

Confederate Veteran.

March/April 2021



In This Issue ...

The Little Verb Which Caused A Big War

— Walter D. Kennedy

The Confederacy's Strangest Victory

— Dr. Samuel W. Mitcham, Jr.



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S. A. Cunningham

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Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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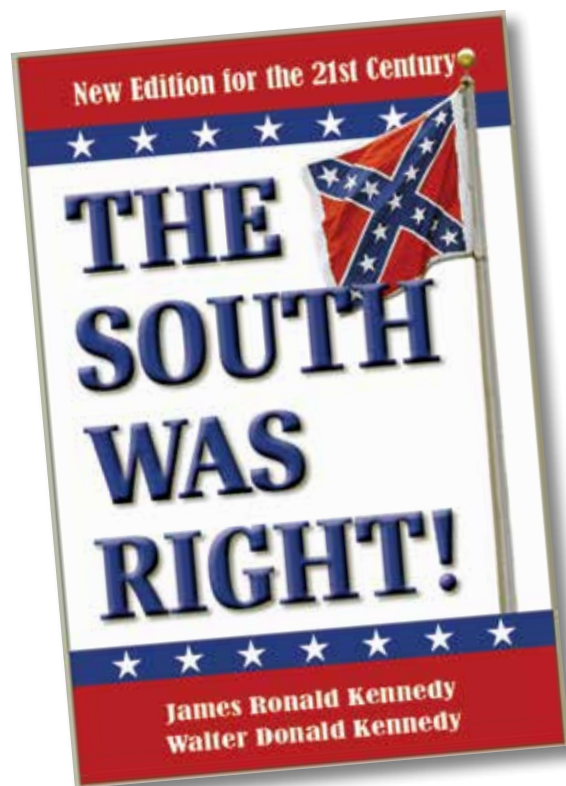


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ON THE COVER — Just one of the scenes of carnage from the draft riots in New York City in July 1863. Photo from *Harper's Weekly*.



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FROM THE EDITOR

Well, I hope by the time you read this spring will have sprung and I don't care what any yankee groundhog has to say. Yes, I am tired of rain and cold weather, and feel like most of y'all are as well. So, here's to warm breezes and sunshine, wherever you may be.



Photo by John Gregory

One of our sesquicentennial authors, Walter D. (Donnie) Kennedy, returns with his article on *The Little Verb Which Caused A Big War*. This is a great essay which really lays out the reasons our ancestors fought to defend their rights and their homes. If you have not understood "state sovereignty" before now, you will after reading this essay. You will also understand how Lincoln was a Marxist and a Communist before being a Marxist and a Communist were popular.

We welcome back Dr. Samuel Mitcham to our pages with his article titled *The Confederacy's Strangest Victory*. Dr. Mitcham tells the story of the New York City draft riots which occurred just after the battle of Gettysburg in July 1863. This incident is not well known and/or taught because it does not fit the Federal government's agenda. This essay completely destroys the myth the North was fighting to free the slaves in the South and shows their real feelings towards persons of color.

We have updated information about our annual Reunion this summer in Metairie, LA. The host hotel had to be changed, but the change was seamless and congratulations to Beauregard Camp 130 for their handling of what could have been a difficult situation.

Please look for announcements and ads from our General Headquarters, which are throughout these pages, on different activities, projects, and fund raising opportunities happening at Elm Springs and our new Confederate Museum.

In our last issue I asked for more photos because of the lack of camp activities due to the virus. I'm happy to report the pace of submitted photos has increased and I thank everyone who sent in photos of their camp. Please continue being active in your communities and honoring our ancestors.

Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Frank B. Powell, III". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end.

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
LARRY ALLEN MCCLUNEY, JR.

CIC@SCV.ORG

The SCV in the 21st Century

By the time you receive this issue of the *Confederate Veteran*, Spring will be upon us signifying a time to come out of Winter quarters and prepare for new battles and campaigns which will arise as temperatures increase. A lot will have happened by the time you read this article, a new US Congress and president will be inducted, battles over changing the names of military bases and taking down Confederate memorials in military parks will be won or lost in Congress and the courts. Excitement will be rising over the news of our acquisition of the remains of General Forrest and his wife as well as the growth of the Confederate Museum at Elm Springs. Conventions on the Division levels will begin with the excitement of renewing friendships with members we have not seen in a while.

But with the coming of Spring and the growing activity as we shake off the cold of Winter, there arises a question which has been on my mind since becoming commander-in-chief in July 2020. What exactly does it mean to be a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans in the 21st Century? Is it spending countless hours finding out who your Confederate ancestors are so you can share those stories with other members? Or is it driving around town with a Confederate flag bumper sticker on the back of your pickup truck? Or maybe it is being “that guy” who spends countless hours setting the Internet on fire with endless online debates over whether the South was right

in the War for Southern Independence? Or maybe you are “that guy” who finds fault with everything people do to further our Cause but not willing to be a part of the solution?

I bet everyone knows someone who can fill those roles, and then some, but as this organization goes forward finding its way in the 21st Century and these uncertain times, 20 years into the still new millennium, we are still persevering. But a SCV member in the 21st century? What does that mean for us in the turbulent times of the here and now? After years of political correctness, big government degrading our memorials and ancestors, apathy, and public and private school indoctrination, is it safe to say that a lot of what our ancestors predicted has unfortunately come true? Maybe the following words from General Patrick Cleburne resonates today:

“Every man should endeavor to understand the meaning of subjugation before it is too late. We can give but a faint idea when we say it means the loss of all we now hold most sacred. ... It means the history of this heroic struggle will be written by the enemy; our youth will be trained by Northern school teachers; will learn from Northern school books their version of the war; will be impressed by all the influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors, our maimed veterans as fit objects for derision. It means the crushing of Southern manhood, ... The conqueror’s policy is to divide the conquered into

factions and stir up animosity among them. ..."¹

But while a lot has changed for this organization and the times we live in, the battles for the hearts and minds of our Southern people certainly continue as we try to educate them about their rich heritage not only as Southerners, but as Americans as well. Keep in mind we are not only citizens of the South, but we are descendants of Confederate soldiers, sailors, and patriots. Our members are the ones who have spent the last 125 years honoring their memory with various activities in the fields of education, historical research, charity, promoting patriotism and good citizenship. Our ancestors were and are Americans and as an organization we do not sit in judgment of them or hold any shame about them nor do we impose the standards of the 19th century on Americans of the 21st century and we ask people of this century to do the same in reverse about our ancestors.

As times are changing and as we move forward, we are seeing younger members start to bring forward new ideas which are slowly starting to catch on which will have a profound impact on the attitudes of others about the SCV as an organization. Take for example SCV_Chat which can be found on Facebook. Facebook? The social media group who monitors people's activities they deem not politically correct and will put you in Facebook Jail if you make those comments? Yes, the same. This was the brainchild of George Conor Bond and Harrison Dawes of Mississippi and it has truly caught on like wildfire. Harrison is a student at the University of Mississippi ("New Miss not Ole Miss" as us Mississippi State University people call them) and George (better known as GCB who TCB's, the host of the show) is in his mid-twenties and is the Mississippi Division Commander, the youngest on record. What is it you may ask? The best way to put it is these two men have created a talk show podcast that is live every Monday night at 7:00 PM Central time. These young men with guests and regulars on the show talk about many things and have fun doing it as well, "but all topics are about the South."²

Season two began on January 4. When season one ended on December 21, that show had over 1,800 viewers with 50 percent of the age group below the age of 35. This group is the future of our organization which will fill our ranks as we grow older and fade away. These young men represent our future and potential leaders who have taken the challenge to modernize this organization. As we go forward, one of the biggest issues we have is improving communication in our organization. This podcast builds upon

1 A letter from General Patrick Cleburne to his fellow Confederate commanders about the current situation of the Confederate Army, January 2, 1864 from the American Battlefield Trust.

2 www.facebook.com/SCVCHAT

Continued on page 56



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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Camps should work with their local UDC Chapters

To the Editor:

Our history is under attack and the need for all hands on deck, I ask fellow Compatriots to work alongside their local United Daughters of the Confederacy Chapter in saving our history. Often camps and Departments forget about our Sisters and their common love for the same history. Our organizations should work in unison with the ladies to build each other up. Please develop a relationship with your local chapter and participate in each other's activities to create a fraternal bond.

Compatriots may also want to consider having their wives join the United Daughters of the Confederacy or to create a chapter. The ladies who fought to have our monuments placed have only a membership of 15,000 members. Associate membership is also offered to women who do not have a Confederate ancestor.

*Avery Frantz
Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525
Phoenix, Arizona*

Our camps need to be more active in their areas

To the Editor:

I am very proud of the Confederate Soldiers I can say are my kin. They fought not only for their kith and kin, but against tyranny. Right now their good name is being tarnished and it is OUR job to stand up and defend them. Gentlemen would you let your parents, siblings, wife or children be berated and lies spread about them? Of course we would not let this happen, so then why are some of us comfortable sitting back and doing nothing when they berate and spread lies about our Confederate ancestors? I am related to some

big names such as Frank and Jesse James, and Col. John Singleton Mosby, "the Gray Ghost," which everyone seems to know. But I am also related to Pvt. Manson Cartwright Judd, who served with Co. D, 16th Texas Cavalry (Dismounted) and was injured during the Red River Campaign. His brother is Pvt. Nathan Judd, who served in Co. C, 2nd Texas Infantry and was severely wounded May 17, 1863, during the Vicksburg Campaign and now lies in some unknown grave in Mississippi leaving behind a wife and no children. Who stands up for them? I do because they are MY family. I hope we can all say that.

Also, to some degree the SCV does function like a social club, where we can talk and interact with people of like mind, and sadly some camps stay in that mode. We need more than ever to be active in our communities. I love my camp because we are active in the community. We take care of a section of highway which was part of the Second Battle of Newtonia, MO. We search out graves of Confederate Soldiers and recognize them. We also take care of a local Monument which is the only headstone for, I believe, about 120-180 unknown Confederate Soldiers. Over the July 4th weekend the local police called our camp and let us know they had some credible threats against that monument. For that entire weekend we set up night guards to help watch and protect the monument. Another thing our camp has done is put together a library, of which I am the librarian. If your camp has one, please utilize it. Now, more than ever, knowledge is power, especially when talking with people who only know what they see in movies, television and the news.

We can also be active at our jobs. For me I work at a "Bible" college as a janitor and I have the opportunity to talk to a lot of students. My favorite

topic to talk to them about is Minority Confederates, especially Black Confederates, and currently I am writing a book on them to refute the claims of Kevin Levin's latest book. This seems to blow their mind, because they are taught something different by the "Diversity" department. Being a reenactor, a professor friend of mine who teaches a class on the War, and he is not PC, has invited me and my friends to give presentations. We need to be active for our ancestor's sake and not just a once-a-month social club.

*Wayne Pease Jr.
Campbell's Company Camp 2252
Republic, Missouri*

Younger people don't know their history

To the Editor:

While returning from a business trip to Maryland I stopped in Richmond, VA overnight to visit with family. While there, I rode down Monument Avenue and saw first hand the destruction of the monuments. It was really sad to see the malicious actions caused by the ignorance of the people who had done these things and also, the people who allowed this to happen. It was obvious the people who perpetrated these crimes had absolutely no knowledge of the history of this great nation. The people represented on the statues only tried their best to defend the "new" nation they were a part of, and were trying to create and sustain.

During my visit with family I briefly discussed the situation which occurred on Monument Avenue. My niece then stated to me she fully supported all the events which had taken place in Richmond, VA and other places. She stated for years people have tried to remove the statues by the legislative process with no success. I tried to

explain to her there are other points of view concerning the statues and as to why they should have remained where they were. Also, I tried to explain to her about the order of rule and law we are supposed to have and follow in this country. Finally I said to her, "You do know your great-great grandfather served in the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia and was a prisoner of war at Point Lookout, MD?" And, her response was, "I did not know that."

There you have it! Many people of this generation, from all states, do not have the informational background as to why a new nation was trying to be created, is a shame. We are truly seeing first hand the neglect of the true history of the South which has not been taught in our schools and universities.

I encourage all members of the SCV to stand firm and fully support the Make Dixie Great Again campaign and the Confederate Legion, and to educate everyone whenever possible. This culture war we are in will not be won in the short term.

I'm sure CIC Larry McCluney Jr., being an educator will have many new ideas in the coming months as how to make this possible. Please support the National SCV officers and any local initiatives your SCV camp or Division is involved in. Together we can all make a difference. Yours in the cause.

Jackie S. Parker
James M. Miller Camp 2116
Monroe - Marshville, NC

Heritage defense? No! It's time to go on the offense!

To the Editor:

We have all witnessed during the last few years and months an all-out assault on our Confederate monuments, memorials, state holidays, school and street names. Now, with the passage of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) the names of Confederate

themed military bases and posts will likely be renamed. Soon, they will open a front on our national parks. It is on this hallowed ground where many of our ancestors drew their last breath defending their home and families from an invading force. These noble heroes were doing nothing more than defending the Constitutional form of government envisioned by our Founding Fathers.

Now we find conflict forced upon us again. This conflict is unlike any other in our nation's history. Yet again, the South is destined to defend those principles upon which our nation was founded. This time, however, the combatants are not divided by the Mason-Dixon line. This total war is being fought in every home, school, city, state, and country throughout the Western world.

This war will not end in four years as we are destined for generations of struggle. It must be so, because our very existence as a free and independent people rest upon it. Alas, in this struggle we are not alone. You see, European peoples all across the Western world are having monuments defaced, history questioned and redefined, and our very existence as a common people contemptuously deviled.

While we may live in different lands, we are bound by our common ancestry and history. We emanate from great men who forged the Western world. We are further bound by our common enemy: Marxism. Marxism is a disease which affects the mind and saps the soul of life. It will make a people want to hate themselves and the accomplishments of our ancestors. This disease will turn right into wrong, left into right; it will make up appear as down, and down, up. For this disease questions and criticizes every facet of life's existence. Definitions and long standing norms are redefined. This disease mandates equal outcome, not opportunity. This disease requires total submission, for it's the illness, the

disease that knows what's best for you. This disease has killed and impoverished more of humanity than any other combined throughout history.

For this true pandemic there is but only one inoculation: truth. Truth administered through knowledge. Truth administered by having the strength to teach. My fellow Sons of Confederate Veterans, we must be strong and continue to stand up to the challenge. Our organization is the only national organization which has the men and resources necessary to administer the truth.

We must consider creating an IRS 501(c)(4) for political activities and allot funding for the purchase of land, flags, and monuments. We must make historical preservation and advancement our top priority. Two resolutions were passed in St. Augustine last summer that do just that. It's time to turn these resolutions into action. The burden rests on us to administer the truth.

We must be smarter and stronger than the disease, for our fate as free men hang in the balance.

Deo Vindice!

Andy G. Strickland
Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210
Tampa, Florida

Looking for gigantic flag used by Ole Miss

Dear Editor:

Page 16 of the September/October 2020 issue of *Confederate Veteran* shows the cover of *Sports Illustrated*, September 24, 1962. I can identify with that picture, because I am totally convinced it is a picture of the Ole Miss Rebeletts. As an Ole Miss student I saw them perform many times with their Rebel flags. They performed at halftime at Ole Miss football games. We were proud of our Southern upbringing and our heritage. One other thing which was used at

Continued on page 52

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

The Museum and SCV_Chat

Over the last few months, a few of us have been working on getting more information online and visible. With modern technology providing access to instant information, we needed to do more things live. It was decided to call the venture SCV_Chat and would just be a few men discussing items happening in our Confederate world. We began by doing a live broadcast on Twitch. It wasn't sufficient to getting out to enough people as we were only being viewed by 30 or 40 people. We were working on ways to make it better before Twitch announced beginning January 1 it was going to ban the Confederate Battle Flag. That announcement made our decision to head in a different and better direction for us. We moved to a platform called Streamyard and we started broadcasting on Facebook. Our viewership has grown rapidly. We have discussed Confederate topics including Sam Davis, Jefferson Davis, The Confederate Museum at Elm Springs, The Battle of Franklin and The Battle of Murfreesboro. We have finished Season 1 and began Season 2 as of January 4. We meet virtually on Mondays at 7 PM. Our plan is to continue the broadcast and spread the word about our Confederate history.

The conversation for the live broadcast began during the 2020 SCV National Reunion in Jacksonville. I wish to acknowledge Mississippi Division Commander George Connor Bond and Harrison Daws for their idea and their due diligence in making this a reality. We have begun having speakers come on the show such as Tom Meadows talking about C. E. R. T. (Confederate Emergency Response

Team) and the work performed to clean and protect memorials, monuments and tombstones. During the broadcast about war crimes against Southerners, Zachary Grizzard joined us to speak about the sacking of Athens, Alabama, by Federal troops. It was great to have these guests and I wish to thank them for coming on and doing the broadcast.

I have spoken several times using the word "We." "We" is Mississippi Division Commander George Connor Bond as the moderator, Harrison Daws as the producer, Commander-in-Chief Larry McCluney, Executive Director Adam Southern, Membership Services Representative Matt Singleton with General Headquarters and myself. It has been a wonderful experience for me and I have learned something during each episode. Some of the past episodes are available on YouTube. I wish to thank the men for joining us on Monday nights and making this happen. I encourage you to find us on Facebook at SCV_Chat.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans began in 1896 and we are now in our 125th year of existence and some of us consider ourselves a best kept secret. Since hope is not a plan, we are searching new roads to reach people and grow our organization. I have reservations about social media but that is how people communicate now. Not just young people. People of various and all ages. The plan is to use social media and live broadcast to get a Confederate message out.

One of my duties as lieutenant commander-in-chief is recruitment and retention. I want to remind people our organization has so much to offer cur-

rent members or any potential members. We have camps which perform actions including living histories, reenacting, cemetery cleaning and tombstone and monument cleaning for those members who want to do those activities. If someone wants to hear speakers, we have speakers for camp meetings and symposiums. While speaking at camps during the last few years, members have asked what to do because they want to be involved in things they said their camps are not doing. Let's keep our ears and eyes open to opportunities and grow our camps and make our camps stronger. Let's not pigeon hole ourselves to where we are considered one thing. It is easy to grow comfortable to a certain way of doing things. I was not particularly comfortable with the live broadcast but I would have failed if I did not realize it was an opportunity and push myself to make it happen. We must be open to possibilities and opportunities.

I will admit, I have been quite distracted because I have been focused on The Confederate Museum at Elm Springs. My desire is to continue with the videos my predecessor began. These videos will focus on The Confederate Museum at Elm Springs, the grounds at Elm Springs and the Elm Springs House itself. Filming on these videos will begin in March. Paperwork was available in the January/February edition of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine for joining the Friends of the Confederate Museum at Elm Springs and the Friends of Elm Springs. Paperwork was also available to purchase bricks, pavers and benches as part of the beautification project.

We have so much to do at The Confederate Museum at Elm Springs. We have a debt to pay and you should have received a letter in the January/February issue of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine asking for donations. Another letter will be in this issue. You will be seeing the donation letters for several issues. We are also using other methods for fundraising because I feel there really needs to be focus on paying for the museum. I want to thank everyone who has contributed and I greatly encourage everyone to contribute in some way and form. If you have not contributed, I ask you to please consider giving to *OUR* Confederate Museum at Elm Springs. It is our museum and I really want

it to be a destination and something which will make us all proud.

Paying for the museum is not the only task ahead of us. We have display cabinets to purchase and we are fundraising for those. We have several items which have been donated and I thank those who have donated artifacts. We are working on the procedure to accept loans. Currently we have two original Confederate Flags on loan and they are wonderful to see.

Events are being planned for the museum, home and grounds. Please plan on visiting soon and watch as we fill the museum, beautify the grounds and improve Elm Springs. I want the museum, home and grounds to be a joy not only to us but to future generations ... a place you will want to see, a place to bring your family and a place you will want to recommend to your friends. We are working to make it happen and keep it growing. Living so close to the place feels like hearth and home to me. It is a special place.

I am still working on my studies of parliamentary procedure. I have not followed proper procedure a few times over the years and must fix that. Also, during Christmas shopping, I saw shopping carts left in various places and found that disappointing. Yes, I am continuing items from previous articles but this is an unexpected journey for me, continuing to learn and improve. I have only written a few articles which continues to be a struggle. I had written an article, thought sounded awful until I read it out loud. This might sound silly but I read out loud what I write. It sounded wrong and felt wrong. I try and give the best article I can. The first article was ready in time for the January 1 deadline but I wanted to do better. I went back and tried to finish a previous article I had begun but not finished. I didn't use it because I wanted to speak about the museum and SCV_Chat because these items have been on my mind so much lately. That means I missed another deadline badly but not awful like the first one. I appreciate our Editor-in-Chief Frank Powell more every time I try to write one of these articles.

R. S. Jason Boshers
Lt. Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans





Forward The Colors

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

Toward the Liberation of Southern States

According to an article posted on *National Review* Online, January 13, 2021, Representative Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez (AOC), Dem. NY 14th Congressional District, opined that the South must be “liberated.” She continued in her tirade against the South as if all the evils of the world resided deep in the heart of Dixie. For those of us who have been fighting against neo-Marxist lies about our Southland, AOC’s disgusting remarks are not shocking. In the immediate past issue of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine ‘Forward the Colors,’ I stated it has become common place for Americans holding Traditional American Values to hear “derogatory comments ... such as ‘bitter clingers,’ ‘irredeemable deplorables,’ ‘chumps,’ and lately, ‘lizard brains’” directed toward themselves. So, AOC’s remarks are no shocking as much as they are revealing.

Such anti-South bigotry as displayed by AOC is not new in American politics. Anti-South bigotry started to grow as soon as “those people” understood the South stood in the way of the North’s self-aggrandizement. In January 1863, upon the floor of the House of Representatives, Ohio Rep-

resentative, Clement L. Vallandigham, speaking to his fellow Northerners, noted, “You have utterly, signally, disastrously — failed to subdue millions of ‘rebels,’ whom you had taught the people of the North and West not only to hate but to despise.” Notice how Vallandigham insisted Southerners had been made the object of derision and hate by those who controlled the new all-powerful Federal government.

Less one thinks this anti-South bigotry was something which arose in response to the South’s struggle for independence, consider the words of the Founding Fathers. Patrick Henry warned the South, composing a minority in the new union, could not prevent the North from using the South as the “milk-cow” of the union. Henry noted, “When oppressions may take place, our representatives may tell us, We contended for your interest, but we could not carry our point, because the representatives from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, etc., were against us. Thus, sir, you may see there is no real responsibility.” Henry was pointing out in being a minority, your interests are left in the hands of the majority. Even

though we have representatives who are responsible for overseeing our interests, what good is that “responsibility” when one is out voted? Rawlins Lowndes of South Carolina believed with the union under the control of the North, “the sun of the Southern States would set, never to rise again.” Joseph Taylor warned,

“We see plainly that men who come from New England are different from us. ... They cannot with safety legislate for us.” These warning were warnings against becoming the victim of Northern enrichment at the expense of the South. From the North’s perspective, the South had to be destroyed if money and wealth were to continue to flow from the pockets of Southerners and into the pockets of Northerners.

The first step in the destruction of the South was to demonize all Southerners, not just the minority of Southerners who owned slaves but all Southerners — this demonizing continues to this day! Howard Floan noted William Lloyd Garrison’s “hatred of slavery became hatred of the slaveholder, and the slaveholder became indistinguishable from the Southerner.” Garrison often damned Southerners as “thieves and adulterers ... ruffians who pollute and lacerate helpless women and conspirators against the lives and liberties of New England.” On the floor of the United States House of Representatives, Republican Representative Joshua Giddings gave voice to his anti-South bigotry when he noted his desire for the time “when the torch of the incendiary shall light up the towns and cities of the South.” Yankee bigotry is uniquely displayed by Ralph Waldo Emerson, who suggested that in the South, “man is an animal, given to pleasure, frivolous, irritable, spending his days in hunting and practicing with deadly weapons to defend himself against his slaves and against his companions brought up in the same idle and dangerous way. Such people live for the moment, they have properly no future.”

When reading or hearing the current anti-South bias which is spewed in all forms of media and current elected representatives, one is struck with one overriding fact: Same song, different verse. We have heard it all before. AOC and the neo-Marxists

**Each SCV camp
should start
thinking of itself
as a local Light
House of Truth!**

crowd may think anti-South bigotry is the wave of the future but actually, its “old hat.”

Recently while listening to a travel channel program on South Carolina, the host, while commenting on the horrors of the Charleston, SC, slave market, stated “40 percent of all Africans brought to the New World passed

through the Charleston slave market.” Since Spain introduced slavery into the New World in 1503 and held a virtual monopoly on the African slave trade, it is difficult to believe Charleston, founded in 1670, could be the “hub” of Western Hemisphere slave trading. Yes, slaves were bought and sold in Charleston but this is not something unique to South Carolina. At the same time, slaves were being bought and sold in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. The truth is only six percent of African slaves ever touched the shores of what would become the United States! How can this 6 percent some how become “40 percent of all slaves taken from Africa?” It is easy to spread a lie if no one will ever challenge the liar. In the dark world of ignorance and bigotry, we the members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans are called upon to be “Light Houses of Truth.”

How can we become “Light Houses of Truth?” Both as private citizens and as SCV Camps, we can do a lot to enlighten the general public about the noble Cause of the South and help restore real Southern pride. As SCV Camps, each camp can take part of our Bi-Monthly “Confederate Counter Attack.” Starting in January and every other month thereafter the following Counter Attacks will be pushed: Confederate Diversity, Confederate Veterans/American Veterans, Religion in Dixie, July 4th, America’s Secession Holiday, The Constitution and the South, and America’s Real Thanksgiving. At our website, www.makedixiegreatagain.com your camp will find radio ads, videos, articles, and letters for community leaders to push our positive narrative about the South. Each SCV camp should start thinking of itself as a local Light House of Truth and use these and other efforts (Dixie Defenders and social media) to answer the darkness of ignorance and anti-South bigotry.

Continued on page 63

Chaplain's Comments

Dr. W. Herman White
Chaplain-in-Chief



Our Lively Hope

"Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which according to His abundant mercy hath begotten us again unto a lively hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead."

— (I Peter 1:3)

It seems like no time since we were celebrating the very festive time of remembering the birth of Jesus of Nazareth; and now it is time to remember the death, burial and resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ.

I. The Source of our hope.

As our text tells us, this hope came from God the Father and through the Lord Jesus Christ. In Isaiah 42:1 – 7 the prophet gives us a great picture of the work of the Father's Servant accomplishing the work He was sent to do; and verses 6 and 7 especially describe the work the Servant would do. Thank God the promise was made to Abraham that In thee shall all the families of the earth be blessed," (Genesis 12:3b). When Israel rejected, and crucified, their Messiah, God did

as He said by the prophet that He would be "for a light to the Gentiles," (Isaiah 42:6b). And Galatians tells us Jesus Christ became a curse on the tree "that the blessings of Abraham might come on the Gentiles through Jesus Christ; that we might receive the promise of the Spirit through Faith," (Galatians 3:14).

II. The Means of our hope.

It was by the sacrificial death on Calvary; buried in Joseph of Arimathaea's tomb; and came forth on resurrection morning a conquering victor. The assurance of His great victory is shown also in Hebrews Chapter 6:13 – 20 which refers to God's promise to Abraham. I am just going to give some of this assurance in verses 18 to 20: "That by two immutable things in which

it was impossible for God to lie, we might have a strong consolation, who have fled for refuge to lay hold upon the hope set before us: Which hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and stedfast, and which entereth into that within the veil; Whither the forerunner is for us entered, even Jesus, made an high priest for ever after the order of Melchisedic." And in Romans 8:24 and 25 we read the following: "For we are saved by hope: but hope that is seen is not hope: for what a man seeth, why doth he yet hope for? But if we hope for that we see not, then do we with patience wait for it."

III. The Joy of our hope.

The result of I Peter 1:3 is given to us in verses 8 and 9: "Whom having not seen, ye love;

in whom, thought now ye see him not, yet believing, ye rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory; Receiving the end of your faith, even the salvation of your souls." And in Colossians 1:26 and 27 we read: "Even the mystery which hath been hid from ages and generations, but now is made manifest to his saints; To whom God would make known what is the riches of the glory of this mystery among the Gentiles; which is Christ in you the hope of glory."

What a terrible price was paid for all who would come to God in true repentance and faith in the work the Servant of the Father Isaiah 42 describes for us. Isaiah Chapter 53 also foretold the awful sufferings of Jesus of

**"What a terrible
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for all who would
come to God in true
repentance and
faith in the work
the Servant of the
Father. "**

Nazareth, the Son of God. The Psalmist David, who also was a prophet of God, describes the suffering Messiah in Psalm 22:6 to 22.

If you do not truly know Jesus as Saviour and Lord of your life, then I urge you to accept the invitation given in Romans 10:9 and 10: "That if thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved. For with the heart (soul) man believeth unto righteousness; and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation." Jesus paid an awful price so we might have life and life more abundantly. You will only be sorry if you reject the One who paid the awful price that we could gain life in Him.

In Christ, and For Their
Memory and Cause!



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Doug Hampton

Fort Blakeley Camp 1864
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Jerry Armstrong Rowley

Holland M. Bell Camp 1997
Fayette, AL
Larry Banks Weeks

James M. Keller Camp 648
Hot Springs, AR
James Austin Main

Pvt. C. W. Lucas - Forrest's Escort Camp
2316
Prescott Valley, AZ
Robert W. Anderson

Father A. J. Ryan-San Diego Camp 302
San Diego, CA
Destin Gabriel Rayes

Inland Empire Camp 1742
Inland Empire, CA
James W. Monroe

Gen. Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804
Fresno, CA
James William Chance

Theophilus West M.D. Camp 1346
Marianna, FL
J. D. Suber

Maj. William M. Footman Camp 1950
Ft. Myers, FL
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Waycross, GA
Reavis Lamar Hickox

Thomson Guards Camp 91
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Gatha Alton Owens

Major William E. Simmons Camp 96
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William Cameron Winn

Lt. Col. Thomas M. Nelson Camp 141
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Charles Robert Logan

Stewart-Webster Camp 1607
Richland, GA
Al Redmond

Blue Ridge Rifles Camp 1860
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Timothy Paul Ragland

Lt. Lovett Allen Tully Camp 2071
Colquitt, GA
Jimmy Ray East

South Kansas Camp 2064
Wichita, KS
Mark Leonard Crump
James A. Schiefelbein

Gen. Lloyd Tilghman Camp 1495
Paducah, KY
Robert Louis Wood, Jr.

Sabine Rifles Camp 2057
Many, LA
Timothy Martinez

Border State Rangers Mech Cav Camp
2202
Westminster, MD
Gerald Thompson Holden, Jr.

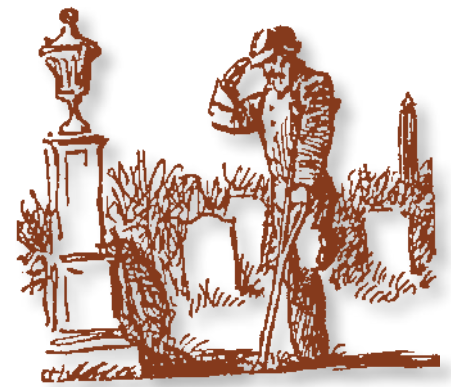
Brigadier General Chief Stand Watie
Camp 2300
Florissant, MO
James Everett Hale

Rankin Rough And Ready's Camp 265
Brandon, MS
Miley Austin Puckett

Col. William P. Rogers Camp 321
Corinth, MS
Keith Wayne Lovell
Danny Wayne Sanders

Crystal Springs Southern Rights Camp
712
Crystal Springs, MS
Douglas Glenn Taylor, Jr.

Lt. William Corbitt Camp 525
Rutherfordton, NC
Van Austin Hoyle, Sr.



Smithfield Light Infantry Camp 1466
Smithfield, NC
Dick Parker

Capt. Thomas W. Patton Camp 2021
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Edward Paul Beers

First Cherokee Mounted Volunteers
Camp 1501
Edmond, OK
James L. Orebaugh

Colonel Tandy Walker Camp 2207
Shawnee, OK
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Gaffney, SC
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Basil Conrad Ammons

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Earl Windell McCrackin

Colleton Rangers Camp 1643
Walterboro, SC
William Thomas Blackman, II

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston Camp 28
Nashville, TN
Charles William Dorris

Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87
Knoxville, TN
Jerry A. Wagner

Marshall Rangers Camp 297
Lewisburg, TN
Robert Brailly Lamb

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Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



9th Battalion Louisiana Partisan Rangers

Originally organized at Camp Moore as a full regiment, it was known as the 1st LA Regiment Partisan Rangers, about May 1862. At the time of their enlistment into state service, several companies were issued a small brimmed hat, gray pants and boots. As a cloth saving measure or because of a shortage of gray cloth, no jackets were issued. Instead, they were given a four-button pullover shirt of various color patterns.

In August the unit was redesignated the 9th Battalion with the removal of several companies. They performed picket duty around Lake Pontchartrain in June-July. Near Benton's Ferry on the Amite River, four companies were defeated by the Union forces on July 25 but skirmished with Union forces near Madisonville two days later. They occupied Baton Rouge on August 21 after Union forces evacuated the city. At the end of August, General Ruggles disbanded several of the companies, reducing the Rangers even further.

Amazingly, a detachment of the Battalion attacked and drove back a Union Navy steamer on Bayou Bonfouca in late November. But when Union forces reoccupied Baton Rouge, in Decem-



*Unknown LA Cavalryman in 1862.
Notice his uniform.*

ber, the Battalion withdrew. Early in 1863, Ruggles' orders to reduce the Rangers back in August were rescinded and the 9th Battalion was reorganized with new companies added.

Next, they were sent to Port Hudson where on March 14-15, they fought and drove back portions of the enemy army. Late in April they attempted to intercept Colonel Grierson's raiders, fight-

ing them on May 1 at Wall's Bridge near Osyka, Mississippi. The men fought several skirmishes with General Banks's army near Baton Rouge in late May. During the siege of Port Hudson, May 23-July 9, most of the battalion acted as infantrymen in the trenches but they were surrendered with the garrison.

From the fall of 1863 and early spring of 1864, the remnants of the Battalion were scattered. In March 1864 they were gathered together as part of Scott's Cavalry Brigade and sent to Jackson, Mississippi. Here they fought on July 5-7. In September the Battalion was redesignated the 3rd Louisiana (Wingfield's) Cavalry Regiment, with addition of other companies, despite the fact there was already a 3rd Regiment (Harrison's). Throughout the fall they operated in eastern Louisiana and southwestern Mississippi. They skirmished with Union forces near Clinton and Woodville, Mississippi, but were overrun in camp near Jackson on November 15.

Late in December 1864, they were sent to northern Mississippi where they remained until the end of the war. The regiment surrendered at Gainesville, Alabama, on May 8, 1865. 

The Little Verb Which Caused A Big War

By Walter D. Kennedy

The 2020 Presidential Election controversy has given rise to many questions about the Electoral College and why Americans elect their president by such a non-democratic system. Most Americans are shocked to learn if the Electoral College cannot elect a president, the House of Representatives, voting by state with each state having only ONE vote, would determine the president. In both cases, the election is very un-democratic. Many have asked, why does Wyoming with only 578,000 population have the same number of votes for president in the House of Representatives as California with almost 40 million population? In both cases the answer is embarrassing to conservative and liberal political pundits. This fact is also shocking to the average American. The answer which shocks people is that this system of presidential election is done because American States were once sovereign. States' Rights exist because States, prior to 1865, were sovereign. The loss of State Sovereignty was lamented by Confederate General Bradley Johnson of Maryland: "The time will come when all the world will realize that the failure of the Confederacy was ... the source of unnumbered woes to liberty."¹

Ken Burns 1990 *Civil War* series became a blockbuster soon after its release. Early in the

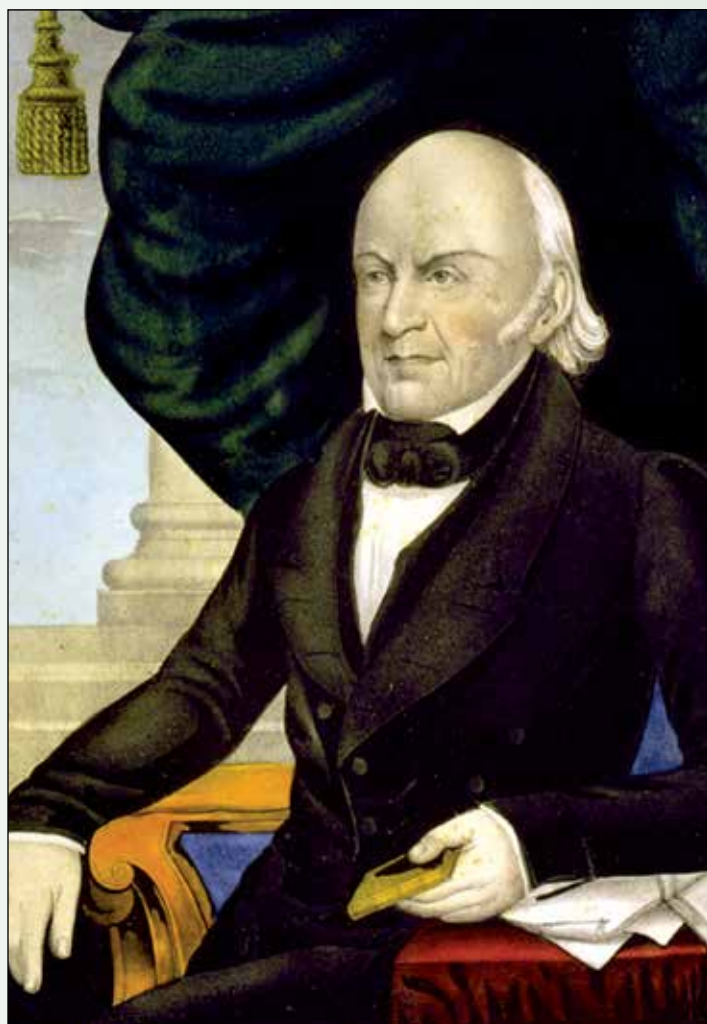
series Burns observed the War was fought over whether the verb "is" or the verb "are" would be used to describe the United States of America. For example, which is correct: The United States "is" a republic or the United States "are" a republic? The answer to that question was fundamental to the cause of the 1861 conflict. If these United States "is" a republic, sovereignty resides with a *SINGLE* entity, the Federal government. Yet, if the United States "are" a republic, sovereignty belongs to *EACH* sovereign state *NOT* the Federal government. More simply stated, is the United States a "one nation indivisible" republic or is the United States a republic of sovereign States or as Madison describes the United States, "a compound republic?" If the United States is a republic composed of federated republics, then each republic, that is, each state, is sovereign and has the right to judge for itself how it is to be governed. Yes, the Federal government exercises certain powers of sovereignty but those powers are derived from authority delegated to it from the states. In other words, the states exercise original sovereignty while the federal government exercises only secondary sovereignty.

As the Burns' series quickly demonstrated, he was acting as an agent of the victorious North by defending the idea of Federal sovereignty. The

Federal supremacy theory of the USA being “one nation indivisible” was promoted throughout the series. Burns dismisses any evidence the United States was ever anything but “one nation indivisible” so therefore, “is” was the correct verb to use in identifying the United States. Throughout his series the history of the War and events leading up to the War were told in such a manner as to leave the viewer with the impression the North was virtuous and correct while the South was immoral and wrong. But Burns was correct when he noted the War centered around the use of a verb. His observation was correct but, as historical evidence demonstrates, his conclusion was totally incorrect.

As many Southerners have proclaimed, the War was fought for States’ Rights. But where does States’ Rights originate and what ultimately defines a Right of a State? States’ Rights flows from the principle of state sovereignty. A sovereign state has rights which are particular to a sovereign entity. Within the boundary of a sovereign state, only those rules that are agreed upon by the state can operate. Within the American system of government, the most fundamental Right of “we the people” of a sovereign state is the Right to live in a government by the “consent of the governed.” This is plainly acknowledged in the Declaration of Independence when it announces the people have the inalienable Right and obligation to “alter or abolish” any government they do not like and to establish a new government more to their liking. The Declaration of Independence also proclaims the only *LEGITIMATE* government is one based upon the “consent of the governed.”

To understand why traditional Southerners believe the South was right, we must understand the foundation for the American principle of States’ Rights. To defend the South’s right of secession and independence, we must recognize the location and nature of sovereignty in these United States. Burns promotes Lincoln’s myth about the location and nature of sovereignty in the United States. Lincoln stated no state was or had ever been sovereign and that sovereignty ultimately belonged to the Federal government — the United States “*IS*.” Lincoln’s view was not new in American history but up until 1865, it was a minority view of American government. The antecedents of Lincoln’s view reach back to the early hyper-



Library of Congress

John Q. Adams, sixth president, favored secession rather than war to maintain the Union.

Federalists. Hyper-Federalists sought to impose upon the newly independent nation a supreme indivisible federal government — a Federal government which was answerable only to itself. At every turn the hyper-Federalists were met by men such as Jefferson, Madison, Calhoun, and the vast majority of American patriots (North and South) and defeated. But like all radicals, even when suffering a tactical defeat, they never gave up on making this nation an “*IS*” (one nation indivisible) nation rather than an “*ARE*” (a republic of republics) nation.

Politically, the hyper-Federalists found a home in the Federalists Party which morphed into the Whig Party, which later became part of the Republican Party. All three parties desired to increase the power of the Federal government and use that power to promote the well-being of those close to the political establishment. Thus, we see the

march toward a big one nation indivisible Federal government, the grandparent of today's Deep State. The drive to convert the original United States from a compound republic, i.e., a republic of republics, although stymied at times, continued until the Republican victory in 1860. As shall be demonstrated, with Lincoln's election and the sad defeat of the Confederate States of America, *REAL* States' Rights died. Even General Lee, a rather non-political military leader, admitted with the defeat of the South, America, like any empire, would become "aggressive abroad and despotic at home."

Lincoln and the Republican Party marched to victory by advocating two false and deadly ideas about the nature of the Federal government: (1) The states of the Union were never sovereign, and (2) the Union existed before the states and created the states. In his July 1861 message to Congress, Lincoln stated no state was or had ever been sovereign. So, following the false logic of Lincoln and the Republicans, a state cannot be sovereign and therefore does not possess the Right of self-government, i.e., government by the consent of the governed. In his July 1861 message to Congress, Lincoln proclaimed, "Much is said about the 'sovereignty' of the states, but the word even is not in the National Constitution, nor, as is believed, in any of the State constitutions."² According to Lincoln and the Republican Party, sovereignty is vested only in the Federal government. This "logic" denies to "we the people" of the states the right to judge how we are to be governed, only the Federal government is vested with that power.

Let's test Lincoln's assertion that since the word sovereignty does not exist in the Constitution, no state can be sovereign and the word sovereignty does not exist in any state constitution. Lincoln is correct, the word "sovereignty" cannot be found in the Constitution but does that mean states are not sovereign? The same "logic" can also be applied to the Federal government. If the word sovereignty does not exist within the *FEDERAL* Constitution does that mean the *FEDERAL* government is not sovereign? Lincoln's logic leaves us with something which cannot exist; an un-sovereign nation. To further demonstrate the absurdity of Lincoln's statement, let us ask: Can the word "marriage" be found in the Constitu-

tion and if not does that mean there are no legal marriages in the United States? Let the Constitution speak for itself. Any power, authority, or right NOT delegated to the Federal government, such as, marriage, nullification, owning property, or secession, remain with the people or the States. The words of the Ninth and Tenth Amendments destroy Lincoln's false logic.

It should be noted the Ninth Amendment clearly states, "The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people." When Lincoln denied that "we the people" of the states have the right to "alter or abolish" the government we lived under, he was "disparaging" retained rights of the people. As the Tenth Amendment proclaims, that which is not denied to the states or delegated to the Federal government, "are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people." Lincoln has turned the Constitution into a cookbook of rights that the Federal government allows Americans to exercise and the Federal government becomes the sole judge of how and when we exercise those rights — what tyrant could ask for more power?

In his message to Congress, Lincoln stated no state had ever been sovereign and even the word sovereign cannot be found in any state constitution. Even more absurd is Lincoln's claim, "The Union is older than the States and in fact created them as States ... and made them States, such as they are."³ Two examples will disprove Lincoln's incorrect claim the word "sovereignty" did not exist in any state constitution. The State of New Hampshire's Constitution proclaims, "The people of this Commonwealth have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves as a free, sovereign, and independent State...."⁴ The State of Louisiana's first Constitution clearly stated it entered the Union as "a free and independent State."⁵ A sovereign state is a free and independent state and a free and independent state is a sovereign state. The attributes of sovereignty were clearly held by the people of each state as they entered the new Union.

Even Alexander Hamilton, a hyper-Federalist, acknowledged the states as independent states. In *The Federalists*, Hamilton states the United States consists of "thirteen independent states...."⁶ Ham-

ilton goes further by asserting these “independent states” would be capable to “erect barriers against the encroachments of the national authority.”⁷ Madison, in *The Federalists*, notes the Constitution would be ratified “by the people, not as individuals composing one entire nation [not one nation indivisible]; but as composing the distinct and independent States ... Each State ... is considered as a sovereign body independent of all others and only bound by its own voluntary act.”⁸ Madison makes it clear that no constitution, union, or government should be maintained unless it protected the “safety and happiness” of the people. Madison clearly proclaims, “the safety and happiness of society are the objects at which all political institutions must be sacrificed.”⁹ More dramatic is his declaration that if the Union was “adverse to public happiness, my voice would be ... abolish the Union.”¹⁰ Two of our Founding Fathers, Hamilton and Madison, are describing a Union Lincoln and the Republican Party refused to acknowledge — a voluntary Union of sovereign State united for their *MUTUAL* benefit.

The Union of States united by a “fraternal spirit” was so important to President John Q. Adams of Massachusetts, he advocated peaceful secession rather than war to keep states in a union of discontented members. Adams said, “If the day should ever come ... when the affections of the people of the states shall be alienated from each other; when fraternal spirit shall give away to cold indifference ... far better it be for the people of the disunited states, to part in friendship from each other, *THAN TO BE HELD TOGETHER BY CONSTRAINT*”¹¹ [emphasis added]. Lincoln did not get that memo!

Most Americans understand the Declaration of Independence announced American independence from Great Britain. Yet few understand how the delegates who voted for independence were selected. In a council of sovereign states, such as, NATO, UN, or any other international organization, each state, regardless of size, wealth, or population, is considered as an equal and allowed one vote at council meetings. When the thirteen colonies took control of their own colonial governments, each colony became a sovereign state. Therefore, when sending delegates to the Continental Congress each state, regardless of size,



General Bradley T. Johnson, prediction of “unnumbered woes to liberty” has come true.

wealth, or population, had one vote in Congress. A state could send any number of delegates but the delegates had only one vote for their state — no different than the vote for president in the House of Representatives. When voting for independence, the delegation from each state had to consult with or have permission from their state legislature to vote for or against independence — they were bound by their state. These actions of the state prove each state was sovereign well before the Union was created and the states were sovereign well before July 4, 1776, (remember Lincoln said that the Union existed *BEFORE* the states).

According to the *Journal of the Continental Congress*, on October 29, 1776, it was recommended all officers of the Continental military take the following oath: “I do acknowledge that the Thirteen United States of America, namely [each State

is then named] to be free independent and sovereign states....”¹² The oath continues disavowing any allegiance to King George or any of his heirs. It seems very obvious the members of the Continental Congress correctly understood the States existed and were sovereign States. Yet, Lincoln and the Republican Party maintain these Colonial Delegates were incorrect. Lincoln then waged a genocidal war against thirteen sovereign states to “prove” he and the Republican Party were right.

The very words of both the Declaration of Independence (1776) and the Treaty of Paris (1783) inform the world that each of the thirteen states of America were “free and independent” states. Once again it must be pointed out, a “free and independent” state is a sovereign state. Here is a summary of evidence which proves Lincoln and the Republican Party were incorrect in stating the Union preceded the states and actually created the states: (1) the individual states elected and empowered their delegates to represent them in the Continental Congress; (2) each state empowered said delegates to vote for or against independence; (3) each state determined for itself whether to join the first Union under the Articles of Confederation; (4) each state determined for itself to secede from the Union under the Articles of Confederation and join (accede) the new Union under the Constitution; (5) the Continental Congress proposed all officers of the military take an oath recognizing the independence and sovereignty of the States and, (6) Article VII of the Constitution clearly and unequivocally proclaims the states, acting independent from each other, would determine if they were to join the new Union under the Constitution. When reviewing this evidence, it becomes abundantly clear Lincoln and the Republican Party were woefully incorrect in asserting these United States “is” rather than “are” a republic.

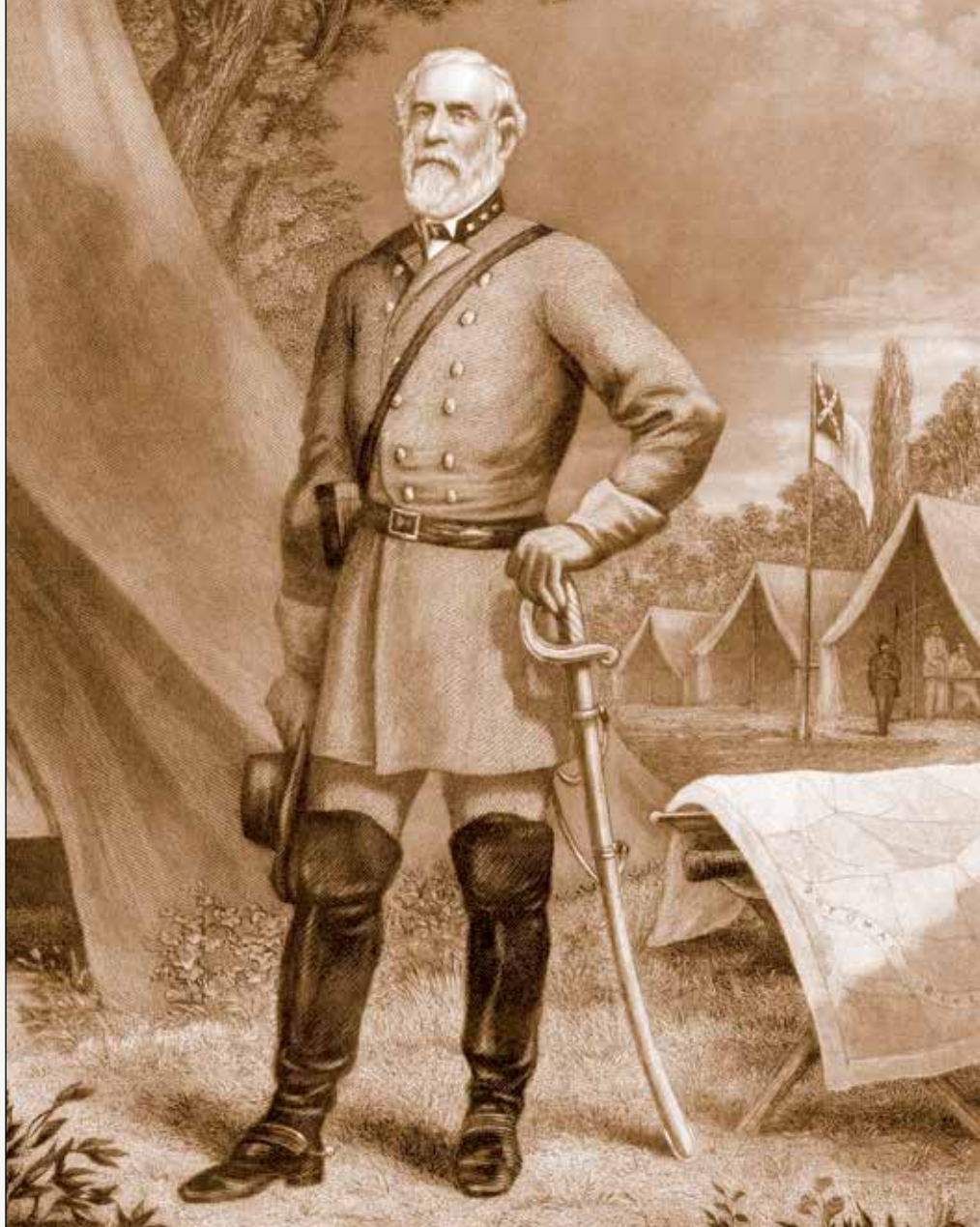
Although most prominent conservative commentators embrace Lincoln as an advocate of small government, they completely overlook the fact that two of the world’s most notorious big government advocates were admirers of Lincoln. In *Mein Kampf*, Adolph Hitler follows Lincoln’s “logic” about the Union creating the states of the United States. Hitler noted, “The states that make up the American Union are mostly in the natures of territories. These states did not and could not

possess sovereign rights of their own. Because it was the Union that created most of these so-called states.”¹³ Notice Hitler agrees with Lincoln on two very important points, the states were not sovereign and the Union created (therefore existed before) “these so-called states.” Where Hitler refers to American States as “so called states,” Lincoln refers to these States as “such as they are.” Before Hitler glowingly reported upon the work of Lincoln and the Republican Party in making the United States “one nation indivisible,” Karl Marx was already praising Lincoln. In an address written by Marx congratulating Lincoln on his second presidential victory, Marx anointed Lincoln as, “the single-minded son of the working class, to lead his country through the matchless struggle for ... the reconstruction of a social world.”¹⁴ History proves freedom is destroyed in every nation which has undergone communist “reconstruction of a social world.” This “reconstruction” always ushers in rank poverty and death — not unlike what the South suffered after its conquest and “reconstruction.”

Fredrick Engels, co-author along with Marx of the *Communist Manifesto*, sheds light upon why those who love big government hate States’ Rights and push the narrative of “one nation indivisible.” In a letter to his friend and fellow communist, Union General Weydemeyer, Engels praised the North’s effort to defeat the South because as he notes, the war would tend to promote, “The preliminaries of the proletarian revolution, the measures that prepare the battleground and clear the way for us, such as a single and indivisible republic.”¹⁵ In another place Engels announces the successful defeat of the South would “doubtless determine the future of America for hundreds of years to come.”¹⁶

With the defeat of the South in 1865, the proponents of “one nation indivisible” destroyed the Union given to America by her Founding Fathers and imposed upon all Americans a union of which men such as Marx, Engels, and Hitler could and did admire. Is it any wonder that today no American State can effectively resist the power of the supreme “one nation indivisible” Federal government? Federal sovereignty equals Federal domination, whereas State sovereignty equals local control of government via real States’ Rights.

General Robert E. Lee warned that with the loss of States' Rights, America would become, "aggressive abroad and despotic at home."



After the War in an address in honor of Lincoln, Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, a Freethinker, a Radical Abolitionist, and Republican, noted, "The great stumbling block, the great obstruction in Lincoln's way *AND IN THE WAY OF THOUSANDS*, was the old doctrine of States' Rights."¹⁷ Yes, States' Rights did stand in the way of thousands of those who would misuse the power of government to create a utopian socialist big government. Without *REAL* States' Rights, an all-powerful government that is answerable only to itself was not only possible, it was inevitable!

This is why men such as Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, St. George Tucker, William Rawle and John Q. Adams, among thousands of others, believed in the right of secession. The ever-present

threat of secession forces the Federal government to live and act within the limits of the Constitution, otherwise, responding to an abusive Federal government, secession would ensue. Without this option, all that is left for "we the people" of the once sovereign states to do is to prostrate ourselves before the might of an all-powerful, one nation indivisible, Federal tyranny.

While praising the Federal victory over the South, the co-founder of modern communism, Fredrick Engels, correctly noted the Federal victory would, "doubtless determine the future of America for hundreds of years to come." That victory was a victory for a big, one nation indivisible, supreme Federal government filled with Deep State operatives. Until Americans regain the

Continued on page 58

The Confederacy's Strangest Victory

By Dr. Samuel W. Mitcham, Jr.

Due to an incredibly biased media narrative and some third-rate Hollywood films, the South today has a reputation as the center of hangings, mob rule, and lynching in American history. This stereotype is simply not true, as some Mormons in the Midwest or Chinese in the West would testify if we could go back in time. Some “witches” in the self-proclaimed enlightened state of Massachusetts would substantiate this testimony — or they would have, before they were roasted alive. The worst killings, and probably the most egregious case of mass lynching and mass murder of a minority group in American history, however, occurred in New York City, which was also the scene of the greatest riot in US history.

As incredible as this statement may sound to certain modern readers, New York City was largely sympathetic to the South as the War approached. It voted against Lincoln by a two to one

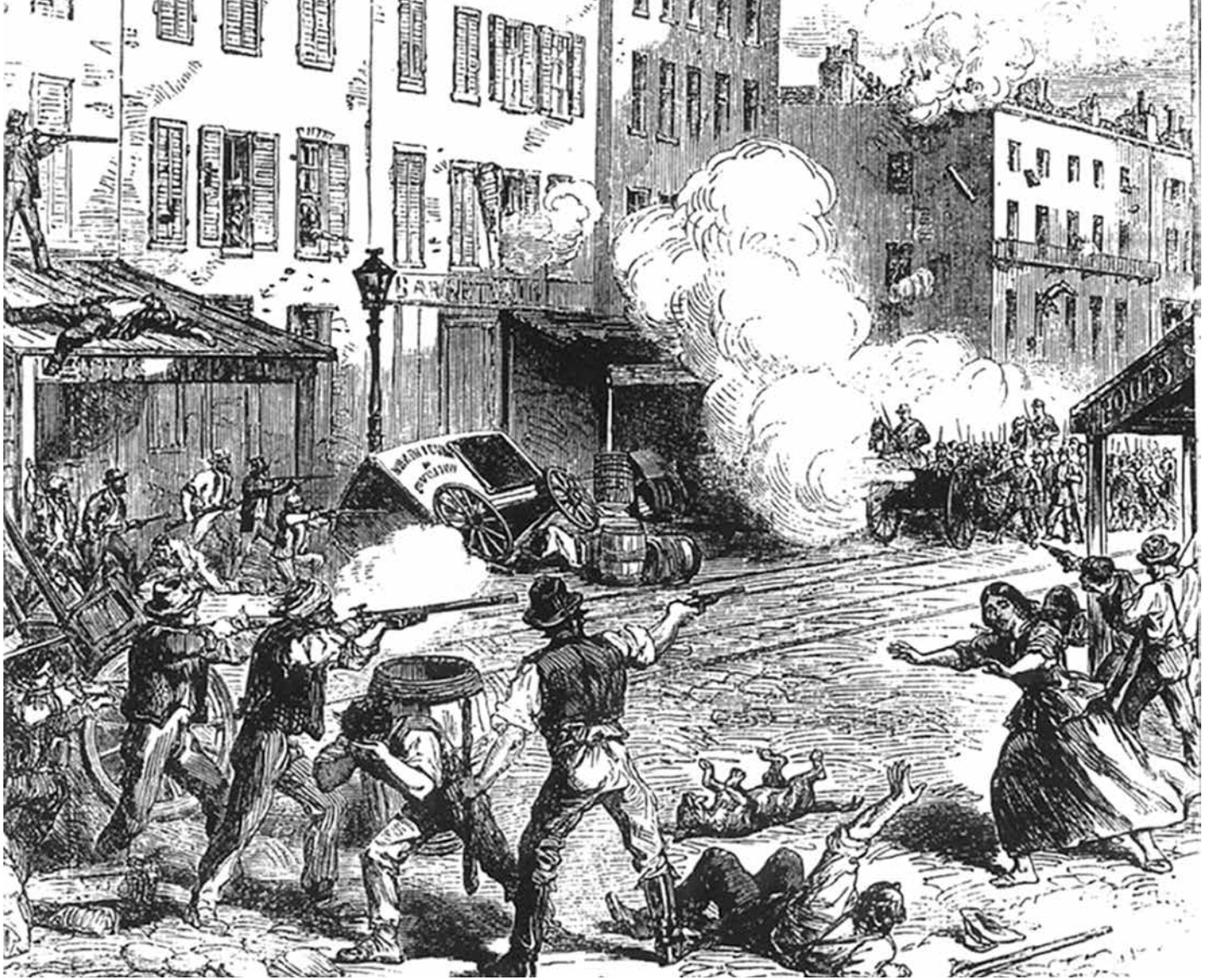
margin in 1860, and its mayor, Democrat Fernando Wood, threatened to secede from both Albany and Washington in 1861. By 1863, there were more than 210,000 Irish immigrants residing in the city and more than 100,000 Germans. The total population of the city was 813,669, so about half the population consisted of immigrants if other groups such as the English are taken into account. The new arrivals were poor and not favorably disposed toward African American men, with whom they were competing for low-wage jobs. The corporate employers took advantage of this situation, of course, to keep wages low. Irish, Germans, and African Americans alike generally lived in incredible poverty.

The Irish immigrants, in particular, lived in incredible penury. Their situation grew even worse after the Lincoln regime provoked Confederate President Jefferson Davis into firing on Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861.

New York City's textile industry depended upon cotton from the South, and now that resource was cut off. This forced many of the city's factories and textile mills to shut down, which threw thousands of low-wage immigrants out of work.¹ (Low wages were better than no wages in those days.) The destitution of the Irish immigrants was especially notorious. People lived in densely packed slums, often an entire family in a single room. A committee sent to study the problem saw one room, which was 12 x 12 feet, inhabited by 20 people of all ages and sexes. Some people made a living by collecting dung from the streets. They sold it for \$.04 per basket.² Many of them didn't have even a single piece of furniture.

1 Charles River Editors, *The New York Draft Riots of 1863* (Columbia, South Carolina: 2016), n.p. (hereafter cited as “Charles River”)

2 Adrian Cook, *The Armies of the Streets* (Lexington, Kentucky: 1974), p. 28.



The mob exchanging fire with a Union artillery battery on the streets of New York City, 1863 (Harper's Weekly).

The streets were knee-deep in mud, garbage was everywhere, rats, roaches, and other vermin infested all the rundown buildings, the residents dressed in rags (which was all they had), children were barefoot even in the winter, and pigs rooted in the streets. Conditions were worse than even the disgracefully bad London slums. People who visited New York often declared its slums much worse than any Southern slave quarters. These Irish people came to the New World seeking opportunity but found only unemployment, crushing poverty, and misery.

Thousands of people turned to liquor to relieve the wretchedness which permeated these slums, and there was plenty of cheap whiskey for sale, especially in the Irish neighborhoods. Other people turned to prostitution or crime. On the South Side, the Lower East Side, and along the waterfront, bordellos were everywhere.

So was violence and begging. James McCague tells the story of a little girl who begged for a handout and received a penny from a benefactor. Someone murdered her — for a penny! — and stole it. Her family lived in a

cellar with a dirt floor. The girl's mother could not afford to pay for a funeral, so she dug a shallow grave in the cellar and buried her there.³ This kind of burial was common in the Bowery and Five Points in 1860.

Crime was also widespread. The records show more than 80,000 arrests in 1862 — about 10 per cent of the total population — and the extant records are incomplete.⁴

³ James McCague, *The Second Rebellion* (New York: 1968), p. 22.

⁴ *Ibid*, p. 26.

There were also gangs — and a lot of them. They included the Dead Rabbits, the Roach Guards, the Shirt Tails, the Plug Uglies, the Bowery Boys (or Bowery B'hoys), the Chichesters, the Kerryonians, the Buckoos, the Daybreak Boys, the Honeymoon Gang, the Hookers,⁵ the Slaughter Housers, the Swamp Angels, the Patsey Conroys, and several others. The members of these gangs would see a significant riot as an opportunity not only to vent their frustrations but to loot, pillage, and acquire weapons for further extra-legal activities. Crime also represented a kind of employment to which desperate people turned when other types of employment were lacking. The neighborhoods were so bad the police were afraid to patrol them alone. They usually patrolled in squads of six or more.

The Irish also resented the predominant Yankee prejudice against new immigrants. When employers advertised jobs, the advertisement frequently contained the stipulation: "Irish need not apply." Some businesses even displayed signs which proclaimed, "No dogs or Irishmen allowed."

In March 1863, white New York City longshoremen were on strike for higher pay when their jobs were taken from them by black strikebreakers.⁶ Strik-

ers attacked 200 of the African Americans and clashed with armed guards, which the corporate ownership hired to protect them. There were apparently no fatalities, although there were injuries on both sides. The labor unrest continued to simmer.

Meanwhile, in the North, the allure and romance of the war evaporated under the withering fire of Confederate rifles, cannons, and muskets. Voluntary Union enlistments slowed to a trickle. Due to his heavy casualties, Lincoln instituted a draft. The law exempted from conscription rich people who could pay \$300 (\$6,069.07 in 2017 money).⁷ Also excused from the draft were African Americans, who were not considered citizens in 1863. The striking longshoremen were already angry. Now they faced the prospect of being drafted into the Union Army to fight people they did not hate for the benefit of people they despised and also, as James Howell Street wrote, "face death to give freedom to Negro slaves whose cousins had taken their jobs."

"It was too much."⁸

Meanwhile, Lee launched his second invasion of the North. The Lincoln administration summoned every military unit it could get its hands on. New York City sent almost its entire militia (17 regiments). Prudence dictated the draft be postponed a few days. But it was not.

7 Morgan Friedman Inflation Calculator.

8 James Howell Street, *The Civil War* (New York, 1953), p. 90.

The first drawing for the draft in New York City took place on Saturday, July 11, 1863. More than 1,200 men were drafted. Saturday was a bad day to start the draft. Men, most of whom did not have to work the next day, got together to discuss "with copious draughts of bad whiskey."⁹ Sunday was a day of suppressed excitement, but city officials were not particularly concerned.

On Monday, July 13, groups of men began to assemble at an alarming rate in the western part of the city. Women joined the crowds. Dissidents visited the factories and workshops and asked the workers to join them. If the proprietors objected, the dissidents threatened them with the destruction of their property if the businessmen made opposition. They did not. The crowd armed itself with sticks and clubs and generally moved north, and rendezvoused in a vacant lot near Central Park.

A crowd of 500 people turned itself into a mob. Led by longshoremen and the firemen of Engine Company 33, they attacked one of the provost marshal's offices where the draft was conducted. The crowd threw rocks through the windows. The officers fled through the back door just in time. The mob entered, tore up the lottery wheel, smashed the furniture, tore up what books, papers, and lists the officers left, and torched the building. The Fire Department responded, but the mob fired on them, killed their horses, and de-

5 The meaning of words often change over time. The term "hooker" did not begin to refer to a female prostitute until 1863, and it did not become a common expression for prostitute until sometime after that.

6 They wanted a pay raise from \$2.50 to \$3 a day.

9 Joel Tyler Headley, *The Great Riots of New York* (New York: 1873).



Rioters destroying a building on Lexington Avenue, New York City (Wikipedia).

stroyed their engines. They also cut the telegraph wires to prevent anyone from signaling for help.

John A. Kennedy, the city's police superintendent, and several of his men went to the scene to investigate. He was in civilian clothes, but one of the rioters recognized him and attacked him. Kennedy's men drew their pistols and pulled their billy clubs but were quickly overwhelmed by the mob. They beat the superintendent to a pulp, stabbed him

several times, and tried to drown him in a mud puddle. Fortunately for him, a prominent citizen whom the rioters respected intervened and dropped him on a passing feed wagon. It took him to Police Headquarters,¹⁰ where Police President Thomas C. Acton ordered him arrested. Kennedy had been so badly beaten that Acton did not recognize

¹⁰ John A. Kennedy (1844-1873) never fully recovered from his wounds. He was police superintendent from 1860 to 1870.

him and thought he was a drunk rioter.

Acton now took over, and despite his nervous temperament, behaved coolly and correctly. His views on how to handle a mob paralleled those of Napoleon I, who advocated giving them "a whiff of grape" (i.e., grapeshot). He called out the police reserves and asked the military for help.

The growing mob continued to swell and burned down the large Bull's Head Hotel on 44th Street for refusing to provide the

throng with liquor. It overran 5th Avenue and other more affluent neighborhoods, looted multiple houses, and burned two of the city's 32 police stations to the ground. They attacked the wealthy. The mob beat several men to death just because they were wearing suits. They also began lynching African Americans. Some they hanged from lamp posts and set on fire while they were still alive. Others they tortured, killed, and mutilated their bodies horribly. They cut all of the fingers and thumbs off one black man before they hanged him. Liquor stores and gun shops were looted.

The mob continued to grow with every block it marched. On Third Avenue, a detachment of the Invalid Corps tried to stop them. It is unclear if they were firing blanks or simply fired over their heads. In any case, as Joel Headley recalled, "The folly of such a course was instantly shown, for the mob roused into sudden fury, dashed on the small body of soldiers before they could reload, and snatching away their muskets, pounded them over the head, and chased them like sheep for ten blocks." One soldier was "beaten to a jelly" and left for dead.¹¹ Several policemen were also beaten. At least one was stripped and sent home naked.

By noon, it was hot, but dense clouds of smoke obscured the sun. The rioters now controlled 30 blocks. One witness estimated the size of the mob at 50,000. As it moved toward downtown, it split into three or four sections.

One group advanced on a gun factory at the corner of 2nd Avenue and 20th Street. Fortunately, the Police Commissioner anticipated this and sent 35 men from the Broadway squadron to occupy the factory. The cops did not fire until a rioter broke in through one of the doors with a sledgehammer. One of the policemen shot him in the head. The mob was temporarily stunned, but fear gave way to anger. They stormed the armory. The police drove a hole in the rear wall to escape. The opening was only 1.5 feet in diameter, and they had to drop 18 feet into the yard below, but the alternative was death, so they all jumped. They made their way back to central HQ singly, or in twos and threes. Many of them discarded their uniforms en route.

Inside the building, every member of this segment of the mob armed himself with a carbine. Many of them went upstairs into the drill hall, looking for ammunition and plunder. Meanwhile, those on the bottom floor set the armory on fire. Arsenals contain a great deal of combustible material, including oils and oily rags. The wooden benches and woodwork were made of dry pine which were saturated with oil. The flames reached impressive heights immediately and engulfed the stairs. The rioters on the upper floors (and there were many) were trapped. All of them burned to death. We do not know how many died. Later, after the riots were quelled, city workers carried their cadavers from the site. The loads amounted to little more than skeletal remains, because the fire con-

sumed all the flesh. The workers filled barrels with human bones, dumped them in a potter's field or the river, and refilled the barrels again and again.

Elsewhere, about 700 rioters sacked and burned houses on Lexington Avenue, near 47th Street. They sacked houses and left with elegant furniture and silverware. Women and children fled in terror. The mob plundered jewelry stores and shops of every description. Another group attacked some African-Americans on Baxter Street, and then went to Samuel Crook's Saloon on Chatham Street. They beat the black waiters and took liquor. Another mob burned buildings on Broadway and 24th Street.

The mob overran the Colored Orphan Asylum on 5th Avenue. It extended from 43rd to 44th Street and was four stories high, with two wings which were three stories high. The horde looted the orphanage for food and burned it, although the employees and police did manage to evacuate the 233 orphans (ages 12 and under), if only barely. Chief City Engineer John Decker appealed to the mob to let the fire department put out the fire. The crowd knocked him down and beat him severely. Several brave firemen saved his life, but the orphanage burned to the ground.

African American homes and businesses were also attacked and burned. White people who employed African Americans were stripped of their clothing and forced to go around na-

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¹¹ Headley, p. 160.



Books in Print

The Civil War Diary of Father James Sheeran: Confederate Chaplain and Redemptorist

The *Civil War Diary of Father James Sheeran* as edited by Patrick Hayes is a wonderful eyewitness account of what he experienced during his time as priest with the 14th Louisiana regiment. Hayes has done an excellent job of editing and annotating Father Sheeran's diary which begins on August 1st, 1862 and formally ends on May 7th, 1865. The diary carries us from small battles through the great battles such as Shapsburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Sheeran's words describe the horrors to be found on the battlefield as he helped care for the wounded, the men's thoughts and attitudes as the war progresses, what life was like in the camps and as a prisoner, and he pulls no punches when it comes to his own opinions or beliefs. The diary also illuminates his and his followers' faith from mass to their everyday lives.

Where Father Sheeran had factual information incorrect such as the numbers of men engaged in battles and casualties, Hayes did a masterful job of researching and correcting this information in the annotations found on the bottom of the page. He also went to great pains to correct spelling grammatical errors so the reader is able to read the lengthy volume without any trouble. Hayes also includes

background information about Father Sheeran in the introduction so one has somewhat of a familiarity with the man before beginning his diary. As an added bonus, Hayes included Father Sheeran's autobiography in the back of the book.

As someone who enjoys reading diaries written during the War Between the States, I have to say this is a keeper. Father Sheeran's words have been widely used in books and documentaries about the war, but to be able to read not just brief snippets but page after page of his thoughts and experiences is truly outstanding. Go buy this book!

Edited by Patrick J. Hayes
Publisher: The Catholic University of America Press
Washington, DC
www.cuapress.org
Paperback \$29.95

Reviewed by Cathy Hanford West

My Own Darling Wife: Letters from a Confederate Volunteer

Letters and diaries of the period offer much to a reader. Whenever this reviewer opens a new volume of this sort, I am expecting to learn many things which are never found in the general histories of the times. This book did not disappoint on this front.

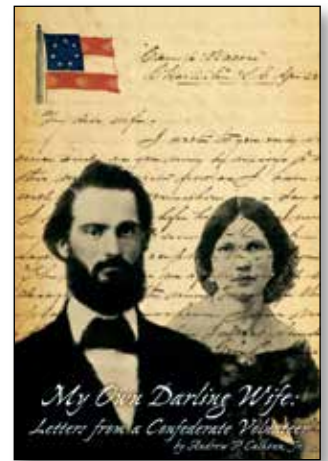
These letters were written by 2nd Lieutenant John Francis Calhoun of Company C, 7th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers. All the correspondence is in one direction, to his wife Rebecca Noble Calhoun. Unfortunately, but understandably, the letters written from Rebecca to John Calhoun are not included and probably did not survive difficult conditions in camp and on the battlefield.

One example of details probably only found in personal writing, is the mindset of many in the early South

Carolina regiments. Regarding Calhoun's regiment being asked (or worse yet, told) to leave South Carolina and report to Confederate command in Virginia, the writer reveals reluctance to be assigned outside their home state. Hard feelings about the amount of time it took the Old Dominion to join the Confederacy lingered with South Carolinians. Another reason for their opinion was the belief they only answered the call of their home state South Carolina, not any other state. Governor Pickens' attempted to compel these

soldiers to volunteer for Virginia; he was met with disdain. Typical of many Southerners in such a situation, the soldiers stated they would resign their units if ordered by Governor Pickens to Virginia, but then they would immediately re-volunteer to fight in Virginia.

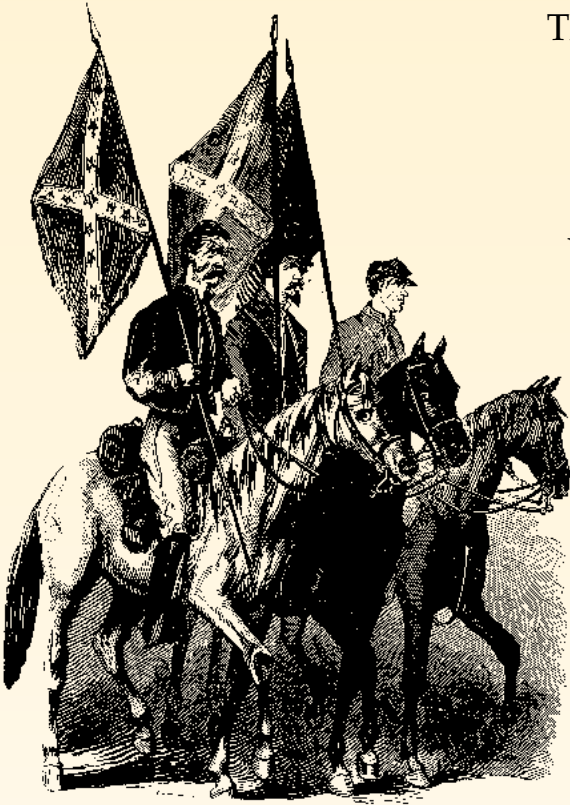
All discussion was not of the War. Interesting is the comment, "Have our cows fed well and milked 3 times a day if Mr. McCreven thinks proper." His cows were obviously a major concern of Calhoun because in a later letter he wrote: "Have the Durham cow milked three times per day if she gives much milk. She may be injured by allowing too much milk to collect. Tell Mr. McC to do his best & make her a 'No. 1' milk cow & not to spare the feed." Letters also showed concern about his mare "Nettie" with colt. Calhoun wanted "Bess" to be "fattened up some before



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A Soldier's Prayer

By Wes Rine



The soldier reverently bowed his head,
And to the Lord did earnestly say,
When I am dead and gone
And in that final slumber lay,
Look down favorably toward me
When comes the final judgment day.

Almighty omnipresent God,
Who has shaped the firmament,
He implored wearily,
Kneeling near his tent
While overhead the starry sky
Shined luminous incandescent.

The saddle is my pillow.
The cold ground is my bed.
There on the hallowed field
Upon which my blanket is spread
By the campfire's crackling light
And the warmth near embers red.

By my side He doth watch,
Provides comfort in times of despair,
Hope's fountain ever flowing,
Concerned with my welfare
In leisure or battle's crucible,
Hear this, my heartfelt prayer.

So spoke Beverly Lockhart,
A trooper in the Confederacy,
Fighting for the Old Dominion,
"To horse!" the command would be
Once more to ride a raid
With John D. Imboden's cavalry.

Wes Rine is a member of the South Kansas Camp 2064, Wichita, KS, and a descendant of 1st Lieutenant Beverly Lockhart, Co. E, 23rd Virginia Cavalry.

Sons of Confederate Veterans



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~ Sons of Confederate Veterans 2021 Reunion ~

Official Registration Form (Page 1 of 2)

Metairie, Louisiana * July 21-24, 2021
Beauregard Camp 130
scv-bcamp130.org

NAME (Print): _____

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PHONE: (____) _____ CELL: (____) _____

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~ Tickets Purchased ~

Event / Date	Price \$	Quantity	\$
Reunion Registration (After July 1, 2021 = \$75) ¹	\$65		
SCV Prayer Breakfast Thursday, July 22, 2021 @ 6:30 a.m.	\$40		
Ladies' Tour and Luncheon - Beauregard-Keyes House Thursday, July 22, 2021 @ 11:00 a.m.	\$50		
SCV Heritage Luncheon Thursday, July 22, 2021 @ 12:00 p.m.	\$50		
Confederate Memorial Hall Tour (Limit 110 people) Thursday, July 22, 2021 @ 3:00 p.m.	\$40		
SCV Awards Luncheon Friday, July 23, 2021 @ 12:00 p.m.	\$50		
Destrehan Plantation Tour and Dinner (Limit 275 people) Friday, July 23, 2021 @ 3:00 p.m.	\$60		
Mechanized Cavalry Breakfast Saturday, July 24, 2021 @ 6:00 a.m.	\$40		
SCV Banquet & Grand Ball Saturday, July 24, 2021 @ 6:00 p.m. <i>Note: Dress/Attire is Coat & Tie or Period Uniform/Civilian</i>	\$70		
Ancestor Memorial ~ Each @ 2 Lines per Memorial (See Page 2)	\$10		

¹ Registration includes Medal and Program



Official Registration Form (Page 2 of 2)
~ Sons of Confederate Veterans 2021 Reunion ~
Metairie, Louisiana * July 21-24, 2021
Beauregard Camp 130

Fill in *Ancestor(s)* Name & Unit (Each - Two Lines of 45 Characters ~ Use Back of Form if Necessary)

Sub Total ~ Price of Tickets & Memorials Page 1

Reunion Program Inclusions/Advertising Option Rates²

FULL PAGE \$150.00
HALF PAGE \$75.00
QUARTER PAGE \$ 50.00

Final Total ~ Price of Tickets, Memorials and Program Options/Advertising

~ MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO ~

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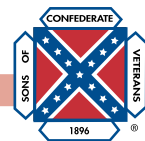


Host Hotel: **DoubleTree by Hilton New Orleans Airport**
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Reservation Desk: (504) 467-3111 Booking ID: SCV2021

² Circle selected *Inclusions/Advertising Option* on the Form Above, Include Payment, and Attach Information to be placed in the Reunion Program. Orders and Information for *Ancestor Memorial & Inclusions/Advertising Options* must be received by June 7, 2021 at the MAIL ADDRESS to be included in the Reunion Program.

Army of Northern Virginia



Olde Abbeville Camp 39, Iva, SC, Commander Sam Jones welcomes new member John Butler at a recent meeting.



47th Regiment NC Troops Camp 166, Wake Forest, NC, Commander Barney Roberts presented a great program on "The Army of Tennessee and the Battle of Franklin" at a recent meeting.



Robert H. Ricks Camp 75, Rocky Mount, NC, recently gifted a statue of Robert E. Lee for a future monument in Buchanan County, VA, to **Lt. Col. Vincent A. Witcher Camp 1863**, Grundy VA. On left is Camp 1863 member Zachary Peck. Special thanks to the Virginia Flaggers, Mr. Braxton Spivey, Camp 75 members Matt & Christopher Bone, Roy Moore and Robert Cooper who all made this possible.



The Marion, NC, Police Department was recognized with an SCV Law Enforcement Appreciation Award from the **McDowell Men Camp 379**, Marion, NC.



Cadet Mystique Fox received the *H. L. Hunley* Medal and Certificate by **Captain Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, Compatriots Richard Thomas and Charles Bolin at Gaffney High School JROTC Banquet.



Caretakers bell returned to the Cedar Grove Cemetery after being missing for nearly 60 years. Members of the **Stonewall Camp 380**, Portsmouth, VA, restored the bell and placed it on a granite base and pillars within a few feet of its original location in the Confederate section. The bell was used to notify people of a burial and to locate the caretaker.

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



Pictured are 14 out of the first 16 members to sign up for the new West Virginia Guardian Program who are all members of the **A. G. Jenkins Camp 628**, Guyandotte, WV, except for one member of the **McNeill's Rangers Camp 582**, Moorefield, WV.



At a recent meeting of the **General Robert F. Hoke/Colonel W. J. Hoke Camp 1616**, Lincolnton NC, member Matthew Wells and family presented to guest speaker Commander-in-Chief Paul Gramling, a belt buckle with a bullet in it. Camp 1616 Commander Zakk Phillips is at left.



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, welcomes Tom Meadows, Commander, McLemore Brigade, TN Division, and Dottie Meadows, Vice President, East Tennessee, OCR, on a recent visit to the Delaware Grays Confederate Memorial. Shown are Dottie, Tom, and Grays' Commander Jeff Plummer.



Horry Rough and Readys Camp 1026, Myrtle Beach, SC, Compatriot John Wright installed the Southern Cross of Honor at the grave of his great-great grandfather, Pvt. Hiram Wright, Co. D, 13th KY Cavalry who is interred at Wright Cemetery, Dorton, KY.



Hanover Dragoons Camp 827, Hanover, VA, welcomes a new member into its ranks. Pictured from left, Commander Douglas Pitts, new member Kent Huntsinger and Chaplain Glenn Ballos.



Shown, right, is Sgt. David P. Long, a member of the **Colonel William F. Martin Camp 1521**, Elizabeth City, N.C. receiving a Military Order of the Stars and Bars War Service Medal from his father during a ceremony held in Hertford, NC. Sgt. Long participated in Operation Enduring Freedom-Spartan Shield as a member of the NC National Guard and recently returned from his deployment in the Middle East.

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



Members of the **Turner Ashby Camp 1567**, Winchester, VA, placed flags for Confederate Memorial Day.



Recently the **Pittsylvania Vindicator's Camp 828**, Callands, VA, held a memorial service to dedicate a monument to honor seven Pittsylvania Vindicators who "Crossed Over the River" and five Virginia Confederate Soldiers buried in the Stokesland Cemetery in Danville, VA.



The 3rd Brigade, South Carolina Division participated in the David Keller Division Cemetery Challenge by cleaning the Lipscomb/Wood Cemetery in Gaffney, SC. The following camps had a total of 17 Compatriots: **Captain Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC; **General Micah Jenkins Camp 1569**, Rock Hill, SC; **General States Rights Gist Camp 1451**, Bogansville, SC; **Private Thomas Caldwell Camp 31**, Clover/York, SC; and the **Walter Gaston Camp 86**, Chester, SC. Confederate soldiers Moses Nathan Lipscomb and John Hall Wood are buried along with other family members in this cemetery.



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, member John Sheets is pictured flagging Confederate graves at Finn's Point National Cemetery in Pennesville, NJ.



General Robert F. Hoke/Colonel W. J. Hoke Camp 1616, Lincolnton NC, new Commander Zakk Phillips, Past Commander Tim Willis and Chaplain Darrell Setzer.



The **Colonel John B. Palmer Camp 1946**, Burnsville NC, recently mowed Bailey Cemetery in Yancey County. The camp maintains this cemetery and keeps it mowed several times a year! The cemetery holds the remains of Confederate soldiers, Private Ancil Bailey and Private Pinkney Honeycutt.



Army of Northern Virginia



Rockingham Rangers Camp 1835, Mayodan, NC, welcomed new member, Randall Furches. Pictured from left, Commander Steven Smith, Sergeant at Arms Larry Calhoun, Randall Furches and Historian David Ricketts.



The WV Division chartered a new camp, **Sgt. Jacob S. Bennett Camp 2321**, Phillipi, WV. The new Camp Commander is Thomas Keller, the Adjutant is Cain Stone. Two other members present were Ralph Bennett and Ken Allison. WV Division Commander Col. Roger A. Casey read the charge to the members in attendance.



WV Division Commander and **A. G. Jenkins Camp 628**, Guyandotte, WV, Commander Colonel Roger A. Casey stands at the gravesite of VMI Cadet Lucien Ricketts.



Shown are members and guests of the **Captain Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, following their Confederate Memorial Day Observance.



Commander Joe London presented Michael A. Scott with a Past Commander medal at a recent meeting of the **Davidson Guards Camp 1851**. Commander Scott served as commander for 14 years.



Sergeant David Long, left, an Infantryman in the NC National Guard and a member of the **William F. Martin Camp 1521**, Elizabeth, City, NC, currently deployed in the Middle Eastern theater and Specialist Thomas Vesce, right, a future member, display a NC period flag. Sgt. Long's ancestor is 2nd great grandfather 2nd Lieutenant William D. Rea of Company F, 11th Reg NC Infantry and the ancestor of Thomas Vesce is Private William Dehart of Company H, 51st VA Infantry.

Army of Tennessee



In honor of Veteran's Day, the **Nathan B. Forrest Camp 215**, Memphis, TN, recognized those camp members who are veterans of the US Armed Forces. Veterans of the camp who are pictured saw service in World War II, Korea, Vietnam, Desert Storm, Iraq and Afghanistan. One camp member is currently on active duty and was unable to attend.



Longstreet Zollicoffer Camp 87, Knoxville, TN, inducted a new member into its ranks. Pictured from left, Adjutant John Hitt, new member Justin C. Davis and Commander Earl Smith.



Captain C. B. Vance Camp 1669, Batesville, MS, held a Memorial Service at Love Joy Methodist Church. Shown are Commander Donald Wright, Jr., Kevin Woods and Raymond Jones.



Members of the **Emma Sansom Camp 253**, Gadsden, AL, and **Samuel C. Kelly Camp 454**, Oxford, AL, attended Raid on the Little Generals Farm in Gallant. From left Camp 253 1st Lt. Commander Jimmy Kelton and Chaplain Curtis Whited, 454 member James Hickman, 253 member J. C. Todd and his son Leo Joseph, Brent Blackwood and Tim Stedman from 454 and Camp 253 Commander Frank Leatherwood.



Lifetime memberships make great gift ideas for any occasion. **Clement A. Evans Camp 64**, Waycross, GA, Lieutenant Commander Dennis Evans recently received his National and GA Division Life memberships from his brother Compatriot Mark Evans of the MS Division.



Capt. William H. McCauley Camp 260, Dickson County, TN, Commander Shannon Hafner welcomes new member Tim Deck to the camp.

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



Colonel Alfred Johnston Camp 276, Benton, KY, members Larry Hicks, Commander Kyle Thompson, Jason Hicks, and new members Glen Brown and Jeremy Thompson gather at adjutant Bill Gibson's annual picnic and gun shoot.



Habersham Guard Camp 716, Demorest, GA, members spent a Saturday morning picking up trash on their adopted road, and enjoying the fellowship of camp members on a beautiful spring-like morning.



Shown is the swearing in ceremony for five new members of the **Private Augustus Braddy Camp 385**, Troy AL. Pictured from left, SE Brigade and Camp Commander Jamey Boutwell, Compatriots Keith Wilson, Ryan Outlaw, Chuck Barrentine, James "Nate" Kelley and Kyle Cooper.



The **Kirby Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville FL, attended the 48th Annual FL Division Reunion. They had a great turnout with 17 officers and members attending. Dressed in Reaper Crew Shirts, they easily stick out. A great time was had and look forward to National.



Due to the generosity of an anonymous donor affiliated with **Sam Davis Camp 596**, Biloxi, MS, Commander Bruce Roberts, presented a check to Ronnie and Donnie Kennedy of the Confederate Legion/Make Dixie Great Again initiative.



Stephen Russell Mallory Camp 1315, Pensacola, FL, Commander Aubrey Smith led Camp 1315 at St. John's Cemetery in Pensacola for the dedication of Confederate graves of General French, General Perry, Captain William Franklin Lee, cousin of Confederate General Stephen Dill Lee.

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



Finley's Brigade Camp 1614, Havana, FL, Color Guard participated at the annual commemoration of the Battle of Marianna, FL.



Major General Ambrose Ransom Wright Camp 1914, Evans, GA, members, Living the Charge, cleaned up a completely overgrown Confederate Cemetery and restored Honor to these soldiers with their Flag. Carl Tommy Miller, Sr., Teddy Tank Forbes, and Jim Davis participated.



Eleven-year-old Trey Barricks, left, and ten-year-old Landon Martin are working cadet members of the **DeKalb Rifles Camp 1824**; Sylvania, AL. Trey reads our "Purpose" and Landon delivers the "Charge" at monthly meetings.



Members of the **Major William M. Footman Camp 1950**, Ft. Myers, FL, stand guard duty at the Robert E. Lee Monument. Pictured from left, Commander Tom Fyock, Ms Terri Johns, Sean McFall, Ryan Hogan, Jerry Shell and Ross Barnett.



Fort Heiman Camp 1834, Murray, KY, Commander Barry Grogan, right, welcomed new members, from left, Barry Hale, Dustin Basham, Henry Armstrong and Darren Jackson.



This is 13-year-old Camp Goulding, a cadet in **Confederate Cow Cavalry Camp 2181**, Arcadia, FL, almost since birth. As did his Confederate ancestors, Camp was able to join the ranks as a full member at age 13. Camp is pictured here with his father, Brit Goulding, who is also a member. Brit Goulding's father was also a member, now deceased.



Army of Tennessee



Lieutenant Lovett Allen Tully Camp 2071, Colquitt, GA, Commander Nicholas Henley inducts newest members Rod Bryan, Rodney Bryan, and Joe McLendon.



For our present day soldiers, with the help of Kris Hawkins and members of **Charles H. Lee Camp 2305**, Falmouth, KY, we put together a presentation for our veterans with Letters of Appreciation designed by Bluegrass Brigade Commander Kris Hawkins, and handed out by the commanders of the Bluegrass Brigade camps.



Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210, Tampa, FL, member Dean Leferink manned the FL Division SCV station at Dade City's Pioneer Museum, recruiting new members.



Jim Pearce Camp 2527, Princeton KY, officers welcomed full member Dalton Keen with his Member Certificate, moving up from cadet.



CSS Chattahoochee Camp 2314, Seminole County, GA, Commander Jack Cowart inducted two new members, Eion McMickle and Lee "Cowboy" Boyett.



With the need so large, **KY's Mechanized Cavalry Orphan's Brigade** had a food drive for Martha's Vineyard, making a donation of 32 turkeys and \$800 plus two truck loads of food.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



The new officers of **Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 983**, Decatur, TX, are, from left, Chaplain Robert Cox, Commander James Cox, Lieutenant Commander Stephen Hilliard, Adjutant James Keen, Treasurer Roney Range and Color Sergeant John McKee.



The **Governor Samuel W. T. Lanham Camp 586**, Weatherford, TX, presented the Weatherford Christmas Parade for the 17th year in a row. More than 16 camp members participated in the successful parade! Pictured are a few of them. From left, Cecil Berleth, Michael Berleth, Ed Arnold, Adjutant Jeff Western, Jerry Walden, George Henry and Jimmy Moore.



The **Beauregard Camp 130**, New Orleans, LA, Color Guard joined the Louisiana Region III UDC ladies at their wreath ceremony in honor of Generals Lee and Jackson at the tumulus of the Army of Northern Virginia, LA Division in New Orleans' Metairie Cemetery. The 38-ft. granite column is topped by a 16 foot statue of Stonewall Jackson.



Colonel A. M. Hobby Camp 713, Corpus Christi, TX, celebrate Confederate Flag Day at the Texas Independence Parade in Austin.



Hood's Texas Brigade Camp 153, San Antonio, TX, held a Toy Drive for the TX Department of Family & Protective Services for The Child Protective Services Division. Pictured from left, incoming Commander William "Bill" Smith, Lt. Commander George Foulds and Child Protective Services Coordinator Mary Lou Rendon.



New members recently sworn into the **Colonel John W. Jordan Camp 817**, Mannford, OK, are, from left, Justin Rusco, Jimmy Garrett and Alex Cunningham.

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



The **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, inducted a new member into the ranks of the SCV. Pictured from left, Chaplain Rev. Ron Cross, Compatriot Bill Styczkowski and Commander Ed Karnes.



Author James Earl recently reviewed his new book, *True Gray*, to the **Alamo City Guards Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX.



Color bearers, camp delegates and guests form up with CA Division Commander Robert Williams at the 26th annual Reconfederation in the streets of Bakersfield. Backing the troops up is Division Signals Officer Kevin Street, our very own "Wizard of the Flag," whose ancestor rode with Forrest. Kevin has the Lightweight Mobile Flagging Unit (LMFU) deployed. This rig has been making surprise appearances all across the Golden State. Dixie West stands strong!



The **Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, elected officers for the 2019-2021 term. The new officers, from left, Adjutant Dan Huskisson, Lt. Commander Lance Baxter, Commander Steve Johnson and Chaplain Robert Johnson.



Members of the **Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275**, Livingston, TX, replaced old flags on Confederate resting places at J. A. S. Turner Cemetery. Shown from left are Compatriots Jimmy Lenox and Wade Nail.



The **Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708**, Mesa, AZ, represented the Sons of Confederate Veterans with an information and recruiting table at the Mesa Gun Show. Pictured are Past Adjutant John Rogers and Compatriot William "Doc" Lester.

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



The **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, held a Confederate Memorial Day ceremony at the Southern Arizona Veterans Memorial Cemetery. Following the ceremony, attendees travelled to Tombstone to place flags and flowers on the graves of Confederate veterans in Boot Hill and Tombstone City Cemeteries. Pictured is the honor guard firing a volley at the SAVMC.



TX Division 6th Brigade officers working with 2nd Brigade at the Junction, TX, Parade. Shown from left are 6th Brigade Lt. Commander and **Texas Lonestar Greys Camp 1953**, Schertz, TX, Commander John McCammon, 6th Brigade 2nd Lt. Commander and **Hoods Texas Brigade Camp 153**, San Antonio, TX, Commander George Foulds.



Col. J. T. Coffee Camp 1934, Osceola, MO, member Kenny Ragland, 2nd-great nephew of CSA Capt. J.M. Ragland, 4th MO Infantry, entered into a trust conservatorship agreement with Riffel-Ragland Heritage to maintain into perpetuity the original N. M. Ragland War era property, endowed by O. M. Riffle family with sum of \$200,000. Third and fourth great nephews Jesse Ragland and Brooks Ragland, and future SCV groups desiring participation will succeed for future perpetual care.



A Confederate Memorial Service was held at the Churchill Co. Cemetery in Fallon NV, complete with reenactors, *Taps*, and colors. Confederate Veterans whose gravesites were cleaned, polished and decorated were, Private Roger C. Vaughn, 18th. TN Inf. and Samuel A. Browder from KY. Shown in the Honor Detail for the service, from left, Peter Singer, John Chappellear, and **Lt. Dixon-CSS Hunley Camp 2016**, Sparks, NV, Chaplain John Downs.



CA Division Commander Robert Johnson presents **LA Division** 2nd Lt. Commander George Gremillion with a token of appreciation for addressing their 26th annual Reconfederation held in Bakersfield.



Private Nathan Terry Wanslee Camp 2096, Safford, AZ, members participated in the Safford Christmas Parade on the camp's float.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



The **General Louis Hébert Camp 2032**, Lafayette, LA, members gathered at St. Joseph Catholic Church Cemetery, Cecilia, LA, at the grave site of Gen. Louis Hébert. Present to celebrate the 190th birthday of this beloved man were, among others, LA Division Commander Randall Jarreau of **Henry Watkins Allen Camp 133**, Baton Rouge, LA, (4th from left), Camp 2032 Commander Frederick Hébert (second from left), and the officers and men of the Hébert Camp.



The **Washington Rifles Camp 2211**, Franklinton, LA, helped cadets Aaron and Lucas Lott place a headstone on their ancestor's grave to honor his service in the War of Northern Aggression.



The men of **Albert Sydney Johnston Camp 2048**, Tehachapi, CA, stop for a photo on Confederate Memorial Day. The day was spent tending the graves of our honored Confederate dead in the city of Bakersfield. Following the War of Northern Aggression, large numbers of displaced Southerners emigrated to California's Central Valley to begin new lives.



Yuma Territorial Outpost Camp 2186, Yuma, AZ, Commander Sam DiBianca presented the SCV Law Enforcement Appreciation Award to Yuma County Sheriff Leon Wilmot. Awards were also presented to Patrol Captain Eben Bratcher and Detention Captain Mark Martinez. Pictured are (left) Sheriff Wilmot and Commander DiBianca.



Private C. W. Lucas-Forrest's Escort Camp 2316, Prescott Valley, AZ, members and guests at the second annual Confederate luncheon.



Pictured from left at a Lytle, TX, living history are **Medina County Greys Camp 2254**, Hondo, TX, Commander Charles Thacker, Major Bill Manuel and Sgt. Kenny Wright, members of **Hood's Texas Brigade Camp 153**, San Antonio, TX.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

**GEN. ROBERT E. LEE
CAMP 16
AUBURN**
BASS, JR., LEHMAN
HERSCHELL
DORSEY, CLARK

**EMMA SANSOM CAMP
253
GADSDEN**
MOON, JAMES CLELLON

**JOHN RAYBURN CAMP
452
GUNTERVILLE**
McDOWELL, BRIAN
SCOTT

**SAMUEL C. KELLY CAMP
454
OXFORD**
GANNAWAY, COBY
DEWAYNE
SCRIPPS, TRISTAN
WILLIAM
WRIGHT, NICHOLAS
CARSON

**GEN. EDMUND W.
PETTUS CAMP 574
ALEXANDER CITY**
BLYTHE, BISHOP
DERRICK
FOSHEE, RILEY EUGENE

**CAPT. THOMAS H.
HOBBS CAMP 768
ATHENS**
SHORES, ETHAN BOYD

**TURKEY TOWN VALLEY
CAMP 1512
ETOWAH COUNTY**
MOON, JACOB CHARLES
MOON, PATRICK TROY

**WEST-SCOTT-BAKER-
ALABAMA DIVISION
CAMP 1622
RIVERSIDE**
NUNN, HENRY PORTIS

**DEKALB RIFLES CAMP
1824
SYLVANIA**
CORDELL, JON BENSON
COX, ROGER MAX
JOHNSON, ROBERT
GLYNN

**FORT BLAKELEY CAMP
1864
BALDWIN COUNTY**
ADKINS, JAMES
WOODROW
BURGER, CHARLES
CHRISTOPHER
HARTLEY, DAVIS PAUL
HARTLEY, JEFFERY PAUL

HARTLEY, MASON
KINNING
HARTLEY, THOMAS
CHAPMAN
MAY, GRADY BLAKE
McMILLAN, HECTOR
MALCOLM
McMILLAN, SR., ROBERT
MALCOLM
NELSON, DAVID
NELSON, TERRY R.
THORN, JOHN
CLEVELAND

**THE TALLASSEE
ARMORY GUARDS CAMP
1921
TALLASSEE**
THORNTON, AUSTIN
CONNER

**GEN. JOHN HERBERT
KELLY CAMP 1980
GORDO**
HENRY, JORDAN BYRON

**HOLLAND M. BELL CAMP
1997
FAYETTE**
HEATHERLY, CURTIS B.

**TUSKALOOSA
PLOUGHBOYS CAMP
2312
NORTHPORT**
CHAMPION, JOHNIE
CARL

ARKANSAS

**GEN. ROBERT C.
NEWTON CAMP 197
LITTLE ROCK**
BRAY, CHARLES JUSTIN
BRAY, CHARLES NORTON
FARNSWORTH, MICHAEL
LEE
FRANKLIN, JR., BOBBY
JAMES
SANDERS, TIMOTHY
WAYNE
SCRUGGS, THOMAS
WAYNE

**GEN. RICHARD M. GANO
CAMP 561
FORT SMITH**
RICHARDSON, MICHAEL
LYNN

**MAJ. JOHN B. BURTON
CAMP 1664
TEXARKANA**
MOORE, JORY WAYNE

**BONNIE BLUE (AR
DIVISION HQ) CAMP
2070
MOUNTAIN VIEW**
LANGHAM, RALPH C.

WOOLDRIDGE, BRYAN
SCOTT

ARIZONA

**CAPT. HUNTER'S
ARIZONA RANGERS
CAMP 1202
TUCSON**
CLODFELTER, TODD
ANDREW

**TEXAS JOHN H.
SLAUGHTER CAMP 2074
TOMBSTONE**
DOOLEY, KEN

CALIFORNIA

**GEN. GEORGE BLAKE
COSBY CAMP 1627
SACRAMENTO**
CLIMENT, CHARLES
VINCENT

**GEN. WADE HAMPTON
CAMP 2023
MODESTO**
THOMAS, JOSHUA
DANIEL

**GEN. ALBERT SIDNEY
JOHNSTON CAMP 2048
TEHACHAPI**
STICE, ANDREW RAY

COLORADO

**JEFFERSON DAVIS CAMP
175
COLORADO SPRINGS**
LAWSON, NICHOLAS D.
MATTHEWS, JONATHAN
R.

FLORIDA

**PVT. GEORGE W. PERRY
CAMP 471
MIAMI**
AUSTIN, ERIK ANDREW

**JOHN HANCE O'STEEN
CAMP 770
TRENTON**
HODGE, JR., RONALD E.

**KIRBY SMITH CAMP
1209
JACKSONVILLE**
WINGFIELD, LARRY J.

**WILLIAM WING LORING
CAMP 1316
ST. AUGUSTINE**
ROCKHOLT, JIMMY RAY
ROCKHOLT, JONATHAN
ALAN

**ST. JOHNS RANGERS
CAMP 1360
DELAND**
HAWKINS, JOHN
WILLIAM

**FINLEY'S BRIGADE
CAMP 1614
HAVANA**
BARE, JR., EDWARD
GENE
DICE, CAMERON
RAYMOND

**MAJ. WILLIAM M.
FOOTMAN CAMP 1950
FT. MYERS**
PENNINGTON, RALPH
TIMOTHY

**DIXIE DEFENDERS CAMP
1861
CROSS CITY**
McDARIS, ADEN McJUDE

**CONFEDERATE COW
CAVALRY CAMP 2181
ARCADIA**
SOUTHWELL, ROBERT S.

**CAPT. LUKE LOTT'S
CALHOUN GUARDS
CAMP 2212
ALTHA**
LORD, EMMETT MICHAEL

**5th FLORIDA INFANTRY
BLACKHEART RIFLES
CAMP 2291
ST. MARKS**
EDDINS, MICHAEL
HAMILTON,
CHRISTOPHER
HAMILTON, JR., CLYDE
WILLIAM

**CLEMENT A. EVANS
CAMP 64
WAYCROSS**
DAVIS, MICHAEL SCOTT

**LT. COL. THOMAS M.
NELSON CAMP 141
ALBANY**
CHAMPION, JR., JOSEPH
STEWART

**GEN. HENRY LEWIS
BENNING CAMP 517
COLUMBUS**
BASS, III, WILLIAM
COLEMAN

**BLACK CREEK
VOLUNTEERS CAMP 549
SYLVANIA**
HOLLINGSWORTH,
ROBERT

**JEFFERSON DAVIS'
COWBOYS CAMP 682
OCILLA**
JAMES, JESSE ALAN
LEDBETTER, JASON

**STATE OF DADE CAMP
707
TRENTON**
STEPHENSON, DAKOTA
WARREN

**LT. COL. THOMAS COKE
GLOVER CAMP 943
DOUGLASVILLE**
GLOVER, SIDNEY ALAN

**JOHN B. GORDON
MEMORIAL CAMP 1449
THOMASTON**
LOGAN, ALEXANDER
JAMES
WILLIAMS, JONATHAN
LYNN

**THE ROSWELL MILLS
CAMP 1547
ROSWELL**
CARTER, LEONARD KAY

**CAMP McDONALD CAMP
1552
KENNESAW**
TRIBBLE, DAVID

**SHARPSBURG
SHARPSHOOTERS CAMP
1729
SHARPSBURG**
TODD, GEORGE EDWARD

**BLUE RIDGE RIFLES
CAMP 1860
DAHLONEGA**
GRINDLE, BRENDAN
JACOB

**DIXIE GUARDS CAMP
1942
METTER**
LOWE, III, ROBERT LEE

**PINE BARRENS
VOLUNTEERS CAMP
2039
EASTMAN**
FOSTER, MATTHEW
RYAN
HARRELSON, JR., COREY
BROCK
MOORE, BRIAN K.
MURRAY, RUSS

**THE BARNESVILLE
BLUES CAMP 2137
BARNESVILLE**
SIZEMORE, TOMMY

**GEORGIA DIVISION HQ
CAMP 2200**

MOULTRIE
CROMER, KEITH
FRADY, STANLEY L.
RAHN, JONATHAN
SILLS, HOWARD R.
SINGLEY, JAMES
SMITH, PATRICK
WARREN, JIM
WATSON, LON
HARRISON
WOODELL, MICHAEL J.

**GENERAL PATRICK R.
CLEBURNE CAMP 2209
RINGGOLD**
FARRAR, THOMAS EDDIE
PETERS, JR., JAMES R.

**CSS CHATTAHOOCHEE
CAMP 2314
DONALSONVILLE**
HAND, BILLY GENE
POWELL, MICHAEL LEE

INDIANA

**COL. SAMUEL ST.
GEORGE ROGERS CAMP
1508
INDIANAPOLIS**
KISER, STEVEN WARD
HARRISON

KANSAS

**SOUTH KANSAS CAMP
2064
WICHITA**
RAGSDALE, DONALD W.

KENTUCKY

**TILGHMAN-
BEAUREGARD CAMP
1460
MAYFIELD**
ROPER, COREY AUSTIN

**COLONEL BENJAMIN
CAUDILL CAMP 1629
WHITESBURG**
FIELDS, KENNETH IRVIN
MENOSKI, DAVID LEON

**EDWARD FLETCHER
ARTHUR CAMP 1783
CORBIN**
BREWER, WILLIAM
CHRISTOPHER

**PRIVATE CALVIN
UNTHANK CAMP 1787
HARLAN**
HENDRICKSON, DAVID
SCOTT

CHARLES H. LEE CAMP
2305
FALMOUTH
SIZEMORE, PHIL
ANDREW SMITH DILLON

GENERAL ALBERT
SIDNEY JOHNSTON
CAMP 2323
KY DIVISION HQ CAMP,
KUTTAWA
HELMS, RONALD GENE
ROSSER, JR., JOSEPH
MITCHELL

LOUISIANA

HENRY WATKINS ALLEN
CAMP 133
BATON ROUGE
BALL, FRED V.
COURVILLE, RODNEY
JOSEPH

CAMP MOORE CAMP
1223
TANGIPAHOA
COMARDELLE, DAVID

CAPT. JAMES W. BRYAN
CAMP 1390
LAKE CHARLES
DUPUCHAN, TRACY
ALAN

SGT. JAMES W.
NICHOLSON CAMP 1478
RUSTON
ELMORE, REV. BRIAN
LAMAR

GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD
FORREST CAMP 1931
COVINGTON
CLARK, DOUGLAS
WAYNE
SHOEMAKE, NATHAN
THOMAS

SABINE RIFLES CAMP
2057
MANY
GREER, STEPHEN PAUL
HAMMONTREE,
ZACHARY SHANE
MESHELL, DAVID RAY
PREWITT, CHAD
EDWARD

MARYLAND

MARYLAND LINE CSA
CAMP 1741
BOWIE
FITZPATRICK,
CHRISTOPHER JOHN

LT. COL. ROBERT H.
ARCHER CAMP 2013
HAVRE DE GRACE
HEINLE, DAVID MARTIN

BORDER STATE
RANGERS MECH CAV
CAMP 2202
WESTMINSTER
WARREN, EUGENE
JOSEPH

MICHIGAN

MAJ. GEN. PATRICK
RONAYNE CLEBURNE
CAMP 2257
GRAND RAPIDS
DAVIS, GARY WALTER

MISSOURI

CAMPBELL'S COMPANY
CAMP 2252
REPUBLIC
CONNER, TAYLOR DREW

SURGEON JOHN
GRAVENS CAMP 2276
GALLATIN
BOYLE, STEPHEN
CARROLL
CARPENTER, BRYAN LEE
FRANCIS, LYNDON
DORIAN
ROUTH, JR., JAMES
DELVER

MISSISSIPPI

RANKIN ROUGH AND
READY'S CAMP 265
BRANDON
MOORE, ROBERT TYLER

SAM DAVIS CAMP 596
BILOXI
MORGAN, JIMMY DALE
TEAGUE, ALLAN H.

ATTALA YELLOW
JACKETS CAMP 663
KOSCIUSKO
HOOKER, WILLIAM
LAMAR

TIPPAH TIGERS CAMP
868
RIPLEY
GULLETT, JAMES KEITH
NEWTON, ELBERT
BENJIMAN

LT. GEN. JOHN C.
PEMBERTON CAMP 1354
VICKSBURG
CARLISLE, JOHN
WILLIAM

7th MISS. INFANTRY
BATT CAMP 1490
PURVIS
COOPER, CHARLES
HOWARD
HANNABASS, STEPHEN
LAMAR

WALKER, JOSEPH
DELANE

LT. GEN. STEPHEN
DILL LEE'S CALEDONIA
RIFLES CAMP 2140
CALEDONIA
McCOMBS, TONY RAY

THE RANKIN GREYS
CAMP 2278
FLORENCE
ARENDALE, SR., DAVID
OWENS
BRADFORD, PRESTON
LEE

McMULLAN, STACY
EDWIN
WARREN, DANIEL GRAY

TALLAHATCHIE RIFLES
CAMP 2287
TALLAHATCHIE COUNTY
ELLIOT, KEVIN SCOTT
NEWTON, ALLAN WARD

NORTH CAROLINA

GEORGE DAVIS CAMP 5
WILMINGTON
DOUNA, ERIN HOLLIS

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL
CAMP 168
FAYETTEVILLE
McGAUGHY, ELLIS
HAROLD

FRANKLIN RIFLES CAMP
310
LOUISBURG
MYERS, ZACHERY TODD
NELMS, JIMMY D.
PARKER, LARRY J.
PLEASANTS, LARRY
PUSEY, JOEL HENRY
ROBERTS, CRAIG G.
VAN WAGNER, STEPHEN
MICHAEL

COLUMBUS COUNTY
VOLUNTEERS CAMP 794
WHITEVILLE
BRISSON, EDGAR
WILLIAM

MAJ. CHARLES Q. PETTY
CAMP 872
GASTONIA
FULBRIGHT,
CHRISTOPHER MICHAEL
LAUGHRIDGE,
CHRISTIAN TYLER
McGINNIS, III, CHARLES
DONALD

LEWIS A. ARMISTEAD
CAMP 1302
JACKSONVILLE
RITTER, BRYAN

CSS RAM NEUSE CAMP
1427
KINSTON
JONES, RICHARD
LAWRENCE JR

COL. LEONIDAS
LAFAYETTE POLK CAMP
1486
GARNER
BRISTOL, DAVID
EDWARD
PEARCE, CHARLES
RICKY

SGT. JOHN A. LISK CAMP
1502
TROY
HOOVER, DALE LLOYD
TILLEY, BRIAN KEITH
YATES, ROGER D.

COL. WILLIAM F.
MARTIN CAMP 1521
ELIZABETH CITY
LEHEW, ALLEN LEWIS
LONG, DAVID ELIJAH

CLEVELAND REGIMENTS
CAMP 1663
CLEVELAND COUNTY
COOK, JAMES GARRETT
RICHARDSON, MATTHEW

CABARRUS GUARDS
CAMP 1837
CONCORD
SOSSAMON, JR., DANIEL
HERBERT

DAVIDSON GUARDS
CAMP 1851
DAVIDSON COUNTY
JOHNSON, ROBBIE
CLAYTON

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

THE BURKE TIGERS
CAMP 2162
VALDESE
CAMPBELL, TIMOTHY
FRANK

ASHE MOUNTAIN BOYS
CAMP 2221
GRASSY CREEK
DODSON, SR., STEVEN
WADE

FORSYTHE RIFLES CAMP
2245
WINSTON-SALEM
DUNIVANT, III, JOHN
DAVIS
NICHOLS, ROBERT
THOMAS
TOMPKINS, RICKY
WAYNE

RED OAR CREW CAMP
2330
ATLANTIC
HUNEYCUTT, JR.,
EVERETT GERALD
HUNEYCUTT, SR.,
EVERETT GERALD
HUNEYCUTT, WILLIAM
DANIEL
KELLUM, JR., LARRY
GRAY
STRUYK, RUSSELL
BRANDON

NEW MEXICO

GEN. WILLIAM R.
SCURRY CAMP 1385
ALBUQUERQUE
SHEEHAN, DAN EVANS
SHEEHAN-CAPLAN,
RHYS ALEXANDER

NEW YORK

GEN. ARCHIBALD
GRACIE CAMP 985
NEW YORK
BROWN, JR., JAMES E.

OKLAHOMA

COLONEL TANDY
WALKER CAMP 2207
SHAWNEE
CRANSTON, CHARLES
GRIMMETT, M. R.

MAJOR JAMES McHENRY
CAMP 2310
BROKEN ARROW
PAULK, COLTON JEFFREY
WARD, CARL

SOUTH CAROLINA

SECESSION CAMP 4
CHARLESTON
HONNEY, DUANE TED

16th SOUTH CAROLINA
REGIMENT CAMP 36
GREENVILLE
BAILEY, DAVID
HAMMOND
BERG, JOHN-WESLEY
REINHOLD
GOODWIN, JR., FLOYD
RAY
HOUNSHELL, JOHN
MICHAEL
MEADOWS, ROBERT JAY
THRIFT, ROBERT
GORDON

OLDE ABBEVILLE CAMP
39
IVA
MORGAN, III, CHARLES
COTHRAN

JOHN THOMAS ASHLEY
CAMP 43
HONEA PATH
REESE, JR., JOSEPH
EDWARD

GENERAL RICHARD H.
ANDERSON CAMP 47
BEAUFORT
CASELLI, LUCCA
HENSON

ADAM WASHINGTON
BALLENGER CAMP 68
SPARTANBURG
WEATHERS, MICHAEL
ROSS

LITCHFIELD CAMP 132
CONWAY
KIRBY, PHILLIP
FRANKLIN
MATNEY, ROBBIE

HORRY ROUGH AND
READYS CAMP 1026
MYRTLE BEACH
McLEOD, MATTHEW
PARK
YOAKUM, JOHN CLAY

PEE DEE RIFLES CAMP
1419
FLORENCE DARLINGTON
BRAGDON, ROBERT
ANDREW

PALMETTO SHARP
SHOOTERS CAMP 1428
ANDERSON
LOWE, CHARLES WAYNE
LOWE, TYLER MARK

TENNESSEE

GEN. JOSEPH E.
JOHNSTON CAMP 28
NASHVILLE
PAYTON, RUSH TUCK

SAMUEL R. WATKINS
CAMP 29
COLUMBIA
LEWIS, THOMAS
ANDREW

MURFREESBORO CAMP
33
MURFREESBORO
THRONEBERRY, II,
BUFORD CATHEY
THRONEBERRY,
FRANKLIN BRYCE
THRONEBERRY, SR.
JAMES DUNCAN
THRONEBERRY, JR.,
JAMES DUNCAN

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

**NATHAN BEDFORD
FORREST BOYHOOD
HOME CAMP 37
CHAPEL HILL**
EVANS, STANLEY
DARREN

**JAMES KEELING CAMP
52
BRISTOL**
PENDERGRASS,
HOWARD
PENDERGRASS, JR., L.
NORMAN F.

**LONGSTREET-
ZOLICOFFER CAMP 87
KNOXVILLE**
BAUMGARDNER, AUSTIN
JACOB
BAUMGARDNER,
BENJAMIN SPENCE
BAUMGARDNER, III,
WALTER SPENCE
OWENS, JERRY
RANDALL

**JOHN R. MASSEY CAMP
152
FAYETTEVILLE/LINCOLN
CO.**
BAILEY, BOBBY L.

**NATHAN BEDFORD
FORREST CAMP 215
MEMPHIS**
HUNT, ROBERT

**FRANK P. GRACEY CAMP
225
CLARKSVILLE**
COLLIER, CHARLIE E.
VINSON, MARTIN
THOMAS

**JOHN HUNT MORGAN
CAMP 270
SPRINGFIELD-
GREENBRIER**
CAMP, MARSHALL
SCOTT

**MARSHALL RANGERS
CAMP 297
LEWISBURG**
CHEATHAM, FRANK W.

**MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM D.
McCAIN HQ CAMP 584
COLUMBIA**
PETERS, SETH MICHAEL
SMITH, PATRICK JOSEPH
TRUMBO, JAMES

**GEN. GEORGE GIBBS
DIBRELL CAMP 875
SPARTA**
EDMONDS, JOHN ALLEN

**COL. JOHN SINGLETON
MOSBY CAMP 1409
KINGSPORT**
CARTER, MARK ALAN
HEAD, ALBUQUERQUE
COSPER
SELVAGE, EDDIE WAYNE

**BATTLE OF SHILOH
CAMP 1454
SHILOH**
WHEELER, CHARLENE

**WIGFALL GREYS CAMP
1560
COLLIERVILLE**
SAMS, JR., JAMES
CHARLES

**DeWITT SMITH JOBE
CAMP 1637
BARTLETT**
CLARK, DAVID DANE
WUKOVICH, JR.,
THOMAS LEONARD

**FREEMAN'S BATTERY
FORREST'S ARTILLERY
CAMP 1939
SAVANNAH**
CUNNINGHAM, JR., CARL
FLOYD
ROBBINS, MATTHEW
TODD

**MYERS-ZOLICOFFER
CAMP 1990
LIVINGSTON**
EVANS, RICHARD BRYCE

**MAJ. GEN. JOHN HUNT
MORGAN CAMP 2053
GREENEVILLE**
HALTERMAN, WILLIAM

**RAWDON-SPEARS CAMP
2113
SUMMERTOWN**
JENNINGS, RONALD J.

**BRIG. GEN. THOMAS
BENTON SMITH CAMP
2177
PORTLAND**
RUSH, KENNETH
DEWAYNE

**MAJ. GEORGE W.
LITTLEFIELD CAMP 59
AUSTIN**
HADDON, III, THOMAS C.

**ALBERT SIDNEY
JOHNSTON CAMP 67
HOUSTON**
KNIGHT, PATRICK WADE
SPENCE

LEE, RICHARD K.
**HOOD'S TEXAS BRIGADE
CAMP 153
SAN ANTONIO**
SLAUGHTER, JR., KURT
LELAND

**CAPTAIN JUNE KIMBLE
CAMP 488
EASTLAND**
MAY, RANDY CHARLES

**ALBERT SIDNEY
JOHNSTON CAMP 983
DECATUR**
FLETCHER, JR., JIMMY
DALE

**MAJ. ROBERT M. WHITE
CAMP 1250
TEMPLE**
FOWLER, JAMES
BRANDON
HALLIHAN, JOSEPH
GARY
VAUGHN, CHARLES
CHRISTIAN

**COL. GUSTAV
HOFFMANN CAMP 1838
NEW BRAUNFELS**
BUSH, DAVID ALLEN

**TERRY'S TEXAS
RANGERS CAMP 1937
CLEBURNE**
BENTON, MICHAEL
EDWARD
JOHNSON, DAVID SHANE

**MAJOR J. N. DARK
CAMP 2026
KOUNTZE**
FERGUSON, GAYLON
CHRISTY

**WAUL'S TEXAS LEGION
CAMP 2103
KATY**
LeBLANC, DANNY DEE

**MAJ. GEN. PATRICK
CLEBURNE'S 7th TX
INFANTRY CAMP 2182
THE WOODLANDS**
ALEXANDER, BRIAN
KEITH
LISTON, RON

**RED DIAMOND CAMP
2193
TEXARKANA**
GRANT, PAUL R.
TRIESCHMAN, JAY

**ROCKWALL CAVALRY
CAMP 2203
ROCKWALL**
ASHCRAFT, SR., JEFFERY
DON

**COL. SANTOS
BENAVIDES CAMP 2248
BEEVILLE**
LEMLEY, BERNARD RAY

**MEDINA GREYS CAMP
2254
HONDO**
MANAK, JOE
REYNOLDS, PAUL
KENNETH

**MAJ. JAMES INNES
RANDOLPH JR. CAMP
2255
WILLOW PARK**
FACEMYER, GERALD W.

**1st LT. DAVID RICHARD
REYNOLDS CAMP 2270
MOUNT PLEASANT**
BECKHAM, JOSHUA
WAYNE

**FORT McKAVETT CSA
CAMP 2326
MENARD**
BOSTWICK, MICHAEL
COMPTON, THOMAS
ALBERT
KNIFFEN, JOHN BAILEY
WAGNER, TYLER JACOB

UTAH

**WASATCH REBELS CAMP
2306
SALT LAKE CITY**
ANDERSEN, NEIL JOHN

VIRGINIA

**STONEWALL CAMP 380
VIRGINIA BEACH**

SCOTT, JR., ROBERT
EDWARD
SCOTT, III, ROBERT
EDWARD
WILLEY, SR., WILLIAM E.

**THE OLD BRUNSWICK
CAMP 512
LAWRENCEVILLE**
WILLIAMS, JOHN
HERBERT "JACK"

**ARMISTEAD-HILL-
GOODE CAMP 749
CHASE CITY**
CREWS, JR., DAVID
LAWRENCE
CREWS, III, DAVID
LAWRENCE
JENNINGS, JR., ERNEST
M.

**J. E. B. STUART CAMP
1343
HENRICO**
BELL, MICHAEL FRANCIS
MOORE, JONATHAN
MITCHELL

**THE BEDFORD RIFLE
GRAYS CAMP 1475
BEDFORD**
ROBERTS, JASON SCOTT

**HIGH BRIDGE CAMP
1581
FARMVILLE**
BRYANT, RUSSELL GLEN
CAPPS, III, BILLY RAY
HAAKE, TOM

**STRASBURG GUARDS
CAMP 1587
STRASBURG**

MASSOUD, S. JOHN
**WALKER-TERRY CAMP
1758
WYTHEVILLE**
HOBBS, II, LEE MICHAEL

**JAMES CITY CAVALRY
CAMP 2095
WILLIAMSBURG**
WATSON, DAVID J.

WEST VIRGINIA

**BEIRNE CHAPMAN CAMP
148
UNION**
FOSTER, GEORGE
CHRISTOPHER
KIRBY, JACKIE LEE
RONBECK, PETER
MICHAEL
SNEDEGAR, GARY

**McNEILL'S RANGERS
CAMP 582
MOOREFIELD**
SHOEMAKER, SHANE S.

**A. G. JENKINS CAMP 628
GUYANDOTTE**
BENTLEY, LAWRENCE
ANDREW
CLARK, DANIEL L.
ELAM, JOHN GEORGE
MUTH, EDWARD A.
MUTH, PAUL
STEPHENS, JR.,
MICHAEL DALE



Welcome to our newest Life Members



Name	Division	Camp
CHARLES HUTCHINSON	GA	693
STEVEN LAYMAN	VA	10
JOHN K. MILLER	WV	584
WALT R. McKENZIE	KS	1920
KURT L. SLAUGHTER, JR.	TX	153
THOMAS E. EZELL	AR	197
SAMUEL CHESTNUTT	SC	47
WAYNE HAWKINS	MO	2252



Pilgrimage and National Confederate Memorial Service

At Historic Elm Springs and

The Confederate Museum at Elm Springs

May 1, 2021

9:00 AM to 4:00 PM

Floral Tribute Service begins at 11:00 AM

Individuals, Camps, Brigade, Divisions and Organizations are encouraged to bring a floral tribute and be announced as they lay their floral arrangement at the Jefferson Davis Monument.

Other events are being planned and will be announced as they are confirmed.



COLLECTOR'S ITEM — Never Before Produced

The Commemorative

FORREST REVOLVER



1851 Colt Navy .36 Revolver

200th Anniversary Limited Edition — only 200 produced !!

RESERVE YOURS NOW

ALL PROCEEDS GO TOWARD RESTORATION OF THE FORREST EQUESTRIAN MONUMENT

The Forrest Tribute Revolver is being offered for the first time ever – and you can own one. For the 200th anniversary birthday of General Forrest, The N. B. Forrest Camp 215 has partnered with world-famous Pietta Firearms and Baron Technology to bring you this extraordinary Commemorative Forrest Revolver. This is a working repro Colt 1851 Navy .36 with the same superb action of the revolver that Forrest himself carried into battle. These revolvers are engraved with a portrait of Forrest, his 12-star battleflag, and his motto: “First With the Most”, and an etching of the Forrest Equestrian Monument.

Walnut grips, case-hardened steel, and 24k gold trigger guard and backstrap, 24-karat gold engraving.

Own one of the finest commemorative guns ever made: the **FORREST TRIBUTE REVOLVER**

Each revolver is numbered and registered within the limited edition of 200, and is accompanied by a numbered Certificate of Authenticity.

All proceeds go to restoration of the famed Forrest Equestrian Monument and gravesite.

Send your \$200 deposit now, and the balance of \$1195 + \$30 shipping upon shipment,

or make it easy and pay the entire \$1395 cost now and get FREE shipping.

Send your check to:

**Forrest Camp 215
PO Box 11141
Memphis, TN 38111**

Continued from page 14

The Last Roll

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain HQ Camp 584

Columbia, TN

DeWitte T. Cross, Jr.

Wheeler-Long Camp 709

Dunlap, TN

John Laurence Hare

The General Robert E. Lee Camp 1640

Memphis, TN

Frederic N. Harrison, Jr.

Dillard-Judd Camp 1828

Cookeville, TN

Phillip Wayne Godsey

Myers-Zollicoffer Camp 1990

Livingston, TN

David W. Ledbetter

Harlan Ogle

Maj. James T. Huff Camp 2243

Newport, TN

Paul Terry Finchum

Unknown Confederate MIA Camp 2328

Five Points, TN

Benjamin Wayne Cox

Capt. James P. Douglas Camp 124

Tyler, TX

Donnie Shamburger

Maj. Robert M. White Camp 1250

Temple, TX

Milton Ray Lentz

Sul Ross Camp 1457

Bryan, TX

Elvin Estus Smith, Jr.

Walter P. Lane Camp 1745

Orange, TX

Peter H. Godfrey

Colonel Benjamin Morris Camp 2025

Fort Worth, TX

William Richard Morris

Lee-Jackson Camp 1

Richmond, VA

John David Basto

The Stuart-Hairston Camp 515

Bassett, VA

Randy L. Moore

Gen. James Longstreet Camp 1247

Richmond, VA

Gary Francis Cowardin

Capt. William Latane' Camp 1690

Mechanicsville, VA

Francis A. Yates

Stuart's Horse Artillery Camp 1784

Floyd, VA

John Roan Garrett

James Graden Haney

Beirne Chapman Camp 148

Union, WV

William (Pat) Patrick Level



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 \$1,000,000 to these endeavors.

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

Deo Vindice!

www.orderofsoutherncross.com

JUST RELEASED
MUTT COOPER'S
Confederate Soldier

Confederate Soldier is a song written in response to the removal of the Confederate Statues and Flags, without regard for heritage or history, from public and private property for the sake of political correctness.

* Proceeds from the CDs will be donated to the Heritage Defense/ Museum fund.

to order visit: MUTTCOOPER.COM

NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Guidelines for submitting annual reports

Reports for the annual Book of Reports to be distributed to the delegates at the 2021 Metairie Reunion should be submitted by all Division commanders, chairmen of national committees, army commanders, the chief of heritage operations, adjutant-in-chief, chief of staff, chaplain-in-chief, historian-in-chief, lieutenant commander-in-chief and the commander-in-chief. The reports should be submitted as an MS Word document, if at all possible, without any letterhead, photos or imbedded images. If the report cannot be submitted in MS Word, it should be sent as text in an e-mail message. The length of the report should be two typed pages or fewer.

Reports are generally due by April 1, 2021. However, if there is a reason a report should be submitted later than April 1, 2021, such as the Division commander wishes to include a report on their Division Reunion for the report, senders may delay the submission, but should submit the report no later than five days after the close of convention or other event or activity which will be included in the report. In any event, no report should be submitted later than June 1, 2021.

Reports should be submitted to Editor-in-Chief Frank Powell at fbpowell@bellsouth.net and Chief of Staff Darrell L. Maples at pvtmape@embarqmail.com.

19th Annual Confederate Memorial Day Service

National Confederate Memorial Day Service at Stone Mountain Park in front of the world's largest monument to the Confederate soldier on Saturday, April 17, 2021 at 12:00 noon. Be sure to bring family and friends and enjoy a picnic lunch after the service.

We will start to assemble at 12:00 noon and the memorial service begins at 12:30 PM, keynote speaker is Geor-

gia Division Spokesman Martin K. O'Toole. Cannon and Honor Guard Salutes immediately following.

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

Contact: Richard Straut at scvbear@bellsouth.net or 770-851-3395. This event is sponsored by the Georgia Division SCV.

2021 National Reunion change of Host Hotel

Gentlemen, as with many things in 2020, few things have not been affected. The host hotel for the 2021 Reunion, Copeland Tower & Conference Center, will be closing on May 1, 2021 to be converted into residential living space which has resulted in our having to find a new host hotel for the event. The change is in no way due to any anti-Confederate sentiment or politics by Copeland Tower or its staff. They have been instrumental in almost immediately securing a new host hotel and making it a smooth transition. The new host hotel is the DoubleTree by Hilton at the New Orleans Airport. The hotel has recently been completely renovated and all rooms and suites are comparable to those of the Copeland Tower and all rates will remain the same.

For those who have already made hotel reservations (71 presently), the Copeland Tower is in the process of transferring your reservation to the DoubleTree. Beginning Monday, January 4, 2021, the Copeland Tower staff will be calling each person with a reservation to explain the situation and assist you in confirming your reservation at DoubleTree.

For those who have not made reservations yet, new online booking links are available on the reunion webpage.

www.scv-bcamp130.org/2021-national-scv-reunion

The DoubleTree hotel is on the Veterans Memorial Blvd., the main thoroughfare, which is filled with shopping and dining options. It sits on the edge of the boundary of Metairie and Kenner. Kenner is a small town with deep roots in the Confederacy and named for the Kenner family. Duncan Kenner was a member of the Confederate Congress and the Confederacy's Ambassador to Europe and 15 members of the Kenner family fought for the Confederacy. The hotel is only two miles from the New Orleans airport and operates a free 24-hour airport shuttle for those who will be flying in for the event. Additionally, for those interested, the Treasure Chest Casino on Lake Pontchartrain is just five minutes away.

The staff at DoubleTree is very excited about hosting our event. For several years now, they have hosted the Louisiana UDC Regional Conventions so they are familiar and comfortable with our organizations.

We regret any inconvenience this change may cause but we are confident you will have an enjoyable, memorable reunion.

Please help us with our planning by registering now. Registration forms are on the website. Limited edition numbered medals are still available but going fast. Be sure to order now if you want one.

Until we see you in July, please stay safe and stay healthy.

Deo Vindice,
2021 National Reunion Committee
Beauregard Camp 130

Boycott called for Tennessee battlefield sites

It has been brought to the attention of your commander-in-chief that several officers on the General Executive Council were alerted to very biased posts being made by an administrator on the Carnton Plantation Facebook

Page. As you are likely aware, Carnton Museum is a 501(c)3 organization which is a significant part of the Franklin Battlefield. These GEC Officers very politely corrected two inaccurate statements which were intended by Carnton to denigrate our ancestors. For making the corrective statement, our officers' comments were deleted and were banned from the page. One of these officers alerted a fellow Compatriot, who is a former college history teacher, to comment on the page to see if the same trend were to occur. This Compatriot's comment was likewise removed, and he was within seconds banned from the site as well. A similar experience was had by about a half dozen other individuals and we have proof of this, as well as proof of the innocuousness of the supposedly "offending" comments.

It is clear from this behavior this organization has become politicized against true history, and they are disinterested in the presentation of facts. Like so many other fronts upon which we have been attacked, a museum steeped in solemnity on a battlefield where honor, nobility and intrepidity

reined has now been high-jacked and leveled against the presentation of an honest narrative. In Stalinesque form, Carnton is being used as a weapon in the war to eradicate truth and intellectual integrity from the conversation.

Gentlemen, we must not aid, allow nor abide such affronts to historical truth nor to the Cause of our gallant forefathers. If the staff at Carnton Plantation operates their very public Social Media Page with such disdain for historical facts, one can only imagine the narrative they present to an unsuspecting public in their tours of the home.

I am hereby issuing an organization-wide ban and boycott of Carnton Plantation and to all other entities associated with The Battle of Franklin Trust, including the Carter House. I am asking Compatriots and camps to withhold all donations, visitations, and solicitations. This General Order will be distributed to each Army and to each Division within the SCV. As I said, we must take a stand against such historical malignancies and attempts to demean and besmirch the good name of the Confederate Soldier and the Cause for which he offered his life!

Therefore, as an organization of 30,000 + members I am asking every Camp, Brigade, and Division to send letters of displeasure to the Battle of Franklin Trust stating we will be boycotting their sites and encouraging all sister and brother organizations who want to see true history presented and not "politically correct Marxist" history to do the same. United we are a powerful force which can have a great impact financially upon such intolerant organizations who do not believe in presenting the true history of our ancestors and this nation.

Letters can be sent to the following addresses:

Carter House, 1140 Columbia Ave., Franklin, TN 37064

Carton Plantation, 1345 Eastern Flank Cir., Franklin, TN 37064

The Battle of Franklin Trust, 1345 Eastern Flank Cir., Franklin, TN 37064

Deo Vindice,
Commander-in-Chief
Larry McCluney, Jr.



CANNON FOR SALE

Includes trailer, cannon (12 lb Mountain Howitzer on a Prairie Carriage), limber & harness for a one horse drag and all loading forms, 12 x 12 tarp. Barrel is a Dixie Gunworks type 1 1/4" bore, iron.

Price for all is only \$12,000

Charles Brulle, 9337A Fairhurst Dr., St. Louis MO 63123 (314) 258-2606 e-mail civilwardriver@juno.com



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Dispatches From the Front

halftime was an enormous Rebel flag. I never knew the dimensions of the flag, but in retrospect (if my memory is valid) it appeared to be about the size of one-fourth of a football field. (1250 sq. yd., 11,250 sq. ft. or 75 ft. x 150 ft.) That is enormous! I have a picture of it being used in the January 1, 1958, Sugar Bowl game, in which Ole Miss defeated Texas 39 to 7. I was there and watched as Raymond Brown (Ole Miss quarterback) set a Sugar Bowl record for longest run from scrimmage for a touchdown – 93 yards. Raymond's record may have been broken by now.

But the question of the century is — what happened to that flag?

I don't recall seeing it again. It may have been used, but I don't remember ever seeing it. I have inquired numerous times over the years, at and around Ole Miss about its location or destiny, but nobody is talking or nobody knows. I suspect someone has it stuffed away, it was burned or buried — ultimately destroyed. Symbols like that were used by other schools to damage Ole Miss recruiting efforts. But, if it still exists its proper place is on a pole at Elm Springs or in the museum.

If one of you rebels knows the answer, please speak up!!

Incidentally, my picture is on page 36 of that issue receiving my Life Membership Certificate.

Don Ware
N. B. Forrest Camp 215
Memphis, Tennessee

Need to stop publishing politically correct articles

To the Editor:

Sir, you are publishing politically correct attitudes and ideas in the *Confederate Veteran* magazine. About a year ago, you published a letter calling for the camps and Divisions to be abolished and for all SCV membership to be under GHQ. The Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) was established in 1896 by the UCV Confederate veterans

and we have the duty to keep the SCV as right as we can. Yet, you think otherwise by publishing letters to change the structure and doctrine of the SCV.

In the January/February 2021 issue you published a letter on page 53 from Shane Miller entitled "Time we should consider changing our logo." The Confederate flag is part of the SCV logo and it doesn't need to be changed for political correctness. Yes, the Boy Scouts moved away from the basis of their founding and they're about out of existence. The Boy Scouts is just one example. The perverts and politically correct are infiltrating all organizations and encouraging them to liberalize by changing their own founding. Why can't you guard and protect the magazine from the craziness?

Why are you assisting in the liberalization of the Sons of Confederate Veterans? The SCV is unique and distinct — AND you ought to be Confederate if you're going to continue as the editor. Shall the SCV organization be abolished so nobody can complain about the SCV's existence anymore?

It's time the SCV had more Confederate leadership in the GEC, Divisions, Brigades and camps. When members are calling for the SCV to be politically correct with assistance from SCV leadership, then it's even more evident we have a leadership problem and the membership isn't learning the truths of the Confederate veterans and the South. The nullification of the Charge in the SCV is not acceptable. You have the duty to keep the SCV as right as you can.

Think Confederate. Our Confederate ancestors were right. Support the historic Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Charley Wilson
Private Drury Warren Camp 2180
Ponca City, Oklahoma

'Enough said'

To the Editor:

Asking the SCV to alter our logo, is like asking Christians to throw away the Cross!

Enough said.

Bob Dean
Raphael Semmes Camp 11
Mobile, Alabama

Flag is a symbol of resistance to tyranny

To the Editor:

I could not disagree more with Shane Miller's call to change the Logo. In his letter, Shane states "a change ... will not score any points with our foes." He is right, changing our logo will have zero positive affect on those who hate the South, hate American history, and hate this nation. All it will be is one more retreat. Because I have been a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans since 1993, I have seen many a retreat. And I have seen our membership count remain stagnant despite successful recruiting efforts everywhere.

Why do we constantly have to reinvent ourselves? Let me ask you a question: what other region of the United States has a recognizable symbol, the Confederate Battle Flag and a recognizable song, *Dixie*?

And why was the Confederate Battle Flag flying when the Russians were chased out of Afghanistan and when the Berlin Wall fell? Why did a Russian astronaut take two Battle Flags to the International Space Station?

The Confederate Battle Flag is covered in glory and heritage and stands proudly alone, a symbol of defiance to oppression and tyranny recognized around the world. The fact so many of our enemies point to it, demonstrates how powerful a symbol it is.

Mississippi recently surrendered their state flag. Did you feel good about that? When Georgia was forced to surrender its flag was that a happy moment? And how bout when Governor Nikki Haley lowered the flag in Columbia?

Do you want to know how to gain respect for the South. When Nikki Haley tries to gain the presidential nomination ... work against her, campaign against her. Ask people, if she would lower the Battle Flag in Columbia, will she trash Old Glory to make BLM and ANTIFA happy? If you live in Virginia how bout hold a rally for Stonewall at VMI?!

Stop retreating. Purchase land and put up the flag. Organize efforts to put up new Confederate statues. Over the past couple of years we have seen a

leader in America fight. He fought every step, no compromise. God Bless Dixie.

Mark Vogl
Colonel A. H. Belo Camp 49
Dallas, Texas

Never remove the Battle Flag from our logo

To the Editor:

Remove the Battle Flag from our logo? Never!

In response to a member's letter in the January/February "Dispatches from the Front," I can only respond: Seriously? Change OUR logo because of THEIR inability to admit to or handle the truth? Can anyone earnestly compare the "baggage" of the Battle Flag on our logo to anything our ancestors endured? Are we to simply bow to the myth makers and liars who have indoctrinated our children, the media and social crowds who constantly bombard us? What would our ancestors who fought so hard and so bravely under the fluttering, blood-stained and bullet-torn banner think of us should we do this sacrilege? What would those they left behind to endure the "Reconstruction" of our beloved Dixie think? Do we really care what they think of us, our ancestors or our cause? I, for one, exclaim a resounding, "NO!" It was a righteous, honorable cause.

If we already realize it "will not score any points with many of our foes," why give them false idea the sons and descendants of this true and better experiment in representative self-government are weakening? Have we really softened to the point of social capitulation? Should we kneel to such a repugnant concept as hiding our Battle Flag? I cannot believe this idea lives in any SCV member's mind. Having anything other than the Battle Flag on our logo would clearly be construed as capitulating to everything we resist. It would be nothing less than accepting political and social correctness and would definitely be selling out!

Further, I say, "Attack!" Attack those who misuse our cherished, revered symbols. I call any and all Southerners, descendants, Friends and associate groups to call the thieves out

publically. Challenge their right to tarnish our heritage and its symbols. I never let an opportunity pass without challenging, correcting and educating anyone trying to misuse or defame my ancestors' rallying symbol. I always endeavor to do as General Nathan Bedford Forrest admonished, "Get 'em skeered and keep the skeer on 'em."

As a Life Member, I have made my commitment to strive on and serve, just as I did for years in what I call the "second best Army in the world," the US Army. The term "Life Member" means for the rest of my life, every day, every hour, endeavoring to remember and honor the CSA and its Army, the best Army in the world. I do not agree with modifying our beloved, revered symbols to engender any form of acceptance from anyone, any group or any government. I say absolutely "NO!" to removing the Battle Flag from our logo. Rather, I vote to make it larger with "Deo Vindice!" emblazoned across it!!

Edgar "Buck" Dugger
Jefferson Davis Camp 175
Colorado Springs, Colorado

Our Confederate ancestors were right

To the Editor:

In the January/February 2021 issue of the *Confederate Veteran*, there were a couple of letters suggesting the changing of our logo. I am strongly opposed to doing this. Yes, our Confederate Battle Flag has been hijacked by hate groups. So, should we just drop our symbols and let the enemy have them? Absolutely not! Compromising in order to gain favor from others is surrender. We should not just let the hate groups define the meaning of our flag. Only those to whom it belongs have the right to define what it means. We should stand firm in the defense of our heritage and our symbols. Too much compromising has already been done with bad results. Our Confederate ancestors would never submit to throwing away our symbols of heritage in order to appease anyone.

In the same issue of the *Confederate Veteran*, in the "Chaplain's Comments," a good point is made which I would like to borrow. On page 12 it

says, "How many times have people asked Bible believing churches to join in with them to show we are all believers; others have wanted to join in with us as a show to the communities 'that we are all God's children, and we can work together.' Many well intentioned church folks have said, 'we need to do it so the community will accept us.' Garbage, I say; for we are not to seek the world's approval, because it will not happen. For two different worlds are involved; one is of this world and the other is spiritual; and they are as different as night and day."

I would like to echo, "garbage I say." We do not need to seek approval from those who do not understand or oppose our symbols. We would still be considered a "racist" organization by the ignorant, even if we were to change our logo. We should not compromise our symbols/image in order to try and be more like "the world." Education is what is needed, not capitulation. We were given "The Charge" to defend the good name of the Confederate soldier, and the guardianship of his history. Our historic symbols are a part of that history and are not on the table for negotiation. We need not distance ourselves from our symbols because of negative attitudes due to misrepresentation, but cling to them all the more because of what they mean to us and what they meant to our ancestors. It is up to us to pass on the true accounts of history and educate those who are ignorant of the facts.

Our Confederate ancestors were right. Let us not be found lacking in our honor and duty to defend those virtues and principles which they held so dear, and for which they sacrificed so much.

Jeff Paulk
Major James McHenry Camp 2310
Broken Arrow, Oklahoma

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hand and when she has pigs have them highly fed."

Calhoun's letters frequently remember his family, friends and servants back at home. Writing "Howdy to all the negroes ..." is just five words, but certainly implies a good relationship within 1861s social framework.

The timeline of the letters run from the first of the War to March 1862, and they show the ubiquitous belief the conflict would be over quickly. Optimism is clearly present, but also was a deep concern and love for those at home. Lieutenant Calhoun was immediately homesick, but as he stated, "I will not forget 'my name' and that I have a wife and child at home. For indeed, fear not that I will falter in the hour of trial."

There is no way a general history can possibly give the reader a feel for what the War was like and the emotions of soldiers, if in this case only one individual soldier. A reader must go to letters and diaries to understand the personal element.

At times you learn Lieutenant Calhoun collected cherry "seeds" from a Virginia orchard and sent them back to South Carolina with instructions, "Plant them before they get dry. Divide them out with your friends, your aunties, father, Mat Gilbert and aunt Lou" He took time to describe the Virginia cherry trees, "They are delightful cherries, and the trees grow as large as the wild cherry trees in our county — spreads more and are loaded with fruit."

At other times, the lieutenant would write of men "... badly wounded some shot through the eyes, throwing themselves about with delirium, ..." "I cannot tell you all the horrors of this Bloody Battle."

Calhoun treasured letters, and wrote back to Rebecca, "Jewels they were to me ..." At times he would send

two copies of his letter by different routes, hoping at least one would reach his wife.

The format of this work is effective. All names, which were known to Calhoun and his wife, are identified for readers in footnotes. Andrew Calhoun, the editor, has also provided accounts of the events surrounding the letters.

Readers will get to know Lieutenant Calhoun, as his family and friends knew him. Highly recommended to better understand the War.

Edited by: Andrew P. Calhoun, Jr.
Publisher: Shotwell Publishing
Columbia, South Carolina
www.ShotwellPublishing.com
Hardback \$33.00

Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall

Causes of the Civil War

Much ink has been spilled on the subject of the causes of the War for Southern Independence. Unfortunately, the vast majority of writers, especially today, focus primarily on slavery as *THE* cause. Philip Leigh is one of that band of intrepid writers challenging this misguided interpretation of history. While he is not the first to write of the many causes of the war, he has added a valuable volume to the effort to correct the standard academic fallacy so prevalent today.

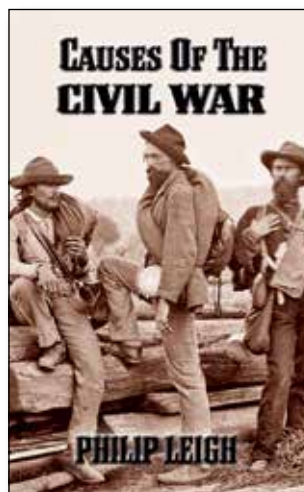
The myth of slavery as the cause of the war was useful propaganda as the war went badly for the Union. It provided a moral screen for their barbaric invasion and brutality against Southerners of all colours and classes. Today it is the primary tool for those trying to force a politically correct view of history (which is not truly history) on a

generation steeped in identity politics and criticism of anything associated with Western Civilization. They have much invested in this charade.

Mr. Leigh turns to economics and politics to show there were many issues dividing the North and the South from the time of colonization forward. He details the effects of tariffs, income discrepancies, and different economic systems on the inhabitants of the regions. Many astute observers, both domestic and foreign, had noticed these differences as well as cultural differences dating back before the founding of the republic. The heated debate over the primary seat of power for government, whether it would be the states or the general government, was never satisfactorily concluded.

This book does an excellent job of explaining how the rise of the industrial-commercial-banking interests in the North translated into political power. The North gained control of the general government and pursued policies detrimental to the Southern agrarian way of life. Mr. Leigh uses sound economic statistics to show the effects of tariffs on trade. Politics is ever a theme in this book. As most new territories were unfit for a slave economy and more free states were added to the Union, the South saw its power eroding. As outlets for the expansion of slavery dwindled, the problem of slavery's future grew more difficult. Though a minority of Southerners used slave labor, that aspect of the economy was important to Northern industry and international commerce. The North, while prospering, was growing dependent on the South for cotton and revenues from tariffs.

Mr. Leigh describes the events leading up to the 1860 election and the secession crisis. He shows, through their own words, how the North was dependent on the South for financial survival, and use any means to keep the South in the Union. War was one option, and it became more likely amid the confusion, duplicity and poor communications between the North and the South, as well as within the chaotic Lincoln administration. A fog of despair set in as the North maneuvered to either force the South back into the



Union or fire the first shot.

Mr. Leigh provides useful insight into the effects of the Northern victory on the so-called Gilded Age, or Great Barbecue. The high tariffs, crony capitalism and political corruption had disastrous effects on the South, but many historians gloss over such unpleasant negative facts. It is good to see the light of truth illuminate Northern greed and hypocrisy, and the resultant Southern poverty.

You will find many good quotes and useful statistics help illuminate the text. It is always good to see quotes from foreign sources, as they add to the credibility of the argument.

The bibliography can lead you to many useful sources if you desire to delve more deeply into some of these issues. This book will help anyone seeking to better understand many of the factors which took the North and South down different roads.

Author: Philip Leigh
Publisher: Shotwell Publishing
Columbia, South Carolina
www.ShotwellPublishing.com
Paperback \$22.00

Reviewed by Brett Moffatt

Vicksburg, The Bloody Siege that Turned the Tide of the Civil War

In this gripping narrative, Samuel W. Mitcham Jr. tells the Confederate side of the Siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi, through accounts from both civilians and soldiers.

What I find surprising is the people of Vicksburg are not secessionists, yet when the time comes to secede, they do and throw in with the Confederacy. And before you know it, war comes to their front door. The city's geographic importance on the Mississippi River will lead to a land and naval battle the likes which have never before been seen in North America.

Two points: 1) This is a great loss for the Confederacy because it cuts it in two. 2) It will be the first time siege warfare is used on a civilian population. Dr. Mitcham has recounted in this book the

struggle of everyday life in and around the city of Vicksburg. Even though the Union won the battle, Confederate General John C. Pemberton was not made out to be a scapegoat for the loss. To quote Napoleon "Victory has many fathers; defeat is an orphan." This book is well worth your time.

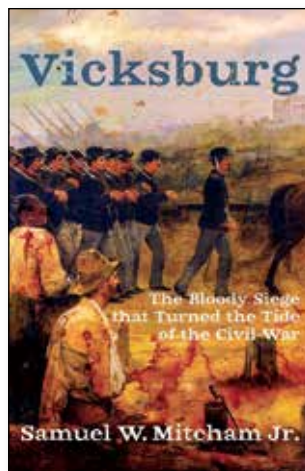
Author: Samuel W. Mitcham Jr.
Publisher: Regnery History
Washington, DC
www.regnery.com
Hardback \$29.99

Reviewed by Barney W. Roberts, III

A Rebel Among Us

A *Rebel Among Us* by J.D.R. Hawkins is her third book in the The Renegade Series. In the novel, Hawkins tells the story of David Summers, a wounded Confederate soldier after the Battle of Gettysburg, and Anna Brady, a young orphan who, with the help of her younger sisters, runs their Pennsylvania farm.

In the book the two fall in love over the course of several months, but must overcome their differences as a loyal Southerner and loyal Northerner. Also



thrown into the mix is Anna's younger sister Maggie, who despises David for being a Confederate soldier, and the neighbor Stephen, who has designs on Anna and the farm for himself.

The story follows their romance from their first meeting when David believes Anna to be an angel, to his time in Elmira, and back to the farm in Pennsylvania. The book contains happy moments and sad moments with mentions of what is happening in the War and each character's reactions to those events.

David also must deal with his feelings about being so far from his family in Alabama and his plans for the future. The evil Stephen must also be dealt with as David and Anna's love continues to grow during the backdrop of the War Between the States and afterwards.

I enjoyed the book as a light read. If you are worried it might fall into the category of a bodice ripper type historical fiction, please do not worry. Read for yourself to find out what happens with Stephen and where David and Anna wind up after the war.

Author: J.D.R. Hawkins
Publisher: CreateSpace
www.amazon.com
Paperback \$14.99

Reviewed by Cathy Hanford West



Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue Deadline for submissions

May/June 2021 March 1

July/August 2021 May 1

September/October 2021 July 1

November/December 2021 . Sept. 1

January/February 2022..... Nov. 1

March/April 2022 January 1

REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Past Commander-in-Chief Tom Strain's ideas of SCV-TV. These young men have created a way to give our members the opportunity to be informed, educated, and hear about what is going on around our Confederation. The theme of the podcast is "Reclaiming the narrative one week at a time."³

As a result of this new technology, the last show of season one highlighted new products from the gift shop with codes to get discounts when viewers watch. This increased gift shop sales before Christmas and had a profound effect on potential sales, leading to future growth as our gift shop provides new merchandise. If you have noticed in past issues of the *Confederate Veteran*, new products like ear pods for your phone, wireless headphones, wireless speakers, and other new technological merchandise are now available with our SCV 1896 logo on them (and on certain products the logo lights up when in use). Such new products will only interest younger members and potential members as well as our older members.

As our news outlets and television have become more politically correct and anti-Southern, who can you turn to except programs such as SCV_Chat? Here is a way you, the members, can interact with SCV leadership who are regulars on the show and be informed. One of my goals was to modernize this organization and as we go forward, more ideas like this allow us to grow and spread our message which will attract new potential members and spread our message.

During this time of Covid-19, more and more camps are taking this modernization to heart as we find ways to hold our meetings through technology. Many camps hold Zoom meetings, Facebook Live meetings, or recording meetings for members who cannot get out but yet still interact with their SCV brothers and want to be informed on their local level. The Alamo City Guards Camp in San Antonio, TX, do their camp newsletter as a Podcast. All of these innovative ideas can only advance our Cause and lead to future recruits. The key is getting our message out there: "Reclaiming



the narrative one week at a time."

Please share with the Confederation things your camp is doing in the Notices section of the *Confederate Veteran* to modernize your camp and improve its communication during this pandemic. I always find we, as members, become more innovative, just as our ancestors did during the hardships of war. By sharing these ideas, we become closer as brothers in our Confederation.

Now I must close, as April approaches many of you will begin planning for Confederate Memorial events since April is Confederate Heritage month across the Southland. Use these new technological ideas to capture moments at memorials and broadcast them for members who are still closed up at home and to document your camp's activities. Appoint a young person who knows how to broadcast your camp's activities and be creative. You will find that sometimes "a young dog can teach an old one new tricks."

Deo Vindice,
Larry McCluney, Jr.
Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans
cicscv_76@yahoo.com

3 Ibid



General Nathan Bedford Forrest Reinterment

The answer is “What is the question you get asked the most.” The question is “What about the Forrest Reinterment?” When traveling around and visiting camps, this question has been asked almost without exception. Because everyone is asking, I understand that it is a sensitive subject and people are curious. Currently our beloved Lieutenant General Nathan Bedford Forrest and his wife, Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest, are still buried in Health Sciences Park, originally Forrest Park, in Memphis.



Due to the pandemic shutdown of the court system, things have been delayed. In November of 2020, we received court approval to take over the remains; since then our permit was approved in January 2021 to begin exhuming operations. Now we must set a date and coordinate this with Greenspace. Both parties have to approve the dates to begin exhuming. Once this begins, it will be an exhaustive task due to it being an archeological exhumation. We also have to figure in the weather because of the granite and marble that makes up the pedestal and plaza. This time of the year will only crack and split such pieces. Thus, at this time, we do not even have a time frame. However, please rest assured in knowing that as soon as we know you will know.

With that being said, we have another big issue which is funding. To make the reinterment open to members of our organization, this will not be cheap. There is not a line item in the budget to cover the cost. Cost will include security, portable bathrooms, ambulance and fire services just to name a few. Everything will would be needed for a large crowd which could be as large as the Hunley funeral. The expected cost is \$100,000. The bottom line is we have to raise these funds or the reinterment will be a closed private service for the family only.

This is to bring you up to date, so everyone knows what’s happening and what to expect. At a time when you are being asked to help with the museum and with the social uncertainty, you are being asked to dig deeper once again to make this happen.

I know it seems vague because we have not set a date but a date will be coming at some point in the next few months once exhuming begins. We need the funding to be in place. I know it is early but this gives us time to make it happen.

This is a once in a lifetime opportunity. Won’t you give to make this worthwhile event happen for General Nathan Bedford Forrest?

Larry McCluney, Commander-in-Chief
Paul Gramling, Past Commander-in-Chief
Jason Boshers, Lt. Commander-in-Chief

Please make a donation and make your check out to the Sons of Confederate Veterans. In the “for” line put “Forrest Interment” or call SCV headquarters and make a donation by credit card or debit. Call 1-800-mysouth and ask for Executive Director Adam Southern. Let’s bring the general and his wife back home and lay them in a final resting place provided by those who love him most.

Mail checks to
Sons of Confederate Veterans, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402

The Little Verb ♦♦♦

Constitutional rights lost at Appomattox, that is, *REAL* States' Rights, General Lee's prediction of an "aggressive abroad and despotic at home" Federal government will remain the lot of all Americans. Today more than anytime in this author's life, non-Southerners are beginning to understand what Confederate Vice President Alexander Stephens meant when he said, "The only hope for its [Constitutional Liberty] preservation ... on this Continent, is, that a cry be raised ... from Atlantic to the Pacific: The Cause of the South is the Cause of us all!"¹⁸ The Constitution is not self-enforcing. Without the ability to use the States' Rights of nullification and/or secession, the Constitution is nothing but a paper barricade behind which our liberties cannot survive. Americans in general and Southerners in particular would be well served to consider ways to restore Constitutional liberty via *REAL* States' Rights before even more drastic action is called upon. *Deo Vindice!*

Endnotes

- 1 Bradley T. Johnson, *Southern Historical Papers*, XXIII, 368.
- 2 Abraham Lincoln, "July 4th Message to Congress," 4 July 1861.
- 3 Ibid.
- 4 New Hampshire Constitution as cited in, *The American's Guide to the Constitution of the United States of America* (Trenton: Moore and Lake, 1813) 341.
- 5 Ibid.
- 6 Alexander Hamilton *The Federalist* No. 85 as cited in George W. Carey and James McClellan, (Kendall/Hunt Publishing, Dubuque, IA: 1990), 452.
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- 8 James Madison, *The Federalist* No. 39, Ibid, 197.
- 9 Ibid, *The Federalist* No. 43, 228.
- 10 Ibid, *The Federalist* No. 45, 235-36.
- 11 John Q. Adams, cited in Joshua Horne, "John Quincy Adams on Secession," discerning History, 27 July 2013, tinyurl.com/yywbqmok (accessed 7/4/2020).
- 12 Journal of the Continental Congress, 10/9/1776, Library of Congress, VI, 893-94.
- 13 Adolf Hitler, *Mein Kampf* (Hurst and Blackett, LTD, NY: 1942), 312.
- 14 Karl Marx, "Address of the International Workingmen's Association to Abraham Lincoln," as cited in Marx and Engels, *Letters to Americans*, (International Publishers Co., Inc., NY: 1953), 72.
- 15 Fredrick Engels, Ibid, 57.
- 16 Ibid, 63.
- 17 Robert G. Ingersoll, "Abraham Lincoln, a lecture," speech given 1894 as cited in www.archive.org/stream/abrahamlincolnle00inge/abrahamlincolnle00inge_djvu.txt, accessed March 16, 2009.
- 18 Alexander H. Stephens, *A Constitutional View of the late War Between the States*, (Sprinkle Publications, Harrisonburg, VA: 1994), II, 666.

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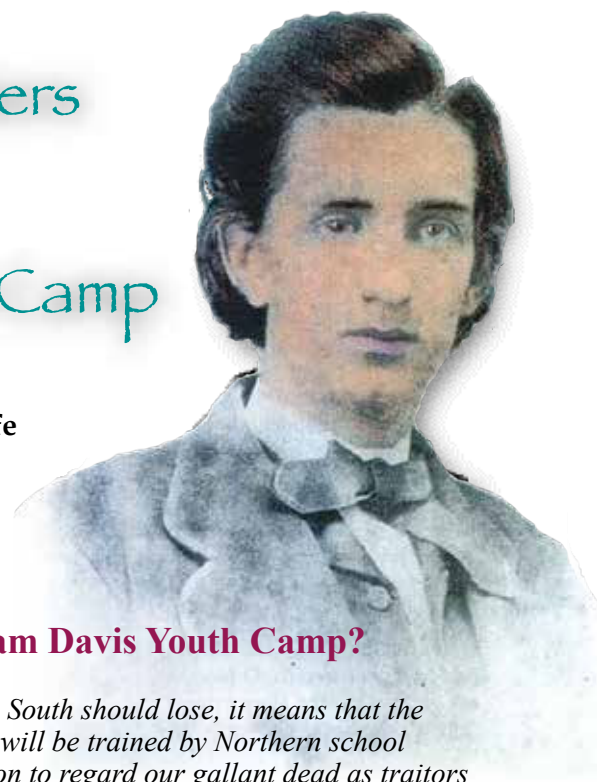
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Calling All Sons and Daughters to the 19th Annual Sam Davis Christian Youth Camp



Eastern Camp: Sunday, July 18 to Saturday, July 24 at the Wildlife Actions Camp, Mullins, SC.

The deadline for applications is July 8, 2021.

Western Camp: TBA.

Why should your son or daughter attend the Sam Davis Youth Camp?

In 1864, Major General Patrick Cleburne prophetically warned: *If the South should lose, it means that the history of the heroic struggle will be written by the enemy, that our youth will be trained by Northern school teachers, will be impressed by all of the influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors and our maimed veterans as fit subjects for derision.*

Today, his words ring all too true. There is no question the youth of today must run a terrible gauntlet, and many are struck down along the way by one or more of the politically correct influences which flourish in our schools. Sometimes these youths are from the best homes, with strong families and religious training. With even the most conscientious parenting though, oftentimes in high school or college, even these best and brightest finally succumb to the liberal, *politically correct* view of history.

This summer, you can help turn the tide. For one week, our Southern young men and ladies (ages 12-17) will gather to hear the truths about American History and the War for Southern Independence. The camp (named for the great young Confederate Sam Davis) will combine fun and recreation with thoughtful instruction in Southern history, the War for Southern Independence, the theology of the South during the War, lessons on Southern heroes, the Founding Fathers, the Constitution, examples of great men of the Faith, and special programs and sessions for our Southern ladies!

This is the nineteenth year the Sons of Confederate Veterans has offered such a wonderful event for our sons and grandsons, and the sixteenth year we also offer the program for our daughters and granddaughters. We urge you to take advantage of this great opportunity. It is our responsibility to teach our Southern history and culture to future generations.

**Please go to the www.samdavisChristian.org for details
or contact a Camp Director listed below:**

Eastern Camp

Jack E. Marlar, Director

marlars3@bellsouth.net

(864) 616-0042

Tracy Clary, Director

brunswickreb@gmail.com

(434) 774-4341

Western Camp (Texas)

Mark Brown, Director

markrhs@yahoo.com

(972) 479-9341

Strangest Victory

ked. The rioters burned brothels and dance halls which catered to black people, along with the home of a known abolitionist. One white woman who married a black man was beaten so severely she later died. The *New York Times* was also attacked and was saved only because the staff met the mob with a pair of Gatling guns.

One part of the mob — 5,000 strong — boldly attacked Police Headquarters on Mulberry Street, where Acton assembled a reserve of 200 men. He turned the defense over to Detective Daniel Carpenter, ordered him to make no arrests and take no prisoners. As the mob closed in, Carpenter yelled: “By the right flank Company front, double-quick, CHARGE.” They attacked with heavy clubs. The surprised mob was defeated. Broadway looked like a battlefield. Dead, wounded and bleeding men and some women littered the streets.

The riots resumed the next day. Once again the mob clashed with police companies and Union Army forces in the streets. The police locust (billy) clubs were particularly effective. One physician later reported he treated 21 head wounds made by locust clubs. All were fatal. There were also many lesser wounds, and this doctor wasn’t the only one treating such injuries.

The mob responded by climbing to the fourth floor of several buildings and hurled

rocks down on the police. Carpenter answered by sending detachments to clear the tops of the buildings. They tossed the rock throwers off the roofs. There were no arrests and no survivors.

Meanwhile, the Union authorities were forced to suspend the draft and send in several regiments from the VI Corps of the Army of the Potomac, which was currently pursuing General Lee’s army after its defeat at Gettysburg. Among those killed were Colonel Henry O’Brien, the commander of the 11th New York Infantry, who was beaten to death by the mob.

The mob began to disperse on Wednesday, July 15, when Union artillery fired grapeshot into the crowd, killing 25 (including several women) and wounding many more. Another part of the mob surrounded a Union Army infantry detachment on 1st Avenue. To escape destruction, they had to engage in close-quarter combat and fired volleys at point-blank range. Between 30 and 40 rioters were killed, and many others were wounded.¹²

There were dozens of other clashes between the mob and the police/military forces. At noon that day, the city Board of Aldermen met and, with the prompt concurrence of the

Board of Councilmen, appropriated \$2,500,000 in exemption money so poor men could draw the \$300 necessary to purchase an exemption from Mr. Lincoln’s draft.¹³

In a very real sense, the rioters won. Although they were still angry, they got what they wanted. They would not have to risk death for “the Glorious Union.” The riots also reduced the labor competition from black workers, as many African Americans were killed or fled the city. Even so, the fighting continued for another two days. The mob was suppressed by policemen breaking skulls with their locust clubs and US Army forces firing rifles and cannons loaded with grape and canister.

How many people were killed in the riots? One prominent historian put the number at 119 or 120, which is obviously very low. Another historian estimated the number of dead at 2,000, with 8,000 injured.¹⁴ This estimate is closer to the mark. New York City police estimated 1,200 to 1,500 rioters were killed. “On the part of police and military the mortuary records are almost equally scanty,” William O. Stoddard recorded. Burial permits were not issued for many of the dead, as the city’s

¹³ Street, p. 90; Stoddard, p. 231.

¹² William O. Stoddard, *Volcano Under the City* (New York: 1887), p. 222-29 (hereafter cited as “Stoddard”).

¹⁴ Herbert Asbury, *The Gangs of New York* (New York: 1928), p. 169.

bureaucracy temporarily ceased to operate for obvious reasons. Many of the Irish could not afford funerals, coffins, or even burial permits, so they secretly buried their dead. "There were many killed and wounded, and no more can be said," Stoddard wrote.¹⁵ James Howell Street also declared the exact number killed is unknown.¹⁶ About 3,000 African Americans were left homeless by the riots. The African American population dropped to its lowest level since 1820.

Esteemed historian Samuel Eliot Morison called the riots the "equivalent to a Confederate victory."¹⁷ If so, it was the strangest Southern victory of the war, since there was not an armed Rebel within a hundred miles of the place. But if one analyzes the situation, one has to conclude the great historian was right.

The following units were in New York City on Friday morning, July 17: 5th New York,¹⁸ 7th New York National Guard, 7th New York (the "Old Guard"), 8th New York National Guard, 9th New York "Hawkins Zouaves," 10th New York National Guard, 10th New York, 11th New York, 13th New York Cavalry (from Rochester), 14th New York Cavalry, 17th New York, 22nd New York National Guard, 26th Michigan, 47th New York

National Guard, 52nd New York, 54th New York, 65th New York National Guard, 69th New York National Guard, 74th New York National Guard, 83rd New York, and the 152nd New York.

None of these units could be used to pursue Robert E. Lee, and this list does not include 700 sailors and Marines committed to the action or 150 regular infantry provided daily from the garisons and fortifications in the harbor. It also does not include several temporarily reconstituted regiments which had been recently mustered out of service, including the 1st New York; the 4th New York; the 12th Heavy Artillery; the 17th Chasseurs; the 31st New York; the 37th New York; the 38th New York; and others. Although they were veteran units and formidable foes, none of these regiments were at anything close to full strength.

Anti-draft riots took place in other Northern cities in July 1863, including Buffalo and Troy, New York; Boston; Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Rutland, Vermont; and Wooster, Ohio.¹⁹ They were not as bad as those in New York City, which were the worst in US history. Taken as a whole, the New York Draft Rioters were also the largest mass lynchings of innocent African Americans in US history. How many were hanged or otherwise murdered is not known, but it must have been somewhere around two hundred.*

Lynchings and hangings are, of course, different things. Hangings are legal — at least theoretic-

'About 3,000 African Americans were left homeless by the riots.'

cally. The Lincoln regime set the record for the biggest mass hanging in American history in 1862. It was also conducted against a minority group.

Following the suppression of an Indian uprising, 303 Dakota (eastern Sioux) were tried by a military tribunal for rape and murder. (Military tribunals, it is said, are organized to convict.) Abraham Lincoln thought this was too many to kill all at once, so he granted clemency to all but 38. These men were hanged at Mankato, Minnesota, on December 28, 1862.

No doubt about it — rope manufacturers were doing a brisk business in Mr. Lincoln's Glorious Union in the 1862-1863 period.

Dr. Samuel W. Mitcham, Jr., is the author of more than 40 books, including *The Greatest Lynching in American History: New York, 1863* (Shotwell Publishing, 2020) and *It Wasn't About Slavery: Exposing the Great Lie of the Civil War* (Regnery History, January 2020).

He is the Heritage Operations Historian for the SCV, first lieutenant commander of the McGuire Camp in West Monroe, Louisiana, a former Army helicopter pilot, and a retired university professor.

15 Stoddard, pp. 293-94.

16 Street, pp. 88-89.

17 Samuel Eliot Morison, *The Oxford History of the American People* (New York: 1972), Volume II, p. 451.

18 All units are infantry regiments unless otherwise indicated.

19 E. B. Long, p. 384.



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Forward the Colors

As individuals we should never forget to use our social media accounts to promote a positive image of the South. Take advantage of talk radio calls. Sons of Confederate Veteran members should take the time to call in and respond in a positive manner to any challenge to our heritage. One almost forgotten method of getting the word out is a letter-to-the-editor. Usually, a short letter dealing with a topic which is currently in the news has a chance of being published. Don't be disappointed if your letter gets rejected, keep trying with other letters and ask other friends to do the same. I have the most success with weekly papers but occasionally I have had letters published in national journals. Here is an example of a letter which deals not solely with Southern history or politics but it does give the reader a different view about the issue of real States' Rights and secession.

Dear Sir,

The 2020 presidential election controversy has given rise to many questions about the Electoral College and why Americans elect their president by such a non-democratic system. Most Americans are shocked to learn that if the Electoral College cannot elect a president, the House of Representatives, voting by state with each state having only ONE vote, would determine the president. Many citizens question why Wyoming with only 578,000 population has the same number of votes for president in the House of Representatives as California with almost 40 million population? Yes, this is un-democratic. The justification of this system is embarrassing to conservative and liberal political pundits and shocks many Americans. The embarrassing and shocking answer is that this system of presidential election is done because American States were once sovereign states. State sovereignty is foundational to the idea of secession.

In today's Red State/Blue State divide the idea of peaceful secession has become an appealing approach to deal with America's irreconcilable ideological divide. Many Americans today may recoil at such a suggestion but our sixth president, John Q. Adams of Massachusetts, advocated secession

rather than trying to maintain a union of antagonistic groups. Adams noted, "If the day should ever come ... when the affections of the people of the states shall be alienated from each other; when fraternal spirit shall give away to cold indifference ... far better it be for the people of the disunited states, to part in friendship from each other, **THAN TO BE HELD TOGETHER BY CONSTRAINT**" [emphasis added].

James Madison insisted the "safety and happiness" of a society was more important than any government. Madison said "if the Union was adverse to public happiness, my voice would be ... abolish the Union." It is obvious left-wing Americans and right-wing Americans openly detest each other to the point of near civil war. Why then should we not look to the option of peaceful secession; Red State from Blue State and Red Counties from Blue Counties? This idea may upset the Tucker Carlsons and Rush Limbaughs on the Right but other than continuous animosity and hate, what option is there? It's no longer just Southerners who believe secession was, and still is, legal; many Americans are now questioning why people who violently disagree should be forced to remain in the same government. Peaceful secession is the answer. A return to state sovereignty and real States' Rights, which, of course, includes the right of secession, may yet be in America's future.

Respectfully,
Walter D. Kennedy
Downsville, LA

The main objective of this letter was to get people thinking about why we have an Electoral College. Also, how the Electoral College system relates to the original Constitution which proves that, yes indeed, the South Was Right! Hopefully Americans from all political spectrums will understand that being united at the point of a bloody bayonet is the sure sign of tyranny not freedom.

Walter D. Kennedy
Chief of Heritage Operations, SCV



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National Edition Number 4

The Cherokees Were Right by Thomas R. Floyd

The American colonies were right to secede in 1776, the South was right in 1860, and the Cherokees were right in 1861.

By the Treaty of New Echota in 1835, the Cherokees "agreed" with the United States government to remove from their ancient homelands in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and the Carolinas to what is now northeastern Oklahoma. A good number of Cherokees had begun moving as early as 1817, but with the treaty the exodus increased, and in 1838 many were forcibly evicted in what became known as the "Trail of Tears". Many Cherokees died on the way.

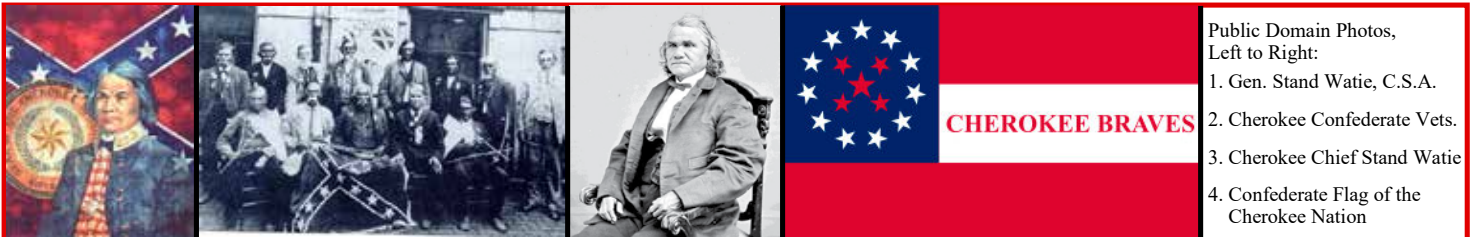
The Cherokees were known as one of the "five civilized tribes". The other four tribes were the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles. They were called the "civilized tribes" because they were, to a great measure, agrarian and settled in permanent villages and homesteads even before the arrival of Europeans. Many Cherokees converted to Christianity and were greatly influenced by and benefitted from the "white man's" culture. Many Cherokees became very successful farmers and planters, and not a few were slave holders. Some held large numbers of slaves, including John Ross who was Principle Chief at the time of the removal.

The Cherokees moved to Oklahoma and carried with them their traditional agrarian lifestyle. By 1861 the Cherokees were prospering in their new territory. Land was being cleared, farms and plantations were being opened, homes and church houses were being built, and the Cherokees and the other Five Civilized tribes were

The Declaration begins this way: "When circumstances beyond their control compel one people to sever the ties which have long existed between them and another state or confederacy, and to contract new alliances and establish new relations for the security of their rights and liberties, it is fit that they should publicly declare the reasons by which their action is justified." This preamble should remind you of the preamble to the Declaration of Independence of the original 13 American colonies in 1776.

In the next five paragraphs the Cherokees stated the reasons they originally desired to maintain neutrality. Essentially, they said they were a small Southern people that could easily be overrun militarily. They preferred peace and dreaded the horrors of war. Yet in paragraph 7, they recognized that "Providence rules the destinies of nations and events." The Cherokees embraced the God of the Bible and recognized His sovereignty in the affairs of men and nations.

They noted that the Lincolmites had violated the U.S. Constitution in many ways, setting aside the right to habeas corpus, closing down newspapers that dissented from the Republican perspective, jailing people (including women) without proper charges or trials, and making free speech (and practically free thought) a crime. They looked with horror at the Yankee invasion of the sovereign Confederate States, employing mercenaries and convicts for their vile purposes. They were repulsed by the barbarity of the Yankees in making war on civilians including women, children, and old people.



hopeful they could live under their "own vine and under their own fig tree", managing their affairs under their own constitutions without interference. Then, in 1861 Abraham Lincoln ordered federal troops to invade the newly independent Confederate States.

At first the Cherokees tried to remain neutral. Their way of life was akin to that of their fellow Southerners; however, their treaties were with the U.S. Federal government, now under Yankee control. As the invasion of the Confederate States continued, and the intentions of the Radical Republicans became apparent, the Cherokees saw that their interests and way of life was being threatened along with the rest of the South. Finally, representatives of the Nation met in Tahlequah, Oklahoma in August of 1861, and on October 26, 1861 the Cherokees seceded from the United States and consummated a treaty with the Confederate States of America. The Declaration by the People of the Cherokee Nation of the Causes Which Have Impelled Them to Unite Their Fortunes with those of the Southern Confederacy is a masterpiece. It ranks as one of the world's foremost proclamations of liberty, home rule, and constitutional government, well worth your time to contemplate as good Americans decide how to respond to today's challenges.

By contrast, they saw that in the Confederacy there was no interference with the civilian authorities by the military. They also understood that the South was fighting a war of defense and had no intention of invading the Northern States or overthrowing the U.S. government. They foresaw that if the North defeated the South the Cherokee people would not be free to pursue life, liberty, and happiness and continue to rule themselves under their own constitution.

They recognized that the object of the Lincolnite (Republican) party was "to annihilate the Sovereignty of those states and utterly change the nature of the general government." And change it they did, from a government of limited power to one of absolute power.

History shows that the Cherokees and Confederates were right. Following their defeat, unconstitutional Socialist programs grew like a cancer in America. Now, those Socialist programs are mutating into Communist programs. It was bound to happen.

Thomas R. Floyd is a Christian preacher, student of history, and patriot. He lives in Mendenhall, Miss. Contact him at brickfloyd@bellsouth.net.



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

Now Is the Time to Fly the Flags of Liberty

Ray H. Shores

Duty Calls. Will You Answer?

Now more than ever before, duty calls us to take a public stand for Liberty, which is more than just freedom. It's freedom tied to Biblical principles, where the Founders of the United States and Confederate States took a public stand.

It's easy to say that we'll fight when the going *really* gets rough—when the goons come for the guns, perhaps. But, what if the goons don't come for the guns? What if they just make it a crime to use them without a permit—a permit that is rarely approved. We would be wise to remember that the Apostle Peter told Jesus that he would stand up to the goons when the going got rough. Later, he cried tears of regret because he failed.

Anybody can brag about things he or she will do *tomorrow*, but brave men and women are taking a stand *now*. Here is a short list of simple actions on which each of us can build an effective "Personal Resistance Program" (PRP) right now.

1. Pray for courage and protection during these times when we confront determined anti-Liberty, pro-Communist foes.
2. In your front yard, on the tallest flagpoles you can afford, raise one or two Flags of Liberty along side your American flag. This action will embolden your children, your neighbors and even yourself! Flags are a rallying point, and the sight of them builds courage and reminds the troops of the reason they're fighting. Find a retailer and raise some flags!
3. Go on the offensive through the Southern Victory Campaign. Don't just *join* the Confederate Legion—*join, organize, and go on the offensive* following the campaign's tactical guidance, which is based on logical, proven methods.
4. Only support politicians that are active, open champions of the "Original Intent" of the U.S. Constitution and States' Rights. Stop supporting weaklings, appeasers and con-men!
5. Develop your own understanding of Original Intent, which is the highway back to Liberty in America. Through the Southern Victory Campaign you can discover this all-important knowledge and share it with others.
6. Study your Bible and work to repent of *real* sins instead of sins invented by heretics and Communists, such as the "sins" of owning too much property, having too much money, and associating with people of your own choosing. Claim the gender that God gave you at birth. Don't support the "Woke Church" and churches that adhere to the Communist-created "Critical Race Theory."
7. Work to purify your heart and mind through learning, and avoid corrupting influences, such as perverted and Communist-inspired television programs. Work to free yourself and your business from unconstitutional Federal handouts, grants, loans, reparations, and other transfer payments. Ask yourself, "Would Robert E. Lee apply for that handout?"
8. Work to purify the hearts and minds of your children. Try to avoid putting them into the clutches of Marxist-minded teachers or into schools led by conformists and people who fear the news media more than they love truth and Liberty.
9. Patronize pro-Liberty businesses and websites. Use web browsers, social media, and e-mail hosts that are not joined at the hip with the Federal government.
10. Develop ever-expanding businesses that give employment to pro-Liberty people. Pass those businesses to future generations and work toward the day when businesses that support Communistic practices shrivel up and die.

Flags of Liberty

Shown at the bottom of this page are the Flags of Liberty that can be readily purchased in many local stores and online retailers. All of the flags either symbolize the War for Liberty or Liberty, itself. Most, if not all, are recognized and hated by people and groups that are working to destroy Liberty. With the exception of the Christian flag, I doubt you can find any Socialists, Communists, or Deep Staters that are flying these flags. Buy some and fly some—from the tallest flagpoles you can afford!

Uncommon Courage

If the thought of taking a visible stand for Liberty by flying a Confederate flag frightens you, consider the words of Earl Douglas, a black journalist from Charleston, South Carolina:

If hate had been the prevailing emotion between the races, then it is a safe bet that the Confederacy would have never been born. Fortunately, there was love, understanding, and compassion. And the two greatest lies ever perpetrated by history are 1) that the South instigated the war, and 2) that it was fought by the North for the purpose of freeing the slaves! The Negro was merely used as the excuse for that war while the real reason for it is [now] reflected in every area of our lives where the tentacles of government form the bars of a new slavery. No! Don't furl that Confederate Battle Flag. Let it wave all across the South to remind Americans that there exists here a yearning for liberty, freedom, and independence that will not be denied. Let it fly as a testimonial to real men and real women who would rather work and fight and shed tears than beg the government for charity.

Those who are afraid to take a public stand for Liberty *now*, when it's relatively inexpensive (no blood required) are highly unlikely to take one when the going gets rough.



Bennington flag



Betsy Ross flag



Bonnie Blue flag



Christian flag



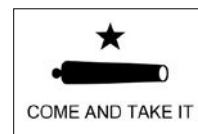
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Gonzales flag

Ray H. Shores is Marketing Director of Heritage Operations for the Sons of Confederate Veterans and its Southern Victory Campaign. Reach him at RayShores@VictoryStaff.org or at VictoryFlagsAndMore.com of Flora, Miss.



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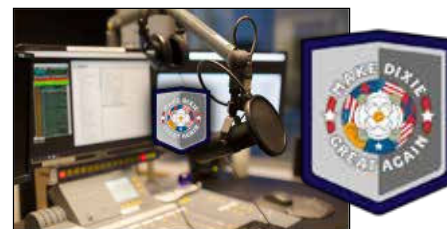
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Generals Lee and Grant—No Comparison, Only Contrast

James Ronald Kennedy

Over a century and a half has passed since Confederate States General Robert E. Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to General Ulysses S. Grant. Yet, despite surrender by one and victory by the other, controversy continues regarding which man better represents the virtues of honor, duty, and American patriotism. For those who believe that might makes right, the answer is clear: Grant won—any questions? But from old Dixie there lingers the refrain penned by Father Ryan, the Poet Priest of the Confederacy, “The triumphs of might are transient—they pass and are forgotten—the sufferings of right are graven deepest on the chronicle of nations.”

Grant, Champion of the American Nation and Empire

If Grant had any political philosophy at all it was that of an American nationalist. His nationalist fever arose from his military training at West Point and his military experience in the Mexican-American War (1846-48). Grant ranked number 21 out of 39 in the class of 1843. Although never known as a deep thinker in political or theological matters, he followed the nationalist views of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and Abraham Lincoln. Despite the clear text of the U.S. Constitution, these nationalists stressed the supremacy of the national (federal) government.

Nationalists owe their primary allegiance to the national government and their allegiance is seldom constrained by traditional Christian morality. Grant’s apologists attempt to obscure Grant’s moral failings by draping him in the robes of one “fighting to end slavery.” But Grant’s wife held personal slaves at the beginning of the war. These slaves were not freed by Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation. Lincoln’s Proclamation applied to slaves in territories controlled by the Confederate States while exempting slaves in territories controlled by the United States. Mrs. Grant’s slaves were freed well after the War by the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment. According to one account, Grant’s excuse for not freeing his wife’s slaves was that “good help is so hard to come by these days.”

During the War, General Grant followed the United States’ war policy of attempting to starve Southern civilians—an act of war that was a violation of international moral standards for civilized warfare. So successful were the invaders’ efforts to induce civilian starvation that by 1865 over 500,000 Southerners were without the necessities of life and many died of starvation—and this number accounts for starvation in only four of the Southern states.

Implicit in the Northern claim that Grant was fighting to free slaves is the claim that such men would naturally be free of racial bias. It is treated as heresy to question the racial motives of men who were “fighting to free the slaves.” But Grant’s life leaves little to recommend him to modern day social justice warriors. Grant was an outspoken anti-Semite. In 1862 Grant issued his infamous General Order 11 that expelled all Jews from his area of command. But Jews were not his only targets of racial hatred. As president, Grant would place his and his political cronies’ interests in Black Hills (Montana) gold above the treaty rights of American Indians. Grant’s solution was to provoke a war with the Indians and thereafter declare the treaty to be void and occupy the Black Hills as spoils of war.

Lee, Champion of the Republic of Sovereign States

Robert E. Lee was the son of the Revolutionary War hero Light Horse Henry Lee. Although born into Virginia’s plantation society, Lee’s life was not one of ease and leisure. His father’s poor financial activities left the family in a less than admirable financial condition. Lee was part of Virginia’s high society but his meager finances meant he would have to earn his own living. An appointment by Senator John C. Calhoun of South Carolina to West Point provided

Lee an opportunity to make his mark in the world. In 1829 Lee graduated second in a class of 46. Lee received no demerits during his four years at West Point. He held himself to high standards.

During the War for Southern Independence, unlike the invader’s army, Lee demanded that his men refrain from pillaging and committing atrocities when the Confederate Army invaded the North during the Gettysburg campaign. Lee did not want his troops to conduct warfare in a manner that would offend God.

Lee held strong political and theological beliefs. He was a practicing Christian. His standards were based on the Holy Bible. Lee readily acknowledged his Christian faith: “I can only say that I am nothing but a poor sinner, trusting in Christ alone for salvation.”

Lee’s political views were a natural part of Virginia society. While he loved the United States, it was a love that was conditioned upon a mutuality of respect among the States as required by the Constitution. Lee’s refusal to make war against his native state when offered a command position in the Union Army in 1861 is in

line with the attitude of another Virginian of an earlier era. Patrick Henry declared in 1787, “The first thing I have at heart is American liberty, second thing is American Union.” For Lee, just like Patrick Henry, liberty always trumps government. This principle was taught at West Point—although, some cadets did not take it to heart. The first textbook on the Constitution used at West Point taught that States had the right to secede from the Union.

Slavery is routinely used by Communists and Northern apologists when attempting to minimize Lee’s high moral and ethical character. They find this tactic necessary because Lee’s high standards are in such sharp contrast with the low standards of Communists and Northern men such as Grant, Sherman, and Butler.

Lee’s attitude toward black Southerners is best demonstrated by an incident that took place in Richmond shortly after the War:

“In St. Paul’s Church in Richmond, Virginia, June, 1865, ... When the priest offered a call to Holy Communion, a tall, well-dressed black man approached the communion table first, ahead of the white congregation, causing shock. For an awkward moment the congregation did not move. Then Lee rose, walked to the communion rail and knelt near the black man...this had a magic effect upon the other communicants...who went forward to the communion table.”

In August of 1870 General Lee, after viewing the results of the North’s victory, in a private meeting he told the former Confederate Governor of Texas:

“Governor, if I had foreseen the use those people designed to make of their victory, there would have been no surrender at Appomattox Courthouse; no, sir, not by me. Had I foreseen these results of subjugation, I would have preferred to die at Appomattox with my brave men, my sword in this right hand.”

General Lee stands in sharp contrast not only to General Grant but to all of the left-of-center, politically correct, sycophants of America’s globalist, supreme federal government. The Deep State federal government that rules America today has become the government of Lee’s prediction: an unconstitutional, communistic tyranny that is, “aggressive abroad and despotic at home.”

James R. Kennedy is a best-selling author residing in Mandeville, La. Download and share the full, masterpiece essay (with references) from which this article was condensed under the *Rest of the Story* tab at MakeDixieGreatAgain.com. Reach the Mr. Kennedy at jrk1861@gmail.com.





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