

Confederate Veteran.

May/June 2025



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***An Unsung Hero of
Charleston's Defense***

— Karen Stokes

It's Time To Review Our Nation's History

— James C. 'Chris' Edwards

The Naming Commission

— Scott Barker

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.

Those donating will receive:

- 21st Century Confederate Hero neck ribbon,
- Placement in SCV's Book of 21st Century Confederate Heroes and receive a personal copy of this book,
- Paver on the 'Walkway of Confederate Heroes,' with the information provided by the donor,
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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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Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

An Unsung Hero of Charleston's Defense

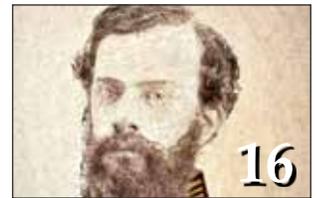
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ON THE COVER – The Reconciliation Monument in Arlington Cemetery.
Photo from Library of Congress.



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

SCV
PO BOX 59
Columbia, TN 38402

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ADDRESS: _____

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SIGNATURE: _____

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

Confederate Veteran.

ESTABLISHED 1893
S. A. CUNNINGHAM
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FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

Greetings, I hope everyone is having a great spring. This is the season we celebrate Confederate Memorial Day all across the Confederation depending on which section of the South in which you reside. If you have not already done so, please attend at least one memorial service this year.

We welcome back one of our sesquicentennial authors, Karen Stokes, to our pages with an excerpt from her newest book with *Guns of Charleston: How One Man Saved the City in 1863*. *An Unsung Hero of Charleston's Defense* is the title of her essay for this issue. Charleston was under siege for almost the entire length of the War. This is one man's story from his saved letters he wrote to family about his experiences. We are fortunate these letters are still with us today.

James C. 'Chris' Edwards joins us this issue with his essay on *It's Time To Review Our Nation's History*. He gives us an indepth study of how our education system has gotten where it is today and why the general public does not know our history and heritage. More than that, our history has been distorted and revised to something it's not. Please read and take to heart.

Scott Barker returns with an informative essay on *The Naming Commission*. We all know about the removing of the Reconciliation Monument in Arlington Cemetery. Scott explores the hows and whys the memorial was removed. This is good information for the future. Hopefully, maybe, we will have good news about the memorial by the time you read this.

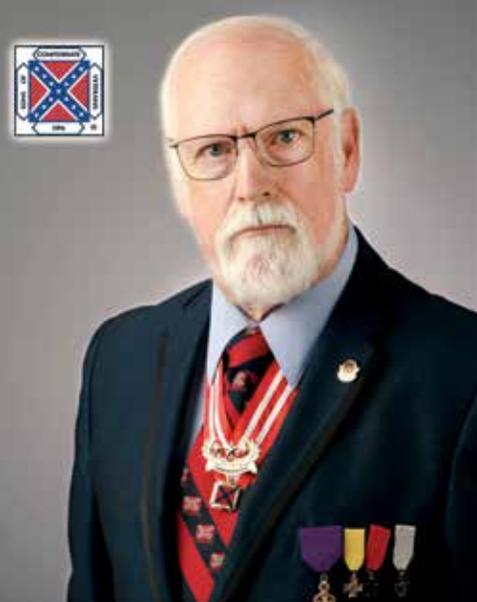
Updated information on our upcoming National Reunion in Houston is included in this issue. This is the last issue the info will be included in the Veteran. So, if you have not sent in your registration yet, please do so ASAP. This will help our compatriots hosting the reunion.

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

Yours in the Cause.

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

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

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The Future is Now, the SCV Leads the Way

On a warm Southern day in June of 1882, Robert Lewis Dabney, a Presbyterian theologian, and close friend of General Thomas Jonathan “Stonewall” Jackson, delivered an address to young Southerners at Hampden Sydney College on the subject, “The New South.” Dabney began his speech on a rather somber note when stating: “The heritage of freedom which our fathers left us, we have not been able to bequeath to you.” Additionally, Dabney informs the young men of the South, “that we, while defending the cause of all, [Southerners and Americans] should be slandered and misunderstood by all.” Only seventeen years after the defeat and the subjugation of the South, Dabney understood what the powerful and cruel hand of “false information” and government sponsored “fact checking” was doing to Southern culture and Southern rights. It is here that Dabney warns the young men of the South not to allow “the dominant party to teach a perverted history of past contests.” He continues his address by announcing the sad reality that, “our conquerors strain every nerve to pre-occupy the ears of all America with the false version of affairs which suits the purposes of their usurpation...against this torrent of perversions I solemnly warn young men of the South, not for our sake, but for their own.”

Notice, within a few years of conquest, the victors understood the need to push their false version of the War. Obviously, fake news, pushing a false narrative, and weaponization of the government to eliminate the truth is not something conceived in the 20th and 21st centuries. Well before the War, Yankee propagandists were enthusiastically pushing their false narrative about the South. This false narrative was not just about slavery but also about painting the South as a place of ignorance, poverty, disease, violence, and bigotry. Each of these Yankee false narratives is destroyed by the words of a famous French writer, Alexis de Tocqueville in his 1833 book, *Democracy in America*. One hundred and thirty-nine years (139) later, Nobel Prize winning economists, Fogel and Engerman, in their published report on slavery, *Time on the Cross* proved de Tocqueville was correct.

Most conservative commentators such as Victor Davis Hanson (V. D. Hanson) and company take great pleasure from stridently condemning the Confederacy for the very things Lincoln and the Republican Party introduced into American politics. Mr. V. D. Hanson and company should remember the Republican Party is the god-father of governmental “weaponization.” As revolting as the recent use of the power of the Federal government against politi-

cal opponents has been, nothing done recently compares to the action of Lincoln and the Republican Party. Just two examples (of many) will prove this to be true. Lincoln and the Republican Party hold the appalling record of being the only president and political party to use the military to arrest, try, imprison, and banish from the United States a United States Congressman. Clement L. Vallandigham, an Ohio Democrat opposed Lincoln's un-Constitutional war upon the South and paid a heavy price for exercising his First Amendment Right upon the floor of the United States House of Representatives. While a member of Congress, Vallandigham proclaimed: "Our Southern brethren [are] to be whipped back into love and fellowship at the point of the bayonet. O, monstrous delusion! I can comprehend a war to compel a people to accept a master; to change a form of government; to give up territory — in short, a war of conquest and subjugation; but a war for the union! Was the Union thus made?" I have added emphasis to the Ohio Congressman's question because this is a question modern-day "conservatives" do not want to hear, let alone answer. The "weaponization" of governmental power against political opponents was further demonstrated by the illegal arrest and incarceration of a Maryland newspaper editor, Francis Key Howard, the grandson of Francis Scott Key, author of the *Star-Spangled Banner*. These examples are just the "tip of the iceberg" of the appalling weaponization of government by Lincoln and the Republican Party.

Lincoln and the Republican Party's efforts caused Dabney to declare, "We [the men of his generation] had received this free government from our fathers, baptized in their blood; we had received from them the sacred injunction to preserve it." But, as he noted, "we have not been able to bequeath it to you." What was the "it" Dabney was pointing to? The "it" was the original Constitutional Republic (Union) where real States' Rights protected the citizens of the States from an abusive Federal Government. He was pointing out the loss of a government based upon consent, which had been replaced by a government based upon conquest! This is a sad commentary too many Southerners and American conservative commentators refuse to hear. The union, that is, the Federal Government of today, is NOT the same government given to us by America's founding fathers.

What type of government did Dabney proclaim that Southerners fought to preserve? Consider the Federal Government we have today—even with the Trump revolution in place. Today's Federal Government is the sole judge of its ultimate power. Now contrast the original Federal Government which understood the realities of the Kentucky and Virginia Resolves of 1798 where REAL States' Rights existed to what exists today. Before the defeat of the Confederate States of America, Southerners, and all Americans, lived in a nation where free men living in sovereign States were the final judge of how they were governed. In 1882 Dabney reminded the youth of the South that "The government our fathers left to us was a federation of sover-

Continued on page 66



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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Ferguson article strikes home

To the Editor:

I read the article on Champ Ferguson with pleasure and a little personal pride. My paternal ancestors are from that region and probably knew Ferguson, and either fought him or supported him. My paternal grandmother and her ancestors were from the pro-Union Albany, KY, area. The home she was born in near Burkesville, KY, was there in Ferguson's time and is still in the family. Her grandfather rode for the 13th Kentucky Cavalry (US) and most likely fought against Ferguson. My paternal grandfather (he would have been a Real Grandson) and his ancestors were from the pro-Confederacy Livingston, TN, area. I have visited that area several times, on both sides of the state line, and posed for pictures in the same spots as my grandparents. Both my grandparents would have heard war stories from their grandfathers. I regret I wasn't smart enough when they were alive to have asked to hear those stories. Please pass along a "Well done" to Compatriot Avery for a great story.

For those interested in learning more about Ferguson, might I recommend *Confederate Outlaw: Champ Ferguson and the Civil War in Appalachia* by Brian D. McKnight (LSU Press, 2011). It is an excellent book and is available in a Kindle edition.

Dr. Daniel L. Nation
Major James Innes Randolph Jr. Camp
2255
Willow Park, Texas

Agrees with CIC article and adds more

To the Editor:

After reading the article "Forward to the Sound of Battle" by CIC Walter D.

(Donnie) Kennedy in the March/April 2025 edition of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine, I felt compelled to put in my two cents worth. I agree with everything our CIC wrote in the article, but please allow me to expound a little further

Although good ole Newt Gingrich was a US Congressman and Speaker of the US House of Representatives "representing" the State of Georgia, he is actually a Yankee carpetbagger, being born in Harrisburg, PA, and moved to Georgia at the age of 17. He was a history professor at the University of W. Georgia where he peddled the revisionist history of our ancestors' Confederacy and the entire South. He co-wrote three "alternate history" (fiction) books about the War for Southern Independence in which he rewrote factual history and turned all of our ancestors into slave owning monsters deserving of death, passing it off as the truth.

Victor Davis Hanson is revered by many in the media as a Founding Father reincarnated. He also is a revisionist history demagogue who has a PhD in Roman and Greek classics but passes himself off as a military historian. He is a former registered liberal democrat from California. Mr. Hanson is a centralized big government, Lincoln worshipping liberal. He authored the book *The Soul of Battle* in 1999 glorifying the war criminal William Tecumseh Sherman as a "brilliant general and a great liberator over a tyrannical South," his words and not mine. We all know the Marxist dishonest Abe Lincoln, the Radical Republican Party and their Yankee armies were the real tyrants looting, pillaging, ransacking farms and raping the Southern women who are our great grandmothers.

In conclusion, everyone would be best served to NOT watch Fox News since Rupert Murdoch's liberal sons and their liberal wives run the network now. Also, tune out to Mark Levin and Sean

Hannity on TV and radio as they are also Lincoln worshippers and peddle the false narrative against our beloved Confederate ancestors and their struggles for Southern Independence. These men's ancestry in this nation starts long after the War between the States, so they have no blood in the game. Mr. Levin champions the Declaration of Independence but obviously does not understand what the great Virginian, Thomas Jefferson, wrote in the Declaration which reads, "That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or abolish it, and to institute new Government." Our ancestors were not trying to abolish the US government, but rather instituting their New Southern Government, just like Thomas Jefferson wrote to the King of Great Britain.

Deo Vindice,

Patrick Christian
Gen. William D. McCain Camp 584
Columbia, Tennessee

Two articles tell different views of history

To the Editor:

Two articles in the March/April 2025 edition of *Confederate Veteran* magazine address, perhaps ironically, the ongoing controversy of the cause of the War Between the States. Two articles, "The Rewriting of History and the War Between the States," by Scott Barker, and "The Problem With Yankees," by Dr. Joe D. Haines, give different reasons. Mr. Barker cites President Lincoln and government records for maintaining the federal Union. Dr. Haines avers that the preservation of the Union argument as one of Lincoln's "two greatest lies," arguing the true causes were "anger and fear in the South, and greed and power in the north." Would that Dr. Haines

had expounded on the particulars of the anger and fear in the South in his article.

These articles are ongoing examples of the nuances, temperature, and ebb and flow of the interpretation of the past. At the end of the War, white northerners espoused it saved the Union and preserved democracy and opportunity for the common man. Slaves praised the outcome because it set them free. White Southerners eventually temporized that all whites recognized their honest efforts and embraced reconciliation and national unity of purpose. Today, the second version cited is in ascendency. No more Reconciliation and Confederate monuments or Confederate names on Southern military bases. Diversity, equity and inclusion programs at all levels of government and public education. Yet already we are seeing the Trump administration push back on DEI. Sometimes the tenor of the times changes at a breathtaking pace.

Dexter E Oliver

*Gen. William D. McCain Camp 584
North Chesterfield, Virginia*

A disingenuous move, Mr. Secretary

To the Editor:

Hon. Peter Hegseth
Secretary of Defense
1000 Defense Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301-1000

5 March, 2025

Dear Secretary Hegseth,

The renaming of our military bases and assets, initiated by Elizabeth Warren, is something that should never have happened. There has been a lot of Southern blood spilled in the service of the US military, and to dishonor the ancestors of these Southern members of the military is a slap in the face to all Southerners. You put the name of Ft.

Bragg back, but it was not for Confederate General Braxton Bragg. Instead, it was for Private First Class Roland L. Bragg, stationed at Ft. Bragg during WWII. Likewise, you put the name of Ft. Benning back, but, again, it was not for the Confederate Benning. It was for Corporal Fred G. Benning who served in WWI.

Renaming the bases for unknown non-Confederate veterans is disingenuous to say the least. It gives the false impression, which many Southerners will swallow, that these bases have been “restored” to their original names. Most of us are not fooled by this move. It is like a “slight of hand” trick. Renaming the bases for anyone other than whom they were originally named is wrong, even if the last name is the same. Those of us who know the truth about our history will not be appeased by this move. Many will say, “It’s the same name, just let it go.” No, it is NOT the same name if named after a different individual. The bases need to be restored to their original names.

Our Confederate heritage is an honorable and proud one. Our ancestors fought for the exact same reasons as our colonial ancestors did against Great Britain. No, slavery was not the issue. Excessive taxation and the right to self-govern were the primary issues. Our Confederate dead fought with bravery and honor in defense of their homes and families from Lincoln’s illegal invasion. The Confederacy did not wage war upon innocent civilians as did the armies of Lincoln, with his full knowledge and approval. To dishonor our ancestors by removing the names of Confederate officers from military bases and assets, and removing the Reconciliation Memorial from Arlington National Cemetery (and desecrating Confederate graves in the process) is beyond insulting to Southerners. Without the Southern vote, Donald Trump would not have even come close to winning the election. As part of his administration it would be

good and proper to show appreciation to the Southern people by restoring the correct names to our military bases and assets. We will not rest until this wrong is corrected.

Respectfully,

Jeff Paulk

Oklahoma Division Commander

Naming Commission unconstitutional

To the Editor:

Arguably, few who have read the United States Constitution, noticed the three words supporting the argument that the Naming Commission and implementation of its recommendations were unconstitutional: “Bill of Attainder.” And those who did, most likely paid little attention.

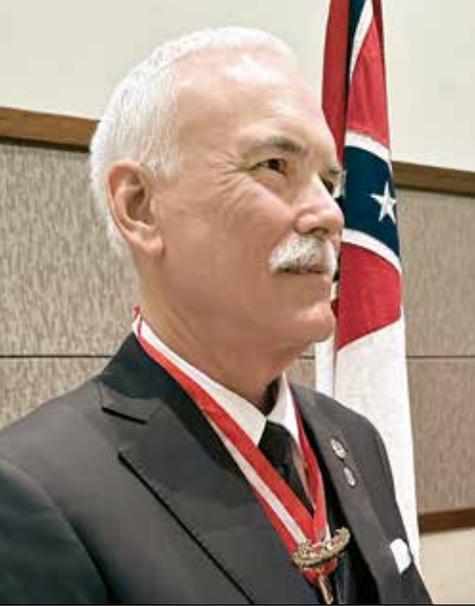
But hidden in Article 1, Section 9 is a provision which was adopted without resistance by The Constitutional Convention in 1787, and inherited from the Founders’ desire to break from the practices of the old world which smacked of monarchical tyranny. And it is the basis for President Trump and the Department of Defense to reverse all the Naming Commission implemented recommendations without a second thought.

In England, Parliament circumvented the authority of the courts by passing laws unilaterally declaring one (or more) individuals guilty of some convenient crime and providing a punishment. When this occurred, the victims’ rights were said to be “attained” or nullified — they could no longer own property or convey it to any family members. All their goods escheated to the Crown.

Any honors, titles, or benefits they had earned were also stripped, resulting in ‘corruption of blood’ where the only thing the victim could pass down

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

We must “Charge both ways”

Greetings Compatriots,
As I sit to write this article, we are about three weeks away from spring. I am ready to get out of this cold, dreary and snowy winter we have had this year. It is time to get back outdoors and as our Confederate ancestors did, prepare for the Spring campaign. Spring festivals and reenactments will have returned and are perfect places to set up that recruiting booth.

I recently subscribed to an academic site which e-mails me papers written about the Confederacy. I despise reading these but we have to know what we are up against in our efforts to honor our ancestors, get the truth out to the public and to those we are trying to gain as members. These papers are a combination of mostly collegiate theses and book reviews. Most of these have been harshly anti Confederate. One in particular from 2017 was highly critical of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. It was entitled “Re-writing history: How the Sons of Confederate Veterans legitimize Neo-Confederate Ideology in the Southern United States on the Basis of Collective Memory” by Franziska K. Meier. Here is a part of her conclusion:

“The SCV manages to consistently re-new its control over White Southern memory by drawing the past into the relevance of the present through establishing an emotive platform. Through motifs, literature and the performance of its memory narrative through the defense of Confederate memo-

rials, its membership is forced to remember the Civil War as a national travesty; a righteous South destroyed by an unnecessary fraternal war. Overall, by using empathic elements and targeting its memberships’ sentimentality the SCV manages to legitimize and authenticate its Neo-Confederate memory construct.”

That small part of this person’s paper is not even the worst section. There are more than twenty pages of her ripping into our organization. As I said, I get one or two of these each week in my e-mail. It is disgusting to read this absolute nonsense about our organization and our ancestors. Still, it is imperative we do so as we have to know what we are up against to be able to take the offense against the woke narrative. It seems like we are getting attacked from every direction at the same time. What do we do? I like General Nathan Bedford Forrest’s answer to that question when that situation arose at the Battle of Parker’s Crossroads in Tennessee. The General rode back to his men after finding a new brigade of yankees had come up in their rear, one of his men asked the general what would they do. To which the general replied, “Charge both ways.”

My interpretation of General Forrest’s order as applicable to the Sons of Confederate Veterans is we have to fight an offensive battle against our foes on all fronts. We have to stay on the offense in protecting and preserving our ancestor’s good name by doing all we can to protect their monuments, resting



places, flags and writings. This also means we have to actively and aggressively recruit new members and keep those we already have.

Some of you may get tired of me constantly harping on the topic of recruiting new members and retention of current members, into the Sons of Confederate Veterans. It is something which has to be done to stay viable and thrive as an organization and I will continue to address this on this platform and in person at every opportunity. It is my duty as a descendent of many brave Confederate soldiers to do so and I do not take that duty lightly!

We face a lot of adversity in protecting and preserving the memory of our ancestors. We have the "Charge" from S. D. Lee which tells us our duty and we have many Words of our Lord which address adversarial conditions. Follow these and we will overcome the obstacles placed before us and grow stronger.

"Consider it pure joy, my brothers and sisters, whenever you face trials of many kinds, because you know that the testing of your faith produces perseverance." — James 1:2-4

Turning to some lighter topics, many of your

Divisions will have already had your annual reunions by the time this comes out. March begins this season and April is packed. I will be attending at least five Division reunions before we head to Houston, Texas for our 130th Annual Reunion in July.

Our initial Billboards across the Confederation campaign for Confederate History and Heritage Month will have just ended when this issue comes out. We have had a good response from thirteen Divisions looking into putting up at least one billboard. Several have already contracted to have at least one installed and some have multiple billboards going up. We are "Charging" from all directions from coast to coast. I am anxious to see photos of those which go up and how many hits we get on our new website www.scv-info.org as a landing page for those interested in joining the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Go check it out, it makes it easier for anyone interested in joining to start the process.

Deo Vindice,
Tony

Anthony M. Griffin
Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief





Forward The Colors

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

‘Do we have the right to exist?’

AS UNION TROOPS SLASHED AND BURNED their way through South Carolina in the waning days of the war, a Federal Officer asked an unnamed Southern lady if she knew what her people were fighting for. The account of this exchange appears in her journal dated March 6, 1865:¹

“... Yesterday a captain was here who pretended to be all kindness and sympathy. He was comparatively polite and did not enter the house. Perhaps he knew it was not worth while after the foragers. When he began to talk he proved almost worse than any of the others; he said he has vowed never to take a Rebel prisoner, and that he would delight in cutting one down, and often did it! My disgust was intense, but I tried very hard to keep cool.

He asked, “Do you know what you are fighting for?”

I answered “Existence.”

Like their ancestors before them, Southerners had been loyal to the political order under which they lived until their honour had been repeatedly impugned, their laws and inherited rights disregarded, and their very existence threatened. Sounding more like the British King George than the Virginian George Washington, the Yankee’s response was as nasty as it was cruel (not to mention wicked):

He said: “We won’t let you have it.”

With a fearful grin he went on, “in four months we’ll have the Confederacy on its knees.”

I answered, “You must kill every man, woman and child first.”

He said, “We’ll do it, too. At the beginning of this war I didn’t care a cent about a n*****,² but I’d rather enlist for ten years longer than let the South have its independence.”

Government by the consent of the governed?
Not for Southerners, according to the invader.

¹ Extracted from *When Sherman Came: Southern Women and the “Great March,”* Ed., Katherine M. Jones (Bobbs-Merrill, 1964), pp. 254-255.

² The original spells the word out. I chose not to. I don’t want any knees to jerk.

The fathers of our Confederate ancestors had been loyal subjects to the crown and were jealous guardians of their inherited rights as Englishmen. When, however, the crown refused to uphold these rights — threatened their way of life and committed outrages against their person and property—they were left with no choice but to fight for their existence. They knew that, regardless of the fact they were born in a colony, they were just as entitled to the inherited rights of an Englishman as one born in the motherland. And just as King George denied their right to exist as co-equal subjects with other Englishmen, so too did a combination of northern states — led by the newly elected president, Abraham Lincoln — set out to deny our fathers the right to exist as co-equal members of the Union under the Constitution, created and ratified just two generations earlier.

The Southern people knew a thing or two about the agreement into which they entered in 1787-1788 — it was their patrimony, it was their inheritance, in brief, it was a family tradition.

The fathers of our Confederate sires had been long-suffering and had tried to heal the breach between the crown and the colonies, over and over, again and again, until only one remedy remained: Independence. Our Confederate fathers followed their example and were eventually reduced to the very same option.

Like our Confederate fathers, and their colonial fathers before them, we are fighting for our right to exist and not as second-class citizens. We fight for the right to celebrate who we are; to honor where we came from; to defend the cause of our ancestors, maintain their traditions, display their symbols, and to do so without harassment, insults, or any other form of molestation.

We just want to be able to do what our foreign neighbors do during the many ethnic celebrations sponsored by local Southern government and Southern Chambers of Commerce. Our existence and our defence of the memorials which honour those who wore the gray, they tell us, hurts business! Our existence is “offensive” to all the folks from Yankeedom who have turned normal people in our cities, towns, and hamlets into self-loathing Southerners — fearing least they are fired (or worse) for being who and what they are.

For tax breaks and other monetary incentives

from our scalawag general assemblies and wage slave jobs “created” and imported from elsewhere, we have sold our birthright and become strangers in our own homeland.

Will the proverbial 30 pieces of silver to woo outside business and investors be sufficient compensation for all we have lost?

Will 30 more make us prosperous? “Absolutely,” they’ll tell us. But when some local shows up to work with a Confederate sticker on a lunch box or coffee thermos, all hell will break loose! Our elected officials and the “business community” will waste no time picking up stones to punish the offender. The event will, inevitably, spawn a “top story” on the evening news about “hate” in the workplace and a boycott of the business by the usual suspects, at least until the guilty is punished, re-educated, and the “racist” native Southerner learns his place and promises to stay there!

We deserve better and we should have it.

Thankfully we are not contending with fire and sword, like our Confederate forebearers, but the fight is the same (albeit in a different incarnation) and the outcome is just as important if we wish our kith and kin to survive modernity without losing their roots — that which gives stability to communities, families, and other organic relationships; the loss of which inevitably leads to the adoption of some new fangle -ism or -ology that promises some kind of progress which cannot work and will not deliver what it promises.

“Wokism,” which has lately plagued us, may be in decline as a result of the recent presidential election, but it will eventually be replaced with something worse, I assure you, if we cease to consciously exist as children of both 1776 and 1861. These struggles for independence stand or fall together.

Make no mistake, the fight to preserve our history, to articulate our history, and to display our symbols constitutes the final battle for our right to exist.

So long as we remain, so long as our history is preserved, so long as our symbols are publicly displayed, there will be a visible and powerful reminder that there once existed a people — and we, their children, have not forgotten — who would not shrink from the duty to resist tyranny, defend

Continued on page 13

Chaplain's Comments



Rev. Dr. Tom Hiter
Chaplain-in-Chief

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“A Goodly Heritage”

Let's look at some statistics. Oh, excuse me; will somebody please wake up those guys who went to sleep as soon as they saw that word? Thank you. I will try not to bore you, and sometimes, some very worthwhile knowledge can be gained from statistics.

Now you and I both know the bottom line on statistics was spoken by Mark Twain more than a century ago. “There are three ways to communicate an untruth:” Twain said, “lies, damn lies and statistics.” Well, there's a lot to be said for that attitude, and for sure we ought to be cautious whenever we see (or hear) someone trying to convince us of something using them. But there is much to be learned from them, too.

In 1860, before the War for Southern Independence, no more than 49 percent of Southerners were churchgoers, or even church members. After the War and reconstruction, that number soared, and even today, no state

in the South reports church membership at less than 75 percent. Three states report more than 95 percent. That's impressive. How and why did this happen?

Church membership and attendance have varied in this country ever since colonial days. Significant increases have occurred in three or four great waves, only to subside, in-between. The first “Great Awakening” was a series of revivals preached in the American colonies between the 1720s and 1740s by noted Anglican evangelists like Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield, and resulted in the establishment of evangelical Protestantism all across the whole country. The “Second Great Awakening” may have begun as early as the 1780s, but is believed by many to have peaked in 1801 at Cane Ridge Meeting House in Kentucky, when various Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian pastors preached revival for days on end, not only in the meeting house, but from tree stumps, overturned

wagon boxes, and any other perch they could find. By the time it ended, the entire frontier seemed converted. The “Third Great Awakening” resulted in the establishment of the Pentecostal movement following a revival at the Azusa Street Mission in Los Angeles, California, in 1906, and some writers argue there was a fourth “awakening” in the 1970s which resulted in the “Jesus people” of that era. Everybody seems to know about, but hardly anybody credits, the existence of a huge revival much like those mentioned in the ranks of the Confederate Army in 1862-63.

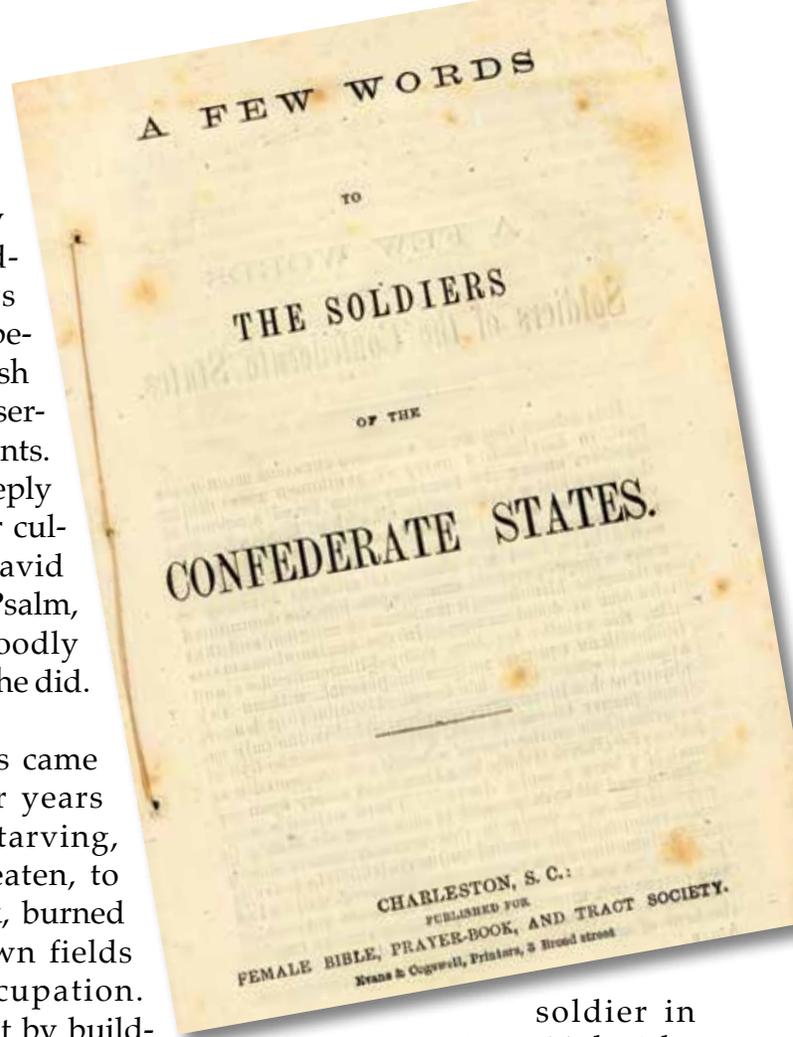
Virtually the whole Confederate Army “found Jesus Christ” during that winter in camp and continued into 1863. This was not a passing fad, either. Preached and supported by regimental chaplains, the men of the South were sincerely moved by their experience, and after the War and Reconstruction lived out their faith by building and populating the thousands of little gray

or white frame churches scattered across the South until the 1960s, only to be replaced then by brick versions of themselves after that. Often, you could only tell if they were Baptist, Methodist, Restoration (Church of Christ, Disciples of Christ, Christian — the Campbell-Stone movement) Episcopal or Presbyterian by going inside to see how the pews, tables, pulpits and lecterns were arranged, whether there was an altar or Communion table, and so forth. They all pretty much looked alike, otherwise. And there wasn't a whole lot of difference in what got said inside them. Those men lived their faith, and their descendants still do, today. That's the "Bible Belt."

And so, while the rest of the country debates whether high school football games should open with a prayer, or whether the Ten Commandments ought to be displayed on public property, many SCV Camps make it a practice to distribute personal-

sized New Testaments when they set up for parades or living history exhibits. Confederate re-enactors routinely set up period tents or brush arbors and hold services for participants. Christianity is deeply embedded in our culture. As King David said in the 16th Psalm, "Yea, I have a goodly heritage . . .," and he did. So do we.

Our ancestors came home from four years of bitter war, starving, bloodied and beaten, to missing livestock, burned cabins, overgrown fields and yankee occupation. They dealt with it by building churches and proclaiming the Gospel more loudly and more clearly than they ever had before. The awakening of the Southern



soldier in 1862-63 established the Bible Belt, the New South and the SCV. Let us never forget. Indeed, let us go forth and copy them!

Continued from page 11

Forward the Colors

their inherited rights, and refuse to bend the knee to the new King George then occupying the White House.

The fortunes of war crowned our fathers of 1776 with victory, our fathers of 1861 with defeat. The outcome of our struggle will determine whether the principles for which they both contended shall be determined by armies or principles; not abstract prin-

ciples, but principles historically grounded and passed down from generation to generation.

It is time to stop apologizing. It is time to quit responding in the language and on the terms of our enemies. It is time to dispense with addressing red herrings³ like

³ A logical fallacy which misleads or distracts attention away from a relevant or important question.

"racism" or "slavery." It is time to begin to define ourselves and reclaim our narrative.

It is time — right now — to answer this simple, yet powerful question:

Do we have the right to exist?
Our enemies say no.
What say you?

The Last Roll

Raphael Semmes Camp 11
Mobile, AL
Kenneth Wyatt, Jr.

Gen. Robert E. Lee Camp 16
Auburn, AL
John F. Rudd

Egbert J. Jones Camp 357
Huntsville, AL
Jimmy David Jackson

The Tallassee Armory Guards
Camp 1921
Tallassee, AL
Robert Leon Griffin
Joseph Jene Jeffcoat

Capt. Granville H. Oury Camp
1708
Scottsdale, AZ
Dean Becraft

Stonewall Jackson Camp 1381
St. Petersburg, FL
Charles Saunders

Confederate Cow Cavalry Camp
2181
Arcadia, FL
John Hosea Peebles

Gen. John B. Gordon Camp 46
Atlanta, GA
Joseph Boatwright Jordan

Clement A. Evans Camp 64
Waycross, GA
Charles Oden Bowen, Jr.

Brig. Gen. T. R. R. Cobb Camp 97
Athens, GA
Eugene F. Baldwin, Jr.

General Stand Watie Camp 915
Calhoun, GA
William S. Autry

Forrest's Orphans Camp 1744
Calhoun, KY
Waldemar Dwight Bratcher, Jr.

Sabine Rifles Camp 2057
Many, LA
Stephen "Buck" Dora Martinez

Pvt. Wallace Bowling Camp 1400
La Plata, MD
William Colin Rollins

Gainesville Volunteers Camp 373
Picayune, MS
Thomas H. Wolfe, Jr.

Captain John M. Bradley Camp 384
Louisville, MS
Franklin Lloyd Woodruff, Sr.

Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest
Camp 1353
Hattiesburg, MS
R. Lee Edmondson, II
Aubert H. King

Calhoun Avengers Camp 1969
Calhoun City, MS
Jesse Rufus Stone

Shieldsboro Rifles Camp 2263
Bay St. Louis, MS
George Luther Purvis

Maj. Gen. Stephen Dodson
Ramseur/Col. Reuben Campbell
Camp 387
Statesville, NC
William Malcolm Eubanks

Capt. Jesse S. Barnes Camp 771
Wilson, NC
Walter Milton Farmer

Anson County Camp 860
Wadesboro, NC
Kenneth Robert Hildreth



Gen. Matt W. Ransom Camp 861
Weldon, NC
J. Rives Manning, Jr.

Smithfield Light Infantry Camp
1466
Smithfield, NC
Roger Chapman Ragland, Jr.

Gaston Guards Camp 1822
Stanley, NC
Joseph Henry Harris, Jr.

Col. John B. Palmer Camp 1946
Burnsville, NC
George B. Morgan

Beaufort Plowboys Camp 2128
Washington, NC
Walter Glavin Buck

Confederate States Armory -
Kenansville Camp 2157
Kenansville, NC
Phil Terry Rhodes

Brig. Gen. Roswell S. Ripley Camp
1535
Worthington, OH
Matthew Dale Miller

Secession Camp 4
Charleston, SC
Elmore L. Marlow

General Richard H. Anderson
Camp 47
Beaufort, SC
John W. Youmans

Continued on page 47

Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



Louisiana Steamboat Cavalry Battalion

The Steamboat Cavalry Battalion was originally organized with two companies recruited from merchant sailors who plied the Red River at Shreveport, in late September 1863. Later, a third company was assigned to the battalion. No field officers were appointed to command the entire battalion but each company had their own commander. They received their orders directly from General E. Kirby Smith, Commander of the Trans Mississippi Department, unless attached to another army unit.

General Smith formed these companies to act as rangers or pickets along the Red River. Because of this they were also known as the Red River Scouts Cavalry Battalion.

On November 3, Companies A and B reported to General Richard



Merchant sailor in his pea jacket.

Taylor at Alexandria, Louisiana. They were stationed on the north

and south sides of the Red River to help scout the lower Black and Ouachita Rivers. A detachment from Company B was captured by Federals after being sent to Fort DeRussy on March 14, 1864 when it was over run.

During the Red River Campaign the battalion was stationed near Alexandria doing picket duty. In April 1865, Companies A and C were in southern Rapidis and Avoyellas Parishes doing picket duty and breaking up the illegal cotton trade between the planters and Union Army. In May 1865 companies A and C were disbanded in this area after finding out about the final surrender of Confederate forces. However, Company B was formally surrendered at Shreveport.



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An Unsung Hero of Charleston's Defense

By Karen Stokes

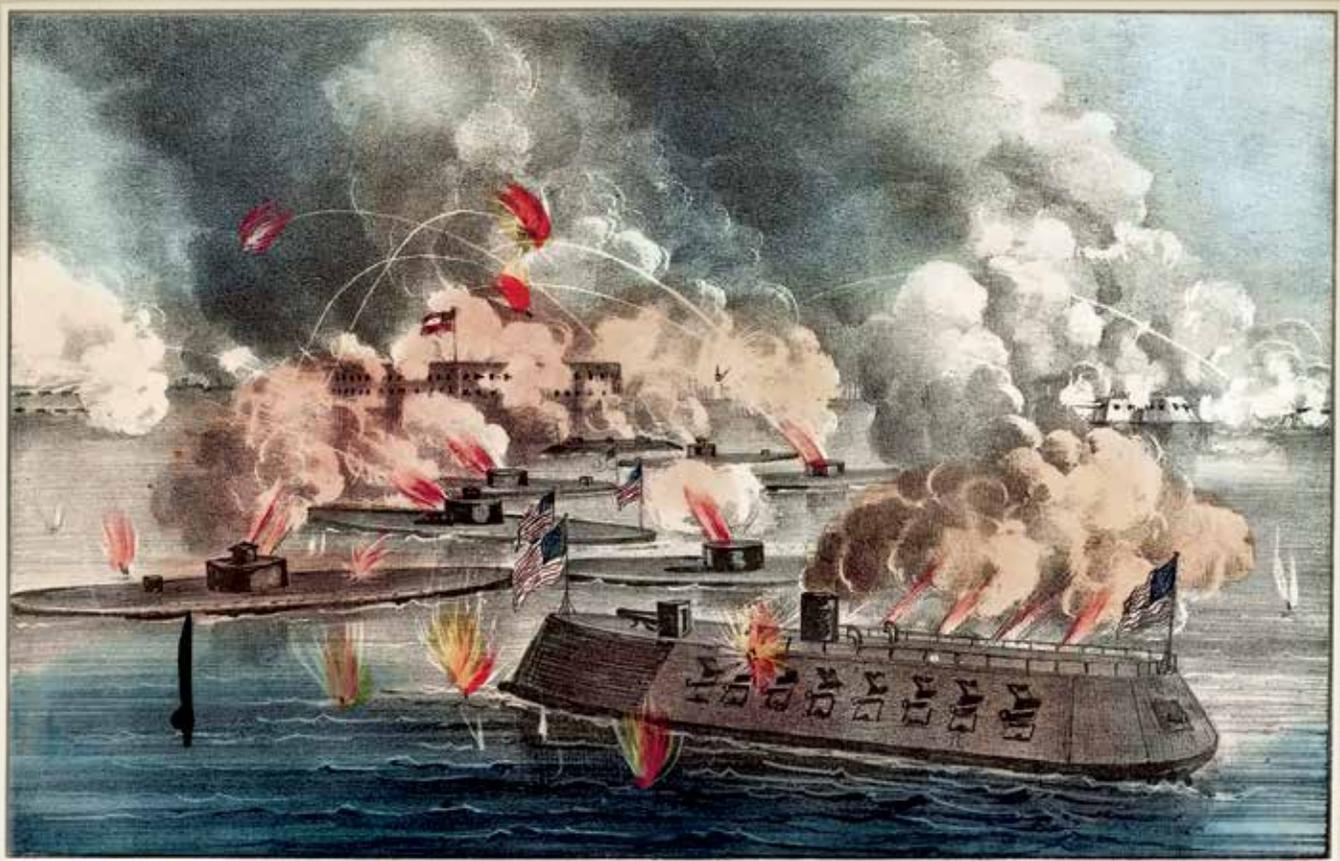
One of the most notable and beautiful historical monuments in Charleston looks out over the city's harbor from White Point Garden at the Battery. An inscription dedicates it "To the Confederate Defenders of Charleston." In particular, it honors the defenders of Fort Sumter, the great harbor stronghold which was never surrendered — and yet those who erected this impressive monument no doubt also had in mind the heroism of thousands of men who served in a number of other harbor fortifications, most particularly Battery Wagner on Morris Island. General P. G. T. Beauregard, one of the Confederate commanders at Charleston, described the defense of both Sumter and Wagner as "feats of war unsurpassed in ancient or modern times."

Captain Charles E. Chichester and his artillery company served many months at Battery Wagner, where he and his men endured numerous periods of intense enemy assaults and bombardments by both land and sea during the siege of Charleston — the longest siege of the War Between the States. Some of Chichester's contemporaries credited him with preventing the capture of the city of Charleston when he convinced his superior officers not to abandon Battery Wagner after the fierce, bloody assaults there in July 1863. For this, and for his unflinching devotion to duty, Captain Chichester

deserves recognition and honor as one of the outstanding "Defenders of Charleston."

For more than one hundred years, his letters have been a part of the collections of the Confederate Museum in Charleston, an institution established by the Charleston Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in 1899. They were donated by Chichester's widow, a charter member of the Charleston Chapter. She also donated photographs and other records and artifacts relating to her husband, some of which are on display in the museum. Captain Chichester's wartime letters have been largely unknown to historians until now, and he has received scant attention in the numerous histories of the siege of Charleston published over the years, but now his story can be told in great detail.

Charles Edward Chichester and his wife Jane were native Pennsylvanians, but after their move to Charleston they both strongly supported the Southern cause of independence, and shortly after South Carolina's secession, he enthusiastically recruited men for a new militia company, the Charleston Zouave Cadets. He became the captain of this company, which was assigned to garrison a small fort in Charleston harbor called Castle Pinckney. The Zouave Cadets ended their garrison duty at Castle Pinckney in March 1862, and after they disbanded,



THE GREAT FIGHT AT CHARLESTON S.C. APRIL 7th 1863

Between 9 United States Iron-Clads, under the command of Admiral Dupont, and Forts Sumter, Moultrie, and the Cummings Point Batteries in possession of the Rebels. The Iron Clads carried only 32 Guns, while the Rebel Forts mounted over 300 of the heaviest calibre, but notwithstanding the great odds, the little Iron-clads went heavily into the fight, and for nearly two hours were under the most terrible fire ever witnessed on this coast, but being unable to reach Charleston on account of obstructions in the harbor, the Admiral reluctantly gave the order for the battle to cease, and the fleet to retire from the unequal contest. — The Kearsarge was the only Iron-clad disabled in the fight.

Captain Chichester recruited and assumed command of the Gist Guard, a heavy artillery company.

The Gist Guard Artillery entered Confederate service in early April 1862, first being stationed at earthworks just north of Charleston. The following month, a Federal campaign aimed at taking Charleston began when gunboats commenced operations in the waterways around James Island, and the Gist Guard was sent to the defense of the area. For several weeks, vessels moved up and down the Stono River shelling Confederate batteries and other targets on both sides. On May 20 and 21, Captain Chichester and his company came under fire from gunboats while they were posted at Legare's Plantation on James Island, and he later wrote to his wife about his growing confidence in his artillerymen, who were becoming accustomed to "the music of shot and shell," and performing their duties well, despite the fact they were "within constant range of the enemy's guns day and night."

After Confederate forces repulsed an attack on James Island in June 1862 at Secessionville, Federal troops soon abandoned the island. General P. G. T.

Beauregard, who took command in Charleston in September 1862, believed invasion of the city via James Island was still a distinct possibility, but he was also anticipating a naval attack on the city. He began to build up a strong system of harbor defenses, some of which were on Morris Island, which was located at the mouth of Charleston harbor. The principal defense on that island was Battery Wagner, a sand and earthwork fortification which Captain Samuel A. Ashe, a Confederate engineer, described in his memoir:

Beginning at the ocean edge was a two-gun battery sweeping down the beach, then came the ocean face, the parapet being twenty feet above the floor level, with three heavy traverses separating the gun chambers and extending back until they connected with an interior bombproof; under each traverse being a small room for magazines and headquarters ... Along the beach battery and sea face was a moat, by floodgates kept filled with water from the high tides, while the glacis gradually sloped to the front. The interior bombproof for the garrison was hardly sufficiently capacious, but on the whole, the fort

was of marvelous strength. The armament consisted of one 10-inch Columbiad and a dozen smaller guns placed to repel a land attack.

Wagner was still under construction (and as yet unnamed) when Captain Chichester and his men arrived on Morris Island in September 1862. The Gist Guard, along with the Mathewes Artillery, formed the garrison for the new battery. On the 19th of that month, Charles wrote to his wife that he and his artillery company were "tolerably well fixed" at a campsite near the battery. Things were relatively uneventful for a number of months following, although the winter weather proved trying, and, along with other hardships, exposure and tireless vigilance began to take a toll on Captain Chichester's health.

After a spell of illness during the early months of 1863 from which he had not fully recovered, the captain returned to Battery Wagner in the first week of April, arriving on the 7th "just a few minutes before the firing commenced," as he wrote to his wife. The "firing" referred to a major naval engagement in Charleston harbor in which Federal ironclad warships attacked Fort Sumter. The Confederate forts and batteries, including Battery Wagner, returned fire for about two and a half hours, doing great damage to the enemy ships and driving them off. The USS *Keokuk* was crippled, and sank the next morning. Casualties on both sides were light, but there was an accidental ammunition explosion at Battery Wagner which killed or wounded eight members of the Mathewes Artillery. Having been an eyewitness to this great naval battle, Chichester wrote an article about it for a local newspaper under the pen name VID1. It was published in the *Charleston Mercury* on April 15, 1863.

In early June 1863, Brigadier General Quincy A. Gillmore took command of the US Army's Department of the South, and on July 8th, he established his headquarters on Folly Island, where his men had constructed batteries for forty-seven cannons and mortars hidden behind woods and sand hills. Gillmore was determined to capture the city of Charleston, and part of his plan was to take Morris Island.

The first enemy assault on Morris Island took place on July 10th, 1863. Besides the garrison of Battery Wagner, other troops were also in place

on the island. In his book *The Defense of Charleston Harbor*, former Confederate engineer John Johnson estimated on that date there was a total force of 927 troops on Morris Island, including 200 men of the 1st South Carolina Artillery, more than 400 of the 21st South Carolina Infantry, and fifty men of the 1st South Carolina Infantry at the southern end of the island. Battery Gregg, located at the northernmost end of the island, was garrisoned by a company of the 1st South Carolina Artillery. In contrast, the Federal troops on Folly Island numbered in the thousands.

The enemy forces began to cross a waterway called Lighthouse Inlet in boats, and by 7 a.m., between two and three thousand troops had reached Oyster Point, an area on the southern end of Morris Island. From about 6 a.m. to 8 a.m., the Confederate infantry and batteries were also under fire from Federal ironclads in the harbor and howitzers on barges in Lighthouse Inlet. The Confederates resisted as long as they could, but only an hour later, their batteries on the southern end of the island were silenced, and the troops began retreating toward Battery Wagner. About this time 300 men of the 7th Battalion, South Carolina Infantry, arrived, but these reinforcements were too late to do much of anything but offer cover for the retreat.

From Battery Wagner, Captain Chichester penned a letter to his wife on the morning of the battle. He wrote:

My Dear Wife,

The action has opened on the south end of this island with a large number of guns. Our batteries are answering slowly, but I fear will not be able to contend successfully against the great odds being brought to bear against them. Should they be captured by the enemy, then our turn will come next and it will probably be a most severe engagement. What the result will be no one can tell but God alone, in whom I place all my trust and reliance. Should I come out safely from this fight I shall try to love and serve Him still better than I have ever done. Should I be killed my trust is in Jesus, who will, I pray, carry me safely through "the valley of the shadow of death." If such is my fate, my darling, do not mourn for me but let us meet in heaven.

*Good bye and good bye
Charlie*

Confederate engineer and historian John Johnson recorded the progress of the invasion on July 10 and the following day, writing:

General Gillmore had now, by nine o'clock, gained with his troops three-fourths of Morris Island, and after an engagement lasting three hours and a quarter the Federal troops had been pushed forward within range of Wagner. But, falling back, probably to their defensive line, some fourteen hundred yards distant, they spent the night there, under orders to assault early next morning. The Confederates, reinforced by a fine body of Georgia troops, made ready for them with a total force (at Wagner) of about one thousand infantry and two hundred artillerymen.

At the dawn of day, July 11th, the first assault on Battery Wagner was made by the Union force ... it appeared short and sharp, lasting less than a half hour and ending in a complete repulse. The attacking column, commanded by General Strong, consisted of troops from the Seventh Connecticut (four companies), the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, and the Ninth Maine regiments, while two regiments from New Hampshire formed the reserve. The Confederate pickets, about one hundred fifty strong, under Major James H. Rion, gave them several volleys before falling back to the battery.

Battery Wagner was again under attack by land and sea, a half dozen monitors and gunboats in the harbor sending fire into the fortification, but the enemy troops who charged the battery were soon utterly routed. A Pennsylvania officer who participated in that charge recalled that the guns of Wagner were cutting his men down in heaps.

The Federal forces failed in their attempts to take Battery Wagner, but they did gain control of most of Morris Island. On July 12, Charles wrote to his wife if the forts on the island could be held, it would prove the salvation of Charleston, adding, however, if it should fall into the hands of the enemy, "the city is most certainly gone."

The naval attacks against Battery Wagner continued into the following week, while Captain Chichester and his men busied themselves in strengthening the battery's defenses in anticipation of another "pounding." At one point he was fearful the city was already "lost," but by July 14, he was confident Battery Wagner "was stronger than ever, and should they come again, we can stand a much

fiercer assault than the former one." Another assault would come very shortly.

On July 14, 1863, General William B. Taliaferro relieved Colonel Robert F. Graham of command on Morris Island. Taliaferro was known for strict military discipline, and Charles felt more hopeful when he took charge of the island. The general did what he could to strengthen the defenses on Morris Island, which included establishing rifle pits within 200 yards of Battery Wagner. The next day, July 15, orders were received from Confederate headquarters that Captain Chichester and his men would be relieved by fresh artillerymen from Fort Moultrie. The captain and his company were sent to Sullivan's Island, and consequently they did not take part in the next major attack on Wagner on July 18.

Robert C. Gilchrist, a Confederate officer on Morris Island, published a history of the island's defense in 1884, and in it he described the initial phase of this second major assault on Wagner. He wrote:

About daylight on the 18th the Federal mortars commenced their practice, which they kept up at intervals until noon. The New Ironsides, the monitors Montauk, Catskill, Nantucket, Weehawken, and Patapsco, the gunboats Paul Jones, Ottawa, Seneca, Chippewa and Wissahickon steamed in and took position abreast of Wagner. At 12 o'clock all the land and naval batteries opened a [hellfire] upon the devoted work. For eight long hours it was a continuous reverberation of thunder, peal followed peal in rapid succession. NINE THOUSAND SHELL WERE HURLED AGAINST WAGNER (twenty each minute).

Confederate General Samuel Jones described what it was like for the men inside Battery Wagner that day:

The long midsummer day seemed endless and the storm of fire increased as the hours wore on. The fierce July sun seemed to stand still. Would it never set? Water was scarce and men slaked their thirst from the temporary wells opened by exploding shells into which water oozed. Men were found dead without wounds from the concussion of bursting shells. A staff officer, Captain Twiggs, in the execution of an order was knocked down by an exploding shell and found apparently lifeless, with

Continued on page 60

It's Time To Review Our Nation's History

By James C. 'Chris' Edwards

"If the truth shall kill them, let them die"

— Immanuel Kant, *German Philosopher*, 1768.

It's time for our country to re-examine how American history has been interpreted by our biased education institutions. The academy needs to stop censoring dissenters of the popular narrative and begin welcoming opposing or alternative views about our past. In fact, a thorough investigation should be conducted into our entire historical record to ensure it's both accurate and balanced. This is especially true as it relates to the existing narrative concerning the unfair representation of the Confederacy during the War Between the States. Why? Because the Confederate's voice is absent from the narrative.

Conservative Americans have lost faith in higher education because of their biased nature. One college professor said he became upset when he was told by friends that he and his colleagues were perceived as being in one of three groups; "those who lie, those who are mistaken, and those who do not know."¹ Professor Peter Novick admitted the lack of objectivity from historians has existed for quite some time. Novick believed historians should return to just letting the facts speak for themselves and stop writing about their opinions.² This issue was echoed by Professor Mark T. Gilderhus who predicted, if you gave ten historians the same body of evidence to examine, they would arrive at ten different versions of meaning and significance.³ Because of this paucity in fairness, some professors have suggested historians

consider their findings as tentative and open to revision or rejection.⁴ That's not to say dissenting views are wrong. In fact, one academic noted, "historians do not always agree, but different versions of the same events do not necessarily result in intellectual incompatibility or error."⁵ The problem we face today is history professors believe their interpretations are sacred and sacrosanct.

The debate concerning how America's past has been written is not new. In 1903, Ulrich B. Phillips complained, "The history of the United States has been written by Boston and largely written wrong."⁶ David L. Bigler added, "We are not yet free as a nation from the historical prejudices of the New Englanders. For the sake of objectivity there are still too many midland biographers and historians and professors blandly adopting the historical viewpoints of New England — a natural thing, perhaps, for men and women whose dream it is to be called someday to a full professorship at Harvard."⁷ He concluded saying, "every historian is entitled to an opinion, but not to his or her own facts."⁸

So, how did we get to this point? Higher education institutions have shaped a narrative of our country and they're unwilling to permit others to challenge their beliefs. This disaster began when historians began working as salaried employees in higher education. By doing so, they lost their independence. Teachers' careers were at risk if their views did not align with their employers.⁹ In fact, wealthy

4 Ibid, p. 4.

5 Gilderhus, p. 4.

6 Novick, p. 73.

7 Ibid, p. 85.

8 David L. Bigler and Will Bagley, *The Mormon Rebellion: America's First Civil War, 1857-1858*, Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1927, p. 9.

9 Ibid, p. 63.

1 Mark T. Gilderhus, *History and Historians: A Historiographical Introduction*, Upper Saddle River: NJ, Prentice Hall, 2003, p. 1-2.

2 Peter Novick, *That Nobel Dream: The 'Objectivity Question' and the American Historical Profession*, Cambridge University Press, (1988), Novick, p. 2.

3 Gilderhus, p. 84-85.

donors and board of directors dictated what interpretations were, and were not acceptable.¹⁰ As an example, when future president Woodrow Wilson, a Virginian, was teaching at Princeton, his administration forced him to 'tone down' his essay critical of Sherman's March to the Sea. Wilson reluctantly complied but complained he was being pressured to follow 'Yankee Sentiments.'¹¹

There are hundreds if not thousands of facts which are accepted as truth during the War Between the States that need to be reviewed and corrected. Since my studies have focused on the border wars between Missouri and Kansas, I will examine examples of the lies, hypocrisy and omissions which have been incorrectly written into the historical record west of the Mississippi River.

Voting Irregularities in the Kansas Territory (Bleeding Kansas)

Modern day scholars of Bleeding Kansas (1854-1860) continually remind readers that over 5000 Missourians crossed over into the Kansas Territory and voted illegally to make it a slave state. When abolitionists refused to acknowledge the election, the Federal government sent three congressmen to investigate the irregularities. This committee was composed of two Northerners, William Howard of Michigan, John Sherman of Ohio and one Southerner, Mordecai Oliver of Missouri. The three men traveled to Kansas and heard testimony from individuals who participated in the election.

At the conclusion of the investigation, the two Northern congressmen wrote a Majority Report which was uncomplimentary of Missourians and blamed them solely for the fiasco. Their document, entitled 'The Howard Report,' is the resource used in academia.

What is ignored by historians is Mordecai Oliver's Minority Report. Why? Because his findings reveal Northern corruption, violence and factual omissions. One issue excluded from the Majority Report was John Brown's Pottawatomie Massacre when he murdered and mutilated the bodies of six Free State settlers.¹² In fact, the two Northern members refused to hear any testimony about Brown's massacre.¹³ In an attempt to cover up the murders,

abolitionists claimed the bloodbath was perpetrated by rogue Indians. The Majority Report (Howard) also failed to record the violence abolitionists exhibited at the ballot box. Many pro-Southern settlers were threatened by Free Staters and one man was murdered by an abolitionist in Leavenworth, Kansas.

As to the complaints about Missourians voting illegally, many settlers testified abolitionists hired New Englanders to travel to Kansas to illegally participate in the voting. Congressman Oliver recorded one witness saying, "There were several men pointed out to me as eastern emigrants, who intended to vote and leave, the same as Missourians." Another claimed, "That men were hired in the eastern and northern States, or induced to go to the Territory, solely to vote and not settle."

Congressman Oliver wrote in his Minority Report, "The testimony shows that large numbers of persons sent out by these eastern societies (New England Emigrant Aid Society) went into the Territory during the month of March, just before the election, declaring it to be their intention to vote... and in a few days after the election, great numbers of these persons were seen returning to the north and east."¹⁴ Perhaps the official record of Bleeding Kansas should include Mordecai Oliver's report to balance out the truth about these events.

The Threats of Secession and Rebellion Against the United States Government

The Hartford Convention — Google says the only states who ever tried to secede from the Union were the Southern states of the Confederacy. Well, maybe not. The Hartford Convention was a series of meetings organized by the New England Federalist Party between December 15, 1814, and January 5, 1815. The participating states included Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Representatives from these New England states were opposed to Virginian President James Madison, and the War of 1812.

The Federalist Party believed Madison's administration was becoming too powerful and he was threatening their (wait for it ...) states sovereignty! During their meetings, the members planned to secede from the United States and create their own County. To demonstrate the seriousness of their

10 Ibid, p. 65, 68.

11 Ibid, p. 78.

12 Pro-Union settlers opposed to slave emancipation.

13 Alice Nichols, *Bleeding Kansas*, New York, NY: Oxford

University Press, 1954, p. 118.

14 Howard Report and Full Report, 200, 34th Congress First Session, pp. 11, 12, 37, 84.

threats, the Federalist sent their own personal representative to discuss terms of surrender with the British — an act of sedition. This forced Madison to call up Federal troops in case the Federalists attempted to leave the Union. Before the Federalists could present their secession plan to Madison, the War of 1812 came to an end making their effort a moot point.¹⁵ Although the Federalists Party failed to secede, the South viewed them as treasonous and subversive. They would also remember their complaints about state sovereignty.

Brigham Young and the Mormons attempt to Secede — In 1847, Brigham Young led his Mormon followers from Illinois to Utah to establish his sovereign state of Deseret. Young said of their leaving the Union, “The time must come when this kingdom (Deseret) must be free and independent from all other kingdoms. Are you prepared to have the thread cut now?”¹⁶

The Mormons chose Young as their governor, established their own capital in Salt Lake City, wrote their own constitution and formed their own militia — the Nauvoo Legion. The Mormon soldiers mobilized and prepared to fight Federal troops if they tried to invade their state. In 1856, the Mormon threats forced President James Buchanan to send Federal troops, under the command of Col. Sidney Johnston, to put down the rebellion. Young eventually backed down and reluctantly permitted a United States Territorial Governor to preside over his people.

It should be remembered Brigham Young is accused of colluding with the murder of 120 emigrant men, women and children from Arkansas at the Mountain Meadows Massacre. Yet, history has forgiven him, and Brigham Young University is named in his honor.

Abolitionists Attempt to Leave the Union — The New England Abolitionists party, led by William Lloyd Garrison, Eli Thayer, John Brown and Amos Lawrence, all colluded to secede from the Union. For his part, Garrison wanted the North to leave the Union over the issue of slavery. In the same way, to oppose the extension of slavery in the west, Eli Thayer sent radical abolitionists to Kansas to initiate

15 William Edward Buckley, *The Hartford Convention*, Yale University Press, 1934.

16 David L. Bigler and Will Bagley, *The Mormon Rebellion: America's First Civil War 1857-1858*, Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma, 2011, p. 129.

a rebellion against the United States government. Upon the New Englanders arrival in the Territory, they built military colonies and supplied themselves with the latest Sharp's rifles to keep pro-Southern settlers and Federal troops out. In a letter, Eli Thayer asked Kansas Jayhawker, James Montgomery, “Do you think the time has arrived to initiate insurrection in the South? We have everything to aid in getting up an insurrection. By aid, I mean the inaugurated war. Organize your guerillas and pursue a line of independent operation. ... Do not let the time go by without one more attempt to start an insurrection.”¹⁷ Historian Alice Nichols added, “The free-soilers had a secret organization ... the Kansas Regulators, sometimes called the Kansas Legion. [They] used military titles and insignias in their secret meetings — and they were armed by men in the East. The destiny of Kansas Territory was shaped by men who never lived there.”¹⁸ The New Englanders rebellion forced President James Buchanan to mobilize Federal troops to restore order in the territory.

Similarly, John Brown's goal at Harper's Ferry was to escape with his followers to the Appalachian Mountains and create his own sovereign nation. While he is recognized as the great slave emancipator, others who knew him were not impressed. Fellow abolitionist G. W. Brown, who knew John Brown intimately, wrote he was a liar, robber, murderer and psychopath. ¹⁹ John Gihon, Secretary of the Kansas Territory, agreed writing, “His [John Brown] object was war, not peace ... he was crazy, or rather, had that religious delusion that he was another Gideon, or rather a chosen instrument in the hands of God to accomplish a great work. ... But to have him thrust down this generation as ever being of any benefit to Kansas is an insult to the men who made Kansas free.”²⁰

Although Brown murdered and mutilated the bodies of six Free State men (Pro-Unionist against slave emancipation) at the Pottawatomie Massacre, he continues to be heralded by Civil Rights organizations and, like Brigham Young, an Arkansas college has been named in his honor.

17 Letter Eli Thayer to James Montgomery in possession of author.

18 Nichols, p. 25.

19 G. W. Brown, *False Claims of Kansas Historians: Truthfully Corrected*, Rockford, IL, 1902, p. 18.

20 John H. Gihon, *Geary and Kansas*, Philadelphia, PA, King and Baird, 1866, p. 428.

Abolitionists Provoke a Rebellion in Kansas Territory — Having lost the 1856 election to pro-Southerners, Kansas abolitionists rebelled against the United States government. Missouri congressman Mordecai Oliver wrote, “finding themselves defeated, [they chose to] resist [Territorial laws] to a ‘bloody issue’ if necessary to their defeat and utter subversion ... there were propositions made to form an organization of military character, to resist any and all laws which might be enacted by the legislature, by force of arms, even should such resistance result in subversion of the government of the Territory and to the peril of the Union itself.”²¹

The New England abolitionists made Topeka their Free State capital, wrote their own constitution, recruited their own militia, built defensive fortifications and supplied themselves with the latest weapons supplied by their northern friends. Their goal was to secede from the Union.²² They said, “that every reliable free-state man in the Territory be furnished with a rifle, a brace of pistols, and a sabre, gratis; and that he be required to take an oath to come when called upon, and muster into service under his superior officer, and to sacrifice his life, if necessary, to rescue the person and property who would be brought under the jurisdiction of the present laws of the Territory.”²³

When President Franklin Pierce was informed of the New Englanders rebellion, he said their actions, “constitute the fact of insurrection” and called out Federal troops to put down the revolt.²⁴ As a side bar, it should be pointed out the US Government considered the New England abolitionists as ‘Rebels’ and pro-Southerners as the ‘Law and Order Party.’ These positions were reversed when Lincoln became president.

Who were the most Brutal Commands in the Trans-Mississippi? — History describes Col. William Clarke Quantrill’s guerrillas (Partisan Rangers) as degenerate psychopathic killers and the most brutal organization in the Trans-Mississippi Department. It accuses them of taking no prisoners and fighting under a Black Flag. But wait! Let’s look and see who really initiated the No Quarter Policy.

In 1862, Union Gen. Henry Halleck outlawed the

Missouri guerrillas. Referred to as the Extermination Policy, Halleck’s order stated if Quantrill’s men were captured, they were not to be treated as prisoners of war, but as outlaws and to be executed on the spot. There are two problems with Halleck’s order. First, Quantrill’s company of sixty of men were enrolled as Confederate soldiers (I have a copy of Quantrill’s commission). One source confirmed on August 15, 1862, “the Confederate government was responsible for all the acts of Quantrill and his men. From that day on they were regular Confederate soldiers, properly enrolled, with officers regularly commissioned.”²⁵ Yet, the Lieber Code (the military law that governed the Union Army), specifically states that duly enrolled soldiers who surrender are to be treated as prisoners of war — not executed.

Yet, the facts demonstrate that up until the Extermination Policy decree, Quantrill paroled his prisoners. But after Halleck outlawed him, Quantrill also adopted the Union’s No Quarter policy.

Yet, it’s interesting to note Quantrill’s men captured 125 Kansas soldiers of the 12th Kansas Infantry during their raid on Olathe, Kansas. Despite his men being outlawed, Quantrill paroled the Kansas prisoners. Guerrilla Lt. William Gregg commented on Quantrill’s decision, “I would like for some Lawrence man or woman to show me an instance where any Kansan ever acted with such magnanimity as did Quantrill at Olathe.” Gregg confirmed that prior to the Extermination Policy, “Quantrill and his men captured many prisoners, all of whom were paroled; in fact, Quantrill and his men vied with one another as to who should be most magnanimous toward prisoners.”²⁶

So, how should we represent the moral character of Quantrill’s men? President, and Missourian, Harry S. Truman, whose grandparent’s home was burned by Jennison’s Jayhawkers, wrote, “Quantrill and his men were no more bandits than the men on the other side (Kansans). I’ve been to reunions of Quantrill’s men two or three times. All they were trying to do was protect the property on the Missouri side of the line.”²⁷

25 William Connelley, *Quantrill and the Border Wars*, New York, NY: Pageant Book Company, 1956, p. 269.

26 Gregg Manuscript, pp. 6., 28.

27 Harry S. Truman quote in possession of the author.

Continued on page 48

21 Howard Report, p. 84.

22 Nichols, p. 6.

23 Howard Report, p. 90.

24 John N. Holloway, *History of Kansas*, Legare Street Press, p. 286.

The Naming Commission

By Scott Barker

The descendants of the Confederacy profoundly feel the consequences of the Naming Commission. Indeed, not since the Reconstruction Era has congressional action been so sharply focused on erasing the memory of the Confederacy, its leaders, and its heroic defenders. Proponents of the legislation which established the Commission want the American people to believe their overwhelming support led to its creation. But was that the case? First, an overview of relevant information about the Commission is in order.

Historical Overview of the Naming Commission

On March 2, 2021, Congress created the Commission on the Naming of Items of the Department of Defense (DoD) that Commemorate the Confederate States of America or Any Person Who Served Voluntarily with the Confederate States of America, more commonly known as the Naming Commission. The Commission was responsible for establishing a list of military assets with names associated with the Confederate States of America and recommendations for their renaming or removal.

The establishment of the Commission was in response to the rioting and lawlessness perpetuated through the lack of effective law enforcement in the summer of 2021 by liberal left-wing urban leaders of many American cities, where assertions were put forth that the monuments, memorials, and statues dedicated to America's Confederate heroes and war dead had been at the root of the mayhem. An estimated two billion dollars in damages resulted from the riotous conduct — moreover, the lawlessness was allegedly associated with white supremacy represented through Confederate symbols. In the wake of civil unrest, Congressional Democrats attached the Naming Commission provisions to the William M. (Mac) Thornberry Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year

2021, enacted into law on January 21, 2021, overriding President Donald J. Trump's veto. In his veto, Trump expressed his concerns with the legislation regarding the renaming of military bases, stating,

“Over the course of United States history, these locations have taken on significance to the American story, and those who have helped write it that far transcend their namesakes. My administration respects the legacy of the millions of American servicemen and women who have served with honor at these bases and who, from these locations, have fought, bled, and died for their country. From these locations, we have won two world wars. I have been clear in my opposition to politically motivated attempts like this to wash away history and dishonor the immense progress our country has fought for in realizing our founding principles.”

The Commission consisted of eight members (four appointed by the Department of Defense and two each from the Senate and the House of Representatives) and had five duties:

- Access the cost of renaming or removing names, symbols, displays, monuments, or paraphernalia that commemorate the CSA;
- Develop procedures and criteria to assess whether a name, etc., commemorates the CSA;
- Recommending naming procedures for the DoD;
- Develop plans for the removal of names, etc., by January 1, 2024;
- Include “procedures and criteria for collecting and incorporating local sensitivities” associated with renaming.

The Commission issued its final report on August 22, 2022. Former Secretary of Defense Lloyd J. Austin accepted the Commission's recommendations to remove or rename 758 items and directed the implementation of the entire list on October 6, 2022.

Creating the List of Items for Removal and Renaming

Although the Commission was responsible for compiling the list of items and making recommendations to the DoD about removals and renaming assets, other parties were tasked with gathering the information necessary for the procedure to advance. Interviewers and historians, particularly academics, supported the Commission's efforts. Among them was Connor Williams, Ph.D., the Commission's lead historian, who had taken a leave of absence from his role at Yale University. Williams, a prominent scholar in African American history, directed the Committee's conclusions and final report.

An examination of Williams' academic background reveals what may be seen as a woke political viewpoint, a personal bias toward African Americans, and a tendency to view American history through the lens of race. In his essay published in the May 30, 2023, *Journal of the Civil War Era*, titled "Treason Made Odious Again: Reflections from the Naming Commission and the Front Lines of the Army's War on the Lost Cause," he expresses his position as the Commission's lead historian. He argues the Naming Commission was a national project with a mandate "grounded in the overwhelming congressional support for our work and the concurrent lack of controversy." However, contrary to this assertion, the Commission's work did not receive overwhelming congressional support and generated discord among the American people where none existed. A small but vocal minority, mainly consisting of left-wing groups, such as Black Lives Matter and Antifa, had stirred controversy over a fabricated issue they advocated for, hoping it would lend support to a cause for their lawlessness,

Moreover, Williams further opined that the Commission's work "remains an inspiring example of bipartisanship. Funneled through the political will of legislators, our actions were dictated by men and women representing the vast majority of Americans." Contrarily, including controversial subject matter in a critical legislative bill, such as the Defense Authorization Act, compels support for unnecessary legislation to enact measures vital to national defense. While President Trump supports national defense, he did not support the Naming Commission provision contained within the bill, nor would the American people have likely endorsed it. Purported support for the Naming Commission was based on misinformation and disinformation supplied by duplicitous congressional members and a cherry-picked Commission staff.

List of DoD Assets the Commission Identified

The Naming Commission cast a broad net in ferreting out federal assets whose names are associated with the Confederacy. These assets included nine Army bases, two Navy ships, Military and Naval Academy assets, and items located on other DoD properties. Although renaming the army bases and naval ships garnered tremendous recognition due to their public nature, including less conspicuous items on the list, reveals the Commission's overreaching pettiness. Removing the Reconciliation Monument from Arlington National Cemetery because it allegedly "sanitized slavery" elicited broad condemnation and illustrates the depth of depravity to which our adversaries will go. The return of the Reconciliation Monument to its granite base at the Cemetery is a priority.

Even though the foregoing actions, as egregious as they are, have earned the scorn of a large segment of our nation, many other examples are equally disturbing. Quite possibly, the acme of absurdity is the destruction of Reconciliation Plaza at the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. The Commission's liberal interpretation of its supposed mandate caused the Plaza's destruction. Many of the Commission's recommendations fall outside its remit, including the inscriptions on the stone markers located within the Plaza, which the Commission had determined glorified the Confederacy. As a result, they were defaced to conform to a sanitized version of history. The markers were not a tribute to the Confederacy or individuals who voluntarily served in Confederate forces. Instead, they were a gift from the class of 1961 to "...commemorate the reconciliation between North and South and dedicate this memorial to classmates who died in service to our nation."

Like in every part of its report, the Commission never reveals the details of its research or how it reached its conclusions. While the Commission's work was an unnecessary waste of government funds, it nonetheless produced a rallying point for the descendants of the Confederacy, who again witnessed the level of vitriol our antagonists hold for us.

Purported Act of Patriotism and Battle against Treason

Casting the Commission's work as an "act of patriotism" and a "battle against treason," Williams lauds its diligence and comprehensive canvassing of Americans employed by the affected military bases and stakeholders in their surrounding communities.

Continued on page 56



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



Houston Marriott South Hobby Airport
9100 Gulf Freeway, Houston, TX

**Full Reunion Details, Make Hotel Reservations
and Convention Registration Online:**

<https://www.scv130.com>

To Call For Hotel Reservations
713-943-7979

Use Reservation Code:
SCV 2025 National CO

Hosted by the Texas Division SCV



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



**Houston Marriott South Hobby Airport
9100 Gulf Freeway, Houston, TX**

Wednesday, July 16th

8:00 AM to 5:00 PM
2:00 PM to 5:00 PM
2:00 PM to 4:00 PM
7:00 PM to 9:00 PM

Vendor Set Up and Sales
SCV Registration
GEC Meeting
Mixer/Meet and Greet - Marriott Hotel Lobby

Thursday, July 17th

8:00 AM to 5:00 PM
8:00 AM to 9:00 AM
9:15 AM to 11:45 PM
12:00 PM to 1:30 PM
2:00 PM to 10:00 PM
3:00 PM to 4:00 PM

Registration / Credentials / Vendor Sales
Opening Ceremony
Business Session I
Heritage Defense Luncheon
Battle of Galveston Tour / Dinner / Cemetery Tour
SCV Memorial Service

Friday, July 18th

7:30 AM to 8:30 AM
8:00 AM to 5:00 PM
8:45 AM to 11:45 PM
12:00 PM to 1:30 PM
2:00 PM - 4:00 PM
2:00 PM to 6:00 PM
3:00 PM to 4:30 PM
4:30 PM to 5:30 PM
7:00 PM to 8:00 PM
8:00 PM to 10:00 PM

Chaplain's Prayer Breakfast
Registration / Credentials / Vendor Sales
Business Session II
SCV Awards Luncheon
Adjutant Training with Eric Priviti, SCV HQ
San Jacinto Battlefield Tour
Debutante Tea
Debutante Rehearsal
Special Presentation - Patrick Falci as General A.P. Hill
SCV Oratory Contest

Saturday, July 19th

7:30 AM to 8:30 AM
8:00 AM to 12:00 PM
8:30 AM to 9:30 AM
9:00 AM to 4:30 PM
9:45 AM to 12:00 PM
12:00 PM to 1:30 PM
2:00 PM to 4:00 PM
6:00 PM to 7:00 PM
7:00 PM to 11:00 PM

Mechanized Cavalry Breakfast
Registration / Credentials / Vendor Sales
Army Meetings (ANV, AOT, ATM)
Ladies Tour (Moody Mansion / Lunch / Bryan Museum)
Business Session III
Lunch on your own
GEC Meeting
Commander in Chief's Reception
Grand Banquet & Debutante Ball

Sunday, July 20th

8:00 AM to 1:00 PM

Departures, Complementary Shuttle to Hobby Airport



Sons of Confederate Veterans

130th Annual National Reunion

Houston, Texas July 17-20, 2024



Name: _____

Address: _____ City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Email: _____ Phone: _____

SCV Camp Name: _____ Number _____ Division _____

Current Rank, Title, or Position: _____

Spouse Name (For Name Badge): _____

*Note: Please only provide your spouse's name if they are attending a Reunion Meal or Tour. Spouses **DO NOT** need to pay for registration.*

Date	Time	Event	Price	Qty	Total
SCV REUNION EARLY BIRD	REGISTRATION	ALL SCV MEMBERS MUST REGISTER (through May 31, 2025) includes medal & program	\$75.00		
SCV REGULAR REUNION	REGISTRATION	ALL SCV MEMBERS MUST REGISTER (June 1, 2025 through July 7, 2025) medal, program	\$85.00		
SCV REUNION	REGISTRATION	SCV MEMBERS REGISTERING AFTER JULY 7, 2025 (No Guarantee of medal, program, no meals)	\$100.00		
Thursday, July 17, 2025	12:00 PM	Heritage Defense Luncheon	\$48.00		
Thursday, July 17, 2025	1:45 PM	Battle of Galveston Tour/Dinner/Cemetery Tour	\$100.00		
Friday, July 18, 2025	7:30 AM	Chaplain's Breakfast	\$38.00		
Friday, July 18, 2025	12:00 PM	SCV Awards Luncheon	\$48.00		
Friday, July 18, 2025	1:45 PM	Battle of San Jacinto Tour	\$40.00		
Saturday, July 19, 2025	7:30 AM	Mechanized Cavalry Breakfast	\$38.00		
Saturday, July 19, 2025	8:30 AM	Ladies Tour to Galveston - Moody Mansion/ Lunch/ Museum	\$70.00		
Saturday, July 19, 2025	7:00 PM	SCV Banquet/Debutante Presentation/Grand Ball <i>Note: Dress Attire is Coat & Tie or Period Uniform</i>	\$80.00		
Ancestor Memorials ~ Each		<i>You Must Submit Ancestor Info on Separate Form</i>	\$10.00		
Extra Reunion Medal		Note: 1 Medal is included with your registration, order extras here	\$25.00		
Reunion Medal		Limited Edition - Numbered 1-100. Note: This medal is NOT included with registration.	\$100		
		FINAL TOTAL - Registration, Tours, Extra Medals			

Please Make Checks Payable to: "Texas Division SCV"
Mail the Form & Check to 733 W 3rd Ave. Corsicana, TX 75110



Sons of Confederate Veterans
130th Annual National Reunion
Official Debutante Registration Form
PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY



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

Address: _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Email: _____ Parent's Phone: _____

Parent's Names: _____

SCV Camp & State/Division Sponsor: _____

Confederate Ancestor (Rank, State and Unit) _____

Name of Escort: _____

Important Information

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

Qualifications:

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

DEBUTANTE REGISTRATION DEADLINE: May 15, 2025

**Make Checks Payable to
Texas Division SCV**

Mail Check , Form and Additional Information to:

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

For the Love of the South

By M. H. Burt

We honor our Southern Heroes
The ones who wore the gray
Who fought for life and liberty
With very little pay.

The Yankees feared the Confederate Flag
And the men who were on the line
Whose only thought was to win this war
In the shortest possible time.

They also feared the Rebel Yell
As it echoed through the trees
It made a Yankees hair stand up
And get weak around the knees.

After many hard fought battles
The war was finally through
The men are on their way back home
To start their lives anew.

Forward to the present
Many years have come and gone
Through the efforts of the SCV
We'll keep our history strong.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans
Does all that it can do
To write the history of the South
And keep the stories true.

I am proud my whole family
Decided to join the fight
To bring freedom to the Southland
May God defend that right.



M. H. Burt, Past Commander, Terry's Texas Rangers Camp 1937, Cleburne, Texas



Books in Print

Stonewall Jackson: Saved By Providence

To be familiar with the War Between the States is to be familiar with Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson. His personality looms large in nearly any historical accounting of the conflict, as he was a man of epic proportions whose exploits on the battlefield have come to be known for their valiance and gallantry. Indeed, the man who was able to “stand like a stone wall” as the guns roared at Manassas continues to exude an air of greatness which is seen only rarely in the record of history.

Yet, this commonly accepted characterization of Jackson raises the question: What was it that made him great? In this volume, David T. Crum places his finger on the answer by concentrating on the pervading influence of Reformed Christianity in Jackson’s life. Crum capably traces the religious development of Jackson from the early influences of his Christian mother, through a period of spiritual awakening during the Mexican-American War, and on to his years of faithful service as a deacon in the Presbyterian Church.

While many writers have commented on the formative role of religion in Jackson’s life, Crum’s unique contribution in this book is his emphasis on the particular form which that religion took, namely orthodox Presbyterianism. Consequently, the book is peppered with



references to the Westminster Standards (definitive summaries of the doctrine held by Jackson’s church) and quotes from prominent 19th century Presbyterian theologians, all with the aim of highlighting the worldview which animated the Virginian. The portrait which emerges is that of a pious Christian who was thoroughly committed to, and driven by, the Reformed theology taught from Presbyterian pulpits in his day.

The centrality of Reformed theology in Jackson’s life is, perhaps, most markedly seen in his belief in divine sovereignty, or the doctrine of providence. The eleventh question of the Westminster Shorter Catechism, a document which Jackson memorized and taught to others (see pgs. 75-76), defines God’s works of providence as “his most holy, wise and powerful preserving and governing all his creatures, and all their actions.” This biblical vision of God’s comprehensive control over everything is the ideological bedrock which stabilized Jackson when others shrank back from adversity; He believed winning or losing, living or dying was ultimately in the hands of God. As Crum summarizes, “Though the attributes of fearlessness had previously been displayed in the Mexican-American War, the authentic peace of understanding from his faith in Christ was new. Jackson did not fear death or injury. His ability to remain calm impressed his fellow soldiers, and his dependence on prayer and its power, even during battle, was nothing short of remarkable” (pg. 111).

It is worth noting Crum does not tell this story of faith as a dispassionate observer, but as one who shares many of Jackson’s theological commitments. At no point is this motivation hidden, and in fact, the book ends with a rousing exhortation to the reader to embrace Jackson’s faith, recognizing that any greatness in him stemmed from his belief in the Lord Jesus Christ, who rules over all. Admittedly, Crum’s work is not without

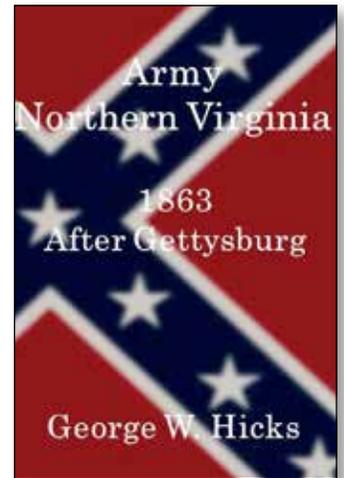
flaws. His writing can be repetitive and awkward at times, and he occasionally strays from his primary thesis (e.g., his analysis of states’ rights comes across as somewhat tangential). Nevertheless, this work is to be commended to those who want to understand the theological commitment which stood behind Jackson’s greatness — his belief in the God of the Bible, who is providentially ordering all of history for his own glory.

Author: David T. Crum
 Publisher: Shotwell Publishing
 Paperback 19.95

Reviewed by A. J. Millsaps

Army Northern Virginia 1863 After Gettysburg

This is a very interesting view centered on a particular military unit, at a specific time. As the title indicates the military unit is the Army of Northern Virginia, and the time is the period after Gettysburg. It is also evident the focus is, but not exclusively, North Carolina soldier’s experience and history.



Companion books to this volume are:

North Carolina Confederate Regiments: 1861, North Carolina Confederate Regiments: 1862, North Carolina Confederate Regiment, 1863, and Chancellorsville,

Continued on page 54

Army of Northern Virginia



Recently members of the **16th South Carolina Volunteers Camp 36**, Greenville, SC, assisted with a clean up at the Confederate History Museum in Greenville.



Lt. F. C. Frazier Camp 668, High Point, NC, Commander Ron Perdue accepted the 2024 SCV National Outstanding Camp Award for the Army of Northern Virginia from Commander-in-Chief Jason Bosher at the National Reunion in Charleston, SC.



Adam Washington Ballenger Camp 68, Spartanburg, SC, historian Jim Crocker pinned the camp's newest Guardian, Christopher Scarborough. Chris is the Guardian over the graves of Private Aaron David Bryant of the Holcombe Legion Infantry, and Private Isaac Alston Ballew of the 16th SC Infantry. Both of these men are buried in the Holston Creek Baptist Church Cemetery, Inman, SC.

Both of these men are buried in the Holston Creek Baptist Church Cemetery, Inman, SC.



VA Division Life Member award presented to Clarence Stowe by **Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828**, Callands, VA, Commander Ricky Pritchett.



Members of the **Litchfield Camp 132**, Conway, SC, at their annual Turkey Shoot this past year.



The newest member of the **Marlboro Camp 835**, Bennettsville, SC, Wylie Cartrette, is welcomed by SC Division 2nd Lt. Commander Archie Herring.

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



Lt. Commander Matthew McLeod of the **Horry Rough and Ready Camp 1026**, Myrtle Beach, SC, and family installed a Southern Iron Cross of Honor at the grave of his great-great grandfather, Cpl. Samuel Hickman, Co. G, 20th Regiment, NC Infantry.



The Memorial Day Service at Lee-Jackson Memorial Park, Lexington, VA. Pictured with Commander-in-Chief Jason Boshers are members of: the **Stonewall Brigade Camp 1296**, Lexington, VA; **A. P. Hill Camp 167**, Colonial Heights, VA; **Chester Station Camp 1503**, Chester, VA; **Col. Martz Camp 10**, Harrisonburg, VA; and the **Mason Dixon Guards Camp 2183**, Ellendale, DE.



Smithfield Light Infantry Camp 1466, Smithfield, NC, members Ken Peedin and Jason Peedin present Dennis Harper a donation for the Wyse Forks Battlefield at the Richard Gatlin marker.



The **Sgt. John A. Lisk Camp 1502**, Troy, NC, participated in a memorial service at Valor Memorial Park near Denton, NC. Shown is Historian Tim Allred pulling the lanyard with Commander David Dunn. The Camp's OCR Chapter, the Daisy Chaffe Lamb Chapter 7 was also represented.



High Bridge Camp 1581, Farmville, VA, member Trey Capps places a wreath at the grave of Stonewall Jackson and salutes on Lee Jackson day.



Pictured on left is **Captain Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, Chaplain Stephen Parker being presented his Guardian Pin and Certificate by 3rd Brigade Guardian Rep and Camp Adjutant Robert Little

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



The **Matthew Fontaine Maury Camp 1722**, Fredericksburg, VA, held a re-dedication service for a Confederate Memorial which was removed from the King George Courthouse and relocated to the History Land Memorial Park.



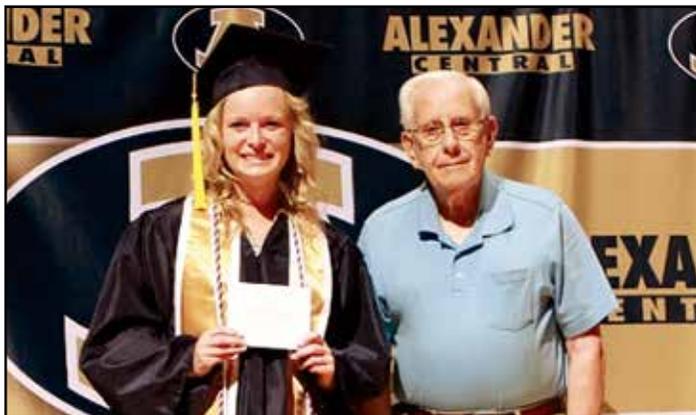
Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, participated in a fund-raising event at the Southern Rock Wood Stock festival. The event is held annually in Cecil County, MD.



Maryland Line Camp 1741, Bowie, MD, swears in two new members. From left, Mike Hinton, Tim Ernst, Brad Davis and Camp Commander Tom Dale.



Members of the **Burke Tigers Camp 2162**, Valdese, NC, placed a new marker for a Confederate soldier in Burke County, NC.



Ms. Anna Jordan was awarded the Colonel George Washington Flowers scholarship by **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC, Adjutant Harold Dagenhart. This is the seventeenth year the camp has given this scholarship to a graduating senior at Alexander Central High School.



The **Mason Dixon Guards Camp 2183**, Ellendale, DE, set up an info booth and a living history display at the annual Harrington Heritage Day. The camp is invited each year and received warmly by the Kent County, Delaware attendees. From left, Lawrence Ash, Sam Marsh, Commander Troy Sturgill, Terry Ayers and Jason Biggs.



Army of Northern Virginia



Gordonsville Grays Camp 2301, Gordonsville, VA, members pose with President Jefferson Davis, portrayed by Sam Winkler of Roanoke. President Davis gave us his life's history from the true perspective, and not that of woke modern historians who rewrote our Confederate history.



Marion Camp 24, Marion, SC, Commander Charles McRae swears in new member William Whitmarsh at a recent meeting.



Bobby Porter, Camp Commander Shane Elder, David Nanney, Allen Carrow, Harry Brooks, Paul Brooks and Travis Martin of the **William Henry Rawls Camp 2329**, Grantsboro, NC, took part in the Squidder Festival in Vandemere, NC.



Four new members were recently sworn in to the **Rains Brothers Camp 1370**, New Bern, NC. Pictured from left, 1st Lieutenant Shannon Casey, Daren Manka, Billy McSorley, Eddie Dupree, Larry Kellum, Jr. and Camp Commander Robert Looney.

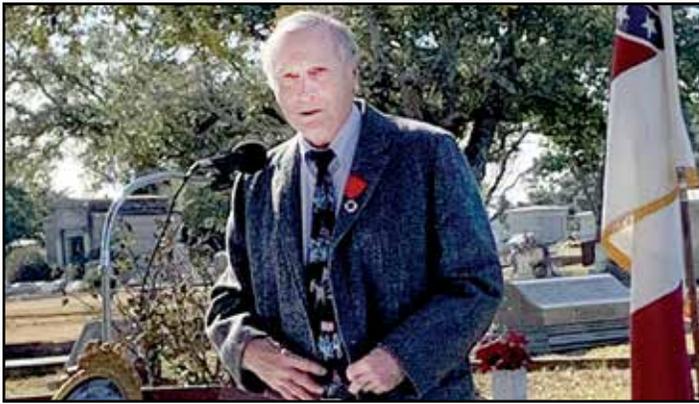
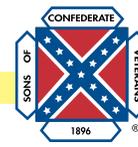


Jim Thomas presented a program on the CSS *Albemarle* to the **General Joseph B. Kershaw Camp 82**, Camden, SC. From left, Camp Commander Larry Graham and Jim Thomas with a model of the *Albemarle* he built.



Members of the **Walker-Terry Camp 1758**, Wytheville, VA, held a Southern Cross of Honor ceremony for General William E. "Grumble" Jones at the Old Glade Presbyterian Church, Glade Springs, VA.

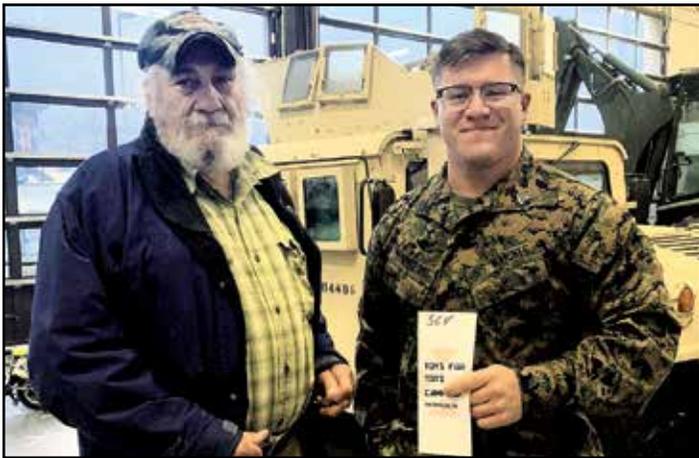
Army of Tennessee



Dr. Richard Marksbury addressed attendees at the **Raphael Semmes Camp 11**, Mobile, AL, Lee Jackson Memorial Service.



The newest member of the **Capt. William H. McCauley Camp 260**, Dickson County, TN, Adam Quigley, right, was presented his certificate by Commander Jim Davis.



Compatriot Arthur Harris presented a contribution for Toys for Tots from the **Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87**, Knoxville, TN, at the Reserve Station in Knoxville.



Mike Moore, a member of the **Col. William P. Rogers Camp 321**, Corinth, MS, was reelected as Division adjutant at the 127th MS Division State Reunion in Biloxi, MS, at Beauvoir and is shown with his wife Laura.

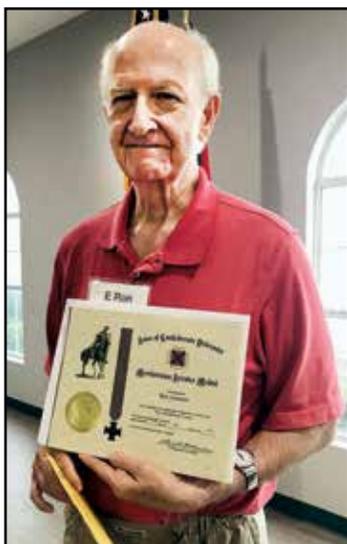


The **Isham G. Harris Camp 109**, Paris, TN, set up at the Henry County 100th annual fair for recruiting. From left, Dicky Bomar as a civilian telegraph operator and James Swor in the family distillery business.



Sam Davis Camp 596, Biloxi, MS, Commander Ben Lamey and Chaplain Ron Wade swear in William David Fayard into the camp at Beauvoir.

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



Ron Stowers received the Meritorious Service Award for outstanding service as adjutant for **Jefferson Davis Camp 635**, Jackson, MS, for many years. Compatriot Stowers also worked long hours to save and restore Beauvoir from the bulldozer after Hurricane Camille struck and devastated the Mississippi Gulf Coast several decades ago.



General Robert H. Hatton Camp 723, Lebanon, TN, Commander Tom Wood, center, greets Tennessee State Senators Janice Bowling, left, and Senator Mark Pody, right, who were speakers at our Confederate Memorial Day Service.



Attala Yellow Jackets Camp 663, Kosciusko, MS, Commander Jimmy Atwood, right, congratulates Jeff Barnes, a director of The Beauvoir Corporation, which owns Beauvoir, the last home of Jefferson Davis, in Biloxi, MS, after Barnes gave a talk about the finances, leadership, facilities, and the mission of The Beauvoir Corporation. (The Beauvoir Corporation is owned by the MS Division of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, Inc.)



Appling Grays Camp 918, Baxley, GA, donated to Time Does Heal for abused women and children this Christmas Season. Shown are Lynn Moody and Commander Charles Poarch.



Brigadier General Roswell Ripley Camp 1535, Worthington, OH, members recently gathered for their Lee-Jackson dinner.



FL Division Commander Calvin Hart speaks at Confederate Memorial Day at Old City Cemetery, Jacksonville, FL. He spoke from the Confederate Grandstand built by the United Confederate Veterans in 1923 and restored by **Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL.

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



Fighting Joe Wheeler Camp 1372, Birmingham, AL, members Pat Acton and Spencer Lee Harris and Abby Grace Harris, soon to be a UDC member, discovered several markers with the help of the Dixie General Store which had not been placed and were able to place them recently.



The **DeKalb Rifles Camp 1824**, Sylvania, AL, Commander Gary Carlyle presented the Southern Agriculture Award to Fyffe High School senior Jesse Matthews. The Southern Agriculture Award is one of several ways to promulgate *The Charge* by changing the narrative in our local schools, communities, and is a great way to achieve new members.



KY Division Commander Thompson installed four new members into the **Col. Charles A, Wickliffe Camp 2337**, Wickliffe, KY, during a special dinner in La Center, KY.



The **Maj. William M. Footman Camp 1950**, Fort Myers, FL, member Joseph W. Myers, received the award for fifty years of service. The camp is honored to have Mr. Myers as a member. From left are 2nd Lt. Commander Patrick Marquis, 1st Lt. Commander Lee Haddock, Marilyn Myers, Joseph Myers, Adjutant Gerald Shell and Camp Commander Ross Barnett.



The **Buckhead-Fort Lawton Brigade Camp 2102**, in Millen, GA, recently presented two very deserving members with the SCV Distinguished Service Medals for their many years of outstanding service to both the camp and the GA Division. Pictured from left, Compatriot Larry Fleming, Camp Commander Dale Thompson, and Compatriot Dale Wiggins.



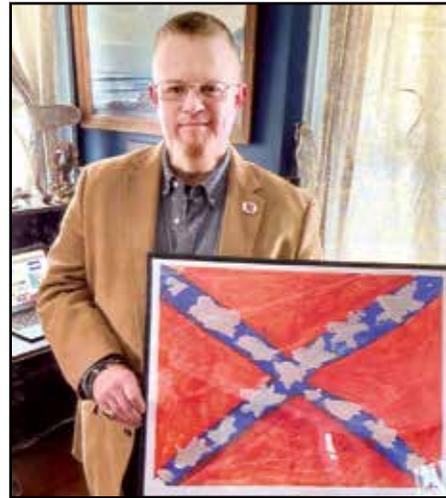
At a recent Tennessee Reunion, the **N. B. Forrest Camp 215**, Memphis, TN, was named Camp of the Year. TN Division Memphis Brigade Commander Lee Millar presented Forrest Camp Commander Harry Adams with the Camp of the Year award while Camp Sergeant-at-Arms David Eason holds the Camp of the Year ribbon.



Army of Tennessee



GA 9th Brigade Commander Ken Arvin presented past Adjutant Bobby Tully of the **Lt. Lovett Allen Tully Camp 2071**, Colquitt, GA, an award for outstanding service to the SCV.



Maj. Gen. William D. McCain HQ Camp 584, Columbia, TN, member Steven A. Perkins of Watertown, NY, displays his third grade art project which he recently found while cleaning out his attic.



Camp Davis Camp 2073, Guyton, GA, Commander John Adams, left, presented the *Hunley* award to Cadet Bryson McDaniel of Effingham Co. High School, Springfield, GA.



Kennesaw Battlefield Camp 700, Marietta, GA, member Larry O. Blair recently placed a Confederate Battle Flag on the grave of Everett B. D. Julio, the famous artist who painted the "Last Meeting of Lee and Jackson," a portrayal of the two on horseback on the eve of the Battle of Chancellorsville. Julio is buried in the Howard Family cemetery on the site of the former Spring Bank Plantation off Hall Station Road north of Kingston, GA. He died there in 1879 from tuberculosis.



Members of the **Gilmer Light Guards Camp 89**, Ellijay, GA, gathered around their camp charter following the celebration of their 20 year anniversary.



General Stand Watie Camp 915, Calhoun, GA, Commander Brandon Banks presented a membership certificate to Russell Miller.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



The CA Division Southern Brigade recently held their annual Christmas gathering in the desert town of Boron, in Eastern Kern County. Family members and friends of the SCV joined in the holiday festivities!



Members of **Captain Clem Vann Rogers Camp 481**, Oklahoma City, OK, attended the 162nd Anniversary of the Battle of Prairie Grove, AR. Approximately 20,000 troops were engaged, and suffered 2,700 casualties. Pictured is the Border Farm, which was the site of the heaviest fighting. From left, Bobby Smith, John George, Jeremy George, Hadden Hendricks, Wesley Hendricks, Erik McBroom, Terry McClain and David Charlton.



Eight members of **Beauregard Camp 130**, New Orleans, LA, attended and participated in the annual Camp Moore Reenactment weekend. Camp Moore, LA, is the only Confederate training facility still in existence, with a museum and Confederate cemetery on the grounds.



At a recent meeting of the **W.W. Heartsill Camp 314**, Marshall, TX, guest speaker was past Commander-in-Chief Chuck McMichael. Shown from left, Camp 314 officers Robb McMahan and Pete Craig, Past Commander-in-Chief and ATM Councilman Chuck McMichael, Past Commander-in-Chief Paul Gramling, SCV Chief of Staff J. C. Hanna and Camp 314 Commander Bill Elliot.



Gen. James H. McBride Camp 632, Springfield, MO, Commander Ron McBride welcomes new member John Jacobs to the camp.



Loy and Renee Mauch of the **James M. Keller Camp 648**, Hot Springs, AR, placing a Battle Flag at the grave of Confederate Special Agent James Bulloch in Liverpool, England. Bulloch was the uncle of former US President Theodore Roosevelt.

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



Colonel Sydney Drake Jackman Camp 977, San Marcos, TX, Commander John Christensen, right, presents new member Daren Lee Truax with his Membership Certificate. He joins on the record of his 3rd great grandfather, Private Christopher D. Evans, Company D, 9th Battalion, LA Infantry.



Gen. John B. Hood Camp 1208, Los Angeles, CA, Commander Robert Crook had the pleasure of honoring not one, but four exceptional JROTC cadets with *Hunley* Awards at their graduation from Jordan High School. The cadet receiving the Award is Cadet Nancy Adan



The **Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 983**, Decatur, TX, was honored to present War Service Medals to six recipients. Shown from left, Lt. Commander Color Sergeant Bruce Cunningham, Past Commander H. L. Ross, K. E. Price, Ed Harrelson, Scott Harris, and James Cox. Presenters were Army of Trans-Mississippi Commander John McCammon and Commander Jim Cox.



Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor Camp 1308, Shreveport, LA, members met with hospital officials to make a donation to the Shriners Children's Hospital in Shreveport. From left are 1st Lt. Commander Tony Williams, Past CiC Paul Gramling Jr.; from right, Compatriot Tommy Tomlinson and Camp Commander Allen Lawrence. The Shriners Hospital in Shreveport was founded in 1922 and was the first in the nation.



Members of the **Gen. Jerome B. Robertson Camp 992**, Brenham, TX, welcomed distinguished author Stephen C. Kinnaman of Chappell Hill, TX, into the camp with an initiation ceremony. Compatriot Kinnaman grew up in upstate New York and northern New Jersey but in recent years learned of his Confederate roots. Shown from left, Camp Lt. Commanders J. B. Ellis and Dan McKinney, Jr., Compatriot Kinnaman and Brigade Commander Jerry Nelson.



Shown are the men of the **Texas Division** present at the 2024 National Reunion held in Charleston, SC.

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



Major Thomas R. Livingston Camp 2327, Carthage, MO, installed and dedicated a military headstone for Corporal John C. Woods, Co. G, 5th MO Cavalry, CSA near Avilla, MO.



Terry's Texas Rangers Camp 1937, Cleburne, TX, Commander Steve Well, right, inducted new member Steven Russell Willis into the camp.



Col. Sherod Hunter Camp 1525, Phoenix, AZ, installed two Southern Iron Crosses of Honor on the graves of John Jackson Quinn and James Berryman Quinn in Safford, AZ. The Quinn's, a father-son Confederate duo, enlisted in Arkansas. After the war they pioneered Arizona with John Jackson coming in 1877. Pictured is Brent Quinn, left, and Avery Frantz, right, who are cousins, in which John Jackson and James Berryman Quinn are their grandfathers.



General Albert Sydney Johnston Camp 2048, Tehachapi, CA, Com-patriot Glen Edwards received his five year service award from the Division Executive Committee during the recent Division reunion.



Outgoing Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920, Johnson County, KS, Commander Matt Sewell is shown with the 2022 Key Battery Award Recipient Lawson Rener and new Commander Walt Schley at their Lee-Jackson Banquet.



Members of the Lt. Alexander Cameron Camp 2226, Greenville, TX, and members of the SCV's Mechanized Cavalry held a ceremony at the Simmons Cemetery located in Cash, TX, to install a tombstone and honor Confederate Soldier Thomas William Simmons.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



Members of the **Brigadier General Chief Stand Watie Camp 2300**, St. Charles County, MO, attended their camp Fall Muster and Picnic, where a good time was had by all!



The **CA Division Color Guard** prepare for the opening ceremony of the Randsburg Old West day event in the Mojave Desert, gathered in front of the Santa Barbara Mission Church.



Pvt. C. W. Lucas - Forrest's Escort Camp 2316, Prescott Valley, AZ, participated in the Prescott Veterans Day Parade with 11 individuals participating including three members of the UDC, marching with flags and camp banner with two colors following behind waving flags including a 1970 Buick fashioned like the General Lee.



TX Division members attend the Charter Ceremony for **1st Lt. Jesse Page Camp 2351**, Boerne, TX.



Members of **Walker's Greyhounds 2338**, Tyler, TX, attend the Confederate Memorial in Canton, TX. From left, TX Division Commander Michael Hurley, 2nd Lt. Commander Billy Pribble, Sr., and Camp Chaplain Monty Williams.



Members of **Capt. James I. Waddell Camp 1770**, Orange County, CA, attended the Wreaths Across America and marked our Confederate graves. While there we initiated new member Austin Krause into the camp. From left, Arthur Koehler, Commander Farrell Cooley, Austin Krause and Chaplain Scott Price.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

Woodall Bridge Camp 296
Hartselle
Jimmie Wayne Seeley, II

St. Clair Camp 308
Ashville
Caleb Shane Umphrey
David Shane Umphrey

Maj. John C. Hutto Camp 443
Jasper
Mark Lacy Crump

Confederate Gray Camp 523
Ashland/Lineville
Michael D Burdette

Capt. Thomas H. Hobbs Camp 768
Athens
Gene M Keith

Dekalb Rifles Camp 1824
Sylvania
James Roger Colvin

Fort Blakeley Camp 1864
Baldwin County
Frazier Allan Sheffield

The Tallassee Armory Guards Camp 1921
Tallassee
Willis Robert Myers
Samuel H Reynolds

ARIZONA

James M. Keller Camp 648
Hot Springs
William David Ball

DELAWARE

Delaware Grays Camp 2068
Seaford
Henry Worthington Webster, III

FLORIDA

Kirby Smith Camp 1209
Jacksonville
David I. Simon
Gary Curtis Witt

Stonewall Jackson Camp 1381
St. Petersburg
Jeff Scott Werner

Capt. J. J. Dickison Camp 1387
Melbourne
Chandler Austin Langevin

Finley's Brigade Camp 1614
Havana
John Bartow Clark, III

Maj. William M. Footman Camp 1950
Ft. Myers
George Keith Bostick

Confederate Cow Cavalry Camp 2181
Arcadia
Lester Eugene Copeland

GEORGIA

Brig. Gen. T. R. R. Cobb Camp 97
Athens
Dylan Noland

McDaniel-Curtis Camp 165
Carrollton
Steven Thomas Fuller

Kennesaw Battlefield Camp 700
Marietta
Steven Robert Stoker

Appling Grays Camp 918
Baxley
Thomas Luther Lawrence, Jr.

Gen. Robert A. Toombs Camp 932
Vidalia
Brent Deloach
Rickey Wheeler, Jr.

Forrest's Escort Camp 1239
Kennesaw
Michael Eugene Collett

McLeod-Moring Camp 1386
Swainsboro
Tony Earl Crabb, Jr.

Gen. William J. Hardee Camp 1397
Dallas
Brian Alan Causey
Jeffrey Kenneth Grantham

27th Georgia Regiment Camp 1404
Gainesville
Tony Balest
Zachariah Matthew Roach

52nd Georgia Regiment Camp 1418
Cleveland
James Christopher Burrell Broach

Montgomery Sharpshooters Camp 2164
Mt Vernon
Jacob Adam Partin

Georgia Division HQ Camp 2200
Moultrie
William Augustus Baumgardel, III
Steven Cleveland
John Lindsey Cook
Sims Garrick Harper
William David Harris, Jr.
Micheal Taylor Jaye
Michael D. Johnson
Justin Troy Ledwig
Charles Alan McKay
Darrin Pierce Newman
James Matthew Owens
Daniel A. Thompson, Sr.
Reuben Karl Turner
Daniel Waters
Moultrie Ladon West
Edward Williams, IV

CSS Chattahoochee Camp 2314
Donalsonville
Doug Delaney

KANSAS

Maj. Thomas J. Key Camp 1920
Johnson County
Shayne Taw Henre
Larry Bowen Meacham, Jr.

KENTUCKY

John C. Breckinridge Camp 100
Lexington
Christian Tackett

Col. Alfred Johnston Camp 276
Benton
David Leslie Leach
Jonathan Robert Pugh

Gen. Roger W. Hanson Camp 1844
Winchester
Jimmie Andrew Jackson

Col. Charles A. Wickliffe Camp 2337
Wickliffe
Jaxon Beal Bowman

LOUISIANA

Col. Charles D. Dreux Camp 110
New Orleans
Jonathan Nunn

Henry Watkins Allen Camp 133
Baton Rouge
David James Pellerin
David Duelise Pellerin
Zachary Michael Mozar Pellerin

Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor Camp 1308
Shreveport
James Claiborne Cook

Capt. James W. Bryan Camp 1390
Lake Charles
Carl Fox Menasco
Charles Christopher L. Menasco

Capt. Thomas O. Benton Camp 1444
Monroe
Paul William Holman

Maj. Thomas McGuire Camp 1714
West Monroe
Howard Clifton Morgan
Lance Sheppard Morgan

Washington Rifles Camp 2211
Angie
Eric William Frink

MARYLAND

Col. Harry W. Gilmore Camp 1388
Baltimore

Miguel Alejandro Lopez McKenzie

MICHIGAN

Adm. Raphael Semmes Camp 1321

Dearborn
Jeffrey Arnold James

MISSOURI

**Elijah Gates Camp 570
Fulton**

Andrew Bartison
Travis Foote, Sr.

Surgeon John Cravens Camp 2276

Gallatin
Mark Andrew Beach

**Major Thomas R. Livingston
Camp 2327**

Carthage
Ryan Laverne McDonald

MISSISSIPPI

**Brookhaven Light Artillery
Camp 235**

Brookhaven
Grayson Bryan Taylor

**Col. William P. Rogers Camp 321
Corinth**

David Glenn Myers
Britt Allen Shaw

**Sam Davis Camp 596
Biloxi**

Henry Michael Fayard

**Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton
Camp 1354**

Vicksburg
John Matthew Lee

**Brig. Gen. Benjamin G.
Humphreys Camp 1625**

Indianola
Taylor Ward Deloach

**9th Mississippi Cavalry Camp
1748**

Lucedale
Luke Easton Ardoin

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

Caledonia
Cody Lane Blackston
Hunter Lee Blackston

**The Rankin Greys Camp 2278
Florence**

Jessie James Dupre
Rylan James White

**Mississippi Greys Camp 2354
Monticello**

Walter Steve Fortenberry

NORTH CAROLINA

**Franklin Rifles Camp 310
Louisburg**

James Brandon Brown
Dennis Bryant Fuller
Kermith Wayne Merritt
Jarrett Privette
James Anthony Rowe
Gary Russell Vaughan

**Maj. Gen. Stephen Dodson
Ramseur/Col. Reuben Campbell
Camp 387**

Statesville
Harvey Clay Holthouser

**Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest
Camp 803**

Sanford
Richard Seymore Johnson

**Maj. Charles Q. Petty Camp 872
Gastonia**

Jason Paul Crisp
Joshua David Crisp
Jerry Curtis Spencer
Clearnie Scott Stacy, Jr.

**Brig. Gen. J. Johnston Pettigrew
Camp 1401**

Lenoir
Matthew Eugene South
Patrick Hoyle Stringer

**Maj. Egbert A. Ross Camp 1423
Charlotte & Mecklenburg County**

Garrett Montgomery Dixon
Lance Wesley Dixon

**CSS Ram Neuse Camp 1427
Kinston**

Thomas Forrest
Richard Lee Williams

J.E.B. Stuart Camp 1598

Mt. Airy
Dennis Dwain Angel

**Yadkin Gray Eagles Camp 1765
Yadkinville**

Andrew Paul Smitherman

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

Burgaw
Zachary Slate Rivenbark

OHIO

**Brig. Gen. Roswell S. Ripley
Camp 1535**

Worthington
Gregory L. Dowling

OKLAHOMA

**Colonel Tandy Walker Camp
2207**

Shawnee
John Maddox Smith

SOUTH CAROLINA

**John M. Kinard Camp 35
Newberry**

Brent Thomas Connelly
Benjamin Scott Morris

**H. L. Hunley Camp 143
Summerville**

Roman Vincent Hammes

**General Joe Wheeler Camp 1245
Aiken**

Conner Neil Hullinger

**Star of the West Camp 1253
Charleston**

James Briggs Anderson
Joshua Dawson Crosby
Joseph Stephen Stephanian Girsh
Wheeler Pardue Johnson, Jr.
Logan Murray
Charles Nelson
Elias Rafael Paver
Hayden Ray Chandler Smith

**Fort Sumter Camp 1269
Charleston**

Matthew Christopher Gordon
Brockbank
John Michael Fisher

**Pee Dee Rifles Camp 1419
Florence Darlington**

Peter J Minton

**Gen. States Rights Gist Camp
1451**

Bogansville
James Timothy Sizemore

**Battery White Camp 1568
Georgetown**

Ernest F. Middleton, III

TENNESSEE

**Gen. Joseph E. Johnston Camp
28**

Nashville
Steven C Johnson

**Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87
Knoxville**

Richard W. Holmes
Isaiah Phillips

**Otho French Strahl Camp 176
Union City**

Charles Randall Cochrum

**Frank P. Gracey Camp 225
Clarksville**

Matthew Tristan Crowell

**Simonton-Wilcox Camp 257
Covington**

Bryan William Dockery
Dalton Wyatt Hicks

**John Hunt Morgan Camp 270
Springfield-Greenbrier**

Dean N Rogers

**Cumberland Mountain Rifles
Camp 386**

Tracy City
Kelly Gibbs
Theron Gross

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

Andrew Reed Calhoun
Ronald Eugene Crowe, Jr.
Robert Bruce Ferguson Jr.
John E. Jones
Mark Randall
Joshua Carl Rutledge
William Carl Edward Rutledge
Joseph M. Vitale

James M. Saufley Camp 929 Clarkrange

Adam Beaty
Roy Erskin Hancock, Jr.
Gary Wendell Matthews

Battle of Shiloh Camp 1454 Shiloh

Drake Bryson Wicker

Wigfall Greys Camp 1560 Collierville

Michael Eric Fleenor
James Kenneth Mccune
Troy Edward Mitchell, Jr.

Sumner A. Cunningham Camp 1620

Shelbyville

Noah J. Fletcher
Michael Timothy Wagner
John Phillip Wagner-Jorger

Gainesboro Invincibles Camp 1685

Gainesboro

Kenneth Hales, Jr.

Bell's Partisans Camp 1821 Trimble

Tony Lee Fulkerson

Dillard-Judd Camp 1828 Cookeville

Stanley Bryant Claywell
Wyatt Makye Claywell

Rawdon-Spears Camp 2113 Summertown

David Carl Morrison, Jr.
Chance Bennett Rosson
James T. Smith, Jr.

Forrest Crossing Guards Camp 2332 Clifton

Jeremy Lane Holt

2nd Lt. William Moore Bain Camp 2333

Cleveland

John Warren Harris

William Blount Doss Camp 2339 Oliver Springs

Kevin Dwayne Lawson

TEXAS

John B. Hood Camp 50 Galveston

Thomas Lawrence Driskell

John B. Hood Camp 50 Galveston

Johnny Michael Green
Ben Alan Starr

Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 67 Houston

David Martin Del Campo

Hood's Texas Brigade Camp 153 San Antonio

Albert William Hartman, III
John Leslie Hinnant

O. M. Roberts Camp 178 Waxahachie

Micah Patrick Kimball

Brigadier General John Creed Moore Camp 578 Gatesville

Reese Clayburn Vann

Grimes County Greys Camp 924 Anderson

Kenneth Lee Plemmons, III

Col. Thomas S. Lubbock Camp 1352

Lubbock

Peter Mance Griffith, Jr.
Samuel Griffith

Sul Ross Camp 1457 Bryan

William David Fuller

Col. Gustav Hoffmann Camp 1838 New Braunfels

Howard Hardy Armstrong

Terry's Texas Rangers Camp 1937

Cleburne

Jerry Don Walker

Walkers Greyhounds Camp 2338 Tyler

D. M. Edwards
Adam Ray Glover

Salt Works Camp 2353 Lampasas

William Lee Ables

UTAH

Wasatch Rebels Camp 2306 Salt Lake City

Robert Elmer Bates, Jr.

VIRGINIA

Clinton Hatcher Camp 21 Leesburg

Daniel Scott Fleming

R. E. Lee Camp 726 Alexandria

Timothy Alan Cordle
Alexandria Robert Walker

The Hanover Dragoons Camp 827

Hanover

Travis Kellam McFaden

Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828

Callands

James Edward Bohannon

Captain John F. McElhenny Camp 840

Lebanon

William Darrell Rose

The Stonewall Brigade Camp 1296

Lexington

William David Fox

J. E. B. Stuart Camp 1343 Henrico

Wayne Andrew Smith

Powhatan Troops Camp 1382 Powhatan

Kristopher Sean Leonard

Urquhart-Gillette Camp 1471 Franklin

Marshall Edward Rainey
Joseph L. Umphlett

The Bedford Rifle Grays Camp 1475

Bedford

Dylan Spencer Headley

Chester Station Camp 1503 Chester

Barry A Temple

Norfolk County Grays Camp 1549 Chesapeake

Justin Wells Miller

Turner Ashby Camp 1567 Winchester

Eric Edmond Giboney

High Bridge Camp 1581 Farmville

Daniel Lewis Brown
William Aaron Mason

Matthew Fontaine Maury Camp 1722

Fredericksburg

Gregory Lee Browning
Daniel Columbus Wedding

Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee Camp 1805

Spotsylvania

Mark Dean Schenemann, Jr.

Saltville Home Guard Camp 2098 Saltville

Kenneth Donnie Akers, Jr.
Ernest Craig Kendrick

WEST VIRGINIA

G. Jenkins Camp 628 Guyandotte

Allen R. Johnson, II



Welcome to our newest *Life Members*

Name	Division	Camp	Name	Division	Camp
David L. Rinehart	NC	168	James Perry	VA	19
Richard L Vandever	TX	1777	John M. Martin	SC	1532
Rodney Harris	TN	68	David Cobb	PA	584
Buddy W. Gurganus	TX	2182	Brian Santee	OK	584
Maurice Woodard	TN	112	Todd W. Woods	NC	584

Continued from page 14

The Last Roll

2nd SC Regiment Pickens Camp 71
Pickens, SC
Franklin David Masters

Joseph B. Kershaw Camp 82
Camden, SC
W. Alfred Smyrl

Captain Moses Wood Camp 125
Gaffney, SC
Marshall D. Cooper

Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp 273
Columbia, SC
Phares William Calliham, IV

Brig. Gen. Barnard E. Bee Camp
1575
Aiken, SC
Charles Edward Browder
Roy H. Parrish, Jr.
Farrell Edward Rodgers, Jr.

N. B. Forrest Camp 3
Chattanooga, TN
Jeffrey C. Webb

General John C. Brown Camp 112
Pulaski, TN
William Walter Wood

Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 215
Memphis, TN
David E. Ingram

Gen. Robert H. Hatton Camp 723
Lebanon, TN
Donald Wesley Fox

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain HQ
Camp 584
Columbia, TN
Don Michael Clanton, Jr.
N. Wright McCartney, Jr.
Lt. Col. Tom Chase McKenney
USMC (Ret)

Crockett Rangers Camp 1774
Alamo, TN
Larry Joe Whitten
Robert D. Stephens

Col. Phillip A. Work Camp 1790
Woodville, TX
Ronald H. Holt

Terry's Texas Rangers Camp 1937
Cleburne, TX
Douglas Delbert Barron
William Edward Hawkins
Bernard Allen McKenery
Brian Thomas Rubel

Fort McKavett CSA Camp 2326
Menard, TX
Cecil James Kelley

Black Horse Camp 780
Warrenton, VA
Stephen Wayne Boulton

The Bedford Rifle Grays Camp
1475
Bedford, VA
Richard Edwin Burnett

19th Virginia Infantry Camp 1493
Charlottesville, VA
John William Oliver, Jr.

Do you need subscription information or have a question? Are you moving?

If so, please contact General Headquarters

1-800-380-1896

Reviewing Our Nation's History

What does history say about the behavior of the Kansas Jayhawkers? Not much. However, they were one of the most savage organizations in the entire war. One Jayhawker wrote, "My plan is not to show quarter and consequently take no prisoners. The only way to handle proslavery men is to butcher them clean by the board."²⁸ Another said, "the tables are turned now. The Jayhawkers are now entering this State [Missouri] to settle up old scores — and bless the world with Christian civilization."²⁹

Jayhawker Peter Bryant remarked, "We have organized a military company and every man that is capable of lugging a musket is itching for a fight. The boys have a grudge against Missouri and the South that they will never forget until it is wiped out in blood."³⁰ One Jayhawker described a typical Missouri raid to one of his friends. He recalled, first they would burn the farmhouse and crops. Then, "any husbands or sons discovered would be tortured to determine the hiding places of valuables and then executed without ado."³¹ Another source added, "They (Kansas Jayhawkers) have perpetrated unheard of crimes. Houses have been plundered and burned, defenseless men shot down and women outraged. (raped)."³² Missouri civilian Willard Mendenhall from Lexington, Missouri wrote, "This is a reign of terror. Jennison's [Jayhawker] regiment is in the neighborhood. I am told they have burned two hundred private residences and shot several men. ... They have taken the lives of boys ten years old."³³

Don't forget Union soldiers from Missouri absolutely hated the Kansas Jayhawkers. Union Gen. Henry Halleck wrote, "Jennison's men do not belong in this department. I have directed General

Pope to drive them out, or, if they resist, to disarm them and hold them prisoners. They are no better than a band of robbers. They disgrace the name and uniform of American soldiers and are driving good Union men into the ranks of the secession army."³⁴ The Jayhawker atrocities against innocent Missourians forced the Union army to banish them from the Trans-Mississippi Theatre.

Examples of Lies and Omissions of Quantrill's Raid on Lawrence Kansas

On August 21, 1863, Quantrill's men attacked Lawrence, Kansas and according to popular history, killed 180 unarmed, innocent men, women and children. The raid has been given the sobriquet The Lawrence Massacre. But conflicting survivor testimony suggests it was not a massacre but a well-planned surgical strike against a beastly enemy.

Some of the conflicting information includes a raid survivor saying, "They first shot every lady they could find in the streets."³⁵ However, another survivor, Mrs. Elizabeth Earl testified, "The women were not insulted as has been represented."³⁶ In another example, survivor Richard Cordley wrote, "The killing was indiscriminate and mostly in cold blood." But Sarah Fitch wrote, "They (guerrillas) knew just who they were after and where they lived."³⁷ In my book, *What Really Happened? Quantrill's Raid on Lawrence, Kansas: Revisiting Evidence*, (Shotwell Publishing, 2021), I identify more than sixty innocent civilians who had past militia and/or military records (And there's so much more to share about this raid).

Kansas General Thomas Ewing Issues Order No. Eleven on Missourians

While popular history focuses on the alleged bloodbath perpetrated by Quantrill's men at Lawrence, it ignores the Missouri towns which had been

28 Nichols, p. 86.

29 Thomas Goodrich, *Black Flag: Guerrilla Warfare on the Western Border, 1861-1865*, Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1995, p. 14.

30 Goodrich, p. 8.

31 Donald Gilmore, Fletcher Pomeroy, "Total War" Unpublished Manuscript, p. 15.

32 Leverett Wilson Spring, *Kansas: The Prelude to the War for the Union*, Boston, MA: Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1885, p. 287.

33 Mendenhall, p. 444.

34 James C. Edwards, *What Really Happened? Quantrill's Raid on Lawrence, Kansas: Revisiting the Evidence*, Columbia, SC: Shotwell Publishing, 2021, p. 15.

35 Edwards, p. 95.

36 Ibid, p. 95.

37 Ibid, p. 105.

burned by Kansas Jayhawkers in 1861 and 1862. These included, West Point, Morristown, Osceola, Parkersville, Butler, Platte City, Dayton, Columbus, Kingsville, and Rose Hill. In addition, Independence and Harrisonville were sacked and plundered. In the process, they murdered hundreds, if not thousands, of citizens.

So, what prompted Quantrill's men to attack Lawrence? In the summer of 1863, Kansas General Thomas Ewing ordered the arrest, incarceration of women relatives of the guerrillas. On August 13, one of the jails collapsed and six women were killed. Guerrilla John McCorkle's sister and sister-in-law were found dead as well as one of 'Bloody' Bill Anderson's sisters (two other sisters were critically hurt).

In retaliation for the Lawrence Raid, Kansas Gen. Thomas Ewing issued Order No. 11 which banished residents from the western counties in Missouri. This prompted the Kansas Jayhawkers to invade, and they began killing Missourians with impunity regardless of their politics. Historian Alice Nichols confirmed that Kansas Jayhawkers, "slew every man they came to, without inquiring into his politics."³⁸ Missourian George Miller said he was appalled when informed, "men were taken out of the prison at a late hour almost every night and never heard of again."³⁹ He added many were murdered in secluded areas resulting in families never knowing what happened to them. Miller said human bones and shallow graves were found in out-of-the-way places for two or three years after the war was over. Miller recalled, "sometimes a bleached skeleton still dangled from a tree in some dark timbered dell — God only knowing the doers of the deed."⁴⁰

Not all Kansans were inhuman. One officer who participated in Order No. Eleven admitted, "Truthful and loyal Union men of that county all knew that only unarmed civilians had been killed." Another source said, "We have found ourselves asking: Can it be possible, that this is the work of an officer wearing the uniform of our country?"⁴¹

Personal Experiences

After being accepted into the graduate school of history at Mizzou, I was disappointed to hear what my advisor, the designated Civil War professor, said during our first class. She informed us that despite being the official Civil War teacher, she was going to teach gender, race and class. She added she could say anything she wanted because she was tenured.

In another event, I talked with a history professor from the University of Kansas who informed me her department would not allow anyone to pass through the threshold of their classroom unless they agreed that the Civil War was fought over slavery. Another professor from East Carolina University told me professional historians are responsible for reading the historical facts and interpreting the information for the public. He indicated he didn't think readers could form their own opinions.

Finally, the Missouri Humanities Committee denied my proposal to present my Lawrence Raid PowerPoint indicating it didn't 'fit in' with the other (woke) projects. Consequently, we need to forget about academia supporting narratives which uplift the Confederacy as I have yet to meet a professor who is not woke.

But we can't quit. I'm continually reminded of Confederate Gen. Patrick Cleburne's prophetic statement; "Surrender means that the history of this heroic struggle will be written by the enemy; that our youth will be trained by Northern school teachers their version of the war; will be impressed by all the influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors, and our maimed veterans as fit subjects for derision."

So far, Cleburne has been right.

Gentlemen, we have a lot of work to do, and I look forward to working with the Sons of Confederate Veterans in finding local and national media outlets which will permit us to make our case to the American people. I'm optimistic the time is right for us to move forward and share our beliefs with our great country. I pray it may be so. ...

About the Author

James C. 'Chris' Edwards is a member of General J. H. McBride Camp 632, Springfield, MO. He earned his MA in history from the University of Missouri-Columbia. Chris continues to study and write about Col. William Clarke Quantrill and events which transpired in the Trans-Mississippi Department. 

38 Nichols, p. 258.

39 George Miller

40 George Miller, *Missouri's Memorable Decade, 1860-1870*, Columbia, MO: 1898, pp. 100-101.

41 Edwards. P. 141.

NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Guidelines for submitting annual reports

Reports for the annual Book of Reports to be distributed to the delegates at the 2025 Houston Reunion should be submitted by all Division commanders, chairmen of national committees, army commanders, the chief of heritage operations, adjutant-in-chief, chief of staff, chaplain-in-chief, historian-in-chief, lieutenant commander-in-chief and the commander-in-chief. The reports should be submitted as an MS Word document, if at all possible, without any letterhead, photos or imbedded images. If the report cannot be submitted in MS Word, it should be sent as text in an e-mail message. The length of the report should be two typed pages or fewer.

Reports are generally due by April 1, 2025. However, if there is a reason a report should be submitted later than April 1, 2025, such as the Division commander wishes to include a report on their Division Reunion for the report, senders may delay the submission, but should submit the report no later than five days after the close of convention or other event or activity which will be included in the report. In any event, no report should be submitted later than June 1, 2025.

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

SCV HQ to sell H. L. Hunley Medals

Greetings, Compatriots!

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

your Camp or Division buys medals in bulk, discounts will apply.

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

Adam Southern
Executive Director

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.

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.

New system for contacting US Congress members

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

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

Museum artifact donations and Confederate images

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

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

The Order of the Southern Cross Memorial Scholarship

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

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

Estate Planning

Please consider placing the SCV in your will. Each state law is different so it is best to contact your lawyer or estate planner, but if you need assistance, please contact us at exedir@scv.org.

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, ✘

Sam Davis Christian Youth Camp – East

Sunday, June 22 to Saturday, June 28, 2025



Fork Retch Wildlife Action Refuge and
Education Center – Mullins, SC
samdavischristian.org

**Are your children thirsty for history?
Do you want your ancestors to be remembered?**

Then consider sending your children, grandchildren, nieces/nephews or any youngsters that you know, ages 12 to 17, to the 2025 session of the Sam Davis Christian Youth Camp in Mullins, South Carolina. Here they will experience an entire week of dynamic presentations, the truthful version, about our ancestors and forefathers. From the father of the Constitution – James Madison, to Lee, Jackson, and the many others who aided the Confederacy - these children will learn the truth about such people and about their devout Christian faith.

Don't Wait Enroll Today!

Deadline for applications is June 12th, 2025

Applications and details can be found at
samdavischristian.org

For More Information, Please Contact

Danny Blackwell, Director

864-320-3692 / blackwell4277@msn.com

Proverbs 22:6

Continued from page 7

Dispatches From the Front

to their posterity was stigma and shame and forfeiture of social rights into perpetuity, no matter how innocent or far removed by time a descendant might be.

The Founders realized the injustice of such laws, combined with the incentive for graft and corruption that the Attainder laws created ... an ongoing stream of revenue to the Crown from a parliamentary witch hunt.

It was also observed that attainders would likely break ordinary bonds of attachments the victims' descendants might otherwise feel for their own government, and plant the seed of discontent as a result of the Government (and society's) hate of their heredity.

The Founders wanted none of this, and prohibited not only Congress, but any State from passing any "Bills of Attainder."

Sound familiar? Removals of base names, JROTC battle streamers, just to name a few, constitute honors granted but removed pursuant to a Congressional Act meant to stigmatize a group's progeny into perpetuity. By the passage of section 370 of the 2021 National Defense Authorization Act, Congress did just that when they adopted Elizabeth Warren's Naming Commission provision based on her contention of universal, and individual guilt for treason, acting as judge, jury and executioner, with a complicit Congress behind her, despite President Trump's veto of the troublesome Law. The Law singled out a deemed group unworthy to have any honors based on their military service, over 150 years after the fact, and saddling their descendants with hereditary shame and stigma. No trial, no treason. No treason, no condemnation. No condemnation, no cancellation.

So, when military bases were renamed, battle streamers were removed, paintings disposed of, and monuments, memorials, sculptures, hauled away, and grave sites desecrated, what is happening in the United States of America is no less than the fruits of the passage of a prohibited Bill of Attainder.

Upon taking the oath of office, the

president of the United States of America pledges to support and defend the Constitution. The members of the Executive Branch, including the Secretary of Defense, take the same oath. Perhaps Lloyd Austin didn't read that part of the Constitution. Let's hope that Trump and Hegseth do.

*David McCallister
Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210
Tampa, Florida*

Wears Kepi to tell people about our history

To the Editor:

At a small business development event, the group was given small bottles of soapy water and the wands to blow bubbles. We all started blowing bubbles and acting like kids. Then, the leader connected blowing bubbles to promoting our businesses.

We need to talk to people to tell them we are descendants of Confederate Soldiers and the truth of what they fought for. A museum curator wrote about wearing a kepi to initiate conversations about the war. That gave me an idea. A Confederate kepi now graces my head and it is interesting what discussions it promotes.

As you know, progressives know nothing about the causes of the war or why our ancestors fought. They don't understand what the kepi is and they leave me alone, just like our ancestors wanted to be "let alone." But there are those more educated and therefore more receptive to our message. For example, a veterinarian recently asked me if my hat is Confederate. I complimented his identification and proudly claimed myself as a descendant. He was very interested to hear what I had to say and I am sure he continued his practice that day with a more positive view of the southern soldier. If we say nothing, nothing happens. Many of us cannot raise an Army of Northern Virginia flag above our homes, especially here in California, but we can initiate short, meaningful exchanges with others to forward the flag.

*Russell Person
Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 2048
Tehachapi, California*

President Jefferson Davis Monument

To the Editor:

If you have never visited the President Jefferson Davis Monument in Fairview, Kentucky, may I suggest it would be a worthwhile and memorable experience. The monument is located on a designated state historical park site maintained and operated by the state of Kentucky. The monument is located on the site of Davis birth in Southern Middle Kentucky; approximately a 1-hour drive north of Nashville, Tennessee. Confederate President Jefferson Davis was born in what is now Fairview, Kentucky on June 3, 1808, but at the time of his birth the community was known as Davisburg. To honor Davis's memory, Confederate General Simon Bolivar Buckner, Sr. presented the idea of such a monument at a reunion of the Kentucky Orphan Brigade in 1907. The idea of a memorial to Davis took birth at the reunion, and preparations and fundraising efforts began to make this dream a reality. From the inception of the idea until its completion was a long and difficult process with many delays along the way, but it became a reality 17 years later. The construction on the monument began in 1917 but was suspended in 1918 at a height of 175 feet due to material shortages during WWI. Construction was resumed in 1922, and the monument was finally completed and dedicated on Davis's birthday of June 3, 1924.

The construction of the monument is an amazing feat of ingenuity, dedication and hard work. The monument is set on a limestone bedrock base and limestone quarried from the site was used as part of the construction process. The concrete walls are 8.5 feet thick at the base and taper to 2.5 feet at the top of the structure. A steel framework reinforces the top pyramid of the structure. The Davis monument continues to be the tallest unreinforced concrete obelisk structure in the world. No steel was used to reinforce the concrete walls but rather large limestone chunks from the site were used to secure the separate concrete pours. The Davis monument is the fifth tallest monument in the United States and stands at 351 feet tall. The top

of the monument provides a wonderful 360-degree vista of the surrounding countryside. The final cost of construction of the monument was \$200,000 at its completion.

President Davis had a storied military and political career during his lifetime. As a West Point graduate, Davis served as a military officer during the Blackhawk War and then later in the Mexican War. He served his nation as a U.S. Representative and a U.S. Senator. He was Secretary of War under Franklin Pierce where he implemented many military improvements and innovations. He was again serving in the U.S. Senate when Mississippi seceded from the Union. He resigned his position and returned to Mississippi where he offered his services to his new nation. Shortly after returning South, he was overwhelmingly selected as the President of the Confederacy where he dutifully served to the very end of the war and was then arrested and imprisoned for two years by the federal government. No man served his two nations with more dedication and untiring zeal than Jefferson Davis. His birth and life of service are remembered and celebrated annually in June.

*Tom Wood, Commander
General Robert H. Hatton Camp 723
Lebanon, Tennessee*

Explains why it is a fake holiday

To the Editor:

Juneteenth is a national fake holiday. It revolves around Gen. Granger coming into Galveston Bay, Texas on June 19, 1865, and reading them the Emancipation Proclamation and saying the slaves were free when they were not. Before I get into this let me give some backstory to it. When Lincoln first took office, he supported the Corwin Amendment, the original 13th Amendment, in which it stated the US government would not interfere with or abolish slavery but was never ratified by the States. Then you have his July 4, 1861, special message to Congress in which he calls for funding and support to recolonize black folks out of America. Lincoln gets a lot of crap for his beliefs on recolonization, but it is not original to him. You had the African

Colonization Society form in 1816 for the purpose of sending black folks back to Africa. In 1819 they secured funds from the government and bought land in Africa, which is the modern country of Liberia, and its capital is Monrovia and is named after President James Monroe. I believe Lincoln was on the board for this Society in Illinois. Also, I have come across many newspaper accounts from 1861 of folks wanting to recolonize all black folk to Florida. Then in July 1862 Lincoln invites five top black leaders to the White House. He gets praise for this, but the full story is generally not told. He invited them there to get them on board with recolonizing themselves and all blacks out of America. To this they said no. I also have a couple of contemporary newspaper accounts of this event. Also, Gore Vidal's *Lincoln* (1988) is the only Lincoln movie I have ever seen portray this episode. Then on August 22, 1862 Lincoln replied to a letter by Horace Greely, editor of the *New York Tribune* and stated,

"My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that. What I do about slavery, and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union."

Then you have the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation released on September 22, 1862, with a clause for recolonization. When it was officially released on January 1, 1863, that clause was dropped. This Proclamation was a war measure, which was stated by Lincoln and his Cabinet, which meant it was effective only as long as the War was going on, but it became null and void on April 9, 1865 with the surrender of Lee. Another interesting thing is it only freed slaves in Confederate held territory where he had no control over, which meant if you were a slave in Union controlled territory you were still a slave and were not free. It was also issued to keep foreign countries from recognizing the Confederate States of America as a Nation. You also have a

problem with the illegally created State of West Virginia which was admitted to the Union six months after the Proclamation, as a slave state in June 1863. Also on December 31, 1862, Lincoln signed a contract with Bernard Kock to ship 5,000 former slaves to Cow Island, off the Southwest coast of Haiti. Then on April 14, 1863, 453 black folks were sent to Cow Island, also after the issue of the Proclamation. Things did not work out, so Lincoln ordered them to be brought back. They were picked up on March 20, 1864, and there were only 350 survivors. Lincoln was also working with the British Government until his assassination to ship black folks to the British West Indies.

Now to return to the problems with Juneteenth. First, the Proclamation was a war measure and was null and void since the War ended two months previously. Second, if the Proclamation was still in effect they would not be freed anyway because they were in Union held territory and the Proclamation said only slaves were freed in Confederate held territory. Third, and finally, no slave was ever set free on Juneteenth. Slavery still existed for about another six months until the second Thirteenth Amendment was signed into law on December 6, 1865. But how this bill was passed is highly questionable. So, if you want to celebrate the end of slavery then do it on December 6 and not June 19. Juneteenth is literally a fake holiday.

*Wayne Pease Jr., Chaplain
Major Thomas R. Livingston Camp 2327
Carthage, Missouri*

Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue Deadline for submissions

July/August 2025 May 1

September/October 2025 July 1

November/December 2025 . Sept. 1

January/February 2026..... Nov. 1

Books in Print

Gettysburg

Chapter 1, begins with a detailed tale of the "Requiem of Defeat" after Gettysburg. As the author stated, he wished to accomplish placing the reader in compelling narrative, the reader may experience the oncoming sheets of rain, along with the horrific remains of the first days of Gettysburg. It is a great beginning to the story.

Following chapters cover the formation, organization and training of North Carolina troops; Prisoner of War Camps; spies on both sides; and subsequent battles after Gettysburg. Hicks includes historical facts with description of his personal trips to sites where this history took place.

Concerning Prisoner of War Camps, this author closes the chapter with his understanding of "why", "Quite simply, POW camps came into existence because Federal authorities decided that the most efficient way to quickly reduce Confederate military manpower was to incarcerate captured soldiers. Of course to inflict harm on their own soldiers was a war necessity."

Hicks states the unfortunate situation faced by Confederates after Gettysburg. "1863 ended with both armies in roughly the same location. The ANV had fewer troops and the AOP was being reinforced." That explanation sums up the probable, if not inevitable conclusion of the War.

Attachments of value included:

- Confederate Armies in Virginia and North Carolina: September 1863, General Robert E. Lee Commanding Army of Northern Virginia 71,938 Troops and
- Federal Armies in the Southeast: October 1863

These attachments allow the reader access to the structure of the forces after Gettysburg.

This author quotes William Shakespeare to assess his own writing and

purpose:

"Piece out our imperfections with your thoughts: Into a thousand parts divide one man, and make imaginary puissance; think, when we talk of horses, that you see printing their proud hoofs I' the receiving earth ... turning the accomplishment of many years into an hourglass: for which supply, admit me chorus to this history. ..."

Following up on Shakespeare's words, George W. Hicks expresses why this book was written, "It is my hope that you the reader see your ancestor as one of many Confederate soldiers as events take shape. Now, one can have a different perspective into your Confederate soldier's hourglass of accomplishments."

This work is from a Southern view and should appeal to those with those sentiments.

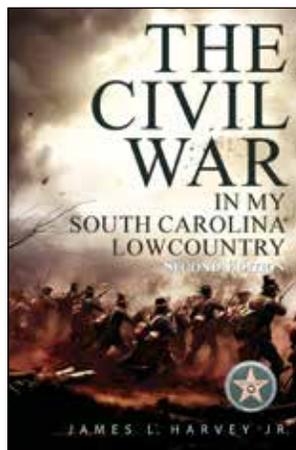
Author: George W. Hicks
Independently Published
www.amazon.com
Paperback \$12.99

Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall

The Civil War In My South Carolina Lowcountry

James L. Harvey has written a great book. Family history is my all time favorite, and after I started reading this book I couldn't put it down. Mr. Harvey has five Confederate ancestors and he tells their stories, and that of his family following the War. James

Harvey goes on a personal journey to find his family history and roots in South Carolina. His great-grandfather George M. Harvey saddled up his own horse to ride 15 miles from Bluffton,



SC to Hardeeville SC, where he joined the 3rd South Carolina Cavalry. The Confederate army required the men joining the cavalry to provide their own mounts. I know this to be true because my ancestor, George Breece, joined the Confederate Cavalry in Onslow Co., North Carolina, he as well had to provide his own horse.

The Confederate Army was a bare bones organization unlike the already established Union Army; the South started with nothing and relied on what the troops could bring with them from home and whatever they could get through the blockade

I liked that he told about the family's struggle through Reconstruction. When the war ends the people in the South, white or black, will face 80+ years of poverty, but unlike Europe and Japan at the end of World War II, the United States government does not rebuild the Southern states after being ravaged by four years of war. Mr. Harvey tells how hard it was for his great-grandparents, grandparents and his own mother and father, to work and live in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. That's what I admired about this book, like most of us, our own families have gone through the same hard times. My great-grandmother was born 33 years after the war ended. Her father, William Steel, served in the 2nd NC Infantry when he was wounded in the right arm at the Battle of Fisher's Hill in September of 1864, and never regained full use of his arm the rest of his life. I once asked her before her death in 1978 "Was life hard during the Great Depression?" And she said with a slight laugh "Boy, you can't go from poor to poor."

The photographs, personal letters from family members and James Harvey's take on the War Between the States and his own life experience is what makes this a good book to read. If you're like me, you'll find out we all have a lot more in common than we think.

Author: James L. Harvey Jr.
Publisher: Ulink Print & Media, LLC
www.urlinkpublishing.com
Paperback \$11.99 Hardback \$21.99

Reviewed by Barney W. Roberts, III

A Wilderness of Destruction: Confederate Guerrillas in East and South Florida, 1861-1865

Recent published works about The War have departed from the broad, general history and have been centered on smaller, less universal facets of the times. Biographies of less well-known officers, the story of men in the field on the front lines, and regional studies have replaced the thick volumes presenting The War as a whole. Those earlier volumes are/were necessary and many excellent volumes are available to the person interested in getting the total picture; however, many students of the WBTS find a smaller picture just as valuable and full of stories left out of the earlier general histories.

In his acknowledgments, Waters speaks of a historical marker he and his father read on an ordinary trip along the roads in Florida. This marker told him of "the story of Capt. J. J. Dickison's cavalry company capturing a Union gunboat on the St. Johns River." Waters shares "... that simple, five-minutes tale sparked a fire in me that time has not quenched."

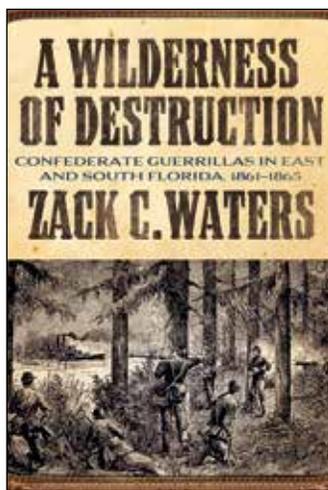
Florida during The War was sparsely settled. The 1860 U.S. Federal Census listed just under 79,000 free inhabitants and slightly less enslaved at about 62,000. Initially the Confederacy intended to protect every part of the new nation, but the realities of war eventually left Florida lightly protected from Yankee soldiers and gunboats. Florida Governor John Milton said, "One thousand men, divided into small companies [and] well-armed – acting as Guerillas or Rangers and ably commanded – can do more to defend Florida from the enemies than thousands in regular service."

Waters wrote, "Almost without exception the state's Rebel combatants went into each engagement outnumbered, and out gunned, but they used ambush, rapid movement, and 'hit and run' tactics to level the field." Waters also points out, "The first rule of guerilla warfare has always been 'Never attack where the enemy anticipates – attack where least expected.'" Throughout 1861-1865 these methods delivered Confederate successes.

Florida numbered few citizens but was very important to the Confederate war effort as it supplied cattle to feed the Rebel armies outside of the state.

Chapters are divided by dates and subdivided by region, battle and town. This approach allows the reader to experience The War just as it happened; hit and run. The subject matter is perfect for this division. So little researched and discussed, Waters has presented the interesting contribution of Florida to the Confederacy.

Back to the historical marker which started this volume. "Gen. George H. Gordon led the naval expedition to evacuate the Union detachment at Volusia. His troops boarded the gunboat *Ottawa* and armed steam tug *Columbine*, ..." The *Columbine* made it past the Confederates as it moved up the river; however, the trap was laid and the return trip was not successful. A Union participant told the *Columbine* "approached Horse Landing, where the river is quite narrow, they [the



Columbine's sailors] shelled the wood, as they did when they were ascending but when directly opposite [the Landing] the rebels opened with grape and canister from a battery they had placed there. Our party returned the fire as well as they could, but a [Rebel] shot cut the tiller rope, leaving the boat unmanageable, and it went aground with the stern [pointing] directly toward the rebels, so their batteries could sweep the entire deck. ... The captain of the boat, finding it useless to attempt to defend the boat, surrendered; five of our men and two of the crew escaped by jumping overboard and swimming ashore; the rest were taken prisoner or drowned in attempting to escape."

This reviewer thoroughly enjoyed reading Waters volume and is one of my favorite books on the conflict. Newly revealed and interesting events are throughout.

This well-written work ends with the observation, "As General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, cattle from Florida were nearing their destination at Petersburg. The state of the Confederacy had abandoned it early 1862 continued to serve the Rebel nation to the bitter end.

Author: Zack C. Waters
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Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall

Please send all books to be reviewed
to the editor-in-chief at
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The Naming Commission

Of course, biased historians and academics can steer the interviews toward delivering the responses they hoped to achieve and skewing the results. According to Williams, the Commission concluded:

Confederates were unfitting for commemoration because of the immediate actions they undertook — killing United States soldiers, seizing United States property, and threatening our nation's very existence. Less frequently addressed were the broader themes of conservatism, white supremacy, and white grievance which often surrounds Confederate memory.

Although the Commission was charged with identifying assets of the United States Department of Defense whose names were associated with the "Confederate States of America," it nevertheless disregarded the de facto existence of the Confederacy as a sovereign nation. By doing so, it conveniently framed the aggressive action undertaken to subdue the South as suppressing an insurrection rather than an invasion. Of course, the killing of federal soldiers by the Confederate Army and Navy was incurred through national defense, and the seizure of federal property was, in actuality, the property of the seceded states and lay within the national boundaries of the Confederacy. Moreover, although the Confederacy had dispatched commissioners to negotiate an equitable resolution to jointly owned property within the South, they were scorned by federal representatives.

The claim the Confederacy imperiled the United States' existence is a fallacious argument. This point is easily proven since the Constitutional Republic of the United States was formed when only nine of the thirteen member states of the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union ratified the Constitution on June 21, 1788, thus excluding Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island. Therefore, even though the United States was bound together through ratification of the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union by the Thirteen Colonies, member states left it to form a new governing document, which, unlike their previous governing document, makes no mention of perpetuity. Moreover, just as the United States continued to be governed through the adoption of the Constitution, so did it through the secession of the eleven Southern states that established the Confed-

eracy. The fact remains twenty-three of the previous thirty-four member states continued to be united in the federal union, and the United States government remained a viable governmental body, just without the tax revenues of the South.

Stakeholder and the General Public Interviews

Although Williams reports that "broader themes of conservatism, white supremacy, and white grievance which often surround Confederate memory" were less frequently addressed, they nonetheless had been a part of the Commission's discussions and were included in interviews. One can only speculate about the nature of an interview with members of the general public and specific stakeholders on these topics, especially during those involving antagonists of the former Confederacy. Moreover, recognizing Williams' credentials as a "scholar, teacher, and advocate of American and African American history," the imagination congers images of woke academia controlling stakeholder discourse. Williams' website states, "His historical work jointly focuses on American and African American Studies." Williams has authored two pending books, *The Naming Commission*, *Nine Army Bases, Ten True American Heroes*, and *Our Domestic Enemy: The Confederate Insurrection and the Civil War that Saved Our Nation*. His website also states "he continues to serve pro bono as the historian-of-record, giving guidance to defense entities on the Commission's historical conclusions and recommendations."

Conclusions and Commentary

The Naming Commission was established through an unsavory legislative process intended to destroy vestiges of Confederate history represented in the names of the DoD's military assets or presumably glorify Confederates. The commission was tasked with ferreting out specific items and formulating procedures for the renaming or elimination of those items. In many instances, the commission exceeded its remit. Nevertheless, the DoD accepted its recommendations without exception. The likelihood of gaining legislative support for creating the Naming Commission in a separate legislative bill is doubtful.

Still, it was through propaganda, misinformation,

and disinformation which America is being portrayed as a racist society that had been founded by and remains under the control of a white supremacist majority. Of course, the reality reflects diverse representatives of Americans govern the country. Rather than discriminating based on a person's skin color or ethnicity, it is an open society where people can succeed based on merit, and our public and private institutions are fully integrated. Nonetheless, some within the government have falsely identified white supremacists as the primary threat to our Constitutional Republic. All the while, the actual threats to a free society are ignored. It is in this vein the descendants of the Confederacy are falsely labeled as racists, and the depiction of our symbols as representing treason and glorifying slavery is inconsistent with the facts. The enemies of Southern heritage chafe at the commemoration of Confederate leaders and heroes and hope to sully their memory and ensure the destruction of their memorials. Thus, to further their hopes, they supported the creation of the Naming Commission.

Yet, 160 years after the Confederate collapse, the descendants of the Confederacy continue to honor the South's heroes. In the end, while there were many causes of disunion, it suffices to say the states seceded through democratic processes and formed a new Constitutional Republic, establishing the instruments of government to represent their constituents. As a sovereign nation, it adopted defensive measures to thwart external threats and protect its interests. These measures included the establishment of a mighty army which extracted an enormous death toll and inflicted countless injuries on the invading forces of the Union Army — to term these actions of a sovereign nation as treason is treacherously false, disingenuous, and an aberration of historical truths. Confederate President Jefferson F. Davis addressed the matter, stating,

“The withdrawal of a State from a league has no insurrectionary characteristics. The government of the State remains unchanged as to all internal affairs. It is only its external or confederate relations that have changed. To term this action of a sovereign a ‘rebellion’ is a gross abuse of language.”

While the Naming Commission's lead historian opines their work represented a “battle against treason,” the violation of oaths by United States citizens who joined the Confederacy, often cited as evidence of treason, ignores the reality that oath takers are fully absolved of and no longer bound by their previously taken oaths upon their resignation from the office that required the oath. That oath, as required by federal legislators and military officers, was established in

1789 by the 1st United States Congress through the Oath Administration Act to fulfill the requirement of Article VI of the United States Constitution, which states: “I do solemnly swear or affirm that I will support the Constitution of the United States.” That oath remained in effect until it was changed during a brief emergency session of Congress in July 1861, when Congress enacted a new law requiring federal officers to take an expanded oath. The legislation establishing the expanded oath is the precursor of today's oath, which includes the additional language “preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution” rather than “support the Constitution.”

Instead of assailing the success of the Confederate military, the federal government should laud its accomplishments since many of the Confederacy's Army and Navy leaders acquired their military skills at the US Military Academy and Naval Academy or through service with US Armed Forces. I further submit the reasoning behind recognizing former Confederates was twofold: first, as a step toward reconciling a nation divided by sectionalism, and second, as an acknowledgment of American exceptionalism.

To summarize, the Naming Commission was entirely unnecessary and significantly harmed relationships among United States citizens. To remedy the damage caused by the Commission, the status of the 758 items identified through its work must be reverted to their previous status as of October 6, 2023.

As a postscript to this unfortunate segment of America's history, the 2024 national elections restored reason to the federal government's executive branch. President Trump swiftly dismissed military leaders and bureaucrats accountable for the previous administration's numerous travesties. Secretary Austin promptly retired, and Trump terminated General Charles Q. Brown, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and purged numerous other senior officers from the military services.

On February 11, 2025, Secretary of Defense Pete Hegseth restored Fort Bragg's name; instead of honoring Confederate General Braxton Bragg, the fort now honors PFC Richard L. Bragg, an Army veteran and hero of the WWII Battle of the Bulge.

About the Author

Scott Barker, a member of Major General William D. McCain HQ Camp 584, Columbia, Tennessee, is an author and freelance writer.





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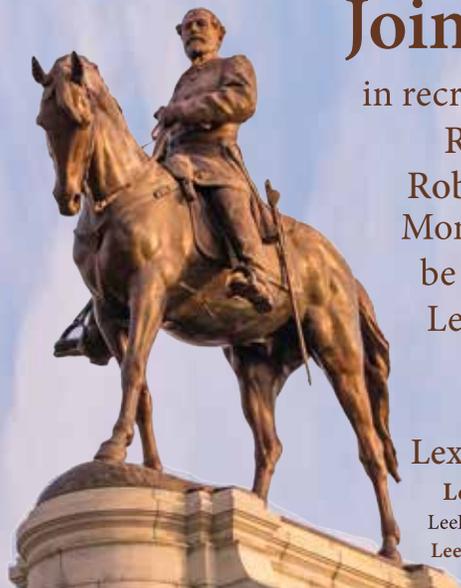
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An Unsung Hero of Charleston's Defense

no wound. He was with difficulty restored. Men were half buried in sand thrown up by bursting shells; the commanding general himself was buried knee deep and dug out with spades.

After such a terrific bombardment, General Gillmore expected to take Wagner with relatively little resistance, but he was disastrously wrong in that assumption. That evening, three enemy brigades advanced on Battery Wagner. The 54th Massachusetts Regiment of the US Colored Troops, part of the brigade of General Strong, approached first. Other regiments followed, only to meet with the same slaughter as the first from the artillery fire from Wagner. Those enemy soldiers who were able to enter the battery were killed by the garrison troops or captured. John Johnson recorded "The fight lasted with varying and declining violence for nearly three hours."

Bringing reinforcements with him, General Johnson Hagood took command on Morris Island on the night of July 18th, and the next day, General Beauregard sent instructions to General Ripley to hold Morris Island for the present "at all costs." In his book, *The Defense of Charleston Harbor*, John Johnson recorded that General Beauregard needed to hold the Morris Island batteries until he could complete and arm essential defensive works in Charleston and on James Island. The general also considered that by maintaining the Morris Island works, the enemy's attention would be diverted from James Island as a possible route of attack on the city.

Because of the stress of the almost constant bombardment to which Battery Wagner was subjected, General Beauregard began to frequently rotate the commanders and garrison troops, but even a few days' duty under such circumstances was an ordeal. After a short rest on Sullivan's Island, Captain Chichester and the Gist Guard were ordered back to Battery Wagner, arriving on July 19. They worked feverishly to make repairs and improvements to the

battery in the midst of continual bombardments by enemy land batteries and warships.

Having failed in two attempts to take Battery Wagner, General Gillmore decided to lay siege to the fort, erecting batteries nearby on Morris Island to bombard it while moving his lines ever closer in a series of zigzag trenches. As the enemy siege lines drew ever closer to Battery Wagner, General Taliaferro again took command of Morris Island on July 22. That night, Taliaferro went to Charleston to confer with General Beauregard "regarding the condition of the garrison of Battery Wagner, the officers having reported their men as considerably dispirited." After this conference with the general, Beauregard instructed him "the position must be held" until some guns which were en route from Richmond arrived and could be put in place to defend Charleston.

Two days later, Wagner was pounded with another bombardment by land and sea which was "unusually severe." General Taliaferro decided Wagner could no longer be held. Late in the morning of July 24, he notified General Ripley the enemy's land batteries were "so near that they will soon dismount our land-face guns. The 10-inch gun is disabled. I think the garrison should be withdrawn tonight. Will you provide boats? When?"

Captain Chichester did not share General Taliaferro's "feeling of insecurity" about Wagner, and the next day, July 25, the captain took it upon himself to intervene. His first lieutenant, Robert C. Gilchrist wrote about how he took matters into his own hands. Gilchrist recalled:

From the first spadeful of sand thrown up [Captain Chichester] had seen the fort grow to completion, and had assisted in and superintended the work. He knew by personal inspection the depth of sand remaining on the outside of the bomb-proofs and magazines after the bombardment, and believed that, though their form had changed, they were still practically intact. Asking for

and receiving permission to go to the city ... he manned the gig of the Gist Guard Artillery, and proceeded at once to the city and to General Ripley's headquarters. There he found the General chafing over the situation, and after a brief interview, in which he begged the General not to evacuate the Island, he was assigned to duty as Chief of Artillery, and directed to return to Fort Wagner with orders that it be held. The situation was also submitted to General Beauregard, and "instructions were sent to General Taliaferro not to abandon the works without express orders to that effect." So that, incidentally, through the personal efforts of Captain C. E. Chichester, Wagner, and indeed the city itself, was saved at that date from falling into the hands of the enemy; for the fall of Wagner then would have gravely impaired the safety of Charleston, as the defences in the inner harbor were incomplete and defective.

On July 25, General Alfred Colquitt assumed command of Morris Island, and a few days later, on July 29, Brigadier General Thomas Clingman replaced him. The Federal forces continued to erect more batteries on Morris Island, some of which would be put to use against Fort Sumter in August. Captain Chichester was anticipating another severe bombardment before long.

An editorial which appeared in the *New York Herald* newspaper on July 27, 1863, stated "It now appears that upon the success or failure of our efforts to take Fort Wagner the fate of Charleston hangs."

In his last letters of July, it's noteworthy Captain Chichester wrote of himself as "the humble instrument, in God's hands, of saving Battery Wagner and the city of Charleston." On July 28 he wrote to his wife, "I feel as though Providence had ordained me to fill just the position I now occupy, and believing that I am only working out his wise purposes, I will go on to the utmost of my strength and leave the result with him."



Captain Charles E. Chichester, 1863

On August 12, General Gillmore opened fire on Fort Sumter from Morris Island. John Johnson described this as a practice firing of his breaching batteries to get the range, and it continued for four days. What Johnson called "the first great bombardment of Fort Sumter" began on August 17 and lasted until August 23. During this week-long assault, Sumter was also under fire from the Federal ironclads in the harbor. Battery Wagner and Battery Gregg came under fire from gunboats and ironclads, as well as the siege batteries on Morris Island. By

August 23, Fort Sumter had been reduced to a heap of rubble.

In his last letter to his wife from Battery Wagner, written on August 20, Captain Chichester admitted things were looking very dim, and a "crisis" was imminent. He was determined, however, to remain at Wagner and do his duty. On August 21, he was still there, but was so exhausted and ill he had to take to his bed, where, "partially paralyzed," he continued to issue orders until he was taken to Charleston the next day.

Having given every ounce of his strength and energy to the preservation of Battery Wagner, the captain finally ended his tour of duty on Morris Island. When he became so ill he could no longer perform his duties, he was sent over to Charleston and then home to his plantation near St. George, SC.

On the first day of September 1863, enemy mortar fire disabled four guns at Battery Wagner, and the firing continued for the rest of the week, but beginning on September 5, Wagner was subjected to "the most damaging fire directed at the battery." John E. Florance wrote of this:

For forty-two consecutive hours, Wagner was subjected to fire from all the land batteries the Federal forces could muster, plus the highly damaging salvos from the Union flagship, New Ironsides. This ship, with her 11 and 8-inch guns, fired ricocheting volleys. The shells bounced off the water, and with a low remaining velocity, fell practically vertically into Wagner.

The bombardment was so intense the battery was soon “unable to fire its last piece of artillery and could not provide even a token answer to the heavy guns of the enemy.” Theodore A. Honour, a private in the 25th South Carolina Infantry Regiment, penned a letter to his wife about the dire conditions at Battery Wagner in its final days:

It would take a much better pen than I ever could yield to give you the slightest idea of the horrors of Fort Wagner in the last five days before its evacuation. I can imagine that Hell itself would not compare with it. You cannot picture in your wildest imagination anything comparable to it. Think of something too terrible or too horrible for the mind to linger on, for fear of lapsing into insanity, and you have some idea ... On Thursday and Friday (3rd & 4th Sept.) the Yanks kept up a continuous shelling, and we lost a number of our men. So close was the Yankee works to Battery W at this time, that their flag that flew from their flagstaff, a very large one, was apparently but a few yards from the parapet of Wagner, and their sharpshooters were always on the alert to kill our sentinels. I will tell you an incident. Battery Wagner is pierced with long narrow slit holes about 2 inches wide to give light to the “bomb proofs” and if a shadow but covers one these “cracks” there is sure to follow a shot from the Yanks sharpshooters, ever on the qui vive. The Captain of one of our companies, the “Wee Nee Volunteers” thought he would risk looking through one of these holes, and by the time his head got to the opening a shot took off his ear. ... From Saturday daylight (or 5 o’clock) they commenced in earnest, and such a shower of shot and shells as was kept up on Fort Wagner as was perfectly terrific. The world has never before seen or heard of anything to equal it. The bombardment of Vicksburg sinks into insignificance alongside of it, and our poor fellows were knocked over in crowds. God grant that it might never be fate to witness anything like it again. ... For 36 hours three Surgeons did nothing but amputate limbs, or dress wounds, or pass sentence of death, upon our poor fellows, and I was compelled to see all this. Friend after friend was brought in either dead or with an arm or leg gone, some of my boyhood friends among the number.

At this point General Beauregard decided any further attempts to hold Morris Island would only result in the useless slaughter of the garrisons of

batteries Wagner and Gregg, and on September 6 and 7th, the Confederate troops were withdrawn from the island. Although not fully recovered from his illness, Captain Chichester made plans to return to his post, only to learn Morris Island was now entirely in the hands of the enemy.

Not long after the evacuation of Morris Island, the Gist Guard Artillery was assigned to duty in Charleston at the Half Moon Battery, which was located on the west bank of the Cooper River at the southwest corner of Columbus Street and East Bay. It was armed with a Brooks rifle gun, and was the uppermost battery on the river. After Captain Chichester took a few weeks of rest and recuperation at his plantation in September, he returned to Charleston on October 5 to resume command of his company. He was also in command of a battery on Laurens Street, and later, in 1864, he commanded the Blakely Gun Battery.

Although the Blakely Gun Battery at Fraser’s Wharf saw no engagements, it became a target of enemy shelling by June, and Captain Chichester went on medical leave for several weeks after being wounded here. On June 13, 1864, he returned to Charleston to be evaluated by members of a medical examining board, who granted him another month’s medical leave. In July 1864, he commanded the Gist Guard at Fort Sumter, and later, they were at Fort Moultrie. The Gist Guard Artillery would go on to serve until the end of the war, and their last posts under the command of Captain Chichester were at Fort Sumter (in July 1864), and finally, at Fort Moultrie (from July to December 1864). In September 1864, while at Fort Moultrie, the captain was wounded again and forced to resign from military field service for medical reasons.

Despite his impaired health, Captain Chichester eventually returned to military service as a member of the Invalid Corps. By February 1865, he had recovered sufficiently to take on one final assignment, establishing a camp of instruction for the state corps of cadets, as well as some “militia boys,” in Spartanburg. His last letter of the war, dated March 20, 1865, was written from this camp.

Chichester bore a lifelong burden of physical impairment from wounds and illnesses he suffered during the war. One of his obituaries stated for a time his “disabilities” seemed incurable, “the whole lower part of his body” having been paralyzed by

“the windage of a shell.” Although he eventually recovered his health to some degree, the obituary noted “up to the day of his death he suffered from the manner in which he had overtaxed his strength in the performance of his military duties.”

In 1870, he was called to the ministry, and after studying at the Presbyterian seminary in Columbia, he was ordained and served as pastor of several South Carolina churches. In 1884 he returned to Charleston and became the chaplain of the Charleston Port Society, a ministry to merchant seamen and their families. In 1897, veterans in Enoree, South Carolina, named their newly formed camp of United Confederate Veterans in honor of Captain Chichester.

In the latter part of 1898, Rev. Chichester fell gravely ill, passing away on December 8th.

A few years before his death, Rev. Chichester had written out many specific directions for a funeral service and burial which would glorify God and celebrate a saint’s “glorious and triumphant” passage into eternity. In this document he also expressed a desire to be buried in his “Confederate uniform coat,” and he requested his grave would be located “under the shadow of the large soldier monument in the centre of the Confederate plot in Magnolia Cemetery, where it will be cared for all future time by the descendants of those who fought for the Confederacy.” These instructions were followed, and his requests were granted.

South Carolina historian E. Milby Burton summed up the story of Battery Wagner in this way:

After 58 days and nights under incredible conditions, subjected to possibly the heaviest artillery fire ever experienced in such a small area, Wagner stood defiant to the end. A small garrison, usually consisting of less than 1,000 men, held off a well-equipped force of 11,000 fighting men armed with some of the heaviest artillery then known and aided by a fleet of heavily gunned and armored vessels. The garrison had the will to fight, and fight they did ... One of the last to evacuate Wagner was a soldier from Georgia, who, arriving safely in Charleston, said he wasn't “afraid of hell no more, it can't touch Wagner.”

The Sons of Confederate Veterans are charged with “the defense of the Confederate soldier’s good name” and the guardianship of his history,

as well as the perpetuation of those ideals which made him glorious. The wartime letters of Captain Charles E. Chichester reveal his self-sacrificial and heroic service was indeed glorious, and one hopes their publication will finally bring him the recognition he so justly deserves. This new book, *Guns of Charleston: How One Man Saved the City in 1863*, is currently only available from the Confederate Museum in Charleston, in their museum gift shop and online store. All proceeds from its sales benefit the museum’s mission of collecting and preserving material for a truthful representation of the War Between the States.

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HERITAGE SUPPORT TEAM MEMBERS

Cleburne Guild

Ashby Bridges
Brian Hewitt

Andrews, TX
Conroe, TX

Platinum Level

Secession Camp 4
George W. Newport

Charleston, SC
Broadway, NC

Gold Level

John Walker, II

Lewisburg, TN

Silver Level

Scott P. Lawton

Marietta, GA

21ST CENTURY CONFEDERATE HEROES

Charles E. Smith
Christopher Lantrip
Dan A. McCaskill
Daniel A. Brooks
Daniel and Joyce White
Edward A. Harris
Elmer L. Arthur
Florida Division SCV
James R. Musser
Jan K. Hiatt
Jeffrey Plummer
Jerry S. Setzer
Joanne Collum Moore
John W. Green
Kenneth Shive
Michael Smith, Jr.
Robert Porter
Ronald Hilton
SCV Camp 1
SCV Camp 1290
SCV Camp 133
SCV Camp 1381
SCV Camp 1404

SCV Camp 1537
SCV Camp 1588
SCV Camp 1625
SCV Camp 1834
SCV Camp 2181
SCV Camp 2183
SCV Camp 2207
SCV Camp 2248
SCV Camp 2301
SCV Camp 512
SCV Camp 556
SCV Camp 578
SCV Camp 7
SCV Camp 794
SCV Camp 82
SCV Camp 87
Steven Brock
Thomas Gomez
Thomas Wood
Walter Carr
Wayne Emile, Sr.
Yong Wirth

CONFEDERATE MUSEUM DONATIONS

Randall Goodner	\$1,100	Liberty Hill, TX
UDC Chapter 2363	\$1,000	Columbia, TN
Sidney Southwell	\$500	Folkston, GA
Brian Hewitt	\$250	Conroe, TX
Gar Shulin		Warrenton, VA
Carroll Hughes	\$200	Buchanan, GA

2nd Glance Photography/Melody Bage		Hopewell, VA
Earl W. Pullen		Lewisburg, TN
Rouel Bennett		Macon, GA
Michael Brakel	\$150	Cochranville, PA
Frank B. Powell, III	\$100	Wake Forest, NC
Gary L. Jackson		Elon, NC
John Taylor		Jackson, MS
Michael Fowler		Ft. Pierce, FL

REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

ign States.” At that time, the Federal Government lived in fear of “we the people” of sovereign States, whereas post Appomattox, the people live in fear of the Federal Government. The post-Appomattox Federal government is a new government which has anointed itself with imperial powers as the Sovereign of America. In his inaugural address, Lincoln proclaimed the Federal government and not the States were sovereign. No president before Lincoln had ever made such an announcement. A reading of all the inaugural addresses of each newly elected president before Lincoln validates this fact.

Dabney’s words make it obvious he understood a dramatic change had overtaken not just the South but the United States of America. He warns the youth of the South to beware of following the gods of materialism and modernity. He encourages young Southerners to place their hopes upon the firm foundation of true religion and well tested cultural norms. He warns against following the materialist siren who shrieks in the ear of a now impoverish South to “get wealth, get wealth,” as if, like her Yankee conquerors, the South only needed to become more like the North. Many things may change but as Dabney notes, “honor, justice, and right are immutable. Be loyal to these and you act safely.”

Dabney assured young Southerners the South would be safe “As long as the New South thrill with the generous though defeated endurance of the men of 1861; as long as they cherish these martyrs of constitutional liberty as the glory of this State and its history, you will be safe from any base decadence.” Dabney is not the only individual to understand the necessity of maintaining our true cultural identity. As we all should understand, our culture, history, and heritage are equivalent to ballast in a ship. Without the correct ballast, a ship is doomed. This is why neo-Marxist revolutionaries strain every fiber of their jaded being to eradicate all things Confederate. At the conclusion of his remarks on the New South, Dabney recalls a recent incident in Richmond, Virginia. At the dedication of a monument to General Stonewall Jackson, a long parade of officers, and leaders of the Confederacy

paraded through the streets toward the monument to be dedicated. The crowd offered respectful and robust cheers for these dignitaries but toward the end of the parade the old soldiers, many of whom were walking upon prosthetic legs supported by crutches and walking canes, displaying empty sleeves and other hideous battle scarred wounds, brought up the final portion of the parade. With the passing of the “band of brothers,” Dabney noted the crowd erupted in such a volume of cheers and shouts of hurrah that it threatened to bring down the city’s walls. Upon hearing and seeing such a display of respect for these old veterans, Dabney noted: “There is life in the old land yet!”

What was true in 1882 is equally true today. I recently participated in two parades, one in a small rural town and the other in a city of more than 200,000. In both parades, when the men in gray came marching down the street, flying the colors of the Confederate States, the crowd’s cheers and enthusiasm were overwhelming. Yes, there is life in the South yet! That “life in the South” is being demonstrated across the Confederation. Our enemies may have destroyed a few monuments but we have raised many times that number of new monuments, and moved many existing monuments to a better, more visible location. While visiting the General Edmund Kirby Smith Camp in Jacksonville, FL, I had the pleasure of visiting such a “saved” monument and their Confederate Park located adjacent to a major interstate highway.

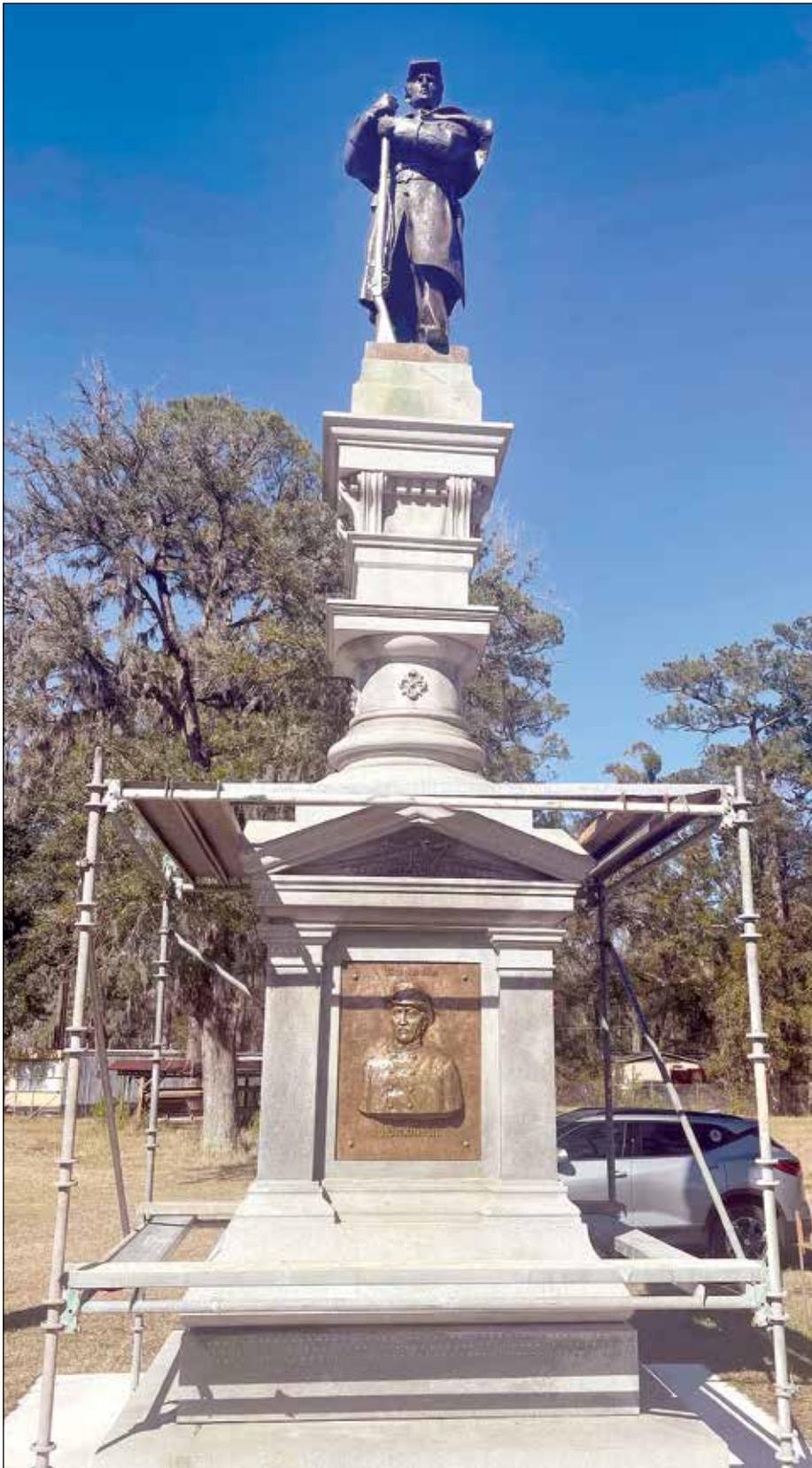
Confederate theme parks, giant Confederate flags along major highways are just a few reasons I feel confident the SCV is on the path of totally vindicating the Cause for which our ancestors fought. Looking at the recent presidential electoral map, demonstrates 58 percent of the electors for the current president come from Southern States, and 52 percent are from 12 of the 13 Confederate States of America. The SCV is beginning to have a positive impact. Projects such as our “Get out the Vote” effort, the positive impact of our “One Click Politics,” the SCV’s national survey demonstrates as many as 60 percent of Americans are opposed to removing Confederate monuments, stand as evidence of what

we can accomplish. A major point of our public opinion poll was well more than 90 percent of Southern conservative voters desire a more robust defense of Southern heritage. These facts alone prove “There is life in the South yet!”

Fellow Confederates, we are on the verge of winning a stunning victory over the neo-Marxist enemies of the Cause of the South. There is much left to be done and it will be done if we stay dedicated to the vindication of the Cause for which they fought. Next year the United States will begin celebrating the 250th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. This provides the SCV a wonderful opportunity to demonstrate to the nation and the world how important the South was in the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. We will be asking Divisions, Brigades, and Camps to assist in getting the message out that the South Was Right in 1861, because America was Right in 1776. Getting the message out that the American principle of “government by the Consent of the governed,” the God given Right of a people to “alter or abolish it” [any government], and it is the peoples “right, it is their duty to throw off such Government and provide new Guards for their security” is a very compelling argument in defense of the Right of secession. All these arguments come directly from the Declaration of Independence and served as a guide for our Confederate forefathers. The truth about the Declaration of Independence will vindicate the Cause for which they fought. Yes indeed, The South Was Right!

Deo Vindice

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



Confederate Park in Jacksonville, Florida.





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

THE GREAT AMERICAN POLITICAL DIVIDE. www.Circa1865.org. A wide-ranging resource of WBTS topics, people, battles, memorable quotes and sources. New posts weekly to expand your knowledge of this still-ongoing conflict.

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

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 statures. 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.

FRANK STRINGFELLOW CAMP 822, Fairfax, Virginia will hold a Civil War and Militaria Show on Saturday, May 17 from 9:00 AM – 4:00 PM at the Arlington-Fairfax Elds Lodge. **VENDORS WELCOME.** Contact Camp Commander Bud Mayo, mayo5304@cox.net

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

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

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.

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

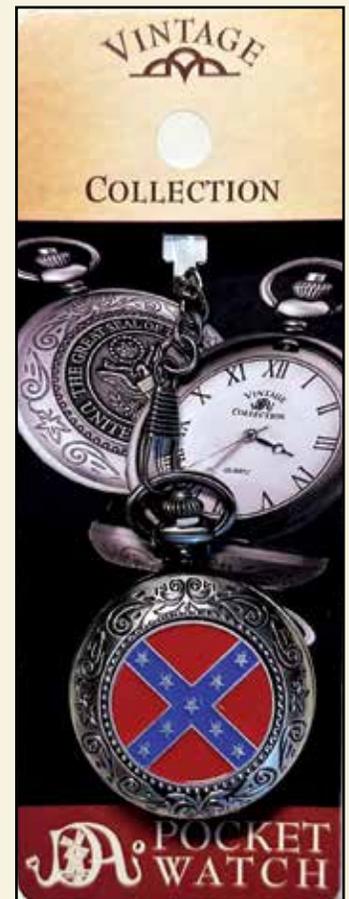
Elm Springs was built in 1837 by two brothers as a gift for their only sister. The beautiful brick home is situated on 80 picturesque acres and is a fine example of Greek Revival architecture. The home has been owned and operated by the Sons of Confederate Veterans since 1992 and is located adjacent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

The home is open for tours and special events.



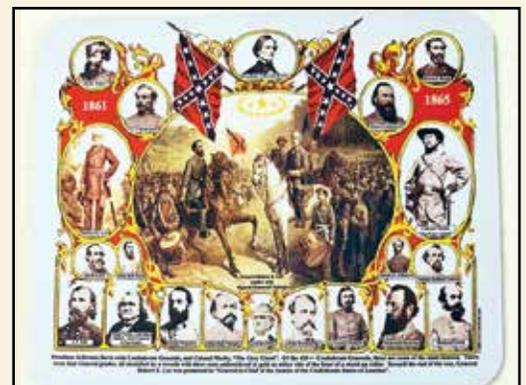
Back Flag Pocket T-Shirt. This short sleeve t-shirt is available for anyone to purchase. Available in Charcoal Gray (#223) or Black (#223B). Sizing and pricing: Medium thru XL \$23.99, 2XL \$26.99 & 3X \$29.99.

Battle Flag Pocket Watch. A customer favorite! Quartz movement. Comes with chain and button battery. #1422-FLAG \$25.99



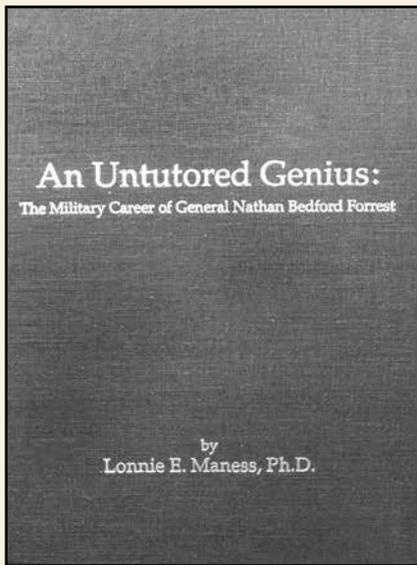
Confederate Challenge Coins. Choose from CSA #1133-CS, Jefferson Davis #1133, Stonewall Jackson #1133-J and Robert E. Lee #1133-L. \$8.00 each.

Battle Flag Bandanna.
#1358 \$5.99



Confederate Mouse Pads. Choose from The Great Seal #393 or Famous Confederate Generals #1570. \$10.99 each.

An Untutored Genius Book (HB) by Lonnie E. Maness, Ph.D. Published in 1990, this hard-bound book details the military career of General Nathan Bedford Forrest. This book is out of print but we have several copies available. #1232 \$64.99

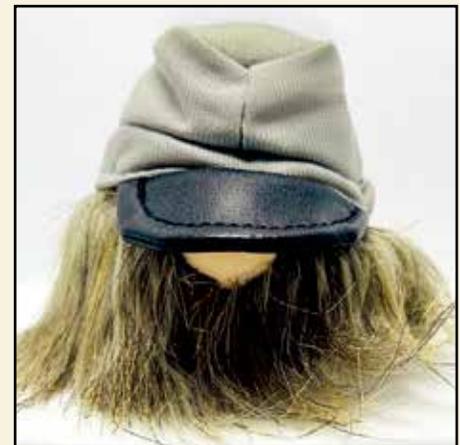


Child's CSA Uniform T-Shirt.
Available in small (6-8), medium (8-10) and large (10-12). 50% cotton/50% polyester. #378
\$11.99



Child's Toy Harmonica. #1478 \$4.50

Plush Confederate Gnome.
\$1475 \$7.99



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

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

Personal Check Visa Mastercard AMEX

Card Number: _____ Exp: _____

Signature: _____ Security Code: _____

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

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

2025 Proposed Amendment to the Standing Orders

Proposed Amendment

Old language

1. CONVENTION VOTING. In all questions submitted to the meeting, the chair shall put the question viva voce. If the chair thinks that the vote was inconclusive or a delegate calls for a division of the house, the chair shall take a standing vote. If on any main motion the yeas and nays are ordered, then the vote shall be taken by signed ballot. The vote tabulation, including the actual results of each camp's votes, shall be made patent and entered into the permanent records and archives of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Proposed new language:

1. CONVENTION VOTING: On amendments and resolutions submitted to the delegates, the chair shall first call on the Chairman of the Amendments and Resolutions committee (or his representative) to present the recommendations of the committee.

1.1 After termination of discussion, all amendments to the Constitution or Standing Orders shall be decided by written ballot. In accordance with the provisions stated in the Constitution, there shall be voting set for the Saturday of the convention. The commander-in-chief may also set voting times on Friday afternoon in the same place and manner as the standard vote.

1.2. In all other questions submitted to the convention, (motions, resolutions and the like), the chair shall put the question viva voce. If the chair thinks the vote was inconclusive or a delegate calls for a division of the house, the chair shall take a standing vote, which shall be the final determination of the question.

Submitted By:

Charles E. McMichael

Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor Camp 1308

Shreveport, LA

Rationale:

1.1 This will save quite a bit of business time. This automatically allows for each camp's votes to be fully represented on these matters, in consideration camps have had the amendments in advance and have had the opportunity to discuss and direct their delegates.

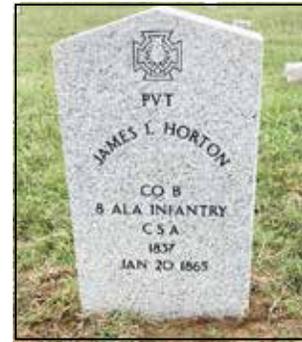
1.2 Motions and Resolutions are creations of the delegates present at the convention only. They are not sent out to the camps in advance for discussion and direction. Therefore it is the knowledge and deliberations of the delegates present which bare any weight on deciding the question.

Recommendation of the Constitutional Committee

The committee recommends do pass.

Compatriots in Florida

There are more than 350 brave Floridians buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Richmond Virginia with no headstones to honor their sacrifice.



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

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

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

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

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



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



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

