

Confederate Veteran.

January/February 2023



Past Commander-in-Chief Edwin L. Deason



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- Teresa Roane, Museum Archivist
- The Honorable Dennis Baxley, Senator
- Ed Hooper, Journalist, Author and Documentarian
- Alexander Adams, British Artist and Author
Iconoclasm, Identity Politics and the Erasure of History
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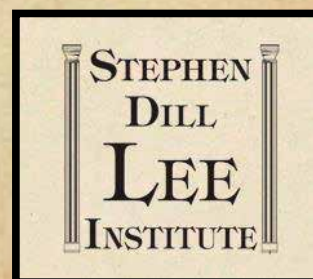
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S. A. Cunningham

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Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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ON THE COVER – A final tribute to Past Commander-in-Chief Edwin L. Deason who served from 2000 – 2002. He passed away October 14, 2022.



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FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

Our cover this issue is a final tribute to Past Commander-in-Chief Edwin L. Deason who passed away on October 14, 2022. We were saddened to learn of his passing. I had the honor to serve as his lieutenant commander-in-chief during his term from 2000–2002. It was a good two years. Ed was a great commander, thoughtful and completely devoted to the Sons of Confederate Veterans. He will be missed.

We start the new year by welcoming back one of our sesquicentennial authors, Karen Stokes, with her essay entitled *Fortunes of War: The Adventures of a German Confederate*. This is a great first hand account of someone who saw the horrors of war and the deprivations of the yankee invaders in South Carolina. Part of his memoir was translated from German into English in 1902, but now the entire book has been translated and published. I think you will enjoy this article and may want to buy the book.

Another fascinating story is shared with us by Beauregard Camp 130 Commander David White with his essay on *The Man Who Invented Coca-Cola*. I knew John Pemberton invented Coca-Cola, but didn't really know how or why. I quickly learned the answers and you can also by reading this very interesting article. One thing which stood out was Pemberton intended for his profits to benefit former Confederate Veterans.

We do not hear as much about the War in the western theater as in other areas, so I was glad to receive David Crum's essay on *The Story of Cook's Cave*. The War in the west was different in many ways from the conflict in east. Loyalties were divided and often guerilla warfare was the answer. I hope you enjoy it and learn from it as I did.

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

We have a lot of events coming up in the new year. I hope to see many of you at these events around the Confederation. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Frank B. Powell, III".

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

Realizing Opportunities and The Road Ahead

I recently wrote about man-made disasters and their effect of causing confusion, anger, and disappointment. The recommendation to remove the Confederate Monument in Arlington Cemetery fits the man-made disaster scenario perfectly. So completely unnecessary that it should have never become a thought. However, this is the society in which we live now. I went through all of those emotions when I started getting the phone calls and e-mails. The first thing we did was push out through The Telegraph the one-click politics link and we have some success with it because several politicians have responded. We are in the process of building responses to everything which has happened as we fully plan to address this man-made disaster. The Lt. Commander-in-Chief, Chief of Heritage Operations and National Spokesman are working on this. You are not always going to know our plans as we cannot divulge all plans. We have several other groups that are reaching out in an effort to deal with this man-made disaster. The main focus is getting everything organized for the fight ahead.

Not only is the Confederate Monument in Arlington a hot topic, the road though Wyse Fork Battlefield is being addressed by some wonderful people and they are getting a great deal of positive attention and that is another fight which must be made. The A. P. Hill Monument/Headstone and gravesite is a fight still in the works. These are just three of

the man-made disasters we are dealing with. I mention those because those three, I have had phone calls and e-mails about today. so they are fresh on my mind. There are other unnecessary man-made disasters happening which are being dealt with as well. These things will continue to happen, so do not be shocked when they do. We must prepare and stand together as one cohesive unit and fight together. Remember, hope is not a battle plan.

The National Confederate Museum continues to come together with artifacts. We need to promote our wonderful library and Research Center which continues to grow as well. We recently had forty boxes of books donated. We have more than 10,000 books, including diaries and regimental history books. We are becoming a wonderful research center. One of the real pleasures of being at the museum is, you never know what is going to walk through the door. Army of Tennessee Commander Jimmy Hill and Compatriot Robert Jewellson have done a fantastic job with story boards lining the walls. The information contained is staggering to the point the only complaint we get is it is too much to read and we need a place to sit. Bobby McCommon made and donated a wonderful wooden bench and we need several more benches so we can make people comfortable inside the museum on their visit. Two more of the granite benches we are placing around the property will be arriving soon and this will fill

the spaces around the Jefferson Davis Monument and Robert E. Lee statue. We will then begin placing the granite benches in front of the museum and on the walkway from the museum to the house.

Concerning the debt on the museum, we continue to raise funds to pay the debt. In this edition of the *Confederate Veteran* is another fundraising letter. Frankly speaking, until we absolve ourselves of this debt, we are limited in what we can accomplish in growing the museum. We have a wonderful facility and it can be the cog on the wheel helping us promote the true South our ancestors created. For the museum to reach that potential, it cannot be encumbered with debt. I want to thank each of you who have contributed your hard-earned money. Without you we would not be where we are now. We have done much; however, we still have a long way to go to relieve ourselves of the burden of debt.

At the General Executive Council meeting held on the first Saturday in October, it was voted to reconstruct the entire plaza which was in Forrest Park on the burial site of Lt. General Nathan Bedford Forrest and his wife Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest at Elm Springs. This will take some time and funding. This is a joint effort between the great-great grandsons of General Forrest and SCV National. This is not a budgeted item and cannot be built until the funds have been raised. A rough estimate is \$150,000 of which more than \$60,000 has been raised. A "Forrest Last Ride" flyer is in this edition of the *Confederate Veteran*. The equestrian statue will need repairs and preservation as well. If you wish to contribute to this project, please see the "Forrest Last Ride" flyer for details.

As you can see, we have many opportunities in front of us. I realize we have the negativity of the man-made disasters. However, we have the beautiful opportunities such as growing the museum, the Forrest Plaza reconstruction and preparing for the fights ahead. We prepare for the fights ahead by educating ourselves with facts and getting involved. If you are not on The Telegraph, please sign up and get notifications from SCV National. If you have not received the link for the one-click politics, please let SCV National know and we will get you the link. Go to your camp meetings and discuss these matters and get your camp involved. Always remember, the real power of this organization is each and every member. The more members we have involved the more successful we will be. Organize your camp into a real fighting force and prepare.

I will continue to preach unity in us standing together as one cohesive unit. I have stood in a politician's office with my SCV brothers and it felt great and comforting to know others feel such as I. We knew the fight was uphill both ways and we still stood together. We also must stand together so others will stand with us and we need other historical organizations to stand with us. If we don't stand together no one will stand with us. An example would be the Confederate Monument at Arlington as multiple individuals and groups are wanting to and willing to fight this necessary fight. We need to harmonize and work as one. We don't have to agree on everything. We don't have to fight amongst ourselves either.

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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Union veterans didn't have problems with names

To the Editor:

The situation concerning the Confederate Monument at Arlington National Cemetery is most unfortunate, but it was the Republicans (whom I blame) who had control of the US Senate Armed Service Committee on June 25, 2020, allowed Senator Warren to attach her amendment to a Military Spending Bill. The vote to attach the Bill was done by voice vote, and the Democrats won the vote. It wasn't a Roll Call vote, and no Republican said anything. It was highly unusual this happened. President Trump vetoed the Bill, but the Senate barely overrode his Veto. This was all a knee-jerk reaction to George Floyd and the Republicans on the committee who didn't have the courage to vote against her Bill.

I find it amazing the Union Veterans alive when the forts, monuments, installations and ships were named after their foe did not have a problem with it, but some people in the 21st Century do.

Deo Vindice!

*Charles Kelly Barrow
73rd Past Commander-in-Chief 2014-2016
Sons of Confederate Veterans*

Our entire heritage is under attack

To the Editor:

I would like to comment on Ron and Don Kennedy's contribution to Southern Culture and the SCV.

The Kennedys have proven to be assets to our cause. Their written works and positions of leadership in the SCV exude a hard hitting analysis of the true state of the opposition we face. The verbiage Ron presented in "The War Continues" may convey to some a disdain

for the United States and its citizenry in general, but I say the very opposite is true. It should be obvious to all that the Kennedys are sterling patriots of the USA. However, there are so called fellow citizens who are bent on destroying, not only Southern culture, but the entire heritage of the US. By now this should be obvious to all of us. I can say with certainty that Ron Kennedy's bellicose words were directed toward the international socialists and antifa types who are destroying our monuments and their enablers in position of authority, not our "fellow Americans."

I also add the Confederate flag is MY flag! It is a symbol of the best dang army which fought in the annals of history! As an Army veteran who served between 1971 and 2011, I certainly hope no one would doubt my patriotism to our country because of my love for the Confederate Flag!

*Mike Harden
Lt. General Wade Hampton Camp 273
Columbia, South Carolina*

Article is on point about our enemies

To the Editor:

In the November/December issue, a letter writer did not "like the direction of an article" editorialized by James Ron Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy explained and strategized a means of dealing with the political climate of today and our challenges faced from obvious adversary's and detractors. The letter writer is uncomfortable with the ideal there could be/is a "us vs. them" mentality within our organization and membership.

With respect due the letter writer, in my opinion, Mr. Kennedy is dead on, and is doing his job as elected. To be frank, how are the monument destroyers, grave desecrators, and editorial slanders and panderers demonizing all

things Confederate any different from the "Union" wartime propagandists, barn and church burners, and bummers?

I live in Missouri in a county that during the war, was laid waste to (burned out along with 11 or 12 other border counties), plundered to the point of desolation, and the citizens murdered and driven out by their fellow Americans from Kansas, all with the approval of the Federal Government and Lincoln's minions. If someone were to make the claim the perpetrators were not enemies of the people of Missouri, the Constitution, and the elected State Government of the time, we would take offense at that and at the least, think that person to be terribly misguided, or a willful antagonist. I am sure all those in the Confederate States who were being victimized at the time would have considered the perpetrators and detractors as enemies, a life and death/us versus them reality. In today's world, there are forces working overtime to cower and silence all who disagree with the historical narrative the victors have portrayed. They seek to demonize and erase the memory of our heroic ancestors, who did more to defend The Constitution than anyone since, including myself and the letter writer I disagree with. Slander, lying, desecration, destruction, violence and now, legislation are weapons used against Confederate culture and people, and to assert the people behind this are our brothers and we can Kumbaya around a campfire does not seem logical to me.

There are many evils in this world, and where I grew up, the methods used against our Confederate culture were deemed to be evil. The liars, slanderers, desecrators, and political operatives who are aligned against us are not our friends, and while they are Americans, so are many common criminals, pedophiles, traitors, oath breakers and communist sympathizers, of whom no

patriotic American should condone or apologize for. Governments are corrupt, and a corporate government is a soulless entity, which may or may not be worthy of adoration and allegiance. I believe our organization is helped when the leadership is honest about the issues, causes and possible solutions to the problems we face, and we need all opinions to be considered. Now you know mine.

Tim Borron
Brigadier General John T. Hughes
Camp 614
Buckner, Missouri

Tichenor's remedies still available in stores

To the Editor:

This is in response to the article written about Dr. George Tichenor by Compatriot C. E. Avery. Dr. Tichenor's products are an old line staple product in South Louisiana and still found in almost every home. They're available in almost every drug store both local and national chains.

Many thanks to Compatriot C.E. Avery for his excellent article on Dr. George Tichenor. As stated in the article, products from the Dr. G. H. Tichenor Antiseptic Company of New Orleans are still produced today. These include a Peppermint Mouthwash concentrate, which is his original formula antiseptic from 1864, Peppermint Toothpaste, and the best Antiseptic Gel, also his original formula, that you will ever buy.

While the modern packaging no longer includes any Confederate imagery, it does state on the label "Original Formula Since 1864" and features a facsimile of Dr. Tichenor's signature. The products are available from retailers like Walmart, CVS, Walgreens, Amazon, or directly from the Dr. Tichenor Antiseptic Company at www.drTichenor.com.

Their products are a great way to add a little bit of Confederate history to your day and on their website, the

"History" tab includes a photo of Dr. Tichenor in his UCV Uniform.

David White
Beauregard Camp 130
New Orleans, Louisiana

Story of Southern women not told enough

To the Editor:

I am a Friend of the SCV and enjoy your publication very much! The variety and informative articles are always appreciated the article, "Confederate Refugees: Victims of Total War," by Dr. Marksbury was particularly interesting as I have read many accounts written by women who became refugees in the desperate times of the WBTS. Although not as well known or documented as troop movement or the soldiers' lives, women had a distinct perspective to offer. Their roles had suddenly been reversed or multiplied — from homemakers and child caretakers to farmers and business women. Northern women were not exposed to such hardships as women of the South were, so Dr. Marksbury was so correct in saying this population was "unique."

Thank you for an excellent magazine! Take care.

Joanie Jackson
Friend of the SCV

Do not give aid and comfort to our enemies

To the Editor:

In his excellent letter, Compatriot Randy England raises the continuing question of how to respond to the hatred which is directed toward our ancestors, and we, the living. I wish the outrageous behavior and insults were confined to universities in Texas and North Carolina, and the object of the abuse was the Confederacy. It would be so much easier to address and eradicate a regional problem than the actual assault

on the entire nation. We see attacks on every front on every statue, not just Lee and Jackson, but Washington, Roosevelt and even Jesus. This is an American problem because America is the true target. Attacking the Confederacy may enlist some sympathy from the liberal left, but the liberal left is not immune from attack. They, liberals, may take comfort in the destruction of our statues but they don't realize they will not be spared in the future. Of course, we must not give aid and comfort to our enemies. I would not give a farthing to any college or liberal bastion at this time or ever in the future. Let us take care of our own and only our own. We must make our outrage felt at the ballot box.

I am proud to count among my extended Confederate family Major James Innes Randolph, the author of *I'm a Good Ole Rebel*. He was my fifth cousin, six times removed, and, at the age of 75, I am frequently reminded of his immortal words which end the poem.

I can't take up my musket
And fight 'em now no more,
But I ain't going to love 'em,
Now that is sarten sure,
And I don't want no pardon
For what I was and am.
I won't be reconstructed,
And I don't care a damn.

Thomas Boardman
Major James T. Huff Camp 2243
Portland, Oregon

Article on Russian Collusion outstanding

To the Editor:

Congratulations on your selection of "Lincoln's Russian Collusion." Bernhard Thuersam's superb article reminds us of the global affects of our ancestors' defense of their country. And it also reminds us the North was so deeply divided that Lincoln and his supporters often had to resort to illegal and brutal methods to suppress Northern

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Rededicating Monuments And Rededicating Ourselves

On a cool damp day this past October, I had the privilege of attending the rededication of a Confederate Monument. For well more than 100 years, this monument stood at the Caddo Parish Courthouse in Shreveport, Louisiana. In or around 1988 I attended a meeting of the Caddo Parish governing body and along with the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) and fellow Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV), members defended the monument from neo-Marxists attacks. For twenty years we were successful in our defense but as the demographics of Caddo Parish changed, at last the parish voted to remove the monument. Thankfully, through the never-ending efforts of members of the UDC and SCV, the total cost of removing and re-erecting the monument was paid by Caddo Parish.

Where the monument once stood, it was seldom revered and respected. Today it is now established upon property owned by the Louisiana Division Sons of Confederate Veterans and under perpetual care of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The monument sits upon the edge of the Pleasant Hill Battlefield, near Mansfield, Louisiana. Our Confederate forefathers defeated the Yankee invader at the Battle of Mansfield and the following day hit them hard enough at Pleasant Hill to send the invader into full retreat. Each year thousands of people attend the re-enactment

of the Battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana and those people will now have the pleasure to view this wonderful monument.

As can be seen in the attached photo, the monument is a very large structure with the bust of four Confederate generals, Lee, Jackson, Beauregard, and Allen. Of course, everyone will recognize the names Lee, Jackson, and Beauregard but some will need to be introduced to General Allen. General Henry Watkins Allen was born in Farmerville, Virginia, in 1820. Moving to Missouri, he attended Marion College. Allen volunteered as a private during the Texas Revolution and obtained the rank of captain. After Texas independence, Allen moved to Mississippi and served in the Mississippi legislature. Thereafter, he studied law at Harvard University and moved to Louisiana. Upon Louisiana's secession Allen enlisted as a private in the 4th Louisiana Volunteers and was quickly promoted up the ranks to colonel of the 4th and afterward to the rank of brigadier general. He was wounded numerous times in battles from Shiloh to Baton Rouge. His fame resulted in his being elected governor of Louisiana. At the end of the War, he followed Kirby Smith to Mexico, where Allen died in 1866. He was buried in Mexico but in 1885 Allen's body was reburied at the Old Capitol in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

As already noted, the battlefield upon which

this monument stands is the site of the second part of the Battle of Mansfield otherwise known as the Battle of Pleasant Hill. The first day's struggle at Mansfield offers us a glance at the irony of today's woke ideologs who condemn the South for its supposed narrow-minded anti-diversity beliefs. General Jean-Jacques-Alfred-Alexandre (Alfred) Mouton, was of South Louisiana French ancestry. It is said when attending West Point Military Academy Mouton had difficulty interacting with his English-speaking fellow students. Nevertheless, he graduated in 1850 and served shortly in the United States Army before returning to Louisiana as a civil engineer and sugar plantation owner. When Louisiana seceded Mouton volunteered in the Confederate service. He played a vital role in the defeat of the invader at the Battle of Mansfield where he was killed in action. When killed, Mouton's leadership in the attack was taken over by General Camille Armand Jules Marie de Polignac. Polignac was a native of France who believed in the Cause of the South. Here we see true "diversity" being played out. A Louisiana native with French heritage being replaced by a native of France. Both of these men led not just French troops but Irish, Scottish, English, and Hispanic troops. These troops were of all religious faiths in Louisiana, again pointing to the rich diversity of the Southern Cause. While our enemies boast of their faith in diversity, our Confederate ancestors were practicing real diversity 158 years ago!

One of the wonderful things about attending the rededication of such monuments is that it calls upon each of us to reexamine our dedication to the cause for which they fought. As can be seen in the photo to the Caddo Parish Confederate Monument the real focal point on this monument is not Lee, Jackson, Beauregard, or Allen but the large impressive statue of a young Confederate soldier. If not all, most of such monuments upon courthouses across the South honor the common soldier of the Confederacy. Just as in the Confederate Army, it is true in the Sons of Confederate Veterans, it is the men at the local level who will win the battle.



Several years after active Reconstruction at the unveiling of a monument to General Jackson in Richmond, theologian and defender of the Southern Cause, R. L. Dabney, remarked upon the parade of veterans leading to the monument. He noted that great applause and recognition was given the officers as they led the parade but when the common soldiers marched by, some limping upon canes and crutches, some displaying empty sleeves, and others being carried, the crowd and the city erupted in such cheers and shouts as if a storm had settled upon the parade. Witnessing this emotional patriotic display by the citizens of Richmond, Dabney correctly noted, "There is life in the old land yet!"

I have had the pleasure of witnessing this "life in the old land" all across the Confederacy, including such "Confederate" places as California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Colorado. Without a doubt, this spirit is seen

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Forward The Colors

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

Morning in America and Dixie! A New Year With Many Great Opportunities

“Morning in America” was one of Ronald Reagan’s 1984 presidential campaign slogans. It was used to express the new optimism Reagan was bringing to America. It expressed the opposite of President Jimmy Carter’s 1979 “American Malaise” speech. At the beginning of this new year, I see things happening in America’s religious, social, and political environment that point to an optimistic year — a year of “Morning in Dixie.”

There are changes afoot! If we as individuals and as an organization leverage these changes, we will be able to not only protect but promote our honorable Southern heritage. I was recently involved in the “secession” of my local “conservative” church from one of America’s largest mainline protestant denominations. This “secession” (I am the only one who calls it a secession movement!) is taking place across Louisiana, the South, and other sections of America. Similar activity is occurring in other mainline denominations. Folks are beginning to reject non-Biblical, progressive theology. In the digital world, folks are excited about Twitter becoming less hostile toward conservative ideas and spokespersons. Even liberals such as Bill Maher have openly criticized the politically correct, Woke

establishment. Americans are beginning to resist Woke ideology in school rooms and the workplace. On the political front, if opinion polls can be trusted — I write this the week before the midterm elections — groups of voters who typically vote for the liberal candidate are moving toward the conservative candidates. Yes, we live in interesting times, times which are pregnant with possibility for local camps, Divisions, and National SCV to advance the truth about the Cause for which our ancestors fought.

Creative People Create Chaos

For a species or organization to survive, it must have the ability to quickly adapt to changing environments. The ability to adapt to changing environments has been the key to the survival of humanity across thousands of years. Psychologists tell us only about 10 percent of the population is truly creative — all are, to some degree, creative but the truly creative are a small percentage of the population. Creative people are good “out of the box” thinkers. A business which is facing new competition needs creative employees to come up with new ways to meet the new competition. The problem is most humans are not creative. We do not ac-

cept change with ease. We prefer our routine. Often, in business meetings, I have heard fellow employees respond to new and creative ways to produce the product by declaring “that’s not the way we do it here,” or “we’ve never done it like that before,” and the deadly “that won’t work!” Creative folks create chaos in the workplace, but creative folks are necessary if the business is to adapt and survive in the new business environment. But creative folks do not “get the job done” on a day-to-day basis. Most of the work output — in business or an organization — is done by folks who are comfortable in the status quo — their well-known routine. One of management’s greatest tasks is to keep a balance and a sense of tolerance between the creative types and the rank-and-file workers who will eventually “get the job done.” This is true in the business world as well as in social organizations such as the SCV.

Camps and Divisions Actively Vindicating the Cause

Around 1990 the politically correct movement put a target on our Confederate monuments, holidays, and symbols. They saw our Southern heritage as an easy victory for the left, a victory which would set the precedent for their attack against their real target — the Constitution and the liberties it proclaims as a birthright for all Americans. We were forced to stand aside and watch as many of our ancient monuments were taken down and some even destroyed. But we did not remain idle. Lawsuits were filed, state legislation was enacted, and Southerners began putting up flags and monuments to match and exceed the number the left took down! This was accomplished primarily at the local camp and Division level. The Confederate Legion was formed to initiate a positive effort to energize our members and the local population who still love their Southern heritage. I am sure your mother told you “An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.” The Confederate Legion’s job is to provide local camps with new tools to use to inform the local population about our honorable Southern heritage. Every camp should take stock of the monuments remaining in your area. If that monument is in a county/parish which would be classified as a predominately conservative “red county,” then new efforts must be made to prevent weak politicians from bowing to the demands of radicals to remove your monument. You accom-

plish this by first using local radio ads, direct mail campaigns to registered “conservative” voters in that county/parish, use the US mail to contact local agents of influence such as, civic clubs, veteran’s groups, religious leaders, and elected political leaders. This should be done repeatedly. Never stop until we have achieved final victory.

Militant Efforts to Defeat the Enemy

In Christian theology the term “Church Militant” is often used to describe the Lord’s Church here on earth. It is used to instruct Christians that we are at war with evil. Military terms are often used especially in hymns sung in church, such as *Onward Christian Soldiers*, and *We are Marching to Zion*. Recently, the left has sought to attack the Christian church by labeling it “Christian Nationalism.” But the words “militant,” “marching,” and “war” are used figuratively. The left would like to convince its followers that Christians are seeking violence to overthrow the left. Nothing could be further from reality. The same is true for SCV folks who promote a militant effort to defeat the politically correct, Woke establishment. We may insist we are at war with those who want to destroy our honorable heritage, but we use “war” in the figurative sense. It is a historical fact “those people” set out to exterminate the Southern people during the War for Southern Independence. It is also a documented fact that the victors in that war intentionally punished the South with poverty — a poverty which resulted in the death and disease of millions of Southerners. The ruling elite have waged a continuing campaign of slander against the South and have, up to now, been successful in censoring any attempt to tell the truth about the War, its social, and political consequences.

It is our job to tell the truth about the War for Southern Independence. By telling the truth to our neighbors, our local agents of influence, and elected leaders, we will be doing our part to provide that ounce of prevention. Thanks to all the camps and members who are actively, in their own way, telling the truth. You are doing your part to celebrate “Morning in Dixie.”

James Ron Kennedy
Chief of Heritage Operations



Chaplain's Comments

Gary Carlyle
Chaplain-in-Chief



God Gives Us All Three Gifts

Greetings, Defenders of our homeland and Protectors of our Heritage!

Trust you and your family had blessed, safe, and enjoyable holidays. May the feast of Thanksgiving and the meaning of Christmas bring wonderful memories.

In John 8:32 of the Good Book, Jesus said, "and you will know the truth, and the truth will make you free." We understand the truth is hard to find in today's world. For example, the first English speaking Thanksgiving had nothing to do with the Pilgrims and Indians. Look up Berkeley Hundred and you will find that on December 4, 1619, the settlers at Berkeley Virginia had the first "Thanksgiving," a tradition which was established more than a year before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. While the South was building America, the New Englanders were busy conjecturing history as they wish it were and recording it as if fact.

In this article, I pray you find some great truth. There are three gifts offered by the Ruler of the universe to each of us. First and foremost is the gift of salvation.

Nothing the world has to offer can compare with the gift of salvation through Christ, if one accepts it. However, salvation comes with obligations, such as seek ye first the kingdom of God, love your neighbor as thyself, and others but the one I wish to speak of is obedience, denying self-will and following the leading of Jesus. Once, I was talking to a sixth grade class and asked why Christ came, suffered to the point of being flogged by the Roman soldiers, crucified on the cross and died. I had most of the church, theological answers in mind, but a sixth grade boy raised his hand and answered, "because his Father told him to." Wow! How true. Christ was obedient even till death!

The second gift is family. With the acceptance of having a family come obligations. I have watched many of our brothers deal with family health issues, life crises, raising children, and others. Many events were enjoyable and some hard, but none of us would trade our spouse, children, or grandchildren for the world. I believe this is why God chose for his Son to be born and raised in a family. The

question is, who taught Jesus and his brothers (Jesus had four half brothers) to read and write, carpenter skills, family duties, and how to handle everyday events? It was his Mary and Joseph. I believe we too should teach our family the ways of the Good Lord in dealing with every day events.

The third gift is our Southern Heritage. If we accept this gift, there are obligations. Remember, who planted the shade tree we sit under? The Southern Soldier was the greatest fighter in history, but he also was the greatest community builder. The Southern soldier came home to a desolate land, under a tyrannical government and rebuilt the South. We too must teach and build up the South to our prodigy.

In the book *Third Alabama!* by Brandon H. Beck, General Cullen Andrews Battle shares this story, which illustrates a true Southern Christian, Father, and Soldier.

Winter 1862-1863 — Army of Northern Virginia — December- Court-martial court — snow covered ground, wind howling — Round Oak Church — day after

day trying gallant soldiers charged with violations of military law. But today was different, many, many spectators for this case — Confederate States vs Edward Cooper.

Charged with desecration, as his name was called low murmurs rose, a young artilleryman stood from the prisoner's bench, his response was "not guilty!" The judge-advocate was proceeding to open the prosecution, when the court, observing the prisoner was unattended by counsel, interposed and inquired of the accused, "who is your counsel?" He replied, "I have no counsel." Supposing it was his purpose to represent himself before the court, the judge-advocate was instructed to proceed. Every charge and specification against the prisoner was sustained. The prisoner was then told to introduce his witness. He replied, "I have no witness." Astonished at the calmness with which he seemed to be submitting to what he regarded as inevitable fate, I said to him, "Have you no defense? Is it possible you abandoned your comrades and deserted your colors in the presence of the enemy without any reason?" He replied, "There was a reason, but it will not avail me before a military court." "Perhaps you are mistaken: you are charged with the highest crime known to military law, and it is your duty to make known the causes that influenced your actions." For the first time his manly form trembled and his blue eyes swam with tears. Approaching the president of the court, he presented a letter, saying as he did so, "There Colonel, is what did it." I opened the letter, and in a moment my eyes filled with tears. It was passed from one to another of the court until all had seen it, and those stern warriors who had passed with Stonewall Jackson through a hundred battles wept like little

children. Soon, as I sufficiently recovered my self-possession, I read the letter as the prisoner's defense. It was in these words: "My dear Edward, I have always been proud of you, and since your connection with the Confederate army I have been prouder of you than ever before. I would not have you do anything wrong for the world; but before God, Edward unless you home we must die! Last night I was aroused by little Eddie's crying, I called and said, 'What's the matter, Eddie?' and he said 'Oh mamma, I am so hungry!' And Lucy, Edward, your darling Lucy, she never complains, but she is growing thinner and thinner every day. And before God, Edward, unless you come home we must die. Your Mary"

Turning to the prisoner, I asked, "What did you do when you received this letter?" He replied, "I made application for a furlough, and it was rejected; again I made application and it was rejected; a third time I made application, and it was rejected; and that night, as I wondered backward and forward in the camp, thinking of home, with the mild eyes of Lucy looking upon me, and the burning words of Mary sinking in my brain, I was no longer a Confederate soldier, but I was a father and of Lucy and husband of Mary, and I would have passed those lines if every gun in the battery had fired upon me. I went home. Mary ran out to meet me; her angel arms embraced me, and she whispered, "O Edward, I am so happy! I am so glad you got your furlough!" She must have felt me shutter, she turned as pale as death, and catching her breath at every word, she said, "Have you come home without a furlough? O Edward, Edward, go back, go back! Let me and my children go down together to the grave, but for Heaven's sake, save the Honor of your

name!" And here I am gentlemen, not brought here by military power, but in obedience to the command of Mary, to abide the sentence of your court."

Every officer of the court felt the force of the prisoner's words. Before them stood, in beatific vision, the eloquent pleader of a husband's and a father's wrongs; but they were trained by their great leader, Robert E. Lee, to tread the path of duty though the lightning's flash scorched the ground beneath their feet, and each in his turn pronounced the verdict: Guilty. Fortunate for humanity, fortunate for the Confederacy, the proceedings of the court was reviewed by the Commanding General, and upon the record was written: Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia. The finding of this court is approved. The prisoner is pardoned, and will report to his company.

R. E. Lee, general

During a subsequent battle, when shot and shell were falling "like torrents from the mountain cloud," my attention was directed to the fact that one of our batteries was being silenced by the concentrated fire of the enemy. When I reached the battery every gun but one had been dismantled, and by it stood a solitary Confederate soldier, with blood streaming from his side. As he recognized me, he elevated his voice above the roar of battle, and said, "General, I have one shell left. Tell me, have I saved the honor of Mary and Lucy?" I raised my hat. Once more a Confederate shell went crashing through the ranks of the enemy, and the hero sank by his gun to rise no more.

As in the book of Revelations 12 — they did not love their lives so much as to shrink from death!!!!

May it be so with us.



The Last Roll

Col. William A. Johnson Camp 898
Tuscumbia, AL
Victor D. Cox, Jr.

Battle Of Olustee Camp 1463
Lake City, FL
Thomas Walter Brown

Jacob Summerlin Camp 1516
Kissimmee, FL
Luthur Phillip Kicklighter

General Lafayette McLaws Camp 79
Fayetteville, GA
Robert L. Torbush

Gen. William J. Hardee Camp 1397
Dallas, GA
Kenneth Graydon Vinson

Eli P. Landers Camp 1724
Lilburn, GA
Odian David Denard
Marvin Nash Worthy

Rabun Gap Riflemen Camp 1929
Clayton, GA
Aubrey Joe Nichols

Montgomery Sharpshooters Camp
2164
Mt. Vernon, GA
Ricky D. Peebles

Gen. Leroy Augustus Stafford Camp
358
Alexandria, LA
James S. Swain

Camp Moore Camp 1223
Tangipahoa, LA
Donald P. McDaniel

Capt. James W. Bryan Camp 1390
Lake Charles, LA
Carroll Allen Breaux

Anacoco Rangers Camp 1995
Leesville, LA
Edwin L. Deason

Brig. Gen. John T. Hughes Camp 614
Independence, MO
Kenneth Joseph Anderson

Sam Davis Camp 596
Biloxi, MS
Mitchell S. Parker

Lowry Rifles Camp 1740
Rankin County, MS
William David Murphy
Charles Franklin Tillman, Jr.

Franklin Rifles Camp 2297
Bude, MS
William L. Spring

Columbus County Volunteers Camp
794
Whiteville, NC
Lindberg Holen

Confederate States Armory-
Kenansville Camp 2157
Kenansville, NC
Titus Wayne Taylor

Secession Camp 4
Charleston, SC
Perry Gene Patrick, Sr.

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain HQ
Camp 584
Columbia, TN
T. James Poe, Jr.

Dillard-Judd Camp 1828
Cookeville, TN
Norman Max Atnip

Plemons-Shelby Camp 464
Amarillo, TX
James Robinson Banks

Dick Dowling Camp 1295
Beaumont, TX
William L. Temple, Jr.

Col. Phillip A. Work Camp 1790
Woodville, TX
Don L. Arnold

Texas Lonestar Grey's Camp 1953
Schertz, TX
Donald D. Lawrence



Lone Star Defenders Camp 2234
Lufkin, TX
James R. Lumpkin

Sidney Sherman Camp 2256
Stratford, TX
Samuel Denver Cornelius

34th Texas Cavalry Camp 2283
Mineral Wells, TX
Gerald Bailey Tyler

Armistead-Hill-Goode Camp 749
Chase City, VA
William Daniel Aye

Urquhart-Gillette Camp 1471
Franklin, VA
Edward Earl Wolfe

High Bridge Camp 1581
Farmville, VA
Andrew Moffatt Evans, Jr.

Gen. Robert E. Lee Camp 1589
Midlothian, VA
Richard Norman Nash

Lane-Armistead Camp 1772
Mathews, VA
Charles Montfort Ware, Jr.

Captain Jack Adams Camp 1951
Edinburg, VA
Donald Richard Moomaw
George H. Rogers
John Frank Taylor, Jr.

Saltville Home Guard Camp 2098
Saltville, VA
Cecil William Woodell



Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



General David R. Jones

Born in Orange District, South Carolina, April 5, 1825, Jones attended the common schools of the area and entered the US Military Academy in 1842, graduating in 1846. Two cousins of his wife were Jefferson Davis and General Richard Taylor, plus she was a niece of President Zachary Taylor.

During the War with Mexico, Jones was brevetted 1st lieutenant for gallantry at the Battles of Contreras and Churubusco. He remained in the Army in the Department of the West until he resigned his commission on February 15, 1861, to enter Confederate service as chief of staff to General Beauregard. After the surrender of Fort Sumter to Confederate forces, he is said to have hauled down the United States flag of the fort.

After being appointed brigadier general on June 17, 1861, he led a brigade of South Carolina Infantry at 1st Manassas, and was promoted to major general from March 10, 1862. Following this, the army was reorganized and he commanded a Georgia Brigade



General David R. Jones

consisting of the 1st, 7th, 8th, 9th and 11th Infantry Regiments. After his promotion he was given a division in Longstreet's Corps consisting of Toombe's Brigade, Drayton's Brigade and his own Georgia Brigade.

He participated in the Penin-

sula Campaign from Yorktown to Malvern Hill, Virginia and during the Battles of Seven Days. During the campaign of 2nd Manassas, he reached the high point of his Confederate career with the timely capture of Thoroughfare Gap which enabled Longstreet to come to Jackson's rescue on August 30, 1862. After this, he played an important part in the defense of the pass of South Mountain in the Maryland campaign. He commanded the right during the Battle of Sharpsburg and had his advance troops forced from the Antietam bridge by Burnside's assault. But with the arrival of A. P. Hill's Division enabled the commanders to organize a counterattack which saved the day. Jones received the commendation of both Generals Robert E. Lee and Longstreet for his actions here.

Shortly after this, General Jones developed a serious heart problem and was hospitalized at Richmond. He died there on January 15, 1863, and is buried in Hollywood Cemetery. He was known for his good judgement and steadiness in battle.



**Please send all deceased notices to SCV General Headquarters
PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402 or e-mail officemanager@scv.org**

Fortunes of War:

The Adventures of a German Confederate

By Karen Stokes

In 1859, when a young German immigrant arrived in South Carolina, he could hardly have imagined that a few years later, he would be fleeing for his life amidst a massive inferno kindled by soldiers under the command of the infamous Union general, William T. Sherman. The young man's name was August Conrad, and after the war, he returned to his German homeland and later wrote a memoir of his experiences in the Confederacy. A few chapters of his reminiscences describing the burning of Columbia, the capital city of South Carolina, were translated and published in America in 1902, but now, his entire book has been translated into English, and presents an exciting and eloquent story of war, adventure, and survival which has never been fully told until now. Further research has revealed that Conrad's memoir was written under a pseudonym, and the author's real name was Conrad August Wilhelm Felix Clacius, but this article will refer to him by his chosen pen name.

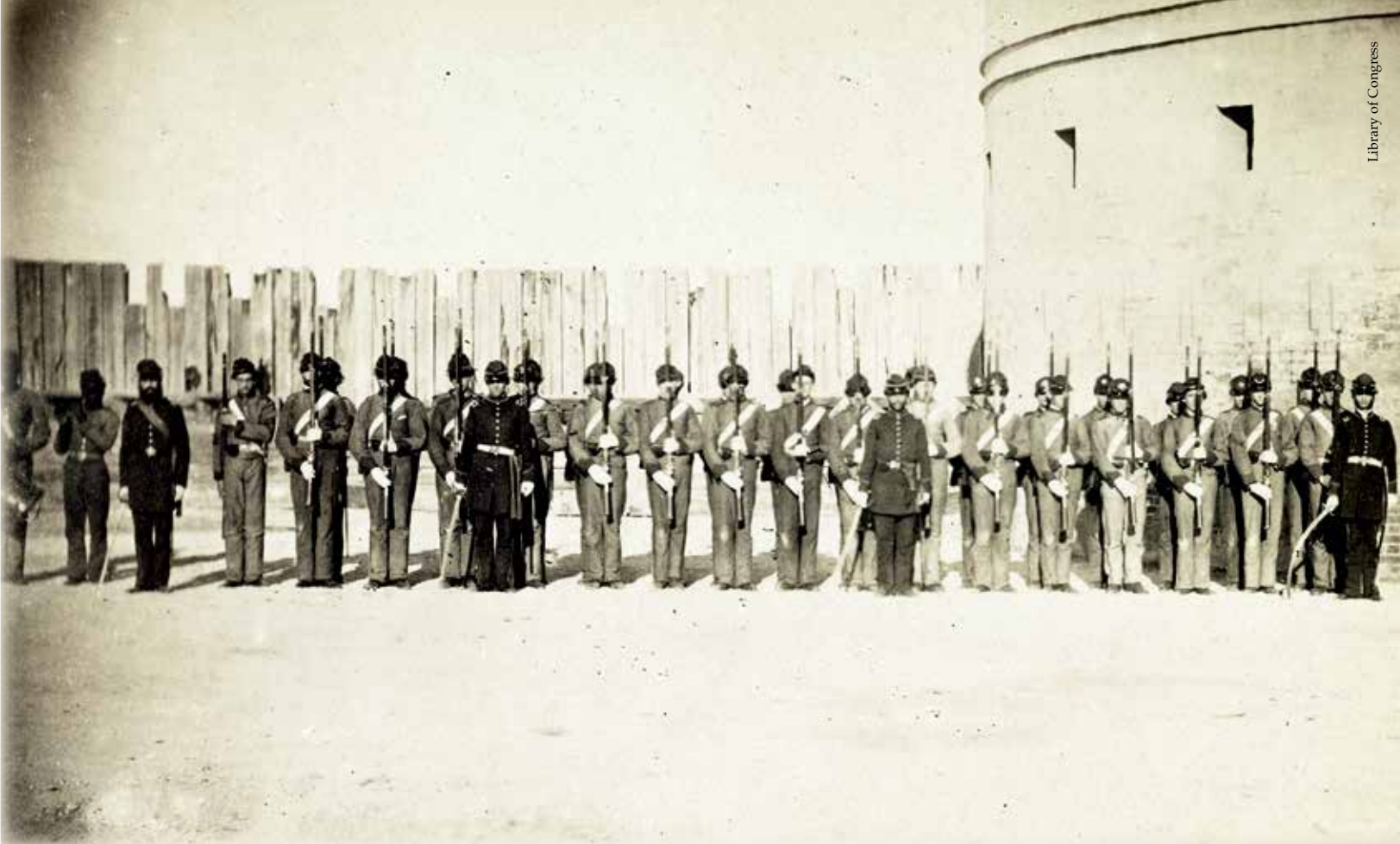
August Conrad was seventeen years old when he stepped off a ship in Charleston. He had come to America seeking opportunity and prosperity, and with the help of his older brother, a Charleston merchant, he found employment and worked diligently to perfect his English and improve himself. His ambitions, however, would be put on hold when the state of South Carolina seceded in December 1860, and war began to loom.

In 1861, Conrad was residing in a boarding house where he met Charles E. Chichester, who began to recruit young men for a new militia company, the Charleston Zouave Cadets. Chichester persuaded Conrad to join the Zouaves, and the

young man came to find that military service and fellowship with comrades of his age was an interesting and largely pleasant experience. After some training, he was allowed to participate in public military parades, of which he wrote:

"In the parades, we all swelled with pride. When the Charleston Zouave Cadets passed through the streets in their colorful uniforms, along with a band and black drummers up front, and with young men of the same age belonging to the better families imparting a very noble sight, windows opened everywhere. It was particularly the sweet and charming girls of "sweet sixteen" who waved their handkerchiefs and strewed flowers in our path. The public, black and white, gathered and accompanied us to the Citadel Commons where drills from the other companies with various and excellent precision were presented and observed with great interest."

The Zouave Cadets were assigned to garrison Castle Pinckney, a small fort in Charleston harbor. The fortification's armaments included fourteen 24-pounders, four 42-pounders, and four howitzers. Conrad's memoir describes the fort and all its operations in detail. Most of the Zouaves were between the ages of eighteen and twenty-two, but among them was a German immigrant named Louis Laitenberger, a somewhat older, married man who became Conrad's best friend. Laitenberger had spent much time in France, and was described as "loyal and lively as well as vain and 'quite French.'" Conrad was amused by his friend's daily scrupulous, painstaking rituals of grooming:



Charleston Zouave Cadets at Castle Pinckney, September 1861.

"His attention to his appearance demanded the utmost care as well as a lot of time. He shaved himself daily; save for his *Henri quatre* [beard], which along with the hair on his head enjoyed a special maintenance. It was waxed, coiffed, turned and brushed until each hair had its intended place. This raven-black hair and beard were his entire pride. Woe unto him who dared assault his hair or beard, which happened often enough with or without intent. Our friend, particularly my friend, could become very angry, by Jove! There would thunder English, French and German curses on the head of the perpetrator. The mirror, the waxing and the brushing had to again endure an hour of restoration."

In September 1861, the Zouaves assumed new duties as guards when a number of captive enemy soldiers were sent to Castle Pinckney, now fitted up as a military prison. Conrad wrote of this:

"At first, the fort held 160 prisoners of the United States Army or as one generally called

them "Yankees." Approximately sixty of these were officers who were sent here because of the good quarters. Most of them were Americans and for the most part educated men. By contrast, the rest, non-commissioned officers and simple soldiers, consisted of all possible nationalities and characters, among them fellows who were raw and new, fellows who were kept in line by the strict discipline and from whom even their comrades separated themselves."

For the purpose of taking in these prisoners, the fort had to be altered. All of the heavy ordnance was taken apart, and the parts were stacked in the outer quadrangle except for one twenty-four pounder which remained in the middle of the ramp with the purpose of giving alarm of danger in an emergency. The casemates were altered into cells by sealing entrances and openings, by opening doors and windows, and by covering the floors and by furnishing them with places to sleep, tables and benches. The non-commissioned officers and common soldiers were quartered here.

The officers who were prisoners lived in an entire wing of the barracks while we were assigned the other wing of the same barracks.

"As stated, our company had been given the duty to guard these prisoners. It was an interesting, comfortable and easy duty. We were approximately sixty men strong, consisting of one captain, one lieutenant, two second lieutenants, one staff sergeant, five sergeants and a corporal and forty-four enlisted men, but as the Americans amicably say "privates."

Eventually, the prisoners of war were transferred to quarters in the city of Charleston, and the fort was altered again for its original defensive purposes. Later still, the Zouave Cadets were ordered away from garrison duty, and the company dissolved, but, unlike most if not all of his comrades, Conrad did not re-enlist in another military organization. As a foreign national, he was not required—nor did he feel duty bound—to do so. "I had no desire to be shot to death," he admitted, "even though I was committed to the cause of the South." He would soon find, however, that he could offer another kind of service to the Confederacy that would prove very valuable.

In the summer of 1862, Conrad moved back to his boarding house, and before long he found employment as a bookkeeper for W. C. Bee & Company. When the owner of the company, William C. Bee, decided to go into the blockade running business, he established the Importing and Exporting Company of South Carolina, in which Conrad also became involved. In the winter of 1863, Bee's business partner, Theodore D. Jervey volunteered for military service, and Conrad stepped into his position as secretary and treasurer of the blockade running firm.

Working for a blockade running enterprise, the young man was part of an important contribution to the war effort. The ships that made their way successfully through the enemy blockade took away cargoes of cotton and transported them to Nassau or Bermuda, and from those places the cotton was shipped on neutral vessels to Liverpool and sold there. On their return trips, the blockade runners brought in needed military supplies, hardware, dry goods, foods, and medical

supplies and equipment. Without this lifeline of essential supplies from abroad, the Confederacy would never have been able to survive as long as it did.

Conrad's memoir includes many interesting details about blockade running during the war. He wrote of the ships:

"The steamships, which carried out this commerce and brought the people and the country these blessings, had to have certain properties in order to lessen the danger of seizure. They had to have the shallowest draft possible in order to remain close to the coast in still waters into which the blocking ships of war could not venture and so that they could remain a distance out of sight and out of the range of the cannons to avoid being hit. They had to be outfitted with powerful engines which were so constructed that they could run at a higher speed than the enemy vessels which followed them. They were painted gray, and they burned the best English coal so that they could not be seen at a distance despite their visible bulk and their black smoke. During the night, they could burn no lights so that they were not betrayed by the glow. They could only undertake their secret trips in dark and moonless nights. In addition, their construction had to provide ample room for the largest possible cargo to be carried."

In August 1863, the besieging enemy forces in Charleston harbor began shelling the city of Charleston from Morris Island in the harbor, and, as an eyewitness to this bombardment, Conrad gave his impressions:

"A panicked terror and an intense bewilderment seized the populace as the first shell flew into the city. Now no one was safe in his own home and had to leave it and flee. Many who were able to do so closed their homes and resettled with their belongings into the countryside. Those who remained behind crowded into the upper part of the city which still lay out of the range of the enemy guns. The lower, southern half of the city was evacuated as soon as possible and lay after just a few days barren and abandoned so that the shells and bombs

which landed there made the only noise in streets and buildings which would have otherwise been bustling. The city took on a completely different physiognomy. The streets were transformed into a green lawn. All of the apartments and public buildings, the warehouses, the offices, the banks and the churches stood empty and unused and showed more or less the effects of the bombardment."

Scores of civilians were killed or injured by the relentless shelling, and Conrad related one incident that was particularly gruesome:

"Sometimes, however not very often, a shell reached the inhabited area of the city because of a propitious wind or after-pressure and caused alarm and created almost always greater harm. In one case, for example, a colored barber, just as he was about to set his razor to the cheek of a client, was completely beheaded by a shell coming through the window. The soaped up gentleman was thrown out of his comfortable seating by the shockwave but came away with nothing but sheer terror."

Once the Union forces had complete control of Morris Island and its forts, blockade running became more difficult and dangerous. Conrad explained:

"The bombardment influenced our business in that the ships could no longer use Charleston as a regular port because of the heightened danger upon arrival and departure and on the loading and unloading which could only take place in places with less danger. It did, however, occur in isolated cases that a ship being chased, cut off from its port of intent and attempting to avoid enemy fire, would avail itself of the possibility of seeking escape into the harbor. These few risks and distress moves were blessed with good fortune."

Mr. Bee decided to move his company's blockade running operations to the less dangerous port of Wilmington, North Carolina, where, after Mr. Jervey enlisted in military service, Conrad took charge. In the spring of 1864, William C. Bee transferred the capital and financial records of the Importing and Exporting Company to Columbia,

South Carolina, which, being away from the coast, was thought to be "a more secure place." Conrad moved to Columbia to maintain the company headquarters there, sometimes traveling to Wilmington when necessary, while Mr. Bee remained in Charleston.

Conrad found the capital city of South Carolina a very beautiful, pleasant, and congenial place where he made many friends. While he was living there, his brother left South Carolina to return to their homeland — the German kingdom of Hanover — turning over his responsibilities as the Hanoverian consul to Conrad. As the year 1865 began, the young man felt safe in Columbia, but it was not long before it became apparent the city lay directly in the path of General Sherman's massive army which was moving through the state. Conrad recalled:

"Like a clap of thunder from clear skies, at first unbelievable but then even more convincingly, came the rumors and the reports that Sherman had suddenly changed his course and had brought his army about in the direction of Columbia.

A horror gripped the inhabitants at this news, doubted, of course, until reality burst upon us. If these reports were really founded in reality, then it would be only a few days until the arrival of the mass of troops. Many private persons, but particularly the bankers and authorities, took flight with such provisions that were in their custody. What the trains could carry was brought farther into the interior of the country. ... Most of the residents could not or would not flee the city; and they did not know, if it were not safe here, where was one then to find refuge? It was also an unknown whether individuals would experience a lot of trouble at the capture of the city if this indeed occurred.

Even I covered myself with a misplaced feeling of security, betrayed as such as things actually turned out. I allowed myself to imagine that the enemy was not my enemy and my dignity as well as the things covered by the flag, and that the flag of Hanover itself would be respected. ... My colleagues left me and departed for points farther inland to places

where their families were located. They took a large part of the books and papers with them since such might betray my participation in the prohibited business which could cause me difficulties."

A small force of Confederate cavalry offered some resistance to the enemy assault, but, faced with overwhelming numbers, they were forced to withdraw. The mayor surrendered the city, and on February 17, 1865, Sherman's forces entered Columbia triumphantly. Once the soldiers broke ranks that day, they began to rob citizens and pillage houses and businesses; however, much worse was in store for the people of Columbia that night.

Several chapters of Conrad's memoir are devoted to a detailed account of the occupation, sack, and burning of Columbia, an event which one Northern journalist described as "the most monstrous barbarity of the barbarous march." (Some readers may be familiar with this part of his memoir, which was translated into English and published in 1902 as *The Destruction of Columbia, S.C.*)

Conrad observed the occupying enemy troops carefully, and compared them unfavorably with Confederate soldiers:

"They were generally a wild and gruff bunch who instilled disgust and fear in everyone. They were made up of the vulgar classes of mankind from all nations. Among them were not only the provincial Americans but also numerous Irish and Germans. To the disgrace of the German nation, I am compelled to assert that these sons of Germany who were members of this army were among the first and the most zealous in committing these foul deeds I will afterward delineate based on multiple opportunities to observe them.

With disgust, we were able to observe the wild, vulgar conduct from our windows which faced the main street. I was immediately convinced that nothing good would come of this and that Confederate soldiers, almost all of the sons of the country, were vastly superior to this curdle of hirelings in customs, in discipline and bravery.

I am being very impartial and freely cede exceptions when known to me by witness accounts or seen by me personally; but in general, this was a band of thieves and robbers, including the lower-ranking officers.

During the terrible night of February 17th, after being robbed and threatened, Conrad was forced to flee to the home of some friends for safety, only to find Sherman's men were setting fire to that residence, where he happened upon one soldier who was about to set fire to the bed of an infirm, elderly woman. Conrad stopped him, saving the old lady, and was shocked and mortified to find that this murderous soldier was a fellow German who could barely speak English."

Conrad concluded his dramatic narrative of the burning of Columbia with these observations:

"I have attempted to describe, according to my experience of the events and the consequences which I observed, how they destroyed the city against all conditions of capitulation and against all laws of war as they destroyed the city, robbed the inhabitants of their homes and property, placed them in poverty and suffering, and even murdered them. Other hair-raising reports of individual incidents which I did not myself experience came to light publicly. It was not only that the band of thieves demanded that money, jewelry and other valuables be handed over. For that there was not enough time. In many cases, they had taken possession of these things by force by tearing broaches from the breasts of women, ripping earrings from the ears of women so as to not waste time removing the valuables, thereby mangling the ears and tearing clothes. I myself saw a lady whose earlobes had been ripped open. Other indignities which the fairer sex in many cases had to endure, I refuse to tell."

As a Victorian gentleman, Conrad "refused to tell" of certain crimes against women, but other chroniclers of the events in Columbia that night have left a record of them, including a city alderman, James J. McCarter. McCarter's "Journal" (in the manuscript collections of the Library of Congress) states the following:

"The bodies of several females were found in the morning of Saturday stripped naked and with only such marks of violence upon them as would indicate the most detestable of crimes ... the town seemed abandoned to

the unrestrained license of the half drunken soldiery to gratify their base passions on the unprotected females of both colors.”

Among the items stolen from Conrad in Columbia were bills of exchange belonging to his company which were worth a fortune in dividends, and which would have to be annulled before the thieves could cash them in. In the aftermath of the city’s destruction, he decided that he must at all costs find Mr. Bee to inform him of the robbery, and get the information to the company’s representatives in England so the bills of exchange would not be paid out. Some of his most harrowing experiences occurred as he searched the state for Mr. Bee’s whereabouts, and also during his later difficult and perilous journey to the North, where he hoped to obtain passage to England.

As Conrad made his way through South Carolina looking for his employer, he observed some of the results of Sherman’s infamous “march” through the state:

“In those places where the woods opened into cultivated land, I found everywhere the devastation of the enemy. The few houses which I passed in the first two days were for the most part destroyed. Wherever I met human beings and requested a drink of water, I heard the sad reports of the plundering and destruction by the enemy. Cadavers of horses, cows and pigs which the gruesome enemy could not take with him, killed and sometimes burned rather than leave them for the hapless people, lay in heaps along the way and on the fields, effusing an awful stench which was as terrible as the sight of the them which attended my way for miles.”

After a long search, Conrad finally found his employer in Spartanburg. “Mr. Bee,” he reported, “fully concurred with my plan to travel to England to cancel the payment of stocks to illegitimate holders and to personally put the affairs of the business in order while there, since correspondence was not possible for a long time.” Conrad returned to Columbia, and from there, on March 20th, he set out on horseback on an arduous journey north, during which he frequently feared for his life.

Reaching Virginia, Conrad made arrangements with a smuggler to get transportation over enemy lines. As they traveled through the countryside, the smuggler’s wagon was stopped by a gang of marauders on horseback, and Conrad was robbed of nearly everything he had. This misfortune nearly reduced him to despair, but there were many other trials and dangers ahead of him, including being arrested in Maryland and sent to Point Lookout to be questioned. Eventually, he was released, and continued on his journey to New York, where he arrived in April 1865. Conrad was very impressed by this bustling metropolis, but after his long and calamitous journey, he had little money, and his clothes were so odd and mismatched that he was scornfully turned away from more than one respectable hotel. At last, however, he was able to obtain enough financial assistance to book passage on a steamer bound for Liverpool. His ship, the *Etna*, left the port of New York on April 15, 1865.

Conrad’s memoir ends at this point. Not much is known of his life after his departure from America, but he was an honest and honorable man, and when he reached England, he no doubt made every effort to carry out his mission for his employer. In his memoir, he mentions that he kept up a correspondence with William C. Bee and other friends he had made in South Carolina for many years after the war, and perhaps someday these letters will come to light (if they have survived). Conrad returned to his native land, and years later, at the urging of friends and family, he penned his reminiscences of his “sojourn in America.” It was published in Hanover in 1879, and now, more than 140 years later, his entire story is available in English for the first time.

About the author

Karen Stokes, an archivist at the South Carolina Historical Society, is the author of numerous books on South Carolina Confederate history. Her latest book, *Fortunes of War: The Adventures of a German Confederate*, translated from the German by Robert M. Peters, is available from Shotwell Publishing.



The Man Who Invented *Coca-Cola*

By David White, Color Sergeant, Beauregard Camp 130

When we think of Confederate Veterans, we often delve into and focus on their wartime experiences and lives, and don't really research what became of them after the war, except for those we are related to. There are many who had successful post war lives and made significant contributions which continue to impact daily life here in the United States as well as around the world.

The Coca-Cola Company of Atlanta, Georgia is one of the largest, most profitable, powerful, and without doubt, best known companies in the world with its products available in virtually every country on the face of the earth. "Coca-Cola" is the second most recognized word in the entire world with "OK" being the most recognized. Despite its world renown, success, and appeal, there is one very crucial fact few people are aware of. Coca-Cola was invented by a Confederate Cavalry Officer Veteran from Georgia in 1886.

John Stith Pemberton was born in Knoxville, Georgia southwest of Macon, on July 8, 1831, but spent much of his childhood in Rome, Georgia, which is located northwest of Atlanta in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains. His family was of prominent English ancestry and arrived in the United States in 1682, aboard the ship *Submission*, settling in Pennsylvania. The original family home, built 1687, in Levittown, PA., known as the Phineas Pemberton House, remains today as a period house museum. The home is named for his ancestral grandfather who served as Chief Administrator under William Penn, founder of the Pennsylvania Colony.

In 1848, at the age of 17, he attended Southern Botanical Medical College of Georgia where he first

learned of Samuel Thomson's herbal medicine practices. He later studied medicine and pharmacy at the Reform Medical College of Georgia in Macon, and in 1850, at the age of nineteen, was licensed to practice Thomsonian botanic principles in which practitioners relied heavily on herbal remedies and purifying the body of toxins. Many doubted these "medicines". Today he would be referred to as a "snake oil salesman" or "root doctor." Upon graduation, he went to Philadelphia for another year of schooling to become a pharmacist. He first practiced medicine and surgery in Rome, Georgia and its surrounding communities, and then later in Columbus, where he established a wholesale-retail drug business in 1855, which specialized in what was then called materia medica, which were substances used in the composition of medical remedies. Prior to the War Between the States, he acquired a graduate degree in pharmacy, the exact date and school are unknown. Documentary proof of this degree most likely sits misfiled in a dusty archive box of old Georgia medical college records somewhere.

At the start of his career as a pharmacist in Oglethorpe, Georgia, he met Anna Eliza Clifford Lewis, whose father was a prominent local plantation owner and dry goods merchant. They were married in 1853, and "Cliff" as she was affectionately known, gave birth to their only child, a son, Charles Ney Pemberton in 1854. Upon arrival in Columbus in 1855, Pemberton built a thriving practice over the next fourteen years. They moved to a small cottage where he maintained a laboratory for his work, and the house is still a private residence today.

Although primarily a pharmacist, he practiced medicine and eye surgery. His main income came from

the sale of various proprietary products such as Dr. Sanford's Great Invigorator, Eureka Oil, and medicinal wines like Southern Cordial.

Fort Sumter was attacked on Friday, April 12, 1861, at 4:30 am, on the orders of General P.G.T. Beauregard. In May of 1862, John Pemberton joined the Confederate Army with the rank of 1st Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion, 12th Cavalry Regiment of the Georgia State Guard. He then organized a Columbus home guard unit comprised of overaged and exempt men into Pemberton's Cavalry which he commanded with the rank of lieutenant colonel. On April 16, 1865, when federal forces attacked Columbus, he sustained gunshot and saber wounds defending the bridge at the entrance to town. The saber wound impact, though severe, was reduced by a money belt he was wearing, resulted in a large scar across his chest and abdomen. In keeping with common medical practice of the day, he was given morphine for the pain from his wounds to which he developed a lifelong addiction.

By November 1865 Pemberton had physically recovered from his wounds and was hard at work promoting his pharmaceutical business once again. He travelled to New York to purchase European and American drugs, medicines, and materials. He combined these ingredients with locally gathered herbs to create many of his own products such as Globe Flower Cough Syrup, Extract of Stillingia, which was used to "purify" the blood, and a perfume he called Sweet Southern Bouquet.

The Reconstruction period and ravages of the war took a heavy toll on southern society. Anxiety ran high in both the white and black population, especially among women. Depression, alcoholism, and drug addiction were rampant as the South tried to pull itself back together and out of the dark hole of defeat. In 1866 he recognized his own addiction to the morphine, was determined to beat it, and began experimenting with non-narcotic alternatives to develop a non-addictive pain medication alternative to morphia based drugs.

In 1869, Pemberton and his family left Columbus and moved to Atlanta seeking better fortunes in the rapid rebuilding of the city Columbus could not provide. Initially, he was quite successful with his business partners but due to poor management, bankruptcy followed and then two major fires destroyed much of his inventory of supplies and ingredients. Attempting to get back on his feet, he invented more new products, Prescription 47-11, Triplex Liver Pills, Gingerine, and Lemon & Orange Elixir.

As with doctors and other medical practitioners today, Pemberton was a scholar of medical journals and was widely read on the trends of the times. During the



1870s, medical journals began to publish articles about a leaf which reportedly acted as an analgesic, stimulant, digestive aid, aphrodisiac, and life extender. The leaf from the coca plant was chewed by Peruvian and Bolivian natives for thousands of years. Pemberton began his experiments using extract from the coca leaf to see if it could provide the replacement for the highly addictive morphine so many people, including himself, desperately needed.

In 1863, Angelo Mariani invented and began selling a product known as Vin Mariani, which was made using the extract of coca and became quite successful in both Europe and the America. As with any successful product, there are always imitators. Pemberton was no exception and in 1884, developed his own product which he called French Wine Coca.

Coca wine products were thought to be analgesic, thus beneficial in treating the medical affliction of the day called neurasthenia which was described as the "mechanical weakness of the nerves."

Pemberton's version was advertised as containing the "medical virtues of the Erythroxylon Coca plant of Peru, African Kola Nuts" and mixed with pure grape

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Ozark's War Between the States History: *The Story of* *Cook's Cave*

By David T. Crum

Introduction

The War Between the States served as the deadliest conflict in US history. Most scholars agree there were around fifty to one hundred major battles. Outside of these major engagements were skirmishes ranging from the coast of Maine, to the desert of New Mexico, to the Ozarks of Missouri and Arkansas. While the historical battles ultimately led to the Union winning the war, skirmishes must not be ignored.

Every engagement in the war was unique. The Ozarks, the region often described as southern Missouri and northern Arkansas, played a crucial role in both the Union and Confederate campaigns. First, Missouri was a divided state. The southern part of the state contained a significant number of Confederate sympathizers; further, the state was engaged in constant conflicts.

This article shares the story of Alfred Cook, his militia, and Cook's Cave. Although Cook was not a member of either organized Army, he was a known Confederate sympathizer with a history in the south. Further, his family was said to have challenged Union demands, and he eventually found himself an enemy of the US government. The writer desires those who read this article to gain an understanding of the militiamen of the War Between the States and, most importantly, gain insight into the story of Cook's Cave.

Alfred Cook

Alfred C. Cook was born on November 11, 1819, in Kentucky. He was around forty years old by the time the War broke out. Cook's parents moved to

Missouri years before the conflict. Growing up in Taney County, Missouri, Cook lived in the heart of the Ozarks. The late historian Elmo Ingenthron shares:

Cook, age 40, and his wife, Rebecca Gimlin Cook, and their seven children, were living on a farm a mile or more north of Taney City in Taney County, MO. Both Alfred and Rebecca were descendants of slave-holding families. Their parents, with their family slaves, had come to Taney County in the 1830s and settled on good farmland in the Swan and Beaver Creek valleys.¹

Cook never joined the Confederate Army, nor did he initially seek involvement in any militia. No accounts exist to explain his reluctance to join the official Army. However, in Missouri, his family was harassed by Union loyalists, ultimately leading to his departure from the state to Marion County, Arkansas.² He relocated to avoid conflict, yet it provided further pain and suffering, including starvation for his family. Ingenthron emphasizes the danger Cook faced:

During the last two years of the war on the border, it was dangerous for any man to dwell at home with his family. If he was known to be at home, he might be called to the door and shot by some fanatic. Many men lost their lives in this manner. The Confederate sympathizers, and men whose loyalties were unknown, were plagued by the Mountain Feds scattered through the area, who served as informants for the Unionists.³

While no official records mark Cook and his

1 Elmo Ingenthron, *Borderland Rebellion* (Branson: Ozarks Mountaineer, 1980), 292.

2 *Ibid.*, 293.

3 *Ibid.*



Cook's Cave

family as supporters of the Confederates, the consensus is they were known to be Confederate sympathizers, which led to regular harassment from Union loyalists and troops. Missouri had one of the strongest bands of Home Guard troops that regularly roamed the region, even hunting for the infamous Jesse James. Although he was no rebel Jesse James, after a couple of years of harassment, Cook felt he had little choice but to respond to Union raids and persecution. Soon the isolationist formed his own militia to fight back, ultimately gaining Union Headquarters' attention.

The Militia

Cook and like-minded neighbors were constant targets of Union Raiders. By the later years of the Civil War, it was widely known the Union Army regularly raided farms and homes and even burned down houses of opposing forces and their supporters. Sadly, this happened to normal, everyday citizens, including women and the elderly. The Cook family was one of these families constantly harassed. First, they encountered conflict in Missouri and fled to Arkansas. Though they anticipated peace in northern Arkansas, they never received it. Cook had enough. Alfred Cook and fellow neighbors decided it was time to fight back.

Ingenthron shares, *Cook and 13 or more others in similar circumstances banded together for their mutual protection. Cook was their chosen leader.*⁴ According to family accounts, these men and their families were starving. Raids consisted of Union soldiers and loyalists robbing them of their food and supplies. Having seven children, Cook determined it was necessary to defend himself and his family. The newly formed militia acted first by stealing back what was theirs. Their first attack focused on Missouri soldiers who crossed the border and raided their homes.⁵ They considered such campaigns as retaliatory raids, specifically targeting those men who plundered them. Surprisingly, Cook's militia was successful, and the men's families were no longer suffering. Ingenthron comments on their success, 'The raiders' vindictive and deadly activities soon came to the attention of the Federals, who branded Cook's band 25 bushwhackers,' subject to be hanged if captured or shot on sight.⁶ The men constantly outsmarted their captors, hiding in an abandoned house and eventually an Ozark cave. While Cook and his

⁴ Elmo Ingenthron, *Borderland Rebellion*, 293.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

military initially fought back only against those who raided them, some accounts explain his militia soon accosted any Union or loyalist force crossing into their region. Needless to say, his band had gained the attention of Missouri Headquarters, and an official order was placed to get rid of the rebels. Once the abandoned house they initially used was burnt to the ground, the Union searched for months looking for this troublesome militia, finally gaining word of their whereabouts.

Cook's Cave

The rumor was Cook's militia was hiding out in a nearby cave. Though a strategic point of escape and rendezvous, the cave had one major drawback, there was no rear exit point. Knowing the location of Cook's family's residence, Captain William L. Fenex and Lt. Willis Kissel found one of Cook's young sons and ordered him to take his unit to his father's hideout. The son complied and led the soldiers to the infamous Cook's Cave. The reader can only speculate on the measures used to force the young boy to comply. Ingenthron shares the story:

With his troops surrounding the cave entrance, Kissel demanded that the raiders surrender, a demand which, if complied with, could mean death. When no one emerged, Kissel called out that the raiders would be treated as prisoners of war and not harmed if they surrendered. He gave the embattled men four hours to decide. At the expiration of the time allotted, 11 of the men emerged from the cave. Cook and two others refused to surrender.⁷

Kissel then ordered a huge fire to be built on the edge of the cave. The wind blew, bringing the smoke into the cave and forcing Cook and his men out of the hideout.⁸ Once out of the cave, shots rang. Union soldiers killed all three men, including Alfred Cook.⁹ The official report from Captain Fenex reported:

I would respectfully report to you that on the 8th instant, I started a scout of twenty-five men, under the command of Lt. Kissel, to look after old Snaveles, whereabouts, and if possible, to capture or exterminate Alfred Cook and his band, that had so long been a terror to the loyal people of Taney, Christian, and Stone coun-

ties. After reaching the Sugar Loaf Mountains, about thirty miles south of Forsyth, Lt. Kissel there learned, through strategy, that Cook, with his band, was in a cave some two miles south of his house, when he immediately determined to press Cook's son, a small boy, to pilot him to the cave, which he did and found Cook and thirteen others with him. After surrounding the cave he demanded an unconditional surrender of all in the cave, which was refused. He then gave them four hours to consult, with the promise that that surrendered in that time should be carried to Springfield and there turned over to the proper authorities to be dealt with according to the law.¹⁰

After the four hours had passed, the report continues:

At the expiration of the time allowed, nine of the party surrendered, leaving in the cave some five others with Alfred Cook, their leader, which explains the reason that Cook and Ed Brown were not brought to Springfield. The lieutenant and his brave boys continued to siege until the next morning when Cook and his party succeeded in getting their Southern rights. All praise to the lieutenant and his brave boys.¹¹

Brigadier General J. B. Sanborn summarized the results in a similar report:

General Orders 231, from headquarters Department of Missouri:

Captain Fenex this day brought in eleven prisoners of Alfred Cook's band. He reports having caught Alfred Cook and fifteen of his men in a cave east of Sugar Loaf Prairie. Eleven of these surrendered, but Cook, Brown and two others refused to surrender and were killed.¹²

Though discrepancies exist between Ingenthron's and both official reports (total number of militia members, including killed), all three accounts have Alfred Cook, and Ed Brown listed as two of the deceased militia members.

One of Cook's children, John E. Cook (age 16 when his father died) reported his father was shot down at the mouth of the cave.¹³ Ed Brown ran out of the cave and, after being hunted down, was

10 Military Records, Records of Capt. William L. Fenex, (letter, January 17, 1865), Fold3.com.

11 Military Records, Records of Capt. William L. Fenex, (letter, January 18, 1865), Fold3.com.

12 Ibid.

13 S.C. Turnbo, The Alph Cook Story, The Turnbo Manuscripts, <https://thelibrary.org/loclist/turnbo/V1/ST002.html/>

7 Elmo Ingenthron, *Borderland Rebellion*, 295.

8 Ibid.

9 Ibid.

shot dead some one-quarter miles away from the cave.¹⁴

Cook's son shared:

*An ox wagon pulled by a yoke of cattle was brought into the hollow below of the cave and the dead men were carried down the mountainside to the wagon and placed in the wagon-box and hauled four miles and stopped one-half mile of the old Abe Kneeling place where a grave was dug and a plain coffin prepared for the reception body of his father.*¹⁵

One can only speculate why Cook and the other men did not surrender. The word was out that Cook's capture and hanging was an order from headquarters. Perhaps Cook feared execution if he in fact surrendered. After all, he was the leader of the organized militia. Nevertheless, their reasons for refusing to surrender will never be known for certain.

Today, near Sugar Loaf Prairie, Arkansas, Cook's Cave still remains. Locals well know the cave. It has a long history of being used as a hide-out and is the past home of many animals, from wolves to bears. The late Ozark legend Silas Claiborne Turnbo recalled visiting the cave some years after the War incident. Upon entering the cave with his guide, John Campbell, they encountered several black bears: Mr. Campbell shot and killed one bear, scaring off the others.¹⁶ The reader must realize Cook and his band were just one militia. The Ozarks contained an estimated two to three hundred militiamen in the vicinity of Cook's cave. The Union was unable to successfully rid the area of all rebels. Ingenthron pondered the aftermath of Cook's death: *We have no specific record of the hardships and heartaches that Rebecca and her children must have endured in the ensuing months.*¹⁷

Conclusion

While not as exciting as studies of major battles, skirmishes have a place in history. The story of Cook and his band is more than a story about a group of militiamen. The reality is everyone was affected by the War Between the States. Whether or not one desired to remain neutral, neutrality



Grave of Alfred Cook and the men who refused to surrender

was almost non-existent. It was apparent Cook and his family were Southerners at heart. When tension arose in Taney County, Missouri, they left their home, seeking peace and safety away from the Union. Unfortunately, safety was never found.

Cook and others like him faced harassment, violence, and raids that starved their families in the foothills of Arkansas. By all accounts, these men and families joined as one to defend their homes and feed their families. Today, we can have empathy for their situation. Once they chose violence, they were the enemy of the Federal troops stationed in Missouri. Alfred Cook and a few of his men met their end in January 1865, though his family carried on. Rebecca and the children headed to Missouri following the war. The author of this article is one of Cook's descendants, the great (x3) grandson of Alfred Cook. My great grandfather (x2) was Wilson C. Cook, the youngest boy of Alfred, only four years old around the time his father was killed. Poverty and hardship did in fact follow the Cooks well into my grandmother's life and childhood. Nevertheless, Cook's legacy continues in his descendants.

Cook made the unmistakable decision to fight back. Likewise, he was also given the opportunity to surrender. He most likely chose not to out of fear of immediate death. Regardless, in studying the lives of these rebels or militiamen, we often learn they were ordinary people who were usually seeking peace. Yet, like any person alive today, they desired to provide for their families and often made the difficult decision to fight back rather than be plundered and bullied by an invading army. Let us never forget the men who served their families on both sides of the War. Their sacrifices must never be forgotten. 

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ S.C. Turnbo, *A Spring of Blood, The Turnbo Manuscripts*, <https://thelibrary.org/lohist/turnbo/V27/ST769.html>.

¹⁷ Elmo Ingenthron, *Borderland Rebellion*, 295.

Past Commander-in-Chief Edwin L. Deason

Edwin L. Deason, the sixty-seventh commander-in-chief, was elected to a two-year term in 2000 at the SCV Annual Reunion in Charleston, South Carolina.

He was born in Vernon Parish, Louisiana, where he lived his early years. The family moved to Oklahoma where he finished high school. Following military service, he started his college education earning a BS degree and graduate degree from the University of Central Oklahoma. His desire was to become a teacher and coach.

As his educational studies were approaching completion, he discovered a professor who was an active member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. After a camp visit, he was accepted on the record of his great-great grandfather, John J. Deason, a private in Company E, 33rd Arkansas Infantry. This visit eventually led to the title "Camp Commander." The two-year term passed so quickly, it seemed like an Oklahoma Cowboy running for a barn ahead of those monster dust storms.

His relief as a camp commander provided something different. The commander of the Army of Trans-Mississippi offered him a place on his staff. The commander knew he enjoyed research and since there was nothing in print which offered instruction for the Heritage Defense crew on the headquarters level, he was asked to undertake this task. It was a pleasant project and took about a year for completion. In book form, it existed for about twenty years. A patriotic group upgraded it for extended use.

His next appointment came when the incoming commander-in-chief designated him as his chief of staff, a position which was far reaching, carrying out the directions of the CiC as well as the Executive Council. It was hands-on and involved many daily contacts. With a smile, he said he had hated to leave when the term expired.

In 1998, he ran for the office of commander of the ATM, and won, giving him two more interesting years. This placed him in his home territory, a part of the Confederacy which was dear to him. After these two years, he had worn-out two ve-



hicles and age was showing on him. Many members encouraged him to enter the race for the new CiC and offered help and support. His father surprised him by advising him to go for it.

His opponent was also a qualified candidate, and he knew the results would be close. It was, but ended in a victory for him. As CiC, he enjoyed traveling the country and meeting so many of the members. He considered it a privilege to have served the members and honor their forefathers.

When asked how he would fill his time now, he thought for a minute, and said it would be good to spend some time on the golf course even if his handicap was not as good as it had been in his younger years.

Past Commander-in-Chief Edwin L. Deason passed over the river on October 14, 2022. ❏



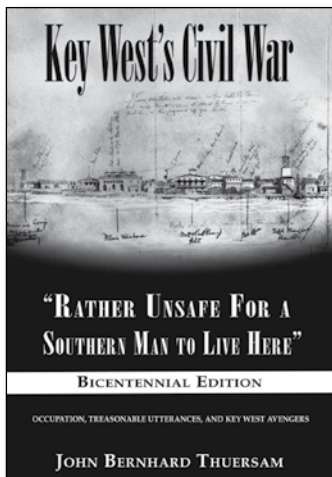
Books in Print

Key West's Civil War: "Rather Unsafe for a Southern Man to Live Here"

John Bernhard Thuersam has given us an indepth look at the unfolding of the Civil War on the island paradise known as Key West. The author's fluid writing style and easy to understand explanations make this work an enjoyable read. Key West's strategic location on the trade route between the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean made it a highly desired port for both Confederate and Union control. Even though the island is separated from the mainland, events in that exotic location contributed greatly to Florida's secession.

The first few chapters of the book give an overview of the early history of the region, and the path to secession is outlined in succeeding chapters. The background history of the island enhances the reader's understanding of the topics covered in the book. Thuersam's extensive research is shown in his expert treatment of the history and geography of the region.

The pathway to secession, Northern occupation of the island, treatment of those who refused to sign "The Oath" of allegiance to the Union as well as imprisonment or exile of secessionists are discussed at length. Slavery, including the use of slave and free labor by the Federal government on construction work at Fort Zachary



Taylor, key regional battles and some of the challenges of reconstruction following the war are covered, as well as the importance of the Key West Avengers. The Avengers were mostly from Key West and served in Florida infantry early in the war, and later in naval and coastal service. A short biographical sketch of many of these men is fascinating and includes where they fell in battle or what they did after the war. The research is well documented in a convenient Bibliography at the end of the book. Also included in the work is a handy topic index.

The recurring themes of the book are that Congress unanimously voted in 1861 that the purpose of the war was not to interfere in States' rights, but only to preserve the Union, and further, the war was in fact about the North's attempts at suppressing States rights. It was not solely to liberate the slaves, as most school history books have emphasized. The author's skillful use of quotes, diary excerpts and newspaper articles throughout the book support these underlying themes.

Brief biographies of important Key West citizens bring the history to life and shine light on the conditions faced by both soldiers and Key West citizens and merchants. Of particular interest are the biographies of Asa and Nelson Tift, two Key West brothers who were very skilled shipbuilders for the Confederacy despite their lack of experience. Their ship, CSS *Mississippi*, was described by Capt. David Porter of the US Navy as "strong enough to drive off the whole Union fleet," because it was "the most splendid specimen ... the world has ever seen, and had she been finished and succeeded in getting out to sea, the whole American Navy would have been destroyed." Unfortunately, the ship had to be destroyed before its completion in order to avoid its capture.

Sadly, following the war Key West

would not return to the close relationships its residents enjoyed prior to the war. The war caused a division among the island's citizens which could not be healed with peace at the war's end. Reconstruction was bitter for many on the island. For a true taste of this island paradise during the War, I highly recommend this work.

John Bernhard Thuersam
Shotwell Publishing
<https://shotwellpublishing.com>
Paperback \$24.95

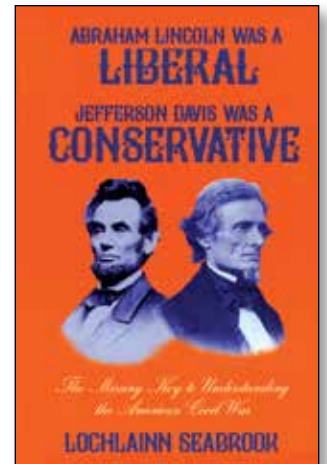
Reviewed by Brett Moffatt

Abraham Lincoln was a Liberal, Jefferson Davis was a Conservative.

There is an absolute ton of information in this book. The author has done an exceptional job on research going way back to our founding and bringing us forward through the election of Donald J. Trump.

The work is well annotated with sources of quotes and reference material used in the research period. Any serious student of US history will be well rewarded for his/her time after reading this work.

I consider myself to be better versed than the average citizen on our US Constitution and history, especially pertaining to the politics before, during and



Continued on page 54

**Sons of Confederate Veterans,
National Reunion 2023
Hot Springs, Arkansas**

Teach them the Truth

It is their birthright. Theirs to carry on.

Reveille!

MUSTER ALL CADETS

All young men from the ages of 8-11 years old are asked to join the first Sons of Confederate Veterans Cadet program in Hot Springs, Arkansas:

Friday, July 21, 2023 | 1 pm

Arlington Hotel

2023SCVReunion.org

THIS EVENT IS FREE TO ALL WHO ATTEND!

Please join and participate in an event specifically for young Confederate descendants. This engagement will be fun and a learning experience for all.

Register your cadet by email to:

bkt1965@hotmail.com with registration as the subject. Include the following information for each young man:

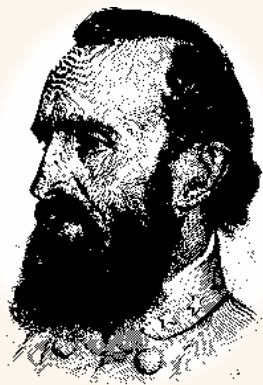
name of boy(s), age(s), and
name(s) of Adult(s) in attendance.

Each young man must be accompanied by a 2023 Reunion registered adult.

Questions? Call Brian Turner at (954) 401-0934.

Special prizes for the Cadets for participation.

Cadet dress Confederate period suggested (*not required*).



Jackson and Lee

By Rik Carden



Hear my song of two men-both sons of Virginia.
Men of faith, men of honor, men of bravery.
For Dixie's sacred cause they gave all they had
within them.
Two men who would be legends named Jackson
and Lee.

In the mists of early morn on the hills of
Manassas,
the battle looks lost for the boys in gray.
But when some men break and run, like a stone
wall he stands there
and inspired, they rally 'round him and at last
win the day.

With God's word in his heart and a saber in his
hand
he fights with fire and passion like no one has
seen.
And his men, they love him well and his enemies,
they fear him.
None like Jackson, God's noble warrior, has there
ever been.

Look away, Dixieland!
Can you see him give 'em Hell?
Did you feel the utter heartbreak as at
Chancellorsville he fell?
Could you hold back the tears as he crossed o'er
the river and sat down to take his rest in the shade
of the tree?

In the dusk of the evening on the fields of
Pennsylvania,
where a battle has been raging for two bloody
days,
he sits alone in silent prayer as the band plays
Rock of Ages.

He knows that dawn will bring more bloodshed
for the Blue and the Gray.

When he first took command, some had had their
doubts about him,
but after many battles and victories won,
now the men all fall hush as he passes among
them
and remove their hats in reverence of the South's
greatest son.

Look away, Dixieland!
Is that Traveler I see on the hill?
Can it be? Is that Robert E. Lee?
Can you hear him tell his men, "Now go on home
... the fighting's over?"
Do you hang your head in sorrow as he rides
away?

For one hundred fifty years these great men have
been honored,
but now many have forgotten our great history.
Though some seek to defame them, their names
will forever
be sacred in our hearts for eternity.

Look away, Dixieland!
Can you hear the bugle sound?
Can you hear the rebel yells and the thunderous
cannon round?
Can't you see the banners wave as they lead the
gallant brave?
Strong and proud-two legends
named Jackson and Lee?

Oh, I wish that I was half the man
as Jackson and Lee.

Rik Carden is commander of the Fighting Joe Wheeler Camp 1372, Birmingham, Alabama.

Army of Northern Virginia



Members of the **Thirteenth Virginia Mechanized Cavalry Camp 9**, Norfolk, VA, honoring their ancestors at the Edenton, NC, Memorial



The **Lt. F. C. Frazier Camp 668**, High Point, NC, hosted their 30th Annual Confederate Memorial Day Observance in High Point keeping the traditions left to us. The Confederate Memorial Cannon Crew made some noise in memory of the Confederate soldiers. Pictured are representatives from SCV camps in Graham, High Point, Ramseur, Reidsville and Wilmington, NC.



Captain Moses Wood Camp 125, Gaffney, SC, held an outdoor meeting recently in Blacksburg, SC, at the Marshall Cooper property. From left, Andrew Parker, Cecil Goforth, and Rick Kirby were presented their Guardian Pins and Certificates by SC Division 3rd Brigade Guardian Representative.



Armistead-Hill-Goode Camp 749, Chase City, VA, Commander Jimmie Cox, Adjutant James Caknipe, and camp member Jason Cannon clean Confederate graves markers at Boydton Presbyterian Church.



Beirne Chapman Camp 148, Union, WV, members at the Monument Commemoration in Monroe County WV. Festivities included an artillery demonstration, living history encampment, and pork barbecue lunch. Special thanks to all in the community who attended.



Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828, Callands, VA, presented a check to God's Pit Crew for disaster relief. Presenting the check were Commander Ricky Pritchett and Lt. Commander Jock Owings. We donated \$500 to help them help those in need.

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



Captain John F. McElhenny Camp 840, Lebanon, VA, member Samuel Campbell participated in the July 4th Parade in Blountville, TN, with members of the James Keeling Camp 52, Bristol, TN.



States Rights Gist Camp 1451, Bogansville, SC, arranged the procurement and installation of ten headstones in the Union Cemetery, Union, SC. They were joined in the installation by some members of **John M. Kinard Camp 35**, Newberry, SC; **Adam Washington Ballenger Camp 68**, Spartanburg, SC; and **Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC.



Members of the **Horry Rough and Readys Camp 1026**, Myrtle Beach, SC, and **Litchfield Camp 132**, Conway, SC, installed fourteen Southern Iron Crosses at Poplar United Methodist Church outside Conway.



Colonel Henry K. Burgwyn, Jr., Camp, 1485, East Wake County, NC, Commander Boyd D. Cathey (left), presents a Memorial SCV Membership to Miranda Allen for her late husband, Eric Eugene "Ricky" Allen, at a recent meeting.



Members of the **Private Wallace Bowling Camp 1400**, La Plata, MD, repaired and reset Confederate soldier Hugh Mitchell's headstone. Left to right are members Rick Hunt, Garth Bowling, Joshua Gilroy, Matt Gilroy, Dennis Spears and James Leapley.



The **Col. E. T. Stackhouse Camp 1576**, Latta, SC, and friends cleaned the wilderness Baker Cemetery in Dillon, SC, where 17 Confederate Veterans rest.

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



New member Mark Dewayne Brown was inducted into **The Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD, by Commander Stuart McClung.



Tom Smith Camp 1702, Suffolk, VA held its June meeting with speaker CIC Larry McCluney. From left are Past VA Division Commander Mike Pullen, Aide-de-Camp Benjie Nelson, Color Sargent Bill Marlowe, Adjutant Bill Shumate, Newsletter Editor Jerry Talley, CIC Larry McCluney, Past Commander Kevin Beale, Commander Tim Houde, Chaplain Jim Parker, Historian Phil Carr.



The **Battery White Camp 1568**, Georgetown, SC, recently placed 10 Crosses of Honor at a local cemetery. All present were honored to help with such a humbling project.



W. C. "Bill" Hicks, a member of the **Col. John B. Palmer Camp 1946**, Burnsville, NC, was recently awarded the Judah P. Benjamin award by the United Daughters of the Confederacy Chapter 754, Johnson City TN. The award sited research, documentation of Confederate burials and cemetery preservation.



The **Beaufort Plowboys Camp 2128**, Washington, NC, presented the *H. L. Hunley* Award to Washington High School JROTC Cadet/SFC Justin McLean, left. Col. Frank Belote, right, USAF(Ret) made the presentation.



In 1958 this Confederate monument was placed on the courthouse grounds in Taylorsville, NC. The effort to have this monument placed was due to the hard work of attorney Gus Beckham. The flag shown flying here on May 10, 2022, by the **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC, is the same flag which was flown on the day it was dedicated in 1958.



Army of Northern Virginia



Burke Tigers Camp 2162, Valdese, NC, members cleaned up the Confederate Cemetery in Hildebran, NC.



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, members and friends participated in the annual Lee-Jackson Day event and parade in Lexington, VA.



Sharon and Thomas McKinnon received Certificates of Appreciation from **South Carolina 7th Brigade** Commander Archie Herring, for defending and honoring Confederate Soldiers and their families. The McKinnons support camps in Marlboro, Dillon Counties in SC, and also Scotland and Richmond Counties in NC.



Captain David Williams/Holly Shelter Volunteers Camp 2267, Burgaw, NC, had a very successful recruiting booth at the North Carolina Blueberry Festival in Burgaw, NC.



Mason Dixon Guards Camp 2183, Ellendale, DE, members Terry Ayers and Lawrence Ash manned an info tent and living history display in Harrington, DE.



The **Beaufort Plowboys Camp 2128**, Washington, NC, with help from the **33rd Regiment, NC Troops Co. F, Camp 1695**, Belhaven, NC, observed Confederate Memorial Day, with a Memorial Service. Representatives from the **Maj. Gen. Bryan Grimes Camp 1488**, Greenville, NC, and the UDC, along with three local politicians were also in attendance. Shown, Lt. Commander and Camp Chaplain Charlie Greene addresses an audience of approximately 25 people.

Army of Tennessee



James Little of the **James Keeling Camp 52**, Bristol, TN, presented to Dillon Long the General William Hicks Jackson Agricultural Leadership Award.



The **Isham G. Harris Camp 109**, Paris, TN, was proud to present to Wesley Frank, the FL Division's 25 year service award. Compatriot Frank is flanked by Commander Rick Revel, right, and Lt. Commander Mark C. Atkins, left.



Alexander H. Stephens Camp 78, Americus, GA, held a Confederate Memorial Service in Oak Grove Cemetery in Americus with FL Division Commander Kelly Crocker as guest speaker. From left, Commander Kelly Crocker, Brigade Commander Jack Cowart, Past Camp Commander John Carroll, State Representative Mike Cheokas, Ms. Jenny Crisp, Camp 1st Lt. Commander and Emcee Joe Lawrence, Georgia MOS&B Commander Steve Barbaree, and Camp Chaplain Rev. Mark Carter.



Members of the **Emma Sansom Camp 253**, Gadsden, AL, had a very special guest at Janney Furnace Reenactment. From left, Commander Frank Leatherwood, 2nd Lieutenant Josh Moon, Historian James Moon, Confederate Railroad drummer Mark Dufrense and 3rd Lieutenant Rickey 'Sage' Thomas.



Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87, Knoxville, TN, welcomed new members into its ranks at Confederate Memorial Hall (Bleak House) in Knoxville. Pictured from left, Commander Earl Smith, new members Stephen J. Heisler and Charles R. Yonce, II, and Adjutant John Hitt.



Cadet Nathaniel Dore was presented the **H. L. Hunley JROTC** certificate and medal from the **Capt. W. H. McCauley Camp 260**, Dickson County, TN. Pictured from left, 2nd Lt. Commander Carl Garrett, Commander Jim Davis, Cadet Dore and Adjutant Paul Johnson.

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



Lt. Keary O'Flaherty, USN (ret) and Lt. Col. John T. Coffindaffer, USAF (ret), of the **Captain John Rayburn Camp 452**, Guntersville, AL, proudly presented the *H. L. Hunley* Award to Cadet Sergeant Major Emma Hinote, Arab HS JROTC Knights Battalion, for distinguishing herself above all her peers in upholding the highest regard for the JROTC Core Values of Honor, Courage, and Commitment.



Alabama Men and the **8th Florida Quincy Young Guards Camp 703**, Quincy, FL, set a foot-stone for 2nd Lt. Nathan Phillips.



Joseph Charles Newman II, center, is sworn in the **Sam Davis Camp 596**, Biloxi, MS, by Commander Ben Lamey and Chaplain Ron Wade, at Beauvoir. Mr. Newman joins on the record of Pvt. Demarcus A. Newman, Co. I, 39th Regiment MS Infantry.



Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville, FL, hosted C.E.R.T. Training for the FL Division at Old City Cemetery in downtown Jacksonville and was attended by members from camps throughout the state. Commander Wayne Moon of the **Simonton-Wilcox Camp 257**, Covington, TN, was the instructor.



The Compatriots, and Friends of the SCV, **Captain J. J. Dickson Camp 1387**, 10th Brigade FL Division, Army of Tennessee, Melbourne, FL, commemorated Confederate Memorial Day at the "Old Melbourne Cemetery" in Melbourne.



Commander Michael Reither, left, inducts new compatriot Bill Marks into the **Kennesaw Battlefield Camp 700**, Marietta, GA. Bill's Confederate ancestor was Private James Marks, Co. F, 13th Battalion, NC Light Artillery.

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



General Lloyd Tilghman Camp 1495, Paducah KY, members work on their little log cabin at Arant's Confederate Park, with help from SCV brothers from **Forrest's Orphans Camp 1744**, Calhoun, KY.



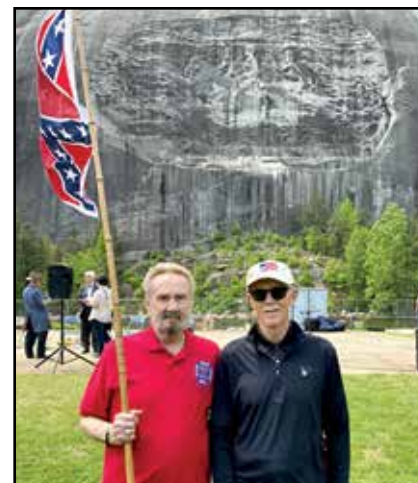
The **University Greys Camp 1803**, Oxford, MS, held their annual commemoration of Confederate Memorial Day at Ole Miss Confederate Cemetery. Special thanks go to Camp Commander Larry Mardis, Adjutant Brad Sloan, school teacher Kirsten Butler Sloan, camp historian Starke Miller, speaker Don Kennedy, the color guard, Boyce DeLashmit for providing catfish, and Marshall County Sheriff Kenny Dickerson for making sure it was delicious as in years past.



Dillard-Judd Camp 1828, Cookeville, TN, Commander Mike Williams, recently attended Smith County High School FFA / Agriculture Awards night to present outstanding student, Jackson Dunn, the prestigious Gen. William Hicks Jackson Agriculture Leadership Award. Jackson, son of Mike and Rachel Dunn of Kempville, will be a senior this fall at SCHS.



Two Memorial Services were held in Cuthbert, GA, organized by the **Calhoun Rifles Camp 1855**, Edison, GA. Commander Glen Sinquefield lead both services. The first was at the beautiful monument on the city square. The speaker was Compatriot David Sullivan. The second was held at Greenwood Cemetery, with Ninth Brigade Commander Jack Cowart as speaker, Compatriot Bob Ball placed the wreath. These services honored those who gave so much, many died in the hospital organized in Randolph County. Many veterans who were buried here were marked with wooden markers and are now known only to God.



The Stone Mountain Annual Confederate Memorial service was attended by **Major General Ambrose R. Wright Camp 1914**, Evans, GA, members Carl Tommy Miller and Jim Davis.



Jason Shalline, center, was sworn into the **Major William M. Footman Camp 1950**, Fort Myers, FL.



Army of Tennessee



Members of the **Buckhead-Fort Lawton Brigade Camp 2102**, Millen, GA, participated in the 158th anniversary reenactment of the 1864 Battle of Resaca, in northwest Georgia. Camp members Tommy Lane (far left-front row), Steve Rathbun (far left-second row), Larry Fleming (4th from right-front row), and Phil Brinson (far right-front row) manned and fired the camp's US Model 1841 Field Howitzer as members of the Confederate artillery contingent. Other crew members pictured traveled from Alabama, Mississippi, and Illinois.



Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210, Tampa, FL, Camp Members were honored at Armed Forces Day Ceremony. Ladies of the Augusta Jane Evans Wilson Chapter 2640, UDC, bestowed awards on Compatriots Greg Caulley and Donnie Connell. Also honored was Lorraine Salzman, mother of Commander David McCallister.



The **Lt. Gen. Stephen D. Lee's Caledonia Rifles Camp 2140**, Caledonia, MS, cleaned up the S. D. Lee Gravesite.



CSS Chattahoochee Camp 2314, Donalsonville, GA, Executive Officer Patrick Cofty, awarded a *Hunley* Award to Cadet Cameron Troupe of Early County High School, Blakely, GA.

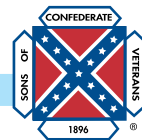


Lt. Francis Calvin Morgan Boggess Camp 2150, Everglades City, FL, members Aaron Frith and Jay Shalline do cemetery clean-up at Buckingham Cemetery, FL.



The 3rd MS Infantry formed up at the Cuba Station event at Gainesville, AL. Camps represented were: **Shieldsboro Rifles 2263**, Bay St. Louis, MS; **Live Oak Rifles 2236**, Pascagoula, MS; **Gainesville Volunteers 373**, Picayune, MS; **Brookhaven Light Artillery Camp 235**, Brookhaven, MS (not pictured); **Samuel H. Powe Camp 255**, Waynesboro, MS; **Gainesboro Invincibles Camp 1685**, Gainesboro, TN; and **Bibb Rifles Camp 455**, West Blockton, AL.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



Sterling Price Camp 145, St. Louis, MO, Commander Jim England, right, presented a Certificate of Appreciation to 2nd Lt. Ray Cobb for outstanding service to the camp in establishing a home for monthly meetings.



Col. John Jumper Camp 900, Claremore, OK, and **Col. Daniel N. McIntosh Camp 1378**, Tulsa, OK, celebrate Confederate Memorial Day with Daughters of the Sarah Watie Chapter 2579, UDC, honoring our Confederate ancestors with a ceremony and acknowledging all the veterans buried in Tulsa, OK.



CA Division Judge Advocate Robert Crook receives the Chuck Norred leadership Award, from Division Commander Mike Climo. This makes him the "CA Division Rebel of the Year"! Rob is a skilled attorney and puts his talents to use for the SCV on many levels. Robert likes to remind people with a name like Rob Crook, he must be a pretty good attorney too!



The Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers 1202, Tucson, AZ, hosted an information table at the Tucson Expo Gun Show. Pictured are Roger Hiestand (left) and Bill Styczkowski.



General James H. McBride Camp 632, Springfield, MO, Commander Dale Wrenn, right, presented Eric East with his SCV membership certificate.



Gen. John B. Hood Camp 1208, Los Angeles, CA, Commander Robert Crook presented the *H. L. Hunley* JROTC Award at the JROTC awards ceremony held at Abraham Lincoln High School in Los Angeles, CA, which is one of the oldest public schools in the County. Its JROTC program has spanned more than 100 years.

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



A new flag flies over JAS Turner Cemetery and Historical Marker. Picture taken by Compatriot John Paul Stewart of the **Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275**, Livingston, TX.



The **Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, inducted new member Colby Drake into the SCV. Pictured from left, Chaplain Robert Johnson, Compatriot Drake, Commander Steve Johnson and Lt. Commander Lance Baxter.



Members of the **Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor Camp 1308**, Shreveport, LA, attended the LA Division reunion in Alexandria, LA. Members, from left, Bobby Herring, Marc Anderson, Scott Summers, David Hill, Paul Gramling, Chuck McMichael, Dave Knadler, J. C. Hanna, Keith Porter and Lute Lee.



Capt. Granville H. Oury Camp 1708, Scottsdale, AZ, held a recruitment booth at the 2nd Amendment Rally at the AZ State Capitol. One member was successfully recruited and added into our ranks per this booth. The booth was run by Commander John Roger of 1708, Compatriot Avery Frantz of the **Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, and Silas Griffin of **Borderland Veterans Camp 2201**, Douglas, AZ.



Col. Daniel N. McIntosh Camp 1378, Tulsa, OK, Commander Clint Anderson welcomes new member John Russell McKeel with his membership certificate.



General Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804, Fresno, CA, Commander Tom Bolton welcomes new Compatriot John Hendon to membership in Camp 1804.

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



The **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, hosted the AZ Division's memorial ceremony honoring the four Confederate troopers killed in action against Chiricahua Apache warriors on 5 May 1862. Pictured are members of **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers 1202**, Tucson, AZ; **Capt. Granville H. Oury Camp 1708**, Scottsdale, AZ; 1710 and **Texas John H. Slaughter Camp 2074**, Tombstone, AZ.



Compatriot Rex Huha poses near a "real" Southern Iron Cross salvaged from a metal scrap pile by **General Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 2048**, Tehachapi, CA, member Tod Terry.



Rebels on the Rio Grande Camp 1826, Las Cruces, NM, members, Scott and Roy Chandler along with wife and mother Colette Chandler, were horseback in support of the Deming City Fire Fighters and Luna County Fire Fighters.



The **Lt. Alexander Cameron Camp 2226**, Greenville, TX, fires a musket volley to honor Pvt. George Washington Murphy at the Etter Lake Cemetery. Pvt. Murphy was Audie Murphy's Grandfather who passed on fighting Confederate blood to the most decorated soldier of WWII.



Brigadier General Chief Stand Watie Camp 2300, St. Charles County, MO, swearing in new camp members. From left, Adjutant Mike Madura, Commander Dave Roper, Chaplain Jeff Spaulding, new members Gunner Decker and Harold Booher.



Campbell's Company Camp 2252, Republic, MO, was proud to present the *H. L. Hunley* JROTC award to Cadet Staff Sergeant Gabriel K. Elder of the Webb City Army JROTC. Presenting the award to C/SSG Elder is Camp Chaplain Wayne Pease.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



Jonathan Driver and Dalton Watson, both of **Medina Greys Camp 2254**, Hondo, TX, with the officers of the Castroville, TX, PD. As a continuing tradition, the camp on Christmas Eve presents SCV Law Enforcement Appreciation Certificates and a gift to these deserving heroes of our local communities. Pictured, from left, Jonathan Driver, Officer Michael Rincon, Officer Ryan Murphy, Sgt. Joseph Kotara, and 1st Lt. Commander Dalton Watson.



The **Major Thomas R. Livingston Camp 2327**, Carthage, MO, held Confederate Memorial Day services in Carter Park in Carthage. The park is the site of the last major engagement of the Battle of Carthage on July 5, 1861. The focal point of the ceremony was a battle line marker that, among others, was placed by a local Confederate Veteran around the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries



The annual wreath laying for Wreaths Across America was held December 18th at Fort Leavenworth National Cemetery. The **Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920**, Johnson County, KS, was represented by Compatriots Gary Foster, Walt Schley, Rick McPherson, and Dan Peterson. Seven Confederate graves were adorned by a wreath as well as the flag of Maj. Gen. Sterling Price.



Commander-in-Chief Larry McCluney, dressed in his Beauregard uniform and Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief Jason Boshers attended the annual Memorial Service on the anniversary of General P. G. T. Beauregard's death at the AOT tomb.



2nd Lieutenant John Crawford Smith Camp 2302, Corning, AR, Commander Mark Locke attended the Confederate Flag Day Observance at the Arkansas State Capitol in Little Rock.



Rick Morton stands with Commander-in-Chief Larry McCluney, Jr., at the **MO Division** Reunion in Palmyra, MO, honoring the 160th Anniversary of the Palmyra Massacre.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

RAPHAEL SEMMES CAMP 11 MOBILE

COLT BRYANT GLEN
DOUGLAS SHANE
MELVIN
TIMOTHY JOSEPH
HEMBREE, SR.

EMMA SANSOM CAMP 253

GADSDEN
DONAVAN XAVIER
FULMER
LEO JOSEPH TODD, II

ST. CLAIR CAMP 308

ASHVILLE
CHARLES A. MONTE,
JR.
ROBERT W. PORTER

EGBERT J. JONES CAMP 357

HUNTSVILLE
JACK GEORGE GULDEN

PVT. AUGUSTUS BRADDY CAMP 385

TROY
BRAYDON JADE
ARNETT

CAPTAIN JOHN RAYBURN CAMP 452

GUNTERSVILLE
ZACHARY QUENTIN
O'FLAHERTY

CRADLE OF THE CONFEDERACY CAMP 692

MONTGOMERY
RAYMOND CRUM
BOYKIN, JR.

CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS CAMP 768

ATHENS
PAUL CHARLES ROOK
JOHN TOWNSEND
MITCHELL, III
RONNIE LEE SHARP

CAPTAIN WILLIAM GRAVES CAMP 805

HAYDEN
JUSTIN LEE BLACKMON
JOE BARRY CALAMUSA

COL. WILLIAM C. OATES CAMP 809

DOTHAN
MARK KEY
LAWRENCE E.
BURKHALTER
KEVIN KNIGHT
WILLIAM DAVID
ROLLAN (CULPEPPER)
RONALD LEE CARAWAY
JOEY D. WILLIAMS

COL. WILLIAM A. JOHNSON CAMP 898

TUSCUMBIA
TAYLOR CHASE
MAPLES

COFFEE COUNTY RANGERS CAMP 911

ENTERPRISE
TIMOTHY BRIAN
TURNER
JOHN FRANKLIN
SIMMONS, JR.

THOMAS JEFFERSON DENNEY CAMP 1442

CULLMAN
SIDNEY CHARLES
YARBROUGH
DAVID GLENN SHUTT
CHRISTOPHER TED
YARBROUGH
JOHN CORDIE
YARBROUGH

WINSTON COUNTY GRAYS CAMP 1788

HALEYVILLE
DONALD SHANE BATES
REXFORD GATES
GLASGOW
SKYLAR McCLANE
HANDLEY

DEKALB RIFLES CAMP 1824

SYLVANIA
BLAKE THOMAS
SISEMORE

FORT BLAKELEY CAMP 1864

BALDWIN COUNTY
JEREMIAH FREEMAN
HAMMOND, JR.
DEWEY JASON
SCROGGINS
DAVID BRIAN YELL

THE TALLASSEE ARMORY GUARDS CAMP 1921

TALLASSEE
JOSEPH MICHAEL
ASHFORD

TUSKALOOSA PLOUGHBOYS CAMP 2312

NORTHPORT
RONALD RICHARD
PENNINGTON

ARKANSAS

GEN. ROBERT C. NEWTON CAMP 197

LITTLE ROCK
WILEY DOUGLAS
JONES

JAMES H. BERRY CAMP 468

BENTONVILLE
JACOB DEAN WHITLEY
LUKHA-JACK GEORGE
MERRITT
DONALD D. DUNAGIN

COL. ALLEN R. WITT CAMP 615

CONWAY
SEAN REAGAN BRYAN

JAMES M. KELLER CAMP 648

HOT SPRINGS
WILLIAM BROOKS
SMITH

COL. ROBERT G. SHAVER CAMP 1655

JONESBORO
DYLAN J. GRIFFEY
WOODROW JEROME
WEAVER

BONNIE BLUE (AR DIVISION HQ) CAMP 2070

MOUNTAIN VIEW
MICHAEL JOSEPH
BOGDEN

ARIZONA

CAPT. GRANVILLE H. OURY CAMP 1708

SCOTTSDALE
THOMAS V. COLETTA

PVT. NATHAN TERRY WANSLEE CAMP 2096

SAFFORD
TANNER BINGHAM
LEONARD EDWARD
BOWMAN, JR.

CALIFORNIA

GEN. TYREE HARRIS BELL CAMP 1804

FRESNO
ROBERT JON MAYER
MACK SATTERLEE

DELAWARE

DELAWARE GRAYS CAMP 2068

SEAFORD
JOSEPH GISMONDE
CLARENCE WILLIAM
BONNER, JR.
JAMES HARVEY
MacFARLAND

FLORIDA

8th FLA QUINCY YOUNG GUARDS CAMP 703

QUINCY
MICHAEL F. YEOMANS

JOHN HANCE O'STEEN CAMP 770

TRENTON
STEVEN ROY HURST
TIMOTHY WAYNE
HURST

KIRBY SMITH CAMP 1209

JACKSONVILLE
ERROL ANGUS GRIFFIN
STEVEN K. GRAY

1st. LT. THOMAS H. GAINER CAMP 1319

PANAMA CITY
JOSEPH E. GAUSE
BENJAMIN GARRISON
BURNHAM
STEVEN ALAN GIBBONS
SEFTON MILLER
MARTIN E. BELL
TYRONE EUGENE MAY

CAPT. J. J. DICKSON CAMP 1387

MELBOURNE
TYLER ROSS BROCK
CODY MATTHEW
HACKING

WILLIAM HENRY HARRIS CAMP 1395

FT. LAUDERDALE
JASON GLENN RAMSEY

JACOB SUMMERLIN CAMP 1516

KISSIMMEE
JOHNNY MARCUS
BROCK

GEORGE FELTON
BARFIELD
CARL THOMAS BROCK

PVT. GEORGE W. THOMAS CAMP 1595

FT. PIERCE
RICHARD MARTIN
HALSEY
JAMES THOMAS VAN
WINKLE, V
ZACHERY EVANS

DIXIE DEFENDERS CAMP 1861

CROSS CITY
WINTHROP RANDALL
HENDERSON, III
WINTHROP RANDALL
HENDERSON, JR.

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN CAMP 2210

TAMPA
TIMOTHY ANDREW
MILLER

GEORGIA

GEN. EDWARD DORR TRACY, JR. CAMP 18

MACON
LARRY CEDRIC
NEWBERRY, JR.

CLEMENT A. EVANS CAMP 64

WAYCROSS
DAVID BLAINE JENKINS
FRANK EARL
BRAKENWAGEN, JR.
ERIC WARD
WOODCOCK
JEHU RALPH DAVIS, JR.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS CAMP 78

AMERICUS
THOMAS F. HOLLOWAY

THOMSON GUARDS CAMP 91

THOMSON
ROBERT CONWAY
STEPHENSON
RHONALD NICKLES
BLAKE DEAL
DENNIS COXWELL

CAPT. HARDY B. SMITH CAMP 104

DUBLIN
TRAVIS JEROME
COLEMAN

LT. COL. THOMAS M. NELSON CAMP 141

ALBANY
JAMES DON ODOM

BRIG. GEN. E. PORTER ALEXANDER CAMP 158

AUGUSTA
WESLEY LOGAN
STRICKLAND

THOMAS MARSH FORMAN CAMP 485

BRUNSWICK
PRESTON DAVID LEWIS
ELIJAH CHRISTOPHER
HORNE
DAVID GORDON LEWIS

OLD CAPITOL CAMP 688

MILLEDGEVILLE
NATHAN BEDFORD
FOREST QUINN

KENNESAW BATTLEFIELD CAMP 700

MARIETTA
WESLEY R. EASLEY
WILLIAM BLAIR
REITHER

GENERAL STAND WATIE CAMP 915

CALHOUN
GEORGE HENSLEY
EDGE, JR.

APPLING GRAYS CAMP 918

BAXLEY
ROBERT L. SAPP, JR.

GEN. ROBERT A. TOOMBS CAMP 932

VIDALIA
MIKE BILL SPIVEY
MIGUELL ANGEL
WILLIAMS
TRAVIS WAYNE DIXON

GEN. WILLIAM J. HARDEE CAMP 1397

DALLAS
RICKEY SHAIN DEAN

THE CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL CAMP 1432

STONE MOUNTAIN
FREDDIE ANGELETTI

GEN. LEONIDAS POLK CAMP 1446

SMYRNA
DAVID O. BERTRAND

**THE SAVANNAH MILITIA
CAMP 1657
SAVANNAH**
BRUCE G. KNIGHT

**CAMP DAVIS CAMP
2073
GUYTON**
COBIE BLAKE HARDEN

**GEORGIA DIVISION HQ
CAMP 2200
MOULTRIE**
STEVEN BUTT

**GENERAL PATRICK R.
CLEBURNE CAMP 2209
RINGGOLD**
ERIC MILLER

**FRANKLIN RANGERS
CAMP 2334
CARNESVILLE**
KENNETH RONALD
MILLER
RUSSELL BANKS
TERRELL
CLINTON EMMETT
CALLAHAN
CHRISTOPHER L.
PHILLIPS

INDIANA

**CAPT. ARTHUR M.
RUTLEDGE CAMP 1413
BLUFFTON**
PAUL W. WOOD

**COL. SAMUEL ST.
GEORGE ROGERS
CAMP 1508
INDIANAPOLIS**
DANNY S. KEY

KENTUCKY

**JOHN C.
BRECKINRIDGE CAMP
100
LEXINGTON**
TIMOTHY LUKE
HAWKINS
GILVER KEITH
NEWSOME

**GEN. BEN HARDIN
HELM CAMP 1703
ELIZABETHTOWN**
JUSTIN MICHAEL
BENTON
BRIAN J. BENTON
AUGUSTUS F.
ROSENBERGER

LOUISIANA

**BEAUREGARD CAMP
130
NEW ORLEANS**
STEPHEN ANTHONY
McMAHON
RONNIE A. GORDON
HERBERT CARTER

**HENRY WATKINS
ALLEN CAMP 133
BATON ROUGE**
FELIX TODD LEVERON
PAUL ALLEN MUSSON,
JR.
JOSEPH LOUIS LECOQ
DWAYNE EARL ROGERS

**CAPT. GUSTAVUS
ADOLPHUS SCOTT
CAMP 244
JACKSON**
ILLOS DON LORD
NEHEMIAH L. PALMER,
III

**GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR
CAMP 1308
SHREVEPORT**
JEFFREY ALLEN JINKS

**MAJ. THOMAS
McGUIRE CAMP 1714
WEST MONROE**
JOSEPH NATHANIEL
MILLER

**LT. COL. WILLIAM
WALKER CAMP 1738
WINNFIELD**
DAVID B. JONES

**GEN. NATHAN
BEDFORD FORREST
CAMP 1931
COVINGTON**
DAVID LAWRENCE
GAINES
NICHOLAS CHARLES
GAGLIANO

**LT. ELIJAH H. WARD
CAMP 1971
FARMERVILLE**
JOSHUA CLINT TEMPLE

**SABINE RIFLES CAMP
2057
MANY**
ROBERT WAYNE
SEPULVADO, SR.
ROBERT WAYNE
SEPULVADO, JR.

MARYLAND

**COL. WILLIAM NORRIS
CAMP 1398
DARNESTOWN**
JAMES D.
SHILLINGBURG, II
FRANK W. MERRBAUGH
III

**LT. COL. ROBERT H.
ARCHER CAMP 2013
HAVRE DE GRACE**
NICHOLAS RYAN
WYATT

MISSOURI

**GEN. JAMES H.
McBRIDE CAMP 632
SPRINGFIELD**
MICHAEL DEAN GOBEN

**CAMPBELL'S COMPANY
CAMP 2252
REPUBLIC**
BRIAN KENTON DE
PRESTE, SR.

**SURGEON JOHN
CRAVENS CAMP 2276
GALLATIN**
JEFFREY PAUL EVANS
JOHN MICHAEL
SWARTZ
CHANCIE DEAN
BROOKSHIER

**THE STODDARD
RANGERS CAMP 2290
DEXTER**
JOSEPH PATRICK BELL

MISSISSIPPI

**RANKIN ROUGH AND
READY'S CAMP 265
BRANDON**
RICHARD JOYNER

**COL. WILLIAM P.
ROGERS CAMP 321
CORINTH**
JACOB JOHNSON
MICHAEL O'NEIL
SPOON
CHARLES MARTIN
SPOON
JOSEPH JOHNSON
WILLIAM CHAD
WILSON

**GAINESVILLE
VOLUNTEERS CAMP
373
PICAYUNE**
JAMES L. FISHER, III
KENNETH W. BUCKLEY

**JACK THOMAS DUPONT
THOMAS EDWIN
DUPONT, JR.
AARON MICHAEL
MEADOWS**

**ATTALA YELLOW
JACKETS CAMP 663
KOSCIUSKO**
JOHN ELTON PINKARD

**CRYSTAL SPRINGS
SOUTHERN RIGHTS
CAMP 712
CRYSTAL SPRINGS**
ROBERT JAMES SIMS

**GEN. CHARLES CLARK
CAMP 856
CLEVELAND**
JOSEPH EDWIN
KNIGHTON
HENRY EARL LONG
PETER M. JONES
PETER MARSHALL
JONES, JR.
THOMAS CHANCELLOR
JONES

**TIPPAH TIGERS CAMP
868
RIPLEY**
WYATT BUSBY
CHESTER R. BRYANT

**LOWRY RIFLES CAMP
1740
RANKIN COUNTY**
JIMMY CARL DIXON

**JEFFERSON DAVIS
CAMP 1862
NEWTON**
PATRICK SCOTT
MADDOX

**THE RANKIN GREYS
CAMP 2278
FLORENCE**
TIMOTHY ALAN LACEY
JERRY STEVEN LACEY
PHILLIP ERNEST
KINCANNON

**TALLAHATCHIE RIFLES
CAMP 2287
TALLAHATCHIE CO.**
JAMES HENRY
LAMBERT

**SIMPSON FENCIBLES
CAMP 2336
MENDENHALL**
ANDREW H. GARDNER
THAD JEFFERY CRAFT
FRANK BARNETT
McKENZIE
JAMES SCOTT
WOMACK

**MARVIN WHITNEY
FLOYD**

NORTH CAROLINA

**LT. COL. MAURICE T.
SMITH CAMP 171
OXFORD**
CHRISTOPHER
CHARLES CURRIN

**THE THOMASVILLE
RIFLES CAMP 172
THOMASVILLE**
JADEN RAY SMITH
DAVID LEE AULTMAN

**FRANKLIN RIFLES
CAMP 310
LOUISBURG**
JACOB MICHAEL
WILKIE
DONNIE LEE BOYD

**THE McDOWELL MEN
CAMP 379
MARION**
WAYNE B. LONG
DANNIE KEITH BELT
GROCE SCOT
ROBINSON

**ROWAN RIFLES CAMP
405
SALISBURY**
MICHAEL SCOTT WITT
ROBERT DANIEL SWEAT
BRIAN CHAD
BLANKENSHIP
JUSTIN RAY BOGER
BOYD MAURICE
WOODWARD, II
JAMES "TRIPP" RAY
JARRELL, III

**COLUMBUS COUNTY
VOLUNTEERS CAMP
794
WHITEVILLE**
JUSTIN RYAN SPIVEY
MATTHEW JOSEPH
OLGUIN TARPLEY

**GEN. NATHAN
BEDFORD FORREST
CAMP 803
SANFORD**
ROBERT WARREN
LEROY, JR.

**COL. CHARLES F.
FISHER CAMP 813
GRAHAM**
JOEL DAVID BLUM

**CAPT. CHARLES F.
CONNOR CAMP 849
HICKORY**
KENNETH AUSTIN
SCOTT
JERRY ELWOOD
CAULDER
RICHARD MOORE
RANDALL ROBERT
SCOTT, JR.

**MAJ. CHARLES Q.
PETTY CAMP 872
GASTONIA**
CALVIN EDWARD
BARKER
LARRY NEAL BARKER
DAVID RAY MURPHY,
JR.
MARCUS SHANE
McDONALD

**COL. JOHN SLOAN
CAMP 1290
GREENSBORO**
EDWIN COY INGLE

**LEWIS A. ARMISTEAD
CAMP 1302
JACKSONVILLE**
TREVOR STONE
CABOOR
ROBERT EARL BIBB

**BRIG. GEN. J.
JOHNSTON PETTIGREW
CAMP 1401
LENOIR**
MARK BOLICK
AUSTIN WALLACE
JONATHAN BASIL
BOLICK

**MAJ. EGBERT A. ROSS
CAMP 1423
CHARLOTTE &
MECKLENBURG
COUNTY**
MARK LEONARD
THOMPSON

**SMITHFIELD LIGHT
INFANTRY CAMP 1466
SMITHFIELD**
STEVEN HAROLD
GILLIKIN
RUSSELL L. WILCOX

**COL. LEONIDAS
LAFAYETTE POLK CAMP
1486
GARNER**
CASEY ALEXANDER
JONES

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

**DR. B. T. PERSON
CAMP 1517
FREMONT-PIKEVILLE**
WILLIAM GORDON
DILLARD, JR.
JEFFREY TODD
EDMUNDSON

**JACKSON RANGERS
CAMP 1917
SYLVA**
PAUL NATHANIEL
MURRAY
JEFFREY LANE
THOMASSON
JEFFREY DEAN GUNTER

**BEAUFORT PLOWBOYS
CAMP 2128
WASHINGTON**
WILLIAM CHARLES
PAUL
JERRY WESLEY McROY

**CAPTAIN ROBERT
BINGHAM CAMP 2192
MEBANE**
MATTHEW FREDERICK
TACKITT, SR.
KENNETH CLARENCE
GRAVELY

NEW JERSEY

**PVT. MEREDITH POOL
CAMP 1505
HAMMONTON**
DONALD CLEVELAND
HAYNIE

NEW YORK

**GEN. ARCHIBALD
GRACIE CAMP 985
NEW YORK**
CHRISTOPHER JOHN
CONKLIN

EUROPE

**EUROPE CAMP 1612
MUNICH, GERMANY**
HENRY SCHULZ

OKLAHOMA

**BRIG. GEN. ALBERT
PIKE CAMP 1367
EL RENO**
CARL WAYNE HERVEY,
II

**COLONEL TANDY
WALKER CAMP 2207
SHAWNEE**
TIMOTHY K. CANNON
JOHN KEITH GIVENS
DAVIS BROOKS
NETTERVILLE
DAVID SEAN
NETTERVILLE
STEVEN DEAN BARNES

**LI'L DIXIE
CONFEDERATES CAMP
2259
COALGATE**
RONNIE RAY
TATTERSHALL

**MAJOR JAMES
McHENRY CAMP 2310
BROKEN ARROW**
RICHARD L. DIXON
MARTY L. BUNCH

**SHECOE'S CHICKASAW
BATTALION MOUNTED
VOLUNTEERS CAMP
2331
ADA**
BILLY BROWN

OREGON

**COL. ISAAC WILLIAM
SMITH CAMP 458
PORTLAND**
EDWARD McGRAW
MONTGOMERY

SOUTH CAROLINA

**16th SOUTH CAROLINA
REGIMENT CAMP 36
GREENVILLE**
ROBERT EDWARD
DOWD
ANDREW ANTHONY
HARRISON

**COLONEL JOSEPH
NORTON CAMP 45
SENECA**
RODNEY LEWIS
KEATON, SR.

**ADAM WASHINGTON
BALLENGER CAMP 68
SPARTANBURG**
MICHAEL THOMAS

**LITCHFIELD CAMP 132
CONWAY**
JAMES JEFFREY
COVINGTON
ELISHA JAMES
COVINGTON

**LT. GEN. WADE
HAMPTON CAMP 273
COLUMBIA**
DAVID JACKSON
LOHNES
JAMES SHELTON
MEGGS

**P. G. T. BEAUREGARD
CAMP 1458
SUMTER**
HAROLD THOMAS
GONZALES, JR.

**BRIG. GEN. BARNARD
E. BEE CAMP 1575
AIKEN**
KEVIN DUANE BARRON

**CAPT. ANDREW T.
HARLEE CAMP 2010
DILLON**
JAMES TERRY CREEL

**SC 17th REGIMENT
CAMP 2069
HILDA**
BRUCE STEWART
SHEETZ
CHRISTOPHER LEE
WATKINS

TENNESSEE

**N. B. FORREST CAMP 3
CHATTANOOGA**
STEVEN JOHN WALLS

**SAMUEL R. WATKINS
CAMP 29
COLUMBIA**
STEPHEN WAYNE
WEIRAUCH, II
ROGER L. GILLIAM

**GEN. WILLIAM B. BATE
CAMP 34
GALLATIN**
WILLIAM ANDREW
DOUGLAS, III

**LONGSTREET-
ZOLLICOFFER CAMP 87
KNOXVILLE**
JEFFERY KARL
HUTCHINSON

**JOHN R. MASSEY
CAMP 152
FAYETTEVILLE/
LINCOLN CO.**
FRANKLIN DAVID
HUGHES

**JOHN HUNT MORGAN
CAMP 270
SPRINGFIELD-
GREENBRIER**
JEFFREY SCOT
CHILDERS

**MARSHALL RANGERS
CAMP 297
LEWISBURG**
JAMES COLEMAN
MOSE
JOSEPH EUGENE
ERVIN
RODNEY TIMOTHY
MCINTOSH

**CUMBERLAND
MOUNTAIN RIFLES
CAMP 386
TRACY CITY**
JIMMY DREW WEST
ADRIAN WEST

**PVT. IKE STONE CAMP
564
HENDERSON**
JERE LEWIS COX, JR.

**MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM
D. McCain HQ CAMP
584
COLUMBIA**
LOWELL CROWDER
TIMOTHY ALAN
PARKER
LELAND JAY LOWDER
BRANDEN NOLAN
CONNOR
LAWRENCE J.
JOHNSON

**GEN. ROBERT H.
HATTON CAMP 723
LEBANON**
JAMES RAYMOND
DENTON, JR.
MATTHEW BRIAN
McCORMICK

**COL. JOHN
SINGLETON MOSBY
CAMP 1409
KINGSPORT**
JOHN HERBERT
TURNER, III

**DeWITT SMITH JOBE
CAMP 1637
BARTLETT**
JORDAN DANIEL
BUCHANAN

**DILLARD-JUDD CAMP
1828
COOKEVILLE**
JACKSON GARIN DUNN
BRENNAN COLE DUNN

**MYERS-ZOLLICOFFER
CAMP 1990
LIVINGSTON**
DAVID JEFF
MISENHIMER

**RAWDON-SPEARS
CAMP 2113
SUMMERTOWN**
SCOTTY GRAY

**MAJOR NATHANIEL F.
CHEAIRS CAMP 2138
SPRING HILL**
GARY KEITH BUTLER

**MAJ. JAMES T. HUFF
CAMP 2243
NEWPORT**
JACOB TYLER COUCH
GAYLE DEAN ACHORD,
JR.
JONATHAN GUNTER
WALTER DAVID BYRD
LOGAN SCOTT RIDLEY
RONALD JACKSON
BYRD
SHAWN LOWE

**PVT. ANDREW
JACKSON BROWN
CAMP 2293
COTTONTOWN**
JAMES MICHAEL
TYSKO, JR.
DAKOTA ALLEN DUNN
MATTHEW WAYDE
GIBBS
ROBERT EUGENE HUFF

**PRIVATE WILEY L.
STEAKLEY CAMP 2307
SPENCER**
PATRICK HAROLD
ROBINSON
MICHAEL DEWAYNE
BROCK
JAMES BURT
TREADWAY

**UNKNOWN
CONFEDERATE MIA
CAMP 2328
FIVE POINTS**
DEVIN ARAGON

**FORREST CROSSING
GUARDS CAMP 2332
CLIFTON**
ERIC LYNN ANDERSON

**WILLIAM BLOUNT
DOSS CAMP 2339 \
OLIVER SPRINGS**
SCOTTIE EDWARD
NELSON
TAYLOR DOSS
RANDALL SCOTT
WOLFENBARGER
CHRISTOPHER LEE
YARDLEY, JR.
NATHAN NEHEMIAH
DAY
WILLIAM BRIAN
WRIGHT

TEXAS

**MAJ. GEORGE W.
LITTLEFIELD CAMP 59
AUSTIN**
GREGORY ARNOLD
MALLORY

**CAPT. JAMES P.
DOUGLAS CAMP 124
TYLER**
GEORGE DENNIS
PRUETT

**R. E. LEE CAMP 239
FORT WORTH**
DAVID ABRAHAM
PATTERSON
ANDY JAY TAYLOR

**LT. L. P. "PINK"
BROOKS CAMP 318
GRAHAM**
LEE ALLEN
HUNNEWELL
SHERMAN T. WELLS

**BRIG. GEN. JOHN
SAYLES CAMP 366
ABILENE**
JEFFREY SCOTT LAKE,
JR.

**BRIGADIER GENERAL
JOHN CREED MOORE
CAMP 578
GATESVILLE
CHRISTOPHER HUNT**

**GRIMES COUNTY
GREYS CAMP 924
ANDERSON
TIMOTHY RAY SANDLIN
WILLIAM FRANKLIN
MOONEYHAM, JR.**

**ALBERT SIDNEY
JOHNSTON CAMP 983
DECATUR
ROBERT WAYNE COX**

**DICK DOWLING CAMP
1295**

**BEAUMONT
HENRY OLDHAM
WILLIAMS**

**COLONEL E. W. TAYLOR
CAMP 1777**

**BEDFORD
MAXWELL ALLEN
VARNER
WILLIAM EZRA
CORKERN**

**CAPTAIN WALTER T.
SAXON CAMP 1982
HICO
CECIL HENDERSON
LOUIS AFTON DAVIS**

**THE CROSS OF SAINT
ANDREW'S CAMP 2009
ALTO
JAMES DOYLE
SLAYTON**

**WAUL'S TEXAS LEGION
CAMP 2103
KATY
WAYNE DOUGLAS
WEBER**

**GEN. JOHN A.
WHARTON 8th TX CAV.
CAMP 2105
EAST BERNARD
WILLIAM CODY ARD
MICHAEL
SCHORLEMMER**

**MAJ. GEN. PATRICK
CLEBURNE'S 7th TX
INFANTRY CAMP 2182
THE WOODLANDS
CHARLES HENRY RINE,
III
REUBEN NATHANAEL
CRENWEIGE
KENNETH ANDREW
MILLER
BRIAN VON STROUD**

**CAPTAIN BOB LEE
CAMP 2198
BONHAM
DOUGLAS KENT BUCY**

**1st LT DAVID RICHARD
REYNOLDS CAMP 2270
MOUNT PLEASANT
ORVILLE DEXTER
WHATLEY**

**JUDGE ROY BEAN
CAMP 2298
IRAAN
JEREMY WHITTAKER**

**WALKERS
GREYHOUNDS CAMP
2338
TYLER
MONTY LEE WILLIAMS
JESSE LEE WALKER**

VIRGINIA

**LEE-JACKSON CAMP 1
RICHMOND
ALLEN BRUCE
DUERSON**

**THIRTEENTH VIRGINIA
MECHANIZED CAVALRY
CAMP 9
NORFOLK
WINFIELD PAUL
ROBERTS**

**THE OLD BRUNSWICK
CAMP 512
LAWRENCEVILLE
DAVID WAYNE JOYNER
MICHAEL WAYLON
CURRIN**

**R. E. LEE CAMP 726
ALEXANDRIA
WILLIAM EDGAR
CATHER**

**FRANK STRINGFELLOW
CAMP 822
FAIRFAX
JAMES LOUIS PEOPLES**

**CAPTAIN JOHN F.
McELHENNY CAMP 840
LEBANON
NOAH TATE MUSICK**

**THE STONEWALL
BRIGADE CAMP 1296
LEXINGTON
WILLIAM SCOTT
BUCHANAN
WILLIAM GREYSON
SEAY**

**J. E. B. STUART CAMP
1343
HENRICO
BENJAMIN STANHOPE
WOOD**

**HIGH BRIDGE CAMP
1581
FARMVILLE
WILLIAM JACKSON
COURTER, III
JAMES AUGUSTUS
COURTER**

**GEN. ROBERT E. LEE
CAMP 1589
MIDLOTHIAN
ANDREW SCOTT**

ENROUGHTY

**WALKER-TERRY CAMP
1758
WYTHEVILLE
RICHARD TODD
INGRAM**

**STUART'S HORSE
ARTILLERY CAMP 1784
FLOYD
MATTHEW LANE
CONNER**

**THE WHARTON-STUART
CAMP 1832
STUART
JOSEPH LOUIS FAIN
PATRICK RYAN TAYLOR**

**JAMES CITY CAVALRY
CAMP 2095
WILLIAMSBURG
JOHN PENNINGTON
DOLEY
PERRY E. TURNER
FREDERICK PIERCE
HAYMAN
DAVID EARL STOVER**

**SALTVILLE HOME
GUARD CAMP 2098
SALTVILLE
KYLE ALLEN JOHNSON**

**GEN. WISE'S
REFUGEES CAMP 2189
ACCOMACK COUNTY
JARRETT FRANKLIN
ANNIS**

WEST VIRGINIA

**BEIRNE CHAPMAN
CAMP 148
UNION
EDDIE RAY HYLTON
FRED EDWARD BOSTIC**

**LT. COL. ELIHU
HUTTON CAMP 569
BEVERLY
JEFFREY WILLIAM
HUTTON**

**McNEILL'S RANGERS
CAMP 582
MOOREFIELD
EDDIE FUNKHOUSER
GLENN AARON
STONESTREET
ROBERT L. MOHR
TREVON ERIC CRITES
MATTHEW S. FUNK
HAYDEN GARRETT
STONESTREET**

**A. G. JENKINS CAMP
628
GUYANDOTTE
GREGORY ALLAN
HUTTON
ROBERT LEE BIRD
MARVIN WEST
RALPH DAVID CHANEY,
II
LARRY MICHAEL
SIMMONS**

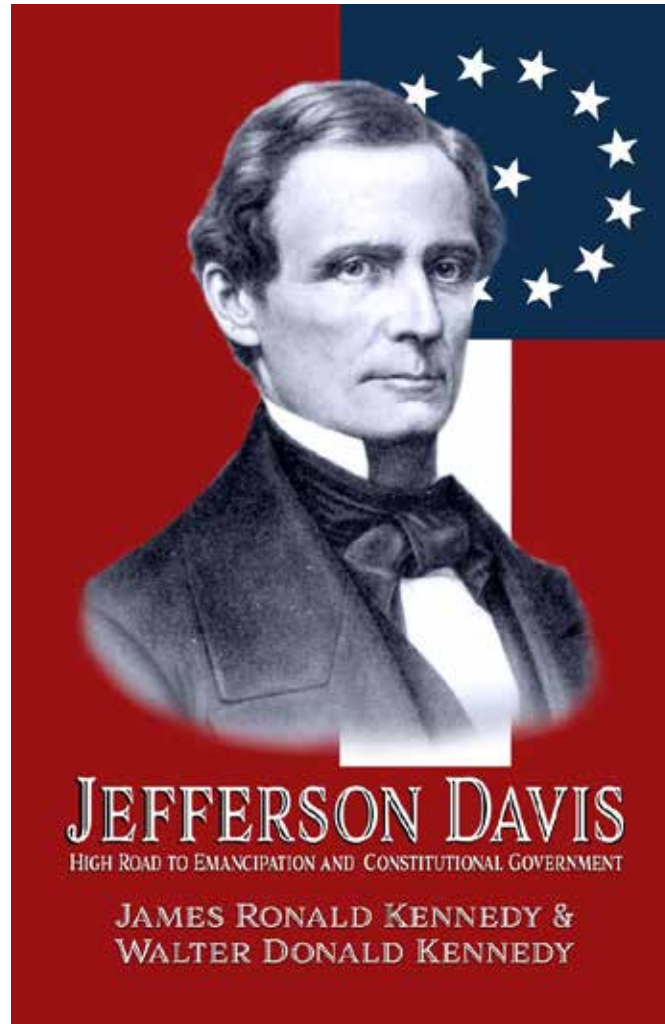


Welcome to our newest Life Members

Name	Division	Camp	Name	Division	Camp
CLAYTON BLACK	FL	1864	PAUL WILKES	IN	868
STEPHEN SEXTON	AL	1864	SANDY M. REISIG	NJ	18
JOHN PRESTON	KY	1897	LONNIE LOYD	TN	901
WILLIAM McKEMIE	TX	977	RONDO JACKSON	KY	1703
JERRY HALSTEAD	FL	1381	RICHARD ROUSSEAU	FL	1316
ANDREW SURFACE	VA	1567	ROBERT LEE EATON	AL	584
MASON SWILLEY, JR.	TX	1325	MIKE CLABORN	AL	1442
GREGORY WILLIAMS	SC	36			

Jefferson Davis: High Road to Emancipation and Constitutional Government

The ultimate defense of Davis and the South against charges of slavery, racism, and treason! Lincoln and the Republican Party destroyed America's Constitutional Republic of Sovereign States and established the current supreme Federal Government.



Shotwell Publishing

The Kennedy Twins strike again! Our Confederate ancestors were defending America's original Constitutional Republic of Sovereign States. The emerging Yankee Empire refused to give Davis his day in court because they knew they would lose in court!

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Your lasting gift can help save the South



Today, your generous contribution of time, energy, and influence is helping to preserve the vibrant Southern culture handed down to us from our forefathers. Your bequest to the Sons of Confederate Veterans can help preserve our Southern heritage for tomorrow.

Making a lasting contribution to the Sons of Confederate Veterans is not just for the wealthy. Our donors come from all walks of life. By remembering the Sons of Confederate Veterans in your will, you will be giving one of the most powerful gifts one can give—helping to ensure the future of America's oldest heritage defense organization for the next generation of Southerners.

For more information on how you can make a bequest to the SCV, contact Executive Director Adam Southern at 1-800-MY-DIXIE.

Sons of Confederate Veterans
P.O. Box 59 • Columbia, TN 38402
1-800-MY-DIXIE



NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Reunion Bid Deadlines for Hosting 2026 Reunion

The reunion planning committee invites bids for our 2026 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, 2023. Call chairman Ringhoffer if you have any questions. 251-402-7593.

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

Special Census of Real Grandsons

Compatriots,

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

Deo Vindice!

Adam Southern

Executive Director

Guidelines for submitting annual reports

Reports for the annual Book of Reports to be distributed to the delegates at the 2023 Hot Springs 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, 2023. However, if there is a reason a report should be submitted later than April 1, 2023, 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, 2023.

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.

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 2023, is March 1, 2023. 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 date stamp on or before March 1, 2023 and those sent by US Mail must be postmarked no later than February 25, 2023.

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 Direc-

tor 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.

Shipping address for Elm Springs has changed

Compatriots,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you,
Executive Director
Adam Southern

Online training now available for commanders and adjutants

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

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

ing also covers how to pay National dues online and how to efficiently use the online discussion forum.

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

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

Deo Vindice!

Adam Southern

Executive Director

William D. McCain Research Library and Education Center

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

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

Be informed — join the SCV Telegraph

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

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

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

Museum artifact donations and Confederate images

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

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

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.

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

New system for contacting US Congress members

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

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

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

Thanks,

Ron Kennedy

Chief of Heritage Operations

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. 



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

Dispatches From the Front

resistance to Lincoln's war. (They also manipulated the vote to keep George McClellan out of the White House.)

If any of your readers skipped reading the lengthy article in the September/October issue, go back and read it. (Especially the last paragraph about Judah P. Benjamin is amazing!)

Chris McLaren
Camp 1612 (Europe)
Berlin, Germany

Our war for independence has not ended

To the Editor:

In response to the compatriot in the November/December issue who "Doesn't like direction of article," he needs to realize the War of Northern Aggression never ended. We ARE at war. Yes, the shooting stopped, but the political, economic and social aspects have rolled right along, and picking up speed. If these people who are attacking our Confederate memorials, changing the names of schools, parks and streets, and continually slandering our ancestors are not our "enemies," then someone please enlighten me as to just who they are. News Flash! If someone is continually attacking your heritage, history, ancestors and memorials, they do not qualify as friends. (Perhaps enemies?).

I am constantly writing to "conservative" radio personalities, politicians of both parties, and small town mayors and city council members to educate them on the truth of our history and chastise them because of their attacks on our history, ancestors, and memorials. It is a never ending task. More compatriots need to realize the war never ended and "saddle up" and get in the fight. Answer back to slanderous, or historically inaccurate, remarks about our history and ancestors. One letter from me will do nothing, but a few thousand from others who know the truth might make an impact.

Now, on another subject mentioned by the same compatriot, which will no

doubt stir up a lot of hate mail — the Pledge. We talk all the time about how our schools and universities have been, and are, indoctrinating our youth. Well, it didn't just start a few years ago. We, our parents, and our grandparents have all been indoctrinated with the Pledge of Allegiance, which was written by a socialist named Francis Bellamy in 1892. I love our country, and its beautiful flag, but that does not mean I will recite the socialist Pledge. In Bellamy's own words:

"The true reason for allegiance to the Flag is the republic for which it stands.' ... And what does that vast thing, the Republic, mean? It is the concise political word for the Nation — the One Nation which the War was fought to prove. To make that One Nation idea clear, we must specify it is indivisible, as Webster and Lincoln used to repeat in their great speeches."

In saying the pledge, we pledge "allegiance." This word was chosen to recognize the "oath of allegiance" our Confederate ancestors were required to take in order to have voting rights. This was done to further rub the South's nose in its defeat. Allegiance is pledged to a flag. Most foreign people find it unusual we Americans pay homage to a flag as opposed to perhaps the Constitution or as some of them do, to the monarch. Most people just blindly recite the Pledge and give no thought to its meaning. In saying the country is "indivisible" one is saying they are opposed to secession. Our Founding Fathers and Confederate ancestors were not opposed to it. Many of them died for the right to secede and form their own country. But you say it is "unpatriotic" to refuse the Pledge. Really? Tell that to some Viet Nam veterans I know who have learned the true history of this and now refuse to say it. We do not do it at our camp meetings. We are there to honor our Confederate ancestors for that four year period in which they sacrificed their all in order to prevent the very mess we are living in today. We are a "Vindicator" camp and are unreconstructed. We try to keep the SCV as right as we can, just the way the original SCV was. Confederate.

Jeff Paulk
Major James McHenry Camp 2310
Broken Arrow, Oklahoma

Changing our logo won't change anything

To the Editor:

Once again I see our logo is mentioned in Dispatches. Kudos to Nathan S. Ricks for coming to the defense of our logo. It boggles the mind that those of the Confederation want to change our logo.

True, the battle flag was high jacked by the KKK and used by a nut case when he committed acts of murder.

As I've stated before, changing the logo isn't going to make the haters and malcontents love us. Those persons and groups who hate us will not be content until Sons of Confederate Veterans ceases to exist. Kowtowing to such groups is the same as saying sorry for offending you. That we're wrong for existing. Having a logo that a bunch of malcontents, misguided persons who, for generations, spoon fed falsehoods about the War Between the States and the South's reasons for leaving the Union.

Our logo is in no way "racist." If it offends the ignorant, the malcontents, and leftists then so be it.

Glenn Wayne McDonald
General John A. Wharton
8th Texas Cavalry Camp 2105
Wharton, Texas

Marxists/Communists taking over our country

To the Editor:

China's Cultural Revolution took place between 1966 – 1976. Its goal was to remove everything from Chinese society which did not hail and promote communism. All history was to be removed or rewritten to make it appear China had always been a communist nation and had no other past.

Statues, monuments, plaques, names of buildings and roads etc. which would remind the Chinese they were a great country with a rich culture before communism was banished. Books, literature, music etc. were destroyed or removed from view of Chinese society if they gave reference to anything other than how great communism is.

Today, in this country, American Marxists/Communists are doing the same things to America. Our founding

fathers George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, all of them are being branded as “colonialist” who stole this land from the Indians and beat slaves everyday and twice on Sunday.

Right or wrong, good or bad, mankind’s history from the beginning of time has been one of conquest, invasion and subjugation. No group of people on earth are exempt of these actions, all are guilty, every last group including yours.

This is how a country’s internal communist get people worked up so they turn against each other and tear their own country apart. Communist do this because they know the end results will benefit only them, the rest of you lose your country and the rights you now enjoy and possibly your life and those of your family and friends.

To the Chinese’s credit, they have realized the Cultural Revolution was a mistake and are trying to reverse the effects of it by reinstalling much of the things they removed. I wonder when America will wake up and stop the cultural damage being done to this country and restore it.

Or will we be condemned and persecuted to hail and promote American communism with no reprieve?

*Billy Price
St. Clair Camp 308
Ashville, Alabama*

What a way to honor one’s ancestor

To the Editor:

On September 6, 1863, at the young age of 18 1/2 years old, my Great Uncle x3 Smith Coffindaffer perished at the hands of “Those People” in less than four months of being held as a POW at Fort Delaware.

Mr. Harold Bouldin, the AL Division Genealogist, VERY generously provided even greater depth of detail in that Uncle Smith was captured with a friend, the day before their muster, in Harrison County, VA (WV), while traveling to sign with Company E, 20th Virginia Cavalry Regiment (likely captured by Uncle Smith’s Union Cavalry Officer brother-in-law, Major Lott Bowen). The Yankees considered both men “recruits,” and when Uncle Smith succumbed to his torturous lack of and unsanitary food

and water conditions (~12-25 perishing daily via Reverend Handy’s Diary), he was thrown into a mass unmarked grave at what is now Finn’s Point National Cemetery.

Although the Fort Delaware Historical Society confirms all this, the US Government did not list Uncle Smith’s name on the bronze tablets as part of the Reconciliation effort made when the monument to the CSA dead was erected at Finn’s Point because the Union considered him just a “recruit.”

Being quite sickened at heart over this knowledge, my son and I placed a grave stone (special thanks to Com Patriot Reggie Hughes) and a 12’ flag pole with The Flag of Northern Virginia, at the beginning of a large rock outcropping on our property as an epitaph for Uncle Smith on September 6, 2021.

In the Spring of 2022, I purchased a beautifully powder coated and painted cast replica Southern Cross of Honor for Uncle Smith’s epitaph from the Gadsden Ladies of the UDC, and on the storm threatening late afternoon of September 6, 2022, I began my hike up the trail to Uncle Smith’s epitaph. As I began the mile loop, Southern Cross of Honor in one hand and a hickory hiking stick in the other, the storm began to blow up leaves on the trail with its cool air breeze. As I continued my vertical hike, the skies darkened and I remember saying out loud; “So be it Lord, but I can’t let Uncle Smith down today.” When the trail leveled off briefly, I could really see the ever darkening skies, and when the trail branched off to the right to Uncle Smith’s epitaph, it got even darker and began to spit rain. Upon arrival, I asked The Lord if He could just hold off a bit on this looming storm as I began probing the ground for the right depth and placement of the Southern Cross of Honor. What seemed like an eternity, I finally found the right spot and depth, and pushed it into the ground beside a boulder that rests near the epitaph. As I stood up, a beam of light pierced the dark sky and SHINED DIRECTLY ONTO THE SOUTHERN CROSS OF HONOR! In total amazement and shock, I said out loud; “Get your camera dummy or no one will ever believe you.” I took two pictures, stood there motionless and silent, taking the whole site in, listening to the flapping of OUR

FLAG ... and wept saying; “THANK YOU LORD JESUS!!!”

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

Don’t we have enough people to fight?

To the Editor:

Just got my *Confederate Veteran* magazine. Always love to see it in the mailbox. Just read Mr. Cliett’s contribution to the Dispatch.

It’s upsetting he would say the “decent readers.” I feel this is one of the biggest problems in our organization. The judgement of others is destroying us. Don’t we have enough people to fight other than ourselves? I also find it comical that Battle Flag boxer shorts, coffee coasters, and the many other things with our flag on it is never mentioned only the things we don’t like and the indecent people who display them.

I would think our ancestors would be proud that ... their flag still to this day is seen.

*Christopher Dobbs
Dillard -Judd Camp 1828
Cookeville, Tennessee.*



Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue Deadline for submissions

March/April 2023 January 1

May/June 2023 March 1

July/August 2023 May 1

September/October 2023 July 1

November/December 2023 .Sept. 1

January/February 2024.....Nov. 1

Books in Print

after the illegal, unconstitutional War of Northern Aggression, waged on the entire population of the South, by the war criminal Lincoln. I definitely know more now than I did before reading this particular book. At times, it can be a tough read, as I had to, more than once, read and re-read several portions to fully grasp the content.

We often hear that the Democrats and Republicans of certain time periods were not the same as they are in more recent times, the two parties have “switched” on party platforms and ideology. Mr. Seabrook has proved it beyond debate. I will add that not only was this book very helpful to me, it will remain close by for future reference.

Author: Lochlainn Seabrook
Publisher: Sea Raven Press
www.searavenpress.com
Paperback \$16.99, Hardback \$22.99

Reviewed by Bill Starnes

The Heart of Hell: The Soldiers' Struggle for Spotsylvania's Bloody Angle

This book conveys the depth and desperation of the tragic fights around Spotsylvania Court House. The reader gradually grasps that the biblically-proportioned cataclysmic descriptions offered by the soldiers who fought there are no exaggeration. Their struggle indeed rendered the site “the heart of hell” for all of history. Jeffry Wert skillfully tells the story in the participants’ words, but within a framework of sequential order and just the right amount of analysis, resulting in a perfect balance of fact and feel for what took place at this Virginia countryside in May, 1864.

One is struck by the superlatives, not abated by the passage of time, running throughout soldiers’, generals’

and staff officers’ perception of this battle. Universally it was seen as the worst, the hardest, the fiercest, the bloodiest, the darkest, the most horrible, the most heroic, the most memorable in all the war. For that reason alone, this book should be read by students of the Civil War and general military history. And then there are the many stand-out quotes. One of my favorite was written by a Mississippi soldier, describing the appearance of his comrades the night of May 12: “No Mardi Gras Carnival ever devised such a diabolical looking set of devils as we were. It was no imitation of red paint and burnt cork, but genuine human gore and gun powder smoke.”

Most of us living in the modern sanitized world can hardly grasp the savage reality of the armies’ death struggle at the Mule Shoe earthworks. Yet poignant details separate from the fighting bring sensory perspective to the story, such as the army bands’ playing before and after battle: the Confederates’ May 10 rendition of “Nearer My God to Thee” followed by the Yankees’ “Dead March,” and their reversing the selections after the gruesome May 12 fight, with the Confederates offering “Dead March” and Federal bandmasters replying with “Nearer My God to Thee.” No other music could match the deadly solemnity of these two pieces, and thus apparently was none other deemed appropriate for the occasion.

My only, very slight criticism is the author’s buying into Grant’s “discovery” of Gouverneur Warren’s alleged faults during this campaign. The truth is, Grant hated Warren and others like him, and thus his perceptions were colored by his prejudice. “Relieve him,” Grant demanded after Warren questioned an order to advance. The

author presents Grant’s poor opinion of Warren as though objectively valid, but then admits that “Warren’s reluctance to assail Laurel Hill had justification” (p. 147). It seems that the commanding general, over two miles away, never rode to the battlefield at any time during the entire day (p. 186), thus remained clueless as to what Warren faced to his front.

The author’s writing is eminently readable, with finely rendered, sufficient maps. The Battle of Spotsylvania Court House is vividly brought to life in this superb work to which I give the highest recommendation.

Author: Jeffry D. Wert
Publisher: UNC Press
<https://uncpress.org>
Hardback \$37.50

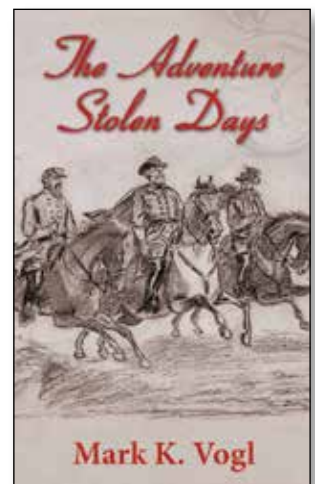
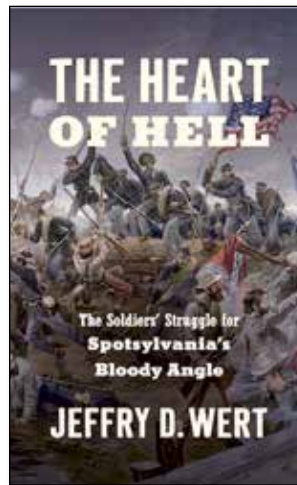
Reviewed by Amanda Warren

The Adventure — Stolen Days

I have always been fascinated at the concept of time travel, the never ending trail of “what ifs.” Throughout my lifetime, I have been like a sponge, soaking up all the movies, books and television shows dealing with this topic.

My wife, Lynda, was talking to a friend of ours at the Texas Division Reunion in McKinney, TX, Mark Vogl ... who just happens to be an author of several books. Lynda told Mark of my interest in all things related to time travel and his eyes lit up ... because he knew his first novel would deliver. Mark had just published, *The Adventure — Stolen Days*.

After hearing about this new book, I anxiously obtained a copy from Mark. This book delves into the question -



"What if Stonewall Jackson had been at Gettysburg?" I don't want to give away too much of the plot, other than to say, a team from the 21st century goes back in time to the 19th century to save General Stonewall Jackson from being shot at Chancellorsville and eventually succumbing to his wounds.

That's all I'm going to reveal about *"The Adventure — Stolen Days."* It's a great and enjoyable experience into one of the biggest "what ifs" of today. Get a copy and find out if the team is successful. ...

Author: Mark Vogl

Publisher: The Scuppernon Press

www.scuppernonpress.com

Paperback \$25.00

Reviewed by Paul Gramling, Jr.

Hearts Torn Asunder: Trauma in the Civil War's Final Campaign in North Carolina

Author Dollar attempted to find an aspect of The War in North Carolina that had yet to be thoroughly explored, and this volume is a success in that endeavor. Today the medical community has made great advances in the study of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder; however, similar conditions afflicted soldiers throughout history, they just didn't have the term to explain what they experienced.

This volume has two primary areas of interest. First, there is the epic story of the last days on the Confederacy. Second, is a study of the trauma experienced by soldiers and the Southern people.

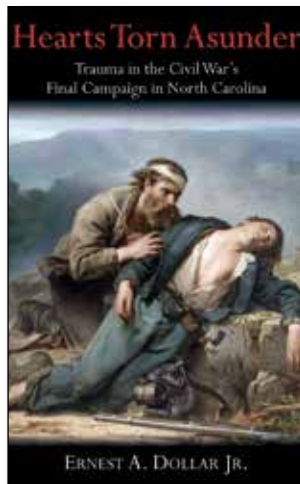
The question that has arisen in recent historical studies is the appropriateness of applying modern diagnoses to past events. Dollar addressed this general question and has made a case that this is appropriate in some medical areas such as PTSD. Dollar contends, "Using this term (PTSD) to describe Civil War soldiers may be jarring at first, but understanding PTSD provides insight into how extreme stress dramatically affects both the bodies and minds of those at war."

Period wartime reports of soldiers include, talking to the ghost of men they had slain in battle, nightmares, a condition at the time called "Soldier's heart", and other symptoms which had no clear causes; conditions for which they had no medical terms. Even if PTSD could not be diagnosed in the 1860s, they were certainly symptoms related to PTSD.

One Union soldier in 1865 wrote his family in Illinois, "The country that we have traveled over in the last 8 months is destroyed totally. Sherman told us to burn everything and you may depend there was nothing left. Neither stock of any kind that we could eat we shot down and left them laying. Houses we burned and fencing and large cotton factories ... We burned the houses and the women and children standing outside crying. Neither clothes nor nothing to eat." The same Illinois soldier said, "This rebellion will be the ruination of thousands of men. They have become hardened to everything. Neither cares for God nor man." This is just one happening, but on both sides how could or would soldiers and civilians survive such incidents unscathed? They did not.

Although Yankee soldiers certainly "gave hell" to Southern civilians as they advanced in such notorious campaigns like Sherman's March to the Sea, followed by a retaliatory, brutal romp through the Carolinas, Dollar also mentioned less than honorable acts by Confederate soldiers. There was a lot to dwell on in the mind and memories of both armies.

One quote in this volume is of Cornelia Phillips Spencer of Chapel Hill, North Carolina who made a plea (written after The War) for understand-



ing of some of these less than honorable actions by Southern soldiers.

"What our soldiers did or did not do in those last dark days of confusion and utter demoralization, we record with sad and tender allowance. Wrong was done in many instances, and excesses committed; but we feel that the remembrances of their high and noble qualities will in the end survive all temporary blots and blurs. And for those who perished in the wrong-doing engendered by desperation and failure and want, their cause has perished with them. So perish the memory of their faults."

The first chapters begin with the route and experiences of both the Confederate and Union armies as they marched east from the Western Theater. Chapter Three is accurately titled, "Southern Civilians 'No lark could pipe to skies so dull and gray.'" Additional lines of the British poet Charles Kingsley's poem speak more clearly, "My fairest child, I have no song to give you; No lark could pipe to skies so dull and gray ... And so make life, death, and that vast for-ever; One grand, sweet song."

Chapter Four begins a day-by-day account of the closing of The War in North Carolina. Dollar has written as complete an account of this period as this reviewer has read. Stories of both armies and the civilians whose path they crossed give the reader a thorough understanding of the traumatic events.

Throughout the volume, Dollar has presented numerous examples of what could very well be PTSD. The Epilogue closes with stories of the toll The War took on the men who fought it, and the civilian who experienced its tragedies.

Much of this story is sad, moving, and brings to the readers the emotions of the situation at the end of the WBTS. This story needs to be told and Dollar has completed an excellent account. It is a tale of desperate times, well written and highly recommended.

Author: Ernest A. Dollar, Jr.

Savas Beatie

sales@savasbeatie.com

Hardback \$32.95

Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall



56th Mid-South Military History & Civil War Show Speaker Series

Presented By



Saturday, March 4, 2023

11am-Lt. Colonel Cecil Brunson, Vietnam POW tells his story. **Dr. Angela Brunson** talks about **Music in the Lives of Vietnam POWs**.

Noon-Randy Brown, a living historian, re-enactor and genealogist from Marion County, Alabama. His topic, **Forgotten War, The Mexican War**.

1pm-Grady Howell is Historian Emeritus of the Mississippi Department of Archives & History and author of 22 books. His topic, **Battle of Port Gibson**.

2pm-Jason Terrell, a journalist, editor, genealogist and family historian with a specialty in Native American research. His topic, **Caught in the Middle, Role of Southeast Tribes in the Civil War**.

3pm-Mark Hidlebaugh, a lifelong student of the Civil War with more than 40 years giving presentations and being in living history programs. His topic **Barksdale's Charge at Gettysburg**.

**Music by the 52nd String Band
Cody Engdahl**

Landers Center, Southaven, Mississippi located Exit 287, Intersection of I-55 and Church Road.

www.facebook.com/MilitaryHistoryCivilWarShow, 901-832-4708-dwharrison@aol.com
[662-279-0538 midsouthmilitaryhistory@gmail.com](mailto:midsouthmilitaryhistory@gmail.com)

56th MID-SOUTH MILITARY HISTORY & CIVIL WAR SHOW

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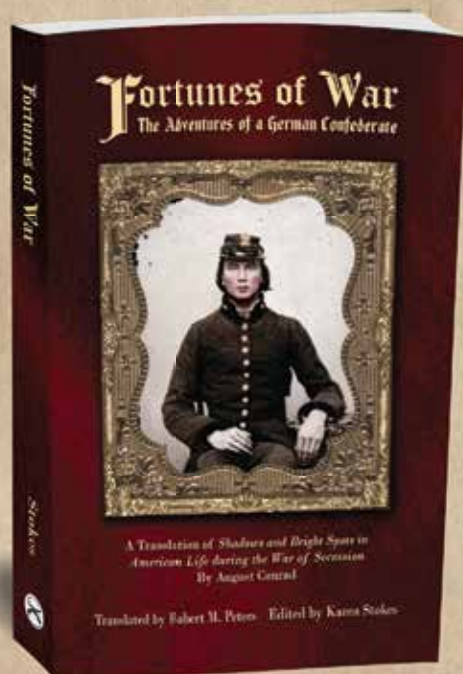
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SPEAKER SERIES: Sponsored by Red Oak Capital Managers
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Saturday, March 3, 11AM - 4PM

MOVIE: "IKE - COUNTDOWN TO D-DAY"
Friday, March 3, 3PM

CONTACT INFO: Donald Harrison (dwharrison@aol.com); 901-832-4708
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As a dedicated member of the SCV as well as a participant in our national network of estate planning professionals, you'll be in a unique position to offer like-minded individuals the guidance and counsel they need to chart their own financial waters.

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Our Development Team stands ready to provide you and your clients the information needed to make an informed decision about including the SCV in their estate plans.

Join the network now—you can meet like-minded SCV members from your area, and help them make a real contribution to preserving and protecting Confederate heritage and symbols while ensuring a true history of the South is provided to future generations!

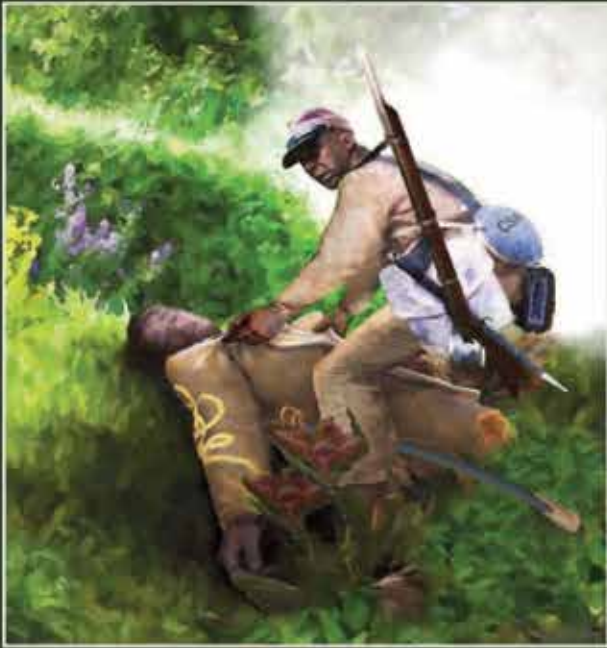
Just contact us at the address below and we'll send you information on the many resources, programs and benefits available to you and your clients.

SCV Development Office

P.O. Box 59 | Columbia, TN 38402 | FAX: (931) 381-6712

The Confederate army was not all white!

Heroes by Force



A list directory of African-Americans who served the Civil War Confederacy

Gregory G. Newson

"The Scout" is the title of this painting.



The original oil painting and Giclee canvas prints are available.

It was made of people from across the South. However, the Northern army tradition of burning down Southern court houses of innumerable Confederate papers about the integrated Southern army was a unified policy.

But all is not lost from the 16,000 plus American African confederates we have retrieved about 5,000 listed in this search directory.

This book 'Heroes by Force' is compiled with National, State archives, Confederate pensions, service records, Confederate land grants, slave narratives, books, old newspaper articles, muster rolls, and prisoner of war documents are all used to compile this collection of records by;

- (1) Person's full name.
- (2) The Company the person served in.
- (3) Unit or ship the person served in.
- (4) The Rank achieved by the person in the unit of job title.
- (5) Whether the person was a Slave or a Free Man of Color are included.
- (6) If person received a pension and other miscellaneous information found.

Britannica definition of a military unit:

A group having a prescribed size and a specific combat or support role within a larger military organization.

What You Were Taught: There was no such thing as a "Black Confederate soldier. The phrase is an oxymoron.

The winners of the war have been successful at propagating a cherry pick history till now.

Newson Publishing, Inc.
P.O. Box 88, 2570 Main Street,
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John Stith Pemberton

wine. At the same time that coca extract was being hailed as a successful substitute for the addictive morphine, other medical professionals began sounding the alarm that coca products were just as addictive as the morphia products they were intended to replace and patients would simply be trading one addiction for another. Public opinion began turning against products containing coca extract. Adding to the opposition to coca products was the simultaneous rise of the 1880s temperance movement which advocated for banning the consumption of alcoholic beverages, wine being another ingredient of French Wine Coca. Pemberton could see where this was headed and knew success depended on what the law interpreted as alcohol. Recognizing the winds of change and success depended on adjusting to the social norms, Pemberton began experimenting with the formula.

He firmly believed in the properties of the coca leaf extract and kola nut, so he started out by removing the wine. He began trying mixtures of essential oils, mostly fruit flavored, added sugar to counter the bitterness, and then citric acid to reduce the sweetness to a palatable level. He continued the experiments throughout 1885 steadily making progress.

The winter and spring of 1886 saw Pemberton working obsessively on his new coca and kola, non-alcoholic “temperance” drink in the laboratory of his Marietta Street home. Each time he made a change, he would send a sample of it to Jacob’s Pharmacy down the street to be mixed with carbonated water and tested at Venable’s soda fountain inside.

Finally, in May of 1886, he felt he had reached the desired formula for his product with satisfaction and all that remained was to give it a name. Frank Robinson, Pemberton’s business partner in his Pemberton Chemical Company, came up with the name based on the two main ingredients and it was decided Coca-Cola was the right fit. Everyone agreed not only did the name reference the two ingredients but it had a nice ring to it.

Now, Pemberton devoted all his efforts and time into producing Coca-Cola which he believed should be marketed as “a dual-purposed product” as a stimulating medicine to cure headaches and depression, but also a new fountain drink. It quickly grew in popularity. Demand for the product steadily increased and the Pemberton Chemical Company hired its first salesman

to promote Coca-Cola, Woolfolk Walker, a Confederate Veteran who served as a private in Pemberton’s Cavalry.

In 1887, Pemberton’s health began to fail, as a result of his morphine addiction, and he decided to sell two thirds of his rights to Coca-Cola to his business partner, George Lowndes, for the sum of \$1.00. He kept one third of the rights for the sake of his son to provide him a successful future. Pemberton told Lowndes that he believed Coca-Cola would be a “national drink” someday. He also remarked that with the proper capital, he could make a fortune and then he would “endow a great hospital for the infirmed sons and daughters of Confederate soldiers.”

Sales of Coca-Cola soared at the soda fountain inside Jacob’s Pharmacy. In 1887, Asa Griggs Candler, an ambitious Atlanta pharmacist, took an interest in the new beverage, later purchased all rights to the formula and name, and in 1892 officially incorporated The Coca-Cola Company of Atlanta, Georgia as it exists today. The formula would undergo a few more changes under Candler. In 1894 the coca extract was removed, and in 1917 the caffeine content was reduced by 50 percent to give us the drink we know today.

The Coca-Cola Company has always been acknowledged as one of the world’s powerhouses of advertising. Its advertising is as iconic as its namesake product. Over the years, the Company has repeatedly used the slogan “The Pause that Refreshes” which many still recognize to this day. The August 12, 1931, issue of *Liberty* weekly magazine featured an interesting Coca-Cola ad on the back cover. It was a painting of General Stonewall Jackson standing among resting Confederate troops, with the Battle Flag, crediting him as the originator of the “Rest Pause” he gave his men when marching long distances. The ad was later revived and revised in 1943 for *Life Magazine*, and updated for the current war effort, again praising Jackson’s military genius. Lieutenant Colonel John S. Pemberton would most certainly have been pleased with these two ads. The artwork was the work of renowned Coca-Cola advertising artist, Haddon Sundblom, who created Coca-Cola’s famous Santa Claus ads which are credited with standardizing Santa’s hallmark image in his red and white suit, The Coca-Cola Company’s official colors, and is still used at Christmas time all around the world, wherever Coke is sold, on holiday



Above is the 1943 Coca-Cola ad featuring Stonewall Jackson and our troops from WWI and WWII.

Below is one of Coke-Cola's iconic Santa Claus ads which appeared in magazines.



cans, bottles, and advertising.

The history of The Coca-Cola Company from its very beginning to today can be discovered and experienced in their official Atlanta-based Headquarters Museum, The World of Coca-Cola, located in downtown Atlanta. A life-sized bronze statue of Dr. Pemberton stands in the outdoor courtyard at the entrance to the museum raising a glass of Coca-Cola and welcoming visitors. He is also depicted in another life-sized bronze inside the museum working on his formula mixture.

Dr. John Stith Pemberton died August 16, 1888, in Atlanta, of stomach cancer. Sadly, he never realized his goal of finding a non-narcotic, non-addictive pain medicine alternative. He is buried in Columbus, Georgia in Linwood Cemetery. His simple tombstone features crossed 1st National and Battle Flags above the Masonic emblem, and it credits him as being the "Originator of Coca-Cola."

Pemberton's creation of the world's most iconic soft drink is directly related to his service in the Confeder-

ate Army. Had it not been for the gunshot and saber wounds received at the battle of Columbus, Georgia, which led to his addiction to morphia pain medication, he would never have embarked on his quest for a non-addictive pain medicine substitute, and thus never created Coca-Cola. The next time you enjoy a Coke, give a nod in Lieutenant Colonel Pemberton's and Stonewall Jackson's honor for providing the world with "The Pause that Refreshes."

The Coca-Cola Company, Our History, 1991, Coca-Cola History, 2022

Gardiner, Richard *The Civil War Origin of Coca-Cola in Columbus, Georgia*, *Muscogiana: Journal of the Muscogee Genealogical Society* (Spring 2012), Vol. 23: 21-24

Hays, Constance L. *The Real Thing: Truth and Power at The Coca-Cola Company*. Random House, 2004

Pendergrast, Mark. *For God, Country & Coca-Cola*. Third Edition, Basic Books, 2013



LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

all over these United States. A recent poll of non-Southern Americans correctly pointed out that a majority (52 to 54 percent) of Americans approve of Southern heritage. In 1986 professor Jay Hoar of Maine, author of *The South's Last Boys in Gray*, told me Americans are coming to realize the Confederate soldier's worst fear, "a federal government completely out of control." It appears to me what this professor from Maine saw coming more than 36 years ago is America's current reality.

Professor Hoar, a New England Yankee, was stating a fact Confederate Vice President Alexander Stephens had noted in 1870 that the only hope of Constitutional Liberty was for a cry to "go forth from hill-top to valley, from the Coast to the Lakes, from the Atlantic to the Pacific: *The Cause of the South is the Cause of us all!*" Stephens succinctly notes the vital question for Americans is "Shall the Federal Government be arrested in its prog-

ress, and be brought back to original principles, or shall it be permitted to go on in rapid strides, until it reaches complete Consolidation? Depend upon it, there is no difference between Consolidation and Empire; no difference between Centralism and Imperialism. ... The consummation of either must necessarily end in the overthrow of Liberty and the establishment of Despotism. To speak of any Rights as belonging to the States, without the innate and inalienable Sovereign power to maintain them, is but to deal in the shadow of language without the substance. *Nominal Rights without Securities are but Mockeries!*" [Emphasis added]. General Lee made a similar argument when he noted that without real States' Rights, America would become "aggressive abroad and despotic at home."

The great question before us today is do we of this generation of Americans in general and



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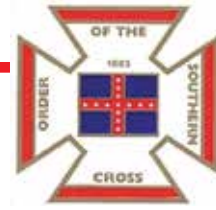
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Southerners in particular, have the level of commitment to liberty our Colonial and Confederate forefathers had? Will we in defense of that liberty be willing to do those things which will vindicate the Cause for which they so virtuously struggled? If we do so, future generations of Americans will bless us, do it not and we shall receive our just condemnation. Sons of Confederate Veterans, rally to the Cause and let us vindicate the Cause for which they fought.

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



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Deo Vindice

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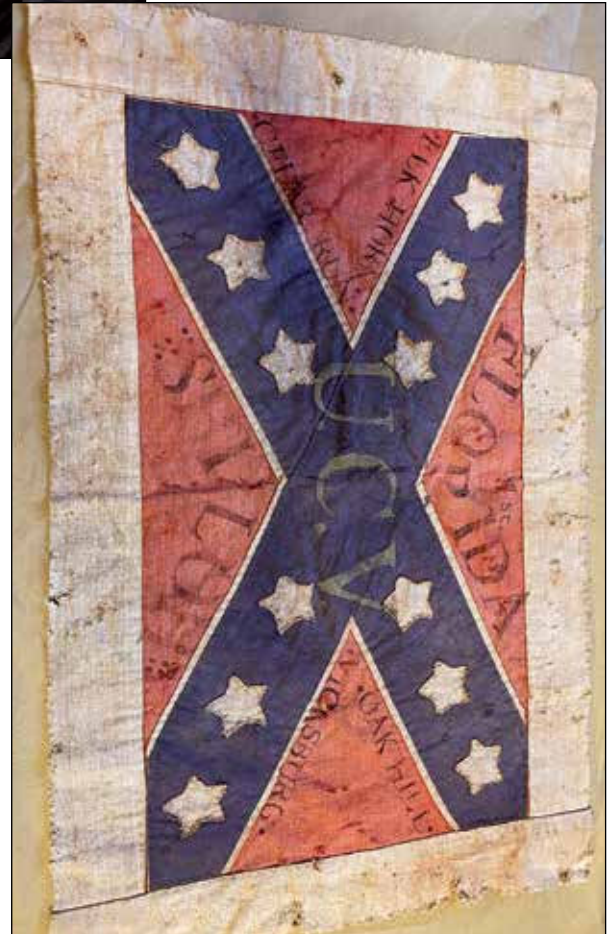


At left, Eric Privett holds a documented piece of the hull of the USS Monitor donated by Bruce Benson of Burgaw, NC.

ANV Councilman Kenny Ramsey donated an original Model 1857 Whitney revolver, which he's holding, and an original Model 1812 Eli Whitney musket and matching bayonet held by Executive Director Adam Southern.



Chief of Staff Darrell Maples and Randee Kaiser hold the 1st Florida Infantry UCV flag they found and purchased in an antique store. Then they generously donated it to the Confederate Museum at Elm Springs.



A close up view, notice the battle honors, of the 1st Florida Infantry UCV flag found in an antique store and donated to our museum.

FORREST'S LAST RIDE



Forrest's Last Ride is the name of the project to reconstruct the gravesite of Lieutenant General Nathan Bedford Forrest and his wife Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest on the grounds of Historic Elm Springs and the National Confederate Museum. This will be a very large project as the plaza is 50 feet deep and 75 feet wide. Everything that was with the graves is now on the grounds and waiting to be reconstructed. The Equestrian Statue, which is the headstone of the graves will be repaired and returned to its rightful place. This project is for the repair, reconstruction, and placement of the Forrest Gravesite in its entirety and as intended by the artist Charles Henry Neihaus.

On September 18, 2021, we gathered to lay to rest, Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest and his wife Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest on the grounds of Historic Elm Springs. On October 1, 2022, the General Executive Council voted to rebuild the entire plaza as it was originally constructed. The estimated cost to reconstruct the entire plaza is \$150,000. Currently, \$76,000 has already been raised. This project is being done by the great-great-grandsons of General Forrest and the General Executive Council.

This cannot happen without your help and donations. This cannot be built until the money has been raised. If you wish to contribute, please send your donations to SCV National.

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

REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

I am beginning to think people should ask themselves, "Would God Like This" before posting something on social media. I have spoken about the syndrome I have heard called "I Am More Confederate Than You (IAMCTY)" and I saw it again recently on Facebook. Descendants of Confederate Soldiers ridiculing descendants of Confederate Soldiers. Reading the comments, it was very disheartening for people to see fellow Confederates attacking each other. The ones on the discussion seemed oblivious to the affect it was having on others. Us fighting amongst ourselves tears at the very fabric of what should be uniting us. For a group of people who need each other we have a funny way of showing it. I have heard people use the line that our ancestors fought amongst themselves and it is just in our nature. Aren't we going to learn from our ancestors' mistakes? We know armies did not support each other in battle because one general did not like the other general or had his feelings hurt by someone and we lost battles because of it. Men died because some officer had his feelings hurt by another officer and wouldn't support one of his own. Shouldn't we learn from these mistakes and not repeat them. It would be wise to be aware of your actions on others. Folks, people are watching.

You have read in my articles where I mention our fellow Compatriots by name thanking them for something they have done. I have in this article. That is because I believe in giving credit where credit is due. I have learned we can accomplish more if we do not care who gets the credit and we give credit when we see it. We can do more if we support and encourage each other. For many camps, elections have already happened and that is a time we really should be encouraging each other. Many camps need new blood to keep them active and going in a positive direction. I ask all camps to work on a recruitment policy called Net Plus One (+1). It is a simple process and the totals could be staggering. Take your total at year end and have a net gain of one for next year. If you have 28 members now; work to have 29 members this time next year. Being the adjutant of my camp, I am aware members will not rejoin and we will lose members to passing. However, still work to achieve Net +1. We have more than 850 camps and this number could be staggering

if it is applied and worked. Nothing is keeping us from growing other than ourselves. Let's not be our own worst enemy. Let's focus on the real enemy and the tasks at hand. There is plenty of work for everyone who wants this organization to succeed. Find a way to contribute. The power is with you.

Many people are dealing with health issues and loss of family members. I ask that we take a moment and think about the caregivers because these are the people who are bearing a huge weight of taking care of sick family members. I ask we remember those who have lost loved ones and keep them in our prayers. Life is not easy and it is not fair. Therefore, we need to be mindful of those suffering.

As we journey into 2023, my intent is to make 2023 better than 2022 and keep a positive attitude and stay focused on the road to a better tomorrow.

May God save and bless Dixie,

R. S. Jason Boshers
Commander-in-Chief



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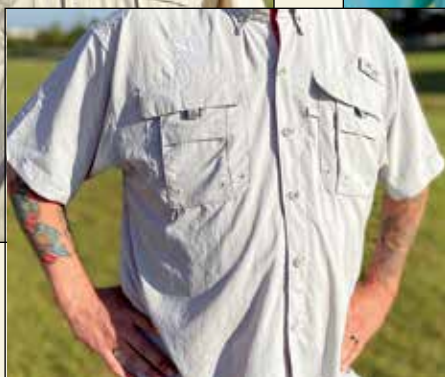
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Please make checks payable to Sons of Confederate Veterans and mail to:

Sons of Confederate Veterans, P. O. Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402

If paying by credit card, please call (931) 380-1844 or email at exedir@scv.org

20th Annual National Confederate Memorial Day Service

Service will be held on the Memorial Plaza
in front of the Carvings at Stone Mountain
Confederate Memorial Park

Saturday, April 29, 2023 at 12:00 noon

★ **Keynote Speaker - Pastor John Weaver** ★



*Sponsored by: Georgia Division,
Sons of Confederate Veterans*



MEMORIAL SERVICE AGENDA:

Arrive at 10:30 am. parking on (Old Hwy 78 E.) to enjoy a cook-out provided by the Division and then start to assemble at 11:45 am on the memorial lawn where the service will begin at 12:00 noon, the Cannon and Honor Guard Salute immediately following.

National Confederate Memorial Day Service at Stone Mountain Park in front of the world's largest monument to the Confederate soldier. Be sure to bring family & friends and enjoy the park after the service.

Needed Cannon & Honor Guard Reenactors

If you have an artillery piece or serve on a crew of a gun, we need your cannon, we are offering a Cannon Bounty based on the size of the artillery piece. If you are a reenactor and would like to serve in the Honor Guard we would be honored to have you participate. Contact information below, WE NEED YOUR HELP.

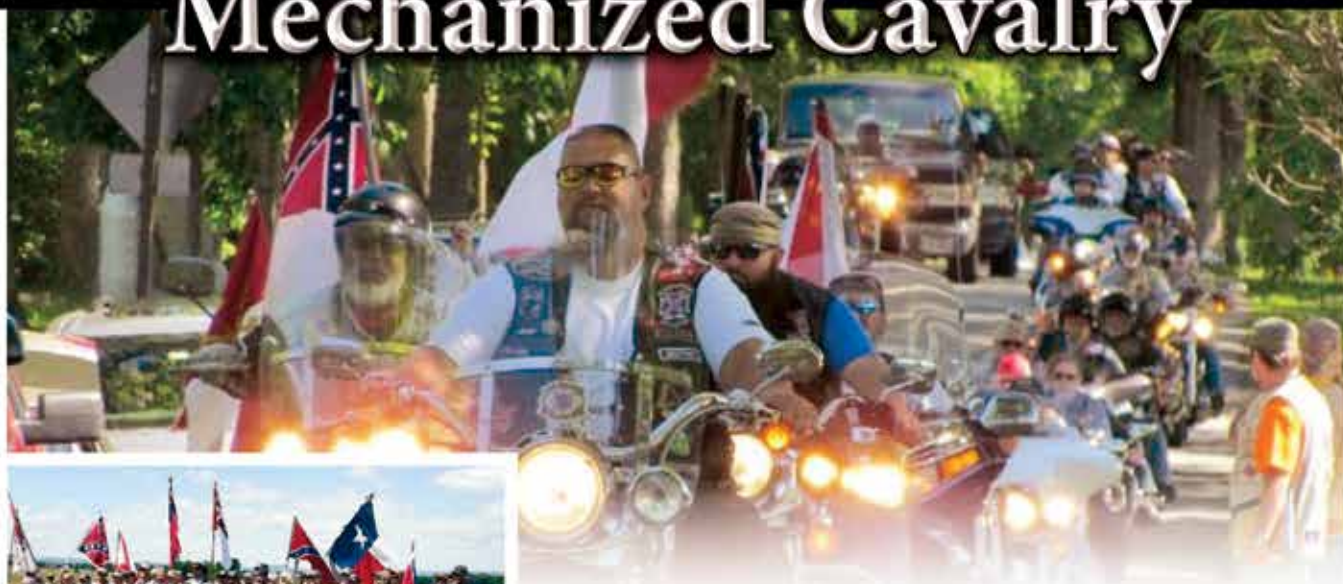
Contact: George Crawford at brogeoti@gmail.com or 678.360.9667

* Date subject to change until final approval of permit, by SMMA



BE A MAN AMONG MEN!

Join the Sons of Confederate Veterans Mechanized Cavalry



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

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

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



www.csascvmc.org

Kevin Stone Commanding: scvmchcav@hotmail.com

We are the Special Operations of the SCV!