

Confederate Veteran.

July/August 2020

In This Issue ...

Putting the Whole Puzzle Together

— V. P. Hughes

Lincoln's Real Intent Behind the Emancipation Proclamation

— Walter A. Wilson, III

The Destruction of Columbia, SC

— Tom M. Root





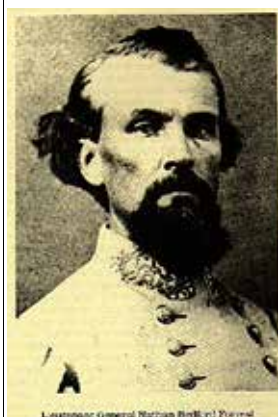
116th Annual

Gen'l N.B. Forrest Birthday Celebration

199th Anniversary

Sunday, July 12th, 2020
3:00 p.m.

Burks Plantation, Hernando, MS
(5000 Robertson Gin Rd, Hernando, MS, 38632, 25 mi S. of Memphis)



Lieutenant General Nathan Bedford Forrest

The Public is invited.
(Bring your own lawn chairs)

Guest Speaker:
TBA

Flag Parade
Proclamations

Opening Ceremonies
music

Guest Speaker
21-gun Musket Salute
Wreath-laying

BRING YOUR OWN CHAIRS

Food vendors on site



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Sons of Confederate Veterans, Memphis

For more information, contact: Harry Adams, Forrest Camp Commander, 334-328-8856
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THE INTEREST OF CONFEDERATE
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S. A. Cunningham

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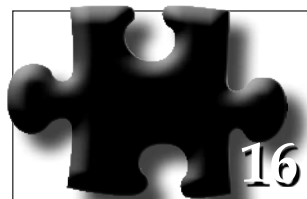
Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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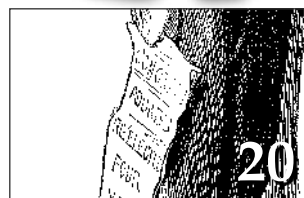


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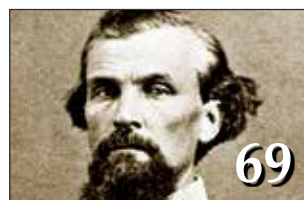


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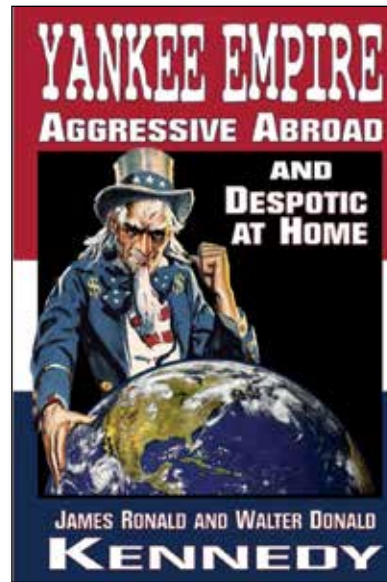
ON THE COVER — The Milky Way shines over a Confederate cannon on the Raymond Battlefield in Mississippi. Photo by Charlie Bordelon with permission.

The Kennedy Twins speak the *Truth* others are afraid to admit!

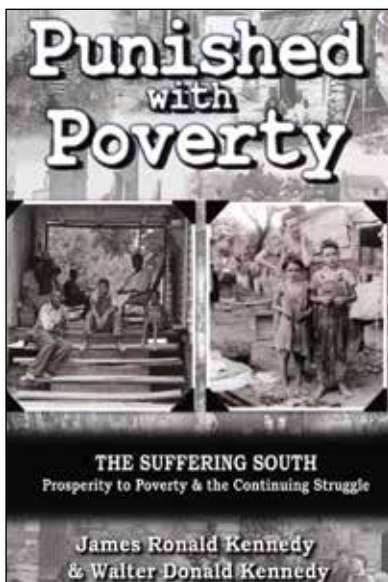
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FROM THE EDITOR



It's almost time for our annual National Reunion. I'm really looking forward to getting together and seeing everyone once again, especially with all the goings on we have had to deal with during the spring. At this writing my camp has not been able to meet for the last three months and our Division Reunion has been postponed because of the lock down. I could say a lot more about this subject, but this is not an appropriate venue. See you in St. Augustine!

We welcome back V. P. Hughes to our pages with a report which originally was printed in the *Boston Globe*. *Putting the Whole Puzzle Together* is very informative and documents the history of slavery. It exposes the slave trade and the involvement of the Africans themselves which bursts many myths which are taken as true history today. I feel you will really enjoy reading and understanding how slavery was not invented in or by the South.

Our next essay exposes the great lie of Lincoln being the *Great Emancipator*. Walter A. Wilson, III, shares with us his article *Lincoln's Real Intent Behind the Emancipation Proclamation*. Lincoln never had any intention of freeing the slaves or giving them equal rights. His proclamation was a war measure intended to end the War quickly. This is more information to use in discussions with misinformed and/or revisionist historians.

Tom M. Root returns this issue with William Gilmore Simms' accounts of *The Destruction of Columbia, SC*. Ever since the end of the War, the burning of Columbia has been blamed on Confederate troops leaving the city and/or the citizens of Columbia themselves. Using first-hand accounts of what really happened when Sherman's troops occupied the city, places the blame squarely where it belongs — Sherman and his hoodlums.

Of course, all of our usual columns and features are included. Please continue sending in photos of your camp activities. But I must ask, please send in your photos in original size. Don't reduce. I have had a lot of problems with photos which are too small for printing. In fact, I have had to discard some. Thanks.

Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
PAUL C. GRAMLING, JR.

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See You in Florida!

In the last issue of the *Confederate Veteran*, you saw a picture of General Forrest and his wife, Mary Ann Forrest, with my article. At the time, I did not know the artist's name in order to give him credit. I have since found out, Mr. David Kleinman from Ocean Springs, MS, was the talented artist of that picture. Thank you, Mr. Kleinman, for allowing me to share your work.

I hope all our members and families are doing well after the Covid-19 situation this country has been through. I realize several of the events, Confederate Memorial Services and Division Conventions were either cancelled or postponed. If you are anxious to get out of the house and go somewhere, I recommend you make your plans to attend the 125th National SCV Reunion in St. Augustine, FL, hosted by the Kirby-Smith Camp in Jacksonville, FL. Commander Calvin Hart and his camp members have done an exceptional job putting together a convention you will remember for many years to come. So get those registrations in and plan to be there.

The support for the Southern Victory Campaign and Make Dixie Great Again is constantly growing. Thanks to you, the Confederate Legion is making it possible for us to get our word out to the masses, enabling us to TAKE BACK THE NARRATIVE!!! This campaign has been a goal of mine for the past two years ... and YOU are making it possible. Let's continue to work and reach even more people with the truth.

The National Confederate Museum has been built. We are in the process of filling it up with artifacts and treasures. Thank you, Todd Owens, for being my point man with gathering and running down leads for the artifacts which will make OUR museum second to none. I also want to thank everyone who has donated to this endeavor. We could not have done it without you.

We have several fundraisers we are working on for the museum. One of which is the Walkway of Remembrance which will be installed on the grounds of Elm Springs comprised of bricks bought by those who wish to have their ancestors or family members names engraved on them.

I have been informed SCV HQ has several items donated over the past years. It has been noted there will be no place to accommodate these items in the new museum. It has been decided there will be a Silent Auction table set up at our National Convention, to give our membership a chance to bid on something special. All proceeds from the auction will be donated to the museum.

It is my understanding, there are a few concerned members who believe we have overstepped in our financing of this museum. Like I stated in a letter mailed to the membership in January, the SCV is financially sound. With members like you, we paid Elm Springs off early and acquired several acres surrounding HQ. By continuing with our fund raisers and donations, I believe we will pay the museum off early as well.



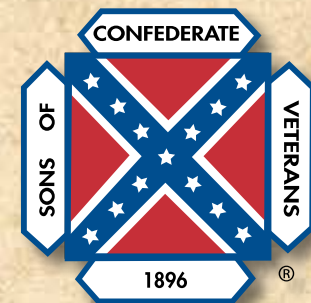
Adjutant-in-Chief Doug Nash, right, presents Commander-in-Chief Paul Gramling a check from his camp, the Pvt. Lorenzo L. Bennitt-Pvt. Robert F. Duke Camp 773, Durham, NC, with a \$166.67 donation from each member for The Confederate Museum. They challenge other camps to match.

Unfortunately, one of the largest events in our history, the reinternment of General Nathan Bedford Forrest and his wife, Mary Ann Forrest, had to be postponed due to circumstances beyond our control. This was unavoidable. Nevertheless, it WILL happen. At the time of this writing, we do not have a specified date, however, I am hoping to reschedule sometime in early Fall. Editor-in-Chief Powell has assured me, if we can secure a date before his deadline, it will be published. Regardless of when it happens, please make plans to attend. This is definitely a historic occasion you and your family will not want to miss.

It is hard to express in words how grateful I am for the honor you have bestowed on me to serve as your Commander-In-Chief the past two years. The places we have visited, the new friends we have made and the hospitality you have shown Lynda and me ... I am, indeed, a very blessed man to have served in the top position of the greatest organization in the country, the Sons of Confederate Veterans. From Boston, MA to Portland, OR to Bakersville, CA to Tampa, FL and all parts in between, the membership has made us feel welcome beyond belief. Of course, I could not have done this job without my wife, Lynda, by my side. She has been my secretary, travel agent, travel partner, chauffeur, sounding board ... and so much more, but remember I am only a phone call away if I can be of any assistance to you.

I look forward to seeing everyone at our National Convention in St. Augustine, FL.

Paul C. Gramling, Jr.
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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Black Confederates

To the Editor:

Re Black Confederate Sharpshooters article May/June 2020. According to the 1860 Federal census there were more free blacks living in slave states than in free states — 253,000 to 250,000 in round numbers.

Factual or not is beside the point because the numbers show clearly free blacks in the South were not rare or unusual.

The Confederate Congress debated for years whether or not to enlist slaves but many free blacks enlisted from the start.

We don't know the numbers because Confederate enlistment records do not indicate race and because blacks were not segregated by units as they were in the Union army.

Several books on Black Confederates have been advertised on these pages and we'd do well to familiarize ourselves with them. It's not taught in schools.

Bob Arnold

Major James Morgan Utz Camp 1815
Florissant, Missouri

Black Confederates also served the CSS Navy

To the Editor:

I enjoyed Wayne Pease's article on Black Confederate Sharpshooters in the May/June issue. My particular interest is the war at sea and I have researched black officers in the Confederate Navy. I have been able to find three, they were all pilots. Pilots, both white and black, were considered to be officers. However, they did not have commissions or warrants and they were not eligible for command. I always like to point out there wasn't a black officer, of any sort, in the Federal Navy until 1944.

William Bugg: He disappeared and was listed as a deserter. I was unable to find any trace of him in the Federal Navy and think the deserter assumption is suspect.

William Jones: He was discharged for medical reasons.

Moses Dallas: He was killed in action and died a Confederate Navy hero. There are two identical historical markers about him in Georgia, one in Columbus at the National Civil War Naval Museum and one in Savannah. The inscription below includes everything we know about his life:

"Moses Dallas was a lifelong slave whose final years were spent in an unconventional arrangement during America's most tragic period, whose strategic role in a daring raid resulted in his death. A native of Georgia, he was born in the early 1800s, one of at least seven children born to Robert and Grace Dallas of St. Mary's, Georgia, both of whom died about 1849. Virtually nothing about Moses' life is known until September 9, 1861, when he was hired for \$60 a month as full-time Pilot in the Confederate States Navy by Flag Officer Josiah Tattnall.

"It is presumed Moses had served in this important nautical capacity in the years prior to the War, guiding passenger and cargo steamers through regional waterways and along the coast. During the war Moses served aboard the wooden steam-driven gunboats CSS *Savannah* and CSS *Isondiga*, and the ironclad CSS *Savannah*, vessels belonging to the Savannah Squadron, a flotilla formed to protect Savannah, the Confederacy's second most important port, and the coasts of Georgia and South Carolina.

"Though a slave, his position as a Pilot had considerable responsibility, controlling the movements of a vessel, and when and where it could go. Pilots, including those who were slaves,

were considered officers in the Confederate Navy and routinely were listed as such in official reports though the position carried no authority or included a commission. As Georgia prohibited Free Men of Color from the profession, its Black pilots were slaves often hired out by their owners. Moses's owner was Harriet Ann Jackson Elbert (1788-1865), of St. Mary's, widow of Lieutenant Samuel Elbert, USN (1779-1812), a son of former Georgia Governor Samuel Elbert (1740-1788). Not only did his owner allow Moses to keep all of his wages, he was free to represent himself in financial dealings with his war-time employer.

"In May 1863, in order to retain the skilled navigator, the Confederate Navy increased Moses's monthly pay from \$80 to \$100 with the comments: "He is a colored pilot, and is considered the best inland pilot on the coast." Harriet Elbert also granted Moses and his wife and their six children the ability to reside in Savannah, where a home on five acres was rented on Bryan Street, on the other side of the canal just outside the city limits. With his earnings, Moses was able to purchase the freedom of his wife and daughter in January 1864. Harriet earned income as well from her laundry business and the sale of farm-raised products. Records suggest Moses and Harriet owned Edward Walden, a young slave whom Moses had enlisted as a landsman in the Confederate Navy, with whom Moses had an unusual arrangement that Walden's services could be used by Harriet when she needed them.

"Though isolated, the USS *Water Witch* maintained the Union blockade in Ossabaw Sound, and made for a tempting target by the Savannah Squadron. A daring plan was devised by Lieutenant Thomas P. Pelot, CSN, to raid and capture the side-wheeling gunboat, and utilize it as a decoy to

capture other unsuspecting blockade vessels down the Georgia coast. Leading the bold expedition, Pelot had assembled a raiding party that included seven boats or barges and 115 men.

"At Pelot's request, Moses was secured as he would pilot the *Water Witch* once it was seized. About 2 AM of June 3, 1864, on a dark, rainy night, as the boats approached the *Water Witch*, a watchman on board spotted Pelot's boat and hailed for its identification. "Contrabands!" was the response given by Moses. When the watch hailed a second time, Moses again declared "Contrabands!" At this point Pelot yelled, "We're Rebels damn you! The grappling hooks from Pelot's boat hooked into the boarding nets of the *Water Witch*, and the Confederate raiders began climbing up the side of the Union gunboat.

"As Moses's face appeared at the gun port opening, Assistant Paymaster Luther Billings of the *Water Witch* fired the contents of his pistol into the Confederate Navy pilot, whose lifeless body was later found in the bottom of Lt. Thomas Pelot's boat. Billings also reportedly killed Pelot in the ensuing melee. Five raiders were killed and three wounded in their successful capture of the *Water Witch*. Of the casualties only Thomas Pelot and Moses Dallas were specifically mentioned by name in a telegram sent to Confederate Secretary of the Navy Stephen R. Mallory. Moses's death even received mention in the report filed by a Union physician captured aboard the *Water Witch*: 'They also lost their pilot, a colored man, whom they considered the best of their pilots for the Savannah River and vicinity, as well as the Ogeechee.'

"Once the corpse of Moses was prepared for burial, it was to be placed in a plain \$30 pine box customary for deceased Confederate sailors. However, in honor of his 'distinguished and useful service' an imitation \$100 mahogany coffin was specially ordered, and the body was sent to naval headquar-

ters, where a hearse was hired to carry the remains to Laurel Grove Cemetery for burial on June 4th. In 1870 Savannah's Ladies Memorial Association paid \$40 to erect a head and foot stone to mark Moses' grave. Harriet Dallas thanked the association for its efforts to memorialize her late husband.

"Following Moses' death, the Widow Dallas continued her successful laundry business until December 21, 1864, when Sherman's troops occupied her rented Bryan Street property, establishing it as a headquarters for a Union officer. When Harriet informed the soldiers the house and property was hers, they did not believe her and prevented its use by the family for several weeks during the occupation. In 1872, testifying that she and her deceased husband were both sympathetic to the Union during the war and neither were connected to or employed by the Confederacy. Harriet filed a claim against the United States government for \$987.50 in losses, primarily for the army's confiscation of her livestock and produce raised on the five acres. Three years later the case was settled and Harriet was awarded \$192."

William Dyer
John B. Gordon Camp 46
Atlanta, Georgia

The Case For Reparations

To the Editor:

My book, *Slavery and the Civil War — What Your History Teacher Didn't Tell You*, was reviewed in the Jan-Feb issue of *Confederate Veteran* and I wanted to thank you for your prompt and courteous consideration of my work. I am submitting the theme below for publication as either a short article or letter to the editor. I trust you will be pleased with it.

With the political season and elections impending, the persistent subject of reparations is already becoming a topic of controversy. We should

all come down firmly on the side of this "movement," but not necessarily as commonly envisioned. To Wit: It is morally and socially incumbent upon the Federal government to financially compensate the descendants of the approximately 45,000 Southern civilians who were murdered by the Union Army during the so-called Civil War. Such recompense should also be extended to the thousands of Southern women who were raped and abused by Union troops, oftentimes with the cognition of their superior officers and even at their behest.

Further, such reciprocation should be granted to those whose ancestors, by the tens of thousands, had their homes and non-military businesses burned and to those countless numbers whose farms were destroyed; whose livestock were stolen or slaughtered and whose crops were stolen or burned as a matter of Federal government policy. The modern Southern townships and cities should be paid for the utter, completely unnecessary destruction of their original municipalities, including the hundreds and hundreds of schools and churches and the desecration of their cemeteries. The conflagrations of the colleges and universities across the South in every state need be indemnified without prejudice or hesitation.

The modern descendants of the tenant slaves (sharecroppers) forced into that institution for more than 50 years through the theft of their land by the federal government and the total eradication of their economic infrastructure by the Union army should likewise be reimbursed. 750,000 of them died as a direct result of their extreme circumstances and the poverty which attended it. Now, THAT is a case for reparations!

Garry Bowers
9 Lilac Lane
Montgomery, Alabama

Continued on page 52

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

**LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
LARRY ALLEN MCCLUNEY, JR.**

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Change is Inevitable

Compatriots,
I would like to begin this article by thanking you for your support and confidence in my abilities to serve as your Lt. Commander-in-Chief for the past two years. During those two years I hope I have inspired you with powerful information and new ideas for recruiting and retention. It has been my mission to encourage our membership to seek out and recruit the past two generations of young people because they are the future of this organization. This GEC has supported my efforts in creating a “face” for our organization by showing its diversity with the “Faces of the SCV Videos” I created. Since those seven videos went public, we have had more than 100,000 views with very little if any negative feedback through social media and YouTube. These videos are a modern look at our organization which can be used by you, the membership, in recruiting. So far, it has been a positive outreach and our Executive Director, Adam Southern, has relayed to me the feedback he has received from people who have viewed the videos. I hope they will continue to benefit our organization.

I have tried to forward changes which will modernize our organization. Change is not a bad thing but will benefit us in the future and make this organization stronger. I have encouraged workshops to include in their programs how modern changes can benefit you the member, the camps, and the organization. For that reason, I always try

to encourage the use of modern technology in this organization such as Salesforce (our membership software), social media (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Snapchat), and other modern tools. Salesforce will benefit the membership where they can instantly renew their dues electronically and social media outlets will promote your camp and the organization. With the recent pandemic, Mississippi Division Commander George Conor Bond, AoT Commander Jason Boshers, and Alabama Division Commander Carl Jones took those ideas and demonstrated through social media how we can still stay connected and view a Confederate Memorial Day Service through Facebook Live. I encourage camps to hold meeting this way for the benefit of members who cannot attend. In doing so, it creates an atmosphere of togetherness and brotherhood.

The past two years I have continued to support SMR racing which was the brainchild of Past Commander-in-Chief Tom V. Strain, Jr. These are the projects which reflect thinking out of the box and should be continued because of the exposure it has given us over the years. I encourage the future Lt. Commander-in-Chief to continue supporting it.

My mission has always been forwarding the “Charge” of the SCV, focusing on the truth so we will have an organization for future generations who will also pick up the “Charge” and pass it on to their descendants. Thus, that has not only been

my mission, but the mission of Commander-in-Chief Paul Gramling as well. During the past two years, I have supported and assisted his efforts in finishing the museum, assisting in obtaining the General Forrest Statue, and promoting our organization wherever I go.

A Past Lt. Commander-in-Chief once said in his farewell address, "Change is inevitable. A metamorphosis is needed so that the 21st Century can embrace the Sons of Confederate Veterans in a way that twenty-five or thirty years from now, we would not recognize it."¹ Gentlemen, change is good, and it is imperative we embrace these new ideas if we are to grow and survive. The old theory of Social Darwinism states, "Only the strong survives through growth." If we do not grow, who will replenish the ranks? If we do not embrace the new generation of young people, who will be the future leaders of this organization? If we do not embrace new ideas and technology into our organization, how will we conduct business in the future? Remember General Stephen Dill Lee's Charge?

*"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we submit the vindication of the Cause for which we fought; to your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations."*²

How will the "Charge" be perpetuated for future generations so they can learn the true history of the South if our organization dies out? Changes are being made, and more are



coming as we open our museum at a future date which will provide us a valuable tool and resource in connecting with the public and educating them. It will be a modern facility which will also be educational to our members as well as a modern research facility which will legitimize our organization in the academic realm and be the technology hub for this organization. We are on the edge of great things requiring growing pains, and new ways of thinking. In the end, I hope I did my best to promote the ideas of our ancestors. As a Past Commander-in-Chief once said, "It's not about us, it's about them."³ No truer words could have been said.

My wife and I do not have children, God had another plan for us. Thus, my family name will die with my generation, but as a teacher, I have the opportunity to mold young minds and share with them the "true history" of the

Continued on page 63

1 Confederate Veteran magazine, July / August Issue (Sons of Confederate Veterans, Inc. publisher, 2018), 8-9.

2 Taken from www.scv.org, Sons of Confederate Veterans Website visited on April 30, 2018.

3 Confederate Veteran magazine, July / August Issue (Sons of Confederate Veterans, Inc. publisher, 2018), 4-5.



Forward The Colors

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

Making History vs Regretting History

How many times have we Southerners discussed how, if one or two events had ended differently, “we would have won the War!” I once heard several men discussing how victory for Southern independence could have been secured at First Manassas if we could have advanced on to Washington. The discussion was deep and filled with emotion until a very wise man interrupted our conversation with this profound statement: “Boys, you can’t change history; why don’t we get busy and MAKE HISTORY?”

He was right in the sense that “what is done, is done.” But the stage of history is open for anyone who is willing to step up and begin the process of making history. In today’s world our neo-Marxist adversaries busy themselves with promoting a false narrative (fake history) about Southern history. These neo-Marxist ideologues are aided and supported by both left-wing and right-wing educators, media personalities, ministers, and quasi-historians. Recently, while watching a History Channel program on ‘Weapons that Changed History,’ I was informed by the commentator that the “Civil War” happened when the North sought to end slavery and the South fought to keep slav-

ery alive. This statement is equally false and out of place. Nevertheless, this neo-Marxist sycophant felt compelled to “educate,” more correctly, “propagandize” the American public on his fake history view of the War for Southern Independence. Just to keep the record straight, please remember the Republican Party’s fourth plank of its 1860 platform (the one Lincoln ran on) guaranteed the protection of slavery “where it now exists.” Before his inauguration as president, Lincoln assured the South slavery would be as safe under his administration as it was “under the administration of George Washington.” In his March 4, 1861, Inaugural Address, Lincoln stated, “I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in states where it exists.” Even in his famous Emancipation Proclamation, Lincoln promised safety for slavery if Southerners would rejoin the Union. The Proclamation did not free slaves who were living under the flag of the United States, even in the occupied South, but declared free slaves living in the Confederate States of America. As many Europeans noted, Lincoln pronounced freedom to slaves he could not touch (those in the CSA) and left enslaved those at his

very doorsteps (those within the USA).

Two weeks after this piece of ignorance was inflicted upon my ears, Brian Kilmeade, co-host of *Fox and Friends Morning Show*, picked up the anti-South theme. While discussing his book on Sam Houston and the Alamo, Kilmeade stated "Lincoln offered Houston 50,000 troops to be used to keep Texas in the Union." Kilmeade noted Houston died before he could see the Union reunited but "at last the Union was saved and everything got back to normal." These are but two of many such "fake history" statements being poured out upon our people. Why do you think the number of Southerners who are eager to proclaim pride in Southern history and heritage is going down every year? Do you think the numerous neo-Marxist fake history propaganda attacks have anything to do with this decline? And, the most important question: What are we, the members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, doing to counter this avalanche of fake history?

With Mr. Kilmeade's fake history pronouncements in mind, let us consider the ramification of Lincoln's War upon the Union. Kilmeade noted Lincoln offered Sam Houston "50,000 troops to keep Texas in the Union." The Constitution does not give the president nor congress the authority to appoint a private citizen commander of troops in order to overrule the will of the people of a state. The obvious question to ask is "How is the Union to be maintained?" According to James Kent, author of *Commentaries On American Law* (1826), the only way the Union can be maintained is "on the concurrence and good will of the parts." Mr. Kilmeade, CONCURRENCE and GOOD WILL excludes bayonets. What type of union has Lincoln and Kilmeade given us? Surely it is not a union of "GOOD WILL" and we know this is true because the South lost more than two-thirds of a million people including both military and civilian as a result of the War. The South was put to the torch, all means of food production and medical supplies were destroyed by the invader making starvation and disease the new norm — surely this was not the result of brotherly love and "GOOD WILL." James Kent of New York (as is Mr. Kilmeade) also noted that "CONCURRENCE" is an essential element in maintaining the Union. Agreement or consistency is how the word "concurrence" is de-

fined. Did the people of Texas and/or the South agree to the invasion of their state and the overthrow of their legally elected government? How about "consistency?" Was Lincoln acting consistently with American history when ordering an invasion of the Southern States? The Declaration of Independence tells us the people have an unalienable right to "alter or abolish" any government they no longer desire to be a part of. To alter or abolish a government is the act of a people who live under a government of the "CONSENT of the governed" — a very American principle. Did not the people of Texas secede from Mexico by the free will (consent) of the people? Did not these same people freely join (consent) the Union and did not these same people freely secede (consent) from that Union when it no longer served their needs? It is obvious the people of Texas and the South were acting with consistency when they, by their consent, "altered or abolished" the Union. Duped Americans, such as Mr. Kilmeade, need to learn the hard lesson that Lincoln did not save the Union; Lincoln transformed the Union into something America's Founding Fathers had rejected — a supreme indivisible and all-powerful central government. Where once a union created by consent and maintained by the "goodwill and concurrence" of the members stood, that union was destroyed by bloody bayonets and replaced by a union of coercion and brute force — exit the American principle of "government by the consent of the governed." Yes, Mr. Kilmeade, we Southerners are in the Union now but it is not the Union of the Founding Fathers. The Post-Lincoln Union is like unto the "union of a wolf's jaw and the throat of a lamb." Few lambs will "consent" to this form of union, which is why force must be used to ensure that the union will be saved!

According to the worshipers of Lincoln, the trampling upon the Constitution, the invasion and destruction of the Confederate States of America, and nullifying the very soul and meaning of the Declaration of Independence, that is, "the consent of the government," "the right to alter or abolish any government" the right to "establish a new government most likely to effect their safety and happiness," was "necessary" in order to save the

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Chaplain's Comments

Dr. W. Herman White
Chaplain-in-Chief



Good Stewards For The Lord *And Also In Carrying Out Our SCV Charge*

I. Good stewards for the Lord

In Corinthians 4:2 "Moreover it is required in stewards, that a man be found faithful." According to the text this is not a suggestion, but is surely a requirement.

The Lord Jesus Christ was, and is, the ultimate example of faithfulness to the charge given unto him by the Father. Jesus of Nazareth proved by his actions and words that he had come to do the will of his Father. The record of the life and labors of the Master shows his faithfulness to the stewardship of carrying out the will of the Father. Steward, n. (Stewardship n)_1. (a) A person appointed to manage the domestic and business affairs of a huge household or estate. (b) One actively concerned with the direction of the affairs of an organization (as a church or club). 2. (a) A person employed to supervise the provision and distribution of food (as on a ship). (b) A worker who serves and attends

the needs of passengers (as on a train or ship).

I think we can see that definition one is the usage for which Jesus was, and we are to be. He was always focused completely on doing the will of the Father. We read in John 4 where the disciples were trying to get Jesus to eat the food they had obtained that Jesus said the following: "Jesus saith unto them, my meat (food) is to do the will of him that sent me, and to finish his work." The spiritual was more important to Jesus than the natural.

God not only speaks to us through his word, but the Lord speaks to our spirit by his Spirit to make known God's will to us. Many talk like it is really too difficult to find or know the will of God for us. Such statements, to me, do not make sense in the light of God's word. For example, the Lord has made it very clear the child of God is to be the light of the world. In Matthew 5:16 Jesus said to the child of God, "Let your light so shine before men,

that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven." These good works simply are the godly life being lived by us that the Lord has commanded all to live. The Spirit of God moved Peter in his first epistle to tell the child of God how they were to live; and it was not a suggestion that we try, but if we fail God understands. Well, God sure does understand, and this not a suggestion, but a command from the Lord. I Peter 1:13 – 16 says the following: "Wherefore gird up the loins of your mind, be sober, and hope to the end for the grace that is to be brought unto you at the revelation of Jesus Christ. As obedient children, not fashioning yourselves according to the former lusts in your ignorance; but as he which has called you is holy, so be ye holy in all manner of conversation (lifestyle); because it is written, be ye holy, for I am holy."

It would absolutely make no sense for the Holy Ghost to tell

us to have the same mindset of Christ relative to doing God's will as he did in Philippians 2:5 to 7 if we couldn't do it. This passage reads as follows: "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus: Who being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God: But made himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of man. And being found in fashion as a man, he humbled himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross."

Down through the years I have said many times everything we need to live the life he has called us to live "flows to us from Calvary." II Peter 1:2 – 4, in essence, bears this out: "Grace and peace be multiplied unto you through the knowledge of God, and Jesus our Lord. According as his divine power hath given unto us all things that pertain to life and godliness, through the knowledge of him that hath called us to glory and virtue. Whereby are given unto us exceeding great and precious promises, that by these ye might be partakers of the divine nature, having escaped the corruption that is in the world through lusts." Therefore let us purpose in our hearts that we will truly serve the Lord Jesus Christ as obedient servants.

II. In carrying out our SCV Charge

Ordinarily in April and May we have numerous memorial services to honor our great Confederate Southern Americans and

the great heritage they passed down to us. Although the number may have been diminished by the unconstitutional edicts limiting the number of people at an event there were still some services held. Among those held, I feel sure, many referred to the example of General Robert E. Lee's faithfulness to the charge given to him. In the SCV, we too, have been given a charge. How many of us are being good stewards in this great responsibility? Steward, N._(Stewardship N)_1. (a) A person appointed to manage the domestic and business affairs of a huge household or estate. (b) One actively concerned with the direction of the affairs of an organization (as a church or club). (1) As stewards carrying out the charge in the SCV we will be carrying out our particular duties spelled out in the Charge. A faithful steward will not be wasting his time in constantly questioning the motives of the other members. I contend we should be thrilled at the accomplishments of our fellow members. We do not all have the same abilities, but I intend to be using the particular abilities God has given me. And a good steward will not be guilty of running from one camp, division to division, or official to another trying to undermine someone in their small minded way as though they are an enemy. Proverbs 26:20b says, "Where there is no talebearer, the strife ceaseth." And we read in Proverbs 11:9a, "An hypocrite with his mouth destroyeth his neighbor." Also Proverbs 26:24 – 28 is great to describe these troublemakers. Jesus said a person would

be known by their fruit, it will either be bad or good.

We have enough to contend with as we battle the heathen to vindicate the Confederate soldier's good name without continually having to settle a controversy out of vituperation over some perceived wrong. Others may be carping about how the money is spent, or whether or not those elected or appointed to some position should have gotten it. (The devil stirs folks the same way in churches if permitted). Facts only get in the way of their vendetta. This kind of person was what God's word had in mind when in Proverbs 22:10 we read, "Cast out the scorner, and contention shall go out; yea strife and reproach shall cease."

We hear a lot about recruiting new members as well as member retention. How do you think when new or prospective members are exposed to such conduct react? Too many times they are turned off, and away, from the greatest Southern heritage group of our time. Surely we can have legitimate differences on matters, but that does not mean that person becomes our enemy. If you are guilty ask God's forgiveness, and then cease from such actions for God's glory, and for the good of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. And as we honor the Lord we will be living the life he has commanded all his children to live, and that is the greatest way we can pay tribute to our great Confederate ancestors.

In Christ, and For Their Memory and Cause!

The Last Roll

Samuel C. Kelly Camp 454
Oxford, AL
Howard Theo Buttrum
Clarence Thomas Sellers

Gen. Isham Garrott Camp 764
Marion, AL
Darryl Langdon Lovelady, Jr.

Capt. Thomas H. Hobbs Camp 768
Athens, AL
Jerry Rufus Barksdale

Coffee County Rangers Camp 911
Enterprise, AL
Joe Elma Clark, Jr.

Covington Rifles Camp 1586
Andalusia, AL
Jerry H. McMillan

Dekalb Rifles Camp 1824
Sylvania, AL
Robert Gary Coker, Sr.

Fort Blakeley Camp 1864
Baldwin County, AL
Daniel Kevin Stubler

The Tallassee Armory Guards Camp 1921
Tallassee, AL
Orville Lee Hamilton, III
Gerald R. Warren

Gen. Jo Shelby Camp 1414
Harrison, AR
Terry Keith Sanders

Texas John H. Slaughter Camp 2074
Tombstone, AZ
Donald Thornton Rodgers

Father A. J. Ryan-San Diego Camp 302
San Diego, CA
Ernest Lawrence Powell

Kirby Smith Camp 1209
Jacksonville, FL
William W. Gay
William Wallace King, Jr.
William G. Wells

Marion Light Artillery Camp 1396
Ocala, FL
Eugene S. Dake

Finley's Brigade Camp 1614
Havana, FL
Orville H. Cummings

General Lafayette McLaws Camp 79
Fayetteville, GA
Joe Nicholas Bray

Gen. Nathan B. Forrest Camp 469
Rome, GA
Benny Watt Terry

Appling Grays Camp 918
Baxley, GA
B. H. Claxton

McLeod-Moring Camp 1386
Swainsboro, GA
Timothy Wayne Hendrix

Pine Barrens Volunteers Camp 2039
Eastman, GA
Randall Massingill

Brig. Gen. William Steele Camp 1857
Leavenworth, KS
Brent V. Cooper, Jr.

Col. Charles D. Dreux Camp 110
New Orleans, LA
Edward Overton Cailleteau
James Dupree Carriere

Col. James Hamilton Beard Camp 1856
Logansport, LA
Porter G. Dowling

Col. William Norris Camp 1398
Darnestown, MD
Richard Edwin Brown

Maj. Gen. Isaac Ridgeway Trimble
Camp 1836
Ellicott City, MD
Carl Berenholtz
Arthur Leonard Twigg

Brookhaven Light Artillery Camp 235
Brookhaven, MS
Ray Billings



Rowan Rifles Camp 405
Salisbury, NC
Barry F. Isenhour

Isaac Newton Giffen Camp 758
Black Mountain, NC
Leonidas M. G. Beane

Capt. Jesse S. Barnes Camp 771
Wilson, NC
David Weeks Daughtridge

James B. Gordon Camp 810
Wilkesboro, NC
Robert Gene Goforth

Major Charles Q. Petty Camp 872
Gastonia, NC
Edwin Glenn Homesley

Col. William F. Martin Camp 1521
Elizabeth City, NC
E. Ray Etheridge
Randy Lee Merrell

Secession Camp 4
Charleston, SC
Edward Manning Vaughan

John Thomas Ashley Camp 43
Honea Path, SC
Ronnie Alton Smith

River's Bridge Camp 842
Fairfax, SC
James Herman Smith

Gen. Martin W. Gary Camp 1532
Edgefield, SC
Charles Hammond Byrd

Brig. Gen. Barnard E. Bee Camp 1575
Aiken, SC
Roger Dale Reynolds

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Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



Capt. Thomas Coleman "Cole" Younger Missouri Partisan

Cole was born into a large, affluent family on January 15, 1844, near Lee's Summit, Missouri. He joined the State Guard as a private and fought at the Battle of Carthage on July 5, 1861. After his enlistment was up, he joined Quantrill's command that winter, operating around Independence. Sometimes they would fight in conjunction with regular Confederate forces but often did small scale raids by themselves. In July 1862 they attacked the forces of Colonel Buell at Independence. Following this, Cole enlisted in his brother-in-laws' Independent Cavalry Company and was elected 1st lieutenant of this command.

He was at the fight at Lone Jack with other Confederate units capturing three cannons, on August 16. Other engagements included the capture of the 125-man garrison at Olathe, Kansas on September 6; the burning of Shawneetown, Kansas, on October 17 and the destruction of a supply train near Rose Hill, Missouri. However, at Lamar, Missouri, they were repulsed by Union troops on November 5, 1862.

Their largest and most notorious raid was against Lawrence, Kansas, destroying much of the town and killing 183 men on



Cole Younger around 1903

August 21, 1863. By late spring of 1864 Cole and his company had been attached to General Shelby's cavalry but still operated independently of them. Next they were sent to Arkansas and Louisiana to track down cotton speculators and deserters, here he was promoted to captain. From here he was sent to New Mexico and California to recruit and destroy telegraph lines. While in California he learned of the surrender.

Much has been written about atrocities committed by Quantrill but most of it was done in retaliation

for deeds done by Union forces against civilians. The Younger family suffered the murder of Cole's father and having his mother witness the burning down of their own house by Union forces.

Following the war, Cole and his brothers joined Jesse and Frank James in seeking revenge on the Union ruling faction in Missouri in 1866. The James-Younger Gang was formed of men who would come and go on raids at will. Even the leaders themselves were not at every robbery committed by the gang. Cole was known or believed to be involved in the following robberies: bank robbery at Liberty, MO, February 13, 1866 and a bank robbery in Lexington, MO, on October 30.

After these raids Cole hid out in Louisiana and Texas during the year of 1867. Following a bank robbery in Russellville, KY, on March 20, 1868, Cole went to California with the James brothers for awhile. From here he went to Texas in 1869 and didn't return to the gang until 1871 when he helped rob a bank in Corydon, Iowa on June 3.

By 1872 he helped rob a bank at Columbia, KY, on April 29. Then on September 26 they stole the money box at the Kansas City Exposition.

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Putting the Whole Puzzle Together:

A Report on One Important Piece as It Appeared in the *Boston Globe*

By V. P. Hughes

Anyone addicted to picture puzzles knows how frustrating it is to assemble one almost to completion only to find out that a piece is missing. The more complicated and difficult the puzzle, the more maddening it is to come near to completion only to realize you will never accomplish your desired end for the information required is absent. And puzzles are not the only circumstance in which missing pieces can be catastrophic. Try assembling a model or making a garment when there are parts lost. A great many human endeavors as well as man-hours are brought to naught because, when all is said and done, essential components are simply not there.

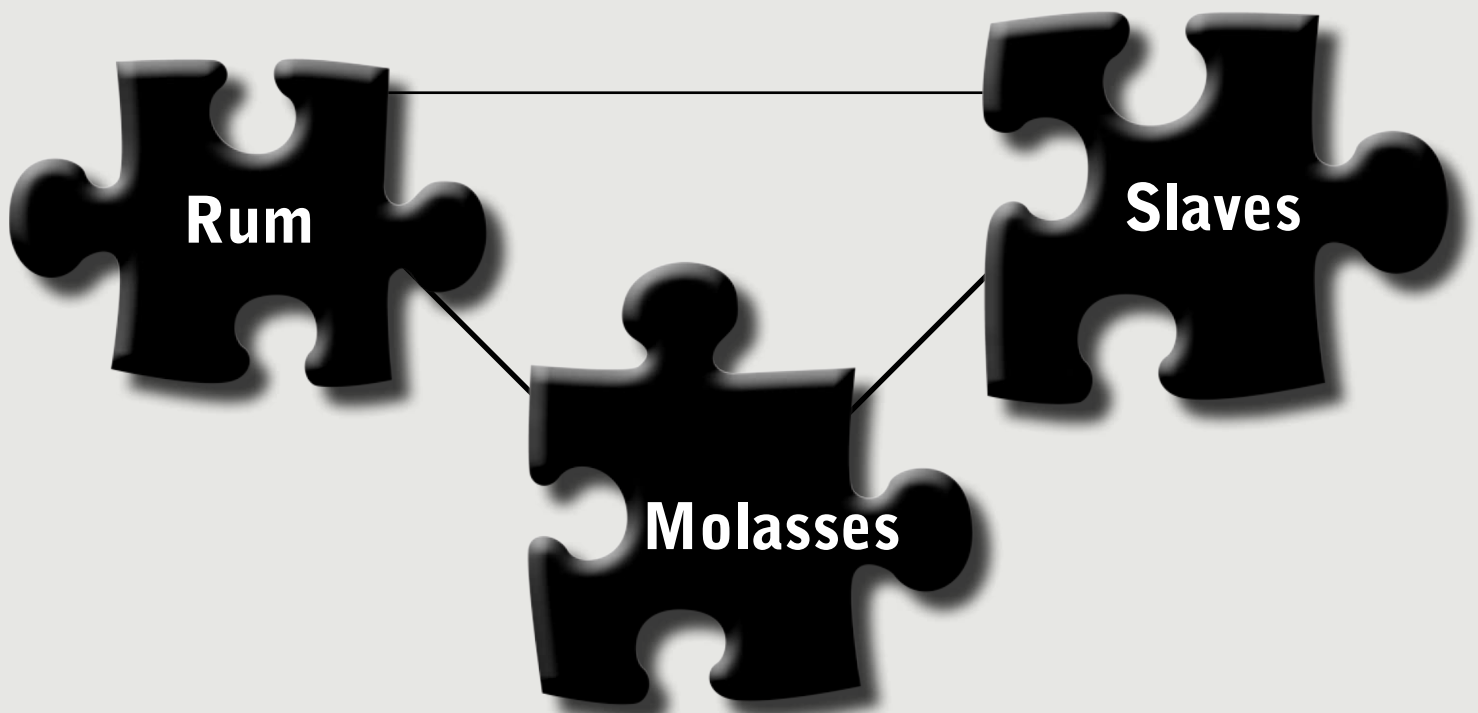
But missing pieces do more damage than simply aggravating those involved. When the

puzzle cannot be finished or the garment assembled, the aggrieved laborer can assuage himself with a stiff drink or some other pleasantries. But what about the “missing piece” scenario when it occurs in such disciplines as the study of history? While the former examples of the consequences involved are obvious, for the historian what most often happens is that the “puzzle” is “completed” absent the missing pieces and this may often result in a faulty conclusion. The picture puzzle’s missing piece is obvious; the historian’s missing piece may be overlooked or, worse, ignored.

Of course, the more important the historic subject, the more essential the missing piece — and no subject today seems to carry with it a greater weight in the general culture than that of slavery as it existed in the ante-

bellum South. It is not necessary to repeat yet again the general view of black slavery in the South but that view is minus a good many pieces and hence it cannot be accepted as valid. Yes, it does contain a great deal of information, but absent the rest, the conclusion invariably reached by the historian (or anyone else) is palpably false.

And while it is easy enough to talk of “missing pieces,” if we are attempting to invalidate the conclusions reached without them, we must find those pieces and place them into the puzzle. This is a very lengthy process so I will only make mention of two such, concentrating on one that seems to have been not so much “lost” as “ignored!” A “lost” piece can be unintentionally overlooked because the historian does not see the connec-



tion of the piece with his particular puzzle or, in the alternative, he is unaware of it in the first place. An “ignored” piece indicates an attempt to reach a conclusion that said “piece” might invalidate — and that is how “history” is manufactured!

The first piece of the puzzle of black slavery in the South is the role played by the slave trade and especially the involvement in that trade of the Africans themselves. Many people have this “vision” of (especially Western) slavers sailing to Africa, fitting out expeditions into the bush and “capturing” innocent natives going about their daily business. These captives were then brought back to the coast, and loaded onto sailing ships for the hideous “Middle Passage” to Europe or the New World. But this is nonsense! Now certainly, Arabs from the Middle East might have obtained slaves that way, but the easiest, cheapest and safest way to obtain an African slave was from another African! The economic system of Africa was based upon slavery. African chieftains and kings did not till the land or even mine for the great wealth of the Continent. They used the captives of eternal tribal wars as capital, keeping some and selling the rest. The fate of a captive who was not kept or sold was death. So, the ease and relative cheapness with which slaves were procured through tribal warfare and the wealth their sale obtained from the slave traders encouraged African poten-

tates to use slavery as their source of wealth. The idea that black slavery was a white European or American invention is ludicrous and certainly not validated by history.

Because slavery is such an emotional topic, people don’t bother to understand it other than all those hideous tableaux eternally presented to the gullible and naïve. Furthermore, today slavery is seen only as involving blacks, but especially in colonial America, most slaves were white. Only later did that change when the white slaves shipped by Britain to their colonies were replaced with the African slave trade run from New England. But, it is most important to understand that slavery had nothing to do with “lording it” over another human being but rather, it was instituted in order to maintain a stable labor force. In other words, without slavery, the planter would be constantly in danger of losing all he possessed if that labor force simply wasn’t available to sow and to reap. Agriculture is a livelihood in which there are periods of intense labor followed by periods of, if not rest, than certainly far less work than is required during planting and harvest. That is why school children in rural areas used to be excused from class during those periods! These were activities which could not be “put off” until a more convenient time!

On the other hand, the mill, factory or mine owner needed only to have available to him a labor pool from which to draw workers because one day at the mill, factory or mine was much the same as any other. Most of the jobs in the manufacturing North did not require any great skill or training but they did require bodies in which the manufacturer need not invest anything but a small wage in exchange for hard labor. So the North — with its endless supply of immigrants pouring into its cities — did not need to maintain chattel slavery, a system far more expensive as a source of labor than the cheap and easily replaced “wage slave.” However, the agricultural South had no such multitudes fleeing the wars and famines of Europe and thus found itself wed to a system which had gotten out of control simply because no one — no, not even Thomas Jefferson — could determine what would happen, or rather, how to avoid what would happen if the system were simply “ended” and the newly freed slaves released into the general population to fend for themselves. This was summed up in Jefferson’s agonized response to the call for instant emancipation: “But what shall we do with the Negro?!”

This is one of those “pieces” which is most frequently left out of the puzzle of ante-bellum slavery though it is certainly no secret to historians. But the problem is they cannot delve deeply into what happened and why it happened and still maintain the claim the South was “responsible” for black slavery and the War for Southern Independence was just a desperate effort to maintain it. In addition, they cannot lay the “blame” for chattel slavery entirely at the door of the South. And this is where we find the second “lost piece” of the puzzle; that is, what was happening in the North during this period of time?

And to this most important question, I refer the reader to an article written by African-American journalist, Francie Latour. Ms. Latour’s work appeared in the September 26, 2010 edition of the *Boston Globe*,* hardly a Southern paper. The article’s title is “New England’s hidden history: More than we like to think, the North was built on slavery.” Ms. Latour begins with the execution in colonial times of a black slave who had been hanged for murdering his master and his body left as an ex-

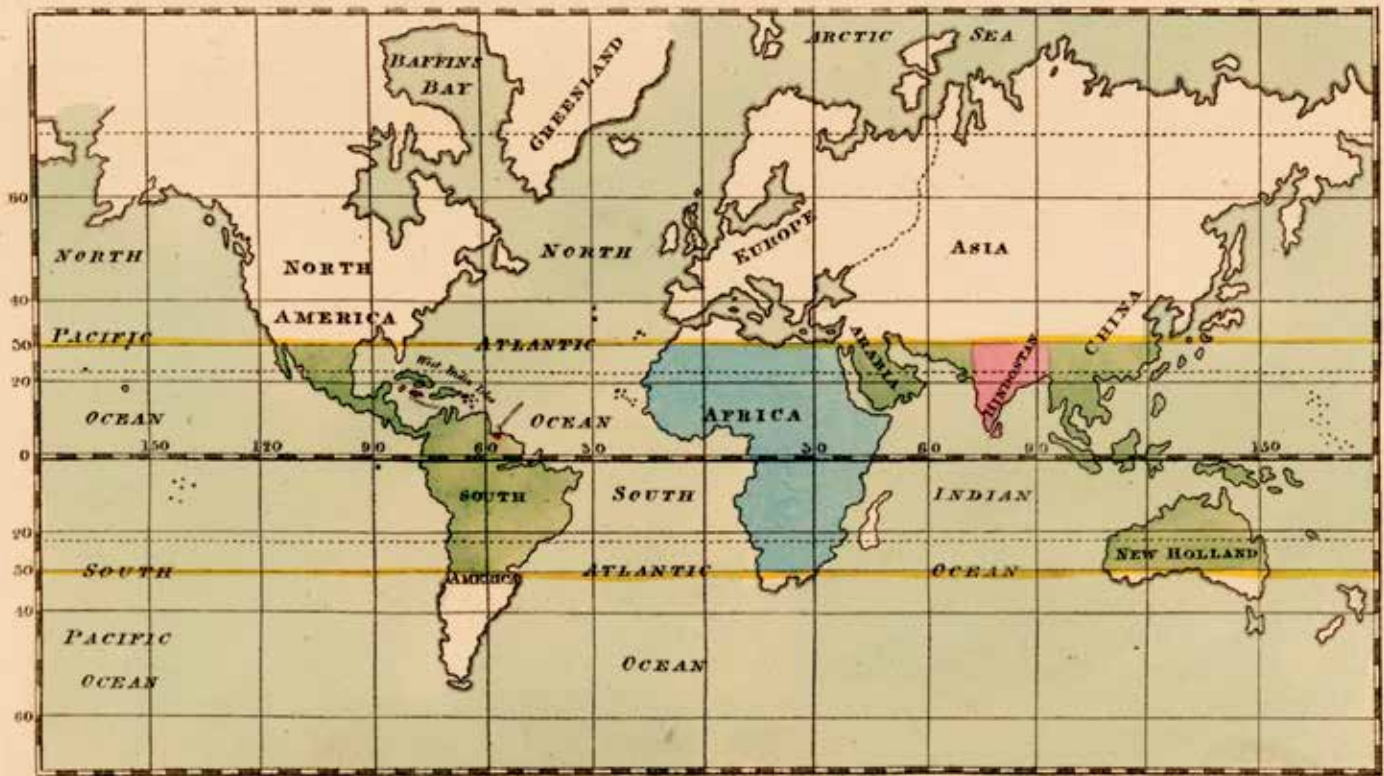
ample to any slave who might contemplate such an act. However, nothing is said about where this event took place until at the end, she writes:

“It sounds like a classic account of Southern slavery. But Codman’s body didn’t hang in Savannah, GA; it hung in present-day Somerville, Mass. And the reason we know just how long Mark the slave was left on view is that Paul Revere passed it on his midnight ride. In a fleeting mention from Revere’s account, the horseman described galloping past ‘Charlestown Neck, and got nearly opposite where Mark was hung in chains.’ When it comes to slavery, the story that New England has long told itself goes like this: Slavery happened in the South, and it ended thanks to the North. Maybe we had a little slavery, early on. But it wasn’t real slavery. We never had many slaves, and the ones we did have were practically family. We let them marry, we taught them to read, and soon enough, we freed them. New England is the home of abolitionists and underground railroads. In the story of slavery — and by extension, the story of race and racism in modern-day America — we’re the heroes. Aren’t we?” [emphasis vph]

Ms. Latour documents in considerable detail the history of slavery in New England and the North, claiming that the matter has gone too long unrevealed. She also states that, “... historians say it is time to radically rewrite America’s slavery story to include its buried history in New England.” Perhaps that is so, but I have not seen any effort other than that by Ms. Latour for any such revelations though she solemnly states all sorts of Northern historians are hot on the trail of Northern slave involvement. As her article was written nine years ago and blessed little has come forth on this subject, it would appear our establishment historians seem less anxious for these revelations than is Ms. Latour.

The lady then refers to another critical book written by three Hartford (Connecticut) Courant journalists entitled, *Complicity: How the North Promoted, Prolonged, and Profited From Slavery*. This is another work which has received “crickets” from the historical and academic communities. Of course, some effort has been made such as the rather stupid “apology” given by Connecticut for its involvement in black slavery which makes that state, in Ms. Latour’s words, “... the first New Eng-

CHART OF THE WORLD, ON MERCATOR'S PROJECTION. ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE IMPOLICY OF SLAVERY.



Sugar may be grown, so far as Climate is concerned, about 30 degrees on each side of the Equator, bounded by the yellow lines.

The parts entirely red represent the colony of Demerara, &c. on the Continent of South America, the Island of Jamaica, and the West India Islands under the British Flag; and are the countries to which we are at present confined for the supply of Sugar, except by paying higher duties on that article from other quarters.

The part coloured blue, includes nearly the whole of Africa, from which we are prevented obtaining Sugar

by the devastating effects of the Slave trade, and also by prohibitions for the support of Slavery in the W. Indies.

The pink colour represents Hindostan, from which our trade in Sugar is restricted & limited by high duties.

The parts coloured green, covering nearly the whole of the continent of South America, the whole of Mexico, Arabia, China, New Holland, the Indian Archipelago, other Islands, &c. represents the large extent of territory from which we can derive no Sugar, owing to prohibitory duties.

All these duties and prohibitions, restricting or pro-

hibiting us from trade in Sugar with those vast territories, and consequently from the advantage of a proportionate increase in the consumption of British manufactures, to an extent that would give employment to the destitute population of Ireland and Great Britain. all are imposed for the exclusive protection, and support of slave cultivation in the West Indian colonies; colonies which form but insignificant specks in the map, in point of extent, as indeed they are insignificant and inadequate with reference to the prospective increase of commerce, commensurate with the unrestricted operations of British capital, enterprise & industry.

Price

Exclusive of the above restrictions, a burden is incurred by this Country to the amount of ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, ANNUALLY, to raise the price of Slave grown Sugar. Published by T. Cress, 33 Holborn, also sold by Hatchard & Son, Pall Mall, J. & A. Archibald & Sons, Fleet Street, London.

land state to formally apologize for slavery." And while this may assuage the perennially "deeply offended," frankly it is useless until Africa also apologizes and both that Continent and much of Asia and the Middle East end present day slavery!

Quoting Stephen Bressler, director of the Brookline (Massachusetts) Human Relations-Youth Resources Commission, Ms. Latour writes:

"What people need to understand is that, here in the North, while there were not the large plantations of the South or the Caribbean islands, there were families who owned slaves. There were businesses actively involved in the slave trade, either directly in the importation or selling of slaves on our shores, or in the shipbuilding, insurance, manufacturing of shackles, processing of sugar into rum, and so on. Slavery was a major stimu-

lus to the Northern economy."

Ah, yes, the infamous Triangle Trade — molasses to rum to slaves — a strictly New England enterprise!

Joanne Pope Melish, a teacher of history at the University of Kentucky and author of the book *Disowning Slavery: Gradual Emancipation and 'Race' in New England, 1780-1860* expounds on New England "racism" thusly:

"The absolute amnesia about slavery here on the one hand, and the gradualness of slavery ending on the other, work together to make race a very distinctive thing in New England. If you have obliterated the histori-

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Lincoln's Real Intent Behind *the* Emancipation Proclamation

By Walter A. Wilson, III

President Abraham Lincoln's intent behind the Emancipation Proclamation was an attempt at a quick end to the war while attempting to keep the Europeans from acknowledging the Confederacy, and never for the purpose of freeing the slaves to assimilate into society. His intent in announcing the proclamation never had anything to do with freeing the slaves for any humanitarian purpose.

While often referred to as the *Great Emancipator*, Lincoln had no intention of freeing slaves and allowing them to assimilate into society. His Emancipation Proclamation was a "war measure" designed to gain a military advantage, and not a humanitarian gesture. He needed to give the South a reason to return to their homes and end the war, and he needed to give the Europeans a reason not to acknowledge the

Confederacy. If his actions resulted in freeing any slaves Lincoln's hope was to colonize them in a foreign country.

He had issued a preliminary Proclamation on September 22, 1862, giving the South 100 days to end the war or suffer the consequences of his final Proclamation to free the slaves. When he said, "free the slaves," he only meant in the areas of rebellion. Quoting from his Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation of September 22nd:

That on the first day of January in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any state, or designated part of a state, the people whereof *shall then be in rebellion* against the United States shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free.¹ (emphasis added)

The Preliminary Proclama-

tion issued in hopes the Southern men would go home and protect their women, children and property.

The Europeans probably would not enter the war behind the Confederates if the issue of slavery were front and center. Even a high school AP history book summed this up succinctly:

Many in England agreed with the proclamation; any last second hopes England might enter the war to aid the Confederacy were dashed at this point.²

We find a little more detail on this point in William Safire's *Freedom*:

The governments of England and France were fixing to recognize the Confederacy — Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, had said as much recently. That would give Jeff Davis the means and method to buy arms, to break the blockade, to set up in business as a country. But by

freeing the South's slaves, Lincoln would embarrass the British government in the eyes of its own people.³

Even a young Union soldier saw the potential of the Proclamation. In a letter written home to his brother and sister, Jacob Behm of the 48th Illinois Infantry wrote on February 18, 1863:

It is now but too plainly the policy of our government to strike a felle blow at what we know and what the confederates themselves claim to be the chief element of their strength, if we emancipate the Slave call him off from raising supplies in the farm and in the shop we will thus drive the Rebels Home to support and protect his family reduce largely his effective fighting force, very soon bring him to terms of submission.⁴

If the Rebels went home to protect their family, their fighting days would be over and the war would end.

Lincoln could not let the Europeans enter the war backing the Confederacy. "In Europe, kings, princes, money-barons, social aristocrats, were making signs as though to recognize the South as an independent nation."⁵ "To prevent their fatal recognition of the Confederacy Lincoln played his trump card, long held in his sleeve — Emancipation. With it he captured the hearts and imaginations of the European masses, who kindled to Republican doctrines."⁶

It is known that Lincoln opposed slavery in general terms, but he admitted on numerous occasions that he wasn't opposed to the Southern states having slavery, just the entry of slavery into the

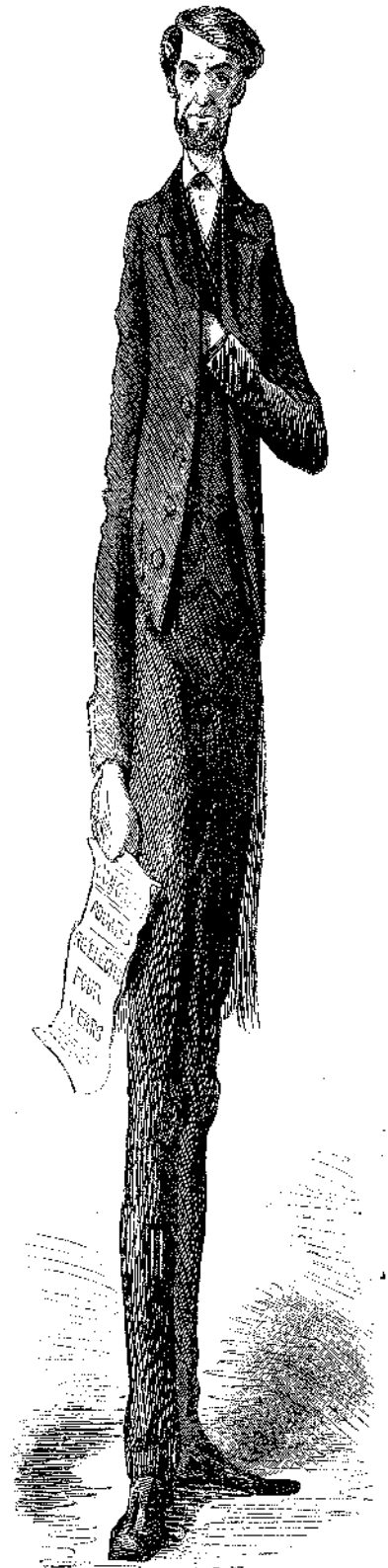
territories. Lincoln continued his stance that freeing the slaves was not his paramount objective when he wrote to Horace Greeley. In his letter to the editor of the New York Times, Lincoln wrote on August 22, 1862, "If there be those who would not save the Union, unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object of this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery."⁷ Lincoln's only desire was to save the union, and he would do whatever would allow him to succeed whether the slaves benefitted or not.

Timely proof that Lincoln did not want to free the slaves can be found from March 4, 1861 in only the third paragraph of Lincoln's First Inaugural Address he stated:

It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institutions of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have not inclination to do so." Those who nominated and elected me did so with full knowledge that I made this, and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them.⁸

He admitted many times he had no power to free the slaves and declared this early in one of more important speeches as a president, his inaugural address.

In *The Fiery Trial*, written by renowned historian Eric Foner, a Columbia University professor



and award winning author for other historical books, and the past president of the American Historical Association, the Organization of American Historians, and the Society of American Historians, digs into the entire slavery issue in America. Regarding the issue and the Emancipation Proclamation, he writes: "In fact, however, the Emancipation Proclamation was as much a political as a military document."⁹ He also writes of the division of Virginia creating West Virginia. This act violated the US Constitution and Foner writes: "To Lincoln, the key issue was not constitutionality, but whether admission would assist the war effort."¹⁰ In addition, to show the sentiment of the North he writes: "On one thing border Unionists agreed: emancipation, gradual or not, must be accompanied by the removal of the black population."¹¹ Foner's extensive discussion of Lincoln and slavery provides numerous points showing Lincoln was not interested in freeing the slaves into US society, nor was it really the desires of the North.

If any slaves were to be freed Lincoln wanted to ship them to a foreign country, similar to what had been done in the 1820s when Liberia was established. Long before the issuance of the Proclamation, Lincoln discussed colonization, as this was not an afterthought at the time of his Proclamation, or a last second decision of Lincoln as a means to move the slaves out of the US. As Allen Guelzo wrote in *Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation*, the idea had been percolating for years. Guelzo, the winner of

the Lincoln Prize in 2000 for another book, states, "Even earlier, Lincoln had fingers in the wind about possible colonial destinations. In March 1861, he directed the American minister to Guatemala to begin looking up possible colonization sites in Central America."¹²

In his book *The Real Lincoln*, Thomas J. DiLorenzo recites Lincoln's message to Congress: "I cannot make it better known than it already is, that I strongly favor colonization,"¹³ as well as "He did attempt, however, to colonize all of the freed blacks in Haiti, Africa and elsewhere."¹⁴ Many references are made in this book to Lincoln's true plans, which are historical facts taken from writings and speeches, that seem to be missing in many other writings by authors on Lincoln.

An interesting discussion was had by Lincoln, on August 14, 1862 at the White House, with a group of free black men, who were pastors in the District of Columbia, showing how Lincoln clearly wanted to colonize the slaves in a foreign country if his Proclamation resulted in the freeing of slaves. This was pre-Proclamation, as Lincoln wanted to include the colonization fact in his ultimate Proclamation. He informed the free black men before him that a sum of money had been appropriated by Congress in order to colonize slaves in another country.¹⁵ In that meeting, prior to trying to convince the free black men to back his colonization plan, Lincoln told them why blacks and whites could not live together. He stated: "We have between us a broader difference than exists

between almost any other two races."¹⁶ He continued in his lecture to them "not a single man of your race is made the equal of a single man of ours," and "It is better for us both, therefore, to be separated."¹⁷ This "discussion" was more like a "lecture" as Lincoln explained his thoughts without any interaction. He had wanted the free men before him to agree that if the slaves were freed they would be shipped to a Central American country. Of course, these free black men did not agree and no mention of colonization appears in the ultimate issuance of the Proclamation.

An advantage of writing on someone like Abraham Lincoln is there are many primary sources which can be read today without the influences of other historians' bias. Taking directly from his September 13, 1862, writing, Lincoln said: "That to proclaim emancipation would secure the sympathy of Europe and the whole civilized world ... No other step would be so potent to prevent the foreign intervention."¹⁸ He wrote this before he first issued his Proclamation and shows his intent to prevent the Europeans from joining on the side of the Confederacy.

The question of power is often raised anytime the process of the Emancipation Proclamation is discussed by a historian who is trying to get to the truth. This is addressed by Holzer in his *Lincoln and the Power of the Press*, when he writes: "Huddled around their conference table, however, the officials refused to be silenced. Attorney General Bates at once objected to Lincoln's idea on legal grounds —

he doubted the president had the power to confiscate slaves in Confederate territory, even as a war measure."¹⁹

Whether Lincoln had the power is an interesting question, but when you look at how he did it we see he probably did have the power to do so, at least from the standpoint of instructing his generals. The Proclamation was not an announcement to the world he was freeing the slaves, but a military directive. Further evidence that the Proclamation was a war measure is found in *The Emancipation Proclamation: Three Views*:

Lincoln issued his proclamation in general orders format, meaning it was an order from Commander-in-Chief Lincoln to his armed forces. The president had complete control over the army, making it unnecessary to go to Congress to make the proclamation effective; thousands of other orders similar to it were issued, though none so controversial or pivotal to United States history.²⁰

Even the decision of when to issue his Proclamation was of concern. Lincoln had wanted to issue his Proclamation after a battle win so it would not look like the North was desperate. When he finally decided to make his Proclamation public, it was a few days after "winning" at Sharpsburg. In *The Emancipation Proclamation*, written by three authors, one a Lincoln Prize winner and one the former president of both the Abraham Lincoln Association and the Lincoln Group of Boston as well as

being the chief justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, described the "cost" of this win. "With a Union victory, albeit a costly one with total casualties exceeding 26,000 in one horrifying day, Lincoln felt emboldened enough finally to issue, on September 22, the preliminary version of the Emancipation Proclamation."²¹ Lincoln felt a battle which pushed General Lee back was a victory even with the loss of more than 26,000 of his own men. Still sounds desperate.

The day finally came for Lincoln to follow through on his promise from September. It was time to actually sign his Proclamation. At noon on January 1, 1863, William Seward, the Secretary of State, took the final version of the Emancipation Proclamation to President Lincoln.

After hesitating, Lincoln said to Seward,

"I have been shaking hands since nine o'clock this morning, and my right arm is almost paralyzed. If my name ever goes into history it will be for this act, and my whole soul is in it. If my hand trembles when I sign the Proclamation, all who examine the document hereafter will say, 'He hesitated.'"²²

"He then turned to the table, took up the pen again, and slowly, firmly wrote that 'Abraham Lincoln' with which the whole world is now familiar. He looked up, smiled and said: 'That will do.'"²³ Lincoln felt this was what he would be remembered for, and it has become so, with historians giving him credit for a humanitarian act which was purely a war measure.

There will always be histo-

rians who have differing views, but with the mounds of evidence available, it is tough not to see how Lincoln's focus of his Emancipation Proclamation was solely as an aid in his war efforts, with no intentions of freeing slaves. Even in a book designed for schoolchildren, Brendan January admits the proclamation did not abolish slavery. January wrote:

But the Emancipation Proclamation did not abolish slavery everywhere. The loyal border states did not have to free their slaves. Lincoln also allowed slaveowners who supported the Union to keep their slaves.²⁴

Many children's books today are so one sided, and not usually written by true historians, but this one offers some truths to the freeing of slaves.

The Proclamation ultimately claimed to free the slaves, but only in areas which were under the control of the Confederacy, prompted mockery from some newspapers. "The Proclamation expressly omitted the loyal slave states from its terms; it contained no indictment of slavery, being based on 'military necessity.'"²⁵ The *London Spectator* mocked: "The principle is not that a human being cannot justly own another, but that he cannot own him unless he is loyal to the United States."²⁶ And Lincoln's own Secretary of State, William Henry Seward, was quoted as saying: "We show sympathy with slavery by emancipating the slaves where we cannot

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The Destruction of Columbia, SC

“Not Soldiers, but Thieves and Robbers”

By William Gilmore Simms, Submitted by Tom M. Root

William Gilmore Simms was a lifelong South Carolinian and prolific author of Southern life and scenes. Born in Charleston in 1806, Simms produced novels, poetry, history, biography, and even a geography of his native State. He enjoyed critical success in the South and in the North, as well as abroad. Perhaps his most acclaimed work was *The Yemassee*, a novel depicting the early conflict between Indians and British colonials on the Carolina frontier. Simms died in 1870. He was no known relation to Raphael Semmes of the CSS *Alabama* fame, though some of the Maryland Semmes family spelled their name Simms.

Simms was also a newspaperman. After witnessing the destruction of Columbia by Sherman on February 17-18, 1865, he decided to start a newspaper called the *Columbia Phoenix*. The figure of the Phoenix was apropos. It was the mythical bird resurrected from the ashes of its fiery death. Simms was so shocked by the burning of the capital of South Carolina that he felt it his duty to document this act of barbarity. As long as there was a press, paper, ink and type, Simms was determined the people of South Carolina would know the truth of the destruction of Columbia, and from the ashes the city and her people would be reborn.

The accounts of what occurred at Columbia were written by Simms himself and appeared in ten consecutive issues of the *Phoenix*, dated March 21 to April 10, 1865. Simms also drew upon the testimonials of other Columbians who watched with equal horror the devastation of their city. But from 1865 to 2005 the original newsprints were

unavailable to the general public, until reissued by South Carolinian and noted author, David Aiken. Simms's literary reportage of the sack and destruction of Columbia was buried for 140 years.

Simms starts with a brief review of events leading up to the devastation of Columbia. In the spring of 1864 Sherman begins his infamous march through Georgia. Defending is Joe Johnston and the Army of Tennessee. There are complaints that Johnston gives up too much Georgia clay. On July 17th President Davis sacks Johnston who is busy fortifying the lines around Atlanta. Johnston is replaced by John Bell Hood. Hood is described as a fighting general. But the change in commander is viewed by many as an act of sheer madness. In repeated attacks Hood rages against the Union lines. He bleeds his magnificent army, at Peachtree Creek, at Atlanta, and at Ezra Church. By September the Confederates are almost surrounded. Hood evacuates the city and escapes with the gray remnants into Alabama. On Sherman's order Atlanta is depopulated. The city is then fired. Tuesday the 8th of November comes and goes. Lincoln and the Republican Party triumph at the ballot box. There will be no peace until the South is reduced to ashes.

With the back door kicked in, Sherman and his ruffians see their way clear to Savannah and the Yankee fleet. It is harvest time, and Middle Georgia is rich in edible crop, forage, beef, hams and bacon. But there is also valuable loot to be lifted, in the form of gold money, jewels, and artwork.

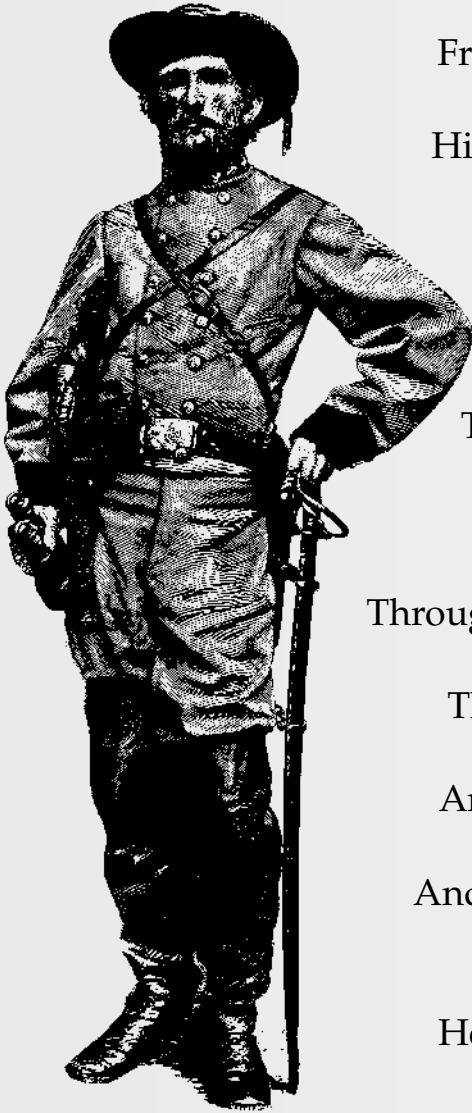
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The Gray Ghost

By George Ray Houston

Colonel John Singleton Mosby, commander of the 43rd BN Cavalry, Army of Northern Virginia. Born December 6, 1833 and Died May 30, 1916.



From private to colonel he rose to power,
The ghost of Confederate gray.
His surprise upon an early morning hour,
Attacks before the dawning of day.
Eyes of the army his horsemen rode
In defense of his Southern code;
Ride men ride never to hide
And charge the invading foe.
Their patriotic duty to always provide
Protection with honor to bestow
For God, country and home,
Standing together and never alone
Through our Southland our soldiers would roam.
Never to dwell on numbers more
The Gray Ghost rides to settle the score;
The aggressive enemy lit the fires
And burned Southern towns and homes,
Heads held high; victorious desires
And our ladies and children cry with groans.
O'er our land the partisan rode
His sword with blood and blade,
He cherished his family's ancestral abode
And their staunch freedom crave.
Duty upheld for victory's cost,
Melting hearts when the cause was lost,
Yet, endurance upon the gallant and brave,
His measure in full; his heart he gave.
From First Manassas to the Appomattox campaign
He rode with brothers of pride,
And now we honor his gallant name;
The Gray Ghost lived and died.

George Ray Houston is a member of the Yancy Independents Camp 693 in Sylvester, GA.



Books in Print

"The Bloody Fifth" The 5th Texas Infantry Regiment, Hood's Texas Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia; Vol. 2: Gettysburg to Appomattox

This is the second of a two-book set concerning this Texas regiment, and a successful follow-up to the first volume. Formation of the regiment, travel to the warfront and 87 short biographies of soldiers of this unit, were handled in Volume 1. Battles such as Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Knoxville, and actions leading to the Petersburg siege are chapters in Volume 2.

This reviewer has long believed works centering on specific units offer the writer and their audience the ability to see another side of the War from that presented in war-wide histories. This belief is supported by Schmutz's history of the 5th Texas. Tales, observations and events that must be omitted in the wider histories can be presented here.

In addition to the battles, this book gives detailed events which occurred during travel to and from various points. I cannot remember a more complete story of our soldiers marching from Virginia to Gettysburg. Participant John West later wrote: "The regiment marched nearly 25 miles this day, as far as Gaines' Cross Roads, a costly journey, as more than 500 men fell out by the roadside from exhaustion, and a number died where they fell." Through rain, through rivers, while hungry, with amazement at the lush (untouched by war) Yankee fields, and with humor, the 5th made their way to their fate at Gettysburg.

The 1863 journey to Pennsylvania brought the 5th from a May 24 review of troops in Virginia, where "a number of ladies in mourning dress watched the proceeding on horseback. (One Tex-

an estimating 'more than two-thirds of the women in the Confederacy' were in black by then.)" to marching in front of Northern women in Chambersburg who, as one Texan remembered: said nothing, "... but with her eyes she is hurling great sluices of burning, sizzling, blazing sulphur at you... I will never forget how those women looked."

Another well told journey is the one from Virginia to Chattanooga, also in 1863. Most readers will not be familiar with this deployment from Virginia, by way of Wilmington, and Augusta, to the front on the Tennessee/Georgia border. Traveling through Richmond, the 5th impelled their wounded General Hood to rejoin his old troops. His arm still in a sling from wounds received at Gettysburg, he boarded the train with his horse "Jeff Davis."

As the train went south, "In one car, a soldier played a fiddle while in another one played a horn." Ovarations were given by Southerners all along the way. "Flowers showered the soldiers, and many towns contributed articles of handmade clothing, tossing them aboard the slow moving trains. Bonfires along the roadbed lighted the men on their way." Observer Mary Chestnut in South Carolina recorded: "What seemed miles of platform cars, soldiers rolled in the blankets lying in rows with their heads all covered, fast asleep. In their gray blankets packed in

regular order, they looked like swathed mummies."

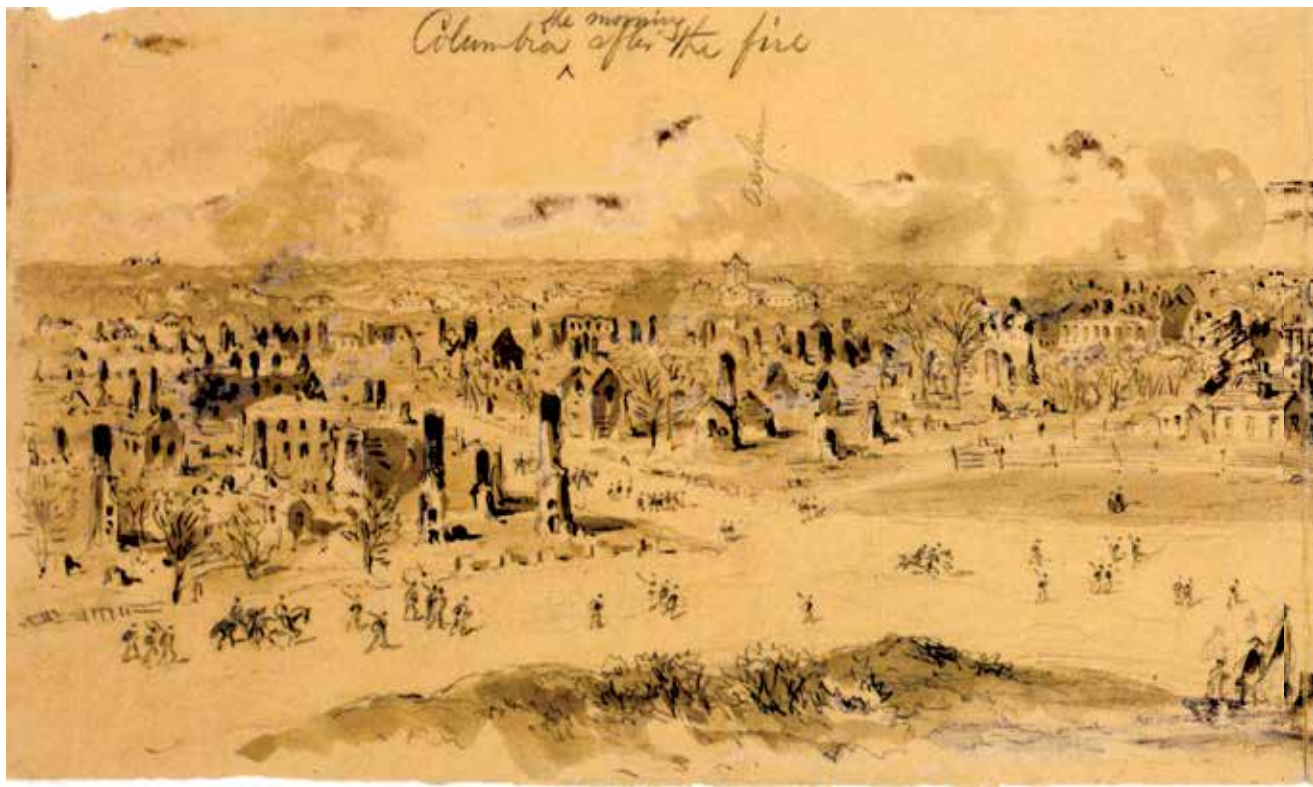
Eventually the 5th was positioned east of Richmond during the long siege of the Confederate Capital and Petersburg. "Even with the food scarcity, the regiment chose to share what little they had with the impoverished citizens of Virginia." One participant wrote: "... the boys in our regiment are making arrangements to donate tomorrows rations to the poor of Richmond." This is one example of a touching story not able to be told in larger scoped histories of the war.

This author's final journey tale is, as he entitled one chapter, "The Long Road Home." A not often revealed series of events confronted the homebound Texans. Federal soldiers stopped some veterans around Bristol Tennessee and examined their parole papers, then took their blankets and canteens. In Greenville, Tennessee another pair of Confederate veterans were robbed of "... every remaining personal item the two Texans still possessed." On the kindly side: "... when Texans reached Paducah and boarded the "St. Patrick" for New Orleans, the steamboat's other passengers insisted they be upgraded to berths in the cabins where they were accorded better treatment."

This reviewer does consider the writing on the 5th's long journeys particularly noteworthy, and this review is centered on the journeys; however, it should be understood complete and interesting battle accounts are also presented. One review cannot address all aspects of a work of history. Be assured this is a complete, two-volume history which addresses all battles fought and all controversies and possibilities of those battles. In particular, the service of this unit on July 2 at Gettysburg is thorough.

A well-written account of the

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The Destruction of Columbia, SC

The scene is a plunderer's paradise. The army moves unimpeded and brushes off the small Confederate resistance like swatting flies. On the 2nd of December Savannah is in sight. General Hardee abandons the city of elegant townhouses and beautiful parks. But the inhabitants elude the Puritan wrath. Some people say this is a hopeful sign, a precedent that cities surrendering will be spared annihilation. But only wait.

Next the horde moves northward into South Carolina, mother of all Secessia. But where? Charleston by land? That would be a rich prize, but that place is already being pounded by Yankee cannon. Perhaps Columbia? The city is pristine, unravished by war, a handsome place of fine architecture and broad, tree-lined avenues. Consider too the cachet, the bragging rights, in capturing the capital of the State first to secede. Soon all South Carolina knows Sherman's line of march. It is to Columbia, now a doomed city.

The upcountry capital is swelled to 20,000 souls, many of these refugees with their money and small valuables. Simms also brings his fam-

ily here in order to escape Sherman's bummers. But while the author is gone from his plantation, the Yankee dastards burn his house and library at Woodlands. The loss is estimated at more than 10,000 volumes, stolen or destroyed. But never mind. When the war is over Southerners will have more urgent things to do than read books.

The Yankee columns surge onward. News of the trail of tears reaches Columbia. Buford's Bridge, Barnwell, Blackville, Graham's, Bamberg, and Midway are visited with fire and destruction. On the morning of February 17 Mayor Goodwyn sends a message of the city's surrendering to the Union host. He begs that the harmless capital be spared, that its people and property be given "the treatment accorded by the usages of civilized warfare." But is the mayor forgetting the ravages of Sherman and his demons, in Mississippi, in Alabama, and recently in Georgia? The people of Columbia, now a population of women, children, the aged and sick, do not understand. This is not a battle between armies, but a total war to eradicate, root and branch, a civilization and its people.



Simms's coverage points to a startling contrast. The Yankees enter the city in good order and dress. But once inside the gates the hellhounds are unleashed. This is the vanguard, the men under command of the one-armed general, Oliver O. Howard. Howard is a violent Unionist. He is a very pious man who enjoys singing hymns. After the war he establishes Howard University in the nation's capital. A zealot in the holy cause of Southern eradication, Howard and his cutthroats have honed their skills for 200 miles through ravaged Georgia. The gutted home is their calling card.

Yet Sherman attempts to exculpate his army in advance. He assures Mayor Goodwyn that his troops will destroy only property of the Confederate government. But this is a transparent lie. Sherman is not a soldier the timber of Robert E. Lee. It is General Lee who forbids his soldiers from plundering during the Pennsylvania campaign the year before (General Orders No. 73). Instead, Grant's protege makes hard war on civilians. Full of disjointed bombast and bravado, Sherman has no exceptional military skill, except for laying waste the land.

The fact is that little is done to restrain the soldiers setting the fires. Even the firehoses are chopped in two. The undercurrent is that these

rebels are getting their just desserts, their comeuppance, for daring to withdraw from the sacrosanct Union. Earlier in the war Sherman shows his true hand, when he writes to his wife, "to the petulant and persistent secessionists, why death is mercy, and the quicker he or she is disposed of the better...."

Yankee insult is generally twofold. First is relieving the citizen of his personal belongings. These include all portables: watches, jewelry and rings, gold and silver, anything that can be crammed into a knapsack and carried off. Next is to lay the torch to whatever is left, the houses and furnishings, and priceless heirlooms. Arson is the specialty of these wretches masquerading as soldiers.

With fires set the wind begins to roar, and entire city blocks become fuel for the hideous work. No need to add touchwood or tinder. Simms reports that three-fifths of the city is reduced to ember, 84 out of 120 squares razed to the ground, except for the occasional brick chimney left standing like a dark column in the morning mist. One droll Yankee, studying the smoldering scene, comments that the Southerner has a very odd way of building houses. He puts up the chimney stack first. Such is the boundless Yankee mirth. Or is



Main Street looking north from the State House, Columbia, SC, 1865.

the destruction of Columbia some diabolical plan of urban renewal? If there is any justice, it is supported by the statistic that the Yankees lose more men to the fires they set than in all their tramping through South Carolina. Simms puts the number of self-immolated at 150.

Simms also makes a distinction between the Western and Eastern men in Sherman's army. The farm boys culled from Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa are a rough lot, yet they seem more faithful to the laws of common decency in refraining from fire and plunder. But they have no business with the Negro followers who are unceremoniously boot-ed out of their camps. In contrast, the Easterners are shameless in their robberies and profanities. They drink stolen liquor out of the chalice. These are the riff-raff seasoned in the streets and dens of the big city, schooled in Sing-Sing and other establishments of vice and corruption. The Easterner welcomes the contraband, as retainer and washerwoman, or even worse. This shabby treatment at the hand of the liberator is a far cry from the promised Jubilee.

Also of interest is the careful catalog of the destruction of property. Although these lists are not included in the original newspaper accounts, they are added in a pamphlet published later that year. The owner of the offended property and his address, the occupants, and sometimes the contents,

are carefully recorded. Although there are legitimate targets for destruction, military stores and Confederate property, the vast majority of the recipients of Yankee fire are private dwellings and civilian places of business. Simms's tabulation is stark.

Narration of the firestorm is terrific. "Very grand and terrible, beyond description, was the awful spectacle. ... It was the blending of a range of mountains stretched in a continuous series for more than a mile ... volcanic torrents ... fluid flames ... showers of glowing fiery embers." The descriptions are spellbinding. "... The flumes plundered on, and the savage fired, and drank, and raged, and danced, and sang, and the moon sailed over all as serene an aspect as when she first smiled upon the ark resting against the slopes of Ararat." The author is describing what might sound at first like a natural disaster. But this inferno is not nature's doing. It is quite literally a holocaust, destruction by fire. Simms reflects upon the age-old question of theodicy. Why do the wicked prosper? Why do the virtuous wear ashes?

By 1865 the republic born of George Washington has become a sham. Under Lincoln the Union is forcibly consolidated. The federation between the States and the general government, of specific, enumerated powers, has disappeared, swallowed up by the leviathan of unlimited coercive pow-

ers. The Constitution which was meant to shield the States and the People from encroachments by a common government is extinguished. Oddly enough, the deathblow is administered by President Lincoln himself. Convening Congress on July 4, 1861, he announces it was the Union which created the States. Prior to 1787 the States, as such, did not exist. Of course, secession is null and void. Southern independence is a logical impossibility, and this rebellion must be stultified by invasion and force of arms. The violent consolidation, predicted by Patrick Henry, is now fact. The vaunted Union is to be maintained at the point of a bayonet.

But very soon after the disaster at Columbia comes the assassination of Abraham Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth. Tragically for the South, Booth misses his stage cue. The actor is exactly four years too late. Perhaps Lincoln is being spared the pangs of a guilty conscience over starting the bloodiest war in the country's brief history. In a single shot the purveyor of smutty stories is absolved of his crimes against a people whose only wish is to be free and independent. The Lincoln hagiography begins.

After profound military defeat, the South is spared mass incarceration and confiscation and public hangings. Instead she is put under the yoke of radical Reconstruction. The North's supreme revenge is the sudden imposition of unqualified and alien voters. Even the great-grandson of President John Adams, Charles Francis Adams, speaking at the Lee Centennial in 1907, says as much. Adams calls the suffering inflicted by the Radicals upon the former Confederacy an act "distinctly unworthy." After twelve years of torment and humiliation, civilization in the South is restored.

But the Puritan scourge has returned with mad vengeance, and it is bent upon the extermination of our Southern heritage. We are now under the constant threat of *damnatio memoriae*, the obliteration of our history. Daily we are witness to the removal or defacement of the monuments of our shared memory. To the perpetrators of these destructive acts there is no logical end but the total deracination of our culture. Now that free speech is under assault, when does the book burning begin, when the prosecutions? The regime will not be satisfied until the South is again a pile of charred rubble. *Quo vadimus?* ■

ANNOUNCING!

The 125th SCV Anniversary Book

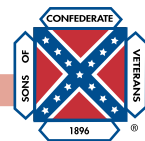
We will feature the history of the SCV, member's ancestor memorials, our new museum and more all in an 8.5 x 11 inch hardback book printed in full color inside and out!

Each submission should be no more than 200 words and you can have two photos, one of your ancestor and one of you, or two ancestors. All entries must be e-mailed, no hard copies. Don't send original photos, only copies. Digital photos must be 300 dpi. Deadline for member submissions is November 1, 2020. Books will be ready for our 126th Reunion in Metairie, LA, July 21-24, 2021.

Please e-mail all submissions to 125th@scv.org



Army of Northern Virginia



Secession Camp 4, Charleston, SC, Compatriot Michael J. Dixon, along with help from camp members, conducted a marker and grave stone dedication for his great grandfather, Lieutenant John Wesley Thomas, Jr, Co. H, 4 VA Reserves and his great-great grandfather, Sergeant George Casper Unfug, Gilchrist's Co., SC Heavy Artillery, at Bethany Cemetery in Charleston, SC.



Members of the **Private Thomas E. Caldwell Camp 31**, Clover/York, SC, at their Christmas party.



Shown are members and guests of the **George Davis Camp 5**, Wilmington, NC, at their Christmas banquet.



Adam Washington Ballenger Camp 68, Spartanburg, SC, Commander Robert Merting welcomed a true Confederate grandson, Mr. Hubert Waldrep, as a member of the Ballenger Camp. Mr. Waldrep, a veteran of World War II, was also recognized and honored for his military service.



Members of the **Thirteenth Virginia Mechanized Cavalry Camp 9**, Norfolk, VA, swore in new member Arthur Tracey at Jefferson Davis Park prior to attending a UDC Rededication of the Confederate monument at Greenlawn Cemetery.



Captain Moses Wood Camp 125, Gaffney, SC, welcomed two new members. From left, Color Sergeant Jordan Dill holding the camp colors, Commander Randon Thomas, new compatriots Brice Bolin and Chuck Bolin.

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



Compatriot Paul Carlisle was sworn into the **Berkeley Border Guards Camp 199**, Martinsburg, WV, at the resting place of the 30 unknown Confederates at Greenhill Cemetery in Martinsburg, WV.



The **Lieutenant F. C. Frazier Camp 668**, High Point, NC, presented Cadet 2nd Lieutenant George Marley Summer the *H. L. Hunley* certificate and medal and is shown with proud parents following presentation at Trinity High School.



Lieutenant William Corbitt Camp 525, Forest City, NC, Lieutenant Commander Creighton Lovelace, with Commander Alan White, right, swears in new member Kent Teague, center.



Pictured from left are David Butler and **Columbus County Volunteers Camp 794**, Whiteville, NC, Commander Mike Hollingsworth. Compatriot Butler has been a life member of the North Carolina Division for years. He is now a National Life member, and received his certificate and lapel pin.



At the Sutherlin Mansion in Danville, VA, also known as the Last Capital of the Confederacy, the **Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828**, Callands, VA, worked with the Anne Eliza Johns Chapter 164, United Daughters of the Confederacy, to place a wreath to honor their sacrifice during the holiday season.



The **Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD, Commander Michael Wasiljov, right, presented Friends of the Camp (Associate Member) Certificates to Paul Van Tries, left, and Rich Sodergren, center, at their meeting.

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



Borderland Veterans Camp 220, Douglas, AZ, and three Maryland camps, **Major General Isaac Trimble 1836**, Ellicott City, MD; **Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD; and **Captain Vincent Camalier Camp 1359**, Lusby, MD, came together to spread Arizona soil on Confederate Veteran Private Carlton Brown "Captain" Kelton's gravesite in Maryland. A former veteran of the 1st MD Infantry and 1st MD Cavalry, he escaped the dreaded Point Lookout POW Camp and later became a prospector and county sheriff in Cochise County, AZ, which also included Tombstone, AZ where he was also sheriff, years after the famous gunfight at the "OK Corral."



Bedford Rifle Grays Camp 1475, Bedford, VA, adjutant Doug Cooper and wife Sue recently renewed their vows on the steps of the boyhood home of General William R. Terry in Bedford. The wedding was cosponsored by the Bedford War Between the States Museum, Order of Confederate Rose, the William R. Terry Chapter UDC, Bedford Rifle Grays Camp and Children of the Confederacy.



Pettigrew's Partisans Camp 2110, Kinston, NC, Commander Walter Moore, right, presents new member Marshall Martin his membership certificate.



General Robert F. Hoke/Colonel William J. Hoke Camp 1616, Lincolnton, NC, cleaned their designated roads in Lincoln County, NC, with a lot of members and wives helping. After cleaning up the roads, they went to their designated cemetery and cleaned it up also. Many thanks to members who gave up their Saturday morning for a good cause.



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, Color Guard participates in the annual Gettysburg Remembrance Day Parade at Gettysburg National Military Park.



Two new members were sworn in recently for the **Colonel John B. Palmer Camp 1946**, Burnsville, NC. Pictured at left, Chaplain Stephen Honeycutt and Lieutenant Commander Brian Cannon with new members Jason Penland and Archie Wright.



Army of Northern Virginia



Sergeant David Long, left, an infantryman in the NC National Guard and a member of the **Colonel William F. Martin Camp 1521**, Elizabeth City, NC, is currently deployed in the middle eastern theater. His ancestor is 2nd great grandfather, 2nd Lieutenant William D. Rea, Co. F, 11th NC Infantry. Also shown is Specialist Thomas Vesce, a future member who has approved lineage on the record of Private William Dehart, Co. H, 51st VA Infantry.



The **Beaufort Plowboys Camp 2128**, Washington, NC, recently presented the *Hunley Award* to C/CSM Tyler Labox who is in the JROTC program at Washington High School, Washington, NC. Standing are Camp Commander Charlie Williams, Compatriot and Colonel Frank Belote, USAF (Ret), and Cadet Tyler Labox. Cadet Tyler Labox displays his award with Colonel Frank Belote, USAF (Ret).



Pictured are Carson and Lane Reese, newly inducted cadet members of the **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC. They are the grandsons of compatriot Jeff Reid.



Members of the **Mason Dixon Guards Camp 2183**, Ellendale, DE, gather to celebrate the holidays at the Marvel Museum in Georgetown, DE, location of the Delaware Confederate monument.

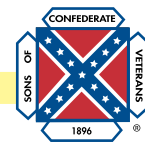


General Wise's Refugees Camp 2189, Accomack County, VA, Commander Lowell Wallace installs officers for 2020-2021. From left are Adjutant Dean Lewis, 2nd Lieutenant Commander Bill Spreague and 1st Lieutenant Commander Gary Young.



Captain Robert Bingham Camp 2192, Mebane, NC, new Commander Larry Tabor, left, after installation by outgoing commander Curtis Byron.

Army of Tennessee



The **N. B. Forrest Camp 3**, Chattanooga, TN, participated in a recent Salvation Army drive to gather electric box-fans and bottled water for distribution to needy people in their "Beat-the Heat" event. Shown is the camp's contribution. From left, Camp Adjutant Doc Ashley, Joe Myricks and Donnie Mingo who are Salvation Army workers, and Camp Commander Nick Norwood.



Longstreet Zollicoffer Camp 87, Knoxville, TN, awarded camp member Ken Williams with the Robert E. Lee Freeman Award in honor and recognition of his devotion to duty and in appreciation of his promotion of the causes of Camp 87 and the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Pictured are Robert E. Lee Freeman, left, and Ken Williams.



Clement A. Evans Camp 64, Waycross, GA, members installed a new display telling the history of Local Confederates in the Okefenokee Heritage Center in Waycross. This is the first display of its kind in the museum since its opening in 1975. Members present are, from left, Lt. Commander Dennis Evans, Jeffery McCarthy, Mike Griffin, Adjutant Chuck Griffin, Steve McCarthy, Will Griffin and Mike Lee.



Brigadier General John C. Carter Camp 207, Waynesboro, GA, Compatriot Gary Hill addresses his camp meeting on "Three Years with Quantrill, by John McCorkle."



Five-year-old Tuff Summerville stands at the grave of his 4th great grandfather, Private James Marion Phillips, Co. B, 32nd GA Regiment. Tuff is the grandson of **General LaFayette McLaws Camp 79**, Fayetteville, GA Commander Roy Butts.



Charles Hayes receives his certificate and a warm welcome to the **Captain William H. McCauley Camp 260**, Dickson County, TN, and takes a moment to shake the hand of Commander Shannon Hafner.

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



Rankin Rough and Ready's Camp 265, Brandon, MS, with the Mary Ann Forrest OCR Chapter 23 purchased a POW/MIA chair for the G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery V.A. Medical Center in Jackson, MS, and were invited to the dedication. Back row, from left, Pam Collier, Joseph Cox, Charles Lewis, Larry Eubanks, Willard Chatham, Louis Foley; front row, from left, Christine Heathman-Hart, Maureen Chatham, Cindy Elmore, Elva Eubanks, Robbie Lewis, Jamie Hamblin, Charla Lewis, Joy Redwine, Susan Jones, Brandi Gray.



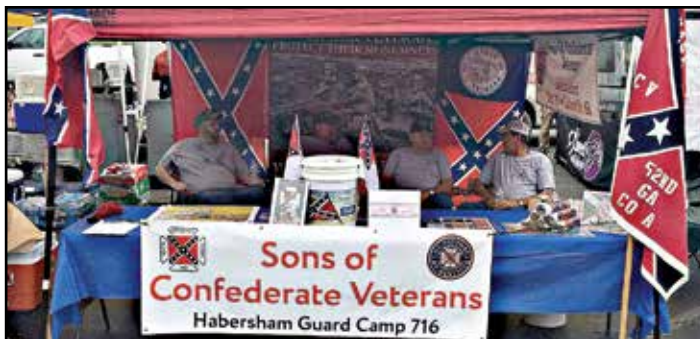
Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville, FL, Reaper Crew installed a statue in the Confederate Section of Old City Cemetery, where rests the Confederate Veterans from the Florida Confederate Soldier and Sailors Home which was located in Jacksonville.



At a recent Confederate Memorial Service at Linwood Cemetery, Columbus, GA, the **General Henry L. Benning Camp 517**, Columbus, GA, swore in two new members, Charles Edward Berry, Jr., left, and Eugene Davidson Foster. General Benning, for whom Fort Benning is named, is buried in Historic Linwood Cemetery.



The **Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton Camp 1354**, Vicksburg, MS, held its Lee-Jackson Banquet on January 19 at Goldies Bar-B-Que in Vicksburg. Scott Bell, author of the best-seller *The Camel Regiment, A History of the Bloody 43rd MS Volunteer Infantry* was guest speaker. Also present were descendants of actual soldiers from the 43rd. The descendants included Mrs. Beth Jones, Mrs. Kay Holman, Mrs. Alana Osborne and infant daughter, all of Vicksburg and Mr. Kris Hawkins of Perryville, KY. Author Scott Jones stands in the middle of the descendants.



Habersham Guard Camp 716, Demorest, GA, members recently set up a Heritage Defense Booth at the Mountain Laurel Festival in Clarkesville, GA, receiving tremendous hospitality and several people extended their appreciation for efforts to protect Southern history. Not a single negative incident occurred. Camp 716 is already looking forward to and planning future venues for Heritage Defense Awareness.



William Henry Harris Camp 1395, Fort Lauderdale, FL, Adjutant and Awards Chairman Joseph Motes proudly presented the *H. L. Hunley* JROTC Award to Cadet Alexander Cornejo at Stranahan High School.

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



Frances Stewart, left, of the Colonel Thomas Hardeman Chapter UDC, Macon, GA, presented **Lieutenant James T. Woodward Camp 1399**, Warner Robins, GA, members Larry Pierce, Chief Emory Dean and James Everette with Military Service Awards on Confederate Memorial Day.



Sharon Tenpenny, widow of recently passed Compatriot Virgil (Pat) Tenpenny, is honored at the Battle of Narcoossee Mill reenactment, St. Cloud, FL. Pictured from left, David King, 3rd Battalion, Co. B, Mechanized Cavalry, Sharon Tenpenny, Life member Nelson Winbush, and **Jacob Summerlin Camp 1516**, Kissimmee, FL, Commander, Al Massey.



27th Georgia Regiment Camp 1404, Gainesville, GA, Commander Ralph Mills, is shown at the newly installed Southern Iron Cross on his ancestor, Levi Scogin's gravesite in Farmersville Cemetery, Chattooga County, GA.



Wigfall Greys Camp 1560, Collierville, TN, welcomes two new members. From left are Robert Preston Abbott, Commander Henry Pleasants and Samuel Austin Couch.



Georgia Division Spokesman and **General Leonidas Polk Camp 1446**, Smyrna, GA, Past Commander Martin K. O'Toole, gives the keynote address at the monument where Lt. General Leonidas Polk fell in defense of the South on Pine Mountain, Kennesaw, GA.



The **David W. Payne Camp 1633**, Blairsville, GA, mans its informational booth at the annual Sorghum Festival, in Blairsville. Commander Mike Pettus, left, and Treasurer Pete White, right, are joined by Miss Emma Pittman.



Army of Tennessee



Newly elected Northeast Alabama Lieutenant Brigade Commander Bill Schulze, left, was on hand at a meeting of the **DeKalb Rifles Camp 1824**, Sylvania, AL, to present Ronny Whitaker with an award for meritorious service.



Members of the **Captain Thomas W. Patton Camp 2021**, Boardman, OH, gave Confederate Veteran Christian Weick, from GA, who moved to Ohio after the War, his first headstone at Oak Hill Cemetery and are shown commemorating Veteran's Day. Pictured from left, Dallas Wright, Kellie Wright (monuments and graves director), Commander Ron Johnson, and Jake Wright.



Major W. M. Footman Camp 1950, Ft. Myers, FL, members Jack Coleman and Commander Robert Gates at the Lee Monument in downtown Ft. Myers.



Jim Pearce Camp 2527, Princeton KY, Adjutant Edward Georgen presented the local sheriff with a Law Enforcement Appreciation Day Certificate on behalf of the camp.



Lieutenant Lovett Allen Tully Camp 2071, Colquitt, GA, Commander Nicholas Henley inducted new member Ruel Cleveland into the camp.



The **Dixie Defenders Camp 2086**, Cross City, FL, made a donation of 30 plus handmade wooden toys to the Florida Sheriff's Youth Ranch in Live Oak, FL. This donation was made possible by Compatriot Robert W. Yancy who is the treasurer of Camp 2086. Pictured from left, Mr. Alan May—Florida Sheriff's Youth Ranch, Robert W. Yancy and Camp Commander Daryl E. Ratterree.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



Delegates from the **California Division** take time out for a photograph with the Commander-in-Chief during the SCV National Reunion.



Hood's Texas Brigade Camp 153, San Antonio, TX, presents The Star of Excellence Award to the San Antonio Police Department. The award is given for support to the community. Pictured from left, 2nd Lt. Commander Richard Reynolds, TX Division Chaplain Sanford Reed, 1st Lt. Commander George Foulds, Special Projects Officers Raymond Todd and Victor Trevino.



The **Captain James P. Douglas Camp 124**, Tyler, TX, held a ceremony to honor Confederate soldiers buried at Oakwood Cemetery in Tyler, where they dedicated a Confederate Iron Cross at the grave of Confederate veteran John B. Douglas, brother of James Douglas.



Jefferson Davis Camp 175, Colorado Springs, CO, Chaplain O.J. Mooneyham performs the marriage ceremony for 2nd Lieutenant Commander Luke Montoya, right, and Chrystal Porter, left, as Camp Commander Buck Dugger and Compatriot Sam Minks look on. They chose to speak their vows at a camp meeting with all of their friends and family. Ms. Porter is also a UDC member.



Louisiana Lt. Governor Billy Nungesser visited Destrehan Plantation with his tourism staff and was welcomed by the 5th Company Washington Artillery which is made up of compatriots from **Beauregard Camp 130**, New Orleans, LA, and **Henry Watkins Allen Camp 133**, Baton Rouge, LA.



O. M. Roberts Camp 178, Waxahachie, TX, had the honor to host Commander-in-Chief Paul C. Gramling, Jr. at their recent meeting. CIC Gramling presented Past CIC Denne Sweeney's widow, Denise Brown-Sweeney, with a Past CIC Ribbon. It was an honor to have CIC Gramling visit our camp.

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



Members of the **Governor Samuel W. T. Lanham Camp 586**, Weatherford, TX, participated in the Weatherford Veterans Day parade and were cheered the entire parade route.



Compatriots of the **Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275**, Livingston, TX, did restoration work on JAS Turner cemetery which suffered from vandalism. Pictured from left, Wade Nail, Bill Maddox, Josh David, David Walters, Charles Dunbar, Steve Dunbar, Mike Farrar and Stephen Daughdrill.



The **James M. Keller Camp 648**, Hot Springs, AR, won second place for their booth at the Garland County Fair. Shown, left to right, Robert Freeman, Brent Davis, Darrin Hardy, Loy Mauch and Tommy Cotnam, III.



Alamo City Guards Camp 1325, San Antonio, TX, 1st Lieutenant Commander Raymond Reeves presents a gift to guest speaker Dr. Catherine Clinton who spoke on "Stepdaughters of History; Southern Women and the American Civil War" at their monthly meeting.



The **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, inducted new member Chester Manning into the ranks of the SCV.



Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525, Phoenix, AZ, Commander Dan Huskisson, presented the SCV *H. L. Hunley* Award to Cadet Garrett Armstrong of the Cactus High School Air Force JROTC Squadron.

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



Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708, Scottsdale, AZ, Lieutenant Commander John Rogers presented the SCV *H. L. Hunley* JROTC Award to Cadet Major Barbara Karg of the Dobson High School Air Force JROTC Squadron.



CA Division Commander Robert L. Williams, officiates at the Confederate Memorial Day ceremonies at the Santa Ana cemetery in the County of Orange. This beautiful monument was erected by the **James Iredell Waddell Camp 1770**, Orange County, CA, with the full support of the Orange County government in 2004. Shortly after this photograph was taken, that same local government, in direct violation of the law, entered the cemetery at night and stole the seven-ton memorial with a giant crane. No valid explanation was given for this heinous deed and legal action is in progress.



Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710, Sierra Vista, AZ, Commander Donnis Davis and Compatriot Greg Kelly prepare the mountain howitzer for a living history demonstration at the Cochise Council of Boy Scouts Camporee.



Shown are members signing the charter for the newly formed **Private Birdsong Camp 2020**, Canon City, CO, at their initial meeting.



At a recent meeting of the **General Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804**, Fresno, CA, Compatriot Huha was inducted into the camp. Shown from left, Bill Lee, Tim Desmond, Rex HuHa and Camp Commander Tom Bolton.



Albert Sydney Johnston Camp 2048, Tehachapi, CA, Compatriots Greg Frazier and Kevin Street hosted the 7th annual Rand Mining District Wreaths Across America event in the Mojave Desert. In addition to the normal honors given at these ceremonies, Camp 2048 honors those who served the CSA as well as America's current civilian war veterans.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



The **Private Nathan Terry Wanslee Camp 2096**, Safford, AZ, has been named "Best Mounted Unit" for three years running in the Graham County Fair Parade.



Members of the **Brigadier General Chief Stand Watie Camp 2300**, St. Charles County, MO, cleaned up a cemetery where several Confederate Veterans are buried in unmarked graves. The camp is getting a headstone to mark this place. The cemetery is located on the grounds of the Robertsville, MO, Mt. Olive United Methodist Church. Camp members shown are Brad Bludsworth, Dave Roper, Vic Meyer, Mike Madura Steve Pfeil and Rick Stubblefield.



Yuma Territorial Outpost Camp 2186, Yuma, AZ, hosted a visit to Stanwix Station, site of the western most engagement by uniformed forces during the War Between the States. Members of **Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708**, Scottsdale, AZ, traveled to Yuma County and linked up with members of Camp 2186 and the two parties traveled together to the site. Pictured, Camp 2186 Commander Sam Di Bianca, Guide Tony Daniel, Camp 1708 Compatriot John Rogers, AZ Division Lt. Commander Matt Flood, and Camp 2186 Compatriot Bill Edge stand on the Stanwix site.



At the first annual **Wasatch Rebels Camp 2306**, Salt Lake City, UT, meeting, Past Commander Horace Fleming initiates their first new member, Wesley Michaelson, into the SCV. During the meeting Mr. Michaelson was also elected chaplain.



New compatriot Jim Ridenour is sworn into **Campbell's Company Camp 2252**, Republic, MO, at the antebellum Ritchey Mansion in Newtonia, MO, on the honorable service of his great-great-great uncle Private Joel Roy Odell, Co. F, First MO Cavalry, CSA. Jim is also the resident caretaker of the Ritchey Mansion. Welcome to the ranks, Jim!



At the **Private C. W. Lucas-Forrest's Escort Camp 2316**, Prescott Valley, AZ, Confederate Luncheon, AZ Division Commander and Camp 2316 member Bob Johnson, right, presents Camp 778 Commander and 2nd Lieutenant Commander of the LA Division George Gremillion with a certificate of honorary membership in Camp 2316.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

COL. CHRISTOPHER C. PEGUES CAMP 62 SELMA

BROWN, BOBBY
McLAUGHLIN,
DONALD BAIN
RAMEY, WALTER
FRANKLIN

BEN BRICKEN CAMP 396 LUVERNE

SASSER, DWIGHT
LAMAR
WATSON, DANA
CLIFFORD

SAVAGE-STEWART CAMP 522 PIEDMONT

HOLBROOK, JOHN
MARSHALL

THOMAS JEFFERSON DENNEY CAMP 1442 CULLMAN

CALLAWAY, JAMES
LINDLEY

THE PRATTVILLE DRAGONS CAMP 1524 PRATTVILLE

CAPPS, JR., KENNETH
EUREL

WINSTON COUNTY GRAYS CAMP 1788 HALEYVILLE

MARTELLO, BOBBY

DEKALB RIFLES CAMP 1824 SYLVANIA

BONE, WILLIAM
ROWAN
HOOD, LOUIE
FRANKLIN

FORT BLAKELEY CAMP 1864 BALDWIN COUNTY

COLLINS, CHARLES
LANIER
DIEHL, MICHAEL H.
ENGLETT, HUNTER J.
GREEN, JERRY RAE
WILLIAMS,
CHRISTIAN TYLOR

GEN. JOHN HERBERT KELLY CAMP 1980 GORDO

STARNES, MICHAEL
DENNIS

CAPT. WILLIAM R. McADORY CAMP 2114 PLEASANT GROVE

BISHOP, JR.,
CHARLES DEAN

TUSKALOOSA PLOUGHBOYS CAMP 2312 TUSKALOOSA

BARLEY, ROBERT
CLIFFORD
EARNEST, JR., JAMES
HUGHES
HILL, RICHARD
WILLIAM
HOWARD, JAMES
CALEB
SIMMONS, CECIL
ANTHONY
SIMMONS, II,
MICHAEL EUGENE
SIMMONS, MICHAEL
EUGENE
SULLIVAN, DAVID
COOPER
THACKER, JR., JAMES
WALTER

TEN ISLANDS CAMP 2678 OHATCHEE

COOGLER, GUS E.

ARKANSAS

GEN. ROBERT C. NEWTON CAMP 197 LITTLE ROCK

KENT, DENNIS C.
TINER, STEVEN

JAMES H BERRY CAMP 468 BENTONVILLE

HUDSON, RUSSELL
MAX
MOORE, KENNETH
DOYLE

GEN. RICHARD M. GANO CAMP 561 FORT SMITH

LENINGTON, SR.,
MONTY

COL. ALLEN R. WITT CAMP 615 CONWAY

COCHRAN, KEVIN
DANIEL
MOIX, JASON A.

9th ARKANSAS INFANTRY CAMP 652 STAR CITY

STEPHENS, BRETT

GEN. JO SHELBY CAMP 1414 HARRISON

JONES, MICKEY GENE

27th ARKANSAS INFANTRY CAMP 1519 MOUNTAIN HOME

MAYS, CHARLES
ALEXANDER

ARIZONA

PVT. NATHAN TERRY WANSLEE CAMP 2096 SAFFORD

GREEN, JASON G.

CALIFORNIA

CAPT. JAMES IREDELL WADDELL CAMP 1770 ORANGE COUNTY

STILES, OWEN
RODGER

FLORIDA

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY CAMP 556 TAMPA

RILEY, THOMAS

PVT. WILLIAM RILEY MILTON CAMP 741 TAVARES

FELTON, RYLEY COLE
LOVETT, CHASE
ALEXANDER
ROGERS, JR., RAY
ELVIS

WAKULLA GUARDS CAMP 742 CRAWFORDVILLE

BROWN, JR., FRANK
STANLEY

JOHN HANCE O'STEEN CAMP 770 TRENTON

PORTER, NATHAN
KYLE

KIRBY SMITH CAMP 1209 JACKSONVILLE

ROBERTS, KENNETH
EARL

1LT. THOMAS H. GAINER CAMP 1319 PANAMA CITY

COOPER, CASEY COLE
COOPER, CHARLES
RAY
ENGLAND, CALVIN

MADISON STARKE PERRY CAMP 1424 GAINESVILLE

STONE, RICHARD
CRAIG

MAJ. WILLIAM M. FOOTMAN CAMP 1950 FT. MYERS

NAUMANN, KLAUS-
DIETER A.
ZIPPERER, ROBERT
TRAE

GEORGIA

CLEMENT A. EVANS CAMP 64 WAYCROSS

BENNETT, JOHN RILEY

GILMER LIGHT GUARDS CAMP 89 ELLIJAY

DeFOOR, MATTHEW
SCOTT

MAJOR WILLIAM E. SIMMONS CAMP 96 LAWRENCEVILLE

FULLER, JAMES
STANLEY

BRIG. GEN. E. PORTER ALEXANDER CAMP 158 AUGUSTA

STUMP, SAMUEL
JONATHAN

McLEOD-MORING CAMP 1386 SWAINSBORO

COLLINS, HENRY
CHANCE

GEN. WILLIAM J. HARDEE CAMP 1397 DALLAS

SORRELLS, SAMUEL
CHAD

THE ROSWELL MILLS CAMP 1547 ROSWELL

LEAKE, JONATHAN
RICHARD
McCRARY, SR.,
RICHARD LEE

MAJ. GEN. AMBROSE RANSOM WRIGHT CAMP 1914 EVANS

JONES, JAMES W.

LT. LOVETT ALLEN TULLY CAMP 2071 COLQUITT

LOVERING, LON
DAVID

BUCKHEAD-FORT LAWTON BRIGADE CAMP 2102 MILLEN

BRINSON, PHILIP R.

MONTGOMERY SHARPSHOOTERS CAMP 2164 MT VERNON

REYNOLDS, CORY D.

GEORGIA DIVISION HQ CAMP 2200 MOULTRIE

ADDISON, PHILIP
ANDREW "ANDY"
BLOUNT, MARK
BOWMAN, JEFFREY
BUTLER, JOE
WHITFIELD
CHENEY, DALE
DUNCAN, WILLIAM
PATRICK
ELROD, JR., FREDDIE
MACKLEY
FISK, GUY OTHIEL
HARTLINE, II,
GREGORY BRIAN II
HOOPER, BRIAN JOHN

MORRIS, ALFRED H.
SMITH, DAVID
VILLALOBOS, SEAN

ILLINOIS

CAMP DOUGLAS MEMORIAL 516 CHICAGO

BRENDEMUEHL,
JORDAN

GUARDIANS OF THE FORGOTTEN CAMP 2275 CHATHAM

THORNLEY, SAMUEL

INDIANA

A. J. RINGO CAMP 1509 MUNCIE

PURKEY, STEVEN
GREGORY
RUSHTON, KEVIN
TRIPLETT, RODNEY M.

LOUISIANA

HENRY WATKINS ALLEN CAMP 133 BATON ROUGE

SUMMERVILLE,
DEWELL DUANE

GEN. LEROY AUGUSTUS STAFFORD CAMP 358 ALEXANDRIA

GRANT, AUSBORN
CLEVE

SABINE RIFLES CAMP 2057 MANY

ALVEY, PHILLIP RAY
CASCIO, BRADFORD
LEONARD

LT. J. Y. SANDERS CAMP 2092 MORGAN CITY

BARBIER, CODY J.

MARYLAND

PVT. WALLACE BOWLING CAMP 1400 LA PLATA

EICHELBERGER,
CRAIG N.

**MARYLAND LINE CSA
CAMP 1741
BOWIE**
WYVILL, JR.,
KENNETH S.

**ORPHAN BRIGADE
CAMP 2166
WALDORF**
HANCE, ANDREW
DAVIS

MICHIGAN

**ADM. RAPHAEL
SEMMESE CAMP 1321
DEARBORN**
NIXON, IV, WILLIAM

**MAJ. GEN. PATRICK
RONAYNE CLEBURNE
CAMP 2257
GRAND RAPIDS**
BIGHAM, RICHARD
JAMES

MISSOURI

**STERLING PRICE
CAMP 145
ST. LOUIS**
SITTON, CHARLES
RAY

**COLONEL JOSEPH C.
PORTER CAMP 2055
SHELBY**
HAWKINS, CHARLES
RICHARD

MISSISSIPPI

**JONES COUNTY
ROSIN HEELS CAMP
227
LAUREL**
COGGINS, RUSSELL
BRYANT

**COL. WILLIAM P.
ROGERS CAMP 321
CORINTH**
FINN, GROVER
CARROLL

**MISSISSIPPI
COLLEGE RIFLES
CAMP 1636
CLINTON**
GILL, JOHN WAITS

NORTH CAROLINA

**FAYETTEVILLE
ARSENAL CAMP 168
FAYETTEVILLE**
MILLER, JAMES
HOWARD
SHIELDS, MARK
CHRIS

**PVT. CHARLES
FREDERICK HARGET
CAMP 706
NEW BERN**
PICK, JR., JOHN ALAN

**GOLDSBORO RIFLES
CAMP 760
GOLDSBORO**
FOREHAND, JOHN
THOMAS

**PVT. LORENZO LEIGH
BENNETT CAMP 773
DURHAM**
GREGORY, JR., JAMES
EDWARD

**GEN. NATHAN
BEDFORD FORREST
CAMP 803
SANFORD**
HOLDEN, JR., WALTER
CURTIS
HOLDER, RANDOLPH
CLAY
OLIVE, JAMES GLENN
POWELL, DENNIS
MCCOY
POWELL, WAYNE LEE

**JAMES B. GORDON
CAMP 810
WILKESBORO**
NICHOLS, BOBBY
WOODROW

**MAJ. CHARLES Q.
PETTY CAMP 872
GASTONIA**
BURRIS, SR.
DARRELL SHANE
BURRIS, JR.,
DARRELL SHANE
CANIPE, TRACY
DYLAN

**PVT. HENRY L. WYATT
CAMP 1297
RALEIGH**
RHODES, SAMUEL
THOMAS

**LEWIS A ARMISTEAD
CAMP 1302
JACKSONVILLE**
PENNY, JEREMIAH
DEAN

**BRIG. GEN. J.
JOHNSTON
PETTIGREW CAMP
1401
LENOIR**
DULA, TONEY J. A.

**JACKSON RANGERS
CAMP 1917
SYLVA**
BROOKS, ERICK
BRADLEY

**THE BURKE TIGERS
CAMP 2162
VALDESE**
DAWS, CHARLES
VICTOR
HOUE, RICHARD LEE

**CABARRUS
RANGERS-
GEN. RUFUS C.
BARRINGER CAMP
2318
MIDLAND**
EFIRD, JACK
DOUGLAS

NEW JERSEY

**PVT. MEREDITH POOL
CAMP 1505
HAMMONTON**
BUCHANAN, JEFFREY
A.
RAIMER, STEVEN LEE
RIANHARD, EDWARD
NICHOLSON

NEVADA

**THE SILVER STATE
GRAYS CAMP 1989
LAS VEGAS**
McGAR, TALBOT
GREGORY

NEW YORK

**GEN. ARCHIBALD
GRACIE CAMP 985
NEW YORK**
DAVIS, CHARLES
LANCE

OKLAHOMA

**CAPTAIN JAMES J.
McALESTER CAMP
775
McALESTER**
WHITLOCK, STEPHEN

**COL. JOHN W
JORDAN CAMP 817
MANNFORD**
SIMPSON, HUNTER
STEPHENS

**LT. WILLIAM H.
MAYES CAMP 2078
PRYOR**
SMITH, DAVID BRUCE

**PVT. DRURY WARREN
CAMP 2180
PONCA CITY**
LOWERY, JOHN
DEREK
WILSON, ROBERT D.

**COLONEL TANDY
WALKER CAMP 2207
SHAWNEE**
HAMMOND, TRENT
"BUDDY" MORGAN
LAUCK, TERRY ALAN
MORRIS, DANNY
CHRISTOPHER
SMITH, WILLIAM
WADE

PENNSYLVANIA

**LT. GENERAL JOHN C.
PEMBERTON CAMP
2060
WEST CHESTER**
VOCHT, SCOTT
MARTIN

SOUTH CAROLINA

**JOHN M. KINARD
CAMP 35
NEWBERRY**
EPTING, QUINTEN

**JOHN THOMAS
ASHLEY CAMP 43
HONEA PATH**
McGOWAN, III,
FRANKLIN PIERCE

**15th REGIMENT SC
VOLUNTEERS CAMP
51
LEXINGTON COUNTY**
WANNAMAKER, JR.,
CHARLES THOMAS

**STAR OF THE WEST
CAMP 1253
CHARLESTON**
JENKINS, IV, JOSEPH
GWYNNE

**CAPTAIN P. D.
GILREATH CAMP 1987
GREER**
VAUGHN, THOMAS
HOUGH

**COLONEL CHARLES
JONES COLCOCK
CAMP 2100
RIDGELAND**
STONES, JOHN
STANLEY

TENNESSEE

**SAMUEL R. WATKINS
CAMP 29
COLUMBIA**
MANGRUM, LARRY
STEVE
WEIRAUCH, BRANDIN
CHRISTOPHER
WEIRRAUCH,
CHRISTOPHER
WILLIAM

**MAJ. GEN. BENJAMIN
F. CHEATHAM CAMP
72
MANCHESTER**
ARMS, SR., MICHAEL
EUGENE
ARMS, VERNON
WALTER

**LONGSTREET-
ZOLLICOFFER CAMP
87
KNOXVILLE**
BAKER, ALEXANDER
GRAHAM
LITTLE, JR., JOHN
ROBERT

**NATHAN BEDFORD
FORREST CAMP 215
MEMPHIS**
CARNELL, JOHN
PENROD, MICHAEL
DAVID

**SIMONTON-WILCOX
CAMP 257
COVINGTON**
TODD, JAMES
HARRISON

**MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM
D. McCain HQ CAMP
584
COLUMBIA**
ANSLEY, JASON R.
ARMSTRONG,
ROBERT THOMAS
CHEEK, THOMAS
JERRY
CORDELL, TIMOTHY
A.

EDWARDS, DAVID M.
FORD, MICHAEL
ALLEN
GAINES, II, GREGORY
JACK
GREEN, BRADY
JAMES
HILLYER, EDOARDO L.
HILLYER, JR. VINCENT
LEE
POTTER, BRENT
SEABOLT, III, HARRY
DAY
SENER, MATTHEW
RYAN
TEMPLETON,
STEPHEN
TEMPLETON,
STEPHEN RANDALL
TILLINGHAST, JAMES
ANTHONY
WILLIAMS, DONALD
RICHARD
YOUNGINER, VAN
MARSHALL

**GEN. ROBERT H.
HATTON CAMP 723
LEBANON**
TURNER, RONALD B.

**GEN. GEORGE GIBBS
DIBRELL CAMP 875
SPARTA**
BARROW, BOBBY
GENE
BARROW, JR., BOBBY
CARMACK, JERRY
COFER, MARK ALLEN
SEINER, JR., JOHN
BUCKLEY

**GEN. A. P. STEWART
CAMP 1411
WINCHESTER**
ARMS, SR., MICHAEL
EUGENE

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

SUMNER A. CUNNINGHAM CAMP 1620 SHELBYVILLE
STEWART, GEORGE ALLEN

DeWITT SMITH JOBE CAMP 1637 BARTLETT
HUGGINS, CHRISTOPHER NEAL
ROPER, MIKE L.

COL. CYRUS SUGG CAMP 1792 ADAMS
EDWARDS, WILLIAM DEWEY

DILLARD-JUDD CAMP 1828 COOKEVILLE
MEADOWS, HERSEL DYLAN

MYERS-ZOLICOFFER CAMP 1990 LIVINGSTON
DALTON, WILLIAM ALFRED

CAPT. CHAMP FERGUSON/STANDING STONE CAMP 2014 MONTEREY
THOMPSON, STACY DEWAYNE

LT. ROBERT J. TIPTON CAMP 2083 ELIZABETHTON
KELLER, JAMES PAUL

RAWDON-SPEARS CAMP 2113 SUMMERTOWN
BRATTON, RANDALL ADAM
COX, BENJAMIN WAYNE
CROUCH, OSCAR LEON
DAVIS, RANDALL WILLIAM
DIETRICH, JOHN R.
FRALEY, MIKEL ALLAN
HOWELL, ROBERT MATTHEW
McDONALD, CARLTON
MEREDITH, JIMMY LEE

PEVAHOUSE, STEPHEN WARREN
THOMPSON, NICHOLAS
TUBBS, DUSTIN CORY
WHEELER, JR., MICHAEL ALEC

13th TENNESSEE CAVALRY CAMP 2304 PIKEVILLE
KILGORE, RONNIE

PRIVATE WILEY L. STEAKLEY CAMP 2307 SPENCER
HOLLAND, II, JAMES EDWARD
WHITTENBURG, LARRY WAYNE

COL. A.H. BELO CAMP 49 DALLAS
ASBURY, WILLIAM SIMPSON

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON CAMP 67 HOUSTON
CISNEROS, AARON HERRERA
WANCZYK, CHRISTOPHER JOHN
WARWAS, BRANDIN CHASE
WHITEFORD, JOHN KEVIN

GEN. FELIX H. ROBERTSON CAMP 129 WACO
CANUTESON, STEVEN JOEL

GRIMES COUNTY GREYS CAMP 924 ANDERSON
TULLOS, SR., DON KEVIN

DICK DOWLING CAMP 1295 BEAUMONT
DUCOTE, ADAM PAUL

GEN. SAM BELL MAXEY CAMP 1358 PARIS
PERRY, JR., ROBERT TERRELL

13th TEXAS INFANTRY CAMP 1565 ANGLETON
CRYER, STEVEN J.

GENERAL TOM GREEN CAMP 1613 SAN ANGELO
KERBOW, JAMES PAUL

COLONEL E. W. TAYLOR CAMP 1777 BEDFORD
MITCHELL, RICHARD BRIAN
WILLIAMS, PHILLIP GERALD

COL. GUSTAV HOFFMANN CAMP 1838 NEW BRAUNFELS
BOYDSTUN, JOHN GOLD
ULLRICH, MARK WILLIAM

2nd TEXAS FRONTIER DISTRICT CAMP 1904 DE LEON
PERRY, JIMMY GLYNN
RITCHIE, ETHAN DOUGLAS
RITCHIE, KENNITH LEROY

TERRY'S TEXAS RANGERS CAMP 1937 CLEBURNE
ASBERRY, VERNON ANDY
BOWMAN, BROOKS HUNT
BOWMAN, RYON CORBIN
WOOLLEY, LARRY GENE

WAUL'S TEXAS LEGION CAMP 2103 KATY
WILSON, TY JACOB

NEW SALEM INVINCIBLES CAMP 2107 PONTA
BILLIOT, COLT DANIEL

THOMAS JEWETT GOREE CAMP 2129 MADISONVILLE
McMAHON, KENNETH JERRY

MAJ. GEN. PATRICK CLEBURNE'S 7th TX INFANTRY CAMP 2182 THE WOODLANDS
WHITE, NORMAN J.

COL. JOHN S. (RIP) FORD CAMP 2216 HARLINGEN
LOW, DANNY MYERS

LONE STAR DEFENDERS CAMP 2234 LUFKIN
ABELDT, BUFORD TILLMAN

MEDINA GREYS CAMP 2254 HONDO
DRIVER, JONATHAN MITCHELL

MAJOR GENERAL THOMAS L. ROSSER CAMP 2311 MT. ENTERPRISE
BROWN, MARCUS OWENS, JIMMY DEAN

LT. GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST CAMP 2313 WHITNEY
FOREHAND, FOY GLENN
GORDON, SAMMY JOE
PRYOR, RUSTY LEE
REED, DARREN KEITH
REED, JUSTIN

LEE-JACKSON CAMP 1 RICHMOND
HAUSER, ALFRED WARREN PAGE

COLONEL D. H. LEE MARTZ CAMP 10 HARRISONBURG
CAVE, TONY LEE
REED, GARY WAYNE
TODD, JR., FRANCIS CAROL

THE OLD BRUNSWICK CAMP 512 LAWRENCEVILLE
WRIGHT, DOUGLAS

THE STUART-HAIRSTON CAMP 515 BASSETT
FULCHER, JR., STROTHER TALBERT

JOHN M. JORDAN CAMP 581 SOUTH BOSTON
CARR, BRENT GARRISON

THE HANOVER DRAGOONS CAMP 827 HANOVER
BREWER, ALLEN N.

POWHATAN TROOPS CAMP 1382 POWHATAN
DICKENSON, JR., JOHN GUERRANT

NORFOLK COUNTY GRAYS CAMP 1549 CHESAPEAKE
COX, ANDREW PORTER

TURNER ASHBY CAMP 1567 WINCHESTER
LEWIS, CHAD MATTHEW

STUART'S HORSE ARTILLERY CAMP 1784 FLOYD
McPEAK, JONATHAN
AHREN DANTZLER
MILLER, ROGER LEE

47th VIRGINIA CAVALRY CAMP 2124 SCOTTSVILLE
OHARA, KEVIN FRANCIS

WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY CAMP 2178 PASCO
DANIEL, CHARLES RAPHAEL
JONES, JONATHAN

WEST VIRGINIA

BEIRNE CHAPMAN CAMP 148 UNION
HEAVENER, MATTHEW SCOTT
HUFFMAN, ROBERT CONRAD
JEWELL, NOEL BRIAN
WISEMAN, JR., CHARLES ALBERT

STONEWALL JACKSON CAMP 201 ST. MARY'S
BRASUK, JOHN H.
GOFF, JAMES OWEN, ALEXANDER
JOSEPH OWEN, III, JOHN WESLEY

LT. COL. ELIHU HUTTON CAMP 569 BEVERLY
BOYLES, STEPHEN LOWELL

A. G. JENKINS CAMP 628 GUYANDOTTE
BENTLEY, JAMES BROOKLYN
FETTERMAN, JIM

MOUNTAINEER PARTISAN RANGERS CAMP 2249 PAW PAW
ADAMS, KELLY DEAN
ADAMS, MATTHEW DEAN

*Welcome
to our newest
Life Members*



Name	Division	Camp
JOSEPH F. WEBB	AL	1864
PAUL S. BERRY	AR	2264
ROBERT L. MORRIS	FL	1315
LARRY M. DICKS	HI	584
THOMAS B. LYLES, JR.	KS	1857
JEFFREY T. FUGATE	KY	2305
GEORGE GOODRICH, IV	MD	1388
OLEN C. WHISMAN	MD	1608
WILLIAM NIXON, IV	MI	1321
KENNETH J. RUNGE	MO	718
HERBERT L. TURNER	MO	718
CHARLES KNIGHT	MO	145
CURTIS MALTMAN	MO	145
EFFREY FUTHEY	MO	1815
GEORGE C. BOND	MS	2278
DAN B. BRYANT	NC	1616
WILLIAM J. SANDS	NC	2221
JERRY A. CASEBOLT	OH	2087
GEORGE MARTIN, SR.	SC	1741
WALTER B. CISCO	SC	73
WILLIAM T. CROCKETT	SC	2179
ROBERT USOFF	TN	215
JOSEPH D. GOINS	TN	3
THOMAS R. HALL	TN	1411
WILLIAM H. CARRELL	TX	2235
TOMMY J. HOLMES	TX	1533
GARRETT CARLISLE	WV	199

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

Southern Victory Campaign

*Taking Back the Narrative &
Making Dixie Great Again*

www.MakeDixieGreatAgain.com



**Join the Confederate Legion.
Enroll your camp, club or form a new group.
Membership in the S.C.V. is not required.**



THE SOCIETY OF THE ORDER OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS

Financial Assistance for Preservation Projects

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

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

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

Deo Vindice!

Forward the Colors

Union. The cry of “necessity” is the prime tool of all tyrants who are seeking to subvert the rights and freedoms of the people. In *Paradise Lost*, John Milton notes, “So spake the fiend, and with NECESSITY, the tyrant’s plea, excused his devilish deeds.” Lincoln’s “devilish deeds” were and continue to be hidden by the “tyrant’s plea” of necessity. But was it necessary? No man embodies the spirit of America’s Founding Fathers more so than Patrick Henry. Patrick Henry puts all Americans on notice of true American “NECESSITY” when he stated: “The first thing I have at heart is American liberty, the second thing is American union.” In a liberty-based society, liberty always trumps government. One cannot be faithful to Patrick Henry’s Americanism while embracing Abraham Lincoln’s Americanism — one believes in the supremacy of liberty, while the other believes in the

supremacy of government. With Lincoln’s victory, the United States became the very thing General Robert E. Lee feared, a nation that is “aggressive abroad and despotic at home.”

A noted Founding Father from Virginia, Saint George Tucker, spoke out against all forms of slavery including what he called “political slavery.” He warned that when a government exists not by consent but by force and coercion, the citizens have become slaves of the government. Sixty years later Lysander Spooner, a Radical Abolitionist from Massachusetts, declared that by forcing the South back into a union they did not desire to be a part of, the United States was increasing slavery not decreasing slavery. Spooner stated, “there is no difference in principle — only in degree — between political slavery and chattel slavery.” This truth is obvious, “If you can’t leave, you

Military Order of the Stars and Bars



1861-1865

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

Military Order of the Stars and Bars

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

(757) 656-MOSB

Or via mail at:

MOSB Membership Inquiry-CV

P.O. Box 18901

Raleigh, NC 27619-8901

www.militaryorderofthestarsandbars.org



Descendants of Mexican War Veterans

“Before Manassas, there was Mexico”

Many Civil War leaders like Lee, Jackson, Bragg, Beauregard, Longstreet, Johnston and soldiers they commanded saw action in the Mexican War.

The Descendants of Mexican War Veterans

are men and women who have an ancestor, or interest, in the Mexican War 1846-1848.

Visit web site www.dmwv.org

or send request SASE

D.M.W.V. National Office

PO Box 461941

Garland, Texas 75046-1941

are not free!" But Deep State operatives and other Lincoln lovers embrace political slavery because an all-powerful indivisible government offers many perks and privileges to those close to the government. This is one reason Fredrick Engels, co-author with Marx of the *Communist Manifesto*, praised Lincoln's effort in promoting "a single and indivisible republic." Tyrannical governments are always proclaiming themselves to be "indivisible."

With your assistance, the SCV can continue its drive to "take back the narrative" and offer our fellow Americans the truth about the War for Southern Independence. Your membership in the Confederate Legion and your camp's support of

our various efforts, radio ads, letters to community opinion molders, distribution of *Southern Defenders* and using social media to get the word out about the Sons of Confederate Veteran's defense of Traditional American Values will secure our place in history (we will be making history). Even more important, we will transmit to future generations of Southerners and Americans the good news about our beloved Dixie.

Deo Vindice,

Walter D. (Donnie) Kennedy
Chief of Heritage Operations, SCV



Continued from page 14

The Last Roll

Col. E. T. Stackhouse Camp 1576
 Latta, SC
Robert Lyndal Gainey

N. B. Forrest Camp 3
 Chattanooga, TN
James T. Igou
Eugene Henderson Parrott, Sr.

James Keeling Camp 52
 Bristol, TN
Buddy Joe Eller

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain HQ
 Camp 584
 Columbia, TN
David B. Hayes

Myers-Zollicoffer Camp 1990
 Livingston, TN
John Warner Halsell

Col. Reeves 11th Texas Cavalry Camp
 349
 Sherman, TX
J. Steven Hutchison

General Tom Green Camp 1613
 San Angelo, TX
James Marion Delong

Hill Country Camp 1938
 Fredericksburg, TX
Bille Franklin Busby

Thomas Jewett Goree Camp 2129
 Madisonville, TX
Billy Stephen Blow

Sidney Sherman Camp 2256
 Stratford, TX
Charles Lindsay Busby, IV

1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Camp
 2270
 Mount Pleasant, TX
Timothy Ray Fletcher

Judge Roy Bean Camp 2298
 Iraan, TX
S. Evans Turpin, Jr.

Stonewall Camp 380
 Virginia Beach, VA
Michael Wayne Nagle

Garland-Rodes Camp 409
 Lynchburg, VA
Timothy Blaine Roach

The Old Brunswick Camp 512
 Lawrenceville, VA
Ome Crawford, III

Captain John F. McElhenny Camp 840
 Lebanon, VA
Daniel Edward Jessee

J. E. B. Stuart Camp 1343
 Henrico, VA
Robert William Taylor

Highlanders Camp 1530
 Monterey, VA
Percy Conway Nowlin
Albert F. Shultz

Matthew Fontaine Maury Camp 1722
 Fredericksburg, VA
Charles Alaric Embrey, Sr.
John David Martin, Jr.

Appomattox Rangers Court House
 Camp 1733
 Appomattox, VA
Richard Lee Martin

Carpenters Battery Camp 1927
 Covington, VA
James Elwood Cronk



NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

This year's John C. Calhoun Oratory Contest

The topic of this year's (2020) John C. Calhoun Oratory contest is:

"It's Election Year" Topic — it is the current year, you are running for president of the CSA. You may use any historical back story which you develop.

The following rules, as are typical, will apply.

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

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

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

Museum artifact donations and Confederate images

The SCV is asking for worthy donations of Confederate and SCV historical items for our museum. Please contact us at exedir@scv.org for donations or loans before sending them to GHQ. We currently do not have room to store them, but we would like to have an idea of what to expect and plan for its display once the museum is open.

In addition, we would like to collect

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

Dues and fees increased at 2019 Reunion in Mobile

Two measures were approved at the 2019 Reunion in Mobile, Alabama which will impact dues and charter fees.

During the business session, a motion to raise dues by \$5 was made and seconded from the floor. The motion specified that \$3 of this increase will be used for the Confederate Museum, with the remaining \$2 appropriated for General Headquarters. This motion was approved by the delegates and will go into effect August 1, 2020.

Also at Reunion, the General Executive Committee voted to increase camp charter fees from \$20 to \$50 effective immediately.

Thanks,
Adam Southern
Executive Director

Estate Planning

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

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

Help replenish our Heritage Defense Fund

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

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

Thank You!

Please, no monuments or statues at Elm Springs

It has come to my attention, there are several camps who are raising money to purchase monuments/statues to send to Elm Springs, SCV HQ. Although I understand and appreciate the sentiment, it was determined Elm Springs would not become a graveyard for/of Confederate monuments and statues. It is my hope camps will be able to purchase monuments/statues and place them in their local areas and highways. If a monument is removed, we erect two or more to take its place.

Paul Gramling, Jr.
Commander-in-Chief

SCV Member Community

Greetings, Compatriots!

Many of you have received an e-mail with the subject line of: "Welcome to the SCV Member Community!"

It is legitimate.

This e-mail went out to approximately 11,000 SCV members as part of an automatic update. If a member had an email address on file, but had not yet activated their online account, they received one of these e-mails. To activate your account and join the SCV Member Community online, just follow the instructions in the e-mail.

I hope all of you are well. I am looking forward to seeing all of you at our 125th National Reunion in July! (<https://scv2020reunion.com/>)

Fraternally yours,
Adam Southern, Executive Director

Kirby-Smith Camp 1209 Never Stopped

The 2020 Sons of Confederate Veterans Reunion will happen in July. We have never stopped preparing for the business of the SCV and continue to be your reliable host camp for this



reunion. We are prepared for this reunion, now and into the future, and have taken measures to ensure our compatriots safety and health. We recognize our members are under pressure given the continuously changing landscape and we are an extension of Sons of Confederate Veterans operation's ability to maintain function and effectiveness. During times like this, we understand communication is critical. We are committed to each of our members to ensure availability and support as needed.

We have and will remain fully operational. Our goal is to provide transparent and prompt service and communication in order to support the

2020 Reunion's continued success.

Camps attending wishing to display a camp flag in the business meeting area must bring a floor stand.

This is an election year — the future of this organization is in the hands of the membership voters

Thank you for your continued trust and confidence in Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville Florida.

Commander Calvin Hart

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. ❌



MAKE THE YANKEES WORK FOR US!

SEND IN ALL OF THE \$50's AND \$5's YOU CAN MUSTER

**ALL PROCEEDS OF THIS CAMPAIGN TO BENEFIT THE NEW
NATIONAL CONFEDERATE MUSEUM AT ELM SPRINGS**

**MAKE DONATIONS IN MULTIPLES OF \$5 TO ENLIST THE
YANKS IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONFEDERACY!**

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO "SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS" & MAIL TO THE SCV

ATTN: MAKE YANKEES WORK

P.O. Box 59

COLUMBIA, TN 38401

Dispatches From the Front

A Winning Strategy

To the Editor:

The “war over slavery” lie is why our Confederate Veterans are under attack. The persecution will end, only when we expose this lie, by repeatedly quoting Abraham Lincoln, declaring his War was over taxes only and not slavery, at all.

The largest public microphone on which to post Lincoln’s quotes is the comment section of the news media’s and politicians’ Facebook pages. Our comments on these Facebook pages will reach tens of millions of voters and politicians and by-pass the establishment media.

We can use this strategy with Lincoln’s quotes and persuade millions. Lincoln’s statements convince many, our opinion convinces few.

Some of Lincoln’s quotes to post:

March 4, 1861, Lincoln proclaimed in his First Inaugural Address:

“I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so.” (Paragraph 4)

“The power confided to me will be used to hold the property belonging to the government (four Federal tax collection forts), and to collect the duties (tariffs) and imposts (sales tax on imports); but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against the people anywhere.” (Paragraph 21)

“I understand a proposed (Corwin) Amendment to the Constitution has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to labor (slavery). Holding such a provision to now be implied Constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable.” (Paragraph 32)

April 15 and 19, 1861, Lincoln declared war against the Confederate States:

“Whereas an insurrection against the Government of the United States has broken out and the laws for the collection of the revenue cannot be effectually executed therein: Therefore, I deem it advisable to set on foot a blockade of the ports within the states aforesaid, and I call forth the militia, to the aggregate number of 75,000 to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.” (i.e., Change the voluntary union into a compulsory Union to collect Lincoln’s 40 percent average tariff, including a 200 percent sales tax on steel products). Lincoln never even mentioned slavery in his two war proclamations.

On April 29, 1861, President Jefferson Davis told the Confederate States Congress:

“The declaration of war made against this Confederacy by Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, in his Proclamations, rendered it necessary that you should convene at the earliest moment to devise the measures necessary for the defense of our country.”

There is no proof of Lincoln (the only person to declare war) ever declaring his war was over slavery. None. Unless the North was fighting to abolish slavery, it was impossible for the South to be fighting to maintain slavery. The South said the only reason for fighting was self-defense from Lincoln’s tax collectors.

To post Lincoln’s quotes as comments on the media’s and politician’s Facebook pages, enter their name in the Internet search space on your computer, i.e., Facebook FOX news; Facebook ABC news; Facebook President Donald Trump, etc... According to Google searches, one to three million people are viewing each of these pages, at any moment we post.

Always post Lincoln’s quotes as an individual. Do not use an organization’s name or Facebook will delete it. When people respond to your comment requesting to be a friend, then tell them about joining the SCV and, thereby, increase SCV membership. Lincoln’s quotes posted must be related to the news media’s article, such as, tariffs, war, slavery, Lincoln, Confederate, etc... or Facebook will delete.

You will receive pro and con replies.

This is good, because any response keeps Lincoln’s quotes near the top of the comments and more people will read. Keep the debate going, by replying with another Lincoln quote or challenging readers to prove where Lincoln ever declared a war over slavery.

Revivals come first then church membership increases, not the reverse. Winning this public debate with Lincoln’s quotes as comments, is the fastest, cheapest, easiest and most effective way to educate and motivate millions to display Confederate symbols on public and private property and increase SCV membership.

Otherwise, our Confederate Veterans’ Monuments will be removed or have large “historical” plaques in front of them falsely claiming slavery was one of the causes of Lincoln’s Tax War.

Roger K. Broxton
Covington Rifles Camp 1586
Andalusia, Alabama

Our state Divisions serve a useful purpose

To the Editor:

I read in the March/April 2020 edition in the “Dispatches From the Front” section, Mr. Robert Wisniewski’s letter titled “Streamline SCV Organization.” In his write-up, he states the “Division level is outdated and no longer needed” because he believes this antiquated form of military command structure is no longer effective, and therefore dues which are earmarked to fund these Divisions unnecessarily siphons away money that can be better utilized at the National level to facilitate their various projects.

I believe, as I’m sure anyone would feel that has ever served in the military, this is a very risky practice Mr. Wisniewski endorses. As with military organizational structure, having an effective chain of command is extremely valuable for a variety of reasons. What I understand from his letter is that he would feel the proper way to address various concerns is for a camp to go directly to the National Headquarters without working the issue with the “middle man.”

In my experience, the Army has attempted such a thing before when

it eliminated the Division Artillery (DIVARTY) Headquarters. When this headquarters was removed from each Division, artillery units at lower echelons no longer had an advocate beyond the Brigade level to fight for critical artillery concerns. Eventually the Army realized the error of its ways and re-instituted the DIVARTY, which in turn proved once again to better facilitate at all echelons highly successful artillery operations with much greater efficiency.

Currently, the National Headquarters is not staffed to properly address all 875 SCV Camp concerns, much less have the ability to mobilize and execute valuable resources to address these concerns in a way which would be remotely adequate to the camps' satisfaction. Case in point, the Virginia Division is doing a fabulous job in battling city councils and state legislative bodies to ensure current monument laws remain in place, or at least if rewritten to provide the best outcome for the survival of these sacred pieces. If there was no Virginia Division or Brigade, and the much necessary resources to fund their efforts, this courageous effort would not have been possible. These military organizational structures have a vested interest to ensure their local interests are satisfied, interests that may be important to one Division, but not necessarily important to another. I have never had the opportunity to witness the National Headquarters at work, but I do not think, even if all the funds that are currently supporting the various Divisions were to be sent to the National Headquarters, but I doubt they would not have been able to do what the Virginia Division was able to do, and with the dedication they conducted themselves in doing it.

I understand everyone in the SCV and other heritage organizations has a strong vested interest to ensure our nation's monuments are preserved, but if we want to maintain an efficient organization with a solid structure to conduct operations such as fighting for causes we believe in at the state and local areas, eliminating a proven military chain of command is NOT the way to effectively run an organization. As with military chains of commands, for both units and soldiers, for example,

at the military battalion level (which is what I would classify the camp as being), it is extremely rare (although it does happen based on certain command relationships) to report directly, for instance to the military corps headquarters (or three levels up the chain, which in this case is what I would classify the National Headquarters as being), thereby bypassing the military brigade and division echelons. Lower echelons of command are there for a reason, and in this case they are there to prioritize area events in order to determine where it is best to place their limited resources. As I said earlier, at present, if the National Headquarters was given this level of responsibility to perform, their staffs would have to increase greatly, as well as be organized in a fashion to accommodate this process of managing functions that previously fell under the Divisions, or in some cases the Brigade. This, to me, is not a wise choice, and should not be considered as being a method of reporting and coordination based on economies of scale.

Who does Mr. Wisniewski believe would conduct such an operation at a state/Division or regional/Brigade level if the Divisions and Brigades were done away with? Just because this level in the organization is indeed eliminated, as appears to be the desire of Mr. Wisniewski, does NOT mean its requirement is also eliminated. There will always be an occasion when a Division or Brigade level event will need to take place. Without that structure in place (and again the resources needed to fund it), when a need does arise, and trust me, it will, it will take considerable time to build a task force ad hoc. This waste of time in doing so could have been better spent fixing the issue at hand instead of building a team which should already have been in place to begin with. Would the National Headquarters have championed, or for that matter capable of championing, an issue for one region with the same vigor for another region? I would doubt their resources would accommodate taking on such a venture depending on the criticality. However, in a case such as Virginia's fight to protect its war monuments, only Virginia's already in place military structure al-

lowed for a successful fight. I would hate to think what that outcome would have been like if no Virginia Division was in place.

I know Mr. Wisniewski has the best of intentions in the proposals he has made. However, if he has not had experience with, or witnessed any, successful operations at the Florida Division as he suggests (which I'm hopeful is the exception rather than the rule when looking at other SCV Divisions), then I would hope he would run for an office in his Division to change the tone in how that organization is run, and the causes in which it feels it should take up. However, advocating the elimination of the SCV Divisions does not "create" a solution. Experience has shown it "causes" a huge problem.

*Shane Hubbard
Lee-Jackson Camp 1
Richmond, Virginia*

SCV Music Awards suggested

To the Editor:

I have had the following idea for a long while and I want to pass it on for the consideration of the membership. I suggest we initiate an SCV Music Award. Maybe call it the 'Dixie' Music Award? It would be presented to any song writer and/or performer who successfully markets any popular song positively representing what living in the South is all about, or what honor there is in the Southern soul. I think of this idea each time I hear The Bellamy Brothers sing *You Ain't Just Whistling Dixie*, or Dwight Yoakum sing *I Sang Dixie*. There are many others eligible retroactively in our history. Winners would make up our "SCV Endorsed Music Library of All Time."

We should outreach and embrace any of those who appreciate our shared history and culture by recognizing them for their contribution!

I hope this idea will be warmly received and enacted to promote our values! Thank you!

*Joseph R. Ferguson, Jr.
General William D. McCain Camp 584
Ivor, Virginia*



Continued from page 27

Books in Print

Bloody Fifth, a must read.

Author: John F. Schmutz
Publisher: Savas Beatie LLC
El Dorado Hills, California
www.savasbeatie.com
\$32.95 Hardback

Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall

The Confederacy at Flood Tide: The Political and Military Ascension, June to December 1862

In *The Confederacy at Flood Tide*, Mr. Phillip Leigh writes a very detailed book describing the political and military maneuverings of the second half of 1862. The amount of research that Leigh has done to be able to compile this record of events is amazing. Many authors focus on one aspect of the war, such as the Eastern Theatre, the Western Theatre, individual battles, or the political scheming and plans. Leigh pulls it all together and instead focuses on a set time period when things seem to be working for the Confederacy, but not without mistakes that lead to the war's outcome.

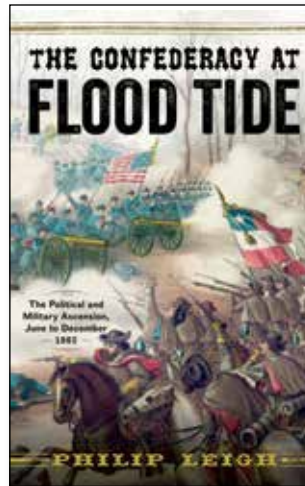
Leigh begins his book with some background information about some of the major military and political leaders of the war. He then turns to the political landscape between the United States, the Confederate States, England, and France. The military status of both sides is then discussed so the

reader understands where the Union and Confederate armies stand. Once this background information is given, Leigh begins his in depth study of how far from or how close the Confederacy came to winning the war.

As students of history, we often read or hear about how the South was planning on using Great Britain's need for our cotton in their textile mills to force them to recognize the Confederate States of America. We also hear about how

Lincoln used the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 to keep Britain out of the war. In "The Confederacy at Flood Tide", we can follow the strategies of the politicians in both Washington and Richmond, British Prime Minister Lord Palmerston, Britain's minister to Washington, Lord Richard Lyons, and different members of Parliament as they work toward either neutrality or intervention and recognition. Leigh also follows the maneuverings of Luis Napoleon; Count Mercier, the French minister to Washington; and John Slidell, Confederate minister to France. He even goes into great detail about how this affected Mexico. To give insight into the politicians of the day, Leigh uses quotes from memoirs, letters, and political records. This aids the reader in understanding each politician's position.

Leigh does a marvelous job describing the battle plans and forma-



tions of the armies located in Virginia from the Seven Days Battle, to Second Manassas, and on to Sharpsburg. He is also very adept at describing the political ramifications for the military leaders especially for the Union. I particularly enjoyed the story of General George McClellan's rise to power, his demotion and then being placed back in command. The chapter titled "Liberating Maryland" is amazingly informative in both leading up to and including the battle.

The next chapter "Western Ventures" covers the fighting in all of the "western" states, from Kentucky down to Louisiana and over to Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas. Leigh gives the reader background information on how General Braxton Bragg fell from favor and the hidden backstabbing that occurred. He also brings to the reader's attention the story about Woodberry, Tennessee. Union cavalry came into the town and arrested most of the civilian men. They were marched to Murfreesboro where six were to be put to death the next morning. General Nathan Bedford Forrest's cavalry rode to the rescue. When Forrest attacked the jail to free the prisoners, the union guards decided to kill the prisoners who hid in the corners of the room near the doors so the guards could not shoot them without opening the door to the cell. The guards then set the floorboards on fire and the jailer with the key ran away. Luckily Forrest's men were able to break the door down before the prisoners perished.

The last chapter of the book is titled "Emancipation." In this chapter, Leigh discusses how Lincoln initially declared that preservation of the union was the reason for the war. But by 1863 and the Emancipation Proclamation, he changed the union's reasoning in a massive political shift. He has great insights on the political maneuverings of the Radical Republicans in Congress and in Lincoln's cabinet and their influence on the president.

In all, I would recommend this book to the serious student of the War Between the States. I would have liked to see more maps especially for the western theatre as I am not as familiar

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

with the locals that are described along with the battlefield movements of the troops. This book is a very informative, factual volume covering six pivotal months in the history of the South's war for independence.

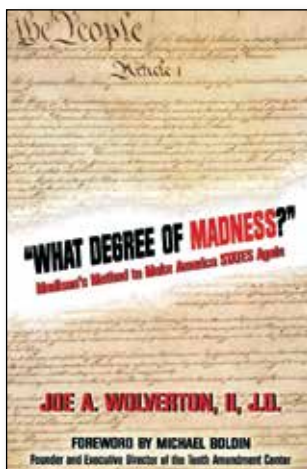
Author: Phillip Leigh
 Publisher: Westholme Publishing
www.westholmepublishing.com
 Hardback \$28.00

Reviewed by Cathy Hanford West

"What Degree of Madness?" Madison's Method to Make America States Again

This may seem a little beyond the scope of a 'Civil War' journal, but the South endured four long years of war and brutal invasion, because one section of the country chose to ignore the Constitution for base motives. Mr. Wolverton has written a book which addresses the remedies James Madison insisted would protect the states in the unlikely, to him at least, scenario where the general government exercised unconstitutional authority over the sovereign state governments. Madison asked, "What degree of madness could ever drive the federal government to such an extremity?" (to encroach on state governments) Many founders believed the people's devotion to their state legislatures and those state legislators would protect the states from federal mischief.

The Federalist Papers, the debates in various state ratifying conventions, as well as Jefferson's and Madison's Kentucky and Virginia Resolves made it clear that the states had options to address usurpation of undelegated



powers by the general government. The Principles of '98 (Kentucky and Virginia Resolves) were the same as the Principles of '76 and the Principles of '61. The view of the Constitution as a compact among sovereigns, widely held by a majority of the Founders, is hidden in today's educational establishments and their media lapdogs.

Mr. Wolverton not only delves into history, but shows how current problems can have a solution in the remedies of our forefathers. The key is education. Most of our fellow citizens do not have a correct vision of our country's history. They only know what the federal government wants them to know. By showing how contract law applies to the compact theory, the author gives insight into how our country was intended to work. Nullification is already in use, though many people do not realize it. Some states ignore federal laws by allowing marijuana to be sold in their state. States are finding other ways to ignore federal edicts, though usually in minor cases thus far.

Can current problems, such as health care and protecting guns rights, find a solution in the Ideas of Jefferson and Madison? Will Potomac Fever continue to infest those who travel to the swamp? Can the bounds of the Constitution still be used to chain the federal monster?

Mr. Wolverton believes a knowledge of and judicious use of States' Rights and nullification are the only answer.

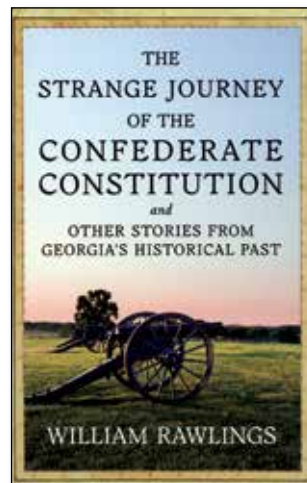
In the Virginia Resolution, Madison said, "The states have the right, and are duty bound, to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits, the authorities, rights, liberties appertaining to them." If we are to remain free, we must be vigilant, speak our concerns, and hold politicians to account.

Author: Joe A. Wolverton, II, J.D.
 Shotwell Publishing
 Columbia, SC
www.shotwellpublishing.com
 Paperback \$14.95

Reviewed by Brett Moffatt

The Strange Journey of the Confederate Constitution

The *Strange Journey of the Confederate Constitution* is a collection of seventeen articles and stories about Georgia and Southern history. Chapters are arranged by ear and cover topics from The Great Yazoo Fraud of the 1790s to Jefferson Davis and the Confederate Treasury of the 1860s to the Reign of Terror in Macon in the 1920s. This book is academic in nature but is also aimed at readers who have an interest in compelling and often complex history of the South. There are articles about events and people: Gutzon Borglum and Eli Whitney are but a couple. Many of the articles contained can be read at a leisurely pace and separate from the remainder of the book in total.



This book reads easily as William Rawlings' style promotes relaxed recreational reading. The history contained is invaluable and stories unfold as the individual chapters progress. *The Strange Journey of the Confederate Constitution*, concluding with a most interesting epilogue, The Jaybird Wray Episode, contains an extensive appendix entitled Exploring our Past: A Short Practical Guide to Historical Research for Writers.

Even though this reviewer is not from Georgia, this publication was most interesting and has much history, contained within the pages including what really happened to the Confederate Constitution!

Author: William Rawlings
 Publisher: Mercer University Press
www.mupress.org
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Author: William Rawlings
 Publisher: Mercer University Press
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Reviewed by Sara N. Powell



Putting the Whole Puzzle Together:

cal memory of actual slavery — because we're the free states, right? — that makes it possible to turn around and look at a population that is disproportionately poor and say, it must be their own inferiority. That is where New England's particular brand of racism comes from."

Of course, Ms. Latour could not resist blowing New England's abolitionist horn and brought forth as her hero "The Liberator" William Lloyd Garrison. And, as well, she determines that the whole *Civil War* (sic) was fought on the issue of slavery. Still, she is honest enough to point out:

"But to focus on crusaders like Garrison is to ignore ugly truths about how unwillingly New England as a whole turned the page on slavery. Across the region, scholars have found, slavery here died a painfully gradual death, with emancipation laws and judicial rulings that either were unclear, poorly enforced, or written with provisions that kept slaves and the children born to them in bondage for years. Meanwhile, whites who had trained slaves to do skilled work refused to hire the same blacks who were now free, driving an emerging class of skilled workers back to the lowest rungs of unskilled labor. Many whites, driven by reward money and racial hatred, continued to capture and return runaway Southern slaves; some even sent free New England blacks south, knowing no questions about identity would be asked at the other end. And as surely as there was abolition, there was "bobalition" — the mocking name given to graphic, racist broadsides printed through the 1830s, ridiculing free blacks with characters like Cezar Blubberlip and Mungo Muf-flechops. Plastered around Boston, the posters had a subtext that seemed to boil down to this: Who do these people think they are? Citizens?"

The Latour article removes the notion of a loving, caring culture where whites sympathized

and helped the free blacks and escaped slaves among them, quoting historian Elise Lemire who wrote, "Slaves [in Concord] were split up in the same way (as slave families in the South). You didn't have any rights over your children. Slave children were given away all the time, sometimes when they were very young." But as interesting as Concord was, historians, according to Latour, say "Connecticut was a slave state!" Going back to Ann Farrow, the Connecticut journalist, Latour quotes her thusly:

"Where in the South a few people owned so many slaves, here in the North, many people owned a few. There was a widespread ownership of black people." Perhaps no New England colony or state profited more from the unpaid labor of blacks than Rhode Island: Following the Revolution, scholars estimate, slave traders in the tiny Ocean State controlled between two-thirds and 90 percent of America's trade in enslaved Africans. On the rolling farms of Narragansett, nearly one-third of the population was black — a proportion not much different from Southern plantations."

Latour also quotes author C. S. Manegold author of the book, *Ten Hills Farm: The Forgotten History of Slavery in the North* which garnered the same critical "crickets" from academia as did Farrow's *Complicity*. Manegold argues that New England's "amnesia has not only been pervasive, but willful" pointing out that "slavery's markers" that weren't hidden or buried:

"In New England, one need look no further than a symbol that graces welcome mats, door knockers, bedposts, and all manner of household decor: the pineapple." That exotic fruit, explained Manegold, "... is as intertwined with slavery as the Confederate flag" (but the Confeder-

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ate flag is not “intertwined with slavery!” vhp): When New England ships came to port, captains would impale pineapples on a fence post, a sign to everyone that they were home and open for business, bearing the bounty of slave labor and sometimes slaves themselves.”

Of course, there are many more interesting anecdotes, quotes and revelations in this rather long article and I highly recommend one not only read the article but the books herein mentioned by Ms. Latour. Far too many Southerners bow beneath the guilt of slavery when they have no reason to do so. Slavery in the South was hardly the horror we have been told over the years. The proof of that is the fact that by 1861, the black population in the South had reached three million! People in the clutches of a genocidal movement tend to lose not gain in numbers. Was slavery a good thing? After the war, when the freedmen were thrown onto their own resources in a desolated South, many was the especially old slave who would have dearly loved to return to his cabin and the safety and peace of what had been his home. Cer-

tainly, the treatment of slaves and free blacks in the North was far worse than in the deepest of the deep South! Ms. Latour makes that obvious. Indeed, New York gained the title of a “slave graveyard” because of the death rate among that State’s slaves.

Slavery is a very complex issue and especially as it existed in the 19th Century. The idea that an historical situation is being used as a tool for cultural genocide against the people of the South is not only unjust, but mendacious. Those who seek the destruction of all things Southern know perfectly well they are creating a straw man with which to further their agenda. Neither does it matter whether they pursue that agenda out of ignorance or hatred or the desire for personal gain. A lie must be exposed and confounded or we will all become slaves.

www.boston.com/bostonglobe/ideas/articles/2010/09/26/new_englands_hidden_history/



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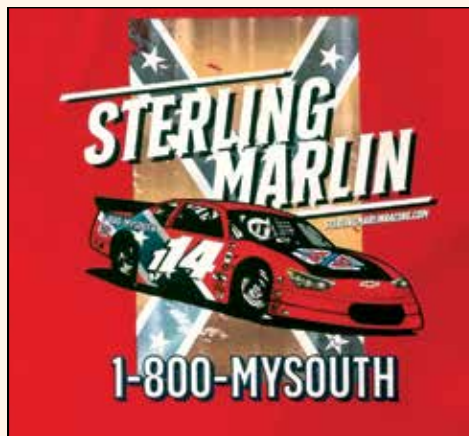


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Lincoln's Real Intent Behind the Emancipation Proclamation

reach them and by holding them in bondage where we can set them free."²⁷

There is an interesting fact which resulted from Lincoln's presidency regarding the "national" thinking. In an article in *The Atlantic Monthly*, Garry Wills spends considerable time analyzing the words of Abraham Lincoln, especially those in his Gettysburg Address, and makes this observation about the state of the union:

The results of this were seen almost at once. Up to the War Between the States "the United States" was invariably a plural noun: "The United States are a free country." After Gettysburg it became a singular: "The United States is a free country." This was a result of the whole mode of thinking that Lincoln expressed in his acts as well as his words, making union not a mystical hope but a constitutional reality.²⁸

Lincoln, in many ways, changed the United States. We became more of a unified na-

tion in thinking, and slavery ultimately ended; but while Lincoln is often given the moniker the Great Emancipator, his intent was far from becoming the emancipator he is given credit for today. Issuing of a war measure led to a misinterpretation of facts that Lincoln's intentions were to free the slaves.

With the Emancipation Proclamation Lincoln did succeed in keeping the Europeans from acknowledging the Confederacy, but he failed to end the war in a quick fashion as it brutally continued for two more years. While the slaves were eventually freed, Lincoln failed in this attempt to colonize the freed slaves, his Proclamation was not issued for the purpose of freeing the slaves to assimilate into society.

Many historians today only characterize Lincoln in the most favorable light. They often fail to recognize some of his own words and actions, instead focusing on the ultimate result and giving Lincoln full credit for the eventual outcome.

Had Lincoln's Preliminary

Emancipation Proclamation of September 22, 1862, been successful in convincing the Southern men to run home to protect their women, children and property you would not be reading this. Had the Southern men gone home, there would have been no rebellion. With the war over, there would have been no rebellion on January 1, 1863; and, Lincoln would never have issued his final Emancipation Proclamation.

Endnotes

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About the Author

Wilson is a graduate of James Madison University (BS), George Mason University School of Law School (JD), University of Richmond (MBA), and is currently attending classes at Liberty University (towards a Ph.D.). He is currently the 5th Brigade Commander, Virginia Division and the 1st Lt. Commander and Judge Advocate for Col. D.H. Lee Martz Camp 10. Wilson is still working as a title insurance lawyer (30+ years). This article was submitted as an assignment in pursuit of his Ph.D.



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South so their children will learn about our ancestors and the just Cause they defended. When I die, that will be my legacy and a piece of me will live on through the hearts and minds I taught.

It has indeed been an honor and a privilege to have served as your Lt. Commander-in-Chief these past two years. I look forward to serving you in the future.

I close my final article as Lt. Commander-in-Chief with a photograph of my ancestor, Private James Wesley McCluney, Co. F, 3rd Infantry Bat-

talion, Mississippi State Troops, later a private in Co. F, 6th Mississippi Cavalry, General Forrest's Cavalry, surrendering in May 1865. Remember, we do this because we "*Remember them, Respect Them, and Revere Them!*"

Living the Charge,

Larry McCluney

Lt. Commander-in-Chief (2018-2020)

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In 1873 he took part in the robbing of a bank at St. Genevieve, MO, and a train at Adair, Iowa. The following year he participated in the robbing of a stagecoach in Arkansas, a train in Missouri, a general store in Arkansas and a train in Kansas.

A general amnesty was offered the gang if they would stop their raids in 1875, when pro Confederate politicians gained power in Missouri. But by now robbery had become a way of life for the gang. Cole helped rob a bank at Huntington, West Virginia, on September 5.

The year 1876 saw Cole rob a train at Otterville, MO, on July 7 which helped finance the Minnesota raid they were planning. But during the Northfield bank robbery Cole was wounded several times and captured on September 21 at Haneka Slough by a posse.

Along with his two brothers, Cole was sentenced to life in prison at Stillwater, MN. Here on January 25, 1884, a fire broke out in prison. Cole and his brothers helped evacuate the female prisoners. Five years later,

Bob Younger died of tuberculosis in prison.

Finally on July 10, 1901, Cole and Jim were paroled from prison and both got jobs in Stillwater making tombstones. On February 4, 1903, Cole was given a conditional pardon but had to leave Minnesota and never return. The following month he writes a book titled *The Story of Cole Younger by Himself* but it didn't sell very well. Next, he and Frank James join a Wild West Show, touring the country. In November, Cole leaves the show to work at the Hydro-Carbon Oil Burner Co.

He then went to work in the production company of the Kansas City, Lee's Summit and Eastern Railroad in August 1905. Following this he appeared with a carnival company until quitting in 1908.

In 1909 he went on the lecture circuit informing people on the bad effects of outlaw life and alcohol. The next year he retired to his home in Lee's Summit. On March 21, 1916, he died and was buried next to his brother and mother in Lee's Summit Cemetery.



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Nathan Bedford Forrest, American Hero by Walter H. Trisler

On October 31, 1877, former Confederate Army Chaplain, The Reverend Doctor George Tucker Stainback ascended to the podium of Court Avenue Presbyterian Church in Memphis, Tennessee, to conduct the funeral of Memphis' most famous son of that time, Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest.

Dr. Stainback's text was "the fourth verse of the eleventh chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews: 'He being dead, yet speaketh'." A more appropriate selection could not have been offered, for nearly one hundred fifty years after his passing, General Forrest still speaketh.

To those who know and cherish the Christian principles of liberty on which the United States and Confederate States of America were founded, Forrest is a hero. He rose in life from the rudest of beginnings to become, not only a material success, but an icon of a noble social order. When a sense of duty imposed upon him the call to defend that social order, he did. And he did it with all the energy and substance in his command, and so successfully that even his enemies grudgingly admired him.

To his detractors, however, the ideals that make Gen. Forrest the hero of the old Christian order, make him anathema to the new, neo-Marxist order. Of course, the hateful characteristics of his modern detractors did not develop overnight. It has taken years for proponents of the new order to replace the truth with errors, omissions and lies in the minds of millions.

nature places him in the realm of Satan. To this god, the neo-Marxists offer sacrifices, which include the reputations and careers of their enemies and even that of the faithful if they step out of line. Those who remain within the bounds of permitted conduct are allowed to remain in the herd. Those who stray are sacrificed, with the news media lighting the fires to burn the sinners at the stake. Fear is struck in all who witness the spectacle.

But the faithful sacrifice not only the living but also the dead by eternally destroying the reputations of people who caused them pain in the past. By destroying the reputations of painful *past* enemies, the neo-Marxists deprive their *current* enemies of heroes who could inspire them to noble and daring deeds today.

Using Sin to Attack Past Enemies

Back in 1877, the people of Memphis were honored to place the remains of Gen. Forrest beneath their sod. There he rested—his wife, Mary Ann eventually coming to his side—for over 100 hundred years, but he was not to be left in peace. The neo-Marxists know that Christianity teaches its followers to hate sin. But this teaching gives the neo-Marxists an entry point into the Christian psyche; therefore, they constantly point out the sins of any hero whose memory they want to destroy. Since all men have sinned, this is a workable plan, especially with help from academia, the entertainment industry and the news media.



Photos from Left to Right:

1. Gen. Forrest, Brady-Handy photo collection. Library of Congress.
2. Forrest Monument, Memphis, Tenn. 1906. Library of Congress.
3. Roller skating in Memphis at the Forrest Monument, 1906. L.O.C.
4. Forrest Monument, 2013. Editor.

Did You Know?

For instance, did you know that in July, 1875, Gen. Forrest was invited to speak before the International Order Of Pole Bearers, a black organization some point to as the forerunner to the NAACP? He accepted the invitation and gave a short oration encouraging blacks to achievement in their new opportunities. He received a bouquet and a standing ovation. And did you know that in his funeral procession of ten thousand white marchers there were an additional three thousand blacks? Or, further, that there were seventy-four blacks who rode with him at the beginning of the war, and seventy-three faithfully served until his surrender? Odd behavior, indeed, for people who, according to modern understanding, should have hated him.

Are You a Victim of the Neo-Marxists?

If you have hateful feelings toward Gen. Forrest you might be the victim of neo-Marxist influences, which function dogmatically as a religion. This religion has a god whose anti-Christ

So, they smear Gen. Forrest by constantly pointing out his sins—real and imagined—to the unsuspecting masses, robbing them of their heritage in a great hero. If the omission of key details can make the sins bigger, no problem. After years pass and resistance from those who know the truth falls away, the masses are won. Thus, in 2020 Memphis officials had so much support they could even force Gen. Forrest's bones to find a new grave!

Making Dixie Great Again

But thanks be to God, a remnant is providing a new resting place for our hero, his monument and his wife in Columbia, Tennessee, at the headquarters of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Southern Victory Campaign. May God bless it all!

Walter H. Trisler studies Christian doctrine, the principles of liberty, and history at his home in Start, La. Reach him at walttrisler@yahoo.com.



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

Mary Ann Forrest

Dr. Samuel W. Mitcham Jr.

Almost everyone is aware that the Sons of Confederate Veterans is reinterring the body of Nathan Bedford Forrest at its Elm Springs Headquarters in the summer of 2020. Few realize that they are actually burying two people: General Forrest and his wife, Mary Ann.

Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest was a fine Christian woman who was admired by all who knew her. She was the love of Bedford's life and, in many ways, exerted a profound influence on him.

She was born in Franklin County, Tennessee, on October 24, 1826, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hugh Montgomery. Her father died in October 1829, leaving Mrs. Montgomery (age 27) with four children to raise. She succeeded well and even managed to send Mary Ann to the prestigious Nashville Female Academy, where she received a fine education and learned the social graces.

It Happened On the Way to Church

One Sunday morning in April 1855, she and her mother were on their way to church when they tried to ford a creek. They got stuck in the middle. Two young, male spectators were laughing at their plight and their driver's fruitless efforts to dislodge the vehicle when 23-year-old Nathan Bedford Forrest rode up. He waded into the creek, lifted each woman in turn, and carried them to the bank. Then he and the servant pushed the buggy out of the mud. "Why didn't y'all help these ladies?" Forrest growled at the spectators. When the pair did not say a word, Forrest snapped: "I suggest that you remove yourselves from this vicinity at once, or I'll give you a thrashin' you won't soon forget!" They departed.

The two ladies thanked Forrest profusely. He introduced himself and, with the same suddenness and audacity which marked his military campaigns, asked if he could call on Mary. She consented, and he visited her the next day. Remarkably, the two spectators from the incident at the creek were also in the parlor to visit Mary! Forrest angrily ordered them to leave, and they did.

Bedford Forrest proposed to Mary Ann on his second visit. She hesitated but accepted on his third, contingent upon her uncle's approval. Reverend Samuel Cowan, a Presbyterian minister, was not excited at the prospect of having Bedford in the family. Mary was every boy's dream, and Bedford was every father's nightmare. He had none of Mary's pedigree. She was well-educated, and he was a first-grade dropout. She was a cousin of Sam Houston and a relative of General Richard Montgomery, a hero of the American Revolution, whereas he was the son of a blacksmith. Mary Ann was pretty, petite, gentle, well-mannered, Christian and introverted. Bedford was a rough, extroverted frontiersman who loved to fight, gamble, and curse. To top it off, he was not a Christian, but he did not drink. The Reverend pointed out their differences and wanted to know: "Why do you want to marry her? She's nothing like you."

"I don't want to marry anybody like me", Forrest retorted. "I want to marry a Christian girl." This he did on September 25, 1845, in Hernando, Mississippi. Rev. Cowan performed the ceremony.

What changed Rev. Cowan's mind? Probably, it was Mary herself. She already had proof of his respect for and gallantry toward women. Plus, he was well groomed, a fine physical specimen, and already owned his own business.

Life With Bedford

Bedford always treated his wife with respect. He generally did not curse when she was around, and he banned dirty talk and risqué jokes. He did not tolerate humor that degraded women. He once fired one of his best friends for having sex outside of marriage, saying that he would not tolerate in his army any man who would "do that" to a woman. As for adultery—well, it was simply unthinkable.

Bedford's worst vice was gambling, and it did cause some stress within his marriage. Mary Ann considered it a sin and often begged him not to gamble, but he would do it anyway. And he was good at it. On three separate occasions, he won the modern equivalent of \$50,000 playing poker—\$100,000 once. On another occasion after the war, Forrest co-signed a note for a friend, who defaulted. The note came due, and Forrest had to pay it, but he did not have the funds. He decided to win the money at the poker table. Mary tried to dissuade him. He told her to wish him luck. "I most certainly will not," she replied. She said she would be on her knees while he was gone, her Bible in her hand, praying for his eternal conviction. That evening, he won the required amount and picked up the money to leave. The other gamblers wanted a chance to win their money back and tried to talk him into staying. Forrest refused. "My wife is sitting at home with her Bible on her knee," he declared. "I told her I would quit as soon as I had enough money to pay my debt of honor. I am never going to gamble again." He never did.

The Fervent Prayers of a Righteous Woman

The Forrests had two children: William Montgomery "Willie" Forrest and Frances "Fanny" Forrest, who were born in 1846 and 1849, respectively. Fanny died when she was five. Willie rode off to war with his father, served as one of his aides, and rose to the rank of captain. He was a Christian and more like his mother than his father. Mary Ann joined the Forrests in camp when she could. She was like a mother to many of "my boys" and sometimes served as Bedford's nurse. She prayed frequently. Meanwhile, General Forrest killed 30 Yankees in one-on-one combat, was seriously wounded four times, had 29 horses shot out from under him, and often escaped death or capture by a hair. He attributed his survival to the prayers of his wife and his mother.

General Forrest was famous for his fierce temper. When he was about to explode with rage, only Mary could stop him. She would touch him on the arm and say: "Bedford!"

Bedford Becomes a Christian

Bedford and Mary Forrest were, as the Bible says, unequally yoked. For years, Forrest thought Christianity was a fine religion—for women. Once during the war, a friend called upon him to convert to Christianity. Forrest said that he didn't have time now, but if he survived the conflict, he would consider it. Finally, through the efforts of Mary, Rev. (formerly Lt. Colonel) Raleigh White, and Rev. George Tucker Stainback of his own First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, he was baptized on November 14, 1875.

Nathan Bedford Forrest died of diabetes on October 29, 1877. His last earthly thoughts turned to the one person who had loved and been through it all by his side. "Call my wife," he said to Colonel Meriwether. He then closed his eyes, never to open them again.

Meanwhile, Willie Forrest married Jane Taylor Cook in 1868 but she passed away in 1882 at the age of 36 or 37. Mary devoted her latter years to helping Willie raise her three grandchildren.

Mary Ann Forrest was a fervent supporter of the Confederate cause and always a kind, cultured, Christian lady. She ascended to heaven on January 22, 1893, at age 66. She was initially buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Memphis, Tennessee, next to her husband.

Dr. Samuel W. Mitcham has authored more than 40 books, including *Bust Hell Wide Open*, *The Life of Nathan Bedford Forrest*. Type the title into a search engine or order autographed copies while they last at VictoryFlagsAndMore.com. Watch Dr. Mitcham's Forrest video there, too.



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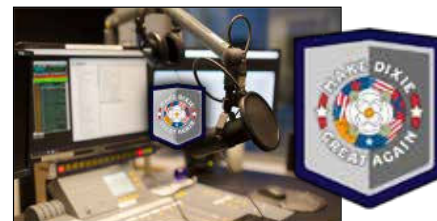
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The Fort Pillow “Massacre”

Dr. Samuel W. Mitcham, Jr.

It was April 1864 and Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest was returning from his latest raid into western Tennessee. Strengthened by new recruits, fresh horses and equipment captured from Uncle Sam, Forrest was ready to return to Mississippi. On his way back, he halted at Eaton, Tennessee, where several ladies tearfully begged him to take Fort Pillow before he left the state. The troops there were largely ex-slaves that previously belonged to the residents of the area and were now terrorizing their former masters, who did not know what to expect next, but they feared the worst. Robberies had occurred, and a number of women had been insulted, abused and raped by blacks and “Tennessee Tories”.

“General Forrest was a man of great sympathy, and when he heard the pathetic stories told by the ladies, he changed his plans and decided to capture Fort Pillow,” recalled Theodore Brewer, one of Forrest’s soldiers. The sexual violations threw him into a cold rage. “You may go home and rest assured that I will take the fort if it costs me my life,” he said to the women.

Since Fort Pillow had no military value it is clear that Forrest had only one motive for attacking it: chivalry. Forrest always stood as a protector of women, so he was honor-bound to do his duty.

The Union defenses at Fort Pillow were very poorly constructed. After an all-night ride of almost 60 miles, Forrest and his men arrived on the morning of April 12, 1864. They sneaked up on the drowsy pickets and took them prisoner or silenced them with their knives. Attacking immediately, they captured the first two lines of earthworks, and the garrison fell back to its final defensive position.

The Yankees were now surrounded. But, instead of accepting Forrest’s generous surrender terms the Union commander decided to bolster his men’s courage by allowing them to drink. Barrels of whiskey, beer and ale, were placed at various spots in the fort, and the men were granted unlimited access. The liquor made the defenders bulletproof in their own minds. When scouts reported to Forrest that they were drinking, he was pleased: “I will give them time to get drunk.”

Forrest nevertheless rode forward to give them a second chance to surrender. In doing so, he exposed himself to the ridicule of the garrison, which had been drinking about three hours. They lost all sense of restraint. Trooper Winik later recalled: “. . . the cocky Federals openly taunted Forrest, daring him to try to take the garrison. It was the mistake of their lives.” They also taunted the Confederate privates, dared them to attack, and made faces at them and “insulting gestures” with their hands. The boys in gray became furious.

So did General Forrest. He walked up and down the ranks, shouting encouragement to his men and yelling, “At ’em! At ’em!”

“He was the incarnation of all the destructive powers on earth,” Captain Dinkins recalled. “He was to a battle what a cyclone is to an April shower. His voice could be heard by the Yankees. No doubt they trembled, as later events proved.” “Blow the charge, Gaus, blow the charge!” Forrest shouted at his bugler.

Eagerly the “Johnnies” surged forward. Firing as rapidly as they could, the sharpshooters poured a hail of lead into the fort, keeping Union heads down as the men of the first assault wave climbed out of a ravine, ran across some higher ground and into a ditch at the foot of the redan. The first men in the ditch used their bodies as ladders as the next waves climbed to the top of the parapet and poured over it like a flood. The fighting was fierce, often hand-to-hand. But the Rebels had superior numbers and better weapons, so Union casualties rose quickly. The Federals broke. “Boys, save your lives!” the Union commander shouted as he ran away. He had completely lost control. Some Yankees surrendered, some tried to, others kept fighting, while still others took the only route of retreat available to them: down the bluff, toward the river—a gauntlet of death.

Several jumped into the river, taking their chances with the current. They were shot. The river was red with blood.

Inside the dying fort, there was complete confusion. Here, murders undoubtedly took place. Some of the Yankees played dead, and some pretended to surrender by dropping their weapons, then picked them up again and fired into the backs of Confederate soldiers after the assault wave passed. The Southerners were in no mood to take prisoners after this outrage. There can be no doubt that many were seized by an atavistic rage—what the Germans call a “Blutrausch”—a fury of the blood. The Romans called it “insanitas belli”—the fury of battle. Confederate Sergeant Achilles V. Clark wrote his sisters on April 19: “Our men were so exasperated by the Yankee’s threats of no quarter that they gave but little.”

Some of the black soldiers played dead until just before they were to be buried, then sprang to life to plead for their lives. Since it was well known that the Yankees would “emancipate” then conscript ex-slaves, many, but not all, were spared.

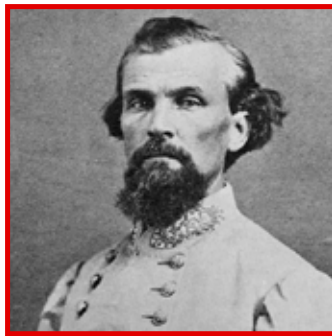
It seems clear from the subsequent testimony that Forrest tried to stop the unnecessary slaughter once the battle was won. At one point, sword drawn, he rode between a group of African-Americans who were trying to surrender and some of his men, who were about to shoot them. Most of the murders that took place near the end of the battle occurred at the foot of the bluff, while Forrest and his second-in-command, General Chalmers, were on the top of the bluff. Forrest, nevertheless, would spend the rest of his life under the shadow of “the Fort Pillow Massacre.”

A reporter for the New York Tribune wrote an article, dated April 18, 1864 from Knoxville, breaking the “news” of the “Fort Pillow Massacre.” The propaganda piece was reproduced throughout the North. But there was no massacre. In military terminology, a massacre is when all or nearly all of the defenders are deliberately killed—such as at the Alamo, Thermopylae or Little Big Horn. Forrest clearly could have killed all of the Yankees had he wished, but he took dozens of prisoners, so Fort Pillow was not a massacre. It was, however, an atrocity, because a good many men were not granted quarter or were put to death after they surrendered.

The Radical Republicans soon saw a political opportunity. They conducted an investigation. Much of the testimony was false and at least two “eyewitnesses” were in Memphis at the time of the battle. The final report was “politically correct” by 1864 standards, and most of its conclusions were exaggerated or distorted and cannot stand close scrutiny. For example, it declared that the Confederates murdered black women and children, even though they had been evacuated by the Union Navy before the battle began. Naturally, Forrest and his men were demonized, and 40,000 extra copies of the report were printed for dissemination to the Northern public, in hopes of swaying them to vote for Lincoln’s re-election and the war’s continuation. The report fastened “butcher” on Forrest—a label he did not deserve but would wear for the rest of his life.

In view of the uproar, and distrustful of the Congressional probe, General Sherman ordered his own investigation. After receiving the results, he did nothing. Sherman was not the kind of man to shrink from retaliation if he felt it was justified. He obviously concluded that the Congressional investigation had little merit.

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