our country. I wish more of our detractors would actually read these and be able to understand how our forefathers actually desired our country to be. There is a lot more to be said on this topic but I do not have the space or time to do a deep dive into this topic. Should you want to talk to someone extremely knowledgeable on this topic, get into a conversation with Army of Tennessee Department Commander Carl Jones.

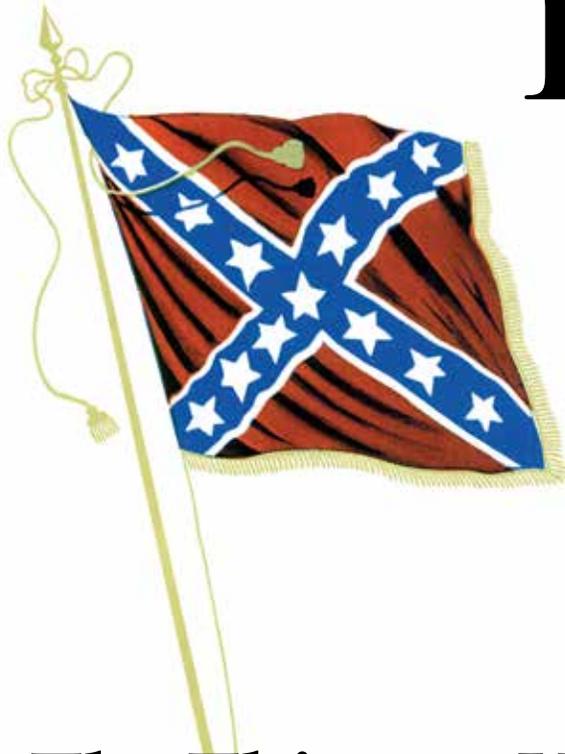
I would like to express my thanks to all Divisions who participated in our billboard campaign. It generated positive attention to our organization and energized the leadership and members of those participating. I hope we can do it bigger and better next year!

I am looking forward to seeing many of you at our National Reunion in Houston. May God grant you good health and safe travels.

Deo Vindice,
Tony

Anthony M. Griffin
Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans





Forward The Colors

**AN EDITORIAL FROM THE
CHIEF OF
HERITAGE OPERATIONS
PAUL C. GRAHAM
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The Thirteen United States of America

As I am writing this, it is Confederate Memorial Day in South Carolina (Saturday, 10 May 2025). Yesterday, all State offices were closed. As you might imagine, the usual suspects in the news did not hesitate to condemn this holiday. Why? Are not Southerners also Americans? Folks used to think so, but over the past several decades that has changed. We have become (to borrow the words of Dr. Clyde Wilson), “America’s red-headed stepchild.” This did not happen overnight. When I was a kid in the 1970s and 1980s I often saw stickers and tags on many cars and trucks with the words “American by Birth, Southern by the Grace of God,” or “Forget Hell!” The adoption of the Confederate flag in pop culture was abundant. Lynyrd Skynyrd and other Southern Rock bands were mainstream artists. Charlie Daniels released songs such as *The South’s Gonna Do It Again*, and Hank Williams, Jr., wrote a song about not wanting to go to heaven “if it ain’t a lot like Dixie!” Billy Idol, in the mid-1980s released the album *Rebel Yell*. This punk legend was not shy about using Confederate imagery — including a guitar painted with the flag of our fathers. Johnny Cash went on the Muppet Show and sang with a Confederate flag in the background and the Muppets did not object. In fact, no one objected. I

know. I was there.

So, what happened?

In the mid-1990s, the NAACP began targeting Confederate symbols, especially Confederate flags, to boost membership and chart a new course, desegregation and Jim Crow having long been abolished. If you listen to contemporary political rhetoric from wokesters and confederaphobes, you would think desegregation and the collapse of Jim Crow occurred last week and the War for Southern Independence and the end of slavery in America concluded the week before that. It is they, not us, who live in the past.

The hysterical hatred of all things Southern, especially the Old South and the Confederate era is of recent (relatively speaking) origins — it does not go back to the War of 1861, or the decade of Reconstruction, or even the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s. The most recent incarnation of the war on Dixie started in the 1990s, though few recognised it at the time.

The ongoing attack on all things Southern, despite the recent presidential election and the shifting political winds resulting from this event, has not tamped down the zeal amongst many of those in positions of power — especially at the State and



local levels — who are working overtime to see the cultural genocide of the South is accomplished.

Gentlemen, we have very little time if our Confederate fathers are going to be remembered by current and future generations as they really were; men of flesh and blood, men from whose stock they came, men whose blood flows in their veins just as it does in ours, and that they were fighting to maintain the government bequeathed to them by their fathers and grandfathers — the actual deal to which their States voluntarily joined a mere 72-73 years before the war. We have members older than that — lots of them!

The South did not want Lincoln's "new nation" which incorporated all the worst attributes of the positions held by Alexander Hamilton, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, and others. They preferred the one which they had legally and voluntarily adopted in their sovereign capacity. The Southern Confederacy fought for the form of government created by the constitution itself, not merely the part of it related to the institution of slavery. Congress had already passed the Corwin Amendment and submitted it to the States for ratification. In fact, slavery in America was never more safe than it was during the weeks leading to Fort Sumter and the war itself.

The men who defended the South did not drop out of space, neither were they strangers in an otherwise monolithic country, they were Americans! The War for American Independence was a family affair to them, with members who played their part. ... Of course, the War for Southern Independence

was also a family affair — many families remembering both struggles with tales passed down through the generations.

I've heard our commander say on many occasions "the South was right in 1861 because America was right in 1776." This observation carries with it a myriad of possible strategies available to us to vindicate the cause of our Confederate fathers.

By the time you read this, we will be a year away from the 250th anniversary of the "Declaration of Independence." Interestingly, the document is actually entitled "The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America." Like most founding documents, it reveals the nature of the States and the Union in plain language. Few, however, are unable to understand this plain talk anymore because of all of the filters which stand between what-we-see and how-we-understand. These filters, of course, come as a result of more than 160 years of nationalist education (and propaganda via the usual sources) which has conditioned many of us to be unable to think outside the paradigm of "one nation indivisible."

What did the seceding colonies mean by declaring themselves to be States?

According to the declaration, a State has the "Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do." A State, therefore, is not a political subdivision

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Chaplain's Comments

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“Semantics”

A few years ago, a fairly common reply, when we pointed out inconsistencies in yankee propaganda concerning the War by asserting facts, was “why, that’s just semantics.” Semantics, you see, was the buzzword with which they sought (with considerable success, I’m afraid) to disempower and negate our use of facts to communicate the true History of the War for Southern Independence. Ironically, they rarely used that word when we countered their atheism with similar truth from the Bible. Then, they called us “fundamentalists.” Well, I confess it: I’m a fundamentalist. I proudly accept the fundamental truth that Jesus Christ died and rose again to save me. I’m in good company, there. No lesser exemplar than Robert E. Lee, when asked some time after the War what he thought of as his greatest accomplishment, is said to have replied “I have none. I am a simple man, entirely dependent on Jesus Christ for my salvation.” Lee was not a member of a radical fundamentalist Christian sect. He

was a member of the then very conservative Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America. But his faith was fundamental. So is mine.

But to be accused of using semantics to justify secession and resistance to federal invasion and war is a very different thing. That, I’ll argue with. It is not just semantics to say Abraham Lincoln could have ended the War on any day of his presidency. All he had to do was call his armies back north of the Mason-Dixon Line and the Ohio River. That’s all. He didn’t have to surrender. The United States did not have to “lose.” Their armies simply had to go home! That’s not semantics. That’s truth.

Furthermore, the War was not over slavery. Any state in the Confederacy could have kept slavery if they had just given up and rejoined the Union. None did. That’s not semantics. That’s truth. The whole South could have avoided war altogether if it had been about slavery. Congress passed and Lincoln signed

a proposed amendment to the US Constitution guaranteeing slavery. It was never ratified, but that was because the South was already out of the Union, That’s not semantics. That’s truth.

And that brings us back to the original point of this musing. Our “friends” in the media and academia have, of late, been abusing yet another word that is important to southerners. That word is “gospel.” Every Southerner knows about “The Gospels” we know because of our fundamentalism. The Gospels are the books of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, from the New Testament, right? Well, right, but without the capital “G” the word can have a very different meaning, too.

In the South (note, again, the use of a capital), “Gospel” has traditionally meant “truth.” We don’t argue with “the Gospels.” and we even use that term to back up an assertion of fact (e.g., “That flag is the prettiest thing flying along that stretch of highway, and that’s the gospel truth!” But also true is the fact that there is

a huge and well-attested difference between “the” Gospel and “a” gospel. Our friends up north don’t seem to know the difference.

In the past 20 years or so, a half-dozen very old and well documented books have come to light called “gospels.” The “Gospel of Thomas” was part of the Nag Hammadi hoard. The “Gospel of Mary Magdalen” has gotten wide media coverage. “The Gospel of Barnabas” was even considered for inclusion in the New Testament. There was/is even a “Gospel of Judas.”

All these very old and unquestionably authentic documents were, when they were written, called “gospels.” So, why don’t Christians accept them as being valid alongside “The” Gospels? Because they are not true, that’s why! And that’s not “just semantics.” That is a fundamental fact! Therein lies the difference, and therein lies our challenge.

As Christians, our charge is to go into all the world and share the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Not just to China and Africa and the Amazon Basin, but also to the folks in the next house down the

road; the guy next to you at work; the people on the next block. As Sons of Confederate Veterans, our charge is “to Vindicate the Cause for which [they] fought.” These are the fundamentals that govern our lives, or should be. We’re not in the Church because we just love wine and wafers, and we’re not in the SCV because we enjoy dressing up and attending meetings and singing *Dixie*. We’re in both to tell the fundamental truth to people who don’t know it.

Deo Vindice!



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Forward the Colors

of a single nation, but independent countries which “united” for specific purposes, a form of governance similar to (although much better than) the European Union, only the UK did not get invaded after the Brexit vote, thus seceding from the union.

Because our second war for independence was lost by the side most loyal to the constitution as ratified, i.e., the Confederate States, the “new nation” created by Mr. Lincoln’s war was forced upon the people of all of the American States. Perhaps the Union States didn’t know this at the time, but their rights were being gutted just as those of the Confederate States were and, in time, would find themselves under the boot of “the nation” as well.

We all still live under this revolutionary and involuntary

form of top-down, centralised government which was expressly rejected by the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution of 1787, and the States which breathed life into them through the ratification process.

The South did not make up State sovereignty or States’ rights — they merely took a stand based on their actual, agreed-upon status as creators of the Union with the other States, all of whom were sovereign (and still are). The States have merely forgotten who they are and who created what. A creature is not greater than its creator (or creators as in the case of the American union/s).

Gentlemen, we are about to have a unique opportunity to clarify the meaning and purpose of America’s War for Independence by shedding light upon the meaning and purpose

of “The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.” We will accomplish this through carefully planned and jointly executed campaigns which will be implemented on several fronts during the anniversary. We will need your help!

I encourage each of you to learn as much as you can about the Declaration and what led up to its adoption by the then English colonies. I also encourage you, especially if you use or have access to social media, to join the Confederate Legion which will spearhead much of the planned campaigns. Training sessions are being scheduled throughout the Confederation. Come join us if you can.

The time is quickly approaching and the stakes couldn’t be higher.

Will you join us?



The Last Roll

Raphael Semmes Camp 11
Mobile, AL

Clarence C. Davis, Jr.

Pvt. Augustus Braddy Camp 385
Troy, AL

Reynolds E. Wallace, III

Savage-Stewart Camp 522
Piedmont, AL

Joseph Darryl Crosby

Gen. Edmund W. Pettus Camp 574
Alexander City, AL

Riley Eugene Foshee

Gen. Isham Garrott Camp 764
Marion, AL

Robert Randle Boothe

Dekalb Rifles Camp 1824
Fyffe, AL

Rickey G. Costner

The Tallasse Armory Guards
Camp 1921

Tallasse, AL

Louis Berkstresser Davis

Gen. Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804
Fresno, CA

Edward Bryant Bates

Pvt. George W. Thomas Camp 1595
Ft. Pierce, FL

Robert Edward Beasley, Sr.

CSS Chattahoochee Camp 2314
Donalsonville, GA

Joel Greene

Lt. George E. Dixon Camp 1962
Belleville, IL

Charles E. Lee

Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor Camp 1308
Shreveport, LA

Kenneth Howard Walsh

Sabine Rifles Camp 2057
Many, LA

Gary Lee Woodward

Major Thomas R. Livingston Camp
2327

Carthage, MO

Bennie Robert Hamilton

Lowry Rifles Camp 1740
Rankin County, MS

James Harold Jackson

George Saul

Theodore Dear, Jr., Phd.

Zebulon Baird Vance Camp 15
Asheville, NC

James Hargrove Holbrook

General William Dorsey Pender
Camp 1916

Elm City, NC

William Clark Moore

James M. Miller Camp 2116
Marshville, NC

Richard Gregory Freeman

Brig. Gen. Roswell S. Ripley Camp
1535

Worthington, OH

Chester A. Bennett

Robert Lee Croye

Shecoe's Chickasaw Battalion
Mounted Volunteers Camp 2331
Ada, OK

Robert Larry Sloan

Secession Camp 4

Charleston, SC

Walter Francis Schwuchow, III

General Richard H. Anderson
Camp 47

Beaufort, SC

Matthew Vince Covington



Joseph B. Kershaw Camp 82
Camden, SC

Willie Joseph Hodge, Jr.

Walker-Gaston Camp 86
Chester, SC

Dane Smith

Gen. Robert H. Hatton Camp 723
Lebanon, TN

Kenneth H. Fountain, Jr.

Brig. Gen. John Sayles Camp 366
Abilene, TX

James R. Curtis

Sul Ross Camp 1457
Bryan, TX

Royce Earl Watson

The Stonewall Brigade Camp 1296
Lexington, VA

Troy Richard Hagwood

Glenn E. Mon

The Bedford Rifle Grays Camp
1475

Bedford, VA

Robert Edward Key

High Bridge Camp 1581
Farmville, VA

Jackie G. Price, Jr.

Flat Top Copperheads Camp 1694
Princeton, WV

Richard Douglas Lockhart



Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



27th Georgia Infantry Regiment

Near Griffin, Georgia, at Camp Stevens, the 27th was organized for the duration of the war in September 1861. It consisted of 10 companies and by October 31 they were sent to Manassas, Virginia for garrison. Between then and March 1862 they lost several of their officers and men to disease and mustered 428 men only.

The regiment was assigned to D. H. Hills' command during the siege of Yorktown. On May 5, they fought at Williamsburg. At the Battle of Seven Pines, the regiment lost more than 150 men while breaking the center of the Federal line, May 31-June 1, about one third of their men. During the Seven Days Battles they lost another nine, killed, and 76, wounded, at Gaines' Mill on June 27; they were lightly engaged at Malvern Hill on July 1; and in September became part of Jackson's Command.

At the Battle of South Mountain they held Turner's Gap all day against several Federal assaults on September 14. Three days later they fought at Sharpsburg, Maryland where they lost 15 men killed and 89 wounded. On December 13, they were lightly engaged at the Battle of Fredericksburg.

During the Battle of Chancellorsville, May 1-4, 1863, they were part of Jackson's flank attack, losing 31 men. After this they were



Young soldier in tailored uniform.

assigned to Colquitt's Brigade, moving to Kinston, North Carolina in May-June. From August to December they were stationed at Charleston, South Carolina.

In February 1864 they were sent to Florida where, on February 20, they fought at Olustee, sustaining seven men killed and 67 wounded. On returning to Virginia in May, they fought at Drewry's Bluff on May 16. About two weeks later they fought at Cold Harbor, June 1-3. Following this they fought during the Siege of Petersburg in June; Battle of the Crater, July 30; and at Fort Harrison, September 29-30.

Next, they were sent to North Carolina in December and fought at the 2nd Battle of Fort Fisher, January 13-15, 1865. During the Carolina Campaign they fought at the Battle of Bentonville, March 18-21 and surrendered at Durham Station on April 26 with Johnston's Army of Tennessee.

Co. G 1st TN (Fisher's Co.) Light Artillery Battalion

Originally organized as Capt. J. G. Anglade's Company, this battalion mustered into service at Nashville, October 14, 1861. But Capt. Anglade resigned in Feb. 1862 and Lt. Fisher became captain of the company.

This company reported to Columbus, Kentucky on November 20, where they served as Co. A, Captain Monsenot's Reserve Artillery Battalion. In March 1862 they were ordered to Island Number 10, Missouri and renamed Co. G, 1st TN Artillery Battalion. Following a siege of 23 days, Confederate forces surrendered some 6,000 men when their only line of retreat, the

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Dispatches From The South

By Tom Root

In September 1862, Frank Lawley began a three-year stint as special war correspondent for *The Times* of London. The 37-year-old Englishman had been hired to cover the bloody conflict then raging between the Confederacy and the Union. Lawley was replacing the newspaper's first reporter of the American scene, William Howard Russell, a talented Irishman who had a predilection for brandy and cigars. Russell had previously made a name for himself reporting on the Crimean War (1853-1856). But "Bull Run" Russell had fallen out of favor with the Lincoln government, due to his candid coverage of the Yankee stampede back to Washington after the defeat at First Bull Run. Because of the out-and-out mendacity of the Northern press, *The Times* needed a new man on the ground to cover the momentous events unfolding. This colossal conflict, as Lawley would soon come to realize, was the South's heroic bid to win "emancipation from an execrated yoke."

Born in England in 1825, Francis Charles Lawley was the fourth and youngest son of the 1st Baron Wenlock in the County of Salop. As cadet of the male line, he was not in succession to his father's title or estates. Lawley, however, was raised the complete gentleman. He was educated at Oxford and elected in 1852 a Member of Parliament for Beverley in County Yorkshire. Lawley also served as private secretary to William E. Gladstone, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, who later became Prime Minister. Lawley was well connected and moved easily in the highest circles of British society.

Yet there was a troubling side to the "Honorable Francis Lawley." He was too fond of gambling "on the turf." His speculation at the racetrack bordered on a sort of mania, and he amassed debts he was unable to pay off. Lawley's family encouraged

him to take a geographical cure to America. It was hoped that in new surroundings he might avoid the old temptations and even recoup his fortunes. Departing England in 1856, Lawley embarked upon new horizons. Though he made several visits back to England, Lawley did not leave America for good until just after the fall of Richmond in 1865. His American sojourn lasted nine years.

On first coming to America, the penniless Lawley decided on a career in journalism. Popular magazines and the daily newspapers were in their heyday. But writing was not as lucrative as he had hoped and certainly failed to provide sufficient funds to soothe his creditors. In the summer of 1862, *The Times* contacted Lawley, who was then on an unpublicized visit to England, with the proposal of becoming war correspondent on the American scene. The newspaper offered him the extravagant sum of 1,000 pounds annually. Lawley quickly signed on.

Lawley was not a soldier. He was a man of leisure, a writer of articles, an excellent raconteur and all around bon vivant. He was the unnamed travel companion of Col. Garnet Wolseley, when the latter crossed the Potomac into Secessia in September of 1862. (See page 25, *Confederate Veteran* July / August 2019). As described by Wolseley, Lawley spent most of one night in a farmer's attic fighting off large rats. A sick Lawley also travelled with Col. Arthur Fremantle during the Gettysburg campaign, where he witnessed the battle. (See *Confederate Veteran* November / December 2018). The English were famous for their love of travel and adventure. Yet Lawley was a special traveler. He was on a quest to find the truth behind this horrific American war. Lawley headed south into forbidden Dixie.

Lawley's first Southern report, written from



Street in Fredericksburg, VA, showing houses destroyed by bombardment in December, 1862.

Richmond on 8 October 1862, plunges the reader deep in medias res, into a bloody drama that has been ongoing for 18 months. The slaughter has been epic. Lee has just withdrawn from Sharpsburg, Maryland, after an inconclusive battle against the Yankee host. But the Union press clamors for victory, and soon McClelland is replaced by Ambrose Burnside, at best feckless. But the Northern army camps are inaccessible, closed to reporters of any stripe. According to Lawley, the warlord Stanton allows no Englishman anywhere near an army. A reader could reasonably ask, what are the Yankees hiding?

Of the 300,000 plus words of Lawley's correspondence, there is hardly a single infelicitous phrase. His prose style is vivid and filled with descriptions often plumbing the depths of human suffering. But there are comic turns as well, as the Englishman is not without a wry British humor, as is his comment that traveling on Southern rails is far deadlier than any battle. But Lawley covers the gamut of the wartime South. Besides the reportage of battles and leaders, there are many

enduring observations, mainly relating to the Southern people and their cause. The South seeks independence, to free herself from a tyrannical foe. It is the fundamental right of self-government and has both warrant and precedence in the war of 1776. The South is a living branch of the mighty oak of English liberty. Because the North has violated the sovereignty of the Southern states, there can be no hope of reunification, except by overwhelming force of the enemy. It is the eternal struggle of a people seeking freedom.

Lawley's baptism of fire comes with the terrible battle Fredericksburg. The scene is an absolute slaughter-pen, when the Yankee lines attack the entrenched Confederates on Marye's Heights. Wave after wave of foreign conscripts marched up the hill only to be mowed down. The Yankee dead are laid in windrows, like cut stalk. Death holds high carnival. It is here General Lee exclaims to Longstreet how terrible war is, yet he speaks the words with visible excitement. The model of the antique warrior, Lee's blood is up. Later Lawley informs the reader not even a mouse could survive the withering storm

of ball and exploding shell. One point of interest to Lawley is the abuse of the town of Fredericksburg. The civilian population is routed from their homes, and the contents are trashed in the streets. The fate of Fredericksburg augurs the coming destruction of many Southern towns. Yet Lee's repulse of the Federals is a victory without fruit, and Lawley comments if only the Confederates could have turned the Yankee retreat into a "Ball's Bluff Affair," and chased the invading rascals back across the river.

In early January of 1863, Lawley travels by slow train to Charleston, South Carolina. He decries the discomfort of the Southern railroads. There are generally no seats available, and occasionally he rides the baggage car with the coffins, if he is lucky. Sometimes the train stops, and the passengers must get out and slosh knee-deep through mud. Moreover the trains have no set schedule but whatever the conductor decides. It's called "running wild." But Charleston he describes as "clean, decorous, and orderly," and the city possesses the goods and services to rival any capital of the Old World. Lawley mentions, too, the great fire of December 12, 1861, which consumed much of the city.

After brief sojourns to Augusta, Vicksburg, and Atlanta, cities in "the genial provinces of the sun," Lawley is back in Richmond by the middle of March, 1863. Ominous are the rumblings on the north side of the Rappahannock, and the Federals have a new commander, General Joe Hooker. Fighting Joe is a wild card in Lincoln's deck of generals, and he soon moves his army across the river, where Stonewall Jackson executes Lee's most audacious plan ever, of turning the Yankee right flank. Out of the green wood comes Jackson's 1st Corps. The ragged boys strike a blow for Southern freedom but at terrible cost. Jackson is wounded on May 2nd and dies within ten days. The loss of Jackson is inestimable, imponderable, and Lawley counts yet another victory that is without fruit. Had Jackson lived, a total victory at Chancellorsville would have been consummated. Would then the North have sued for peace? The death of Jackson has saved the money-grubbing Yankees from annihilation. The speculators and flush contractors are beginning to see a draw on the battlefield is as good as a win. The game the Yankees are playing is called attrition.

It is evident Frank Lawley is an intense Southern partisan from the very beginning, as are many

British aristocrats. In fact his editor chides him to report and not just praise. But in fact, Lawley states no knowing Englishman could fail to support the Southern Confederacy, and the lack of recognition by Britain, and France, is due mainly to the lying and outright mendacity of the Northern journals and newspapers. Of course Northern editors are haltered by the Lincoln government. Not many copperhead editorials see print. Even Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation he calls a "sop," done to discourage support for the South. But the pompous-sounding document has no force of effect. Lawley describes Europe's inaction as a sort of moral imbecility, and dereliction of duty, in not stepping forth into the breach and end the bloody, colossal struggle. Yet during the weeks before the battle of Gettysburg Lawley still maintains southern invincibility. How can the canting, hypocritical Yankee ever hope to subdue the South? The idea of a Northern campaign is rumored. It is time for the Confederacy to go on the offensive, as time is running out.

(Lawley is attuned to the meaning of the great conflict. Clearly the struggle is between those who seek liberty and those who seek dominion.) On the 15th of June, 1863, he hints at the possibility that Vicksburg may fall. But in Virginia, Lee possesses an army which seems invincible, and in the words of Wellington, whom Lawley quotes, is it not "reasonable to expect such an army to go anywhere, or do anything?" Lee moves into Pennsylvania, and Lawley comments upon the populousness of the countryside, in particular the many, gawking men-folk of military age. Any Southern town or village has long since been denuded of its male inhabitants. Lawley soon realizes war is not the business of these sleek farmers. War is the business of city people with their gold lust and obscene profits, who have manufactured the slaughter to fill fat contracts. In fact the sturdy German farmers are indignant that they should suffer, due the machinations of the blood-sucking Yankees. Lawley calls the threadbare Confederates mendicants, but they do not carry the beggar's bowl but burnished rifles. They step jauntily and swear in a strange jargon unknown to these Pennsylvanians.

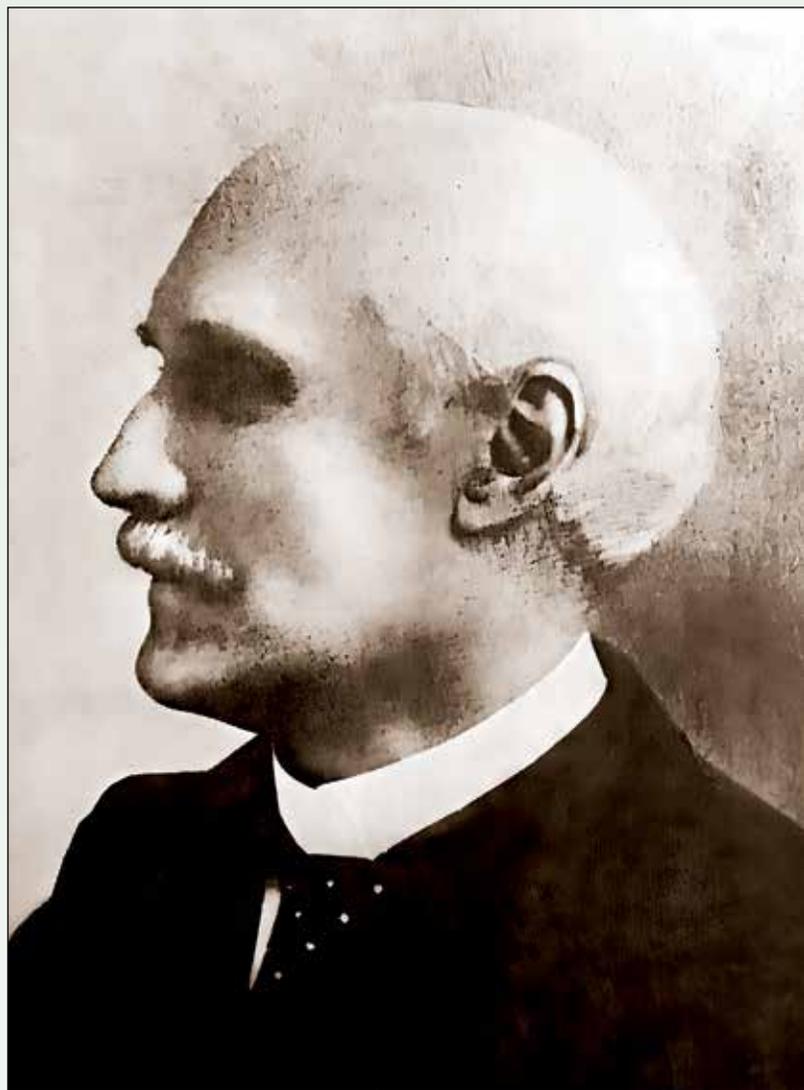
Lawley's coverage of Gettysburg is a tour de force. The dispatch is penned on the 8th of July and therefore of recent memory. Generals Ewell and

Hill bring on the engagement, perhaps too hastily, and almost by chance the Federals occupy the ridge east of the town. Lawley reports Longstreet feels uneasy over the disposition of the troops after that first day. General Lee appears “anxious and ruffled,” though Lawley claims his anxiety is hard to detect but to intimates. Lee has no choice but to go with the current of events. He will rely upon the combativeness of his troops. Gettysburg is a “soldier’s fight.”

On the second day, Lawley writes: If it had not been reserved for me to listen next day to a still more awful din, I should have fancied that no such scene had ever before saluted mortal eye or ear. A thick canopy of smoke, constantly rent by bright darting flashes of flame, cast its dense pall over the struggling, bleeding thousands who toiled and died in its centre, while out of the opaque gloom, as though from the bowels of the earth, one deep prolonged bellowing roar never ceased to issue. Through the deepening twilight and on far into the night the fierce struggle continued, until, the dazzling parabolas of flame, bursting into sparkling jets and coruscations as the shells cracked and exploded, made a ghastly pyrotechnic display. Lawley’s words capture to the heart of battle.

Day three is well known to history. After the thundering of 200 guns, Pickett and Pettigrew’s men are hurled against the Union center. They surmount a stone wall and for ten minutes grapple with the blue defenders. Gradually, as Lawley reports, the gray line is rebuffed and slowly retreats the mile back to the wood line. An admirer of horseflesh, Lawley is appalled by the wounded and mangled animals that strew the hillside. Their suffering is unbearable to one so finely tuned. It is amazing, but General Lee is calm, even serene, as he comforts his men returning from the maelstrom. It is for all to see, that of Lee’s composure and self-mastery. According to Lawley, the Confederates are only checked at Gettysburg, and on the fourth day the Army of Northern Virginia stands its ground, awaiting the Yankee attack which never comes. On the fifth day the army begins to move back in the rain, toward the Potomac, with wagons laden with contributions on behalf the sullen Pennsylvania farmer.

Post-Gettysburg and Lawley remains in confident mood, his optimism like the gambler’s next



Francis Charles Lawley

throw. Both sides in the fratricidal conflict are on the defensive, and Lawley asserts Northern might and main can never subdue six millions of Southerners determined to be free. Besides, he is assured a bumper crop of grain will last the South another three years if need be. But the mood, the atmosphere, is not jubilant. Vicksburg has fallen, though Lawley assures the English reader the North can never monitor the entire length of the Mississippi. But one issue crops up to cast a shadow on Southern fortunes. The state of the finances, due to the excess of currency or paper money. Farmers and planters are loath to part with their produce except for gold or silver coin.

From Pennsylvania, Lawley turns his attention to East Tennessee, which he claims is more remote than Central Africa. His departure from

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HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY, HONORING THE DEAD

By Andy Keller

Richmond's population in 1840 was 20,153. By 1850, its population had grown to 27,483, an increase of almost 36 percent. Since it was the state's largest city, its older cemeteries, such as Shockoe Hill, where John Marshall had been buried, were reaching their capacity. The cemetery around St. John's Church had reached its capacity years earlier. Cemetery designs were also changing. As church yard cemeteries were filling up, a group in Massachusetts found a solution and in 1831, Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge became the first modern cemetery. Other sites began to follow suit, dedicating rolling, scenic tracts of land on the outskirts of town to honor the deceased. The "rural cemetery," or "garden cemetery," movement not only temporarily solved the problem of where to put the dead, but it also gave us the nation's very first parks.

Hollywood Cemetery was opened in 1849, building on this new concept. It had acres of space on rolling hills, overlooking the canal and the James River with panoramic views of Belle Island and the nearby city. Its prestige grew in 1858 when Governor Wise had the General Assembly appropriate \$2,000 to return the body of President James Monroe to Richmond for burial in Hollywood Cemetery. Upon his death in 1831, he had originally been buried in New York where he had been living with his daughter. Like Jefferson and Adams, he had also died on the Fourth of July. Governor Wise also wanted to have Jefferson and Madison buried at Hollywood Cemetery, but their families would not agree.

But during this whole period dark clouds of sectional tension were growing, which in 1861 led to a war like the nation had never experienced. Young men by the tens of thousands began to enlist. They felt sure they would quickly return home as

heroes. The killing soon began and the first to die was buried in Hollywood Cemetery. This soldier's monument is at the crest of Confederate Avenue and reads as follows:

In memory of the first Confederate soldier who was killed in action on June 10, 1861 at Bethel, VA, Private Henry L Wyatt, First Regiment Company A, NC volunteers

Two other graves have earlier deaths, but the full names and units are unknown.

Each side underestimated the determination of the other, but more importantly they underestimated the devastating impact of disease. With no understanding of germs, crowded camps became epidemic breeding grounds, spreading illnesses like measles, mumps, dysentery, and typhoid. Poor sanitation practices further contaminated water supplies, resulting in disease killing more soldiers than battle. One soldier noted the army seemed near annihilation from disease, which courage alone could not prevent.

Private Sam Watkins, CSA, Tennessee, wrote in his memoirs, "The chronic diarrhea became the scourge of the army. Corinth became one vast hospital. Almost the whole army attended sick call every morning. All the water courses went dry, and we used water out of filthy pools."

Such was the case in 1861 and 1862 with the soldiers in camps around the state who were brought to the many hospitals which had sprung in and around Richmond. Bodies from these hospitals soon began arriving for burial at Hollywood Cemetery. Most had died from these diseases and day after day they were carried to this cemetery to be buried.

The burial details became very busy, and the cemetery began to fill with 443 burials in 1861. In

1862, the war reached the outskirts of Richmond. Tens of thousands were placed in what became unsanitary camps as previously mentioned and together with the Battle of Seven Pines and the Seven Days Battles, caused deaths to peak that year from disease and wounds at 2,868.

Cemetery records show 842 to have been buried in 1863, but this number may not include all those bodies which were returned from Gettysburg after the war for reburial at Hollywood Cemetery.

In 1864, there were 1,860 burials, but they dropped to 533 in 1865. Many burials came from Winder Hospital, located between the cemetery and today's Byrd Park. At least one hospital ward building still exists there as a private residence.

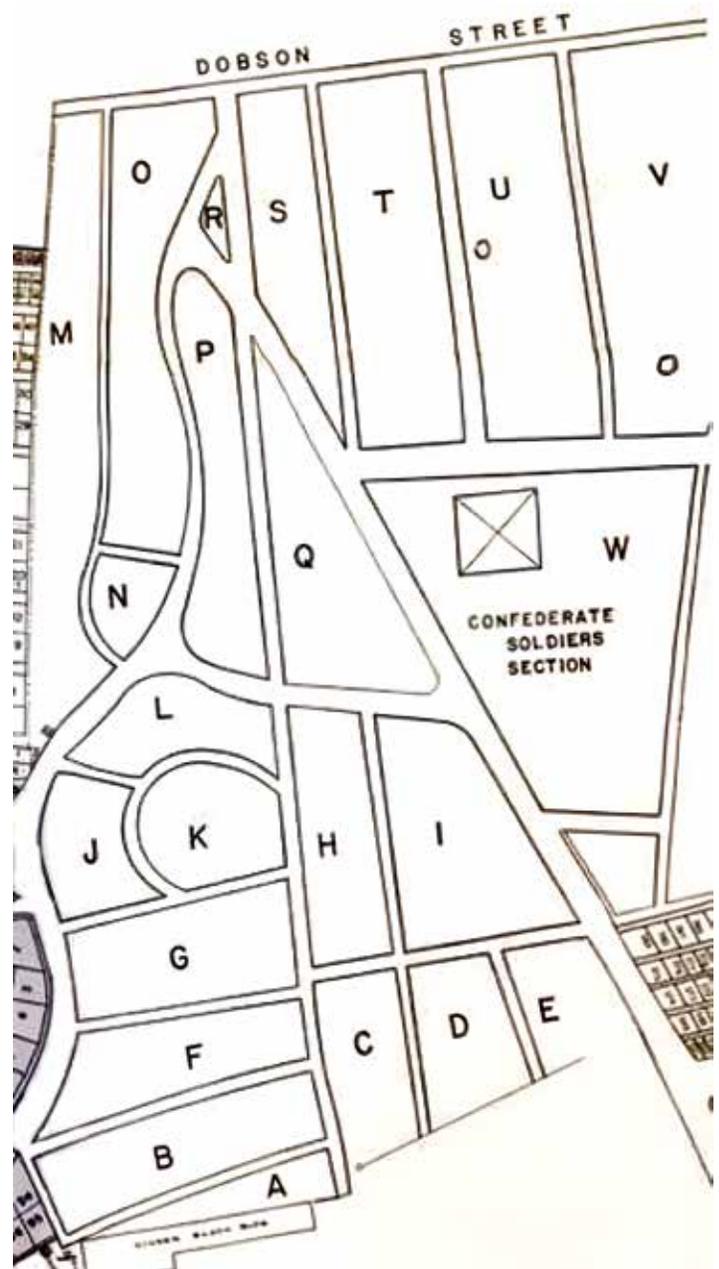
The Confederate Officers section is located on the east side of the cemetery, but on its northern side is the Confederate Soldiers Section. Many lower ranking officers are buried in this latter section. This area is divided into sections starting with A at the bottom of the hill next to the cemetery maintenance buildings. This is a triangular plot with its acute angle not even touching Confederate Avenue.

The first section you see moving up the hill is Section B. The Sections are lettered A-W, but with the letters generally running from south to north or left to right if you are walking up the hill. Section W, which surrounds the great Memorial Pyramid, is an exception to this rule.

Beyond the Pyramid is the area where the Gettysburg Dead, brought back after the war, are laid to rest. Also in this lower section are veterans who died after the war and wished to be buried near their comrades or had no other burial options. Many were living at the Old Soldiers Home when they died.

Initially the war dead were marked by simple wooden crosses bearing the names of each soldier. Over time, these rotted away leaving the names barely legible. It was several years after the war when the Ladies Memorial Association first began to record the names and published their first list in 1869, but due to the poor condition of the markers, their list contained many errors.

I own a great debt to Chris Ferguson of Winchester who painstakingly researched all the Confederate graves in Hollywood Cemetery and published his finding in *Southerners at Rest* which I, and all other Hollywood Cemetery Confederate



grave researchers, rely on.

Our camp undertook a project in 2018 to mark a few graves in the cemetery. Fortunately, Congress had already ruled Confederate soldiers qualified for VA provided headstones, but they also had recently changed their rules to allow anyone to apply for a headstone rather than restricting it to only family members.

At that time, it only cost \$100 per headstone for the cemetery to install a headstone, but we only had a few \$100 to work with and no real plan. To hopefully build some enthusiasm for the project, I first looked for soldiers who had the same last names as camp members such as Sacra, Wingo, and Crenshaw. These, though, were widely scattered around

the cemetery which made a dedication ceremony impractical. It did show we could get headstones placed at a minimal cost, so contributions soared.

The next year, 2019, led to a reimagining of the project. Rather than headstones scattered around the cemetery, I concentrated on the most prominent sections of the cemetery and expanded from there. But while I had a copy of Mr. Ferguson's book with an alphabetical listing of all burials, this concept would have been very time-consuming without a list broken down by section. It turned out that Mr. Ferguson had been following my work and catching my mistakes after the fact and communicating his concerns to me. Fortunately, this opened a line of communication which provided me with a spreadsheet of all burials with all the information in his book but organized by section and lot number and could sort it any way I chose.

Now all I needed was the Fold3 documentation the Veterans Administration required to prove they were veterans as well as proof of their dates of death, either from Fold3 or absent that, from cemetery burial records.

For a year or more, I had to find that information myself by going to the Family History Center and using their Fold3 account to look up each soldier's information. This was a slow process, but fortunately I got a volunteer from a most unlikely source. A compatriot named Dan Pyle who lived in Maryland saw what we were doing and volunteered to do all my Fold3 research.

With this new plan, we began with Soldiers Section K. It was one of the most prominent areas of the cemetery. While it is not the first Confederate section you pass, it is at the top of the hill on Confederate Avenue. It is easily found across from the famous black dog monument. Many, if not all, walking tours of the cemetery stop here to discuss the views from that prominent intersection. Despite its prominence, this section was sparsely marked with headstones, so I chose to concentrate on it to begin showing recognition to at least a small number of the thousands of graves which were still unmarked.

Aside from its central location, there are other factors which made Section K special. For instance, that first Confederate Soldier killed in the war, Private Henry L. Wyatt, lay already well marked buried between two trees. In that July, 27 more died,

but the number of deaths tripled in August 1861 to 88, nearly filling Section K.

There were only 12 more burials through the remainder of 1861, but there would be one final burial when Horace Johnson, mortally wounded at Appomattox, died on April 10, 1865, and was reburied in grave 34 in 1866 as the last Section K burial. We dedicated 73 headstones to soldiers in this section between the fall of 2019 and the spring of 2020 with the participation of our color guard. Unfortunately, these types of programs are no longer allowed by the cemetery.

We then moved on to SS J, which lies along Confederate Avenue adjacent to SS K. While three soldiers were buried here in 1861, the vast majority, 135, died of disease in May 1862. Only nine were buried here after May 1862. Next, we moved on to adjacent Sections L & P. All but one of these died in June 1862. This was the time frame of the Peninsula Campaign, Fair Oaks/Seven Pines and the Seven Days Battles. By March of 2024, nearly all those graves in Section P which could be marked had been installed.

Section Q which was adjacent to P, followed with 97 headstones which was recently completed. Thus, having completed the sections along the upper portions of Confederate Avenue, we crossed that avenue to begin on the opposite side. I began with two small sections, N and R, for which 23 headstones have been ordered. Almost all have now been installed.

I am currently working on Soldiers' Section M & O, which are on the far-left hand side of Confederate Ave. They include 667 graves, and well less than half are marked, so this may take years to complete these, so I first prioritized soldiers from Virginia regiments in these sections and then those with the most complete details included a date of birth.

To date we have placed headstones on 464 graves, and we are awaiting 41 headstones so by the end of spring we will have more than 500. At this point, I must thank the Order of the Southern Cross. They have funded the installation of 217 of these headstones.

I encourage you to visit Hollywood Cemetery. Find where Jefferson Davis, J.E.B. Stuart and George Pickett are buried. Look for your own ancestors, if they are buried there, but also walk among these graves.

You might start by parking at the bottom of the hill next to the maintenance buildings. From there take the shaded path along the old cemetery road up the hill with SS A on your right and SS B on your left. Not many people travel this way. One of the first headstones you will see on your left is not a marker the government would provide, but what a family could say themselves in granite.

G. L. HEATH
LANCASTER GREYS, 9. S. C. REGIMENT
VOLUNTEERED IN DEFENSE OF THE
SOUTH AFTER SHE HAD BEEN DENIED HER
CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS IN THE UNION
BORN 1837
DIED IN RICHMOND, VA.
NOV 19,1861

Read the other names — names on the newer headstones are revealed for the first time. Names which may have been forgotten even by their families. Note when they died. See if you notice any trends such as the dates flowing as you move from one section to another. These simple markers will first show their names. In some cases, their full names were not known, and only an initial is provided for the first name. Most were privates so their rank is left blank. Then comes the military unit in which they served with their Company and Regiment. The next piece of information, if available, would be their date of birth. Often, though, their year of birth was not shown in the CSR so it might have had to be left blank. Often, I was lucky enough to find them in the 1850 or 1860 census and thus get an estimate for their year of birth.

As you progress up the hill, note how many graves are unmarked. No usable space here was left unused so dozens of these graves around you are unmarked. Once you reach the top of the hill, you are at Soldiers' Section K, and the situation changes drastically. Look to your right, down the slope at Soldiers Sections H and I. This is what SS K looked like in 2018. Walk along the eastern edge of this section and see if you can find the 1865 death date on one of the headstones (Lot 34). You will be looking at the grave of one of the last soldiers to die in the war from wounds. On the opposite side of this section is the grave of Pvt. Henry Wyatt, the first soldier to die in the war. Consider the irony of

them being buried so close together or was Private Horace Johnson buried here just for that reason.

Now continue walking west with the Pyramid to your right. SS P is on your left and SS Q is on your right, but at the very end of SS Q is another privately funded monument next to a granite line marker Q 303. Graves in this section only number up to 301. His inscription reads:

“in memory of Charles Harris McPhail.
A native of Norfolk, Va., and a member of Co. G.
6th Reg. Va. Vol. He fell in the battle's front July
1st 1862 in the
25th year of his age while gallantly charging the
enemy at MALVERN HILL.
A devout and humble Christian, a brave and
faithful soldier, he here
makes his last bivouac with thousands of other
martyred sons of the South
who sleep around him.
Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead!
Dear as the blood ye gave,
Fear not that impious foot shall tread
The herbage of your grave.;
Your glory shall not be forgot
While fame her record keeps,
Or Honour points the hallowed spot
Where valour proudly sleeps.”

This spot is the most prominent in the Confederate section, which likely influenced the family's choice. With every other grave, the resting space was chosen efficiently by when they died and where the graves were being dug at the time. Unfortunately for the family, he was not buried here, but across Confederate Ave. on the very edge of the Confederate section at the end of SS M next to what is now the chain link fence separating the cemetery from Clarke Springs Elementary School, now one of the very worst looking areas of the cemetery. This monument is called a cenotaph, but it still achieves its goal of calling attention to their loved one and his sacrifice.

Even in the areas we have completed marking, you will still find headstones apparently missing. This is normally because there was not enough information on the soldier to order a headstone, the

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The First White House

By Colonel Jayson A. Altieri, USA (Ret)

Abraham Lincoln's election as the 16th president of the United States in November 1860, set fire to a powder train of reaction throughout the states of the Cotton South. Led by South Carolina on December 20, 1860, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas seceded in rapid succession in the first weeks of 1861. On February 4, 1861, the seceded states met in Alabama's State Capitol building in Montgomery, Alabama to form the Confederate States of America.¹

Montgomery was an inland river town with a population of 8,000 and, just barely forty years from the wilderness, Montgomery has been the capital only since 1847. It had been settled by residents of Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia. Knowing that the upper South regarded South Carolina's Southern rights views as extreme, the secessionist leader, Robert Barnwell Rhett, Jr., suggested to his Alabama counterpart, William Lowndes Yancey, that the seceded states meet in Montgomery.² On February 8, 1861, the Provisional Confederate Congress convened in the Senate chamber of the State Capitol for the purpose of electing a President. Jefferson Finis Davis, a Mexican American War hero, statesman, and Mississippi planter, was chosen. Reluctantly accepting the duties, he and his family traveled to Montgomery by train and on February 18, 1861, the newly sworn President Davis became the President of the Confederate States of America. Having been elected to a six-year term as President, Davis and the rest of the Confederate cabinet immediately began establishing army, navy, and post office departments for the newly created government. One of the more pressing items was, where would the new President and his family live

during his time in office? On February 21, 1861, the Confederate government authorized the leasing of an Executive Mansion.³

The home chosen for the new executive mansion was owned by Colonel Edmund S. Harrison of nearby Prattville, Alabama, who had recently bought a newly renovated house from Joseph Winter for use as a townhouse and offered to rent the house completely furnished and staffed for \$5,000 a year — an enormous sum which caused considerable comment.⁴ The home was originally built in 1835 at the confluence of Bibb and Lee Streets about two blocks from the Alabama River as a Federal style frame-house by local businessman and politician William Sayer. Of particular interest, the cornice is unique because it has a ventilation system ornamented with a Phrygian (or Liberty) cap design motif, based on a conical headgear worn in the Bronze age. A similar cornice can be found upon the rear one-story wing but with a flower design instead of the Phrygian Cap. Although the architect of the home is unknown, the builder was a well-known Montgomery contractor, A. Bradley.⁵ The house had a number of successive Montgomery owners including George Whitman, William Knox, George Mathes, Fleming Freeman, and Colonel Joseph S. Winter. In 1855, Colonel Winter had the house renovated in the more popular Italianate style, adding a front portico with an interesting rustication detailing under it and the metal "tating" on the top. During the renovation, the rear porch was closed off and a large pantry was in the rear of the house with a breezeway and detached kitchen. The home also included a reception hall, double parlors, a spacious dining room, six bedrooms and stables. Located close to the Alabama



The First White House of the Confederacy in Montgomery, Alabama, at its current location.

River and one block from what would become the Confederate Government buildings, the home was a suitable residence for the newly elected Confederate President, the First Lady Varina Davis, and their three children, moving into their new home on April 14, 1861.

Although President Davis maintained offices at the Government Building, he conducted a great deal of business at the White House during the day. A number of social events including state dinners, levees, and teas for such guests as Alexander Stephens, Robert Toombs, and Mary Boykin Chestnut were held. The Davis's family would continue to use the Alabama White House of the Confederacy till June 1861, when after a resolution from the Provisional Confederate Congress, the Confederate Capital was moved to Richmond, Virginia following that state's decision to secede from the Union on April 17, 1861. The home survived the War and the ownership of the "Jeff Davis House," as it was

called at the time, passed through a number of owners including Willis Calloway, William Crawford, and Archibald Tyson. Upon the death of Tyson in 1873, his daughter, Sallie Tyson Render of La Grange, Georgia, inherited the house and rented it out.⁶

On April 18, 1897, at the first state convention of the newly organized United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC), a proposal was made to ensure the preservation of what would become known as the First White House of the Confederacy (FWHC). A committee was formed, chaired by Mrs. Jessie Drew Beale, who made the original proposal and was made the committee's chairman.⁷ Because of a close friendship with Mrs. Jefferson Davis, the former First Lady agreed to donate the former President's bedroom furniture and many of the Davis's family belongings to the UDC's committee

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Confederate Symbols in US Army Service *During the 20th Century*

By Greg Frazier

At this particular moment in history, I thought it a good idea to revisit an interesting occurrence in our nation's military history which reflects the unique historical nature of the American warrior. Many reading this can remember a time when our Confederate ancestors were remembered with great reverence and affection. Many younger folks today may never have that opportunity unless we, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, keep the true story of the struggles of 1861-1865 alive and available.

In the not-to-distant past, the armed forces of the United States gave significant acknowledgment to the tenacity and valor of the Confederate soldier. Throughout the 20th Century, numerous organizations within the United States Military paid homage to the brave men of the Confederacy by incorporating Confederate symbols and personalities into a myriad of organizational insignia worn by American troops. This was especially true of military units in the South, but examples of Confederate symbology were also to be found in many units in other locations. Confederate symbology can be seen in the histories of the US Army, Navy and Air Force and found in great abundance!

The focus of this article will be on one particular type of insignia worn specifically by the United States Army. The Distinctive Unit Insignia (DUI) is a small identification crest worn on the Service Dress uniforms of Army personnel whose wear began in the early 20th century. This tradition is alive and well and is still in use to this day. Through the years, there have been literally thousands of different or-

ganizational DUIs authorized for wear, and some of them were quite unique and truly beautiful.

The Distinctive Unit Insignia is a small heraldic badge worn by members of the Army to denote the wearers organizational unit. The badges are derived from the Coat of Arms authorized for individual units. The US Army Institute of Heraldry is responsible for the development and authorization of all DUIs. They are predominantly made of metal and enamel, and are approximately 1.25 inches in size. The design of the badges, normally reflect something unique about the unit. They are usually conceived of and designed by members of the unit, with the unit commander being the final approving authority before being submitted to the Institute of Heraldry. The majority of DUIs are used to identify regiment and battalion sized organizations, but there are some exceptions. Organizations such as Groups, Squadrons, Headquarters Units, Schools and Commands may also wear the DUI.

The Distinctive Unit Insignia was first authorized on 29 April 1920 in War Department Circular 161. At that time it was only authorized for wear on the mess dress (formal) jacket. Later, in War Department Circular 224 published in 1922, the DUI was further authorized for Class A uniform wear for the purpose of promoting Esprit du Corps and historical tradition within the Army. The first unit to wear a DUI was the 51st Field Artillery Regiment and it did so on March 18th, 1922. A new Army tradition was born that day!

During the 20th Century the DUI was worn in the following manner. Officers wore them on the



epaulets of the Class A jacket between the grade insignia and the collar. Local commanders could also authorize wear on the Class B uniform. Enlisted personnel and NCOs wore them on the upper lapels of the Class A jacket and also on the side of the garrison (overseas) cap. Great pride was taken in the wear of these badges and much effort was given to their proper wear, design, and manufacture.

There were a significant number of DUIs which borrowed their design elements from the Confederacy. (This applies to cloth patches too, but is a subject for another time.) While some DUIs have a hint of a Confederate flag in their designs, others are outright representations of our beloved Confederate colors and some even display the image of one of our most revered Generals!

The Army units most notable in this area and represented here with illustrations are the 109th Cavalry Regiment, which would later be converted into the 181st Artillery Regiment, The 31st Infantry Division Headquarters Companies, the 30th Armored Division Headquarters Companies and the Army Ranger Department of the Infantry School. We will briefly examine each of these organizations and their Distinctive Unit Insignia will be described with as much detail as the historical record allows.

The first and arguably most striking DUI is that of the 109th Cavalry Regiment. The badge consists of a bold metal and enamel bust of Lieutenant General Nathan Bedford Forrest with the motto "Hit

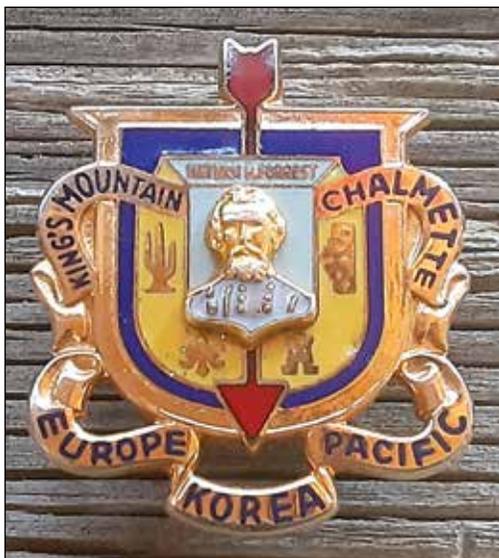
'Em First" on a scroll below. This of course was taken from the General's famous mantra "Hit 'Em First with The Most." This regiment was created in 1921 and consisted of National Guard members from Tennessee, Alabama and North Carolina. It is believed the first actual badge was produced in 1922. Several manufacturers were commissioned to make the insignia, and slight variations in design and construction are to be found. This is a relatively scarce piece of historical militaria, and collectors have been known to pay a steep price to add this rarity to their collections!

In the late 1930s, a design change for this badge took effect. In what I suspect was an effort to make the DUI look more military, the image of General Forrest was reduced in size and placed in the center of a more formal looking crest. The crest displayed the motto "Non Sibi Sed Patriae" which translated means "Not For Self, But For Country." Also included in the crest are the names of two significant historical battles. The first is "King's Mountain," the 1780 Revolutionary War battle in which Colonel John Sevier, Tennessee's first governor, led troops to victory. The colonel was a major supporter of the creation of the National Guard. The second is "Chalmette" commemorating the Battle of Chalmette Plantation led by Andrew Jackson in the War of 1812. In keeping with the Cavalry theme, two black horses were added to the top of the crest. This is considered by many in the heraldry field to be

among the most beautiful Distinctive Unit Insignia crests ever to be made. The prestigious New York jeweler Baily, Banks and Biddle, is known to have made high-end examples of this piece for private purchase by officers and men of the 109th.

As World War II approached, the need for horse Cavalry was diminishing and the Department of War repurposed many of the existing Reserve and National Guard Cavalry units. In 1940, the 109th Cavalry was reorganized as the 181st Field Artillery Regiment. Equipped with the 105mm Howitzer, this unit was to see action in the Pacific Theater. The 181st is still in service today. It wears a redesigned crest, which was introduced early in WWII. While it no longer displays the General Forrest's likeness, it still retains his "Hit 'Em First" motto. The battle honors of the 181st include New Guinea, Luzon, Southern Philippines and the Liberation of Kuwait.

The next unit we will examine also sports the likeness of General Forrest. The Headquarters Companies of the 30th Armored Division wore a crest strikingly similar to the second



version of the 109th Cavalry crest. (Elements of the 181st were included in the formation of the new 30th Armored Division.) The 30th was a Tennessee based Armored Division, and existed between the years of 1954-1973. Absent from the crest are the horses, but this is not unusual as the division was now utilizing mechanized armor. The addition of the words "Europe, Korea and Pacific" were added to signify the service of some of the Division's founding elements. The Division was deactivated on November 1st, 1973.

Another fascinating set of DUIs we will examine is that of the Headquarters Companies of the 31st Infantry Division. The 31st was known as the "Dixie Division," and it is not surprising they utilized

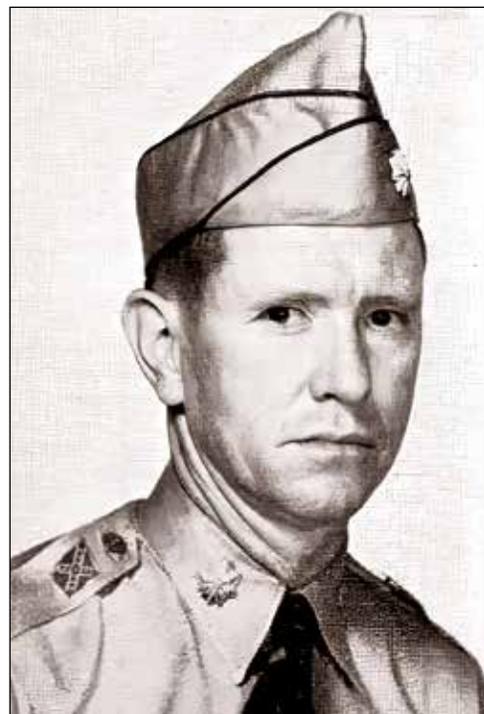
the Confederate Battle Flag as their headquarters crest! The 31st was drawn from the Alabama, Florida and



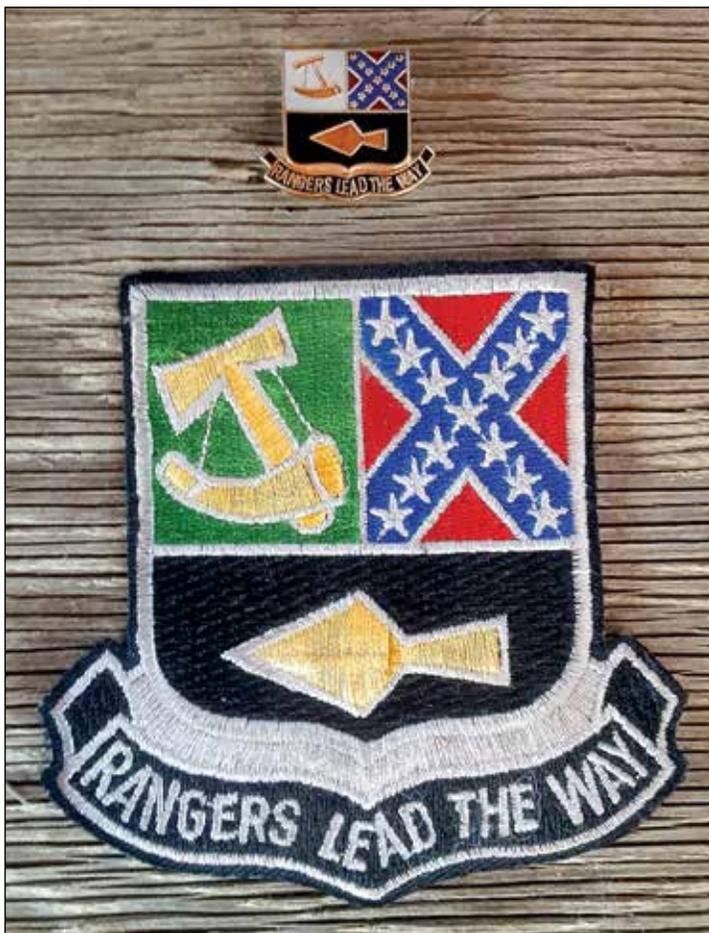
Georgia region and saw action in the Pacific Theater during WWII. Its battle honors include New Georgia and the Battle of Mindanao. These striking DUIs were worn by the Headquarters Companies until the late 1960s. Also, the Division band, which wore gray uniforms and kepis, wore this insignia on their headgear. The DUIs were made in mirror image pairs, with the flag poles being worn toward the center of the wearer. It is worth mentioning this insignia was also made as a cloth patch too. It was worn on the fatigue uniform above the U.S. Army name tape!

The 31st was inactivated on January 14th, 1968, with many of its elements being transferred to the 30th Armored Division.

The final DUI we will examine belongs to the US Army Rangers of the 1960s thru 1980s. It began as the in-



signia of the 49th Ranger Company in 1967, then was adopted by the Ranger Department of the Infantry School in the early 1970s. The DUI was worn on the black beret. This insignia has three historical symbols grouped together to symbolize the bold history of the Army Rangers. In the top left area we see a tomahawk and a powder horn. These represent the early Rangers of the American Revolution period. In the top right we see a colorful Confederate Battle Flag. This represents the many



ranger-like units of the Confederacy during the War of Northern Aggression. Specifically; "Mosby's Rangers," Col. John S. Mosby's 43rd Virginia Cavalry Battalion, "McNeill's Rangers," Capt. John H. McNeill's 18th VA Cavalry, Company E, Lt. General Nathan Bedford Forrest's Cavalry Corps, and Terry's Texas Rangers, the 8th Texas Cavalry. The spearhead beneath these symbols represents the Army Rangers of World War II. This insignia was also produced as a cloth patch for wear on the black windbreaker jacket. As the age of political correctness came upon us, this insignia was retired and replaced in 1987.

This study has been a brief glimpse into a proud and honorable heritage. As mentioned earlier, there were many other pieces of US Military insignia which used Confederate symbology throughout the 20th Century. This was especially true in Air Force and Naval aviation units. Interestingly, there were also scores of law enforcement departments which used our beloved symbols on their uniform sleeve patches. Also the Boy Scouts of America produces numerous patches with Confederate flags and personalities on them to denote program achievements

and events. It is my sincere hope someone reading this article will take it upon themselves to research and produce works in these areas, as this history is rapidly fading. This is valuable historical information which should be published and preserved for posterity!

At this current time, we are witnessing our past being erased by those who wish to purge everything Confederate from the pages of history. Let us consider the primary reason behind this heinous effort. Our ancestors took a firm stand against a tyrannical government and illegal invasion. The amount of grit this effort took is precisely the reason why the US Army honored our ancestors on their insignia in the past. The current US Government does not want the American public or military to get the idea they too can stand up to tyranny, and that is precisely why we are witnessing the Confederate purge! Make no mistake about it!

It is up to us to do all we can to collect and preserve our history to ensure it is passed along to future generations. Our 20th Century military predecessors did it, and we can do it too! I challenge the Patriots and collectors and historians among us to find the material, publish your findings, conserve the artifacts, and help preserve our incredible history!



FORREST

By Douglas Alexander

They said Nathan Bedford couldn't even write his name.

That never bothered Bedford when the War came.

He was nothing but a planter down in middle Tennessee,
But he had a million dollars at the age of thirty-three.

Then the war came along and took it all away;
But it isn't for his money we remember him today.
Bedford was commissioned as a fighter riding free
To keep the Southern border safe along the
Tennessee.

He harassed poor General Sherman 'till he couldn't
rest content.

"Catch that devil Forrest if it breaks the government!
Ride him to his hideout if it costs ten thousand lives!
We'll leave it up to Lincoln to explain it to their wives."

They sharpened up their sabers and checked their carbine loads
And rued the day they caught him down at Brice's Cross Roads.
No, they never did get Forrest, though for him the war was lost,
For Bedford always got there "the fustest with the most."

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



Books in Print

Defending Dixie's Land: What Every American Should Know About the South and the Civil War

The subtitle of this book is perhaps the best way to summarize it. It is indeed “what every American should know about the South and the Civil War.” From cover to cover, it is filled with quotations to support the authors defense of our Southland.

There are other great books which do the same. What makes this book so different is the author is a ‘New Englander.’ Isaac Bishop has lived in Vermont his whole life. He was raised and taught the same prejudices against the South as everyone else.

Unlike most everyone else, he had a genuine interest in American history, and he did his own research after his formal “education.” He quickly realized what he’d been taught didn’t match up with the facts. That was the beginning of this book.

Bishop states, “I am unaware of any group of Americans who are misrepresented, mischaracterized, reviled, and looked down upon more than unreconstructed Southerners.” He decided to write a defense of Dixieland, and he has done an excellent job!

The author presents the plain contrasts of the puritan North and the more orthodox South. He covers numerous topics, from religious beliefs to lifestyles. He speaks of the monetary and capitalist desires of the North versus the

more ‘laid back, family, and God center desires of the South.

Among many other issues is the major contention of a centralized versus decentralized form of government. Throughout the book he reveals a very different and distinctive difference between the two sections of the country. This helps the reader see more clearly how and why the two sections of the country grew apart and why they were destined to split at some point in time, in one way or another.

He provides an insight into the lives of slaves, depicting their experiences from their perspective. This creates a very different picture from the one that is painted by society today. It’s also different from what the yankees of that time period were led to believe, as evidenced by one of the quotes provided by Bishop. A yankee private wrote home during the war: “... we’ve been fooled ...” Like that private, Americans today are being duped!

Within the pages of this book, among other things, Bishop covers race relations, the Abe Lincoln myth, and the so-called period of “Reconstruction.” It is well written and should provide some new information to the ‘educated’ and ‘enlightened’ student of American history and it will be an enlightenment to everyone else, provided they are open to the truth.

There are grammatical errors in the book, but nothing which detracts from its substance. There are also so many quotes I found myself wondering at times if the part I was reading was that of a quote, or the words of the author.

I highly recommend this book and say it is one every proud Southerner should have in their library.

Author: Isaac C. Bishop
Publisher: Author
www.amazon.com
Paperback \$16.99

Reviewed by David Dunn

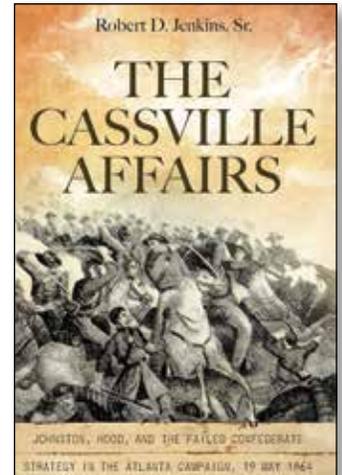
The Cassville Affairs: Johnston, Hood, and the Failed Confederate Strategy in the Atlanta Campaign, 19 May 1864

The Foreword written by Richard M. McMurry gives four crucial days important to The War between the Ap-

palachian Mountains and the Mississippi River: “2 April 1862 (the death of Albert Sidney Johnston at Shiloh); 4 July 1863 (the surrender of Vicksburg); 29 November 1864 (the Confederate fiasco at Spring Hill) and 19 May 1864 ...” Chronologically, the third crucial day is the subject for this well researched event around Cassville, Georgia. As McMurry states it is not what happened, but “an even better question is why didn’t it happen?”

The contents fall into two separate parts. First the Morning Affair “The Failed Confederate Offensive.” Second – The Evening Affair: “The Failed Confederate Defensive.” “The first one was the inability of the Confederate army to initiate its surprise attack on the morning of 19 May. The second, which occurred on the evening of that day, was the failure of the Southern forces to maintain a defensive position at Cassville. ...”

A subtitle could well be General



Continued on page 54

Army of Northern Virginia



Members of the **Kemper-Fry-Strother Camp 19**, Madison, VA, set up a sales and information table at the Somerset Steam & Gas Pasture Party where they were welcomed and enjoyed Southern fellowship.



The **Adam Washington Ballenger Camp 68**, Spartanburg, SC, earned the top award of "Superior Camp -ANV," at the National Reunion in Charleston, SC.



Compatriots of **Captain Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, placed a Wreath at the Confederate Monument. From left, Phillip Waters, Adjutant Robert Little, Commander Lamar Guest, and Lt. Commander Cecil Goforth



Members of the **Goldsboro Rifles Camp 760**, Goldsboro, NC, set up at a Fall Festival at the Bentonville Battlefield, NC.



The "Ringgold Battery" performed a living history in Callands, VA, supporting the Callands Fire Department. The Battery consists of members from the **Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828**, Callands, VA; **Stuart-Hairston Camp 515**, Bassett, VA; and the **Wharton-Stuart Camp 1402**, Danville, VA. It was a great day to show Southern Pride and the crowds enjoyed seeing the guns fire.



Members of the **High Bridge Camp 1581**, Farmville, VA, participated in the Lee-Jackson Parade in Lexington, VA.

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



Representatives of **Stonewall Camp 380**, Portsmouth, VA; **Norfolk County Grays Camp 1549**, Chesapeake, VA; **Tom Smith Camp 1702**, Suffolk, VA; **Princess Anne Camp 484**, Virginia Beach, VA; **13th Virginia Mechanized Cavalry Camp 9**, Norfolk, VA; and General Wise Refugees at an annual meeting. Present are Mike Armistead, Mike Hyman, Shane Reason, Bill Shumate, David Carraway, Benji Nelson, Bob Shirley, Phillip Sumerell, B. Frank Earnest, and Ricky Turner.



Marlboro Camp 835, Bennettsville, SC, members received their Service Awards. SC Division 2nd Lt. Commander Archie Herring, right, presented awards to Richard Hubbard, Edward Hodge, and Patrick Coxe.



Members of **Columbus County Volunteers Camp 794**, Whiteville, NC, manned an information/recruitment booth at the NC Yam Festival in Tabor City, NC. Also in attendance were members of NC Mechanized Cavalry 1st Platoon with their cannon which was fired several times.



Norfolk County Grays Camp 1549, Chesapeake VA, Compatriot Dan Schmidkoffer placed the Southern Iron Cross of Honor on his great-great-great uncle's grave, Pvt. John Edward Crawford, 43rd AL Infantry, Salem Methodist Church, Union, AL.



Members and guests of the **Capt. James I. Waddell CSN, Camp 1608**, Annapolis, MD, are shown at the conclusion of events from the Maryland State SCV Convention.



Maryland Line CSA Camp 1741, Bowie, MD, members received a certificate from the American Legion for a donation to help prevent veteran suicide.

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



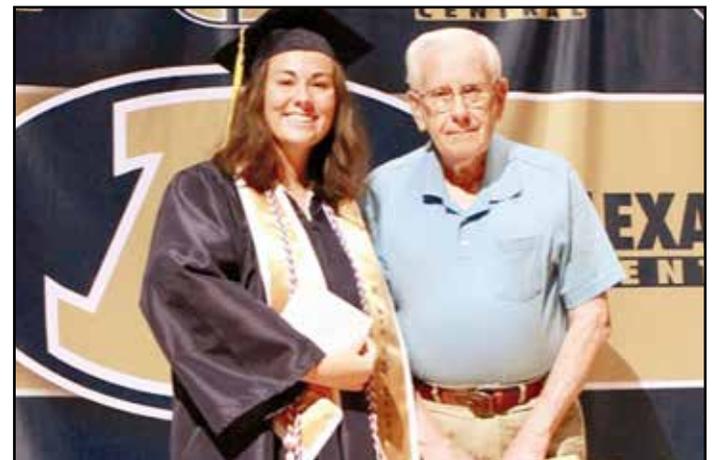
Members of **Prospect 10th Regiment Camp 1749**, Prospect, SC, installed a tombstone at the Williamsburg Presbyterian Cemetery in Kingstree, SC. From left, Chaplain Tony De Vault, Adjutant Hal Eaddy, Commander Joe Mims, Compatriot Bryan Compher, and Compatriot Dr. Louis Drucker. A good time was had by all while accomplishing this very worthwhile endeavor.



Yadkin Gray Eagles Camp 1765, Yadkinville, NC, Commander Charles Mathews was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal from the SCV by NC Lieutenant Commander Kenny Ramsey.



The **Roxboro Grays Camp 1932**, Roxboro, NC, welcomed Mr. Edward Phipps into the camp.



Ms Darcy Childers was awarded the *H. L. Hunley* Scholarship which is sponsored by the **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC. This marks the second year awarding this scholarship.



Recently, the **Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828**, Callands, VA, cannon crew members of the newly formed "Ringgold Battery" participated in a Rededication of the Leftwich family cemetery in Lynch Station, VA. The family requested a 4-cannon shot salute for four family members who were veterans of the War of 1812: LTC William Leftwich, Capt. Uriah Leftwich, Col. Thomas Leftwich and Gen. Joel Leftwich



The Historic Staunton River Foundation had its annual meeting with Editor-in-Chief Frank Powell, of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine, as the speaker for the event. SCV members from the **Charlotte County Grays Camp 1964**, Charlotte Court House, VA; **John M. Jordan Camp 581**, South Boston, VA, and **Armistead-Hill-Goode Camp 749**, Chase City, VA, belong to the Foundation.



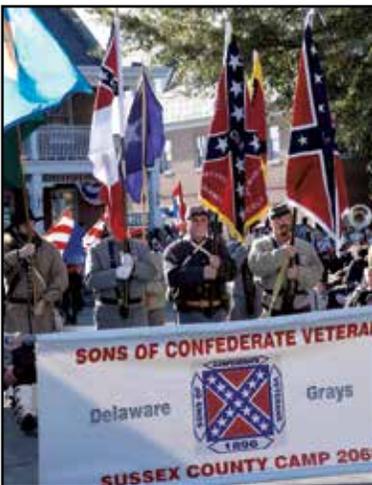
Army of Northern Virginia



VA Division 4th Brigade Commander Bill Graham, III, left, presented Past Camp Commander and Past 4th Brigade Commander Richard Moomaw with the Division's Distinguished Service Award and Medal during a **Captain Jack Adams Camp 1951**, Edinburg, VA, meeting at St. Mary's Pine Lutheran Church, Mt. Jackson, VA. Richard Moomaw is the Chairman of the Oakwood Restoration Committee.



The **James City Cavalry Camp 2095**, Williamsburg, VA, manned the SCV booth at the Virginia State Fair. Pictured from left, Compatriots Ron Perry, Tom Campbell, Perry Turner, Derick Hayman, Jeff Toalson and Lang Shelton. It was a fun and effective day promoting, recruiting and selling merchandise for the VA Division.



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, color guard marched in the biennial Election Return Day parade in Georgetown, DE.



Gordonsville Grays Camp 2301, Gordonsville, VA welcomed new members Chris Boutiette, Danny Boston, and Kelly Mahanes as Commander Luke McDonald, right, presented their framed membership certificates.

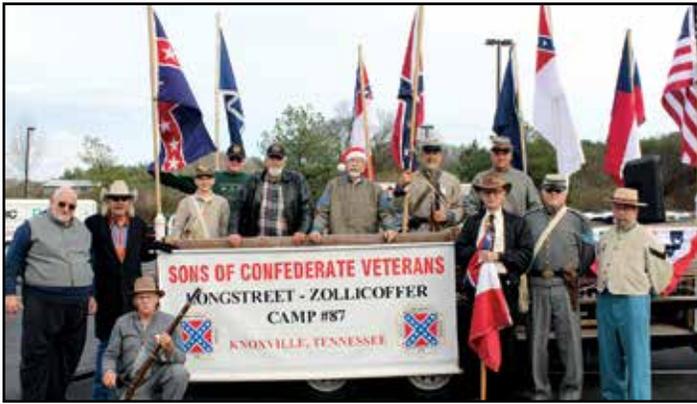


Members of the **Burke Tigers Camp 2162**, Valdese, NC, Honor Guard attended a headstone dedication for a local Confederate Veteran.



At the NC Division State Fair booth pictured, from left, NC Division Quartersmaster Darwin Roseman, member of the **Colonel L. L. Polk Camp 1486**, Garner, NC, and State Fair Co-ordinator Barney Roberts, commander of the **47th Regiment NC Troops Camp 166**, Wake Forest, NC.

Army of Tennessee



Members of **Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87**, Knoxville, TN, participated in the Seymour Christmas Parade in December.



From left are TN Division Lt. Commander Rich Garcia, Andrew Hartington, James Berkley, both Mechanized Cavalry, from **Simonton/Wilcox Camp 257**, Covington, TN and TN Division Commander John A. Blankenship.



Isham G. Harris Camp 109, Paris, TN, inducted Kenny Snow on the record of his ancestor, James Fleming Wall, Pvt. Co. B. 5th TN Infantry Regiment. From left are Commander Rick Revel, Kenny Snow and Chaplain Jackson Lawley.



Col. Alfred Johnston Camp 276, Benton, KY, and members of the OCR joined forces to participate in the Benton, KY Christmas Parade.



The **Samuel H. Powe Camp 255**, Waynesboro, MS, recently celebrated the 30th Anniversary of their re-chartering. Past Camp Commander, current Camp 1st Lt. Commander, and charter member Michael Boyles is shown with his wife, Mrs. Nita Boyles, holding the cake to celebrate the event.



John Pinkard, left, a member of the **Attala Yellow Jackets, Camp 663**, Kosciusko, MS, admired a print entitled "Pickets at Fredericksburg" by Keith Rocco and was used by Camp Commander Jimmy Atwood, right, when Atwood gave a program about Company I, 13th MS from Attala County, MS, which was a part of the famous Barksdale Brigade in the Army of Northern Virginia.

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



The **Shieldsboro Rifles Camp 2263**, Bay St. Louis, MS, and the **Gainesville Volunteers Camp 373**, Picayune, MS, co-hosted their 9th Annual Lee-Jackson Banquet at the Mercy House in Bay St. Louis, MS.



Forrest Daws and Orin Thomas present **Sam Davis Camp 596**, Biloxi, MS, Quartermaster Dale O'Neal with the Dixie Club Award at the Dixie Community Center.



Col. **William P. Rogers Camp 321**, Corinth, MS, member Chuck Landry, left, received his MS Division Lifetime Membership from Camp Adjutant Dwight Johnson at a recent meeting.



The FL Division 3rd Brigade had the following camps participate in the Camp Gordon Johnston Parade: **Finley's Brigade Camp 1614**, Havana, FL; **8th FL Quincy Young Guards Camp 703**, Quincy, FL, and **Wakulla Guards Camp 742**, Crawfordville, FL.



Two members of the **Buckhead-Fort Lawton Brigade Camp 2102**, Millen, GA, recently traveled with the Camp's US Model 1841 Field Howitzer to serve as part of the Confederate artillery contingent for the 159th anniversary reenactment of the December 13, 1864, Battle of Fort McAllister, in Richmond Hill, GA. The six-man cannon crew, rounded out by additional reenactors from across the state, was actually positioned within the original fort, atop one of its earthen parapets. Camp members pictured are Compatriot Phil Brinson (far left) and Historian Steve Rathbun (rear, third from left).



Cadet Chad Hutchens of Baldwin High School was awarded the *H. L. Hunley* Award for best exhibiting the core values of honor, courage, and commitment. The award was presented on behalf of **Kirby Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, by member and former JROTC instructor Commander Odeen L. Tyre, US Navy (Retired), a direct lineal descendant of eight Confederate soldiers.

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



Appling Grays Camp 918, Baxley, GA, Commander Poarch welcomed new compatriot Doyle Garrett to the camp at Baxley Heritage Center.



Finleys Brigade Camp 1614, Havana, FL; **8th FL Quincy Young Guards Camp 703**, Quincy, FL; and **Wakulla Guards Camp 742**, Crawfordville, FL, with the 2nd USCT, educated and engaged the public at Woodville, Florida Founders Day.



General Robert H. Hatton Camp 723, Lebanon, TN, Commander Tom Wood and member Jerry Hughes unveiled the new camp flag, representing General Hatton's Regiment, at a recent meeting.



From left are **Sharpsburg Sharpshooters Camp 1729**, Sharpsburg, GA, Commander Scott Gilbert; **Col. John H. Baker Camp 1705**, Zebulon, GA, Commander Roy Butts; **William Thomas Overby/Coweta Guards Camp 715**, Newnan, GA, Commander Allan Payton; **Gen. LaFayette McLaws Camp 79**, Fayetteville, GA, Commander Taylor Hull who all attended the Sharpsburg 1729 meeting.



The **Lt. General John C. Pemberton Camp 1354**, Vicksburg, MS, held their annual Lee-Jackson Dinner at an area restaurant. Speaker Dan Duggan spoke on "The Spiritual Life of Stonewall Jackson." Shown are Jeff Cartwright, Edward Campbell, Barry Bingham, Thomas Dabney, Ryan Cox, Joel Bailey, Larry Holman, Dan Duggan, Henry Melsheimer, Robert Breland, Forrest Boyd, Fred Jetter, Rev. Bryan Dabney, and John Carlisle.



Norman Dassinger, Jr. was the keynote speaker at a recent meeting of the **DeKalb Rifles Camp 1824**, Sylvania, AL. 52 people were on hand for an outstanding program. Dassinger Jr. chose General George Pickett for his subject. He dug deep into Pickett's history and revealed many facts completely unknown by most members.



Army of Tennessee



Dillard-Judd Camp 1828, Cookeville, TN, would like to thank everyone who attended this historic event and those who had a part in the service and making it a respectable service for our friend and compatriot Michael Davis' ancestors. Members of the **Gainesboro Invincibles Camp 1685**, Gainesboro, TN, and Aunt Polly's Highland Roses - OCR 10, attended and participated in the reinterment and memorial service of Pvt. Andrew Halfacre, his wife Rhoda, and five other family members. Their remains were required to be exhumed and reinterred due to commercial development.



Members of **Col. Alfred Johnston 276**, Benton, KY and **Col. Charles Wickliffe 2337**, Wickliffe, KY, gathered at the Confederate Soldiers Monument at Fort Donelson National Battlefield for Confederate Flag Day.



The **Shieldsboro Rifles Camp 2263**, Bay St. Louis, MS and the **Gainesville Volunteers Camp 373**, Picayune, MS, participated in the 3rd Saturday Living History at Beauvoir, Biloxi, MS.



The **Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210**, Tampa, FL, members attended the 2024 George Washington Birthday Celebration on February 22, Washington's official birthday, at Stefano's Restaurant in Temple Terrace, FL. Standing right to left are Jeff Wolverton, William Holloway, Greg Caulley, and prospective member Reginald Hayes.

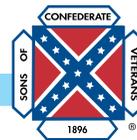


Isham G. Harris Camp 109, Paris TN, held a living history of the Battle of Paris on the Henry County Courthouse assisted by seven different camps and the TN Division. Porter's (seated) Battery with two cannons, the back row of flags from **Fort Heiman Camp 1834**, Murray, KY, color guard, center seated is General (Wayne Tate) Lee and his Body Guard Ben Meter standing, extreme right are Camp 109 members Dicky Bomar and Camp Commander Rick Revel.



At the Fall Muster at **Beauvoir** recently, shown are Dr. Curt Fields depicting General U.S. Grant; Bruce Lee Roberts, Beauvoir Sergeant-at-Arms, and past Commander-in-Chief Larry McCluney as General P.G.T. Beauregard.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



Representing two great states, **AR Division** Commander Kolt Massey, left, and **TX Division** Commander Michael Hurley enjoy fellowship at the SCV National Reunion in Charleston, SC.



Beauregard Camp 130, New Orleans, LA, held its annual memorial service on the 132nd anniversary of the death of General Beauregard at his tomb. Pictured is Beauregard's vault inside the Army of Tennessee Tomb with floral tributes. Members of the **Henry Watkins Allen Camp 133**, Baton Rouge, LA; **Camp Moore Camp 1223**, Tangipahoa, LA, and **General Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 1931**, Covington, LA, joined Camp 130.



The **Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 983**, Decatur, TX was privileged to present six War Service Medals recently. Pictured from left are War medal Recipients: 1st Lieutenant Commander Bruce Cunningham, Past Commander H. L. Ross, Color Sergeant K. E. Price, Ed Harrelson, Scott Harris, James Cox. Army of Trans-Mississippi Commander John McCammon presented the medals assisted by Camp Commander Jim Cox.



James M. Keller Camp 648, Hot Springs, AR, Commander Harvey swears in the newest member William David Ball.



Members of the **Dick Dowling Camp 1295**, Beaumont, TX, celebrated the Lee Jackson Banquet. Members include Camp and Naval Commander John Burleigh, Don Smart and Sid Lambert.



Gen. James H. McBride Camp 632, Springfield, MO, camp members are now certified in the CERT program. From left are CERT trainer Herb Turner, Johnnie Jenkins, Frank Grantham, Camp Commander Ron McBride, Bill McKevlin, James Williams and Jesse Grantham.

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



Compatriots of the TX Division 3rd Brigade Camps, **R. E. Lee Camp 239**, Ft. Worth, TX; **Col. E. W. Taylor Camp 1777**, Bedford, TX, and **H. B. Granbury Camp 427**, Granbury, TX, volunteered to help dismantle, remove and load display cases the Texas Civil War Museum donated to Beauvoir and The National Confederate Museum. Pictured are TX Division 3rd Brigade Commander and Camp 239 Commander Festus Allcock, Haggan Allcock, Olen Allcock, Glenn Carroll, Justin Yates and Bob Templeton; Camp 1777 Commander Clay Fitzhugh, Camp 427 Commander Martin Pullen and MS Division members Harrison Daws and Cullen Watts.



Col. Samuel D. Russell Camp 1617, Natchitoches, LA, member, Mr. Robert Porter proudly displays his 21st Century Heroes Medal and Certificate, with his son Robert Porter, Jr.



Members and guests of **Terry's Texas Rangers Camp 1937**, Cleburne, TX, participated in the Johnson County Old Settlers Parade in Alvarado, TX. From left are Doug Gulley, Nate Pun, Tracy Oaks, Steve Wells, Roy Williams, Shelly Rhodes, Tim Boyte, Gena Boyte, Steve Willis, Sue Willis.



Major James Morgan Utz Camp 1815, Florissant, MO, Compatriot Charles Heisinger was recently presented with the Meritorious Service Award by Commander Billy Ed Bowden and Lt. Commander Rob Adelson. Also pictured are Chuck Knight and Marty Martin.



The Krewe of Hebe Mardi Gras parade was held in Jefferson, TX. The 5th Brigade of the TX Division is responsible for the area of Jefferson in North East Texas. The **W. W. Heartsill Camp 314**, Marshall, TX had eight members. The **Upshur County Patriots Camp 2109**, Gilmer, TX had four members. The **General John Gregg Camp 958**, Longview, TX had one member. The **Major General Thomas Rosser Camp 2311**, Mt. Enterprise, TX had two members and a cannon. Commander-in-Chief Donnie Kennedy and Lady Betty, Chief of Staff J. C. Hanna and Lady Elle, ATM Commander John McCammon and Mrs. McCammon all attended and joined in the parade.



Captain James I. Waddell Camp 1770, Orange County, CA, member Michael Waldron and Emma Sansom 449 UDC President Christina Hurst-Loeffler participated in Wreaths Across America at Santa Ana Cemetery, placing a wreath at the grave of M. H. Johnson.

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



The MO Division and members of the **Captain Moses Jasper Bradford Camp 2344**, Rolla, MO, traveled to Chloride, New Mexico, to mark the grave of Captain Peter Ake, Co. A. 7th MO Cavalry, one of the immortal 600. From left are those from MO who made the journey: David L. Cowell, Danny Creason, Darrell Maples, and Jon Trent. AZ Division Compatriot Craig Saunders (with flag) joined us for the ceremony.



Captain Granville Oury Camp 1708, Scottsdale, AZ, held the yearly Granville Oury Day, held on the birthday of their camp's namesake. The story of Oury's life was shared by AZ Div Graves Officer Larry Hammack and ceremony was guided by Camp Commander Nate Hopkins. Granville Oury was a member of the Confederate Congress representing AZ Territory and was also the leader in uplifting Confederate citizens from a siege of Apaches, and Territorial Representative of AZ.



Compatriots of the **Major Thomas J Key Camp 1920**, Johnson County, KS, observed Confederate Flag Day on the site of the Battle of Westport at the graves of General Joseph O. Shelby and more than 100 Confederate dead.



Living historians Aaron Moore and Russell Pearson of **Albert Sydney Johnston Camp 2048**, Tehachapi, CA, enjoyed a full day of teaching at a CA middle school. Twelve classes were entrusted to six full periods of instruction, with hundreds of students in attendance. The true causes of the War for Southern Independence were discussed in detail. Musket, pistol and sabre demonstrations were also given which included live firings.



Members of the **Lt. Alexander Cameron Camp 2226**, Greenville, TX, fire a pistol salute in honor of Camp Member Don Perotti at the King Cemetery in Kemp, TX. Don passed away from complications after a motorcycle wreck and his ashes were buried in this cemetery



Members of the **Walker's Greyhounds Camp 2338**, Tyler, TX, assisted by the ladies of Mollie Moore Davis 217, United Daughters of the Confederacy, participated in a wreath laying ceremony at the Confederate monument at Oakwood Cemetery in Tyler.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



Another amazing Confederate Memorial Day with 27 people present was held by **Col. Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, at Greenwood Memory Lawn Cemetery, Phoenix. *Dixie Land*, *Bonnie Blue Flag*, *Taps*, and *Amazing Grace* were done by a fellow bagpiper, and a volley was fired by the Arizona Civil War Council. Remembrance of Camp 1525's Confederate monument was done by Commander Steve Johnson as it was the 25th Anniversary of the monument. Thunderbird Chapter, 2102 UDC President Jeri McAnerny shared a note of the unknown Confederate, and a roll of honor and history of the 61 Confederates buried in the cemetery was shared by Historian Avery Frantz.



At the Christmas Soup Supper of the **Surgeon John C. Cravens Camp 2276**, Gallatin, MO, Commander Lanny Dixon posed with Trinity Carpenter, the proud winner of the drawing for a Limited Edition Confederate Print.



At a recent meeting of the **Brigadier General Chief Stand Watie Camp 2300**, St. Charles County, MO, sworn in were (back row) Commander Dave Roper, Adjutant Rick Morton, and Chaplain Carl Arron; front row, Cadets Jesse and James Cornell, new members George Cornell and Jeff Moore into our ranks.



Private C. W. Lucas-Forrest's Escort Camp 2316, Prescott Valley, AZ, held a Christmas party and elected their slate of officers for the coming year. Thirteen people, including a UDC member, were in attendance at the historic Hassayampa Inn. Members enjoyed delicious food, brotherhood/sisterhood, and watched *Song of the South*. Letters from Confederate veterans on the battlefield were read and church messages were passed around.



Major Thomas R. Livingston Camp 2327, Carthage, MO, hosted a Trunk or Treat event for the public at the antebellum Kendrick House in Carthage. Around 50 kids came by, with adults, to get candy and interact with SCV members, some of whom were dressed in period Confederate uniform. Pictured here are Camp members Paul Lewis, Reese Barnett, and Wayne Pease Jr.



The **MO Division Lee-Jackson Supper** in Carthage, MO was attended by, from left, National Chief of Staff J.C. Hanna, ATM Executive Councilman Chuck McMichael, MO Division Commander Jeff Futhey and ATM Commander John McCammon.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

Raphael Semmes Camp 11 Mobile

Benjamin E. White

Egbert J. Jones Camp 357 Huntsville

John C. Robinson
Stephen Earl Mann

Gen. Isham Garrott Camp 764

Marion

Frankie Eugene Massey

Capt. Thomas H. Hobbs Camp 768

Athens

Ronald Shane Brothers

Fort Blakeley Camp 1864 Baldwin County

David Otto Gluth
William James Ross, IV

Gen. John Herbert Kelly Camp 1980

Gordo

James Aaron Shaffer

Colonel William C. Oates Camp 2022

Dothan

John Keith Bowen
John Caleb Bowen

ARKANSAS

James H. Berry Camp 468 Bentonville

Mark P. Scallan
Jered Sterling Laughlin

James M. Keller Camp 648 Hot Springs

Todd Charles Elliott
Leslie Howard Cagle
Joseph Wayne Lewis
James Dean Cox

CALIFORNIA

Gen. John B. Hood Camp 1208

Los Angeles

Nick Charles Reagan Linfesty

FLORIDA

General Jubal A. Early Camp 556

Tampa

Steven Lee Greene

John Hance O'steen Camp 770

Trenton

Dale R. Hart

William Wing Loring Camp 1316

St. Augustine

Chandler Mack Young

St. Johns Rangers Camp 1360

Deland

Donald E. Mair

Stonewall Jackson Camp 1381

St. Petersburg

Stephen Kenneth Prince
Britt Allen Jones

Finley's Brigade Camp 1614 Havana

Durwood Deason Stewart

Confederate Cow Cavalry Camp 2181

Arcadia

Royce Martin Futch, Jr.

GEORGIA

Brig. Gen. T. R. R. Cobb Camp 97

Athens

Daniel Byron Montgomery, Jr.

Lt. Col. Thomas M. Nelson Camp 141

Albany

Andrew Hatcher

Gen. Henry Lewis Benning Camp 517

Columbus

James Desmon Ramsey
Richard Desmon Ramsey

Black Creek Volunteers Camp 549

Sylvania

Larry Franklin Shuman

Appling Grays Camp 918 Baxley

Jarrett C. Smith

27th Georgia Regiment Camp 1404

Gainesville

Raymond David Latty

52nd Georgia Regiment Camp 1418

Cleveland

Matthew Todd Gillespie

David W. Payne Camp 1633 Blairsville

James Albert Garrett

Col. Joseph McConnell Camp 1859

Ringgold

Robert Gregory Modrall

Pvt. John Ingraham Camp 1977

Chickamauga

Joe Thomas Moore

Lt. Lovett Allen Tully Camp 2071

Colquitt

Johnny Merrell Robinson

Georgia Division HQ Camp 2200

Moultrie

Hayden Bone
Danny L. Milby, Jr.
Matthew Trey Bishop
Daniel Thomas
Jonathan Blair Garber
Jenu Six
Robert Y. Dryden
William Michael Blake
Hugh Woodrow Howell, III
Dawson McKinlee Crowley

CSS *Chattahoochee* Camp 2314

Donalsonville

John Brantley Trawick
Doyle Carroll
Hunter Lanier

KANSAS

South Kansas Camp 2064 Wichita

James Herbert Spears

KENTUCKY

Col. Alfred Johnston Camp 276

Benton

Toby Dale Runyon
Adrian Tyrone Misner
Ronnie Tyler York

Tilghman-Beauregard Camp 1460

Mayfield

Ryan Wilson

Forrest's Orphans Camp 1744

Calhoun

Tanner Davis
Dustin Ray Smith

Gen. Roger W. Hanson Camp 1844

Winchester

Brandon Allen Abner

LOUISIANA

Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor Camp 1308

Shreveport
Billy Wayne Tittle

Maj. Thomas McGuire Camp 1714

West Monroe
Donald Graves

Sabine Rifles Camp 2057
Many
Robin Duane Rivers

MARYLAND

Maryland Line C.S.A. Camp 1741

Bowie
Ronald Justin Meador

MICHIGAN

Maj. Gen. Patrick Ronayne Cleburne Camp 2257

Grand Rapids
Thomas Virgel Spurlock

MISSOURI

Captain Moses Jasper Bradford Camp 2344

Rolla
Jack Burns Keene
Sean Patrick Selman

MISSISSIPPI

Samuel H. Powe Camp 255
Waynesboro
Neil A. McIlwain

Col. William P. Rogers Camp 321

Corinth
Danny Joe Moore
Evan Blake Norvell

Harrisburg Camp 645
Tupelo
Nathan Stutsy

Attala Yellow Jackets Camp 663

Kosciusko
Samuel Vernon Smith
Nathan Hutchinson

Private Samuel A. Hughey Camp 1452

Hernando
William Lee Rush

Captain C. B. Vance Camp 1669

Batesville
James F. Johnson

Lowry Rifles Camp 1740
Rankin County
Robert Morgan Sauls

Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee's Caledonia Rifles Camp 2140

Caledonia
Charles W. Bradshaw, Jr.

The Rankin Greys Camp 2278

Florence
Cory Wayne Sykes, Jr.

NORTH CAROLINA

Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168

Fayetteville
Robert Doak Scott

Maj. Charles Q. Petty Camp 872

Gastonia
Joshua Everett Pennington

Rockingham Rangers Camp 1835

Mayodan
Blake Alexander Sodman

The Roxboro Grays Camp 1932
Roxboro
John Douglas Harris

Beaufort Plowboys Camp 2128

Washington
Rickie R. Long

Edenton Bell Battery Camp 2355

Edenton
James Douglas Elliott, Jr.

OHIO

Brig. Gen. Roswell S. Ripley Camp 1535

Worthington
Benjamin Brady Walker
Patrick A. Hines

Lt. L. J. McNeill Camp 2317
Franklin

Charles Patrick McGraw

OKLAHOMA

Col. Jackson F. McCurtain Camp 513

Moore
Michael Laughlin

Indian Territory Camp 892
Poteau

William Homer Morris

OREGON

Col. Isaac William Smith Camp 458

Portland
Jeremiah Hansen

SOUTH CAROLINA

Secession Camp 4
Charleston

John Gregory Wade

John M. Kinard Camp 35
Newberry
William B. Ackerman

16th South Carolina Regiment Camp 36
Greenville

Gray Marshall Beasley
Matthew Stephen Horne

General Richard H. Anderson Camp 47

Beaufort
Robert Anthony Brice
Steve Raymond Carroll

2nd SC Regiment Pickens Camp 71

Pickens
Hunter Austin

Joseph B. Kershaw Camp 82
Camden

Rhett Ashley Adams

Captain Moses Wood Camp 125

Gaffney
Liam Jordan Dill

River's Bridge Camp 842
Fairfax

Charles Manning Altman, Jr.

Gen. States Rights Gist Camp 1451

Bogansville
Bradley Scott Weaver
Edward Albert Greer

Sgt. Berry Benson Camp 1672

North Augusta
Jeffrey Scott Kennedy

SC 17th Regiment Camp 2069

Hilda
Jerry Travis Curles

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

TENNESSEE

Gen. William B. Bate Camp 34 Gallatin

Kenneth Chadwick Patton

Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Cheatham Camp 72 Manchester

Robert Lewis Gillen

Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87

Knoxville

Corey Dean Clark

Otho French Strahl Camp 176 Union City

Jeffrey Gailen Kincade

Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 215

Memphis

Jeffrey Gene Garland
Miles McArthur Garland
Charles William Kindrick

Simonton-Wilcox Camp 257 Covington

Steven Clarke Sullivan
Michael Clarke Sullivan

Capt. William H. McCauley Camp 260

Dickson County

Marvin Eugene Harp

John Hunt Morgan Camp 270 Springfield-Greenbrier

Christopher J. Leighton
Jason N. Fryer

Pvt. Ike Stone Camp 564 Henderson

James Wilburn Bright

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain HQ Camp 584

Columbia

Lucian Scott Kinder
James Morris McClain

Douglas George Smith
Nathan McBride Lewis
Michael Lynn Griffin
Clay Thomas Griffin
Gregory Fred White
Michael Todd Newlin

Gen. Robert H. Hatton Camp 723

Lebanon

John Thomas Dean

Wigfall Greys Camp 1560 Collierville

Trenton Eugene McCrory, Jr.
Thomas Eugene Toole
John Robert White, Jr.

Dewitt Smith Jobe Camp 1637 Bartlett

David Michael Thomason

The General Robert E. Lee Camp 1640

Memphis

Henry Paul Kinler

Maj. James T. Huff Camp 2243

Newport

Brandon D. Denton

Forrest Crossing Guards Camp 2332

Clifton

Braxton Daniel

2nd Lt. William Moore Bain Camp 2333

Cleveland

Anthony Dewayne Price

TEXAS

Col. A. H. Belo Camp 49 Dallas

Michael Gregory Judd

John B. Hood Camp 50 Galveston

Billy Lumis Frank
Grant Reid Dominy
James Patterson Steede, III

Gen. Felix H. Robertson Camp 129

Waco

Brian Wade Bagley

R. E. Lee Camp 239 Fort Worth

Justin Jearl Yates

Capt. Jesse Amason Camp 282

Center

James Wedgeworth
Rex Clayton Winfrey

Plemons-Shelby Camp 464 Amarillo

Christopher Charles Waddell

Gen. Horace Randal Camp 1533

Carthage

Jeffrey Kurt Anderson

Walter P. Lane Camp 1745 Orange

Ethan Gabriel Beck

2nd Texas Frontier District Camp 1904

De Leon

William Frederick Pearman

Terry's Texas Rangers Camp 1937

Cleburne

Cody Cooley
Steven Kirland Weaver
Monaghan

Col. John S. (Rip) Ford Camp 2216

Harlingen

Matthew Whittington Adams

Medina Greys Camp 2254 Hondo

Gilbert J. Torres

Judge Roy Bean Camp 2298 Iraan

Darrell Gene Hocker

Major General Thomas L. Rosser Camp 2311

Mt. Enterprise

Hunter Timothy O'hern
Calvin Fields

1st Lt. Jesse Page Camp 2351 Boerne

James Kenneth Lea

VIRGINIA

R. E. Lee Camp 726

Alexandria

George Delmar Copelan, III
Matthew Waters
Luke Waters
Samuel Jacob Waters

Hanover Dragoons Camp 827 Hanover

Paul Anthony Durrett
William John Welstead, III

Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828

Callands

Gary Wayne Donovan

Captain John F. McElhenny Camp 840

Lebanon

Shawn Matthew Horton

Walker-Terry Camp 1758 Wytheville

Leonard Eugene Mathena

The Campbell Guards Camp 2117

Evington

John R. Dodd
Charles Emerson Schooler

WEST VIRGINIA

Flat Top Copperheads Camp
1694
Princeton
Stacy Shawn Sparks



Do you need subscription information or have a question?

Are you moving?

If so, please contact General Headquarters

1-800-380-1896



Welcome to our newest Life Members

Name	Division	Camp	Name	Division	Camp
David L. Rinehart	NC	168	David Cobb	PA	584
Richard L. Vandever	TX	1777	Brian Santee	OK	584
Rodney Harris	TN	68	Todd W. Woods	NC	584
Buddy W. Gurganus	TX	2182	James W. Dean	VA	1475
Maurice Woodard	TN	112	Jeffrey Bowman	KY	1642
James Perry	VA	19	Chad A. Pigott	TX	59
John M. Martin	SC	1532	Jeffrey Pendergrass	TN	52

Continued from page 23

Honoring the Dead

information was inconsistent, perhaps there was not a Fold3 record for them, (some died before they could even stand for their first muster), the burial records for many were either lost or their names were not adequately recorded or they were among the 189 who were claimed by their families and later taken back home for burial.

Most of these soldiers died within six months from the time they enlisted, but they traveled many miles from their homes to serve in a cause in which they believed. They joined freely and were prepared to die for their country, but they had no idea it would be so soon and mostly from disease rather than battle. However, they did perish, and now, more than 160 years after the end of the war,

we are finally remembering and honoring them for upholding their principles and the constitution as they understood it. Or as Pvt. Heath's family phrased it:

"VOLUNTEERED IN DEFENSE OF THE SOUTH AFTER SHE HAD BEEN DENIED HER CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS IN THE UNION."

It is our duty, as members of the SCV, to never forget them.

Andy Keller, Commander
General James Longstreet Camp 1247
Henrico, VA



Lieutenant Mahlon Admire Hensley

Company B “The Bedford Rifle Grays” 14th Virginia Infantry

By Thomas K. Brigham

The Daily Dispatch: August 10, 1861. “Lieut. Mahlon A. Hensley, of the Bedford Rifle Grays, died of typhoid fever in Lynchburg, Va., on the 20th ult.”

Spring 1861. The threat of invasion was at hand. Southern men are being called to arms. Units and companies are being formed, comprised of men from rural and urban walks of life, from all over the South. Some have never been outside the county in which they were born. Most have little or no resistance to diseases considering their lack of exposure. Hastily crammed into close quarters, camping out, lacking sanitation, living, sleeping in tents or on the ground, camp life became a breeding ground for sickness among the men. Proper hygiene was all but nonexistent. Given the conditions, disease in the armies became rampant.

Daily newspapers brought the shocking reports from the front. In battle after battle the number of deaths and wounded grew in staggering proportions. Unfathomable! But battles weren't the cause of the most deaths in the war. As hard as it is to believe, disease killed as many or more soldiers than did the weapons of war. More soldiers died from disease than everything else combined including gunshots, artillery, accidents, drowning, starvation, suicide etc. Diseases, we consider all but eradicated or avoidable by good hygiene or a simple vaccination, were common place. It would be 48 years (1909) before arsphenamine, an antibi-

otic is discovered and another 19 years (1928) before the advent of penicillin. Dysentery, typhoid fever, measles, pneumonia, tuberculosis and malaria were just as deadly as canister and shot. Disease killed an estimated 100,000 soldiers in the Confederate Army alone. It's estimated dysentery accounted for almost 50,000 Confederate deaths. Typhoid fever another 30,000 Southern soldier deaths. Some estimates place diseases as responsible for two-thirds of the deaths incurred during the war.

General John B. Magruder recorded this during the evacuation and subsequent burning of Hampton, Virginia in 1861, “The sickness among the troops is grave ... all diseases taking more or less a typhoid in character. ... Typhoid has been so prevalent and fatal at Jamestown Island as to make the withdrawal of the men from that post necessary.” Even in field hospitals, cleanliness was a mere afterthought. Surgeons would often use the same tools continuously on patient after patient never cleaning them. While they might wipe them off on their apron, that was about as much cleaning as any piece of equipment received. It wasn't out of neglect, medicine of that time was not that advanced, it was in its infancy. If you survived the surgery, chances were you would contract some illness which would kill you. The beloved General, Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson, mistakenly shot by his own men and then weakened by the amputation of his arm, succumbed to pneumonia.

The dictionary defines heroism as heroic con-

duct, heroic characteristics or qualities, courage, the qualities of a hero such as courage, intrepidity, and fortitude. But, not all heroes are created on the battlefield.

Mahlon Admire Hensley was born 31 March 1831 on the family farm located in Bedford County, Virginia. He was one of six children born to James Owen Hensley and Nancy Virginia Turner. He was named in part after his mother's father, Admire Turner. He was an educated man studying at Columbian College in Washington, DC. He graduated in 1856 with a degree in mathematics and classical history.

As fate would have it, perhaps at Columbian or a short time later, Mahlon would meet Martha Ann "Mattie" Tompkins of Franklin County. The following year, on 27 December 1857, they are married at Meadville, Halifax County, Virginia. They would return to Bedford County where Mahlon would teach school. He and Mattie would start a new life together. Like all newlyweds, the future looked bright and held promise.

It was also around this time the subject of education and its methods were receiving more attention. Virginia was beginning to embrace a new kind of public education, one with a different class of teacher. "Some of these were graduates of some college or university and to their greater intelligence added milder discipline and better methods." Mahlon met the criteria. A July 1860 advertisement in the *Bedford Sentinel* reads, "The next session of my school, the Mount Pleasant Academy will commence on the third Monday of September. This school is located in a neighborhood proverbial



for its healthiness, morality, and intelligence. I shall use every reasonable effort to advance those committed to my care, but I do not profess to be able to teach students who will not study. Mahlon A. Hensley, Principal." He had a plan, life was good. His course was set, or so he thought.

Life has a way of changing even the best laid plans. The election of 1860 promised change. With an invasion imminent, and the outbreak of war on the horizon, Mahlon and his youngest brother, David joined their fellow Virginians. They enlisted at Fancy Grove, Bedford County, Virginia on the 24th of April 1861. He was commissioned as a lieutenant in the "Rifle Grays," his brother a corporal. In May, his unit would become known as Company B of

Continued on page 72

NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

This year's John C. Calhoun Oratory Contest

The Oratory Contest is held every year at the National reunion, therefore this year it will be in Houston. Please take note of rule number 11, one per Division. If you wish to participate, you will need to check with your Division Commander to find out who will be representing your Division and how that will be determined.

The deadline for entry is noon Friday at the Reunion, but it is very helpful if we are given advance notice to the e-mail listed below.

The topic of the 2025 John C Calhoun Oratory contest is:

"You have just graduated from The School of the South, which is a school about the South. You are the Valedictorian. Give your Commencement speech."

The following rules, as are typical, will apply.

1. Speech must be somewhat on topic.
2. Must last 5-8 minutes.
3. No throwing of objects at speakers (Gilbert rule).
4. Audience may not expose themselves (Brother Frank rule)
5. Language must be family friendly.
6. Can not be noticeably inebriated.
7. No singing.
8. No politicking (Unka Jeff rule)
9. Only one participant per speech (Brother Kirk rule).
10. Contestants who have previously won three or more times, must sit it out for at least two years from their last win. (PCiC Chuck rule)
11. Only one per Division.
12. All judges' decisions are final. (no appeals or whining)

High Oratory Commission-
C. E. McMichael & J. K. Turner

P.S. It would be helpful if we knew each division's entry in advance.
E-mail to oratory@mcmichael-la.com

NC Division Grave Marking Project

In April of 2024 the North Carolina Division at its Annual Reunion voted to begin a program to mark the graves of unmarked North Carolina Soldiers who are buried outside the state of North Carolina. The NC Division needs your assistance in two areas. The first area is locating the graves of unmarked NC Soldiers. Whether the NC Soldiers are buried in small local cemeteries or large Confederate cemeteries, we need their names and locations of the graves. We currently have the names of 1,905 NC Soldiers in unmarked graves in Richmond, VA's Oakwood Cemetery, 1,868 NC Soldiers in Hollywood Cemetery also in Richmond, VA along with names in other small cemeteries. If there is a NC Soldier buried in a marked or unmarked grave in a cemetery in your community, please let the NC Division know.

In addition to locating the graves of NC Soldiers, we would ask for your financial assistance to help us with this endeavor. No donation is too small. Please contact the Program Chairman for further information.

J. W. "Jay" Nolte, Jr., Chairman
NC Grave Marker Program
scvcamp706@gmail.com

50th Captain Henry Wirz Memorial Service

The 50th annual Captain Henry Wirz Memorial Service will be held in the town of Andersonville near the Wirz Monument on Saturday, November 8, at 2:00 p.m. It is annually sponsored by the Alexander H. Stephens SCV Camp 78 in Americus. The public is invited to attend. The Service is held each year to honor the memory of Captain Henry Wirz, Commandant of Andersonville Prison in 1864-65, and to remember the injustice of his trial and execution.

The guest speaker for this year's Service is SCV Commander-in-Chief Don-

nie Kennedy. National and State officers for the Sons of Confederate Veterans, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Order of the Confederate Rose, and the Military Order of the Stars and Bars are planning to attend.

The first annual Memorial Service on November 10, 1976, was organized by Real Son Arthur Park from Orlando, Florida. His father was a Confederate soldier with Capt. Wirz at Andersonville Prison. A Memorial Service has been held in Andersonville in November every year since then.

After the War Between the States ended, Capt. Wirz was arrested and taken to Washington where he was put on trial before a U. S. Military Tribunal. He was found guilty on several charges involving alleged abuse of prisoners, including the murder of 13 of them. Of the 13, no body of a prisoner was ever produced, nor was the name of any prisoner ever given. He was sentenced to death and was hanged on November 10, 1865. Many historians have said his trial was the most unfair ever held in the United States, and under today's legal standards, the case would have been thrown out of court.

Passions against the South were so strong in the North that Capt. Wirz' body was mutilated, and his skull was exhibited around the country. It took his attorney four years to collect enough body parts to have a burial in Mount Olivet Cemetery in Washington. To this day in 2025, the bones of one of his arms are on PUBLIC EXHIBIT in a museum in Maryland.

For more information about the Memorial Service, call or text James Gaston at 229-938-9115, or e-mail gaston7460@bellsouth.net

Reunion Bids Needed for Hosting 2028 Reunion

Please help your SCV! Consider hosting a reunion. They are money making entities. Reunion committee will walk you through each step and

be with you as much as needed. Do not be daunted!

Submit your proposal, guidelines can be found on SCV web site, also.

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

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

The Order of the Southern Cross Memorial Scholarship

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

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

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

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>

SCV HQ to sell H. L. Hunley Medals

Greetings, Compatriots!

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

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

Deo Vindice!

Adam Southern
Executive Director

Our New Southern Heritage Center

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

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

The open spaces on our property are used from time to time for various cultural events such as music concerts, cook-offs, antique car shows, social gatherings, 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, but it does now. Nothing else has changed.

Shipping address for Elm Springs has changed

Compatriots,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you,
Adam Southern
Executive Director



Continued from page 7

Dispatches From the Front

Force and have been a member of the SCV for 33 years. I am very familiar with what should be expected. It is obviously recognizable that today's society is crass and crude, but we should not let today's attitude infiltrate our ranks, nor the ranks of the military or the SCV. I hope we will do better, not only with the *Hunley* Award but with dress and standards in general. We should look more like the local Rotary Club than the Hell's Angels. This policy would make it easier for the SCV to enlist new members. Thank you and best regards,

*Fred N. Chitwood, Chaplain
Col. Charles T. Zachry Camp 108
Henry County, Georgia*

Our ancestors' stories can be used for PR campaign

To the Editor:

I read each issue of *Confederate Veteran* with extreme interest, noting the various views expressed, and especially the PR campaigns.

The recent Billboards across the Confederacy campaign, like the example on page 9 of the May/June 2025 issue remind the public—and perhaps ourselves — of our lost monuments and heritage. Featuring the Confederacy's leaders for that purpose is certainly needed, if for name recognition alone. However, there must be surviving letters from soldiers to family at home describing the suffering and horror of war on the front lines. And diaries kept by family members describing the suffering and horror of war at home. These stories can also be used for PR purposes, if only because they are unknown to the general public. For instance, what personal, firsthand accounts can be shared about the impact on the local population of Sherman's march to the sea? Now there's a PR campaign!

*Donald W. Moore
Princess Anne Camp 484
Virginia Beach, Virginia*

Everyone should do what they can

To the Editor:

I can fully understand why some of our members would hold the opinion they do about the fund raising program deemed as the "21st Century Confederate Hero." Not knowing it to actually be factual, I would still venture to say the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) is an organization comprised of far more senior citizens than not. My wife and I live on a fixed income with little discretionary fund, and I can picture many of our members are in the same or similar boat when it comes to their finances.

Yes it was a bold step to do this fund raising program, but then building the museum was also a bold step, and bold steps is what is needed today, for if not, then tomorrow for the SCV may not exist. I thought about this fundraising effort for some time and finally decided I would do what I could. I have been a long time member, since 1997, except for a short furlough when demands on the home front took precedence. I guess the fact that in all those years the SCV only asked I do what I can, with what I have, and when I can, nothing more nothing less, was the driving factor for me to join in this fund raising effort.

*Milton J. Allemand, Jr.
Gen. William D. McCain Camp 584
Columbia, Tennessee*

Southern society guided by Divine providence

To the Editor:

In our camp newsletter, our chaplain wrote about building our spiritual foundation on the firm Rock, Jesus Christ.

That made me think of Robert E Lee's favorite hymn *How Firm a Foundation*. I make note, also, of the frequent recurrence of a spiritual perspective on the pages of the *Confederate Veteran*, especially in the latest issue. I laud, especially, Paul Graham's astute observation of the Divine perspective on family and it's influence on our Southern Society. Family is one of the principals of Divine Establishment for keeping humanity from falling into total depravity. As we

continue to promote those principals in Dixie, we know we are on the forefront of a spiritual battle during our sojourn on Earth.

Also, we are individually, as re-generated believers in Christ, storing up spiritual treasures in Heaven where moth and rust do not corrupt and Antifa and BLM thieves do not break in and steal!

*Mike Harden
General Wade Hampton Camp 273
Columbia South Carolina*

Who's your number four general?

To the Editor:

Most people who love the South and their heritage agree the top three Confederate Generals were Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and Nathan Bedford Forrest (in no particular order).

I am curious, who would y'all put at number four? Please share your choice and your reason. For me, I'll go with Richard Taylor. In the Red River Campaign, he was outnumbered 32,000 to 8,800 and routed the Union Army. In an alternate historical scenario, if Albert Sidney Johnston does not get killed at Shiloh, I think we will win the battle. The War in the West will be different with him in command, so I can see him in the number four spot.

*Jeff Wolvorton
Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210
Tampa, Florida*

Confederate Rest in Wisconsin

To the Editor:

In Madison, Wisconsin, a number of Confederate soldiers who died while held in a prisoner-of-war camp are buried in a section of Forest Hill Cemetery known as Confederate Rest. For many years, a simple memorial stood nearby listing the names of these fallen men. Unfortunately, the City of Madison removed this memorial, and it currently remains in storage.

I am seeking descendants of the Confederate soldiers buried at Confederate Rest to assist in efforts to restore

the memorial or at the very least ensure it is respectfully displayed. I am currently working with the Todd Hunter Law Office on this matter, and we are hoping to gather signatures of support from descendants. As a descendant myself, I have already collected 11 signatures.

If you are a descendant or know someone who might be, please reach out to me at averyfrantz08@gmail.com.

As highlighted in the January / February 2024 issue of *Confederate Veteran*, in the report by Kennedy, our mission continues — to honor the memory of our ancestors and fighting terrorists since 1861.

Avery Frantz
Col. Sherod Hunter Camp 1525
Phoenix, Arizona

Prejudices against the South were pointed out

To: the Editor:

I read with great interest the above article that appeared in the May / June issue of our *Confederate Veteran*. The author did an excellent job of pointing out the obvious prejudices against the South and the Confederacy. However, I think he missed a great opportunity to name everyone of the perpetrators who were on the commission. The only one named was Pocahontas.

Best Regards,

Hugh Ham
Rebels in Grey Camp 2027
Westminster, South Carolina

Every soldier deserves a tombstone

To the Editor:

Every Confederate soldier deserves to be remembered with a tombstone.

The Woodall Bridge Camp in Hartselle, Alabama has a program to do just that. To make tombstones we follow the instructions entitled, "Making Your Own Headstone," published by the American Pioneer & Cemetery Research Project which describes how to make inexpensive tombstones at a cost of only about \$10 each. The tombstones look amazingly professional and serve as long lasting monuments to our Con-

federate heroes. This article includes all you need to know.

We hope all camps will join us in remembering the thousands of our Confederate heroes who might otherwise be forgotten. Let's remember them all.

James Henderson, Col. (Retired) Chaplain
Woodall Bridge Camp 296
Hartselle, Alabama

Why I Support the Sons of Confederate Veterans

To the Editor:

I publish "Jim Harvey's Civil War History" on Facebook.com. I have over 16,000 followers in the U.S. and nine other nations. I recently posted the following narrative and want to share it with my compatriots.

I am a proud member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. I joined this organization to honor and remember my five Great-grandfathers and nine Great-granduncles who fought to protect their families and homes during Abraham Lincoln's invasion of the Southland, which started the War Between the States. Some of them were killed in action, and others were severely wounded and or captured and sent to Federal POW Camps. All of them served with honor.

My compatriots and I do not condone slavery, and we do not belong to a racist organization, as many uninformed people believe. We also detest white supremacists who have hijacked our Confederate Flag and have no idea what that flag stands for. We want everyone to be informed of the true history of the War, not the revisionist version written by most of America's liberal historians.

We want to retain the monuments and statues who honor our ancestors. They do not honor slavery. We will also continue our efforts to restore our monuments, removed by far-left liberals, to their rightful place of honor. If they cannot be replaced in their original location, we will erect more on private property. We will not cease to honor and remember our ancestors.

We will remain loyal to the United States Constitution and continue to defend our nation. More men and women from the South have fought and died for

America than any other section of the United States.

I invite you to review our national website at www.scv.org, and learn more about our organization.

I continue to support the erection of memorials to African Americans and other minorities who deserve recognition for their contributions to America's history. Instead of trying to remove part of our history, we need to include all of it, the good and the bad.

I have stated many times that I honor all men and women who fought, suffered, and died for the North and the South during the War Between the States. They may have fought for ideals different from yours, but they deserve our respect.

Finally, I need to make clear that I do not speak for the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Only our Commander-in-Chief is authorized to do that. All of the above comments and opinions are mine alone.

I also want to thank our Editor-in-Chief, Mr. Frank B. Powell, III, for including a review of my book, *The Civil War In My South Carolina Lowcountry*, in the May / June 2025 edition. I especially want to thank Mr. Barney W. Roberts, III, for his kind words.

Jim Harvey
Gen. William D. McCain Camp 584
Columbia, Tennessee

Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue Deadline for submissions

September/October 2025 July 1

November/December 2025 . Sept. 1

January/February 2026 Nov. 1

March/April 2026 January 1

May/June 2026 March 1

July/August 2026 May 1

Books in Print

Joseph E. Johnston's approach versus the plans of General John Bell Hood. Johnston has long been criticized as an army commander who constantly fell back before the enemy. Hood, on the other hand, has been remembered by some as too reckless whose actions resulted in the loss of soldiers.

The "Plan" of attacking the advancing Federal army at Cassville even has controversy about who laid those plans. Johnston recorded that he formulated "a plan of battle to divide and conquer Sherman" in Adairsville on 17 May. However, "not a single diarist, journalist, letter-writer, official report writer, or early postwar writer put it to pen because it did not happen."

One result of the Cassville Affair is distrust began to run rampant in the Confederate high command. Two months later, Johnston would be removed and replaced by Hood. Johnston always lamented the failure to bring battle at Cassville. "In time, Johnston's disillusionment with Hood, and the events of 19 May would fester and grow into a passionate mission to leave his own version of the day's history. His views have dominated the literature ever since, and they have clouded our understanding of the subject for over a century and a half."

Author Jenkins in a footnote states: "There are no statues of John Bell Hood in Dalton, Georgia, or anywhere, for that matter, where the Confederate Army of Tennessee fought or travelled. However, a larger-than-life bronze statue sits atop a four-piece granite monument to Joseph E. Johnston at the Huff House in Dalton, Georgia, the site of his headquarters during the winter of 1863-1864 encampment."

Contained in this book is the most comprehensive set of visual aids this reviewer has found in any other books on the War. Included are portraits, maps, photographs, photos of important

buildings, 1940 aerial photographs, and photos of earthworks. The value of reviewing these items is certain.

The reader is alerted at the end of the Introduction. "I hope that this book will both challenge and inspire you to reexamine the controversial events at Cassville and the Confederate leadership during this decisive campaign." Thoroughly researched and well documented, the reader can draw their own conclusion based on all the facts known today.

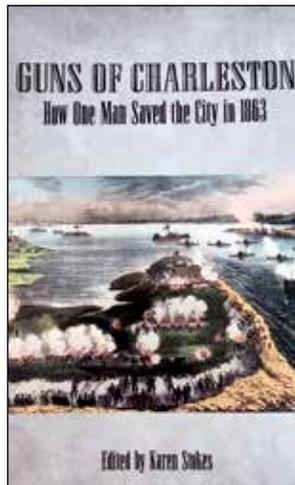
I cannot imagine a more thorough book can be written on the Cassville Affairs. This is a must for any library devoted to The War.

Author: Robert D. Jenkins, Sr.
Publisher: Mercer University Press
www.mupress.org
Paperback: \$

Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall

Guns of Charleston: How One Man Saved the City in 1863

The letters sent home and diaries written by the soldiers who fought in the War for Southern Independence are some of our most important direct links to events which happened more than a century and a half ago. Captain Charles E. Chichester had a front row seat to many of the pivotal episodes of that conflict as it engulfed the greater Charleston area. Born in Philadelphia, Chichester was a recent arrival to the Queen City of the South. Yet the printer was quick to join one of the militia companies in the city. Chichester was elected captain, witnessed the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and was later stationed at Castle Pinckney. After his



militia service ended, Chichester raised the Gist Guard Artillery. His battery was stationed in and around Charleston during the key events of 1863.

Chichester chronicled his 1863 adventures while stationed at Fort Wagner and Morris Island in a series of letters back home to his wife Jennie. His letters contain a great deal of information on the military situation as the Federals attempted to wrest away the key position from Confederate forces. At times, Chichester was serving as Chief of Artillery at the Fort Wagner position. He and his company did miss the attack on July 18, 1863, as they had been sent to Sullivan's Island for several days of rest. Throughout his letters, Chichester gave wide-ranging commentary on his commanding officers and the war in the area.

Overall, *Guns of Charleston* is highly recommended, proving a unique view of the war during several pivotal months in 1863.

Editor: Karen Stokes
Publisher: Confederate Museum, Charleston, SC
www.museumatmarkethall.com
Paperback \$22.00

Reviewed by Michael Hardy

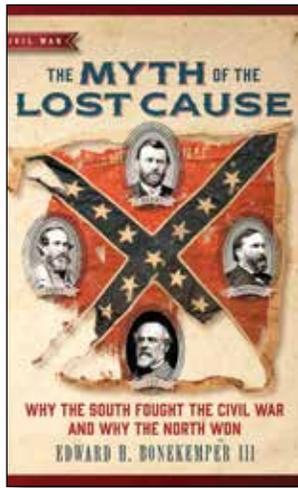
The Myth of the Righteous Cause

The Myth of the Righteous Cause claims the so-called "Civil War" (which it was not), was "about" slavery (which it was not), and the "righteous" North went to war against the "evil" South to free the slaves (which it did not.)

"Civil Wars" are waged among factions struggling for control of the government in question. The Southern States did not want to control the United States government, they only wanted to withdraw from it and form their own — sanctified by the Declaration of Independence.

The war was not "about" slavery. Abraham Lincoln said so himself in his First Inaugural Address. He said he only wanted to "save the Union and collect the revenue" — that is, save the Union for the benefit of the North at the expense of the South. Cotton was "king" in

those days, but with the South's "Cotton Kingdom" out of the Union and free trading with Europe, and no longer paying extortionate tariffs to support the North's



crony capitalists, the North's "Mercantile Kingdom" would collapse. Lincoln didn't go to war to free any slaves. Lincoln went to war to drive the South back into the Union at the point of the bayonet. That is what the war was "about." Slavery was just the smelly "red herring" covering his tracks in the history books.

Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was strictly a desperate war measure issued to keep Europe from recognizing the Confederacy when she was about to win her independence. It only claimed to free the slaves behind Confederate lines. Otherwise, it plainly stated slavery was just fine with "The Great Emancipator" as long as one were loyal to his government, proven six months later when he admitted West Virginia, a "slave State," into the Union.

So the North didn't "go to war to free the slaves," for she didn't even free her own until after it was over. But even then she merely replaced chattel slavery with the far more profitable "debt slavery," and merely replaced "Ole Marster" with a Wall Street banker.

The Myth of the Righteous Cause is nothing more than pure and unadulterated "Presentism," which, by definition, is history twisted to conform to a political agenda, but follow the dollar and know the Truth.

Author: Edward H. Bonekemper III
 Publisher: Regnery History
 www.regnery.com
 Paperback \$24.99

Reviewed by H. V. Traywick, Jr.

Reconstruction Destroying the Republic and Creating an Empire

Reconstruction is a misleading term. It was not a time of rebuilding the devastated South. *Reconstruction: Destroying the Republic and Creating an Empire* fully explains this tragic but virtually untold era from the Southern point of view.

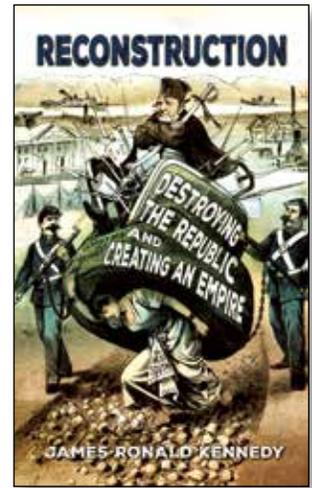
Author Kennedy explains Reconstruction has never ended. He divides it into three different time periods. Active Reconstruction 1866-1877, Passive Reconstruction 1877-1965, and Modern Reconstruction 1965 -today.

He points out the South's five strategic failures which made all three periods of Reconstruction inevitable. There is a chapter for each of the fifteen Southern states who were forced to endure Reconstruction. The Southern resistance movement which developed to resist the Union League violence is explained in detail. Also, carpetbagger and scallywag corruption is covered.

"Waving the Bloody Shirt" was used very effectively by the yankee press, especially since the Southern press was destroyed and/or stifled. Even in our time, the yankee press is using anti-South fake news and fake history to fan the flames against our history and heritage. This keeps Southern politicians scared and unwilling to stand up for what's true and correct.

Reconstruction was a time in which the Federal government was illegally reconstructed from a Republic of Sover-

eign States into an all-powerful supreme Federal Government. During this period the consent of the governed in the South was replaced with military and



political coercion. Corrupt politicians used fraudulent elections and a weaponized Federal government to disenfranchise white Southerners and establish bogus state governments which used excess taxation to plunder a defeated and unarmend people. Homes and farms were confiscated for non-payment of taxes.

Readers will discover many hidden facts which will challenge them to rethink the accepted version of the War and Reconstruction. Currently, this view still prevails in American history. It's books like this which will help us preserve the true history of the South for future generations.

Author: James Ronald Kennedy
 Publisher: Shotwell Publishing
 www.shotwellpublishing.com
 Hardback \$39.95 Paperback \$29.95

Reviewed by Frank Powell



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

The First White House

and the State of Alabama. These relics were placed on display in a room at the Alabama State Capitol “until the purchases of the [White House] could be secured.” The task of purchasing the FWHC would take nearly 20 years, fraught with personal differences among the UDC members and lack of funding.⁸ Finally, on July 1, 1900, a group of 27 UDC ladies dedicated to the project, founded what would become known as the White House Association of Alabama, patterned after the Mount Vernon Ladies Association, formed in 1853 to save the home of President George Washington. During this time, the Render family was unwilling to sell the land upon which the home stood, due to rising property prices in Montgomery.⁹ As the White House Association was unable to raise the money asked by the Ren-

der family in 1919, Alabama Governor Thomas E. Kilby signed into law a bill approving \$25,000 for the purchase and relocation of the FWHC.¹⁰

By the time the home was purchased for \$800, the FWHC had become a boarding house for trainmen due to its proximity to Montgomery’s Union Station, having fallen on hard times. Additionally, as the Render family still maintained the original property, the home was disassembled into three parts, reassembled, and restored on a plot of land purchased near the Alabama State Capitol at 644 Washington Avenue on June 3, 1921. Based on newspaper accounts at the time, dedication of the house was attended by hundreds of spectators to view a celebratory parade and dedication ceremony on the Capitol grounds. During the ceremony, the White House Association presented the home to the Governor who accepted the home on behalf of the State of Alabama. A little more than fifty years later, the home was refurbished a second time and rededicated on December 10, 1976. This rededication opened with great fanfare including a ceremony with the raising of the Confederate First National Flag by a descendent of President John Tyler, Miss Letitia Tyler, accompanied by music provided by the Maxwell Air Force Base band and a fife and drum corps playing *Dixie* (which was first scored and played as a march in Montgomery), while hundreds of guests filed into the White House decorated for the Christmas season. Today, the FWHC receives nearly 20,000 visitors a year and the State of Alabama provides nearly \$100,000 annually for maintenance of the home. The home has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places since 1974 and the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage since 2012.

The two-story home in its present state consists of a first-floor entrance hall, first and second parlors, the President and First Lady’s bedrooms, a rear hall, dining room, President’s study, and gift shop. Some highlights of the first floor include the bronze plaque and portraits of the White House Association ladies (known as Regents); a portrait

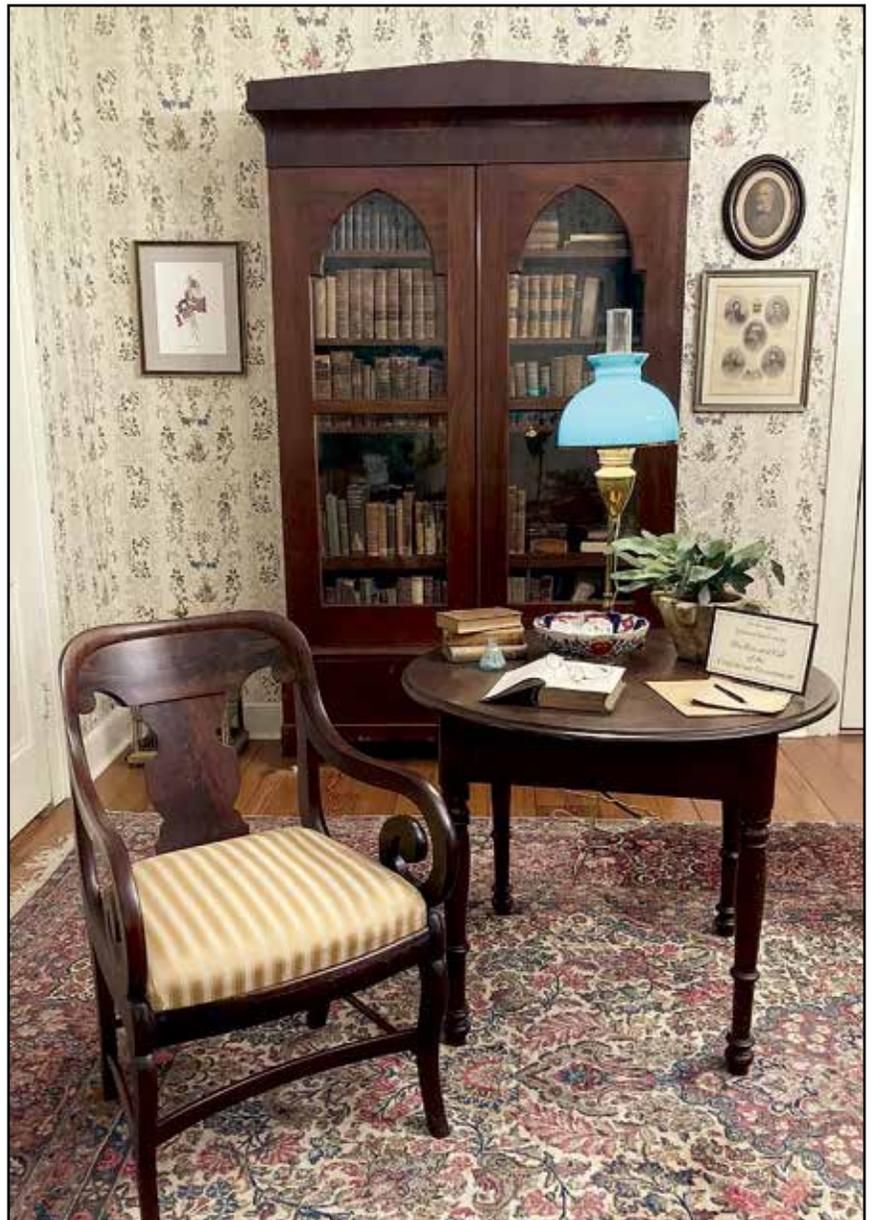


The First White House dining room as it appears today.

of President Jefferson Davis by Louisa Cone (a copy of which used to hang in the Pentagon, Washington, DC); a 20th century portrait of Sara Knox Taylor (Jefferson Davis's first wife, daughter of his Mexican-American War Commanding Officer, Colonel Zachary Taylor, a future US President); the Davis family bible printed in 1858 by Richard Abbey; a small round table used by President Davis to write his seminal book, *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*; and a slipper case presented to Davis made by Chief Blackhawk, a Suak Indian, while serving on the Wisconsin frontier during his youth.

On the second floor are three bedrooms, a nursery, and a relic room. The first of the bedrooms, the Westcott bedroom, is furnished with a circa 1850s mahogany bedroom suite purchased in New Orleans by William R. Wescott for his new bride, Miss Mary W. Russell. Descendants of the Westcott family donated the bedroom suite, infant crib, and 1850s kerosene lamp. The Cabinet bedroom was given this name because members of the President's Cabinet, as well as guests, stayed there. The New York bedroom consists of Mrs. Davis's bedroom furniture from the Majestic Hotel in New York City, where she resided until her death in 1909. The hotel gave the Association the furniture from her bedroom prior to the hotel's demolition in 1926. The Nursery's furniture consists of a four-poster child's crib common during the antebellum period, as well as a 19th Century baby cradle, rocking chair, and dressing table. Finally, the relic room contains a number of President Davis's personal belongings before, during and after the War including uniform items from Davis's time as US Army Colonel, a Confederate Third National Flag of the period, and a portrait of General Robert E. Lee, donated by Lee's descendants.

One of the more unusual artifacts gracing the second-story walls are the famous "Gunboat Quilts." At the time of the first Gunboat Fair in Charleston, South Carolina, Martha Jane Hatter



Round table used by President Davis to write The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government.

of Greensboro, North Carolina, a widow who had two sons fighting for the Confederate cause, is believed to have been the maker of two beautiful quilts which were auctioned for the benefit to buy gunboats for the Confederate Navy.¹¹ Both quilts feature a large central basket with flowers. One quilt was auctioned four times, as the first three purchasers returned it to be auctioned again, so it would earn more money for the cause.¹² The total of more than \$865 received (the final auction price is unknown) was designated towards the \$80,000 cost of a gunboat and to fund a program to support the families of "absent soldiers."¹³

For future visitors, the FWHC staff maintains



The First White House at its original location on Lee and Bibb Street.

both a website (www.thefirstwhitehouse.com/) and a Facebook page (www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100080138958087) with updates on opening and closing times, to include official Alabama and United States Government holidays. The home is open Monday to Friday, 8:00 AM to 3:30 PM, Saturday's 9:00 AM to 3:30 PM, and closed on Sundays.

1 Cameron Freeman Napier, *The First White House of the Confederacy: Montgomery, Alabama* (Montgomery, AL: The First White House Association, 2019), 1.

2 Cameron Freeman Napier, *The First White House of the Confederacy: Montgomery, Alabama*, 1.

3 Ibid., 2.

4 Ibid.

5 Ibid.

6 Ibid., 4.

7 Ibid.

8 Ibid., 5.

9 Ibid.

10 Ibid.

11 Madelyn Shaw and Lynne Zacek Bassett, *Homefront and Battlefield: Quilts and Context in the Civil War* (Lowell, MA: American Textile History Museum, 2012).

12 Madelyn Shaw and Lynne Zacek Bassett, *Homefront and Battlefield: Quilts and Context in the Civil War*.

13 Ibid.



Co. G, 1st TN Light Artillery Battalion

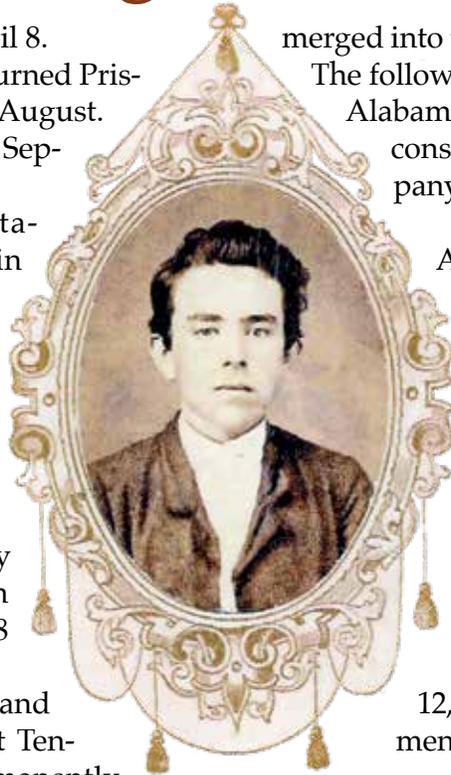
Tiptonville Road, was cut off on April 8.

They remained in a Camp of Returned Prisoners in Jackson, Mississippi, until August.

The 1st TN was sent to Vicksburg on September 20, 1862 and exchanged.

From Vicksburg they were stationed at Port Hudson, Louisiana in November 1862. At Port Hudson, Company G had been engaged during the bombardment of March 14; bombardment of May 8-10 and the siege of May 17 to July 9, 1863. Again they were surrendered but the siege had cost the Union army more than 4,300 casualties. This figure was only slightly less than the entire garrison which had defended the port for 48 days.

Again the 1st TN was paroled and exchanged. By January 1864 the 1st Tennessee Artillery Battalion was permanently



Unknown Artilleryman in homespun sack coat. ❏

merged into the 1st TN Heavy Artillery Regiment.

The following month, they were sent to Mobile, Alabama. What was left of the regiment was consolidated into two companies. Company G became 3rd Company B.

At Mobile Bay, Union forces under Admiral Farragut led a fleet of 18 war ships into the bay on August 5, fighting a small Confederate naval force and Fort Morgan. However, Union forces couldn't drive Confederates from the seaport itself. Finally a combined force of naval and land units laid siege to two Confederate forts which surrounded Mobile. On April 12, 1865 the Confederate forts fell and what was left of the army moved to Meridian, Mississippi where, on May 12, 1865, the 1st TN Heavy Artillery Regiment was paroled one final time.

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Dispatches From The South

Richmond is delayed due to his horse being stolen while standing in the street. Lawley's assessment of Bragg's army is positive, particularly after the victory at Chickamauga, but this commander does not inspire his lieutenants, or their men. Bragg is owlsh, anti-heroic, and the opposite of Lee, who is marmoreal and elicits worshipful loyalty from his men. Soon Demoralization and disaffection run like a "pestilence" through the Army of Tennessee. Here Lawley comments upon the Westerners in Rosecrans' army, the boys from the farms and prairies of Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. They are tough as strapping iron and put to shame the scrapings of Ireland and Germany offloaded from the immigrant boat. These Westerners are a match for the Tennesseans. All in all, Chickamauga is a Southern victory but again without fruit. Nevertheless, how long will the Federals persist in their delusion of defeating a determined foe?

Sailing out of New York on January 17, 1864, Lawley arrives back in England after twenty days' voyage. It is remarkable to consider how porous the lines were between Secessia and Yankeedom. But had Lawley been stopped north of the Potomac, he would have been delayed, if not detained. The Englishman returns to Wilmington, North Carolina, on the 4th of June, after an absence of nearly six months from the Confederate scene. The next report is dated only two days later, and from Wilmington, which he describes as a vast stockpile of goods, courtesy of the blockade-runners. Lawley thinks little of the cordon of Yankee boats bent on strangling the South. He asserts that in the month of May alone no less than 24 vessels made port at Wilmington. The problem is not in importing materiel but in the distributing, due to the abysmal state of the Southern rails. Mentioned also are Maffit and Semmes, whose exploits aboard the CSS *Florida* and the CSS *Alabama* have nearly driven the polluted rag from the seas.

Lawley reappears just after the battles of the Wilderness, and he reports on the colossal slaughter at Cold Harbor. The piteous groans of the

hecatombs of the dying and wounded would pierce even the most adamant. Such suffering the world has not seen, and how many thousands of Yankees will have to lie stiff beneath Southern ground before the Northern people wake up and stop the butchery? But Lawley writes, "... the world looks on with folded hands." Indeed, some Europeans look for Yankee triumph. Marvelously, Lawley continues to write of the confidence in Southern arms prevailing. Given the intense martial spirit of the Southerners, both men and women, how is it possible they can be subdued? The North is the transgressor and warring against the South is an immoral act, an egregious offense against the Anglo-American tradition of self-rule.

The summer of 1864 passes, in a fashion, without event. The only contretemps is the fall of Atlanta, but Lawley is confident Hood can turn things around, now that the too cautious Joe Johnston is gone. Hood is a bold, even rash, fighter, and Georgia is a huge country which will swallow up Sherman. But Richmond is unassailable, and Lawley asserts the child born today will die an old man before the Confederate capital falls. Such is his confidence in Robert E. Lee, who is the South personified. The Englishman mocks the efforts of the Yankees at burrowing their way. The battle of the Crater is a disaster for Lincoln's hopes for re-election. Lawley gibes that Grant is not a great general, only persistent, and he is actually Lincoln's re-electioneering agent. The fall of Atlanta is the down payment, but taking Richmond, indifferent to the cost of lives, will be the winning purchase for Lincoln's second term. But can the North continue to draw thousands into the maw of destruction in the vain hope of resurrecting a Union already long dead?

On October 8, 1864, Lawley first expresses the possibility the Confederacy might not achieve its independence. This crack in the veneer is due to two factors; one is Lee's army has been in the trenches going on five months, and the men are beyond fatigued. Secondly, the disposition of Hood

is unknown. Will he stay in Georgia and fight Sherman and his bandits? Reports are the Yankees left Atlanta with only forty rounds per man. Several skirmishes and the blue devils will be without ammunition. But where is the much touted John Bell Hood? Lawley now engages in much theorizing over the definition of nationhood, declaring the South is a nation by virtue of the functioning of a government, the convening of a congress, and the election of an executive. The South possesses sovereignty, and with recognition by England, awaits plenary independence. The rub is she is being assailed by an alien people devoted to her subjugation.

The turn of year and the descent of the Confederacy picks up the pace. It is a terrible inertia of destruction not even the valiants of Lee can avert. Meanwhile Sherman is left unopposed to visit his wrath upon a helpless South Carolina, the mother of all Secessia. Then comes the fruitless effort of a peace conference at Fort Monroe. According to Lawley, there will be peace only when the South capitulates, and then it will be "*Vae Victis*," woe to the vanquished. Lawley concludes it will take military defeat to end this war, and he believes the moiety of the South will to fight on. Despite the peace "croakers" and growing number of submissionists, he quotes a Georgia lady saying "the population is whipped, but not so the army and the women; and, by the blessing of God, whipped they never will be." Thank God for the Southern woman.

The article written March 4, 1865, from Richmond, broaches the need for Robert E. Lee to assume the role of military dictatorship, if the South has any chance of preserving its independence. Due to the failure of the feckless Davis administration, the proposal is not unique. But clearly Lee has no inclination for such doing. Meanwhile Grant is stuck in the quagmire around Richmond and Petersburg, but Sherman is reveling in his destruction of the South. He has just moved north of Columbia, South Carolina, where the untouched upcountry capital was subject to the Yankee scourge. Lawley knows of no other Yankee general more similar to the savagery of Cromwell than Sherman. But, he adds, Sherman is socially conservative, and after the war is over, his politics may be more aligned with Lee. Abolition may be good for the South, but he doubts it will be beneficial to the slave.



Events now move as fast as a millrace. On the early morning of the 2nd of April, the Confederate line is flanked, and it becomes clear to Lee he must withdraw from Richmond. It is a Sunday, and President Davis, as is his custom, attends service at the Church of St. Paul's, when the sexton brings him the message of Richmond's impending doom. Davis is grave and leaves worship. What follows is nothing less than pandemonium. Horses, carts, wagons, and every mode of conveyance are crammed with goods, as the forlorn inhabitants flee the doomed city. By eight o'clock that evening Davis is traveling by express train to Danville, Virginia, along with a few members of his Cabinet. There is nothing between Grant and Richmond. The demons, "larcenous negroes and crazy Irishwomen," complete the work of fire and destruction. In the words of Shakespeare, which Lawley quotes, "Hell is empty, and all the devils are here."

The next scene is truly eerie, with Lawley leaving Richmond by train over the burning bridge

which crosses the James. It is early morning on Monday, the 3rd of April, and he is headed north, his ultimate destination New York City. Pulling out of the Richmond station, the train is rocked by a huge explosion. The city's store of gunpowder has just exploded. Such is the beginning of the huge conflagration which is to consume the better part of the capital of the Confederacy. Lawley would later write from his hotel room in New York City the words "*Consummatum est.*" It is finished. What the Englishman calls "the mightiest revolutionary drama" is over. The South, as a free and independent nation, which had more of an arguable case for secession than did the patriots of 1776, is effectively no more. But could the tattered demagogues of Robert E. Lee link up with Joe Johnston in North Carolina? It is very doubtful. "*Consummatum est.*"

While waiting for a boat back to England, news of Lincoln's assassination arrives. New York is thunderstruck, and Lawley takes it to be nothing short of calamitous. The gesture at reconciliation made by Grant at Appomattox is in serious jeopardy. A few Yankee pulpits openly exult over Lincoln's demise and bray forth the theme of deliverance. These fanatics have a harsher "justice" to mete out to a beaten-down South. Now will the Radicals in the US Congress be emboldened to enact against the defeated the severest of retributions, hangings, confiscations, imprisonment, loss of civil rights, and whatever else Northern vindictiveness can conceive. It will be a world turned upside down. So there is perhaps never a more opportune time to leave this convulsed land, scene of the most inhumane, fratricidal struggle to weigh upon the conscience of civilized man, a war of savagery inflicted upon an innocent people, whose only desire was to be free and independent. Shortly after April 15, 1865, Lawley sails for England. So far as it is known, he never returns, thus closing his poignant dispatches of the momentous chapter on the failed attempt of Southern independence.

As epitaph to the South's destruction, Lawley lists three reasons for its demise which can be imputed to the Confederacy. Foremost is the failure of Johnston to keep Sherman out of Atlanta and the cascade of events ensuing. Second, the outright "imbecility" of the Confederate Congress and its

inability to provide for the pressing needs of the military arm. And last, the unwillingness of either Davis or Lee to assume dictatorial powers to effectively fight a determined aggressor. For Lincoln is arguably a dictator in all respects but title. In such a Northern revolution, nor can it be said the War Between the States was anything other than the overthrow of States' Rights, the leader must have extraordinary powers, such as Lincoln wielded over the civil government. As Roman Cicero said more than two thousand years before, "*Silent enim leges inter arma.*" In times of war the laws are silent.

Francis Lawley wrote primarily for the English reader. His was an audience sophisticated and literate, and clearly desirous of knowing what was actually happening in the former colonies, as the Northern press was sufficiently gagged to make accurate intelligence difficult to obtain. A declaration of independence from the British crown, and the subsequent establishment of a new nation, was but eighty-five years past. Indeed, in 1861, there were still a few survivors who could recall the not-so-distant clash of arms. The initial revolution was in living memory. Was that first struggle to be in vain, done for naught, to have eleven States and eight million people bludgeoned back into a union of chains? Was it really the "best government the world ever saw" that the Southern people were wanting to be free of? No, it was but a mockery of liberty, and no other Englishman did so much, and wrote so eloquently, to plead the Southern cause, and to state so clearly the origins of the conflict. The source was as old as recorded history, as fully displayed in the nature of the Yankee. It was lust for dominion, when a division of the continent was predetermined, by geography, by climate, soil, and the differing nature of two peoples. Two nations could coexist on a vast continent but for the covetous and vindictive nature of the North. Thus concluded the cosmic drama, involving the death of constitutional government, and the imposition of majority, sectional rule. But Perhaps Jefferson Davis was correct in saying the late war was only the initial act, and that a final contest over the right to be free and independent was yet to be tried.





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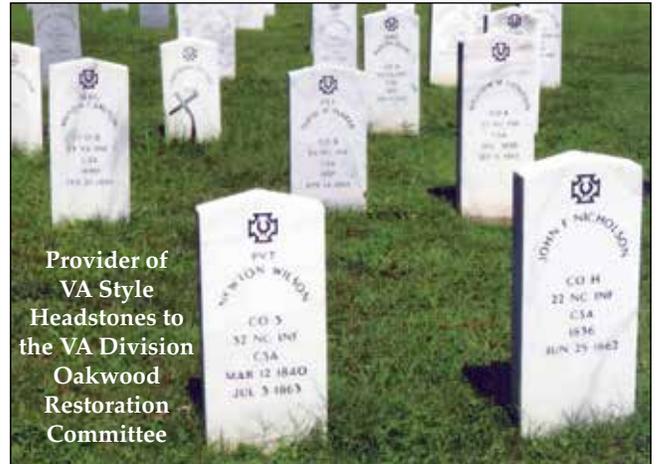
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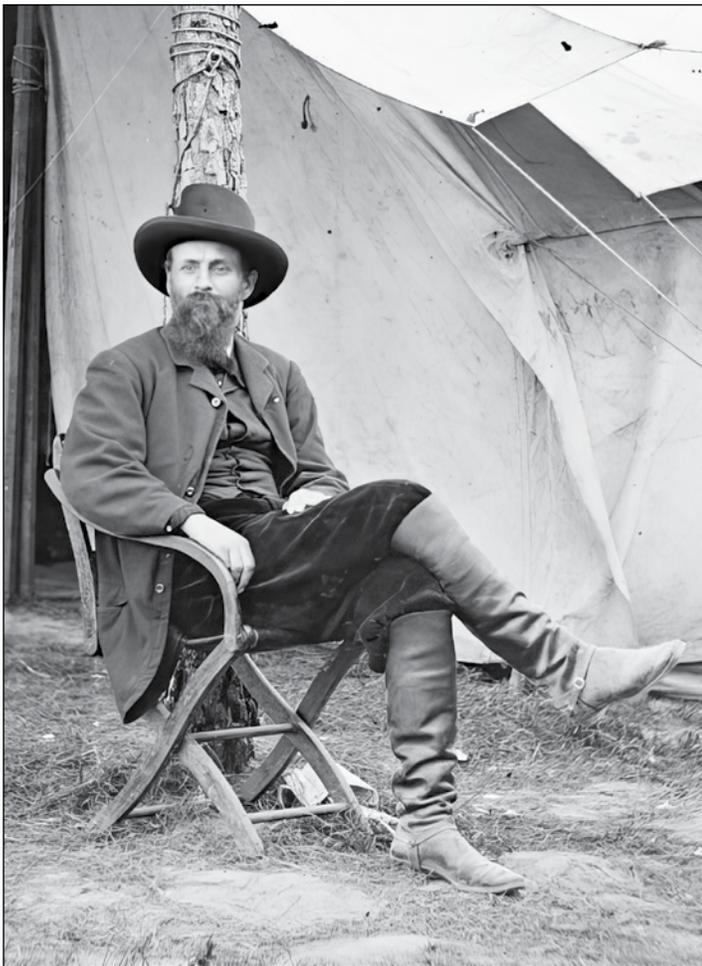


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REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF



Charles A. Dana



General Joseph Weydemeyer

cans have done more to promote the cause of communism in the United States than Charles A. Dana.

The facts about who the true “fascists” are in modern America are clearly evident. It was Lincoln and the Radical Republicans who enlisted hundreds of socialists, Marxists, and communists in their effort to build the Republican Party, elect Lincoln, and invade and conquer a sovereign nation, the Confederate States of America. It should be a point of pride for Southerners to note our president did not have a communist in his administration, nor did radical socialists and communists eagerly enlist in our military.

As has often been noted, having facts on our side is of little value if our fellow Americans and especially our fellow Southerners only hear the victor’s propaganda. This is why the SCV must take a more active approach in getting our message

out to the public. This past April, the SCV placed more than 30 billboards and several hundred yard signs before the public to announce our pride in our heritage. Many SCV Camps also sent their local elected officials and other community leaders an e-mail describing our billboard campaign. This e-mail also contained a link to our “If Walls Could Talk” video. Other camps and members posted our pro-Southern heritage video on their social media. All these efforts are making a difference. If we are to turn back the flood of incessant anti-South propaganda, we must use the tools which can get our message to the public.

I advise each SCV camp to appoint someone in your camp as your Heritage Operations officer. That individual should be a member of the Confederate Legion, or at least your camp should be a member. The Heritage officer should bring infor-

mation about national heritage promotion efforts and current or proposed future camp efforts to tell our story to your community. Every two months, the Confederate Legion has heritage radio ads and videos to promote different aspects of Southern heritage. Get your camp involved in promoting these efforts. If your camp cannot afford to buy a series of radio ads, at least have your members place the video on their social media. If every SCV member would place one of these videos every other month on their social media, we could reach several million people in a year at NO COST to the SCV! Between now and the end of the year, the Confederate Legion will offer camps the following ads and videos to assist camps in getting our message before your community: July-August (1) July 4th America's Secession Holiday, (2) July 4th Secession and Patrick Henry; September-October (1) Celebrate our Constitution (2) The Constitution and the South; November (1) The Real Thanksgiving, and December (1) Christmas in Dixie.

The radio ads and videos can be downloaded at SCV.ORG under the Confederate Legion icon. At no expense to your camp, the camp and its members

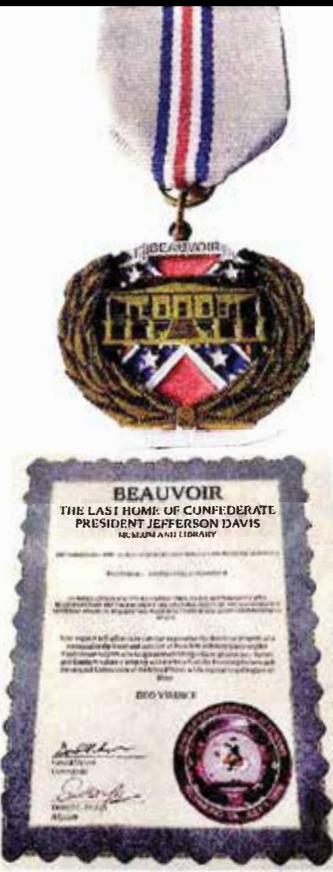
can place one of our videos on their social media and reach hundreds of people in your community. A one-minute radio ad which runs once daily for five days (one week) on a local radio station will cost anywhere from \$100 to \$300. Please consider running a few ads yearly and every two months, placing one of our videos on your social media. Six times a year, the Confederate Legion does a "Counter Attack." Please have your camps become involved in this effort. And send your camp's Heritage Officer to one of our Confederate Legion Training sessions.

Yes, Antifa is back, but this time we are ready for a real counter-attack. Also, as many have noted, the political winds have changed, which makes our job easier. The battle is not won, but the battlefield now favors us.

Deo Vindice,

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





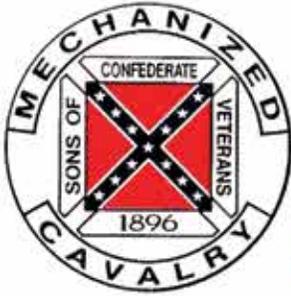
MORE HELP NEEDED

We have been in the process of collecting donations to pave the entrance driveway at BEAUVOIR, the last home of Confederate President Jefferson Davis. So far we have been very successful but have a long way to go. We have raised approximately one third of the needed funds to complete the paving project. Therefore we are again asking for your support, as before in our request for any donation of \$35.00 or more the Sam Davis Camp will acknowledge your donation with a one of a kind Beauvoir Medal and a certificate of appreciation as a thank you. Donations can be sent to: Sam Davis Camp 596, P.O. Box 7532, D'Iberville, MS 39540.

Deo Vindice

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

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



Join the Cavalry!

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



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

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

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



www.csascvmc.org

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

Ride with the SCV Mech Cav!

Confederate Classifieds

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

LET US PUBLISH YOUR NEXT BOOK! From one copy to a thousand or more. The Scuppernong Press, PO Box 1724, Wake Forest, NC 27588. www.scuppernongpress.com

WANTED family and service information on 1st Lt. John W. Mayo, Company B, 44th Virginia Infantry from Goochland County, Virginia. mayo5304@cox.net, 703-389-1505

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 General Headquarters.

CONSERVATIVE CITIZENS FOUNDATION 501(c)3 Donations are used to research principles of limited government, individual liberty, local autonomy, states rights and restore historical buildings and structures. It also helps with the educational needs of students in elementary/high school. Tax deductible donations may be made to: Conservative Citizens Foundation, PO Box 667, Bloomfield, Missouri 63825.

PRINCESS ANNE CAMP 484 rescued and re-erected the Confederate monument removed by the city. Now standing proudly on private land, it needs protection. We seek donations to fund a security fence to safeguard this important piece of Southern heritage. Support our efforts to preserve history. Contact Mike Rose at scv484@gmail.com

ARE YOU MOVING? Do you need subscription information or have a question? If so, please contact General Headquarters 1-800-380-1896

NATIONAL ORDER OF THE BLUE AND GRAY. A lineage society with membership available to men and women who descend from either side in the Civil War. Information from NOBG, 724 Nicklaus Drive, Melbourne, FL 32940 E-mail: mtomme71@gmail.com Website: www.NOBG.org

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

Confederate Gifts from GHQ

Elm Springs was built in 1837 by two brothers as a gift for their only sister. The beautiful brick home is situated on 80 picturesque acres and is a fine example of Greek Revival architecture. The home has been owned and operated by the Sons of Confederate Veterans since 1992 and is located adjacent to The National Confederate Museum in Columbia, Tennessee. The home is open for tours and special events.



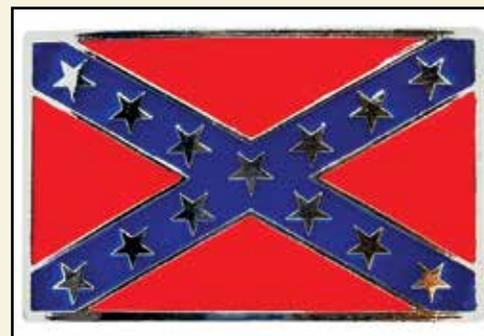
Battle Flag Lapel Pin. MADE IN AMERICA! Measures $\frac{3}{4}$ "W x $\frac{5}{8}$ "H.
#1558-BF \$6.75



Battle Flag Trifold Velcro Wallet. #1369 \$9.99

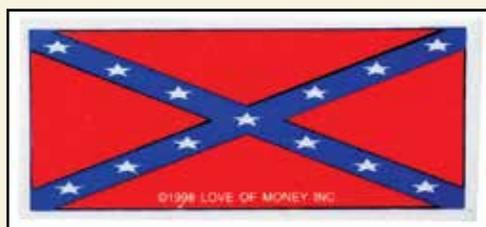


Battle Flag Tote Bag.
Woven with heavy-weight fabric. Has a zippered top for security and inside zippered pocket. Measures 17"x 13" x 4" #1610
\$17.99



Battle Flag Belt Buckle. #1611
\$14.99

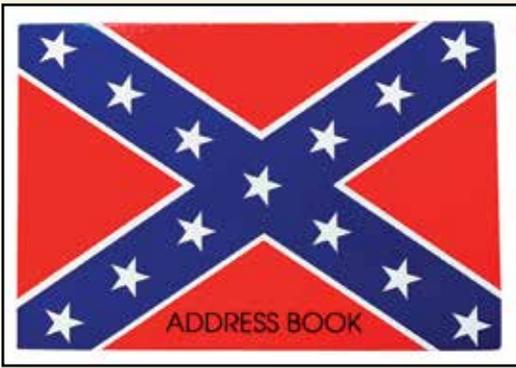
Battle Flag Eraser.
LIMITED SUPPLY!
Measures 2 7/8" x 1.25"
#800 \$3.99



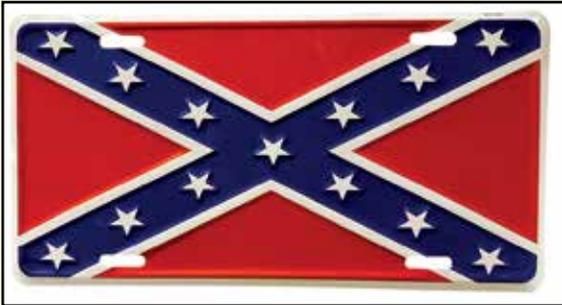
Battle Flag Acrylic Keychain.
#1392 \$4.99



Battle Flag Stickers. Choose from a roll of 100 square stickers for \$8.00 (#140.5) or a sheet of 18 rectangle stickers for \$1.50 (#140).



Battle Flag Mini Address Book. LIMITED SUPPLY! Magnetic, accordion style. Can hold 17 names & addresses. Measures 3.25" x 2.25" when closed. Very cute! #800 \$5.99



Battle Flag License Plate. Sturdy metal construction. #151 \$14.99

NEW ITEM! Eddie Bauer Fishing Shirts.
 3.5 oz, 100% cotton poplin, 100% polyester mesh upper back lining, built-in rod holder, two large fly box pockets with Velcro closures, zippered chest pocket, utility loop and tool holder, cape back with mesh ventilation and Velcro collar points. Available in Blue Gill, Driftwood or Seagrass Green. Sizes M-3XL. Runs large. Price depends on size. \$65.00 - \$70.00

***MEMBER ONLY PURCHASE**

SCV Logo #S916.
 Please specify color and size.
Life Member #LM916.
 Please specify color and size.



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

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

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

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

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

Tennessee Residents add 9.75% Sales Tax

Lieutenant Mahlon Admire Hensley

the 14th Virginia Infantry Regiment, “the Bedford Rifle Grays” from Liberty, Bedford County, Virginia. For Company B of the 14th Virginia Infantry, May-June 1861 would bring training at Camp Lee outside of Richmond. Virginia Military Institute cadets would lead the training. Mundane camp life would settle in with recruits from all over Virginia learning to become soldiers. Drilling and more drilling would become the norm. The men of the 14th would be accepted into service in July of 1861. It wouldn’t be until almost a year later in April 1862 when General Lewis Addison Armistead would be assigned to lead the brigade comprised of the 9th, 14th, 38th, 54th and 57th Virginia Infantry regiments.

For now, Mahlon and the 14th would work alongside his brother-in-law, John Quincy Rorer (*Confederate Veteran* January / February 2024) in the 10th Battalion, Virginia, Heavy Artillery in constructing Fort Allen on Jamestown Island. It was better than drilling, but not without its perils. It was spring/summer of 1861 when Mahlon’s brother and a number of the men under his command would contract typhoid fever. The sick men would be isolated and kept separate from the other men in the unit. Eventually they would be sent to a hospital in Lynchburg. There was not a prescribed treatment for typhoid and there was very little the hospital could do for the men. These were the men under his command and Mahlon elected to stay in Lynchburg to care for them. In the end, he too would contract “the fever.” He died there in the Lynchburg Hospital on 26 July 1861 at the age of 29.

From the July 1885 - *Virginia School Report 1885*, *15th Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction*, pages 170 & 171. “Hensley started well educated, refined and full of zeal, he bade fair to win a name, but died a soldier-generously sacrific-

ing himself in an effort to save the sick men of his command.”

While there may have been a “picket skirmish” or two, chances are Mahlon and the men of his company who succumbed to typhoid never fired a shot at their Yankee counterparts. The 14th’s first true engagement wouldn’t be until the following June of 1862 at the Battle of Seven Pines. These men never had the chance to become battlefield heroes, but they became heroes just the same! They gave their all. Mahlon’s brother, David would be sent home to be cared for by their family. He would survive both the bout with typhoid and the war.

Duiguids Funeral Home in Lynchburg prepared Mahlon’s body for burial. His older brother, Samuel, paid the costs and had the body mailed home for burial in the family cemetery. To this day Duiguids still maintains the records of Confederate soldiers. It was in part, because of their meticulous records, Mahlon received a new headstone at the Staunton Baptist Church in Huddleston, Virginia in 2014.

Mattie’s grief turned to joy. Several months after her husband’s death, Mahlon’s son, Mahlon Tompkins Hensley, was born in October, 1861. Mattie’s joy was short lived, for in December, 1865, the young Mahlon would join his father. He was laid to rest, next to his father, in the family cemetery.

The original Hensley Family Cemetery was located on the farm Mahlon Sr.’s grandfather, Samuel Hensley, had established and his father and brothers then worked. In the early 1960s their property was purchased by the Appalachian Power Company for the creation of Smith Mountain Lake. In March of 1962 the 20 some family members buried in the Hensley Family Cemetery were moved to the Staunton Baptist Church at Huddleston, Virginia where they now rest.



Are you moving?

If so, please contact General Headquarters 1-800-380-1896

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



The Oakwood Cemetery Restoration Committee wishes to thank **The Society of the Order of the Southern Cross** for their generous grant which has allowed us to order headstones for soldiers from Louisiana, Kentucky, and Maryland. We also wish to thank them for the second grant which provided funds for signage throughout the cemetery to guide visitors to the final resting place of their ancestors.



We are asking SCV Divisions, Camps, and Individuals to consider sponsoring an upright marker for an unmarked grave. The Oakwood Restoration Committee will walk you through the process of sponsoring a veteran, ordering the marker, having it properly lettered, etc. Donations for the upkeep of the cemetery are greatly appreciated. You can also support us by purchasing a Friends or Descendants medal. These medals are \$35 which includes shipping.

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

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



Lee-Jackson Memorial Park

Shenandoah Valley of Virginia



leejacksonpark.com

FUTURE HOME OF LEE RIDES AGAIN
leeridesagain.com



2025 MATCHING GRANT PROGRAM

While we still mourn what has happened to our monuments and memorials across once great Southern cities. The time for mourning is over and the time to fight back has begun and we know what we must do. We must build new memorials on private land while continuing to rescue the monuments torn down. **YOU CAN HELP!** by making sure that we secure all the property we need for this ambitious memorial park by making a donation of \$100 or more which will initially be matched by a \$10,000 matching grant pledge for this year. We are looking for other partners to expand this program. Please mark your donation for the 2025 Matching Grant if you want to participate.



Watch our Calendar of Events tab at leejacksonpark.com and consider joining us for our Memorial Day weekend ceremony celebrating our 2nd anniversary. It is a great chance to see our latest monument additions honoring our ancestors while having a good time with food, fun, and music.



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

