

Confederate Veteran.

July/August 2018

In This Issue ...

Northern Hate Masquerading as Virtue — Part Two

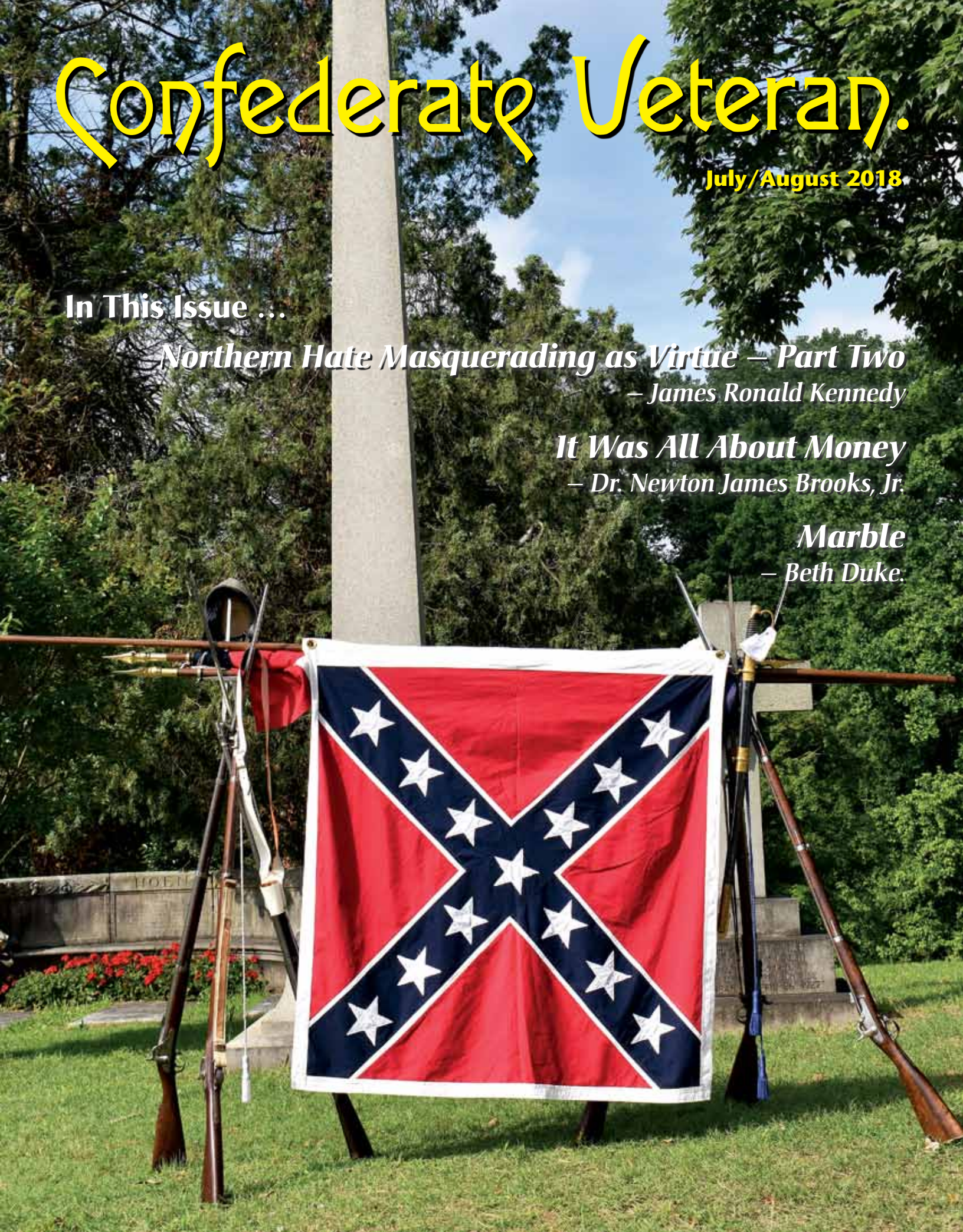
— James Ronald Kennedy

It Was All About Money

— Dr. Newton James Brooks, Jr.

Marble

— Beth Duke.





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 \$100.00 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.



<http://www.csascvmc.org>

Kevin Stone Commanding: scvmchcav@hotmail.com

We are the Special Operations of the SCV!

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 — Stacked arms await the next battle. Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia, at the Jefferson Davis grave site. Photo by Frank Powell.

Confederate Soldiers *are also* United States Veterans!



Through the following Congressional acts, Confederate Veterans were recognized by the United States Government as equivalents to Union Veterans.

Congressional Appropriations Act, FY 1901, signed 6 June 1900

Congressional Act of 9 March 1906

U.S. Public Law 810, Approved by 71st Congress 26 February 1929

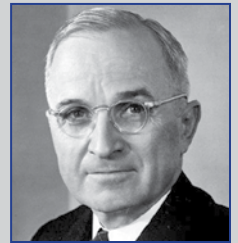
U.S. Public Law 85-425: Sec. 410 Approved 23 May 1958



Did you know these famous Americans were also descendants of Confederate Veterans?



- 13th Commandant of the Marine Corps General John A. Lejeune's father was Confederate Captain Ovide Lejeune.
- Marine Lt. General Lewis "Chesty" Puller's grandfather was Confederate Major John Puller, 5th VA Cavalry killed in 1863.
- Army General George S. Patton's grandfather, Confederate Colonel George Patton, was killed at Winchester, VA in 1864.
- Army Lieutenant General Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr. was killed on Okinawa in 1945 as the Commander of the US 10th Army. His father was Confederate General Simon Bolivar Buckner.
- US Army Air Corps Brigadier General Nathan Bedford Forrest, III was shot down and killed over Germany in 1943. His great grandfather was Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest.
- President Theodore Roosevelt's uncle was Georgian Confederate chief foreign agent Captain James Dunwoody Bulloch, CSN.
- President Woodrow Wilson's father, Reverend Dr. Joseph Ruggles Wilson, was a chaplain in the Confederate Army.
- President Harry S. Truman was a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans on the record of William Young, a trooper in Upton Hayes Company of Missouri Partisan Rangers.
- More than 70 million Americans are descended from these men, many of whom have served honorably in our armed forces.
- Confederate Generals Joe Wheeler, Fitzhugh Lee, Thomas Rosser and Matthew Calbraith Butler, Colonel William Oates and Captain William Washington Gordon II all served our nation after the war as generals in the Spanish-American War in 1898.



After the War, Union and Confederate Soldiers, Sailors and Marines came together in a national spirit of unity and reconciliation. If the men who fought against each other came together in reconciliation, then why can't we honor all American veterans? If we don't honor all veterans today, then we will set the precedence to dishonor our veterans tomorrow. Help the Sons of Confederate Veterans honor them, their monuments, their symbols, and their memories.



Sons of Confederate Veterans

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FROM THE EDITOR



I'm looking forward to our annual reunion in Franklin, Tennessee, in a few weeks and I hope you are too. A lot of us only see each other once a year at our annual reunions, so, it is always fun to renew old acquaintances and make new friendships. Plus, it is great to be among like-minded people for a few days.

Part two of *Northern Hate Masquerading as Virtue* by one of our sesquicentennial authors, James Ronald Kennedy, concludes in this issue. This essay points out and explains hate towards the South from the North — before, during and after our fight for independence and up to present day! Part one of this essay was in our May/June issue.

It Was All About Money, The Reason For The War Against Southern Independence, by Dr. Newton James Brooks, Jr. is featured in this issue. This is a great essay which explains high tariffs forcing the South to secede. If the South seceded from the Union, the Republican Party would dominate and outvote its opposition. It would then be able to achieve all of its political goals. But once they realized more than 75 percent of Federal revenue came from the Southern states, things changed. I feel you will not only like this article, but use it for years to come.

It is not often we publish fiction in these pages, but, occasionally an article comes along which just fits. This is the case with this issue. Beth Duke shares with us her article titled *Marble*. I'm not going to spoil it for you — you'll have to read for yourself.

We welcome suggestions and a recent question was why we don't print a membership application in the *Confederate Veteran*? There is no reason not to except for space limitations. So, when space is available, we will include an application. Thanks for the idea.

Please continue to send in photos of your camp activities. Also, keep sending in your letters to the editor. The number of letters to the editor have dropped off lately, I guess everyone is happy.

Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
THOS. V. STRAIN, JR.
CIC@SCV.ORG

It's not about us ... it's about them

Compatriots,

I would like to begin this article thanking each of you for giving me the honor and privilege of serving as your Commander-in-Chief over the past two years. When I began my journey ten years ago when I ran for the councilman of the Army of Tennessee, becoming commander one day was a dream which now has become a reality and these years have passed by quickly. The General Executive Council, for the past two years, has worked diligently to steer the Sons of Confederate Veterans in the right direction by focusing on our future and, like the "Charge" states, so future generations know the truth about what their ancestors fought and died for. This is the very reason one of my first acts as commander, we began working on actually building "The Confederate Museum at Elm Springs." We need this museum so we can insure the "TRUTH" will ultimately prevail.

When elected I planned a work session within a month of the election which was attended by the Council and also by vital members of my

staff. It is my firm belief this is the very reason we have been able to move forward the way we have. The staff at Headquarters was given the task of updating our operating system during the past administration and it has taken two years to get these changes in place. Now they are working with the new system and have traveled all across the Confederation explaining how this system will be working and how the camps and Divisions will be using it as we move forward. I am well aware there are some who were not in favor of these changes but they are vital to us moving forward into the future. These changes were designed for future generations to be essential for us as we move forward in the 21st century.

While serving the past two years there is no way I could have done this job without the help of some individuals who need to be acknowledged. My Chief of Staff Charles Lauret and Adjutant-in-Chief Doug Nash have kept me on the straight and narrow. They have assured that when things needed to be reported and sent in, they were. Our Judge Advocate Scott Hall guided not only to me, but the Council while we

have dealt with all of these issues we have faced dealing with all things Confederate in these larger municipalities all across the United States today. If not for these men and the other members of the Council, these past two years would have never had been as successful as they have been.

Over the past two months I have been working with some individuals to get us a “traveling” billboard which displays our registered trademark logo and 1-800MYSOUTH. I am proud to announce we have been successful in this endeavor and have partnered with two-time Daytona 500 Champion Sterling Marlin Motorsports sponsoring his touring late model car for the rest of 2018. This race car and hauler will be traveling all across the southeast racing in front of tens of thousands of people. We will be posting their schedule on scv.org very soon so you can go see your car race at a track near you. We have changed the answering machine at HQ in order to track where people calling heard about us.

In closing, over the past few years we have met some people who I am so proud to call, not only friends, but close friends, who will be there in the future and boy, am I grateful for that. Some of the decisions which were made over the past two years didn’t make some happy and that is understandable. Being in the position of commander I had to learn real quick it was time to put on a thick skin and not focus on emotions but on the future. The future is what is important to the Sons. From time to time we have to sit back and reflect on the fact that really this isn’t about “US” it is about “THEM.” When I say “THEM” it is both of them, the men we honor daily and those who will come after us to honor those same men.

This really hit home with me seven weeks ago when I became a grandfather for the first time. It was an experience which is real hard to explain for me but Turner Lawrence Stanford is now a life member of both National and the Alabama Division. As I move on he will be learning the truth about the War. I can only hope that one day he will be typing a farewell article such as I am right now.

Thank you all and God Bless you, your family and most of all my God Bless DIXIE!!!!!!

Deo Vindice,

Thos. V. Strain Jr.
75th Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans



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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Correct decision to place magazine in bags

To the Editor:

I believe General Headquarters made the correct decision to mail our magazines in "plastic bags."

I was able to sit down in my easy chair with the pleasant knowledge that my *Confederate Veteran* was untouched by the filthy hands of those that oppose us. I have the greatest empathy for those compatriots who feel otherwise and wish to flaunt our Southern Pride in every way possible. However, we lost the war folks and the winner always writes the false history.

You see, my ancestors were not ordinary soldiers. They were hard-core. They were "Alabama Partisan Rangers." Yankee General James Wilson hunted them down and was known to hang family members from trees in the front yard! I have every reason to NEVER FORGET. Please reconsider and submit to the wisdom of General Headquarters. Headquarters has our best interest at heart. I am the proud great Grandson of Pvt. James M. Dean, Co. K, 53rd AL Partisan Rangers.

Bob Dean
Raphael Semmes Camp 11
Mobile, Alabama

We are Southern!!

To the Editor:

As a kid growing up in the 1960s, my family never celebrated Robert E. Lee's birthday. We probably didn't even know when it was, but we never heard anybody say anything bad about him. Growing up in Georgia, we never flew the Battle Flag at home. We didn't really have to — it was incorporated into our state flag. We saw it every day at school, on state buildings, the Capitol, and every year at our steam engine/4th of July Parade, where the Battle Flag was just as

big of a star as the Star-Spangled Banner. We never went around the house whistling *Dixie*, but whenever *Dixie* came on the radio, we'd stop what we were doing and turn it up.

In my 20s and 30s, I finished my education, built my business, went to church and took care of my home and family. Then in 2001, the unimaginable — our "so-called" governor took it upon himself to remove the battle emblem from our state flag. He wasn't re-elected, but the damage had been done. A few years ago, it became "popular" (all over the South) to take down Battle Flags, disrespect Southern Monuments and desecrate Confederate graves. I first took notice of the Sons of Confederate Veterans when one of the biggest targets of them all, the Confederate Memorial at Stone Mountain, came under attack. It was the Sons of Confederate Veterans who stepped up and said, "NOT ON OUR WATCH!!" (of course, the battle ain't over, but I was glad to find an organization with a backbone and some common sense — I soon became a member).

We didn't take being Southern for granted ... We are Southern!! In the South, according to William Faulkner, "the past is never dead, it's not even past." Our past and our heritage are intertwined with who we are. And now there are hate groups (those "take 'em down" groups) who want to rip from the very fabric of time and try to take our past away from us. In the May/June 2017 issue of *The Georgia Confederate* newspaper, there's an article that mentions the "character" who organized the "take 'em down NOLA" campaign. "He's got advice for other so-mindeds who want to take down symbols of "white supremacy" in their communities. Mostly, "keep constant pressure on local politicians" because as he says, his group has "more power than they know, if they just claim it."

Over the years, I've never talked to anyone (in their right mind) who thinks we should take down Battle Flags and remove Confederate monuments. Not all of those people were members of the SCV. They're from all over the South and they're sick and tired of all of this politically correct crapola and they are especially tired of so many interlopers trying to tell them they're a redneck or a racist if they have the least bit of Pride in their Southern Heritage. And they're from all over the South, and ... "WE" ... have more power than "WE" know, if "WE" just claim it!

Like our ancestors of old, we'll have to fight to save our heritage. As Sons of Confederate Veterans, we descend from some of the most courageous, determined and tenacious men who weren't afraid, ashamed or intimidated to stand up and fight for the virtues, values and traditions in which they believed. Those virtues, values and traditions are our inheritance! Are we going to allow anyone to take them away?

Charles S. Gibbs, Jr.
Col. Hiram Parks Bell Camp 1642
Cumming, Georgia

Would like to communicate with others

To the Editor:

I look forward to reading every issue of *Confederate Veteran*, but there is one thing I wish you would do. Please include the address and phone number of each letter writer. We have some wonderful letter writers and very often I desire to communicate with them, but there is no way. If we want camaraderie, this is one great way to do it. Please pursue this.

William Murdock, DDS
Jefferson Davis Camp 635
Gulfport, Mississippi

Thought to remember

To the Editor:

A soldier from the 34th Alabama Infantry, Company F, Army of Tennessee, is reported to have said "We never surrendered — we got tired of chasing and whupping up on them Yankees."

Gerald R. Warren

Tallassee Army Guards Camp 1921

Tallassee, Alabama

'Leave the monuments alone!'

To the Editor:

Leave the monuments alone! They honor our forefathers and kinsmen who struggled, fought and died to defend our country from invasion, conquest, and a coerced political allegiance to a corrupted government, just as their fathers had done in 1776 when the thirteen slaveholding Colonies — from Massachusetts to Georgia — seceded from the British Empire. But with seven States of the South's "Cotton Kingdom" out of the Union, the North's "Mercantile Kingdom" would suffer collapse, so Lincoln launched an armada against Charleston Harbor to provoke the South into firing the first shot, got the war he wanted, and waged his bloody war to drive the Southern States back into the Union at the point of the bayonet, provoking Virginia, "The Mother of States and of Statesmen," along with others, to secede and join the Confederacy, while indicting Lincoln for "choosing to inaugurate civil war." The slavery issue was merely the smelly "red herring" dragged across the tracks of his war of imperialism.

While everyone is posting their virtues and their identity politics and their racial grievances on this issue, it may be beneficial to point out while Americans, North and South, owned slaves and traded slaves, no Americans ever enslaved anyone (except the righteous Puritans of Massachusetts,

who enslaved Native Americans whenever they were not too busy burning witches). Black African slavers enslaved Black Africans and sold them to Yankee slave-ship captains for transport to the Americas. This is graphically illustrated by the noted Black anthropologist Zora Neale Hurston, with her interview with Cudjo Lewis, a survivor of the "middle passage." The account may be found on-line and in her book *Dust Tracks on a Road*, while the noted Black historian W. E. B. DuBois cites the January, 1862, *New York Journal of Commerce* that says New York and Boston were the largest African slave-trading ports in the world at the outbreak of Lincoln's War to Prevent Confederate Independence. And while we are hyperventilating over "White Supremacy," it is interesting to note Abraham Lincoln himself was an avowed White Supremacist who worked until the day he died to deport freed Blacks to Latin America or back to Africa. Frederick Douglass, the Black abolitionist, called him "the product of a Kentucky redneck education," and it is all well documented in the book by the Black author Lerone Bennett entitled *Forced into Glory: Abraham Lincoln's White Dream*. What then shall be done with Lincoln's monument at Tredegar? Or are only Confederate monuments to be considered in this witch hunt for White Supremacists? That seems monumentally hypocritical to me.

What were the results of Lincoln's conquest of the Confederacy? For the North "The Gilded Age." For the South — Grinding poverty in a land laid waste until the Second World War. For the Blacks? Recently uncovered documents from the Freedmen's Bureau and elsewhere show that between 1862 and 1870 estimates of at least a million ex-slaves, or twenty-five percent of the population, died or became seriously ill from disease, starvation, and neglect under their Northern "liberators!" Freed from their master's care, Lincoln, "The Great Emancipator," had told them to "root hog, or die." Black enfranchisement, like

Black emancipation, was not the North's objective, but merely an incidental tool to secure the North's conquest and political power, and once secured, the North abandoned her Black puppets to the upheaval she had wrought in Southern society and turned her attention to the Plains Indians, who were in the way of her transcontinental railroads. But that's another story — let the Indians tell you about it. Freedom? Union at the point of the bayonet is slavery to an imperialist government. Equality? Chronic Black riots in segregated Northern ghettos speak for themselves, but they keep desperate White liberals busy with crusades designed to divert Black attention from Northern racism onto Southern scapegoats. The latest crusade is against Confederate monuments, but when they are all gone and it is found that it has not changed a thing, where then will these crusaders turn next?

The contexts of these monuments have already been carved in stone by those who put them up. They say nothing about slavery or White Supremacy, and we have no moral right to post our virtues or the identity politics of our multi-cultural Empire onto them. To do so is nothing more than government-sanctioned vandalism. Leave the monuments alone. If you don't like them, go build your own.

H. V. Traywick, Jr.

Garland-Rodes Camp 409

Richmond, Virginia

Shares letter to Petersburg school board

To the Editor:

I recently sent a letter to the chairman of the Petersburg City School Board regarding the current movement by some Petersburg residents and former students to change the names of three city schools named for famous Confederate generals.

Continued on page 52

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Change is a constant in the SCV

Sixteen years ... that is how long the Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief has been contributing articles in the *Confederate Veteran*, sixteen years. As I mentioned in the last issue, I have copies of the *Confederate Veteran* dating back to the late 80s. You are probably asking yourself, "What does this have to do with recruiting, retention, etc.?" Well, nothing other than how many of us have "assumed" the lieutenant commander-in-chief has always contributed articles to the *Confederate Veteran* magazine? I did not realize it until I started going through back issues.

My point? The Sons of Confederate Veterans organization has been in existence for one hundred twenty-two years. During those many years, we have been ever-changing, adopting new policies and techniques, several overhauls of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine (including giving the lieutenant commander-in-chiefs space for comments in 2002), even changing the location of our Headquarters to Elm Springs in Columbia, TN.

Change ... that is something many of us have difficulty dealing with. Sometimes that is what it takes to motivate and encourage the members of our camps to grow. "Well, that is the way we have always done it." That is fine if you are successful in building your camp, brigade or division. However, far too often, our leaders, as well as a large portion of the SCV membership get

stuck in the "rut-of-routine-comfort." Change takes courage ... just as our ancestors had the fortitude and courage to change their way of life. Now, granted whatever change comes our way is nothing compared to what our ancestors endured — but any deviation from the same-ol-same-ol is hard for some to accept.

Every lieutenant commander-in-chief since Denne Sweeney, has given advice, suggestions and recommendations regarding camp growth. The information shared during this time is worth its weight in gold, where recruiting and retention are concerned. I understand, with the addition of new members and new officers, the "retelling" of how to increase camp membership is necessary. Having said that, it is my belief our membership knows what to do — they just need to get out of their comfortable easy chair and do it.

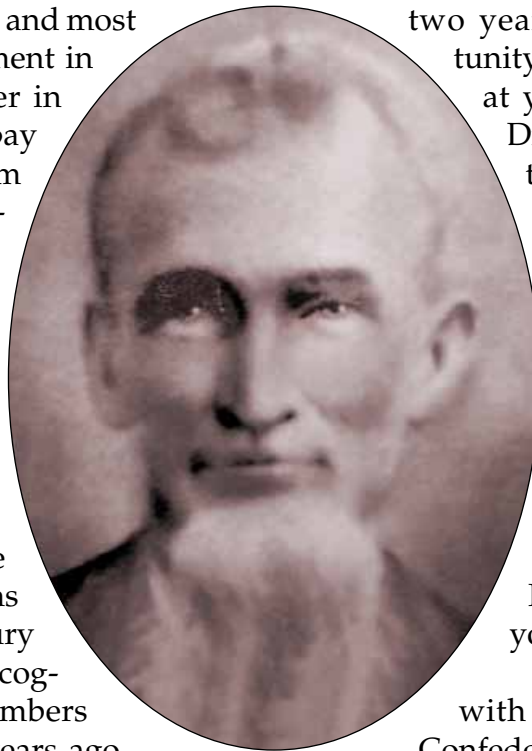
For the past two years, I have done my best to share any and all helpful tidbits of information. It is my hope that I have been able to help provide you with the tools needed for growing your camp membership.

Since change is the "theme" for my article in this issue, I thought it would be appropriate to convey the changes coming our way on the National level. One of the foremost developments in our organization, as you all are aware, is the National Confederate Museum being built in Columbia, TN. This is a change I am

sure we can all get behind — and most of us have. Another adjustment in progress will be the manner in which the membership can pay their dues. When this system is in complete running order, the process of making payments to the SCV will be beneficial to all levels of our organization. We are constantly making changes to the staff at Elm Springs in order to better serve you, the member.

The metamorphosis of the Sons of Confederate Veterans into something the 21st Century can embrace would be unrecognizable to many of our members from twenty-five to thirty years ago. Now just because it is so much different than what we are used to does not mean it is a bad thing. In fact, it is imperative we embrace the changes coming our way in order to “keep up” with the attacks on our Heritage. Personally, I am excited about the new and bold things coming our way!

Compatriots, this is my last article as your lieutenant commander-in-chief. One of the best parts of my duties during the past



two years has been the opportunity to meet several of you at your camp, brigade and Division meetings. You are the backbone of the SCV and you are the reason the Sons of Confederate Veterans is the largest and most honorable organization in the country — the world. It has indeed been an honor and privilege serving as your lieutenant commander-in-chief. I look forward to serving you in the future.

I am closing this article with a picture of one of my Confederate ancestors — Private Christopher Columbus Whitley, Sr. of the 17th Louisiana Infantry, Co. B, my great-great grandfather. Remember, we fight for them — it is about them — not us.

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Forward The Colors

**AN EDITORIAL FROM
THE CHIEF OF
HERITAGE OPERATIONS**

‘Truth is overwhelmingly on our side’

Compatriots,
It has been my extreme honor to serve as your Chief of Heritage Operations for the last two years. I never cease to be astounded at the caliber of men we have in this organization, and your dedication to our Cause is nothing short of extraordinary.

In my last column in office, I want to leave you with some things to think about going forward. Specifically, thoughts on why we will ultimately prevail. Jefferson Davis, as you are aware, said that “truth crushed to the ground is still truth, and like a seed will rise again.” The truth is on our side.

As I have explained to numerous people over the years, when the thirteen colonies seceded from England they sought recognition by the Crown, and indeed the entire world, as thirteen “free and independent States.” The term “State” in the vernacular of the time meant “Country,” as is recognized in the Declaration of Independence

wherein Jefferson compared them to the “State” of Great Britain.

This status was not surrendered by any State upon entrance into the union. In every instance when an “anti-Federalist” raised objections to the constitution’s adoption on the grounds the States would be surrendering their sovereignty, this objection was rebutted by proponents of the constitution.

James Madison, writing in Federalist No. 39, explained “it appears, on one hand, that the Constitution is to be founded on the assent and ratification of the people of America, given by deputies elected for the special purpose; but, on the other, that this assent and ratification is to be given by the people, not as individuals composing one entire nation, but as composing the distinct and independent States to which they respectively belong. It is to be the assent and ratification of the several States, derived from the supreme authority in each State, the authority of

the people themselves.”

It was “the people of the States,” individually, not as one monolithic “nation,” who created the union. Madison went on to say in the same essay that “Each State, in ratifying the Constitution, is considered as a sovereign body, independent of all others, and only to be bound by its own voluntary act.”

A decade later, Thomas Jefferson would reinforce this condition in the Kentucky Resolutions stating “the several States composing, the United States of America, are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their general government; but that, by a compact under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a general government for special purposes — delegated to that government certain definite powers, reserving, each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; and that whensoever the general government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthorized, void, and of no force.”

Jefferson continues by pointing out that “to this compact each State acceded as a State (“Country”), and is an integral part, its co-States forming, as to itself, the other party,” and “that the government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself.” Jefferson opines that if the “general” government (any part of it) were the final judge of the limits of its own powers, “that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers.” In other words, Jefferson is refuting the absurd notion held to by many of our detractors today that “upon ratifying the constitution, the States surrendered their sovereignty and turned over all powers to a central government which would be the final judge as to its own jurisdiction and authority.”

**This is what we
face today in
trying to sell our
message to the
Southern public —
a public who has
been inculcated
for generations to
believe the great
Lincolnian lie.**

Albert Taylor Bledsoe would later contend that a State which had “acceded” to the union, could likewise “secede.”

It is unfortunate, but a lie forwarded often enough becomes perception, and perception becomes reality in the minds of the unstudied. This is what we face today in trying to sell our message to the Southern public — a public who has been inculcated for generations to believe the great Lincolnian lie. Upon further study, the entire deception

which compelled Lincoln and the North, and which is believed by too many of our own folks, falls flat on its face. The truth is overwhelmingly on our side.

Herein lies our challenge- It is not enough that we know the truth. We must become “evangelists,” so to speak, for that truth. This means getting out of our camp meetings and getting into the public eye in an attempt to persuade others to our message. Right now we are an organization of around 35,000 members. We should be ten times this size. Growth, attracting like-minded people, retention and swaying others to our position are duties that fall on the local camp to undertake. You must be visible, and you must know the facts.

Our ancestors were both noble and historically correct in their views with regards to the nature of the “union.” Their fight for independence was no different from that of their Colonial forefathers in the 18th Century. Through lectures, community involvement, the erection of new monuments, parades and other venues, we must tell their story to all who will listen. I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

Carl Jones
Chief of Heritage Operations
Sons of Confederate Veterans



Chaplain's Comments

Dr. Ray L. Parker
Chaplain-in-Chief



Private Joseph W. Parker 50th NC Infantry, CSA

(A Typical Defender of the South)

Private Joseph Parker, my great-great grandfather, was a typical Confederate Soldier. He was born and raised in Surry County, North Carolina, with perhaps some time in Harnett County. The county seat of Surry County was and is the small city of Mt. Airy. Perhaps Mt. Airy's "claim to fame" is the fact it is home to the TV personality Andy Griffith. Griffith is probably best known for his portrayal of Sheriff Andy Taylor of Mayberry, North Carolina. As-a-matter-of-fact, the "atmosphere" of Mt. Airy as a small Southern North Carolina town is portrayed in the fictional Mayberry, North Carolina of Griffith's show in the 1960s. Many of the geographical locations mentioned on the show have reality near Mt. Airy — as Mount Pilot which represents an actual mountain peak near the city, Pilot Mountain. Tourists

come to Mt. Airy each year to visit the Griffith boyhood homeplace, or the Mayberry Mall, or the various "Mayberry" displays around the town. Betty Lynn, who played Deputy Sheriff Barney Fife's girlfriend Thelma Lou on the Griffith show, now lives in Mt. Airy.

Joseph Parker grew up on a Surry County farm and became a farmer himself. Perhaps it should be mentioned that Joseph did not own slaves and had no desire to own slaves. Thus he did not serve in the 50th North Carolina Infantry, CSA to protect his slave ownership or for that matter any other person's slave ownership. He served in the 50th North Carolina because North Carolina, as the other Southern States, was under the total war practice of the Federal Army. Cities and towns were being destroyed. Populations were being dispersed.

Fields were being burned. Citizens were being persecuted. As did thousands of men across the South, Joseph responded to this attack and fought back to protect his family, home, state, and country. Slavery had nothing to do with his war-time efforts.

President Jefferson Davis wrote, "Ignorance and credulity have enabled unscrupulous partisans to mislead public opinion, both at home and abroad, as to create the belief that the institution of African slavery was the chief cause, instead of being a mere incident in the group of causes, which led to war" (Davis, p. 9).

President Davis stated two reasons for the above statement. "First, the dominant party at the North, in 1861, through their exponent, President Lincoln, declared, in his inaugural message as follows: 'I have no purpose,

directly or indirectly, to, interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so; and I have no inclination to do so” (Ibid). Thus, if we take Lincoln at his word, he did not send troops South to “interfere with the institution of slavery.” Federal troops did not enter the South to “free the slaves” — in spite of the myth to the contrary.

The second reason was the platform adopted by the Republican party. Part of the platform read, “*Resolved*, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion, by armed force, of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes” (Ibid). Thus, according to President Davis, emancipation was not the initial purpose of the War. Davis wrote, “Development in the course of the war cannot be transplanted to its beginning, and then be made to do duty as to the cause” (Ibid). Historical facts do not substantiate the “free the slaves” narrative being advanced in regard to the War by the (so-called) politically correct crowd.

History of the 50th North Carolina

The 50th North Carolina was formed in 1862 and engaged in some 44 battles during the

war. They fought at Richmond, Virginia; Malvern Hill, Virginia; Rodman’s Point, North Carolina; Wilmington, North Carolina; New Berne, North Carolina; Washington, North Carolina; Plymouth, North Carolina; Fort Fisher, North Carolina; Savannah, Georgia; Fayetteville, North Carolina; Goldsboro, North Carolina; Raleigh, North Carolina; and the last conflict was at Athens, Georgia on May 8, 1865. More than 1,700 men served in the 50th. When the regiment surrendered in 1865, there were approximately 250 men left. Joseph returned to his farm and family in Surry County. Joseph died in Surry County in 1880. His grave has been lost to the passing of time. But even though there is no physical grave to visit, we still remember who he was, what he did for the South, and what he accomplished in his life. He, like thousands of others, took the front lines to defend freedom, liberty, self-determination, and Constitutional government. It is right that we remember.

On May 20, 2000, Camp 1598, Sons of Confederate Veterans placed a monument to honor the Confederate Veterans of Surry County. On the monument are these words:

*In memory of the Confederate
soldiers of Surry County
1861 – 1865*

“Duty is the sublimest word in our language. Do your duty in all things. You cannot do more. You should never wish to do less.”

—Robert E. Lee

Life Continues

Joseph married a young lady named Mary Ann Hickman. One of their children they named Franklin (my great grandfather). When Franklin came of marrying age he took as his bride Cordelia Collins. One of their children they named Curtis (my grandfather). Curtis married Sadie Pernell Peoples. Curtis and Sadie had four boys: Curtis, Clarence, Raymond, and Ernest. Raymond is my father. He served in the United States Army Air Corps during the Second World War. His base of operations was China, Burma and India. His lovely bride was Margaret Gentry. Of the four brothers, Ernest is still alive and lives in Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

The Honor of Memory

As Sons of Confederate Veterans it is our honor to remember the sacrifice and service of our ancestors. Basically they were simple folk — many were people of the land. Most were not rich and never became rich. Only a few of their names are mentioned in the history books. But all of them did heroic feats in defense of the South. We raise the Battle Flag in their honor. We build monuments in their honor. We defend their good name in the midst of a perverse time. They did their duty in all things. We must now do ours!

Works Cited

Davis, Jefferson. *A Short History of the Confederate States of America*, (Harrisonburg, VA, Sprinkle Publications, 2002).



The Last Roll

Raphael Semmes Camp 11
Mobile, AL
Gary F. Toifel

Col. Christopher C. Pegues Camp 62
Selma, AL
Gary Wayne Hearon

Maj. John Pelham Camp 258
Jacksonville, AL
Jerry M. Peebles

Covington Rifles Camp 1586
Andalusia, AL
Stephen C. Hise

Capt. Henry C. Semple Camp 2002
Montgomery, AL
Donald W. Mensi

Pvt. William M. Carney Camp 2088
Atmore, AL
Vertice Allen Powell, Jr.

Col. Allen R. Witt Camp 615
Conway, AR
William M. Taylor

Delaware Grays Camp 2068
Seaford, DE
Ray Dwayne Hensley
Robert Kristopher Lawson

General Jubal A. Early Camp 556
Tampa, FL
Rev. Calvin T. Martin

Theophilus West M.D. Camp 1346
Marianna, FL
Harold E. "Sonny" Pitman

Marion Light Artillery Camp 1396
Ocala, FL
Raymond Lamar Evans, Sr.

Clement A. Evans Camp 64
Waycross, GA
Robert Hall Tift

Jefferson Davis' Cowboys Camp 682
Ocilla, GA
Winfred A. Tucker

Appling Grays Camp 918
Baxley, GA
Alvin Randall Tuten, Jr.

Blue Ridge Rifles Camp 1860
Dahlonega, GA
Paul Edward Bellino
Joe R. Whitaker

Camp Davis Camp 2073
Guyton, GA
Jimmy Lewis

Col. William Norris Camp 1398
Darnestown, MD
Van Beulan Bean

Major James Morgan Utz Camp 1815
Florissant, MO
Robert E. Fallert

Col. William P. Rogers Camp 321
Corinth, MS
Danny Ray Beavers

Brig Gen Benjamin G. Humphreys Camp 1625
Indianola, MS
J. H. McCabe, III

Lowry Rifles Camp 1740
Rankin County, MS
James F. Robinson

Rowan Rifles Camp 405
Salisbury, NC
Jerry Henderson Wiles

Maj. Egbert A. Ross Camp 1423
Charlotte/Mecklenburg County, NC
Eugene Horace Carroll



Gen. Robert F. Hoke/Wm. J. Hoke Camp 1616
Lincolnton, NC
Steve Augustus Sellers

Indian Territory Camp 892
Poteau, OK
Robert L. Matthews

Col. Daniel N. McIntosh Camp 1378
Tulsa, OK
Gene Devoy Turner

16th South Carolina Regiment Camp 36
Greenville, SC
John Rollis Smith

Horry Rough And Readys Camp 1026
Myrtle Beach, SC
Daniel Philip Gray

Fort Sumter Camp 1269
Charleston, SC
Francis Drake Rogers, Jr.

Gen. Martin W. Gary Camp 1532
Edgefield, SC
Glenn Logan Whitlock

Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 215
Memphis, TN
R. Deward Sandefer

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REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Greetings, Compatriots and Heirs to the Old South!

It's reunion time and the General Headquarters staff and I are very excited about providing great Tennessee hospitality to our compatriots and their families this year in Franklin and Columbia. We are less than three weeks away and we are now feverishly and diligently working to provide the necessary preparations for each of you. I hope you will join us for a grand time!

Unfortunately the Middle Tennessee wintry weather provided a blow to our museum timeline. The rain turned the museum fields into a quagmire, busting water pipes, and just creating such a problem. This prevents the scheduled July 18 museum grand opening from occurring, but we will adapt and still have a museum dedication during the reunion. This has moved to Friday, July 20 at 2 PM so more people can attend. Although the museum build has been delayed, the good news is the SCV is building its own museum and nothing will prevent this from happening. So delays or not, our Confederate veterans will have a museum dedicated solely to them and run and maintained by their loyal heirs. **But we need your help! We need the funding to build this museum!** I can't stress enough the need right now for each of you to search your heart and determine how important our ancestors' cause is to you and how much you are willing to personally sacrifice to help make this museum a reality. Yes, many of you have stepped up and provided funding for our

museum. Each dollar is precious; each donation is sacred and we are *very* thankful for all you have done so far. But please understand that we have only scratched the surface.

Here is what we need! We need *each member* to give *at least* \$150. We need *each life member* to dig deep and at least join as a Museum Founder at the Stonewall Jackson level (\$1,000). We need *each camp* as well to join as a Museum Founder at the Stonewall Jackson level. We need *each Division* to give at a level which is appropriate to its size, but ask that each Division at least try to give at the Stonewall Jackson level. Larger Divisions should strive for the Confederate Cabinet level at a minimum. We ask *each member* to seriously consider placing the SCV in their will with a donation to the museum fund. We ask *each UDC chapter and OCR chapter* to join at the Stonewall Jackson level. Once the museum is built, the "museum building fund" will become the "museum foundation fund" to ensure the future success and operation of the museum. This is a great undertaking which is worthy of our organization! Our posterity will benefit from our dedication and sacrifices. Remember we are not a solid organization today due to our hands alone. Our leadership started 122 years ago building a solid rock foundation which we continuously make better. Our posterity will look back to us and ask, what did we do to advance our ancestors' cause and did we do all we could? Have you? Have you done your duty and all that you can? Don't allow others to carry your

m u s -
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p a c k ,
because
if the
majority
of our
m e m -
bers are

waiting on others to carry their responsibilities, we'll never gain victory nor enable our posterity to achieve it as well. Please dig deep and support YOUR museum today!

As of June 1, the headquarters staff is processing membership renewals. This is a reminder that all dues are due by August 1 when the fiscal year begins. The grace period is one month and anything received after August 31 requires a \$5 per member reinstatement fee. This year members may pay their dues online. For camp officers, you may also collect dues from your members and pay their national dues online through your bank account. This will significantly speed up the renewal process and it will also give you instant renewals in the system. As a camp officer, you can view the status of any and all members in your camp and even update their information. Brigade and division officers can also see the camps and members under their chain of command. We at the General Headquarters understand that many of the camp, brigade, and Division officers have changed and it is the responsibility of these organizations to update the GHQ



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Northern Hate Masquerading as Virtue — Part 2

By James Ronald Kennedy

Continued from our last issue

Divide and Rule—Northern Imposed Racial Hatred

With the South's military surrender in 1865 came a major political problem for the Republican Party. During the debates on the Constitution in 1787 the North had insisted on counting slaves as only worth three-fifths of a free person for the purpose of representation in the House of Representatives. They did this because if a slave was counted as equal to a free person in the census it would give the South the potential to match the North's population and therefore match or exceed the North's voting power in the House of Representatives — which unlike the Senate is based upon population. But Post-War some four million slaves were now free, the old three-fifths formula no longer worked. The South suddenly had an increase in the number of free people and therefore an increase in the number of Southern Congressmen in the House of Representatives! The North (actually the Republican

Party) had fought a war to *exterminate* not to elevate Southern political power. Something had to be done to prevent Southern and Northern Democrats from wresting control of Lincoln's newly created Federal empire from the Republican Party. Reconstruction in its newly conquered Southern territory was the Republican Party's solution.

Republicans visiting the South after Appomattox began to realize just how closely the two races coexisted in the South as opposed to race relations in the North. German socialist, former Union military officer and Post-War Republican politician, Carl Schurz, was astonished by the close relations between white and black Southerners. During a post-war tour of the conquered South he noted, "Centuries of slavery have not been sufficient to make them the enemies of the white race."⁵⁹ The close relationship between black and white Southerners was demonstrated by the large number of blacks who served in the Confederate army during the War and then drew "Confederate" pensions after the War. Said pensions were paid for by the predominantly white tax pay-

ers of Southern States. This close relationship between blacks and whites in the South was far different from the Northern experience of race relations in their society.

Abolitionists such as Shepherd Pike offer an example of the general Northern disdain for blacks. In the February 1861 issue of the *Atlantic Monthly* he wrote blacks should be kept in the South — that is — out of the North! His idea regarding the freed slave was to "Hem him in. Coop him up."⁶⁰ Many in the North thought when the plantation system was destroyed blacks would go extinct.⁶¹ This intrinsic Northern hatred for blacks was not caused by the War but has a long history in the North. For example, President John Adams, Federalist from Massachusetts, declared that the real reason why New England supported the abolition of slavery was New England whites did not want to compete with black labor. Adams admitted that such was their hatred they would have killed both slave and slave master in order to rid their society of blacks.⁶² Massachusetts was so determined to rid their "fair" state of blacks they actually had an elected official



whose sole task was to flog any black, mulatto or native American who came into their “fair” state and refused to leave — his official title was “Negro Whipper.”⁶³ By 1860 the majority of Northern states had passed exclusion laws which prohibited free blacks from coming into their “fair” states. The virus of Northern racism was intentionally transferred to the South in order to create a black vs white political divide in the conquered South — a divide the Republican Party (during active Reconstruction), and later the Democratic Party (during the era of Jim Crow white supremacy), could manipulate for their political purposes.

From ancient times it is common for empires to divide a conquered population into competing parts and set the divided population against each other. The empire would then use one segment of a conquered pop-

ulation to help the empire maintain control of its newly acquired imperial territory. The British Empire called it “divide and rule.” The Republican Party used organizations such as The Union League to teach blacks to hate their former white friends. A historian of The Union League described its impact on race relations thusly:

*[It] did more to breed suspicion between the races, to create misunderstanding, to ignite ... dangerous explosions of feeling and conduct, to estrange the black man from the people among whom he must live, to fan alive and to kindle in new places fires of prejudice, than any other single influence.*⁶⁴

The late Dr. Leonard Haynes (1923-95), African-American professor from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, noted that Yankees intentionally “poisoned the well of friendship between our peoples and today black and white

Southerners are still drinking the bitter water from those wells.”⁶⁵ The Republican Party instituted their form of “divide and rule” during Reconstruction and thereby garnered black votes to assure Republican domination of the South and Republican control of the newly created Federal empire.

Post-Reconstruction, after the Republicans had abandoned Southern blacks, national Democrats instituted the era of Jim Crow white supremacy⁶⁶ which increased the racial divide in the South while reaping a Solid South for the national Democratic Party. In both cases, National Republican (during Reconstruction) and National Democratic Parties (during the era of Jim Crow) gained political power but black and white Southerners were left in poverty. But even more unfortunate than economic poverty was the fact that black and white Southerners were

taught by the Federal government (controlled by national political parties) to regard each other as political enemies. This was done Post-War regardless of which national political party controlled the Federal empire. The national political parties' game of black vs white "divide and rule" continues — to the benefit of the national political status quo and to the continuing detriment of black and white Southerners.

Hatred of Christians

The South has been disparagingly labeled the "Bible Belt" by progressives and secular humanists (although most Southerners consider the term a compliment). It should come as no surprise that Christians are hated by the same people who hate our Confederate heritage. In Texas an atheist who thought Christians were "stupid" shot and killed 26 people who were attending Church.⁶⁷ Where did this hate come from? Was this hatred caused by people praying or singing Christian hymns? Did it come from studying the life and times of General Robert E. Lee? Did it come from the public display of monuments honoring the Cause of Southern freedom? Did it come from naming streets in honor of Confederate heroes? No! It came from the same mindset and the same people who have always hated the traditional, Bible Belt South. Hatred used for political purposes has a long history and it has been used with great success by those who hate the traditional, God fearing, conservative South.

In our lifetime we have witnessed a successful presidential candidate insult traditional Christians by describing them as "bitter, they cling to guns or religion."⁶⁸ Not to be out done a recent failed presidential candidate described traditional Americans as a "basket of deplorables ... racist, sexist, homophobic, xenophobic, Islamaphobic ... bigots and irredeemable."⁶⁹ What could be more "bitter" or "irredeemable" than Bible-Belt, gun loving, politically conservative Southerners? For the last 153 years those who hate the traditional South have continued to heap their hatred, in the form of slanderous lies, upon the South. Slanderous Yankee lies about why the South fought the so called "Civil War." The South was invaded by the emerging materialistic empire of Yankeeedom. An army of Southern men deeply rooted in their spiritual faith rose to meet the invader.

[The] Southern people reached the eve of the Civil War almost untouched by the great currents of rationalism and skepticism, and their allegiance to the older religiousness was reflected in their fighting men...And when that army went down to defeat, the last barrier to the secular spirit of science, materialism, and democracy was vanquished.⁷⁰

The traditional South has been, "conspicuous for its resistance to the spiritual disintegration of the modern

world."⁷¹

Richard Weaver, Southern historian of the late 1950s, said that the little that remains of the spiritual South is the world's last hope for a non-materialistic civilization.⁷² If that is true, and I believe it is, then it will take more than the timidity and moderation of the past to *vindicate* the principle of freedom for which our Confederate ancestor fought. Vindication of our Confederate ancestors cannot be accomplished by pacified Southerners. If the current United States government is indeed "one nation indivisible" as pacified Southerners insist, then we do indeed owe our unquestioned allegiance to the current supreme Federal Empire as established by Father Abraham (Lincoln). If not, then we need to go on the offensive in order to vindicate the cause of freedom. "Another great failure, and one for which people cannot be readily forgiven, is the surrender of the initiative."⁷³

Hatred and Modern Day Anti-South Cultural Genocide

Pacified Southerners⁷⁴ who are at best only nominal supporters of Southern heritage cling to the notion that the reason our Southern heritage is under attack is because our opponents are simply good folks who are misinformed about the true history of the "Civil War." Pacified Southerners often declare "All we need to do is to educate them," ("Them" being opponents of Southern heritage). Such meek, time-honored and simplistic "solutions" have brought us to the day in which it is no longer allowable to have monuments to Confederate heroes in public places. Indeed, such meek responses to attacks upon our Confederate heritage has produced a generation of elected Southern officials who find it safe to side with the Antifa types as "our" elected officials join the progressive left's campaign to remove Confederate monuments.⁷⁵ As the Kennedy Twins pointed out in 1994 *this is not a history fight — this is a political fight:*

Southern political Scalawags and their fellow travelers are keys to maintaining Northern liberal political domination of our Southern homeland ... they owe their allegiance, not to the people of the South, but to the power brokers of the North. Anything which might cause the Southern people to remember such forbidden fruit as constitutional government, States' Rights, ... the right of self-determination, and a government based on the principle of the consent of the governed; anything which displays the principles fought for by our Confederate ancestors is a direct threat to the Scalawags' power base and therefore must be destroyed!⁷⁶

Progressive and liberal groups, such as Antifa, have no reservations about the use of violence against their South-

ern opponents. They are proud of the fact that “the use of force is intrinsic to their political movement.”⁷⁷ Note that our opponents are well aware this is a political struggle. Yet, pacified Southerners continue their efforts to “educate” our opponents — and even those efforts on the rare occasion in which they do occur are feeble and misdirected at best.⁷⁸ If nothing else the current round of anti-South cultural genocide should have convinced pacified Southerners that our opponents do not want our education — they want our extermination! Our opponents’ hatred knows no moral bounds. They are a modern-day continuation of Lincoln’s “vigorous war” against we the people of the formerly free and prosperous South. This struggle is not a struggle over the truth of history — it is a continuation of the struggle for our Freedom! ⁷⁹

Hatred of Traditional America

The violent, hate filled attack against our Southern heritage by the liberal/progressive establishment represents their final efforts to purge all traditional American ideas and heroes from “their” society. They look upon Confederate heritage as “low hanging fruit” or “easy targets” for their wrath. They use the destruction of low-hanging Confederate fruit to gin-up the passion of their radical mobs. With each destruction of a Confederate monument, removal of Confederate names from schools and streets, and the banning of Confederate reenactors from local parades and events — as they move from one left-wing victory to another their radical, anti-traditional America momentum increases. The legions of mind-numb millennials who flocked to socialist Bernie Sanders is yet another bit of evidence of how fast the destruction of “our” America is progressing. Yet another inconvenient fact pacified Southerners blissfully ignore.

These left-wing mobs are now openly demonstrating their true target — all things that honor traditional, Christian, conservative, pro-constitutional American values. Their aim is to complete their ongoing campaign to remake America into a left-wing, socialist utopia — despite clear evidence of the worldwide failure of such left-wing socialist societies. They are following the same pattern established by left-wing radicals, communists or neo-Marxist revolutionaries the world over. First destroy the historical foundations of the targeted society; second, create mobs of mindless followers to intimidate elected officials; and then force intimidated elected officials to pass new, neo-Marxists “laws” upon society.

A society that is no longer proud of its history or does not have a traditional ideology to use as a guide for its safe evolution or growth becomes a shapeless mass of social clay ready to be molded by the radical left. A society with

no past to serve as a guide to the future is ripe for the appeals of radicals and revolutionaries. If people of a society view the past as good, then they will tend to follow the examples set by their ancestors. But if people are taught to hate their past, then they become like a ship without a rudder — tossed about by the storm until it eventually crashes upon the rocky shore of some desolate and uncharted land.

The effort to destroy America’s traditional heritage is no longer confined to the South. In Yonkers, New York, this past August a monument honoring Christopher Columbus was destroyed.⁸⁰ This was but one of numerous left-wing attacks against the celebration of Columbus Day. The destruction of even one statute has a dramatic impact on political leaders. They will do anything to avoid similar events or mobs threatening similar acts — such bad publicity lowers their chance for re-election. Such left-wing terrorist acts have a chilling effect on free expression—not because of the individual acts but because of the willingness of “our” politicians to cave in to the demands of left-wing social terrorists. Even religious “leaders” are impacted by such acts. In California a Roman Catholic school removed a statute of Mary and Baby Jesus in order to be more “inclusive” and “less alienating.”⁸¹ The University in Wisconsin reported hate speech complaints regarding a Crucifix and a poster announcing a meeting for the Campus Crusade for Christ on campus.⁸² Hate in the hands of left-wing social terrorists is a powerful tool used to chill free speech.

In 2015 the *New York Times* ran an editorial calling for the banning of the classic film *Gone With the Wind*. Pacified Southerners laughed, ignored the leftist threat and went on their contented and respectable way. In 2017 the Orpheum Theater in Memphis, Tennessee, discontinued its 34-year tradition of showing *Gone With the Wind*. Why? Because the left has the ability to “brainwash” the masses and to intimidate political and social leaders whose mantra is “We must avoid controversy.” This self-imposed censorship was done even though a survey demonstrated 73 percent of blacks rated *Gone With the Wind* as a “good” or “very good” movie.⁸³ Truth, facts, history mean nothing to the leftist establishment — a fact the blissfully ignorant, respectable and pacified Southerners insist upon ignoring.

Slavery is used by the left as a talisman or magic-wand to dispense with rational dialogue and substitute hysterical left-wing rantings. The left is an expert in conjuring up “sins” of America’s founding and then using those conjured “sins” as a justification for hating the America of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Patrick Henry. Of all the alleged “sins” the left can conjure-up in America’s founding, slavery is their favorite. The left uses slavery to instill hatred in the hearts of blacks and guilt in the hearts

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It Was All About Money

The Reason For The War Against Southern Independence

By Dr. Newton James Brooks, Jr.

In reading this article, please remember the terms revenue, import tax, and tariff, as used in this article, all mean the same thing. Some people, at the time of secession and in the years leading up to it, referred to the tariff or import tax by one of those two terms. Others referred to it as the revenue. All three terms mean the same thing.

Most of those reading this article already know the War Against Southern Independence was not fought to free the slaves. The purpose of this article is not to go into the reasons or the purpose behind the anti-slavery movement. Therefore, though problems due to agitation over slavery will be mentioned briefly, another whole article would need to be written to explain what caused the anti-slavery movement in the United States and what drove it, what its purpose actually was.

Democratic Congressman Clement Vallandigham of Ohio had this to say of the Republican Party and slavery, "I will not consent that an honest and conscientious opposition to slavery forms any part of the motives of the leaders of the Republican Party. (Vallandigham, p.52).

Lincoln himself stated more than once, as in his inaugural address, that the North was not fight-

ing to free the slaves. Lincoln and the Republicans expressed their willingness to allow the continued existence of slavery where it then existed. Lincoln, in a letter dated December 22, 1860, written to Alexander Stephens, has this to say. "Do the people of the South really entertain fears that a Republican administration would, directly or indirectly, interfere with their slaves, or with them, about their slaves? If they do, I wish to assure you, as once a friend, and still, I hope, not an enemy, that there is no cause for such fears." (Stephens shortly after became vice-president of the Confederate States of America.)

As if this was not enough to prove Lincoln's willingness to tolerate the continued existence of slavery, on March 2, 1861, just two days before he was sworn in as president, a proposed new constitutional amendment was passed by Congress. It stated in part that "no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress any power to abolish or interfere with slavery in any of the States by whose laws it may be allowed." This amendment is known as the Corwin Amendment. It was signed by Lincoln only two weeks after he became president. It was then sent by him to the governors of all the states for those



states to ratify it, so it would become a part of the Constitution. If ratified, it would have become the 13th Amendment to the Constitution. For that to happen it had to be ratified by three-quarters of the states. Two Republican controlled state legislatures did ratify it, before the Republicans realized that guaranteeing slavery would neither keep a state in the Union, nor cause the return of any of the states who had already left.

Initially, the people of the North and their politicians (with the exception of Lincoln and a few others) did not oppose the secession of any of the Southern States. Most Democrats and Republicans openly said they considered secession to be a right of every state. The Democrats were sorry to see any of the Southern States leave the Union, but many in the Republican Party openly said they were glad to see Democrat dominated states secede, as this would leave a Republican majority in both Houses of Congress, allowing the Republicans to run the country without interference.

The *Harrisburg Pennsylvania Telegraph* of November 12, 1860, a Republican paper, went much

farther than saying that secession was a right. It said in an editorial, "We have only to say that if South Carolina, Georgia, or Alabama, or all of them, desire to withdraw from the Union, ... 'the sooner the better. ... Let them do as they please, and when they please, with one solitary condition, viz. that their separation shall be final. **Their absence would be an incalculable and invaluable relief to the balance of the people of these United States.**" (Perkins). (*Bold type inserted by the author of this article.*)

Why would the Republican Party want to see the Southern states leave the Union? When the Republican national convention was held in Chicago in 1860, its party platform voiced opposition to slavery in the territories, support for free land in the territories for white settlers, a railroad to the Pacific, and a higher tariff on imported goods. (Carman & McKee, Vol. 1. p.836). This tariff was called a protective tariff. This meant that in addition to being needed to pay for a national railroad to the Pacific, it was also meant to protect the higher priced goods of the North from competition with the lower priced and often better quality manufactured

goods imported from Europe. Giving free land to settlers actually cost money also, for eight percent of the government's income came from the sale of public land. Giving the land away meant there was less land to sell and less of a market when it was offered for sale. This was money which had to be compensated for by a higher tariff on imported goods.

All of these objectives of the Republican Party had been steadfastly opposed by the Democrats, and the Democratic Party was at that time dominated by the South, which gave it a large part of its votes. It therefore stood to reason that if the South seceded from the Union, the Republican Party would dominate and outvote its opposition. It would then be able to achieve all of its political goals.

Only a few years before this the two political parties in America had been the Democrats and the American or Know-Nothing Party. The Know-Nothings were an extremely anti-Catholic Party. One of their stated goals had been to take the right to vote away from Catholics. They claimed Catholics were anti-American in their views. The great strength of the Know-Nothings was in the North. There were those however who said the real reason the Know-Nothings wanted to take the right to vote from Catholics was because the vast majority of Catholics tended to vote Democrat. (Marshall, pp.459-460). (The just mentioned Thomas Marshall was a former Congressman from Kentucky and a nephew of former chief justice of the Supreme Court John Marshall.)

Prior to the formation of the Know-Nothing Party, the dominant party in the North had been the Whig Party. One of the stated goals of the Northern Whigs had been a high protective tariff. The Know-Nothings also supported a high protective tariff. The Democratic Party had prevented such a tariff for many years. Marshall, a Whig himself, felt those who desired such a tariff thought by depriving the Catholics of the right to vote they would weaken the opposition party, the Democrats, to the extent the Democrats would no longer be able to stop a high protective tariff. (Marshall, p.461).

When the Republican Party was formed in 1852, the Northern Know-Nothings joined it. Like the Know-Nothing Party, one of the goals of the new party was a high protective tariff. There were

too many Democrats in the West and the Midwest however for the Republican Party to accomplish that goal. Joined with the Democrats of the South, they continued to stop all attempts to give the Republicans the kind of high tariff they wanted. Now, with the talk of secession, the Republicans felt their chance had come. Destiny was smiling upon them. All that was needed was the secession of many or all of the states of the South.

On November 13, 1860, the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* stated its view that should any states wish to secede there would be nothing to do except to let them go. (Perkins).

The *Cincinnati Daily Commercial* echoed similar sentiments by advocating that there be no attempt, "through forcible coercion," to keep states in the Union should they desire to leave. (Perkins).

The *Davenport (Iowa) Democrat and News*, on November 17, 1860, editorialized against secession, but in its editorial it noted that it was apparently in the minority, saying most of "the leading and most influential papers of the Union" believe "that any State of the Union has a right to secede." (Perkins).

The Valley Spirit, a Democratic paper in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, under the heading, "The Duty of the North," on December 14, 1860, said, "The duty of the people of the North in the present crisis is plain. If Southern States will secede ... why then, let them secede." In this editorial, this Democratic paper did not urge or rejoice in the secession of any Southern state, rather it urged the people of the North to allow any state that wished to secede, to go in peace. (Perkins)

Three days later (December 17, 1860), the influential editor, Horace Greeley, a Republican, writing in his own paper, the *New York Tribune*, supported peaceful secession. He wrote, "If the Declaration of Independence justified the secession of 3,000,000 colonists in 1776, I do not see why the Constitution ratified by the same men should not justify the secession of 5,000,000 of the Southerners from the Federal Union in 1861. ... And when a section of our Union resolves to go out, we shall resist any coercive acts to keep it in. We hope never to live in a Republic where one section is pinned to the other section by bayonets." Greeley's was one of the last Republican editorials in favor of allowing peaceful secession from the Union.

South Carolina was the first state to secede.

On December 20, 1860, that state voted to leave the Union.

All talk by Republicans about peaceful separation changed once the Republican leadership realized if the Deep South successfully left the Union, most of the income of the federal government would disappear. The income of the federal government came primarily from the import tax, called the tariff, referred to by Lincoln as the "revenue." The South paid nearly 75 percent of the tariff, and in 1860 the tariff provided 90 percent of the income of the Federal government. Most of the money (75 percent) spent on the states by the Federal government was spent in the North. Only 25 percent was spent to benefit the South. As the fiery secessionist from South Carolina, Robert Barnwell Rhett, stated, the South was the best colony any people ever possessed. (Colonies had originally been set up for the financial benefit of the country who began them.)

The leaders of the Republican Party only began to talk of using force to prevent secession when they realized what losing the tax money from the seceded states would do to the revenue of the Federal government.

This change on the part of the Republicans was so sudden that Democratic Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, in a letter dated December 20, 1860, still thought, "Many of the Republican leaders desire a dissolution of the Union."

Ben Wade, Senator from Ohio, was one of the founders and leaders of the Republican Party. In a speech on the floor of the senate on December 17, 1860, (unless otherwise stated, all speeches can be found in the *Congressional Globe*, which is on-line. Look for the speech by date) Senator Wade had this to say about the possibility of one or more states seceding from the union. "... if a state secedes, ... we should have to exercise every Federal right over her ... and the most important of these would be the collection of the revenue (the import tax, or tariff), ... Therefore it will be incumbent on the Chief Magistrate (he means the president), to proceed to collect the revenue of ships entering their ports, precisely in the same way and to the same extent that he does now. ... What follows? ... if he undertakes to blockade her (a port in a seceded state), and thus to collect it (the import tax, or tariff), ... What will they do? ... They must take the initiative and declare war on (resist) the United States; and the

moment that they levy war force must be met with force; ... the act of levying war is treason. ... (Here Wade makes it plain the Republicans will use force to collect the tariff, and if a seceded state resists the use of force upon it by the federal government, that act of resistance will be considered treason.)

Three days after Republican Senator Wade's speech, Senator Pugh of Ohio, a Democrat, spoke in reply. In his speech to the Senate, he made this remark: "My colleague seems to imagine it the duty of the president, under his oath of office, to precipitate our whole country into civil war." Pugh continued: "My colleague's idea seems to be that, because an act of Congress for collecting duties at Charleston may not be executed for two or three months, or even for a longer time, it behooves us to employ arms, and engage in war ... must we, for that reason, and without any regard for consequences, draw the sword? Why should we not avoid war, if possible, ... Some objector will say, 'we must collect the revenue.' Yes sir, men ... insist, vigorously ... that we shall make as much money from those people, levy as much tribute on them, all of them, ... is that maintaining the union?"

Judah P. Benjamin, Senator from Louisiana, speaking to the Senate on February 4, 1861, shortly before the secession from the Union of Louisiana, said this of the present situation, with Southern states leaving the Union: "We are told that the laws must be enforced; that the revenue must be collected; that the South is in rebellion without cause, and that her citizens are traitors. ... You will enforce the laws, collect revenue ... wring tribute from an unwilling people? In Lord North's speech on the destruction of the tea in Boston harbor, he proposed to close the port of Boston, just as the representative of Boston now proposes to close the port of Charleston."

On March 2, 1861, two days before Lincoln's inaugural address, the tariff situation changed, giving the Republicans even more desire to force the seceded states back into the Union. On that day a greatly increased tariff, long desired by the Republicans, passed the Senate, having passed the House the year before. Virtually all of the Northern representatives had supported it and virtually all Southern representatives had opposed it. This was the Morrill Tariff. It raised the import tax in

Continued on page 62

Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery

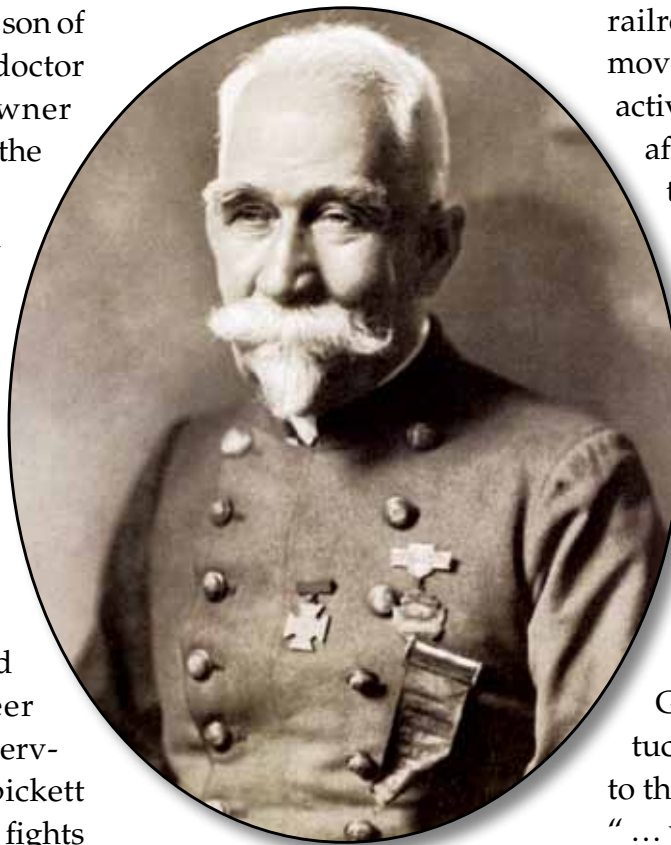


Private Charles A. DeSaussure Rhett's Artillery Battalion

Charles was born the son of a South Carolina doctor and plantation owner on September 21, 1846, in the Beaufort District.

At age 16 he enlisted in Company C, 8th South Carolina State Guard Regiment in the spring of 1863. His father was already a surgeon with this regiment at the time of Charles' enlistment. He saw brief service on the Winyah Bay and then in October he was transferred to the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery Battery. While serving with this battery in picket duty he saw action in two fights at Pocotaligo and Honey Hill. After this they were placed on John's Island, Charleston Harbor, to defend approaches to the city and had several encounters with the enemy.

Following the fall of Charleston in December 1864, Charles was placed in Rhett's Artillery Battalion and participated in the



Charles A. DeSaussure

battles of Averasboro, Bentonville and Smithfield, all in North Carolina. He surrendered with his unit at Greensboro, North Carolina on April 26, 1865.

Following the war he attended college at Beaufort and went into

railroad service. Eventually he moved to Tennessee and became active in Confederate Veterans' affairs. For a long time he was the quartermaster general of the United Confederate Veterans and was responsible for getting reduced railroad fares for the veterans attending the national reunions. In 1930 he was elected commander of the Army of Tennessee Department of the UCV.

In 1931 he made a stand in refusing an invitation by Governor Sampson of Kentucky to join in paying tribute to the memory of Abe Lincoln in "... whose name will ever bear a stigma for the crucifixion of the South."

From 1932 to 1933 he served as the commander-in-chief of the UCV. Charles is believed to have died on May 3, 1935, and buried in Memphis, Tennessee, along side other Confederate Veterans.



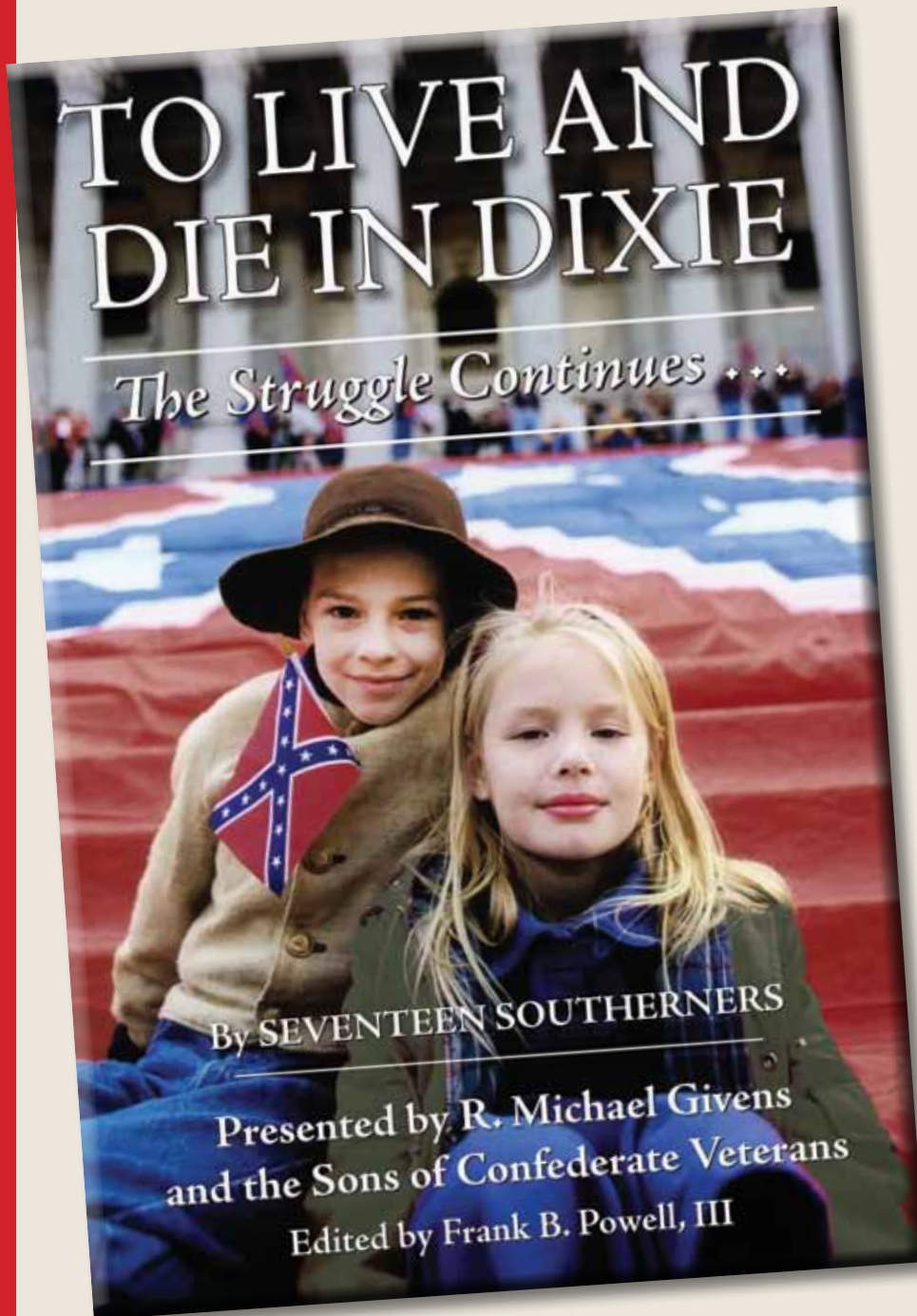
Remember

By Wayne Pease, Jr.

Under the trees,
And under the sod
Lie the souls of brave men
Whose names are known only to God.
Leaving father and mother,
Or wife and children behind
They went to fight and repel invaders
From their homeland.
They faced the roar of muskets
And the shouts of cannon
Now resting silently forevermore
In unmarked graves.
Parents were left pondering
About the fate their child met,
Wives wanting to know
Where their beloved now rested,
Children left seeking their father,
Desiring to play with him once again
But never would.
Let us never forget
These brave Confederate men
Who now sleep under the sod
With no marker above their head.

Wayne Pease, Jr. is a member of Campbell's Company Camp 2252, Republic, Missouri.

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Books in Print

A Just and Holy Cause?

A *Just and Holy Cause?* is a recounting of the life and events of the family of Lieutenant Marcus Bethune Ely and his unit, the Russell Guards (Company H, 54th Georgia Regiment) during the War Between the States. The Russell Guards were organized in Columbus, Georgia, by Captain Charles R. Russell in May 1862. Most of the recruits were from nearby Muskogee and Harris Counties. The basis of these accounts is a collection of letters given to the editor by her great uncle, Jim.

The letters were discovered when the editor's father was cleaning out the 90-year-old uncle's house. The uncle wished for his grandmother's bedroom suite to be given to the editor's daughter. Upon turning over the mattress on the bed, a large, yellowed pillowcase filled with family letters and the Bible carried by Lt. Ely during the War was discovered.

More than 130 letters written between Marcus and his beloved wife were discovered. The editor has taken great pains to research the men, the battles, and the final resting places of the valiant soldiers who made up Russell's Guards and to accurately portray each one.

Lt. Ely spent the first two years of letters recounting the life of a soldier from the spring of 1862 until April 1864, from the coastal area from below Savannah, Georgia to Charleston, South Carolina. The soldiers were well fed and well

provided for with clothing and housing. The return letters from Ely's wife, Martha, tell of the farm's day-to-day life including the hardships no one escaped.

As the years and the war progressed, the lives and battles became more tedious and drastic. The Russell Guard's were shipped to Dalton, Georgia as Sherman's troops swept in from Tennessee and became involved in battles in Dalton, Dug Gap, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kennesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, and others in the Atlanta, Georgia area. After the fall of Atlanta, as part of the 54th Regiment, they marched into Alabama, Tennessee, and Mississippi as Lt. Ely and his fellow soldiers are forced into fierce fighting. He described the vivid details of the hardships, lack of adequate clothing, and scarcity of food.

A Just and Holy Cause? is an accurate portrayal of life on the homefront as well as the battlefield. It is an honest account of the tenacity of the Southern People in wartime.

Author: Linda S. McCardle
 Publisher: Mercer University Press
 Macon, Georgia — 866-895-1472
 Hardback \$35.00

Reviewed by Debbie King

To the Gates of Atlanta; From Kennesaw Mountain to Peach Tree Creek 1-19 July 1864

In contrast to the scope indicated by the title, this excellent work encompasses much more. As in any study of the War, it is necessary to bring in elements of past battles, officers, and especially in this case weather, the oppressively hot Georgia summer.

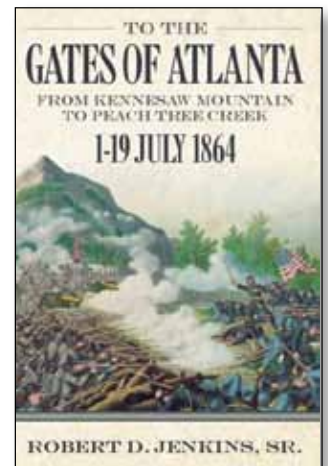
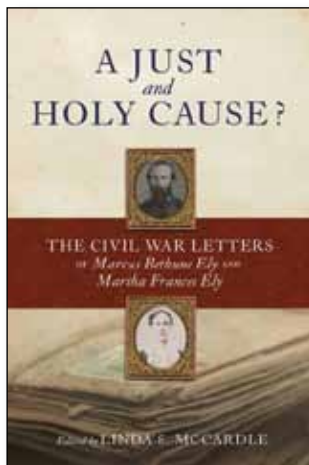
Extreme, hot temperatures shaped the day-to day activities and strategy of both armies. Night marches to ease the stress of the heat were described by this

author. An Illinois soldier "remembered that it was so dark that an observer along the side of the road might feel the passing of the Yankee column, but it would not be seen: 'The army literally walked by faith, each man following the steps of one he believed to be in advance of him. ...'"

The reader is told of furious thunderstorms, and a constant June rain, that provides even the reader a sense of welcomed, if temporary, relief. "It had rained so much in June that Confederate Major General Samuel G. French wrote in his diary that 'It rained forty days and it rained forty nights, and the ark it rested on the Kennesaw heights.'" This reviewer has always been interested in the conditions of weather our men fought through and author Jenkins amply provides these important details.

Particularly impressive in this work is the discussion of Southern strategy. As long as there was an active Confederate army in the field there was hope for victory, and nowhere was this more evident than in the decisions of General Johnston leading to the gates of Atlanta. Jenkins submits that Johnston was forced by this strategy to fall back as the Union troops under Sherman tried to flank and surround the Army of Tennessee. The South could lose Atlanta, but if the Confederate army was not defeated and captured, there was still hope of victory

Continued on page 54





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The National Confederate Museum at Elm Springs

This is a rendering and floor plan for The National Confederate Museum to be built at our Headquarters in Columbia, TN. Our dedication ceremony will be Friday, July 20, 2018, at 2 PM, but we have only a portion of the funds required to build our museum. We need your help! Education is the long term solution to upholding Stephen D. Lee's Charge and our museum will be the preeminent museum dedicated to the Confederate Veteran! Who else will tell the truth about our ancestors?

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Marble

By Beth Duke

Johnny Murphy picked himself up off the playground, dusting red clay from his jeans and noting a small rip in the knee area. Mrs. Holmes signaled the end of recess, oblivious to the Fifth Grade War of 1956. He felt for the piece of lucky rock in his pocket and shot a look at Harris Henderson designed to convey one thing: after school Johnny would shut his ugly mouth with a knuckle sandwich.

It wasn't a rock, exactly, but a fragment of the fossilized tooth of an ancient whale. Johnny knew only what he'd been told: the lucky rock had saved his great-great-grandfather's life through numerous battles against the Yankees, most notably when it kept shrapnel from his femoral artery at Chancellorsville.

Johnny's memories and those of his ancestors are part of my story, as I will explain. So are dinosaurs ripping prey to shreds and scattering bone, massive toothed whales floating above, tectonic shifts forming the Appalachian foothills and, later, me. Limestone crushed by forces so great they created the purest, most beautiful vein of white marble in the earth. The detritus of millions of years surrounded me, including Johnny's whale fragment.

I am eternal.

I slept peacefully, unaware. I knew nothing until the stories they told me, the pain they infused into my being, the weight of their sorrow.

In 1867, a young woman named Mary Lee Tutwiler begged her father, Horace, to do something to acknowledge her brother's death and the deaths of all the men and boys who'd fallen in the war and were buried in faraway trenches. They had vanished, simply disappeared into the gaping maw of a hostile land. No government gathered their remains. No headstones marked their resting places. Mary Lee told her father it would help the grieving to heal if they had a memorial, a place to bring their flowers.

Horace sacrificed his two sons to defend their home and farm, only to see it burned to the ground by Sherman. His wife had died of a fever shortly after the war began. He'd long ago accepted the only thing to live for was his lovely Mary Lee. He and his neighbors had nothing of value, no way to create such a thing, but he promised her he'd try.

For three years the mothers, fathers, widows, orphans, daughters and sons of the Alabama town held ice cream suppers, strawberry festivals, and

concerts to raise money for a monument that would cost more than two thousand dollars. They had a little more than eight hundred in 1870.

At last, in 1872, they could afford to summon me and watched in awe as an artist from Italy labored lovingly, day and night, to sculpt what had witnessed millions of years of history into history itself. Moretti and his assistants made me strong and tall, a soaring column draped in requiem cloth, topped with a wreath. At the base of my pedestal is a dedication: To the memory of our sons fallen in service of the Confederate States.

Hundreds came to my unveiling. They wept and touched my sides, the glorious headstone for the graves of thousands of men and boys. They remembered those they cherished.

And so I came to know their stories, with each touch, each tear that fell, every bouquet solemnly placed to wither in the sun.

That first day I learned Davey Wilson was seventeen years old, talented in mathematics, and he loved his mother's pecan pie. When he was a small boy, he'd learned to hunt by his father's side. He joined the rebels both to show off his marksmanship and to impress a girl named Elizabeth. He'd given her a ring fash-

ioned of paper with the promise of the real thing when he returned. Davey was dead within a month at Chickamauga.

Josiah Turley was a twenty-two-year-old father of a little redheaded girl named Amelia, whose widow Jenny was said to have died of a broken heart. Amelia lived with her grandparents. I saw Amelia grow up each week, always carrying wildflowers or some small object to lay at my base and step back to meet her grandmother's wet eyes.

T. J. Jones had been a promising blacksmith for a short time when he went to fight the Yankees. He met and fell in love with a girl named Esther in Tennessee as he recovered from injuries. Esther promised to marry him, and went to live with his parents until T. J. came home. He did not; they watched faithfully for him to walk up the winding drive, year after year. Esther tried to find out his fate with no success. She never married and stayed with the Jones family until her death.

More and more came as time went on, some traveling from many miles away. Their stories are endless, each woven into my own with a touch, a sob, a handful of wildflowers. There were annual Memorial Days. They featured wreaths and songs and many an old man in gray uniform, dabbing away old man tears.

I saw it all.

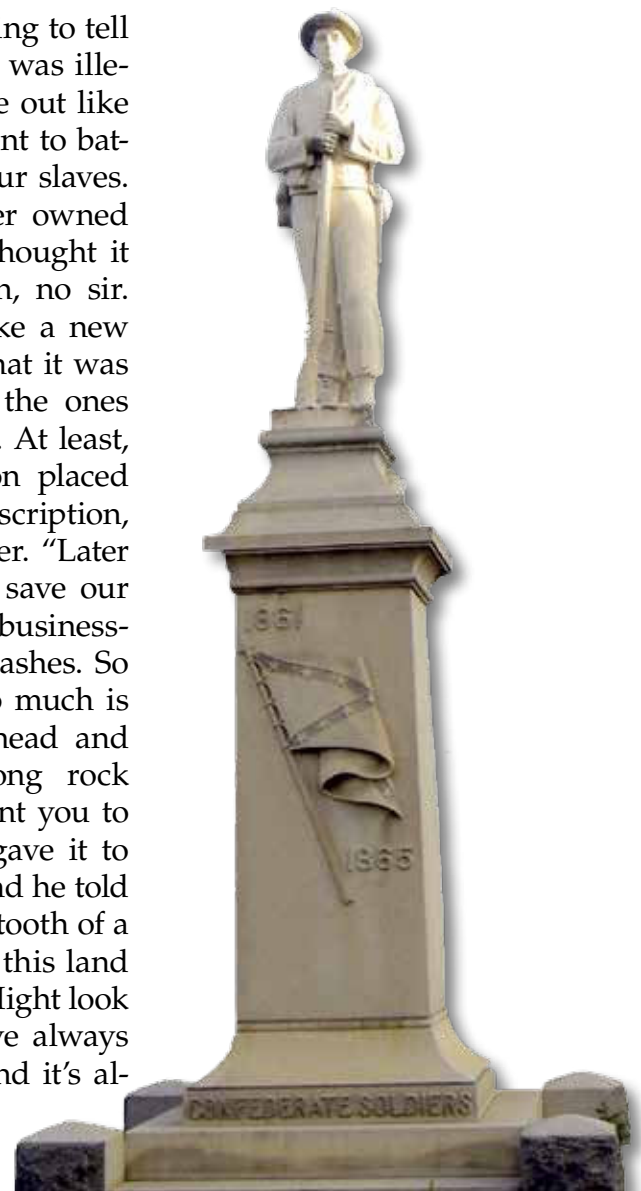
Johnny Murphy's great-great grandfather, Jackson, was one of the few who came back to Alabama in one piece, alive and able. He brought his little boy to my side one bright April morning, squinting against the sun. He

said, "Son, folks are going to tell you the war we fought was illegal. They'll try to make out like me and my cousins went to battle so we could keep our slaves. Hell, John, I ain't never owned no slave and I never thought it was right for any man, no sir. We determined to make a new country, Son. That's what it was all about for me and the ones that fought by my side. At least, at first it was." Jackson placed his hand against my inscription, tracing it with his finger. "Later on, we was fightin' to save our homes and farms and businesses from bein' burnt to ashes. So much is gone, John. So much is gone." He shook his head and pulled a three-inch-long rock from his pocket. "I want you to have this. My daddy gave it to me when I was little, and he told me it's a real piece of a tooth of a whale who swam over this land millions of years ago. Might look like just a rock, but I've always took good care of it, and it's always took good care of me. Saved my life, it did, blocking metal from openin' up my leg. I want you to promise me you'll keep it always, hear?"

John, wide-eyed, took the fossil from his father and turned it over and over in his small hands. "I promise, Daddy. Did it really save you from gettin' killed?"

"Yes, it surely did. I want it to be in our family, and I want you to tell your sons what it is and all that happened, and maybe their sons will know someday, too."

Jackson was one of the old men who came every year in uniform, hand over his heart and head bowed. The last time he made the trip he was support-

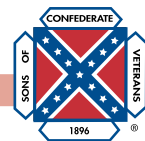


ed on each side by his grandsons, strong young teenagers. One of them would die on the beach at Normandy. The other, Oscar, would start a family and pass down the fossil to his eldest son. They brought it with them on their visits, and the words were the same — never forget the truth.

It was a long time before Oscar's son visited me again. I was worn, decades of rain and wind making my inscription faint. This one, John again, stooped to trace the words and run his

Continued on page 66

Army of Northern Virginia



Members of the **13th VA Mechanized Cavalry Camp 9**, Norfolk, VA, participated in Richard "Dick" Poplar Day event at Blandford Church Cemetery in Petersburg, VA, honoring one of our own. Dick Poplar was a free black man who served in Company H, 13th VA Cavalry during the War of Northern Aggression, was captured and spent many months in Point Lookout Prison, where he refused to take the oath of allegiance and leave his comrades.



Lieutenant F. C. Frazier Camp 668, High Point, NC, welcomed Alexander Anthony Swaim into ranks. He became a member in memory of his ancestor, Private Ashley Swaim, Co. A, 1st Infantry Regiment NC State Troops. Hal Swaim, left, was a very proud father. Sgt. Major James Haymes, right, inspired Compatriot Swaim during his address with the message he and his generation are the future to preserving our heritage.



The **Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, along with the Moses Wood Chapter 469, UDC, hold a joint program beginning at the Confederate Monument downtown, have photo op, reassemble at Oakland Cemetery where ancestors' names are called and Confederate grave flags are replaced.



Members of the **Private Lorenzo Leigh Bennitt Camp 773**, Durham, NC, served supper to residents of the State Employees Credit Union Family House (like Ronald McDonald House), Chapel Hill, NC. Pictured from left, rear, John Nash, James Ray, Lt. Commander John Flora, Rodney Watson, Mark Hall, Commander Doug Nash; from left, front, Thomas Beach and Greg Parrott.



The **Old Brunswick Camp 512**, Lawrenceville, VA, recently awarded a \$2,500 scholarship to Thomas Kidd of White Plains, VA, who is currently enrolled as a freshman at James Madison University in Harrisonburg, VA. Thomas was born with Muscular Dystrophy and is confined to a specialized wheelchair; however, his determination to succeed is unmatched as he pursues his dream of becoming a history teacher/professor. Pictured with Thomas are Camp Commander Tommy Lucy, Adjutant Keith Thackston and Tracy Clary.



Some members of the **Columbus County Volunteers Camp 794**, Whiteville, NC, wore their uniforms during a recent meeting in respect to Cadet Moore who proudly wore his Confederate uniform for the first time. From right are Cadet Samuel "Sam" Moore, Shelby Hinson, Vernon Keeter, Mike Hollingsworth and Keith Fuller.

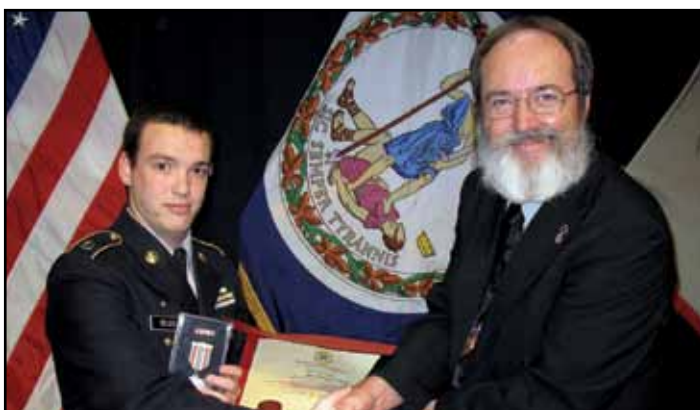
South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania Divisions



A Southern Iron Cross dedication for Private William McFarland of Co. F, 50th NC Infantry Regiment was conducted by members of **Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 803**, Sanford, NC, and Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest OCR Chapter 53. Pictured from left, Adjutant Christopher M. Nance, Lt. Commander Douglas Rainey and Lady Pamela Kimmons.



The Confederate detail participating in the 54th Annual Saluda Coon Dog Day Parade was well received. Miranda Laughter and R. J. Ruff marched and carried the camp banner. Camps participating were **Polk Volunteers Camp 919**, Columbus, NC with thanks going to **Zebulon Vance Camp 15**, Asheville, NC; **Adam Washington Bal-lenger Camp 68**, Spartanburg, SC; **States Right Gist Camp 1451**, Boganville, SC, and **Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC for marching.



Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828, Callands, VA, member Ricky Pritchett was honored to present the *H. L. Hunley* JROTC Award to Cadet Staff Sergeant Joseph Deleo of Chatham High School in Chatham, VA.



The **Smithfield Light Infantry Camp 1466**, Smithfield, NC, had its annual Friends and Family cookout at the Melvin Wilkins Farm on the Bentonville Battleground. More than 75 SCV members and friends attended. Pictured are 25 members of the Smithfield Light Infantry Camp who attended the festivities.



A Confederate Memorial Day Celebration was held recently at newly erected Confederate Memorial Marker at Andrew's Geyser in Old Fort, NC. Attending were members of the following: **McDowell Men Camp 379**, Marion, NC; **Colonel Samuel McDowell Tate Camp 836**, Morganton, NC; Corina Morehead Avery OCR, and McDowell Chapter UDC.



Pictured is a new member of the **Colonel Henry King Burgwyn, Jr. Camp 1485**, East Wake County, NC, Steve Street with the new camp honorary canine member, Steve's trained service dog, GSD Attila.

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



The **Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD, swore in its newest member Brandon James Tarner, upon the record of his ancestor, Private Mickleberry Roach, Co. D, 34th VA Infantry. Pictured from left, Chaplain Steve DeFreytas, Brandon Tarner and Commander Michael Wasiljov.



Major General Fitzhugh Lee Camp 1805, Spotsylvania, VA, members and friends held a field trip to the White Oak Civil War Museum & Research Center in Falmouth, VA.



General Robert F. Hoke/William J. Hoke Camp 1616, Lincolnton, NC, Commander Tim Willis, left, welcomes new members Don Moretz, Jason Mortez as his son and Chaplain Darrell Setzer watch.



A new VA headstone was recently placed in the Treadway family cemetery located just off Cove Gap Road in southern Wilkes County, NC, Pores Knob section. Private Treadway died in 1924 and served in Co. D, 26th NC Troops. Pictured from left, **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC, members Jeff Reid, descendants Travis Treadway and Gerald Treadway.



Sergeant Berry G. Benson Camp 1672, North Augusta, SC, Adjutant Reed Wakeley and Lieutenant Commander Curtis Wright are shown with new member Bobby Joe Sayman.



Shown from left are **Charlotte County Grays Camp 1964**, Charlotte Court House, VA, member with 2017 Robert C. Moates Scholarship recipient Flint Lewis and Camp Scholarship Committee Chairman Stanley Foster.



Army of Northern Virginia



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, member Bruce Ritter presents the *H. L. Hunley* Award to Cadet Sergeant Richardson at Smyrna High School, Smyrna, DE.



The **John R. Chambliss Camp 1779**, Emporia, VA, held a living history event at the general's home on Highway 58, west of Emporia. Pictured are the members from Camp 1779 as well as **Old Brunswick Camp 512**, Lawrenceville, VA and the **Armistead-Hill-Goode Camp 749**, Chase City, VA.



Capt. David Williams/Holly Shelter Volunteers Camp 2267, Burgaw, NC, manned an information and recruiting booth at the NC Blueberry Festival in Burgaw, NC.



Davidson Guards Camp 1851, Davidson County, NC, members Clark Cable, left, and Gary Hall and Joe Hampton, right, hold a flag donated to the camp.



Members of the **Maryland Division** Color Guard annually participate in Maryland's largest Veterans Day Parade in Southern MD. With thousands of spectators lining the streets there were many cheering and clapping graciously as the members marched through town center. Arms were presented where Confederate soldiers are buried along the parade route.



Shown are newly married Mr. and Mrs. Michael Potter. Mr. Potter is a proud member of **Mason-Dixon Guards Camp 2183**, Ellendale, DE. The ceremony was performed by Commander Robert 'Bubba' Eldreth.

Army of Tennessee



Shown are **Colonel E. A. O'Neal Camp 478**, Florence, AL, member Travis C. Bayles and nephew Chase Jackson playing Confederate tunes on French harps. Hopefully one day he will be a proud member of the SCV like his uncle!



N. B. Forrest Camp 215, Memphis, TN, 2nd Lt. Commander Robert Riley reads Memphis Mayor Jim Strickland's proclamation making January 21st "Lee-Jackson-Chalmers Day" at their annual Lee-Jackson-Chalmers Banquet hosted by the local SCV camps in Memphis and Shelby County, TN, held at the historic Davies Manor in Bartlett, TN.



Cadet Taison Mullins of the West Nassau High School AFJROTC, Callahan, FL, received the *H. L. Hunley* Award at the awards banquet from **General Joseph Finegan Camp 745**, Yulee, FL, Lieutenant Commander Kim Hoffecker.



Longstreet Zollicoffer Camp 87, Knoxville, TN, member Richard Hatten spoke to the 5th grade class of Fairview Elementary in Blount County about various Confederate flags, their background, the secession of Tennessee and the circumstances of division in East Tennessee. Battlefield relics were passed around for the students to handle and he concluded with reading from the letter of his ancestor Captain Holland Coffee describing his experience in the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse. This was the culminating event of their study on the War Between the States.



M/G William D. McCain HQ Camp 584, Columbia, TN, member Tony Trent recently visited the Capitol Building in Nashville, TN and was pleasantly surprised to see the statue of the Honorable Sam Davis.



6-year-old Melissa Mullis assisted her father Michael Mullis and **Lieutenant Colonel Thomas M. Nelson Camp 141**, Albany, GA, Commander James W. King in placing CSA Battle Flags on more than 500 Confederate graves in Albany and Cordele, GA. Camp 141 Rangers place flags on the graves annually.

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



General George "Tige" Anderson Camp 453, Anniston, AL, hosted their annual Memorial Service at the monument of Major John Pelham and each person in attendance posted a flag for their ancestor. From left, Commander Jay Duke of **Confederate Gray Camp 523**, Ashland/Lineville, AL; Commander Leroy Cobb of **Liberty Camp 329**, Oxford, AL; NEC Brigade Commander Frank Leatherwood, Camp 453 Commander Brian Kirk and Larry Fleming.



Master Sergeant Bucky D. Harris of the **Private Edward Fletcher Arthur Camp 1783**, Corbin, KY, currently serving in the Persian Gulf with the Kentucky National Guard holds this flag under which his ancestors served with the 2nd TN Infantry (Walkers Legion). Now it's flying proud again!



Maury Light Artillery Camp 2286, Sante Fe, TN, at the Forrest boyhood home for their chartering ceremony.



Members from **Yancey Independents Camp 693**, Sylvester, GA, and **Jefferson Davis Camp 682**, Ocilla, GA, along with local Boy Scout Pack 875 participated in volunteer clean-up operations at Jeff Davis Historic Capture Site, Irwinville, GA, on the day designated as Volunteer Day to clean up a local state park.



2nd Lieutenant Joseph Morgan Camp 2012, Perry, FL, participated in the marker dedication for Captain James W. Faulkner, Company A, 1st Battalion FL Special Cavalry, Taylor County, FL.



Savage-Stewart Camp 522, Piedmont, AL, hosted their annual Lee Jackson Banquet with Division Commander Jimmy Hill as the guest speaker. Also in attendance were members from **Emma Sansom Camp 253**, Gadsden, AL; **St. Clair Camp 308**, Ashville, AL; **George "Tige" Anderson Camp 453**, Anniston, AL; **Turkeytown Valley Camp 1512**, Etowah County, AL, and ladies from General William H. Forney Chapter 468 of Anniston/Ashville Chapter 1488 as well as Sallie Driskell Chapter 19 OCR.

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



Habersham Guard Camp 716, Demorest, GA, members enjoyed a presentation from Mrs. Carol McCarty on Camp Hawkins of the Georgia Baptist Children's Home. Camp Hawkins is a summer camp for youth with mild to moderate special needs. Commander Kenneth Craig presents Mrs. McCarty with a \$500 donation to help with the purchase of a therapeutic swing. Looking on is Ramey Newbern of the Cross Bearers Motorcycle Ministry and member Jason Willis.



Private George W. Thomas 1595, Fort Pierce, FL, member Wesley Frank and Wife Diane, join another Ranger, David Spence, as First Sgt. Spence (his GGGreat father of the 47th KY Cavalry) at Mammoth Cave NPS, KY, on Memorial Day. They were celebrating the 200 years of Cave tours, the 100th anniversary of the National Park Service and the 75th anniversary of Mammoth Cave.



The **Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, set up a recruiting display at the North Florida Arms Collector gun show in Jacksonville. The main part of the exhibit was the 1900s Florida Soldiers and Sailors Home Confederate flag. The exhibit was well received by the crowd as many of them came by to show their respect for what our ancestors fought and sacrificed for which is what the flag represents.



Compatriot Richard Quire of the **General B. H. Helm Camp 1703**, Elizabethtown, KY, was recently awarded the SCV "War Service Medal" by Camp Commander Tim Bowman. The award was presented at the Kentucky Historical Society Museum standing over the original Battle Flag of the 6th KY Infantry, with which his ancestor had served.



Battle of Shiloh Camp 1454, Shiloh, TN, honored Boy Scout Troop 231 from Michie, TN. As part of one of their members Eagle Scout project, the Scouts assisted Camp 1454 members with a restoration project on the Shiloh church. Shown with the Scouts are Adjutant Mike Young and Commander C. D. Rickman.



Caleb Mitchell, Levi O'Connor and Koda Harris, in front of some of the posters made by the Fyffe, AL, 5th grade who have been studying the War Between the States. The 3rd grade through the 6th grade participated in the Literature/History Fair. The 5th grade hosted the **DeKalb Rifles Camp 1824**, Sylvania, AL, and the DeKalb County Chapter 1456, UDC.



Army of Tennessee



Fort Heiman Camp 1834, Murray, KY and General Lloyd Tilghman Camp 1495, Paducah, KY, and the KY Mechanized Cavalry met to hear SCV National Director, Lt. Col. Mike Landree, Ret. Landree gave an overview of his 27-plus years in the Marine Corps which included tours in Afghanistan and Iraq.



The SCV and the UDC each initiated a new member in a joint ceremony. **Myers-Zollicoffer Camp 1990**, Livingston, TN, Lt. Commander Bobby Smith, left, and Commander Tommy Phillips welcome Kevin Younger upon the service record of his ancestor, Sergeant James Williamson Younger, Co. G, 12th Regiment, TN Infantry. Captain Sally Tompkins 2123 President Matilda Speck welcomes Tammy Younger to the UDC upon the record of her ancestor, Private Joseph "Joab" Birdwell, Co. D, 28th Consolidated Regiment, TN Infantry.



The Col. Pinckney D. Bowles Camp 1840, Evergreen, AL, donated a brand new copy of Jack Hinson's *One-Man War: A Civil War Sniper* by Tom C. McKenney to the Evergreen-Conecuh County Public Library. Camp member Mitchell Anthony presents the book to Sherry Johnston, the head of the library's Archives Department.



The **Montgomery Sharpshooters Camp 2164**, Mount Vernon, GA, marks the graves of Southern soldiers. Pictured are Luke and Savannah Smith and Ace Stringfellow. Luke and Savannah are the children of camp member Joseph Smith and Ace is his nephew and are marking the grave of 1st Lt. John Laughlin Mathews, Sr. of Co. E, 61st GA Infantry in the Galbreath Cemetery in Montgomery County.



The new bronze Confederate soldier monument erected by the **Private John Ingraham Camp 1977**, Chickamauga, GA, on the grounds of the Gordon-Lee Mansion, located in downtown Chickamauga. The monument is dedicated to the men of the Chickamauga area who served in 2nd Company D, First GA Confederate Volunteer Infantry. Members of the camp and the 37th GA reenactors are posing in front of the monument. The camp would like to thank the GA Division for their assistance with the project.



Brigadier General Roswell S. Ripley Camp 1535, Worthington, OH, Commander Mike Williams displays this Historic Marker after the city had removed it under pressure from hate groups planning a march. So the camp has been on the front lines trying to get it back. After a lot of work and time they got it back.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



Upshur County Patriots Camp 2109, Gilmer, TX, Past Commander George Linton attends to the new Confederate headstone for Private Green Anderson Allison, Co. B, 4th TX Cavalry buried in Hubbard Chapel Cemetery, Bowie County, TX.



The AZ Division held its annual Memorial Ceremony for the fallen at the Battle of Dragoon Springs. The **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, hosted the ceremony. Also attending were members of the **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, the **Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ; the **Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708**, Mesa, AZ; the **Texas John H. Slaughter Camp 2074**, Tombstone, AZ; and the **Borderland Veterans Camp 2201**, Douglas, AZ. Pictured from left, John Rogers, Donnis Davis, Jedidiah Rogers, Curt Tipton, Dwaine Bright, Bob Massey, Steve Ledbetter, Priscilla Davis and Larry Bowman.



Lone Star Defenders Camp 2234, Lufkin, TX, member Larry Cawley hiked to the top of Angel's Landing in Zion National Park in Utah and proudly unfurled the Battle Flag!



The **Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275**, Livingston, TX, swore in its newest member Stephen Cain. Pictured at left is Camp Commander Mike Farrar. Welcome to the fold, Stephen!



Don Lawrence, a member of **Texas Lone Star Grey's Camp 1953**, Schertz, TX, was surprised on his 92nd birthday by his SCV brothers from **Hood's Texas Brigade Camp 153**, San Antonio, TX, who also presented him with his 20-year membership medal. Don is a WWII Veteran who flew Spitfires for Britain over Normandy on D-Day!



The **Governor Samuel W. T. Lanham Camp 586**, Weatherford, TX, joined camps from all over Texas to honor Sergeant John Edward Gilliland, Company B, 29th TX Cavalry. It was a magnificent service hosted by Rod and Kay Smith with Texas OCR ladies providing a Black Rose service.

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



Recently the **O. M. Roberts Camp 178**, Waxahachie, TX, inducted two new compatriots. Second from the left is Compatriot John Bingo Olthoff who joins on the service of his 6th great uncle, Brigadier General Stand Watie, 1st Indian Brigade, Cooper's Division. On the right is Compatriot Jimmy D. Bratcher, Jr. who joins on the service of his 3rd great grandfather, Private Manley W. Wood, Co. D, 50th AL Infantry. Chaplain David Hudgins, left, and Commander Anthony Baker performed the ceremony.



Members of the **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, attended the AZ Division Lee-Jackson celebration. Pictured from left, Roger Hiestand, Bobby Morris, Grady Tipler, Steve Ledbetter and Rev. Ron Cross.



The **Colonel A. M. Hobby Camp 713**, Corpus Christi, TX, presented the JROTC *Hunley* Award to Tuloso Midway High School Cadet Jadyn Garcia. Pictured from left, Lt. Commander Joe Harmon, USN (ret), Senior Naval Science Instructor, Tuloso-Midway HSNJROTC; Camp Commander Gary Cornett; Cadet Jadyn Garcia and Adjutant Mark Phillips.



Col. Daniel N. McIntosh Camp 1378, Tulsa, OK, held a Confederate Memorial Day observance at the Confederate monument in Rose Hill Cemetery in Tulsa, OK. OK Division Lt. Commander Rex Cash delivered the main address.



Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 983, Decatur TX, dedicated a Texas historical marker for Captain George Stevens, the most decorated veteran in the Wise County, TX, a Confederate veteran, Texas Ranger and later Sheriff of Wise County Texas. The County Judge of Wise allowed the marker on the courthouse lawn.



Compatriots Raymond Reeves, Dick Evins and Russ Lane were presented with their certificates documenting the completion of required training to become a part of the black powder, muzzle loading camp cannon crew by Bill Manuel. The **Alamo City Guards Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX, provides artillery support at school programs, grave dedication ceremonies and other historical events.

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



Sul Ross Camp 1457, Bryan, TX, 2nd Lt. Commander Capt. Lee Lance, USN Retired, congratulates William "Dave" Burdett, Friend of the SCV, after his commission as an admiral in the Texas Navy. An extremely active member of the camp, Dave is a US Navy Vietnam Veteran having flown KA3B tankers during the war.



General Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804, Fresno, CA, had an existing monument dedicated to all the War Between the States Veterans, both North and South. They recently placed Memorial Bricks for our members' Confederate ancestors. At left is former CA Division Commander and former Camp 1804 Commander Chuck Norrad and on the right is current Camp 1804 Commander Tom Bolton.



Members of the **Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708**, Mesa, AZ, attended the AZ Division Lee-Jackson celebration. Pictured from left, George Reece, Mrs. John Rogers, John Rogers, Larry Hammack and Matthew Flood.



2nd Texas Frontier District Camp 1904, De Leon, TX, accepts Confederate Veteran Banner from Commander Richard (Dickey) Freeman of the Hiram B. Granbury Camp 427, Granbury, TX.



Five AZ Camps took part in the Battle of Dagoon Springs Memorial Ceremony hosted by the **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ. The ceremony commemorates the battle between Confederate cavalymen and Apache warriors on May 5, 1862. Pictured is the color guard, from left, Dwaine Bright, Roger Hiestand, Paul Tippit and Bruce Kent.



Members of **Captain William T. Anderson Camp 1743**, Huntsville, MO, and **Colonel James J. Searcy Camp 1923**, Columbia, MO, meet in the Fayette City Cemetery to remember fallen Confederate heroes. From left are Rolf Crockett, Buddy Hager, Commander Mark Stuart, Commander Neil Block, Mike Breedlove, Don Bowman, Harold Kerr and John Coutts.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



Color Sergeant Greg Frazier drills the troops of **Albert Sydney Johnston Camp 2048**, Tehachapi, CA, during a recent "Color Guard Boot Camp" at the Browning Ranch. The camp offers its services for all manner of ceremonies throughout Central California.



Campbell's Company Camp 2252, Republic, MO, had a headstone dedication for Lieutenant Pleasant H. Richmond of Co. A, 6th MO Cavalry of General J. O. Shelby's "Iron Brigade." The weather held off and a good crowd was in attendance.



Corporal William Mink Camp 2244, Nampa, ID, recently participated in the 51st Annual Nampa Exchange Club Parade America. Actor Chuck Connors founded the parade in 1966 and wanted one city from each state to host the event. Nampa was chosen to represent Idaho, and the Exchange Club has sponsored the parade since its inception.



Camps from the **Southeast Texas 10th Brigade** had a recruitment and living history at the Frog Fest which benefits the Lone Survivor Foundation. Top row, from left: Steve Dunbar, Brigade Commander Hank Van Slyke, Bill Maddox; Front row, from left: John Evans, Colton Yount, Carlton Tucker, Charles Dunbar and Larry Mink.



On Confederate Memorial Day, the **New Mexico Division** dedicated a third monument honoring the Confederates who fought in the New Mexico Campaign in 1862. The monuments were placed in the Division's private cemetery outside Socorro, NM. Shown is Past NM Division Commander Jim Red, center, with Division compatriots dedicating the Valverde Monument.



General Jo Shelby Camp 1414, Harrison, AR, had a recruiting/information booth at the Searcy County Ancestor Fair in Marshall, AR. Pictured are Larry Fisher and Everett Burr visiting with compatriot Randall Freeman Little Rock SCV and the ladies of the Shawnee Town United Daughters of the Confederacy of Yellville, AR.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

**CAPT. HENRY C. SEMPLE
CAMP 2002
MONTGOMERY**
STEWART, JOHN CALVIN

**CAPT. WILLIAM HOUSTON
SHELBY CAMP 1537
COLUMBIANA**
WALKER, JACOB GARRETT
WALKER, ROSS THOMAS

**CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS
CAMP 768
ATHENS**
STANFORD, TURNER
LAWRENCE

**COL. WILLIAM A.
JOHNSON CAMP 898
TUSCUMBIA**
SOUTHERN, JAXON
DANIEL

**COL. CHRISTOPHER C.
PEGUES CAMP 62
SELMA**
FITTS, STEVEN DENNIS
SOUTH, STEVE H.

**DECATUR SONS OF
LIBERTY CAMP 580
DECATUR**
WARD, MICHAEL CLINTON

**DEKALB RIFLES CAMP
1824
SYLVANIA**
BARRICKS, III, ROBERT
(TREY) BAILIE
FRAZIER, JOHN NATHAN
IVEY, RODNEY LEE
JOHNSON, JR., TERRY
LEON
RUNNELS, IV, CHARLES L.
UNDERWOOD, HAROLD
MARTY

**EGBERT J. JONES CAMP
357
HUNTSVILLE**
SCALES, JOHN RICHARD

**FIGHTING JOE WHEELER
CAMP 1372
BIRMINGHAM**
PAYNE, GREGORY
DEWAYNE

**FORREST CAMP 1435
BIRMINGHAM**
BRATTON, EDMOND RYAN

**SAVAGE-STEWART CAMP
522
PIEDMONT**
RAGAN, DAVID LADD

**THE JONESBORO GUARD
CAMP 430
BESSEMER**
WEIGANT, DON

**THE PRATTVILLE
DRAGOONS CAMP 1524
PRATTVILLE**
EDMONDSON, JR.,
THOMAS EARL

ARKANSAS

**27th ARKANSAS INFANTRY
CAMP 1519
MOUNTAIN HOME**
COZZETTO, ANTHONY
STEVEN
COZZETTO, KENNETH
WAYNE

**9th ARKANSAS INFANTRY
CAMP 652
STAR CITY**
GUESS, CARLTON EUGENE

**COL. ROBERT G. SHAVER
CAMP 1655
JONESBORO**
TUCKER, ANDREW

**GEN. ROBERT C. NEWTON
CAMP 197
LITTLE ROCK**
BARGE, PATRICK STEPHEN

**JAMES H. BERRY CAMP
468
BENTONVILLE**
COPE, CHRISTOPHER
BERRY

ARIZONA

**CAPT. GRANVILLE H.
OURY CAMP 1708
SCOTTSDALE**
STRATTON, JASON
THOMAS

**COL. SHEROD HUNTER
CAMP 1525
PHOENIX**
GROSS, RAYMOND
EUGENE

**CONFEDERATE SECRET
SERVICE CAMP 1710
SIERRA VISTA**
KELLY, GREGORY EDWARD

CALIFORNIA

**DEADERICK-DOREMUS-
THURMOND CAMP 1631
SANTA BARBARA**
FRIEND, DANIEL CLIFFORD

**GEN. ALBERT SIDNEY
JOHNSTON CAMP 2048
TEHACHAPI**
MOORE, AARON SCOTT

**THE STAINLESS BANNER
CAMP 1440
SAN JOSE**
JORDAN, DANIEL
PYLE, JOSEPH ELLIOT

DELAWARE

**DELAWARE GRAYS CAMP
2068
SEAFOORD**
HICKS, JR., RUSSELL
WAYNE
ROGERS, EVAN KELLY
STALVEY, MARK THOMAS

FLORIDA

**FINLEY'S BRIGADE CAMP
1614
HAVANA**
McCALL, DANIEL A.

**FLORIDA COW CAVALRY
CAMP 1680
VERO BEACH**
WADDELL, EDWARD
HOWARD

**JUDAH P. BENJAMIN
CAMP 2210
TAMPA**
McHOSE, RYAN NICHOLAS
YOUNG, JEFFREY D.

**KIRBY SMITH CAMP 1209
JACKSONVILLE**
BRINSON, JOHN FARMER
EZELL, JAMES THOMAS
WATERS, DON MICHAEL

**PVT. WILLIAM RILEY
MILTON CAMP 741
TAVARES**
FOUNTAIN, RICHARD ALAN

GEORGIA

**27th GEORGIA REGIMENT
CAMP 1404
GAINESVILLE**
PENDLEY, ROGER WALT

**BRIG. GEN. T. R. R. COBB
CAMP 97
ATHENS**
CLEVELAND, ERIC
MANLEY
GAY, MERLE LAVERNE

**CAMP DAVIS CAMP 2073
GUYTON**
JENKINS, HUBERT A.

**CAMP McDONALD CAMP
1552
KENNESAW**
BARNES, CHRISTOPHER
FLOYD

**CHEROKEE LEGION CAMP
914
CANTON**
THOMPSON, WILLIAM
EUGENE

**CLEMENT A. EVANS CAMP
64
WAYCROSS**
LEE, MICHAEL D.

**COL. HIRAM PARKS BELL
CAMP 1642
CUMMING**
ORR, JAMES WESLEY

**COL. WILLIAM H. STILES-
WARREN AKIN CAMP 670
CARTERSVILLE**
WESLEY, JASON EUGENE

**GEN. EDWARD DORR
TRACY JR. CAMP 18
MACON**
MOODY, NEAL C.

**GEN. WILLIAM J. HARDEE
CAMP 1397
DALLAS**
HOOD, BILLY CHARLES

**GEORGIA DIVISION HQ
CAMP 2200
MOULTRIE**
BLANTON, JR., ALBERT
AVERY
DENTON, PAUL ANDERSON
HENDERSON, ROBERT
GLEN
HICKS, III, THOMAS LEE
MYERS, LARRY EDWIN

**GREENE RIFLES CAMP 942
GREENSBORO**
MAXWELL, DARRELL I.

**HABERSHAM GUARD
CAMP 716
DEMOREST**
SMITH, II, MORGAN AMOS

**HARALSON INVINCIBLES
CAMP 673
WACO**
BARTLETT, JAMES LEWIS

**HEARD RANGERS CAMP
1996
FRANKLIN**
MILLER, JOHN WAYNE

**JOHN B. GORDON
MEMORIAL CAMP 1449
THOMASTON**
ADAMS, BRIAN KEITH
LEE, MICHAEL SHANE
TOMPKINS, WILLIAM
EDWARD
TOMPKINS, WILLIAM
EDWARD

**JOHN K. McNEILL CAMP
674
MOULTRIE**
ROUNTREE, KENNETH
HAROLD

**KENNESAW BATTLEFIELD
CAMP 700
MARIETTA**
CARR, TERRY EDWARD

**LT. DICKSON L. BAKER
CAMP 926
HARTWELL**
OVERCASH, CHARLES
STANLEY

**LT. JAMES T. WOODWARD
CAMP 1399
WARNER ROBINS**
HOLLEMAN, JR., LESTER
REGINALD
SANDERS, ADAM LLOYD
WILHITE, TIMOTHY M.

**MAJ. MARK NEWMAN
CAMP 1602
SANDERSVILLE**
BOYD, BUFORD RANDALL
MOORE, CHARLES SCOTT

**MAJOR WILLIAM E.
SIMMONS CAMP 96
LAWRENCEVILLE**
BAGWELL, BENNY PHILLIP

**THE CONFEDERATE
MEMORIAL CAMP 1432
STONE MOUNTAIN**
AUTREY, KEITH RUSSELL
GODWIN, CHRISTOPHER
SCOTT

HAWAII

**JOSEPH KANAKA CSN
CAMP 2288
HONOLULU**
RISHER, MARK LOUIS

IDAHO

**CPL. WILLIAM MINK
CAMP 2244
NAMPA**
WESTBROOK, MARK
RICHARD

INDIANA

**COL. SAMUEL ST. GEORGE
ROGERS CAMP 1508
INDIANAPOLIS**
HARGRAVES, PRENTICE

KENTUCKY

**GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN
CAMP 1495
PADUCAH**
HOUSTON, TERRY L.

**JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE
CAMP 100
LEXINGTON**
TUCKER, HUGH MICHAEL
TUCKER, LINCOLN DAVIS

LOUISIANA

**BEAUREGARD CAMP 130
NEW ORLEANS**
SCARIANO, SR., MARK E.
SKRMETTA, ERIC F.
VINDRINE, RICKY P.

**CAPT. THOMAS O.
BENTON CAMP 1444
MONROE**
BETTS, WENDELL THOMAS
THISSEN-BETTS, JAMIE
LEE

**CLAIBORNE INVINCIBLES
CAMP 797
CLAIBORNE PARISH**
YOUNG, JR., CHARLEY
"WAYNE"

**LT. J. Y. SANDERS CAMP
2092
MORGAN CITY**
ANGELO, AARON RAY
BENTON, CALVIN JOSEPH
SUDO, JR., NILE

**SABINE RIFLES CAMP
2057
MANY**
DEW, ROGER LEE

**SGT. JAMES W.
NICHOLSON CAMP 1478
RUSTON**
WHITE, JAMES A.

MARYLAND

**BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG
CAMP 1582
SHARPSBURG**
HARRIS, JOSHUA DANIEL

**COL. HARRY W. GILMOR
CAMP 1388
BALTIMORE**
THACKER, SCOTTY RAY

**MAJOR GENERAL ARNOLD
ELZEY CAMP 1940
SALISBURY**
FOXWELL, BRIAN DAVID

MISSOURI

**BRIG. GEN. JOHN T.
HUGHES CAMP 614
INDEPENDENCE**
BOWMAN, JEFFREY P.

**BRIG. GEN. MOSBY
MONROE PARSONS CAMP
718
JEFFERSON CITY**
STROPE, ALAN D.

**CAMPBELL'S COMPANY
CAMP 2252
REPUBLIC**
AGANS, MICHAEL SHAWN
DOUGLAS

**COL. JOHN R. WOODSIDE
CAMP 203
ALTON**
FOWLER, TERRY ARTHUR
HEMSTED, KYLE DUANE

**ELIJAH GATES CAMP 570
FULTON**
TODD, MATTHEW
TODD, PHILIP LEE

GENERAL M. JEFF THOMPSON CAMP 2277 FARMINGTON
FORD, JR., WILLIAM C.
RAWLINS, JERRY
CLIFFORD

MAJOR JAMES MORGAN UTZ CAMP 1815 FLORISSANT
SWEET, WILLIAM
KENNETH

MISSISSIPPI

BROOKHAVEN LIGHT ARTILLERY CAMP 235 BROOKHAVEN
EVANS, KALEB RYAN

CAPTAIN C. B. VANCE CAMP 1669 BATESVILLE
GRIFFIN, WILLIAM
RUSSELL
NORTHCUTT, RICHARD
KELLY
WALLS, CHRISTOPHER
THOMAS

COL. J. A. ORR CAMP 2271 PONTOTOC
HILL, MICHAEL BLAIR
THOMPSON, WILLIAM
VONKURT

COL. WILLIAM P. ROGERS CAMP 321 CORINTH
CHILDS, TIMOTHY LEE
KIDDY, BUFFORD
KIDDY, NATHAN
MARLAR, TIMOTHY CHAD
MARLAR, TRISTON CHASE
MORGAN, MICHAEL
BRUCE
TERRY, MICHAEL H.
WHITE, JEFFREY DENSON

CRYSTAL SPRINGS SOUTHERN RIGHTS CAMP 712 CRYSTAL SPRINGS
FENNELL, TODD LEE
FENNELL, WALTER FORD

HARRISBURG CAMP 645 TUPELO
GILLESPIE, TIMOTHY M.
HALL, JIMMY GLEN

LT. GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST CAMP 1353 HATTIESBURG
ELLIS, II, DONALD PAUL

PRIVATE SAMUEL A. HUGHEY CAMP 1452 HERNANDO
WATSON, JR., JAMES
OLLIN

SHIELDSBORO RIFLES CAMP 2263 BAY ST. LOUIS
GREEN, DAVID RYAN
MILLER, JIMMIE LEE
SMITH, JOHN DOUGLAS

THE RANKIN GREYS CAMP 2278 FLORENCE
CONGER, BRIAN LEE
FARISH, EDDIE LEE
NICKENS, BRIAN ALAN
RICHARDSON, BRANTLEY
LAMAR SCOTT

NORTH CAROLINA

CAPT. DAVID WILLIAMS/ HOLLY SHELTER VOLUNTEERS CAMP 2267 BURGAW
PRAX, TIMOTHY WAYNE

CAROLINA GRAYS OF PENDER COUNTY CAMP 2174 BURGAW
DAIL, ERIC MICHAEL MD
TULLOUS, JOHN ANTHONY

COL. JOHN B. PALMER CAMP 1946 BURNSVILLE
CANIPE, CHARLES
EDWARD

COL. WILLIAM A. STOWE CAMP 2142 DALLAS
CARPENTER, KEITH
WILSON

CUMBERLAND PLOUGH BOYS CAMP 2187 STEDMAN
ENGLISH, RONNIE ALLEN

FORSYTHE RIFLES CAMP 2245 WINSTON-SALEM
SMITHERMAN, DAVID
MICHAEL

GEORGE DAVIS CAMP 5 WILMINGTON
NICHOLSON, HOWELL
ANDERSON III

MAJ. CHARLES Q. PETTY CAMP 872 GASTONIA
ROGERS, NATHANIEL
DEAN
WEBB, MASON AVERY

MINGO MILITIA CAMP 1717 SPIVEY
JERNIGAN, JACKSON
CLAYTON

SCOTCH RIFLEMEN CAMP 2001 MOORE COUNTY
PARSONS, DANIEL JASON
DOUGLAS

STONEWALL JACKSON CAMP 23 CHARLOTTE
ALT, IV, JOHN EDWARD
KLASSETTE, JAMIE WAYNE

THE BURKE TIGERS CAMP 2162 VALDESE
HAWKINS, KENNIE
HUMPHRIES, RANDY DALE

THE McDOWELL MEN CAMP 379 MARION
CAUSBY, RICHARD
EUGENE

THE RAINS BROTHERS CAMP 1370 NEW BERN
BROOKS, JR., PAUL
BRUCE

YADKIN GRAY EAGLES CAMP 1765 YADKINVILLE
CRANFILL, MICHAEL
ALLEN
HUTCHENS, TONY
LEONARD
STEELEMAN, JR., ROBERT
LEE
STEELMAN, MICHAEL
AARON

NEW MEXICO

REBELS ON THE RIO GRANDE CAMP 1826 LAS CRUCES
WHELCHER, CODY L.

NEVADA

LT. DIXON-CSS HUNLEY CAMP 2016 SPARKS
DAVIS, BRIAN KEITH
LOUPE, DARREN K.

OHIO

LT. GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET CAMP 1658 TALLMADGE
BENNETT, KYLE KRISTIAN

LT. JONATHAN BRESSLER CAMP 1536 CINCINNATI
BASYE, ANDREW LEE
BASYE, BRANDON
BASYE, COLTEN JAMES
BASYE, JACOB ROBERT
BASYE, JONATHAN
HUNTER
BASYE, MICHAEL DAVID
BASYE, TYLER MICHAEL
LOGAN, WADE

QUANTRILL'S RAIDERS CAMP 2087 MAYFIELD HEIGHTS
COBB, MICHAEL WAYNE

OKLAHOMA

CAPTAIN JAMES J. McALESTER CAMP 775 McALESTER
McINTOSH, JAMES
EDWARD
McINTOSH, JEREMY BABE
MORRISON, JIMMY LYNN
WILLIAMS, JACK ALEX

COLONEL TANDY WALKER CAMP 2207 SHAWNEE
CASTOE, JASON T.

INDIAN TERRITORY CAMP 892 POTEAU
BALDWIN, MARK L.

LT. WILLIAM H. MAYES CAMP 2078 PRYOR
BAKER, COLT WAYNE
BAKER, RONALD LEE
NICHOLSON, DONALD
ALAN

PVT. DRURY WARREN CAMP 2180 PONCA CITY
SIMMONS, ROBERT RAY

PENNSYLVANIA

LT. GENERAL JOHN C. PEMBERTON CAMP 2060 WEST CHESTER
CUNNINGHAM, III,
ROBERT FRANKLIN

PVT. JOHN WESLEY CULP MEMORIAL CAMP 1961 GETTYSBURG
GRIMSLEY, SR., JOHN
FITZGERALD

SOUTH CAROLINA

16th SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT CAMP 36 GREENVILLE
DILL, MARK STEVEN
PRINCE, WILLIAM
RECTOR, CLYDE W.

BATTERY WHITE CAMP 1568 GEORGETOWN
ULRICHSEN, THEODORE
JOHN JR

CAPTAIN P. D. GILREATH CAMP 1987 GREER
McGEE, DENNIS ALLEN

COL. E. T. STACKHOUSE CAMP 1576 LATTA
RICE, III, ROBERT L.

COL. HENRY LAURENS BENBOW CAMP 859 MANNING
BURRESS, ROBERT LEE

COL. OLIN M. DANTZLER CAMP 73 ORANGEBURG
GRESSETTE, ARNOLD
JACOBS

FORT SUMTER CAMP 1269 CHARLESTON
BAKER, ROBERT
ALEXANDER
QUANTZ, WILLIAM
BROGAN

GENERAL JOHN BRATTON CAMP 1816 WINNSBORO
MURRAY, LEE THOMAS

H. L. HUNLEY CAMP 143 SUMMERVILLE
McWATERS, WHITEFORD
C.

OLDE ABBEVILLE CAMP 39 IVA
BURTON, MARK EUGENE

SC 17th REGIMENT CAMP 2069 HILDA
NETTLES, SHECK ALAN

STAR OF THE WEST CAMP 1253 CHARLESTON
McKEE, MARSHALL
MONTGOMERY

TENNESSEE

8th TN CAVALRY CSA CAMP 2296 BAXTER
KNIGHT, DUSTIN LEE
PIPPIN, BOBBY LYNN
SPARKS, ELIJAH J.

BELL'S PARTISANS CAMP 1821 TRIMBLE
HOUNIHAN, CHARLIE
CRAIG
MORRIS, RICKY TALMAGE
MURPHY, DANNY RAY
NEVILLE, II, RODNEY
BRANAN
SOMERVILLE, ROBERT
FRANK
STEPHENS, MICHAEL
JAMES
YATES, JR., GEORGE EARL

BRIG. GEN. THOMAS BENTON SMITH CAMP 2177 PORTLAND
BROWN, JR., JOHN
RICHARD

COL. W. M. BRADFORD/ COL. J. G. ROSE CAMP 1638 MORRISTOWN
CHAMBERS, MARK
ANTHONY
FLEMING, CHARLES
FRANKLIN

FARMINGTON BATTLEFIELD CAMP 1902 FARMINGTON
SKINNER, JAKE

FORT DONELSON CAMP 249 DOVER
WILLIAMS, JOHN BARRY

FRANK P. GRACEY CAMP 225 CLARKSVILLE
GRIFFITH, MARC K.
WEAKLEY, DAVID
LAWRENCE

GEN. GEORGE GIBBS DIBRELL CAMP 875 SPARTA
HUMPHREY, EDDY WAYNE

GEN. ROBERT H. HATTON CAMP 723 LEBANON
HOFLICH, KEVIN VIRGIL

LONGSTREET-ZOLICOFFER CAMP 87 KNOXVILLE
BRANTON, DAN BRYANT
BRANTON, GRADY
KIRKLAND
HARRINGTON, KENNETH
H.
HARRIS, JEFFREY L.
McMILLIAN, RICKEY JOE
WHALEY, DAVID HOUSTON

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM D. McCAIN HQ CAMP 584 COLUMBIA
AKIN, RONALD LEWIS
ALLISON, KENNETH RAY
BAKER, RANDALL R.
FOUST
BOWLING, LABERN
LAWAYNE
BOYD, SEAN COTHERN
CANFIELD, JOSEPH MILES
CREEL, MARK ANTHONY
DICUS, KENT TIMOTHY
FITCH, RICHARD DUFF
GIBSON, DAVID S.
GILBERT, PAUL MARVIN
HANKS, ELIJAH BLUE
KELCHNER, DOUGLAS
MOFFETT
McCALLISTER, JAMES A.
MIDDLETON, HARMAN
McLELLAN
TONCHEFF, JR., NICHOLAS
ZELEZNIK, ROBERT
EDWARD

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

**MAJ. GEN. JOHN HUNT
MORGAN CAMP 2053
GREENEVILLE**
WILKERSON, JR., ROBERT
LEE

**MAJ. JAMES T. HUFF
CAMP 2243
NEWPORT**
CHRISTIAN, MICHAEL

**MARSHALL RANGERS
CAMP 297
LEWISBURG**
HAYNES, STEVEN
ZACHARY

**MURFREESBORO CAMP 33
MURFREESBORO**
PHILLIPS, JOSHUA
MICHAEL

**MYERS-ZOLLICOFFER
CAMP 1990
LIVINGSTON**
BALES, NATHAN E

**N. B. FORREST CAMP 3
CHATTANOOGA**
ROBINSON, ERNEST ALAN

**NATHAN BEDFORD
FORREST CAMP 215
MEMPHIS**
COLLINS, CHRISTOPHER
A.
HEARD, JOHN MCDOWELL
KLINCK, JOHN D.
PROCKNAW, MICHAEL
LEIGH
WILSON, MICHAEL A.

**RAWDON-SPEARS CAMP
2113
SUMMERTOWN**
LONG, JR., ROGER D.

**SAM DAVIS CAMP 1293
BRENTWOOD**
BOYE, GUY S.

**THE GENERAL ROBERT E.
LEE CAMP 1640
MEMPHIS**
HOLLEY, MARK EAVES
HUFF, BYRON JERRY LEE
OLIVER, II, WILLIAM
TUCKER
SMITH, JERRY H.

TEXAS

**1st LT DAVID RICHARD
REYNOLDS CAMP 2270
MOUNT PLEASANT**
FLETCHER, HAL EUGENE
FLETCHER, TIMOTHY RAY
OLIVER, GARY HOUSTON

**2nd TEXAS FRONTIER
DISTRICT CAMP 1904
DE LEON**
McKINNON, MAC B.
SNEAD, JAYLON LEE

**34th TEXAS CAVALRY
CAMP 2283
MINERAL WELLS**
SCOTT, WAYMAN CURTIS

**ALAMO CITY GUARDS
CAMP 1325
SAN ANTONIO**
LEE, CHRISTIAN H.

**ALBERT SIDNEY
JOHNSTON CAMP 67
HOUSTON**
DAVIS, WILLIAM JAMES

**CO. C 2nd TEXAS
INFANTRY BAYLAND
GUARDS CAMP 2295
BAYTOWN**
HAIGHT, WILLIAM
RUSSELL

**COL. A. M. HOBBY CAMP
713
CORPUS CHRISTI**
MEYER, JOSHUA BOYD

**COL. GUSTAV HOFFMANN
CAMP 1838
NEW BRAUNFELS**
NOLEN, BRIAN LEE

**COL. JOHN S. (RIP) FORD
CAMP 2216
HARLINGEN**
SILVERS, SHANE

**COL. SANTOS BENAVIDES
CAMP 2248
BEEVILLE**
BOOTH, SR., KENNETH
ALLEN
COWEY, GARY WAYNE
KEGENBEIN, JAMES
MORGAN
McKENNEY, JOHN
CAMERON
REEVES, II, WILLIAM ALEC
SCOTT, BRADY PATRICK
SCOTT, TYLER ERIC

**COLONEL MIDDLETON
TATE JOHNSON CAMP
1648
ARLINGTON**
JONES, JIMMY DON

**GOV. SAMUEL W. T.
LANHAM CAMP 586
WEATHERFORD**
COMINSKY, JIM DAVID
COX, JAMES ROBERT
COX, ROBERT LYNDALL
DUNAVIN, JR., TANDY
HUNTER
STONE, TROY KEITH

**HILL COUNTRY CAMP
1938
FREDERICKSBURG**
CROSBY, STEPHEN DEAN
ROBISON, RAY ORVILLE

**HOOD'S TEXAS BRIGADE
CAMP 153
SAN ANTONIO**
ATCHISON, KNOWLES Y.
NEELY, RICHARD V.

**LONE STAR DEFENDERS
CAMP 2234
LUFKIN**
FLOWERS, JOE ALLEN
FLOWERS, JOE ERVIN

**MAJ. GEN. PATRICK
CLEBURNE'S 7th TX
INFANTRY CAMP 2182
THE WOODLANDS**
GREEN, HUNTER LORNE

**MAJ. GEORGE W.
LITTLEFIELD CAMP 59
AUSTIN**
HARRIS, BRANDON LEIGH
HARRIS, ROBERT ALAN
RITCHIE, MICHAEL WAYNE

**PVT. KYLE GRUNDY
NEEDHAM CAMP 2171
PORTER**
McCULLEY, COREY BLAKE

**SUL ROSS CAMP 1457
BRYAN**
McLAIN, JOSHUA
CALHOUN

**W. W. HEARTSILL CAMP
2042
MARSHALL**
HENIGAN, III, TOMMY
"TJ" JOE

**WAUL'S TEXAS LEGION
CAMP 2103
KATY**
GIBBS, JR., GARY C.
SLABBAERT, ANDREW
JASON

**WILLIAM H. L. WELLS
CAMP 1588
PLANO**
DYSON, MARK EDWARD

UTAH

**SOLDIER SUMMIT GREYS
CAMP 1797
WEST VALLEY**
ALLEN, JARED THOMAS

VIRGINIA

**ARMISTEAD-HILL-GOOD
CAMP 749
CHASE CITY**
TAYLOR, ROY WADE

**BLACK HORSE CAMP 780
WARRENTON**
LYNCH, JACK WALTER II

**CAPT. WILLIAM LATANE'
CAMP 1690
MECHANICSVILLE**
YANCEY, WALLACE E.

**COLONEL D. H. LEE
MARTZ CAMP 10
HARRISONBURG**
BRAY, JR., WILLIAM EARL

**EDMUND RUFFIN FIRE
EATERS CAMP 3000
MECHANICSVILLE**
GREGORY, JR., STANLEY J.

**FINCASTLE RIFLES CAMP
1326
ROANOKE**
FINK, DENNIS EDWARD
TICKLE, JR., NOAH MILLER

**HIGH BRIDGE CAMP 1581
FARMVILLE**
KIRKMAN, CHARLES E.

**HIGHLANDERS CAMP 1530
MONTEREY**
WILKINS, JACK CURRY

**JOHN M JORDAN CAMP
581
SOUTH BOSTON**
LEE, MICHAEL
MEELER, LARRY COATES
NEWCOMB, BRUCE RAY

**LANE-ARMISTEAD CAMP
1772
MATHEWS**
STEWART, II, MICHAEL
TODD
STEWART, MICHAEL TODD
STEWART, RICHARD LEE

**LEE-JACKSON CAMP 1
RICHMOND**
BARNETT, DONALD B.

**MAJ. GEN. FITZHUGH LEE
CAMP 1805
SPOTSYLVANIA**
RAINES, JR., GEORGE
GREGORY

**POWHATAN TROOPS
CAMP 1382
POWHATAN**
ARNETT, BRANDON JAMES

**R. E. LEE CAMP 726
ALEXANDRIA**
SMITH, WILLIAM BARTON

**STRASBURG GUARDS
CAMP 1587
STRASBURG**
THOMPSON, CHARLES

**THE BEDFORD RIFLE
GRAYS CAMP 1475
BEDFORD**
HIGGINS, JR., EMORY W.

**THE HANOVER DRAGOONS
CAMP 827
HANOVER**
SMITH, JR., WALTON
WICKHAM

**THE OLD BRUNSWICK
CAMP 512
LAWRENCEVILLE**
EDMONDS, DONNIE L.
KEESE, ROBERT W.

**THE STONEWALL BRIGADE
CAMP 1296
LEXINGTON**
PICKERING, DALE LEE

WEST VIRGINIA

**FLAT TOP COPPERHEADS
CAMP 1694
PRINCETON**
GREEN, JR., THOMAS
EDWARD

**McNEILL'S RANGERS
CAMP 582
MOOREFIELD**
BOBO, RALPH E.
EYE, TUCKER
MOYERS, DAVID KENNETH
POORE, JR., JAMES
REEL, ANTHONY TODD
STRAWDERMAN,
DOUGLAS WARD

**MOUNTAINEER PARTISAN
RANGERS CAMP 2249
PAW PAW**
WATSON, BRIAN



Welcome to our newest Life Members



Name	Division	Camp
DON GOODWIN	MD	1582
RONALD I. THOMAS	FL	556
JAMES T. LOVELACE	TN	1750
TURNER LAWRENCE STANFORD	AL	768
MICHAEL SCOTT HAMBRY, SR.	NC	5
MICHAEL SCOTT HAMBRY, JR.	NC	5
RICHARD NEW	NC	1302
RICHARD D. FITCH	TX	584

Application For Membership

Type or Print Clearly in Black Ink Only to Avoid Mistakes

To the Officers and Members of _____
Camp No. _____ Located at _____
State of _____ I, the undersigned, respectfully petition to become a member of the

Sons of Confederate Veterans

Initial Dues are \$35.00 which includes a \$5.00 recording fee; local and state dues are additional. Go to www.scv.org/campLocator.php to find a local Camp. Submit your application directly to the local Camp you wish to join or to: SCV, P.O. Box 59, Columbia TN 38402-0059 if there is no Camp in your area. Attach a copy of the ancestor's war service record or an approved pension for him or his widow. Also include a simple genealogy family tree linking the applicant to the Confederate Soldier. If accepted, I do hereby promise strict compliance to the Constitution and rules of the organization.

The Confederate patriot through whom I petition for membership, and who adhered to the Cause of the Confederate States

of America, was my _____ whose name was
Relationship to Applicant (Print Clearly)

Full Name of Confederate Soldier (Print Clearly)

of _____ , _____
City/County (Print Clearly) State

My _____ Lineal ☐ Confederate Ancestor was a _____ in Company _____
Collateral ☐ _____
(Check One) Rank (Print Clearly)

Complete Name of Regiment or Unit (print Clearly)

My Confederate Ancestor was: ☐ Paroled, ☐ Surrendered, ☐ Released on Oath, ☐ Discharged, ☐ Killed, ☐ or died

On _____ and is buried in _____
DATE County State Name of Cemetery

Clearly Print Full Name Legal Signature

ADDRESS City State Zip Code

Date of Birth MM/DD/YYYY Occupation Home Phone Work Phone email address

RECOMMENDED BY

Current Member's Name (Print) Camp Name and Number

Report on Application

This application has been examined, and from the information which the camp committee has been able to procure, is approved

SIGNATURE - Camp Committee on Application SIGNATURE - Camp Committee on Application

Date approved for Membership by Camp Date Received at GHQ

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

with these changes so the proper permissions are granted to those in a leadership position.

Lastly, our next issue of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine will be with a new administration. If you don't mind, I'd like to take a personal moment to thank the 2016-2018 General Executive Council members, both elected and appointed, for their hard work and diligence for our organization. Under the leadership of Commander-in-Chief Thos. Strain, the SCV has performed well and advanced our cause. I have personally enjoyed working with Tom during these past two years (and more) and I can say the entire membership should be proud of the job he has performed in this position. A lot goes

on behind the scenes and most of it is taken for granted. These are not paid positions and it is a taxing time in our history. We've endured a lot as an organization, but we've got a long way to go — it's never over. As such, the next governing administration of the SCV will have large shoes to fill, but I know the new commander-in-chief will be more than qualified and well supported with elected and appointed officers/commanders and past commanders-in-chief to perform our business. I'd also like to thank Past Commander-in-Chief Chuck McMichael who will be rolling off the GEC after the reunion. Chuck has been a stable force in the SCV and we owe him a great debt of gratitude for his many years of

diligent, honorable, and faithful service to our institution.

With a spirit of brotherhood, let us go forth doing our duty. Do one thing positive each day, do your duty above all else, and never fret in the moment of our greatest trials! Like hardened steel, God places us in the furnace so that we may be molded, hammered, sharpened, and hardened for His mighty work. May God bless each and every one of you for all you do for our organization and our ancestors!

Lt. Col. Mike Landree
USMC, Retired
exedir@scv.org



CSA ARMY SERVICE MEDAL

Which CSA Army Service Area did your Ancestor Serve in?



Honor your Ancestor by wearing or displaying the medal of the Army Service Area in which he served.

You can choose from Army of Northern Virginia, Army of Tennessee, or Army of Trans-Mississippi.

\$30.00 each, includes the Medal, Bar of the Army in which your Ancestor served, Certificate, and Short History of that Army, plus all shipping and handling cost. Medal is standard 1 ½ inch military style. Certificate is personalized and suitable for framing.

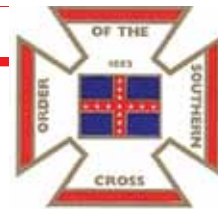
Applications for the medal and certificate are available on our website at:

www.davidrreynolds.org or by e-mail at

Joe.Reynolds@davidrreynolds.org

1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Camp #2270, SCV

P. O. Box 1861
Mount Pleasant, TX 75456-1861



THE SOCIETY OF THE ORDER OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS

Financial Assistance for Preservation Projects

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

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

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

Deo Vindice!

HERITAGE SUPPORT TEAM MEMBERS



Roderick, Forrest's War Horse Camp 2072
Spring Hill, TN



J. E. B. Stuart Camp 1506
Goldsboro Rifles Camp 760
Robert R. Kane
Philadelphia, PA
Goldsboro, NC
Bay Saint Louis, MS



William E. Bass
Brent Adam Catchings
Dennis P. Goergen
Gerald Wall
Dallas, TX
Auburn, AL
Ripley, MS
Roscommon, MI



Joshua Bailey
Royston, GA

CONFEDERATE MUSEUM DONATIONS

\$1,000
Scott County's Clinch Mountain Rangers Camp 1858
Gate City, VA

\$500
Tennessee Society Order of the Confederate Rose
Tennessee

\$350
Admiral Raphael Semmes Camp 1321
Dearborn, MI

\$200
James L. Pollard
Barnsville, GA

\$150
Raphael Semmes Camp 11
Mobile, AL

\$100
Scott Williams
Florissant, MO



Make Your Donation Today!
Help replenish our Heritage Defense Fund!

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

Please send all donations to:
Sons of Confederate Veterans
PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402

Please state which fund your donation should be applied to.

**Thank
You!**

"The SCV is considered a non-profit organization under paragraph 501c3 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."

NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

New Member Applications and Dixie Club Sponsors

Due to the enhanced capabilities of our new membership system, please provide Dixie Club sponsor's SCV ID number on the application so GHQ can ensure the member is correctly linked to the new member. Rather than just providing the name of the sponsor, the new system links profiles. Dixie Club sponsors are computed prior to the reunion for the Dixie Club Awards and, if we can't determine who the sponsor is, it could prevent a sponsor from being appropriately recognized.

Lastly, we have many members with the same first and last name so including the SCV ID is important in member identification. Thank you!

Mike Landree, Executive Director

2018 Awards Submissions

It is time to submit nominations for awards to be presented at the 2018 Reunion. The 2018 Awards Guidelines are posted on the SCV website, www.scv.org

Scrapbooks must be submitted to the SCV Headquarters table at National Reunion by 11am on Thursday, July 19, 2018.

The Dr. James Butler Historical Projects must be submitted to the SCV Headquarters table at the National Reunion by 11 am on Thursday, July 19, 2018, or mailed to the chairman of the Awards Committee by July 1, 2018.

2018 John C. Calhoun Oratory contest rules announced

The topic of this year's (2018) John C. Calhoun Oratory contest is:

"Describe the next Olympic Games, which will be held in the modern day Confederate States of America" Example of items to be mentioned — ceremonies, competitions, events, venues etc. You may pick either the summer or winter games.

The following rules, as are typical,

will apply.

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

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

Weather delays change museum opening

As part of the 123rd National Reunion in July 2018, we initially planned for the opening ceremony on Wednesday, July 18. Significant delays in construction due to Middle Tennessee weather have stretched that to where we will no longer have an opening ceremony, but rather a dedication ceremony. We are also changing the date to Friday, July 20, 2018 at 2 PM. The date change was made to provide an opportunity for more members to attend this ceremony.

For those members who have made, or are preparing to make, reservations to attend on Wednesday, please consider this change for your schedules and take appropriate action. The reunion website page is being updated to reflect this change.

Thank you and we look forward to seeing y'all at the reunion and museum dedication.

Deo vindice!

Michael L. Landree
Executive Director

Museum artifact donations and Confederate images

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

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

Museum contractors

If you would like to submit a bid as a sub-contractor on the new museum, please contact our general contractor, Brindley Construction LLC, 747 West College Street, Pulaski, Tennessee 38478 or (931)363-4544. Individual points of contact are either Kathy Pigg, kpigg@brindleyco.com (931) 424-2455 or Robbie Masucci, rmasucci@brindleyco.com (931) 424-2464.

Membership proration

Bottom line up front — proration **only** applies to new members. Delinquent members are not eligible.

This is the way the prorated dues system works:

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, 2017 through July 31, 2018, is shown as status 2017 on your roster, and it means the member's dues are paid through July 31, 2018. 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 \$30 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 2018 (which is technically the 3rd quarter of our fiscal year) he can pay his \$30 yearly dues and the \$5 processing fee, and he has the option to pay an additional \$15 for a total of \$50 to join for both the current fiscal year as well as the next fiscal year as status 2018, meaning his dues will be advanced & paid through July 31, 2019.

If someone joins as a new member in May, June, or July 2018 (which is technically the 4th quarter of our fiscal year) he can pay his \$30 yearly dues and the \$5 processing fee, and he has the option to pay an additional \$7.50 for a total of \$42.50 to join for both the current fiscal year as well as the next fiscal year as status 2018, meaning his dues will be advanced & paid through July 31, 2019.

***** IMPORTANT NEW NOTICE:
CHANGE OF PRORATION
POLICY! *****

Please remember that the shortened grace period to pay dues without a \$5 late fee beginning Aug. 1st is now only 1 month ending each Sept. 1st & this prorated dues option is now only available for brand new members joining in the 3rd or 4th quarter. Proration of reinstatements/delinquents is not an option anymore as passed by the GEC at the 2017 Spring meeting. There is not an option to pay only the partial dues for 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*****

**History of the spiritual revival
in the Confederate Army**

Artifacts needed for SCV Museum Display: The History of the Spiritual Revival in the Confederate Army.

Requesting items such as period Bibles, hymn books, sermon notes of army chaplains, letters giving accounts of religious activities, diaries, pictures, etc. We will accept items as donations, loans or photocopied material. Contact Executive Director Mike Landree at exedir@scv.org.

Estate Planning

Please consider placing the SCV in your will. Each state law is different so it is best to contact your lawyer or estate planner, but if you need assistance, please contact Executive Director Landree 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.

Amazon Smile Actions

Amazon Smile is a great opportunity for members and non-members to support the SCV with their donations by just shopping on Amazon. While Amazon doesn't carry Confederate merchandise, they still provide support indirectly to the SCV through Amazon Smile. However, the SCV as a whole has more than 650 accounts — most of which are titled "Sons of Confederate Veterans." Only a few identify themselves by camp name. Some are only distinguishable by the location, while some camps have Columbia, TN, as

their location — making it impossible for people to donate to the organization they desire. This has become an administrative nightmare since many camps are indistinguishable from others, members who wish to give to a certain camp or national cannot distinguish between accounts, and many camps have not followed through with the financial information with Amazon to close the financial loop. All camp leaders with Amazon Smile accounts need to go into their accounts and place their camp name and number in their description so we can distinguish them from the national organization and also to ensure that all the administrative actions have been completed so the camps can actually receive these donations designated for them.

**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.



**Confederate
Veteran Deadlines**

Issue Deadline for submissions

September/October 2018..... July 1

November/December 2018 ...Sept. 1

January/February 2019..... Nov. 1

March/April 2019 January 1

May/June 2019 March 1

July/August 2019 May 1

Dispatches From the Front

I've enclosed a copy as I thought it might be of interest to SCV readers. Although I have not included his reply here, as I don't know if I need his permission to have it reprinted, I am very pleased to let you know he sent me a very sincere thank you and said I had posed some very good questions and told me he is going to share my letter with the entire board.

Mr. Chairman,

I'm writing in regard to the current push toward renaming some of the Petersburg elementary schools which are named for famous Confederate generals. Though I'm not a resident of Petersburg myself, like a lot of other people in the area, I've been following the story in the *Richmond Times Dispatch* and local TV news.

I hope the three upcoming forums that you've called for will be productive and people will come to express their "informed" opinions — not just their opinions — on the issue. I think that is one of the biggest factors in any discussion of Confederate monuments, schools or public buildings named for Confederate leaders, etc. What I mean to say is, of the people who have expressed support for renaming the schools, how many of them actually know who General Robert E. Lee really was? How many have ever taken the time to sit down and read a good, fair-minded biography of the man their school is named after? Do they know anything of his character and the conduct of his life, both before and after the war? And the same question could be asked regarding Generals A.P. Hill and James Ewell Brown Stuart. In a time when even the greatest of the Founding Fathers (the man who more than any other was probably responsible for the United States being an independent nation today), George Washington, is being called into question, can there be much hope for General Lee or General Stuart? For many generations after the War, these men were admired for their bravery and leadership, by people North

and South, black and white. They did not themselves advocate for slavery or for secession. They were career military officers and, like so many people living in Virginia at that time, had no control over the fact their home state had separated from the Union. But their loyalty to their home state was greater than their loyalty to the Union. They felt it was their duty to defend Virginia — their home (and its people) — from any outside aggressor.

As regards the horrible events that took place in Charlottesville this past summer, I can only say there are hateful, bigoted individuals out there who would love to claim a man like General Lee as their own. General Lee himself would have denounced these people in the strongest terms, and everything they stand for. He would have wanted no association with them and their "movement."

So perhaps before there should be any discussion of renaming the schools, there needs to be a discussion first about who were these men the schools were named for. Who were they in their personal lives? Were they honorable men or not? Why were they honored and admired so that schools were named after them? I hope there will not be a rush to judgement, before some time is devoted to honestly researching and discussing the lives and character of these men and the times in which they lived.

I think rather than renaming schools which were already named in honor of these Southern leaders of the past, as the city moves forward and new schools are built, residents should have a voice in choosing 'new' leaders, more recent leaders, to be honored in the same way. We can still honor leaders of the past, while at the same time honoring new leaders, men and women, black and white, politicians, doctors, military leaders etc. and recognizing them for their achievements.

Anyway, thanks very much, Mr. Chairman. I know you're a busy man and I really appreciate you taking the time to read and consider my comments. I know that whatever decision you and the other board members eventually make, it will be one that has taken into consideration the feelings and opinions of the community, as well as giving due consideration to the lives and memory

of the generals in question.

Sincerely,

Mike Bell

Richmond, Virginia

History center against Confederate history

To the Editor:

While conducting online research recently, I stumbled upon the following website by the Atlanta History Center in Atlanta, Georgia, now the new home of the Confederate locomotive Texas; and the beautiful Cyclorama painting of the Battle of Atlanta, both of which were previously housed in Atlanta's Grant Park.

It appears that instead of being an impartial repository for artifacts and records, the Atlanta History Center is now leading the charge to have Confederate monuments removed from the Southern landscape.

See the below link. I believe your readership will be appalled by its contents.

www.atlantahistorycenter.com/research/confederate-monuments

Best Regards,

Greg C. White

David W. Payne Camp 1633

Blairsville, Georgia



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

Friends of Beauvoir

Beauvoir, a Mississippi Historic Landmark and a National Historic Landmark, strives to preserve and promote the history of this beautiful property. With its mansion, garden, Confederate cemetery, and Presidential Library all set on 52 acres of land, we rely on our members to help sustain us so we can further educate and commemorate patrons on the life and times of Jefferson Davis and the Confederate Soldier. The institution also houses a substantial collection of military artifacts, furniture, art, and textiles, many of which belonged to the Davis family. Annual membership is more important now than ever before. As a Friend of Beauvoir, you will have tremendous pride knowing you are helping Beauvoir continue its mission. We thank you for supporting our beautiful Beauvoir!



Membership Categories

Individual.....	\$25.00
Family	\$50.00
Patron	\$100.00 - \$249.00
Sustaining ...	\$250.00 - \$499.00
Benefactor ...	\$500.00 - \$999.00
Sponsor	\$1,000.00 - \$4,999.00
President's Cabinet ..	\$5,000.00+
Corporate Membership	\$500.00 +
_____ Amount	

GENERAL AND CONTRIBUTING MEMBERSHIP

NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____
(CITY, STATE, ZIP) _____
TELEPHONE (HOME) _____
(BUSINESS) _____

Beauvoir Mansion photo taken on April 30, 2014 by Don Green. Categories & prices are listed above. Membership form to fill out.

Bricks for Beauvoir

Honor your Confederate Heritage by purchasing a Memorial Brick for \$50.00 each for the Memorial Plaza to connect the reconstructed UDC Arch to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Confederate Cemetery at Beauvoir. Each brick that you purchase can be engraved with your ancestor's rank, name, unit, company or Confederate event or icon. Beauvoir is still recovering from Hurricane Katrina and needs your support. This is a great opportunity to help the Last Home & Presidential Library of the Honorable Jefferson Davis and to permanently honor your Confederate Ancestor. The project is underway and there is no limit to the amount of bricks you can purchase. Order your brick today.



The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Cemetery at Beauvoir.

Copy & Clip the order form below and send to the address listed to order your bricks. Order one for your ancestor today!

Ancestral Brick Order Form	
Instructions: Use the lines as laid out or come up with your own layout but no more than three lines of info and no more than 15 spaces per line. You may use abbreviations when necessary. (See Sample Below)	
Line 1: _____	(First and Last Name)
Line 2: _____	(Rank)
Line 3: _____	(Unit)
ORDER YOUR ANCESTOR'S BRICK TODAY!	
Make checks out for \$50.00 per brick to: Bricks for Beauvoir Mail to: Beauvoir Property 2244 Beach Blvd. Biloxi, Mississippi 39531	
Or Visit our Gift Shop where you can pay by Cash or Credit Card!	
Example Pvt. JAMES W. McCLUNEY Rth MS CAV, CO. F	

Bricks for Beauvoir order form can be filled out and mailed today.

Books in Print

in the form of Northern war weariness, or the recognition of the Confederacy by England or France.

Confederates take a position and stand, Union troops flank, then Confederates retreat — this was the common experience during this campaign. Included in this work is a humorous comment by a captured Southerner, “Sherman’ll never go to hell; he will flank the devil and make heaven in spite of the guards.” Another captured Rebel related, “You-ons swings around on your ends like a gate.”

The reader will learn of many obscure events of this campaign. These “gems” develop an entertaining history. Chapters on the development of Atlanta before the War, the personalities of both Sherman and Johnston, the internal conflict between men fighting on the same side, etc., make this a must read. Highly recommended.

Author: Robert D. Jenkins, Sr.
Publisher: Mercer University Press
Macon, Georgia
www.mupress.org
Paperback \$35.00

Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall

Gettysburg 1863 – Seething Hell The Epic Battle of the Civil War in the Soldiers’ Own Words

Gettysburg 1863 - *Seething Hell The Epic Battle of the Civil War in the Soldiers’ Own Words* is the title to the work of Thomas R. Pero.

Pero has assembled a large collection of letters, diaries, accounts, etc. of soldiers who were the participants of the Battle of Gettysburg in July 1863. The book is arranged in chapters of the days leading up to the battle, the days of the battle, and the aftermath of the battle.

This is the largest collection, I am

aware of, of primary sources interwoven together to tell the events of Gettysburg from the perspective of the soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia, the Army of the Potomac, and the citizens caught between them in the village of Gettysburg that no one had heard of beyond Adams County until the immense battle made it a household name.

Author: Thomas R. Pero
Publisher: Wild River Press
www.wildriverpress.com
425-486-3638
Hardback \$75.00

Reviewed by Raymond V. King, III

The Civil War Siege of Jackson, Mississippi

Jim Woodcock has illuminated an episode that is seldom mentioned in the study of The War Between the States in his book, *The Civil War Siege of Jackson, Mississippi*. While many pages have been devoted to the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson on the Mississippi, little has been written about the seven day siege of Jackson, which pitted Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston against his future foe in the Carolina Campaign, Union General William T. Sherman.

General Joseph E. Johnston is remembered for his victory at First Manassas and his battling the invaders of Virginia in 1862. It is during the 1862 campaign that he is seriously wounded at the Battle of Seven Pines. His six month recovery period saw the now famous General Robert E. Lee advancing as the commander of Confederate troops in Virginia. Johnston will be sent to the Western Theatre by President Jefferson Davis as a department commander of Tennessee and Mississippi. Of pressing concern to the Confederate Government in Richmond was the advance of Union forces down and up



the Mississippi River. Johnston would now have to balance the personalities of his subordinates, Generals Braxton Bragg and John C. Pemberton.

Once Pemberton had retreated to the defense of Vicksburg and Union General Ulysses S.

Grant laid siege to the town, Johnston became the leader of the “Army of Relief” to relieve the beleaguered forces of Pemberton in Vicksburg. Johnston lobbied Richmond for and received reinforcements from across the South; however, Grant received reinforcements to the point that he quickly outnumbered Johnston’s force. Johnston decided he arrived too late to relieve the Confederates and civilians at Vicksburg. Although Johnston’s “Army of Relief” would help Vicksburg, Grant worried about Johnston being able to maneuver in central Mississippi. To handle this problem, Grant sent Union General William T. Sherman with seven Union divisions to stop the “Army of Relief.”

The “Army of Relief” and no one to relieve when word reached Johnston that Vicksburg had fallen July 3, 1863. Johnston would decide to fall back to Jackson, the capital of Confederate Mississippi. Jackson had been a thriving antebellum state capital depending upon the railroad, several small businesses, and cotton as the bases for its thriving economy. The war had brought occupations by both sides before Johnston arrived in Jackson on July 8, 1863. Soldiers and slaves began reinforcing the defenses of Jackson with construction of forts and walls of dirt reinforced by more than 4,000 cotton bales ordered by Johnston for that purpose. Johnston was well aware Sherman was moving in his direction and his troops were happy Johnston was making a stand.

Sherman’s siege of Jackson began under the hot, humid, and oppressive Mississippi weather of July 10, 1863 when Union General Francis P. Blair’s Division approached Jackson to be welcomed by Confederate artillery firing from the

defenses of the city. Thus began the seven day siege of Jackson. The Union did not succeed with frontal assaults on the strong Confederate works, although significant damage was sustained by the city due to Union shelling. Multiple attacks and repulses occurred during this week. By July 16, 1863, Johnston decided it was time to evacuate the city by sending his troops across the Pearl River, upon which Jackson was built. Johnston was aware Sherman had received numerous wagon loads of ammunition and the new gun emplacement being constructed in the Union lines, indicated to Johnston that Sherman was preparing for a heavy bombardment. Johnston was able to evacuate his troops without the knowledge of Sherman. Jackson was now in Union hands, again.

As with all Union forces occupying a Southern city, looting began immediately of private homes and businesses. Contents of stores were rolled into the street and destroyed as several Union soldiers paraded down the streets of Jackson donning women's apparel. Jackson would suffer great damage from these occupational forces. Many homes and businesses had already been damaged or destroyed, to the point that Jackson was referred to as "Chimneyville."

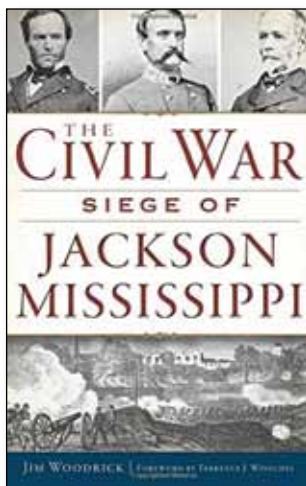
One of the biggest challenges in drafting this story is the lack of actual battlefield which remains to the present time. As with many towns that grew into cities and into the 20th Century, Jackson grew over the actual ground, fortification, and trenches. This is not a battlefield of granite monuments and markers, which causes one to have to lean upon their own imagination for a glimpse of this contested ground that men in 1863 fought and died upon.

Because of the lack of marking of this battlefield, this book becomes a must for one studying Confederate Jackson and the military actions in and around that city.

In his fast paced narrative, Historian Woodcock explores the military, civilian, and political aspects of the Siege of Jackson. The story is supplemented with maps, drawings, and photographs of the area as well as of the participants. I would recommend this book to any student of the Western Theatre and of the War in general to receive the "rest of the story" in the Mississippi Valley.

Author: Jim Woodcock
 Publisher: The History Press
www.arcadiapublishing.com
 Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina
 Paperback \$21.99

Reviewed by Raymond V. King, III



Defending the South

D*efending the South* is an antidotal account of the Carson family and the conditions of rural west central Georgia prior to and after the War Between the States. It is based on the true story of Joe Carson, a signer of Georgia's Ordinance of Secession, and his four sons who volunteered to defend the South against the aggressive Northern invaders.

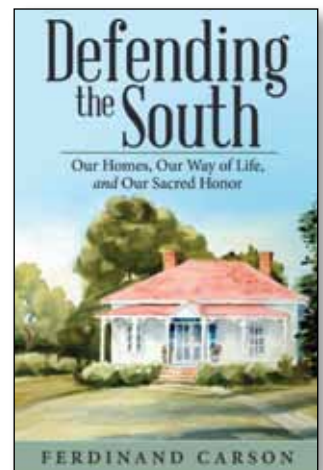
The book describes in detail everyday life on the Carson plantation before, during, and after the War. It also scrutinizes Southern attitudes and the causes and after-effects of the War from

a Southern viewpoint. The author's purpose was to demonstrate an exit impression of life on a Southern plantation and accurately portray the relationships between black and white people during this time period. The book is a combination of the Carson family genealogy and antidotes of the times in which they lived. This book proves a historian does not have to be a genealogist, but that a genealogist does have to be a historian to help all the pieces fit together.

This reviewer would recommend this book as a light, entertaining respite to fact heavy historical tutorials for the adult reader; however, I would whole heartedly recommend it for the middle or high school age student as an accurate representation of the South from the Antebellum Period through the Reconstruction Period.

Author: Ferdinand Carson
 Publisher: iUniverse
www.iuniverse.com/Bookstore
 800-288-4677
 Paperback \$13.99

Reviewed by Debbie King



*Please send all books to be reviewed
 to the editor-in-chief at
 Frank Powell*

9701 Fonville Road, Wake Forest, NC 27587

Northern Hate Masquerading

of brainwashed and therefore brain-numb whites.

According to contemporary, politically correct, American intellectuals, academics, and talking heads (Yankees or self-hating Southerners) the “Civil War” was fought over slavery. The popular concept of the War is the virtuous North fought to remove the sin of slavery while the evil South fought to maintain slavery. The truth is that the South was fighting for its freedom while the North was fighting to maintain its ability to freely extract Southern resources and thereby create a commercial, industrial, financial and military empire. Because the Post-War South willingly accepted its status as a conquered and pacified nation, it has never been able to offer an effective challenge to the Northern narrative about the so called “Civil War.” Generations of pacified Southerners have allowed the Northern narrative to dominate the public’s understanding of the War. At best pacified Southerners have only tried to convince themselves their ancestors “fought for what they thought was right.” Thus, slavery was allowed to become the universal excuse for Yankee invasion, conquest and occupation of the once free and prosperous people of Dixie. Today, slavery has become the left-wing excuse for the destruction of what is left of the Constitution. After all, if monuments to Confederate heroes must go because of their connection with slavery, then certainly the Constitution must go! The left now argues the Constitution protected the nefarious African slave trade; the Constitution contained the three fifths clause that counted a black as only worth three-fifths of a white; and the Constitution protected slavery in America; there-

fore, it must be replaced with a new neo-Marxist social contract — a neo-socialist society in which the Federal government will enforce equality of outcome. By failing to vindicate the cause of Southern freedom, pacified Southerners have provided the left with its most effective weapon — slavery — to use against not only the traditional South but all of traditional America.

After each failed attempt of the Irish to gain political control of their homeland there was never a question about what the Irish were fighting for — they were fighting for their freedom. Each successive generation of Irish understood this and thus the struggle for Irish freedom continued generation after generation until at last they won their freedom. The same is true for India. Generation after generation rose in an attempt to gain the right of home rule and each attempt was put down but no one ever claimed they were “fighting for what they thought was right.” It was a universal given that the people of India, just like the people of Ireland, were fighting for their freedom. And eventually India also won its freedom! But not so for the South. By refusing to take *vigorous even audacious* steps necessary to *vindicate* the truth about the War for Southern Independence (that truth being: Southerners were fighting for their freedom while the North was fighting for empire), pacified Southerners have played into the hands of their conquerors. The timidity of pacified Southerners has given the enemies of the South the very weapon to eventually destroy not only the traditional South but all of traditional America. This is why Confederate States Vice President Alexander Stephens de-

clared in 1868 “*The Cause of the South, is now the Cause of all [Americans].*”⁸⁴ Vice President Stephens was not talking about slavery — he was talking about the Cause of freedom! Freedom in a constitutionally limited republic of sovereign states. He was talking about America’s original Republic of Republics in which we the people of the Sovereign States were the final judge as to the extent of Federal authority under the Constitution. Absent Sovereign States the Federal government becomes, as General Robert E. Lee predicted, “aggressive abroad and despotic at home.”⁸⁵ General Lee’s harsh reality about the Post-War USA is something pacified Southerners blindly or blissfully ignore.

Hatred—A Political Tool Needing a Political Cure

It is a sad and unfortunate fact generations of pacified Southerners have allowed our Confederate heritage to become “easy targets” for left-wing radicals. While the patriot’s battle cry is “Freedom!” the pacified Southerner’s battle cry is “compromise” and “respectability.” When confronted by aggressive opponents of our Confederate heritage the pacified Southerner is the first to climb the ramparts and commence the drum beat to parley.

*Pacified Southerners have learned to accept their second-class political, economic and social standing in the Yankee Empire. To the pacified Southerner, the South’s poverty and political subjugation is “normal.” But it is not normal; it is the result of the plundering, the destruction, and the continuing exploitation of the occupied South by Lincoln’s Yankee Empire.*⁸⁶

Pacified Southerners have unwittingly joined the ranks of French Vi-



Ruins in Richmond, Virginia, after Appomattox.

chymen and Norwegian Quislings who also willingly cooperated with the foreign occupiers of their once free country.

Pacified Southerners are unable to accept the revolutionary view⁸⁷ that Appomattox settled nothing! The principle of freedom, the American right of a free people to abolish an oppressive government and to institute a new government based upon the consent of the governed *did not die* at Appomattox, as pacified Southerners believe. Such bold language frightens and angers pacified Southerners. But timidity has never been and will never be the champion of freedom. The Scots who charged the English in 1314 at the Battle of Bannockburn were not timid or pacified Scotsmen — freedom is never won by the timid, those who compromise principles for the

temporary comfort of the status quo or those who tip-toe carefully around political controversy with their head hung low seeking to avoid controversy while maintaining their self-assumed “respectability.” Boldly proclaiming moral principles in a time of political correctness may indeed cause the loss of “respectability” in the eyes of a secular humanist world. It has been said the hottest places in hell are reserved for those who in a time of moral crises maintain their neutrality or in our case their “respectability.” The one sure way to guarantee that a captive nation will eventually gain its freedom is to make sure every new generation knows this basic moral principle: *The struggle for freedom is never over until freedom is finally won.*⁸⁸

Pacified Southerners will often attempt to suppress talk about mak-

ing vigorous efforts to convince “our” elected officials to support our Southern heritage or punish them for meekly allowing the Antifa types to desecrate or destroy our monuments. With self-assumed wisdom pacified Southerners remind the activist that “our organization cannot engage in politics — we might put our tax-exempt status in jeopardy.” While this IRS 501(c)3 argument may be true, it does not stop those organizations from informing the public that the South was fighting for freedom, the North was fighting for empire and the loss of the War unconstitutionally changed the USA from a Republic to an Empire. Other groups can be organized to conduct irregular political warfare against RINOs who need to be re-called or defeated in the next election. As pointed out in *Dixie Rising — Rules for Rebels*, you do not

have to win elections to win the battle to preserve our Southern heritage. Quebec and Scotland are prime examples. Their political opponents know it is dangerous to assault their unique heritage. Why? Because both regions have a strong secession movement and if the central government attacks those regions, then it just may cause a successful vote for secession. Pacified Southerners cannot conceive of such a bold and audacious strategic plan. Without such a strategic plan we will never vindicate the Cause for which our Confederate ancestors fought.

Hate is a political weapon used by the ruling elite who control the current Federal government — the political status quo consisting of not just the political elite but their crony capitalist allies known today as the donor-class, the deep-state, residents of “the swamp,” or Globalists. They are the heirs of Lincoln’s Federal Empire who have turned it into a Globalist commercial, financial and military Yankee Empire. They continue to use hate as a political weapon to justify their campaign of slanderous, anti-South cultural genocide. They use fear as a political weapon to convince Southern “leaders” to remain timid and pacified subjects of the Yankee Empire. Political weapons cannot be defeated with truth alone. The question for us today is: “In this late hour are there enough Southern patriots left who are willing to politically engage such a vast enemy of freedom?” A victory can be had but not by traditional education or political methods. Victory cannot be won by doing the same things we have always done! The South has the potential to win if she elects to follow the advice of men such as General Forrest, “Hit them where they ain’t.” Irregular political warfare could do what traditional conservative politicians cannot do — replace the ruling elite residing in “the swamp” of Washington, DC, with local self-government enforced

by we the people of once again Sovereign States.⁸⁹

Endnotes

- 59 Carl Schurz as cited in, Kennedy & Kennedy, *Punished With Poverty-the Suffering South*, 137.
- 60 Shepherd Pike as cited in, Kennedy & Kennedy, *Punished With Poverty-the Suffering South*, 140.
- 61 See, Kennedy & Kennedy, *Punished With Poverty-the Suffering South*, 74, footnote 217 for the source of Northern “extinction theory.”
- 62 Kennedy & Kennedy, *Punished With Poverty-the Suffering South*, 43.
- 63 Moore, George, H., *A History of Slavery in Massachusetts*, (D. Appleton & Company, New York: 1866), 228-9.
- 64 Chodes, John, *Washington’s KKK-The Union League During Southern Reconstruction*, (Shotwell Publishing, Columbia, SC: 2016), 57; citing, Roberta F. Cason, “The Union League in Georgia,” *Georgia Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 20 (1936), 153.
- 65 Dr. Leonard Haynes as cited in, Kennedy & Kennedy, *Punished With Poverty-the Suffering South*, 142.
- 66 Note that white supremacy was given tacit legitimacy by the United States Supreme Court in *Plessey vs Ferguson*, 163 U.S. 537 (1896). This Federal Court was composed of Northerners except for Justice Harlan from Kentucky, whose family owned slaves prior to the War. Justice Harlan voted against the majority and wrote a stinging dissent.
- 67 www.breitbart.com/texas/2017/11/05/report-texas-church-shooter-atheist-thought-christians-stupid/ accessed 11/6/2017.
- 68 <https://townhall.com/tipsheet/kevinglass/2012/09/17/flashback-obama-calls-americans-bitter-clingers-n718551> accessed 11/25/2017.

- 69 <http://buchanan.org/blog/still-unites-us-127570> accessed 8/26/2017.
- 70 Weaver, Richard M., *The Southern Tradition at Bay*, (Arlington House, New Rochelle, NY: 1968), 110.
- 71 Donald Davidson in Forward to, Weaver, Richard M., *The Southern Tradition at Bay*, (Arlington House, New Rochelle, NY: 1968), 20.
- 72 Weaver, Richard M., *The Southern Tradition at Bay*, (Arlington House, New Rochelle, NY: 1968), 391.
- 73 Weaver, Richard M., *The Southern Tradition at Bay*, (Arlington House, New Rochelle, NY: 1968), 390.
- 74 See, Don’t Be A Pacified Southerner, www.kennedytwins.com/newsletter_dec17.pdf page 3.
- 75 For example, see, All traces of Confederacy must go, NC law enforcement group says, www.heraldsun.com/news/local/counties/durham-county/article171725987.html accessed 9/11/2017.
- 76 Kennedy & Kennedy, Chapter 13, “The Yankee Campaign of Cultural Genocide,” in, *The South Was Right!*, 273.
- 77 <http://thehill.com/policy/national-security/350524-antifa-activists-say-violence-is-necessary> accessed 9/14/2017.
- 78 For an explanation of an effective “education” effort see, Kennedy, James Ronald, *Dixie Rising-Rules for Rebels*, (Shotwell Publishing, Columbia, SC: 2017), 47-8.
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A Short Biography of **Reverend Father Alister C. Anderson**

By Chaplain Thomas Keefer, Colonel William Norris Camp 1398, Darnestown, MD

The Reverend Father Alister Anderson is a true American Patriot and it has been my honor to call him my friend and mentor. Such a long and distinguished career can hardly be covered in this article. His service to our nation, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, our community and, of course, his service to God is without measure.

What I have admired mostly has always been his fiery oratory in defense of our Southern Heritage. Having just turned 89 years young, he is a highly sought-after speaker.

Father Anderson (colonel USA retired) is a past chaplain-in-chief of the Sons of Confederate veterans. Born in Norfolk, VA, in 1924, he entered the Citadel in 1941 and in 1942 entered The US Naval Academy. In 1945 he was commissioned an ensign and served in the Navy until 1947 when he entered Union Theological Seminary, New York, and graduated with a Master of Divinity Degree. He was ordained in the Episcopal Church in 1950. I should mention Father Anderson was present in Tokyo Bay and witnessed the Japanese surrender from his ship.

In 1956 he volunteered for service in the US Army Chaplain Corps. Father Anderson served in Vietnam in 1967-1968. His experiences in Vietnam are too many to mention here. He witnessed combat, and ministered to both wounded and dying soldiers. He served in several duty occupations in his career in the US Army. His awards include The Legion of Merit, Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, Meritorious Service and Army Commendation Medals

In 1990 he resigned his ministry in the Anglican Church and was ordained a priest in the Antiochian Orthodox Christian Church in 1992. He has provided worship service for Eastern Orthodox priests who were away from their congregations since 2003.

Married to Ann Stuart Anderson, Father Anderson has three children and six grandchildren. He currently lives in Frederick, MD, and can be found



with his congregation in Hagerstown on Sundays. Father Anderson has also served as chaplain for the Maryland Division SCV and chaplain of the Jefferson Davis Camp. In 1998 he was appointed as chaplain-in-chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

On Memorial Day every year we take pause to reflect on the memory of those who have served our nation in uniform. To those who have made the ultimate sacrifice. The Sons of Confederate Veterans honor all American soldiers who have fought in war and we wholeheartedly support all the troops who are currently serving.

Father Anderson embodies this spirit of honor, compassion and love for his fellow man. He teaches us the love of our Lord and his son, Jesus Christ. There is a war going on as we speak. The war of good against evil. In this war, Father Anderson will take up the flag and eventually he will lead us to victory with the Lord at his side. He is getting a little slower now, but with the Lord's blessing he will be with us for years to come.

Thank you, Father, for your service to our nation.

Editor's note: Father Anderson crossed over the river on April, 22, 2018, four days short of his 94th birthday. He will be missed by all who knew him.



It Was All About Money ...

the United States to an overall average of more than 40 percent of the value of the imported item, higher on some items. It was a much higher tariff than the one it replaced, nevertheless if the seceded states did not pay the new tariff the federal government would be forced to drastically cut spending. This made it even more important to the Republicans, the authors of the tax, to see that the seceded states were forced back into the Union. One of its changes was the increased protection that it gave US iron manufacturers by greatly increasing the tax on imported iron. (Taussig, p.159).

One of the authors of this tax was Representative Justin Smith Morrill, of Vermont. Since one of the highest taxes of the tariff he helped to author was on imported iron, it is coincidental that Morrill's primary source of income was his iron foundry (Biographical Dictionary of the U.S. Congress – online, 2001).

Sometimes referred to as a "war tariff," the Morrill Tariff was not that, because it passed before there was any serious expectation

of war, passing the House before secession even began (Taussig, p.158). This tariff was actually increased in virtually every month from December of 1861 until it was superseded by an entirely new and even higher tariff in 1862 (Taussig, p.160).

Only a few weeks after the much higher Morrill Tariff took effect, the situation changed again and again it changed for the worse in regards to the North. This happened when the provisional government of the Confederacy passed a low tariff. This low Southern tariff would make the importation of goods into the North cost more than twice what importing the same goods into the South would cost. (Foner, p.277).

Where Northern manufacturers and businessmen had been disturbed before, they were now frantic with fear over the effect the two new tariffs would have on Northern industry and trade (Foner, pp.277-281). There was much talk and editorializing in the newspapers of imported goods being brought into both the

Southern and the Northern states through Southern ports. This would be done because goods imported by way of Southern ports would be cheaper, due to the much lower import tax in the South. There was talk of Northern businesses closing, of huge numbers being put out of work and of the manufactured goods of Europe and the agricultural products of the West and Mid-West bypassing Northern ports such as Boston and New York, and instead flowing through Southern ports, most especially through New Orleans (Foner, pp.277-281).

In the midst of this new crisis, the leadership of the Republican Party issued an order that no Republican member of Congress was to speak again on the issues of secession or the tariff, until one man in each House of Congress, chosen by the party leaders, had spoken and presented the view of the party leaders on the aforementioned issues.

In the House it was Representative Stanton of Ohio. Based on his remarks, it appears he had

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advance notice of the content of Lincoln's inaugural address, which was given two days later. He said in part, "The president elect doubtless considers the laws imposing duties on imported goods as in full force, therefore to be faithfully executed. What else can he say? What else can he do? If their execution is resisted, I take it for granted that the President will use just so much force as may be necessary to see the laws faithfully executed. Those who oppose their execution, by levying war against the United States, are guilty of treason, and it will be the duty of the President to see that the laws for the punishment of treason are executed, as well as the laws for the collection of duties on imports." Stanton further declared, "the laws for *the collection of the revenues arising from duties on imports, which are necessary for the support and maintenance of the Government, must be executed at once.* Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans cannot be left open to the admission of foreign imports, duty free, so as to divert the foreign commerce of the country from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, *and deprive the Government of the revenue which is indispensable to its very existence.* If the seceding States resist the collection of duties in those ports, and make war upon the United States to prevent it, then we must have war, and upon their heads be the responsibility for all the horrors and calamities that may result from it" (Appendix to the Congressional Globe, page 301, 36th Congress, March 2, 1861, House of Representatives.)

Nor were the leaders of the Republican Party alone in recognizing the need for war in order to protect their pocket books. As early as March 14, 1861, only ten days after Lincoln's inauguration, the *Irish Times*, of Dublin, Ireland, editorialized that, "If President Lincoln ... sends war vessels to collect the Federal duties (the tariff, or import tax), at the several ports of the Seceders, the Southerners must resist or yield at once to the North." Further in the editorial we read, "This tariff is really the most vital question of the moment. If the Southern States suffer themselves to be taxed for the protection of the Northern manufactures, there is nothing to be gained by Secession: if they resist, the only way by which they can do so successfully is by war."

But if the Republicans were willing to go to war to collect the tariff, they were not willing to fight to free the slaves. Indeed, they expressed their will-

ingness to allow the continued existence of slavery where it then existed. On March 4, 1861, Lincoln said in his inaugural address, "The power confided in me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the government, and to collect the duties and imposts." ... I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so." He also mentioned the proposed new amendment guaranteeing slavery (the Corwin Amendment), saying, "I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution — which amendment, however, I have not seen — has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service (slavery) . . . I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable."

Lincoln continued by declaring secession to be illegal, declaring, "no State upon its own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union; that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances. ... The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the Government *and to collect the duties and imposts;*" Lincoln went on to say that if there was a war the seceded states should be held responsible for it.

The *New York Tribune* (Republican) published a report from a correspondent in Virginia, in its March 9th edition. The correspondent wrote, "I have heard but one construction of Mr. Lincoln's declaration of his intention to 'hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duty and imposts (the tariff). It is regarded, if not as a declaration of war, as at least the expression of a determination to coerce the seceding States into compliance with the demands of the Federal Government." (*New York Tribune*, March 9, 1861, page 6, column 4).

The afore-mentioned *Irish Times*, of Dublin, Ireland, reported on March 9, 1861, about a speech Lincoln had made little more than a week previously. This speech was given while Lincoln was slowly making his way to Washington and his in-

auguration. All along the route, Lincoln had been stopping, attending receptions and giving speeches, often going many miles out of his way to do this. In a speech in Trenton, New Jersey, in speaking to the New Jersey House of Representatives, Lincoln had declared, in speaking of the seceded states, "it may be necessary to put the foot down firmly." The *Times* reported that at this juncture the legislature burst into cheers.

In the same issue of the *Irish Times*, it was mentioned how several days before his speech to the New Jersey Legislature, Lincoln was in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he spoke to a group of well wishers. The *Times* reported the comments of the Speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, who introduced Lincoln to the crowd. In introducing Lincoln, the Speaker of the House, Davis, had declared that Pennsylvania "stood ready to pledge both men and money, if need be, to enforce the laws." As he made that declaration, the assembled crowd burst into cheers. What laws was he referring to? The only laws which concerned Northern commerce and industry at the time were the tariff laws, and Pennsylvania, as a manufacturing state, indeed the leading state in the manufacture of iron, was very concerned about the collection of the tariff.

The *New York Tribune*, the paper which just before Christmas had urged that seceding states be allowed to leave the Union in peace, in an editorial of March 16, 1861 (page 4, column 3), had this to say about the tariff and secession. "If free goods (goods on which the tariff had not been paid), are to be allowed to enter the slave states, why is it not better to give up the contest," The editorial ended as follows, "If then, we have, or expect to have, anything that can be called a Government, now is the time for decided, energetic, effective action."

A further editorial of the *Tribune*, titled, "From Florida: The Feeling On Board the Brooklyn," dated Monday, March 25, 1861, asked the question, "How much longer are we Americans to submit to the arrogant demands of a few hot headed rebels?" The writer then stated that the government had the power, the law, and the right on its side, and that the South should be forced ... "to obey those laws to which their wiser and nobler ancestors agreed." The writer said he believed the seceded states must be made to obey the law (What law do you think

was being referred too?)

The *New York Times*, in an editorial of March 30, 1861, said: 'With us it is no longer an abstract question — one of Constitutional construction, or of the reserved or delegated power of the State or Federal Government, but of material existence ... We were divided and confused till our pockets were touched.' (Perkins)

Writing in December 1861 in a British weekly publication, *All the Year Round*, the famous British author, Charles Dickens, who was a strong opponent of slavery, but who blamed what he termed the "American Civil War" on the Morrill Tariff, said these things about the war going on in America: "The Northern onslaught upon slavery is no more than a piece of specious humbug disguised to conceal its desire for economic control of the United States." Dickens further said, "Union means so many millions a year lost to the South; secession means loss of the same millions to the North. The love of money is the root of this as many, many other evils. The quarrel between the North and South is, as it stands, solely a fiscal quarrel."

Though the tariff was never as high as Northern manufacturers desired, one Boston native, Thomas P. Kettell, the son of a New England merchant, published a book shortly before secession began. It was titled, *Southern Wealth and Northern Profits*. Though his figures are not totally accurate, they give some idea of the profit the North made off of the South. Kettell claimed that the North took out of the South an annual profit of more than two hundred million dollars. Though he appeared to sympathize with the South, he called Southerners "suckers" for submitting to such treatment.

Congressman Clement Vallandigham of Ohio, a Democrat, had this to say, "This whole controversy has now become ... a war for political domination ... But gentlemen of the North, you who ignorantly or wittingly are hurrying this Republic to its destruction, you who tell the South to go out of the Union if she dare, and you will bring her back by force." (Vallandigham, p.52-53).

Senator Joseph Lane of Oregon, in a senate speech on March 2, 1861, said in part:

"We are told that the design is to attempt nothing more than to collect the revenue in the ports of the seceded states ... Will it not be a declaration of war against the seceding states?" Senator Lane

then quoted James Madison, the Father of the Constitution, who said: 'The use of force against a state would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment.' Madison had made that remark when a delegate to the Constitutional Convention proposed a clause to the Constitution which would give the national government the right to use armed force against a state in order to enforce a law. Such a clause was not placed in the Constitution.

Lane later in his speech made these remarks: "Let me beg the party who are soon to take charge of this government to let the seceded States alone, and by no means attempt to collect revenue in their ports, that would result in a bloody, terrible war, but, on the contrary, acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States of America (then only seven states) and treat with them as an ally and friendly nation." However, Lane did not think the Republican Party would allow peace, but would rather begin a war. He said: "We are living at a day and at a time when a northern sectional party have obtained possession of the power of this great Government, ... they want to keep the slave States in for their benefit — to foot the bills, to pay the taxes — that they may govern them as they see fit, and rule them against their will."

War was obviously in the offing, but did it have to come? It did if the tariff, what Lincoln called the revenue, was to be collected. With Lincoln in his inaugural address promising to collect the tariff in the seceded states, war was certain, for to collect the tariff in those states Lincoln would have to occupy their seaports or the forts guarding those ports. When he attempted to do this, it was also certain that the seceded states would resist. Fort Pickens, off the harbor of Pensacola, Florida, was reinforced easily. When the steamer *Star of the West* had attempted to reinforce Fort Sumter with arms, ammunition and soldiers, it had been fired upon and forced to abandon its mission. This was while Buchanan was still president.

When an attempt was made by Lincoln to reinforce Fort Sumter, which was on an island in Charleston Harbor, the fort was fired upon and forced to surrender. On May 1, 1861, Lincoln received a letter from Captain Gustavus V. Fox, who had headed the fleet sent to reinforce the fort. When Fox apologized for the failure to reinforce the fort,

Lincoln replied with a letter that closed with these words. "You and I both anticipated that the cause of the country would be advanced by making the attempt to provision Fort Sumter, even if it should fail; and it is no small consolation now to feel that our anticipation is justified by the result."

What was the result Lincoln was speaking of? Learning that a second and a secret expedition, including two warships, was being sent to reinforce the fort; with the approval of Jefferson Davis and on orders of General Beauregard, the general commanding Confederate forces at Charleston, Fort Sumter was fired on. The Confederates were then declared by the Lincoln administration and most of the Northern press to be the aggressors. They had fired on the flag of the United States. The nation was now at war and it was entirely due to Southern aggression. Rally round the flag, patriots! Defend your country! And they did. Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers and the war was on!

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Marble

hand up my side, flooded with memories.

Oscar and his wife both contracted tuberculosis and left six children orphaned. Terrified and ignorant townspeople burned their house to the ground, believing they'd stop the spread of disease. John had rescued one thing from the ashes: the fossil he now took from his pocket and regarded as he remembered the story of his Confederate ancestor, Jackson. He walked to his car, parked near the courthouse, and returned with a wreath of brilliant blue gladiolas. He deposited it near the inscription and left, never to return.

Johnny was a handsome young man with a family of giggling girls and a toddler boy in the 1970s. His wife, Carrie, flashed a warning look at her daughters and boosted her son David higher on her hip. Johnny led his girls, Mary and Julia Lee, to my side and began to tell them the story of my history and the history of their ancestor, Jackson. He showed them the fabled whale's tooth. Mary was polite but turned to ask her mother how much longer until they got to Six Flags. Julia Lee, serious and thoughtful, came so close I could feel her breath. She placed

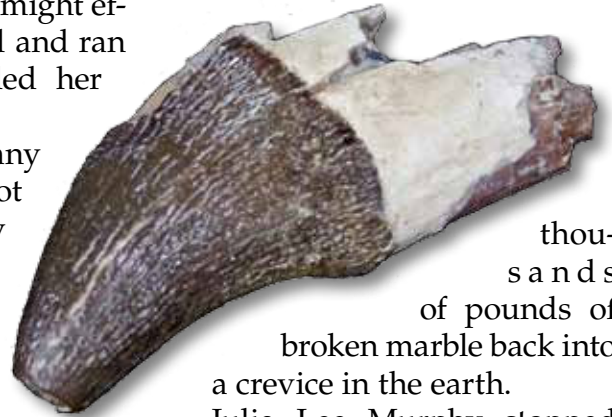
a tiny palm over a chip in my pedestal, as though she might effect healing. She turned and ran when her parents called her away.

There were so many others. They did not cry. They rarely knew much about the ancestors who fought, only that they were deeply moved by their sacrifice, and didn't want them forgotten. Occasionally a history teacher would bring a gaggle of children and allow them to touch my smooth marble, unaware that I was listening.

Always listening.

I stood solitary in the darkness as men arrived with giant lights and a crane. They covered me in tarpaulins and yelled instructions to each other, anxious and hurried. They managed to begin moving me from my place. It had become those words: my place.

I felt the fracture in my base first; it spread quickly and shuddered me into three huge pieces. I fell and shattered as the men ran for shelter. They came with trucks and removed the evidence of their mistakes. They hauled me to a remote place and dumped



thousands of pounds of broken marble back into a crevice in the earth.

Julia Lee Murphy stopped where the GPS coordinates indicated and stepped into tall grass at the roadside's edge. She peered down the bank until she spotted a section of kudzu that barely concealed a white mound of dust and crumbled rock. She picked her way down gingerly, watching for snakes and fox-holes, pulling blackberry thorns from her jeans.

She heard the cars and trucks roaring by overhead and glanced up. Julia Lee pulled the fragment of a whale's tooth from her backpack, tears streaming from her eyes. She placed it gently amid the white dust, the ashes of memory.

She would tell her sixth grade students Monday. Maybe she'd bring them here someday, to listen.



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SCV Coozie. Coozie for your 12 oz. bottles or cans of your favorite beverage. Great for sporting events, outdoor parties, or just relaxing at home while you show off your pride in the SCV.

S966 Bottle \$3.00

S972 Can \$1.00



SCV Sunglasses Case
S974 \$4.50

Dual Compartment Cooler Bag

Adjustable/detachable padded shoulder strap and comfortable plastic grip carrying handle. Mesh divider for separate compartments. Two side and two front pockets. Holds up to 12 cans.
S970 \$20.00



SCV Ball Caps (Gray, Blue & Camo)
S230 \$15.00



SCV Mesh Caps (Black, White, Gray & Camo)
S233 \$15.00

Call 1-800-My-Dixie or fax order to 1-931-381-6712



**LM100 Life Member
Cotton Golf Shirt**
(Gray only, all sizes)
\$40.00

SCV Life Member Items 20% Off This issue only!

The sale price is shown. Only Life Members are eligible to purchase these items. Life membership will be confirmed before order is shipped.



LM102 Life Member Hat (Navy, Blue, or Khaki) **\$12.00**



**LM101 Life Member
Polyester Polo**
(Royal Blue only, all sizes) **\$40.00**

S116 Life Member Pin **\$12.00**



S116.5 Life Member Exterior Decal
\$1.00



S231 Life Member Patch **\$3.00**



Sons of Confederate Veterans Order Form

PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402 • 800-693-4943 • Fax: 931-381-6712 • www.scv.org

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Daytime Phone _____

SCV ID _____ Camp _____

Quantity	Title	Price
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Personal Check ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard ☐ AMEX ☐

Card Number: _____ Exp: _____

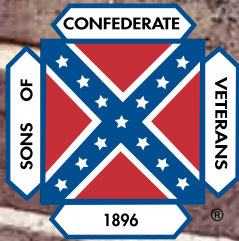
Signature: _____ Security Code: _____

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

Shipping Chart: Minimum Charge	
\$20.01 – \$35.00	\$7.25
\$35.01 – \$50.00	\$9.00
\$50.01 – \$65.00	\$10.25
\$65.01 – \$80.00	\$11.75
\$80.01 – \$95.00	\$12.75
\$95.01 – \$100.00	\$14.00
	\$15.75

Add \$2.25 extra for every \$25 increment over \$100

Tennessee Residents add 9.25% Sales Tax



Advance the Flag of Dixie!

While some “people” are trying to destroy our monuments, the SCV is not only defending them; we are commissioning new ones! Engrave your name on this larger than life monument in front of The National Confederate Museum and also receive a smaller, numbered monument for your home/office. Sculpted and hand-cast by renowned sculptor Greg Marra, this is the first in a series of these monuments to our heroes! 18 inch hand-cast and finished solid bronze sculpture on a 4 inch maple base; total 22 inches high. Call to order your limited edition monument today!

Number 1

No Longer Available

Numbers 2-10 \$5,000

All other numbers \$3,000

(800) 380-1896

or www.scv.org

ADVANCE THE FLAG OF DIXIE
SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS
Monument 1 Number 1

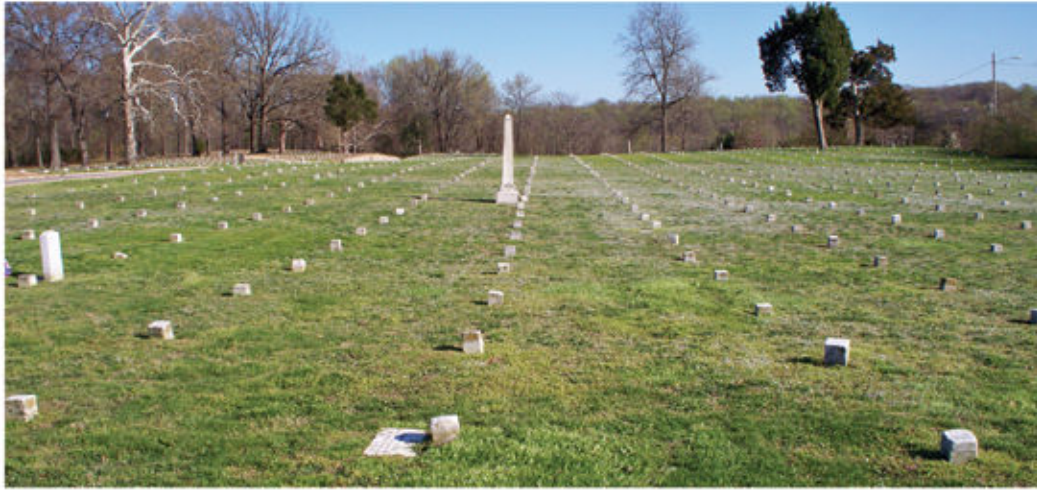


Help Preserve Our Confederate Soldiers' Final Resting Place!

16,128 Confederate Soldiers Deserve to be Honored!

Will you be one of those to take part in this effort?

OAKWOOD CEMETERY RICHMOND, VIRGINIA



The remains of 16,128 confederate soldiers makes Oakwood Cemetery the second largest confederate cemetery in America. Soldiers buried in Oakwood were largely the casualties of the major battles fought to defend the Capital of the Confederacy from the northern invasion beginning in the summer of 1862. These battles included the Seven Day Campaign, Gaines Mill, Cold Harbor, Malvern Hill, Mechanicsville, Savage's Station, Beaver Dam Creek, and many others. Many were patients that failed to recover in the military hospitals in the Richmond area; Chimborazo, Howard's Grove, and Windsor. Although the cemetery lies in Virginia, even though Virginians are not the majority laid to rest here. The fact is there are heroes from every Confederate State with the exception of Missouri. Confederate Soldiers at Oakwood Cemetery, deserve and will be honored with the highest standard befitting a National Military Cemetery.

Many improvements and restoration projects have been completed at the cemetery;

Lt. D. C. Stafford's Burial Site, Private J. T. Young's Monument, Unknown Southern Soldiers Monument, restoration of the Confederate Soldiers' Monument, cemetery street signage, a new Confederate Veterans flagpole and a new memorial speakers podium are some of the committee's accomplishments thus far. Oakwood Cemetery has been added to the Virginia Civil War Trail registry which led the committee to enhance the entranceway.

These are two goals which we are hoping to achieve in the near future; upright headstones for each Confederate Soldier and maintain the Oakwood Cemetery as a Confederate Military Cemetery forever!

Please get involved and help us honor our brave soldiers buried at Oakwood. We welcome your support through membership in the Friends and/or Descendants program. General membership is \$25.00 per year.

Please make checks payable to:
Oakwood Restoration
P. O. Box 605
Orange, Virginia 22963

Your donation may be tax deductible please contact your tax advisor or consultant.

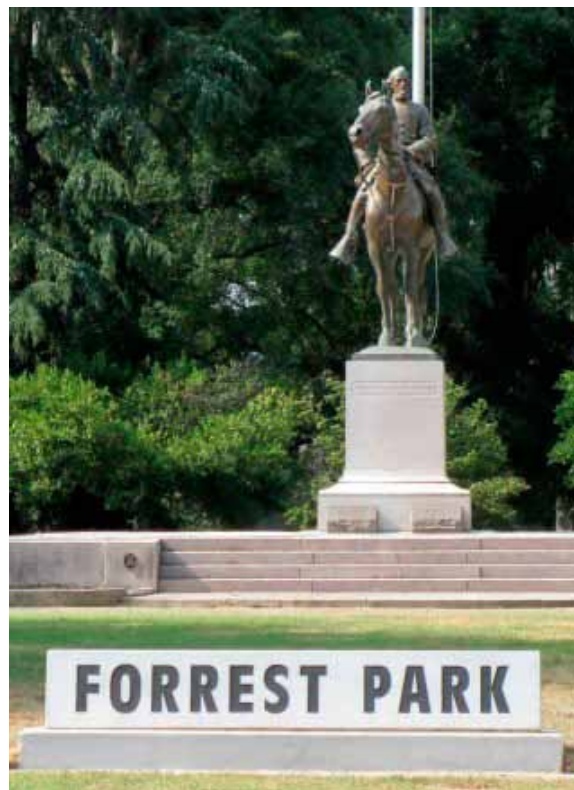


Friends or Descendants
Medals are available for \$25.00 each

For more information email Oakwood Chairman Johnny Neville at: johnntneville61@icloud.com

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Help Save General Forrest



The Memphis City Council has passed a resolution to remove the Forrest Equestrian Statue from Forrest Park and to dig up the graves of General Forrest and his wife MaryAnn from beneath the statue.

The N B Forrest Camp 215 SCV and the Forrest family descendants must raise money to fight the city in this second attack on General Forrest. We need your help.

Help us to save the graves and monument of General Forrest

Can you, or your camp or Division donate \$100, \$500 or \$1000 to the defense ?

Please sign me up as a supporter. No membership fee.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Email: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Contribute through PayPal at our ally at : www.citizenstosaveourparks.org

Please donate to our cause: Amount \$ _____ check number _____

Forrest Park Defense Fund

PO Box 241875, Memphis, TN 38124