

Confederate Veteran.

July/August 2022

In This Issue ...

Lincoln's Vigorous War Policy

— James Ronald Kennedy

William Edmondson "Grumble" Jones

— Dr. Samuel W. Mitcham, Jr.

Forming an American Union

— Carl Jones





Friends of The Confederate Museum at Elm Springs Annual Membership Application

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Robert E. Lee Level: \$500

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_____ Jefferson Davis Level

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COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
LARRY ALLEN MCCLUNEY, JR.
CIC@SCV.ORG

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
ADAM SOUTHERN
EXEDIR@SCV.ORG

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S. A. Cunningham

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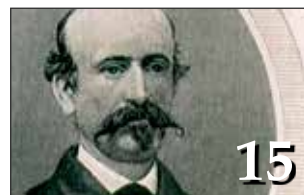
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9701 Fonville Road
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Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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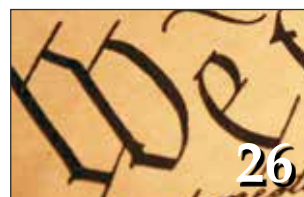
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ON THE COVER — A lone artillery sentry waits for us on an abandoned battle field. Just maybe, this time. *Photo by Michael Givens.*



Join the Southern Victory Campaign at MakeDixieGreatAgain.com



Join the Confederate Legion!

Confederate Legion membership dues and donations make the Southern Victory Campaign possible. We need 1,000 members from each of the 3 armies of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Dues are \$50.00 per year. With 3,000 members (1,000 x 3 = 3,000), we would have \$150,000.00 annually, enough to change the narrative in our favor!



Watch Commander's Comments Videos!

Watch these monthly videos for progress reports, news from the front, updates to plans, and strategic, tactical and operational guidance from the Commander-in-Chief, the Director of Heritage Operations and his staff. Share links to these videos with people who are sick of do-nothing organizations, then ask them to join us!



Launch Continuous Local Offensives!

We're designing tactics and weapons to launch offensive drives to "take back the narrative" and win millions of supporters. We're on the offensive at the national level, but we need our Confederate Legion groups to launch offensives in their local communities. It's not for the cheap and weak. It's for the convicted and courageous!



Build a Foundation with the *Southern Defender*™

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



Boost Your Effectiveness with *Radio Free Dixie* Ads

Boost your offensive with radio advertising. It "softens the market," making everything else you're doing more respectable and influential. The key is timing and repetition. For example, if you're canvassing neighborhoods with the *Southern Defender*™, run radio ads at the same time. Think of radio ads as an artillery barrage!



Recruit Using *The Face of the S.C.V.* and *The Rest of the Story* Videos

If you're working the Southern Victory Campaign correctly, you're bound to meet people who appreciate the work you're doing. Get their contact information. Ask them for permission to send links to our videos. Send them the links, follow-up and sign 'em up!

Tactics Used by Successful Confederate Legion Groups:

Individuals, S.C.V. camps, other groups, businesses & churches can join. Independent Legion groups can be formed from scratch.

Basic Tactics

Each member distributes 10-15 *Southern Defenders*™ per month during his or her routine daily activities.

Displays are set up at festivals to distribute *Defenders*, talk to people & take names of membership prospects.

Educational videos are shared via email & social media. Training videos are shown at meetings.

Special Operations, when called for by Heritage Operations, are deployed by local group leaders.

Advanced Tactics

Radio Free Dixie ads & interviews of our national spokesmen are aired throughout the year.

Lectures, dinners, Old South balls, etc. are held to educate, motivate & recruit new members.

Thousands of *Southern Defenders*™ are inserted in a community newspaper 3-12 times per year.

Mass mail advertising is used to boost attendance at public events or generate support for our legislation.

Target: People Who Want to Defend Liberty in Dixie

For assistance & cost sharing info, call the Marketing Director of S.C.V. Heritage Operations at 844-772-4621 or email rayshores@victorystaff.org.

Share Us on Facebook
Make Dixie Great Again



Confederate Veteran.

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S. A. CUNNINGHAM
FOUNDER

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
FRANK B. POWELL, III
EIC@SCV.ORG
9701 FONVILLE ROAD
WAKE FOREST, NC 27587

CONTRIBUTORS
JASON BOSHERS
DR. W. HERMAN WHITE
WALTER D. (DONNIE) KENNEDY
C. E. AVERY
JAMES RONALD KENNEDY
DR. SAMUEL W. MITCHAM, JR.
CARL JONES
BRADLEY KENT
BOB DEAN
HUBBARD LYNN HARTT, JR.
BARNEY W. ROBERTS, III
DR. BOYD D. CATHEY
SARA N. POWELL

ADVERTISING
REPRESENTATIVE
PLEASE CONTACT THE
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
FOR ADVERTISING

LEGAL COUNSEL
SCOTT D. HALL

PROOFREADER
SARA N. POWELL

PUBLISHER
SONS OF CONFEDERATE
VETERANS, INC.

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WWW.SCV.ORG

FROM THE EDITOR

Hello Compatriots! I hope everyone is having a good summer so far. I would like to take a moment to thank everyone for their thoughts and prayers during my recent medical issues. I really appreciate them all. I'm not finished yet, but I'm progressing and hope to be fully recovered by the end of summer.



Photo by John Gregory

We're happy to have another one of our sesquicentennial authors return. James Ronald Kennedy shares with us his excellent essay on *Lincoln's Vigorous War Policy — A Model for Modern Warfare*. I think you will enjoy this and see how many of today's problems are rooted in Lincoln's policies which he instituted in the 1860s. False flags, money and outright lies were just some of the policies used against the South and are still used today.

Dr. Samuel Mitcham rejoins us this issue with his essay on *William Edmondson "Grumble" Jones*. General Jones was a West Point graduate who finished 10th in his class. However, tragedy struck and he was never the same. I don't want to spoil the story for you, so make sure you read it for yourself.

We welcome Carl Jones as an author for the first time in this issue. He shares with us his narrative on *Forming an American Union* which will be posted in our National Confederate Museum at Elm Springs. This is part of the time line which will be on display for visitors to our museum to learn about how our country was founded and why the South seceded and formed the Confederate States of America.

We also have a success story on how a Confederate monument was restored and re-erected after being damaged by Hurricane Michael. Congratulations to the members of the Theophilus West, MD Camp 1346 in Marianna, FL, for a job well done.

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

Yours in the Cause,

A handwritten signature of Frank B. Powell, III in black ink.

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
LARRY ALLEN MCCLUNEY, JR.

CIC@SCV.ORG

The End of an Administration but Not Goodbye

Compatriots,

As my term ends, I want to thank each and every one of you for giving me this opportunity to be your commander-in-chief. I have found that during my term everywhere I have been there an air of excitement and support by you the members toward this administration, and the “upward” praise given to me when needed has been surely appreciated. It has been my mission to always go forward with unity, positivity, and transparency. I hope I have accomplished that, and I hope I have represented this organization in such a positive manner and most importantly advanced the *Charge*. I will really miss it, although I am looking forward to going back and sitting where you are in the aisles as past commander-in-chief!

Many of you have commented that my term as commander-in-chief has gone amazingly fast. And yes, it has, it has been a lot of fun and has been extremely rewarding. Without wanting to sound too warm and fuzzy, it has been a remarkably interesting and productive experience. Yet, holding such a position does not come without sacrifices. A month after I took office in 2020 my father passed away, and in April of 2022, my mother passed away. Antifa and other groups threatened my job in the beginning and my name

was smeared throughout social media as well as in the press for standing up for our Cause and our Ancestors. I have traveled more than 30,000 miles during my tenure making personal and financial sacrifices as well.

I want to thank my wife, Annette, for her support and understanding when we were apart while I was on SCV trips. For those of you who may aspire to become a leader in the SCV, make sure you have a supportive wife who is understanding and willing to work right beside you in the SCV. Mine has made many trips, flights, helped with events, and endured the loss of a parent during my tenure as well.

I want to thank each and every one of you for giving me this opportunity, the support, and most importantly the confidence to get things done. It has been a humbling experience, but I know our new commander-in-chief will earn the respect and support as you have shown me as he builds upon the accomplishments made and takes us to even greater achievements.

Just to highlight a few things which were accomplished during my tenure:

September 2020 – SCV Chat is on the air bringing programs, news, and entertainment to our people

October 2020 – the National Confederate Museum was opened and the rededication of the Jefferson Davis Statue was accomplished

January to July 2021 – more than \$100,000 raised for the museum

January to September 2021 – more than \$100,000 raised for the Forrest Reinterment

May 2021 the first National Pilgrimage and Confederate Memorial Day at Elm Springs

July 2021 – even under Covid-19 conditions, sellout National Reunion in Metairie, Louisiana

December 2021 – the creation of a museum committee to begin work on the story line for our museum (on going work)

The gathering of new artifacts and displays at the museum (on going work)

September 2021 – the successful excavation and reinterment of General Nathan Bedford Forrest and his wife, Mary Ann

March 2022 – the displaying of the Forrest Statue at Elm Springs.

May 2022 – the release of the Forrest Reinterment documentary movie and the continued National Pilgrimage to Elm Springs

There are other things so numerous to mention such as constitutional changes to streamline our organization procedurally and financially, acquiring a replica of the General Robert E. Lee statue was displayed in Statuary Hall in Washington, DC, new cabinets for the museum, books and more books for the library, and much more. To say the least it has been a productive and rewarding two years.

I also want to thank the membership for their wisdom in choosing their Army representatives on the General Executive Council for the 2020-22 term. I know this may be considered biased, but they have been the best and this term would not have been successful if not for their wisdom, counsel, and the support in many of our endeavors. We may not have always agreed on various issues, but we have always been united once a vote was made and always strived to move forward together. For that, I am profoundly grateful.

Some special people on my staff who deserve mentioning, my Chief-of-Staff Darrell Maples (are your ears still hurting from the sounds of gaveling?), my Adjutant-in-Chief Dan McCaskill and all the work he has done getting all our minutes on line for the members to view. I want to thank our Executive Director Adam Southern who has been my General Longstreet, making sure our finances are in line and managing a budget which continues to improve as we streamline things to insure the financial stability of this organization and the improvements on the Museum, Elm Springs, and the increasing activities which draw many spectators to educate them about our ancestors. My Judge Advocate General Scott Hall (thanks for keeping me out of jail, lol), and our Chaplain-in-Chief Brother Herman White for lifting my spirits up with prayer every day.

I also want to thank three special people, Lt. Commander-in-

Continued on page 56



**SONS OF CONFEDERATE
VETERANS
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Lt. Commander-in-Chief
Jason Boshers

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Commander

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Army of Trans-Mississippi
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Commander

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Executive Councilman

Past Commanders-in-Chief
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Thos. V. Strain, Jr.
Charles Kelly Barrow



Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

'Our ancestors were not traitors'

To the Editor:

The "Forward The Colors" article in the March/April addition of *Confederate Veteran* was very good. Please remind the people of Arkansas and our compatriots in Arkansas of what Tom Cotton said on Fox News during the BLM riots in Seattle. He compared "BLM rioters to Confederate traitors."

Our ancestors were not traitors and a man of the South who thinks that does not need to represent a Southern state.

Wayne Greer
Brookhaven Light Artillery, Camp 235
Brookhaven, Mississippi

What does the public really think about us?

To the Editor:

As always, I enjoyed the Forward the Colors message, "An Ounce of Prevention is Worth a Pound of Cure," in the May/June 2022 issue of *Confederate Veteran*.

I encourage the efforts camps and Divisions, including my own Division, are making in getting our message put in front of the largely supportive public via radio ads, distributing Southern Defenders in their communities, and other tools made available by the Confederate Legion arm of the SCV.

The question is what does the public do with our message? Is it enough they agree with us? How can we make them actually care enough to get off their butts and save Southern heritage in their own communities by becoming actively involved in their local political process? I have a cousin, one who thinks much like I do politically, and who shares the same Confederate

blood, who nevertheless once told me regarding saving our common heritage that "we have bigger fish to fry." I fear this is the all-too-common thought with most people. How can we make the average Southerner realize this is their fight too? That we all stand to lose what's left of our civilization, and our rights, if we fail to even try and protect what is ours from the radicals, dimwits, and opportunists bent on burning down Western Civilization? I wish I had the answer.

Yours in Our Cause,

Wes Franklin
Major Thomas R. Livingston Camp 2327
Neosho, Missouri

Hard thinking about one proposed amendment

To the Editor:

I just finished reading through the proposed amendments to the SCV Constitution and Standing Orders, and one especially caught my eye — the one which, if the Reunion adopts it, would accord to real grandsons of Confederate veterans free membership in the confederation, if I read the language correctly.

I have no quarrel with honoring the real grandsons of our veterans, just as I have no quarrel with honoring their fathers, the real sons of those veterans. But how far do we carry this? In another 40 or 50 years will we move to exempt real great-grandsons from financial obligations to the confederation? And then will it be real great-great-grandsons? I'm a real fourth great-grandson of a Confederate veteran — will this, some day, be a ground for making my membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans free? To be honest, I hope not.

Being a direct or collateral descendant is a prerequisite for membership in the SCV, as it ought to be given the nature of our confederation. But it is a prerequisite only; there are other conditions. We have all had to document our relationship to a Confederate veteran. And we've all had to pay our membership fee. After all, without income, the SCV would be unable to do any of the things we desire it to do. But if we're going to exempt real sons, and then real grandsons, what's to prevent us from, at some point, exempting 10th great-grandsons, and thus starving the Confederation of necessary funds?

Though the tenor of my thinking is no doubt clear from the questions I'm asking, I haven't yet drawn any settled conclusion on this point in my own mind. I really am just asking questions. But I think this is something we ought to consider thoroughly, coming to a reasoned and thoughtful conclusion. We have, on one hand, the obligation, which I gladly shoulder, to honor those who fought for our liberties just as surely as the Continental Army fought for our liberties during the Revolutionary War.

But we have, on the other hand, the necessity of maintaining the financial health of the confederation, and of keeping ourselves within rational boundaries. Precisely where the balance should be I don't pretend to know, at least not right now (who knows — in two weeks I may have thought things out and formed a definite opinion). But we need to think on this, because what we decide on this point in 2022 will have effects far down the decades.

Robert McKay
General William R. Scurry Camp 1385
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Mistake in Confederate Images article

To the Editor:

I just sat down to read the May/June 2022 issue of *Confederate Veteran* and started with C. E. Avery's piece in Confederate Images on the CSS *Albemarle* since it operated in my home area.

To my horror and dismay, Mr. Avery, in the third paragraph of his piece, has the famous Battle of the Albemarle Sound taking place many miles south in New Bern, NC! I don't know from what source this was retrieved, but the CSS *Albemarle* never came close to taking the long journey south from Plymouth through three sounds and another river to New Bern!

I hope this error gets corrected somehow. It does a disservice to the CSS *Albemarle* and the brave men who manned her under fire on May 5, 1864 in the western waters of the Albemarle Sound.

Peter Rascoe
Fort Sumter Camp 1269
Charleston, South Carolina

Southern Cross of Honor foundry needed

To the Editor:

I represent the 13th Virginia Mechanized Calvary Camp 9, Norfolk, Virginia. We are looking for a foundry to provide the crosses of honor we place on Confederate Soldiers' graves. We have the dies. We're looking for someone who can cast the wrought iron stakes and the cast iron crosses. I can be reached at 757-842-1243. My name is Ricky Turner.

Your response and approximate cost, including shipping costs, will be most appreciated. Thank you in advance.

Ricky Turner
13th VA Mechanized Calvary Camp 9
Norfolk, Virginia

'Do not be timid about taking a stand for Dixie'

To the Editor:

You can't help but notice the many out of state license plates while being out and about this time of year. When the opportunity presents itself, I enjoy being a good Southern ambassador, welcoming visitors, engaging in friendly conversation, and entertaining questions about the local area (churches, schools, civic organizations, restaurants, shopping, lake sports, parks, events, etc). Most are vacationing while others are new permanent arrivals, seeking, believe it or not, political and economic relief from their prior home states. They are tired of costly living, high and ever-increasing taxes, lock downs, mandates, poor schools, and lack of law enforcement, just to name a few.

So besides these issues, what makes our Dixie so desirable in which to live? I believe the author, Dr. Boyd D. Cathey, nailed it in his article, "The Land We Love: Southern Tradition and Our Future." Dr. Cathey provides four principles, tracing back to our Southern ancestors, to address this question.

First: "A decentralized" state gov't of "We The People" who embrace our "Republic" (not a Democracy) "Rule of Law."

Secondly: "A religiously grounded society," with our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ as our eternal foundation.

Third: "A firm attachment to shared traditions of the right, duty, and opportunity to work hard and achieve, to the best of our individual God-given abilities."

Lastly: "A strong feeling of community and kinship, rooted in the land, in common history, and in custom."

I let our new permanent arrivals know we welcome them with open arms, but remind them, what they eagerly abandoned, in short ... did not work. Those political, secular, and social ideals horribly failed them, their

families, and their states, hence necessitating their departure.

It is sincerely hoped they embrace their new home of genuine Southern Culture and hospitality. We love our Southern way of life, and know they will, too.

In the end, as necessary, do not be timid about taking a stand for our Dixieland, by reminding them why they decided to move to the South.

Deo Vindice!

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

Solutions to protest removing monuments

To the Editor:

Compatriots, there has been a lot of talk about retaliating when statues have been removed. The Hardee Camp and Kennesaw Battlefield Camp have given us a perfect solution.

Last year, the city of Rome removed a statue of "The Saviour Rome" Nathan Bedford Forrest from its pedestal. This is the second time the statue has been moved. A tremendous outcry resulted in the statue having to be moved. Outright lies were told knowingly. I wrote one of the worst offending newspaper writers and gave him a list of contemporaries of Forrest who had written books, including John Allen Wyeth book. I got no response.

So with this year's convention being one county only we can retaliate by not staying in their new hotels. Or by visiting Floyd County Historical sites such as Ridges house. Remember Longstreet staying in Armuchee Valley on his way home after he was wounded. We can also not attend Rome Braves baseball games. We can let these governments know we are boycotting by writing notes, not to mention State Representative Katie Dempsey and let-

Continued on page 52

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

A Peak Over The Shoulder and History DNA

I felt it was time to pause and take a look at what has been accomplished during the past two years. I think it is important to know where you are coming from so you can know where you are going. Taking time to look at the path you have travelled lets you examine the course to see if it was true. The path ahead is clear but requires focus and dedication to stay on the path because we face many distractions which devour time and resources. The distractions have been many but we must stay the course. Remember the future is ahead of us not behind us and our eyes are in the front so we can see where we are going.

I want to begin by thanking our Commander-in-Chief Larry McCluney. His insight and dedication has been phenomenal. He has been a voice of reason during tough decisions and a sounding board for thoughts and ideas. He is a true friend and asset. He loves our organization. One of the main topics we were determined to focus on was being positive in an ever negative society. To believe we could and would, not only survive, but succeed in this increasingly angry and despondent world. I personally worked from the fact the Bible says "fear not" 365 times. Fear can be the most crippling reaction. Fear of doing right. Fear of doing wrong. Fear of doing nothing at all. Fear of being outcast. Fear of being targeted. So the

general thought was to keep moving forward doing the right thing.

Many of these things I am going to mention you may have heard me say before or read before but I feel they need to keep being mentioned. The position of lieutenant commander-in-chief means you are in charge of recruitment and retention. Many things have been tried over the years to get members and keep members but it has remained a mystery. People joining the SCV and never keeping their membership active remains a mystery to me. I have heard the reasons and excuses but I know if someone really wants to do something, they will work to make it a reality. Our organization is unique because it gives members an opportunity to be involved at any level. From cleaning tombstones to listening to speakers. From reenacting to becoming an officer in the camp. I don't know of many organizations which cover such a broad spectrum. Getting people to join is a different task. Due to the pandemic over the past two years, recruitment has been greatly slowed due to events and meetings being canceled. Any opportunity we do not get together or have a presence at a place we can recruit means we have lost an opportunity. Getting men to join is already tough enough but to remove the opportunity makes the path forward even more difficult. I again encour-

age each and every camp and member to take advantage of any opportunity to recruit.

I have said in previous articles that George Connor Bond and Harrison Daws brought forth the idea of SCV_Chat to me at the 125th National Reunion in St. Augustine. This was something this organization had never attempted before. It has been a wonderful idea and success. I knew issues would arise from having something so new but the group worked together and addressed any issues and kept moving forward and it has worked. I call more than 150,000 views a success. I agree, most people who watch are members with many of them being dedicated Chatheads. We have also reached people who are not members but are like-minded and if they keep getting the truth, sooner or later the truth will get them. I want to thank George Connor Bond and Harrison Daws for bringing SCV_Chat to life and making it a success.

One of the biggest things to happen has been the opening of our National Confederate Museum at Historic Elm Springs. It has been a process and we will always have work ahead but my humble belief is the museum is what is needed. As the wind and the waves keep pushing against us, a place to tell the complete and true story is much needed. It may become a safe harbor for true history. Any museum will have to change and grow to keep it interesting and people coming and our museum will be no different. I want to thank everyone who has contributed in any fashion. From financial assistance to artifacts. Because of your generosity our museum has flourished and will continue to do so for many years to come.

In looking back over these last two years, I would be remiss if I did not talk about the reinterment of Lt. General Nathan Bedford Forrest and his wife Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest. It certainly was an event which brought us publicity and continues to do so. To me, the most important aspect is the fact we buried our Confederate dead with dignity and grace. Our members made me proud to be a member as we all worked together as one to host such an honorable event.

I want to encourage the members to stay

active in your camps. Camp members are and will always be the most important piece of our organization. The power is in the individual. The power is in each and every one of you. Without members we will not exist. Without working active members we will lose. I believe we are the descendants of one of the most honorable fighting forces ever assembled. Men went from farmers to infantry men in a short period of time. The fight is still going on today and the fear is the blood of those people who answered the call of duty 160 years ago still flows through their descendants and that means you.

I want to encourage each of you to be active in your camp because the camp is the most important entity of our organization. Good strong hard working camps with hard working members can build parks, raise monuments and be an asset to their community where everyone will know them and what positive aspects they stand for.

There are many ways to be active because there are many opportunities. The opportunities are camp meetings, hosting events, attending city and county public meetings, working with the Chamber of Commerce, cleaning cemeteries and having dedications. The ways you help can vary by supporting camp activities physically or financially.

I helped some with the graves registry several years ago. I never worked as hard on it as I should have and that was my fault. I have recently rediscovered the Confederate Graves Registry again and it has relit a flame. I came by it by wanting to become active in the National Guardian Program and I want to thank Archie Herring for leading me in that direction recently. In reading the rules to become a Guardian, it spoke of placing the grave site into the Confederate Graves Registry database. In wishing to do one thing lead me to another. Both are opportunities for me to do something to honor my Confederate ancestor. I started filling out the paperwork and going to the graves to get the GPS coordinates and it felt so fulfilling to do those simple tasks. That

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Forward The Colors

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

A Final Adieu

This article of 'Forward the Colors' will be my last installment of a four year journey as your Chief of Heritage Operations. I would like to thank Past Commander-in-Chief Paul Gramling for appointing me to this position four years ago. Before he was elected as C-i-C, he asked Ron and myself to help him put together a program which would help the SCV get our positive message out to the general public. This was the starting point of the formation of the Confederate Legion and the Make Dixie Great Again effort. Many members and camps have joined in this SCV effort and we have been successful in many areas. A second big thank-you must go Commander-in-Chief Larry McCluney. He embraced the idea of "taking back the narrative" and asked me to continue the effort of getting our positive message out to the general public. His support of this effort cannot be overstated. Yes, we have come a long way and yes, we have a long way to go. I wish there was a magic "silver bullet" which could be used to quickly destroy the enemies of our beloved Southland but, alas, it does not exist. What we do have is the truth and if manfully spoken and provided to Americans in general and Southerners in particular, we can be victorious. To win, we must take the long view of history and not be dismayed by how long it takes to win.

Looking at what has taken place recently, we

can learn how to be victorious. In May, the SCV sponsored another NASCAR flyover. A large Confederate flag with the letters SCV attached and a banner proclaiming "Let's Go Brandon" flew over the Darlington, SC, NASCAR race. The following press release was sent out to all major news sources as well as to SCV members:

Subject: NASCAR FLYOVER

From: Larry A. McCluney, Jr Commander-in-Chief, SCV

The Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) is once again protesting NASCAR's embracing of the neo-Marxists woke ideology. NASCAR fans will have the pleasure of seeing a giant Confederate flag and banner proclaiming "Let's Go Brandon" proudly displayed in the sky at Sunday's NASCAR event in Darlington, SC. The SCV is an active defender of the right of free expression and our honorable Southern heritage. The SCV will continue to challenge those who are attempting to censor, curtail, or limit Americans First Amendment Right of free expression. As William Rawle, a friend of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin, noted in his textbook on the Constitution, "The foundation of a free government begins to be undermined when freedom of speech on political subjects is restrained; it is destroyed when freedom of speech is wholly denied." The SCV will



continue to actively promote the public display of Southern flags, monuments, and other symbols of our Southern homeland. This NASCAR flyover should remind all Americans of the neo-Marxist's attack upon the Confederate flag as the beginning of an attack upon all traditional American values, including the Constitution.

As an aside, when issuing a news release, one must be concise and brief. Word count is important if you are to have a chance of having the release picked up, thus everything one wishes to say cannot be put on the release. Issuing a press release is one thing, having it picked up and reported is another. This is why it is so important for the SCV to have a list of media outlets in each Division that are friendly and/or fair to our message. Every camp and Division should forward information listing the name, address, e-mail, and phone number of said media to the Heritage Operations (WDKennedy@Reagan.com) to be added to the "Friendly Media" list. Within each SCV Division there are from one to ten friendly newspapers, most are local weekly papers, and conservative talk radio host and programs. If we had just five such media outlets in the 15 Southern States and two in the SCV Divisions outside of the South, we could place our information into nearly 100 outlets. These outlets are much more likely to carry our news than standard media outlets. This would give us a potential of reaching millions of people with our pro-South message. Just as important as reaching these millions is the fact elected office holders will hear about us. Upon hearing so much about the SCV, they will begin to wonder if it is safe to join in the neo-Marxist's attack upon the South. How much would reaching these millions of people cost the SCV? Nothing! But it will not happen until we are so dedicated to reaching out to these people that we see to it that this me-

dia list is created. Has your camp and/or Division sent in your list of friendly media?

For too long, the SCV has been reactive. It is past time for our organization to be proactive. This past month, the LA Division SCV and the Kennedy Twins commissioned a survey of conservative Louisiana voters (Republican, Libertarian, and Constitutionalist). The idea is to collect information about how the voters of Louisiana feel about Southern heritage and to pass this information to elected officials and the general public. In the process, the SCV will increase its presence as an agent of influence within the state. One thousand conservative voters across the state were polled via a letter with a self-addressed stamped postcard enclosed. The postcards were collected and results noted. Below are the questions asked on the postcard:

I view the Confederate Flag as a symbol of our Southern history and military heritage. [Circle answer that best represents your view] Yes No

I know that the majority of Confederate soldiers and sailors did not own slaves.

[Circle answer that best represents your view]
Yes No

I agree with the removal of all monuments erected by descendants of Confederate Veterans.

[Circle answer that best represents your view]
Yes No

Elected officials should fight to preserve all monuments honoring the valor of all Louisiana veterans including our Confederate veterans.

[Circle answer that best represents your view]
Yes No

Once the data was collected, the results were announced via a statewide press release service and social media outlets. The Division Commander then asked each camp to send every elected official in their area a letter detailing the results of this poll. At the same time, each state senator and representative received the following letter:

Dear [Senator or Representative as appropriate]

The vast majority of registered Republican voters are in favor of protecting our honorable Southern heritage. This fact was demonstrated in a recent opinion poll of 1,000 randomly selected

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Chaplain's Comments

Dr. W. Herman White
Chaplain-in-Chief



The Chaplaincy In The Confederate Armies

And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," (John 8:32). "Preach the word; be instant in season, out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort with all longsuffering and doctrine," (II Timothy 4:2). "Thou therefore endure hardness, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ," (II Timothy 2:3).

This subject is far too big to be covered in one column, so this subject will be continued for at least another column, if not more. Please keep in mind that the bedrock of the Southern American culture was the Bible was, (and is) indeed the infallible word of the God who created the heavens, the earth, and all that is therein; and Jesus Christ is the only means of redemption. In Psalm 16:5 — 6 David writes the following: "The Lord is the portion of mine inheritance and

of my cup: thou maintainest my lot. The lines are fallen to me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage." And in Psalm 61:5b he writes the following: "Thou hast given me the heritage of those that fear God."

To introduce the subject, from the beginning of the war the Confederate chaplains worked in spite of many difficulties. Different regulations existed for Army chaplains and Post chaplains; they had no rank; they were not issued uniforms. But in spite of these and a host of obstacles God gave them and the Confederate Army in which they served the greatest revival of record in any army in the world.

There is far too much related to the subject to do more than the proverbial "scratching the surface." To lay out the starting point I will begin with a quote from the memoirs of Dr. Charles Todd Quintard, (MD, DD) chap-

lain of the 1st Tennessee Regiment. This will be a very long quote, but I believe it sums up why God could use the chaplains of the Confederate States of America to accomplish so much.

"Not only was the conviction of conscience clear in the Southern soldiers, that they were right in waging war against the Federal government, but the people of the South looked upon their Cause as a holy one and their conduct of affairs, civil and military, was wholly in accord with such a view. The Confederacy, as it came into existence, committed its civil affairs, by deliberate choice, to men, not only of approved morality, but of approved religious character as well. It was not merely by accident, that, in the organization of its army, choice was made of such men as Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. Jackson, not to mention a large number of other

Christian soldiers, as leaders. And it seemed in no way incongruous in the conduct of a war of such character, that commissions were offered to and accepted by the Rev. William Nelson Pendleton, Rector of Grace Church, Lexington, Virginia, and the Rt. Rev. Leonidas Polk, DD, Bishop of Louisiana.

A religious tone pervades the state papers pertaining to the Confederacy, its proclamations, and its legislation. The same religious tone is conspicuous in a majority of the military leaders. It is found upon investigation to have impressed itself upon the officers of regiments and companies and upon the private soldiers in the ranks throughout the whole army. So that there is more than an ordinary basis for the statement, surprising as such a statement may appear at first, that the armies of the Confederate States had in them a larger proportion than any other in history ... of true and active Christian men.

The provision made for the spiritual needs of the men in the field was quite remarkable. In the great haste with which the Army of the Confederacy was organized, equipped and sent into the field, there might have been found abundant apology for the omission of chaplains from the field staffs. Yet there was no need for seeking such an apology, for the chaplains were not overlooked ... Nor was their work in vain. ... The camps of regiments which had been sent forth with prayer and (blessings) were often (the place of revival)...

They were a regimental insti-

tution, and their number might be determined by the number of regiments engaged in the war. They were, for the most part, men of brains, of a keen sense of humor, and of (faithfulness to their duty) ... sticking to their posts ... ready to give up their horses to some poor fellows with bare and blistered feet and to march in the column as it hurried forward; going on picket duty with their men and bivouacking with them in the pelting storm; sharing with them at all times their hardships and...dangers.”¹

I. Negatives About Chaplains

There are usually negatives, and thank God there were very few of them to deal with. Therefore I will get them out of the way so we can deal with the positives in part two, and maybe a part three.

In the beginning of the conflict there were numbers in the ministry who were entering as chaplains with an attitude that could only be described as a “romantic adventure.” Also there were some officers who were afraid a chaplain preaching the gospel and exhorting about the realness of death and the certainty of hell for the unbeliever would have an adverse affect upon the men going into battle. One brigadier general after a message said in disgust, “those confounded chaplains, they are the scourge of the army!” Those of this ilk soon learned better, even though they themselves did not know the Lord. Both these and the above kind of chaplains were few in number and quickly disappeared.



Even the devout General “Stonewall” Jackson, a man most gentle and kind with all ministers, could not restrain his criticism of those chaplains I described above, though they were small in number. By 1862 they came to realize the chaplaincy was no holiday excursion, but a very bloody conflict. This type of chaplain disappeared about as quick as he had arrived.

In Christ, and For Their Memory and Cause!

¹Dr. Quintard Chaplain CSA and 2nd Bishop of TN. Pp 1, 2, 3.



The Last Roll

Raphael Semmes Camp 11
Mobile, AL
John Felix Vereen

Col. Christopher C. Pegues
Camp 62
Selma, AL
James Michael Stennett

Gen. Robert E. Rodes Camp 262
Tuscaloosa, AL
Starkey E. Armistead

Pvt. Augustus Braddy Camp
385
Troy, AL
Brian Eugene Lassiter

Decatur Sons Of Liberty Camp
580
Decatur, AL
Nathan Edward Campbell
B. R. Malkmus

The Prattville Dragoons Camp
1524
Prattville, AL
Terry Baxter Fitzpatrick

Winston County Grays Camp
1788
Haleyville, AL
Thomas F. Stovall, Sr.
Ronnie Hugh Wilson

Ten Islands Camp 2678
Ohatchee, AL
Jonathan Paul Curvin

Pvt. William Riley Milton Camp
741
Tavares, FL
Gerald J. Bayer

William Wing Loring Camp
1316
St. Augustine, FL
Dr. R. L. McLendon, Jr.

1st Lt. Thomas H. Gainer Camp
1319
Panama City, FL
Ricky Alan Hill

Thomson Guards Camp 91
Thomson, GA
Lanier A. Hightower

Gen. Henry Lewis Benning
Camp 517
Columbus, GA
William P. Webb

Gen. William J. Hardee Camp
1397
Dallas, GA
William W. Ketchum, Jr.

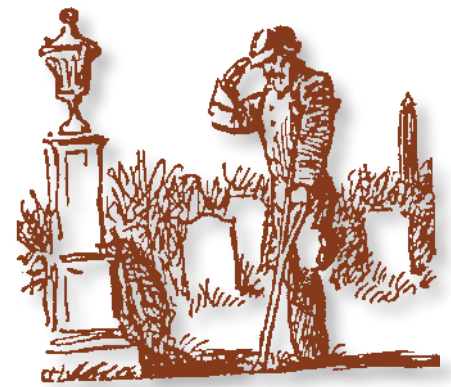
Gen. Lloyd Tilghman Camp
1495
Paducah, KY
Jimmie D. Harned
Mark D. Kirksey

Charles H. Lee Camp 2305
Falmouth, KY
David E. Shipp

Camp Moore Camp 1223
Tangipahoa, LA
Ted Carol Lewis

Sabine Rifles Camp 2057
Many, LA
Don Owen Byers

Washington Rifles Camp 2211
Franklinton, LA
James Bennie Jones, Jr.



Brig. Gen. Mosby Monroe
Parsons Camp 718
Jefferson City, MO
Dizzy Lefon Carver
Kenneth Neil Hall

Col. John T. Coffee Camp 1934
Osceola, MO
Vernon Joy Putnam

Samuel H. Powe Camp 255
Waynesboro, MS
Taylor W. Huffman

Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest
Camp 1649
Meridian, MS
George Millord Church

Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168
Fayetteville, NC
Paul Charles De Sessa

Maj. Charles Q. Petty Camp 872
Gastonia, NC
Philip Bradley Lovelace

CSS Ram Neuse Camp 1427
Kinston, NC
William Thomas Howard

Smithfield Light Infantry Camp
1466
Smithfield, NC
Billy Wayne Worley

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Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



Confederate States Navy

Henry Myers
Paymaster, CS Navy

Myers was born in Georgia and served in the US Navy from June 21, 1854 until he joined the CS Navy on March 26, 1861.



He served aboard the *CSS Sumter* during its 1861-62 cruise. However, for some unknown reason he was ashore at Tangier in February 1862 when he was seized by US forces. He was sent to Fort Warren in Boston Harbor but exchanged in Aug. 1862.

Returning to the South he served at Charleston, South Carolina from 1862 to 1864.

Next he was attached to Semmes Naval Brigade in Virginia in April 1865 which successfully made it out of Richmond and joined Confederate forces in North Carolina. Myers was surrendered and paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on April 26, 1865.

Following the war he lived in Jefferson County, Florida, married in Marietta, Georgia in May 1867. He died March 20, 1901 at Jacksonville, Florida.

William E. Evans
Lieutenant, CS Navy

William was born in South Carolina at about 1837. He joined the US Navy on June 10, 1852. He was appointed 1st Lt. in the CS Navy on March 26, 1861.

He served aboard the *CSS Sumter* in 1861-62 then was transferred to the *CSS Georgia* in 1863. William was ordered to report

for special duty to General Hardee at Charleston in November 1864. Here he commanded the *CSS Columbia*, probably an ironclad, until the fall of Charleston. After this he was sent to the naval batteries on the James River in Richmond, Virginia.

Nothing further is known of Lt. Evans.

John M. Kell
Lieutenant, CS Navy

January 26, 1823, John was born in McIntosh County Georgia. He entered US Naval service as a midshipman in September 1841, serving on several US ships. During the War with Mexico he was active in California and later participated



in Perry's expedition to Japan.

John resigned the US Navy in March 1861 to join the CS Navy. He briefly commanded the gunboat, *Savannah*, before receiving a commission as first lieutenant in the Confederate Navy.

Sent to New Orleans to help Commander Semmes fit out the cruiser *CSS Sumter*, he served as its executive officer during the commerce raiding in 1861-62. After this ship was laid up at Gibraltar, Kell became Semmes' executive officer aboard the *CSS Alabama*. He would remain with the ship throughout her career and was aboard when she sank in battle

in June 1864 off France. Kell, like Semmes, was rescued by the British yacht *Deerhound* and taken to England.

Promoted to commander that month, he commanded the ironclad *CSS Richmond* in the James River Squadron in Richmond, Virginia in 1865. After the war, he returned to Georgia to farm, later serving as the Georgia adjutant general.

Kell died October 5, 1900 and



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Lincoln's Vigorous War Policy —

A Model for Modern Warfare

*"The lust of empire impelled them to wage against their weaker neighbor a war of subjugation,"
— President Jefferson Davis, Confederate States of America.*

By James Ronald Kennedy

An arrogant man flushed with his sense of political power and determined to restore break-a-way regions to his empire uses trickery to justify the invasion of a sovereign nation — are we describing recent international events or Lincoln's invasion of the Confederate States of America? But an even more important question is why the media, academia, and the political establishment ignores Lincoln's crimes against the Constitution, morality, and the innocent people of the South. Instead of questioning Lincoln's vigorous war policies, they actually boast of Lincoln's glorious use of his vigorous war policy to invade, conquer, and eventually, colonize a sovereign nation — the Confederate States of America.

Lincoln and the Republican Party destroyed America's original constitutionally limited Republic of Sovereign States and replaced it with a supreme Federal Government. They created the instrument that produced today's Deep State. General Robert E. Lee predicted that if "those people" use their victory to centralize all power in Washington, DC, then the United States would become, just like all empires, "aggressive abroad and despotic at home."¹ Lincoln's deceptions and

crimes against the Southern people began even before he was sworn in as the North's president.

False Flags, Lies, and Deception

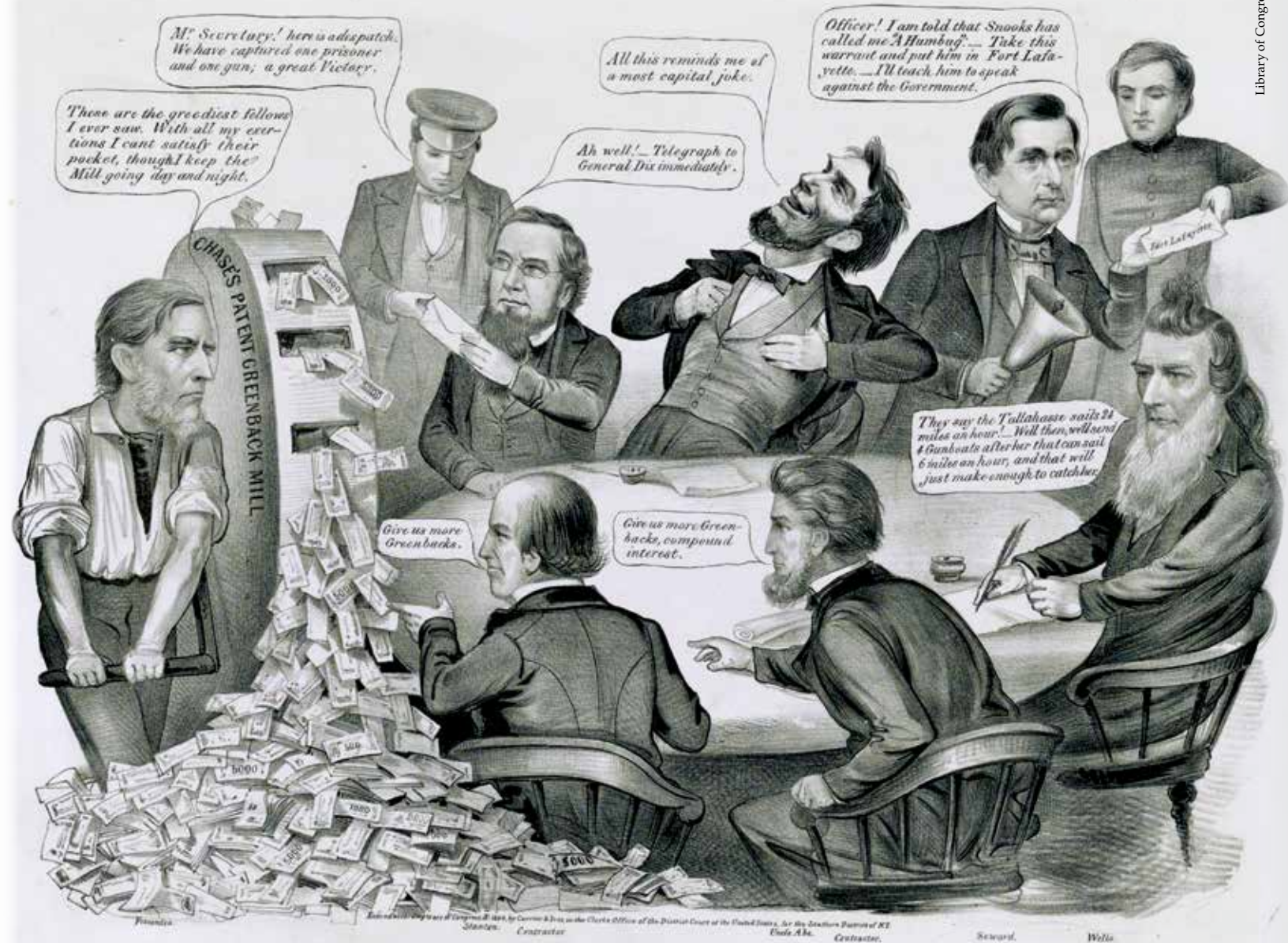
Lincoln was an expert in conducting a successful 19th century false flag operation. Lincoln was the father of "false flag" operations as a means to justify the invasion of a sovereign nation. But no one is allowed to question Lincoln's motives for initiating an illegal war against Americans (Southerners) who were exercising their right of self-government. The right of self-government is a basic American political principle that was boldly proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence. Lincoln and his Republican Party nullified this right.

Lincoln was determined to use whatever force was necessary to compel the Southern people to submit to the rule of the Northern majority. In so doing, the South became the Yankee Empire's political slaves.² Southerners, in 1861, were determined to maintain their right of self-government as declared in the Declaration of Independence.³

1 Kennedy & Kennedy, *Yankee Empire: Aggressive Abroad and Despotic at Home* (Shotwell Publishing, Columbia, SC: 2018), ix, 180.

2 Kennedy & Kennedy, *Yankee Empire: Aggressive Abroad and Despotic at Home* (Shotwell Publishing, Columbia, SC: 2018), 279-82.

3 Government derives its "just powers from the consent of the governed ... whenever any form of government becomes destructive ... it is the right of the people to alter or abolish



RUNNING THE "MACHINE".

Published by Currier & Ives, 152 Nassau St., N.Y.

Lincoln knew the Northern people were opposed to war. Lincoln, in league with other Radical Republicans, initiated a false flag operation that would force the South to fire the first shot. He knew he could then rely upon Northerners to "rally around the flag" and punish the presumed offenders. Lincoln began his invasion conspiracy even before he was sworn in as the U.S. President. In December of 1860, an armistice between South Carolina and the United States was established. The US violated that armistice when its troops oc-

cupied Fort Sumter which was unmanned at the time — a plain violation of the armistice. Lincoln used his Secretary of State Seward, to assure the Confederate Peace Delegation that the US intended to withdraw from Southern territory, including Fort Sumter. At that same time, Lincoln was issuing orders to prepare an armed fleet to invade either Fort Pickens in Florida or Fort Sumter in South Carolina. Justice Campbell of the US Supreme Court sent a letter declaring Lincoln was the "proximate cause" of the firing on Fort Sumter.⁴ Lincoln's efforts to deceive the North and the

it, and to institute new government ..." The Declaration of Independence, America's first secession document.

4 For a detailed account and time line of Lincoln's deception

world led the editor of the *Richmond Examiner* to observe, “No human creature is more ingenious and industrious in misrepresentation than the Yankee.”⁵

A Vigorous War Policy

We have all seen the horrible photographs of bombed-out buildings and innocent civilians killed in modern warfare. We pray that such horrors will never again be inflicted upon our own people. The civilian population of the South became the United States’ first “collateral damage”⁶ resulting from Lincoln’s vigorous war policy.

Early in the War for Southern Independence, a leading Republican in the US House of Representatives, Thaddeus Stevens, described the North’s intention to “exterminate or drive out the present rebels as exiles.” Yankee General Lane, a personal friend of Lincoln, boldly announced “We believe in a war of extermination.” Yankee Colonel Mundy testified that:

*“A vigorous war policy, as generally understood in the army ... means the adoption of all means not only to crush out the rebellion but to punish indiscriminately all persons who live in a rebellious territory.”*⁷

General Sherman demonstrated his lack of concern for the rules of civilized warfare when he ordered the killing of five Southerner civilians for every Union soldier killed.

The South’s civilian population were subjected to indiscriminate artillery bombardment causing the deaths of noncombatant men, women, and children — both black and white. This was part of the United States’ vigorous war policy because those who dare to leave the Yankee Empire

were viewed as less than human. In a letter to Lincoln’s Secretary of War, General Sherman described Southerners as “... a class of people men, women, and children, who must be killed or banished. ...”⁸ The Yankee Secretary of War replied that Sherman’s letter “... meets my approval.”⁹ One historian wrote in 1948 that “... Sherman’s use of the word extermination was frequent and exuberant.”¹⁰ The murder, starvation, and resultant disease caused by Lincoln’s vigorous war policy resulted in untold suffering and death of the South’s civilian population. Lincoln and his Republican Party were conducting a war of extermination! It is estimated the number deaths caused directly and indirectly (via starvation and disease) by Lincoln’s invasion of the Confederate States of America would be equal to 3.5 million souls if “standardized for the South’s 2010 population.”¹¹ Under Lincoln’s command, the United States military set the standard for total war against civilians who refused to accept the empire’s rule.

Captain Fitzgerald Ross of the Austrian Hussars interviewed Judah P. Benjamin, Confederate Secretary of War, and asked him about the many evidences of war crimes against civilians he noticed on his journey to Richmond. Judah Benjamin replied:

If they had behaved differently; if they had come against us observing strict discipline, protecting women and children, respecting private property ... But they could not dissemble their true nature, which is the real cause of this war. If they had been capable of acting otherwise, they would not have been Yankees, and we should never have quarreled with them.¹²

see, Kennedy, James Ronald, *Uncle Seth Fought the Yankees* (Pelican Publishing Co. Gretna, LA: 2015), 341-51.

5 Pollard, E. A., *Southern History of the War* (1866, Crown Publishers: 1977), Vol. 2, 392-3.

6 Collateral damage is a term used by modern military to describe the incidental death of non-combatants resulting from military action against an enemy. At least 40 civilians at wedding party killed during nearby US-backed Afghan army raid www.reuters.com/article/us-afghanistan-attack/at-least-40-civilians-at-wedding-party-killed-during-nearby-u-s-backed-afghan-army-raid-idUSKBN1W80MI accessed 3/12/2022.

7 Kennedy & Kennedy, *Yankee Empire: Aggressive Abroad and Despotism at Home* (Shotwell Publishing, Columbia, SC: 2018), 257-60.

8 Sherman, as cited in, Kennedy & Kennedy, *Punished With Poverty-the Suffering South*, 2nd ed. (2016, Shotwell Publishing, Columbia, SC: 2020), 63.

9 Kennedy & Kennedy, *Punished With Poverty-the Suffering South*, 2nd ed. (2016, Shotwell Publishing, Columbia, SC: 2020), 63.

10 Walters, as cited, Tooley, T. Hunt, “All the People Are Now Guerillas: The Warfare of Sherman, Sheridan, and Lincoln, and the Brutality of the Twentieth Century,” *The Independent Review*, V. XI, N. 3, Winter 2007, ISSN 1086-1653, 364.

11 Kennedy & Kennedy, *Punished With Poverty-the Suffering South*, 2nd ed. (2016, Shotwell Publishing Columbia, SC: 2020), 78.

12 Judah P. Benjamin as cited, Weaver, Richard, *The Southern Tradition at Bay* (Arlington House, New Rochelle, NY:1968), 70.

Southerners, who understand the truth about our history, should not be surprised to hear governments in our day are following the example set by Lincoln. It is an example of human cruelty used against our Confederate ancestors which can only be justified in the mind of an unprincipled man drunk on his recently achieved political power.

Suppressing Public Dissent

Governments involved in international or national intrigue will manipulate facts to support their political or military position. The general public is seldom told the entire truth. While this is not the way things should be, it is the way things are in the real world — even in America! The Western World's first ministry of propaganda was established in the United States by progressive President Woodrow Wilson. He selected progressive journalist George Creel to head the Committee on Public Information. Creel declared "It was a fight for the minds of men, for the conquest of their convictions, and the battle line ran through every house."¹³

In modern war, all governments resort to censorship to hide, mold, and manipulate the truth. They do this in an effort to keep public morale up, to maintain public support for the war, while suppressing opposition to the war. It is a practice the Lincoln administration perfected during their aggressive invasion of a sovereign nation — the Confederate States of America. The danger posed by a supreme central government, such as the one Lincoln and the Republican Party created, is one of the reasons the Founding Fathers favored a limited central government and local self-government.

During the War for Southern Independence, Lincoln closed more than 300 newspapers and arrested hundreds of private citizens for merely refusing to support Lincoln's illegal war against the South. The grandson of the man who wrote the Star-Spangled Banner was arrested because he was an outspoken opponent of Lincoln's war. Francis Scott Howard, Francis Scott Key's grandson, in an unbelievable theater of irony, was arrested and imprisoned in Fort McHenry — the very fort

Francis Scott Key made famous when he penned a poem which would become the United States National Anthem. Lincoln even had his military arrest members of state legislatures who might vote for secession and used the military to forcefully disband state legislatures. In utter disdain of the Constitution, Lincoln suspended the right of *habeas corpus* — a power Parliament would not allow even the English King to exercise! But Lincoln was more than a king, he was America's Caesar.

Dehumanizing the Invaded People

A sad reality of modern warfare is that before an invasion against a peaceful neighbor is launched, the aggressor first dehumanizes the enemy's population. After the targeted people are dehumanized, it is then possible to conduct total war, or as Lincoln would say, conduct a vigorous war. Dehumanizing the target population is necessary to justify the killing of innocent men, women, and children.

The effort to dehumanize Southerners began long before the South seceded from the emerging Yankee Empire. Ralph Waldo Emerson of New England assailed Southerners as "thieves and adulterers ... they have properly no future ... dis-entitled themselves to the protection of the law."¹⁴ Notice the attempt to place Southerners outside the realm of human compassion — to dehumanize Southerners. The process of dehumanizing Southerners was so successful that a Northern newspaper looked forward to the time when a Northern army would be sent to Richmond, Virginia, to "burn the rats out."¹⁵ Notice in this newspaper editor's opinion, Southerners were not his former countrymen, they were not even human; they were "rats" needing to be exterminated.

Ohio's Republican Congressman, Joshua Giddings, proudly proclaimed his hatred of the South by voicing his desire for the time "when the torch of the incendiary shall light up the towns and cities of the South."¹⁶ Republican Thaddeus Stevens

13 Creel, as cited, Goldberg, Jonah, *Liberal Fascism* (Doubleday, New York: 2007), 109. [I am not a fan of Goldberg. He claims to be a conservative but I would describe him as a never-Trumper and neo-conservative.]

14 Kennedy & Kennedy, *Punished With Poverty-the Suffering South*, 2nd ed. (2016, Shotwell Publishing, Columbia, SC: 2020), 63.

15 *The New York Times*, as cited, Pollard, E. A., *Southern History of the War* (1866, Crown Publishers: 1977), Vol. 1, 76-7.

16 Kennedy & Kennedy, *Punished With Poverty-the Suffering South*, 2nd ed. (2016, Shotwell Publishing, Columbia, SC:

declared on the House floor “Our generals have a sword in one hand and shackles in the other.”¹⁷ A sword to kill Southerners and shackles to enslave those dehumanized Southerners who survived Lincoln’s vigorous war. Any amount of suffering, destruction, and death was morally acceptable because it was being inflicted upon people who were outside the realm of human compassion — they were, in Lincoln’s view, less than human. As Union General Sheridan told Otto Von Bismarck while visiting Germany after the war, the best policy in dealing with the enemy’s civilian population was “The people must be left with nothing but their eyes to weep with.”¹⁸ Lincoln, his government, and his military were experts in this new tactic of warfare.

Crimes Against Humanity

Books were written cataloging the numerous war crimes committed by the United States military as it sought to exterminate the people of the South.¹⁹ The Yankee Empire’s military made no distinction between black or white Southerners! In Louisiana, it was reported in one campaign more than “Two thousand Negroes fell victims to the perfidy of the enemy (Yankee troops) within the short space of six weeks.”²⁰ Yankee General Banks, while touring New England, confessed that at least 25 percent of “freed slaves” under Northern “protection” died. Contemporary accounts put the number as high as 50 percent.²¹ As one contemporary noted, “The fact is indisputable, that in all the locations of the Confederacy where

the enemy had obtained a foothold, the negroes had been reduced by mortality during the war to not more than one-half their previous number.”²²

Burning of homes was a common recreation for marauding Yankee troops. On a midsummer day July 19, 1864, Yankee troops came to Shepherdstown, West Virginia, to burn homes. They were particularly interested in the home of Confederate Colonel Boteler. They set it on fire with little notice to the occupants. The women and children were outside begging the troops from the 1st New York Volunteer Cavalry for mercy when they realized the youngest daughter was not with the family. They discovered she had reentered the burning house and was playing the piano singing *Dixie!* Family members pulled her out just before the entire house collapsed.²³

While occupying Williamston, North Carolina, the United States Cavalry used several of the fine homes as horse stables. On Sunday morning, as they were leaving, the Yankee soldiers set the town on fire. Yankee officers made no effort to prevent the destruction of civilian homes. On the contrary, they endorsed and encouraged it — it was part of their plan, and some private Yankee soldiers bragged they were ordered to set the town on fire.²⁴

At the Battle of Raymond, Mississippi, the Confederates were forced to retreat after battling an overwhelming number of Union troops for hours. As the Yankee army marched past the Freeman home, his daughter stepped onto the balcony with a Confederate flag in her hand and began singing the “*Bonnie Blue Flag*.” The Yankee invader immediately set fire to her home — another brave victory of the United States military against unarmed Southern women and children.²⁵

Confederate Admiral Raphael Semmes of the CSS *Alabama* proudly noted the difference between the way Yankees treated Southern civilians to the way he treated Yankee civilians captured on

2020), 60.

17 Kennedy & Kennedy, *Punished With Poverty-the Suffering South*, 2nd ed. (2016, Shotwell Publishing, Columbia, SC: 2020), 95.

18 Sheridan, as cited, Tooley, T. Hunt, “All the People Are Now Guerillas: The Warfare of Sherman, Sheridan, and Lincoln, and the Brutality of the Twentieth Century,” *The Independent Review*, V. XI, N. 3, Winter 2007, ISSN 1086-1653, 367.

19 Cisco, Walter Brian, *War Crimes Against Southern Civilians* (Shotwell Publishing Columbia, SC); Keys, Thomas B., *The Uncivil War: Union Army and Navy Excesses in the Official Records* (The Beauvoir Press, Biloxi, MS: 1991).

20 Allen, Governor Henry W., *The Conduct of Federal Troops in Louisiana-1863-4* (1864, The Acadiana Press, Lafayette, Louisiana: 1988), 121.

21 Allen, Governor Henry W., *The Conduct of Federal Troops in Louisiana-1863-4* (1864, The Acadiana Press, Lafayette, Louisiana: 1988), 143.

22 Pollard, E. A., *Southern History of the War* (1866, Crown Publishers: 1977) Vol. 2, 198.

23 Kennedy, James Ronald, *Uncle Seth Fought the Yankees* (Pelican Publishing Co., Gretna, LA: 2015), 93.

24 Kennedy, James Ronald, *Uncle Seth Fought the Yankees* (Pelican Publishing Co., Gretna, LA: 2015), 38.

25 Kennedy, James Ronald, *Uncle Seth Fought the Yankees* (Pelican Publishing Co., Gretna, LA: 2015), 291.

the high-seas:

"No prisoner of mine was ever disturbed in the possession of his strictly personal effects. Under this were included his watch, and his jewelry, as well as his wardrobe. Every boarding-officer had orders to respect these, nor do I believe that the orders were ever violated. I will not detain the reader to contrast this conduct, with the shameful house-burnings, robberies, and pilfering, by both officers and men, that accompanied the march of the enemy's armies, through the Southern States."²⁶

I take pleasure in contrasting, in these memoirs, the conduct of my officers and crew, during the late war, in the uniform respect which they paid to the laws of war, and the dictates of humanity, with that of some of the generals and colonels of the Federal Army. ..." ²⁷

Reprisal, Retaliation, Revenge Killings

Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan were major factors in the international acceptance of the military doctrine of total warfare.²⁸ The brutality of Lincoln's vigorous war policy was felt early in the West — Missouri. By 1862, Southern civilians in the east were being treated as legitimate targets of Lincoln's vigorous war policy. Lincoln's friend and fellow Republican, General Pope, issued Order Number 11. Pope's order declared all people who refused to pledge allegiance to the United States would be classified as enemies of the United States. All property belonging to enemies of the United States would be confiscated, and the people would be driven from their homes — a systematic depopulation of the invaded territory.²⁹

Sherman was depressed and suicidal from the beginning of his military career.³⁰ His spirits

seemed to improve as he began to vent his depression on the civilian population in and around Memphis. He wrote to Grant: "All the people are now guerillas." He ordered numerous reprisal burnings of towns and homes of private citizens. His therapeutic venting of personal rage can be seen in a letter to his wife, "... the war will soon assume a turn to extermination, not of soldiers alone, that is the least part of the trouble, but the people."³¹ As already pointed out throughout this period Sherman used the word "extermination" frequently and with great exuberance. As one historian frankly declared:

Sherman's wholesale adoption of the concept of collective guilt is quite comparable to Hitler's and Stalin's ideas on the subject. The brutalities of the Union armies from 1862 to 1865 are no more defensible than Stalin's ethnic cleansing of the Crimean Tatars after 1945 or the Turkish slaughter of Armenians in 1915. Sherman's way of war was a direct ancestor of such defining events in the twentieth century.³²

Lincoln's vigorous war policy included the use of the lynch rope against those defending their homes from invasion.³³ In Tennessee, the United States army lynched a Confederate prisoner-of-war who refused to provide information about his unit; in New Orleans, the United States occupying army lynched a young man who, before the city surrendered, pulled down the Yankee flag from the U.S. Mint building; and in Little Rock, Arkansas, they lynched, using a short rope that greatly increased the duration and therefore the suffering, a young boy who they claimed was a spy.

Continued on page 56

26 Semmes, Raphael, *Memoirs of Service Afloat* (1868, The Blue & Grey Press, Secaucus, NJ: 1987), 270.

27 Semmes, Raphael, *Memoirs of Service Afloat* (1868, The Blue & Grey Press, Secaucus, NJ: 1987), 535.

28 Tooley, T. Hunt, "All the People Are Now Guerillas: The Warfare of Sherman, Sheridan, and Lincoln, and the Brutality of the Twentieth Century," *The Independent Review*, V. XI, N. 3, Winter 2007, ISSN 1086-1653, 357.

29 Tooley, T. Hunt, "All the People Are Now Guerillas: The Warfare of Sherman, Sheridan, and Lincoln, and the Brutality of the Twentieth Century," *The Independent Review*, V. XI, N. 3, Winter 2007, ISSN 1086-1653, 357.

30 Tooley, T. Hunt, "All the People Are Now Guerillas: The Warfare of Sherman, Sheridan, and Lincoln, and the Brutality of the Twentieth Century," *The Independent Review*, V. XI, N. 3,

Winter 2007, ISSN 1086-1653, 363.

31 Tooley, T. Hunt, "All the People Are Now Guerillas: The Warfare of Sherman, Sheridan, and Lincoln, and the Brutality of the Twentieth Century," *The Independent Review*, V. XI, N. 3, Winter 2007, ISSN 1086-1653, 363.

32 Tooley, T. Hunt, "All the People Are Now Guerillas: The Warfare of Sherman, Sheridan, and Lincoln, and the Brutality of the Twentieth Century," *The Independent Review*, V. XI, N. 3, Winter 2007, ISSN 1086-1653, 365.

33 See, Lynching and other Criminal Acts in, Kennedy & Kennedy, *The South Was Right!* 3rd Edition (Shotwell Publishing, Columbia, SC: 2020), 180-4.

William Edmondson “Grumble” Jones

By Dr. Samuel W. Mitcham, Jr.

William Edmondson “Grumble” Jones was born near the middle fork of the Holston River in Washington County, Virginia, on May 9, 1824. He graduated from Emory and Henry College in 1844 and then attended West Point, from which he graduated in 1848, finishing 10th in a class of 38. Commissioned brevet second lieutenant on July 1, 1848, he was assigned to the Regiment of Mounted Rifles and spent his entire active duty career with them, fighting Indians in Oregon and the Pacific Northwest or serving on garrison duty in Missouri and Kansas. He was promoted to second lieutenant on November 30, 1850, and to first lieutenant on October 31, 1854.

In 1851, Jones returned home on a furlough, during which he married seventeen-year-old Eliza Margaret “Pink” Dunn, who was known for being beautiful, sweet, and “uncommonly brilliant.” They were married on January 15, 1852. A few weeks later, they boarded the steamship *Independence* to return to his unit. On March 26, off the coast of Texas, the ship was wrecked in a storm,

and Pink was literally swept from his arms and drowned. Jones was never the same after that. He was heartbroken and became “eccentric [and] cantankerous,” with “a razor sharp tongue ... caring little for pretense and appearance.” He was soon nicknamed “Grumble” by his peers because of his quarrelsome attitude, fierce temper, legendary ability to curse, and love of complaining. He never remarried.

Pink’s remains were eventually recovered and buried in the graveyard at the old Glade Springs Presbyterian Church, Washington County, Virginia.

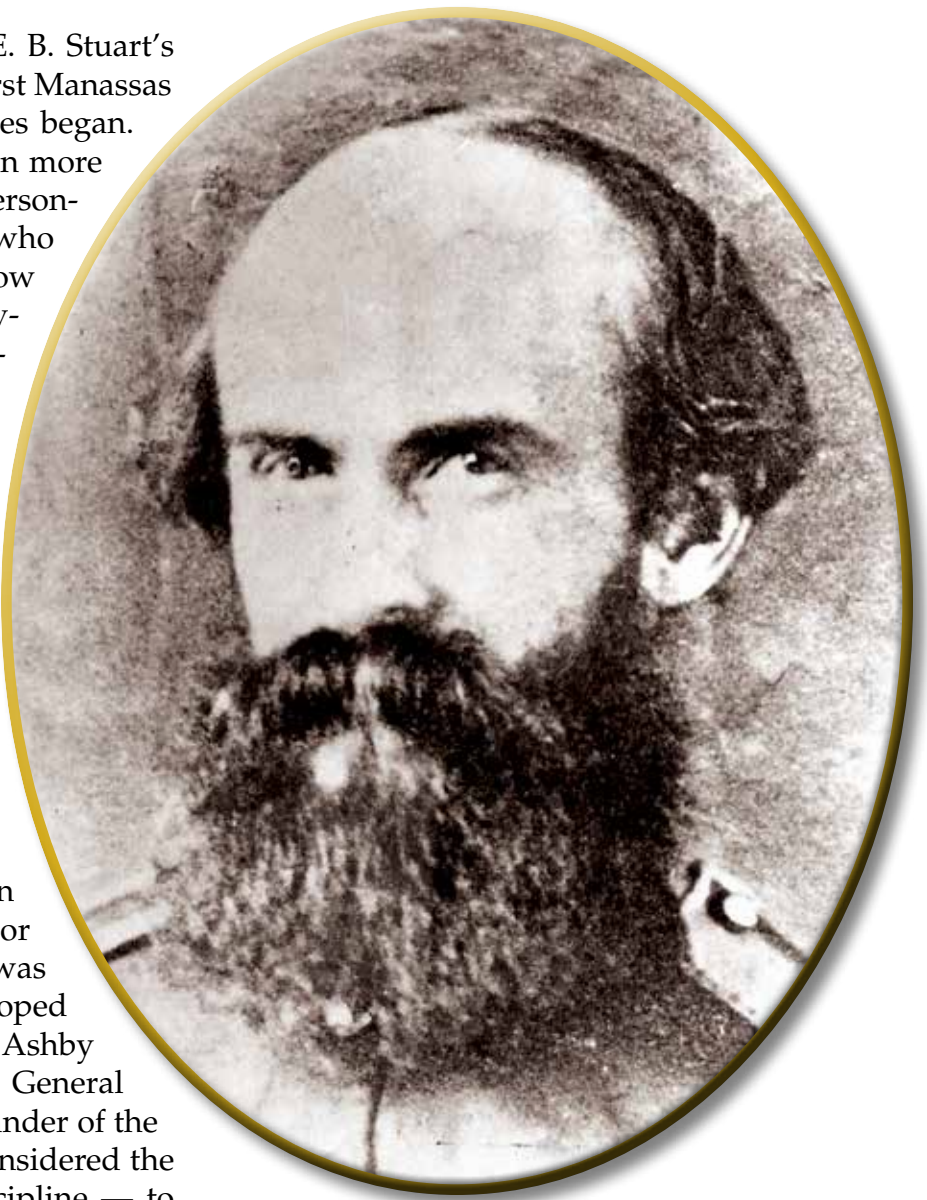
Jones resigned his commission on January 26, 1857, and, after a trip to Europe, returned to Virginia as a farmer on the Holstein River in Washington County and something of an embittered recluse. While no one liked him, everyone respected his abilities as a commander and a warrior. When Virginia seceded, the veteran Indian fighter was elected captain of the Washington Mounted Rifles, a local militia company which formed in 1859. On May 9, 1861, he was promoted to major in the 1st

Virginia Cavalry. He was part of J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry and fought in the Battle of First Manassas (July 21, 1861), where their difficulties began. Indeed, it is hard to imagine two men more different than the flamboyant and personable Stuart and "Grumble" Jones, who wore homespun clothes, a broad yellow hat, and no insignia of rank. He nevertheless succeeded Stuart as commander and colonel of the 1st Virginia Cavalry Regiment in August.

Grumble Jones was a harsh taskmaster. He put his men through exacting drills and was quick to upbraid them individually for not learning quickly enough. When the Confederate Congress passed a law allowing enlisted men to elect their officers, Jones was replaced by Fitzhugh Lee. Jones transferred to the 7th Virginia Cavalry and became its commander in September 1861 and took part in the Valley Campaign of 1862. Strangely enough, one senior officer who did like Grumble Jones was T. J. "Stonewall" Jackson. They developed a close friendship and after Turner Ashby was killed in action on June 6, 1862, General Jackson named Colonel Jones commander of the Laurel Brigade. Clearly, Stonewall considered the harsh Jones — who believed in discipline — to be a superior cavalry commander to Ashby — as indeed he was. Grumble Jones quickly gained a control over the Laurel Brigade that Ashby never achieved.

After Stonewall Jackson's Valley campaign of 1862, Jones' brigade was transferred to J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry division (later a corps). Stuart intensely disliked Jones personally but nevertheless called him "the best outpost officer in the army." He also admired his "marked courage and determination" but considered him the most difficult man in the service with whom to work.

Jones and his command performed well at Orange Court House (August 2, 1862), where he was wounded by a saber cut, as well as Cedar Mountain, the Battle of Second Manassas, and Sharpsburg. Stuart tried to block Jones' promotion to brigadier general and hoped Jones would be as-

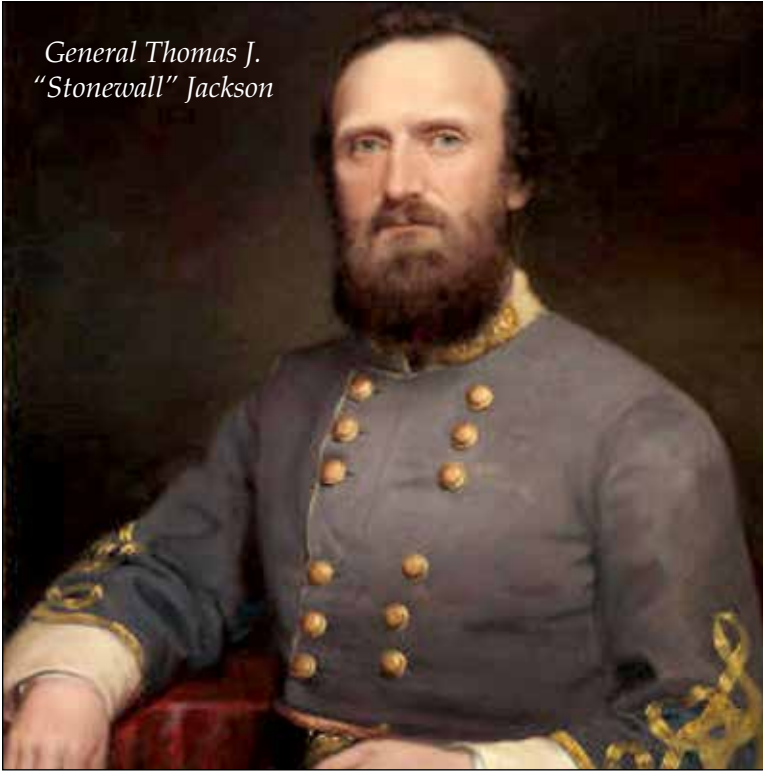


signed to the infantry. Stonewall Jackson, however, had the greatest faith in him and recommended his promotion. Robert E. Lee concurred. Despite Stuart's objections, Jones became a brigadier on September 26, 1862, to date from September 19. He became commander of the Valley District on December 29.

Jones soon justified Jackson's faith in him. In the spring of 1863, he led a raid into western Virginia. He penetrated almost to the Ohio River, smashed several Union formations, gobbled up quite a few outposts, destroyed oil wells and 150,000 barrels of oil, and returned after 32 days, losing only twelve men.

Jones' brigade was attached to Stuart's corps for the Gettysburg Campaign over the objections of both men. It was deeply involved in the marginal Confederate victory at Brandy Station (June

General Thomas J.
"Stonewall" Jackson



gave his superior officer a fierce cursing. Stuart placed Jones under arrest for using disrespectful language to a superior, and he was court-martialed in Richmond. General Robert E. Lee, however, quietly intervened, as he often did in such disputes between his generals. Jones was found guilty on October 9, 1863, and was transferred to the Trans-Allegheny Department, where he commanded a brigade of cavalry — out of Stuart's area of responsibility.

Once again, Grumble Jones performed brilliantly, leading successful raids into East Tennessee and defeating a Union attempt to capture Saltville. On one dazzling raid in early November 1863, he attacked a Union force of 1,500 men at Rogersville, Tennessee. He captured almost the entire force, including all of its wagons and ambulances. During Longstreet's Knoxville campaign, he bagged a Yankee force of 600 men at Jonesville, Virginia, including four pieces of artillery, a

wagon train, and all its equipment. But superior numbers eventually told.

In May 1864, Jones was elevated to division commander, assumed command of the cavalry in the Shenandoah Valley, and was ordered to defend Lynchburg against a Union thrust by US General David Hunter's Army of the Shenandoah. Jones met Hunter's vanguard at Piedmont on June 5, 1864. Jones had about five thousand men (some of them infantry) to oppose about twice as many Yankees. Uncharacteristically, Jones maneuvered in such a manner as to leave a large gap in his lines. The Northerners spotted it, attacked through it, and routed Jones' forces. The general was shot in the head while trying to rally his men and died instantly. He was forty years old.

General Jones was buried by the enemy on the field. He was later reinterred at (Old) Glade Spring Presbyterian Church Cemetery, next to his wife.

Notes And Sources

Jones' promotion to brigadier general was confirmed by the Senate on October 3, 1862.

US forces lost 875 men at Piedmont. The South lost 1,500, most of them captured.

9, 1863). Here, Stuart's Cavalry Corps was taken by surprise and was only saved by Jones' sensible precaution of allowing his men to graze half of their horses at a time, while the rest remained ready for action. Grumble's brigade was quickly caught up in the heaviest fighting and suffered the highest rate of casualties. Despite being outnumbered, he nevertheless defeated a Union cavalry division led by John Buford, a former West Point classmate, and took 250 prisoners.

Stuart gave Jones' brigade only secondary missions during the Pennsylvania campaign, but it was nevertheless heavily engaged at Fairfield, Pennsylvania, on July 3, where it both protected a large Confederate wagon train and crushed the 6th US Cavalry Regiment. The Yankees suffered 240 casualties; the Laurel Brigade, only 34. More importantly, the wagon train was saved.

The hatred between Jones and Stuart grew and festered and, on Jones' part, became all-consuming. It was said that Jones would tell any lie — no matter how outrageous — to discredit Stuart or one of his aides. In September 1863, the long standing enmity erupted in public view when Jones gave Stuart a piece of his mind. Witnesses were silent about exactly what was said, but Jones

Combined Service Records, Washington, D.C.; *Confederate Veteran*, Vol. XI (1903), pp. 280-81; William C. Davis and Julie Hoffman, ed.s, *The Confederate Generals* (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania: 1991), Vol. III, pp. 216-19; John H. Eicher and David J. Eicher, *Civil War High Commands* (Stanford, California: 2001), pp. 325-26; Find-a-Grave Memorial, William Edmondson Jones and Eliza Margaret Dunn Jones, accessed 2022; Stewart Sifakis, *Who Was Who in the Confederacy*, Vol. II of *Who Was Who in the Civil War* (New York: 1988), p. 156; United States War Department, *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records*, Series 1, Vol. XII, Part 2, pp. 182, 184; Vol. XIX, Part 2, p. 705; Vol. XXXVII, Part 1, pp. 95, 118, 150; Ezra J. Warner, *Generals in Gray* (Baton Rouge, Louisiana: 1959), pp. 166-67; Jack D. Welsh, *Medical Histories of Confederate Generals* (Kent, Ohio: 1995), pp. 123-24.

General J. E. B. Stuart

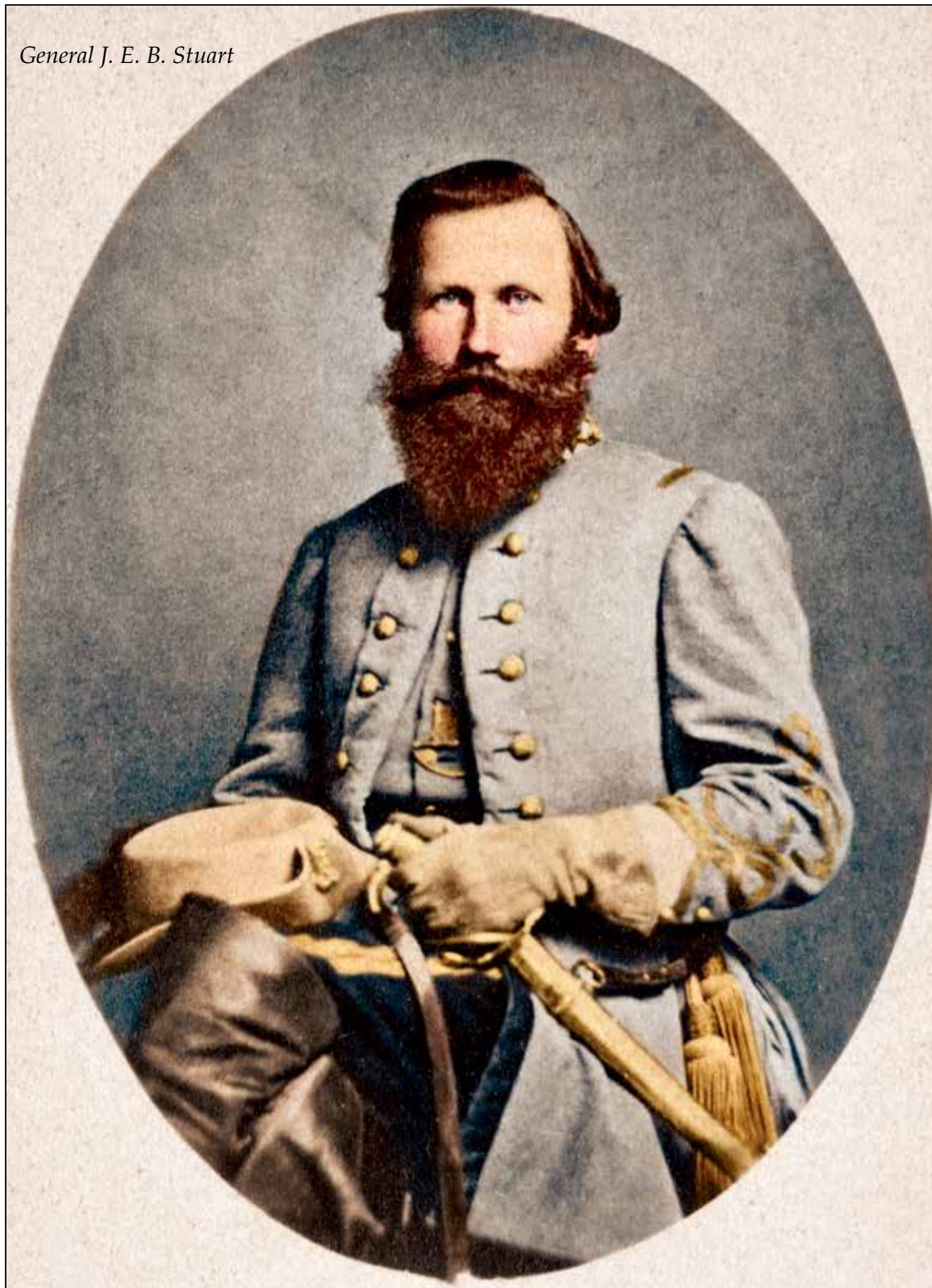


Photo of General Jones: Francis T. Miller, *The Photographic History of the Civil War* (New York: 1911), Vol. IV, p. 78. Jones was a colonel commanding the 7th Virginia Cavalry when this photograph was taken in 1862.

Forming an American Union

By Carl Jones

When the National Confederate Museum was first conceived it was agreed upon this venue would serve as a platform where we could at long last tell the Southern side of the War to Prevent Southern Independence. Central to this was, in addition to historical displays, that a timeline would be used in order to illustrate historical facts patrons will not see nor hear in most other museums. Attached below is the part of the timeline on how the American union was formed in the first place. This narrative will be printed on large panels and displayed along the outside walls. Moreover, a short video will accompany the written narrative, as will a lengthier and more in-depth downloadable video museum attendees can save on their phones and take home for further study. The below article is one of many such presentations. Others will include Secession, Slavery, Reconstruction and other topics pertinent to the lead up to the war, the war itself and the aftermath.

The first Union of American States was formed by the Continental Congress on November 15, 1777, and was in effect from March 1, 1781, until 1789, when the present-day US Constitution officially replaced it. There were both similarities and differences between the two documents. Among these was that a Congress existed in the Articles of Confederation but had no legislative authority. There was a President, but he had no executive power. Essentially, the Congress under the Articles could pass resolutions, but the States decided whether or not to abide by them. Some, but by no means all, believed this Union was too weak and sought to replace the Articles with a constitution which would give greater power to a central government.

A convention was ultimately called for to be held in Philadelphia in 1787. The premise given to the States was that they were to “discuss amendments to the Articles of Confederation.” The people of the various States elected delegates to represent them at this convention. Many were surprised that, rather than discussing “amendments,” an entirely new constitution was brought forward for discussion. This Constitution was initially called

“The Virginia Plan,” and it called for a far more robust central government with powers most delegates would not find tolerable. Among these were protective tariffs, a perpetual presidency, a federal veto over state laws, and even the appointment of the State governors by the new “central” government.

This plan was widely rejected in convention, and a new constitution was hammered out over the next three months. Whereas the Articles of Confederation established a “perpetual Union”—perpetual not meaning “permanent,” but simply that no end date would be set—the new Constitution would put into place “a more perfect Union.” However, the Union would remain voluntary. As James Madison would explain in Federalist 39, “each State, in ratifying the Constitution, is considered a sovereign body, independent of all others, and only to be bound by its own voluntary act.” The states would retain their sovereignty but would “delegate” (which does not mean surrender) certain specific powers, dealing primarily with trade and mutual defense, to a new “general” government.



As Thomas Jefferson would explain in 1798 in his “Kentucky Resolution,”

“The several states composing the United States of America, are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their General Government; but that by compact under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States and of amendments thereto, they constituted a General Government for special purposes, delegated to that government certain definite powers, reserving each state to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self Government; and that whensoever the General Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void, and of no force.”

The “general” government only had jurisdiction regarding the powers delegated to the legislative body under Article 1, Section 8, and those “prohibited to the States” under Article 1, Section 10. Jefferson would go on to explain —

“to this compact each state acceded as a state, and is an integral party, its co-states forming as to itself, the other party: That the Government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself; since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers; but that as in all other cases of

compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress.”

A “state” in the vernacular of the time was, in fact, a “nation” or a “sovereignty.” We see this in the final paragraph of the Declaration of Independence, wherein the founders compared the “free and independent” American “States” to the “State” of Great Britain. Thus, a “Union” of States was formed by the Constitution, not a singular, monolithic “nation” with all powers stemming from the central government.

While the founders put great stock in the English system and its recognition of individual liberty, the problem as they saw it was that the English Constitution was a system of “common laws” as determined by the courts and was not in written form. This potentially gave limitless power to the British government. A written constitution would allow for a “general” government to exist, but with distinct limitations on its powers, authority, and jurisdiction. Keeping self-government within the respective member states was the only means of having a Union, as George Mason put it, made up of peoples “so different in their manners, habits, and customs.”

Without the guarantee of State sovereignty, not a single State would have ratified the document, and the zeal for the protection of States Rights was far from being uniquely “Southern.” The northern states such as New York, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts were some of the most insistent on placing “further restrictions” on the general government through a “Bill of Rights.” As that document was being considered among the recommendations from the States, the most requested was what ultimately became the 10th Amendment —

“The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”

In other words, any power not explicitly delegated to the general government by the Constitution remains solely and exclusively within the jurisdiction of the respective States. Thomas Jefferson would call this doctrine the cornerstone of our Constitution and write —

“I believe the states can best govern our home concerns, the general government our foreign ones. I wish, therefore, to see maintained that wholesome distribution of powers established by the Constitution for the limitation of both: & never to see all offices transferred to Washington, where further withdrawn from the eyes of the people, they may more secretly be bought and sold as at market.”

Many modern scholars point to the “Supremacy Clause” of Article VI to supposedly assert that “Federal Law is superior in all concerns to state law.” This is an incomplete view of that clause which reads “this Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof” shall be the supreme law of the land. Both Alexander Hamilton and James Madison explained in convention that this clause restrained the general government to a “specific sphere” of authority, that “sphere” being the powers specifically delegated — all other powers, as the 10th Amendment clearly states, are to remain with the states for their own self-government. Where no power is delegated, as Pennsylvanian James Wilson explained in his famous “Statehouse Yard Speech,” none exists and the federal edict is not only not “supreme,” but it is in fact not even “law” according to the proponents of the constitution.

One of the most common misunderstandings of the Constitution is the question of who ratified the document — the people, or the States. Article VII clears this up where it says —

“The ratification of the convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.”

This clause clearly establishes the States, not one monolithic American “people,” ratified the document, giving it authority. But, in *Federalist* 39 James Madison likewise went into more detail on this topic. He asserted —

“On examining the first relation, it appears, on one hand, that the Constitution is to be founded on the assent and ratification of the people of America, given by deputies elected for the special purpose; but, on the other, that this assent and ratification is to be given by the people, not as individuals composing one entire nation, but as composing the distinct and independent States to which they respectively belong. It is to be the assent and ratification of the several States, derived from the supreme authority in each State, the authority of the people themselves. The act, therefore, establishing the Constitution, will not be a national, but a federal act.”

That the Constitution created a general government with specific powers was how every ratifying State would understand that document and the Union itself. The voluntary nature of the Union was likewise not questioned. Three states (Virginia, Rhode Island and New York) would place in their ratification documents “resumption clauses,” which stated that their ratification was premised on the condition that they could “reassume” all delegated powers “should the new government become perverted to their injury or oppression.”

Between 1788 and 1861, this was how the US government would work. The Congress, president, and Supreme Court were limited to the powers delegated to them via the Constitution, and all others remained under the auspices of the various States. This is how our founding generation understood “States’ Rights,” which is merely another way of saying “self-government,” within a voluntary union.



Watch On, Good Soldier, Watch On!

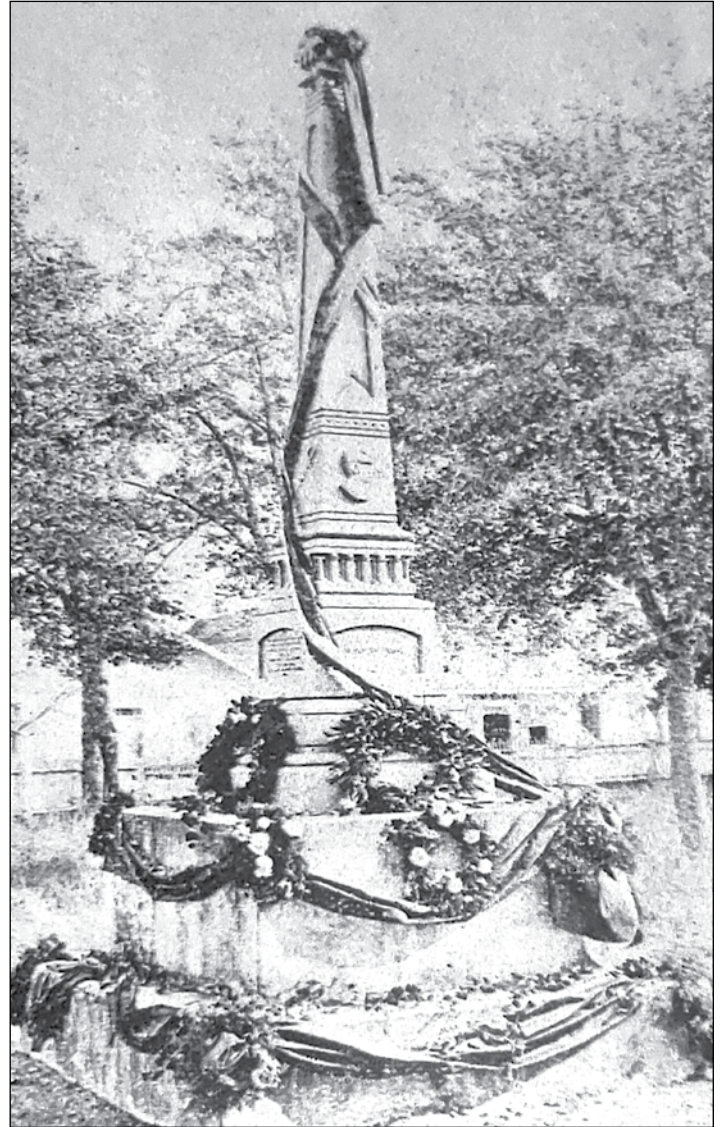
The Re-Setting of the Marianna Monument

By Chaplain Bradley Kent, Theophilus West, M.D. Camp 1346

Today, throughout these United States, unity appears, on the surface, to be waning. Many are the victims of this lack of unity, and many lies have fed this separation. One of the most predominate, and silent victims of this is the removal of the monuments of our Confederate ancestors. Some have been removed due to lack of upkeep, some through vile political leaders, some were defaced and removed to preserve them from further abuse. The Confederate Monument to the Jackson County Soldiers in Marianna, Florida, having stood through the challenges of time, was damaged by roofing debris during Hurricane Michael. After three years of preparation, planning, and gathering resources, the monument was repaired and re-erected on November 20, 2021.

The Confederate Monument in Marianna, Florida was erected just to the north and east of the Jackson County Courthouse in 1881. The inscription on the side of the monument places the date as November 30, 1881. Newspaper articles of that day were published as far away as the *Chicago Tribune*. The monument was originally constructed of what the locals call “pot zinc.” This material was cast in sections and the corners were soldered together. This material has a low melting point and was intended to last for a short period of time until proper funds were raised so a more permanent monument could be purchased. The land on which the monument was placed was given to the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Evidence from the monument itself shows signs of repair from previous damage.

Hurricane Michael made landfall October 10, 2018, due south of Marianna as a category five hurricane. Tyndall Air Force Base recorded winds



of 139 mph (which was the instrument's maximum reading.) Blountstown, Florida, about 20 miles south of Marianna, had an unofficial measurement of 171 mph. Marianna, Florida was devastated by this hurricane and was without power

Continued on page 60



Books in Print

The Million-Dollar Man Who Helped Kill a President: George Washington Gayle and the Assassination of Abraham Lincoln

A lot of books have been written over the years about the Lincoln assassination. Christopher Lyle McIlwain, Sr. has two books on the War Between the States under his belt before doing this one. With his third book Mr. McIlwain is taking a fresh look at the circumstances around the Alabama legislator and attorney, George W. Gayle who is caught up in the investigation of the president's murder.

Gayle will make national headlines for an advertisement he ran in the *Selma Dispatch* looking for funds in exchange for plotting the murders of President Lincoln, Vice President Johnson and William Seward. Sound familiar? These were the same people targeted by John Wilkes Booth.

So now George Washington Gayle, attorney from Alabama, has got himself picked up by the Union Army on conspiracy charges to assassinate the president. He was chained and shackled and taken to Washington, DC, but things don't turn out the way you might expect.

This is an interesting side story

in our nation's history, one of which many people might not be aware of.

Author: Christopher Lyle McIlwain, Sr.
Publisher: Savas Beatie
www.savasbeatie.com
Hardback \$32.95

Reviewed by Barney W. Roberts, III

Roster of North Carolinians in Confederate Naval Service: Confederate States Navy & Marine Corps

The monumental series, *North Carolina Troops, 1861-1865: A Roster*, began during the "Civil War" Centennial in 1961, under the direction of Dr. Louis Manarin, and has continued until recently, reaching now twenty-one volumes, covering artillery, cavalry, and sixty-eight regiments of North Carolinians who served in the Confederate forces. The last five volumes have been dedicated to Junior and Senior Reserves, Thomas's Legion, Miscellaneous Battalions and Companies, and Generals, Staff Officers and Militia.

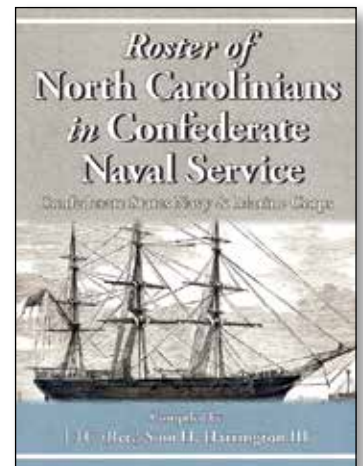
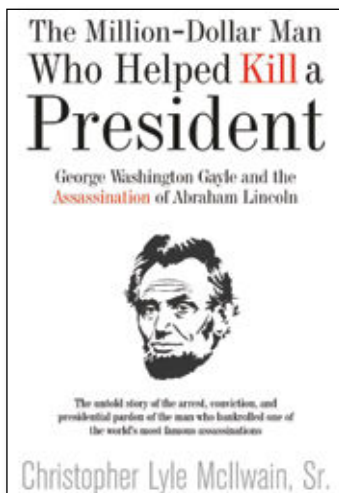
Lt. Colonel Sion Harrington, who was the North Carolina State Archives Military History Archivist (until his retirement in 2011) understood, however, that despite the enormous labor and work that had gone into the *North Carolina Troops Roster* — now in its sixtieth year — there were thousands of additional combatants who served in Confederate naval and marine service who had not been properly counted in the original work.

Beginning in 2003, Colonel Harrington began his own thorough research into those naval Confederate veterans. And the work was painstaking and consumed much of his spare time. But with an excellent military and academic career, slowly he was able to accumulate accurate and comprehensive records for approximately 3,000

naval and marine personnel who were in some way connected to North Carolina, either as natives who volunteered from the Tar Heel State or who may have enlisted from North Carolina but were not residents.

Over the years, Colonel Harrington made contact with military historians, researchers and repositories that had collected archival material on naval veterans, as far away as Australia. And diligently he researched every type of document which might reveal naval service, including not just the accustomed archival sources and official records, but journals, private collections, correspondence, and other primary sources. The result is a superbly done, even elegant hardback volume which does true honor to those men who served in naval service.

In addition to a complete alphabetical listing (including name spelling variations), each entry contains biographical information with citations as to the sources used. Harrington dedicates two appendices to his references, one listing his hundreds of sources and another giving abbreviations for those sources as used in the text. In some cases the information for an entry is voluminous and extends long after the war concerning the individuals' later life (and information on an earlier career is also included). In other cases where the



Continued on page 54

In 63

By Bob Dean

In '63 I plowed the fields of Lowndes County
I plowed the rows so straight and free.

But the boys In grey were calling me, yes
Hannon's men were calling me.

The boys in grey were calling me.

In the morn still dark and drear
Young Asa and I, we packed our gear
Our horses they were tall and strong
The best we had upon the farm.

Farewell. Farewell, O Frances dear, the boys
in grey will soon be here.

Oh Dora, Dora, Asa cried. We're off to "Jine
the Cavalry."

Ten children, two slaves, a dog I left, to give
the South my very best.

The boys in grey were calling me, Brave
Hannon's men were calling me.

Through ice and rain and mud we rode, on
and on to Tupelo.

We rode with Forrest through the wood, with
Armstrong, Roddey, and the good.

To Rome we rode, the Yanks did flee and then
we went on to Tennessee.

Our young boy General fell to the ground
near a place called Franklin town.

O how our Regiment did grieve. Young
Herbert Kelley's life did leave. He was the best
Horseman at West Point, always leading from
the front. "Aim low — strike hard" young Kelley
cried, a shot rang out and then he died.

'Twas near the end of war it was that destiny
crept up to me.

The bugler played out the charge the can-
non's roar was now then heard.

War horses all were in a line to crush the
distant Yankee line.

Face down in the leaves and mud, I cried out
to God from up above.

Dear God, Dear God O hear my plea, please
protect my family.

Never let them feel the pain of war or ever
see the misery.

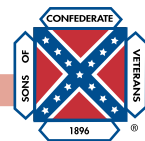
In 1866 a child was born to carry on the family
name and in April of that same year,

War wounds of yore did reappear. I died in
pain a broken man, a man who loved the South-
ern Land.



Bob Dean, great grandson of Pvt. James Madison Dean, Company K, 53rd Alabama Volunteer Cavalry "Partisan Rangers," and is a member of the Admiral Raphael Semmes Camp 11, Mobile, Alabama

Army of Northern Virginia



The **Thirteenth VA Mechanized Cavalry Camp 9**, Norfolk, VA, welcomed their newest member, Keith Hamilton.



Captain Moses Wood Camp 125, Gaffney, SC, Compatriot Cecil Goforth, left, shown with Buford Street Ace Hardware owner Charles Patton, purchased seven fans to be donated to Peachtree Ministries in the area.



New members Jesse James Bailey and Scott Brandon Davis were sworn in at the monthly meeting of the **Adam Washington Ballenger Camp 68**, Spartanburg, SC. Welcome, compatriots!



From left are **William Corbitt Camp 525**, Forest City, NC, Color Sergeant David Moore, new member Tim Huntley, Lt. Commander Gaither Harwood and Compatriot Terry Henderson.



Stonewall Camp 380, Portsmouth, VA, Commander John A. Sharrett, III, left, receives Division Distinguished Service Award for Heritage Defense and Cemetery Restoration from VA Division Commander John T. Neville.



Summers-Koontz Camp 490, Luray, VA, commander and adjutant receive recognition from the brigade commander on behalf of the VA Division at the annual Lee-Jackson Dinner. The camp welcomed new member Jacob Jenkins into the organization during the annual Lee-Jackson Dinner. From left, Adjutant Charles Seal, Jacob Jenkins, Commander Dr. Robert Keller and Treasurer Donald Seal.

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



Hanover Dragoons Camp 827, Hanover, VA, recently held their annual banquet at historic Hanover Tavern where they welcomed new compatriot William Harrison Smith into the camp. Pictured from left, Commander Doug Pitts, William Harrison Smith, and 2nd Lieutenant Commander/Chaplain Ed Corker.



Pvt. Wallace Bowling Camp 1400, La Plata, MD, performed an adopt-a-highway litter pick up. This year marks their 33rd year they have been cleaning a two mile stretch of highway in LaPlata, MD. Ten camp members and one friend collected 21 bags. Pictured from left, Garth Bowling, Josh Gilroy, Shaun Tippet, Brian Piaquadio, Richard Bergren, Dennis Spears, Dennis Doss, Jim Dunbar and Matt Gilroy.



Members from the **Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828**, Callands, VA, assisted the **1st Stuart's Horse Artillery Camp 1784**, Floyd, VA, and the Hamilton Wade UDC Chapter to clean nine Confederate Soldiers graves located in the Old Jacksonville Cemetery in downtown Floyd. "Following Our Charge" in Honor and Respect.



States Rights Gist Camp 1451, Bogansville, SC, members at Fairview Baptist Church, Union County, SC, installed VA headstones on the unmarked graves of two Confederate veterans. Pictured from left, M. C. Martin, Martin Farwell, Jim Crocker of the **Adam Washington Ballenger Camp 68**, Spartanburg, SC, and Chris Rucker.



Sam Campbell, a member of the **Captain John F. McElhenny Camp 840**, Lebanon, VA, and the VA Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans Honor Guard, received a VA Division Certificate of Appreciation.



Newly elected Commander of the **Sons of Mars Camp 1632**, Laurel Hill, NC, Gary Freeman, left, presents a Past Commander plaque to outgoing Commander Edward Snyder in appreciation of his many years as commander.

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



Members of **L. L. Polk Camp 1486**, Garner, NC, saluted NC State Flag over Oakwood Cemetery, performed a cemetery clean-up, retired the faded First National Banner and replaced it with the War-era state flag. Pictured are Ricky Pearce, Gordon Gay, Dennis Johnson, Color Sergeant Keith Hargraves, and Judge Advocate Robbie Broyles



Dearing-Beauregard Camp 1813, Colonial Heights, VA, fulfilled a camp goal by visiting the battlefields and museums of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. They had a three-day weekend and spent two full days on the field and a third day in a massive private museum. This group photo was taken in front of the Virginia Monument on Confederate Avenue.



The **General Robert E. Lee Camp 1589**, Midlothian, VA, held their annual clean-up of the Soldiers Section in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, VA, recently. Pictured are Quartermaster Bill Brown, Tim Brown, Adjutant Blair Perrow, Josh Brown, 1st Lt. Cmdr. Ernest Cosby Jr., Bill Hall and 2nd Lt. Cmdr. Will Adams, Jr.



Two new members, Joshua and William Wachowicz, joined the **General William Dorsey Pender Camp 1916**, Wilson, NC. Camp Commander Ken Hill, center, welcomed them.



General Robert F. Hoke/William J. Hoke Camp 1616, Lincolnton, NC, held their highway cleanup with a good turnout!



Members of the **Col. John B. Palmer Camp 1946**, Burnsville, NC, recently placed markers for two brothers, William and George Byrd of the 22nd North Carolina. This was a joint project with the **McDowell Men Camp 379**, Marion, NC.



Army of Northern Virginia



The members of the **Private John Wesley Culp Memorial Camp 1961**, Gettysburg, PA, and the **Major General Isaac R. Trimble Camp 1836**, Ellicott City, MD, under command of Color Sergeant Ray Rooks attended the funeral for PA Commander Jim Palmisano. Jim was a great man, and will never be forgotten.



The **Confederate States Armory-Kenansville Camp 2157**, Kenansville, NC, participated in Christmas parades in Deep Run, Wallace and Albertson this year. We were assisted by the Mech Cav, **Carolina Grays of Pender County Camp 2174**, Burgaw, NC, and **Goldsboro Rifles Camp 760**, Goldsboro, NC.



Members of the **First in Secession/Chesterfield Camp 1963**, Chesterfield, SC, attended the 4th Brigade Lee Jackson Banquet.



The **Burke Tigers Camp 2162**, Valdese, NC, Honor Guard conducts a ceremony.

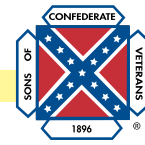


Delaware Grays 2068, Seaford, DE, Camp Commander Jeff Plummer displays the Battle Flag at Pikes Peak, Colorado.



Members of the **Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD, gathered at Washington Confederate Cemetery which is located in historic Rose Hill Cemetery in Hagerstown, MD to honor and spread a portion of the ashes of Past MD Division Commander and Past Commander and Founder of the Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582 Jerry Bayer who passed away on March 15, 2022 in The Villages, FL. Pictured from left, Past Commander Michael Wasiljov, Phil Bikle and Bill Bikle.

Army of Tennessee



Shown are the new officers for the **General Lafayette McLaws Camp 79**, Fayetteville, GA. From left, Chaplain Mitch Crabbe, Executive Councilman Taylor Hull, Commander Roy Butts, Lt. Commander Freddy Jones and Adjutant Lee Mize.



Thomson Guards Camp 91, Thomson, GA, 5th Brigade, is very proud to announce seven new members to the camp. Camp Adjutant David Butler, conducts the swearing in ceremony. Each new member was provided the GA Division membership certificate and a lapel pin. From left are David Butler, Roy Grice, Shawn King, Jerry Holley, David Thomasson, Joe Patrick, Mark Wren and Mack Shealy.



Members of the **Longstreet-Zolicoffer Camp 87**, Knoxville, TN, participated in the Pigeon Forge Veterans Celebration Parade in Pigeon Forge TN.



MS 3rd Brigade Commander and **Brookhaven Light Artillery Camp 235**, Brookhaven, MS, member Aubrey Everett and Phil Barlo of **Crystal Springs Southern Rights Camp 712**, Crystal Springs, MS, are behind one of two headstones repaired during Rodney Cemetery Cleanup.



While on vacation in Arizona, **Brig. Gen. E Porter Alexander Camp 158**, Augusta, GA, member Mike Milford placed the "REAL GEORGIA FLAG" on the grave of George Atkins buried in Tombstone's Boot Hill Cemetery.



Highland Brigade members from **Wheeler-Long Camp 709**, Dunlap, TN, and the **Pvt. Wiley L. Steakley Camp 2307**, Spencer, TN, visited NHC Nursing Home in Dunlap to drop off Christmas cards for the residents. They were aided in their efforts by Rose Greenhow's Rear Guard, Mechanized Cavalry 1/A 1st Platoon 3rd Squad and OCR Roses of Appalachia.

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



Members of the **Sam Davis Camp 596**, Biloxi, MS, were present as the local UDC chapter presented a Military Service Award to Bryce Wade.



Father and son, Chris and Josh Elands, and other members of **Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, began the restoration of two 32-pound Naval cannons located in Confederate Park, Jacksonville, FL. Both cannons were manufactured in 1846, one by the Tredegar Iron Works in Richmond, VA, and the other by West Point Foundry at Cold Spring (near West Point), NY.



Yancy Independents Camp 693, Sylvester, GA, received the portraits of Lee and Jackson from the Barnard Trail DAR, in Sylvester. The portraits were originally displayed at the City Hall.



McLeod-Moring Camp 1386, Swainsboro, GA, and the Georgia Society OCR Heritage Roses from Emanuel County, GA, participated in the Second Annual Christmas in Dixie Festival hosted by the **Gen. Robert Toombs Camp 932**, Vidalia, GA. The SCV and the OCR participated with a float entry in the parade held in Vidalia. Standing, from left, Ricky Winfrey and David Love. Sitting, from left, Jenny Williams, Daryl Hill, Buffy Hill and Sam Brown.



7th Brigade Commander Clement Lindsey thanks **Battle of Olustee Camp 1463**, Lake City, FL, member Leon C. Duke for donation of 74 volumes of *War of the Rebellion - Official Records* to the FL Division at the 51st FL Division Reunion held in Ocala, FL.



During the annual Lee/Jackson dinner of the **Gen. Lloyd Tilghman Camp 1495**, Paducah, KY, the editor of the SCV Mechanized Cavalry Newsletter *Cracker* was honored. Shown from left, Luke Williams, Rolo Beeler, Editor Wesley Frank, Capt. Jeremy Riley and Steve "Peg Leg" Beeler.

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



Life Member Bucky D. Harris of **Pvt. Edward Fletcher Arthur Camp 1783**, Corbin, KY, visited Stones River National Battlefield in Murfreesboro, TN. His ancestor, Pvt. Robert Able Darst, of the 6th KY Infantry, charged union guns at this spot at McFadden's Ford on January 2, 1863. More than 400 Kentuckians of the "orphan brigade" died at the spot.



General Ambrose R. Wright Camp 1914, Evans, GA, Lieutenant Commander Carl Tommy Miller and Adjutant Jim Davis presented the *H. L. Hunley* Award to Cadet Petty Officer Christopher Hart of Greenbrier High School, Jr. Naval ROTC Program. Chris also received a Scholarship check from the GA Division.



Paul Swader, a real grandson and member of the **DeKalb Rifles Camp 1824**, Sylvania, AL, has crossed over the river. The DeKalb Rifles honored the memory of Paul Swader at a recent meeting. Adjutant Harold Bouldin presented Paul's widow, Juanita Swader, with a Resolution from the organization.



Members of the **Major William M. Footman Camp 1950**, Ft Myers, FL, place flags on more than 40 Confederate graves at FMC. Pictured are Tom Howard, John Mills, Bruce Campbell and Terri Johns.



The **Calhoun Rifles Camp 1855**, Edison, GA, honored the Confederate Veterans who died in local hospitals by holding a special memorial service in Cuthbert, GA. Division Commander Tim Pilgrim was the speaker. Commander Glen Sinquefield directed the service.



Eleven workers performed cleanup at Rodney Cemetery. From left, **Franklin Rifles Camp 2297**, Bude, MS, Lt. Com. Tommy Sullivan and Commander Kirk Seago; from Mary Ann Forrest, OCR, Susan Jones. Next is Henry Melsheim from **Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton Camp 1354**, Vicksburg, MS; Phill Barlo from **Crystal Springs Southern Rights Camp 712**, Crystal Springs, MS; 3rd Brigade Commander Aubrey Everett, from the **Brookhaven Light Artillery Camp 235**, Brookhaven, MS; Camp 712 Commander Trent Lewis. Behind is **Lowery Rifles Camp 1740**, Rankin County, MS, member Alexander Allen from the 4th Brigade; one of the newest members of **Stockdale Rangers Camp 1681**, Summit, MS, is Cliff Welch and wife Debbie; far right is Camp 2297 Adjutant Cullen Watts.



Army of Tennessee



General George "Tig" Anderson Camp 2038, Covington, GA, acting adjutant and past commander T. C. Stevens and Commander James Stokes made a presentation to Ms. Patty Leathers of a resolution memorializing the service of Adjutant Jim Leathers.



Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210, Tampa, FL, member Jeff Wolverson received a Certificate of Appreciation from the UDC Augusta Jane Evans Wilson Chapter 2640, for his program entitled George Washington's Confederate Connections.



Members of the Lt. Lovett Allen Tully Camp 2071, Colquitt, GA, and the CSS Chattahoochee Camp 2314, Donalsonville, GA, and the Ninth Brigade had a Christmas Parade Float in Colquitt, GA.



The Major James T. Huff Camp 2243, Newport, TN, along with other veterans organizations participated in the Wreaths Across America program. The camp laid wreaths on the graves of Confederate Soldiers buried within the Cocke County area of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.



Buckhead-Fort Lawton Brigade Camp 2102, Millen, GA, member Ray Garvin was presented a National Defense Medal by the Margaret Jones Chapter, UDC.



New member Jeffery Long is welcomed to the CSS Chattahoochee Camp 2314, Donalsonville, GA.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



Beauregard Camp 130, New Orleans, LA, held its annual Lee-Jackson Day Ceremony at the ANV monument/tomb in historic Metairie Cemetery. Their camp color guard led the procession which marched to *Dixie* being fified. A memorial wreath was placed inside the tomb.



Members of the TX Division swear in the new officers for the newly chartered **Lt. L. P. "Pink" Brooks Camp 318**, Graham, TX. From left, 3rd Brigade Chaplain Jack Bowen, TX Division 2nd Lt. Commander Kyle Sims, TX Division Commander John McCammon, 3rd Brigade Commander Barry Turnage, Jim Hammond, Bill Isham, Mark Sims, Jerry Brooks, Freddie Hammond, Camp 1st Lt. Commander Aaron Gragg, Commander Jon Awbrey, Camp Chaplain Kevin Sullivan, Camp Adjutant Mike Brooks, and Tommy Jack Jordan.



Members of the **Sterling Price Camp 145**, St. Louis, MO, held their camp BBQ at Commander Jim England's home in full flag regalia display.



General James H. McBride Camp 632, Springfield, MO, Commander Dale Wrenn presented the 25-year SCV member medal and certificate to camp member Robert Caudle.



Hood's Texas Brigade Camp 153, San Antonio, TX, newly rectified Light Artillery Crew. From left, Adjutant Rodney Seiler, Artillery Sergeant Major Bill Manuel, Historian Darryel Perry, and 2nd Lt. Commander Dustin Seiler at Fort Concho in San Angelo, TX.



Members of the **Colonel Sydney Drake Jackman Camp 977**, San Marcos, TX, enjoyed a special presentation by Chaplain Bob Rawson, center, about "The Confederate Cowboy-A Texas Legend," with TX Division Commander John McCammon, left, Commander John Christensen, right.

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



Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275, Livingston, TX, swore in Com-patriot Tyler Barlow. From left, Scott Lewis, Tyler Barlow, Adjutant Bill Maddox, and Chaplain Scott Jefferies.



The **Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, hosted the AZ Division's annual Lee-Jackson celebration luncheon. In attendance in addition to Camp 1525 members were members of **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, **Captain Granville Oury Camp 1708**, Mesa, AZ, and members of Thunderbird and Dixie Chapters of the UDC.



The **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, presented a donation to the 9th and 10th Cavalry "Buffalo Soldiers" Association for their project to create a Buffalo Soldiers monument in Tucson. Pictured, from left, Secretary Jon Covington, Camp 1202 Treasurer Bobby Morris, President Sam Freeman and Camp 1202 Commander Ed Karnes.



Captain Granville Henderson Oury Camp 1708, Scottsdale, AZ, held a memorial for Granville Oury, who helped lead AZ to state-hood and served as the AZ Territorial Delegate to the CSA and later to the USA Congress. Pictured are Granville's 3rd great nephew Hal Barber, first row on the left, along with members of the Dixie Chapter UDC, Thunderbird Chapter UDC, Camp 1708, **Capt. Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ; **Col. Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, and **Texas John Slaughter Camp 2074**, Tombstone, AZ.



Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor Camp 1308, Shreveport, LA, members who attended the 2022 Stephen D. Lee Institute are Allen Lawrence, Chuck McMichael, Paul Gramling and John Goddard.



The Tombstone, AZ, High School "Yellowjacket" Army JROTC Bat-talion held its change of command and awards ceremony. **Confeder-ate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, Adjutant Curt Tipton presented the *H.L. Hunley* Award to Cadet Corporal Wyatt Pierce.

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



Captain William T. Anderson Camp 1743, Huntsville, MO, held its annual picnic at the Centralia, MO, battlefield park, where Captain Anderson showed the Federals the foolishness in chasing him.



Major James Morgan Utz Camp 1815, Florissant, MO, members.



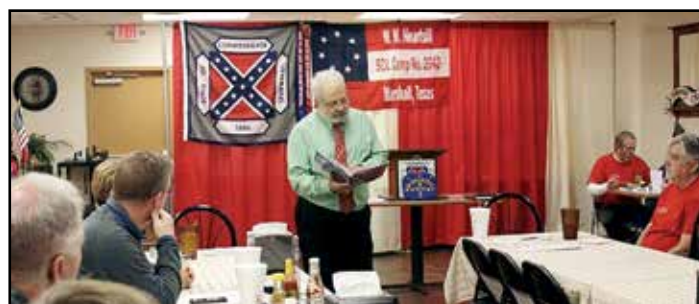
Rebels from Capt. James Iredell Waddell Camp 1770, Orange County, CA, at Union Cemetery, Bakersfield, CA, are Farrell Cooley; Richard Hagen, unknown and Jim Pederson.



Compatriots Paul Allen, Rick McPherson and Walt Schley of the Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920, Johnson County, KS, educated visitors during the Lone Jack (MO) Battlefield Heritage Days.



Members of the Lt. Alexander Cameron Camp 2226, Greenville, TX, pose with their Scrapbook which won Best Scrapbook at the TX Division Reunion in Temple, TX and received the Dr. B.H. Webster Best Scrapbook Award for a camp with fewer than 50 members at the National Reunion in Mobile, AL.



Author Mark Vogl read his book, *Confederate Night Before Christmas* to the W. W. Heartsill Camp 2042, Marshall, TX.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



CA Division bugler Russell Pearson plays *Taps* at the 10th annual Rand Mining District Wreaths Across America event in California's Mojave Desert. He stands in front of the Confederate memorial wreath. The event was hosted by the **Albert Sydney Johnston Camp 2048**, Tehachapi, CA.



Campbell's Company Camp 2252, Republic, MO, swears in new officers. From left are Commander Joe Moore, Sgt. At Arms Kevin Hawkins, Western Lt. Commander Joe Thompson, Chaplain Wayne Pease Jr., Adjutant Wes Franklin, and Eastern Lt. Commander Jon Trent.



The **Washington Rifles Camp 2211**, Franklinton, LA, cleaned up their stretch of Hwy 16 in the Adopt-A-Road program.



Medina Greys Camp 2254, Hondo, TX, Commander Charles Thacker, swearing in two new members to the camp. From left, Commander Thacker, Roy Clayton and Mike Collins.



General Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804, Fresno, CA, Commander Tom Bolton awarded via Zoom new member Greg Adams his certificate which will be mailed.



Pvt. Bailey Brooks Camp 2335, Cooter, MO, is the newest camp in the MO Division, based in the southeast Missouri bootheel, and has hit the ground running. Camp Commander Rodney Neville, left, is formally presented the Camp Charter by MO Division Commander Paul Lawrence.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

**GEN. ROBERT E. LEE
CAMP 16
AUBURN**
JON KITCHENS

**ST. CLAIR CAMP 308
ASHVILLE**
JOSEPH LAYFIELD

**CAPTAIN JOHN
RAYBURN CAMP 452
GUNTERSVILLE**
JUSTIN JOHN BLANKS
A. J. MAYS
TRACY MAYS
KENNETH ZACHARY
TURNER

**CAPT. THOMAS H.
HOBBS CAMP 768
ATHENS**
JACKIE RAY
EMERSON
CHRISTOPHER
MATHEW MULLINS
WALLACE JAKE SEAY,
JR.

**COL. WILLIAM A.
JOHNSON CAMP 898
TUSCUMBIA**
BRADLEY SCOTT
SAGER

**FIGHTING JOE
WHEELER CAMP 1372
BIRMINGHAM**
JEFFERY C. BISHOP
BRIAN C. COLE
JACOB C. ELDRIDGE
LARRY P. McDOW
STEVEN L. WELLS

**DEKALB RIFLES CAMP
1824
SYLVANIA**
PATRICK C. GIFFORD
DONALD SHANE GRAY

**FORT BLAKELEY
CAMP 1864
BALDWIN COUNTY**
TIMOTHY T. AVERA
DALE REDWOOD COX
STEPHEN LUCIEN
MANNING, JR.
ROBERT STEVEN
McRAE
JERRY LYNN QUICK

**THE TALLASSEE
ARMORY GUARDS
CAMP 1921
TALLASSEE**
JUDAH BENJAMIN
DAVID CHAMBERS
JOHN PATRICK
MASON
DANIEL THOMAS
WRIGHT
GREGORY MICHAEL
YANCEY

ARKANSAS

**GEN. ROBERT C.
NEWTON CAMP 197
LITTLE ROCK**
OSCAR "KEITH" FINCH

**9th ARKANSAS
INFANTRY CAMP 652
STAR CITY**
THOMAS RAY RUBLE,
III
JOSHUA LEE TILLMAN

**GEN. JO SHELBY
CAMP 1414
HARRISON**
CARL RAY WELLS

ARIZONA

**CAPT HUNTER'S
ARIZONA RANGERS
CAMP 1202
TUCSON**
DAVID JOSEPH
SCHNEIDER

**CAPT. GRANVILLE H.
OURY CAMP 1708
SCOTTSDALE**
NATHAN PAUL
HOPKINS

CALIFORNIA

**FATHER A. J. RYAN-
SAN DIEGO CAMP 302
SAN DIEGO**
DONALD F. DOUGLASS

**CAPT. CAMERON
ERSKINE THOM CAMP
2007
LONG BEACH**
LARRY EUGENE
JONES

DELAWARE

**DELAWARE GRAYS
CAMP 2068
SEAFORD**
GEORGE HENRY
BOWERS
CHARLES FRANCIS
HAMMOND, SR.

FLORIDA

**GENERAL JUBAL A.
EARLY CAMP 556
TAMPA**
JEREMY RAY GODWIN

**8th FLA QUINCY
YOUNG GUARDS
CAMP 703
QUINCY**
DEVAN SCHNATZ

**WAKULLA GUARDS
CAMP 742
CRAWFORDVILLE**
HUNTER GARRISON
AVERY
CONNOR FOSTER
FERRELL

**KIRBY SMITH CAMP
1209
JACKSONVILLE**
RIVER HAMILTON
CLARKSON

**STEPHEN RUSSELL
MALLORY CAMP 1315
PENSACOLA**
WILLIAM MICHAEL
LEE ANDERSON
PAUL MICHAEL
GRISWALD

**CAPT. J. J. DICKISON
CAMP 1387
MELBOURNE**
LINDA EDGE HUDSON
JESSE GEORGE
SCHNEIDER
BARBARA I. SMITH

**JACOB SUMMERLIN
CAMP 1516
KISSIMMEE**
STEPHEN HOWARD
STALCUP

**JUDAH P. BENJAMIN
CAMP 2210
TAMPA**
WILLIAM G. DAYTON
ROBERT WALTER
HOLTHAUS, JR.

GEORGIA

**THOMSON GUARDS
CAMP 91
THOMSON**
JAMES E. WILSON, III

**BRIG. GEN. E.
PORTER ALEXANDER
CAMP 158
AUGUSTA**
DANIEL AARON
HAMMOCK

**BLACK CREEK
VOLUNTEERS CAMP
549
SYLVANIA**

CAYDEN BLOUNT
ARTHUR
DUNCAN HAROLD
ARTHUR

**COL. EDMUND N
ATKINSON CAMP 680
VALDOSTA**
RICHARD J. TERRY

**GENERAL STAND
WATIE CAMP 915
CALHOUN**
HENRY SAMUEL COX
RONALD H. EDGE
DAVID L. SLAUGHTER

**LT. DICKSON L.
BAKER CAMP 926
HARTWELL**
JERRY LEO SPIVEY

**GEN. ROBERT A.
TOOMBS CAMP 932
VIDALIA**
JACOB ETHAN
TAYLOR
JAMES ELISHA
TAYLOR

**GEN. JAMES
LONGSTREET CAMP
1289
EAST POINT**
GREGORY R.
CROCHET

**GEN. WILLIAM J.
HARDEE CAMP 1397
DALLAS**
ETHAN J. GANUES
GLYNN JACKSON
TERRY DALE MORRIS

**THE CONFEDERATE
MEMORIAL CAMP
1432
STONE MOUNTAIN**
DONALD ANDREW
BYRD

**JOHN B. GORDON
MEMORIAL CAMP
1449
THOMASTON**
JACOB TYLER
FORDHAM
RONALD LEWIS
OGLETREE
JOHNNY MASON
STAGG

**MATTHEW TALBOT
NUNNALLY CAMP
1671
MONROE**
TERRY ALLEN PRICE,
JR.

**GEORGIA DIVISION
HQ CAMP 2200
MOULTRIE**
NICHOLAS
CARPENTER
AUSTIN JOSEPH
CARTER
NICHOLAS GREEN
ANTHONY IPPOLITO
JESSE NEVADA LOWE
TRAVIS LUCAS
GAYLEN GEORGE
McKINLEY
JAMES RUSHING
STEPHEN WATTS

**CSS CHATTAHOOCHEE
CAMP 2314
DONALSONVILLE**
JOSH H. CREEL
JAMES BRADLEY
"BRAD" HORNSBY
THOMAS QUILLIAN
MAINE
CHARLES FRANKLIN
RIFFLE

INDIANA

**DIXIE GRAYS CAMP
2155
LADOGA**
ISAAC JESSE BACON
DAVID LEE ORWIG

KANSAS

**MAJ. THOMAS J. KEY
CAMP 1920
JOHNSON COUNTY**
SPENCER
MONTGOMERY
GODDARD

KENTUCKY

**JOHN C.
BRECKINRIDGE CAMP
100
LEXINGTON**
CALEB BENJAMIN
MILES

**COL. ALFRED
JOHNSTON CAMP 276
BENTON**
RANDY CHRISTOPHER
COVERT
MICHAEL PAUL DUNN
DALTON PRESTON
HAM
JACOB DYLAN
MORRIS
CONARD CLARENCE
NEWTON
CLINT AUSTIN
PUCKETT
ADAM WOFFORD

**JOHN HUNT MORGAN
CAMP 1342
LOUISVILLE**
JERRY THOMAS
SMITH, JR.

**TILGHMAN-
BEAUREGARD CAMP
1460
MAYFIELD**
RONALD GENE
REAVIS

**GEN. LLOYD
TILGHMAN CAMP
1495
PADUCAH**
JOHN ORAH BACON,
IV

DENNIS LYNN BELL
TERRELL DRISKILL
CARSON NELSON
GARY WAYNE
SANDERS
I. WAYNE WATHEN

**COL. ANDREW
JACKSON MAY CAMP
1897
PRESTONSBURG
HUNTER GAYLON
HOWARD**

LOUISIANA

**COL. CHARLES D.
DREUX CAMP 110
NEW ORLEANS
AUBREY LEE
STEWART
GUY VICTOR
WINSTEAD**

**BEAUREGARD CAMP
130
NEW ORLEANS
MICHAEL ANTHONY
GIROIR
SCOTT MAYARD
CRAIG A. TAFFARO**

**HENRY WATKINS
ALLEN CAMP 133
BATON ROUGE
RONALD P.
BROUSSARD
EARL WAYNE McKEE**

**GEN. LEROY
AUGUSTUS
STAFFORD CAMP 358
ALEXANDRIA
BENJAMIN I. PARKER**

**GEN. RICHARD
TAYLOR CAMP 1308
SHREVEPORT
JOHN T. FURLOW**

**SABINE RIFLES CAMP
2057
MANY
JOSHUA CODY
DARDEN**

**WASHINGTON RIFLES
CAMP 2211
FRANKLINTON
RICHARD FRANK
DANIEL**

**GEN. ST. JOHN
RICHARDSON
LIDDELL CAMP 2281
JONESVILLE
DONALD PAUL
LEMOINE**

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**BRIG. GEN. JOHN T.
HUGHES CAMP 614
INDEPENDENCE
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MONROE PARSONS
CAMP 718
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CRAVENS CAMP 2276
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GARY ROCKLYN YORK**

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PAUL MATTHEW
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CORINTH
PERRY G. CUTSHALL
GARRY VANCE
HENSON
BARRY McKINNEY
JOHN M. WELLS, JR.**

**SAM DAVIS CAMP 596
BILOXI
WILLIAM DAVID
FAYARD
DANIEL EDGAR
GARRETT**

**TIPPAH TIGERS CAMP
868
RIPLEY
THOMAS ROBERT
BATES
KENNETH RICHARD
HINES
LARRY P. MUSE**

**LT. GEN. JOHN C.
PEMBERTON CAMP
1354
VICKSBURG
RUSSELL WAYNE
WILSON**

**THE RANKIN GREYS
CAMP 2278
FLORENCE
ROBERT AUSTIN
ALLEN, JR.
CODY FOSTER
JOEL WESLEY
HOBSON
ROBERT SHAWN
MORRIS
JOSEPH SHANON
SMITH
CORY W. SYKES**

**SIMPSON FENCIBLES
CAMP 2336
MENDENHALL
GILBERT DON
HARTHCOCK**

NORTH CAROLINA

**GEORGE DAVIS CAMP
5
WILMINGTON
STEVEN SCOTT
CLYMER**

**FRANKLIN RIFLES
CAMP 310
LOUISBURG
JOHN WESLEY
GODFREY
TONY LANE GRAY
SAMUEL BRODIE
GREEN, JR.
BARRY BRUCE
SHEARIN
DAVID ALLEN
STANTON**

**COL. CHARLES F.
FISHER CAMP 813
GRAHAM
LESLIE DILLARD
BRANCH, IV**

**GEN. MATT W.
RANSOM CAMP 861
WELDON
ROBERT
CHAMBERLAIN
TURNER**

**MAJ. CHARLES Q.
PETTY CAMP 872
GASTONIA
MICHAEL SHANE
McALLISTER
HERMAN RAY
FRANKLIN WALKER
RONALD COLEMAN
WALKER, JR.**

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GREENSBORO
JAMES C. BISHOP**

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ROSS CAMP 1423
CHARLOTTE &
MECKLENBURG
COUNTY
MATTHEW COPELAND
LANEY**

**SGT. JOHN A. LISK
CAMP 1502
TROY
TODD AARON HUNT**

**YADKIN GRAY EAGLES
CAMP 1765
YADKINVILLE
RICKY NADING
HAUSER**

**JACKSON RANGERS
CAMP 1917
SYLVA
TANNER GORDON
BATTEN
STEPHEN M. KISER**

**PETTIGREW'S
PARTISANS CAMP
2110
KINSTON
RONNIE MACK
BASDEN, SR.**

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MARSHVILLE
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PENEGAR**

**BEAUFORT
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WASHINGTON
JOHN RAYMOND
BUCK**

NEW JERSEY

**PVT. MEREDITH POOL
CAMP 1505
HAMMONTON
PHILIP TAYLOR**

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**EUROPE CAMP 1612
MUNICH GERMANY
MARCEL SCHUH**

OHIO

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CAMP 2317
FRANKLIN
ANDREW JOSEPH
HOFFMAN**

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775
McALESTER
CHRISTOPHER D.
LOYD**

**INDIAN TERRITORY
CAMP 892
POTEAU
RICHARD ALAN
LEBERT**

**COLONEL JOHN
JUMPER CAMP 900
CLAREMORE
BRIAN SANTEE**

**COLONEL TANDY
WALKER CAMP 2207
SHAWNEE
JERRY B. WADDLE**

**MEN IN GRAY CAMP
2309
LAWTON
HARLEY RYAN
CHAVEZ**

**SHECOE'S
CHICKASAW
BATTALION MOUNTED
VOLUNTEERS CAMP
2331
ADA
GREGORY SHANE
COLLINS
JODY LEE CRANE, SR.
JODY LEE CRANE, JR.
CODA JAMES LEDDY
PRENTIS STEPHEN
WEST**

SOUTH CAROLINA

**SECESSION CAMP 4
CHARLESTON
BRETT KELLEY**

**16th SOUTH
CAROLINA REGIMENT
CAMP 36**

**GREENVILLE
SHANE BRYANT
JAMES MATTHEW
CARTEE
GREGORY CLINTON
CHILDS
ERIC GEOFFERY
COTHRAN
WESLEY WAYNE
DORR
THOMAS HUBERT
FRANKLIN
WAYLON WOOD
GARRETT
JASON C. GRASS
WESLEY DYLAN
JENSLEY
JAMES KEVIN
LAWRENCE
WILLIAM STUART
MORGAN, III
WILLIAM GEORGE
RAINES, JR.**

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BEAUFORT
RAYMOND E.
GRIFFITH, JR.**

**ADAM WASHINGTON
BALLENGER CAMP 68
SPARTANBURG
JOSEPH LEE HAIR**

**CAPTAIN MOSES
WOOD CAMP 125
GAFFNEY
DENNIS FRANK
JACKSON**

**HORRY ROUGH AND
READY CAMP 1026
MYRTLE BEACH
ROY LESTER HOOD**

**FORT SUMTER CAMP
1269
CHARLESTON
CHRISTOPHER
MARION ORMAN**

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

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EDGEFIELD**
MARK A. FAULKNER

**BRIG. GEN. BARNARD
E. BEE CAMP 1575
AIKEN**
EDMUND ANDREW
JACOBS

TENNESSEE

**MURFREESBORO
CAMP 33
MURFREESBORO**
JACK ELLIOTT SMITH

**MAJ. GEN. BENJAMIN
F. CHEATHAM CAMP
72
MANCHESTER**
GARRY LYNCH
CARTER

**LONGSTREET-
ZOLLICOFFER CAMP
87
KNOXVILLE**
MATTHEW CLAY
FLETCHER
GARRETT BRADLEY
WILSON

**JOHN HUNT MORGAN
CAMP 270
SPRINGFIELD-
GREENBRIER**
RICHARD MARC
ROLLINS

**CUMBERLAND
MOUNTAIN RIFLES
CAMP 386
TRACY CITY**
CODY NUNLEY

**MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM
D. McCAIN HQ CAMP
584
COLUMBIA**
JAMES MARSHALL
BRANHAM
RUBLE TROY
SANDERSON

**WHEELER-LONG
CAMP 709
DUNLAP**
CHRISTOPHER SHAUN
HUGHES
CHARLES DEAN
MCCURRY
JOHN LYNN WHITLOW

**GEN. ROBERT H.
HATTON CAMP 723
LEBANON**
ROBERT LYON
COVINGTON
SHAUN ANTHONY
REYNOLDS

**COL. JOHN
SINGLETON MOSBY
CAMP 1409
KINGSPORT**
MARK K. GREENE

**JIM DAVIS CAMP
1425
LAFAYETTE**
JIMMY GARLAND
CASE
JAMES MARCUS
ROARK

**BATTLE OF SHILOH
CAMP 1454
SHILOH**
MICHAEL WOLF
NELMS
CONNOR TIDWELL

**DeWITT SMITH JOBE
CAMP 1637
BARTLETT**
JOSEPH TYLER LEWIS

**COL. W. M.
BRADFORD/COL. J. G.
ROSE CAMP 1638
MORRISTOWN**
OTIS WAYNE LAWS

**SGT. WILLIAM A.
HAMBY CAMP 1750
CROSSVILLE**
MICHAEL LOFTIN
FIELDS

**BELL'S PARTISANS
CAMP 1821
TRIMBLE**
IVAN BRADLEY
CHARLES
WILLOUGHBY

**DILLARD-JUDD CAMP
1828
COOKEVILLE**
SCOTTIE GENE MABE

**FREEMAN'S
BATTERY FORREST'S
ARTILLERY CAMP
1939
SAVANNAH**
STONEY LEE BELL

**CAPT. E. D. BAXTER
CAMP 2034
FAIRVIEW**
STERLING GRAHAM
LEHMAN

**LT. ROBERT J. TIPTON
CAMP 2083
ELIZABETHTON**
JACOB BRYAN BAKER
JEFFREY RYAN BAKER

**MAJOR NATHANIEL F.
CHEAIRS CAMP 2138
SPRING HILL**
JEFFREY LEE

**MAJ. JAMES T. HUFF
CAMP 2243
NEWPORT**
JAMES CHANNING
GREENE
WILLIAM L. GREENE

**PRIVATE WILEY L.
STEAKLEY CAMP 2307
SPENCER**
LOYD WAYNE CONLEY
JUSTIN KYLE HALE
JAMES WILLIAM
ROSS HODGE
WILLIAM REID
MOODY, JR.
RILEY RAY WATSON
WILLIAM JARROD
WATSON

**UNKNOWN
CONFEDERATE MIA
CAMP 2328
FIVE POINTS**
SHAWN DeCENT

**FORREST CROSSING
GUARDS CAMP 2332
CLIFTON**
KEVIN LEE COPOUS
WALTER JASON
GOODWIN
PEYTON KIRK PIGG

TEXAS

**COL. A. H. BELO
CAMP 49
DALLAS**
JAY GREER

**R. E. LEE CAMP 239
FORT WORTH**
MASON DIXON
BARNETT

**COL. THOMAS S.
LUBBOCK CAMP
1352
LUBBOCK**
NATHAN LEE ALLRED

**WILLIAM H. L.
WELLS CAMP 1588
PLANO**
KEVIN JAMES ENNIS
GARY LINN REEVES

**TERRY'S TEXAS
RANGERS CAMP
1937
CLEBURNE**
CHRISTOPHER
ALLEN MILLER

**CAPTAIN WALTER T.
SAXON CAMP 1982
HICO**
BOBBY JOE
BULLARD, JR.
JAMES ALONZO
LATHAM
JAMES "DERICK"
MATHIS
LANDON RODERICK
MATHIS
CHANCE WHITE

**WAUL'S TEXAS
LEGION CAMP 2103
KATY**
JERRY LEROY
COUCH

**THOMAS JEWETT
GOREE CAMP 2129
MADISONVILLE**
PEYTON WARD
SANDERS

**MAJ. GEN. PATRICK
CLEBURNE'S 7th TX
INFANTRY CAMP
2182
THE WOODLANDS**
CHRISTOPHER
JAMES CORBITT
KENT MATTHEW
DESMORE
JOHN RYAN
SCHMIDT

**RED DIAMOND CAMP
2193
TEXARKANA**
CHARLES VANCE
COATS
GERALD DEAN KNOX
ROYCE IVE LUSK
ROBERT TIBBIT

**1st LT. DAVID
RICHARD REYNOLDS
CAMP 2270
MOUNT PLEASANT**
MARVIN PATRICK
TOMBERLAIN

**B/G RICHARD
MONTGOMERY GANO
CAMP 2292
GRAPEVINE**
BRADLEY MICHAEL
HOFFMAN

**JUDGE ROY BEAN
CAMP 2298
IRAAN**
WARREN DALE
OAKLEY

**LT. GEN. NATHAN
BEDFORD FORREST
CAMP 2313
WHITNEY**
ORVON ROSS
FREEMAN

**FORT McKAVETT CSA
CAMP 2326
MENARD**
SHERIDAN L.
DUNCAN

UTAH

**WASATCH REBELS
CAMP 2306
SALT LAKE CITY**
DUSTIN THATCHER

VIRGINIA

**THIRTEENTH
VIRGINIA
MECHANIZED
CAVALRY CAMP 9
NORFOLK**
KEITH L. HAMILTON

**MAGRUDER-EWELL
CAMP 99
NEWPORT NEWS**
DAVID WILSON

**A. P. HILL CAMP 167
COLONIAL HEIGHTS**
THOMAS CARL
BARKER, III
MARSHALL LEE
DALTON, JR.
MARK MICHAEL
JAKOBOWSKI
MARK ANDREW
PIZZINI
JAMES RYAN
WARREN

**JOHN M. JORDAN
CAMP 581
SOUTH BOSTON**
KENT A. GALVIN

**R. E. LEE CAMP 726
ALEXANDRIA**
DYLAN JOHN ROCK

**PITTSYLVANIA
VINDICATORS CAMP
828
CALLANDS**
BRANDON MICHAEL
HEROLD
RYLAND M.
REYNOLDS
KEITH DONALD
WATLINGTON, JR.

**GEN. JAMES
LONGSTREET CAMP
1247
RICHMOND**
STEPHEN P. BOOTH

CHESTER STATION**CAMP 1503****CHESTER**

ANTHONY DUANE

MAIDEN

DEREK HYMAN PRICE

STUART'S HORSE**ARTILLERY CAMP****1784****FLOYD**

SIDNEY THELMORE

FRY

TEDDY J. PORTER

JAMES CITY CAVALRY**CAMP 2095****WILLIAMSBURG**

LANGSTON JESSE

SHELTON, III

GORDONSVILLE**GRAYS CAMP 2301****GORDONSVILLE**

DANIEL T. BOSTON,

JR.

KELLY LYN MAHANES

JAMES F. WATSON

WEST VIRGINIA**BEIRNE CHAPMAN****CAMP 148****UNION**

WALTER A. DAVIS, JR.

JUSTIN COLE

PORTERFIELD

WILLIAM I.

PORTERFIELD

A. G. JENKINS CAMP**628****GUYANDOTTE**

ORVILLE CARTE

PAUL A. MORRISON

FREDERICK ALLEN

PAYNE

JEFFERY LEE

SHELTON

WILLIAM JAMES

THOMAS

Welcome to our newest Life Members



Name	Division	Camp
JEFFREY PAULK	OK	2310
RONALD K. JONES	VA	1503
WILLIAM ALVORD	MO	1815
WILLIAM BRYAN, III	GA	674
GARY BOSWORTH	NC	2001
ROBERT MEAGER, JR.	TN	1638
DANIEL C. DORRILL	TN	3
DAVID R. NORRIS	CA	1208
EDWARD GRANGER	OK	513
DARRELL TURNER	SC	123
WILLIAM E. MEELER	NC	581
L. D. FERGUSON	OK	513
CASEY WEBBER	OH	584

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



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Contents of the YouTube Channel:

Raymond M Berkeley - 100-year-old vet of Spanish-American War era. As lay minister, he brought people to Jesus.

Harvey Maness - World War One - See written info under his interview picture.

Dallas S Burroughs, Jr - World War Two Prisoner of War

Gilbert Lopez - Raleigh National Cemetery

Colonel James Hiteshow - Vietnam War Prisoner of War
Courtesy North Carolina State Archives

Charles A Lloyd - World War Two
Courtesy North Carolina State Archives

Continued from page 14

The Last Roll

Ivy Ritchie Camp 1734
Albemarle, NC
Joel T. Fesperman, Sr.

10th NC Hvy Arty Co. B Black
River Tigers Camp 2152
Coats, NC
Martin Truett Warren

Col. Jackson F. McCurtain
Camp 513
Moore, OK
Dewayne Browning

Pvt. Drury Warren Camp 2180
Ponca City, OK
Donald E. Stanley

Colonel Tandy Walker Camp
2207
Shawnee, OK
Donald Eugene Clark

Walker-Gaston Camp 86
Chester, SC
Neil Carmichael Collins

Pee Dee Rifles Camp 1419
Florence Darlington, SC
Robert Andrew Bragdon

Palmetto Sharp Shooters Camp
1428
Anderson, SC
Michael Donald Graham

Sgt. Berry Benson Camp 1672
North Augusta, SC
Wendell Byron Spivey

Nathan Bedford Forrest
Boyhood Home Camp 37
Chapel Hill, TN
Lawrence Anthony Dospil

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain
HQ Camp 584
Columbia, TN
Kendon Lee Clark
John F. Davis
Karl E. Goss
Eurie H. Smith, III
Jonathan David Stinson

Col. John Singleton Mosby
Camp 1409
Kingsport, TN
James Michael Rigsby

Sumner A. Cunningham Camp
1620
Shelbyville, TN
Kenneth Ray Neill, II

Rawdon-Spears Camp 2113
Summertown, TN
Randy Alan Long

General Tom Green Camp 1613
San Angelo, TX
Ronald Wayne (Buffington)
Norris

Lee-Bourland Camp 1848
Gainesville, TX
Lloyd Eugene Epperson

Hill Country Camp 1938
Fredericksburg, TX
Joseph G. Ginn
James F. Mooring

Kemper-Fry-Strother Camp 19
Madison, VA
Harvey L. Stoner

The Old Brunswick Camp 512
Lawrenceville, VA
Robert Burwell Starke, Jr.

R. E. Lee Camp 726
Alexandria, VA
Haworth Peery Bromley

Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp
828
Callands, VA
Roger Lee Bayes

Fincastle Rifles Camp 1326
Roanoke, VA
Robert W. Barbour, Sr.

Urquhart-Gillette Camp 1471
Franklin, VA
Thomas Edward Rinehart

Dearing Beauregard Camp 1813
Colonial Heights, VA
Lawrence H. Merryman, Jr.



**Please send all deceased notices to SCV General Headquarters
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or e-mail membership@scv.org**

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NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Shipping address for Elm Springs has changed

Compatriots,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you,
Executive Director
Adam Southern

Be informed — join an SCV e-mail list

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

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

As an SCV Telegraph list member you will only receive official posts, which are authorized by the command-

er-in-chief. Subscribers will probably not receive more than two posts a week. Subscribers cannot post replies to the list. Posts presently reach about 2,000 SCV members.

As an SCV History list member you can expect between 20 and 30 posts per day. As a subscriber, you will receive an e-mail every time one of the other subscribers makes a post. These can add up very quickly if you do not check and process your e-mail on a daily basis.

Special Census of Real Grandsons

Compatriots,

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

Deo Vindice!

Adam Southern
Executive Director

William D. McCain Research Library & Education Center

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

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

Museum artifact donations and Confederate images

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

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

SCV Social Media policy adopted

Social Media is a term which describes the engagement in internet-based social platforms visible to others. Social media tools allow for the creation and exchange of user-generated content. All social media is trackable, traceable, and discoverable. These networks include (but are not limited to):

- Audio/video sharing (podcasting, TikTok, YouTube, Webinars, Vimeo, etc.)
- Blogs and blog comments
- Commenting on news stories and other platforms online
- Document sharing (Dropbox, Scribd, Slideshare, etc.)
- Gaming sites
- Geotaging and review (Foursquare, Google Reviews, Nextdoor, TripAdvisor, etc.)
- Information sharing (Chat Rooms, Listservs, Forums, Message Boards, etc.)
- Micro-blogs (Twitter)
- Photo sharing (Instagram, Snapchat, Flickr, Pinterest, Photobucket, Shutterstock, etc.)
- Professional and social networks, and publishing platforms (Facebook, Forbes, Tumblr, WhatsApp, LinkedIn, Skype, etc.)
- Q&A (Quora)
- Social bookmarking (Pocket, Reddit, etc.)

New platforms and applications for electronic devices (mobile, TV, PDAs, etc.) are being launched regularly. All of these increase the users' virtual foot-

print, introduce new business development, marketing, and public relation opportunities, and add to the amount of trackable, traceable, and discoverable information online.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans believe the use of social media can support the transfer of information within membership, assist with recruitment and retention and promote the organization. We are aware of, and understand, how social media can affect relationships with membership, the media and those outside of our organization. We also understand social media is often used personally and not exclusively for the business of the organization.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans Social Media Policy provides guidelines for online behavior by members of our organization. As new tools are introduced, and new challenges emerge, the Sons of Confederate Veterans Social Media Policy will evolve to reflect those changes.

Individual Profiles

You are personally responsible for any online activity you conduct. We respect your right to privacy and free speech as they apply to online activity conducted on your personal social network and e-mail address. However, what you publish on such personal sites should never be attributed to the Sons of Confederate Veterans and should not appear to be endorsed by or originated from the Sons of Confederate Veterans. If you choose to list your affiliation on a social network, then you should regard all communication on that network as you would in a professional network. Online lives are ultimately linked, whether or not you choose to mention the organization in your personal online networking activity.

Content and Language

- Never disclose or use proprietary, privileged, or confidential information in any form on online media.
- Be respectful of personal privacy.
- Obey the law. Do not post any information or conduct any online activity which may violate applicable local, state, or federal laws or regulations.
- Do not post anything using the Sons of Confederate Veterans logos, trademarks, flags, etc. with racists or inflammatory remarks.
- Be wary of hostile communications. If a reporter, blogger or any other online influencer posts a statement with which you disagree, and you feel a comment is warranted, be very careful in your use of words. Vulgar or derogatory language should be avoided at all cost. In some states, online harassment is a misdemeanor or a felony.
- Responding to the media requires approval. If you are contacted directly by a journalist regarding issues pertaining to the Sons of Confederate Veterans, bring the inquiry to the attention of an officer.

Nondiscrimination and Anti-Racism

The Sons of Confederate Veterans will not tolerate discrimination and racism. Any online discourse in violation of our non-discrimination and anti-racism policy, including shared content online, may be cause for disciplinary action up to and including

expulsion.

Consequences for Violating Social Media Policy

If anyone is found to have violated the Sons of Confederate Veterans Social Media Policy, appropriate disciplinary action up to and including expulsion may be taken. ❌

Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue Deadline for submissions

September/October 2022 July 1

November/December 2022 . Sept. 1

January/February 2023 Nov. 1

March/April 2023 January 1

May/June 2023 March 1

July/August 2023 May 1

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Dispatches From the Front

ting them know the tourism they lost.

My mother's great grandfather Joseph Robertson served with the 40th Georgia from Paulding County. He was captured at Dallas and finished the war in Rock Island Prison Camp.

I salute Donnis Deal for his many years as a member of the Hardee Camp. It is one of the most active camps in the state. Rarely does a month go by without a new member. Keep up the good work and Go DAWGS.

David Dunaway
General McCain HQ Camp 584
Centre, Alabama

Giving meaning to their deaths

To the Editor:

Many years ago the SCV had to begin shipping the *Confederate Veteran* magazine in protective sleeves to protect them from being damaged by vandals in transit. Recently I experienced a hateful act which is so representative of our detractors of both our organization but more importantly of our ancestors.

My January/February issue of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine was placed by accident in the mailbox of my sister-in-law. She choose not to do what was required of her legally but also what one would think a simple question of decency would require. The simple act of returning something not belonging to her was secondary to a "political" agenda. No, what this person chose to do was post highlighted images on her Twitter account with disparaging remarks concerning the SCV, its members and our ancestors. The same old comments, the same tired arguments used to paint broad portraits of a complicated time in our nation's history. When I first started my career in law enforcement my road sergeant said never debate with a drunk, you'll never win. Unfortunately it is the same with these people.

How do you discuss anything with them when they will never see the

compassion of Kirkland at Fredericksburg, the love of Gage for his family at Gettysburg, the absolute devotion of duty displayed by Whilden at Spotsylvania or the quiet dignity of Lee? There are so many examples woven into our collective memory and it is the memory of what these men stood for that we are duty bound to defend. General Chamberlain wrote of the Confederate soldier at Appomattox "Before us in proud humiliation stood the embodiment of manhood: men whom neither toils and sufferings, nor the fact of death, nor disaster, nor hopelessness could bend them from their resolve; standing before us now, thin, worn, and famished, but erect, and with eyes looking into ours, waking memories that bound us together as no other bond — was not such manhood to be welcomed back into a Union so tested and assured?"

These are the same men we honor. At our Memorial Day service this year, Mr. Bing Chambers gave one of the most heartfelt speeches concerning the Confederate soldier. The resounding takeaway from this "sermon" was the Confederate soldier had duty before him and home behind, what more could he do? To quote General Stephen Dill Lee, "It has not seemed the whole truth to me that the Confederate soldier went into battle to vindicate a constitutional argument. He went to war because he loved his people, because his country was invaded. ... Here was the land which gave him birth; here was his childhood home; here were the graves of his dead; here was the church spire where he learned it was not all of life to live nor all of death to die."

These are my ancestors and birthright. I will not tolerate those who cast their sanctimonious statements under the pretense of integrity to promote their behavior. Anglican Bishop Ryle stated "Never let us be guilty of sacrificing any portion of truth on the altar of peace."

I am blessed to live where once Confederate soldiers camped. I have many items which marked their time in this place. At early dawn or late in the evening it is so easy to hear their voices in the live oaks or palmetto or echoing across the marsh grasses. I will tell them one day they were not forgot-

ten nor was their claim upon this land. It goes on for us. And those who write and utter vile and false comments will one day be forgotten, even by their own, but the Confederate soldier's memory shall remain.

Mark Blalock
Secession Camp 4
James Island, South Carolina

The SCV and historic preservation

To the Editor:

In these turbulent days of the Monument Removers, it is becoming clear the Sons of Confederate Veterans needs to be more proactive in the world of historic preservation. In the past few years, the positive train control project placed towers along railroad lines, in the mid-1960s urban renewal and interstates were threatening historic resources. Congress responded with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA). This act is often misunderstood for what it does and does not do. Simply it provides protections and considerations for historic resources, but does not mean they can not be removed, relocated or destroyed.

The NHPA created the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The NRHP is a listing of resources that meet several criteria. In layman's terms, these are Criterion A for an event that made a contribution to broad patterns of the American past (i.e. Battlefields, camps) or Criterion B for association with people (i.e. generals, regiments, architects) or Criterion C for design or architecture (usually buildings but earthworks and fortifications would qualify) or Criterion D, most often used in archaeology but can be used for buildings where the property has a potential to yield new information about prehistory/history. It can be argued that potential time capsules are criterion D. A resource can fall into more than one of these for eligibility. The resource also needs the integrity to tell its story.

The NHPA requires federal agencies to determine if projects will impact cultural resources. The threshold is if the resource is eligible for listing in the NRHP. Under court cases it was deter-

mined resources did not have to actually be listed in the NRHP, but only be considered eligible for listing. These projects are called undertakings. An undertaking can be funding of money (spending, loans, grants) or permits (example US Army Corps, EPA), licensing (ex. FCC). The lead agency, sometimes assigned to local agencies, then follows a Section 106 review. The review was set up under the original legislation under Section 106 and while it has changed locations over the past 50 years, the name of the review has remained constant.

The NHPA required each state to establish a State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The SHPO's duties include processing nominations for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), providing consulting for tax credit programs and certified local governments, and for the concern of this article, review, and compliance.

One aspect of the Section 106 process is public comment. Public comment typically is limited to preservation organizations, certified local governments, architectural review boards/landmark commissions, and other groups or individuals which have made themselves known to have an interest in the project. This is where the SCV can get involved in the review process. Local camps and divisions should contact their SHPO and make them aware that the SCV is interested in commenting on projects which involve resources attached to the War Between the States and the Confederacy. In addition to the SHPO office, the SCV should request to be on a notification list for the Department of Highways or Department of Transportation for the state. Departments of Transportation or Departments of Highways receive federal funding and often are upgrading or relocating roads in potentially sensitive areas to Confederate actions. Many, if not all, DOT/DOH also will maintain a list of interested parties for consultation.

In addition to local and division SCV getting known to their SHPO and DOH/DOT offices, the national organization should examine the creation of a committee or office to address the issues involved with the Section 106 process and provide comments. *Ernest*

*Everett Blevins, mfa Historic Preservation
Former Review & Compliance, West
Virginia SHPO
Robert S. Garnett Camp 1470
648 Wayside Drive
Charleston, West Virginia 25303
304-205-4209*

Last letter concerning SCV logo change

To the Editor:

It was with great dismay I read in an edition of the *Confederate Veteran* regarding a potential change of the SCV logo. Some of the arguments presented against the change colored the argument for the change with opinions, goals, or comparisons that no proponent for the change has opined.

There was the charge we who argued for the change do so out of a sense of "appeasement." Nothing could be further from the truth. Appeasement requires capitulation to an entity in order for concessions from that entity. The forces arrayed against us will not be thrown off through a logo change, and no member is alleging that result. The logo change is to appeal to people who have never heard of us. The argument to change the logo is not that we've given up on the Charge, but that we still have hope. However, we also recognize the enemy's campaign to damn the Battle Flag has been, in the public's eye, successful. The Battle Flag now prevents us from presenting the true history of the South to future generations.

Which brings us to the next challenge, we should only be seeking to attract people who know the truth already. How are we supposed to reverse the tide when we limit ourselves and our outreach to those who are already of like mind, particularly when that pool of people is becoming demonstrably smaller due to the efforts of historical revisionists? I've written before that whoever can win the middle ground, wins the war. By ensuring we only ever deal with those whom already share our views consigns our cause and the Charge to oblivion, as this organization slowly disintegrates through a lack of recruitment, education, and public sympathy. Recognizing this fact does not put those who would work

towards avoiding that fate on the level of Marxists, as one member compared us to.

The Battle Flag was chosen because of its ability to rally Southerners behind it as an expression of all that is good with Southern culture and thought. And to us, it still is, and should remain so. However, we must also be cognizant that the people who don't speak with us have been trained and indoctrinated to believe the Battle Flag is a symbol of all of the worst elements of Southern culture, thought and history.

This does not mean we abandon the Battle Flag. We should still fly them in our meetings, and reunions and other events. But we should use a less recognizable Confederate symbol, one without the baggage our enemies have heaped upon our beloved Battle Flag, as the focal point of our organization. We are not seeking to be politically correct, we are seeking to give the truth to the public about what the War of Southern Independence was about, why it was fought with such dogged determination by our Southern forefathers. This may just give us the ability to reclaim the original meaning of the Battle Flag from those who stained it in the public eye. Our Charge is to vindicate the Confederate cause and present our history to the future, and we cannot do that when now even a majority of Southerners ignore us and call us racists and propagandists of slavery, and our banner being recognized by most as being the banner of slavery.

We cannot break under the pressure of our adversaries, but nor can we ignore those pressures, unseen and unnoticed by others on whom these same pressures are exerted, are also blinding others to the truth we exist to show. If we do not take this into account, if we continue the same losing strategies and processes which are responsible for the chaos and hatred leveled at the SCV and the Confederate States in the modern era, then in another generation or two, the SCV will have at last fallen into complete obscurity, to the cheers and jeers of our enemies.

*Eric Farmer
Jefferson Davis Camp 175
Colorado Springs, Colorado*



Books in Print

information is sketchy or questionable, we are presented with what is available, clearly referenced.

Several appendices add considerably to the usefulness of the volume. As a kind of complete glossary, Appendix IV, "Rank/Rates and Special Terms Mentioned in the Roster," offers carefully defined and detailed descriptions of the naval and military terminology employed. Appendix V, "Confederate Ships and Floating Batteries Mentioned in the Roster," includes significant historical material about hundreds of Confederate seagoing vessels, their service and final disposition — it is one of the most complete surveys of Confederate naval vessels I have seen. There is also Appendix VI, "Confederate Naval Stations, Yards, and Activities Mentioned in the Roster," an immeasurably helpful section assisting the reader in understanding and visualizing how and where the Confederate Navy operated under the pressure of war.

Harrington's Appendix VII, "Interesting Tidbits from The Roster of North Carolinians in Confederate Naval Service," offers us some truly fascinating material, some of it humorous, some incredible, some tragic about the four-year existence of the Confederate Navy and its personnel. Indeed, it is one of the more engrossing portions of the roster — and one that in many ways humanizes the men who served the cause of Southern independence against incredible odds.

There is also a very helpful place name index for geographical entities and locations, and other non-personal items mentioned in the volume.

On a personal note, let me add that as the North Carolina State Archives Registrar for nearly two decades I worked down the hall from Si Harrington. In those years he almost single-handedly reorganized the Military History Collection at the North Caroli-

na State Archives, making it a national model as a usable repository not only for fellow historians but also for interested citizens and genealogists. His work was a tremendous contribution to the history of North Carolina. And like his professionalism at the North Carolina State Archives, he invested the Confederate naval roster, completed in his off hours, with the same kind of professionalism, and dedication and devotion to our Confederate history and heritage.

Roster of North Carolinians in Confederate Naval Service, then, will interest not only descendants of North Carolinians who served in naval service, but also historians, genealogists, researchers, and anyone with an interest in a less studied aspect of our Confederate history.

Compiled and edited by Lt. Colonel (Ret.) Sion H. Harrington III
Publisher: Scuppernong Press
www.scuppernongpress.com
Hardback \$50.00

Reviewed by Dr. Boyd D. Cathey

The Forgotten Trail to Appomattox Hidden Civil War Sites and Destinations Across America

Randy Denmon has published several books both fiction and nonfiction. In this book *Forgotten Trail to Appomattox* Mr. Denmon travels the battlefields of the southeast, southwest and deep south going to more than 30 battlefields.

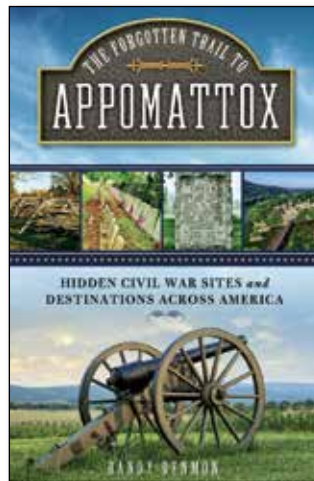
What I liked about this work is he goes to all the places most people don't

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know about. I've been to most of these battlefields myself and it's these battles which led to bigger fights down the road. If one is looking to get a whole picture of the war, this book will help. He has listed directions and website information, and phone numbers for the parks and some museums.

Mr. Denmon frequently quotes officers and enlisted from both sides. He happens to include one of my favorite quotes from General A. P. Hill upon seeing Union General Kearny's body, "You've killed Phil Kearny. He deserved a better fate than to die in the mud." The next day General Lee, a friend of Kearny's, sent the fallen general's body through the lines under a flag of truce with a personal note. In Franklin, Tennessee only hours before the battle, General Nathan Bedford Forrest asked General Hood to give him a division of infantry, so he could outflank the Federals. General Hood refused, and Forrest, angered with Hood, threatened him saying "If you were a whole man I'd whip you within an inch of your life." General Forrest, in another incident with General Braxton Bragg, told him "If you ever again try to interfere with me or cross my path it will be at the peril of your life."

It was also here at the Battle of Franklin while General Patrick Cleburne inspected the Federal lines and the long hill ahead of Hood's army, one of his generals, Daniel Govan, said, "Well General, there will not be many of us that will get back to Arkansas." Cleburne, looking through a field glass,



despondently replied, "Well Govan, if we are to die, let us die like men."

I like this book and the way it's organized. The reader can put this in their car and take it with them on their battlefield excursions. It includes plenty of information to get you home and back. That being said, what is troublesome is the fact the author of this book refers to the Sons of Confederate Veterans as The Sons of the Confederacy; he does this two times in the book. The man visited two battlefields owned by the SCV, one being Winstead Hill. I too have been there, and the sign at the entrance to the battlefield is very clear it is operated and maintained by the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Fortunately, he correctly named the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Sons of Union Veterans when discussing them. There were also comments within the text that I considered more pro-Union. The man is a Civil War buff from Louisiana, but I can't help but think he intentionally slighted us.

Author: Randy Denmon
Publisher: Lyons Press
<http://lyonspress.com>
Paperback \$19.95

Reviewed by Barney W. Roberts, III

The Waller Journals

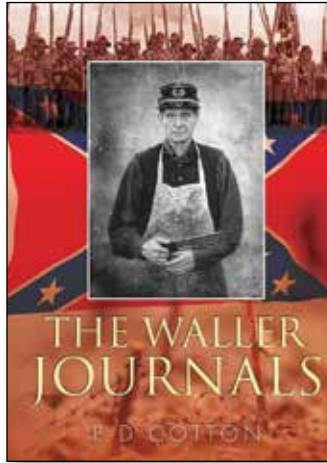
The *Waller Journals* by P. D. Cotton is a wonderful journal of how a doctor, George Waller, coped with death and dying during the War Between the States based on his letters, diaries and his journal. His letters are included. George came from humble beginnings in Martinsville, VA, near the North Carolina border, and died in Martinsville but covered much territory as a part of the 24th Virginia Infantry as he worked to care for, comfort and offer solace to Confederate soldiers. He had military blood in his family as his great grandfather, Col. George Waller, was at the Battle of Guilford Court House and was with General Washington, when Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown.

George Waller attended the Medical College of Virginia in Richmond

where he got a fine education. A hard working student could graduate in two years. Classes were held November through March because "cadavers did not do well in the summer months."

The 24th Virginia Volunteer Infantry Regiment was formed with men from Henry, Floyd, Franklin, Carroll, Pulaski, Giles, Mercer (West Virginia), Patrick and Montgomery counties and saw action in most of the major battles of the Army of Northern Virginia including First and Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Chambersburg to Gettysburg.

After witnessing horrible conditions and rampant disease in the ranks, George made the decision to return to Martinsville to embrace his mother and sisters before enlisting. He was afraid this might be his last opportunity to do such. "Upon enlistment, I was given the rank of private and marched forth a simple footsoldier. I prayed that I would be assigned to serve in the medical field, not taking lives, but saving them as my physicians oath decreed." Served, he did.



Following most battles, George and the other doctors operated as best they could on makeshift tables, removing arms and legs in quiet horror as they tossed them into pits or piles. They became numb to the injuries and diseases affecting soldiers.

One such example of the horrors of war is found in a letter:

"One poor fellow who had his arm and shoulder carried or torn off by a canon ball. He knew that he had to die. Taking his arm and shaking it by the hand he bid it an affectionate farewell and told them to bury it with him. He started to give some directions about letting his mother know of his death when he suddenly ceased to breathe and I do not know whether his mother was written to or not to let her know of her only sons death."

Author Cotton does a great job in sharing the journals of George Waller. His letters are transcribed as a part of the journal. This journal gives great insight into the life of a doctor, which includes the shortages of medical staff and deteriorating conditions medical personnel and soldiers who witnessed the horrors of war. The reader will find this small journal with letters a quick read, but not necessarily easy due to its medical nature.

Author: P. D. Cotton
Publisher: BookWhip
www.bookwhip.com
Paperback \$7.99

Reviewed by Sara N. Powell



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

REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Chief Jason Boshers, my General “Stonewall” Jackson, and his wife Linda. Jason has put up with me and all of the phone conversations we have had over these two years. We did it brother (only you know what I mean)! Last, my wife Annette, thank you honey for being my rock when it was needed and for your love.

There are others I am sure I missed, but know this, without you, these two years with Covid, the monument attacks, Antifa, and other issues, we would not have been successful. Thank you for your support and advice when I needed it the most.

In closing, just because I will be a past commander-in-chief, I will still be on the council for the next six years continuing to serve. Thus, I

pledge my support to our new commander-in-chief and continued loyalty to our organization and the *Charge*. My advice to our new commander-in-chief, have fun with the position, do not take things personally, and keep going forward in your endeavors. Compatriots there is still work to be done and you will find me still leading from the front as we go into battle to preserve our ancestors’ good name.

Deo Vindice my brothers,

Larry McCluney, Jr.
76th Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans
Cicscv_76@yahoo.com



Continued from page 21

Lincoln's Vigorous War Policy

Lincoln Transforms a Republic into an Empire

The Founding Fathers created a Constitutionally limited Republic of Sovereign States which lasted until 1861. Lincoln and the Republican Party used an aggressive war to destroy that legitimate Republic. During Reconstruction, the Republican Party exterminated Southern political power in the United States and created the illegitimate supreme Federal Government. General Lee saw it coming when he predicted that a centralized Federal Government would become “aggressive abroad and despotic at home.” Former Confederate Vice President Alexander Stephens, in 1868, also saw it coming when he declared, “If centralism is ultimately to prevail; if our entire system of free Institutions as established by our common ancestors is to be subverted, and an Empire is to be established in their stead; ... the South will be acquitted...of all responsibility for so terrible a ca-

tastrophe”³⁴

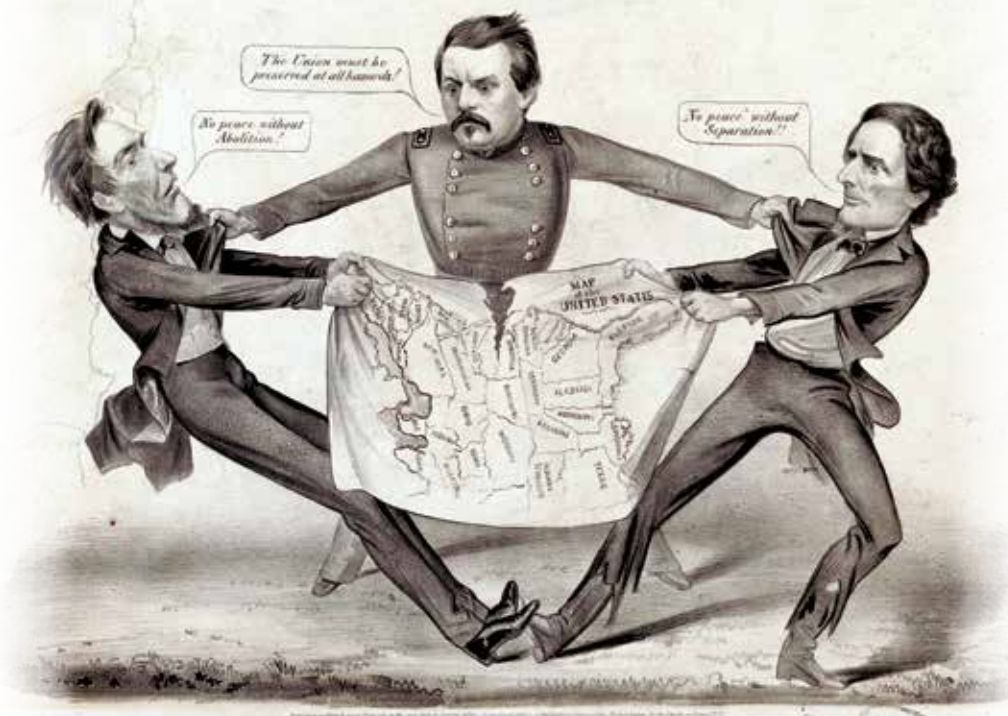
Post-war Admiral Semmes observed what the victors were doing to the United States and lamented, “The form of government having been changed by the revolution, there are still other acts of the drama to be performed.”³⁵ In the late 1920s, Andrew Nelson Lytle recognized the radical change which occurred in American government when, in *I’ll Take My Stand*, he wrote:

“Since 1865 an agrarian Union has been changed into an industrial empire bent on conquest of the earth’s goods and ports to sell them in. This means warfare, a struggle over markets, leading, in the end, to actual military conflict between nations.”³⁶

34 Stephens as cited, Kennedy, James Ronald, *Uncle Seth Fought the Yankees* (Pelican Publishing Co., Gretna, Louisiana: 2015), 227.

35 Semmes as cited, Kennedy & Kennedy, *Yankee Empire: Aggressive Abroad and Despotic at Home* (Shotwell Publishing, Columbia, SC: 2018), 175.

36 Lytle as cited, Kennedy & Kennedy, *Yankee Empire: Ag-*



All Southerners should remember America's constitutionally limited Republic of Sovereign States based upon the free and unfettered consent of the governed was replaced with a supreme Federal Government based, not on consent but, upon coercion. As President Jefferson Davis declared, "The alternative to secession is coercion."³⁷ It would be the highest form of self-deceit to assume that the destruction of our original and legitimate Republic and the establishment, via bloody bayonets, of a supreme Federal Government controlled by ruling elites in Washington, DC has no impact on our freedom, our liberty, and our constitutional rights.

Lincoln's War Policy — Its Impact Today

The Deep State cannot exist without deceit. It must keep Americans "in the dark" if it is to survive. And it is doing a good job of keeping Americans misinformed. Most Americans do not know the United States has more foreign bases around the world than any empire in the world's history!³⁸

They do not know the United States has numerous secret bases around the world. Nor do they know the secret lab in China which developed the COVID virus may have received funds from the United States!³⁹ How many other secret labs do we have around the world — just waiting to create an international incident that will draw us into war?⁴⁰ Today, we face the possibility of a nuclear armed Iran which hates us. How many Americans know that after World War II, Iranians elected a secular leader, but the US engineered a coup which overthrew the democratically elected leader and replaced him with the authoritarian Shah of Iran? Teddy Roosevelt's grandson played a key role in the overthrow. How has that worked out for average Americans? America's ruling elite are following in Lincoln's footsteps; they are using deceit to maintain control.

Lincoln's legacy lives on in America's national and international relations. The Yankee Empire has become aggressive abroad and despotic at home.

Aggressive Abroad and Despotic at Home (Shotwell Publishing, Columbia, SC: 2018), 175.

³⁷ Davis, Jefferson, *Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*, Vol. 1, (1881, William Mayes Coats, Nashville, TN: circa 1980), 177.

³⁸ Kennedy & Kennedy, *Yankee Empire: Aggressive Abroad and Despotic at Home* (Shotwell Publishing, Columbia, SC: 2018), 85.

³⁹ <https://thenationalpulse.com/2021/08/14/unredacted-fauci-emails-prove-daszak-wuhan-work/> accessed 3/13/2022; Tulsi Gabbard: Labs need to be shut down immediately, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0IZQJyk3L58> accessed 3/13/2022.

⁴⁰ U.S. Funds Ukrainian Former Bioweapons Facility, <https://thenationalpulse.com/2022/03/10/u-s-funds-former-ukraine-based-soviet-bioweapons-facility/> accessed 3/14/2022.

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SCV Development Office

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

William Jackson Hartt

By Hubbard Lynn Hartt, Jr.

William Jackson Hartt was born July 2, 1841 in Talapoosa, Alabama. As a young man he moved with his parents to East Texas to the Arlem community. When his parents moved to Texas they began spelling Hart as Hartt.

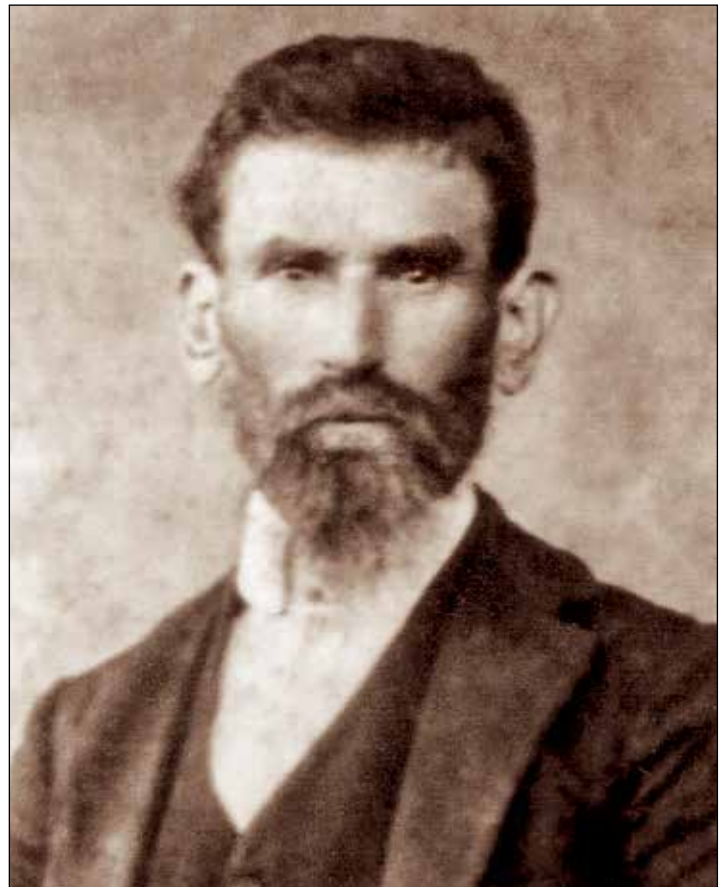
He and his older brother James A. Hartt enlisted in the Confederate Army on December 23, 1861 in Henderson, Texas. They became part of Colonel Middleton Johnson's 1st mounted volunteers.

In April, 1862 their unit was designated the 14th Texas Cavalry and placed in the Army of the West under General Earl Van Dorn. They soon were "dismounted" and in August of that year would be placed in General Kirby Smith's Army of Kentucky.

After they earned a decisive victory at the Battle of Richmond, Kentucky they would become a unit in General Matthew Ector's Brigade and would remain with this brigade until the end of the war. The brigade would earn additional fame by being the lead unit in the battles of Stone's River, Chickamauga and Atlanta. At the battle of Chickamauga William Jackson's brother, Corporal James A. Hartt, was badly wounded and died a few days later.

Their unit would also see action in the following battles and skirmishes; Vicksburg campaign, siege of Jackson, Meridian campaign, the entire Atlanta campaign where they were continuously under fire for more than 100 days, Allatoona Pass and Nashville. After the Nashville battle they were selected as part of the rear guard which saved General John B. Hood's Army of Tennessee from being totally captured.

Later the brigade was sent to Mobile, Alabama, and here they helped defend Mobile and also Spanish Fort for 17 days, holding off more than 30,000 Union troops and General Farragut's



fleet which bombarded them with more than 150 pieces of heavy artillery. This they did being part of a unit with only 2,100 soldiers.

William Jackson Hartt was captured during the attack on April 8, 1865, and was held as a POW for approximately one month. He was then sent home to Texas and in 1867 he married Martha Foster.

Ector's Brigade began the war with roughly 8,000 men, and at the end only 540 survived.

This history of William Jackson Hartt's Confederate service is submitted by his great grandson Hubbard Lynn Hartt, Jr. who is a member of the Captain Jesse Amason Camp 282 in Center, Texas.



Watch On, Good Soldier ...

for days. Some residences of the county did not get power restored for more than a month.

Upon a site visit to the courthouse to look at its damages, it was observed the top two-thirds of the monument lay on the west side of the base, broken and covered with debris. The local Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp, Theophilus West M.D. 1346, with help from the Florida Division Commander Kelly Crocker and the Finley Camp, moved the monument to a safe location in Tallahassee, Florida.

At this location, the monument was analyzed and studied to determine the extent of the damages and the best repair methods to reset the monument. The monument being nearly one hundred forty years old, was badly damaged. Portions of the connectors and flanges were no more than puzzle pieces. The once square monument was now diamond shaped. The top cap was completely broken off, and the center section was, for all practical purposes, broken into two large pieces. The material the monument was made of was determined to be a cast zinc known as "white bronze." This material was found to have a low melting point and also very brittle. Heat and force were applied as an attempt to return the structure to a squarer shape.

In January, 2021, the decision was made to move the monument pieces back to Jackson County in order to get measurements and begin the process to reset the monument.

The members of Theophilus West M.D. Camp 1346 with support from the CSS *Chattahoochee* SCV Camp 2314 scheduled a repair of a grave top which was damaged during the same Hurricane Michael. The grave had an inscription that read:

"Our father's grave may his memory live! A charm to this loved spot his name doth give. Long will posterity his virtues own. When blank or broken is this pillard stone."

When this inscription was clear enough to be read, the members paused a bit when they understood its meaning. It was fitting — this was the

day the Marianna Monument would be moved back to Jackson County. A few members of both camps drove to Tallahassee and transported the monument to a hay barn south of Marianna. It was here the measurements were taken to determine how to make the monument ridged enough to stand again.

It was determined the preferred method to support the monument was from the inside with a new steel column. The monument was measured and the details were drawn in a CADD format. It was obvious at this point the lowest portion of the center third was not repairable. It was also obvious the section was practically separated must be separated in order to properly anchor all the pieces back together. A center steel column and three "sleeves" were detailed to be fabricated. The lowest sleeve was to be built to mimic the portion of the monument which was not repairable. These sleeves would be fabricated from stainless steel. Now there was a design, but would the concrete pedestal support the attachment of the steel base plate and the weight of the added components?

Marianna Day is an annual memorial for those men and boys who lost their lives defending Marianna from Union forces during an invasion on a September day in 1864. During a previous era, Marianna Day was a State holiday and was attended by thousands. Today, members of the local SCV camps still gather and honor these fallen soldiers. While the attendance is much smaller, *Dixie* is still sung with pride and the true history of this day is still told. Each name of the fallen is read, honored, and remembered. Following this year's celebration, with some "encouragement" from the other surrounding camps, a pilot hole was drilled into the base to determine its thickness and composition. This allowed for a final design for the attachment of the center column.

In short order, the steel column and base were fabricated by a member of the Marianna Camp and his son. However, the stainless-steel sleeves were out-sourced to a local fabrication shop. The stainless-steel sheet was procured from a USS

Chattahoochee Camp member. The components were laser cut and welded together in nothing less than a professional (or closer to artistic) manner. Excitement was building and it was now getting close to the 140th anniversary of the original dedication of the monument.

A date of November 20, 2021 was determined to be the day to attempt to reset the monument. Some modifications had to be made to the monument in order for the pieces to fit together. This included cutting away the connecting flanges and grinding the sections square to fit the stainless sleeves.

It was during this time old photographs were studied to determine the orientation of the four graphics. Local legend said the soldier on the horse was looking north to keep watch on our “Yankee” neighbors, while the soldier’s head was looking south keeping watch over his home. Reaching out to the United Daughters of the Confederacy, an old photograph was located and it appeared the monument top had been rotated at some point in history. It was also determined that some portion of the base appears to have been when the current court house was built. However, a newspaper article from 1881 was located and a clear description of the four graphics and the direction each was facing was found. Whether or not the local legend was true, it was determined to be accurate and so, this was the direction it was going to be set.

Members from four of the local camps met at 6:00 AM on the north side of the courthouse and started prepping the base to receive the top. Most were shivering in the cold, morning air and one particular young lady was wrapped up in a sleeping bag retrieved from the bed of one of the member’s truck.

The work progressed slowly at first, each finding their place and abilities, others providing different tools and equipment. The new base was set and anchored in the center of the existing remaining “stump.” The heavy lifters brought each of the pieces to be set near the base to be lifted into position with a crane.

One by one, the center column, bottom sleeve, monument pieces and sleeves were placed on the base. A ladder was used to access the top of the column and adjust the cap piece. Within a few hours and some handshakes, the monument was



back in its place, honoring the Confederate Soldiers of Jackson County.

An official dedication was planned for November 30, 2021, commemorating the 140th anniversary of its placement. While some will still be “offended” at its presence, and others will not even notice it has been replaced, perhaps some will respect and learn from its history. Perhaps some will heed the call to defend these United States and its Constitution against all enemies, both foreign and domestic.

In the Bible, Jesus says in Mark 13:37, “And what I say unto you I say unto all, Watch.”

Watch on, good soldier, watch on!



LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

tells me I have the history string of DNA. Your parents might not have it. Your siblings might not have it. But you do. Something inside of you makes you feel like doing these history things and it just feels right. Don't forget that feeling and don't squash that feeling. Feed it instead because it is what makes you, you.

I have traveled from Bakersfield, California to Myrtle Beach, South Carolina and I want to thank everyone for their generous hospitality and grace. This is my last article as lieutenant commander-in-

chief and I wanted to take a few minutes and look back. I wanted to see what worked and why and what didn't and why. I can say the only regret I have is the missed opportunities both known and unknown. It has been an honor to serve as your lieutenant commander-in-chief and I am humbled more than words can say. *Stay Confederate and May God Save Dixie!*

R. S. Jason Boshers
Lt. Commander-in-Chief



Continued from page 15

Confederate Images

was buried at Griffin City Cemetery near La Grange, Georgia.

Arthur Sinclair
Lieutenant, CS Navy

Arthur was a native of Norfolk, Virginia, having been born there in 1837. He was from a well-known family of Navy officers. His father, Captain Arthur Sinclair, and Lt. Sinclair both served aboard the *Supply* when it visited Japan under Commodore Perry. His grandfather was one of the first officers to have the rank of commodore in the US Navy. Lt. Sinclair was one of several officers in the party who remained ashore in Japan during the six month period of Perry's expedition.

By 1860 he had returned to civilian life but when war came he entered Confederate Naval service. He served aboard the Confederate ship ironically named the CSS *United*

States and other ships during 1861. Next, he served on the ironclad CSS *Virginia* when on March 8 they sank the USS *Cumberland*, shelled the USS *Congress* into submission and grounded the USS *Minnesota*. The following day when they went to finish off the *Minnesota*, they fought with the USS *Monitor* ironclad. When the Confederates abandoned their positions in Norfolk, the CSS *Virginia* was threatened with the loss of her base. On May 11 she was destroyed by her crew.

He was sent to the CSS *Mississippi* at New Orleans but the ship was destroyed at about the time he arrived. Appointed to rank of acting master in August 1862, he was then assigned to the CSS *Alabama*.

He remained with the *Alabama* throughout its career of commerce raiding. After the battle with the USS *Kearsarge* on June 19, 1864, in which the *Alabama* was sunk, he was



rescued by the English yacht *Deerhound*.

Next he was assigned to the CSS *Rappahannock* being repaired at Calais, France.

Unfortunately this ship was detained by the French government throughout the rest of the war.

After the war he lived primarily in Baltimore, Maryland where he was a merchant until he retired.

In 1880 he lived in Fairfax County, Virginia for a short time but moved back to Baltimore where he died on November 17, 1925. He is buried in Greenmount Cemetery.



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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 \$1,000,000 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 for more information.

Deo Vindice!

www.orderofsoutherncross.com

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Note: this is not an all-inclusive list — just a list of processed donations at press time. SCV Headquarters has not been able to process all donations as of the date of submission, but all donors who meet the criteria will be recognized in future issues. Thank you for your donations and patience.

"The SCV is considered a non-profit organization under paragraph 501(c)3 of the IRS code. All donations to the SCV are considered tax exempt by the IRS and can be written off by the donor on their annual taxes. All donors receive a receipt for every donation for this purpose."

Make Your Donation Today!

Help replenish our Heritage Defense Fund!

Cleburne Guild	\$1,000 +	Gold Level	\$100
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Help our fellow Compatriots recover from natural disasters across the South!

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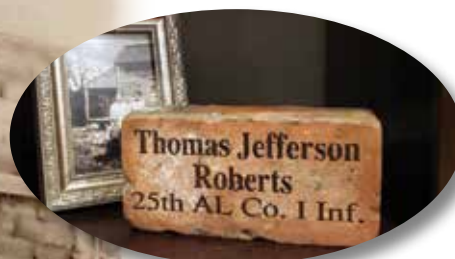
Please state which fund your donation should be applied to.

Thank You!

History in Arkansas!



Precious few monuments have been raised in more than 100 years, and none in the 21st century, and our camp wants to change that! Colonel Allen R. Witt Camp 615 is raising funds to erect a Confederate Memorial Plaza near Quitman, Arkansas, to pay respect to our camp's namesake and all Confederate soldiers from the smallest state west of the Mississippi. Like our state, Camp 615 is small, but has big heart and bigger ambitions! Purchase a brick for \$50 and we will engrave the inscription of your choice honoring YOUR Confederate hero. Each brick will be used in the construction of this plaza and monument. Donations are also accepted! Send check or money order with up to 63 character inscription



Camp 615
PO Box 2365
Conway, AR 72033

For more information: ar.scv.recruiting@gmail.com

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Forward the Colors

registered Louisiana Republicans. The poll documented 89 percent wanted elected leaders to protect our Confederate monuments; 89 percent viewed the Confederate Battle Flag as a symbol of Southern military and cultural pride; and 89 percent understood the majority of Confederate soldiers and sailors did not own slaves.

This Louisiana poll expressed the opinion of your voters — fellow Republicans who elected you to office. This poll is similar to other polls. A poll done by LSU demonstrated that 73 percent of Louisiana citizens opposed taking down Confederate monuments; a poll conducted by Elon University in North Carolina demonstrated that 65 percent of the state's citizens wanted Confederate monuments to remain; and in polls of Americans (not just Southerners) by CNN/ORC 57 percent saw the Confederate Battle Flag as a symbol of Southern pride not racism; in a Reuters/Ipsos poll 54 percent of Americans said Confederate monuments should remain; and in a Harvard CAPS/Harris poll 58 percent of Americans said monuments to Confederate veterans should remain.

"We the people" look to you, our elected officials, to protect our interests. We are shocked by the recent trend of "conservatives" to side with leftist ideologues such as Black Lives Matter and Antifa by voting to remove Southern symbols.

We ask you to review the two short videos below: *Honoring Military Heroes* and *Monuments Matter*

James Ronald Kennedy
Past Commander Louisiana Division
Sons of Confederate Veterans

Walter Donald Kennedy
Past Commander Louisiana Division
Sons of Confederate Veterans

There are two major benefits of doing such proactive efforts. First, the general public is put on notice that yes indeed, the people of their state love their Southern heritage. This helps to keep the 73 percent positive response, positive! People need to be reminded "they are not alone." The

second benefit is "conservative" elected officials are put on notice that the SCV is active in their state and we have the vast majority of the public on our side. This makes it much easier for us to get elected officials to "stay the course" when issues which impact our view of the South come before them. How often have we seen weak "conservative" elected officials kowtow to the BLM view about our heritage? Every Southern State has seen this happen. We can begin the process of making it difficult for these so-called friends to turn against us — they are always friendly when running for office but willing to stab us in the back once in office.

What has been done in Louisiana can and must be replicated all across the South. Polling, issuing letters to elected officials, and making the general public aware of these results must be supported by ongoing positive actions by SCV camps. Each camp should be sending letters about each Confederate Counter Attack that is done every other month. *Southern Defenders* and/or *Dixie Defenders* should be given out during community events and, at least three times a year, one or more of our Make Dixie Great Again radio ad should run on a local radio station. Defending our heritage is not a one-time event but must be continuously done. Remember, our enemies don't just attack and go away. They are endlessly seeking ways to destroy our Southland. Neo-Marxists don't quit, they must be resisted in such a way as to secure for future generations of Southerners our noble heritage.

For all those who have been so willing to sacrifice your time and money to assist in this effort of "Taking back the narrative," I thank you. Without your assistance, we could not have accomplished what we have so far. I trust the future chief of heritage operation will continue what has been started, improve it, and most important of all, seek new and better ways to **DO THE CHARGE** and not just say the *Charge*. Hoping to better serve you in the future, I am,

Your faithful and obedient servant,

Walter D. (Donnie) Kennedy



Confederate Classifieds

IF YOU LIVE THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES, you should read *The Courier*, your monthly newspaper for our Civil War heritage, reenactments, preservation, calendar of events, book reviews, features, display and classified ads for goods and services. **Free sample copy.** *The Civil War Courier*, PO Box 625, Morristown, Tennessee 37814. 1-800-624-0281. E-mail: cwc1861@lcs.net or www.civilwarcourier.com

REBIRTHING LINCOLN, A BIOGRAPHY, by Howard Ray White destroys that president's credibility. Every SCV member **MUST READ** this! Amazon. \$15.17 each. 704-242-0022 Ten for \$100 delivered.

JOIN THE CONFEDERATE LEGION (CL). Our goal is to begin with a thousand members in each Army. Each CL member will donate a minimum of \$50 per year. Money raised will finance a South-wide network of Talk and Country radio station ads — Radio Free Dixie. See our new Heritage Operations website to join this effort: www.make-dixiegreatagain.org Donations to the Confederate

Legion is not limited to SCV members. 90 percent of CL donations will be used for direct, public, pro-South advertising. Targeted Internet ads will be purchased to appeal to a younger audience. YouTube videos ads giving our side of the story with Southern Media Resources to identify fair/friendly media outlets to promote our Cause.

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

FRANK STRINGFELLOW CAMP 822, Fairfax, Virginia will hold a *Civil War Book, Memorabilia and Collectors Show* on Saturday and Sunday, September 24 and 25 from 10:00 AM – 6:00 PM at the Arlington-Fairfax Elks Club. Contact Camp Commander Bud Mayo for vendor and show information. mayo5304@cox.net

FORREST, Constitution of CSA, Charlottesville, and more; Podbean and "thescvcamp28"

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

Subscribe to the Confederate Veteran.

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101 CLEARANCE! In October 2020, the National Confederate Museum held a re-dedication of the Jefferson Davis monument from Memphis. In honor of this event the museum had these shirts made to commemorate the unveiling. Available in charcoal or butternut. Get them while they last! Please specify color and size when ordering. \$5



832 CLEARANCE! SCV 1896 T-Shirts available in hot pink, ocean blue, and lemon yellow. Sizes available S-3X Please specify color and size when ordering. \$7

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Frank Armstrong Level: \$1000

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

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

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



The Virginia Division, SCV took on the responsibility of marking and caring for the graves of more than 16,000 Confederate soldiers in Oakwood Cemetery in Richmond, Virginia years ago after it became obvious the City of Richmond was allowing the Confederate section to fall into disrepair. The soldiers who are buried there died in the numerous hospitals located in Richmond during the war. A large portion of the graves are unmarked except for a small 6" X 6" numbered marker which represents at least three of our heroes. We have always felt this was horribly inadequate for the sacrifice these men made for a cause in which they believed. The Veterans Administration had an obligation to provide upright markers for these graves, but refused to do so. The Virginia Division has fought for years with the bureaucrats in the Veterans Administration, even going to court to force them to honor their responsibilities. After the Virginia Division won the court case, these same bureaucrats couldn't accept the outcome and changed the regulations which pertained to marking unmarked veterans graves. Under the new regulations the numbered peg is an acceptable marker for a veteran, in their eyes, **BUT NOT OURS!**

We are asking camps to consider providing an upright marker for an unmarked grave as a camp project, or individuals to provide a marker for one of our heroes. The Oakwood Restoration Committee can walk you through the process of ordering the marker, having it properly lettered, etc. The markers are presently less than \$600 engraved. We will take care of the installation at no charge.



Donations for the upkeep of the cemetery are also greatly appreciated. The previous governors' administration here in Virginia removed the funding for the care of Confederate graves from their budget. That funding had accounted for 50 percent of the Oakwood Restoration Committees' annual budget for mowing, grounds keeping, etc. We are lobbying the current administration to place that funding back in the budget, but do not know the outcome of those efforts yet.

You can also support us by purchasing a Friends or Descendants medal. These medals are \$35 which includes shipping.

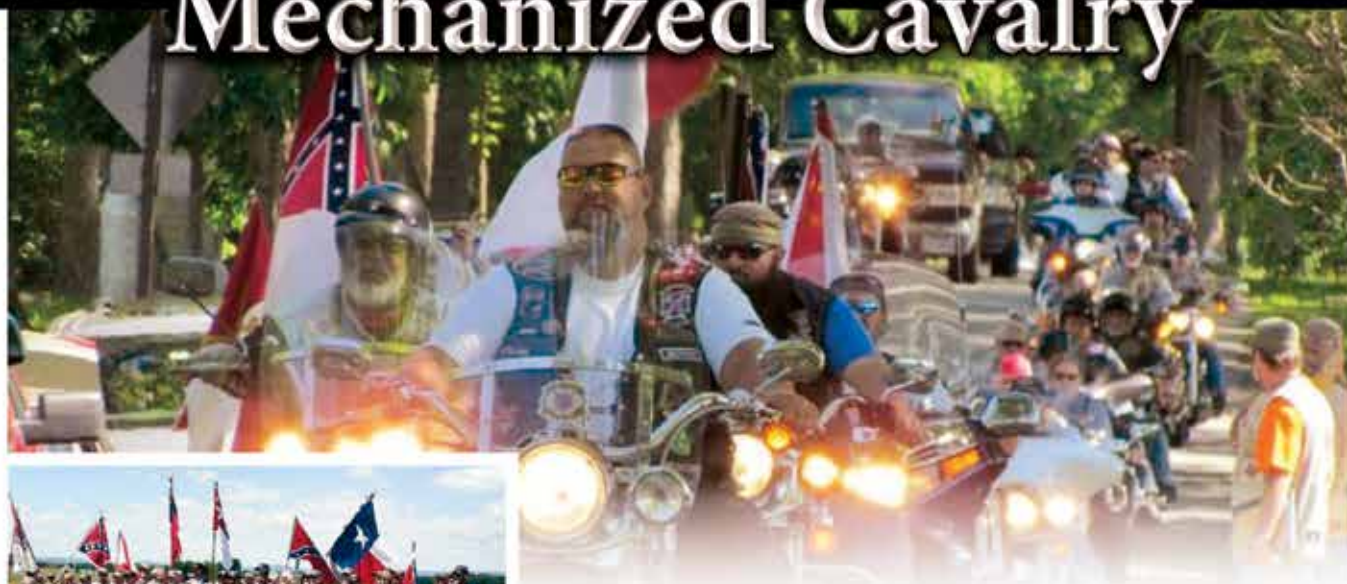


Oakwood Restoration Committee
c/o Richard A. Moomaw
69 Old Kiln Lane, Mt. Jackson, VA 22842
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★ Heritage Preservation ★ Group Rides
See YOU on the "Front Lines"!

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

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



www.csascvmc.org

Kevin Stone Commanding: scvmechcav@hotmail.com

We are the Special Operations of the SCV!