

Confederate Veteran.

July/August 2023



In This Issue ...

Union Terror Against Southern Civilians

— Lt. Colonel Jeffrey Addicot

New Orleans' Confederate Martyr

— David White

The War and the Spartan Women of Arkansas

— Joanne Cullom Moore

FORREST'S LAST RIDE



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

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

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

To pay by check:

Please make your check payable to SCV National with **Forrest Plaza** in the memo line and mail to:

SCV
P. O. Box 59
Columbia, TN 38402

To pay by phone: call 931-380-1844, ext. 209

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

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY IN
THE INTEREST OF CONFEDERATE
ASSOCIATIONS AND KINDRED TOPICS

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Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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ON THE COVER – Greenwood Cemetery Confederate Monument in New Orleans, LA, holds the remains of 600 Confederates. *Photo by David White.*



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

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FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

This issue marks a milestone for me. With this issue I have served as your editor-in-chief for 20 years. July/August 2003 was my first issue and this one makes 120 issues. During this time we have had ten commanders-in-chief and three executive directors, which is ironic since I was a candidate for both positions at different times prior to becoming your editor.

However, things happen for a reason and I have really enjoyed my time as editor. Thanks to everyone for your kind words over the years. I hope you've enjoyed my efforts to make each issue better than the last. And yes, the above photo is the one used in 2003!

I call this a blood pressure issue. If your blood pressure is low, reading the articles will raise it. If your blood pressure is high, make sure you take your medication before reading. We start with an excerpt from Lt. Colonel Jeffrey Addicot's new book, *Union Terror Against Southern Civilians*. You will learn what so-called modern day historians gloss over or even deny about Sherman's reign of terror on innocent women and children across the South. This makes me angry and I'm sure it will you also.

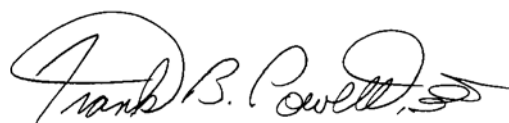
David White, Color Sergeant, Beauregard Camp 130, shares with us his essay on *New Orleans' Confederate Martyr*. William B. Mumford, Mexican War veteran, was hanged as an example by "Beast" Butler. His crime? Defending his city from invaders.

We welcome back Joanne Cullom Moore to our pages with her essay on *The War and the Spartan Women of Arkansas*. Yankee atrocities against Southern civilians were not limited to Georgia and the Carolinas, as you will find out as you read her article.

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

Hope to see many of you in Hot Springs in a few weeks. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause.



Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

They Come in Search of History

Tourism at the Southern Heritage Center, which includes the National Confederate Museum and Historic Elm Springs, has really picked up this spring. One of the many joys I have is, I live twelve miles away and get to visit the property quite often. It really is a blessing because I am able to give tours and interact with visitors. We have some people who just walk through and take in the high spots by looking at the artifacts. However, most visitors read some panels and since the QR Codes have been installed, I am seeing a lot of cell phones scanning these QR Codes and people are getting a more detailed report on the pieces which are of interest to them. Between the people who rush through and those who do some reading, the average time inside the museum is about two hours. Visitors who are really into the history have spent three to four hours reading and for that reason we have added a bench so people can sit and read. We are planning on adding more benches in the near future. The information is being read and they are learning. I have not spoken to anyone who hated or disagreed with the information. Most visitors say they have learned a great deal and will return and bring someone else in their family or a friend who would really enjoy the place.

One of the replies I get the most often is, "I never knew this place existed," and "I saw your rack card at another location, and thought it would be

worth a visit." Twice lately I have been told by a visitor they saw our ad in *The Epoch Times*. One time was a couple from Pennsylvania. The other time was a couple who live three miles away from the property. Neither knew this place existed. That leads me to believe the advertising we are doing both locally and nationally are working. That is very encouraging to me. People are hearing about us, coming for a visit and leaving happy.

One of the questions I get asked concerning the property is, "who owns it and for how long." This is good because I get to talk about our organization and the work we are doing. The reaction varies because some people have never heard of the Confederate Memorial Hall sign which came from Vanderbilt University or General Nathan Bedford Forrest and I get to tell those stories. The ones who visit are either members or Southern History minded folks which is really fun because we always get into the details. Everyone I have spoken with is very happy about what we are doing to preserve our history and tell these stories and believe all history should be saved.

The common core of all of this is the preservation of our history. I relearn this every time I give a tour or talk to a visitor and am reminded of the Nature and Purpose of our organization stated in our Constitution. This is printed on a 3 x 5 index card I read to some visitors when they ask about our organization.

2. NATURE & PURPOSE

2.1. The Sons of Confederate Veterans, in furtherance of the Charge of Lieutenant General Stephen D. Lee, shall be strictly patriotic, historical, educational, fraternal, benevolent, non-political, non-racial and non-sectarian. The Sons of Confederate Veterans neither embraces, nor espouses acts or ideologies of racial and religious bigotry, and further, condemns the misuse of its sacred symbols and flags in the conduct of same. Each member is expected to perform his full duty as a citizen according to his own conscience and understanding.

We are a patriotic, historical, fraternal, benevolent, non-political, non-racial and non-sectarian organization. Our purpose is to keep the history alive by talking about the lives of those who have gone before us. This includes the good things such as the part Southerners played in the formation of our country. It also includes the strife, the troubles and the tribulations of the people of the Southland. We are to educate others of our past. We can only do this by educating ourselves first. I will walk through the museum, pick out a panel and begin reading, scan a QR Code and learn something new every time I do this one simple act.

Visitors are coming to get the history. I have seen this firsthand and am reminded of this every time I give a tour. People are not coming to waste a few hours of the day. They are coming because they want to see something and hear about it. During a tour of Historic Elm Springs, I was asked by one young visitor, "Was the house here during the Civil War and did it play any part?" My mind went to John, Chapter 4 and the parable of the twelve stones and I became first-hand aware of the verse which says, "So your children and your children's children will ask what mean ye these stones." I witnessed an educational opportunity and learned Historic Elm Springs is a memorial in and of itself when I gave the answer.

I am seeing the impact our home and museum are having on those who visit and it makes me proud to be a part. The museum is growing with artifacts both donated and loaned. A recent loan is from the Tennessee State Museum and many of us are working diligently to encourage this relationship to continue to work and grow. I want to thank all of the people from Tennessee who worked on making this loan happen. Since we opened the doors in 2020, we have received loans from several museums and I am most appreciative for those facilities working with us. It takes dedicated people to make this happen and I appreciate each and everyone.

I am fully aware of the amount of work ahead to maintain and grow our museum. I am reminded of the debt of the museum every time someone wants to know if we are open on Saturday when we are working on the budget. It feels like a kick in the teeth because I am seeing opportunities going away both right and left. If you are a reader of my columns, you know how I feel about lost opportuni-

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SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS GENERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

States have always been sovereign

To the Editor:

While reading Lt. CIC Kennedy's inspiring message in the March/April issue I was reminded of the definition of the word congress in the 18th century.

At that time a congress was a meeting of the delegates of sovereign states, not a legislative body. The most well known from that time period is the Congress of Vienna which consisted of several sessions in 1814-15, after the final defeat of Napoleon, to consider the future of Europe. The naming of the Continental Congress as a congress makes it abundantly clear the patriots thought of the former colonies as sovereign political bodies from the beginning as was ultimately confirmed in the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the 1783 Treaty of Paris.

Lincoln's view, in the face of all the evidence to the contrary, was that the sovereign body was the Union, not the states. Somehow that view has prevailed, the fight against that view which started in 1861 has not ended.

William Dyer
Friends of the SCV
John B. Gordon Camp 46
Atlanta, Georgia

Confederate Monuments

To the Editor:

The article on Confederate Monuments in the May/June issue of *Confederate Veteran* magazine was very insightful. Confederate Monuments are not the only target but are the most immediate ones. Asking myself why are they a target of hatred by these liberal groups in the past few years. Why do they hate our monuments? Is it ignorance, pro-

paganda, the way these persons were brought up that the lies and hate were passed down to the current generation by their parents who were ignorant of the truth?

I know one thing which is these haters care not one iota for the facts. If they did facts would cause them to think and then question the lies and propaganda which is being fed to them. And that's the last thing those feeding them with these lies want. True our monuments aren't the only ones under attack but they are a favorite target of the haters. We can blame certain groups, or politicians kowtowing to these groups, we can blame the liberal media, we can even go back to Reconstruction.

Bottom line, they hate Western Civilization. No Confederate Monument has done harm to any one, those who feel those monuments were there to oppress blacks is showing their total ignorance and lack of intelligence and this includes the haters, cowardly politicians, liberal media and the current educational system.

Lest We Forget!

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

Enjoyed 'Christian Soldier' article in last issue

To the Editor:

I read with interest "The Christian Soldier" by David T. Crum in the May/June 2023 issue of the *Confederate Veteran*. It reminded me of "my favorite" Confederate chaplain, James Petigru Boyce of South Carolina.

I first learned of Dr. Boyce when the den Dulk Christian Foundation (which is apparently now defunct) was sending out free copies of his book *Abstract of Systematic Theology*. As a preacher

myself (though not a pastor), I want as many books as I can get, and since books cost money I have to earn, I like free. I sent away for a copy, and read it when it arrived. I learned from the modern introduction that Dr. Boyce helped found the Southern Baptist Convention, and helped found Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, taught in the school, and served as its president.

It was elsewhere I learned that Dr. Boyce joined the Confederate States Army as a chaplain, and served in that capacity until his election to the South Carolina legislature. This merely confirmed what I was learning — and of course am now well aware of — the Confederate Army was a Christian Army if there's ever been such a thing. Just as John Bunyan served as a chaplain in Cromwell's army during the English Civil War, helping to make it an army determined to glorify God (whether Cromwell and his army actually did so is another question), so the service of men like Boyce, R.L. Dabney, and John A. Broadus saw to it, while not every single Confederate soldier was a believer, they did hear the Gospel, and the Army as a whole was in a certain sense a congregation of Christians.

The Army of the Confederate States of America was one of the most formidable fighting forces in history, and I have no doubt that given equality in material and personnel, would have handily won the war, since we clearly had a tremendous advantage in fighting for our country and our homes, and in the quality of leadership. It was also perhaps the most Christian army in history. Certainly the United States Army during the war, while not composed wholly of infidels, did draw from the "freethinkers" and skeptics of the north, who had turned Christianity into an ersatz church, caring more about human ideas than about the Bible (yet another thing, even today, sets a divi-

sion between north and south, though the inroads of infidelity have crept into our land).

But I'm becoming prolix, so I'll cease. I just wanted to express my appreciation for the article, and for its reminder that our cause was not only just, but just in the estimation of people who knew the Bible inside and out, and believed it, and tried to live it – and that is not chopped liver.

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

Looking for members with related ancestors

To the Editor:

I am Johnathan Pinkham, I am 43 years old. I've been a SCV member of McCain HQ Camp 584, for twenty some years. Since 2001 I've been a full time missionary in the mountains of Chihuahua, México. I work among the Tarahumara Indians as a pastor, school teacher, health worker and whatever else needs to be done. Stonewall Jackson and I were both born in Clarksburg (west) Virginia. I was raised in Middle Tennessee.

I too am grieving over the destruction of our beloved cultural heritage. It seems there is no end to the hostility to our values and Christian Southern heritage. But that is not the point of me breaking my 20-year silence.

I want to share a positive story with everyone. My people are from Augusta County, Virginia, since 1740s and earlier. During the war my ancestors turned out in force to defend their homes from the same craziness we see repeated today.

I am an avid collector of history, because I have lived all of my adult life in very primitive conditions as a missionary. I have collected mostly paper from the 1700s through 1865 Augusta County /Staunton, Virginia, documents and letters etc, which are less bulky and often cheaper. But I have acquired a

lot of other artifacts which have some connection to my favorite great-great grandfather 1st Lt. John Moffett Brown, Co. F 5th Virginia Infantry, Stonewall Brigade.

So when I was turning 40 I decided to pursue my dream of owning a real used Confederate kepi. My wife and I have seven kids and we live on 1,000. Dollars a month. Not much extra kepi cash.

That's how I met Dario Amoretto from Italy. He was selling off his vast civil war era hat collection. It was not long into our conversation that I mentioned my Confederate heritage. He responded that I should be very proud of them. I assured him I was, and mentioned I was an SCV member and my oldest son, John Moffett Brown Pinkham, is also a cadet. He proudly told me of his honorary membership as an SCV member as well.

We swiftly became friends, and communicate often. In the beginning we mostly talked about the South and how we Southerners were right and the better soldiers. But as time went on we began to share back and forth about our very different worlds. He is an amazing person, I think the word noble is a good way to describe him. My purpose in writing this is, I just want everyone to pick your chin up and shoulder your muskets. We, the proud, honest, sons of Dixie are in lots of places you wouldn't expect all over this world.

Though Dario doesn't have direct Confederate lineage, he is a true Southern gentleman. We are sharing our family histories now as good friends.

The truth is obvious to everyone in all places and at all times, because it is true. It's clearly seen by two friends on opposite sides of the world. Wishing we were in Dixie. Away down south in Dixie.

I had 34 ancestors who were wearers of the gray, mostly in the 5th, 52nd VA Infantry, and the Valley reserves. Most of those who survived were members of the Stonewall Jackson Camp 25

UCV Staunton, Virginia. If anyone out there has folks in these units. I would love to connect with you. Johnathan-pinkham@hotmail.com

DEO VINDICE !

Johnathan Pinkham
Maj. Gen. William D. McCain Camp 584
Rekomachi, Chihuahua, México

Urges McCain Camp members to meet

To the Editor:

I've been a member of Maj. Gen. William D. McCain Camp 584 for some time now. Living in Wisconsin, I've never attended an actual SCV camp meeting except for a brief period of time when several of us Wisconsin guys tried having a camp. None of us really knew what we were supposed to do, but we made an honest effort. I'm sure I'm not the only member of the McCain Camp who's never attended an SCV meeting. Wouldn't it be wonderful if we members of the McCain Camp could gather for a real camp meeting? It would be a meeting for us without a local camp. It could be held at the annual reunion or as an annual McCain Camp meeting at Elm Springs. I'd love to experience what it is like to sit among my compatriots as a member of a camp.

Other than that brief period of time when we Wisconsin boys tried to get organized here, I've never really experienced what SCV membership is really like. Sure, I get *Confederate Veteran* and read about camp activities and what's going on nationally. Yet, I feel like an outsider watching real SCV members doing the job of honoring our ancestors. Honestly, sometimes I don't feel like an actual SCV member. Having an actual McCain Camp meeting would, I believe, give guys like me here behind enemy lines, a deeper sense of belonging to this great organization. Perhaps

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Once Again: “We Told Y’all So”

As parents, we sometimes have the unpleasant task of admonishing one of our children with the words, “I told you so!” When dealing with a family member or friend you are trying to convince to abandon an unhealthy or dangerous lifestyle, it is doubly sad to later stand over their grave and repeat the words, “I told you so.” Likewise, today as more and more monuments, flags, and other traditional American cultural icons are being cleansed from American society, it is not fun to say, “I told you so.”

Recently, in San Jose, California, a monument honoring Thomas Fallon, the man who raised the first United States flag in San Jose, was removed. Fallon was also a member of the city council and mayor of San Jose. The monument consisted of an equestrian statue of Thomas Fallon raising the United States flag in San Jose. Bowing to neo-Marxist propaganda, the city removed the statue and placed it in storage where it is slated to remain unless a museum will take it.

According to the opponents of this monument, it represented racism, imperialism, and oppression. According to one report, two of the leaders of the effort to remove the statue were a Native American and a Hispanic citizen. These people somehow were allowed to push their arguments without any real pushback. Does this sound familiar? According to the report I read, there were no individuals asking about racism and slavery in the Native American and Hispanic community. Before

Europeans arrived in America, Native Americans were enslaving fellow Native Americans. Native American slavery extended from the blood-thirsty human sacrifice of slaves by the Aztec to the more benign enslavement of Native Americans of different tribes for wives and workers. Also, Native Americans practiced imperialism on the American continent by waging war upon neighboring tribes to acquire land and supplies. When a Hispanic American complains about American slavery and imperialism, he needs to be reminded that, 175 years before slavery was introduced in what is now the United States, Spain had a thriving Trans-Atlantic African slave-trading commerce. This slave trade supplied their massive slave-run sugar plantations. The truth is simple. No group of people, regardless of color, ethnicity, or nationality is free from the charge of being a descendant of a slave society. Very few civilized societies can be said to have never engaged in some form of imperialism. By kowtowing to the woke agenda of the neo-Marxists, San Jose, like too many other cities, has chosen to trample upon not only a noted historical figure but also on the flag of the United States. As the SCV has been saying for twenty or more years, “It’s not just the Confederate flag and monuments they are seeking to destroy, all traditional American values are under attack.” See, we told you so!

As Gould B. Hagler, Jr. pointed out in the May / June issue of the *Confederate Veteran* (if you have

not read his article, 'Confederate Monuments: Haters Hate More than just the Confederacy,' please read it), even non-Confederate monuments such as statues honoring Northern Veterans of that war and monuments honoring the Virgin Mary and Jesus Christ have been attacked. Hagler points out as many as 183 monuments have been taken down and/or demolished. As sad as this is to report, there is hope yet.

Five years after the defeat of the Confederate military, Confederate Vice President Alexander Stephens noted the time will come when all Americans will understand what had been lost at Appomattox. In his two-volume examination of the War, *A Constitutional View of the late War Between the States its Causes, Character, and Results*, Stephens noted the only hope for regaining Constitutional Liberty was for a cry to be raised from the Atlantic to the Pacific, "The Cause of the South is the Cause of us all." Stephens understood with the loss of real States' Rights and the consolidation of those rights into the hands of an all-powerful Federal government, even non-Southerners would understand the problems Lincoln and the Republican Party created. At about the same time, General Lee, in a letter to Lord Ac-



Vice President Alexander Stephens

ton of Great Britain, noted that with the loss of real States' Rights, America would become "aggressive abroad and despotic at home."

I intentionally used Stephens complete title for his almost 1,600-page examination of the War. Notice, the last part of the title states he is examining the "Causes, Character, and Results" of that war. Today more than ever, Americans in general and Southerners in particular, need to study and understand why that war was fought and most importantly, the "Results" of the South's defeat in its effort to maintain Southern independence. Like Lee's letter to Lord Acton, Stephens was writing to more than just his generation of Americans. His words speak volumes to the current residents of these United States. Today, real heroes are being "deplatformed" and replaced with drag queens. No military base can be associated with real American heroes such as Lee, Jackson, or Hood. Anyone seeking entrance in today's woke military need not apply if they have a Confederate flag tattoo but gay-pride flags are displayed on many US government buildings. Today, many school systems and health-care systems advocate gender arresting and changing procedures being done without parental notification. These, and a plethora of other ill-thought-out concepts, are shocking



Monument honoring Thomas Fallon

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Forward The Colors

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

We Are Winning in the Court of Public Opinion

The good news is we are winning! Yes, and we have the data to prove it. Early this year, the National SCV commissioned a nationwide opinion poll regarding the using of Federal dollars to remove the Arlington Monument and rename military bases named for Southern heroes. The poll demonstrated 60 percent of Americans (not just Southerners) did not approve of using taxpayer funds for such projects. This past April, the National SCV commissioned another opinion poll. This poll asked conservative voters in 16 Southern States if they approved removing monuments of traditional American heroes, including Confederate heroes. This poll demonstrated that 80 to 90 percent of Southern conservatives do not favor the removal of our monuments. Since most Southern counties vote conservative (Red counties), most of our monuments should be safe. We have an important public opinion leverage to use to protect our Southern heritage in these counties.

Previous national polls conducted by national media (liberal media) found similar results. In Louisiana, a statewide poll conducted by LSU showed 70 percent of the folks did not want to see our Confederate monuments removed. A similar

poll was done in North Carolina by another group. It demonstrated 60 percent of the state's population supported keeping our monuments. We are winning in the most important court in America — the court of public opinion! Our task is to increase these percentages while we leverage these facts to our political and social advantage.

The Potential Impact of the Court of Public Opinion

Politicians keep an eye on public opinion. They do not want to be caught on the wrong side of what the voting public expects of them. Re-election or election is always on their minds. When we go before the Board of County Commissioners, City Council, or meet with state office holders, these politicians will ask themselves: "Who are these people? Do they have a large following in my district? Are they well organized? Have I had prior contact with them?"

If we do our job as local Southern heritage advocates, the office holder already knows who we — the SCV — are and that we have a large following in their district. If this is the case, the court of public opinion has already ruled in our favor!

Even if elected officials oppose us, they still understand we are well organized, outspoken, and can be influential as private voters in an election. The primary goal of indirect political action (the kind of political action that 501(c)3 organizations can participate in) is to create a political environment in which business-as-usual politicians will fear provoking us. There must always be a political price to pay for insulting our heritage or refusing to support our right to preserve and promote our honorable Southern heritage.¹ If we do our job as local Southern heritage advocates, many of the votes made by elected officials to remove monuments will never occur! For instance, in a county which usually votes conservative, local elected officials will likely prefer to squelch a motion to discuss the removal of a monument. The power of public opinion will convince politicians to avoid such “controversial” topics — it will not look good during the next election. Most pragmatic politicians seek to avoid such controversies.

The court of public opinion is not only a defense when our monuments or other heritage issues come under attack, but it is a strategic method to prevent the attack from ever happening. And remember, in many states, voters elect local and state judges. They, too, are influenced by the court of public opinion — even though the purist among us would like to think judges are above political considerations; sadly, that is too often not the case in woke America.

There is no reason to think the current neo-Marxists push to destroy Confederate monuments is here to stay. Recall that, generally, until 1980, no riotous mobs were pulling down Confederate monuments, and no scallywag counterfeit conservative elected officials were caving to radical leftist groups such as Antifa and BLM.² “We the people” can change things IF we dedicate ourselves to the task. How do we capitalize on and improve our position in the court of public opinion? It is simple and easy. Most SCV camps are, in some way or the other, already participating in the effort.

1 See, Kennedy, James Ronald, *Dixie Rising: Rules for Rebels* 2nd edition (Shotwell Publishing Co., Columbia, SC: 2021), 40-2.

2 The Kennedy Twins warned Southerners the day was coming when such things would occur in 1994 2nd edition of *The South Was Right!* pages 294-302, but few believed it (cultural genocide) would happen.

This past April was Confederate History Month. Every SCV Division and most camps participated in efforts to commemorate this event. Some purchased radio ads, some purchased billboards that went up statewide, others held memorial services at state memorial parks, and some did flag displays. Doing such events (and many others, too numerous to list) is our primary function, while our secondary role is ensuring the public knows about our activities. Send news releases to your local media even if they refuse to carry your news release — someone at the newspaper, radio, or TV station will see it, and eventually, they will decide to carry it. Post pictures and short descriptions on your camp’s social media and encourage members to post it on their social media. Send a copy of your news release and photos to every potentially friendly elected official in your community. Send your news release to other civic clubs in your community. And always remember to send it to local pastors and priests who tend to consider anything Confederate as promoting slavery and racism.

I encourage every camp to appoint one member as your heritage defense reporter. He should watch every Commander’s Comment broadcast on Look Around the Confederation on the first Thursday of the month, 7 PM CST, and Confederate Legion Update broadcast on the third Thursday of every third month, 7 PM CST, on Look Around the Confederation. The next Confederate Legion Update will be aired on July 13th, the second Thursday, because our National Reunion will be the following week. The camp’s Heritage Reporter should report back to the camp with things of note learned from the Commander’s Comment or Confederate Legion Update. National SCV is actively working to make sure members are aware of things going on at the National level. It is the camp’s responsibility to ensure all camp members know about National SCV activities. The camp Heritage officer is key in getting our message out to fellow camp members and the community. These broadcasts are part of our efforts to keep all SCV members informed. These broadcasts are recorded, so even if you cannot watch live, you can watch the recording.

Remember: The most important court in America is the Court of Public Opinion!

Deo Vindice!



Chaplain's Comments

Gary Carlyle
Chaplain-in-Chief



Faith – Obedience – Work – Blessings – Discipline – Freedom

John 8:32: *And you will know the truth, and the truth will make you free.*
John 8:36: *So if the Son makes you free, you will be free indeed.*
Free from what?

The other day I was talking to a former student of mine, and asked him why he's so upset and doing so many useless things. His answer was he was just trying to find himself. I responded, "why do you want to find yourself; you are the one confused."

Isaiah 55:8-9: *For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, declares the Lord For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so my ways higher than your ways.*

"Trust in the Lord with all your heart and lean not on your own understanding; in all your ways submit to Him, and He will make your paths

straight" (Proverbs 3:5-6 NIV). It is of course, what we all should do. It is what I should do. It is easy at church or with a Christian group and if everyone else is doing it. But much harder by far, in a crowd or in public when no one else is doing it. Like saying the blessing over lunch in a busy restaurant.

Standing for what you know is right is tough. Sometimes alone or when your friends go with the crowd. Saying no to culture, to friends, perhaps even family is a difficult test. Standing on the promises and obligations of the Word of God is scary. Sometimes the difficulty is we know in our heart what is right, but we have not spent our time wisely in learning and preparing for these trials. The trials will come. The Good

Lord will develop your character. Developing Christian Character is very hard, OH! But the rewards are out of this world!

We usually want people to stand with us, but they sometimes don't. We feel betrayed by their confession to believe one thing and then they act in another way.

"Those who trust in the Lord will lack no good thing" (Psalms 34:10 NLT). Alexander MacLaren said these words, "Each of us may be sure that if God sends us upon stony paths, He will provide us with strong shoes."

Probably not the answer we want. Oh, I could go on and on how God grows us, delivers us, sustains us. "But the truth is I am not sure why Daniel was delivered in a lion's den and Steven was

stoned. Why the three Jewish boys were not burnt by the fire and John the Baptist was beheaded. Or to bring it closer to home, why one relative was healed, and another died. The Hebrew writer confronts this paradox by ending chapter eleven with these words, "But others were tortured, refusing to turn from God in order to be set free ... Some were jeered at, and their backs were cut open with whips. Others were chained in prisons." These verses kind of rebuke some preaching which insinuates if you have enough faith, nothing bad will ever happen to you. There are countless followers of Jesus today, who live in places where Christ is rejected, who are in this situation. I don't know what I may face tomorrow. I do know who I choose to face it with. I would rather be delivered like Daniel than like James who was beheaded, I had rather not go into the jungle to proclaim the gospel, but that choice is His, not mine. Perhaps one day we will get answers. Or maybe by that time it will not seem to matter.

Faithfulness is not conditional on my understanding all my circumstances. It is conditional on my trusting fully the One who died to give me life!

We are like Peter many times; we feel self-sufficient. WE feel we will not bow to pressure; we feel we will

stand and never crawl. We believe we are a little better, tougher, smarter than others. In fact, Peter said, "though they all fall away because of you, I will never fall away" (Matthew 26:33). They might, but not me.

Of course, we know how that story ended. I am not sure what is worse, letting others down or letting yourself down. Peter would eventually get there but only because the Holy Spirit empowered him. And that is the only way we can get there. We can do all things through Christ who gives us strength.

"We also can all fall if we try and be victorious on our own. Confidence is needed to be successful. Overconfidence however is the ingredient to failure. It was this attitude which kept Moses out of the promised land and blinded Samson. It still keeps us from promises and blinds our eyes to the truth.

As we were taught to sing, "My hope is built on nothing less, than Jesus blood and righteousness. I dare not trust the sweetest frame, but wholly lean on Jesus name." Remember, Jesus is building our character. He cares and someday we will understand. Jesus is watching.

Think about Stephen being stoned, Acts 7:55 But Stephen, full of the Holy Spirit, looked up to heaven and saw the glory of God and Jesus standing at the right hand of

God. Think about getting a standing ovation from Jesus!!

General Lee said it simply, "Do your duty and leave the consequences to God."

The old Hymn *Trust and Obey*.

1. When we walk with the Lord in the light of his word, what a glory he sheds on our way! While we do his good will, he abides with us still, and with all who will trust and obey.

Trust and obey, for there's no other way, to be happy in Jesus, but to trust and obey.

2. Not a burden we bear, not a sorrow we share, but our toil he doth richly repay, not a grief or a loss, not a frown or a cross but is blest if we trust and obey.

3. But we never can prove the delights of his love until all on the altar we lay; for the favor he shows, for the joy he bestows, are for them who will trust and obey.

4. Then in fellowship sweet we will sit at his feet, or we'll walk by his side in the way; what he says we will do, where he sends, we will go; never fear, only trust and obey.

Trust and obey, for there's no other way to be happy in Jesus, but to trust and obey.



The Last Roll

Fighting Joe Wheeler Camp 1372
Birmingham, AL
Paul T. Huck, Jr.

Fort Blakeley Camp 1864
Baldwin County, AL
Michael H. Diehl

Polk County Invincibles Camp
2264
Mena, AR
Benjamin F. Hoyle

General Jubal A. Early Camp 556
Tampa, FL
Guy C. Robinson

William Wing Loring Camp 1316
St. Augustine, FL
Blayton Kole Yelvington

1st Lt. Thomas H. Gainer Camp
1319
Panama City, FL
Jeffrey Linn Davis

Maj. Pickens Bird Camp 1327
Monticello, FL
Ira Eugene Westbrook, Jr.

Brig. Gen. T. R. R. Cobb Camp 97
Athens, GA
Robert Edward Thornton

General Stand Watie Camp 915
Calhoun, GA
Roy L. Creekmur, Jr.

Currahee Rangers Camp 935
Toccoa, GA
Fred O. Finley

Gen. William J. Hardee Camp 1397
Dallas, GA
William Jenkins Allen

Eli P. Landers Camp 1724
Lilburn, GA
Nolan Ellis Ragsdale

Major General Arnold Elzey Camp
1940
Salisbury, MD
Robert Brem

Jones County Rosin Heels Camp 227
Laurel, MS
Joe Harold Morgan

Rankin Rough and Ready's Camp
265
Brandon, MS
Edwin Adams Lofton

Zebulon Baird Vance Camp 15
Asheville, NC
Dennis Bailey

Maj. Charles Q. Petty Camp 872
Gastonia, NC
Clay West Pasour
Charles Robert Starnes

First Farthest & Last Camp 1966
Randolph Co., NC
Paul Raymond Vanness

Captain Clem Vann Rogers Camp
481
Oklahoma City, OK
David Lee Rogers

Fort Sumter Camp 1269
Charleston, SC
Henry Inman Siegling, Sr.
William Sanderson Stuhr

Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 215
Memphis, TN
Richard Gray

Capt. William H. McCauley Camp
260
Dickson County, TN
Joel Shannon Hafner

Gen. Robert H. Hatton Camp 723
Lebanon, TN
Clyde Junior Wallace



Battle of Shiloh Camp 1454
Shiloh, TN
Ralph Curtis Wise

Crockett Rangers Camp 1774
Alamo, TN
Michael Courtney Rea

Col. Reeves 11th Texas Cavalry
Camp 349
Sherman, TX
Jeri Lowell Wilkins

2nd Texas Frontier District Camp
1904
De Leon, TX
Ray Lynn Trosper

W. W. Heartsill Camp 314
Marshall, TX
James A. Weir

34th Texas Cavalry Camp 2283
Mineral Wells, TX
Roy Gene Edwards

Magruder-Ewell Camp 99
Newport News, VA
Alfred Warren Page Hauser

The Bedford Rifle Grays Camp 1475
Bedford, VA
Richard Lee Whitehead

Gen. John Randolph Chambliss
Camp 1779
Emporia, VA
Roland E. Weaver

47th Virginia Cavalry Camp 2124
Scottsville, VA
Kevin Wayne Lester

Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



Confederate Guerrillas

Early in 1861, guerrilla warfare emerged, especially along the border states, as opposed to enlistment in the Confederate army. The reason for this was it allowed the men to remain at home defending their families and communities. Equally important, the rebels believed this was the only way of defending their property and families against, not only the regular Union army, but also against neighboring Unionists. Their style of fighting by ambush and surprise raids were reminiscent of how their ancestors had defended against the British and marauding Indians. By use of sabotage, ambushes and raids the guerrillas could hope to slow or disrupt the superior numbers of the Union armies.

Most of these men wore civilian clothes, captured uniforms, homespun suits or a combination of all three. They brought with them their own horses and firearms ranging from flintlocks to shotguns. It is estimated during the war at least 30,000 men were in some kind of guerrilla unit. Most were referred to as bushwhackers with no affiliation to the Confederate army. However, Partisan Rangers were a kind of guerrilla sanctioned by the Confederate Congress. Like the bushwhackers they used irregular tactics, oper-



Unknown soldier in homespun uniform c. 1862.

ated independently but had commissioned officers who reported to a superior in the Confederate army. The most famous of these is probably Colonel Mosby.

By 1862, Union General Halleck stated that bushwhackers were illegal combatants and could be shot if captured, whereas the Partisans were to be treated as

prisoners of war.

Like their counterparts, the guerrillas attacked Union pickets, small patrols, captured supplies, cut lines of communications, destroyed rail cars, carried out raids and were useful in guiding Confederate armies through their territory.

Efforts to capture them were nearly impossible and kept Union soldiers from fighting the Confederate army. Eventually the Union commanders held the civilians responsible for the guerrilla actions and started a campaign of burning homes, communities and arresting non-combatants.

Late in the war, Confederate officials tried to organize the guerrilla fighters into some kind of formal military units and follow army regulations, but it was too late. Few of these men were willing to give up their freedom of movement or leave their communities.

What eventually caused the guerrilla fighters to surrender was the citizens had lost their will to resist the invaders. These non-combatants had suffered directly or indirectly from Federal retaliation, gave up trying to win the war. They had lost their will to fight and only wanted the return of law and order. ■

Union Terror Against Southern Civilians

By Lt. Colonel Jeffrey Addicott

This article is based on excerpts from the newly released 2023 book, *Union Terror: Debunking the False Justifications for Union Terror Against Southern Civilians in the American Civil War*. Written by the former senior legal advisor for the US Army Special Forces, Lt. Colonel Jeffrey Addicott, the book rebuts in detail all of the bankrupt justifications which apologists use to excuse the Union's command directed use of raw terrorism against innocent noncombatant civilians.

There are many core lessons which can be gleaned from the War Between the States, not the least of which is the stark reminder that command directed barbarism against civilian noncombatants can never be justified. As clearly seen with Russia's 2022 invasion of Ukraine, both basic humanity and the law of war — then and now — absolutely prohibit soldiers from terrorizing the innocents of the opposing country with depredations. Regardless of all “end justifies the means” rants to excuse wartime atrocities, the necessity for civilized nations to abide by the long recognized legal and moral *jus ad bellum* requirements of the law of armed conflict can never be abrogated.

Dispelling the Justifications for Terror

Rubricated by William T. Sherman as the chief purveyor of Union atrocities, with his horrendous pillaging campaigns in Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina, Lincoln knowingly allowed his generals to employ a scorched-earth policy of ter-

ror aimed directly at the innocent women, children, and elderly of the South. Casting aside all civilized and binding legal norms — even the Lieber Code which Lincoln himself codified for his soldiers as General Order 100 in April 1863 — the United States disgraced itself by stooping to the *chevauchée*, where medieval European militaries on the move would systematically pillage and burn out everything and everyone in their path of march.

While the historical facts in this regard are unambiguous, there are many who nevertheless shield the Union's use of terror with a variety of empty-headed “justifications,” to include the “end justifies the means” contention. Indeed, there are eight primary defenses/excuses generally proffered and they range all the way from distorting the provisions of the law of war to various situational “excuses.” All are equally fallacious.

Adopting a Policy of Terror

The War was not just a series of large set piece battles fought between competing militaries with civilians watching from the sidelines. In the last two years of the war — particularly in the Western Theater — it degenerated into a shameful affair of command approved Union terror, striking out against tens of thousands of Southern noncombatants for the specific purpose of instilling fear and hopelessness across the larger general population of the Confederacy. Shamefully, the astonishing level of arson, theft, robbery, pillage, and even physical assault committed by Union forces in the

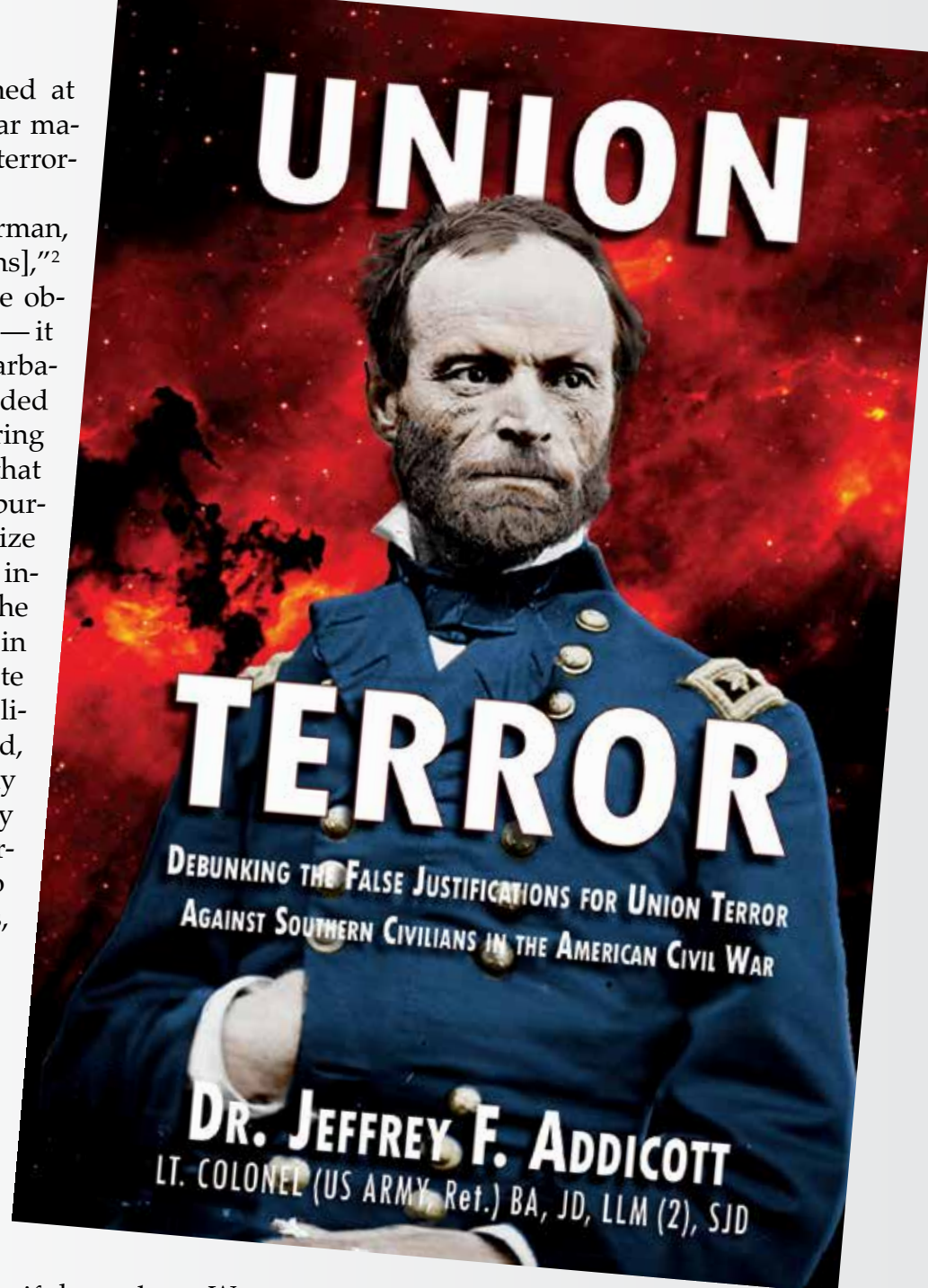
1864-1865 time frame was condoned at the highest levels of the Lincoln war machine.¹ It was command approved terrorism, pure and simple.

Even so, when General Sherman, quipped that “war is hell [for civilians],”² few today seem to comprehend the obvious ramifications of his statement — it was Sherman by his criminal and barbarous acts of terror, not the unintended consequences of collateral suffering that invariably occurs in warfare, that made it so hellish. The primary purpose of the law of war is to minimize the horrors of warfare as it affects innocent civilians, not to shrug off the horrors as expected outcomes or, as in Sherman’s case, to actually celebrate it as a necessary scorched-earth policy against helpless civilians.³ Indeed, the crucible which took so many lives was made far more hellish by the Union’s cowardly use of terrorism on the innocents, many who were already widows and orphans, when the Federal soldiers came to brutalize them.

– 1864 –

At the beginning of 1864, the situation for the Confederacy was bleak, but not entirely hopeless. To be sure, the opportunity for large scale offensive operations onto Northern soil were gone due to a lack of manpower and supplies, but if the embattled Confederacy could hold its own on Southern battlefields until the November elections, Lincoln and the Republicans might well be voted out and a peace treaty would follow. All the South had to do was to deny Lincoln a decisive victory which would surely sink his chances for a second four-year presidential term.

The deeply-religious South hoped and prayed they might yet fend off the Yankee war of conquest. Deprivations were all too real and limited resources stretched to the breaking point, but the spirit of resistance burned bright in the people of the Confederacy. Things were going bad in the



Western

Theater, but, after all, they still had the indomitable Robert E. Lee in the Eastern Theater.

The South was not about to quit. But the Union had a new general strategy as well as a new tactic to accompany it. Attack the main Southern armies in unison and brutalize its people with wide spread acts of terror.

Grant's Grand Strategy

In reward for taking Vicksburg and the striking victory at Missionary Ridge, Grant was catapulted to the top of the Union military's command struc-

ture, culminating with a promotion to Lieutenant General and the position of General-in-Chief of all United States forces. In short, Lincoln looked to hard drinking, cigar chomping, Grant to topple the Confederacy.

Always impatient in temperament, Grant had actually cut down on the alcohol, but not the cigars, and in late 1863, he formulated a simple and methodical grand strategy to subjugate the South. The strategy centered on amassing and then employing the tremendous advantage the Union held in manpower and resources to simply grind down the armed forces of the Confederacy in a bloody war of attrition. No one quick victorious thrust to the heart, just a series of deep gashes all across the corporate body until the South literally bled to death. Regardless of the number of casualties required to accomplish the goal of total subjugation Grant intended to launch more or less simultaneous attacks by all the major Union armies in the field — then 21 army corps consisting of approximately 533,000 men — against the two major Confederate armies, Lee in Virginia and Johnston in Georgia.

Lincoln's Two Policies of Suffering

While readily approving Grant's military strategy, Lincoln chose to look the other way when Grant implemented two other collateral policies, each one a horrid construct of heartlessness that shocked the conscience. "More important, a new type of warfare was being planned — total war."⁴

First, in order to further weaken the ability of the Confederacy to replenish their numbers in the field, Grant drastically reduced the volume of prisoner of war (POW) exchanges with his Confederate counterparts. Grant knew with 85 percent of the white male population in the South already in uniform, prisoner exchanges were the only source the Confederacy had to replenish their depleted ranks, unless they enlisted black Southerners to bear arms.

Lincoln's willingness to sacrifice his own soldiers penned up in horrid POW camps meshed perfectly with the second newly approved policy to prosecute the War. The Lincoln Administration condoned the use of wide scale terrorism on innocent Southern noncombatants in the belief that the impact would cause the families, soldiers, and

government to once and for all stop resisting the Union invasion and surrender.

Although Grant and others in the hierarchy of command were always careful to disguise the new terror policy with colloquialisms, everyone fully understood civilians and their property were now fair game.

Total War

The actual method of making total war on ordinary people involved the use of the Federal's formidable armies not only to burn down countless private dwellings and steal all types of personal property, but to actually strip the local countryside of all the food and livestock necessary to sustain life and cultivate new crops. The worst of it came from lawless gangs of roaming blue-clad marauders, called "blue-devils," or bummers, who shamelessly engaged in plunder and acts of outrage upon a defenseless civilian population — black and white, rich and poor.⁵

In turn, along with these widespread criminal acts came the inevitable excesses committed by the morally bankrupt elements imbedded in the Union army. Seeing the extreme latitude given by their officers towards terrorizing the populace, these types were quick and eager to extend the terror factor even further and committed individual atrocities which included sexual assault, robbery, torture, and even murder.

While many Union leaders eagerly targeted civilians with shocking levels of cruelty and violence, such as General "Black" Dave Hunter in Virginia, the miscreant Sherman was the *uber* proponent of employing the tactic. A graduate of West Point and well-schooled in the legal requirements of civilized warfare, Sherman nevertheless came to believe such atrocities against the common Southern civilian were somehow needed in order to vanquish the Confederacy. Without compulsion or remorse, Sherman blatantly ignored the letter as well as the spirit of the *Lieber Code*, despising such rules of restraint as inconvenient impediments to his vicious machinations.

Although Sherman pushed out significant terror attacks on civilians during his Meridian, Mississippi, campaign in early 1864, it was only a precursor of his larger horrors to come — it would be his March to the Sea across Georgia in the fall of

1864, which would forever place him at the high table in the annals of infamy. Sherman proposed to methodically spread out his men in a wide marching swath of 60 miles, designed to terrorize as many civilians as possible, and rip his army across the countryside. The South had been penetrated before by invading Union armies, but never despoiled in the manner Sherman sought.

On September 10, 1864, General Sherman telegraphed his boss, U. S. Grant, for tentative permission to conduct his nefarious plan to target the “houses and people” of Georgia. At first Grant was reluctant (not on moral grounds), but permission was soon granted and Sherman wired General Thomas in Nashville, Tennessee, on October 2, 1864, that he intended to gather between 60,000 and 65,000 men to devastate Georgia in order to *“make its inhabitants feel that war & individual Ruin are synonymous terms* [emphasis added].”⁶ Sherman also sent a chilling message to Grant on October 9, 1864, leaving no doubt about what was in his mind to do.

Until we can repopulate Georgia, it is useless to occupy it; but the utter destruction of its roads, houses and people will cripple their military resources. ... I can make this march and make Georgia howl [emphasis added].⁷

If caught in the path of Sherman’s advancing soldiers, not only were all their foodstuffs and personal valuables stolen or utterly destroyed, many were subjected to physical assault and although never commanded, an unknown number of innocents were sexually molested by criminal elements within the Yankee rank and file. It was blatant terrorism, pure and simple, and the newly promoted Lieutenant General William T. Sherman (as of late 1864), now in full command of the three main Federal armies in the Western Theater, not only practiced these war crimes but reveled in them.

Each day, as Sherman’s army moved forward, marauding terrorists known as “bummers,” apparently a disparaging word of German origin, were detached from individual regiments and sent on ahead with empty wagons to “forage liberally” off the local homes and farms of the wom-

en, children, and elderly of the South. Some were wealthy plantation homeowners, but the vast majority were just small farms occupied by those who were barely able to scratch out a living now that their men were all off fighting. A bummer raiding party could be as large as fifty or as few as ten and would often be attended by a junior officer. Because the men in the individual regiments took turns at this mission, which all viewed as a pleasurable break from the monotony of marching in dusty columns of four, “virtually every man in Sherman’s army, at one time or another, participated in a foraging expedition.”⁸ Indeed, as the march progressed and all understood there would be no adverse consequences for the pillaging — particularly given that the majority of the atrocities were conducted in the wide open countryside — it was not uncommon for entire companies and even regiments to detach themselves from the main column of march to indiscriminately plunder, so that looting bands of vandals often outnumbered the foragers. All was done with the utmost enthusiasm and with Sherman’s full approval.

Even the main body of the Federal army engaged in depredations similar to what was practiced on the outskirts of the movement. Those towns, villages, and homes which had the misfortune of standing in the direct path of the main infantry force were invariably wiped off the face of the earth. One of Sherman’s staff officers, Captain Pepper, chronicled the usual routine when the entire wing surged into or near a particular town or village. They were not “living off the land,” they were razing it.

A halt at noon beside a village, a besieging of houses by the troops, soldiers emerging from doorways and backyards, bearing quilts, plates, poultry and pigs, beehives attacked, honey in the hands and besmearing the faces of the boys, hundreds of soldiers, poking hundreds of bayonets in the corners of yards and gardens, after concealed treasure; here and there a shining prize, and shouting and scrambling and a merry division of the spoils. *In the background women with praying hands and beseeching lips unheeded* [emphasis added].⁹

Rebutting the False Justifications

While Sherman's widespread war crimes committed during his military movement in the Deep South are incontrovertible, most apologists for his employment of terror prefer to either remain silent or, in the alternative, to deny the cold hard facts of what actually occurred. On the other hand, as with the case of Sherman himself, some have foisted a variety of sophomoric "defenses" to cover up and/or justify the terrorism and war crimes. Indeed, there are eight primary defenses generally proffered and they range all the way from distorting the obligatory provisions of the Lieber Code to various situational "excuses." All are equally fallacious when these so-called justifications are weighed against the known facts.

False Justification Two: Military Necessity

For his part Sherman was vicious, heartless, and not as politic as Grant, but he was not entirely dull of thought. Understanding he could not officially go on record ordering terror attacks on civilians, regardless if it was disguised as an effort to eradicate so-called *war resources* as Grant disingenuously put it, he skillfully played Orwellian word games of his own to justify his war crimes. To employ a modern jingle of the delusional "woke culture," Sherman took to *reimagining* the Lieber Code's definition of "military necessity." After all, the Lieber Code allowed for the taking of enemy civilian property in those cases where it was required to sustain an army in desperate need of foodstuffs and supplies while operating in the field. Despite the fact Sherman was awash in all sorts of sundries and supplies that had come down by the tonnage via the Union controlled rail from Tennessee, he unilaterally declared he was in dire "need" of food for his army on the march and had to take it from the people of Georgia as his troops moved across the State — military necessity. In his memoirs, written a decade after the War, Sherman actually asserted this exact fallacious claim.

[N]o army could have carried along sufficient food and forage for a march of three hundred miles; so that foraging in some shape was necessary.¹⁰

Accordingly, a week before leaving Atlanta to

march to the sea, on November 9, 1864, Sherman penned Special Order Number 120 which authorized his army to "*forage liberally on the country* [emphasis added]."¹¹ Claiming his new order was legal under the doctrine of military necessity — to obtain needed supplies from the civilian population while on his movement across Georgia — it was nothing more than an ill-fitting cover slogan to shield him from criticism for the atrocities to come.

Indeed, the legitimate use of the doctrine of military necessity *vis a vis* civilians dealt primarily with two separate scenarios. The first allowed for the destruction of privately owned civilian property in certain rare instances where there existed a direct military value to the enemy, i.e., akin to destroying *true* military resources used by the belligerent government. Such lawful targets might include privately owned railways, privately owned salt mines, privately owned lumber mills; or privately owned clothing factories. It certainly did not include privately owned dwellings and property.

The second allowed for the taking of private civilian property if needed to actually sustain a starving army while in the field. Again, this would only be in special circumstances where the army ran out of food due to emergencies caused by such things as extreme weather or unexpected enemy actions against supply depots. However, both uses of the doctrine of military necessity were viewed as rare exceptions to the overarching general rule enshrined in the Lieber Code which repeatedly emphasized protecting the private property and persons of all enemy noncombatants.

For instance, the first scenario under military necessity is found at Article 44 of the Lieber Code. Article 44 specifically allowed for the destruction of private property upon the order of an officer if that property was considered of *direct* value to the enemy. To underscore this point, the granted exception was worded in the negative — "all destruction of property not commanded by the authorized officer ... are prohibited" — which meant that it was not to be construed broadly against civilians in general even if justified in certain individual instances.¹² Even so, if Article 44 allowed the means for an officer to authorize an otherwise illegal act, Articles 14 through 16, by setting out

strict definitions of the term “military necessity,” certainly limited an officer’s ability to even issue such commands in the first place. Most certainly, to destroy a civilian home or farm and take all foodstuffs and animals would never be considered as an action that constituted “direct value to the enemy.” Article 14 states:

*Military necessity ... consists in the necessity of those measures which are indispensable for securing the ends of the war, and which are lawful according to the modern law and usages of war [emphasis added].*¹³

Next, Article 15 of the Lieber Code did allow for the “*appropriation of whatever an enemy’s country affords necessary for the subsistence and safety of the Army*” [emphasis added],¹⁴ under an emergency scenario, but specifically required the owners of such property be given money or receipts for their lost goods so they could seek reimbursement at a later date. This too was never done.

In any case, in practice and by his own written admissions penned on numerous occasions, Sherman consciously and intentionally with malice aforethought violated the quintessential requirements regarding the lawful and limited use of military necessity as set out in Article 16 of the Lieber Code. His actions personified “cruelty.”

*Military necessity does not admit cruelty — that is, the infliction of suffering for the sake of suffering or for revenge, nor of maiming or wounding except in fight ... nor wanton devastation of a district. It ... does not include any act of hostility which makes the return to peace unnecessarily difficult [emphasis added].*¹⁵

How can Sherman defenders not define burning private homes, shooting all the farm animals, and stealing all the foodstuffs as a *prima facie* case of pure unadulterated *cruelty*? Furthermore, Sherman’s scorched-earth methods against whole swaths of civilian territory absolutely constitutes “wanton devastation of a district.”

The strongest evidence which negates Sherman’s twisted and illegal application of military necessity to appropriate private foodstuffs from civilians, let alone loot and pillage their homes and destroy their animals and crops, comes from

the Union’s historical record itself. Always a meticulous logistician, the facts reveal Sherman actually carried with him out of Atlanta all the food and supplies his almost 65,000-man army would ever need to traverse across the State of Georgia. In point of fact, when Sherman departed Atlanta in November 1864, having burned the remaining homes and businesses to the ground, he methodically calculated it would take about 30 days of marching to reach Savannah and carried along with his army more than enough provisions to make the trip. Indeed, with good weather on his side, Sherman reached the halfway mark in his journey only ten days out from Atlanta.¹⁶

In the months since his army had occupied Atlanta, he was able to draw on the unlimited source of supplies via the Union controlled rail line from Tennessee to amass a phenomenal stash of food and supplies. So when his army left Atlanta, Sherman took along with him 2,500 newly built US military supply wagons, pulled by 25,000 horses and mules, which “carried 1.2 million rations of hardtack and enough pork, coffee, salt, and sugar to last forty days.”¹⁷ Well-guarded, this wagon trail extended almost 25 miles! Sherman also took along a herd of 10,000 beef cattle and enough forage for the animals to last at least five days — plenty of time to clear the ravaged countryside immediately in the vicinity of Atlanta. Of course, with the looting and pillaging, these supplies were barely used. For example, Union Major Hitchcock recorded in his journal that with all the men “in the rebel army” absent from their homes in Georgia Sherman’s men were free to loot and burn at will. He noted the theft and robbery was so rampant and widespread that even after having traveled about 100 miles in the march none of the 10,000 cattle they had brought had been butchered.

The record shows after only two days of looting Sherman’s army had more stolen food than it could possibly use for the next thirty days! Faced with such historical truth, there is no question his mission to pillage the people of Georgia was one of pure unadulterated vengeance and cruelty in direct contravention of Article 16. General Sherman openly and intentionally targeted unarmed women, children, and the elderly to make them suffer for having supported and continuing to

Continued on page 60

New Orleans' Confederate Martyr

By David White, Color Sergeant, Beauregard Camp 130

William B. Mumford was born December 15, 1819 in Onslow County, North Carolina and moved to New Orleans in 1844. He served as a Sergeant in the Mexican War with the 3rd Louisiana Regiment but shortly after arriving in Mexico, broke his leg, became ill, was discharged, and then returned to New Orleans. Little else is known of his personal life prior to his death aside from being a professional gambler, no record of having owned any slaves, married Mary Baumlin of Boston who bore him five children, and had not volunteered for military service at the outbreak of the War Between the States. He appears in the US Census of 1860 which lists his New Orleans address, age at 41, wife and children, but no indication of his occupation.

The incident which would bring about Mumford's death began on April 24, 1862, just after midnight, when the Federal fleet opened fire on Forts Jackson and St. Phillip and began their push up the Mississippi River from the Gulf towards the City of New Orleans. An intense battle raged all night long, the rumble of which could be heard in the city. By 4:00 am on April 25th, with all major Confederate defenses defeated, the fleet cautiously moved up the river, overwhelming the Chalmette and McGehee lines, the city's last protection. At 2:00 pm, the attacking

fleet anchored in the river at Jackson Square in full view of the terrified, despairing citizens of New Orleans. They knew it was hopeless and all that remained to be done was the formal surrender. A Federal delegation led by Captain Theodorus Bailey and Lieutenant George Perkins was escorted to City Hall where Mayor John T. Monroe and members of the Committee of Public Safety solemnly waited. As expected, they demanded the immediate surrender of the City, removal of all Louisiana flags, and raising of the US flag over certain public buildings.

As one might expect, it was not quite that simple. Due to the state of emergency declared when the Federal fleet gathered at the mouth of the Mississippi River, New Orleans was under martial law with General Mansfield Lovell in command. General Lovell was summoned to City Hall to begin discussion and negotiations. This conveniently allowed time for the evacuation of remaining Confederate forces, ammunition, and other important war materials needed elsewhere in the struggle.

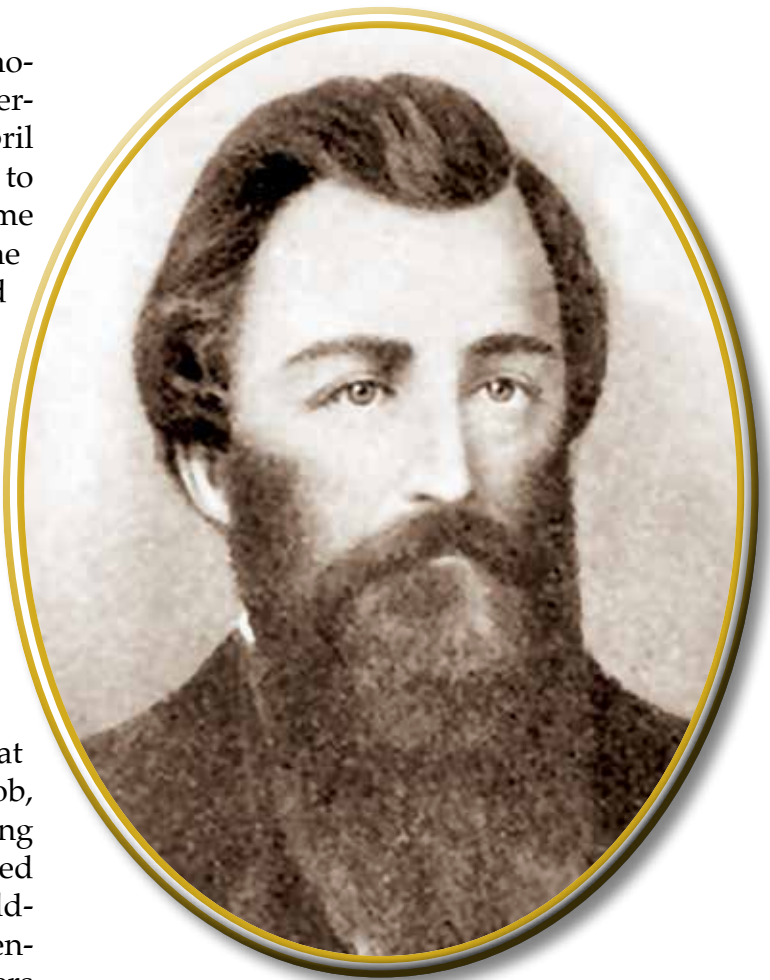
At 6:30 pm that evening, the mayor met with his advisors to tell them, once General Lovell had withdrawn his remaining troops, the city would have no means of defending itself against the Federal fleet. The committee decided it wanted to meet one last time the next morning to make

the final decision on surrender.

Worried the delay would anger Commodore David Farragut, commander of the Federal fleet, Mayor Monroe sent a delegation April 26th at 6:00 am to explain. Farragut agreed to allow additional time to finalize. At the same time, he sent a delegation of his own to the mayor led by Lieutenant Albert Kautz and Midshipman John Reed, accompanied by twenty US Marines commanded by Second Lieutenant George Heisler. Lt. Kautz carried with him another demand for unconditional surrender, to be confirmed by the raising of the US flag over all public buildings. Farragut sent an additional delegation comprised of US Marines from the USS *Pensacola* with orders to raise the US flag over the New Orleans Mint, formerly US Government property.

The flag delegation to the Mint landed at Esplanade Avenue, followed by an angry mob, marched the short distance to the imposing building. Upon arrival, the Marines proceeded to the roof and raised the US flag over the building despite the fact the city had not yet surrendered. This illegal act was greeted with jeers and angry shouts from the gathering crowd, which became ever more frenzied and hostile. After completing their task, the Marines hastily returned to the safety of their ship in the river.

Among the members of the angry crowd were four men: Lieutenant N. Holmes, Sergeant Burns, James Reed, and William B. Mumford. Seething with rage at the audacity of the Marines' dastardly deed, the four men raced up the stairs to the top of the building. Holmes grabbed the flag and ripped it from the halyard. Upon seeing the group attempting to remove the flag, the USS *Pensacola* fired two shots at them. Neither caused any injury, but one damaged a nearby home. Mumford carried the flag down the stairs where he was greeted by the cheering crowd waiting below. In their excitement and rage, Holmes, Burns, and Reed, followed by the crowd, and led by fife and drum, marched behind Mumford as he dragged the US flag through the mud and muck of the streets, all the way to the steps of City Hall, where they proceeded to tear the flag to shreds and



trample it in the filth. The entire spectacle was witnessed by Lieutenant Kautz, who described in detail the incident to Farragut, and was present a few days later when Farragut described the incident to General Benjamin "Beast" Butler who responded, "I will make an example of that fellow by hanging him."

It was not until three days later, on April 29, 1862, that the City of New Orleans formally surrendered to Farragut and Butler, now the commander of the Federal Department of the Gulf, headquartered in New Orleans. Mumford was promptly arrested and held in the Custom House. Butler remarked, "I find the city under dominion of a mob. They have insulted our flag — torn it down with indignity. This outrage will be punished in such manner as in my judgment will caution both the perpetrators and abettors of the act, so that they shall fear the stripes, if they do not reverence the stars of our banner."

The outcome of Mumford's *trial* was a foregone conclusion. The result of the Military Commission convened by Special Order No.

70, June 5, 1862, was that it “ordered he be executed on Saturday, June 7th, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 12 p.m., under the direction of the Provost Marshal of the New Orleans District.”

Word spread quickly of the tribunal’s verdict, which was met with outrage by all who heard it. Many influential citizens came to Mumford’s aid in begging for clemency on the grounds that since the City of New Orleans had not yet surrendered at the time of his actions, no crime had been committed as US law was not in effect and Federal forces had no jurisdiction to enforce laws upon non-citizens of the United States ... yet. One of those rumored to have interceded on Mumford’s behalf was General Butler’s own wife. All attempts to save him failed as General Butler was going to have it his way and no other, no matter who attempted to persuade him differently.

When Butler said he would make an example of Mumford, he meant it and he was going to see the sentence was carried out in the most symbolic and theatrical way possible. Butler set the stage by declaring that the execution would take place at the location of Mumford’s actions. He ordered the instrument of execution to be erected in the enclosure of the Mint just below and in full view of the very flag staff which so offended Mumford. He assembled an overwhelming number of Federal troops, cavalry and infantry, in order to both intimidate and deter the sympathetic crowd gathered to witness his act of orchestrated “Military Murder” about to take place ... and it did.

The morning after his execution, the following notice appeared in the New Orleans *Picayune*.

“Execution of Wm. B. Mumford. — Yesterday morning a large crowd of people assembled around the Mint, it being understood that Wm. B. Mumford, who was condemned by the Military Commission to suffer death, for tearing down the United States Flag from that building, on the 26th of April last, would be hung between 8 and 12 o’clock.

Between 9 and 10 o’clock, the condemned man, seated on his coffin in a covered army wagon, escorted by a body of troops — horse and foot — left the Custom House for

the place of execution, in the enclosure on the north front of the Mint. Mumford, who was seated on the back part of the wagon, looked calmly on the crowd who thronged the streets along the line of the procession, and appeared cool, collected, and resigned to his fate.

On arriving at the Mint, the troops and the condemned man entered the enclosure, and a strong guard was posted on the streets around, to keep back the people. What passed inside, until the final act, we know not, being unable to get within hearing distance. We understand Mumford made a speech, but what it was we cannot say. At 10 minutes to 11 o’clock the drop fell, and the condemned man was launched into eternity.

Up to the last moment there was a very general impression that the execution would not take place, although there were palpable evidences that every preparation had been made to carry out the sentence of the Provost Judge. The assembled thousands made no demonstration of any kind, and when the drop fell, they, with an inward shudder, left the scene of occurrence.”

Upon learning of Mumford’s execution, Governor Thomas Overton Moore remarked, “Brought in full view of the scaffold, they offered him life on the condition he would abjure his country and swear allegiance to the foe. He spurned the offer. Scorning to stain his soul with such foul dishonor, he met his fate courageously.”

Following the execution, his body was released for burial. He was interred in New Orleans’ Greenwood Cemetery, in a block of wall tombs along the left side of the cemetery boundary. These types of tombs are locally referred to as “ovens” because they resemble a row of ovens stacked four in height by ten or more in length. The marble tablet sealing his tomb was simply inscribed “MUMFORD’S GRAVE.” Anyone who saw it would know who that was.

On January 11, 1950, the LCMA (Ladies Confederate Memorial Association) removed Mum-



Greenwood Cemetery Confederate Monument. It was built in 1874 and was the first Confederate monument in New Orleans. The vault in the mound holds the remains of 600 Confederate soldiers.

ford's remains from the original tomb and re-interred them in the vault crypt beneath the Greenwood Cemetery Confederate Monument, which also contains the remains of 600 Confederate soldiers. Erected in 1874, it was the first Confederate Monument in the City of New Orleans. A plain granite block memorial on the back side of the monument's grassy mound states:

William B. Mumford
Martyr to the Cause of the Confederacy
June 7, 1862
Aged 42 Years

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The War and the Spartan Women of Arkansas:

It Was A Dreadful Time

By Joanne Cullom Moore

After Lincoln's election in 1860, there was no united, widespread call for Arkansas to secede. It was generally felt Lincoln was legitimately elected, and as long as he supported states' rights and made no move to abolish slavery, there was no sufficient reason to separate from the Union. However, there were some very vocal pro-secessionists who did not agree with the general viewpoint.

The cotton-growing counties in the eastern part of the state urged the Legislature to call a convention to determine Arkansas' course to take on secession. Opposing this call were the pro-Union counties in the northwestern part of the state. When South Carolina seceded, Gov. Henry Rector believed Arkansas should immediately follow suit. Countering the secession fervor, pro-Unionists supported calling for a convention. The convention met, and although no action was taken, the delegates had shown they were opposed to any Federal coercion of the currently seceded states. This reluctance to secede vanished when Lincoln called for Arkansas to supply 780 men of the 75,000 troops he authorized to "put down the rebellion." Arkansas was also shocked at Lincoln's order to blockade Southern ports.

Governor Rector's response to Lincoln was, "In answer to your demand for troops from Arkansas, I have to say that none will be furnished.

The demand is only adding insult to injury. The people of this commonwealth are free men, not slaves, and will defend to the last extremity their honor, lives, and property against northern mendacity and usurpation."

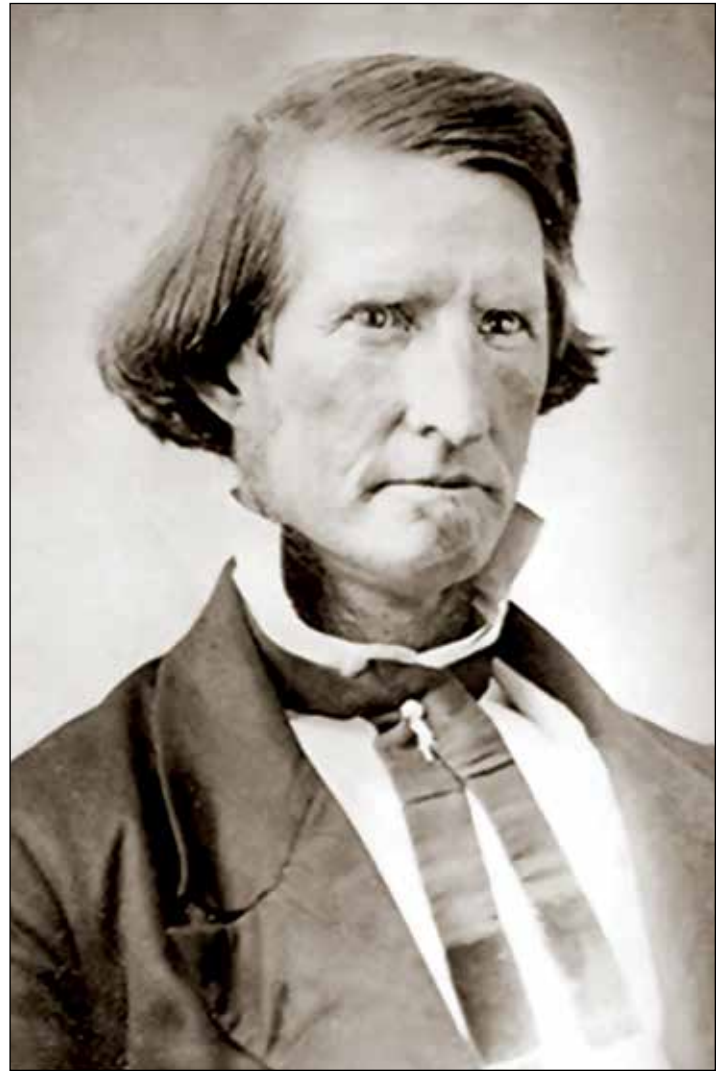
Before Arkansas formally seceded by a vote of 68-1 on May 5, 1861, Gov. Rector seized the Arsenal in Little Rock, which was only defended by sixty Federal soldiers, who evacuated it before the seizure. Gov. Rector also ordered the seizure of the arsenal at Ft. Smith by the state militia. Though he did not as governor directly authorize sending Arkansas troops to Lynchburg, Virginia, at the Confederate Secretary of War's request, he made sure a regiment was independently raised. The soldiers were sent to Virginia with the arms taken from the Arsenal. Among the Virginia-bound soldiers was Col. Van Manning of the 3rd Arkansas, who later became one of the Immortal 600. During the war, "50,000 Arkansans, equivalent to five-sixth of the eligible voters of 1860, served in the Confederate Army. In ratio to population, only South Carolina and Virginia had more men than Arkansas had in the Confederate service. During the last year of the war, more than three-fourths of Arkansas' Confederate troops were fighting in states east of the Mississippi, while most of their own state was held by Federal forces. About 13,000 Arkansas men served in the Union Army.¹

As soon as the state voted to secede, the Legislature enacted measures designed to facilitate the action. United States property was seized; an income tax of ten percent was enacted; a \$2,000,000 bond issue to fund the newly-formed state government was authorized; and a produce tax of ten percent was instituted. A law exempting a white man having twenty slaves from being enlisted in the army was bitterly resented. A \$30 tax per bale was laid on cotton. Later, this was followed by an order to burn all cotton to keep it from the enemy. The planters reacted by some selling their cotton instead to speculators and to the enemy itself. Arkansas had no banks, and currency became scarce. Gold was hoarded; goods became hard to find and were expensive. A government effort to fix prices failed. Bartering became the way to get items because conducting business was almost impossible when the government passed a Stay Law prohibiting the collection of debts. Speculators proliferated, especially from Memphis, which Senator Robert Johnson called "a huge leech fastened on the side of the state sucking its life blood."²

Among the many problems facing the government were the Peace Societies formed in at least thirteen Arkansas counties. The Peace Societies were composed of those opposed to secession, those loyal to the Union, and those who just wanted to be left alone. These were secret organizations, estimated to have about two thousand members, who used oaths, passwords, and signs, such as wearing yellow ribbons, to recognize each other. If caught, they were usually given the choice of going to jail as traitors, or joining the Confederate army. The unwilling, impressed soldiers often proved to be unreliable, if not treacherous.³

Since Arkansas was not industrialized, manufacturing and obtaining war supplies were difficult and often accomplished at a basic, local level. "Caissons, wagons, harness, tents, knapsacks, boots, shoes, and clothing were made at the state penitentiary until Little Rock was captured. The railroad shops at Hopefield, Arkansas, on the river opposite Memphis, were used for repairing guns until Memphis was captured. The women at home made a large amount of clothing, so much that the Federal occupying authorities regarded their efforts as a crime against the government."⁴

The Reason Julian family of Benton, Saline



Arkansas Governor Henry Rector

County, fell under this heavy-handed identification because of their efforts to supply food and clothing to Confederate soldiers. When the Julian's son, Osa, was killed at Shiloh, the family was determined to aid the Confederate cause. The Julian home became the central location for local women to weave cloth for uniforms and collect food and produce — cotton, corn, wheat, butter, and Mrs. Julian's pastries — that could be sold or traded for boots and other needed supplies. These goods were carried in wagons to Little Rock, a three day trip. This activity came to the Federals' attention because the Federals had scouts and informers in the countryside. Soldiers were sent to the house and arrested the Julian girls and Mrs. Olivia McA-doo with her daughters, Fannie and Susan. The officer in charge then ordered the Julian house to be burned. As the house was burning, Winnie Julian tried to go inside and save her brother Osa's trunk,

but she was prevented from doing so by one of the soldiers, who held her head so close to the fire that her hair was singed. He told her if she tried to save anything, he would burn her head off. While the house was in flames, the Julian's cows came up to the house at milking time. The Federals butchered a small calf and roasted it on the coals of the house fire. When they finished eating, the Federal officer herded Mr. Julian, the Julian women, and the McAdoo women on the road from Benton to Little Rock, about twenty miles. The prisoners were all on foot; two of the women were carrying children. When the prisoners reached Little Rock, they were charged with treason for providing supplies to Confederate soldiers. Arkansas Supreme Court Justice, Judge Elbert Hartwell English, took pity on the group, and went to General Steele to gain their release and allow them to return to Benton, even though their home was gone, and all that remained was a red rose bush brought from South Carolina in 1847.⁵

As the Federal army spread throughout the state, the women left at home suffered greatly, both from Yankee soldiers preying on the defenseless families, but also, from the bands of outlaws and guerrillas which roamed about, unmolested and unrestrained, throughout the countryside. Early in the war, General Thomas Hindman authorized these irregulars, hoping they would augment his depleted army, and not imagining that later, they would often become voracious wolves.

After the war, the Daughters of the Confederacy knew the importance of collecting stories from the women who endured so many horrors and hardships. The Arkansas stories were collected by a Memorial Committee and were first published in 1907, partly as a fundraiser for the United Confederate Veterans of Arkansas to erect a monument to Women of the Confederacy.

Mrs. Eugene Goodwin of Augusta, Arkansas, wrote about Federal soldiers being sent to capture Confederate Captain Jim Rutherford, who was harassing them. The Federals chased Capt. Rutherford until he eluded them by crossing the White River and taking the boats with him. Since the Yankees did not have boats or a bridge to get across the river, they peeled off their clothes and swam across. Still chasing Capt. Rutherford, they marched, buck-naked, into Augusta. The women

in town were shocked and affronted, and went inside their homes, locked the doors, and pulled the curtains. They had previously been practicing with their firearms for just such an occasion. The women sent one of their servants to the Yankees, and the man delivered this message to them, "If you gentlemens step your foots in one of them yards, you won't never have no more use for clothes."

Mrs. Goodwin relayed another incident which took place in her mother's home in Augusta. She was in the home, where a wounded Confederate soldier was being cared for; when the warning cry, "The Federals are coming!" was heard. There was not enough time to rush him out of town, and there was a possibility someone in town would report his presence to the Yankees. She quickly came up with a plan. The women in the house arranged one room to look like a place for a seriously ill person. They placed medicine and other items used for a sick patient on the bedside table, stationed a nurse, darkened the room, and placed the wounded soldier between the mattress and featherbed. Mrs. Goodwin, who was still pale and peaked from a recent illness, got in bed and tried to hide the lump by moving feathers around it. The soldiers could not be dissuaded, even by tears shed by the women, from searching the sickroom thoroughly, looking under the bed, and poking things with their bayonets. They finally abandoned their search in the room, leaving Mrs. Goodwin trembling with fright, which was made worse by hearing muffled whispers, "You are smothering me to death." The soldier was kept in his hiding place until Mrs. Goodwin's mother was sure he was safe.⁶

Mrs. Lutetia Howells of Clarksville, Johnson County, Arkansas, was not as fortunate as Mrs. Goodwin. Mrs. Howells' daughter, Sallie Jordan, reported:

"Five or six Federal soldiers came to Mrs. Howells' home and demanded money, which she refused to give them. They took her right foot and leg and thrust it into a bed of red hot coals lying in a large open fireplace. When they took it out, they asked her if she would tell them where the money was, and when she said no, they put it back and told her they would burn her to death if she did not tell. The flesh was cooked until it fell off

from the knee to the toe. They then brought in my widowed aunt, Mrs. John W. Willis, who was living with my mother. They had been keeping her outside on the lawn, and had previously told her my mother had sent her word to tell them where the money was, as they were burning her to death. She said she did not believe them and refused. They then took my mother from the fire and put my aunt in, and burned her the same way, but not so severely. At last when they found they were of the material from which heroines are made and Spartan mothers reared, they released them and going to the servants' quarters, they locked them in and told them if they came out before sun up, their heads would

be shot off. My poor mother in some way found linseed oil and together she and my aunt dressed their burns. Next morning the three negro women in great fear came to them and did what they could for them. Later, when one of these women was returning from doing the washing at a spring a quarter of a mile from the house, she saw the flames bursting from the roof. When mother and aunt learned that the house was on fire, they in some mysterious way with those terribly burned limbs, crawled to the wood pile, where they saw and watched the destruction of a fine old Southern home. When the building was falling into ashes some Federal officers came with ambulances, to fill them with furnishings from this house. When they saw the sad plight of my loved ones, they were compelled to take them to Clarksville, where they could receive medical attention. ... I was told that my mother was dying and that her limb had



Colonel Van Manning of the 3rd Arkansas Infantry

been amputated, all of which was almost unbearable for me, and the suffering so changed me that some of my loved ones did not recognize me. I must pass over the meeting with my mother; I can not even at this late day write of it. I stayed with my mother until she could be moved to my house in Little Rock. The first to reach the boat was our old friend, Dr. R. L. Dodge. He dropped to his knees and wept aloud. Mother did not die just at this time, but lingered two years. Poor, dear mother, how she suffered! 'I forgive them for the pain and poverty they have caused me,' were her words. They destroyed what they could not carry away, shooting large numbers of cattle, hogs,

etc. Maj. Newsome, a Federal, told me that when mother's house was on fire, he counted fourteen others burning at the same time, and he knew that orders for the fires had been sent out from headquarters."⁷

Mrs. Virginia Cleaver of Camden said, "Col. Battle with his regiment of Indians, mostly Cherokees, belonging to Maxey's brigade, came up ... through our back yard. ... The Indians had on their war paint, and heads decked with peacock feathers. While they were camped at the "Two Bayous," the Indians frequently came to our house for something to eat, and enjoyed the lye hominy and sassafras tea that we had to give them. After eating a plate piled up with the hominy, they would pass the plates back, saying "load up, load up," and we did "load up" in a hurry, for we were afraid

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Southern Man

By Earl Edmondson

The Cause came about in 1861, and little did our Fathers know,
They would fight, till they were done.
Some gave all, all gave some.
Some came back with no legs and arms.
Many folks laughed as they saw them leave.
Going to fight for their Country, and what they believed!
They were shot, they were shelled, as they marched across the land.
Each had one thing in common, He was a Southern Man.

Men of the South in 1861 knew treachery first hand.
For Lincoln and his pawns were making battle plans.
They mustered by the thousands to fight these northern fiends.
But God was with the boys in gray and gave the Victories!
Some folks say they lost the fight, but the Cause will always stand.
Just ask the Boys from Dixie, for they are Southern Men.

They made no excuse as to the reasons they were beat.
But came home knowing in their hearts what was the real defeat.
They knew they lost their Country, as far as freedom goes.
If they could see where She is now, they would no doubt be
disposed.
Yes, men were freed and others bound, to follow man made laws.
But in the end, His fight was just and He fought for the Cause!
This Man who followed heart and soul, of Him can much be said.
How long will His forebears remember Him long after He is dead?
Up you Men, be brave and strong! Tell His story through the land.
For what ere He did, how ere He died, He was a Southern Man!!

Earl Edmondson is a member of the Prattville Dragoons Camp 1524, Prattville, Alabama.



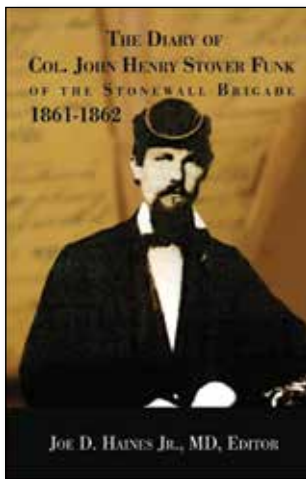
Books in Print

The Diary of Col. John Henry Stover Funk of the Stonewall Brigade 1861-1862.

A new primary source always stirs excitement among War Between the States scholars and amateur historians alike. With the publication of the lost diary of Colonel John Henry Stover Funk, new information regarding how Stonewall Jackson received the most famous nickname in military history is revealed.

Funk's diary was likely the first volume (1861-1862) of a set. Since Funk was mortally wounded at Winchester in 1864, he could have very well continued his diary beyond 1862. However only the one volume has been discovered and edited by writer and amateur historian Joe Haines. The diary was found at an antique store in Arkansas in 1970.

Col. Funk was a young physician who volunteered to be a frontline combat officer, eventually rising to become Colonel of the 5th Virginia Infantry Regiment in the famed Stonewall Brigade. In his diary, he vividly recorded, almost day by day, a soldier's life and battles—First Manassas, Jackson's Valley Campaign, the Seven Days, Second Manassas, Cedar Mountain, and others. Funk also records the miles marched by Jackson's "foot cavalry," firsthand observations of Yankee war crimes against civilians, and the terrible death toll of Confederate fighters.



The highlight of the diary is Funk's description of how General Stonewall Jackson secured his famous nickname, "Stonewall." Most accounts credit the nickname to General Barnard Bee at the Battle of First Manassas. According to Funk, however, credit should go to Colonel Francis Bartow, Commander of the Eighth Georgia, who remarked to General P.G.T. Beauregard, "Look at Jackson. He stands like a stone wall."

Colonel Funk's diary thus contains the only known eyewitness account of Stonewall's "naming."

Funk likely heard Bartow's comments, as his diary suggests. Therefore, the diary is a valuable contribution to Civil War history. Funk's diary entry of April 27, 1862, at Harper's Ferry recorded, "My object in noting the hardships and pleasures of my tour in this struggle for freedom and right is purely for my own gratification, should I survive. If not, for the benefit of my friends who are interested."

It is doubtful Colonel Funk could have conceived of the eventual publication of his diary. Today, we are the beneficiaries of his diligence in preserving this record.

Joe D. Haines, Jr., Editor
Shotwell Publishing LLC,
www.shotwellpublishing.com
Paperback \$17.95

Confederate Lives Matter

All in all, a pretty good book. Although the author, Shalva Beach, tends to rely a good bit on excerpts from previous authors works, the commentary following the excerpts does tend to offer a bit of a different viewpoint than what some may have had from their original reading of the quoted material. Or, could cause some to look up the quoted works and read the publication for their own benefit. There are some short stories included detail-

ing, some more than others, the experiences of the Confederate Soldiers and Officers during the War for Southern Independence.

The book contains approximately 295 pages. It is a relatively easy reading experience, easy to follow. The book "flows" well. I did enjoy reading it. I found a number of times that I was reminded of certain books I needed to revisit. So, again, all in all, a pretty good book and worth reading.

Author: Shalva Beach
Publisher: Independent
www.amazon.com
Paperback \$21.99

Reviewed by Bill Starnes

Dixie's Best Kept Secret: An Introductory History of the Confederate Navy

In 1887, J. Thomas Scharf published a behemoth book, *A History of the Confederate States Navy*. Scharf was a lawyer, politician, antiquarian, and a veteran of both the Confederate States Army and Navy. Scharf did a great deal of research, questioning veterans and analyzing available sources. His book met with acclaim. At 824 pages, it is quite a slog. Despite such an early and important book, the role of the Confederate Navy, save for a couple of examples

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Army of Northern Virginia



Members of **Secession Camp 4**, Charleston, SC, held a memorial service for all Confederate Soldiers buried at Magnolia Cemetery and laid Christmas wreaths. Pictured from left, John Waring, Wes Reynolds, OCR Annie Seyle, OCR Chris Houke, Gene Patrick, OCR Carol Corneal, Loren O'Donnell, Charles Long, Mac McWaters, Ray Miller, Bennie Slay, Jim Harrelson, Sam Davis and Wayne Clark.



16th SC Regiment Camp 36, Greenville, SC, recently held the swearing in of new officers at their Lee-Jackson banquet. 2023 officers are Commander Frank Tucker, 1st Lt. Commander Rob Astin, 2nd Lt. Commander Melvin Alexander, Adjutant Brian Berg, Assistant Adjutant Scott Sudduth, Chaplain Mark Evans and color sergeant Ezekiel Parro.



Members of the **13th Virginia Mechanized Cavalry Camp 9**, Norfolk, VA, paid respects at Ivy Hill Cemetery in Smithfield, VA.



The **Adam Washington Ballenger Camp 68**, Spartanburg, SC, welcomed other camps in the 2nd Brigade for their annual Christmas Celebration. Nearly 70 were in attendance. SC Division Commander Perry Smith, bottom right, was the guest speaker, and also presided over the swearing in of new officers for the 2023-2025 term. Pictured, front row from left, Past Commander Robert Merting, his son, Davis, in front; Commander Brian Motts; 1st Lt. Commander Danny Burns; Historian Jim Crocker; Division Commander Perry Smith; back row from left, Color Sergeant Glenn Black; Deputy Adjutant Alex Eubanks; Adjutant Mike Weathers; 2nd Lt. Danny Smith.



This is the grave of Major Hutson Lee who was quartermaster for the Charleston District of South Carolina during the War. He was the great-great grandfather of the former wife of Tom Vernon, **Zebulon Baird Vance Camp 15**, Asheville, NC, member. Vernon keeps a flag on the grave, and placed a Southern Iron Cross in Charleston's Magnolia Cemetery.



The December meeting of the **Columbus County Volunteers Camp 794**, Whiteville, NC, was well attended and featured a lecture by Richard Wright, a guest speaker, on the Wright family and his Confederate ancestors from Columbus County. The Molly Bell Order of the Confederate Rose sponsored a holiday feast.

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



The SC SCV and UDC Divisions held a joint Confederate Memorial Day Service at Elmwood Cemetery in Columbia, SC. The 3rd Brigade was represented by, front row, from left, 3rd Brigade Commander Mark Sheppard, Dexter Roberts, and 3rd Brigade Chaplain Andrew Parker (all from **Captain Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC); back row: **Gen. States Rights Gist Camp 1451**, Bogansville, SC, 2nd Lt. Commander Chris Rucker, Camp 125 Chaplain Steve Parker, Richard Thomas, Camp 125 Commander Randon Thomas, Camp 1451 Commander Martin Farwell and Lt. Commander Charles Hawkins.



The Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter 67 MOS&B Chapter co-hosted the 3rd Annual Christmas in the Confederacy Gathering with the **Lt. F.C. Frazier Camp 668**, High Point, NC and Order of Confederate Rose. Adjutant Ronnie Smith Roach presented a special program dedicated to the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ with a tribute to Stephen Dill Lee. From left, J. Keith Jones, Terry Brady, Larry Brown, Ron Perdue, Robbie Broyles, Dwain Roberts, Ronnie Roach and Damon Webb.



Stonewall Camp 380, Portsmouth, VA, Historian Carl Dozier presents camp membership certificate to his grandson, Sean Rider. Their ancestor was Private Joseph Henry Dozier, Co. A, 17th NC Infantry Regiment.



Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828, Callands, VA, Commander Ricky E. Pritchett placed the camp wreath for the UDC Ceremony at Appomattox at the UDC Cemetery where the last soldiers killed were buried. Appomattox Chapter 11 UDC hosted the ceremony.



Capt. John F. McElhenny Camp 840, Lebanon, VA, Commander Jimmy Richardson inducted new member Noah Musick and presented him with his membership certificate.



Shown are members of the **Major Charles Q. Petty Camp 872**, Gastonia, NC, performing a skirmish at their Confederate Heritage Youth Day event.

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



Members of the **Horry Rough and Ready's Camp 1026**, Myrtle Beach, SC, and **Litchfield Camp 132**, Conway, SC, cleaned the McNeill Cemetery at Conway, SC. Southern Iron Crosses of Honor were placed at two soldiers gravesites.



General Robert E. Lee Camp 1589, Midlothian, VA, Commander Richard Perkins presents new Compatriot Andrew Enroughty his certificate.



The **Private Wallace Bowling Camp 1400**, La Plata, MD, repaired and reset the stone of Confederate soldier Edwin Thomas. From left, Rob Long, Dennis Spears, Jim Dunbar, Dennis Doss, Garth Bowling, Donnie Bowie, Joshua Gilroy, Rick Hunt, Matt Gilro, and friend of the camp Barbara Spears.



The **Dearing Beauregard Camp 1813**, Colonial Heights, VA, made its annual Christmas donation to a local first responder. They were able to honor a local police officer whose son had an unforeseen medical situation. Presenting the \$500 check to Officer Chris Bryant is Commander Kenny Bage.



The **CSS Ram Neuse Camp 1427**, Kinston, NC, held their 15th annual candle lighting ceremony in honor of their Confederate ancestors.



Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948, Taylorsville, NC, members Wayne Sigman and Sonny Cook manned a booth at the annual Taylorsville Apple Festival.



Army of Northern Virginia



Members of the **Jackson Rangers Camp 1917**, Sylva, NC, raise a 10x10 foot ANV battle flag overlooking I-40 in Haywood County. The Rangers were assisted by **Zebulon Baird Vance Camp 15**, Asheville, NC. This is the ninth flag raised by the Jackson Rangers.



Confederate States Armory-Kenansville Camp 2157, Kenansville, NC members participated in the Warsaw, NC, Veterans Day Parade, along with the **Carolina Grey's of Pender County Camp 2174**, Burgaw, NC; and **Goldsboro Rifles Camp 760**, Goldsboro, NC and some of the Mechanized Cavalry.



Members of the **Pettigrew's Partisans Camp 2110**, Kinston, NC; **Goldsboro Rifles Camp 760**, Goldsboro, NC; and **Confederate States Armory-Kenansville Camp 2157**, Kenansville, NC, participated in the Deep Run, NC, Christmas Parade.



Members of the **Burke Tigers Camp 2162**, Valdese, NC, cleaned the Confederate monument in Morganton, NC.

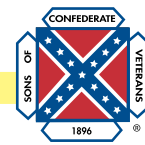


Delaware Grays 2068, Seaford, DE, member Sean Withrow and son Gunner are shown flagging their ancestor's grave in Abbeville, SC.



Delaware Division Commander Robert Eldreth, Jr., a member of **Mason Dixon Guards Camp 2183**, Ellendale, DE, is shown at his final Gettysburg Remembrance Day several years ago. The commander died in a house fire a week before Thanksgiving 2022 while helping his wife escape the blaze.

Army of Tennessee



Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87, Knoxville, TN, welcomed a new member into its ranks at its Business Meeting/Work Day at Confederate Memorial Hall (Bleak House) in Knoxville. Pictured from left, Commander Earl Smith, new member Brandon Loy Benson and Adjutant John Hitt.



Capt. William H. McCauley Camp 260, Dickson County, TN, set up a recruitment booth at the local fall festival. Several people stopped by the booth asking questions and took some information about the SCV and the camp with them. Pictured from left, Brian Gerht, Jesse "Kreeker" Hay, Carl Garrett, Paul Johnson and Ron Dawson.



Thomson Guards Camp 91, Thomson, GA, Adjutant David Butler was awarded the Daughters of American Revolution historic preservation award based on three accomplishments. Shown is Captain John Wilson Chapter Regent Karen Holley presenting the certificate and medal.



KY Division Commander Kyle Thompson and Dr. Tom Hiter swear in five new members-Brent Morris, Adam Wofford, Dylan Morris, Nathan Knight and Dalton Ham into the **Col. Alfred Johnston Camp 276**, Benton, KY.



Emma Sansom Camp 253, Gadsden, AL, welcomes their youngest members. From left, Sergeant-at-Arms Larry Weeks, Afghanistan War veteran and Assistant Chaplain J. C. Todd, his son Leo, Commander Frank Leatherwood, 3rd Lieutenant Commander Rickey 'Sage' Thomas, 2nd Lieutenant Commander Josh Moon and Donovan Fulmer.



Thanks to all who came out to help with cutting, splitting and stacking wood at Beauvoir for Fall Muster. They ran three splitters up till noon making short work of the pile. All coastal camps represented were **Gainesville Volunteers Camp 373**, Picayune, MS; **Shieldsboro Rifles Camp 2263**, Bay St. Louis, MS; **Sam Davis Camp 596**, Biloxi, MS, and **Live Oak Rifles Camp 2236**, Pascagoula, MS.

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



Private Augustus Braddy Camp 385, Troy, AL, Adjutant Kyle Cooper awards certificate to Braden Arnette.



The **Attala Yellow Jackets Camp 663**, Kosciusko, MS, and their guests heard Mrs. Terry Jones give a program about the Confederate Troop Train Wreck which happened at 2:30 A.M. on October 19, 1862, at Duck Hill, MS. Out of some 200 soldiers on the train, most of whom were riding on flatcars, 30 were killed in the wreck and between 40 and 50 more were injured. The dead were buried in their blankets the next day in a mass grave, where they remain today.



Sam Davis Camp 596, Biloxi, MS, Commander Ben Lamey welcomed new member Randall K. Shanks with Chaplain Ron Wade.



Cradle of the Confederacy Camp 692, Montgomery, AL, would like to welcome our newest member, Jerry Bullock, right, with Commander Ron Holtsford.



The members of **Jefferson Davis Camp 635**, Jackson, MS, recently enjoyed a presentation by one of its members, Grady Howell, historian and author concerning the important role the Mississippi Rifles under the command of Colonel Jefferson Davis played during the United States' war with Mexico.



Middle Tennessee SCV members, along with the public, participated and celebrated American History and Constitution Day at a public event at the Hartsville, TN, Battlefield where John Hunt Morgan conducted the most successful cavalry attack of the War, capturing 2,000 Union soldiers in a pre-dawn attack. The event was sponsored by the **General Robert H. Hatton Camp 723**, Lebanon, TN.

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



Compatriots of the **Coffee County Rangers Camp 911**, Enterprise, AL, Mack Lott and Jim Edberg, were recruiting in Ozark, AL.



Members of the **Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton Camp 1354**, Vicksburg, MS., recently participated in a Relic Show sponsored by a local African-American businessman, Charles Pendleton. The camp had a recruiting booth and also sold certain items to the general public and. Pictured are Joel Bailey, Camp Commander Edward Campbell and Robert Breland.



Members of **Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, were honored to install five headstones on the unmarked graves of Confederate veterans at Crosby Lake Cemetery in Starke, FL.



Donald Allen Jones, right, author of a *Brave Man's Country: Two Lewis Uncles Who Served in the Confederate States Army*, poses with **Savannah Militia Camp 1657**, Savannah, GA, Commander Don Newman after speaking about his book.



General William Wing Loring Camp 1316, St. Augustine, FL, Adjutant Louis Tart presented SCV Youth Cadet member Lucas Tart with his certificate.



Joey Dale Oller of the **General Ben Hardin Helm Camp 1703**, Elizabethtown, KY, conducted a wreath laying ceremony at Gen. Helm's monument on the Chickamauga Battlefield, GA, during the 159th anniversary.



Army of Tennessee



Major William M. Footman Camp 1950, Ft. Myers, FL, members Lou Stickles (RIP) and Steve Fabian Celebrate the 4th of July Parade in Bonita, FL.



Members of the Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210, Tampa, FL, attended the wedding of camp member William Russell Holloway, Sr. and Sarah Elizabeth Pelletier in Floral City, FL. Back row, Lt. Commander Andy Strickland (second from left), Jeff Wolverton (third from right), Commander David McCallister (second from right), and Adjutant Phil Walters (first from right). Standing directly behind the bride is Brian Turner, chaplain of William Henry Harris Camp 1395, Ft. Lauderdale, FL, who performed the ceremony. The bride and groom stand in the front row.



The KY Division Bluegrass Brigade held a work project and hog roast fundraiser with a Bluegrass band at Perryville Battlefield State Historic Site where they laid tanbark on the path and area around the Confederate Monument.



Members of the Brigadier General John Hunt Morgan Camp 2325, Old Washington, OH, stand at the grave of three unknown Confederate soldiers killed in Battle of Washington on July 24, 1863. Shown at an OH Division Picnic are OH Division Commander John Anson, center, Commander James Schaeffer, Michael Davidson. In attendance were members and officers from Brig. Gen. Roswell S. Ripley Camp 1535, Worthington, OH; Lt. Jonathan Bressler Camp 1536, Cincinnati, OH; Lt. Gen. James Longstreet Camp 1658, Tallmadge, OH; Quantrill's Raiders Camp 2087, Mayfield Heights, OH, and Pvt. Tapley P. Mays Camp 2170, Ironton, OH.



Camp of the Unknown Soldier Camp 2218, Jones County, GA, Compatriot Beezer Banks conducted a Southern Iron Cross of Honor service which was well-attended by family members. The placing of the marker and the service was a joint effort with members of Camp 2218 and the Lt. James T. Woodward Camp 1399, Warner Robins, GA.



The Shieldsboro Rifles Camp 2263, Bay St. Louis, MS, Commander Don Green welcomed new member John Barnes to the camp and presented him his certificate during the Commemoration of the Battle of Mobile Bay at Historic Fort Morgan.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



Four members of **Beauregard Camp 130**, New Orleans, LA, participated in Beauvoir's Fall Muster as members of New Orleans famous 5th Company, Washington Artillery.



The **Grimes County Greys Camp 924**, Anderson, TX, took the lead in cleaning the Camp Family Cemetery. Arranging the event with current property owner was lead and organized by Camp Chaplain Faber McMullen. Camp 924 was represented by Jody Ballard, Faber McMullen, Terri Grimm and Don Midkiff.



Members of the **R. E. Lee Camp 239**, Fort Worth, TX, proudly clean their Adopt-A-Highway section on Confederate Park Road. This section of land was the old Confederate Reunion Grounds. Major Khleber M. Van Zandt organized the R. E. Lee Camp 158 of the United Confederate Veterans in 1889. By 1900 it boasted more than 700 members. The camp purchased 373 acres for the recreation, refuge and relief of Confederate soldiers and their families.



At Old Independence Cemetery, Independence, TX, one of the oldest cemeteries in Texas, Wreaths Across America (WAA) held its first-ever wreath-laying ceremony honoring American veterans. Old Independence has at least 142 veterans interred there, including 38 Confederate Veterans. Representing the SCV were Jerry Nelson, Commander, 11th Brigade, TX Division; **General Jerome B. Robertson Camp 992**, Brenham, TX, Commander Finney Clay and Adjutant Jim Denison. This decorated gravesite is 2nd Sgt. Lester Clark, 5th TX Infantry.



General James H. McBride Camp 632, Springfield, MO, Annual Hartville, MO, fall festival and membership drive. From left, Lt. Commander Ron McBride, Quartermaster Johnnie Jenkins, Adjutant Rick Perry and Commander Dale Wrenn.



Dick Dowling Camp 1295, Beaumont, TX, acting Adjutant Jim Perry and Commander John Burleigh welcome new member Marcus Dunn, left, into the camp.

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



Members of the **Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor Camp 1308**, Shreveport, LA, attended the National Reunion in Cartersville, GA. From left, Paul Gramling, Lute Lee, J. C. Hanna, Keith Porter, Chuck McMichael, Bobby Herring and David Hill.



The winner of the *H. L. Hunley* award, Cadet/Captain Harley Saali, was not in attendance but a fellow ROTC student stepped up to receive the award on his behalf. **Col. Sherrod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, Past Commander / Adjutant Dan Huskisson presented the award.



Members of the **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, represented their camp and the AZ Division at the reinterment of Lt. General and Mrs. Nathan Bedford Forrest at Elm Springs. Pictured from left, Bill Starnes, AZ Division Commander Ed Karnes, Roger Hiestand and Grady Peeler.



General Thomas Dockery Camp 1577, Magnolia, AR, member William Nash found the grave of Private Nathaniel D. Burchfield of the 26th AL Infantry, Co. G. The grave was found in an old forgotten cemetery in the woods, remnants of the cemetery are gone but the graves remain. Mr. Nash will be the caretaker of Private Burchfield's grave.



Professor Jeffrey Addicott, left, director for the Center for Terrorism Law at the St. Mary's University School of Law in San Antonio, TX, shakes hands with Camp Commander Christian Lee at a meeting of the **Alamo City Guards Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX, after giving a lecture on his upcoming book titled *Union Terror*.



Col. Sherrod Hunter Camp 1525, Phoenix, AZ, attended Confederate Memorial Day at Tempe Double Butte Cemetery in Tempe, AZ. This year's Memorial Day was hosted by **Capt. Granville H. Oury Camp 1708**, Scottsdale, AZ. 25 Confederates are buried in the cemetery including Alonzo Ridley, Undersheriff of Los Angeles County who was responsible for smuggling Albert Sidney Johnson out of California and was a member of the Los Angeles Mounted Rifles.

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



Capt. James Iredell Waddell Camp 1770, Orange County, CA, participated in Wreaths Across America at Westminster Cemetery where two Confederate Veterans were honored, Pvt. John S. Manning and Pvt. Gaius Cave. Pictured are Commander Farrell Cooley, Michael Waller, Chaplain Scott Price, Arthur Koehler, Christopher Phillips.



Representing the **Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920**, Johnson County, KS, Compatriots Jim "Hoss" Tucker and Paul Allen were part of the color guard during the Higginsville, MO, Confederate Veterans Cemetery Memorial Day activities. More than 725 Confederate veterans are interred there, once the home to Confederate Soldiers which provided comfort and refuge to 1,600 Confederate Veterans.



At an officers meeting of the **Major James Morgan Utz Camp 1815**, Florissant, MO, are, shown from left, Commander Richard Morton, Adjutant and MO Division Commander Jeffrey Futhey, 1st Lieutenant Dave Kaufman, and 2nd Lieutenant Robert Adelson.



Beauregard Camp 130, New Orleans, LA; **Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 1931**, Covington, LA, and **Camp Moore Camp 1223**, Tangipahoa, LA, members gathered for Lee-Jackson Day at the Army of Northern Virginia tomb in New Orleans's historic Metairie Cemetery to lead the memorial procession. Wreaths were placed in the tomb by UDC ladies. Uniformed Color Guard Members can be seen wearing the new SCV Cross of Honor Medals.



Brigadier General William Steele Camp 1857, Leavenworth, KS, Compatriot Joel Leggett took his father Jerry and his two sons, Joshua and Nathaniel, to see the Confederate Memorial at Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington County, VA. Compatriot Leggett is the great-great grandson of Private Robert Thomas Leggett of Co. C., 4th MS Cavalry.



The color guard from the **Albert Sydney Johnston Camp 2048**, Tehachapi, CA, leads the parade during the opening of the Randsburg Old West Day celebration. This Confederate friendly community in the Mojave Desert has requested the services of the camp for many years for this patriotic family event!



Army of Trans-Mississippi



John H. Reagan Camp 2156, Palestine, TX, member PFC Augustus P. Kilman graduated from MCRD Parris Island. Attending graduation is his father and Reagan Camp member Kevin R. Kilman.



Members and friends of the **Judge Roy Bean Camp 2298**, Iraan, TX, visits Langtree, TX.



The **Lt. Alexander Cameron Camp 2226**, Greenville, TX, held a celebration to dedicate their new large flag installation at Carpenter Station near Celeste, TX. The celebration included a three cannon battery and representatives of several neighboring camps and a good number of attendees of local Mechanized Cavalry Squads. Also in attendance was TX Division Commander John McCammon.



Major Thomas R. Livingston Camp 2327, Carthage, MO, placed and dedicated seven Southern Iron Crosses of Honor at Carterville Cemetery in Carterville, MO. Confederate veterans buried there represented the States of Missouri, Arkansas and Texas.



Campbell's Company Camp 2252, Republic, MO, swore in five new members. Pictured, front row, from left, compatriots James Holloway, Paul McCain, Shawn Mitchell, Mark Orchard, and Bob Williams.



The camp flag was presented to the members of the **Walker's Greyhounds Camp 2338**, Tyler, TX, on the occasion of their Charter Ceremony by Patty Williams, president of the Mollie Moore Davis 217 UDC, Tyler, TX and Tami Hurley, TX Ex-Division President, UDC. Receiving the flag in the center is Camp Commander Zachary Sabota. Also present are Past Commander-in-Chief Paul Gramling, ATM Commander J. C. Hanna, TX Division Chief of Staff Shelby Little and members/officers of the camp. The charter ceremony took place at the Willow Brook Country Club in Tyler, TX.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

**RAPHAEL SEMMES
CAMP 11
MOBILE**
AUBREY L. SMITHART
JOSEPH F. SMITHART

**GEN. ROBERT E. LEE
CAMP 16
AUBURN**
MICHAEL DALE EDDY

**WOODALL BRIDGE
CAMP 296
HARTSELLE**
JAYCE DANIEL
JOHNSON

**MAJ. JOHN C. HUTTO
CAMP 443
JASPER**
BILLY JOE KINZALOW,
JR.

**SAVAGE-STEWART
CAMP 522
PIEDMONT**
CHARLES JACKSON
BAILEY
CHARLES ALBERT
BAILEY, II

**DECATUR SONS OF
LIBERTY CAMP 580
DECATUR**
BOBBY RAY BARNES

**DABNEY H. MAURY
CAMP 1754
GRAND BAY**
CALVIN LUTHER
WELFORD

**DEKALB RIFLES CAMP
1824
SYLVANIA**
CHRIS ADAMS

**FORT BLAKELEY
CAMP 1864
BALDWIN COUNTY**
ARTHUR ANDREW
HOLK

**THE TALLASSEE
ARMORY GUARDS
CAMP 1921
TALLASSEE**
CLARENCE H.
MARTIN, III
ROY AMOS McGHAR

**TEN ISLANDS CAMP
2678
OHATCHEE**
COKER BART
CLEVELAND

ARKANSAS

**GEN. RICHARD M.
GANO CAMP 561
FORT SMITH**
MORGAN DEREK
GODFREY

**JAMES M. KELLER
CAMP 648
HOT SPRINGS**
HOWARD LEE KILBY

**CAPT. JOHN W.
RANDLE CAMP 649
DARDANELLE**
ALAN E. PONSETTO

**COL. ROBERT G.
SHAVER CAMP 1655
JONESBORO**
KENNETH R. GIBSON

ARIZONA

**CAPT HUNTER'S
ARIZONA RANGERS
CAMP 1202
TUCSON**
JAMES BRIAN
WILKERSON

**PVT. NATHAN TERRY
WANSLEE CAMP 2096
SAFFORD**
PHELPS DENVER
CROWLEY
JACE HOWARD
KASEY ASA KEMPTON
STEVEN RICHARD
WILLIAMS

CALIFORNIA

**GEN. TYREE HARRIS
BELL CAMP 1804
FRESNO**
CARL SCOTT NICHOLS

FLORIDA

**GENERAL JOSEPH
FINEGAN CAMP 745
YULEE**
GARY G. HEADRICK

**KIRBY SMITH CAMP
1209
JACKSONVILLE**
KENNETH STEPHEN
CUSTER
VERNON EDDIE
JONES, JR.
JOHN H.
PETITGIRARD
JAMES CARROLL
PRANCE
JASON ERIC RAMIREZ
JON VEDAS

**STEPHEN RUSSELL
MALLORY CAMP 1315
PENSACOLA**
STEPHEN JEFFERY
CROOKE
CHARLES JAMES
WHITE, JR.
JAMES SCOTT WHITE

**WILLIAM WING
LORING CAMP 1316
ST. AUGUSTINE**
CODY ALAN KLING
DAVID CHARLES
KLING

**1st LT. THOMAS H.
GAINER CAMP 1319
PANAMA CITY**
KERRY R. BOWEN
KEVIN RANDELL
BOWEN
MALLIE EDWARD
GOOSTREE
CLEMENTIS LADON
LUCAS

**THEOPHILUS WEST
MD CAMP 1346
MARIANNA**
BRANDON C. WARR

**STONEWALL
JACKSON CAMP 1381
ST. PETERSBURG**
DENNIS FONTAINE
GRANGER
DANIEL MORRIS
SCOTTY SANDERS

**WASHINGTON
INVINCIBLES CAMP
1541
WASHINGTON
COUNTY**
WILLIAM K. BLAIR
JUSTIN BURGHAM

**GEN. JAMES PATTON
ANDERSON CAMP
1599
WEST PALM BEACH**
WARREN JEWELL
CAULETT, JR.

**FINLEY'S BRIGADE
CAMP 1614
HAVANA**
JAMES HENRY MUNN
JASON EDWARD
MUNN

**FLORIDA COW
CAVALRY CAMP 1680
VERO BEACH**
CHARLES GRADY
GARRIS, JR.
MARK ALLEN
SEMBLER
RICHARD OWEN
THOMAS, JR.

**MAJOR GENERAL
JOHN C.
BRECKINRIDGE CAMP
1786
OXFORD**
JAMES LEMUEL
YOUNG

**CAPT. WINSTON
STEPHENS CAMP
2041
MacCLENNY**
JAMES FREDRICK
BLAKE, III
JOE LESLIE WARD

GEORGIA

**CLEMENT A. EVANS
CAMP 64
WAYCROSS**
BOBBY JACK
ALDRIDGE, JR.
CORBIN J. DOUGLAS
JUSTIN A. DOUGLAS
WALTON A. DOUGLAS

**GENERAL LAFAYETTE
McLAWS CAMP 79
FAYETTEVILLE**
JASON W. HARRIS

**THOMSON GUARDS
CAMP 91
THOMSON**
RICHARD B. BUTLER

**FRANCIS S. BARTOW
CAMP 93
SAVANNAH**
CHARLIE DURAND
HARRELL

**LT. COL. THOMAS M.
NELSON CAMP 141
ALBANY**
CHAD M. COSTON

**BRIG. GEN. E.
PORTER ALEXANDER
CAMP 158
AUGUSTA**
ROY CHANDLER

**THOMAS MARSH
FORMAN CAMP 485
BRUNSWICK**
VICTOR DUANE
ELICKER

**COL. WILLIAM H.
STILES-WARREN AKIN
CAMP 670
CARTERSVILLE**
JAMES FREDRICK
HALL

**WILLIAM THOMAS
OVERBY/COWETA
GUARDS CAMP 715
NEWMAN**
TIMOTHY RAY KING

**CHEROKEE LEGION
CAMP 914
CANTON**
MERLE ALVIN NUNN

**LT. DICKSON L.
BAKER CAMP 926
HARTWELL**
JOSEPH MURPHY
HILL

**OGEECHEE RIFLES
CAMP 941
STATESBORO**
ROBERT (BOBBY)
RICHARDS

**GEN. WILLIAM J.
HARDEE CAMP 1397
DALLAS**
THOMAS EDWARD
(EDDIE) GURLEY
HUBERT FREDERICK
HENDERSON, JR.

**27th GEORGIA
REGIMENT CAMP
1404
GAINESVILLE**
BRANDON DAVID
WHITMIRE

**DAVID W. PAYNE
CAMP 1633
BLAIRSVILLE**
LUKE ELLIS WOODY

**CALHOUN RIFLES
CAMP 1855
EDISON**
BOBBY EUGENE PAUL

**DIXIE GUARDS CAMP
1942
METTER**
DAVID EVANS
AMONETTE
RAY DESMOND SMITH

**PINE BARRENS
VOLUNTEERS CAMP
2039
EASTMAN**
BLAKE KONNER LEE
HARRELSON

**GEORGIA DIVISION
HQ CAMP 2200
MOULTRIE**
WAYNE BERRY HILL,
III
DAVID MAHAN
JAGGER PHILLIPS
JOSHUA SCOTT

IDAHO

**CPL. WILLIAM MINK
CAMP 2244
NAMP**
ALEXANDER GORDON
MILLS

KENTUCKY

**JOHN C.
BRECKINRIDGE CAMP
100
LEXINGTON**
WILLIAM LEMUEL
VAUGHT, JR.

**GEN. LLOYD
TILGHMAN CAMP
1495
PADUCAH**
ADRIAN BEELER, II
COLTON GAGE
CARTER
KAYNE SHAUN
EDWARD CARTER
LANCE GAVYN
CARTER
ETHAN PAUL CULP
LAKE FLINT EDWARDS

LOUISIANA

**BEAUREGARD CAMP
130
NEW ORLEANS**
DAVID PAUL
DEROCHE
CRAIG LEGNON

**HENRY WATKINS
ALLEN CAMP 133
BATON ROUGE**
LANCE EDWARD
PHELPS
JARED A. SELSER
DAKOTA RAY
THOMPSON
THOMAS LEE
THOMPSON
KEEGAN JAMES
WALDROP
OWEN ROBERT
WALDROP

**GEN. RICHARD
TAYLOR CAMP 1308
SHREVEPORT**
CHRIS LEON
LAYSSARD

**CAPT. JAMES W.
BRYAN CAMP 1390
LAKE CHARLES**
DENNIS DEAN BEACH

**SABINE RIFLES CAMP
2057
MANY**
NICHOLAS JASON
PADDIE

MARYLAND

**MARYLAND LINE CSA
CAMP 1741
BOWIE**
JAMES WALKER

MICHIGAN

**MAJ. GEN. PATRICK
RONAYNE CLEBURNE
CAMP 2257
GRAND RAPIDS**
ROBERT R. FRAGALA
BRIAN A. MURPHY

MISSOURI

**GEN. JAMES H.
MCBRIDE CAMP 632
SPRINGFIELD**
FRANK EDWARD
GRANTHAM
WILLIAM R.
McKEVLIN

**BRIG. GEN. MOSBY
MONROE PARSONS
CAMP 718
JEFFERSON CITY**
JOSIAH J. APPERSON

**CAMPBELL'S
COMPANY CAMP 2252
REPUBLIC**
BRADLEY KEITH
LESTER
JASON ROBERT VOSS

**THE STODDARD
RANGERS CAMP 2290
DEXTER**
ANDREW SETH
CHASTEEN
CORY ALLEN DEES

**MAJOR THOMAS R.
LIVINGSTON CAMP
2327
CARTHAGE**
WILLIAM BRUCE
REDDEN

MISSISSIPPI

**BROOKHAVEN LIGHT
ARTILLERY CAMP 235
BROOKHAVEN**
GENE A. SPURLIN

**COL. WILLIAM P.
ROGERS CAMP 321
CORINTH**
NEIL COCKRELL

**SAM DAVIS CAMP 596
BILOXI**
PETER W. SMITH

**WILLIAM D.
CAMERON CAMP 1221
MERIDIAN**
WILLIAM FRED ROSS

**STOCKDALE
RANGERS CAMP 1681
SUMMIT**
CHARLES EDWARD
WILKINSON, JR.

**CALHOUN AVENGERS
CAMP 1969
CALHOUN CITY**
JESSE RUFUS STONE

**FRANKLIN RIFLES
CAMP 2297
BUDE**
MATTHEW WINDOM
BINNING
STEPHEN WAYNE
BINNING

NORTH CAROLINA

**FRANKLIN RIFLES
CAMP 310
LOUISBURG**
JAMES RUSSELL
BOTTOMS, JR.
VAUGHN SARRAN
BRUBAKER

**COLUMBUS COUNTY
VOLUNTEERS CAMP
794
WHITEVILLE**
DANIEL RAY
CARTWRIGHT

**JAMES B. GORDON
CAMP 810
WILKESBORO**
RANDY CLYDE
HUFFMAN
TIMOTHY ALLEN
HUFFMAN
TONY ALLEN
HUFFMAN
WILLIAM DWAYNE
HUFFMAN

**COL. CHARLES F.
FISHER CAMP 813
GRAHAM**
BOBBY WARREN
SMITH

**MAJ. CHARLES Q.
PETTY CAMP 872
GASTONIA**
DONALD WAYNE
GORDY

**GEN. ROBERT F.
HOKE/WM. J. HOKE
CAMP 1616
LINCOLNTON**
HAROLD DEAN
ABERNATHY

**SON OF MARS CAMP
1632
LAURINBURG**
JESSE DANIEL
BENOIST

**FIRST FARTHEST &
LAST CAMP 1966
RANDOLPH CO.**
GARRETT LONDON
SMITH

**BEAUFORT
PLOWBOYS CAMP
2128
WASHINGTON**
MARCUS JOSEPH
KARACHUN

**CAROLINA GRAYS
OF PENDER COUNTY
CAMP 2174
BURGAW**
FRED EUGENE
CROMARTIE

**CUMBERLAND
PLOUGH BOYS CAMP
2187
STEDMAN**
ERNEST EUGENE
HOWELL

**CAPTAIN ROBERT
BINGHAM CAMP 2192
MEBANE**
RICKY RAY BARBOUR

**FORSYTHE RIFLES
CAMP 2245
WINSTON-SALEM**
JIMMY WAYNE LONG

**GEN. JAMES HENRY
LANE (NC DIVISION
HQ) CAMP 2289
CLAREMONT**
KALEB JAMES DAVIS

OHIO

**LT. GEN. JAMES
LONGSTREET CAMP
1658
TALLMADGE**
COLE JAMES
BRANHAM

**LT. L. J. McNEILL
CAMP 2317
FRANKLIN**
JORDAN LEE LYTLE

OKLAHOMA

**COL. JACKSON F.
McCURTAIN CAMP
513
MOORE**
TRAVIS WESTLEY
HEARN

**LT. WILLIAM H.
MAYES CAMP 2078
PRYOR**
NOAH RANDALL
LEWIS
STEVE R. LEWIS

**COLONEL TANDY
WALKER CAMP 2207
SHAWNEE**
STEVEN WAYNE
VOLNER

PENNSYLVANIA

**PVT. JOHN WESLEY
CULP MEMORIAL
CAMP 1961
GETTYSBURG**
MICHAEL COSTELLO

SOUTH CAROLINA

**16th SOUTH
CAROLINA REGIMENT
CAMP 36
GREENVILLE**
JAMES RUFUS
HERRING, JR.
DENNIS WARREN
LOCKHART
TERRY CASH YORK

**JOHN THOMAS
ASHLEY CAMP 43
HONEA PATH**
JERRY LEE JOHNSON

**2nd SC REGIMENT
PICKENS CAMP 71
PICKENS**
CARLTON TRAVIS
ARNOLD
ADAM MARCHBANKS
DAVID CHARLES
MCELDRATH, JR.

**COL. OLIN M.
DANTZLER CAMP 73
ORANGEBURG**
JOHNNY (BUCK)
RUSSELL AMERSON
GEORGE KEVIN
HODGES
MARK STILLINGER

**FORT SUMTER CAMP
1269
CHARLESTON**
CHARLES MIDDLETON
ANDERSON
WILLIAM BLAKE DUKE

**PEE DEE RIFLES
CAMP 1419
FLORENCE-
DARLINGTON**
DAVID HARVEY
BROWN

**GEN. STATES RIGHTS
GIST CAMP 1451
BOGANSVILLE**
JACK FITZHUGH
BURNETT, III
JAMES ADRIAN
REUBEN CANUPP
RONALD EARL
FOWLER

**GEN. MARTIN W.
GARY CAMP 1532
EDGEFIELD**
JAMES WYLIE OUZTS,
JR.

**SGT. BERRY BENSON
CAMP 1672
NORTH AUGUSTA**
DANIEL EDWARD
MIKELL

**CAPTAIN P. D.
GILREATH CAMP 1987
GREER**
WILLIAM THOMAS
DODSON

TENNESSEE

**N. B. FORREST CAMP
3
CHATTANOOGA**
EDGAR DORSEY
WALTER, IV

**MURFREESBORO
CAMP 33
MURFREESBORO**
JAMES ALAN
SANDMAN

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

JAMES KEELING
CAMP 52
BRISTOL
TIMOTHY D. TATE

**LONGSTREET-
ZOLLICOFFER CAMP**
87
KNOXVILLE
DANIEL L. HUGHES
SCOTT HOGAN
POTTEET

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

DR. J. B. COWAN
CAMP 155
TULLAHOMA
MICHAEL GAYDEN
PURNELL

OTHO FRENCH
STRAHL CAMP 176
UNION CITY
BOBBY LEE BISHOP,
JR.

FRANK P. GRACEY
CAMP 225
CLARKSVILLE
MATTHEW C.
JOHNSON

FORT DONELSON
CAMP 249
DOVER
WILLIAM D. VANCE

JOHN HUNT MORGAN
CAMP 270
**SPRINGFIELD-
GREENBRIER**
MARK JORDAN
JACKSON, JR.

CUMBERLAND
MOUNTAIN RIFLES
CAMP 386
TRACY CITY
WALTER FRAZIER
SMITH, JR.

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM
D. McCAIN HQ CAMP
584
COLUMBIA
BRIAN MARTIN
FRAZIER
DOUGLAS RANDAL
MORRIS
LOREN ERIC MORRIS
DARREN S. PATE
BRANDY SHANE
SULLIVAN

GEN. GEORGE GIBBS
DIBRELL CAMP 875
SPARTA
KENNETH WAYNE
MATHENEY

COL. JOHN
SINGLETON MOSBY
CAMP 1409
KINGSPORT
JESSE WILLIAM
MOORE

DeWITT SMITH JOBE
CAMP 1637
BARTLETT
ROBERT W. HOWE
JASON EDWARD
WILSON

LT. ROBERT J. TIPTON
CAMP 2083
ELIZABETHTON
BRENNAN XAVIER
LOWERY
EARL L. SLAAGLE

RAWDON-SPEARS
CAMP 2113
SUMMERTOWN
DEWEY CLARK
BISHOP
ANDREW DAVID
LUCK, II

MAJ. JAMES T. HUFF
CAMP 2243
NEWPORT
NATHAN JEFFERS
SHANNON McGAHA
MARK RUSSELL
MYERS

FORREST CROSSING
GUARDS CAMP 2332
CLIFTON
JAMES ANTHONY
SMITH

R. E. LEE CAMP 239
FORT WORTH
JOSHUA BLAKE
HARRINGTON
PATTERSON
LEONARD WAYMON
PATTERSON, JR.

COL. REEVES 11th
TEXAS CAVALRY
CAMP 349
SHERMAN
VINCENT EDWARD
COX

BRIGADIER GENERAL
JOHN CREED MOORE
CAMP 578
GATESVILLE
JAMES MADISON
CLARK, JR.

ALBERT SIDNEY
JOHNSTON CAMP
983
DECATUR
ALLEN HOLDMAN
GLANVILLE

ALAMO CITY
GUARDS CAMP 1325
SAN ANTONIO
SCOTT "BILLY"
WILLIAM THOMAS,
JR.

GENERAL TOM
GREEN CAMP 1613
SAN ANGELO
KEVIN THEIS

COLONEL E. W.
TAYLOR CAMP 1777
BEDFORD
CODY A. SHEPPARD

STONE FORT CAMP
1944
NACOGDOCHES
RODNEY GREGE
TOOLEY

W. W. HEARTSILL
CAMP 314
MARSHALL
COLIN LAWRENCE
WHITE

CO. D, SPAIGHT'S
BATTALION CAMP
2241
SILSBEE
ROBERT W. HANKS

FORT McKAVETT CSA
CAMP 2326
MENARD
ETHAN S. COPLEY
WILLIAM DANIEL
McCRORY

VIRGINIA

LEE-JACKSON CAMP
1
RICHMOND
GEORGE THOMAS
PARSONS, III
DAVID ARRINGTON
SOUTHWORTH
GORDON SCOTT
WHITE

THIRTEENTH
VIRGINIA
MECHANIZED
CAVALRY CAMP 9
NORFOLK
RICHARD A. STOOT

THE STONEWALL
BRIGADE CAMP 1296
LEXINGTON
MICHAEL GARLAND
GRIM

FINCASTLE RIFLES
CAMP 1326
ROANOKE
SAMUEL NATHAN
WINKLER

J. E. B. STUART
CAMP 1343
HENRICO
JONATHAN WINSTON
HODGE

THE BEDFORD RIFLE
GRAYS CAMP 1475
BEDFORD
FRANK ADAMS
MICHAEL L.
MEHAFFEY

TURNER ASHBY
CAMP 1567
WINCHESTER
ERIC WILLIAM
COONTZ

BRANDY RIFLES CO.
E CAMP 1918
CULPEPER
JAMES A. LANG

CAPTAIN JACK
ADAMS CAMP 1951
EDINBURG
EUGENE WILLIAM
DEL GALLO, SR.
DANNY WILLIE GOOD

GORDONSVILLE
GRAYS CAMP 2301
GORDONSVILLE
EARL HOOVER
RYDER, JR.

WEST VIRGINIA

A. G. JENKINS CAMP
628
GUYANDOTTE
BRIAN F. FIELDS

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

If so, please contact General Headquarters

1-800-380-1896



Welcome to our newest Life Members

Name	Division	Camp	Name	Division	Camp
PAUL TEEM, JR.	NC	2289	WILLIAM HUDSON	AL	259
LEE G. JONES	FL	726	STEVEN MINOR	VA	584
CHARLES WESTRIP, JR.	FL	1387	KEARY O'FLAHERTY	AL	452
ROBERT GRAHAM, JR.	SC	4	GERALD TILLMAN	AL	1824
DWIGHT G. JOHNSON	MS	321	RICKY PRITCHETT	NC	828
ROSS BLONDELL	KY	1342	STANLEY BOWEN	NC	1765
JAMES ARD, JR.	SC	1419	TERRY WAYNE GRAY	NC	172
DOUGLAS BARRETT	AL	16	DANNY Le BLANC	TX	2103
RALPH HENSLEY, JR.	FL	1381	DAVID SMITH	TX	1838
CHARLES C. HAND, IV	TX	153	RALPH PENNINGTON	FL	2181

Become a Life Member! Contact General Headquarters 1-800-380-1896

Would you like to
put your
JD, CPA, CFP,
CLU or CTO
to work
for the SCV?

Do you have
professional skills
that could help
protect Confederate
monuments and
Southern symbols
for years into
the future?

Estate Planning Professionals—

Join the SCV Network!

You can be the difference!

As a dedicated member of the SCV as well as a participant in our national network of estate-planning professionals, you'll be in a unique position to offer like-minded individuals the guidance and counsel they need to chart their own financial waters.

As a trusted professional, it's your duty to inform your clients on the many ways available for them to:

- Create tax advantaged income streams
- Reduce or eliminate capital gains' taxes
- Harness insurance products to leverage giving opportunities
- Reduce or eliminate inheritance taxes

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

By joining the network now — you can meet like-minded SCV members from your area, and help them make a real contribution to preserving and protecting Confederate heritage and symbols while ensuring a true history of the period 1861 to 1865 is provided to future generations!

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

SCV Development Office

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

Military Order of the Stars and Bars



1861-1865

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

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

(757) 656-MOSB

Or via U.S. Mail at:

MOSB Membership Inquiry

P.O. Box 697

Nixa, MO 65714-0697

www.militaryorderofthestarsandbars.org

headquarters@militaryorderofthestarsandbars.org



Descendants of Mexican War Veterans

"Before Manassas, there was Mexico"

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

The Descendants of Mexican War Veterans

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

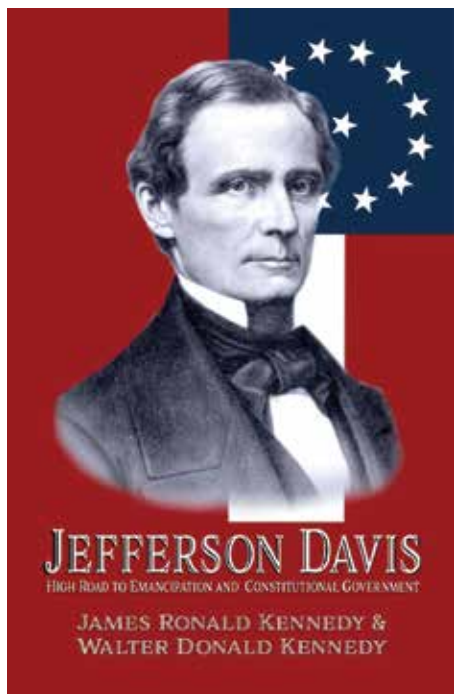
Visit web site www.dmww.org
or send request SASE

D.M.W.V. National Office

PO Box 461941

Garland, Texas 75046-1941

Jefferson Davis: High Road to Emancipation and Constitutional Government



The ultimate defense of Davis and the South against charges of treason and promoting slavery. What Davis fought against, Republicans and Lincoln gave America, an all-powerful Federal Government.

A revised and updated edition of *Was Jefferson Davis Right?* (1998). With new chapters stressing Davis' and the South's aim for a highroad to emancipation. Shotwell Publishing

The Kennedy Twins strike again! The emerging Yankee Empire refused to give Davis his day in court because they knew they would lose in court! Now you be the judge!

www.kennedytwins.com





AUGUST 12, 2023
Elks Lodge
3702 New Boston Rd.
Texarkana, TX 75501

At the request of

J. C. Hanna, Commander, SCV Army of Trans-Mississippi
&
John McCammon, Commander, SCV Texas Division

Red Diamond Camp of Texarkana, will be hosting:

THE ARMY OF TRANS-MISSISSIPPI
RECRUITING, RETENTION & HERITAGE OPERATIONS SYMPOSIUM

★★ **AUGUST 12, 2023** ★★
TEXARKANA, TEXAS

WITH FEATURED PRESENTERS:

SCV Commander in Chief: Jason Boshers

SCV Lieutenant Commander in Chief: Walter D. (Donnie) Kennedy

SCV Chief of Heritage Operations: James Ronald Kennedy

National Membership Coordinator: Eric Previti



Framed prints of Generals Lee and Jackson to be auctioned at this event. Door prizes will be given as well.

Please direct any questions you may have to Phil Maynard. 903-278-6742

Make checks payable to:
Red Diamond Camp

EARLY REGISTRATION-\$40 PER ATTENDEE
\$50 PER ATTENDEE AT THE DOOR | NO EXCEPTIONS

Registrations must be
postmarked by July 22, 2023

Fee includes: Symposium materials, Personalized name badge,
Continental breakfast & Symposium Luncheon catered by The Lunch Box

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

email: _____

Make checks payable to: Red Diamond Camp. Mail checks to: Red Diamond Camp #2193, P.O. Box 825 Nash, TX 75569-0825

NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

This year's John C. Calhoun Oratory Contest

The topic of the 2023 John C Calhoun Oratory contest is:

"In the future. The Confederate States have developed a robust space program. In fact they have developed intergalactic space travel. How has that progressed and what does it mean?"

The following rules, as are typical, will apply.

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

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

PS: It would be helpful if we knew each Division's entry in advance. Email to oratory@mcmichael-la.com

Our new Southern Heritage Center

To all my SCV friends, there has been NO name change for our museum. It is and will remain, The National Confederate Museum. The same is true for Elm Springs, it is and will remain, Historic Elm Springs and one last thing, there is absolutely no chance of changing our SCV logo.

At the recent GEC meeting, we did name the property, The Southern Heritage Center. The SCV owns approximately 80 acres of prime land in Columbia, TN upon which sits Historic Elm Springs, The National Confederate Museum, one family cemetery and the final resting place for General and Mrs. Forrest.

The open spaces on our property are used from time to time for various cultural events such as music concerts, cook-offs, antique car show, social gathering, and such. These events bring people to our property who may otherwise never even know we exist and it makes money for the SCV. Since a car-show cannot be held in the museum or the antebellum home, naming our property will help promote these events.

The entire property owned by the SCV has never had a name, it does now. Nothing else has changed.

R. S. Jason Boshers
Commander-in-Chief

New dues proration policy adopted by GEC

Compatriots:

At the March meeting of the GEC, the Proration Policy was changed, allowing proration for members who have been delinquent for more than two years. The GEC hopes this new policy will help camps bring delinquent members back into the ranks.

The policy is included below for your convenience.

Adam Southern
Executive Director

DUES PRORATION (effective for the year 2022/2023) fiscal year 2022

This is the way the prorated dues system works: The membership voted to raise dues from \$30 to \$35. This affects the proration amounts.

The SCV operates on a fiscal year (not calendar) beginning August 1st of one year and going through July 31st of the following year. The current fiscal year, August 1, 2022, through July 31, 2023, is shown as status 2022 on your roster, and it means the member's dues are paid through July 31, 2023. Additionally, there is now a 1-month grace period from August 1st through September 1st when members are still current while camps work to collect the annual dues for the next fiscal year. Dues submissions postmarked after September 1st of each year are now subject to a \$5 late fee in addition to the normal \$35 annual dues. This extra \$5 fee also applies to all delinquent/former members wishing to reinstate but cannot be prorated anymore.

If someone joins as a new member in February, March, or April 2023 (which is technically the 3rd quarter of our fiscal year) he can pay his \$35 yearly dues and the \$5 processing fee, and he has the option to pay an additional \$17.5 for a total of \$57.50 to join for both the current fiscal year as well as the next fiscal year as status 2022, meaning his dues will be advanced and paid through July 31, 2024. The \$17.50 counts for the remainder of the current year, and the \$35 is for the following year. You may not just pay \$17.5 to finish the current without paying for the following year as well.

If someone joins as a new member in May, June, or July 2023 (which is technically the 4th quarter of our fiscal year) he can pay his \$35 yearly dues and the \$5 processing fee, and he has the option to pay an additional \$8.75 for a total of \$48.75 to join for both the current fiscal year as well as the next fiscal year as status 2022, meaning his dues will be advanced & paid through July 31, 2024. The \$8.75 counts for the remainder of the current year, and the \$35 is for the following year. You may not just pay \$8.75 to finish the current without paying for the following year as well.

*****IMPORTANT NEW NOTICE:
CHANGE OF PRORATION
POLICY! 3-4-2023*****

Proration of reinstatements of members who have been delinquent more than two years is now allowed.

Please remember the shortened grace period to pay dues without a \$5 late fee beginning Aug. 1st is now only one month ending each Sept. 1st and this prorated dues option is now only available for brand new members joining in the 3rd or 4th quarter.

Proration of reinstatements/delinquents less than two years is not an option.

There is not an option to pay only the partial dues for the remainder of the current fiscal year. This prorated dues policy, originally adopted at the 2005 Nashville Convention, is a great improvement over the past practice when men who joined during the last six months of the fiscal year had only one option which was to pay the entire \$35 for the remaining months in the fiscal year only to get hit up for dues again when the new fiscal year begins each Aug. 1st. The proration period does not begin until February 1st of each fiscal year & cannot be prorated until then.

*****PLEASE DO NOT JUST SEND
THE PARTIAL PRORATED DUES
AMOUNT WITHOUT INCLUDING
A FULL YEAR'S DUES WITH IT*****

**Be informed — join the
SCV Telegraph**

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

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

As an SCV Telegraph list member you will only receive official posts, which are authorized by the commander-in-chief. Subscribers will probably not receive more than two posts a week.

Subscribers cannot post replies to the list. Posts presently reach about 3,000 SCV members.

**William D. McCain Research
Library and Education Center**

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

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

**New system for contacting
US Congress members**

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

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

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

Thanks,
Ron Kennedy
Chief of Heritage Operations

**Federal Employees — Please
support the SCV through CFC**

If you are a federal employee, please consider the SCV when donating — use code 10116. With so many charitable options for giving, we hope you will not only support the SCV, but ask your fellow federal employees to support the defense of the Confederate soldier.

If your employer has a charity donation system, send us information on adding the SCV to their opportunities. Send information to the executive director at exedir@scv.org.

**Notify General Headquarters
of any leadership changes**

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

**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.



**Confederate
Veteran Deadlines**

Issue Deadline for submissions

September/October 2023 July 1

November/December 2023 . Sept. 1

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

March/April 2024 January 1

May/June 2024 March 1

July/August 2024 May 1

Continued from page 7

Dispatches From the Front

even give us something to do besides paying our dues and financially supporting the cause.

Jim Zeirke

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain Camp 584
Sussex, Wisconsin

Winning our states one community at a time

To the Editor:

There is a lot written about the need to get the truth out about The (Our) Cause and the Second War For Independence. I would like to share some paths forward that have worked quite well in taking the narrative back for DeKalb Rifles Camp 1824, (DeKalb County), Sylvania, AL. Maybe these, or a modification thereof, will help other camps.

SCV/UDC Combined Camp Meetings: Fun, Fellowship, and Food! We only have — 5 minutes of business (questions can be asked of the board membership anytime outside the meeting). The rest is, as Gary Carlyle says, a “Family Reunion!” Music and singing (you’d be surprised about member talent), prayer list, upcoming events, flag courtesies, grace, pot luck, guest speakers, etc. Invite family, friends, and neighbors. As the CIC says, they’ll more than likely come back if they have; “camaraderie and brotherhood before, during, and after” the meeting.

Community Engagement: JROTC Hunley Awards, Southern Agriculture Awards, Confederate Ancestor Essay Contests, and Living Histories. These just take some good ole Southern perseverance and tenacity, and possibly a little face to face griping and grinning. Besides the appropriate certificates in a presentation folder, and of course the medals/pins, etc., include a presentation packet with an SCV trifold (plus UDC info for female recipients), Lee and Jackson trifolds, *Southern Defenders*, and most importantly, an invitation, with a Camp POC (emphasis), for the award recipients and families to attend the next

camp meeting to be recognized and honored. We provide a cash stipend for each recipient, plus you’d be surprised how many local feed stores will provide gift certificates to their stores for their own county Southern Agriculture Award Recipients. The Confederate Ancestor Essay Contests and Living Histories are a BIG hit at the local schools, especially when you get the UDC involved. This is a great opportunity for your re-enactor members to participate!

If you need Hunley Awards and/or Southern Agriculture Award scripts to be read at school presentation ceremonies, please feel free to e-mail me at john.t.coffindaffer@gmail.com and I will send you MSWord templates of both.

Unreconstructedly Yours,
DEO VINDICE!

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

Find-A-Grave not allowing Confederate Flags

To The Editor:

Since 2015 I have been doing brief biographies of Confederate veterans of Carter, Sullivan, Johnson and Unicoi counties of Tennessee and using Facebook groups to post the biographies. Approximately 500 graves have been visited and, in some cases, cemeteries cleaned to locate the graves, and an accumulated hundreds of miles traveled to obtain these photos. The photos were transferred to Find-A-Grave with a photo of the Confederate Battle Flag.

I received a “warning” on or about January 4, 2023 that I had violated their “rules” by using the flag. I have received another “warning” from F-A-G that I have violated their rules and “Confederate Flags” were not wanted, although I refrained from using the Battle Flag and began using the First National after the initial complaint. One of the examples they sent was a photo of my great grandfather’s grave posted in 2009. Apparently, someone is “following” my posts and complaining to F-A-G. Some of my photos were removed in the past, eliminating the only proof these veterans had a grave marker. If it were not for so many researchers contributing these voluntary

photos, Find-A-Grave would not exist.

Find-A-Grave is an affiliate of Ancestry which is one source used to affirm the genealogy of SCV applicants.

William C. “Bill” Hicks

Lt. Robert J. Tipton Camp 2083

Elizabethton, Tennessee

Global War on Terror bar now available

To the Editor:

Good news for our members who have served in some of the more remote conflicts during the Global War on Terror. SCV sales and merchandise now has available a “GWOT” conflict bar for wear on The SCV War Service Medal. This bar recognizes members who served in the wars in Yemen, Somalia, and Syria.

The award was authorized back in 2019, but has not been available until now. To obtain the bar, applicants must fill out the SCV War Service Medal application and provide all necessary information. Military folks will need a copy of their DD 214, and Civilian Warfighters will need a copy of their US Government deployment orders. The cost of this bar will be \$10 for those wishing to add it to their existing medal. First time applicants will need to apply for the medal, with full payment, and the bar will be included. See the Forms and Documents section on the SCV Headquarters website for instructions. Congratulations to all who have earned this!

There it is!

Greg Frazier

Chaplain & Color Sergeant
California Division

Union League atrocities during Reconstruction

To the Editor:

Today very few Americans, including Southerners, remember or have ever heard of Uncle Sam’s Yankee terrorist organization, the UNION LEAGUE, which was operated by evil, corrupt, tyrannical, despotic, dictatorial Yankee Carpetbaggers in the South beginning 1862 and through 1877.

All chapters in American history books related to Reconstruction discuss radical Republican Carpetbaggers and the KKK. The third element, the UNION LEAGUE, is totally omitted because this "inconvenient history" reflects so negatively on the North and would expose the shameful corrupt and barbaric atrocities committed by the UNION LEAGUE against white Southerners especially former Confederates and their families.

The UNION LEAGUE began as an honorable part of the Union army as the Sanitary Commission in 1862. It soon morphed into the military strong arm of the Freedman's Bureau and began committing atrocities. These white Yankee carpetbaggers used uneducated blacks as puppets to do their dirty work during so called Reconstruction which was in reality the plunder, pillage, and economic rape of the Southern states.

Blacks were initiated into the UNION LEAGUE in secret spectacular impressive ceremonies with fires, music, and inflammatory speeches and lies to incite hatred and resentment toward Southern whites. Conservative blacks who refused to participate and join were beaten or in some cases murdered.

During Reconstruction the membership of the UNION LEAGUE reached nearly 300,000 black militia members managed and controlled by white Yankee carpetbaggers. UNION LEAGUE Carpetbaggers handed out matches and had blacks burning houses and barns, shooting livestock, poisoning wells, and committing murder and rape. White Southerners lived in terror for years.

Some Yankees were so radical and fanatical they wanted to exterminate every Southern man, woman, and child. This caused the rise of the KKK which was an honorable police and resistance organization. Many conservative blacks joined the KKK. UNION LEAGUE carpetbaggers also fought battles between each other for control much like modern drug lords. In several cases President Grant had to act against Yankee UNION LEAGUE terrorists during Reconstruction but he always sided with the radicals against moderates.

When Southerners finally evicted the carpetbaggers, blacks were left to face the wrath of whites. Theft and corruption had been so severe that several states were left totally bankrupt. Although the UNION LEAGUE has been omitted from history and virtually forgotten, the consequences carried forward resulting in Jim Crow and segregation. As blacks moved from farms to towns, black crime skyrocketed and after Reconstruction Southerners dealt with it in the most non-violent manner possible, -Segregation.

To read more articles by myself and others go to the website scv141.com. Also the Texas website belocamp.com/library has a huge selection of articles and videos which includes my 2014 speech at the Wirz memorial service at Andersonville, Georgia which presented facts proving the human tragedy was virtually 100 percent the fault of the Lincoln administration's policies and not the fault of Confederates. Contact me jkingantiquearms@bellsouth.net

*James W. King
Lt. Col. Thomas M. Nelsons Rangers
Camp 141
Albany, Georgia*

Evil seems to be running our country now

To the Editor:

We have some stupid, stupid people in charge in this country. They are evil and corrupt through and through, the truth is not in them. Yet we are supposed to believe them? I no longer call them democrats in the old sense of that political party. I do not even consider them Americans any longer. They are America's destroyers!

Of course, this applies to some of you republicans as well, as you sit there doing nothing as you watch them destroying this country. You are in dereliction of your duties. Is this because you are stupid and have no clue as to how to do your job or is it because you are just happy to be there reaping the benefits of your position like leeches and ticks?

Not only is Confederate history, heritage, culture and all symbols of it under attack and being erased, but all

of American history is as well. While George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and the rest of our Founding Fathers are relegated to the trash bin of history, y'all sit there and do nothing to stop this.

Christianity is under attack too. Because Christians follow the instructions of God's written word in the Bible, you make it seem as though we are the haters. We do not believe homosexuality is morally right, but we do not advocate attacking them as humans, individuals or as a group. To do so would be going against scripture.

We only condemn their sins just as we condemn our own sins. Yet this is not the way the mainstream media presents this story. You fan the flames of hatred towards Christians by twisting the truth and our words in an attempt to promote all sin and making us the bad guys in the process.

Freedom does not mean anything goes and everything is acceptable in this country, it is not. This is anarchy and this is what America is quickly becoming. Your rights end where another person's rights begin, but you seem to have conveniently forgotten this.

Every branch of the military is woefully failing to meet their recruiting quotas, yet this government keeps attacking the largest groups of people it can draw recruits from and wonders why it cannot reach its goals.

You attack the founders of this country, you attack Christians, you attack Southern heroes, but you expect us to serve and support your ungodly, Anti-American ideas? I served in this country's military, but under today's circumstances I would not.

Very few people are going to risk their lives to further your agenda of putting pictures of a "Trans" on a beer can or convincing the population at large that homosexuality is just as good as Christianity. Southerners are not going to serve while you deride their childhood heroes. The very people who were/are their inspiration to render military service in the first place.

Let me reiterate, this country is being run by evil, corrupt people.

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



Books in Print

like the *Virginia* and *Hunley*, remains understudied.

The Confederate Navy goes beyond just those two vessels. This history includes numerous sub-

marines, like the *Squibb*, and torpedo boats and ironclads, like the *Albemarle*. Then there are the commerce raiders, like the *Alabama* and the *Shenandoah*, all unique and important pieces of naval and Southern history.

Author Mark Vogl has undertaken to produce a condensed, or introductory, history of the Confederate States Navy, relying heavily on Scharf's history, while also referencing some other classics, like Conrad's *Rebel Reefers* and Stern's *The Confederate Navy*. Vogl has chapters on various theaters of the naval war, along with topics like the Confederate States Naval Academy, Marine Corps, and Naval Torpedo Service. There are also several appendices looking at naval officers, vessels, commerce raiders, ironclads, blockade runners, and submarines. The book also contains a bibliography for readers interested in pursuing other works on Confederate and naval history.

The book could use editing by a professional, so I hope this advance copy's issues will be resolved before copies are generally available. The footnote section does not follow any standard format, the font size is too large and inconsistent, Appendix 1 appears in the middle of the book and not

with the other appendices at the end of the book, and, most egregious, there is no index. Despite these shortcomings, for those readers just getting started in the subject of the Confederate Navy, *A History of the Confederate State Navy* is a decent introduction to this important subject.

Author: Mark K. Vogl
Publisher: Rebel Mountain Enterprise
www.amazon.com
Paperback \$30.00

Reviewed by Michael Hardy

Jefferson Davis: High Road to Emancipation and Constitutional Government

Ron and Donnie Kennedy are back with a new book which I believe will stand as one of the best defenses of Jefferson Davis, and through him, of the Southern cause, which has been written to date. Part biography, part history, the book puts the reader in the position as a juror, in a trial which never took place—the trial of Jefferson Davis for treason against the United States. Davis wanted that trial, indeed, many in the South sought an opportunity to lay the case of the States' Rights view of the Constitution versus the consolidationist view before an impartial jury. The federal government, however, came to the conclusion that a trial was not in their best interest: they had won their point by war and the population was helpless before a vast military machine—why risk losing all that power in court?

Not only is this a compelling book, detailing the American founding principle of government by the consent of the governed, but it also covers the difficult issue of slavery. The slavery issue is not an easy subject to cover in our times because there is a simplified version of history which paints the South as bad and the North as good. This morality play is so prevalent, it is difficult to discuss the issue, especially if you use facts instead of emotional jargon. The facts of history tell a different story when laid out before someone with an open mind.

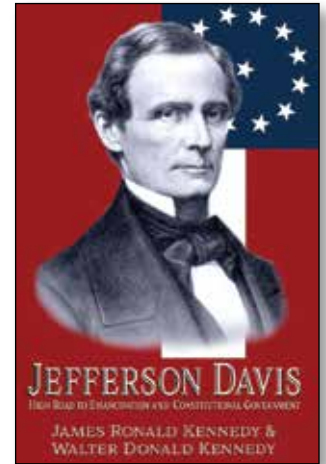
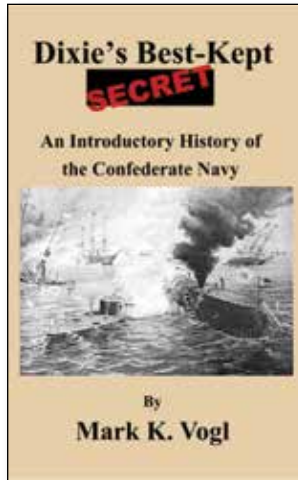
Early in the book, slavery is described as an American problem. Both

the North and the South had interests in slavery, and early in our history it was the South which was pushing for an end to the slave trade. The North always had an interest in slave labor, the slave trade and finally in the produce of the slave system which fueled their factories. Their great desire was that slavery be confined

to the South. They wanted no part of an African American population in their states. The South, on the other hand, did have this population in its midst, and sought the best way to work towards emancipation. Jefferson Davis, and his brother Joseph, were progressive in their handling of their slave labor. They educated slaves to prepare them for eventual entry into the world beyond the plantation. Their judicial system and the punishment of slaves was run by the slaves on the plantation—they functioned as prosecutor, defense, and jury.

The Davis family was patriotic, with a deep love of community and state. This love for the land, for their sovereign state, influenced the Davis family's political principles. Like many southern families, they sought to preserve the limited government embodied in the view of the Constitution as a compact between sovereign states. Jefferson Davis' father, and later his older brother, Joseph, instilled a spirit of patriotism in Davis for the union of the Founding Fathers. This was a major influence on his choice to serve his country, first as a soldier, then as a statesman.

The first major section of this book is a biography of Jefferson Davis: his education, career as a soldier, time as a planter, a statesman serving Mississippi, the United States and the Confederate States, political prisoner and his last years when he wrote a defense of the



South.

We see these principles guiding Davis in all his roles as public servant. As the North and South moved farther apart, Davis became an eloquent spokesman for the States' Rights view of the Constitution.

We see in this book, plainly stated and backed up with copious facts, that it was the 'one nation, indivisible' government in Washington which inaugurated war. Its war against the South was the outgrowth of greed and lust for power which led it to commit treason against the basic principle of American government ... government by the consent of the governed.

The Kennedys weave the character and motives of Davis' accusers into the history lesson as the book progresses. It was the desire of those wishing to form an energetic central government, one which would dominate the states and aid commerce and industry at the expense of agriculture, which led to the secession of the South. The defeat of the Confederate States was due to the power and resources of the new Yankee Empire. This empire was built on the destruction of the South, which was the last bastion of States' Rights against the slow but steady move of money and power towards an all powerful, consolidated government. The resulting 'Yankee Empire' has been, in the words of Robert E. Lee, 'aggressive abroad and despotic at home.' The original intention of the Founding Fathers in forming a limited republic of sovereign states has been replaced with a government of moneyed interests.

The struggle to prevent a consolidated government is a key aspect of the argument that Jefferson Davis did not commit treason. History of the founding of the republic, as a compact between sovereigns, is well supported by quotes from leaders in every state.

By tracing the principle of government by consent of the governed in the letters and speeches of the only president of the Confederate States, we can see the dedication he and his colleagues had to the founding principle of American government.

The story does not lag at any point, but keeps you turning page after page,

discovering interesting points and pertinent quotes which will have you reaching for pen and paper to make notes for future reference. This is the weapon to have in your arsenal to counter the narrative of history handed down today's academic elite. Well illustrated, with excellent footnotes, this is that rare book which flows smoothly yet imparts a wealth of information. It should be read by everyone who seeks to understand this complex period of history.

Authors: James Ronald Kennedy and Walter Donald Kennedy
Publisher: Shotwell Publishing
www.shotwellpublishing.com
Paperback \$25.00 Hardback \$37.00

Reviewed by Brett Moffatt

Experience of a Confederate Chaplain 1861-1865 Chaplain 30th NC Troops

One of my favorite things is to read someone's personal account of war. There are not many Chaplains who write about their war experience. Like most people I'm interested in reading about the foot soldiers and what it was like in everyday life on the march, foraging for food and surviving on the battlefield. In Chaplain Betts' account of his time with the 30th NC Infantry you see first hand what it's like for a man of God to go to war. And thank God they are willing to do it.

The work of an Army Chaplain is tireless. To go out and attend to the men's needs in the field, help write letters home or to read them. Caring for the wounded and sick, making sure the dead are treated with respect. Letting loved ones at home know what has happened to fathers, brothers, uncles and sweethearts. Preaching to the troops before and after battle. Always a prayer for the simple things like shoes, rations and well-being. In Reverend Betts' world, we are all brothers and sisters. The man did not care where you came from or who you were. To him we are all God's children. If you were a Union prisoner of war, going to the rear, if he had a testament he would give it to you; if a wounded or sick sol-

dier needed to go to the hospital, the reverend would help him get there. Anyone he met along the march with the Army of Northern Virginia who needed help, he helped.

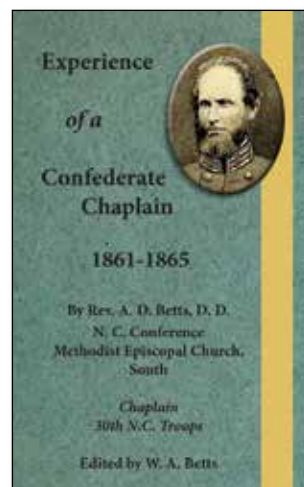
In 1864 at Mt. Jackson, Virginia, Rev. Betts stopped by the home of Rev. Henry Hardin. According to Rev. Betts Mr. Hardin's wife informed him that "last night my daughter's child died." As she said that she pushed the door open and I saw a noble looking woman kneeling by the sofa on which lay a beautiful dead child. I knelt down and said, "Let us pray!" The Lord did help us to cast our burden on Him. We prayed for the sick grandfather, for the young father and for the two mothers. I saw no one

in the house except the two women and the dead child. When armies were passing through a town every family had to "sorrow alone." As I rose up the young mother remained kneeling, but turning gave me her hand saying: "To whom am I indebted for this great kindness?" I never gave my name with more grateful pleasure."

Rev. Alexander Davis Betts, through four years of war, was a true inspiration to the men of the 30th North Carolina Infantry who guided them with unwavering faith. This book is a treasure and I couldn't put it down. Thank you Frank Powell and Scuppernong Press for reprinting this book; it is a truly personal and inspiring account of our War For Southern Independence.

Author: Rev Alexander D. Betts
Publisher: The Scuppernong Press
www.scuppernongpress.com
Hardback \$20.00

Reviewed by Barney W. Roberts III



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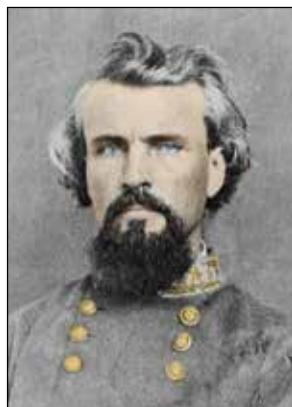
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Honoring America's Military Heroes



Monuments Matter

Women of Arkansas

of them. Hominy among the Indians is called Tom Fuller and is a favorite Indian dish. The feathers they had came out of our peacock flybrush. An Indian saw it one day and demanded a feather. Of course he got it. Then another came and still another with the same demand until there was not one left. ..."⁸

Mrs. Pattie Wright Hedges of El Dorado described the contents of the boxes prepared by the women of the area to send to the soldiers in the field.

"Plants and shrubs became of the greatest use. Boneset, Horehound, Mullen, but the Poppy was of the highest benefit. The seed was sown in the garden. When the plant reached a certain age, an incision was made in the stalk with a sharp knife, and the sap oozed out in the form of a gum, which was dried and used in lieu of opium. Indigo was cultivated and was employed in dyeing cloth. Candles were made from beef tallow. The box contained many suits of jeans, home-made blankets usually made from carpets taken from the floors of parlors, shoes of various sizes, home-made handkerchiefs, pin cushions filled with pins and needles, sewing thread, towels, soap both to use in washing face and body, and also to put in the soldier's socks to prevent feet from blistering on a long march, salves, corn cob pipes, sacks of red pepper for seasoning food and also to put in soldier's shoes or boots to keep his feet warm, rice, home-grown and husked in a mortar made from a tree and whose length had been burnt into a cone-shaped hole, the pestle composed of a piece of wood with nails driven in the end. Each box had rolls of linen for bandages, socks, underclothing, a stock of stationery made of all kinds and colors of wrapping paper, some perhaps dingy and brown, goose quills for pens, and homemade ink. There were special boxes for the sick and hospitals. These were sent by wagons to Camden and thence to Memphis. Later, when the Federals gained control of Memphis, other sources were found. For until the last, the women never ceased their labors, though hardships and privations en-

compassed them about."⁹

Mrs. O.M. Mashburn wrote, "When the Federals came to Little Rock, scouting parties raided Saline County. The havoc and destruction cannot well be described. At that time we had plenty of stock, horses, cows, sheep, and hogs. They took everything, even cutting the cloth from the looms, taking bed quilts and all clothing except what the family was wearing at the time. Bread and water were our diet for many long stretches of time. They set fire to the house and cursed us for putting it out. My husband came home on furlough just after the Federals began their raids. They caught him, and they had heard he had money hidden in the house. They hung him with his own bridle reins, leaving him half dead. It was a dreadful time."¹⁰

These are but a few stories of what women endured during the war. "A dreadful time" could be echoed all over Arkansas, wherever the Yankee passed; indeed, the same can be said of wherever they advanced throughout the South. They made a war of terror on defenseless women and children, as well as soldiers in the field.

END NOTES

1. Ferguson, John L., Compiler and Editor, *Arkansas and the Civil War* (Little Rock: The Pioneer Press, 1965), pp 1-44.
2. Dougan, Michael B., *Confederate Arkansas: The People and Policies of a Frontier State in Wartime* (Tuscaloosa and London: The University of Alabama Press, 1991), p 85.
3. Neal, Diane, *Journal of Southern History*, Vol. 1, No. 2, Fall 1988, "Treason or Patriotism? Union Peace Societies in Arkansas During the Civil War," pp. 341-349.
4. Ferguson, op.cit., pp. 73-74.
5. Material furnished by Margaret Wyatt of Little Rock from the family records of Lorene Carson Bowers and G.L. Carson; also, the July 8, 1951, article "Brave People and Red Roses" in the *Arkansas Gazette* magazine.
6. *Confederate Women of Arkansas in the Civil War: Memorial Reminiscences*, Revised Edition of 1907, (Fayetteville: M&M Press, 1993), with an Introduction by Professor Michael B. Dougan, pp. 1-7.
7. Ibid., pp. 18-22.
8. Ibid., pp. 30-31.
9. Ibid., pp. 60-62.
10. Ibid., pp. 181-182.



Union Terror Against Southern Civilians

support the Confederacy, rather than any necessity to feed his troops.¹⁸

For the troops it was unrestrained looting. After stuffing themselves with every form of plunder from a given home and barn, the surplus provisions collected would be whisked back to the main column to be feasted on by the particular regiment which had sent them out. All knew Sherman's mandate to forage liberally was not only permission to take private foodstuffs to allegedly feed the army but doubled as a license to despoil, steal, and burn as they wished. Their mission was to destroy and terrorize and they did it!

In summary, given the fact Sherman carried with his army sufficient Union wagons stuffed full with provisions aplenty to completely sustain his entire force on the 30-day march to Savannah, there was absolutely no need to exercise the taking of civilian property under the legitimate reading of military necessity, let alone engage in a vicious "live off the land" campaign which had nothing to do with either military necessity or humanity. It was pure terrorism. In fact, so much plunder was brought back to the main body to eat that the majority of food was simply abandoned to rot on the roadside.

Fact: While securing forage for the limited number of Union animals might have qualified under the Lieber Code for limited requisitions from a few civilian farms along the way, Sherman actually did carry along with him more than enough food and supplies for his soldiers to easily make the short 300-mile movement.

Command Directed and High Command Approved

At the end of the day the ultimate person responsible for the Union's abuse of power and use of terrorism is rolled up into one person — Abraham Lincoln. As the Commander-in-Chief, it was his responsibility to enforce legality and morality

and do all he could to wage war under the rule of law and not the rule of the jungle.

Sherman's direct superior, General Grant, also shares culpability for Sherman's actions. Like Lincoln, it is a matter of record that Grant never addressed Sherman's many dark communiqués where Sherman expressed a sense of rapture about the suffering inflicted by his men on Southern civilians. On the contrary, Grant actually approved of, and later defended, the barbarous actions of his favorite subordinate.¹⁹ The bottom line is undeniable. There is simply no question Lincoln and Grant approved of Sherman's conduct and even pro-Union books are forced to admit it, but without condemnation.

The Truth is Out

Ignoring the Union's bright line violations of the law of civilized warfare, modern-day purveyors of "fake history" might grudgingly admit Sherman's actions against civilians were "controversial," but they inevitably spew out base nonsense that one simply can't pass "moral judgments"²⁰ on the matter. (Others simply go on the offensive and employ *ad hominem* attacks against anyone who dares criticize the Union's use of terrorism as deluded advocates for the "Lost Cause"²¹). For example, a typical handling of the topic is found in the preface of a study of Sherman's movement across Georgia where the so-called historian absolutely refuses to condemn the Union war crimes and terrorism.

My objective, however, is neither to condemn nor condone the behavior of Sherman and his men. As I see it, my job is not to cast moral judgments upon the conduct of others; rather, it is to ascertain exactly what they did and understand why they did it [emphasis added].²²

Really? How is it possible to not pass *moral*

judgments on those responsible for intentionally causing profound suffering on unprotected women and children during wintertime? With homes burned down and all belongings taken or destroyed the effects of the atrocities would be felt the rest of their lives. How too, can one not pass a moral judgment on a senior military commander in the United States Army who intentionally poured out pure horror on noncombatants and boasted of it at every turn? Sherman's own words:

There is a class of people men, women, and children, who must be killed or banished before you can hope for peace and order.²³

For the first time in American history, a "vast region had been scorched and despoiled and war taken to women, children, and the aged."²⁴ If premeditated, cold-blooded, and deliberate cruelty does not demand condemnation from the civilized world, then what does? The true conclusion is that employing terror tactics against large groups of civilians makes Lincoln's Union guilty of disregarding the Lieber Code, the canons of West Point, the laws of nations, and the customary rules of civilized warfare as they then existed. Not only are the enormities too well documented to sweep under the collective rug of ignorance, but the guilt must forever rest upon the heads of those who terrorized the innocent and helpless women and children of the South.



5 See William T. Sherman.

6 Selected Correspondence of Sherman, 730.

7 Ibid., 731.

8 Joseph T. Glatthaar, *The March to the Sea and Beyond* (1985), 121. [hereinafter *The Sea and Beyond*].

9 Jim Miles, *To The Sea* (2002), 67-68. [hereinafter *To The Sea*].

10 See William Tecumseh Sherman, *Memoirs of General W. T. Sherman* (1990), 659. [hereinafter *Memoirs of General W. T. Sherman*]

11 See *Sherman's March*, 33.

12 Lieber Code, Article 44.

13 Ibid., Article 14.

14 Ibid., Article 15.

15 Ibid., Article 16.

16 See, e.g., Burke Davis, *Sherman's March* (1988), 69. [hereinafter *Sherman's March*].

17 *To The Sea*, 42.

18 See Frederic de Mulinen, "The Law of War and the Armed Forces," *International Review of the Red Cross* (1978), 18, 20.

19 See Mark Grimsley, *The Hard Hand of War: Union Military Policy Toward Southern Civilians, 1861-1865* (1995).

20 *The Sea and Beyond*, xiv.

21 See, e.g., Mitchell G. Klingenberg, "Sherman and His Historians: An End to the Outsized Destroyer Myth?" *Parameters* (2021), 51, no. 4.

22 Ibid.

23 OR, Ser. 1, Vol. 39, Pt. 2, p. 132.

24 James Lee McDonough, *William Tecumseh Sherman: In the Service of My Country* (2016), 585.

1 See Michael Andrew Grissom, *American Terrorists, Lincoln's Armies in the South* (2015).

2 Some writers believe this phrase was taken from a speech made by Sherman in 1880. Sherman said, "There is many a boy here today who looks on war as all glory, but, boys, it is all hell." From this sentence the newspapers coined the phrase, "War is hell." Other sources attribute the phrase to an 1879 address made before the Michigan Military Academy where Sherman remarked, "I am tired and sick of war. Its glory is all moonshine ... War is hell." Ibid. See Justin Wintle, *The Dictionary of War Quotations* (1989), 91.

3 See Michael Andrew Grissom, *American Terrorists: Lincoln's Armies in the South* (2015).

4 See Marsha Landreth, *William T. Sherman* (1990), 46.

LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Southerners and non-Southerners into the realization that Confederate Vice President Alexander Stephens and General Robert E. Lee were correct. Now is the time for the Sons of Confederate Veterans to be active locally and nationally promoting and defending traditional American values.

Traditional America values include a positive view of Southern and Confederate history. Recently the National SCV conducted two separate opinion polls. The first was a national poll asking if the individual polled supported keeping monuments and other items named in honor of American heroes including Southern heroes. More than 60 percent of Americans, not just Southerners, supported honoring all American heroes including Southern heroes. A second opinion poll of registered Republicans in 16 Southern States demonstrated from 80% to 90% of Republican voters supported honoring Southern heroes. Without a

doubt, we have public support but we must learn how to leverage that data to reassure our fellow Southerners we and they are on the correct side of this issue. If people feel they are the only ones who love the South, they will tend to be silent and not respond in defense of our history. If politicians believe only a few people or only one or two small organizations support Southern culture, history, and heritage, when push comes to shove, they will tend to abandon the Cause of the South. Therefore, it is essential SCV members and supporters be active in their community and let the world know the SCV stands with the vast majority of Americans and a super majority of conservative voters.

One way we can make our voice heard is by participating in SCV sponsored events. This past April, I had the great privilege of attending the Memorial Service at Stone Mountain, Georgia. While I was at this event, the SCV in Monroe and West Monroe, Louisiana, sponsored 'Flags Across the Ouachita.' Members of several north Louisiana SCV camps proudly stood on the Ouachita River bridge waving Confederate flags. This bridge is a major connection between Monroe and West Monroe. An estimated 6,000 people viewed this display. One week before this display, a one-fourth page color SCV ad ran in the local, Ouachita and Franklin Parish weekly newspapers. This is just one more way we can let people know who we are and that it is okay to be a Confederate.

During the month of April, the Virginia SCV paid for six large billboards on high traffic areas in Virginia proclaiming their pride in Confederate heritage. Even as the neo-Marxists have taken down many monuments in Virginia, the Virginia SCV is currently erecting a Confederate monument to Brigadier General Edwin Starke. They have raised almost the entire amount of money for the monument. When this monument is dedicated, they are planning on making this success known to all the folks in Virginia and the nation. If you would like to be part of helping to complete this project, please send your donations to: Old Brunswick Camp, c/o Tracy Clary, 1019 Matthews



THE SOCIETY OF THE ORDER OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS

Financial Assistance for Preservation Projects

The Order of the Southern Cross, founded in 1863 by Maj. Gen. Patrick Cleburne, Lt. Gen. Leonidas Polk, and Rev. Charles Quintard, was originally created to foster brotherhood and 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, the Order has allocated more than \$1 million to these endeavors.

If your SCV Camp or 501(c)3 organization is seeking financial assistance to help fund a Confederate preservation project, we encourage you to contact the Chairman of our Grants Committee, Richard Smoot, at respln@flash.net or visit our website for more information.

Deo Vindice

www.orderofsoutherncross.com

Chapel Rd., Lawrenceville, VA 23868, make check payable to Old Brunswick Camp. These are but three examples of many such activities which can help us promote and protect our heritage. Always remember our monuments, flags, and clean cemeteries cannot speak for themselves; we must be their voice. Any such event should be viewed as a chance to get the name of the SCV and the real history of the South out to the general population.

If SCV camps will use such events as just described and the tools provided by the national SCV (such as the opinion polls) to promote the Cause of the South, recruitment and retention will not be a problem. Positive action by the SCV will excite and inspire that 80 to 90 percent of Southern conservative voters to join the SCV and to demand their elected officials protect Southern heritage — politicians will take note.

My fellow Confederates, be bold like Forrest and do your duty like Lee. *Deo Vindice.*

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



JOIN JUDAH P. BENJAMIN CAMP 2210 IN DEFENDING OUR HERITAGE

Erected 1910
Sculptor: *Jewish Confederate Moses Ezekiel*
Identified for Removal by:
Elizabeth Warren's Naming Commission



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Credit to: # XXXX-XXXX

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PO Box 59
Columbia, TN 37402-0059



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Robert Prosser
Donnie Ashley
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SCV Camp 11
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Monroe, LA
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Lake Waccamaw, NC
Ider, AL
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Lynchburg, VA
Gastonia, NC
Campobello, SC
Mauumelle, AR
Shreveport, LA
Vestavia Hills, AL
Ringgold, GA
New Orleans, LA
Annandale, VA

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In Memory of Arthur Holman, II
\$5,000
Allen C. Fallen
\$2,500
Harold Dagenhart
\$1,006
Tamatha Lott
\$1,000
Joseph Webb
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Ooltewah, TN
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Tuscumbia, AL
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Albany, GA
Americus, GA
Monroe, LA
Elkin, NC
Athens, AL
\$400
Dadeville, AL

	\$250	Calvin Leblanc Calvin Morrow Charles Beck Robert Edmiston, III Robert Mitchell Timothy Hazlewood Walter Carr Willam Howard SCV Camp 2192	Denham Springs, LA Pleasanton, KS Wichita Falls, TX Mount Ulla, NC Fairfax, VA Martin, TN Meggett, SC Canton, MS Mebane, NC	Jackie Henderson James Lock James Smith, II James Yoder James Zeirke Jason Danker John Fusco John Harrison Johnny Thompson Joseph Daughtridge K. G. Watson Kenneth Phibbs, Sr. Kevin Dematteis Kevin Merritt Lewis Bruce, Jr. Mark Ippolito Michael Branch Michael Masters Michael McKinnon Patrick Wallace R. Gordon Terry, Jr. Richard Chambers Richard Leaumont Robert Carothers Robert Dowd Robert Giles Robert Lane Roger Moore Rouel Bennett, Jr. Scott Bourland Scott Boyer Stephen Sayko Steven Keller Thomas Gary Thomas Hughes, Jr. Walter Dorsey Wesley Easley William Roberts William Young SCV Camp 172	Yadkinville, NC Gilmer, TX Waterford Township, MI Knoxville, TN Sussex, WI Wilmington, DE Blairsville, GA Monroe, LA Gainesville, TX Raleigh, NC Maggie Valley, NC Sargent, TX New York, NY Phoenix, AZ Lumberton, NC Plant City, FL Grand Ridge, FL Fredericksburg, VA Crawfordsville, IN Athens, TX Jacksonville, FL Calhoun, GA Pasco, WA Winfield, AL Taylors, SC Raphine, VA Aurora, CO Texarkana, AR Macon, GA Munford, TN McKinney, TX Jacksonville, NC Ft. White, FL Gettysburg, PA Hernando, MS Opelika, AL Verdi, NV Foley, AL Goshen, AL Thomasville, NC
	\$200	Doug and Betty Lawrence James Mitchell Kristen Gall Lawrence Pratt Ricky Pritchett Thomas Young Willam Harris	Keyesport, IL Point Clear, AL New Cambria, MO Stratford, CT Providence, NC Jackson, TN Concord, NC		
	\$162	Alston Wade, III Glen Snow James Covington James Forehand James Thomas Ronnie Dunn	Memphis, TN Wichita, KS Myrtle Beach, SC Leesburg, GA Camden, SC Howe, TX		
	\$125	Dale Hamilton	Cecil, AL		
	\$100	Alan Dodson Alfred Dawson, Sr. Andrew England Benjamin Winn Billy Joe Parson Charles Jefferson Crawley Joyner, III Daniel Chester Darrell Geisler David Garber Douglas Miller DR. George Andrew Edward Harris Frank Fryer Frank Royston Gerald Moody Gregory Knapp Henry Smith Hubert Wooten Hugh Pritchett, Jr. Hugo Holland, Jr. J. T. Swisher Jack Henry	Edinburg, VA Isle of Palms, SC Schertz, TX Alberta, VA Lexington, VA St. Charles, MO Richmond, VA Gainesville, GA Brinkley, AR Beavercreek, OH Pompano Beach, FL Stroud, OK Mechanicsville, VA Naperville, IL Roanoke, VA Chester, VA South Lyon, MI Bardstown, KY Raeford, NC Tuscumbia, AL Shreveport, LA Kennesaw, GA Lubbock, TX		
	\$50			Claude Hayden, III Malcolm Allred Cone Underwood Warren Costilow Larry Arnold Charles Cobb David Henderson David McDonald Richard Leaumont George Andrews	Athens, AL Betonia, MS Augusta, GA Carrollton, MS Lexington, SC Mansfield, GA Jacksonville, FL Thomaston, GA Pasco, WA Stroud, OK

"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."

Recent Museum Donations

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



Last year the Lt. General Richard Taylor Camp 1308, Shreveport, LA, gained ownership of the Marker for the 1936 UCV Reunion held in Shreveport. A time capsule was discovered underneath it. Members of the Taylor Camp and other members of the Louisiana Division delivered the capsule and its contents to the National Confederate Museum. One of the items in the time capsule was the Flag pictured here. Pictured from left, Bobby Herring, Commander-in-Chief Jason Boshears, Chuck McMichael, Ron Kennedy, Donnie Kennedy, Paul Gramling, David Hill, J. C. Hanna and Executive Director Adam Southern.



Members of the Lt. General Richard Taylor Camp 1308 make a donation to the National Confederate Museum. This is the Uniform of Compatriot Will Mason of the Taylor Camp. Compatriot Mason was the first recipient of the SCV Real Grandson Medal. Compatriot Mason crossed the river in February of 2023, the same week as this donation. RIP Will. From left, Bobby Herring, Commander-in-Chief Jason Boshears, Chuck McMichael, David Hill, J. C. Hanna, Paul Gramling and Executive Director Adam Southern.



**Judah P. Benjamin
Camp 2210**
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TAMPA, FLORIDA
CONFEDERATE CABINET CAMP

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SAVING THE “BETHEL HEROES” MONUMENT



This monument was paid for by Robert Henry Ricks (1839—1920), a Confederate veteran of the 1st NC Artillery, “Manly’s Battery.” Mr. Ricks fought from Bethel to Appomattox and was one of the “Immortal Six” or “Bethel Heroes” who made a frontal assault on a Yankee-occupied farmhouse at Big Bethel, resulting in the death of Henry Lawson Wyatt, the first enlisted Confederate soldier to die in the War. After the War, Mr. Ricks became a prominent and wealthy farmer, businessman, and state Senator in the Nashville/Rocky Mount area. The monument was erected and dedicated in May 1917 at a cost of \$15,000 (\$353,000 in 2023 dollars). It is 50 ft. tall with a stepped base 20 ft. square, is carved from fine Georgia marble, and weighs around 130,000 lbs.



Our monument was removed in June 2020, following intense pressure by racist Rocky Mount City Council members and “community organizers,” after standing proudly for 103 years. Following negotiations between our late Past Commander Craig Bone and the city manager, our SCV camp and the local UDC chapter were awarded joint physical and legal ownership of the monument.

To date, our SCV and UDC members have raised more than \$46,000 from many generous donors. We have spent about \$27,000 on stone masonry fees, path and gate materials and labor, and legal fees. An NC SCV member, who is also a licensed professional civil engineer, is designing the monument foundation for us at no charge.

We invite SCV compatriots or friends wishing to help us to mail tax-deductible contributions to Robert Henry Ricks Camp 75, PO Box 781, Nashville, NC 27856. You may also contact Camp Commander Brandon Vickers at rhscvcamp75@gmail.com for more information.

Robert Henry Ricks Camp 75 SCV
Nashville, NC



Robert Henry Ricks

Bethel Heroes Chapter 636 UDC
Rocky Mount, NC

REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

ties. Honestly, the debt makes me sick and keeps me awake at night. However, when I visit the museum and interact with visitors, I'm encouraged by what can happen if we get the debt off of us.

As I write this, many divisions have held or will be holding division reunions soon. I want to thank camps, individuals, brigades and divisions for their hard work in organizing and making these reunions happen. They do not fall out of the sky. People work to make them happen. It can be like herding cats. I am sure chaos may be going on behind the scenes. All of the events I have attended have run smooth, people got to fellowship and the business of our organization was conducted. I thank everyone who took time out of their schedules to attend.

With reunions happening that also means it will be dues time once again. Remember our fiscal year goes from August 1st through July 31st. Please pay your dues on time as they are due by July 31st and the month of August is a grace pe-

riod in case something happens and payment gets delayed. Dues paid after August will incur a \$5 late fee. I spoke last article about the Net+1 idea in which I asked each camp to grow by one member from the previous year. It doesn't sound like much, however we have more than 800 camps so that number will be significant if every camp can accomplish that task.

I will leave you with the last thought and reminder. Per our Constitution we are an historical organization among other things. I am witnessing how people are craving accurate history. It is about our ancestors. It is not about us. But it must be up to us to save the history. *If not us, who? If not now, when?*

Again, thank you Editor-in-Chief Frank Powell for being patient during my tardiness. I appreciate you and your work more than I can tell you.

R. S. Jason Boshers
Commander-in-Chief



LEE RIDES AGAIN



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in erecting a new monument to Robert E. Lee, based on the sculpture that was desecrated by Governor Northam.



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Confederate Classifieds

JOIN THE CONFEDERATE LEGION (CL). Our goal is to begin with a thousand members in each Army. Each CL member will donate a minimum of \$50 per year. Money raised will finance a South-wide network of Talk and Country radio station ads — Radio Free Dixie. See our new Heritage Operations website to join this effort: www.make-dixiegreatagain.org Donations to the Confederate Legion is not limited to SCV members. 90 percent of CL donations will be used for direct, public, pro-South advertising. Targeted Internet ads will be purchased to appeal to a younger audience. YouTube videos ads giving our side of the story with Southern Media Resources to identify fair/friendly media outlets to promote our Cause.

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

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NO GOOD LIKE IT IS is the story of two members of Terry's Texas Rangers, before, during, and after the War. For signed copies of this historical novel, contact the author at mlong006@att.net Website www.mckendreelong.com

12 PDR. MOUNTAIN HOWITZER, gun carriage, limber and 4' x 8' trailer. It is in Peroria, AZ. Contact Dan Huskinsson at 623-972-7369 or by e-mail: azhuskisson@cox.net for pictures of the refinishing process, and information sheet on everything that is included.

NAOMI'S CROSS STITCH CREATIONS. All Confederate flags and pledges. Thin Blue Line flag, Christmas ornaments or create your own! Frames included. teddybear93_890@yahoo.com 828-980-5341

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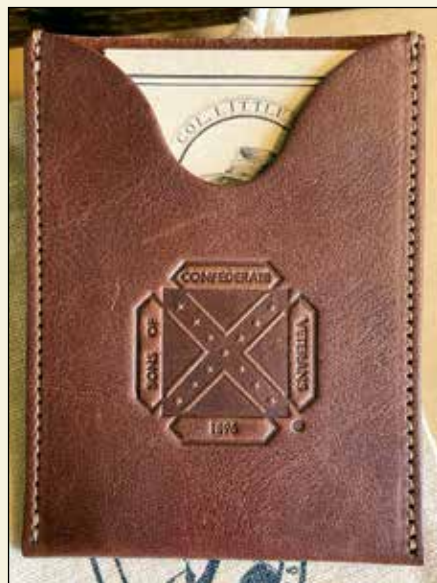
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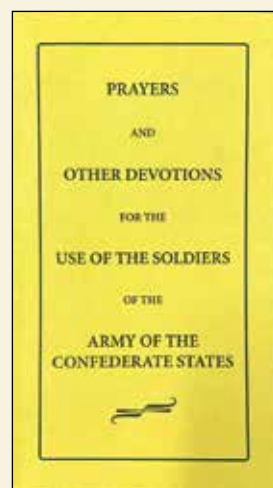
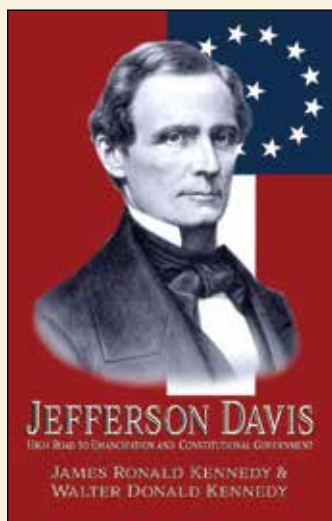
Confederate Gifts from GHQ



#800 Challenge Coin – Jason Boshers Lt. CIC (Limited Supply). \$15.00



NEW ITEM! #1460
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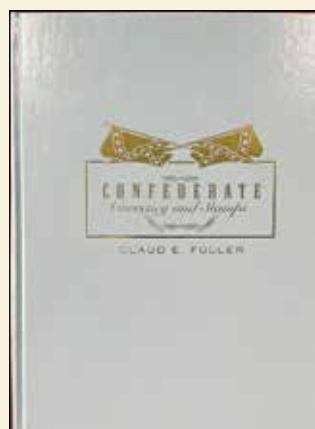


NEW ITEM! #1480 *Jefferson Davis — High Road to Emancipation and Constitutional Government* (paperback). Davis was a proponent of the high road to emancipation and looked to the day in which slaves would live in a democratic society. This thought-provoking book gives the defense Davis and the South never had after he was arrested for treason in 1865. **\$25.00**

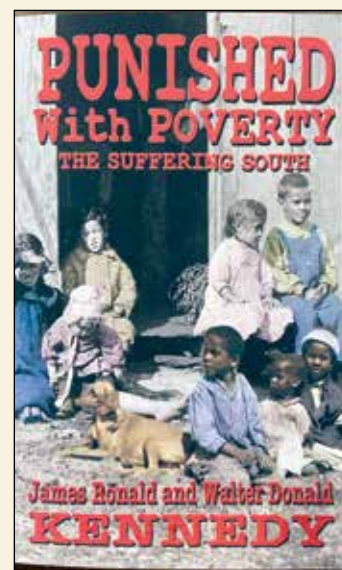
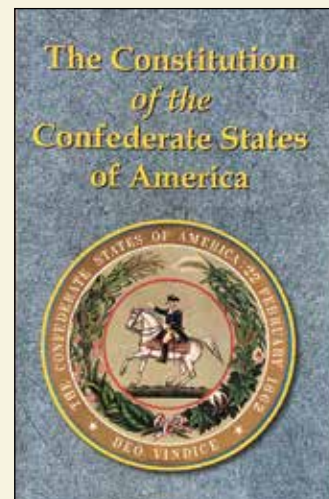


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#CM104-1 National Confederate Museum (NCM) Drawstring Bag. Carry over your shoulder or use as a backpack. Black with purple accent. \$10.00



#828-1 SCV 1896 Insulated Wine Tumbler. Holds up to 10 oz. \$22.00



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— Sale Items —



#S230 Select Logo Non-Mesh Cap. Camouflage only. Member only purchase. Now only \$9.75.

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S233 Select Logo Mesh Caps. Available in gray (S233 Gray), black (S233 Black), camo (S233 Camo) & navy (S233 Navy). Black mesh back. Member only purchase. Now only \$9.75.

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Quantity	Title	Price

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

Shipping Chart: Minimum Charge	\$9.75	
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Lee-Jackson Memorial Park

Shenandoah Valley of Virginia

leejacksonpark.com

We are building a Monument Park located in Rockbridge County, Virginia The resting place of Generals Robert E. Lee & 'Stonewall' Jackson



We envision a monument park with a plan to rescue or recreate our memorials while providing a place for our people to have a safe and enjoyable learning experience. In honor of the unnamed Confederate Widows and Orphans who gathered nickles and dimes to build memorials to their loved ones, Lee-Jackson Memorial Park will be a place where we can pick up where they left off. Thanks to the generous donation of the purchase price for the initial phase of the park by Gerald Burnett, MD in honor of his Faith in Jesus Christ and in remembrance of his ancestor Pvt. John James Hadson, 4th Mo. Cav. Co.G and other generous contributions towards the development, we will install the rescued Col. William H. Harman monument shown here this year along with a large garrison Battleflag to be contributed by the Virginia Flaggers. This is just the first step in our plan to expand the park well beyond two acres. Won't you join with us, every nickle counts! Please visit leejacksonpark.com to see more of our exciting plans and to review our online donation and memorial honor programs. To contact us by mail directly write:
The Stonewall Brigade SCV1296 PO Box 466 Lexington, VA 24450



Endorsed by Ben Jones (aka Cooter)

*Those of us who are descended from the men who fought and died for the Southern Cause during the War Between the States have no better representatives than the Stonewall Brigade of Lexington, Virginia. The Stonewall Brigade exemplifies the best virtues of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. And there is no better way for us to honor our Southern ancestors than by supporting them in creating the Lee-Jackson Memorial Park..... Ben Jones, Washington Virginia
Former Member of United States Congress
Former Chief of Heritage Operations, SCV*



Friends of The Confederate Museum at Elm Springs Annual Membership Application

All memberships are tax-deductible and include the E-Newsletter.

_____ Yes, I want to join the Friends of The Confederate Museum at Elm Springs

_____ Is this a Corporate Membership?

Name: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Phone: _____

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Membership Levels & Benefits

Longstreet Level: \$25

- Membership for one
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs

Judah P. Benjamin Level: \$50

- Family Membership
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Patrick Cleburne Level: \$100

- Family Membership
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N. B. Forrest Level: \$250

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Robert E. Lee Level: \$500

- Family Membership
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- Unlimited Tours of The Confederate Museum
- 15% Gift Shop Discount
- Free Elm Springs Hat and T-Shirt

Jefferson Davis Level: \$1000

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs
- Unlimited Tours of The Confederate Museum
- 20% Gift Shop Discount
- Free Elm Springs Hat, T-Shirt and Polo

Please check the following membership level:

_____ Longstreet Level

_____ Judah P. Benjamin Level

_____ Patrick Cleburne Level

_____ N. B. Forrest Level

_____ Robert E. Lee Level

_____ Jefferson Davis Level

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

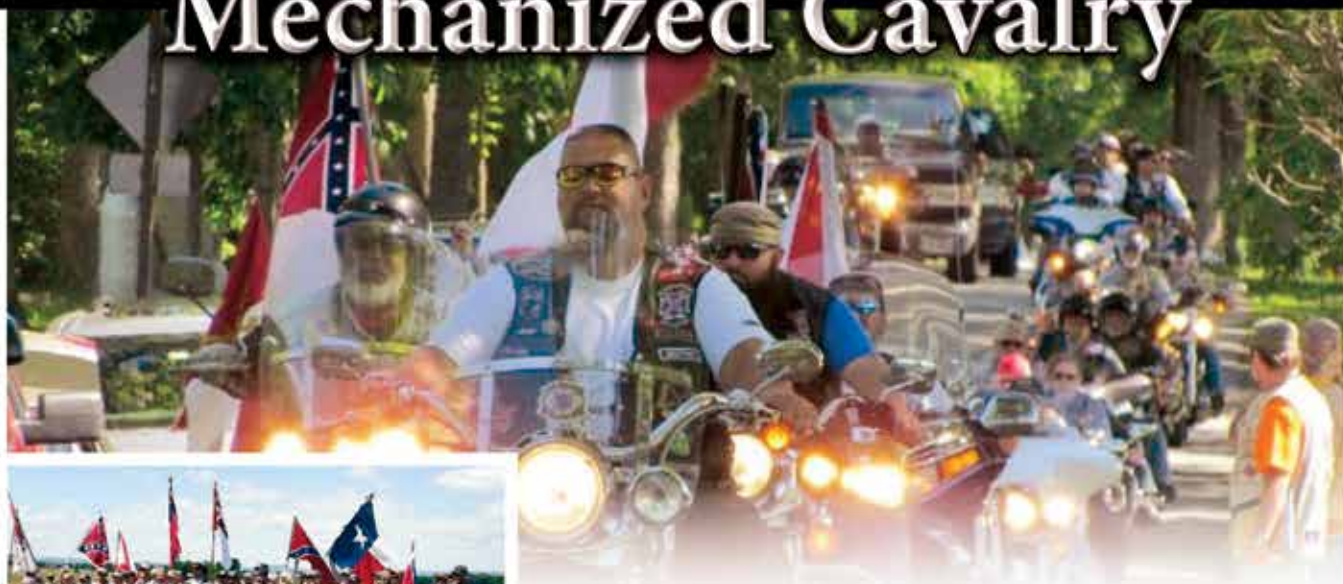
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BE A MAN AMONG MEN!

Join the Sons of Confederate Veterans Mechanized Cavalry



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

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

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



www.csascvmc.org

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We are the Special Operations of the SCV!