

Confederate Veteran.

January/February 2021



In This Issue ...

Fire And Foraging In North Mississippi

– Joanne Cullom Moore

Why did Colored Men Serve the Confederacy?

– Wayne Pease



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S. A. Cunningham

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Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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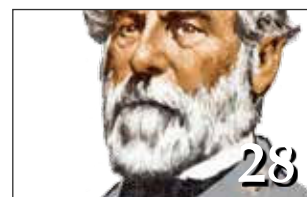
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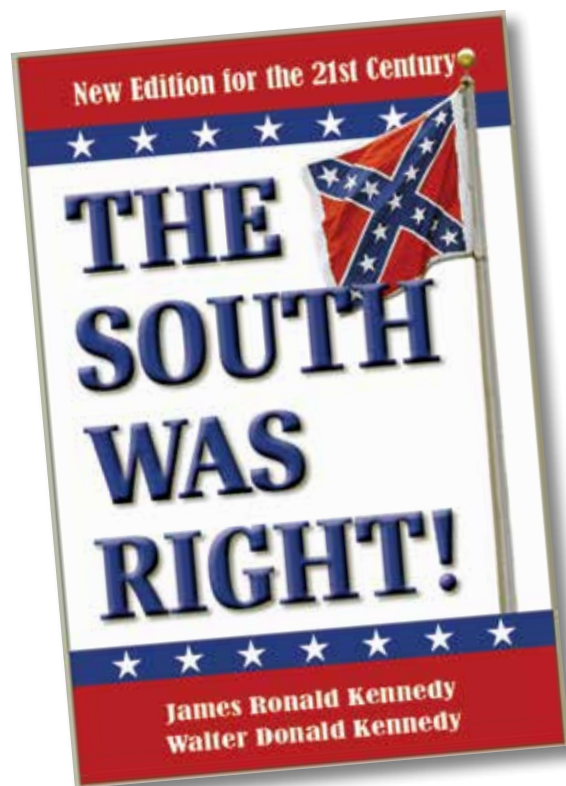
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ON THE COVER — An unidentified Confederate soldier who was fortunate to have a great coat for the winter months. *Photo from the Library of Congress.*



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FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

Happy New Year! I hope you and yours had a happy and joyous holiday season. I do hope and pray the coming year will be better than the last. Most of the time we seem to be under attack from all sides and it seems to be getting worse. But, our ancestors had it much worst. They came back to a defeated, destroyed land and through hard work, persistence and their faith in God they rebuilt our Southland into what we have today and left us a glorious heritage. Think about it. Can we do less?

We welcome back Joanne Cullom Moore to our pages with her article on *Grant's First Campaign To Take Vicksburg: Fire And Foraging In North Mississippi*. Vicksburg was always a target of Federal forces, even in the very beginning of the War. However early efforts to capture Vicksburg did not succeed. Van Dorn's daring raid, Forrest's success in Tennessee, and Sherman's defeat at Chickasaw Bayou resulted in the failure of Grant's first campaign to take Vicksburg. But, they did take it out on the civilian population before and after the campaign. Typical yankee behavior.

Why did Colored Men Serve the Confederacy? by Wayne Pease is a very interesting article. Black Confederates are often overlooked, especially by today's so-called historians who have to toe the party line to keep their jobs and get their articles and books published. But it is a complicated issue which deserves more study.

This issue includes the first information on our National Reunion in Metairie, LA, on July 21-24, 2021. It's not too early to make your plans and send in your registration.

I have the sad duty to report the passing of our dear friend Ann Zappa on November 21, 2020. She was a long-time contributor to these pages with her very good book reviews. You may have seen her at one of our National Reunions as she traveled with us and attended them from 1996-2017 without missing one. She was a true "unreconstructed rebel" and will be missed by all who knew her.

Please send in photos of your camp activities as I'm beginning to run short in some locations because of camps not meeting due to the virus.

Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

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

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
LARRY ALLEN MCCLUNEY, JR.

CIC@SCV.ORG

How to face Political Correctness

By the time you read this, a lot will have transpired. The Jefferson Davis Monument will have been rededicated at Elm Springs thanks to the Forrest Camp of Memphis, Tennessee, the soft opening of the Confederate Museum will have taken place, Thanksgiving and Christmas will have passed, and we will be staring at the beginnings of a new year with the hopes of good fortune. An election for the presidency will have passed as well and we will be preparing for an inauguration in 2021 and yet, some things will not have changed when it comes to rampant “Political Correctness” as it eats away the very fiber of our heritage and this nation’s history.

To understand how to face political correctness, we must know what it is. Many people assume they know what it is, but it is defined as “a term used to describe language, policies, or measures that are intended to avoid offense or disadvantage to members of particular groups in society. In public discourse and the media, the term is generally used as a pejorative with an implication that these policies are excessive or unwarranted. Since the late 1980s, the term has been used to describe a preference for inclusive language and avoiding language or behavior which can be seen as excluding, marginalizing, or insulting groups of people disadvantaged or discriminated against, such as groups defined by ethnicity, sex and gender.”¹

As I travel throughout our Confederation, people ask me all the time, how do you fight this “phenomenon” called political correctness. As a public school teacher and a college instructor, I deal with it all the time and yet, I work with it in a way which do and will not compromise my beliefs or values. I was reading an article one day and it struck me these are some of the very tactics I use in my career and should be shared with our membership as I ask you to make a pledge this New Year 2021 to do away with APATHY and become more proactive in your camps and Divisions. It’s not that our camp members are not afraid to stand up, but many do not know how to handle adversity when it stares them in the face. I hope the following will be useful in the New Year as we plan for our new campaign against “Political Correctness” and moving this organization forward.

The article was titled, How to Respond to Politically Correct People, from the website WikiHow To Do Anything (May 2019). The article points out “that a stereotypical “Politically Correct” person can appear as self-righteous and judgmental. But while you do not have to interact with anyone you find to be overly sanctimonious or difficult, it is possible to have a productive conversation with someone you may disagree with. Learn how to approach people who consider themselves politically correct in such a way which you can increase the likelihood of winning them over to your side, or at

1 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_correctness site visited on November 1, 2020

least learn something constructive from them.”²

In a poll taken by National Public Radio (NPR) shared in an article titled “Warning To Democrats: Most Americans Against U.S. Getting More Politically Correct” (December 19, 2018), NPR pointed out “Fifty-two percent of Americans, including a majority of independents, said they are against the country becoming more politically correct and are upset there are too many things people can’t say anymore. About a third said they are in favor of the country becoming more politically correct and are in favor of people being more sensitive in their comments about others.”³ Fifty-two percent is a huge number and I bet those same people are like minded people who believe in traditional American values.

WikiHow suggested 11 ways how to approach, talk, and possibly win people over to your way of thinking. I know, I know, I don’t like dealing with these people as much as you do, but there is an old military maxim, “To know your enemy is to know his weakness to defeat him.” So, I thought I could enlighten you to these 11 suggested ways to approaching this strange phenomenon known as the “Politically Correct” when you are in a conversation with such a person.

Be polite. Even if you do not agree with anything the other person says, being polite and considerate will go a long way towards keeping the discussion civil. Being polite also means the other person may also be more receptive to your point of view.⁴

Determine what “political correctness” means to the person you are talking to. By understanding where the other person is coming from, you will be able to have a more productive conversation.⁵

Consider what truth there may be in their statements. Empathy, or putting yourself in a different person’s perspective, is a good way to approach any discussion. Understanding the concept of racial, class, and gender privilege is especially important when dealing with “PC” people.⁶

Argue Constructively. Do not draw broad assumptions. When you are speaking with one person, you are only speaking with one person. Just because that person may become difficult or sanctimonious does not mean you should assume everyone who shares that person’s views will act the same way. Remember, “you draw more

2 How to Respond to Politically Correct People, www.wikihow.com/Respond-to-Politically-Correct-People, site visited on October 31, 2020.

3 Warning To Democrats: Most Americans Against U.S. Getting More Politically Correct (December 19, 2018), www.npr.org/2018/12/19/677346260/warning-to-democrats-most-americans-against-u-s-getting-more-politically-correct site visited on October 31, 2020.

4 How to Respond to Politically Correct People.

5 www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/oliver-burkeman-column/2014/nov/13/political-correctness-science-conservatives-liberals site visited on October 31, 2020.

6 How to Respond to Politically Correct People.

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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Tribute to commander of Camp Morton

To the Editor:

This letter is in response to the article by Melinda Lane, "Camp Morton" in the September/October issue of the *Confederate Veteran*.

Several years ago before I retired, as part of my company duties I attended a convention in Indianapolis, Indiana. During some free time I visited the Soldier and Sailor Monument and the State Capitol building.

In the State Capitol building there was a bust of a soldier with the following on the base: "Colonel Richard Owen — Commandant, Camp Morton Prison 1862. Tribute by Confederate Prisoner of War and their friends for his courtesy and kindness." This seems to support the part of the article which named Owen.

David L. Floyd

Major William E. Simmons Camp 96
Lawrenceville, Georgia

Looking for sheet music for Dixie in key of E

To the Editor:

I am a Life Member in Camp 692, Cradle of The Confederacy, Montgomery. Several years ago I heard *Dixie* on the radio played very slowly and it was beautiful. I know very little about music except what I like or dislike. I called the station and asked about the song and was told it was in the key of "E." Recently I was told the key has nothing to do with the time of the music.

I am nearly 86 years old and will probably not get to participate in the coming events of our country for long, if at all, however, I would like to have *Dixie* played in the key of "E" and very slowly, at my funeral! Therefore if anyone knows where I can purchase this

sheet music, I would appreciate them informing me. Thanks in advance! Again my phone is 903-326-5151!

Next point in the September/October issue of the *Confederate Veteran*, page 7, I also think we should have an Air Arm and I think it should be named "SCV AIR CAVALRY." The Cavalry has always been known to come to the rescue as a last ditch rescue. I am also a pilot and have a little over 30,000 hours flying time in many type aircraft and would like to participate. I was a fighter pilot in the Air Force, (never went anywhere or did anything of value), and then 31 years with Delta Air Lines.

Third point; in the same issue of the CV, page 16. To answer the question, How did we go from this to this? We didn't go, we were dragged, kicking, screaming and fighting all the way by the communist, and wimpy mayors and governors who let it happen to avoid the intimidation!

One last comment, new slogan.

"A. M. & P. M."

"America Matters & Police Matter"

"All Through The Day And Night — Forever."

Charlie Thomas

Cradle of The Confederacy Camp 692
Montgomery, Alabama

Agrees we need to educate ourselves on history

To the Editor:

The Lt. CIC's report in the November/December issue was spot on concerning educating ourselves. Most Americans have no idea what's in the US Constitution, knowing it and understanding it is one of the keys to advancing our contention that, in 1861, the South was on the right side of history. The *Federalist Papers* and the *Antifederalist Papers* are important to that understanding.

I would recommend reading the *Federalist Papers* first, after Hamilton's disingenuous assurances that nothing could go wrong, let the Antifederalists make their predictions, almost all of which have come to pass.

There are two books I would recommend, both written by Senator John C. Calhoun of South Carolina (1782-1850), *A Disquisition on Government* and *A Discourse on the Constitution and Government of the United States*. The first is about government in general and about 400 pages, the second is about 200 pages, both are available on Kindle for 99 cents each. It is also worth the effort to take a look at the Confederate Constitution and compare the two.

William Dyer

John B. Gordon Camp 46
Atlanta, Georgia

Time to hire professional help for PR

To the Editor:

I read with great interest the article "When Rebel Was Cool." It still is, just a lot more dangerous. Some good points made, but didn't touch on Public Relations. I've pushed for this organization to hire a real PR firm since I joined (20 years ago). (I also support MDGA)

It's past time to take a look within, and ask and answer the hard questions — how does the rest of the historic community view the SCV? With clear attacks on our Nations history and culture, why hasn't the SCV membership quadrupled? Time to reconsider the use of the Battle Flag with another equally relevant symbol, the First National for example.

Some years back the NRA and SAR magazines rejecting SCV ads should serve as a good example of the dated and ineffective outreach of the SCV — the ads looked like something from the

lunatic fringe.

I live in Mosby Country, have read just about every book on the man and attended lectures from the best experts on Col. Mosby — more times than not — Mosby's raids didn't include a Battle Flag, but there was no question who was doing the attacking or what their objective was, and he struck fear in the hearts of Federal Soldier's who opposed him.

Time to take a page out of his book. Time to rethink trumpeting Southern Culture and relabel it American Culture — does someone who is a third generation resident of Idaho or Colorado with Confederate Ancestors, consider himself a Southerner? I don't know — why don't you ask him? But how would you without a broad based Public Relations outreach? (If the guy from Idaho/Colorado had never visited a Southern State, would he feel the same way as someone who lived their whole life in Alabama? It's time to re-submit some professionally prepared recruitment ads in Conservative/Patriotic based publications, like the NRA and SAR — tell them "we can help you, while you help us."

Bob Brewer
Colonel William Norris Camp 1398
Darnestown, MD

War For Southern Independence correct term

To the Editor:

I was pleased to notice your use of the term "War For Southern Independence" in the September/October issue of the *Confederate Veteran*, page 3. If you've ever, as I have, looked up the definition of "Civil War" in any dictionary, you will see that our American disagreement was not a "civil war" at all but, as with the "War For American Independence," it was correctly, the "War for Southern Independence." I would hope and think that we, of all people, could get it right.

Further, the term "reconstruction" as used for the unconstitutional post-war activities of the Federal government, was not "Reconstruction" at all (exactly what did they "reconstruct"?). It was not "Reconstruction" but "Occupation" and I wish that at least we could get it correct and discontinue using the Federal government term. I think we're all familiar with the term "Occupied Japan" and, less popular, "Occupied Germany" it was "Occupation" and NOT "reconstruction" by any stretch of the imagination. If WE can't get this right, who can?

But, thanks for your correct term of the "War for Southern Independence."

Ted Brooke
Colonel Hiram Parks Bell Camp 1642
Cumming, Georgia

Follow the dollar for the cause of the War

To the Editor:

I am a great believer in not letting "those people" put us on the defensive. When they get us to explaining, we have already lost the argument. As such, please find attached a complicated issue boiled down into its simplest essence, as I see it. The result, as we all know, transformed the voluntary Union of sovereign States founded in 1788, into a coerced and consolidated Empire under total Yankee control. Let us keep it simple. This attachment, I hope, clears the waters. Let us "drive 'em in the river!" ("Stonewall" Jackson, Fredericksburg, 1862.)

One Minute Truth

What was the War about? Slavery? States' Rights? Don't confuse two of the many causes of secession with the single cause of the war, which was secession itself! Follow the dollar and know the Truth.

In the nineteenth century cotton was "King," but with the South's "Cotton Kingdom" out of the Union, the North's

"Mercantile Kingdom" would collapse, so Lincoln launched an armada against Charleston Harbor to provoke the South into firing the first shot and got the war he wanted.

His Gettysburg Address, claiming his war of invasion, conquest, and coerced political allegiance was to save "government of the people, by the people, and for the people," is pure Orwellian doublespeak, while his Emancipation Proclamation plainly stated that slavery was all right as long as one were loyal to his government. Slavery, replaced by steam power, was not abolished in the United States until after Lincoln and the Confederacy were in their graves. Look it up.

H. V. Traywick, Jr.
Garland-Rodes Camp 409
Richmond, Virginia

A need to award ROTC medals privately

To the Editor:

Now that the Department of Defense in their stupidity and incompetence has banned the SCV ROTC award, I recommend we continue the award on a private basis only e.g. we make an announcement in the *Confederate Veteran* in the winter and spring issue announcing we will present the SCV ROTC award to those members of ROTC who would like to have the award. This way we can totally bypass the incompetence and stupidity of trying to deal with the ROTC detachments at colleges and universities. Also, any past member of an ROTC unit can contact the Executive Director to receive the award due to past discrimination, noncompliance, prejudice, or stupidity at the ROTC unit they were a member of.

I always had great difficulty presenting the award at San Diego State University. The Navy ROTC detach-

Continued on page 52

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

**LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
JASON BOSHERS**

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Yes Sir Mr. President and One Long Sentence

It was such an honor to be present when the Jefferson Davis Statue from Memphis was placed upon his pedestal in the soon to be garden area at the National Confederate Museum at Elm Springs. If you would have told me 10 years ago what we are currently witnessing was even a possibility, well, I probably would have smiled and laughed. That pretty much sums up everything that is currently happening. I do not have a vivid enough imagination to even dream such things were possible.

But there I was. Standing with members of headquarters staff and members of Camp 215 out of Memphis, watching as President Davis was lowered into position. On October 10th we had an unveiling of the statue and a peak at the museum. Considering the remnants of Hurricane Delta were upon us and giving us plenty of wind and rain, it was a great turn out with about 600 people present. It was nice when the wind and rain stopped long enough for us to have part of the service outside. I heard someone in the crowd say "God must be a Confederate." I thought to myself, "Yes Sir Mr. President and welcome to Elm Springs."

Upon receiving our Certificate of Occupancy on October 2nd, the work has just begun. A beautification project has begun with the plan to build walkways around the property and place benches on the walkways. You can buy bricks and pavers

which can be customized with the wording of your choosing. You can put a camp name, your ancestors' name or someone you wish to honor on the brick or paver. Thinking people who come to tour the museum and the house might want a place to sit down, you can purchase a memorial bench and you can customize it as well. The forms to buy the bricks and pavers can be found on the SCV website and floating around on Facebook.

Another project which is being planned and to be approved soon is the Friends Project. The desire is to start a Friends of Elm Springs which will be for restoration and protection of the Elm Springs House built in 1837. Another is the Friends of the Confederate Museum at Elm Springs which will be for the continued improvements of the museum. If they are approved, and they might be by the time you read this in the January/February edition, each will have different membership levels and those who join will receive something in return for their membership at each level.

A major obstacle I have yet to overcome is how do I write something in November for someone to read in January. Projecting what might be old news and what might happen more than two months is well beyond me. Please realize what I am about to write might be completely different by January; but I am going to try and address the one question I

get while traveling around and visiting camps, "What about the Forrest reinternment?" I understand it is a sensitive subject and people are curious. As of this writing, General Forrest and his wife are still buried in Health Sciences Park, originally Forrest Park, in Memphis. Due to the pandemic shutdown of the court system, nothing has happened since the first part of 2020. It has to go through the court system. Then the bodies have to be exhumed and this will be an exhaustive task. Until the shutdown is lifted, the court proceedings have occurred and the bodies exhumed, we will not have a date. At this time, we do not even have a time frame. However, please rest assured in knowing as soon as we know you will know. If for no other reason than when the equipment arrives to exhume the bodies, Facebook will light up like a Christmas tree.

I am working on making myself better. One of the things I have done is study our SCV Constitution. Our SCV Constitution is a wonderful document and it really states who and what we are as an organization. Recently we were initiating a new member and we used the procedure defined in the Camp Handbook. We got to the part of "perpetuate and sanctify" and I realized I had read that recently in the Preamble to our Constitution. The sentence is one of the longest I have read and I have only used a portion of it below. Please read this and see if you, the camp, the Brigade, the Division and National are doing these things. Does the part about documents, relics and mementos and the museum go hand-in-hand?

"... to associate in one united, compact body all men of Confederate ancestry and to cultivate, perpetuate and sanctify the ties of fraternity and friendship entailed thereby; to aid and encourage the recording and teaching with impartiality of all Southern history and achievement from Jamestown to this present era, seeing to it especially that the events of the War for Southern Independence are authentically and clearly written and that all documents, relics and mementos produced and handed down by the active par-

ticipants therein are properly treasured and preserved for posterity; to comfort, succor and assist needy sons of Confederate veterans, their wives, widows and orphans; to urge, aid and assist in the erection of suitable and enduring monuments and memorials to all Southern valor, military and civil, wherever done and wherever found, particularly stressing that of our heroic Confederate ancestors who, by their sacrifice, perpetuated unto us and our descendants that glorious heritage of valor, chivalry and honor which we now hold and venerate; and to instill in our descendants a devotion to and reverence for the principles represented by the Confederate States of America, to the glory of God and the honorable memory of our fathers who fought in that Cause."

When I read that sentence, I realize just how little I have done and how much more I must do. This sentence gives me direction and purpose. It is full of direct instructions. It further defines my duty. Lately I have spoken quite often about doing our duty due to the execution of Sam Davis. The story goes he told the guard before walking up the steps to the gallows, "I have done my duty. Now you do yours." We also have the Robert E. Lee quote, "Duty is the sublimest word in our language. Do your duty in all things. You cannot do more. You should never wish to do less."

I don't offer much advice but I would recommend reading and studying the SCV Constitution and the Camp Handbook. Both documents are available on the SCV website and they will guide you as they have given me guidance. The more I read and study our documents, the more I realize they feed off each other. The more I study the founding documents of the United States Constitution and the ideas behind them found in the *Federalist Papers*, I see it is all wound together. I am having a hard time grasping some of the ideas expressed in the *Federalist Papers*. Maybe I am not smart enough.

Continued on page 57



Forward The Colors

**AN EDITORIAL FROM
THE CHIEF OF
HERITAGE OPERATIONS
WALTER D. KENNEDY**

Where Do We Go From Here?

By the time you are reading this article the current election season, hopefully, will be over. The big question for Southern Patriots is, "Where do we go from here?" How shall we meet the challenge of this "new reality" and is it really new?

Observers of America's political scene have become accustomed to hearing derogatory comments made about Americans who, like most Southern patriots, hold and express traditional American values. Terms such as "bitter clingers," "irredeemable deplorables," "chumps," and lately, "lizard brains," have been hurled against people holding traditional American values. For Southern patriots these spurious charges are too familiar. After all, we and our Confederate ancestors are routinely besmirched by false charges of "traitors," "defenders of slavery," and of course, "racists." These charges against Southerners and other Americans holding traditional American values have three things in common: (1) The charge is announced with little or no proof to substantiate the charge, (2) the targeted victim is allowed little or no defense against the bogus allegation, and (3) Traditional-American-Values patriots and Southern patriots are being attacked by the same evil cabal of neo-Marxists.

Two questions were stated in the opening of this article, "How shall we meet this new reality?" and "is it really new?" The second part of that question needs

to be explored first if Southern heritage/history warriors are to correctly and therefore effectively defend and promote our Rights. No, this attack is not something new! Well before the War, radical abolitionist propaganda was teaching Northerners to hate not only slavery or even slaveholders down South, but the South itself. Radical Abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison bluntly damned Southerners (not just slaveholders) as "thieves and adulterers ... ruffians who insult, pollute and lacerate helpless women and conspirators against the lives and liberties of New England citizens." Ralph Waldo Emerson's disdain for Southerners is displayed in his statement that in the South, "man is an animal, given to pleasure, frivolous, irritable, spending his days in hunting and practicing with deadly weapons.... Such people live for the moment, they have properly no future." These and thousands of other such derogatory anti-South statements reduced the original Union of "mutual respect and goodwill" into a volatile adversarial relationship. It was not just Southerners who recognized this malignant growth of "hate the South" Northern propaganda. On the floor of the United States Congress, Ohio Representative Clement L. Vallandigham excoriated Republicans and fellow Northern Democrats by pointing out that for twenty years (one generation) Northerners had been "taught to hate slavery AND the South." Vallandigham also pointed out

Northerners had been taught not to just hate the South “but to despise” the South.

Even after the defeat of the South, hatred of the South and racial hate was being used to promote Radical Republican power in Washington. In his letter resigning from the Republican Party, Mississippi Senator Hiram Revels, the first African American United States Senator, noted the use of hate to protect and advance Republican political fortunes in Washington: “The bitterness and hate created ... would have long since been obliterated ... were it not for some unprincipled men who would keep alive the bitterness of the past and inculcate a hatred between the races, in order they may aggrandize themselves by office, and its emoluments, to control my people, the effect of which is to degrade them.” Today’s leftist use hate by groups such as Antifa or BLM is common practice. From the other side we also see the use of anti-South sectional bigotry for political advantage. When Nikki Haley of South Carolina jumped on the NAACP’s anti-Confederate band wagon, it appears she was doing so to advance her political fortune within the National Republican Party. When “conservative” legislators of Mississippi called a rogue legislative session to replace the Mississippi State Flag, this too appears to have been done for selfish political advancement. No, what we are living through is not a new reality — same song, different verse!

The South’s neo-Marxist enemies continually use fake history to promote their anti-Confederate, anti-South, and ultimately, anti-American narrative. As noted, neo-Marxists (this term includes but is not limited to, liberals, progressives, socialists, and Marxists) falsely proclaim our Confederate ancestors were (1) traitors, (2) defenders of slavery, and (3) racists. Each of these neo-Marxist allegations are easily refuted. The charge of treason is based upon the idea that to secede from the Union was un-American and illegal. Yet, as most SCV members understand, the United States of America was founded upon the act of secession. The Declaration of Independence announces to the world, “That whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends [life liberty and pursuit of happiness], it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government.” This document clearly states the only LEGITIMATE government is one which is based upon the “consent

**Being
Southern
does not
make one a
racist.**

of the governed.” Two of America’s early Constitutional scholars, William Rawle of Pennsylvania and St. George Tucker of Virginia had already announced to the world the Right of Secession was a reserved right of “we the people” of each sovereign state. In 1803, Tucker, a founding father, wounded veteran of the War for American Independence, and legal scholar, in explaining the nature of American government proclaims the Right of secession as an American Right

— no one called him a traitor. When in 1825, William Rawle published his textbook on the United States Constitution and included one complete chapter on the Right of secession — no one called Rawle a traitor. His textbook was used at the United States Military Academy at West Point as a textbook on the Constitution and later as a reference book on the Constitution. Were the people at West Point traitors for using and keeping such a textbook? The answer to this question is simple but it is an answer the media and academia will not allow Americans, and especially Southerners, to hear.

Likewise, the false charge that the Confederate States of America was founded for the purpose of defending and promoting slavery can be quickly disproved. It is noteworthy that one man who promoted this “fake news” concept of the Confederacy was none other than Karl Marx. Every time a neo-Marxist or conservative commentator promotes the concept of the South “fighting to keep their slaves,” they are repeating “fake news” as announced by Karl Marx. The fact Southern slaveholders at their own expense freed more slaves than any nation on earth should give anyone reason to question Karl Marx’s opinion of the South. When it comes to the issue of racism, neo-Marxist and conservative commentators never mention America’s racist “Jim Crow” laws were not a creation of the Confederate States of America or any Southern State Court — Jim Crow law is a creation of the United States Supreme Court, see *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 1898. In 1898, of the nine justices of the Supreme Court only one justice voted against establishing “lawful” racial discrimination in the United States and that justice was a Southerner — the only Southerner on the court at that time. Being Southern does not make one a racist.

I am sure few members of the SCV who read this

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Chaplain's Comments

Dr. W. Herman White
Chaplain-in-Chief



A Mind to Work Nehemiah 4:6 & Ezra 1:1 to 4

I. The Background.

After the 70 years Jeremiah had foretold, the Lord stirred up Cyrus, king of Persia, and he made a proclamation for all the Jews who wanted to return to their homeland, to do so. The king went on to say "the Lord God of heaven ... had charged him to build him a house at Jerusalem, which is in Judah." After the remnant arrived in Jerusalem, they then scattered throughout the territory of Judah and Benjamin, and they went to the cities and villages in which they had previously resided. When the 7th month came they gathered together to Jerusalem. They then built the altar on which they would be offering their sacrifices in worshipping God; and they began to offer on the first day of the seventh month. Then in the second month of the second year after coming back they

started to gather the material for rebuilding the temple. Then "the builders laid the foundation of the temple of the Lord."

II. Immediate Opposition by the Enemy. Ezra 4:1 to 5.

Just as soon as they started to rebuild the temple, the devil's crowd began to work against that which was God's will for the remnant. They first began by trying to get themselves on the inside where they could readily sabotage the work. They did this by hypocritically asking the Jews to allow them to assist them in the work; for they claimed "we seek your God, as ye do; and we do sacrifice unto him." But Zerubbabel and Jeshua rejected them; "Ye have nothing to do with us to build an house unto our God." Yet, the devil's crowd would gather and make threats, plus they made false claims to the king about what the Jews

were doing. Is this not the way the devil still works? How many times have people asked Bible believing churches to join in with them to show we are all believers; others have wanted to join in with us as a show to the communities "that we are all God's children, and we can work together." Many well intentioned church folks have said, "well we need to do it so the community will accept us." Garbage, I say; for we are not to seek the world's approval, because it will not happen. For two different worlds are involved; one is of this world and the other is spiritual; and they are as different as night and day. We are to share the truth of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and if they will hear, great! If not, that is their choice. We are not to seek to please them; for God's word tells us in Galatians 1:10, "For do I now persuade men, or God? Or do I seek to please men? For if I yet pleased men, I should not

be the servant of Christ." Oh yes, opposition is going to come; Jesus suffered through about three and one half years of opposition even though everything he did was good. It is so good to know we have a high priest who truly knows how we feel, and bids us to "come boldly to the throne of grace, that ye may obtain mercy, and find grace to help in time of need," (Hebrews 4: 15). Praise God the Lord provides the sufficiency we need to be victorious!

III. How to Overcome. Zechariah 4:6.

For seventeen years there was no work done on the temple, so the Lord sent Haggai to preach to them, and later sent Zechariah to join in the effort to get the Jews back to building. The opposition was still there, for the devil does not stop; for if he fails one way, then he will try another way. God uses the man of God to let the Jews know even though the opposition seemed as formidable as a mountain would, God was going to fight for them. He told them by Zechariah the mountain would become a level

plain before the power of God's Spirit. God just wanted them to trust the words of assurance that God, by the prophets, that the battle was the Lord's.

IV. The Way You and I are to Overcome. Ephesians 6:10 to 18.

Just as those Jews were commanded to be about the work God had ordered, so are we to be about whatever our role may be in the kingdom of God. Verse 10 contains a command, "be strong in the Lord, and the power of his might." We cannot be passive serving the Lord, for we are in a warfare, as we earnestly contend for the faith. In these verses we are told the following: we are to be strong; put on the whole armor of God; to stand; to take the shield of faith; take the helmet of salvation; take the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God; praying always; and to be watching.

The Lord warned us we would be continually battling the devil; for his word says the devil is going about as a roaring

lion seeking whom he may devour. That is why we are told to be vigilant and sober. But I am more concerned about those false individuals who deceitfully appear to be God's children. Paul warned that "Satan himself is transformed into an angel of light. Therefore it is no great thing if his ministers also be transformed as the ministers of righteousness; whose end shall be according to their works," (II Cor. 11:14 & 15). Therefore, my personal feeling is that these are more dangerous than the roaring lion.

In I Peter 5:9 we are told to resist the devil "steadfast in the faith, knowing that the same afflictions are accomplished in your brethren that are in the world." Others are having to fight just like you and I; but even more important is the promise, "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee. So that we may boldly say the Lord is my helper, and I will not fear what man shall do unto me." (Hebrews 13:5b & 6).

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Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



2nd Maryland Cavalry Battalion

In April 1862 the Confederate Congress passed an act calling for the creation of partisan groups to operate independent of military field commands. These units would operate behind enemy lines conducting guerrilla type operations on enemy wagon trains, railroads, depots etc.

Harry Gilmor, a member of Maryland's high society, had served already as a scout for Colonel Turner Ashby and was soon promoted to sergeant major. By March 1862 he had raised a cavalry company of Maryland men which became part of the 12th Virginia Cavalry. Captured in September he had been exchanged and joined J.E.B. Stuart at the Battle of Kelly's Ford in March 1863.

Following this, he raised his own battalion of cavalry consisting mostly of Marylanders named the 2nd Maryland Cavalry Battalion but known as Gilmor's Partisan Rangers. From time to time they would act in concert with other Rangers and the 1st Maryland Cavalry.

In June 1863 they fought around Winchester and collected food stuffs and horses during Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. At Gettysburg they performed provost duty, courier service and



Unidentified cavalryman in sack coat and knee high boots with friend.

support for the artillery but saw no action.

Upon the return to the Shenandoah Valley his rangers engaged in hit and run tactics against Federal wagon trains, railroads, telegraph lines, depots, bridges and camps. By September he had six full companies. Remaining in independent command they helped Generals Imboden and McCausland defend the Valley.

In June 1864 the 2nd Maryland was attached to Jones Brigade

when General Early moved north from Lynchburg toward Maryland. They fought at Monocacy and drove a larger Union cavalry force from Westminister. Turning toward Baltimore they tore up train tracks and destroyed nearly a dozen tressels.

After returning to Virginia, General Early ordered his cavalry to raid Chambersburg, PA, to ransom the city to pay for damages done by Union General Hunter throughout the Shenandoah Valley. The 2nd took part in the burning of the town, returning by way of Moorfield, West Virginia, when they were surprised by Federal cavalry. In the ensuing fight, the bulk of the 2nd Maryland was captured.

When the remnants of the 2nd returned to the Valley they were involved in daily skirmishes with Sheridan's cavalry. At Bunker Hill, Colonel Gilmor was wounded and did not return to action until October, only to find his command was scattered with most of the men joining Mosby. From October to February 1865 the 2nd was engaged in patrols, forage and picket duty. By February they moved to West Virginia and joined up with McNeill's Rangers after Colonel Gilmor was captured.



Grant's First Campaign To Take Vicksburg: Fire And Foraging In North Mississippi

By Joanne Cullom Moore

When hostilities began in 1861, the Confederate government established three main lines of defense to protect the lower South. The western most anchor was at Columbus, Kentucky, on the Mississippi River. General Albert S. Johnston, the overall commander of Confederate forces west of the Appalachian Mountains, recognized the importance of controlling the Mississippi River, and so, he established fortifications at Belmont, KY, in Missouri, New Madrid and Columbus; and in Tennessee, Island #10, Ft. Pillow, Randolph, and Memphis, among others. The most important, heavily-fortified place was at Vicksburg, located on top of a 200-foot bluff on the Mississippi river, "where the river doubles back in a 180-degree horseshoe bend and is a half-mile across. Sherman said Vicksburg was 'the strongest place I ever saw ... No place on earth is favored by nature with natural defenses as Vicksburg.'"¹

The North also was well-aware of the importance of the Mississippi River and Vicksburg. General Winfield Scott established his Anaconda Plan, whereby the South's ports, shorelines, and the Mississippi River would be blockaded, strangling her into submission and death. Lincoln said, "Vicksburg is the key. The war can never be brought to a close until that key is in our pocket."² He would have observed this importance first-hand when he was a young deckhand on a Mississippi River flatboat.

Building a strong navy was one of the first steps in implementing the Anaconda Plan and taking the "Key." In 1861, the Federal government established

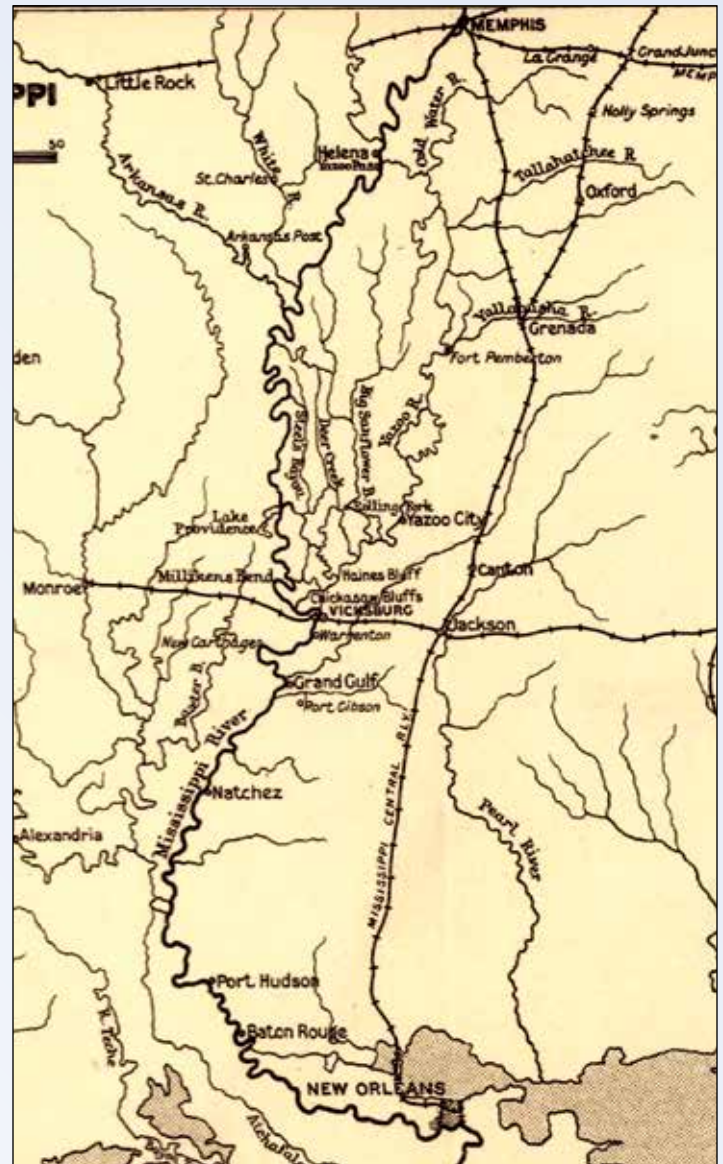
Cairo, Illinois, where the Mississippi River and the Ohio meet, as its inland naval base, and began building warships, including ironclads, at Eads Shipyards south of St. Louis at Carondelet and at Mound City on the Ohio River. Major General John Frémont, who was later replaced by Henry Halleck, was in command of the federal naval Forces on Western Waters. The fleet was under the jurisdiction of the Army.³

Knowing full-well the importance of controlling navigation on the Mississippi and Vicksburg's crucial role in that importance, Confederate Secretary of the Navy Stephen Mallory was also in the process of creating a naval fleet to counter the Federal's efforts. He ordered two ironclads, CSS *Tennessee* and the CSS *Arkansas* to be constructed at Memphis for use on the Mississippi. When Memphis surrendered on June 6, 1862, the *Tennessee* was not completed enough to leave her berth in Memphis, and she was destroyed. Though 243 line officers left the US Navy to join the Confederacy, Secretary Mallory was hampered and constrained by the South's lack of trained sailors and materiel, especially iron plating, for the ironclads. The *Arkansas*, though not finished after the fall of Island 10 and Ft. Pillow, was able to leave Memphis before its fall and under the Command of Lt. Isaac Brown, be launched into the Mississippi and sailed towards safety on the Yazoo River. Mallory's River Defense Fleet was commanded by James Montgomery, a former steamboat captain. His crews were no salt-water sailors but were former rivermen familiar with navigation on the Mississippi and inland rivers. His ships were converted

steamboats, which were protected by cotton bales and fitted with rams for close-up fighting. They could only put up a spirited fight against the Federal navy's superiority in numbers, tonnage, armament, and weaponry.⁴

The forts and defenses upriver fell, and soon afterwards, New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Natchez were lost to the Confederacy. Only Vicksburg and Port Hudson remained in Southern hands to block the Yankees from having complete possession of the Mississippi River. The Federals could travel upriver from New Orleans and down river from Columbus, but they could not have unimpeded navigation to sail all the way through the Mississippi because of the fortifications of Vicksburg. "As long as Vicksburg was held by the Confederate States of America, free passage of the Mississippi River was impossible, and supplies, arms, and men could be brought from Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Mexico, to be sent by the old Vicksburg and Alabama Railroad to the heart of the Confederacy. Except for the earthworks at Port Hudson, LA, Vicksburg was the last stronghold on the Mississippi in Confederate hands."⁵ Losing Vicksburg would split the Confederacy in two, isolating the Trans-Mississippi states from those east of the river. By late 1862, the Confederates only controlled about 250 miles of the river between Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Grant realized a naval assault by itself, without support by land forces, would not succeed. Admiral Farragut's Federal fleet had bombarded Vicksburg for sixty-seven days with no success in forcing her to surrender, and in July, he was confronted by the intrepid Isaac Brown, who had completed the construction of the CSS *Arkansas* as well as possible with the limited means and materiel available on the Yazoo.⁶ The *Arkansas*, though badly riddled from shots and with many of her crew dead and wounded, including Lt. Brown, who was bleeding from a head wound, made it to the safety of Vicksburg's fortifications after running "gloriously through 12 or 13 rams, gunboats, and sloops-of-war," according to a wire sent by Van Dorn to Jefferson Davis.⁷

Grant decided he was in a golden position to launch a campaign to capture Vicksburg. The Federals were already in control of the important rail center at Corinth, which was evacuated by Beauregard. The rails there linked Mississippi to the Virginia and South Carolina coasts. Grant decided to consolidate his forces from Corinth, Memphis, and those scattered throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and Illinois. The Mississippi Central railroad, which ran north and south, would be his supply line and would start at Columbus, KY. Stockpiles of supplies would be placed at intervals on the rail line with the major depot at Holly Springs, MS. In conjunction with the advance by land, a parallel ad-



vance down the Mississippi would be made.

Grant discussed this plan with General Halleck. Both Grant and Halleck had indirectly heard of John McClernand's going to Lincoln and Secretary of War Stanton with a similar proposition. Lincoln and Stanton signed a confidential order giving permission for McClernand to proceed. Halleck resented being bypassed, and Grant did not want McClernand, who was his superior at the time, to be in charge of the operation and get the glory. Haste was necessary because if McClernand got to Memphis first and took command of the troops there, he would steal a march on Grant. Grant wired General-in-Chief Halleck and asked, "Do you want me to push south as far as possible?" Halleck wired back, "You have command of all troops sent to your department and have permission to fight the enemy where you please." Grant believed this reply was what he needed to move ahead. He wasted no time. He organized his 40,000 troops into two wings, the left under General Sherman, the right under Brigadier Gener-

al C.S. Hamilton, with the center under Major General John McPherson.⁸ His plan was to take Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, then move west to attack Vicksburg on the east, the landward side. His movement would be coordinated with the advance down the Mississippi River from Memphis to Vicksburg. Sherman, later, with 30,000 troops, would be placed in charge of this river expedition.

Grant assembled his 40,000 troops at Grand Junction, TN, near the Tennessee-Mississippi state line, the first week of November 1862. By November 13, he was in Holly Springs, which Confederate Major General Van Dorn under General John Pemberton's command had recently evacuated.

A Federal soldier wrote, "Along the whole road to Holly Springs from LaGrange the fences are opened for cavalry charges, and dead horses are to be seen in hundreds of places ... Every house along the road is empty and with their shattered doors and windows standing open, present a woeful picture of desolation. The northern soldiers remarked on the peculiar habit of the darkies and the southern white women of using sticks saturated with snuff and swathing their mouths as was the custom of that country."⁹

"The 7th Kansas led the advance of the main infantry column and on the morning of November 28 charged into Holly Springs ... At Holly Springs we captured a good many horses, among them a very fine bay horse which Colonel Lee appropriated. The owner offered him \$1,000 to have the horse, but the Colonel was not interested. I swapped a small pony I had been riding for another horse ... The advance southward continued with the 7th Kansas at the front..." Federal soldier John Quincy Adams Campbell wrote, "We passed through Holly Springs, where we found but a few people, they with long faces, sour countenances. It boasts many elegant residences and some fine business houses."¹⁰

Colonel William Camm wrote in his diary, "We camped just east of Holly Springs. A foraging party brought in 13 hogs, gutted with the hair on, one sheep, and 10 goats. After the hogs were unloaded by the Quartermaster, some of the troops tried to steal them. All were re-taken, except one. I searched the quarters, a tent where the negro cooks were quartered. One was a big, broad shouldered fellow known as "Gunboat," the other a smaller man. I found Gunboat laid under blankets, and what I took to be the other man beyond him. Gunboat was shivering and shaking, his teeth chattering. What's the matter with you? 'Oh, I got the ager, massy, stammered the negro.' 'Who's that,' I demanded, pointing to the covered figure beyond him. 'Oh, he got the ager, too,' shivered Gunboat. I passed

on and searched every tent. I did not find the hog. The whole regiment was laughing ... Afterwards, I learned the 'other fellow' was the hog I was looking for."¹¹

Rev. Thomas M. Stevenson, Chaplain of the 78th Ohio Regiment, wrote, "We heard the first cannonading about 11:00 Sunday morning, when within two miles of Holly Springs. It was said to be the rebels throwing shells at our advance from their fortifications on the Tallahatchie, but they did no harm. We entered Holly Springs about 2 PM, with our colors unfurled to Southern breezes, and the drums beating to the tune of *Yankee Doodle* and *Dixie*, which made them open their eyes. As it was Sunday, we got a chance to see some of the fair sex, on their way to and from church, but they all turned a snappy lip to us, and seemed to think we Yankees had no right to come down and disturb their peaceful homes."¹²

Marden Sabin wrote in his diary, "I wish to say that before the war this must have been a beautiful spot because of the great number of magnolia trees through different parts of the little city. These were now in full bloom, and great leaves were pendant to the branches, with glistening surfaces on the upper side. In no other place in the South did I find such a beautiful sight." Holly Springs, the county seat of Marshall County, was a bustling place. It was the center of the cotton industry, and Yankee officers stayed in the fine residences when they occupied the town. They also appropriated the court house, the railroad depot, and the livery stable for storage space. Their soldiers pitched tents in the citizens' yards. Cordelia Lewis Scales wrote to a friend that the Federals were 'cowardly rascals,' and that the day the army came to Holly Springs, 30 or 40 Yankees would rush in at a time, take everything to eat they could lay their hands on, and break and destroy and steal everything they wanted to."¹³ Grant arrived to make Holly Springs his headquarters. Mrs. Grant came later and stayed at the mansion, Walter Place.

A detachment of troops under the command of Colonel Robert Murphy was left in Holly Springs to guard the supply depot, while the larger body moved south in pursuit of General Pemberton, who had set up a line of fortifications near Abbeville on the Tallahatchie River. While the Federal soldiers were at Lumpkins Mills, they ground the corn they had foraged. Major Ricker reported the coarse cornmeal tore up their stomachs. A 7th Kansas soldier commented, "The Confederate cavalry and artillery contested every foot of the way between Holly Springs and the Tallahatchie River, where the depth of mud in the Tallahatchie bottoms had no bottom." The Confederates' position, though formidable, could not be held against the massive forces in front and more coming across the Mississippi River

from Helena, AR, in their rear. Van Dorn's men were forced to withdraw and move further south towards Grenada. At the same time, Colonel John S. Griffith and his Texans were trying to attack the Federals at Oakland, which if lost, would threaten Coffeeville and their line of retreat to Grenada. Griffith succeeded in forcing the Federals to withdraw towards the Mississippi and Helena, allowing Van Dorn to continue withdrawing towards Coffeeville.¹⁴

Cyrus F. Boyd of the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry recorded in his diary, "At Abbeville, there was a cold heavy rain. The soldiers from the 15th got fence rails for wood, and some went to killing hogs and catching chickens. Their men, women, and children fled as if we had been a whirlwind of destruction. We went out on a foraging detail and found corn. We filled the wagons from the cribs and killed 15 hogs. The owner of the plantation was in the rebel army and had died leaving a lot of Negroes. Our Quartermaster took the corn and everything we got and paid nothing to the widow. We also took 37 bales of cotton. We bought hogs and potatoes from the Negroes and paid them with counterfeit Confederate money. It's better to take the property forcibly than practice upon the ignorant slaves in this way." "Our division, Boyd went on, brought in 160 bales of cotton today valued at \$32,000. On December 11, 850 Rebel prisoners were brought in. The rank and file were the hardest looking set of men I ever saw, uniforms of all colors, and few of them had knapsacks. They carried old quilts and blankets which were dirty and filthy looking. Some of the men were just able to hobble along ... their feet were done up in old rags and so sore they could hardly walk ... The officers were pretty well dressed and looked sharp and obstinate as ever. But they all looked haggard and worn out, and all had a sallow, smoky, and unhealthy appearance. Some were in good spirits. One tall devilish looking fellow carried a roll of blankets and a fiddle. One fellow, when asked if he was tired, said, "Oh no, Dad learned us how to march."¹⁵ Negroes from the local plantations came into their lines.

By December 6, the 70th Ohio Regiment reached College Hill, a town established by Presbyterians from Maury County Tennessee. Mrs. Maud Brown recorded, "The young women at College Hill organized and drilled with broomsticks and hoe handles for guns, fearing the day would come when they would be the total defense of the community. Thomas Webb organized a partisan company made up of old men and boys. As the war went on, they left College Hill and were transferred to General Forrest, then to Atlanta, where Major Webb fell in battle." A Federal soldier wrote, "There was a handsome brick church building, neatly finished



Major General Earl Van Dorn

and furnished, named College Hill Church, built on Buford's Plantation. The troops attended religious services in the church each morning and night; the services were conducted by the 70th's chaplain, John Sullivan."¹⁶ Another Federal soldier wrote, "Our men took 80 mules and \$1,000 from one man. Then, our men got the women out of bed and took the bed cords to lead the mules. We went and got cream inside the house and churned it and had butter. The women cried like little children, but we just let them cry. We got a lot of cornmeal and fried it."¹⁷

Maud Morrow Brown said, "Sherman's troops took complete possession of College Hill and devastated the community ... The family of Greenberry Bowles underwent some trying experiences. He had purchased land between College Hill and Abbeville and had built a charming home on a hill overlooking his plantation. He was in the Confederate army at Wyatt Bridge, and when he realized the Yankees would seize his home, he was apprehensive for the safety of his fourteen-year-old daughter and his niece. He sent a note to Mrs. Bowles by Frank, his Negro body servant, telling her to have the girls accompany Frank to a point several miles away in the heavily wooded Tallahatchie bottom. There he would meet them and from there try to send them to some of the family in Aberdeen. Yankee

advance groups had left the family only an old lame horse. The girls mounted this steed and, with Frank leading him, set out for the lonely point of rendezvous. There Mr. Bowles met them and sent them on their way. Sherman himself came to make headquarters at the Bowles home. His troops took possession of all the cattle and provisions they could find. Mrs. Bowles had no way of fleeing with her small children and appealed to Sherman for help. He told her to go to a large bedroom with her children and lock and barricade the door. There she must stay; if she once opened the door he could not be responsible for her safety since he would be gone from the house. He stood by to protect her while she had beds and clothing moved to the bedroom, had piles of firewood carried in, and took what cornmeal and bacon had been left in her pantry into her room. Then she shut the door. She was in great fear not only of personal danger but also of hunger for her children if she must stay shut in more than one or two days. Late that night she heard a scratching under the floor near the hearth and then a creaking of one of the wide oaken floor planks as someone pushed it up from below. It was a short end of plank put in when a coal of fire had burned a hole in the floor years before. At last it gave way and in the flickering firelight a hand reached through — a black hand, thank God! Then the whispered voice of Pappy Dan reached her ears. He had managed to hide a cow over in the swamp, he said, and here was some milk for the children. He would come back every night and bring them what food he could.... One night Pappy Dan thrust the carcass of an ancient and emaciated rooster through the hole with apologies because that was all he could find. Later, when Mrs. Bowles and the children left her house, the Yankees burned it."

Maud Brown continued her record, "A Yankee officer ordered Em Frierson to sit down at the piano and sing all the Southern songs she knew. Other soldiers angrily rushed in to stop her, but the officer insisted that she finish. Her terror arose from the fact that the family silver lay hidden in the piano."¹⁸

The Federal army was travelling through rain and deep mud as they moved south towards Oxford. On December 2, when the First Cavalry Brigade, commanded by Colonel A.L. Lee, came within a mile of Oxford, they received fire from Confederates in the woods. Lee returned the fire, causing the Confederates to withdraw into Oxford with the 7th Cavalry hotly pursuing them. Entering the town, they spotted a man on a widow's walk looking at the action with field glasses. This was Jacob Thompson, the former US Secretary of the Interior. When a trooper fired at him, Thompson left his observation perch and galloped

away on his horse.¹⁹

On December 5, 1862, General Grant entered Oxford, the seat of Lafayette County, the home of the University of Mississippi, and a center of a very large cotton industry. When hostilities began, the male student body and some of the faculty left en masse to join the Confederate army and the University closed. Two prominent units were the Lamar Rifles and the University Greys. The now-vacant buildings on campus were converted to hospitals for the wounded after the battles at Shiloh and Corinth, and the overflow was sent to private homes.²⁰ A wounded soldier wrote his sweetheart:

"This is such a beautiful place, and the Sick Souldiers have enjoyed themselves verry Well, The ladys come in all the time, Bring chicken, Litebread, pies and any thing one could want, We are on the third Story, and they hardly ever get up here, But one day, they come up & it looked like they Were not coming into our room, I sent out to them that they had Never paid us a visit, We were Sick and they Must come to See us It was not long till they come in, and Woman like come with plenty gab — Well — Said they — I thought you all were Sick up here, I told them, Oh No — We was expecting a fight at Corinth and We didnt Want the Yankeys to kill us, So we come down here for them to take care of us..and all Such Stuff as that Which caused big laughs by the pretty creatures ... No fight at Corinth yet ... the river will Soon be down So they cant run their boats ... they wont fight us unless they have about 5 men to our one, and they no that we have men Sufficent at corinth to whip ½ of Lincoln's army. P.S. Becky I got the Braid of hair you Sent in your letter — I Shall keep it on my wrist long as I Stay in camp — I am verry glad you Sent it. The Comfort you sent is in camp and I will get it when I go back"²¹

Augustus Sinks of the 46th Indiana Regiment recorded in his diary,

"... We came to a gay Reb — in brand new uniform who had been wounded — Our surgeons took charge of her for it proved to be a member of the Female Oxford Guards, a company of uniformed armed and mounted young women of Oxford Miss. that had come out to defend the town. Nevertheless we went on into Oxford with little opposition."

The Federal soldiers were rampaging demons as they spread through Oxford. Dr. E.W. Hilgard remembered, "I shall never forget our horror. We looked out of the little window in the upstairs of the observatory ... and saw a lot of wild devils ... with long blue army coats flying behind them, tall peaked hats on their heads, and each one flourishing at arms length a bright new tin coffee pot stolen from the store in

Oxford." "They broke into the Lyceum, destroyed the dispensary stores and equipment and left destruction in their wake. At the observatory building, which was occupied by families, the Jayhawkers "burst into the main door, and spread themselves all over the building, breaking up apparatus and chemicals, and then rushing into the dwelling apartments, frightening the women nearly to death ... Some officers arrived and fairly clubbed them into obedience in their orders to get back to camp."²²

Mrs. Pegues told of the "Jayhawkers looking for liquor once too often. They smashed the observatory door open, went in the hospital, and found a large demijohn marked, "wine of antimony." Dr. Buffington, in charge of the hospital, told them it was not wine to drink, but the Jayhawkers did not believe him and filled up their coffee pots and drank. Wine of antimony is a very strong emetic, and the Jayhawkers, violently nauseated, left in great disorder.²³ Men in the 7th Cavalry were called "Jayhawkers."

Grant used the University hospital for his sick and wounded. Those who died in the hospital were buried in the Confederate cemetery — "But in the far corner," Aunt Jane Wilbourne said, whose gold ear-bobs, which were a gift from her master, were taken by the Yankees.

On entering Oxford, in some of the houses, Federal officers found tables still set for dinner, napkins on the table, and glasses filled with wine. The Lafayette County Courthouse had its windows shot out. Grant soon heard complaints about his soldiers' behavior in looting, pillaging, and violence. The press reported that Federal soldiers had entered houses and committed depredations, stealing money and other valuables. Chickens and fowls were stolen and slaughtered wholesale. Rebecca Wood, a slave, complained, "Dey kilt all our chickens and turkeys. The whole yard wuz full of chicken heads, but nary a chicken." One soldier carried off a grandfather clock. He told an officer he intended to use the little gears for rowels on his spurs.²⁴ Aunt Jane Wilbourn said, "The Yankees took silk frocks from the white ladies' wardrobes and gave them to the Negro women. It was funny to see the black women cooking for the Yankees, stirring a pot over the fire, dressed in a silk evening dress, with the dress tucked under her arm." Mrs. Howell mixed her last cornmeal in her dough trough for her children's supper. A Yankee soldier from a camp across the road demanded it. She resisted and appealed to a Yankee officer, who ordered the man away. He returned, cursed her, and took the meal. Mrs. Howell's two little girls and two neighbors' girls were so filled with rage that they ran across the road to the camp and sang *The Homespun Dress* and others, including one with the words, "Jeff Davis was

our president/Lincoln was a fool, Jeff Davis rode a big black horse/And Lincoln rode A mule." The Yankees roared with mirth. The little Pegues boy, furious at the soldiers for coming into the Pegues home and breaking up their furniture, glass, and crockery, as well as taking all the mules, horses, oxen, sheep, and hogs, ran out into the street after them and called them, "You Yankee Dogs." They only laughed at him.²⁵

Secretary of War Edwin Stanton issued orders for Federal marshals and the military to find and detail persons involved in what he deemed treasonable or disloyal practices against the government. He was obsessed with finding evidence against Confederate leaders suspected of a conspiracy to overthrow the US government prior to the war. One of the leaders on Stanton's list was Jacob Thompson. Stanton ordered Grant personally to examine Thompson's house and belongings in Oxford. Mrs. Thompson and the servants had already left the Thompson mansion, which was greatly looted by Yankee soldiers, who rummaged through the drawers and cabinets, taking what they pleased in the house and on the property, including 190 bales of cotton. The Thompsons fled the house in such a hurry that Jacob Thompson had not had time to destroy his personal papers. Grant took the papers, including a letter from Thompson to then President Buchanan that called Lincoln a "blunderer" and affirmed Thompson's belief that the Southern states had the right of self-determination and secession. These documents were all Stanton needed to charge Thompson with being a traitor.²⁶ In August 1864, Federal General A.J. Smith was furious about General Forrest's outwitting him by slipping in his rear and raiding Memphis. In his fit of anger, malice, and spite, he ordered most of Oxford burned, and in particular, this included Jacob Thompson's mansion. Captain William S. Burns was ordered to the Thompson house. He gave Mrs. Thompson 10-15 minutes to remove some belongings, which were placed in a wagon and were later stolen by the Yankees. Mrs. Thompson stood outside the house by him, not flinching or weeping. As the house went up in flames, she told him, "Now you will see how a Southern woman can lose her home and everything she has."²⁷

Since cotton brought high dollars, and the Federals had confiscated many bales, there was much bribery and corruption because permits were required to buy and sell it in the open market. Having the authority to issue permits led to abuses of power. General Grant's father, Jesse Grant, was involved in a scheme with some Jewish traders, promising them access to his son. When this plan became known, General Grant be-

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Why did Colored Men Serve the Confederacy?

By Wayne Pease

When I talk with folks about history somehow the topic of black Confederates will inevitably come up. When it does, at times, I get strange looks and typically followed with, “Why would they fight for their own enslavement?” This is an understandable question. I would have asked the same question myself several years ago. Unfortunately what we know primarily comes from the victors of the War Between the States and this is true of any war. Sometimes to find the truth one must often dig deep, and in this case, sadly, one must dig deeper than most. Donald L. Gilmore states,

“It is particularly true in reference to civil wars that ‘history is written by the winning side.’ In these bitter contests, when one side finally emerges triumphant from the bloodbath, the defeated — usually demonized during the ferocity of the conflict — are subject to the often arbitrary

laws and prerogatives of the prevailing government. In the case of the American South, once it lost the War, it was an occupied territory susceptible to the administration of martial law for a dozen years. For many more years after that, through formal and informal censorship, many of its historians were silenced, prevented from explaining the conflict from the perspective of the now discredited losing side. Moreover, the educational system in the Post-War Between the States United States — the product of the winning side in the conflict — taught the victorious North’s version of history to the succeeding generations of Southern youth. Thus, a sort of ‘winner’s logic’ has governed histories of the War. Incidents of the War which might, in a true accounting, prove embarrassing or uncomfortable to the victors were either ignored or envisioned to put the onus on the losers. ... But, if, as was once asserted, truth is the first

casualty of war, the ‘victors version’ of history is often the last casualty.”¹

And black Confederates are one of those casualties. They are often overlooked, sometimes on purpose, because they do not fit the modern narrative of the War being solely about freeing the slave, which is simply untrue. For example, while I was doing some research for this book at the college I work for, a student asked me what I was doing. I told her and she seemed to be blown away by the concept. She stated that she learned in school that black men ran away from their masters and fought for the Union in order to secure their freedom, which is partially true. On another occasion I was talking with a student and asked him about what he had been taught about the War in high school. He replied that the last time it was taught was in the fifth grade!

1 Donald L. Gilmore, *Civil War on the Missouri-Kansas Border*, (Gretna, LA: Pelican Publishing, 2005), p. 9.



Two colored Confederate soldiers on sentry duty at Fredricksburg, VA, as seen through a Union soldier's field glass and published in Harper's Weekly magazine on January 10, 1863.

From these two conversations I see the War is not being fully told, as stated by Mr. Gilmore.

Historically speaking, however, slaves attending their masters on the battlefield is nothing new. It has been happening for thousands of years. For example, you have the Helots who were the slaves of the Spartans of which W.O. Blake states, "In

the military service of the state, the Helots fought and bled by the side of their masters."²

In the Eighteenth century you had black slaves serving in European armies, including the Russian army. One of these men

² W.O. Blake, *The History of Slavery and the Slave Trade, Ancient and Modern*, (1857, repr., Detroit, MI: Negro History Press, 1971), p. 42.

was Abram Petrovich Gannibal. He was "a gift to Tsar Peter I in 1704."³ Because of his patronage he was taught military science in France and then served

³ Alex Burns, "Black Soldiers in European Armies during the Eighteenth Century," August 30, 2019, <https://kabinettskriege.blogspot.com/2019/08/black-soldiers-in-european-armies.html> (accessed on February 1, 2020).

in the French Army, eventually becoming a major general in the Russian Army. Then one of his sons, Ivan Gannibal, had a very successful military career “as an officer in the Russian Navy.”⁴ The Prussian army was known for having black men serve as musicians for the army going back to the seventeenth century.⁵ The British army had black musicians serving, “[a]s early as 1679,” and serving, “as drummers in cavalry regiments as early as 1685.”⁶ During America’s War for Independence, “approximately 125 individuals with black skin served in Hessian forces.” These men served in varying capacities from musicians to combat troops.⁷ The Americans had black men fighting for them as well. The Rhode Island Assembly, “[o]n February 14, 1778 ...voted to allow ‘every able-bodied negro, mulatto, or Indian man slave in this state to enlist into either of the Continental Battalions being raised.’”⁸ This led to it ranks being,

“[A]round 225 men including 140 who were African Americans, by far the largest percentage of blacks in an integrated military unit during the Ameri-

can Revolution. Although the 1st Rhode Island Regiment initially placed its African American soldiers in separate companies within the regiment, this process eventually gave way once more African Americans were no longer recruited. Slowly the entire regiment became fully integrated.”⁹

There has even been a reenactment group co-founded by Joe Becton, an African-American, who portray the 1st Rhode Island Regiment.¹⁰

Historically speaking, it is not a stretch to say Southern slaves served in the Confederate ranks along with their masters and with Free Men of Color. Even with this evidence, some would still find it hard to believe or accept the reality of black Confederates. History is not so cut and dry as school text books make it out to be. History is like a beautiful painting. From a distance, it looks very beautiful in passing, but the closer you get to it, the more you notice the details, such as brush strokes, choice of colors, or finding small details not noticeable from a distance. This is what studying history is like. It is about being able to see the small details and being able to piece them together so when you step back you see a more complete picture.

When one looks at the motivations of the black men who

served in the Confederate ranks their motivations were varied. Richard Rollins gives a few motivating factors for both slave and free men to join the Confederacy. First, you had a majority who were trying to do what was best for their families and themselves. Many of them had roots going back more than two hundred years. Some placed their hope in the fact if the South won they would show their appreciation to them. During the War there were stories which made it around that if the Yankees caught them, they would be treated badly, for which there is evidence for it occurring. Some free blacks owned property which was, at times, a motivating factor for them to join the Confederate ranks. Finally, some of the young black men went off to war for the excitement.¹¹

Another reason why some folks find it hard to understand why black men, slave and free, would join the Confederate Ranks is because our view of slavery is somewhat askew. For many of us our view of slavery comes from miniseries such as *Roots*, which has been shown to be false.¹² Then there are false movies, such as *Birth of a Nation*

4 Ibid. Nikolaus Wirth, “Abram Petrovich Hannibal, 1696?-1781,” December 9, 2007, www.blackpast.org/global-african-history/hannibal-abram-petrovich-gannibal-p-1696-1781/ (accessed on March 14, 2020).

5 Burns, “Black Soldiers in European Armies during the Eighteenth Century.”

6 Ibid.

7 Ibid.

8 Elliot Partin, “1st Rhode Island Regiment,” November 17, 2010, www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/first-rhode-island-regiment/ (accessed on March 14, 2020).

9 Ibid.

10 Rachel George & Bridget Whitfield, “He tells the Stories of Black Soldiers Erased by History,” June 14, 2017, www.reenactmag.com/tells-stories-black-soldiers-erased-history/ (accessed on February 1, 2020).

11 Richard Rollins, *Black Southerners in Gray*, Richard Rollins, ed. *Black Southerners in Gray: Essays on Afro-Americans in Confederate Armies*, (Recondo Beach, CA: Rank and File Publications, 1994), p. 5-8.

12 Jack Kerwick, “Alex Haley’s Fraudulent Roots,” www.beliefnet.com/columnists/attheintersectionoffaithandculture/2012/03/alex-haleys-fraudulent-roots.html. (accessed on March 17, 2020).

(2016),¹³ *Free State of Jones*.¹⁴ These do not give the full story. They are lopsided and have a political agenda behind them. The side of slavery you do not see, and is attested to by former slaves, is that of a kind master. I do not mean to downplay slavery. It is a horrible institution, but there is a side of it not being taught. Learning both sides of the issue is important for coming to a better understanding of American slavery. For example, people will find it hard to believe Confederate General “Stonewall” Jackson taught black folks to read and write starting in 1855 in Lexington, Virginia.¹⁵

Ricardo J. Rodriguez states, “Some slaves were ... treated as extended family members by some whites. Many of those who served as body servants had grown up as servants and playing companions to their masters who they served with in the war.” This is a side of slavery not taught. In older films, you at times did see the familial relationship between master and slave. A good depiction of this can be seen in the 1946 Disney

“The prejudice of the [colored] race appears to be stronger in the States which abolished slavery, than in those where it still exists; and nowhere is it so intolerant as in those States where servitude has never been known.”

— Alexis de Tocqueville

movie, *Song of the South*, between Johnny and Toby.

One of the more interesting things I have come across in my research is a quote from Frenchman Alexis de Tocqueville when he visited America. He stated, “The prejudice of the [colored] race appears to be stronger in the States which abolished slavery, than in those where it still exists; and nowhere is it so intolerant as in those States where servitude has never been known.”¹⁶ Then twenty-four years later an abolitionist from Boston named Nehemiah Adams visited the South in 1854. Before he left, he states that he signed, “the remonstrance of the New England clergymen against the extension of slavery into the contemplat-

ed territories of Nebraska and Kansas,” of which he helped frame this document.¹⁷ Later on in his book he states something similar to what de Tocqueville stated which was that, “[i]t was a pleasant paradox to find that there where the colored people are not free, they have in many things the most liberty. ...”¹⁸ I find this to run in contrast to the narrative out there today.

Now to get to the Slave Narratives,¹⁹ which is a wonderful collection of accounts taken from former slaves. These accounts were taken down in the mid to late 1930s as part of FDR’s New Deal program to help writers find work. They took down around 2,200 accounts. The ones I have been able to read so far give a differing view than what you hear about today. Their stories give both the good and the bad. Nowadays we tend to ignore the good and only dwell on the bad. This is how we have come to a distorted view of slavery. Now it is their turn to speak.

Mary Anderson, a former slave from North Carolina, had this to say:

“There were about one hundred and sixty-two slaves on the

13 Dr. Leslie Alexander, *The Birth of a Nation Is an Epic Fail: From its depictions of black women to the representation of slavery itself*, Nate Parker’s film is deeply flawed and historically inaccurate, October 6, 2016, www.thenation.com/article/archive/the-birth-of-a-nation-is-an-epic-fail/. (accessed on March 17, 2020).

14 Rudy H. Leverett, *Legend of the Free State of Jones*, (Jackson, MS: University Press of Mississippi, 1984).

15 Richard G. William, Jr., *Stonewall Jackson: The Black Man’s Friend*, (Nashville, TN: Cumberland House Publishing, Inc., 2006).

16 Alexis de Tocqueville, *Democracy in America*, vol. 1, translated by Henry Reeve, (New York, NY: Arlington House, 1966), p. 351.

17 Nehemiah Adams, *A South-Side View of Slavery; Or, Three Months at the South, 1854*, (1854, repr., Bedford, MA: Applewood Books), p. 9-10.

18 Ibid, p. 31.

19 George P. Rawick, *The American Slave: A Composite Autobiography: Supplement, Series 1*, (OKS Print. Westport, Conn: Greenwood Press, 1977), George P. Rawick, *The American Slave: A Composite Autobiography: Supplement, Series 2*, (OKS Print. Westport, Conn: Greenwood Press, 1979).

plantation. Every Sunday morning all the children had bathed, dressed, and their hair combed, and carried down to Marster's for breakfast. It was a rule that all the little colored children eat at the Great House every Sunday morning in order that Marster and Missus could watch them eat so they could know which ones were sickly and have them doctored.

Sunday was a great day on the plantation. Everybody got biscuits, Sundays. The slave women went down to Marster's for their Sunday allowance of flour. All the children ate breakfast at the Great house and Marster and Missus gave fruit out to all. The slaves looked forward to Sunday as they labored through the week. It was a great day. Slaves received good treatment from Marster and Missus and all his family."²⁰

She goes on to state that, "[w]e were allowed to have prayer meetings in our homes and we also went to the white folks' church ... Marster's children and the slave children played together."²¹

W. L. Bost, a former slave of North Carolina, had this to say, "Ole Missus she was a good woman. She never allowed the massa to buy or sell any slaves. There never was an overseer on the whole plantation. The oldest colored man always looked after the n____s. We n____s

lived better than the n____s on the other plantations."²² Then he goes onto state, "Ole Massa always see that we got plenty to eat. O' course it was no fancy rations. Just corn bread, milk, fat meat, and 'lasses, but the Lord knows that was lots more than other poor n____s got. Some of them had such bad masters."²³

Julia Brown, a former slave from Georgia, stated this, "Some of the white folks was very kind to their slaves. Some did not believe in slavery and some freed them before the War and even give 'em land and homes. Some would give the n____s meal, lard, and like that."²⁴

Anthony Dawson, a former slave from North Carolina, stated that his Uncle John was their overlooker, and could "read and write and figger." Also, he stated they would call a white man overseer and black man was an overlooker.²⁵ He went on to state that, "Old Master was a fine Christian but he like his juleps anyway. He let us n____s have preachings and prayers and would give us a parole to go ten or fifteen miles to a camp meeting and stay two or three days with nobody but Uncle John to stand for us."²⁶

Then you have Robert Glenn, a former slave from North Carolina, but then they moved to Kentucky, had this to say,

"Marster Moore had four children, among whom was

one boy about my age. The girls were named Atona, Beulah, and Minnie, and the boy was named Crosby. He was mighty brilliant. We played together. He was the only white boy there, and he took a great liking to me, and we loved each other devotedly. Once in a undertone he asked me how I would like to have an education. I was overjoyed at the suggestion and he at once began to teach me secretly. I studied hard and he soon had me so I could read and write well. I continued studying and he continued teaching me. He furnished me books and slipped all the papers he could get to me and I was the best educated Negro in the community without anyone except the slaves knowing what was going on."²⁷

Hopefully this has helped you understand better why black men served in the Confederate ranks. The narrative Kevin M. Levin and others like him promote ignores these accounts and only focuses on the bad. But to be an honest historian one must struggle with both sides of the issue and not see it from the morals of their modern perspective. That is how we come to see history in a false light at times.

The study of history is like the painting I mentioned before. The more you study it, the more details and complexity you will notice and this is what makes it challenging at times.



20 Norman R. Yetman, *When I was a Slave: Memoirs from the Slave Narrative Collection*, (Mineola, NY: Dover Publications, Inc., 2002), p. 1-2.

21 Ibid, p. 3.

22 Ibid, p. 15.

23 Ibid, p. 16.

24 Ibid, p. 22.

25 Ibid, p. 26.

26 Ibid, p. 27.

27 Ibid, p. 48.



Books in Print

The Army of Tennessee in Retreat, From Defeat at Nashville through the "Sternest Trials of the War"

I have always felt the Army of Tennessee is overlooked because Gen. Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia gets more attention. The book *The Army of Tennessee in Retreat, From Defeat at Nashville through the Sternest Trials of the War* is a compilation of first hand accounts from soldiers and officers in both Confederate and Union armies. The following quote from the book, attributed to Captain George E. Brewer, sums up my feelings on the subject. "It is remarkable how little appears in our published histories of the deeds of valor and endurance on the part of the Army of Tennessee. All eyes seem centered on the defenses of Richmond, and in history we of the western Army receive the indifferent notice of neglected stepchildren, as we largely shared that same fate in the campaigns of the war. I would not detract one iota from the praises given to the valor and deeds of the Army of Northern Virginia, for they deserve all the praise they can get. But that is no reason we should be neglected, for I am sure soldiers never carried themselves better or did their duty more nobly than did ours."

You would think from the Federal narrative this was an unorganized retreat, that the Army of Tennessee just took off and ran, but in actuality they were able to rally the men and put up a tough resistance. Through a series of strategic maneuvers and against overwhelming odds between the weather and being heavily outnumbered by the Union Army they retreated in a very coordinated manner. I could not put this book down. Once you start reading you feel like you're with the Army of Tennessee falling back through central Tennessee. This was one of the hardest winters in history, due to the brutal

snow and freezing rain. The first hand accounts are gripping. Confederate General Stephen D. Lee shows what a capable corps commander he is. "This

has been a terrible day ... exceedingly cold rain in the morning and snow in the evening. So many of our poor boys are bare footed that there is great suffering and my heart bleeds for them. The citizens of Pulaski have done all they could to provide shoes" (Dr. Charles Todd Quintard).

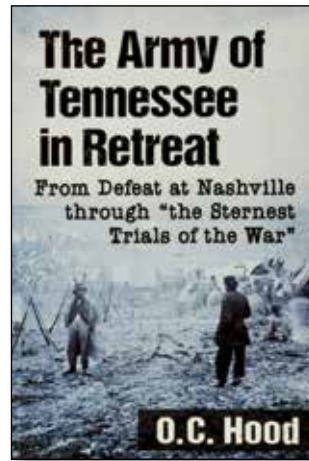
I'll say it again. O.C. Hood did a great job with this book. I truly felt like I was with the 8th Alabama Infantry going down the Franklin Pike.

Author: O. C. Hood
Publisher: McFarland
<https://mcfarlandbooks.com>
Paperback \$39.95

Reviewed by Barney W. Roberts, III

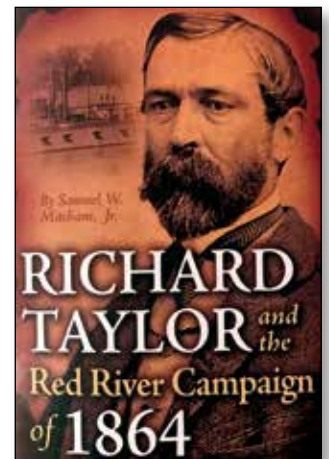
Richard Taylor and the Red River Campaign of 1864

Dr. Mitcham has written a very good book on a campaign which is not well known, yet came close to changing the course of the war. The objective of the Union Army of the Gulf, as well as Mississippi River Squadron, was Shreveport. This would threaten Confederate supply lines through Texas, as well as possibly draining desperately needed Confederate soldiers from East of the Mississippi. Another



objective, while not official, played a major part in Union plans. Both the army and navy wanted cotton. New England mills needed cotton, and Major General Nathaniel Banks and Admiral David Porter, along with many speculators, intended to provide it. (Only Confederate government cotton was to be confiscated, so the navy carried stencils for CSA and USN, to mark any cotton as Confederate government then US Navy, but the joke was Cotton Stealing Agents-United States Navy)

Standing in their way was Major General Richard Taylor and a rag tag collection of forces which were outnumbered five or six to one, depending on the location. Having retreated to a position he had chosen for a battle, Taylor did not intend to give up more of Louisiana soil to pillaging Union forces. The Battle of Mansfield was a decisive victory for the Confederacy. Dr. Mitcham details the intricacies of the troop movements, the experiences of common soldiers as well as



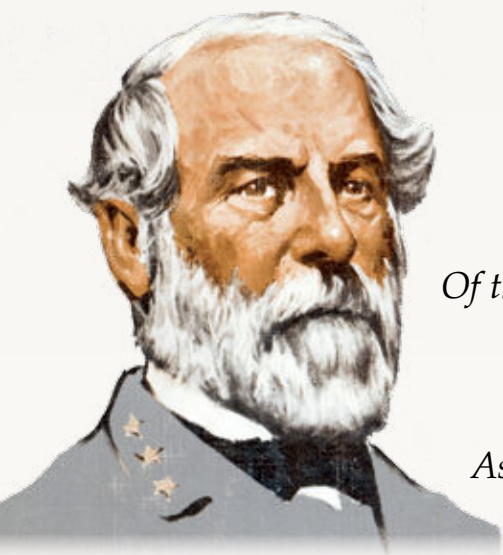
officers, and the resultant pursuit of Banks army down the Red River Valley. The wanton destruction and suffering of the populace was as terrible as any of the more famous depredations by other Union armies.

Taylor was promoted to Lt. General for his efforts, and his army received the thanks of the Confederate Congress. Taylor asked to be relieved

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Who is this Man Robert E. Lee?

By Curt Steger



*Who is this man Robert E. Lee
Father of seven children
And last father of the South?*

*Who is this man Robert E. Lee
A rebel to some and Great Chieftain
Of the Army of Northern Virginia and bold leader to many?*

*Who is this man Robert E. Lee
Crowned by the Southern Cause
As the Washington of the second American Revolution?*

*Who is this man Robert E. Lee
Whose "lengthening shadow" falls on the Sons of Confederate Veterans
More than a century after his death?*

*Who is this man Robert E. Lee
Whose words bring comfort and wisdom
And cause reflection to those that read them?*

*Who is this man Robert E. Lee
Who knew who he was
When his world around him
Did not know what it was?*

*Who is this man Robert E. Lee
Who still inspires men of the Sons of Confederate Veterans of all ages
To become different and better men?*

*Who is this man Robert E. Lee?
He is every SCV member with principles
based on character and faith
He is you and he is me
If we will but let him be.*

Curt Steger is the author of The Character & Faith of Robert E. Lee.

Sons of Confederate Veterans



126th Annual Reunion METAIRIE, JEFFERSON PARISH, LOUISIANA



JULY 21 - 24, 2021

**COPELAND TOWER SUITES & CONFERENCE CENTER
METAIRIE, LOUISIANA**

**(504) 888-9500
(800) 277-7575**

PHONE RESERVATIONS ACCEPTED NOW!

RESERVATION CODE: SCV2021

HOSTED BY BEAUREGARD CAMP No. 130

FULL REUNION DETAILS AND DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE ONLINE:

[HTTPS://WWW.SCV-BCAMP130.ORG/](https://www.scv-bcamp130.org/)



~ Sons of Confederate Veterans 2021 Reunion ~

Official Registration Form (Page 1 of 2)

Metairie, Louisiana * July 21-24, 2021
Beauregard Camp 130
scv-bcamp130.org

NAME (Print): _____

SCV CAMP NAME & NUMBER: _____

TITLE/POSITION: _____

PERSONAL ADDRESS: _____

Zip: _____

PHONE: (_____) _____ CELL: (_____) _____

EMAIL ADDRESS: _____

~ Tickets Purchased ~

Event / Date	Price \$	Quantity	\$
Reunion Registration (After July 1, 2021 = \$75) ¹	\$65		
SCV Prayer Breakfast <i>Thursday, July 22, 2021 @ 6:30 a.m.</i>	\$40		
Ladies' Tour and Luncheon - Beauregard-Keyes House <i>Thursday, July 22, 2021 @ 11:00 a.m.</i>	\$50		
SCV Heritage Luncheon <i>Thursday, July 22, 2021 @ 12:00 p.m.</i>	\$50		
Confederate Memorial Hall Tour (Limit 110 people) <i>Thursday, July 22, 2021 @ 3:00 p.m.</i> <i>An overflow tour group, if needed, will be Saturday, July 24th @ 2:00 p.m.</i>	\$40		
SCV Awards Luncheon <i>Friday, July 23, 2021 @ 12:00 p.m.</i>	\$50		
Destrehan Plantation Tour and Dinner (Limit 275 people) <i>Friday, July 23, 2021 @ 3:00 p.m.</i>	\$60		
Mechanized Cavalry Breakfast <i>Saturday, July 24, 2021 @ 6:00 a.m.</i>	\$40		
SCV Banquet & Grand Ball Saturday, July 24, 2021 @ 6:00 p.m. <i>Note: Dress/Attire is Coat & Tie or Period Uniform/Civilian</i>	\$70		
Ancestor Memorial ~ Each @ 2 Lines per Memorial (See Page 2)	\$10		

¹ Registration includes Medal and Program



Official Registration Form (Page 2 of 2)
~ Sons of Confederate Veterans 2021 Reunion ~
Metairie, Louisiana * July 21-24, 2021
Beauregard Camp 130

Fill in **Ancestor(s)** Name & Unit (Each - Two Lines of 45 Characters ~ Use Back of Form if Necessary)

Sub Total ~ Price of Tickets & Memorials Page 1

Reunion Program Inclusions/Advertising Option Rates²

FULL PAGE \$150.00
HALF PAGE \$75.00
QUARTER PAGE \$ 50.00

Final Total ~ Price of Tickets, Memorials and Program Options/Advertising

~ MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO ~

~ Beauregard Camp 130 ~

~ MAIL BOTH PAGES & PAYMENT TO ~

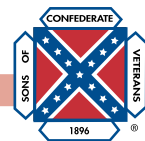
**Beauregard Camp 130
P.O. Box 10413
New Orleans, Louisiana 70181**



Host Hotel: **Copeland Tower & Conference Center**
2601 Severn Avenue
Metairie, Louisiana 70002
Reservation Desk: 800-277-7575 Booking ID: SCV2021

² Circle selected **Inclusions/Advertising Option** on the Form Above, Include Payment, and Attach Information to be placed in the Reunion Program. Orders and Information for **Ancestor Memorial & Inclusions/Advertising Options** **must be received by June 7, 2021** at the MAIL ADDRESS to be included in the Reunion Program.

Army of Northern Virginia



Joe London received his membership certificate from **Davidson Guards Camp 1851**, Davidson County, NC, Commander Michael Scott.



The **General John R. Chambliss Camp 1779**, Emporia, VA, served as color guard at the funeral service for former and longtime commander Fred Bare.



Members of the **Captain Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, met at the South Carolina Capitol in Columbia for South Carolina Legislative Day, where constituents had the opportunity to meet with their state representatives or senator. Shown from left, Chaplain Dexter Roberts, Andrew Parker, Richard Thomas, District 29 Representative Dennis Moss who represents Gaffney, Lt. Commander Mark Sheppard and Chuck Bolin.



McDowell Men Camp 379, Marion, NC member Jeff Cordell presented to the McDowell County Sheriff's Department a Law Enforcement Appreciation Certificate.



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, hosted the annual Confederate Memorial Day at the Delaware Soldiers Monument in Georgetown, DE. Shown at the monument are Commander Jeff Plummer (center) with fellow camp members.



Past VA Division Commander and **Old Brunswick Camp 512**, Lawrenceville, VA, member Tracy Clary, recently presented a copy of the book *Civil War Soldiers from Brunswick County, Virginia* by Dr. William M. Pritchett and John W. Pritchett to SCV Executive Director Adam Southern for the library in the new Museum at Elm Springs. It was the very first donation to the new library.

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



Three officers of the **Kemper-Fry-Strother Camp 19**, Madison, VA, met at the esteemed monument to General Robert E. Lee, located in McIntire Park in Charlottesville, VA. The occasion marked the passing of the General 150 years before. Honoring him were Past Commander and current VA Division Treasurer Bill Graham, 1st Lt. Commander Steve Holmes, and 2nd Lt. Commander and Judge Advocate Colt Puryear – also principal counsel for the defense in litigation to preserve this monument on its existing site.



Shown from left is **Colonel William F. Martin Camp 1521**, Elizabeth City, NC, member, Sgt. David P. Long, presenting a NC Republic Flag to Past NC Division Commander Byron E. Brady during a ceremony in Hertford, NC. Sgt. Long used and displayed this flag during his recent deployment to the Middle East as a member of the NC National Guard.



Shown from left are **Lieutenant William Corbitt Camp 525**, Forest City, NC, Adjutant Gaither W. Harwood, welcoming new member Terry L. Henderson, with David L. Moore.



Turner Ashby Camp 1567, Winchester, VA, swore in two new members at a recent camp meeting at the Old Courthouse in Winchester. The new members are Aaron Rickert and Russell Crawford.



Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828, Callands, VA, member Steve Reynolds, left, was presented his certificate and pin for Life Membership in the VA Division. Lt. Commander Jock Owing had the honor of presenting the award to Steve, an active member of Camp 828, and a member of the Mechanized Cavalry 8th Platoon.



The Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582, Sharpsburg, MD, swore in its newest member. Timothy Hagy joined on the record of his ancestor Private Martin Haga, Co. I, 51st VA Infantry Regiment service in the Confederate Army. Pictured from left, Camp Commander Michael Wasiljov, Timothy Hagy and Chaplain Stephen DeFreytas.

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



With Polish, Czech and German reenactor support, **Europe Camp 1612**, Munich, Germany, saluted Colonel Heros von Borcke, JEB Stuart's Chief of Staff, at the von Borcke Mausoleum in Gizyn, Poland. From left: Camp Members Fred Adolphus, Dr. Jason Bell and, at right, Adjutant Chris McLaren.



Members of **Dearing-Beauregard Camp 1813**, Colonial Heights, VA, made repairs and restorations to the marble headstone of Private W. H. Hardee, VA 2nd Class Militia. He was a 50-year old merchant from the city of Petersburg at the time of the War. His stone was removed from the Historic Blandford Cemetery where it had fallen to the ground in three large pieces, due to age and deterioration. Once removed, Bragg Simmons, Kenny Bage, and Mike Wright epoxied the pieces back together, attached the whole stone to an aluminum back stand, cleaned the marble, and successfully returned it to its proper location.



General Robert F. Hoke/Colonel William J. Hoke Camp 1616, Lincolnton, NC, members cleaned up their designated roads. Many thanks to these members for giving up their Saturday morning.



Colonel John B. Palmer Camp 1946, Burnsville, NC, recently added two new members, Jason Penland and Archie Wright. Welcome!



Captain Moses T. Fowler Camp 1721, Fountain Inn SC, celebrated the 25th anniversary of its charter! Pictured are present and past camp officers, as well as two brand new members. *Deo Vindice!*



Shown are speakers and participants for the **SC 3rd Brigade 2nd Annual Youth Day** held in Blacksburg, SC. Ferguson Artillery had their cannon and fired demonstrations for all to see.



Army of Northern Virginia



Members of **Co. H, Cane Creek Rifles, 25th NC Infantry Camp 2294**, Fletcher, NC, installed a new tombstone for Private Foster Harper, who served in Co. H, 29th NC Infantry. It was a moving and rewarding experience for all involved. Pictured from left, prospective member Jesse Rochester, Jesse McCrary, 1st Lt. Commander William E. Shawn Gaddis, and Guy Fiske.



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, marched in the parade at the Gettysburg Battlefield on Remembrance Day.



A new member is initiated into **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC. Shown at right is new member Johnny Mack Smith with Commander Sonny Cook.



Participating in Cat Square, NC, Christmas parade are members of the **General Robert F. Hoke/Colonel William J. Hoke Camp 1616**, Lincolnton, NC. At left is John David Propst and, right, Past Commander Tim Willis.

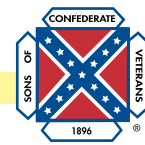


Gary Hall received his 25 year service medal from **Davidson Guards Camp 1851**, Davidson County, NC, Commander Michael Scott. Gary has served as adjutant in two camps, the Lexington Wildcats and Davidson Guards.



Richard Thomas, Joe Fowler, and Lamar Guest at the **Captain Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, Tent at the 1st Annual Kirk Carter Youth Heritage Day in Blacksburg, SC.

Army of Tennessee



Captain C. B. Vance Camp 1669, Batesville, MS, Commander Donald Wright, Jr., welcomes four new members. They are Richard Northcut, William Griffin, Chris Walts and Mark Stone.



At the **General Alfred E. Jackson Camp 2159**, Jonesborough, TN, meeting, attendee Washington County Commissioner Kent Harris presented a plaque to John D. Lyle in appreciation for his passion and dedication to promote historical events in an objective and accurate manner. His motto is "History is what really happened, not what we wish had happened. Nothing should be left out."



N. B. Forrest Camp 215, Memphis, TN, Commander Alan Doyle is flanked by two camp members who received their 50-year SCV membership medals. Richard Arwood, left, and Reb Jensen, right, joined the Forrest Camp in 1968 and have been active members for fifty years.



Roger Leonard and James Forbes of the First Battalion, A. Company Mechanized Cavalry, along with Wes Pullen of the **Marshall Rangers Camp 297**, Lewisburg, TN, present Gene Andrews, site director of the Nathan Bedford Forrest Home with a donation raised by the Mech Cav and Camp 297 for the construction of the planned pavilion/visitors center at the home.



General Jubal A. Early Camp 556, Tampa, FL, and **Stonewall Jackson Camp 1381**, St. Petersburg, FL, members participate in Confederate Memorial Day Service conducted by the Mary Custis Lee Chapter 1451, UDC, at their chapter house in Clearwater, FL. There were more than 75 people attending the service including the Florida Independent Artillery who gave the cannon volley tribute.



Major General Ambrose Ransom Wright Camp 1914, Evans, GA, swore in one of their newest members, Dennis Martin Moore, at the Columbia County Confederate Monument, during the North and South Carolina Memorial Day event.

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



Major General William D. McCain HQ Camp 584, Columbia, TN, member Anthony Trent recently found a member of the Stonewall Brigade buried in Jefferson County, TN. Samuel Guy Sanders of the 4th VA Infantry, after the war came to Jefferson County and operated a grist mill.



Longstreet Zollicoffer Camp 87, Knoxville, TN, answered the call to honor our Confederate ancestors by clearing the Rollins Cemetery in Loudon County overtaken by years of neglect. The cemetery is the burial site of three Confederate veterans. Pictured, front row, Richard Scott, Ken Stark, Scott Hall, Richard Hatten, Bob Gentry; middle row, Tommie Moser Nichols, Earl Smith, Kyle Stewart, Brian Fox, Jeff Green; back row, Joe David Stansbury, John Everson, Bob Sagan, Gary Mulliner, Ken Williams.



Lieutenant Lovett Allen Tully Camp 2071, Colquitt, GA, Commander Nicholas Henley, right, inducts new member William Smith, Jr., who joined under his ancestor, 2nd Lieutenant John Newton Wiseman, Co. F, 36th VA Infantry.



Brigadier General John Carpenter Carter Camp 207, Waynesboro, GA, recently honored CSA soldiers killed in the Battle of Waynesboro, 1864, and many other CSA soldiers buried in Burke County in observance of Confederate Memorial Day.



Roderick, Forrest's War Horse Camp 2072, Spring Hill, TN, participated in the Adopt-A-Class partnership in education program which helps to promote engagement between school, family and community.



At their monthly work day **Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville, FL,** cleaned up Old City Cemetery and the surrounding streets. Old City Cemetery is the final resting place of a large number of Confederate Veterans.

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



At the annual Christmas dinner of the **Habersham Guard Camp 716**, Demorest, GA, 2nd Brigade Commander Michael Dean is presented with a \$500 check which will go to the GA Heritage Defense Fund. The camp raised the money selling T-shirts, stickers, and flags at three festivals held yearly in Habersham County. The camp is also selling raffle tickets for a custom framed print and plans to donate \$500 to the fund each year.



Members of the **Jacob Summerlin Camp 1516**, Kissimmee, FL, placed flags on graves of Confederate Soldiers at Rose Hill Cemetery in remembrance of Confederate Memorial Day. Eighty-two flags were placed countywide.



Stephen Russell Mallory Camp 1315, Pensacola, FL, member Randall W. Crooke received his life membership certificate at the site where Lieutenant General Richard Taylor made the final surrender.



Five new members received their membership certificates and pins for the **DeKalb Rifles Camp 1824**, Sylvania, AL. Shown, from left, are Terry Leon Johnson who joined on the record of Pvt. Peter Isaac Cooper, Co. B, 6th GA Infantry/Look Dragoons; Harold Marty Underwood who joined on the record of Pvt. William Madison Underwood, Co. F, 47th Regiment AL Infantry; Michael Dale Hall who joined on the record of Pvt. Zealous Roden, Co. B, AL Infantry/Wills Valley Guards; Jonathan Scott Hornsby who joined on the record of Joseph Lafayette Hornsby, Co. K, 30th GA Infantry; and Virginia Harris who accepted for her son Jacob Bryant Coker, who was away at college and unable to attend. Jacob joined on the record of Pvt. William Downs Coker.



William Henry Harris Camp 1395, Fort Lauderdale, FL, Street clean-up completed, pictured from left are William Treece, Jim Pinkston, Commander David M. Nash, Lieutenant Commander Brian Turner and taking the picture is Adjutant Joe Motes.



Members of the **Tuskaloosa Ploughboys Camp 2312**, Northport, AL, display their new member certificates at their Charter Ceremony.



Army of Tennessee



Confederate Memorial Day guard duty continued at the Robert E. Lee monument in Ft. Myers, FL. **Major William M. Footman Camp 1950**, Fort Myers, FL, and **Keep Lee in Lee** members gathered to honor the occasion.



Compatriot **Jimmy Glenn Doolittle**, a member of the **Shieldsboro Rifles Camp 2263**, Bay St. Louis, MS, had the honor of being the first member sworn in by newly elected Commander In Chief **Larry Allen McCluney, Jr.**



At the 2020 Reunion in St. Augustine, FL, a resolution was passed to honor the long service and achievements of Commander **Spike Speicher** and his wife **Kaki**. Spike was unable to attend the Reunion due to health and the resolution was presented at the Speicher's home in Apollo Beach. From left are **Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210**, Tampa, FL, Commander **David McCallister**; Spike and Kaki Speicher and **H. K. Edgerton**.



GA Division's newest camp, **CSS Chattahoochee Camp 2314**, Seminole County, GA, is recognized at the 123rd Reunion. Shown are CIC **Paul Gramling**, Camp Commander **Jack C. Cowart**, GA Division Commander **Tim Pilgrim**, and 9th Brigade Commander **Ken Arvin**.



Commander **Bruce Roberts**, **Sam Davis Camp 596**, Biloxi, MS, presents a check to Beauvoir Events Director **Kitsaa Stevens** due to the generosity of an anonymous donor affiliated with their camp.



Jim Pearce Camp 2527, Princeton, KY, Adjutant **Edward Georgen** presented a Law Enforcement Appreciation Certificate to **Cadiz Police Department Major Wiggins**.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



Members from Shelby's Upper South Brigade & Drury's Lower South Brigade, which together make up the **California Division**, met in the middle of the long and expansive Bear Flag state. Someone said "Dixie" and all kinds of song broke out!



Members of **Beauregard Camp 130**, New Orleans, LA; **Henry Watkins Allen Camp 133**, Baton Rouge, LA; the Lee Monument Association and Monumental Task Force Committee recently removed a massive out-of-control sago palm from the tomb of Colonel Marshall Smith of the Louisiana Crescent Regiment in Historic Metairie Cemetery. The tombstone and coping were pressure washed and treated to remove embedded mildew and dirt. Future work days will remove the stump and root ball to prevent its regrowth.



Members of the **General Felix H. Robertson Camp 129**, Waco, TX, Highway Cleanup Crew are shown on Highway 77 south of Waco, which begins at the Fletcher Cemetery where many Confederates are buried. From left, Markham W. Dossett, Jerry Miller, Eldon Tedder, David Kale, and Zeke Perez.



New member Jimmy Garrett, gets welcomed into the **Colonel John W. Jordan Camp 817**, Mannford, OK.



TX Division Guardian Committee Chairman Phillip L. Davis, right, presented Sanford Reed, center, with a Guardian Certificate at the TX Division Reunion with **Hood's Texas Brigade Camp 153**, San Antonio, TX, Lieutenant Commander George Foulds.



The smiles on these kid's faces and to see more than 250 kids waving Confederate Battle flags all over Springtown TX, is the reason the **Governor Samuel W. T. Lanham Camp 586**, Weatherford, TX, does 28 public events each year!

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



Colonel A. M. Hobby Camp 713, Corpus Christi, TX, member Thomas Gomez, Jr. celebrates Confederate Heroes Day.



Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202, Tucson, AZ, Commander Ed Karnes, left, and Past Commander Bobby Morris, right, presented the *H. L. Hunley* Award to Cadet Griffin Smith of the Flowing Wells High School Army JROTC Battalion.



Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 983, Decatur, TX, Commander H. L. Ross and Chaplain Robert Cox welcomed new member Bill Sills.



The **Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275**, Livingston, TX, swore in new Compatriot Jimmy Lenox. Shown from left, Roy Cox, Travis Tipton, Wade Nail, Bill Maddox, Jimmy Lenox, Scott Jefferies, Stephen Daughdrill, and Rickey Henry.



General Jerome B. Robertson Camp 992, Brenham, TX, Commander Finney Clay, great-great grandson of Thomas C. Clay, a captain in the 8th (Terry's) TX Cavalry Regiment, holds a painting of Clay Castle, an ancestral home with four-stories and 74,000 square feet a mile west of Independence in Washington County, TX.



The **Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, and the **Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708**, Scottsdale, AZ, participated in the Federal Memorial Day ceremony Pioneer and Military Cemetery at the capitol in Phoenix. Pictured is Camp 1525 Commander Dan Huskisson who portrayed Private Lindley H. Orme, a Confederate Veteran, a Phoenix Pioneer and four-term Maricopa County Sheriff.

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



Alamo City Guards Camp 1325, San Antonio, TX, Compatriot Kenny Wright, Jr. poses with AFJROTC Cadet 1LT Elizabeth Lopez after presenting her with the *H. L. Hunley* Award. Cadet Lopez attends Sandra Day O'Connor High School in Helotes, TX.



Jonathan Hussey of the **Inland Empire Camp 1742**, Inland Empire, CA, presented the *Hunley* Award to Cadet Private David Lopez of Wilmer Amina Carter High School in Rialto, CA.



Wigfall Greys Camp 1560, Collierville, TX, Commander Henry Pleasants welcomes new member Jonathan William Pierson, who joins on the record of uncle, Captain John Dorn Smith, Co. C, 24th MS Infantry.



Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710, Sierra Vista, AZ, Commander Donnis Davis presented the *H. L. Hunley* JROTC award to Cadet Sergeant Chris Stephens, Tombstone High School "Yellow Jackets" Army JROTC Battalion. Pictured from left, Camp 1710 Adjutant CSM (Ret) Curt Tipton, Cadet Sergeant Stephens, Mrs. Stephens and Commander Donnis Davis.



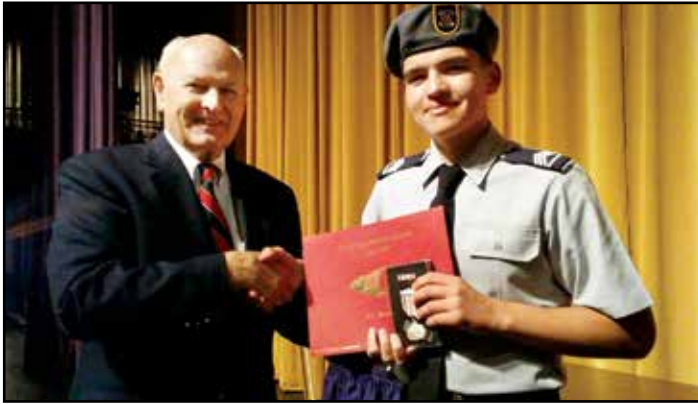
Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708, Scottsdale, AZ, Commander Matthew Flood presented the *H. L. Hunley* Award to Cadet Quentin Millar of the Campo Verde High School Air Force JROTC Squadron.



New compatriot Kerry Allen Adams, with certificate, is sworn into **General Albert Sydney Johnston Camp 2048**, Tehachapi, CA, by his camp officers. Kerry brings a wealth of knowledge and experience to the SCV and we look forward to working with him for many years to come!



Army of Trans-Mississippi



Fresno High Army JROTC Cadet Tony Polin receives the *H. L. Hunley* Award from **General Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804**, Fresno, CA, Adjutant Tim Desmond.



Campbell's Company Camp 2252, Republic, MO, swears in new compatriots Michael McCormick, Grant Elder, and Matt Alderman. They joined the SCV under the honorable service of their respective ancestors, Private Wesley McCormick, Co. E, 51st NC Infantry; Sergeant James Parker, Co. E, 16th AR Infantry and Private Walter Baker, Co. B, 3rd MO Cavalry Battalion.



Members of the **General Louis Hebert Camp 2032**, Lafayette, LA, installed a flag pole which holds the US and First National Confederate flags at the head of the tomb of Brigadier General Louis Hebert, commander of the 3rd LA Infantry Regiment.



Wasatch Rebels Camp 2306, Salt Lake City, UT, joined with the SUVCW Lot Smith Camp to clean up a GAR Monument located in the Ogden City, UT, Cemetery.



Members of the **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tuscon, AZ; the **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ; and the **Yuma Territorial Outpost Camp 2186**, Yuma, AZ, took part in the Tombstone Freedom Days Parade. SCV members carried the colors.



Members of the **Private C. W. Lucas - Forrest's Escort Camp 2316**, Prescott Valley, AZ, took part in Federal Memorial Day ceremonies at Citizens Cemetery and Prescott National Cemetery.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

RAPHAEL SEMMES CAMP 11

MOBILE
CAMPBELL, STACEY
LEVERNE
TROTT, DAVID A.
WATTS, LORNE M.
McGUIRE, J. R.
McGUIRE, RUSSELL E.
CAGLE, MARK COLLINS
LONG, JOSEPH
CHRISTOPHER
ROGERS, CHARLES DAVID

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE CAMP 16 **AUBURN** FARRIS, JOSEPH LEE

EMMA SANSOM CAMP 253 **GADSDEN** THOMAS, RICKEY MOON, JAMES JOSHUA

THOMAS GOODE JONES CAMP 259 **MONTGOMERY** PARSON, JR., BILLY ADOLPH

GEN. ROBERT E. RODES CAMP 262 **TUSCALOOSA** GIBBONS, SAMUEL THOMAS

EGBERT J. JONES CAMP 357 **HUNTSVILLE** JACKSON, JIMMY DAVID BRACKIN, JAMES KEVIN

MAJ. JOHN C. HUTTO CAMP 443 **JASPER** COLE, JOSEPH ANDERSON

JOHN RAYBURN CAMP 452 **GUNTERSVILLE** JONES, CALEB FELTON, SHAYNE MAYS, ROBBIE BOYD, KENNETH EDWARD

GEN. GEORGE "TIGE" ANDERSON CAMP 453 **ANNISTON** O'NEAL, JR., EPHRAIM WAYNE O'NEAL, EPHRAIM WAYNE BERGSTRESSER, JUSTIN MICHAEL NEEDHAM, GUY ALAN

SAMUEL C. KELLY CAMP 454 **OXFORD** HUGHES, JR., WILLIAM ALTON MARABLE, MARK A. MILLER, DAVID EUGENE WATTS, II, CLYDE OLAN RILEY, MICHAEL WAYNE

SAVAGE-STEWART CAMP 522

PIEDMONT
GOSS, STANLEY CORBETT
BARNWELL, DAN LOUIE
JONES, DARWIN

GEN. ISHAM GARROTT CAMP 764 **MARION** BUKOWITZ, FRANK DEARL TRUJILLO, CHRISTOPHER McINTYRE CULLEN, RYLEIGH THOMAS

CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS CAMP 768 **ATHENS** SHORES, NATHAN HEATH McCALL, RICHARD SEAN LAWRENCE, MATTHEW WATSON

COL. WILLIAM A. JOHNSON CAMP 898 **TUSCUMBIA** SMITH, MARK BRIAN

COFFEE COUNTY RANGERS CAMP 911 **ENTERPRISE** DONALDSON, RONNIE HOWELL

FIGHTING JOE WHEELER CAMP 1372 **BIRMINGHAM** WINBORN, IV, CHARLES EDWARD BILLINGSLEY, HUNTER W.

THOMAS JEFFERSON DENNEY CAMP 1442 **CULLMAN** WILSON, FRANK LAWRENCE (LARRY)

THE PRATTVILLE DRAGOONS CAMP 1524 **PRATTVILLE** BLACKMON, CONNOR REID

COVINGTON RIFLES CAMP 1586 **ANDALUSIA** CALL, JR., LARRY DAVID

WEST-SCOTT-BAKER-ALABAMA DIVISION CAMP 1622 **RIVERSIDE** WORLEY, SHON M.

DEKALB RIFLES CAMP 1824 **SYLVANIA** THOMAS, JR., ELLIE HUGH

FORT BLAKELEY CAMP 1864 **BALDWIN COUNTY** SIMS, JOSEPH MICHAEL MILLER, ZACHARY ELLIOTT

THE TALLASSEE ARMORY GUARDS CAMP 1921 **TALLASSEE** FANT, JUSTIN P. RAY, MICHAEL ERIC LEDBETTER, ZACHARY DANE

GEN. JOHN HERBERT KELLY CAMP 1980 **GORDO** ELKINS, GARY WAYNE BELL, MICHAEL PAUL HOLT, EDDIE JOE RHODES, JAMES DOYLE

CAPT. HENRY C. SEMPLE CAMP 2002 **MONTGOMERY** BAILEY, TRENT AARON

TUSKALOOSA PLOUGHBOYS CAMP 2312 **NORTHPORT** GARNER, CHARLES ANDREW SKELTON, BOBBY DALE BEAMS, JR., DAVID MATTHEW BEAMS, HUNTER WYATT BEAMS, WENDELL LOUIS

TEN ISLANDS CAMP 2678 **OHATCHEE** WILLIAMS, JR., FRANKLIN RAY SNIDER, JR., PHILLIP DAVID

ARKANSAS

GEN. ROBERT C. NEWTON CAMP 197 **LITTLE ROCK** BRAY, BARRY ALAN

JAMES H. BERRY CAMP 468 **BENTONVILLE** HOWARD, LAITH

GEN. RICHARD M. GANO CAMP 561 **FORT SMITH** SCHULTZ, CHARLES BENJAMIN MAX

COL. ALLEN R. WITT CAMP 615 **CONWAY** SHAVER, JR., LARRY LINDY GARRIGA, HUNTER LEVI GALLOWAY, JACOB MONTGOMERY, CALEB

DAVID O. DODD CAMP 619 **BENTON** STUCKEY, MICHAEL LEE LEWIS, SLADE BISHOP, THOMAS WILLIAM

9th ARKANSAS INFANTRY CAMP 652 **STAR CITY** STRATTON, RUSSELL ALLEN JOHNSON, CARL T.

THOMAS C. HINDMAN CAMP 656 **PRAIRIE GROVE** HARLOW, BRANDON LEE

27th ARKANSAS INFANTRY CAMP 1519 **MOUNTAIN HOME** REICH, MICHAEL PAUL

GEN. THOMAS DOCKERY CAMP 1577 **MAGNOLIA** LEE, GLENN RAY

MAJ. JOHN B. BURTON CAMP 1664 **TEXARKANA** SAVEALL, NOAH

SEABORN JONES COTTEN CAMP 2303 **HARRISON** PALERMO, PHILIPS T. BROWN, THAD R. CHANDLER, BRIAN SEAN

15th (NORTHWEST) ARKANSAS INFANTRY CAMP 2315 **LOWELL** SEWARD, CALEB AUSTIN, ZACKARY GLEN AUSTIN, TREVOR ALLEN RUSSELL, SHAWN LEE

ARIZONA

CAPT. HUNTER'S ARIZONA RANGERS CAMP 1202 **TUCSON** WOODS, JESSE ROBERT

TEXAS JOHN H. SLAUGHTER CAMP 2074 **TOMBSTONE** TATE, JONATHAN DALE

CALIFORNIA

THE STAINLESS BANNER CAMP 1440 **SAN JOSE** ALLEN, JOHN RICHARD

CAPT. JAMES IREDELL WADDELL CAMP 1770 **ORANGE COUNTY** ROGERS, WILLIAM GENE

GEN. TYREE HARRIS BELL CAMP 1804 **FRESNO** BRANSCOM, RANDAL SCOTT

LT. COLONEL DAN SHOWALTER CAMP 2322 **MISSON VIEJO** OTTLEY, DARRON LEE WALLER, MICHAEL WAYNE MOORE, JEFFREY ALLAN

WILLIAM T. BRIDWELL CAMP 2020 **CANON CITY** FAHEY, PATRICK D. ECKERSON, CHARLES FRANCIS

DELAWARE

DELAWARE GRAYS CAMP 2068 **SEAFORD** RITTER, BRUCE

EUROPE

EUROPE CAMP 1612 **MUNICH GERMANY** HENTENAAR, TIM

FLORIDA

PVT. GEORGE W. PERRY CAMP 471 **MIAMI** PATRICK, CHARLES BLAND

COL. JOHN MARSHALL MARTIN CAMP 730 **OCALA** BARBER, THOMAS MICHAEL

GENERAL JOSEPH FINEGAN CAMP 745 **YULEE** TEMPLES, JR., ARTHUR TRAMEL

KIRBY SMITH CAMP 1209 **JACKSONVILLE** CARR, HOUSTON HUME MOELLER, JAMES BRYAN STUTTS, JAMES PATTERSON SCOTT, JR., EARL R. SHAW, HOWARD ROY PLYMPTON, ROBERT V.

STEPHEN RUSSELL MALLORY CAMP 1315 **PENSACOLA** JARRETT, PAUL GARY

1 LT THOMAS H. GAINER CAMP 1319 **PANAMA CITY** UPTON, BRIAN LANE DAVIS, JAMES E. AULT, DOUGLAS K.

THEOPHILUS WEST M.D. CAMP 1346 **MARIANNA** COWART, JAMES DAVID

CAPT. J. J. DICKISON CAMP 1387 **MELBOURNE** MILLER, JOHN BRUCE

WILLIAM HENRY HARRIS CAMP 1395 **FT. LAUDERDALE** GRAHAM, MATTHEW JACOB ROOK, JOHN CHRIS MURPHY, JR., THOMAS F.

BATTLE OF OLUSTEE CAMP 1463 **LAKE CITY** SMITH, JAMES DEREK

GEN. JAMES PATTON ANDERSON CAMP 1599 **WEST PALM BEACH** McKINNEY, IVAN DAVID

FINLEY'S BRIGADE CAMP 1614 **HAVANA** MORGAN, JOHN WEBSTER BOUTWELL, CHARLES EDWARD GRIFFIN, DANIEL CHRISTOPHER

CAPT. BLUFORD M. SIMS CAMP 1630 **OCOOEE** McMULLEN, JAY S.

MAJ. WILLIAM M. FOOTMAN CAMP 1950 **FT. MYERS** BAILEY, BRIAN THOMAS MARQUIS, PATRICK ROBERT MUELLER, TERRY LYNN GREEN, THERAN KYLAN HADSOCK, JR., A. LEE

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN CAMP 2210 **TAMPA** JONES, STEVEN NOEL THOMPSON, DAVID

CAPT. LUKE LOTT'S CALHOUN GUARDS CAMP 2212 **ALTHA** CHAFIN, COREY RYAN

5th FLORIDA INFANTRY BLACKHEART RIFLES CAMP 2291 **ST. MARKS** KENDRICK, JONATHAN RUSSELL

GEORGIA

CLEMENT A. EVANS CAMP 64 **WAYCROSS** BARNES, DANIEL L. HICKOX, LESTER STEPHEN HURST, JR., RONNIE HARVEY

SPRADLEY, JOHN WAYNE
DIXON, JR., LARRY
STEPHEN
CRAWFORD, RICHARD
ROBERT
BOYETT, JR., JOE
KENNETH
HOWELL, STEVE A.
ALLEN, KENNETH L.
HICKOX, REAVIS LAMAR
GROOVER, BRANDON
SCOTT
WHITAKER, BRENT
ANTHONY
TATUM, JR., LAWRENCE
HAMILTON
THRIFT, WILLIAM BRUCE
CARTER, WALKER LEE
WOODARD, DAVY
DAWSON
WOODARD, GORDON
ALAN
CARTER, JAMES BAZLEY
GUY, JESSE JAMES
COX, BRET M.

**GENERAL LAFAYETTE
McLAWS CAMP 79
FAYETTEVILLE**
SINGLETON, JEREMY
SCOTT

**GILMER LIGHT GUARDS
CAMP 89
ELLIJAY**
FARIST, NEAL STEVEN

**CAPT. HARDY B. SMITH
CAMP 104
DUBLIN**
POPE, ADAM NEAL

**JOHN McINTOSH KELL
CAMP 107
GRIFFIN**
WOODRUFF, JOHN F.
CURTIS MITCHELL,
CHRISTOPHER JAYLYNN
OXENDINE, JASON
ANDREW

**BRIG. GEN. E. PORTER
ALEXANDER CAMP 158
AUGUSTA**
RAY, TEDDY WAYNE

**GEN. NATHAN B. FORREST
CAMP 469
ROME**
PRICE, CHARLES J. (PETE)
CESCUTTI, RICHARD A

**THOMAS MARSH FORMAN
CAMP 485
BRUNSWICK**
ORR, JOHN MICHAEL
HART, JR., FRANKLIN
AUGUSTUS

**GEN. HENRY LEWIS
BENNING CAMP 517
COLUMBUS**
JONES, III, CLARENCE C.
PRICE, COYTE SPENCER

**HARALSON INVINCIBLES
CAMP 673
WACO**
COOKSEY, JR., HUGH
CARLTON

**JOHN K. McNEILL CAMP
674
MOULTRIE**
JOHNSON, NICHOLAS
WAYNE
HILLEY, CHARLES LEON

**JEFFERSON DAVIS'
COWBOYS CAMP 682
OCILLA**
GUNTER, RANDY T.
GRIFFIN, JAMES JASON
HASTY, JAMES RICKY

**KENNESAW BATTLEFIELD
CAMP 700
MARIETTA**
LEINBACH, JUSTIN SEAN

**HABERSHAM GUARD
CAMP 716
DEMOREST**
MERCHANT, CORY R.

**GENERAL STAND WATIE
CAMP 915
CALHOUN**
TIMMS, TONY MICHAEL
TIMMS, TERRY RICHARD
EPPICH, RONALD
STANFORD

**LT. DICKSON L. BAKER
CAMP 926
HARTWELL**
ARROWOOD, LAWRENCE
HUTCHINSON

**GEN. ROBERT A. TOOMBS
CAMP 932
VIDALIA**
COLEMAN, BARRY
DOUGLAS

**OGEECHEE RIFLES CAMP
941
STATESBORO**
TRIBBLE, JONATHAN A.
MOON, RANDALL

**GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET
CAMP 1289
EAST POINT**
CROCHET, ROBERT PAUL

**GEN. WILLIAM J. HARDEE
CAMP 1397
DALLAS**
PIGG, DAVID LEON
HALL, WENDELL OLIVER
CARTER, THOMAS
"TOMMY"
BROWN, BENJAMIN DAVID

**JOHN B. GORDON
MEMORIAL CAMP 1449
THOMASTON**
TURNER, HAROLD DANIEL
LEVERETT, DALTON
BENJAMIN

WARREN, WILLIAM
STEPHEN
PANKEY, KEIFER THOMAS
DANIEL
MIZE, SAMUEL GLEN
LOGAN, GREGORY KEITH
BLANKENSHIP, MARK
CADEN
HOPPER, CHARLES
DANIEL
INGRAM, WILLIAM
EVANS, ALLEN LANE

**DAVID W. PAYNE CAMP
1633
BLAIRSVILLE**
TURNER, SIDNEY DUBOSE
MORGAN, LANCE ALTON

**PINE BARRENS
VOLUNTEERS CAMP 2039
EASTMAN**
POWELL, BRUCE PATRICK
YAWN, DANIEL BRANDON
LARKEY, DANNY
WALKER, RHETT ALAN

**LT. LOVETT ALLEN TULLY
CAMP 2071
COLQUITT**
BRYAN, JR., RODNEY
BRYAN, SR., T. RODNEY

**CONCORD RANGERS
CAMP 2135
DAWSONVILLE**
CARLETON, RICHARD M.

**THE BARNESVILLE BLUES
CAMP 2137
BARNESVILLE**
PIPER, JAMES TATE

**MONTGOMERY
SHARPSHOOTERS CAMP
2164
MT. VERNON**
DYKES, GLEN MITCHELL

**GEORGIA DIVISION HQ
CAMP 2200
MOULTRIE**
SHEAROUSE, RYAN EVAN
LATHAM, ROBERT JOSEPH
BRINKMAN, JOHN
PATRICK
CHILDERS, FRANK
THOMAS
STALCUP, MARK
REESE, JAMES RAY
BROWN, WILLIAM CURTIS
SMITH, RICHARD ANDREW
RUDISILL, III, EDMUND
DANIEL
THOMPSON, DONALD
KEYS, BRIGHAM
McCLUSKEY, JASON
SOWELL, CLINTON
ROBERT
SLAUGHTER, JIMMY CLU
CANTRELL, COYE LEE
WEST, JOEL ADAM
NOKES, JAMES E.
FLETCHER, DAVID JOSEPH
AMOS, BRENT KEITH
BLALOCK, KEVIN MILTON

KITCHEL, JAMES
FREDRICK
JACKSON, JAMES
BAUMANN, STEVE
BINEK, JOHN
COOK, CHRISTOPHER

**GENERAL PATRICK R.
CLEBURNE CAMP 2209
RINGGOLD**
McCARTER, GLEN SHANE
AUSTIN, DAVID LEO
CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM
SHANE
JOHNSON, DUSTIN
ROBERT
FLOWERS, JACKIE L.
BALLENGER, RAYMOND
KEITH
ORR, TERRIN JACK
LEBRON

**THE CAMP OF THE
UNKNOWN SOLDIER
CAMP 2218
JONES COUNTY**
GARDNER, MICHAEL
HERSCHEL

**CSS CHATTAHOOCHEE
CAMP 2314
DONALSONVILLE**
BARBER, JOSEPH T.
BOYETT, LEE "COWBOY"
McMICKLE, RONALD EION
SPOONER, DAVID NEAL

ILLINOIS

**LT. GEORGE E. DIXON
CAMP 1962
BELLEVILLE**
BIEKERT, WALTER
MICHAEL
WILSON, DREW MICHAEL

**ROCK ISLAND MEMORIAL
P.O.W. CAMP CAMP 2229
STILLMAN VALLEY**
PRATER, NICHOLAS

INDIANA

**CAPT. ARTHUR M.
RUTLEDGE CAMP 1413
BLUFFTON**
SMITH, ZACHARIAH R.

**SENATOR JESSE D.
BRIGHT CAMP 2158
MADISON**
LUSK, RANDALL LAMAR

KENTUCKY

**JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE
CAMP 100
LEXINGTON**
MARTIN, JR., LEE R.

**JOHN HUNT MORGAN
CAMP 1342
LOUISVILLE**
EWING, JASON DUANE

**GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN
CAMP 1495
PADUCAH**
HARRIS, ROBERT
EDWARD
GHLOSON, CALEB

**FORREST'S ORPHANS
CAMP 1744
CALHOUN**
CRAWFORD, KENNETH E.
SCHROADER, WILLIAM
CHRISTOPHER
CRAWFORD, CARLY
ALAN, III, HARRY DEAN
MARTIN, WILLIAM
STANLEY, AARON CLARK

**FORT HEIMAN CAMP 1834
MURRAY**
JACKSON, DARREN
BASHAM, DYLAN RAY
ADAMS, KENNETH R.
BASHAM, DUSTIN RAY
BURKEEN, JOSH
ARMSTRONG, JAMES
HENRY

**COL. ANDREW JACKSON
MAY CAMP 1897
PRESTONSBURG**
PACK, JEFFERY BRENT

**GENERAL ALBERT SIDNEY
JOHNSTON CAMP 2323
KY DIVISION HQ CAMP,
KUTTAWA**
NICKELL, CHRISTOPHER
AARON

LOUISIANA

**COL. CHARLES D. DREUX
CAMP 110
NEW ORLEANS**
MACKENROTH, JR.,
DONALD IRWIN
BATTY, JOHN RONARD
DEMATTEO, FELICE
COLTRARO-SHEVA
CHILDRESS, JR., CHARLES
F.
MARTIN, WILLIAM
MASSEY

**BEAUREGARD CAMP 130
NEW ORLEANS**
McCLELLAN, JR., ROBERT
LEE
MULLICAN, C. DENVER
BELL, JR., ROBERT
JOSEPH
GAHAGAN, MICHAEL
WAYNE
JOUGLARD, III CHARLES
FRANCIS

**HENRY WATKINS ALLEN
CAMP 133
BATON ROUGE**
HART, DAVID

**GEN. LEROY AUGUSTUS
STAFFORD CAMP 358
ALEXANDRIA**
ROSS, DARRYL WADE

**CAMP MOORE CAMP 1223
TANGIPAHOA**
GIANNOBILE, BRIAN
BERSEYGA,
CHRISTOPHER N.
DAVIS, ROBERT EZELE

**GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR
CAMP 1308
SHREVEPORT**
CARRINGTON, PATRICK R.
CULPEPPER, JR., BARRY
B.

**CAPT. JAMES W. BRYAN
CAMP 1390
LAKE CHARLES**
COURVILLE, KURT BLANE

**CAPT. THOMAS O.
BENTON CAMP 1444
MONROE**
HILBURN, MIKE

**LT. ELIJAH H. WARD
CAMP 1971
FARMERVILLE**
DEASON, JOHN WAYNE
COX, JOSEPH AARON
BENNETT, JEFFERY ALAN

**GEN. LOUIS HEBERT
CAMP 2032
LAFAYETTE**
WALLING, JOHN
MAGRUDER HAYS,
WILLIAM (BILL) LAZARUS
THOMASSEE, MATTHEW

**SABINE RIFLES CAMP
2057
MANY**
HOOSIER, JAMES
RICHARD

MARYLAND

**COL. HARRY W. GILMOR
CAMP 1388
BALTIMORE**
BURES, ERNEST WAYNE
HENRY, JASON CARL

**MAJ. GEN. ISAAC
RIDGWAY TRIMBLE
CAMP 1836
ELLCOTT CITY**
CORNELIUS, STEPHEN
MARION

**MAJOR GENERAL ARNOLD
ELZEY CAMP 1940
SALISBURY**
COOK, JEFFREY SCOTT

MISSOURI

**ELIJAH GATES CAMP 570
FULTON**
SCHULD, JUSTIN ALAN

**GEN. JAMES H. McBRIDE
CAMP 632
SPRINGFIELD**
YORK, WILLIAM WAYNE
KEEN, WILLIAM VAGHEN

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

**BRIG. GEN. MOSBY
MONROE PARSONS CAMP
718**

JEFFERSON CITY
BROWN, TRENT ALAN
SPRADLIN, JAMES
EMMETT
ROBERSON, TERRY
RUSSELL

**COL. JOHN T. COFFEE
CAMP 1934
OSCEOLA**
DONOVAN, BRADLEY

**CAMPBELL'S COMPANY
CAMP 2252
REPUBLIC**
LANDRETH, WILLIAM D.
LANDRETH, DANIEL MARK
HARRISON, ADAIR PAUL

**MAJOR THOMAS R.
LIVINGSTON CAMP 2327
CARTHAGE**
COTTRELL, STEVEN B.
LEWIS, WILLIAM "PAUL"
STEVENS, JAMES

MISSISSIPPI

**RANKIN ROUGH AND
READY'S CAMP 265
BRANDON**
JONES, MICHAEL S.

**COL. WILLIAM P. ROGERS
CAMP 321
CORINTH**
CARMAN, LUTHER LYNN
NULL, DAVEY RANDALL
LATCH, ROBERT KEITH
GIFFORD, JERRY WAYNE
BAKER, RYAN HERBERT
BAKER, ELISHA ANDREW
PERRY, WARNER TATE

**CAPTAIN JOHN M.
BRADLEY CAMP 384
LOUISVILLE**
KIRK, BENJAMIN CHARLES
PRESTON, BENJAMIN
CODY

**CRYSTAL SPRINGS
SOUTHERN RIGHTS CAMP
712**
CRYSTAL SPRINGS
MOSS, JR., BRUCE
STANLEY

**CAPTAIN FRANCIS
MARION ROGERS CAMP
873**
AMORY
ROWLAND, SR., CHARLES
RAY

**LT. GEN. NATHAN
BEDFORD FORREST CAMP
1353**
HATTIESBURG
STEWART, DALTON
MATTHEW FRANCIS

SLADE, DON KELLY
NEWSOME, ETHAN PAYNE

**LT. GEN. JOHN C.
PEMBERTON CAMP 1354
VICKSBURG**
ANDERSON, JR., ROBERT
D.

**BRIG. GEN. BENJAMIN G.
HUMPHREYS CAMP 1625
INDIANOLA**
THORNTON, TOMMY C.

**GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD
FORREST CAMP 1649
MERIDIAN**
KEELE, STEPHEN L.
RALEY, ROBERT EARL
CLEGHORN, IAN MICHAEL
ALLEN

**9th MISSISSIPPI CAVALRY
CAMP 1748
LUCEDALE**
EVERETT, JAMES
THOMPSON
TOLBERT, KARSON
JEFFREY

**SHIELDSBORO RIFLES
CAMP 2263
BAY ST. LOUIS**
ALLEE, DONALD RAY
KELLY, JAMES R.

**THE RANKIN GREYS CAMP
2278**
FLORENCE
WINDHAM, JOSEPH
VINCENT
ADAMS, CODY TY
KEYES, JONATHAN
MOUDY, ROBERT ALAN
ALLEN, RANDALL WAYNE

**FRANKLIN RIFLES CAMP
2297**
BUDE
GUILLORY, VICTOR ISAAC

NORTH CAROLINA

**GEORGE DAVIS CAMP 5
WILMINGTON**
MERGENTHALER,
ZACHARY GARFIELD
PHILLIPS, DANIEL CLINT
PHILLIPS, MERLE BRENT
PHILLIPS, DOUGLAS
KENNETH

**ROBERT HENRY RICKS
CAMP 75**
ROCKY MOUNT
PROCTOR, JAMES
CROWELL

**THE THOMASVILLE RIFLES
CAMP 172**
THOMASVILLE
SWANEY, PHILLIP
HARRISON

**MAJ. GEN. STEPHEN
DODSON RAMSEUR/COL.
REUBEN CAMPBELL CAMP
387**
STATESVILLE
DAVIDSON, WILLIAM
JOHNNY
MILLER, TOMMY LEE

**PVT. LORENZO LEIGH
BENNETT CAMP 773
DURHAM**
MARTIN, KENNETH (KEN)
MARION
DALTON, ROBERT NATHAN

**GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD
FORREST CAMP 803**
SANFORD
TRUE, JOSEPH HUGHES
ALLRED, WAYLON LYNN
WEBSTER, CHARLES
BRANTLEY
BARNER, DAVID R. WAYNE
ALEXANDER, ROY DEAN
CRABTREE, DAVID LYNN

**CAPT. CHARLES F.
CONNOR CAMP 849**
HICKORY
LAIL, ROBERT KEITH
McCRARY, II, BOBBY LYNN

**MAJ. CHARLES Q. PETTY
CAMP 872**
GASTONIA
IVESTER, CHRISTOPHER
BLAIR
PRINCE, COREY SHANE
PRINCE, BILLY SHANE

**POLK VOLUNTEERS CAMP
919**
COLUMBUS
KELL, THOMAS D.
ELLIOTT, DANIEL CURTIS

**THE RAINS BROTHERS
CAMP 1370**
NEW BERN
HUGHES, NOAH J.
GASKINS, KELLY ARTHUR

**BRIG. GEN. J. JOHNSTON
PETTIGREW CAMP 1401**
LENOIR
ROGERS, JONATHAN J.
WATKINS, JOHN WESLEY
BUMGARNER, TRACY
DUANE

**MAJ. EGBERT A. ROSS
CAMP 1423**
**CHARLOTTE &
MECKLENBURG COUNTY**
PRESSLEY, PHILLIP DALE
PENNY, TROY SHERIDAN

**SMITHFIELD LIGHT
INFANTRY CAMP 1466**
SMITHFIELD
BARBEE, GAVIN KEITH

**COL. LEONIDAS
LAFAYETTE POLK CAMP
1486**
GARNER
BENTON, JR., JAMES
GERRIN

**COL. STEPHEN DECATUR
POOL CAMP 1597**
BEAUFORT
ARTHUR, CHARLES
DARREN

J.E.B. STUART CAMP 1598
MT. AIRY
BUSICK, JR., ROY DAVID

SON OF MARS CAMP 1632
LAURINBURG
CRAVEN, JR., CHARLES
KINSMAN

**POPLAR SPRING GRAYS
CAMP 1700**
SPRING HOPE
HIGHT, GARLAND NEAL

**MINGO MILITIA CAMP
1717**
SPIVEY'S CORNER
LEE, JAMES BRANDON
LEE, JOSHUA EZEKIEL

**YADKIN GRAY EAGLES
CAMP 1765**
YADKINVILLE
PRATT, JAMES NORWOOD

**24th NC CO. C, CLAYTON
YELLOW JACKETS CAMP
1809**
CLAYTON
GORDON, III, JAMES
BENJAMIN

**ROCKINGHAM RANGERS
CAMP 1835**
MAYODAN
FURCHES, RANDALL W.

**GENERAL WILLIAM
DORSEY PENDER CAMP
1916**
WILSON
MOORE, WILLIAM CLARK
SHEFFIELD, CHRISTOPHER
MICHAEL

**THE ROXBORO GRAYS
CAMP 1932**
ROXBORO
DUNCAN, DONALD
FRANKLIN

**COL. WILLIAM A. STOWE
CAMP 2142**
DALLAS
BRYANT, JONATHAN LEE
KIRKPATRICK, CHARLES
DURANE

**10th NC HVY ARTY CO.
B, BLACK RIVER TIGERS
CAMP 2152**
COATS
BASS, JR., DAVID EARL

**FORSYTHE RIFLES CAMP
2245**
WINSTON-SALEM
WILLARD, DAVID AUSTIN
ANDERSON, JAMES
DARYL

**CANE CREEK RIFLES
CAMP 2294**
FLETCHER
DUNCAN, JOHN THOMAS
FISK, GUY
McCRARY, JESSE HEATH
ERWIN, THOMAS
RICHMOND

NEW MEXICO

**GEN. WILLIAM R. SCURRY
CAMP 1385**
ALBUQUERQUE
BRAMBLETT, JIMMY J.

OHIO

**BRIG. GEN. ROSWELL S.
RIPLEY CAMP 1535**
WORTHINGTON
MOORE, II, LEE R.

**PVT. TAPLEY P. MAYS
CAMP 2170**
IRONTON
CALHOUN, SETH

**LT. L. J. McNEILL CAMP
2317**
FRANKLIN
WEAVER, CHARLES LEE

**BRIGADIER GENERAL
JOHN HUNT MORGAN
CAMP 2325**
OLD WASHINGTON
BROWN, GRANT WILLIAM
DAVIDSON, JOHNATHON
M.
DAVIDSON, MAX A.
WAGGONER, DALLAS JON

OKLAHOMA

**CAPTAIN CLEM VANN
ROGERS CAMP 481**
OKLAHOMA CITY
HEDRICK, HAGAN
HOWARD
HEDRICK, WESLEY JAMES

**CAPTAIN JAMES J.
McALESTER CAMP 775**
McALESTER
BROJAKOWSKI, SR.,
LEONARD BLAIR
ALLEN, RICKY D.

**SHELBY'S OKLAHOMA
IRON MEN CAMP 1356**
DUNCAN
WERNER, STEVEN KIRK
BARRINGTON, JONATHON
GLEN

**FIRST CHEROKEE
MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS
CAMP 1501**
EDMOND
DEAN, MICHAEL FRANKLIN

**COL. WILLIAM PENN
ADAIR CAMP 2206**
BARTLESVILLE
WISEMAN, BRIAN
FREDERICK
ELY, RICHARD

**COLONEL TANDY WALKER
CAMP 2207**
SHAWNEE
LEWIS, SHANNON

**MAJOR JAMES McHENRY
CAMP 2310**
BROKEN ARROW
SIMMONS, STEVEN
GOEPFERT, ERIK
RAPIER, STUART YATES

OREGON

**COL. ISAAC WILLIAM
SMITH CAMP 458**
PORTLAND
ALEXANDER, STEVEN
THOMAS

SOUTH CAROLINA

**SECESSION CAMP 4
CHARLESTON**
STOVALL, III, WILLIAM
HENRY

**16th SOUTH CAROLINA
REGIMENT CAMP 36**
GREENVILLE
HUNTER HYATT, ANDREW
LEWIS
TENCH, WILLIAM
CARROLL
CONNER, WILLIAM TYLER
FARMER, TODD CRAIG
YOUNG, JESSE ALAN
MILLER, JAY PAUL
GOODWIN, SCOTT DAVID
YOUNG, JAMES LEE
YOUNG, JAMES MARTIN

OLDE ABBEVILLE CAMP 39
IVA
BUTLER, JOHN OWEN

**COLONEL JOSEPH
NORTON CAMP 45**
SENECA
MILLER, REID McKIE

GENERAL RICHARD H. ANDERSON CAMP 47 BEAUFORT
McSWEENEY, GUY
PORCHER
GORMAN, MICHAEL JOHN

ADAM WASHINGTON BALLENGER CAMP 68 SPARTANBURG
CHUMLEY, THOMAS
HAMPTON
ROPER, JEFFERY STEPHEN
PRIDGEON, JR., CHARLES
WESELY

COL. OLIN M. DANTZLER CAMP 73 ORANGEBURG
SMITH, JOSEPH LARRY

MECHANIZED CAVALRY HEADQUARTERS CAMP 212 BLACKSBURG
HUSS, SR., THOMAS LEE

HORRY ROUGH AND READYS CAMP 1026 MYRTLE BEACH
SINGLETON, SKYLER
JAMES

PEE DEE RIFLES CAMP 1419 FLORENCE/DARLINGTON
BRAFFORD, NOAH
GABRIEL
WALKUP, JOHN THOMAS

PALMETTO SHARP SHOOTERS CAMP 1428 ANDERSON
STAFFORD, JAMES
WILLIAM
STAFFORD, JERRY RAY

GEN. STATES RIGHTS GIST CAMP 1451 BOGANSVILLE
HAWKINS, JR., CHARLES
HAROLD

P. G. T. BEAUREGARD CAMP 1458 SUMTER
McDANIEL, PHILIP A.

GEN. MARTIN W. GARY CAMP 1532 EDGEFIELD
PEARCE, MICHAEL DAVIS

BRIG. GEN. MICAH JENKINS CAMP 1569 ROCK HILL
GREGORY, JACK POWELL

BRIG. GEN. BARNARD E. BEE CAMP 1575 AIKEN
STEVENS, ANDREW LEVER
FULMER, WENDELL LEE

CAPTAIN MOSES FOWLER CAMP 1721 FOUNTAIN INN
ROCHESTER, JR., JOSEPH
WILLIAM

FIRST IN SECESSION/ CHESTERFIELD CAMP 1963 CHESTERFIELD
OWEN, SR., JOE
CAMPBELL

SC 17th REGIMENT CAMP 2069 HILDA
WILLIAMS, JR., JAMES
MARION

PARISH MOUNTED RANGERS CAMP 2222 GOOSE CREEK
HARRELSON, JIM

TENNESSEE

N. B. FORREST CAMP 3 CHATTANOOGA
DORRILL, DANIEL C.
WOLF, AUGUSTINE
WILHELM

SAMUEL R. WATKINS CAMP 29 COLUMBIA
THOMPSON, JESSIE
McCLAIN, MICHAEL
EPHRAIM
FITZGERALD, MICHAEL
RAY
BLACKBURN, BARRY C.
WRAY, JASON THOMAS

MURFREESBORO CAMP 33 MURFREESBORO
SINQUEFIELD, CHASE
RYAN

NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST BOYHOOD HOME CAMP 37 CHAPEL HILL
ORR, JR., THOMAS
JEROME
ARGO, GUY C.

JAMES KEELING CAMP 52 BRISTOL
FORD, RICHARD ANTHONY

MAJ. GEN. BENJAMIN F. CHEATHAM CAMP 72 MANCHESTER
CLARK, JEFF

LONGSTREET-ZOLICOFFER CAMP 87 KNOXVILLE
GRAVES, BUREN LEON
KNIPPERS, ALLEN LEE
ROWELL, NATHAN D.
SANFORD, DAVID WAYNE
SULLIVAN, LANCE DAVID
HOWE, MARK A.

YOUNCE, II, CHARLES R.
HEISLER, STEPHEN J.

GENERAL JOHN C. BROWN CAMP 112 PULASKI
MIZE, EVANS

JOHN R. MASSEY CAMP 152 FAYETTEVILLE/LINCOLN CO.
BRYANT, KEVIN

NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST CAMP 215 MEMPHIS
MYERS, BEDFORD
FORREST
SIMS, RICKY CROWELL
SIMS, JOSEPH CROWELL
FRANK P. GRACEY CAMP 225 CLARKSVILLE
HARTLIEB, KASEY SCOTT

SIMONTON-WILCOX CAMP 257 COVINGTON
ORMAN, MATTHEW S.

MARSHALL RANGERS CAMP 297 LEWISBURG
BINKLEY, JAMES GORDON

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM D. McCain HQ CAMP 584 COLUMBIA
NASH, THOMAS BARTON
EDWARDS, LON EUGENE
FEWEL
STRIPLING, MICHAEL
JAMES
BUSH, LESLEY MONROE
DUFF, THOMAS BOWEN
DEAN, CRAIG M.
SEXTON, WILLIAM
MICHAEL
SHIFFLETT, JEFFREY S.
ROE, JAMES C.
HARMON, DAVID HENRY

WHEELER-LONG CAMP 709 DUNLAP
DOSSETT, PHILLIP P.

GEN. ROBERT H. HATTON CAMP 723 LEBANON
MORGAN, JEFFREY LYNN

SAM DAVIS CAMP 1293 BRENTWOOD
STOVER, JUSTIN
WHIPP, JASON MATTHEW
LAW, JASON
WALLACE, II, JOHN
HAROLD

JAMES R. CHALMERS CAMP 1312 MEMPHIS
DOWNS, JAMES JOSEPH

GEN. A. P. STEWART CAMP 1411 WINCHESTER
BAILEY, JONATHAN AARON
BATTLE OF SHILOH CAMP 1454 SHILOH
HENSLEY, TIM
SMALLWOOD, III, BILLY
JOHN

COL. W. M. BRADFORD/ COL. J. G. ROSE CAMP 1638 MORRISTOWN
GOODE, ROBERT LANE
STRANGE, WILLIAM
HALL, RANDALL SHANE
THE GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE CAMP 1640 MEMPHIS
WHITE, PHILLIP LAUDEL
LILES, III, JUNIUS (J.T.)
THEODORE

GAINESBORO INVINCIBLES CAMP 1685 GAINESBORO
DREW, GENE C.

BELL'S PARTISANS CAMP 1821 TRIMBLE
WILLIS, MATTHEW DAVID
HAMMOND, JR., CARL
ROBERT
WILLIS, DOMONIC W.
THRASHER, STEVEN DALE

DILLARD-JUDD CAMP 1828 COOKEVILLE
MORGAN, JONATHAN P.

MYERS-ZOLICOFFER CAMP 1990 LIVINGSTON
WHITE, MATTHEW RAY
WHITE, BOBBY RAY
ARGO, RONNIE EDWARD
HENSLEY, MICHAEL
STANTON
GEESLING, ROY JOSEPH

CAPT. CHAMP FERGUSON/ STANDING STONE CAMP 2014 MONTEREY
CLARK, THOMAS
DONAVON

CAPT. E. D. BAXTER CAMP 2034 FAIRVIEW
JONES, HOUSTON
JONES, ADRIAN LEIGH

RAWDON-SPEARS CAMP 2113 SUMMERTOWN
GAINES, JESSE L.
GIPSON, JOHN CHANDLER
GIPSON, JR., HAROLD
WAYNE

MAJOR NATHANIEL F. CHEAIRS CAMP 2138 SPRING HILL
JEFFRIES, COLTON
HOLCOMB

8th TN CAVALRY CSA CAMP 2296 BAXTER
DENNY, II, WILLARD LEO

PRIVATE WILEY L. STEAKLEY CAMP 2307 SPENCER
NEELY, SAMUEL JAY

THE BLOODY 10th TN REGIMENT IRISH VOLUNTEERS CAMP 2324 DANDRIDGE
BOWLING, ALLEN JASON
HOWARD, JONATHAN
EDWARD
HAGAN, JONATHAN ALLAN
GOODE, ROBERT LANE
STEWART, JR., STEVEN C.
POFF, JOEL B.
POFF, WILLIAM HENRY
KINGLER, COLBY

TEXAS

MAJ. GEORGE W. LITTLEFIELD CAMP 59 AUSTIN
SELFE, GLENN ALLEN

R. E. LEE CAMP 239 FORT WORTH
ALDRICH, DANIEL S.

J. M. "MATT" BARTON CAMP 441 SULPHUR SPRINGS
ESTES, TRAVIS ARTHUR

PLEMONS-SHELBY CAMP 464 AMARILLO
WEDGEWORTH, ROBERT
T.
BANNER, BRENDON S.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY GRAYS CAMP 502 GEORGETOWN
GRAY, MICHAEL WILLIAM
MERRITT, MARCOS
NATHANIEL
MERRITT, RAYMOND
DOUGLAS
AYERS, JR., BILLY ODIS
MALOY, BRYAN K.
NOLAN, CALEB JOSEPH
ANDERSON, JOHNNY L.

COL. A. M. HOBBY CAMP 713 CORPUS CHRISTI
CORDER, CHARLES PHILP
LERMA, JR., ROLANDO

STONEWALL JACKSON CAMP 901 DENTON
HOWELL, II, JOEL T.

MAJ. ROBERT M. WHITE CAMP 1250 TEMPLE
OLIVER, MICHAEL
RAYMOND
GRIGGS, GARTH MADISON
COE, RICHARD
CHRISTOPHER
BERZLEY, JR., JACK
HENRY

COL. THOMAS S. LUBBOCK CAMP 1352 LUBBOCK
WREN, DANNY EARL

GEN. SAM BELL MAXEY CAMP 1358 PARIS
COKER, CHRISTOPHER B.

SUL ROSS CAMP 1457 BRYAN
HUDSON, KYLE WILLIAM
MANNING, DOUGLAS
WADE

WILLIAM H. L. WELLS CAMP 1588 PLANO
SPEAKS, RONALD GENE
SMITH, HARRISON
CLAYTON
JOHNS, ROBERT LeROY

TEXAS DIVISION HEADQUARTERS CAMP 1936 WACO
STEWART, JR., EDWARD
LEE
McCUTCHEON, JAMES
MADISON

TERRY'S TEXAS RANGERS CAMP 1937 CLEBURNE
BULLARD, SIDNEY L.

HILL COUNTRY CAMP 1938 FREDERICKSBURG
HARLAND, JUSTIN L.

TEXAS LONESTAR GREYS CAMP 1953 SCHERTZ
ORTEGA, JR., ISMAEL
"IZZY"
GARNER, GODFREY
LAWRENCE
MOORE, MALCOLM
GERALD

THE CROSS OF SAINT ANDREW'S CAMP 2009 ALTO
REYNOLDS, MICHAEL
WAYNE

MAJ. JOSEPHUS SOMERVILLE IRVINE CAMP 2031 NEWTON
DURBIN, ROY LYNN

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

W. W. HEARTSILL CAMP 2042
MARSHALL
WILSON, JAMES R.
WARE, DARYL PATRICK

UPSHUR COUNTY PATRIOTS CAMP 2109
GILMER
YARD, RANDALL E.

MAJ. GEN. PATRICK CLEBURNE'S 7th TX INFANTRY CAMP 2182
THE WOODLANDS
SECREST, ROBERT
DODSON
FULLER, JEFFERY EVAN
GOODRUM, ROY WAYNE

RED DIAMOND CAMP 2193
TEXARKANA
DASTILLON, MICHAEL
ANTONY
McEUEEN, RONALD LYNN
SCHUBERT, RANDEL

COL. JOHN S. (RIP) FORD CAMP 2216
HARLINGEN
JENKINS, GARY LAMONT
RAMIREZ, JR., EFRAIN
BYRD, THOMAS E.

LT. ALEXANDER CAMERON CAMP 2226
GREENVILLE
MUDD, LAWRENCE
WILLIAM
LINEX, MARTIN E.
ROGERS, RON LEON

LONE STAR DEFENDERS CAMP 2234
LUFKIN
SHERER, JOSEPH
TERRELL

SIDNEY SHERMAN CAMP 2256
STRATFORD
HERNOF, JOHN CHARLES

MAJOR R. L. DABNEY CAMP 2261
CANTON
BARTON, LOWELL REX

1st LT DAVID RICHARD REYNOLDS CAMP 2270
MOUNT PLEASANT
LANDRUM, TERRY LEE

MAJOR GENERAL THOMAS L. ROSSER CAMP 2311
MT. ENTERPRISE
SALLEE, JOHN V.

FORT McKAVETT CSA CAMP 2326
MENARD
CARLILE, THOMAS WAYNE
DANIEL, ROCKY DEE
KELLEY, TERRELL
TRUMAN

WHITSON, STEVEN WAYNE

UTAH

WASATCH REBELS CAMP 2306
SALT LAKE CITY
PERSINGER, JR., CHARLES
ESTRA

VIRGINIA

THIRTEENTH VIRGINIA MECHANIZED CAVALRY CAMP 9
NORFOLK
TURNER, RICKY LAMAR
ROBERTS, WILLIAM P.

CLINTON HATCHER CAMP 21
LEESBURG
DOSS, SAMUEL JACKSON
TIBBETTS, KRISTIAN KANE
SULLIVAN, WILLIAM
DAVID
LINDSEY, III, RICHARD
ANDERSON
CREAMER, JACK P.

PRINCESS ANNE CAMP 484
VIRGINIA BEACH
POWELL, JR., ERVIN
JAMES

JOHN M. JORDAN CAMP 581
SOUTH BOSTON
MORRIS, JR., CLARENCE
SHELTON
BUTLER, RAYMOND DAVIS

R. E. LEE CAMP 726
ALEXANDRIA
FLOYD, ROBERT HOWARD

ARMISTEAD-HILL-GOODE CAMP 749
CHASE CITY
JACKSON, JR., NELSON
PATRICK
JACKSON, NELSON P.

THE HANOVER DRAGOONS CAMP 827
HANOVER
HUNTSINGER, KENTON E.

PITTSYLVANIA VINDICATORS CAMP 828
CALLANDS
SIMPSON, JOHN W.

CAPTAIN JOHN F. McELHENNY CAMP 840
LEBANON
BARTON, ROBERT LEE

COL. JOHN S. MOSBY CAMP 1237
FRONT ROYAL
MILLS, IV, CHARLES
GARDNER

FINCASTLE RIFLES CAMP 1326
ROANOKE
NUNNALLY, III, WILLIAM
BERNARD

J. E. B. STUART CAMP 1343
HENRICO
PERRITT, SR., DOUGLAS
GORDON
ENGLISH, JAMES
EMMONS

GENERAL WILLIAM MAHONE CAMP 1369
WAKEFIELD
COOPER, JOSEPH

THE BEDFORD RIFLE GRAYS CAMP 1475
BEDFORD
BOONE, ROY DAVIS
MAY, CHARLES MICHAEL

19th VIRGINIA INFANTRY CAMP 1493
CHARLOTTESVILLE
COINER-POLLARD,
CHARLES MILLER

NORFOLK COUNTY GRAYS CAMP 1549
CHESAPEAKE
BOYLE, ANDREW PATRICK
GRUSZECZKA, MATTHEW
GREGORY

TURNER ASHBY CAMP 1567
WINCHESTER
BROWN, JOHN WESLEY

HIGH BRIDGE CAMP 1581
FARMVILLE
MORRIS, WESLEY
STEWART
MORRIS, JACOB LEE

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE CAMP 1589
MIDLOTHIAN
PAYNE, ANDREW WILLIAM
RAMSEY, JR., NORRIS
WAYNE

WALKER-TERRY CAMP 1758
WYTHEVILLE
DUNFORD, GARY DUANE

LANE-ARMISTEAD CAMP 1772
MATHEWS
HUDGINS, JR., JAMES
ELMER
JORDAN, DAVID ADAM
BEDNARCZYK, JR., DAVID

STUART'S HORSE ARTILLERY CAMP 1784
FLOYD
COMPTON, CHRISTOPHER
ERIC

DEARING BEAUREGARD CAMP 1813
COLONIAL HEIGHTS
FIGG, MARK NEWTON
STANFORD, JR., GEORGE
LESHIE

CAPTAIN JACK ADAMS CAMP 1951
EDINBURG
MILLER, JONATHAN
GAYLOR

CHARLOTTE COUNTY GRAYS CAMP 1964
CHARLOTTE COURT
HOUSE
CARWILE, STEVEN
EDWARD
YOPP, HERBERT RONALD

GEN. WISE'S REFUGEES CAMP 2189
ACCOMACK COUNTY
DETWILER, III, DAVID
FRANKLIN

EDMUND RUFFIN FIRE EATERS CAMP 3000
MECHANICSVILLE
WOODFIN, JR., GREGORY
SCOTT

WEST VIRGINIA

BEIRNE CHAPMAN CAMP 148
UNION
SMITH, CHARLES W.

A. G. JENKINS CAMP 628
GUYANDOTTE
GIVNER, SHAWN
PERRY, WILLIAM D.
SMITH, MARK STEVEN
COCHRANE, ADAM NASON
COCHRANE, MICHAEL
NATHAN
LIPSCOMB, BOBBY F.

FLAT TOP COPPERHEADS CAMP 1694
PRINCETON
WHITTEKER, MICHAEL
SCOTT
PRUITT, GARIK MAXIMUS

MOUNTAINEER PARTISAN RANGERS CAMP 2249
PAW PAW
HACKLEY, KEVIN NEIL



Welcome to our newest Life Members



Name	Division	Camp
KYLE J. WRIGHT	VA	2247
MICHAEL H. DIEHL	AL	1864
GORDON GENTRY	TX	67
PHILIP KURIGER	MS	265
JOHN F. HENRY	CA	1627
DAVID C. GUMMERE	NC	1521
JAMES DAY	SC	2222
RONALD RUSSELL	TX	178
ROBERT PEAK	CA	1631
RALPH W. MILLS	GA	1404
DALE D. TIDWELL	TX	153
STEVEN M. SMITH	FL	1387
DENNIS R. GREENE, SR.	GA	517
KEVIN M. FREESE	MO	1857
DAVIS S. LUCK	VA	1326
ROBERT M. ROW	TX	2193
STEVEN FABRY, JR.	UT	1797
DAVID "TUFFY" PHILLIPS	GA	18
BRADLEY J. SINGER	MO	145

The Last Roll

SC 17th Regiment Camp 2069
Hilda, SC
James Henry Franklin

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain HQ
Camp 584
Columbia, TN
John William Morgan
Michael Foxworth Terry

Col. W. M. Bradford/Col. J. G.
Rose Camp 1638
Morristown, TN
William Brittain Watkins, Jr.

The General Robert E. Lee
Camp 1640
Memphis, TN
Henry Clark Doan

Lt. Robert D. Powell Camp 1817
Blountville, TN
James Arthur Nidiffer

Gen. Jerome B. Robertson
Camp 992
Brenham, TX
Phillip Stewart Hassell

Col. Phillip A. Work Camp 1790
Woodville, TX
Thomas Ralph Reid

W. W. Heartsill Camp 2042
Marshall, TX
Fields Dean Turlington

Col. Charles Demorses' 29th TX
Cavalry Camp 2269
Grand Saline, TX
Stevie Russell Volk

Turner Ashby Camp 1567
Winchester, VA
Edward Lee Keller

Lane-Armistead Camp 1772
Mathews, VA
Brian A. Forrest

Dearing Beauregard Camp 1813
Colonial Heights, VA
William Kelley Richardson

Charlotte County Grays
Camp 1964
Charlotte Court House, VA
Winfred Irving Viele, Jr.

Brig. Gen. James Boggs Camp 1706
Franklin, WV
Wayne A. Huffman



THE SOCIETY OF THE ORDER OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS

Financial Assistance for Preservation Projects

The Order of the Southern Cross, founded in 1863 by Generals Polk and Cleburne, was originally created to provide financial assistance to the families of soldiers who had lost their lives in the service of the Confederacy.

The Order of the Southern Cross was re-established in 1979 as a philanthropic organization, dedicated to preserving our Southern Heritage through its Grants and Scholarship Programs. Since 1979, we have allocated more than \$500,000 to these endeavors.

If you are an SCV Camp or a 501(c)3 organization seeking financial assistance to help fund a Confederate Preservation project, we encourage you to contact Grants Chairman Michael Harris at mikeharris329@yahoo.com or you may visit our website at www.orderofsoutherncross.com for more information.

Deo Vindice!

Military Order of the Stars and Bars



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

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

(757) 656-MOSB

Or via U.S. Mail at:

MOSB Membership Inquiry

P.O. Box 18901

Raleigh, NC 27619-8901

www.militaryorderofthestarsandbars.org
headquarters@militaryorderofthestarsandbars.org

NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Reunion Bid Deadlines for Hosting 2024 Reunion

The reunion planning committee invites bids for our 2024 reunion. Guidelines are available on the scv.org web site or by request. Bids must be e-mailed to chairman Joe Ringhoffer at ringhje@aol.com or regular mail 1211 Government St., Mobile, AL 36604 no later than January 15, 2021. Call chairman Ringhoffer if you have any questions. 251-402-7593.

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

Constitutional Amendments Deadline

The deadline for those wishing to submit proposed amendments to the SCV Constitution or the Standing Orders, to be considered at the national Reunion in July 2021, is March 1, 2021. Amendments must be submitted to Executive Director Adam Southern at General Headquarters (GHQ). They can be sent either by US Mail to Sons of Confederate Veterans, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402 or e-mail to exedir@scv.org. E-mail submissions must bear a state stamp on or before March 1, 2021 and those sent by US Mail must be postmarked no later than February 25, 2021.

Those submitting proposed amendments should include their name, camp name and number and complete contact information, including name, mailing address, e-mail address and telephone numbers. Please also send a brief statement as to the purpose of the amendment and the reasons it should be adopted. This will help camps and Compatriots understand the purpose and advantage of the proposed amendment. Executive Director Southern will acknowledge receipt of the amendment; however, it is the responsibility of the sender to confirm with Executive Director Southern that any amendment was received at GHQ. Please contact Executive Director Southern at the e-mail address listed above, or call 800-380-1896.

Stephen D. Lee Institute taking one year break

Greetings Compatriots,

This is notice that the Stephen D. Lee Institute will be taking a one year hiatus in 2021. The SDLI will return in 2022 with details to be announced.

This decision was made in consultation between myself, past Director Sullivan and Commander-in-Chief McCluney. As I hope you all know, we have plans for the re-interment of General Forrest and the Grand Opening of the museum in the works. Though we do not have an exact date yet, it could well be this spring.

This event will require additional economic support from the members, as well as the personal resources members will need to attend. The idea here is any resources and expenditures members would make to attend the SDLI be shifted by them to support the burial/opening event. This will be a once in a lifetime event and deserves our best efforts. Once past I look forward to the planning of the 2022 SDLI!

Deo Vindice,
Charles McMichael
Director- SDLI
71st CiC SCV

Official policy on *The Charge* adopted by the GEC

It shall be the policy approved by the General Executive Council of the Sons of Confederate Veterans that all its Divisions, camps, and subdivisions or subordinate organizations will incorporate in their Constitutions and/or By-Laws the following Charge from Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee and nothing will be added or removed from said Charge to keep it in historical accuracy as published in The Constitution of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense

of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish."

Any current or future publications of the said Charge of Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee shall have the Charge as adopted and approved by the General Executive Council of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Guidelines for submitting annual reports

Reports for the annual Book of Reports to be distributed to the delegates at the 2021 Metairie 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, 2021. However, if there is a reason a report should be submitted later than April 1, 2021, 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, 2021.

Reports should be submitted to Editor-in-Chief Frank Powell at fbpowell@bellsouth.net and Chief of Staff Darrell L. Maples at pvtmape@embarqmail.com.

Headquarters needs more e-mail addresses

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

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

Eric Previti
National Membership Coordinator

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. We currently do not have room to store them,

but we would like to have an idea of what to expect and plan for its display once the museum is open.

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.

Help replenish our Heritage Defense Fund

Make your donation today! Help replenish our Heritage Defense Fund! All donors will be listed in future issues of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine.

Cleburne Guild	\$1,000
Platinum Level	\$250
Gold Level	\$100
Silver Level	\$50

Thank You!

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.

Notify General Headquarters of any leadership changes

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



STOP THE SACRILEGE!

The iconic Lee Monument in Richmond, Virginia is being desecrated daily, and is under constant threat of being cut into pieces and removed. The governor of Virginia has announced he will remove it as soon as he can.

Only fast court action has preserved the monument this long, and now our state supreme court will decide its fate.

We need the help of every patriot! Lee-Jackson Camp #1 has joined with Friends of Lee Statue to defend this icon of our heritage.

Please send whatever you can to:
Friends of Lee Statue
P.O. Box 3883
Richmond, VA 23235

or visit <https://releemonument.com> to donate.



Dispatches From the Front

ment there NEVER let me present the award in almost 20 years of contacting them. The Air Force let me present the award from about 2000 to 2009, then they stopped. In about 2014, I got a nasty response from some dumb captain there stating the Sons of Confederate Veterans was a racist organization and she would have me arrested if I showed up on campus. I talked to Mike Landre at the time, and he told me to just forget it that year. I continued with the letter the next year and got no response. I never had any trouble with the Army.

So, I assume other members may have had the same problems with these units at other colleges and universities. This shows the low quality of the commanding officers of these detachments.

Anyway, lets go private. All of the above goes the same with the *Hunley* Award.

Mike Schooling
Father A. J. Ryan Camp 302
San Diego, California

People must read on their own for the truth

To the Editor:

I have noticed anti-Confederate biased stories have infected my smart-phone, via Google. I have come to expect such bias, because the present educational system has swerved inexorably to the left for the last 50 years. It has been nearly that long since I graduated from high school. And lest anyone should think that was my highest level of education, I also hold a BS Ed from Western Carolina University.

One thing all this education taught me was how to think for myself. If I placed all my faith in the accepted dogma, I would be truly uneducated and deserving of pity. I have read extensively, lots of books which never make professor's reading lists, and have discovered all is not as the liberal elites in their ivory towers would have us believe.

My readings have taught me there is no one cause of the War for Southern Independence. There were saints and sinners enough to go around, and neither side in this bloodiest of American conflicts holds a corner on the market of virtue.

My primary cause of concern is the naked hatred shown to people who do not share the hatred anti-Confederate persons hold. As for me, I will not turn my back on my ancestors who fought in every war, from the American Revolution at least to Viet Nam.

Tom Vernon
Zebulon Baird Vance Camp 15
Asheville, North Carolina

Recent change to honor members who served

To the Editor:

The newly revised SCV Awards manual contains a change of great historical magnitude! Our beloved organization, which is all too often maligned in the press, has made a move to end discrimination and prejudice in a manner never seen before. No other national organization of any kind has taken the steps necessary to achieve this historic accomplishment.

At this current time in US history, this nation is engaged in several foreign wars. We have been in this state for nearly twenty years. Most Americans are painfully aware of this. What most Americans are unaware of, however, is just who it is who is doing the fighting. Most folks believe it solely the job of the US Military to carry out these efforts. The truth is that at this moment, the MAJORITY of "US Troops" engaged in combat operations overseas are, in fact, American Civilian War Fighters (US civilian employees and contract civilian employees). These civilians in service now make up approximately 69 percent of the total US personnel engaged in war fighting operations overseas. They serve in every branch of service, most notably in the Air Force and Army, and operate in every field of expertise including the combat arms.

Here is an interesting statistic from the Department of Defense and the Brown University Cost of War Project:
Military KIA in Afghanistan 2013-

2019: 2,300 souls.

Civilian KIA in Afghanistan 2013-2019: 3,814 souls.

Simply stated, the corps of civilians in service is now taking on the lion's share of the war fighting duties and has been for more than ten years!

It has been a long-standing tradition in the SCV to recognize our members who serve in war with the SCV War Service Medal. The problem is the criteria for the award excluded all civilians in service, even if they had served multiple combat deployments! At the same time, an SCV member currently serving in the military with absolutely no war fighting service or experience is considered eligible for the award. This situation was simply not right!

In mid-2018, with the full support of the California Division Executive Committee, I set forth on a mission to correct this injustice. I know full well this does not sit well with some folks, but enough is enough my friends! A proposal was drafted with the help of the Division legal officers and submitted to the men of the Division for consideration. Following months of questions and discussion, the proposal was submitted to the SCV General Executive Committee for final consideration.

To make a long story short, the proposal was approved and is now published!

The Sons of Confederate Veterans made the historic and just decision to recognize ALL its members who serve the United States of America in war. The color of the members clothing no longer dictates who is and is not eligible for this award. The SCV is the FIRST national organization in American history to be bold enough to make this move!

I believe it is fitting the SCV was the first to do this. Consider our Confederate ancestors who survived the War of Northern Aggression. When it was all over, the Confederate Veteran faced exactly the same situation our civilian war fighters are facing now. No medical services, no recognition, no respect! This is just not right considering our civilians are now fighting and dying in much larger numbers than their military counterparts! The SCV has said "NO" to this continued discrimination and is already serving as a role model

for other organizations to follow! In the past few weeks, others have followed!

Now before any of our old-school folks get too angry over this issue, consider this; only SCV members with civilian combat experience will be eligible for the award. This is not the case with military members. These members have EARNED this award in the service of their nation, and it is the right and just thing to give it to them. The documentation requirement for civilians is very specific and much more detailed than the DD214.

We have shown the world my Brothers that we are in fact the least bias and prejudiced organization out there! Please let your membership know about this. There are hundreds of SCV members who are now eligible. Many military folks will benefit from this as well. Members who served in a war as military personnel and received their WSM may now apply for service bars from other wars they served in as civilians! There were also tens of thousands of civilian war fighters in WWII, Korea and Vietnam who are now eligible! Posthumous awards must not be forgotten. They are extremely meaningful to families! Make it happen! In the very near future, the SCV will be recognized nationally for this effort and this is sure to make our detractors take a good, hard look at themselves and perhaps ask "why didn't we think of that?"

I am proud as hell of our beloved SCV for making this historic move!

*R. Gregory Frazier
Albert Sydney Johnston Camp 2048
Tehachapi, California*

Time we should consider changing our logo

To the Editor:

I have become more convinced than ever that we need to consider changing the logo of our organization. The poisoned society we live in now and the decades-old highjacking of our Battle Flag for ill use out of its proper historical context have unfortunately forced this topic to a point where I feel it must seriously be considered.

I believe it would serve us well to change our logo to include the First National flag or some other design that

does not include the current ANV flag. After all, the First National was the official standard for the whole nation rather than just one Army as you know.

Despite our best efforts, the Battle Flag over the years, and particularly of late, has been vilified in our society to an extent which creates an avoidable detraction to the public perception of our organization, our members and especially to recruiting. The First National at least for the time being, carries far less baggage.

It is true a change as I suggest will not score any points with many of our foes. However, a public and symbolic effort to distance ourselves from those who have misused our Battle Flag and the negative connotations its appearance creates in the minds of some people will go a long way toward distinguishing the SCV as the historical and preservation organization we are. News of a logo change will be viewed in a positive light by many rational thinking people and perhaps even select media types.

Changing our logo should not be viewed as capitulating to our enemies, political correctness or the like. Neither are we "selling out" our ancestors. As alluded to earlier, the ANV flag in our current logo only represents a portion of those soldiers and sailors whom we honor. The First National is more representative of our ancestors and our mission.

Let me mention I personally have no aversion to images of the Battle Flag. Following the tragedy years ago in South Carolina, I immediately got a Tennessee SCV license plate for my vehicle. It does incorporate the current SCV logo, if you have never seen one. I felt then, and still do today, the world needs to see just because a person has Confederate relatives does not in any way make them a racist or illiterate redneck. By my own example I have tried to debunk that unfair association.

I should also say I am not at all a new member of the SCV and I am 51-years-old. This is relative because I have experienced perspective and I am in the demographic of people we need to be attracting. For many in my age group and younger who have very little Confederate knowledge but might be interested in our group, the image of our current logo will deter a portion

of them from ever attending the first meeting. This also goes for the wives and children of existing members. It's a disgusting and frustrating shame but reality nonetheless.

Of course a logo change does not solve all problems but as our membership continues to decline, I think ignoring this issue is to our peril over time. Apart from the potential negative short-term reaction from some of our members whom I affectionately and very respectfully refer to as the "Old Guard," I see no downside to my proposal. There is no shame in changing our logo. Doing so would reflect better positioning of the organization's image in the lay public's mind and eliminates a potential detriment to our future recruiting efforts.

*Shane Miller
Robert E. Lee Camp 1640
Germantown, Tennessee*

Sums it up nicely

To the Editor:

In response to Walter D. Kennedy's September/October editorial, "Victory: Yes, we Can!" If I say to my 11-year-old great-grandson, Ethan, "If you always DO what you always DID," he will reply, "You will always GET what you always GOT!" I think this summarizes the entire article!

*Ronald E. Rogers
Kirby Smith Camp 1209
Jacksonville, Florida*



Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue Deadline for submissions

March/April 2021 January 1

May/June 2021 March 1

July/August 2021 May 1

September/October 2021 July 1

November/December 2021 . Sept. 1

January/February 2022..... Nov. 1

Books in Print

of command because of his inability to get along with his Trans-Mississippi Department commander, General Edmund Kirby Smith. Taylor believed Smith had taken troops from him for a campaign into Arkansas. Those troops might have led to a more decisive victory, one which might have affected the outcome of the war.

The cast of characters in this campaign is full of officers 'transferred' to this remote territory because of poor performance in the east. Politician generals plagued both armies. The Confederate army was a mixture of seasoned troops, border ruffians, Texas Rangers, Cajun partisans, and even a French prince. Camille Armand Julie Marie, Prince de Polignac commanded Texans, who could not pronounce his name, and called him Prince Polecat.

Fast paced and well written, this book is hard to put down. There is enough detail to set the stage, plenty of period observations to carry the action, and useful orders of battle. It is also well illustrated. Biographical information is detailed enough for a good understanding of the main participants and their interactions, as well as interesting sketches of many other actors in this late war drama. Biographical sketches of three dozen important figures in the campaign tell what happened to them after the war (many ended up in politics). Extensive notes add additional useful information on references, and along with an excellent bibliography, offer the interested reader new avenues to explore.

One drawback to this work, which is a common problem, is the lack of detail and clarity of the maps. Larger maps, and more thought and detail in map preparation, would add much to understanding the flow of action.

I highly recommend this book for an enjoyable read on a subject which should be better known. Fascinating

characters play out a drama on a stage far from the main theatres of the war. This campaign is one of those 'what ifs' which haunt Confederate history.

Author: Samuel W. Mitcham, Jr.
Publisher: Pelican Publishing Co.
www.amazon.com
Hardback \$27.95

Reviewed by Brett Moffatt

The Problem With Lincoln

We see headlines today, and wonder what has happened to America. Unfortunately, most of the corruption, societal upheaval, and cultural decay we see today can be traced to the administration of one man. Abraham Lincoln presided over the destruction of the republic the Founding Fathers bequeathed the nation. As if this were not enough, the evils of his administration have been papered over with a patchwork of lies and myths to hide the ugly truth. Andrew Lytle once said "...the Lincoln myth is definitely a bad myth..." and Tom DiLorenzo has once again sallied forth to do battle against the forces of revisionism and political correctness.

Dr. DiLorenzo is not a stranger to the Lincoln myth, having twice written books exposing some of the egregious errors which the Lincoln Cult uses to prop up this dangerous myth. In this latest work, we see myths busted and lies exposed. The true views of Lincoln have been well-protected by historians, who are little more than propagandists for the commercial/mercantile empire ushered in by Lincoln. This empire had long been desired by followers of Alexander Hamilton, such as Lincoln's hero, Henry Clay. Lincoln and the Republican Party's ascension to power,

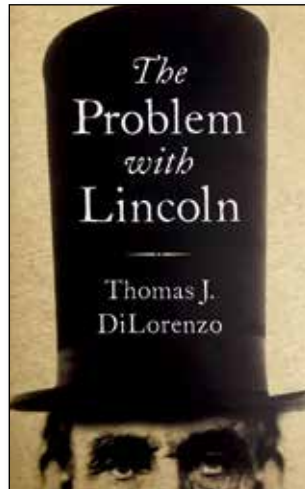
as a regional party with regional interests, led to the secession of several Southern states. Lincoln's draconian and unconstitutional response, and his establishment of a strong, centralized government led to the destruction of the South and an end to its attempt to establish a constitutional republic.

A few chapter titles will convey the thoroughness with which Dr. DiLorenzo takes on the errors of today's politically correct ruling class: The Racial Saint, The President Who Invaded His Own Country, War Crimes, King Lincoln, Consolidation Bottomed on Corruption: The Hamilton-Clay-Lincoln Agenda, Lincoln's Lies, The Invention of "Saint Lincoln," and What the Lincoln Myth Means for Americans Today. This book contains the details the reader needs to understand why this tragedy occurred, with an economy of words. The book reads like history as it should be; factual and detailed enough for a basic understanding, yet with a flow that holds the reader's attention....in other words, a 'page turner.'

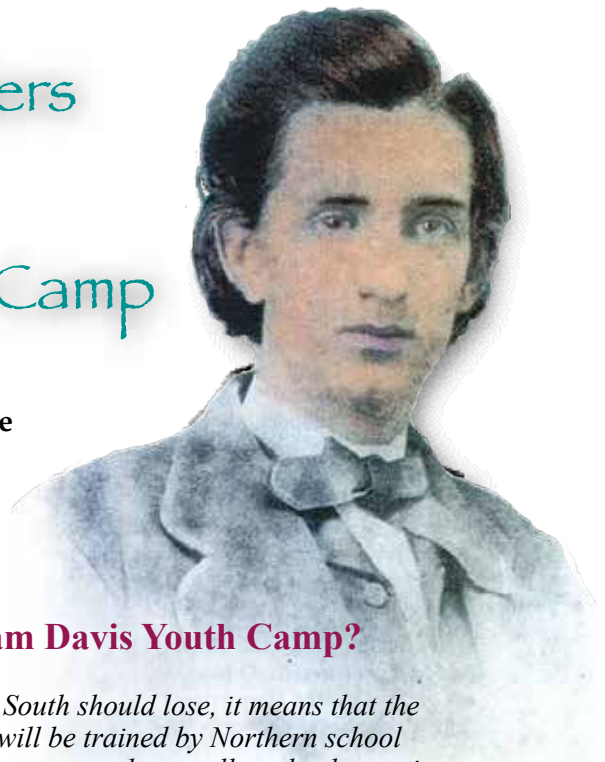
Ten appendices offer some valuable information, and make this a handy reference work for encounters with liberal friends. Jefferson Davis' First Inaugural Address, as well as Lincoln's, the Corwin Amendment, the Emancipation Proclamation, and the ratification documents of the Constitution of New York, Rhode Island, and Virginia. These ratification documents underscore the federal nature of the Constitution and the reserved rights of the states. This is the cornerstone of states' rights, which is the understanding of our founding which people of all sections of the country understood and accepted until up until a few years before the War for Southern Independence, when Northern greed overcame caution. The reader will be enlightened by this latest work on the 'Un-Founding Father' of American history.

Author: Thomas J. DiLorenzo
Publisher: Regnery Publishing
www.regnery.com
202-216-0600
Hardback \$29.99

Reviewed by Brett Moffatt



Calling All Sons and Daughters to the 19th Annual Sam Davis Christian Youth Camp



Eastern Camp: Sunday, July 18 to Saturday, July 24 at the Wildlife Actions Camp, Mullins, SC.

The deadline for applications is July 8, 2021.

Western Camp: TBA.

Why should your son or daughter attend the Sam Davis Youth Camp?

In 1864, Major General Patrick Cleburne prophetically warned: *If the South should lose, it means that the history of the heroic struggle will be written by the enemy, that our youth will be trained by Northern school teachers, will be impressed by all of the influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors and our maimed veterans as fit subjects for derision.*

Today, his words ring all too true. There is no question the youth of today must run a terrible gauntlet, and many are struck down along the way by one or more of the politically correct influences which flourish in our schools. Sometimes these youths are from the best homes, with strong families and religious training. With even the most conscientious parenting though, oftentimes in high school or college, even these best and brightest finally succumb to the liberal, *politically correct* view of history.

This summer, you can help turn the tide. For one week, our Southern young men and ladies (ages 12-17) will gather to hear the truths about American History and the War for Southern Independence. The camp (named for the great young Confederate Sam Davis) will combine fun and recreation with thoughtful instruction in Southern history, the War for Southern Independence, the theology of the South during the War, lessons on Southern heroes, the Founding Fathers, the Constitution, examples of great men of the Faith, and special programs and sessions for our Southern ladies!

This is the nineteenth year the Sons of Confederate Veterans has offered such a wonderful event for our sons and grandsons, and the sixteenth year we also offer the program for our daughters and granddaughters. We urge you to take advantage of this great opportunity. It is our responsibility to teach our Southern history and culture to future generations.

**Please go to the www.samdavisChristian.org for details
or contact a Camp Director listed below:**

Eastern Camp

Jack E. Marlar, Director
marlars3@bellsouth.net

(864) 616-0042

Tracy Clary, Director
brunswickreb@gmail.com

(434) 774-4341

Western Camp (Texas)

Mark Brown, Director
markrhs@yahoo.com

(972) 479-9341

REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

bee's with honey than vinegar."⁷

Explain your point of view. Do not let the other person put words in your mouth or assume they know what you are going to say. For instance, if the other person says something like "Because you're white, I already know what you're going to say" an appropriate response might be "While I can't deny that my race has played a big role in shaping my identity, I'm my own person with my own beliefs."⁸

Stand up for yourself if necessary. While you should always be polite, you should not hesitate to defend yourself if you think the person with whom you are arguing is being unfair. As the author put it:

"Be sure to defend yourself against ad hominem attacks. These are attacks on your character rather than the substance of your argument, and they do not add anything constructive to any discussion. An example of an ad hominem attack would be if you criticize someone for doing something and they respond "Well, you do it too!" An appropriate response might be "Just because I've done something similar in the past doesn't make it right! We should all strive to be better." Another example would be if the person to whom you are speaking says, "Of course you'll never believe what I'm trying to tell you, because you grew up rich!" This statement presupposes that your background has altered your character so indelibly that you will never change your mind. If the person you are talking to tries to intimidate you, inform them in a polite but firm manner that that behavior is unacceptable."⁹

Mirror the language of social change activists. If you are afraid you are going to say the wrong thing, listen to the person you are talking to carefully and use their language, particularly if there are terms upon which they rely especially heavily. A good example is to mention your own race, class, or gender privilege.

Discussing the importance of trigger warnings can also help. In this context, triggers refer to events

or circumstances which remind people of traumatic experiences from their past. Trigger warnings are warnings a book, speech, movie, TV show, or some other form of media contains a depiction of or mentions a potentially traumatic topic.¹⁰

Understand when and if you have lost the argument. Be gracious and move on if such is the case. If you find yourself with no other recourse than ad hominem attacks, you have likely lost the argument. If your opponent's argument starts making sense to you, be honest and concede the point. Do not become emotional and refuse to lose gracefully because you do not want to look weak.¹¹

Take steps to identify your own biases. Just as your background and identity may leave you unable to understand the challenges people different from you face, they also mean you probably have some prejudice based on race, class, or gender, even if you do not want to. Psychologists refer to these biases as "implicit," meaning they are unconscious and not accessible through introspection. Implicit biases are pervasive — nearly everybody has them, even those who oppose us. Almost all your experiences contribute in some way to forming implicit biases from an early point in your life. As a result, they are often strong. The good news is, even though implicit biases run deeply, they are usually malleable. Once you recognize they exist, you can begin to understand the effect they have on your worldview and take steps to counteract them.¹²

Be careful about microaggressions. Implicit bias often reveals itself in what social psychologists call microaggressions, or everyday insults and slights that privileged people use against people with less privilege, often without realizing it. One of the most common microaggressions is asking an Asian-American "where are you from?" While it sounds innocuous, this question runs the risk of implying the Asian-American is an immigrant, which they may find insulting.¹³

10 Ibid.

11 Ibid.

12 <http://kirwaninstitute.osu.edu/research/understanding-implicit-bias/> site visited on November 1, 2020.

13 Deangelis, Tori, "Unmasking Racial Microaggressions,"

7 Ibid.

8 Ibid.

9 Ibid.

Be particularly careful of triggers. People who have suffered trauma resulting from sexual, racial, homophobic abuse, or political experiences may be especially sensitive to comments about those topics, even if made in jest.¹⁴

I believe it is safe to say the media, for the most part, does not like us. There are many events we, as members, attend and there is usually media present. Yes, I know, this sounds like sensitivity training, but we live in a different world where the slightest thing we say can, and will, be used against us in a court of law. That is why I ask all camps, as well as Brigades and Divisions, to have a spokesperson to handle the media when conducting interviews on behalf of your Camp. However, if you do choose to talk to the press, do not mention you are speaking on behalf of the SCV. Remember, they are crafty and will use what you say against you and this organization so choose your words wisely. Since becoming commander-in-chief, I have averaged three interviews a week, more than likely because of this

American Psychological Association,
February 2009, Vol 40: 2. www.apa.org/monitor/2009/02/microaggression site visited on November 1, 2020.

14 How to Respond to Politically Correct People.

past election year. What I have noticed is they are coming to us and asking US our opinion on matters instead of US going to them. This is huge for our organization because our opinion MATTERS to them it seems. Always remember, the media harms us enough, we should not be helping them for “fifteen minutes of fame.”

I hope I get to meet and shake many of your hands during this month as we plan to celebrate Generals Lee and Jackson’s birthdays. I know my schedule is full with speaking tours. Let us always remember those famous words of General Lee as we go forward, “Duty then is the sublimest word in the English language. You should do your duty in all things. You can never do more, you should never wish to do less.”¹⁵

Living the Charge,

Larry McCluney, Jr.
Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans
cicscv_76@yahoo.com



15 Forbes Quotes, www.forbes.com/quotes/8025/ site visited on November 1, 2020.

Continued from page 9

LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Maybe I have never enjoyed the sense of freedom our forefathers had.

I do see the work we are doing with the museum and other projects going on throughout our Confederation as our duty expressed in the Preamble listed above. Jefferson Davis has been re-erected. The Kirby-Smith Camp in Jacksonville is building an entire Confederate Park with monuments and flags. Work continues and I am proud of the men, camps, Brigades and Divisions following *The Preamble* and *The Charge*.

To answer a question you might be asking, no I haven’t gotten any better about delivering my articles on time. I know that’s not a good thing but I know the problem and I am working on fixing that issue. I really do appreciate our editor-in-chief. He

does a fantastic job.

I will finish with these two things. The more I read, study and work makes me want to read, study and work even more. I am proud of our organization. Our organization is right. Our Confederate ancestors were right. We aren’t perfect and that is the difference. There is a difference between right and being perfect and I only know of one perfect person who was ever upon this earth. Secondly, are you paying attention to the abandoned shopping carts?

R. S. Jason Boshers
Lt. Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans



Fire And Foraging

came angry and issued Order #11 from Holly Springs on December 17, 1862. He expelled all Jews as a class from the Department of the Tennessee, which he commanded. This area covered northern Mississippi to Cairo and from the Mississippi River to the Tennessee River. The Order stated, "The Jews as a class violating every regulation of trade established by the Treasury department are hereby expelled from the Department within 24 hours from receipt of this order." No recourse was allowed.²⁸ Cesar Kaskel, a loyal Unionist from Paducah, was ordered by the Provost Marshal to leave the city. After having his telegrams to Lincoln go unanswered, he decided to go to Washington and meet with Lincoln directly. He also informed the press of the injustice of the order and gained support from various groups. Kaskel and Congressman Gurley obtained an audience with Lincoln, who claimed to have no knowledge of the Order. Lincoln revoked it and instructed Halleck to inform Grant of the revocation.²⁹

General Grant and most of his forces left Oxford and advanced south in pursuit of Pemberton, but he left a detachment under the command of Colonel Robert Murphy in Holly Springs to protect the supplies there.

The Confederates were retiring towards Grenada with the Federals on their heels. Thomas Dabney Weir of the 14th Mississippi Infantry wrote that they travelled under extremely harsh conditions. It rained all day and night. They were wet to the skin, and the mud was over their boot tops. At times, they had to stop and help the horses pull the wagons out of the ruts. There were no provisions to eat.³⁰

At Coffeeville, about half-way between Water Valley and Grenada, Federal cavalry under Colonel Lyle Dickey clashed with General Tilghman, General Mansfield Lovell, and Colonel W.H. Jackson on December 5. Tilghman's men fought ferociously because they had been ill-treated as prisoners of war after the surrender of Ft. Donelson, and they drove the Federals back to Water Valley and Oxford. The success gave Pemberton time to establish a line on the Yalobusha River to defend Grenada.³¹

Being greatly outnumbered, the Confederates could not make or risk an all-out battle with Grant's army, but Colonel John Griffith of Texas conceived a plan that would have a chance of forcing Grant out of Mississippi, or at least, slowing his advance in the state. He and five of his fellow Texan officers sent a

letter to General Pemberton on December 5. The letter proposed raising a cavalry force of three to four thousand men under the command of General Van Dorn to mount a raid in the enemy's rear and seize Holly Springs to destroy Grant's supply base there. They also planned on destroying the tracks of the Mississippi Central Railroad, which carried Grant's supplies south from Columbus, KY, with stockpiles at Jackson and Bolivar, TN. The Texans wanted Van Dorn to lead the raid, despite his unsavory personal reputation and his losses at Pea Ridge and Corinth. They said in the letter, "Give us Major General Earl Van Dorn than whom no braver man lives." Pemberton approved the raid. His orders to Van Dorn were "He was to swing around Grant's left flank, strike the big enemy supply depot at Holly Springs, and wreak havoc on the Mississippi Central & Memphis and Charleston Railroads." His command would be Colonel John Griffith's brigade, Colonel W.H. Jackson's, and Colonel Robert "Black Bob" McCulloch's brigades, totaling about 3,500 men.³²

The raiders left in secrecy on December 15 from Grenada, where they rendezvoused. They did not know their objective because Van Dorn, hoping for a surprise attack, had only informed the three brigade commanders of their destination. Rations and 60 rounds of ammunition and turpentine were issued to each man. Their route led to a crossing of the Yalobusha River at Graysport and continued towards Houston, where they turned north and entered Pontotoc, where "the local women met them with hot food, drinks, and warm smiles." The route taken by the raiders was not a direct one to Holly Springs but was designed to disguise their destination from the enemy. However, as they were riding out of Pontotoc, their rear guard reported seeing Federal cavalry approaching the town from Tupelo. Van Dorn's men and Colonel Dickey, commanding the Federal force, were puzzled that there was to be no action or confrontation of the two. Dickey did send three couriers to Grant informing him of the Confederate force, but the couriers did not get through with the message, and Grant did not know about the approaching Confederates until Dickey himself arrived in Oxford. Even then, Grant thought the Confederates were after Dickey, and he thought they were led by Colonel W.H. Jackson. He acted immediately to send wires, dated December 19, 1862, to the commanders of the posts at Holly Springs, Davis Mills, Grand Junction, LaGrange, and Bolivar informing them of the Confed-

erates' presence. He sent a second message to Colonel Robert C. Murphy in Holly Springs, telling him again of the Confederates' presence and ordering him "to send out all cavalry you can to watch their movements ... Let the Second Illinois Cavalry join ... in the pursuit." Murphy did not think the message was urgent; it could wait until morning.

Van Dorn, before going into Holly Springs, sent in scouts familiar with the town to reconnoiter. The scouts reported the Federals were camped in three main areas, the depot, the courthouse, the public square, and some were at the fairgrounds. Van Dorn's plan of attack was well-considered and not impetuous. His raiders were to use all approaches entering the town in order to surprise the sleeping troops in the three areas. Van Dorn left men at every residence along the route to ensure no one would get out to spread an alarm. Anyone found on the road going into Holly Springs was taken into custody. The raiders were ordered not to make any unnecessary noise or speak above a whisper. Though the weather was bitter cold, they could not make a fire, and some of the men did not have coats. The raiders approached Holly Springs in the dark and waited for dawn to ride into town. Van Dorn sent out patrols to capture the Federal pickets around the town. He ordered his men to walk their horses until they were three miles out from town, and then, they could spur their horses into a gallop. As they approached the camp of the 101st Illinois, "Van Dorn was sitting dramatically on his black mare, hat held high in one hand and his drawn sword urging his men on with the other." The Illinois soldiers were completely taken by surprise when the Confederates swooped into their rows of white tents to the east of the depot. The Federals at the northern end of the camp were aroused by the attackers' Rebel Yells. Some grabbed their rifles and wounded some of the raiders and their horses. When the dismounted Missouri and Arkansas raiders charged the Federal soldiers, most of whom were in their underwear, Colonel Fletcher Brown on Van Dorn's staff said, "The scene of a regiment, with night garments fluttering to the breeze, trying to avoid an avalanche of horsemen was truly laughable." Four companies of the 101st who were in a separate camp slipped away to reach the 90th Illinois camp five miles away. The raiders captured hundreds of prisoners, including Colonel Murphy in his nightshirt, near the depot. At the square, one Federal soldier said later, "I looked down the road toward the depot and saw what seemed to be a herd of wild buffalo, snorting, mad, and all headed toward me at the rate of a mile a minute, yelling, bellowing, and shouting, bullets whistling around my head, and only giving me time to run back in my room, lock the

door and breathlessly say to my terrified companions, "By George, boys, the rebs have got us sure this time." The Federals around the courthouse surrendered, but about 170 soldiers with Major Mudd, after a saber fight with the Confederates, were able to break through the encircling raiders and head for the 90th Illinois at the Coldwater River. When the fighting stopped, the citizens of Holly Springs, overjoyed, came out of their homes to greet the Confederates. Little children brought out small Confederate flags they had been hiding from the Yankees. When told that Mrs. Grant, her son, Jesse, and her maid were in town, staying at Walter Place, the Confederates went there and found out the Grants had already left Holly Springs to go to Oxford and join the general. Mrs. Mary Govan, the mother of General Daniel Govan and a friend of the Walter family, was at the house and would not allow the Confederates to enter and take Mrs. Grant's baggage. Once the raiders had the town under their control and had the prisoners ready to be paroled, they began eating, drinking, and going through the wealth of supplies, including sutlers' stocks of sugar, coffee, crackers, cheese, sardines, and canned oysters. They carried away salt pork, beef, and hardtack. They found whiskey, brandy, cigars, and wine. The paymaster's office was broken into, and greenbacks were there



Descendants of Mexican War Veterans

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for the taking. The raiders found a super-abundance of items they needed, including fresh mounts. Private John Deupree wrote, "Every trooper had from two to six pistols, one or more carbines, one or more sabers, and all the ammunition, rations, blankets, shirts, hats, boots, overcoats, etc., his horse could carry. On leaving Holly Springs, our entire command was the best equipped body of cavalry in the Confederate service." The civilians in Holly Springs also took part in partaking of the Federal goods because they were told to help themselves. Even with the pillaging, vast amounts of supplies remained, which would have greatly helped later, but Van Dorn did not have the luxury of time to load up the Federal wagons and ambulances and take them to Confederate-held Grenada. Since Federal troops could appear at any movement, the raiders had to burn and destroy the goods, including hundreds of bales of cotton destined to be shipped up North by the speculators in town. Private Rose of the 3rd Texas Cavalry said, "immense quantities of bacon, pork, sacks of flour, hardbread, and coffee were stacked in piles as high as a man's head, and in rows a quarter of a mile long. The brick livery stable was packed full, as high as could be stacked, with new, unopened cases of carbines and Colt's army six-shooters. All this was put to the torch. Nothing was spared, not even the newly-completed, but patient-less hospital with 2,000 bunks, though the Federal doctor in charge begged that it not be torched. Workers removed ammunition stored in the courthouse and church, but they piled barrels of powder and boxes containing shells and cartridges in front of the old hospital sheltering 500 Federal patients, who were made to go outside. When the pile was set on fire, "The walls and windows of the hospital were riddled with flying balls and shells, and finally a terrific explosion took place which shook the entire building, destroying almost every window and door in the establishment, wounding about 20 men and creating a scene of wildest confusion." The explosion, however, was not caused by the pile of ordnance, but by a fire across the street in the Masonic Hall, where ammunition was stored. The entire Masonic building was lifted several feet in the air before it burst into pieces. The destruction and burning went on for hours, and even private homes and businesses were caught up in the flames. While the burning took place, the Confederate officers were paroling and releasing 1,500 Federal soldiers, including Colonel Murphy. Van Dorn had him sign a document saying the prisoners were paroled, not surrendered. When the raid was over, and the raiders rode out of town 24-hours later, they were outfitted in Yankee clothing, boots, armed with new rifles and pistols, and were riding fresh horses on McClellan

saddles. Nine of the raiders were killed, and 39 were wounded. Van Dorn believed he had destroyed more than \$1,500,000 in supplies Grant needed for his campaign to capture Vicksburg. He and his raiders headed for Davis Mills, intending to burn the bridge there, but the small force defending it put up a spirited fight, preventing its capture. Van Dorn rode away with 10,000 Federals in pursuit. Colonel Griffith's men had an unsuccessful skirmish at Middleburg, TN, on Christmas Eve on their way back to safety at Grenada, and eventually, the entire raiding party reached friendly territory on December 28, 1862, having ridden more than 500 miles in 12 days and accomplishing their mission.³³

In tandem with General Pemberton's defense of Mississippi, General Forrest had orders to "throw his command rapidly over the Tennessee River and precipitate it upon the enemy's lives, break up the railroads, burn bridges, destroy depots, capture hospitals and guards, and harass him generally." On Christmas Eve 1862 in Union City, TN, Forrest reported to General Bragg "at a cost of 22 men, he had captured or killed more than 1,300 of the enemy." He destroyed 60 miles of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad connecting Jackson and Union City to the Kentucky line so effectively that this stretch of the railroad was out of commission for the balance of the war. He and the 2,100 men of his Old Brigade cost the Federals an estimated \$3,000,000 in wrecked installations and captured 10,000 rifles and a million cartridges.³⁴ Sherman feared him, and Grant was rightfully in dread of him.

Van Dorn's daring raid, Forrest's success in Tennessee, and Sherman's defeat at Chickasaw Bayou resulted in the failure of Grant's first campaign to take Vicksburg. but Grant, no longer having his line of supplies and the main base at Holly Springs, was forced to withdraw from Mississippi and for the time being, abandon his effort to take Vicksburg. As he withdrew, in his *Memoirs*, he said, he issued the order "to forage liberally from the countryside, to collect all the bacon, beef, hogs, sheep, and grain you can from the planters ... from a region 15 miles east and west of the road from our front back to Grand Junction." His order to leave a little for the civilians is questionable because local people came to him and asked how they were to survive without the food he had just taken. He replied, " ... I advised them to emigrate east, or west, 15 miles and eat what we left."³⁵ Augustus Sinks later reported on Grant's retreat that he saw among the refugees, once-wealthy people eating refuse left by the Federals, but he added, their eagle mascot "Old Abe," did, too.³⁶

As the Federal troops were waiting in Oxford for orders to move out of the town, "A dashing young woman in one of the residential streets came out of

her house and began chaffing us about retreating. She then re-entered her house and sang the *Bonnie Blue Flag* with piano accompaniment. We gave her a round of applause. She would then go back inside and sing *Dixey* ... She was a good looker and we were enjoying the entertainment when General Logan appeared as she was pounding out the *Marseilles* ... He wanted to see the young lady and hear her sarcasm and railery ... She said, "Good morning, General, I am delighted to see your Yankee Army on the retreat ... Why don't you move on? Are you not afraid our soldiers will catch you before you get out of the city? ... " Logan replied, "You seem very unconcerned. Has not this part of the city been notified? ... The torch will be applied to every building in this city at exactly twelve o'clock, and my dear, you have only half an hour to gather up your wardrobe and get to a place of safety." "The young lady was petrified and could not speak. She entered her door and slammed it ... General Logan remarked, "Boys, you can get back to your guns. The show is over."³⁷

When General A.J. Smith was ordered back to Memphis after Forrest's Raid there, a Federal soldier wrote, "He turned his whole force loose to work their own sweet will against the town of Oxford, and the wild orgy of destruction that followed is beyond the power of my pen to describe. The County court house was burned — the records taken out and scattered all over the court house yard — many public buildings, shops, stores, and many private residences were put to the torch. In the very height of the burnings, soldiers rushed into the churches — loudly clanged the bells — in derision shouting, "Fire! Fire!"."³⁸

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article are surprised by the preceding information about treason, slavery, and racism. As noted above, “the media and academia will not allow Americans and especially Southerners to hear” this information. We are faced with a dilemma. We are in possession of REAL history as opposed to neo-Marxists fake history but the neo-Marxists are in possession of the “normal” or traditional means of communication — media and academia. At present, 60 to 70 percent of Southerners respect our view of Southern heritage/history. Nationwide, close to 56 percent of Americans agree with our view of Southern heritage/history. The problem is that without a robust and creditable promotion of a positive view of Southern heritage/history, these numbers will continue to decrease. Once less than 50 percent of Southerners view our heritage/history in a positive manner, **ALL WILL BE LOST!**

When the neo-Marxist view of the South becomes mainstream in Dixie, no one will want to join the SCV. How many people will want to visit a SCV museum when that museum is viewed as an institution promoting treason, racism, and hatred? When individuals are fearful of being subjects of neo-Marxist doxing for visiting SCV related events, how many visitors will dare show up at SCV events? This brings us to the question: “Where Do We Go From Here?” One thing is for sure, if we continue doing only those things we are “comfortable” doing or have always done, we will continue to lose support from average Americans and especially Southerners.

It is well past time for SCV camps and members to get out of their comfort zone and take our message to John Q. Public. The Heritage Operations Committee is often asked to buy radio ads in an area where a monument is being removed or our flag is being censored. As money allows, we will respond but the most important ad you run in your community is not the one AFTER an attack takes place but those run BEFORE said attack takes place. By keeping your community aware of why they should be proud of their Southern heritage and making sure elected officials understand the Sons of Confederate Veterans are active in their community, we will “nip it in the bud,” the “bud” being anti-Confederate attacks. Growing up on a farm, we were often admonished, “After the horse is out, its too late to close the barn door!” Don’t wait until you are under attack before you inform your community of the glories of our Southern heri-

tage. Another old truism is applicable: “An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure!” Why is it members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans cannot seem to understand this truth as it relates to defending and promoting our heritage?

Polishing tombstones, cleaning cemeteries, building state of the art museums, raising giant flags and monuments will not save our heritage — even though this is within our comfort zone. Remember, monuments and flags do not have a voice, we must speak for them. Tombstones and cemeteries cannot speak for themselves; we must speak for them. Unless we get busy telling the REAL story about the men memorialized by these tombstones within those cemeteries, future generations of Southerners will embrace the neo-Marxist fake history narrative. For the past three years the Heritage Operations Committee has been working to provide SCV camps and members with the tools necessary to inform our fellow Southerners about the REAL story of the South and our noble ancestors. You or your camp can buy copies of the ‘Southern Defender’ and pass them out to members of your community; your camp can download any of our one minute radio ads and purchase time on your local radio station; you can place our videos from our Make Dixie Great Again website on your social media; and, you can donate to the SCV’s Heritage Defense Fund or Confederate Legion which will provide funds to send our message to millions of our fellow citizens.

Let me explain what I just did to assist in this effort. At our SCV website under the tab “Contact” I clicked on the title “Contribute to the Cause” at which time I saw several donation options. You may pick either the “Confederate Legion” or “Heritage Operations Defense Fund” to fund our counter attack against neo-Marxist lies. I selected Heritage Operations Defense Fund and made a \$5 monthly donation. If every SCV member would donate \$5 per month to either of these funds, we would have almost \$150,000 monthly to purchase pro-South ad time on radio and TV. Want to see the SCV on Tucker Carlson’s show or any major news program? Then donate and let’s get started giving our enemies a real fight! Either we get busy fighting smart or get used to seeing all of our heritage, both Southern and American, cancelled by the leftist mob. The choice is yours — Duty is before us!

Walter D. Kennedy
Chief of Heritage Operations, SCV



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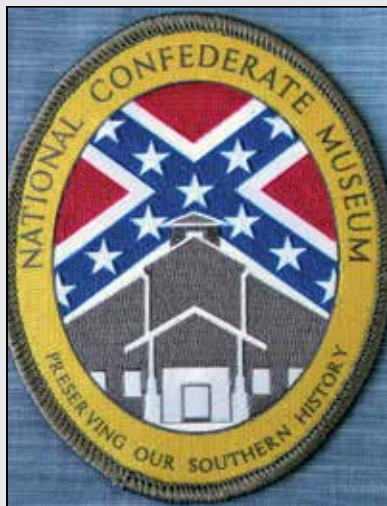
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Virginia Custom Edition # 1

Virginia Defends American Liberty — James R. Kennedy

Virginia has a tradition of defending Liberty. Today, she faces one of the greatest challenges in her history.

Virginians have a long history of defending God-given, unalienable rights which are the foundation stones of Liberty. Even before the Thirteen Colonies issued their July, 1776 Joint Declaration of Independence, Virginia issued its Declaration of Independence. In May, 1776, she declared, "The Union [between England and Virginia is] dissolved." Virginia led the way to Liberty because most Virginians understood and promoted the cause of Liberty, the opposite of tyranny.

A Journey to Tyranny

Nowadays, because they dominate the institutions that shape public opinion (print and electronic media, education, entertainment...), communists and socialists have gained a large following in Virginia and have used it to put themselves in power and embark on a legislative journey to tyranny. And, these leftists have other states in their sights, and with the capture of each, they close in on their ultimate objective: America—all of it—everything.

Virginia Stood Against Tyranny

In 1798 the Federal Congress passed, and the Supreme Court upheld, the Alien and Sedition Acts, making it a crime to criticize the President. Newspapers were closed, and elected officials critical of the law were arrested! One poor man was viciously attacked by federal body guards when he refused to take off his hat as the President rode by!

Virginia's bold response should serve as an example of what a state can do when most of its people understand and support the principles of Liberty. Virginians, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, authored the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798, and the states of Kentucky and Virginia passed the Resolutions. It was an act

of nullification: the Sovereign State stood between its citizens and tyranny.

That governments can trample God-given rights was also demonstrated when Yankee troops invaded Virginia and occupied the undefended city of Alexandria. A private citizen, Mr. Jackson, was flying a Confederate flag on his house. The invaders broke in, tore down the flag, and when Jackson used his firearm to defend his property, the invaders shot and killed him.



Liberty is worth fighting for, as Virginians did at the Battle of the Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864

Tyrants Want Our Guns

Tyrants, once in control of government, whether it be federal, state or whatever, must eventually silence their critics. By outlawing and confiscating firearms, tyrants instill fear in their opponents, silencing many. Those who remain vocal can then be easily arrested or shot.

In *A View of the Constitution*, William Rawle noted that governments often create excuses to confiscate weapons, but their primary reason is "...the prevention of popular insurrections and resistance to government by disarming the people." Rawle's textbook was used at West Point to teach cadets about the U.S. Constitution and the right of secession. (Generals Lee, Jackson and others studied it.)

Where Do We Turn for Help?

Virginians who support Liberty today face a challenge as serious as that which our ancestors faced in 1798 when they passed the Resolutions, but we cannot look to our Sovereign State to protect us this time, because today's tyrants have penetrated to the *inside* of our state government!

So, where do we turn for help? We turn to God and look to ourselves.

We can (and should) pile up ammo and guns and hold rallies, but *unless we effectively compete in the Culture War* we will continue to lose ground until our backs are against the wall and we have only God and cold steel.

Fortunately, for over a year the Sons of Confederate Veterans have been designing weapons and tactics you and I can use to advance the Cause of Liberty and protect our American and Confederate heritage. It is called the Southern Victory Campaign. You enlist by joining the Confederate Legion. Then, you think **BIG**.

Together, we raise money to insert thousands of *Southern Defenders*™ in newspapers. We run radio ads, pass out *Defenders* and talk to every decent person we meet, regardless of race. We use direct mail, TV and social media. We *compete* in the Culture War as a disciplined and well led force. **Please see page 3 for details.**



James R. Kennedy (L) and Walter D. Kennedy (article on page 2) have defended Liberty in books, speeches, debates and interviews on radio and television for nearly 30 years. They lead the Southern Victory Campaign, sponsored by the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Visit them at KennedyTwins.com.

People who do not read have little advantage over people who cannot read.

Lee, the Ten Commandments & Betsy Ross

Walter D. Kennedy

Although the effort to remove Confederate General Robert E. Lee from his place of honor has been in the news lately, it might not be obvious, but the same leftists that are attacking General Lee are trying to destroy the reputations of other American heroes and their monuments, along with traditional American values.

Long before the current attack upon General Lee, the Ten Commandments were removed from Alabama courthouses at the insistence of left-wing radicals.

Now that the Left has made “progress” in destroying Confederate heroes and heritage, they have begun to attack the flags and monuments that nearly every American has respected for ages. Even the Betsy Ross flag is in their sights because of its alleged association with slavery! The list could go on to include the attack upon traditional religious symbols and values that do not comport with left-wing ideology on issues such as sin, hell, the cross of Christ, same-sex marriage, transgender athletes, boys calling themselves “girls” and demanding access to female dressing rooms, etcetera, ad nauseum.

The Left has nullified the 9th and 10th Amendments, which are among America’s chief cornerstones of Liberty. Naturally, they attack the 1st and 2nd Amendments, because tyrants fear vocal, armed opponents, especially those whose hearts beat with love for freedom and God, who, according to Benjamin Franklin, was the author of American Liberty.

The point is this: The attacks upon Confederate heroes and symbols are not being conducted in a vacuum. All of these attacks by left-wing radicals are part of their evil plan to destroy American values and the civilization America’s Founding Fathers built upon those values.

The Left’s ultimate goal is the destruction of the American republic and our United States Constitution, replacing it with a “new and improved” Marxist style document that would pave the way for the tyranny once the Left is sufficiently in control of state and federal government.

If God has given you “eyes to see” that the Left is waging war on the things that made America great, act now to defend our values and civilization. Join the Confederate Legion at MakeDixieGreatAgain.com. Take action as an individual or form a Confederate Legion group. If you belong to the Sons of Confederate Veterans, which sponsors the Confederate Legion, insist that your camp join and become an active participant in the Southern Victory Campaign. The weapons and leadership we need for victory can be found at MakeDixieGreatAgain.com.



Sept. 2017— Vandalism defaced this Baltimore monument to Francis Scott Key, author of “The Star-Spangled Banner”, soon after the city removed 3 Confederate monuments. Spray painted on one side were the words “Racist Anthem”. Alamy



Jackson, Miss. — *Clarion Ledger*
Jan. 14, 2019: A coalition of “civil rights groups” are kicking off a renewed war on the Confederacy in a fight to remove all Confederate monuments. Read the entire front page article at ClarionLedge.com.



Download **FREE** reports about the left-wing assault on American and Confederate heroes, monuments and symbols. Visit the *Southern Defender*™ page at MakeDixieGreatAgain.com.

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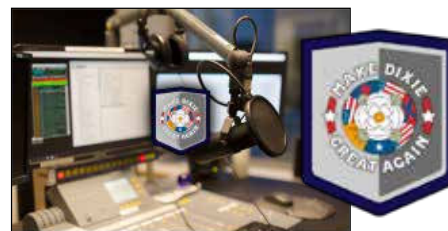
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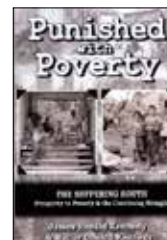


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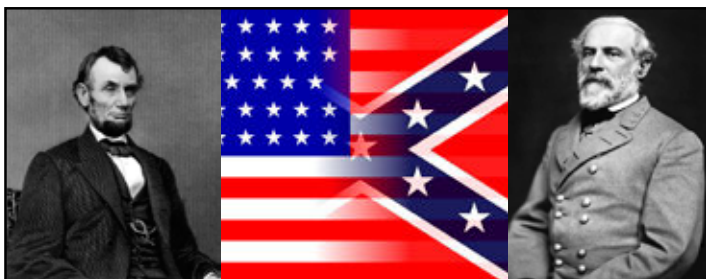
Robert E. Lee and the American Union

Condensed from a *Confederate Veteran* article by Dr. Clyde Wilson¹

Let's dispose of the charge that Confederate General Robert E. Lee was guilty of treason. It is amazing there are still at this date, a century and a half after the fact, and long after Lee was accepted as a premier American hero, people who accuse the man of treason. Such ignorance of the founding principles of the United States is truly pitiable.

Their worship of the government, right or wrong, is scary and suggestive of fascism.

Although a few indictments for treason were passed down, not a single Confederate leader was ever brought to trial for treason. To call Lee a *traitor* is a dishonest attempt to preempt the very question that was at issue: the nature of the Union. Was George Washington a traitor for fighting the invaders and would-be conquerors of his country—Virginia? Was he obligated to fight for the King against the American States? For Lee, the original Union was a gentleman's agreement, not a group of buildings in Washington from which sacred commandments were issued. The Union was a solemn act of the sovereign people which trumped a mere federal election—that of Abraham Lincoln.



Abraham Lincoln

versus

Robert E. Lee

(Stock, Bigstock)

We sometimes forget Lee was an educated man who knew Latin, Greek, French, and Spanish, and unlike Lincoln, had read much history. Unlike Lincoln, Lee did not have a political agenda to fulfill, only a hope for peace. Unlike Lincoln, Lee knew the reality of war. In the period before Lee's resignation from the Army, William Seward had been boasting that the South could be conquered in 90 days. "They do not know what they say" wrote Lee at the time. "If it comes to a conflict of arms, the war will last at least four years."

There was never any question of which side Lee would choose, if forced to choose. It is clear beyond doubt from his letters home from Texas and his conversations with friends there in January and February 1861, that he would never participate in invasion and conquest of the South. He anticipated he would be offered field command of the new army. He had already made his decision, though desiring to postpone it till the last hope of peace was gone.

He wrote to his family from the Texas frontier: "If the bond of the Union can only be maintained by the sword and the bayonet instead of brotherly love and friendship, and if strife and civil war are to take the place of mutual aid and commerce, its [Union] existence will lose all interest to me."

After arriving at Arlington in the spring, it is said he pointed across the Potomac to the Capitol and said, "That beautiful feature of our landscape has ceased to charm me as much as formerly. I fear the mischief that is brewing there."

There was no reluctance in Lee's refusal to serve the Lincolnians. It was never a possibility. The political wheeling and dealing in a national crisis doubtless confirmed Lee's distaste for the administration. The Virginia convention was meeting, and, though Lee did not know it at the time, had enacted secession the day before his interview with Federal officials. The governors of Virginia and six other states had already adamantly rejected Lincoln's call for troops.

Let's dispose of the charge that Lee cast his lot in defense of slavery. Lee shared in Virginia's opinion on that subject. He understood that many wanted to get rid of the institution if some practical means could be found, and that the institution was evolving and being ameliorated. At Arlington there were black people who were both slave and free—not an uncommon situation. Not a single slave had joined John Brown. Lee understood the Northern attack on slavery was not benevolent or responsible but rather self-interested, irresponsible, and malicious. And he had no reason to think the peaceful and prosperous Virginia society he saw around him was somehow evil and blighted when it was common knowledge that in New York City there were at that moment women and children working 16-hour days for starvation wages, 150,000 unemployed, 40,000 homeless, 600 brothels, and 9,000 grog shops where the poor could temporarily drown their misery.

It might be said that in the post-war role that Lee chose for himself, he made a larger contribution to the future welfare of the United States than most of those who considered themselves saviors of the Union. His goal was to make a genuine peace and to preserve as much Constitutional continuity as possible.

If some Americans today do not wish to share in the glory and honor of Lee and his men, it is a judgement on those Americans and not on Lee and his men.

Lee's letter of December 15, 1866, in reply to a friendly query from the British historian Lord Acton, contains his most explicit and considered reflection on the great events of which he had been a part. Though there was much to be said for the Southern position regarding the U.S. Constitution, such a discussion was "unprofitable because the judgment of reason has been displaced by the arbitration of war..." But since the war had been "waged for the purpose as avowed of maintaining the Union of the states", it had not legitimately overturned the rights of the states within the Union. Later however, overturning the rights of the states became the intent of Reconstruction. This presented a grave danger to liberty, civilization and constitutional government which, Lee believed, made it important to the world because, Lee prophesied, "the consolidation of the states into one vast republic, sure to be aggressive abroad and despotic at home, will be the certain precursor of that ruin which has overwhelmed all those [free governments] that have preceded it."

¹ In September-October, 2012 *Confederate Veteran* published the full version of this fine article. Our version was edited and condensed by James R. Kennedy. Dr. Wilson is Emeritus Distinguished Professor of History at the University of South Carolina. Follow him at AbbevilleInstitute.org or type his name in any search engine.





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This publication is the cornerstone of all offensive efforts. Almost anybody can distribute 10-15 *Southern Defenders*™ each month and jot down the names of the fired-up people he or she meets along the way. For maximum impact, insert it into newspapers 3-12 times per year. The *Southern Defender*™ is cost-effective and it works!



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<http://www.csascvmc.org>

Kevin Stone Commanding: scvmchcav@hotmail.com

We are the Special Operations of the SCV!