

Confederate Veteran.

March/April 2022



In This Issue ...

"Behold A Pale Horse"

— William J. Stier

Abraham Lincoln and the Ghost of Karl Marx

— Dr. Boyd Cathey

Gettysburg From The Confederate Perspective

— Barney W. Roberts, III



**WE ARE PROUD TO ANNOUNCE THE
LAUNCH OF A FUND RAISER FOR A
VISITORS CENTER AT THE
NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST HOME
IN CHAPEL HILL, TENNESSEE.
“FORREST HALL”**

The Sons of Confederate Veterans acquired the Nathan Bedford Forrest boyhood home in 1995 from the state of Tennessee. Since that time the cabin and out buildings have been restored and the grounds have been made immaculate due to the hard work and dedication of many SCV members, especially the Director Gene Andrews. With all of the attacks on our Confederate Heritage and especially General Forrest, it is time for us to have the Forrest home available during regular hours for tours and other events. This is where the idea for Forrest Hall originated, it's time to “Charge em’ both ways”!



Once completed, Forrest Hall will be a 5,000 square foot building with a visitors center that includes a museum and gift shop, restrooms and a kitchen area as well as an events center for meetings, special events and weddings. The projected cost is \$500,000 with a completion date of July 2024. If you are ready to “Ride with Forrest” donate today! Everyone should try to at least be at the Forrest’s Escort level!

General Forrest level \$10,000 _____ Colonel Jeffery Forrest level \$5,000 _____

Forrest Escort level \$1,000 _____ Morton's Artillery level \$500 _____

Forrest’s Cavalry level \$100 _____ Other \$ _____

Name: _____

Address: _____ City: _____

State: _____ Zip code: _____

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Send your donation to: SCV Tennessee Division, P.O. Box 782, Lebanon, TN 37088

Make a note that your donation is for FORREST HALL.

If you have questions contact James Patterson at 615-812-0206 or mboroscv33@aol.com

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

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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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ON THE COVER — The entrance gate for the new Confederate Park by the Kirby Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville, Florida. Photo courtesy of Calvin Hart.



Join the Southern Victory Campaign at MakeDixieGreatAgain.com



Join the Confederate Legion!

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



Watch Commander's Comments Videos!

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



Launch Continuous Local Offensives!

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



Build a Foundation with the *Southern Defender*™

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



Boost Your Effectiveness with *Radio Free Dixie* Ads

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



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

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

Tactics Used by Successful Confederate Legion Groups:

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

Basic Tactics

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

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

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

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

Advanced Tactics

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

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

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

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

Target: People Who Want to Defend Liberty in Dixie

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

Share Us on Facebook
Make Dixie Great Again



ESTABLISHED 1893

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FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

No matter how much you think you know about our War for Southern Independence, you can always learn more. I learned several new things while putting this issue together and I hope you will also.

One aspect of the War often overlooked is Florida troops and battles in Florida. William J. Stier shares his essay titled *"Behold A Pale Horse" Confederate Captain Winston J. T. Stephens and the St. Johns Rangers in North Florida*. This article contains a lot of first hand accounts and letters home which gives the reader a real sense of what our ancestors experienced in the field.

We welcome back one of our Sesquicentennial authors, Dr. Boyd Cathey, to our pages this issue. He shares with us his essay on *Abraham Lincoln and the Ghost of Karl Marx*. Who knew Lincoln and Marx were friends? Well, they were and not only shared similar viewpoints but corresponded with each other during the War. Read all about it and tell your friends.

Most people think we lost the Battle of Gettysburg. After all, it's in all the history books. But, that's not true. At best it was a draw, the yankees did not push us from the field of battle, we withdrew voluntarily. Barney W. Roberts, III shares his essay on *Gettysburg From The Confederate Perspective* in this issue. You will find things were not as dire as you have been made to believe from reading most history books.

Information about our 127th National Reunion in Cartersville, GA, July 19-23, 2022, is contained in this issue. It is never too early to send in your registration, so please take a look at pages 24-26 and make your plans now. I hope to see a lot of you in Georgia this summer.

Don't use the form on our website to send photos to me. It strips the photo from the e-mail so I don't receive them. Send an e-mail directly to eic@scv.org and attach your photo. Please remember, when sending in photos of camp activities please send them at actual and/or original size. Don't reduce the image even if you are asked to do so by your software. Too many photos I receive are too small for printing even though they look fine on a screen. Thank you, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

A handwritten signature of Frank B. Powell, III, in black ink. The signature is stylized and cursive, with the first name 'Frank' being the most prominent.

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
LARRY ALLEN MCCLUNEY, JR.

CIC@SCV.ORG

Why do we memorialize our Ancestors?

Compatriots,

Spring is almost upon us and it is time to prepare for Confederate Memorial activities, but has anyone ever asked why we memorialize our ancestors? Death is something no one wants to witness, but as it is a natural phenomenon, you simply cannot avoid it. Deaths of people who are close to you or of someone else whom you know always brings pain. But instead of being emotional you need to handle the death of a person properly. According to Tyron Edwards, "Quiet and sincere sympathy is often the most welcome and efficient consolation to the afflicted."¹

Thus, throughout history, nearly every culture across the globe has created rich traditions of memorializing those who have died. While these time-honored traditions serve as a method of preserving memories of the departed, the importance of memorialization to the living cannot be understated. These traditions range from intimate gatherings in small villages to grand displays in ancient cultures. Historically, everyday citizens received more humble memorials involving close friends and family. More extravagant memorials, like monuments and temples, were reserved for the elite. However,

some monuments were constructed in tribute to represent entire villages or groups of people. These methods served to highlight the community, strengthening the bond between citizens.²

To show your love and sympathy towards the death of a person, memorials are quite useful. The word 'memorial' derives from the Latin 'memos' which literally means 'mindful.' Thus, with memorials the memories associated with the death of someone always remains with us in so many ways.³

Memorials are an important part of every culture. They allow people to remember a deceased loved one or an important public figure. Memorials have existed in every culture for thousands of years. For examples the Taj Mahal, Lincoln Memorial, the Vietnam Veterans' Memorial, and the Great Pyramids were created in the loving memory of great leaders and unforgotten heroes, just as our Confederate Monuments and Memorials. It is only due to memorials that even today we are able to remember the people who were important in our lives, from our ancestors and parents to presidents so we may show them our respect.⁴

² *The Importance of Memorialization to the Living* (talkofalifetime.org), by Linda Darby, April 21, 2017.

³ Ibid

⁴ Ibid

¹ "Why Memorials Are Important?," a Memorial Blog, June 2, 2012.

In our organization's case, it is war memorials we are concerned in preserving. In an article titled *The Importance of War Memorials*, written by the War Memorial Trust in 2017, they stated, "By definition, a war memorial is any physical object created, erected or installed to commemorate those involved in or affected by a war or conflict. Generally war memorials are erected by local communities or groups associated with those remembered such as regiments, companies, social clubs or churches. Each memorial is unique. It represents that community's chosen method of remembrance whether it be a cenotaph, plaque or more utilitarian example such as a bus shelter or hospital. The names of those recorded on a memorial may only be remembered on that monument making it important to preserve it to commemorate that individual's sacrifice. These memorials are important because they act as historical touchstones. They link the past to the present and enable people to remember and respect the sacrifice of those who died, fought, participated or were affected by conflict(s). Memorials can be an important source of information for young people in understanding the sacrifices made by past generations. This will in turn ensure memorials are cared for in the future. Who is recorded varies with communities making their own decisions. Often local memorials will contain the names of families still living within that community or as communities change offer an insight into the history of an area."⁵

These types of memorials are represented by our Confederate Monuments on courthouse lawns in many counties in the South. New memorials, to both past and present conflicts, continue to be erected representing the ongoing importance of war memorials even as others are being taken down, falling prey to political correctness. As stated in *The Importance of War Memorials*, "Some communities choose to make additions to existing memorials thereby ensuring the continuing relevance of those memorials for local remembrance. Memorials represent a focal point for remembrance both individual and collective particularly on occasions such as Remembrance Sunday or anniversary events. The sacrifices made by so many for freedom needs to be remembered and war memorials play a vital role in ensuring that continues."⁶

Confederate monuments are a vital part of history and eliminating them is like eliminating history. The past is the past and the monuments do not stand for racism, they stand for a part of history which must become a learning experience for all to understand. The statues and flag stand for the history of the South and every time someone sees a flag or monument it reminds them of what the ancestors of the South did and fought for in the war. If those are taken away eventually the memories of our ancestors all together will be forgotten. They stand for the South and the way of life, and the struggle the people of the South endured in order to obtain states' rights and self-determination. Let us all remember as Americans that without the Southern people and their contributions

⁵ *The Importance of War Memorials* (warmemorials.org), War Memorials Trust, 2017.

⁶ Ibid

Continued on page 56



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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Member listed not from his camp

To the Editor:

Sir, in the January/February issue of the *Veteran* under the topic Dispatches from the Front an article titled "Has problems with some Confederate States" was published.

I am the commander of the Col. Samuel St. George Rogers Camp. The writer of that article IS NOT a member of the Rogers camp. I have never heard of him, and his name does not appear on any of the Division camp rosters. I believe he is trying to publish disinformation in our magazine. I am requesting a retraction of the article.

Robert Brown

Col. Samuel St. George Rogers Camp 1508
Indianapolis, Indiana

Additional information on Sergeant Berry Benson

To the Editor:

The article on Sergeant Berry Benson in the January/February issue of *Confederate Veteran* magazine was very interesting, particularly the description of the escape from Elmira by Benson and his fellow prisoners. However, the paragraph about Berry's defense of Leo Frank causes me to offer some additional information on that famous legal case.

When we consider whether a decision is just or not, we don't need to consider race or color. If you look at all the evidence in this case, Leo Frank would appear to be guilty and the outrageousness of the crime would explain the public reaction to it. Just as with the causes of the War Between the States, before we accept the narrative of this case offered by the mainstream media, we should read the counter arguments. In this case,

the most compelling evidence for the counter argument is the narrative of Mary Phagan's own family, and for that I would recommend the book *The Murder of Little Mary Phagan*, written by her great-niece, Mary Phagan, and published in 1987, following the posthumous pardon of Leo Frank issued by the Georgia Legislature. The book is based on a decade of research by Mary Phagan and her own knowledge as a member of the Phagan family.

Finally, the governor who commuted the death sentence was named Slaton, not Staton.

D. Tyrone Crowley

Prattville Dragoons Camp 1524
Prattville, Alabama

Thinks last issue was best since sesquicentennial!

To the Editor:

I think the January/February issue is the best reading I have done since the sesquicentennial issues! Compatriot Traywick's "Our Marxist Revolution" should be required reading for every public school in the land, every voter, every American. It was also gratifying to see a non-biased meta study of the war of conquest, "War, By The Numbers," by Dr. Mitcham. I am often confused in reading other books on the war by the conflicting numbers from book to book. I think I will copy his article to keep beside me as I 'travel' from book to book. And I think I will also make copies of Traywick's article and put them in those little 'library' boxes so popular in liberal neighborhoods.

Do you think Mr. Traywick would mind?

Howard Talley

George Davis Camp 5
Wilmington, North Carolina

All should re-read great article in last issue

To the Editor:

Greetings to my fellow compatriots of the Sons of Confederate Veterans! I would like to thank H.V. Traywick, Jr. for the great article entitled "Our Marxist Revolution" in the January/Feb. 2022 edition. Any SCV member who is looking for facts they can use as bullet points to help us to inform the uneducated about our wonderful Southern history, and most of all the TRUTH of our Southern history, this article has plenty for you to use. From explaining the true history of the war, to events of today, this article has it all and it makes so much sense as to why we are seeing the things we are seeing today!

Brothers of the SCV, I encourage you to read, and re-read this article in the *Confederate Veteran* if you have not already. The time is now, that we all band together, and hold on to our Southern Heritage with everything we have, and get the truth out there before it is too late!! *Deo Vindice* to all!

Jerry R. Owens

Longstreet Zollicoffer Camp 87
Knoxville, Tennessee

Upholding the religion of Robert E. Lee

To the Editor:

There are times in my life when I stumble across something just too good not to share. As we approach the 215th anniversary of the birth of General Robert E. Lee, I found an on-line sermon by Pastor John Weaver, of Freedom Ministries, entitled *The Religion of Robert E. Lee*. I thought I knew a fair amount about General Lee, but I found out otherwise. Pastor Weaver described General Lee's Christian faith

as “intimately personal” and “intensely practical.”

But how can that be?! He was a slave owner! Let us remember, as reputable historians, we should not apply morals and standards of today to the past (I would not want to be judged by yesteryear’s ethics and principles, would you?) Yes, he had some and inherited more slaves, and like his father-in-law, General Lee had “at Arlington black people who were both slave and free, not an uncommon situation.” (Dr. Clyde Wilson, *R.E. Lee and the American Union*). He even wrote of his planned gradual emancipation on how to properly and humanely divest of his slaves...before the war even started. (Massachusetts Historical Society, “All are gone who desire to do so”: *Robert E. Lee and Slavery*). Now that is said, let’s press on.

Pastor Weaver said General Lee’s Christian faith was “intimately personal” in that he often spoke of his faith of Jesus Christ and the Bible both outside of and during time of war. General Lee stated; “I prefer The Bible to any other book ... there is enough in that to satisfy the most ardent thirst for knowledge, to open the way to true wisdom, and to reach the only road to salvation and eternal happiness.”

Pastor Weaver stressed General Lee’s Christian faith was “intensely practical.” He quoted General Lee saying; “You must be frank and honest with the world ... say what you mean to do on every occasion, and a real honest man is honest of conviction of what is right, not of policy.”

Pastor Weaver definitively made the grade through the reading of a passage from the book *Maxims of Robert E. Lee for Young Gentlemen*, edited by Richard G. Williams. It stated; “This battlefield encounter, recounted by a Union soldier at Gettysburg, is most touching and illustrative of Lee’s Christian grace and humility, even in the midst of great bloodshed, affliction, and high emotion: “I had been a most

bitter anti-South man, and fought and cursed Confederates desperately. I could see nothing good in any of them. A ball shattered my left leg. I lay on the ground not far from Cemetery Ridge, and as General Lee ordered his retreat, he and his officers rode near me. As they came along I recognized him, and, though faint from exposure and loss of blood, I raised up my hands, looked Lee in the face, and shouted as loud as I could — ‘Hurrah for the Union.’ The General heard me, looked, stopped his horse, dismounted and came toward me. I must confess I at first thought he meant to kill me. But as he came up he looked down at me, and I wondered what he was about. He extended his hand to me, grasped mine firmly, and looking right into my eyes, said: ‘My son, I hope you will soon be well.’ If I live to a thousand years I shall never forget the expression on General Lee’s face. There he was defeated, retiring from a field that had cost him and his cause almost their last hope, and yet he stopped to say words like those to a wounded soldier of the opposition who had taunted him as he passed by! As soon as the General had left me, I cried myself to sleep there upon the bloody ground.” (Wayne Wipple, *The Heart of Lee*).

Happy 215th birthday General Lee. We can only imagine our Republic today if we all lived by “your religion.”

*Lt. Col. John T. Coffindaffer, USAF (ret)
Captain John Rayburn Camp 452
Guntersville, Alabama*

Very glad and excited we have our own museum

To the Editor:

Ever since I joined the SCV in 1998, I have often wondered why this organization did not have its own museum. I was thrilled to learn the decision had been made to build a museum of our own where we could tell our side of the story.

Our own Museum, in my estima-

tion, is one of the wisest things this organization has done during my membership. This Museum in time will prove to be one of the most valuable assets to the Confederate cause. Most other “Civil War” museums are beautiful and well furnished, but they do not expressly tell the story for which our ancestors fought.

In all our efforts to preserve the memory of our ancestors and their noble fight for independence and Constitutional government, our Museum will be a lasting monument to the cause of the Confederate States of America. When our voices are silent and our hands have ended their work and we have joined the last roll call, this museum will still be standing as a silent, yet visible witness to what we have strived to accomplish in telling the story of our beloved Southland.

It grieves me when I hear negative remarks from other members concerning the Museum and it’s cost. I consider those remarks coming from those who are short sighted and do not see the long range goal and purpose for which we are fighting. This Museum will remain a visible and silent witness standing for generations yet unborn long after we are gone. I highly commend our national leadership, who have spent many hours of work, sweat and effort to make this Museum possible. I encourage every member to offer financial support (without complaint) and/or contributions such as relics and even exhibits in order to honor our ancestors.

In my effort to contribute to the museum, Lt. Commander-in-Chief Jason Boshers and Executive Director Adam Southern have been extremely cooperative and helpful with ideas and encouragement.

In an effort to increase widespread interest in our Museum, I would offer the following suggestion: that the majority of one issue of the *Confederate Vet-*

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

“Great Idea Mr. White and I Could Not Have Said It Any Better”

One of the questions I get asked a lot is “When am I going to get my *Confederate Veteran*”? As I sit down to write this on January 6th; my *Confederate Veteran* has not arrived. That has nothing to do with our editor or GHQ. It is left up to the postal service once it goes to mail. I have talked to three people today who have received their copy. One person has e-mailed me they haven’t and I replied that I have not received mine. I know from mailing the Tennessee Division Newsletter, *The Forrest Escort*, it took up to two weeks for copies to arrive. I am sure others have not received their copy. Our editor and the staff at GHQ have done all they can do for you to receive your *Confederate Veteran* in a timely manner. Unfortunately, we are not in control of everything.

One of the people I talked to today was telling me everything they have already accomplished and what they are continuing to work on. It is definitely a labor of love. The Kirby Smith Camp 1209 out of Jacksonville, Florida, has taken the bull by the horns and created something which is beautiful and impressive. Camp 1209 hosted the SCV National Reunion in 2020 and they did a fantastic job in the middle of a pandemic. The monies they realized from hosting the reunion they have put to use and created the Kirby Smith

Confederate Park in Jacksonville.

Camp 1209 Commander Calvin Hart had this to say. I have included his whole statement because it is what we are and why we do what we do. American History is Southern History and Southern History is Confederate History. I could not have said it any better.

“When Jacksonville city removed the Soldier monument and took the name off Confederate Park, Kirby-Smith went into action building our own park to honor our ancestors. It includes a 50-ft. pole with Confederate flag, The Florida Soldiers Monument, the Southern Cross of Honor Monument and the 7-ft. Robert E. Lee monument. The City removed Confederate off a park few people went to and now we have a Battle Flag flying beside I-295 greeting all the Yankees coming to Florida.

“The flag in Kirby-Smith Confederate Park flies in honor of all Confederate soldiers, and specifically to remember the more than 15,000 soldiers in the Confederate war effort. Approximately 5,000 Floridians (about one out of every three soldiers) died or were killed in Confederate service. While this was a small number when compared with other Southern states, it was the highest percentage of available men of military age from any Confederate state. Florida troops were organized into eleven regiments of infantry; two regiments of cavalry; and numerous smaller units, including artillery, home-guard, and militia. Many of those who survived

were disabled or had their lives shortened due to health problems related to the hardships of military service. As the sons of these gallant men, Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, along with the numerous benefactors and supporters of this flag, believe it is our duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations.

"The preservation of liberty and freedom guaranteed by our forefathers and embodied in the US Constitution of 1788, motivated these men to leave their loved ones and take up arms, and driven by duty and honor, they answered the call to defend their State from invasion. Their noble attributes are the underpinning of our society and represent the foundation on which this nation was built. These citizen-soldiers of all races, creeds, and faiths, who fought for the Confederacy, personified the best qualities of America."

I have heard a statement before that said it can't be done. False. It can be done and the Kirby Smith Camp 1209 has proved it can be done. I have heard Calvin Hart say "Hope is not a plan" and he is very correct. We can always hope for the best but we have to create and execute a plan and stay dedicated and true to the plan. If we do that, we can succeed and do great things.

At a time when "THEY" say it can't be done, don't let anyone from 1209 hear you say that and we should have that same mindset. "They" said we could not build a museum and they were false. "They" said we could not bury Lt. General Nathan Bedford Forrest and they were false. "We" need to continue to prove them false.

The Confederate Museum at Elm Springs has been built but we have debt we must pay. The Museum Fundraising Committee is working with the Finance Committee on a plan to help us achieve paying off our debt early. While we are hoping to pay it off early, we will still have a plan. This plan includes our membership. We continue to reach out to our members because we are self-funded. You have read in



my articles about us being self-funded because we do not want to receive monies from sources who want a say so in how we interpret our museum. With the shillings come the shackles. We need to be able to tell the "True Story of Our Southland" and we cannot achieve that if we have an outside entity telling us what we have to put in our museum and what we have to say.

Concerning the contents of the museum, we need good original artifacts. We really need artifacts with a documented history because we need to tell the stories. These are our ancestors and we need to tell their stories. If we don't who will? This is our history and we have a wonderful opportunity to tell our history without compromise within our museum. Army of Tennessee Commander Jimmy Hill, has been working on the timeline and I like where it is going and his idea of how to present the timeline. We still have work to do and to get approval from the General Executive Council but we want to have something in place before we have the 2nd Annual Confederate Memorial Service at Elm Springs on May 7th. Watch SCV_Chat, social media and the *Confederate Veteran* magazine for updates and details.

Another phone call I got today was from David White from the Beauregard Camp 130 in New Orleans. We talked about building a Confederate soldier database which would only be stored and searchable from the museum. The point of this would be to allow people who visit the museum to be able to search by names to help locate Confederate Soldiers and we could use it to recruit and build interest in the museum. It would not be online. It would only be used from the museum. Many of us have several men who fought for the Confederate Forces and you could submit their names for inclusion in this database. Person-

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Forward The Colors

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

Senator Tom Cotton vs President Jefferson Davis

It is not surprising to hear neo-Marxists and other Yankee ideologues condemn the Confederacy, including honorable men such as Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis. These attacks by neo-Marxist radicals are just “par for the course” in attacking traditional American values. But for Southerners who love their heritage, the most bitter pill to swallow is when an elected Southern conservative jumps on the neo-Marxist “hate-the-South” bandwagon and proceeds to act the part of the neo-Marxist’s “wing-man.” As a wing-man, your job is to cover your leader’s backside as he goes in for the kill. Recently, while criticizing President Biden’s policies, Arkansas Republican Senator Tom Cotton, acting like a good wing-man, joined in President Biden’s slanderous attack on President Jefferson Davis. Biden chided anyone who was opposing his so-called “Voting Rights Bill” as being a latter-day “Bull Connor or Jefferson Davis.” Countering Biden’s attack on conservative’s resistance to Biden’s bill, Cotton alleged the Democratic Party was the party of Jefferson Davis, a man responsible for defending slavery, secession and segregation. Of course, according to Cotton’s logic, the Republican party was composed of saints, having fought to “free the slaves,” “save the Union,” and “destroy white supremacy segregation laws.” Oh, how wrong can one man be?

According to the “logic” of Cotton and other neo-conservatives (neo-cons), the Democratic

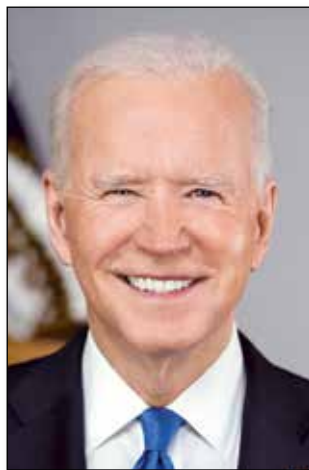
Party is the Party of the South, which, “everybody knows” is the root cause of America’s slavery problem, the attempt to destroy the Union via secession, and racist segregation laws. The trouble is, “everybody” including BLM neo-Marxists, and neo-cons such as Mark Levin and Tom Cotton, is wrong! Cotton, just like Biden, was using an emotional diatribe to advance his ideas. Let’s look at the facts rather than just make emotional appeals. Sen. Cotton, here are some facts you may have overlooked.

Slavery: Yes, Senator, the Confederate flag has thirteen stars on it which represent thirteen slave-holding states, so are we to hate such a flag? Sir, the flag which flies over the US Capitol building has thirteen stripes on it, each stripe represents a slave-holding state. Using neo-Marxist logic, we must now hate the United States flag. Senator, the South did not invent slavery nor is slavery merely a system of Europeans enslaving Africans. The word “slave” is derived from the word “Slav”— a group of white people who were being enslaved by Ottoman Turks. You see, sir, slavery is common to all people, it is a



universal problem, which includes all of Yankeedom, not simply a Southern problem. Neo-Marxists and neo-cons love to tell the world the South fought to promote slavery. Yet at its own expense, the South led the way in freeing enslaved people. In 1860, there were more free people of color living in the South than anywhere in the US. Both Virginia and Mississippi proposed methods for ending slavery in their states long before Lincoln's election. The man you so rudely insulted, Senator Jefferson Davis, proposed a system of emancipation he referred to as "the High Road of Emancipation" to the Senate, only to have it rejected by Northern senators. These Northerners were actively seeking to keep African Americans out of their states and American territory. In the famous "Wilmot Proviso," Senator David Wilmot, (R) Pennsylvania, proposed to keep not only slavery but African Americans out of newly acquired US Territory. When Lincoln proposed the same idea of keeping the territory free of Black people, he was following the lead of other Northerners.

Lincoln, the GOP, and slavery: Lincoln's history on slavery and the modern concept of that history are completely opposite views. In his first inaugural address (1861) he clearly stated, "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery. ..." Lincoln's statement merely reflects the fourth plank of the Republican Party's 1860 platform which declares states had a right to "maintain inviolate ... especially the right to control its own domestic institutions [a pseudonym for slavery] according to its own judgement is essential." In a letter to Georgia native and future Confederate Vice President, Alexander Stephens, before he was sworn in as president, Lincoln promised all slaveholders that slavery would be as safe and secure during his administration as it was during George Washington's administration. In Lincoln's famous letter to New York newspaper editor, Horace Greeley, Lincoln emphatically stated he was fighting the War to force the South to remain in the Union and not fighting to free slaves. As Lincoln noted, "What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union. ..." Senator, to force the Southern people to remain in a government not of their choosing (exit the



American principle of "government by the CONSENT of the governed"), Lincoln was willing to throw not only slaves but "the colored race" under the bus. A few days before his death, Lincoln was still trying to establish a means of removing Africans from the United States. In his autobiography, General Benjamin Butler of Massachusetts, relates how Lincoln asked Butler to find a way of "sending all the blacks away."



The dream of "sending blacks away" was not a new idea for Lincoln. In Lincoln's 1852, eulogy of his political idol, slave-holder Henry Clay, Lincoln lauded Clay's efforts of removing (colonization) Africans from the United States. While in the Illinois Legislature, Lincoln backed a plan for the removal of free people of color from Illinois. In February of 1860, during his address at the Cooper Institute, Lincoln suggested Africans should be removed and replaced by "free white laborers." In his 1862 message to Congress, Lincoln once again displayed his disdain for African Americans when he stated, "I cannot make it better known ... that I strongly favor colonization." If nothing else, Lincoln was consistent in his desire to remove African Americans from the United States. This brings up a good point: why did Northerners desire to eliminate slavery? According to New England historian Joanne Melish, New Englanders equated the ending of slavery with the elimination of the African American.

Republicans often criticize Democrats for having political leaders who were slaveholders. These same Republicans overlook the racist views of Lincoln, while condemning Southern Democrats. One fact Republicans overlook is the last United States president to have ever owned a slave was a Republican, President U. S. Grant.

Secession: According to Biden and Cotton, Jefferson Davis was a villain of free government because he believed in the right of secession. If secession is unconstitutional, then Biden and Cotton are correct, but if secession is Constitutional, Biden and Cotton are supporting an immoral war of aggression and oppression. St. George Tucker, a wounded veteran of the War for American Independence and a founding

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Chaplain's Comments

Dr. W. Herman White
Chaplain-in-Chief



The Humiliation of Jesus Christ

— (Philippians 2:5 – 8)

Who Jesus was.

The angel Gabriel appeared to the virgin Mary and informed her the Holy Ghost would overshadow her and that “which shall be born of thee shall be called the Son of God” (Luke 1: 34 – 35). An angel of the Lord appeared unto Joseph explaining how his espoused wife, a virgin, was with child, and instructing him to name the babe Jesus, and this fulfilled the prophecy given in Isaiah 7:14; and the babe was to be called Emmanuel, which meant “God with us.” John 1:1 – 2 informs us he was the eternal word who took upon himself the “fashion of man.”

Galatians 4:4 tells us “When the fulness of the time was come, God sent forth his Son, made of a woman, made under the law” (Mosaic). Philippians 2:7 tells us Christ Jesus, “made himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men.” In the Old Testament and in the

New Testament Jesus Christ was declared to be the Son of God.

What Jesus Became.

As we read in verse 8 of our text, “He humbled himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross.” His ministry recorded in the word of God, whether prophetically in the Old Testament or the fulfillment thereof recorded in the Gospels, is abundantly clear Jesus never wavered from fulfilling the will of the Father, even to dying on the cross for the sins of the world.

Down through the years I have heard preachers who were ignorant of what really was taking place in the Garden of Gethsemane actually, though unintentionally, demean the Lord Jesus. They try to explain it was the human side of the Lord trying to get out of going to the cross. These would also claim the devil was dancing with glee at the foot of the cross,

which shows how awesomely ignorant they are of God’s word. The devil had been trying to destroy Jesus from the time Herod sought to find him to kill him. This had continued throughout Jesus’ ministry as the devil motivated men on numbers of occasions to try to kill Jesus. The last place the devil ever wanted Jesus was on the cross paying the sin debt. His sacrificial death was clearly taught in the sacrifices, and shedding of the blood of the innocent animals, as well as. The prophet David described the terrible death the Son of God would suffer in Psalm 22; and all of Isaiah 53 speaks of Jesus’ vicarious sufferings for sinful man.

Hebrews 5:7 clearly lets us know about the battle which was taking place in the Garden of Gethsemane, for we read there; “Who in the days of his flesh, when he had offered up prayers and supplications with strong crying and tears unto him that was able to save him



Garden of Gethsemane

from death, and was heard in that he feared," (trusted). Now we all know Jesus was not saved from death on the cross, but a premature death in the life and death battle with the devil in Gethsemane. The battle waxed hot and there was such pressure Jesus' sweat became as it were great drops of blood falling down on the ground. Thus the Father sent help for Luke 22:43 says, "There appeared an angel unto him from heaven, strengthening him." When the time had approached for him to die on the cross he had set out for Jerusalem and along the way was endeavoring to get the disciples to understand what awaited him there.

What Jesus accomplished.

Mark 15:37 – 38 tells us the following: "And Jesus cried with a loud voice, and gave up the ghost. And the veil of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the

bottom." In Hebrews 10:19 – 20, we see the symbolism of the rent veil opening up the holy of holies, for Jesus' sacrifice opened up "the new and the living way." Because Jesus Christ was "obedient unto death, even the death of the cross," the Father was faithful to raise the Lord from the dead.

The result of Jesus' faithfulness to fulfill the will of the Father is now given to us in Philipians 2:9 – 11; "Wherefore God also hath highly exalted him, and given him a name which is above every name: That at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven, and things in the earth, and things under the earth; And that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father."

That is why Peter preaching in Acts 4:12 told those rulers of the Jews that had condemned Jesus to death, "Neither is there salvation in any other: for there

is none other name under heaven given among men wherby we must be saved." Also the Apostle Paul in Romans 10:9: "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.

To conclude this message, there is going to come a time when every knee shall bow and every tongue will confess that Jesus is indeed the only means of redemption. The child of God willingly and joyfully does so now; but for far too many it will be forever too late. If you do not know Jesus Christ as your Lord and Saviour, please turn to him while you have time, and in true repentance and faith receive the great salvation that Jesus purchased for you!

In Christ, and For Their Memory and Cause!



The Last Roll

Gen. Robert E. Lee Camp 16
Auburn, AL
James Olen Conway

Dekalb Rifles Camp 1824
Sylvania, AL
Paul Swader
Aubrey Warren Wiseman

The Tallassee Armory Guards
Camp 1921
Tallassee, AL
Johnie Gilbert Shaver

9th Arkansas Infantry Camp 652
Star City, AR
B. Shaun Sinclair

27th Arkansas Infantry Camp
1519
Mountain Home, AR
Alfred M. Moore, III

Confederate Secret Service
Camp 1710
Sierra Vista, AZ
Walter Clyde Tomlinson

General Joseph Finegan Camp
745
Yulee, FL
Thomas William Baine, V

William Wing Loring Camp
1316
St. Augustine, FL
James Bozman Kimbrough

Theophilus West M.D. Camp
1346
Marianna, FL
Marc Charles Rosborough

Madison Starke Perry Camp
1424
Gainesville, FL
Charles J. Miller

2nd Lt. Joseph Morgan Camp
2012
Perry, FL
William Art Lewis

Kennesaw Battlefield Camp 700
Marietta, GA
Edmund Daniel Rudisill, III

Gen. Leonidas Polk Camp 1446
Smyrna, GA
M. Daniel Berman
William A. Brand

Col. Hiram Parks Bell Camp
1642
Cumming, GA
Joseph Oliver Bailey

Brig. Gen. Robert H. Anderson
Camp 1919
Hinesville, GA
John L. Sikes

Rabun Gap Riflemen Camp
1929
Clayton, GA
Ricky Lee Fountain

Capt. James Knox "Seaboard
Guards" Camp 2022
Waynesville, GA
Michael Dwayne Kilgore

Captain John Reddick Camp
2204
Folkston, GA
Rickey Lee Smith



Col. Samuel St. George Rogers
Camp 1508
Indianapolis, IN
David L. Jones

Capt. James W. Bryan Camp
1390
Lake Charles, LA
Elwyn Cavin

Pvt. Wallace Bowling Camp
1400
La Plata, MD
Thomas Geary Fisher

Maj. Gen. Isaac Ridgeway
Trimble Camp 1836
Ellicott City, MD
William Timothy Atwell

Rankin Rough And Ready's
Camp 265
Brandon, MS
William A. Kuriger

The Rankin Greys Camp 2278
Florence, MS
Zachary Dalton Stringer

Robeson Rifle Guards Camp 216
Lumberton, NC
Franklin Delano Powers

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Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



Confederate States Medical Department

The Confederate government established a Medical Department in February 1861 and organized a hospital system later that year. Hospitals were administered by a surgeon-in-charge who was assisted by surgeons serving as division heads (or individual ward buildings that could accommodate about 600 patients each).

Key legislation in 1862 and 1863 provided for better care of the sick and wounded by allowing female nurses and matrons to work there. It also established “way hospitals” at railroad junctions and in major towns to help assist wounded soldiers going back home and to help supplement small hospitals established by private citizens. This legislation also authorized the Medical Department to assign soldiers to guard the hospitals. Typical of the guards at the hospitals are the two men in fatigue jackets, one with a Mexican War style cap, in the tintype shown, c. 1862.

The Medical Corps operated dozens of hospitals with a civilian staff of 8,250. Women were employed in great numbers in the Medical Department with 3,300 as nurses, matrons and laundresses in the hospitals and by 1864 they were earning between \$5 to \$7 per day.

Out of a potential military population of about a million, 750,000



Hospital guards from a tintype, circa 1862.

soldiers served in the Confederate armies and about 250,000 died during the war. This is about one in four Southern men in contrast to the Northern rate of one in ten. During the war, disease killed twice as many men as bullets.

In addition to battle deaths, disease killed both soldiers and

civilians in unprecedented numbers. Camp diseases, including malaria, dysentery and diarrhea, proved fatal to many soldiers.

The military population was assailed with fatigue, exposure, poor food, lack of clothing, inadequate shelter and deficient hygiene, vulnerable to illness.

Early in the war the Medical Department had established eight depots supervised by medical purveyors who bought, stored, guarded and distributed supplies. Near the end of the war there were four times as many sites, usually located near ports of entry. With medical supplies scarce the Medical Department developed its own pharmaceutical laboratories. The major ones were located in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Texas. They manufactured chloroform in plentiful supply. Pharmacists and chemists staffed the facilities where they would distill from grain and white poppies cultivated for gum opium (necessary for morphine production). Circuit riders for the medical labs would collect plants for the herbal medicines.

Despite lack of medicine, qualified personal and provisions, the Medical Department pioneered medical treatments and set the standards of our present medical hospital system of today.



“Behold A Pale Horse”

Confederate Captain Winston J. T. Stephens and the St. Johns Rangers in North Florida

By William J. Stier

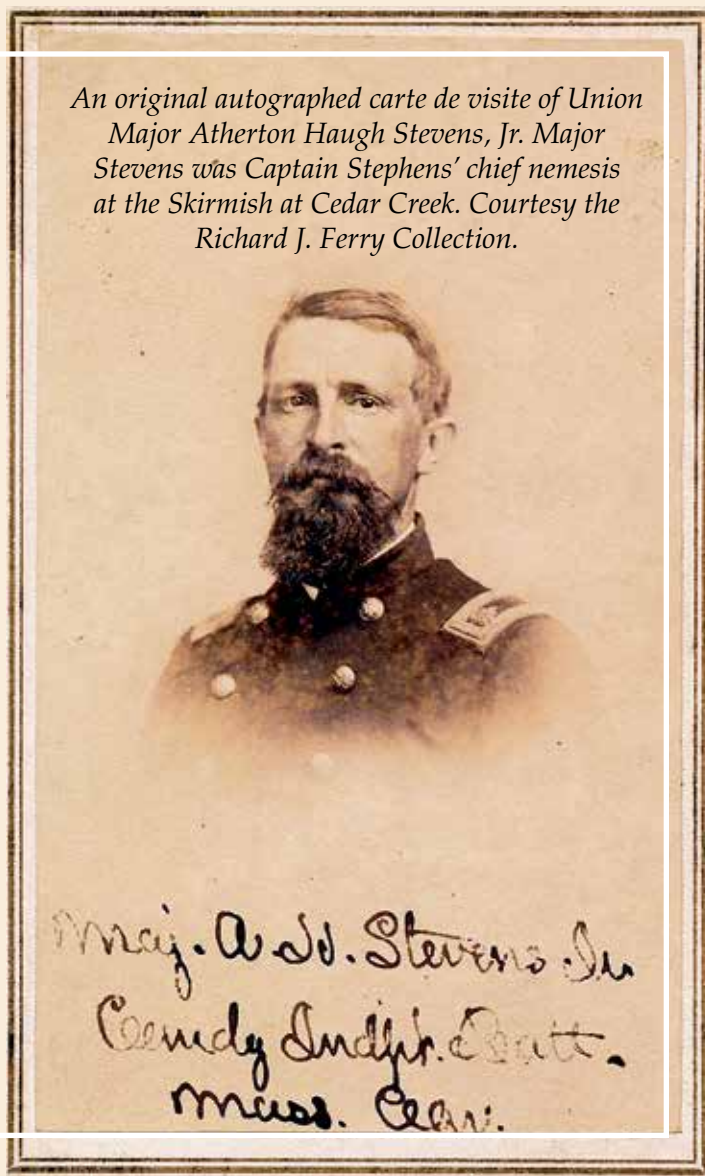
“I think if any Yankees sleep to night on the west side of Cedar Creek, it will be in their last sleep,” Confederate Captain Winston J. T. Stephens confidentially wrote to his wife, “Tivie,” from his cavalry picket post in Jacksonville, Florida on February 27, 1864, “I would not be surprised at any time to be thrown in the midst of battle with all grandure & at the same time with all dangers.” Regrettably for Captain Stephens, his prophetic assessment of an impending clash with the enemy would ultimately prove to be a dark foreshadowing of things to come.

The son of Thomas P. G. Stephens, a prominent physician, and his wife, Mary Ann J. (Taylor), Winston John Thomas Stephens was born in Oglethorpe County, Georgia in 1829. Following his father’s accidental death in 1836 and his mother’s subsequent remarriage to Lewis C. Gaines, Stephens and his relatives relocated to Welaka, Florida in 1856 during the turbulent period of the Third Seminole War. Deeming it his patriotic duty to join the Florida State Militia in the defense of his homeland, Stephens was elected second lieutenant in Captain William G. Moseley’s Independent Company of Mounted Florida Volunteers at Palatka in December of that year. Promoted to the

rank of captain six months later, Stephens actively recruited a separate company for enrollment in the First Regiment of Mounted Florida Volunteers. With his younger brothers, M. Richard G. and Swepston B. W. Stephens, functioning in his unit as second lieutenant and sergeant respectively, Captain Stephens’ horsemen were sworn into service on July 27, 1857.

Having established a sterling reputation as an intrepid combat officer, Captain Stephens was officially credited with capturing nineteen Indians in the Everglades during the operations of one expedition. On January 28, 1858, Captain Stephens and his brothers were honorably mustered out of service at Fort Brooke, Florida. After returning to his livelihood as a gentleman planter at his estate, “Rose Cottage,” in Welaka, Stephens married Octavia Louisa Bryant on November 1, 1859. Their blissful marital union would ultimately produce three children; two girls (Rosalie B. and Isabella G.) and a boy (Winston).

For several decades spanning the course of the mid-nineteenth century, Americans sparred over their diverse stance on political issues such as the legitimacy of states’ rights and slavery. The surging turmoil surrounding the ethical tenets of



this sectional crisis effectually led to the decision by the legislators of Florida to preemptively secede from the Union on January 10, 1861. Set in motion by the Fort Sumter offensive in Charleston, South Carolina the following April, the scathing tumult of war was unleashed between the Southern and Northern states and the ensuing whirlwind tore the country asunder.

From the very outset of this factional conflict, Stephens, an Episcopalian and old-line Whig, had publicly admonished moderation before voicing his advocacy of the new government representing the Confederacy. Casting his allegiance with his brothers-in-arms, Stephens enlisted in Captain Benjamin Hopkins' Florida State Militia cavalry company, the "St. Johns Rangers," upon its organization in September 1861. Inspiring his

colleagues with his innate martial attributes, Stephens was summarily commissioned first lieutenant of that unit. The second lieutenantcy position was admirably filled by the inclusion of thirty-four-year-old Palatka boat operator and entrepreneur, Henry A. Gray. This distinguished cadre of officers was further augmented by the selection of Peter Peterman, a Palatka merchant, as third lieutenant.

Formally mustered into the Confederate Army on November 15, 1861, the St. Johns Rangers were provisionally attached to the Fourth Florida Infantry Regiment and thereafter garrisoned at Fernandina on Amelia Island. Confederate General Robert E. Lee, newly appointed commander of the "Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida" (and future General-in-Chief of the Armies

of the Confederate States), traveled to Fernandina in mid-November in order to personally inspect Fort Clinch and the other coastal bastions along the seaboard. The youngest son of renowned Continental cavalry chieftain, Lieutenant Colonel Henry "Light-Horse Harry" Lee III and an outstanding reconnaissance officer in his own right, General Lee made a tremendous impact on those with whom he came in contact. While his primary focus was to secure the port of Savannah, Georgia from a potential Federal incursion, General Lee felt it was imperative that improved ramparts be built and adequate cannonry emplaced to safeguard Amelia Island as well. On November 22nd, General Lee wrote to his daughters, Anne and Agnes, from Savannah and briefly described the conditions he encountered: "I have been down the Coast as far as Amelia Isd to examine the defences. They are poor indeed & I have laid off work enough to employ our people a month. I hope our enemy will be polite enough to wait for us. It is difficult to get our people to realize their position."

Despite the constant threat of Union gunboats entering the harbor, General Lee's calm dignified presence produced a favorable impression upon the Florida soldiers. Unwaveringly supportive of General Lee, Lieutenant Stephens nevertheless vented his frustration with Captain Hopkins and his frequent absences from camp in correspondence to his wife from Fernandina on January 14, 1862: "I am in Command as usual and find it rather tedious, but the men are generally a good set and less troublesome than any Company in the Regiment — We went out on Battalion drill this morning for the 2nd time and we were highly complimented for our soldierly appearance and prompt action — Yesterday Genl Lee reviewed the Troops on the Island — and this Regiment (the 4th) received the best praise as they were the best drilled and our Company received praise from Genl Lee for our proficiency in drill considering the short time we have drilled and I would be better satisfied here but some of the men are clamorous about leaving their horses and they take the pains to come to me with all their grievances as they think I can redress them. This makes my position unpleasant and when the Capt comes I am going to explain to him and he must become responsible for his own acts, as it was him and not me that offered their services here. Our Company has not improved in

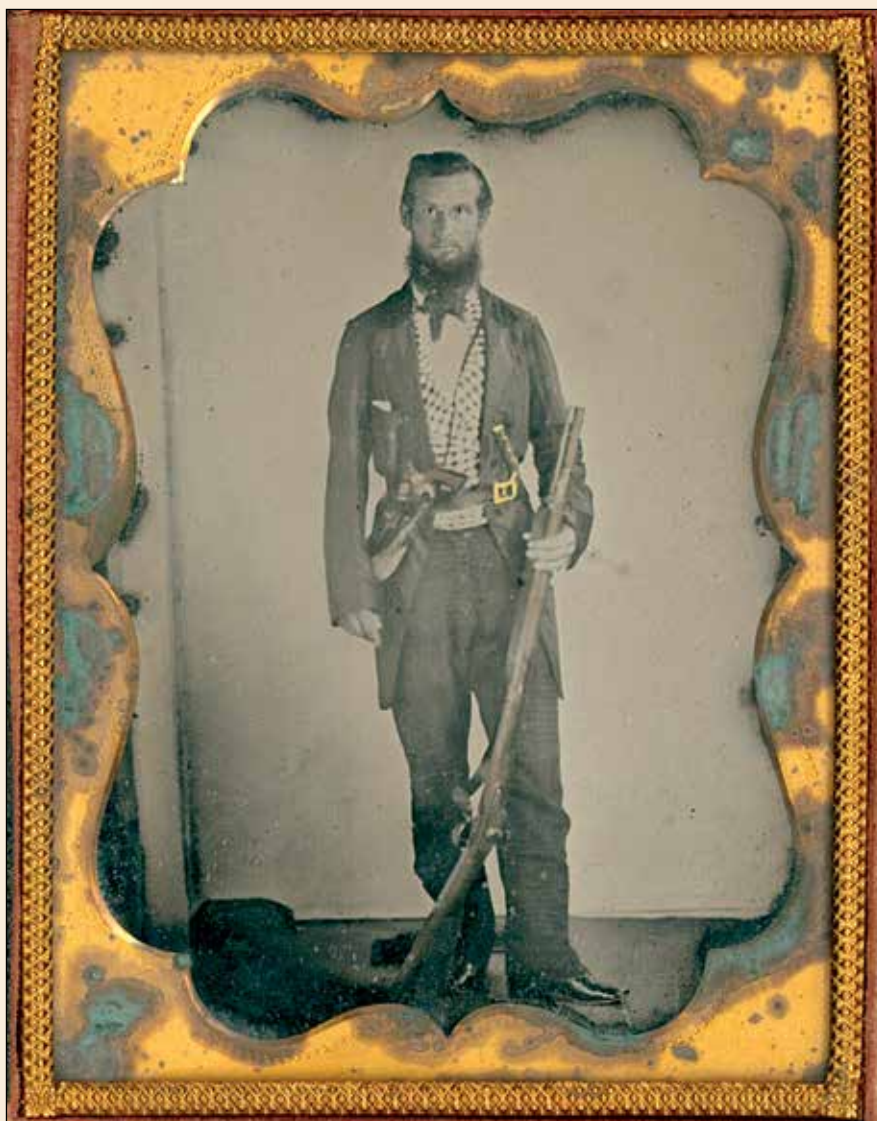
health but they are complaining generally of colds, some fever etc, no measles etc yet but they are in the adjoining camps and I don't see how we are to miss...." Following Hopkins' sudden death from fever on February 21st, Stephens succeeded him as captain of the troop.

During the month of February, Confederate General Albert Sidney Johnston and his compatriots from the Army of Central Kentucky sustained calamitous reversals in Middle Tennessee when Forts Henry and Donelson fell to Federal forces. Due to a severe disparity in aggregate numbers resulting from the capture of those vital military installations, General Lee had no other viable alternative but to dispatch much-needed reinforcements from Florida to Tennessee. Consequently, the order to evacuate Amelia Island was issued on February 25th. Compliant with that directive, a large percentage of the civilian populace were safely conveyed by train out of harm's way while the vast majority of existing artillery pieces and supplementary munitions were transported to tenable locations farther inland. Subsequent to the extraction of all Southern service personnel from Fernandina and the arrival of Union troops to the surrounding area, Captain Stephens began operating independently with his small contingent of dragoons.

In accordance with Special Order 1487, Captain Stephens' force was authoritatively designated Company B of the Second Florida Cavalry Regiment on December 4, 1862. While conducting various reconnaissance missions in the North Florida region all through the succeeding year of 1863, Captain Stephens routinely scrapped with landing parties of Union invaders. At the Battle of Olustee, which was fought in Baker County, Florida on Saturday, February 20, 1864, Captain Stephens proved to be equally adept at maneuvering with the main Confederate Army as he and his troopers fearlessly fought on foot alongside veteran infantrymen to break the advancing Federal alignment. Forewarned of the enemy's objective to seize the Florida capital at Tallahassee, Confederate Brigadier Generals Joseph R. Finegan and Alfred H. Colquitt judiciously made emergency troop dispositions which led to the overwhelming defeat of Union Brigadier General Truman Seymour and his mixed force of white and black servicemen. Clinching the victory, Captain Stephens swung into the

saddle and continued to harass those demoralized Northern soldiers as they retreated to their base in Jacksonville.

Witnessing firsthand the horrors of war, Captain Stephens expressed his feelings in a letter to his wife the day following the engagement: "Men never fought better than our men did and God seemed to shield them in a great measure from Destruction as the loss on our side is comparatively light. ... The enemy pressed us quite hard but our artillery and infantry opened and the boys yelled and went to work as men can only work who are in earnest, then the scene was grand and exciting. I felt like I could wade through my weight in wild cats. ... We got the Yanks provisions and fared first rate. ... I [got] several things of Value, a blanket, tent, 2 oil cloths, Haversack of Provisions, and 2 flannel shirts, 1 pr Drawers, 1 pr Gauntlets, 3 canteens, and I have got a fine sword from one of my men that got it on the field. The old Georgia troops say they never have seen better fighting done any where but say our boys did better than any men they ever saw. They say they thought Fla boys would not fight here but now they say they will go even further than they will go, the fact is men cannot fight better than ours did. ... I went over the battle ground this morning on my way to camp and never in all my life have I seen such a distressing sight, some men with their legs carried off, others with their brains out and mangled in every conceivable way and then our men commenced stripping them of their clothing and left their bodies naked. I never want to see another battle or go on the field after it is over. I could stand and count 20 or 30 dead yankees at one sight and I counted 12 fine horses killed in 20 steps of each other. ... Tell the negroes if they could have seen how the negroes were treated I think it would cure them of all desire to go. One of the Yankee negroes offered to shake hands with one of the negroes in camp and the one in camp killed the other, telling him not to offer to speak to him."



An original quarter plate ambrotype of Winston John Thomas Stephens produced circa 1856 while he was serving as a cavalry officer in the Florida State Militia during the Third Seminole War. Courtesy Stephens-Bryant Family Papers, Special and Area Studies Collections, George A. Smathers Libraries, University of Florida, Gainesville.

Nine days later, on March 1st, while working closely alongside Colonel Charles T. Zachry [Twenty-Seventh Georgia Infantry Regiment] and his amalgamated assemblage of Confederate effectives, then stationed at the Camp Milton site on the outskirts of Jacksonville, Captain Stephens led a cavalry patrol towards the city in order to probe the existing Union fortifications. Loaded for bear, Captain Stephens and his troopers came heavy with a wide-ranging arsenal of weapons that included pistols, British Enfield Pattern 1853 Rifle-Muskets, M1841 Mississippi Rifles, Massachusetts

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Abraham Lincoln and the Ghost of Karl Marx

By Dr. Boyd Cathey

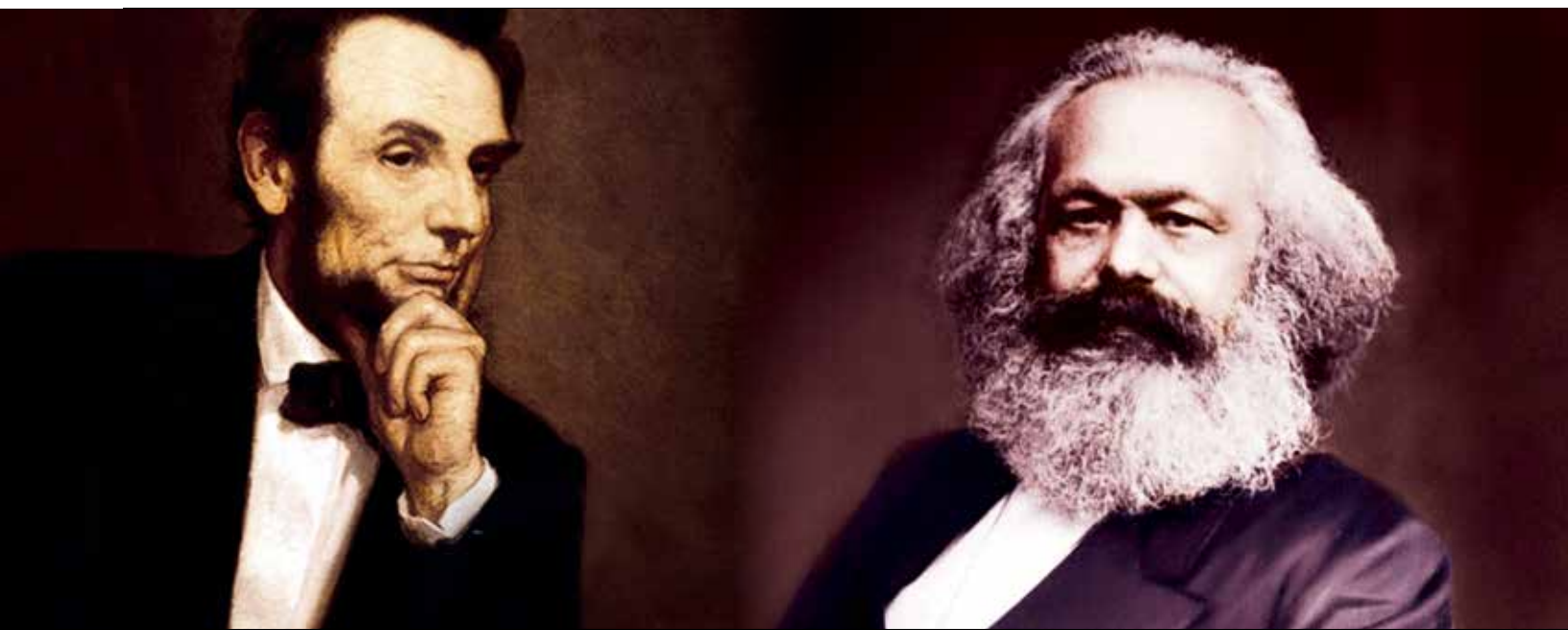
Back in early 1981 the brilliant Southern scholar and traditionalist, Professor Mel Bradford was the leading contender to receive President Ronald Reagan's nomination as head of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Bradford was the epitome of the accomplished and erudite academician, yet his deep-rooted Southern and pro-Confederate beliefs disqualified him in the eyes of many national "conservatives" such as George Will and Bill Kristol. Bradford's worst sin, they asserted, had been that he had harshly (if with laser-like precision and accuracy) criticized the modern icon within the "conservative movement" — Abraham Lincoln.

Bradford's major accusations were that Lincoln essentially "remade" the American constitutional system, asserting "equality" as the country's foundational value and enlarging the ultimate power of the federal government at the expense of the states, and, thus, beginning a process of governmental expansion and control which continues largely unabated in our time.

It was largely criticism of Lincoln which became the new bar, the "red line" which one could not violate that doomed Bradford (and ushered in William Bennett at the NEH instead). Since then criticism of Lincoln is not acceptable, not tolerated by mainstream conservatives. Instead, the conservative establishment now heralds such neo-Reconstructionist historians as Allen Guelzo or even Marxist Eric Foner (a favorite of Karl Rove). Any dissent from the virtual canonization of Lincoln in contemporary American society usually comes mostly from Southern traditionalists and their allies, Paleo- (or Old Right) conservatives, who are usually then dismissed or derided by the establishment Republican Party, various pundits on Fox News and the present-day "conservative movement" as reactionary know-nothings, unable to understand the natural evolution of the American republic.

Yet, beyond Lincoln's role in unleashing the power of an omnipotent federal government, there is another aspect of Lincoln's background which should worry Americans — not just Southerners



— just as much. It is perhaps the best guarded confidence in American history. It certainly isn't something the dominant "conservative movement" wishes to acknowledge, much less see debated publicly. Yet, the factual record is there for anyone with initiative and curiosity to see for himself: Abraham Lincoln not only had a favorable opinion of Karl Marx and his writings, but was at times sympathetic to socialist policies and ideas.

A few years back (July 27, 2019) a short article by Gillian Brockell appeared in *The Washington Post*. Titled, "You know who was into Karl Marx? No, not AOC. Abraham Lincoln," the author catalogues the connections between Lincoln and Marx, and the list is — or at least should be — alarming for conservative Americans. (I acknowledge my debt to Brockell's investigative reporting for this article.)

In his first annual message — his first State of the Union address — in December 1861 he ends the address with a peroration on what the *Chicago Tribune* at the time called a meditation on "capital versus labor." "Capital is only the fruit of labor," Lincoln elaborated, "and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration."

Those words could have come almost directly from Karl Marx, but they were spoken by Lincoln. Fascinating, since the sixteenth president was

an avid reader of the father of Marxism and corresponded with him during the War Between the States. Abraham Lincoln was not a declared socialist, certainly not in the modern sense. But Lincoln and Marx — born only nine years apart — were contemporaries. They had many mutual friends, read each other's work, and, in 1865, exchanged letters.

During his only term in Congress during the late 1840s, Lincoln became a close associate of *New York Daily Tribune* editor Horace Greeley. It was through Greeley's paper the ideas and program of the nascent Republican Party were spread. And these were not just the usual anti-slavery slogans we so often hear today when we read of the formation of the party. Often those positions sounded a great deal like socialism, including proposals for the redistribution of land in the American West by the federal government to the poor and emancipated slaves.

At approximately the same moment in time, across the Atlantic, Karl Marx was penning his famous text, *The Communist Manifesto* (1848). The failed revolutionary uprising in Germany had compelled Marx to take refuge in England. Hundreds of thousands of other German radicals immigrated to and took refuge in the United States, settling in places like St. Louis, Missouri, where they would play a critical role in later securing that essentially Southern state for the Union in 1861-1862. According to historian Robin Black-

burn, in his volume, *An Unfinished Revolution: Karl Marx and Abraham Lincoln*, Marx even considered immigrating and going west to Texas.

According to Blackburn, Marx believed the two most significant things happening in the world in 1860 were “the movement of the slaves in America started by the death of John Brown, and ... the movement of the serfs in Russia.”

In 1852 Charles A. Dana, an avowed socialist and managing editor of the *Daily Tribune*, hired Marx to be the paper’s English correspondent. Dana had been active previously in the utopian socialist experiment Brook Farm, and he carried his vision of a workingman’s utopia with him. Marx, in exile, was a natural fit as a correspondent, and for the next decade the founder of modern communism authored 500 articles for the New York flagship paper of the Republican Party, many of them front-page editorials formally expressing the journal’s position. And like other contemporary Republicans, Lincoln constantly read the *Tribune*, and certainly, then, he read and digested the writings of Karl Marx. Indeed, it was the support of the German radical immigrants recently come to American shores and the *Tribune* which propelled Lincoln to the Republican presidential nomination in 1860.

In 1862 Dana left the *Tribune*, Secretary of War Edwin Stanton making him Special Commissioner for the operation of the War Department. Essentially, he became “the eyes of the Administration,” as Lincoln called him, with an inordinate influence over the conduct of the War ... and over Abraham Lincoln. His opinions were received by the president as gospel, and frequently they mirrored the editorials of *Tribune* journalist Karl Marx.

After Lincoln’s re-election in November 1864, Marx wrote to him (January 1865) as representative of the International Workingmen’s Association, a group bringing together socialists, communists, anarchists and trade unions, to “congratulate the American people upon your reelection.” Marx continues in his communication: “... the workingmen of Europe feel sure that, as the American War of Independence initiated a new era of ascendancy for the middle class, so the American Antislavery War will do for the working class.”

“... Abraham Lincoln warmly welcomed the support of Karl Marx during the War and corresponded with him freely. ... Our irrational obsessive anti-communism has led us into too many quagmires”

— Martin Luther King Jr.

The president’s response to Marx came by way of his ambassador in London, Charles Francis Adams. Adams declared Lincoln considered the founder of Marxism to be a “friend” and he possessed the “sincere and anxious desire that he may be able to prove himself not unworthy of the confidence which has been recently extended to him by his fellow citizens and by so many of the friends of humanity and progress throughout the world.” The Union, Lincoln added, derived “new encouragement to persevere from the testimony of the workingmen of Europe.”

But this was not Lincoln’s only tip of the hat to revolutionary social radicalism. In 1864 he met with the New York Workingmen’s Association where he insisted “the strongest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relation, should be one uniting all working people, of all nations, and tongues, and kindreds.”

Of course, Abraham Lincoln never declared himself to be a socialist, and many of his utterances were likely politically-motivated. Yet, he certainly viewed socialists — the workingmen’s unions — as staunch allies in his war against the South. As author John Nichols in his study, *The “S” Word: A*

Short history of American Tradition ... Socialism (2015), comments about “the left leanings of founders of the Republican Party ... it is indisputable that the Republican Party had at its founding a red streak.”

In spite of the current historical legerdemain and outright falsification of history, Lincoln continued to be an icon of the Left after his death. In the early twentieth century Socialist Party USA leader, Eugene V. Debs, saluted Lincoln as a fellow “revolutionary.” And in the later 1930s American communists flocked to volunteer for the Abraham Lincoln Brigade to fight, they claimed, “against fascism and Francisco Franco” in Spain’s bloody civil war.

One hundred years after Lincoln’s death, in February 1968, in an address praising communist W. E. B. Du Bois, the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. (reputedly a Republican, like his father) spoke in praise of Lincoln’s Marxist connection: “... Abraham Lincoln warmly welcomed the support of Karl Marx during the War and corresponded with him freely. ... Our irrational obsessive anti-communism has led us into too many quagmires”

Every time, then, that a Dinesh D’Souza, Brian Kilmeade or Victor Davis Hanson, or a representative of the Claremont Institute praises America’s sixteenth president and claims him for the conservative movement, while condemning those old “racist” Southerners, alarms should sound for genuine believers in the Framers’ Constitution.

Boyd D. Cathey, a native North Carolinian, holds an MA degree in history from the University of Virginia (where he was a Thomas Jefferson Fellow) and a doctorate in history from the University of Navarra, Pamplona, Spain (where he was a Richard M. Weaver Fellow). He is former assistant to conservative author Dr. Russell Kirk and the author of numerous articles in English, Spanish, French, Polish, and Russian. His volume of essays about the South, *The Land We Love: The South and Its Heritage*, was published in November 2018.



Free Documentary: *American Monument*

The True Reason We Build Statues, and
Why They’re Coming Down



www.laststandstudios.org





GEORGIA 2022



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

127th National Annual Reunion



The Atlanta Campaign Battlefield Tour Reunion

July 19 to 23, 2022

Clarence Brown Conference Center
Cartersville, Georgia

Hosted by: William J. Hardee Camp #1397
and Kennesaw Battlefield Camp# 700

www.2022reunion.gascv.org

THREE DAYS OF BATTLEFIELD TOURS FOLLOWING THE 1864 ATLANTA CAMPAIGN WITH SOME OF THE MOST INTACT TRENCHES AND FORTIFICATIONS IN THE COUNTRY. FOURTH DAY CLIMAX SEE THE 1886 CYCLORAMA THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA.

July 20, Battlefield Tour of Chickamauga.



July 21, Battlefield Tour of Ringgold Gap, Resaca & Dalton.



July 22, Battlefield Tour of Kennesaw Mountain & Cheatham Hill.



July 23, Personal Tour of the 1886 Cyclorama of the Battle of Atlanta.



Sons of Confederate Veterans 127th Annual Reunion

Clarence Brown Conference Center (CBCC), Cartersville, GA

Reunion Schedule

Tuesday, July 19, 2022

- Chickamauga Dinner at the CBCC..... 6:00 pm - 8:30 pm

Wednesday, July 20, 2022

- Vendor Set-up and Sales CBCC..... 8:00 am - 5:00 pm
- Registration - Lobby CBCC 8:00 am - 5:00 pm
- Credentials - Lobby CBCC 8:00 pm - 5:00 pm
- Tour to Chickamauga Battlefield 10:00 am - 5:30 pm
- UDC Tour “A Southern Tea Outing” 1:00 pm - 5:00 pm
- GEC Meeting CBCC 2:00 pm - 4:00 pm
- Dinner at the Savoy Antique Car Museum 6:30 pm - 9:30 pm

Thursday, July 21, 2022

- Vendor Sales CBCC 7:00 am - 5:00 pm
- Registration - Lobby CBCC 7:00 am - 5:00 pm
- Credentials - Lobby CBCC 7:00 am - 5:00 pm
- Opening Ceremonies CBCC..... 8:00 am - 8:30 am
- Business Session 1 CBCC 8:30 am - 12:00 pm
- UDC Tour “A Day in 1850 Cartersville” 9:30 am - 3:30 pm
- Tour to Resaca & Ringgold Gap 12:15 am - 5:30 pm
- Heritage Luncheon CBCC 12:30 pm - 1:30 pm
- Dinner at the Booth Museum 6:30 pm - 9:30 pm

Friday, July 22, 2022

- Vendor Sales CBCC 7:00 am - 5:00 pm
- Registration - Lobby CBCC 7:00 am - 2:00 pm
- Credentials - Lobby CBCC 7:00 am - 2:00 pm
- Prayer Breakfast CBCC 7:00 am - 8:00 am
- Business Session 2 CBCC 9:00 am - 12:00 pm
- Tour to Kennesaw Mountain & Cheatham Hill..... 12:15 pm - 5:30 pm
- Award Luncheon CBCC 12:30 pm - 1:30 pm
- UDC Tour “Gone with the Wind Tour” 1:00 pm to 5:00 pm
- Memorial Service - Cassville Confederate Cemetery 6:00 pm to 7:00 pm
- Oratory Contest and Entertainment CBCC 8:00 pm to 10:00 pm

Saturday, July 23, 2022

- Mechanized Cavalry Breakfast CBCC 7:00 am - 8:00 am
- Vendor Sales CBCC 7:00 am - 4:00 pm
- Registration - Lobby CBCC 7:00 am - 12:00 pm
- Credentials - Lobby CBCC 7:00 am - 12:00 pm
- Army Meeting CBCC (3 Armies) 8:00 am - 9:15 am
- Business Session 3 CBCC 9:30 am - 12:00 pm
- Tour to Atlanta History Center 12:30 pm - 6:00 pm
- Vendor beak-down 4:00 pm to 6:00 pm
- GEC Meeting CBCC 2:00 pm - 4:00 pm
- Banquet, Debutante Ceremony & Grand Ball at CBCC..7:00 pm - 11:00 pm



Sons of Confederate Veterans

127th National Annual Reunion, July 2022

Official Registration Form

Cartersville, Georgia * July 19 - 23, 2022 *

www.2022reunion.gascv.org

NAME (Print): _____

SCV CAMP NAME & NUMBER: _____

TITLE/POSITION: _____

PERSONAL ADDRESS: _____ Zip _____

PHONE: _____ EMAIL: _____

~ Tickets Purchased ~

Event / Date	Price	Qty.	Total
Reunion Registration (After July 1, 2022 = \$75) includes Reunion Medal	\$65		
Chickamauga Dinner & Presentation at the Clearance Brown Conference Center <i>Tuesday, July 19, 2022 @ 6:00 pm</i>	\$50		
Chickamauga Battlefield Tour (lunch included) / <i>Wednesday, July 20, 2022 @ 10:00 am</i>	\$68		
UDC Tour - "A Southern Tea Outing" Historic Woodstock / <i>Wednesday, July 20, 2022 @ 1:00 pm</i>	\$65		
Resaca Dinner & Presentation at the Booth WBTS / Cowboy Museum. (Admission included) / <i>Wednesday, July 20, 2022 @ 6:30 pm</i>	\$55		
UDC Tour- "A Day in 1850 Cartersville" / <i>Thursday, July 21, 2022 @ 9:30 am.</i>	\$35		
Battlefield Tours of Resaca, Ringgold Gap, & Dalton (lunch included) <i>Thursday, July 21, @12:15 pm</i>	\$68		
SCV Heritage Luncheon / <i>Thursday, July 21, 2022 @ 12:30 pm</i>	\$40		
Kennesaw Mountain Dinner & Presentation at the Savoy Antique Automobile Museum. (Admission included) / <i>Thursday, July 21, 2022 @ 6:30 pm</i>	\$55		
Prayer Breakfast / <i>Friday, July 22, 2022 @ 7:00 am</i>	\$30		
Battlefield Tours of Kennesaw Mountain, Cheatham Hill & Marietta Confederate Cemetery (lunch included) / <i>Friday, July 22, 2022 @ 12:15 pm</i>	\$68		
SCV Awards Luncheon / <i>Friday, July 22, 2022 @ 12:30 pm</i>	\$40		
UDC Tour - "Gone with the Wind Tour" / <i>Friday, July 22, 2022 @ 1:00 pm</i>	\$45		
Mechanized Cavalry Breakfast / <i>Saturday, July 23, 2022 @ 7:00 am</i>	\$30		
Personalized Tour of the Cyclorama of the Battle of Atlanta and Atlanta History Center Museum. (Admission & Chick-fil-A lunch included)/ <i>Saturday, July 23, 2022 @ 12:30 pm</i>	\$68		
SCV Banquet, Debutante Ceremony & Grand Ball / <i>Saturday, July 23, 2022 @ 7:00 p.m.</i> Note: Dress/Attire is Coat & Tie or Period Uniform/Civilian	\$70		
Honor your Confederate Ancestor by including his name in a special Remembrance section of the official program book; two lines of 45 characters. Write on back of this form.	\$10		
Final Total - total of Registration, Tours and Meals			

Make Checks Payable to: Georgia Division, SCV

Mail Form & Check to: Georgia Division, SCV, P.O. Box 1081, Macon Ga. 31202

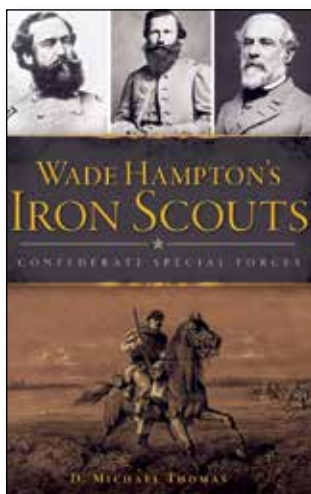
For more information contact Secretary@gascv.org or (478) 305-7862



Books in Print

Wade Hampton's Iron Scouts: Confederate Special Forces

Michael Thomas' book, *Wade Hampton's Iron Scouts*, is a very well researched account of the exploits of a small group of men who were selected for the perilous job of working behind Union lines. Thomas' research started with two books which



contained information about the movements of the Iron Scouts. He then went through the Official Records, the Compiled Service Records of the known scouts, wartime newspapers, diaries, and letters to pull together the information for this book. We know J.E.B. Stuart and Robert E. Lee relied heavily on the information gathered by the scouts under Wade Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee. They were considered the eyes and ears of the Army of Northern Virginia.

It is believed the Scouts were formed in mid December 1862 immediately following the Battle of Fredericksburg, although there are no official communiques mentioning that formation. Within the first few months of operations, the Iron Scouts were able to capture yankee prisoners, set up ambushes, gather intelligence concerning troop movements and strengths, and capture needed horses and equipment needed by the Confederate cavalry; exactly as Hampton, Stuart, and Lee were expecting.

Thomas continues to follow the actions of the Scouts from their inception through the end of the war. The book is broken down into chapters covering time periods of one to four months at the time. He gives detailed accounts of their bravery under fire when that information is available and when the particulars are not available he utilizes the Union commanders' reactions to events to help fill in the missing information. The sheer bravado and courage of some of these men when it looked like all hope was lost is simply amazing.

The book is very well written and an enjoyable read. At the end of the book, Thomas has compiled an annotated roster of the men who served in the Iron Scouts. This necessitated even further research by Thomas and gives an insight into the men's lives after the war. I highly recommend this book to anyone interested in an untold perspective of the war and would be a welcome addition to one's personal library.

Author: D. Michael Thomas
Publisher: The History Press
www.arcadiapublishing.com
Hardback \$21.99

Reviewed by Cathy Hanford West

I Am Perhaps Dying: The Medical Backstory of Spinal Tuberculosis Hidden in the Civil War Diary of LeRoy Wiley Gresham

This book is based on one of the most poignant stories from the War Between the States. LeRoy Wiley Gresham (known as Loy to his family) kept a diary of his tragic personal life in rural Georgia with a backdrop of the War. Loy began his diary at age 12 and ended at his death at 17.

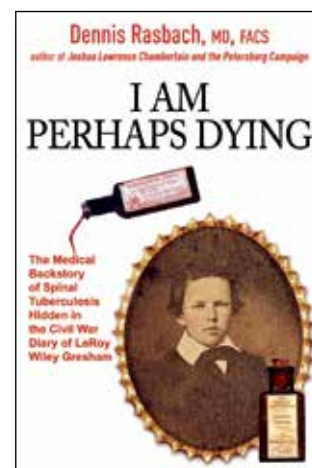
Dr. Rashbach's book is a companion to *The War Outside My Window: The Civil War Diary of LeRoy Wiley Gresham 1860-1865*, Janet E. Croon edited the entire diary. Editor Croon's book is highly recommended and won the 2018 Douglas Southall Freeman Award presented annually by the Military Order of the Stars and Bars for the "best published book of high merit in the field of Southern history..." The reader should obtain both volumes.

Dr. Rashbach wrote: "With the benefit of omniscient hindsight, we, too, now know what lies ahead, making it all the more

heart-rending as we watch LeRoy, standing alone in the dark, experiencing deferred hope and unfulfilled expectations, and yet courageously grasping life by the horns.

"*I Am Perhaps Dying* is a journey that I was compelled to make for myself. I offer it to others who, like me, might find themselves intrigued by the physical ordeal of an unfortunate, but very brave and likeable young man from a past era. To those who are drawn to peer deeper inside the window he has opened, I invite you to enter somberly and to sift with me through these riddled remains, as together we search for insights and understanding."

Medical treatment, disease history, and the state of medicine in the 1860s are thoroughly presented in this



Continued on page 54

Gettysburg From The Confederate Perspective

By Commander Barney W. Roberts, III, 47th Regiment NC Troops Camp 166

When I started reenacting in the late 1980s, the officer of our platoon would have us drill while spectators watched. He would tell spectators this was how the soldiers in the War Between the States would drill and fight in their formations, and then tell about some of the battles they would fight in, using these formations. What would soon become a pet peeve of mine, is when he would use the phrase, "Gettysburg was the high watermark of the Confederacy." In a lot of TV documentaries and schoolroom classes people are told the battle of Gettysburg was the high watermark of the Confederacy. I strongly disagree with this. And here's why.

As of July 3, 1863, there are still two years of war to fight. To tell the story that Gettysburg is the end of the Confederacy and endall for the South is just wrong. It totally throws out the Overland Campaign of 1864. As a side note: In 1914, when The United States War Department was looking at the war in Europe, thinking the United States might be involved eventually, they had to look back at the last big war they had fought, which would be the War Between The States. Shocking to the people in the war department, when they looked at the number of dead between Union and Confederate soldiers, Grant's Army of The Potomac versus Lee's Army of Northern Virginia for the year 1864

and 1865, Grant had lost 7,407 and Lee lost 3,903. Overall casualties in Virginia at the end of the war will be US 150,000, and Confederate 70,000. No time in the history of warfare has a losing army killed more of the winning army. These numbers should be reversed.

In the summer of 1863, after coming off a victory in Chancellorsville, VA, General Lee would decide to make a raid into Pennsylvania. President Davis is against moving on Pennsylvania, but Lee talks him into it and Davis respects Lee's judgement. Lee's reason for the move is to take pressure off Virginia and get the war out of his home state, taking it onto Northern soil. Lee has a firm grasp of how the military and political classes work. He knows going north will put pressure on the Lincoln administration. As Lee's army moves north it will collect needed supplies from the civilian populations of both Maryland and Pennsylvania. If you're a farmer in Pennsylvania, the Army of Northern Virginia will buy livestock and produce, give you a written voucher you could take to Richmond to be reimbursed. By the time Lee's army gets to the town of Gettysburg, they'll have a 57-mile long supply train of goods they've collected in Maryland and Pennsylvania. But after three days of fighting in Gettysburg, Lee has not scored victory on Northern soil, and now must move his army back south.



A view of part of the Gettysburg Battlefield.

The distance from Gettysburg to the Potomac River is 50 miles. Lee's army will fall back to Seminary Ridge on the afternoon of July 3, and wait for an attack from General Meade's Army of The Potomac, which does not come. So on July 4, Lee's army starts going south in two separate columns. One division will head toward Cashtown with 9,000 Confederate wounded and 4,000 Federal POWs, which Lee had tried to exchange but Meade wouldn't hear of it. The other division would head down what is present-day Highway 15 with the 57-mile long supply train. The rearguard of the Army of Northern Virginia will be none other than General Richard S. Ewell. To complicate things on the retreat to the Potomac, on July 4, it starts raining, and will continue for ten days. When the supply train heads out, the infantry is split into two columns so they can march along each side of the wagon train guarding both supplies and the

wounded. It makes the road wider, but the wagon train would be less vulnerable to attack now.

One thing to keep in mind: A defeated army does not leave the field with all of its artillery, a 17-mile long wagon train of wounded, and a 57-mile long train of supplies. The rain and his wounded troops are hampering Meade from going after Lee, plus Meade has no supplies because Lee obtained all the goods in the surrounding areas, and the War Department in Washington has pulled half of Meade's force to go to New York to quell the draft riots. Meade will send cavalry and VI corps infantry after Lee.

Lee's rearguard will fight Judson Kilpatrick's cavalry at Hagerstown, Maryland. The 54th NC will inflict casualties on Kilpatrick and hold him up while Lee's army gets away. The citizens of Hagerstown would later tell people it was easy to follow Kilpatrick's cavalry as they left a path



*General Lee's Headquarters
at Gettysburg.*

of dead and starved horses. At Falling Waters the waters of the Potomac have risen at least four to five feet after ten days of rain. The pontoon bridge which had been left at the beginning of the campaign has been destroyed. Lee's engineers will immediately start constructing a new one while Longstreet's infantry starts digging works outside the town. The supply train is stalled while waiting on the construction, and Union army and cavalry are now closing in.

On the morning of July 16, the battle of Falling Waters will start. Lee's army and wagon train will start crossing the pontoon bridge over the Potomac River back into Virginia. Lee himself is now in Virginia as well with supplies for his army, most of his wounded, and the Union army will now be out of the state for the rest of the year. One Union officer observing the Army of Northern Virginia heading across the pontoon bridge back into Virginia noted "Johnny Reb's spirit is still high."

Lee may have lost the battle at Gettysburg, but has won a great tactical victory. There are still two years of war ahead for Lee, and he will successfully keep the Army of The Potomac out of Richmond, Virginia, and inflict enormous casualties on Grant's army.

Something else to think about, one of President Dwight D. Eisenhower's heroes was General Robert E. Lee. Both men were graduates of West Point. When Eisenhower becomes Supreme Allied Commander in World War II he looks to Lee's character and leadership to help guide him through some of the hardest days of the second world war. In 1960 a dentist from New York, Leon W. Scott, would write then President Eisenhower a letter asking why a republican president would have a picture of General Robert E. Lee in his office. This was one of the few times Ike would write a personal letter to a citizen. My favorite part of Ike's response follows: "General Robert E. Lee was, in my estimation, one of the supremely gifted men produced by our nation." You can read the rest of this letter online. President Eisenhower thought highly of General Lee.

Lee was diplomatic, being both soldier and politician in his manner of convincing Jefferson Davis it was necessary to take the battle to the North to deal a blow to Lincoln. It removed the pressures of war from Virginia and her citizens and kept the Federal army out of Virginia for the rest of the year.



Cry for Dixie

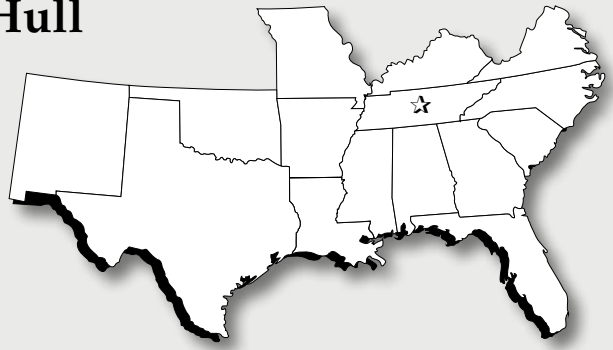
By Taylor Hull

In Caroline they took a stand
Said Lincoln's boys can't have my land.
The white flag waved
And Sumter fell.
Then was born our rebel yell.

That Bonnie blue
Flew high and proud.
Thirteen would fight
For Southern ground.
Invaders fell
At Bull Run's victory.
Then tears of joy
I cry for Dixie.

Man to man
No yank compared.
Our fight for home
They couldn't share.
In Chancellorsville
A tale to tell.
But paid the price
When Stonewall fell.
Crossed over the river
Rested under trees.
I close my eyes
I cry for Dixie.

If we truly lived in the land of the free,
Why did they start killing when we went
to leave?
The muskets cracked



The cannons roared
We had enough of tyranny.

Many years have come and gone
Since shoeless feet marched on the lawn.
Oh Look away now Dixie land.
I fear there's none still bold to stand
There's still no peace in the valley.
The Shenandoah calls to me.
We watch our heroes torn to rubble
I close my eyes
I cry for Dixie.

Embers burn of the rebel soul
We'll stoke the fire
Ignite that coal.
Reconstructed, no not me
I'm cut from the cloth
Like Stuart and Lee.

If again came a man
Like that northern warlord
This Southern man shall draw his sword.
I ain't broke so don't try to fix me.
My only wish,
Live and die in Dixie.

Taylor Hull is a member of the General LaFayette McLaws Camp 79, Fayetteville, Georgia.

Army of Northern Virginia



Davidson Guards Camp 1851, Davidson County, NC, former Adjutant Gary Hall presents an adjutant medal to Roger Idol after Mr. Hall held that position for 25 years.!



Isle of Wight Averages Camp 14, Smithfield, VA, 2nd Lieutenant Commander Tommy Davis presented Commander Ed Whitley with a very generous donation of \$40,000 to the Camp's Building Fund. Our own camp clubhouse will help to insure we will have an everlasting presence in the county for future generations.



Mrs. Helen Marie Taylor, sitting in green, is presented with an award by **Lee-Jackson Camp 1**, Richmond, VA, Commander Harrison Taylor, standing, for her outstanding work to preserve the Robert E. Lee Statue on Monument Avenue in Richmond.



Captain Moses Wood Camp 125, Gaffney, SC, Compatriot Jordan Dill kneels at the grave of his Confederate ancestor, James Columbus Petty, in the Petty Cemetery in Gaffney, where Dill completed mowing and weed eating. There are seven Confederate veterans and three WW I veterans there with other family members.



Shown is a Memorial at the celebration of life for **13th Virginia Mechanized Cavalry Camp 9**, Norfolk, VA, Compatriot Charles Phillip "Phil" Williams.



The **Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168**, Fayetteville, NC, marched proudly in the Fayetteville Veterans Day Parade. They were supported by the ladies of the camp's affiliated Order of the Confederate Rose. The formation was led by Camp Commander Danny Stanley.

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



Franklin Rifles Camp 310, Louisburg, NC, presented Brodie Green with his lifetime membership certificate at a recent meeting in Franklinton, NC.



Stonewall Camp 380, Portsmouth, VA, Real grandson William E. Willey, Sr., right, received his membership certificate from Commander John Sharrett. His grandfather was Pvt. John M. Willey, Co. I, 68th NC Infantry Regiment, which was raised in Gates County, NC, in July 1863 for the protection of the State, mustered into service and was never turned over to the Confederacy.



Lt. F. C. Frazier Camp 668, High Point, NC, and the Laura Wesson Chapter 5, OCR, with support from the Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter 67, MOS&B, hosted their 2nd Annual "Christmas in the Confederacy." The event speaker was UDC Archivist Teresa Roane.



Four members of the **Major Charles Q. Petty Camp 872**, Gastonia, NC, received NC Division Commendation Medals from Commander Ferguson. Pictured from left, Bruce Cloninger, Bill Starnes, Commander Ferguson, Billy Starnes and Chuck Clements.



Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828, Callands, VA, Historian Ricky Pritchett traveled to support compatriots to perform *Taps* for a Confederate Memorial Day Ceremony held in High Point, NC by the **Lt. F. C. Frazier Camp 668**, High Point, NC.



Members of the **Colonel Leonidas L. Polk Camp 1486**, Garner, NC, manned the NC Division booth at the NC State Fair. From left, Troop Brenegar, Garner Fisher, 2nd Lieutenant Commander Daniel Simmons and David Bristol.

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



The **General Robert F. Hoke/William J. Hoke Camp 1616**, Lincoln, NC, Chaplain Darrell Setzer, left, and Camp Commander Zakk Phillips, right, welcome new member Tim Heafner to the camp.



Shown are members of the **Maryland Line CSA Camp 1741**, Bowie, MD.



The **Sergeant John A. Lisk Camp 1502**, Troy, NC, was represented at the dedication of a new monument to all the men who served under Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest on the property of the general's boyhood home near Chapel Hill, TN. It was a joint project of the Tennessee and Alabama Divisions and part of the 19th Annual Nathan Bedford Forrest Boyhood Home Festival. Pictured is Camp Commander David Dunn.



Dearing-Beauregard Camp 1813, Colonial Heights, VA, Commander Kenny Bage visited the Colonial Heights Police Department on behalf of the camp. One of their finest, Senior Officer Devin C. Marks, was dealing with a serious health issue. Dearing-Beauregard came together and made a very generous donation to the Marks family. In the words of the police administration, "Again, we've said it before but this is what makes our City and those within our community so very special. CHPD and the entire Marks family thanks you."



33rd Regiment NC Troops Co. F Camp 1695, Belhaven, NC, installed a new bench with plaque to honor the man who donated the land for their new flagpole.



Members of the **Col. John B. Palmer Camp 1946**, Burnsville, NC, recently mowed and reset stones at George D. Wilson Cemetery in Yancey County NC. The camp will also be building a fence and placing four new grave markers at the site in the future.



Army of Northern Virginia



Members of the **Horry Rough and Readys Camp 1026**, Myrtle Beach, SC, installed four Southern Iron Crosses at Stevens Family Cemetery in Loris, SC.



Members of the **Confederate States Armory Camp 2157**, Kenansville, NC, helped assemble and participated on a float for the Warsaw, NC, Veterans Day Parade, which won 3rd place in the parade. They also manned a sales tent.



Ms Sophia Muscarelli is the winner of the 2021 Col. George Washington Flowers Scholarship, awarded annually by the **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC.



Compatriots and friends of the 3rd Brigade of the **SC Division** cleaned up the Old South Cemetery in York County, SC. There are five Confederate soldiers buried in this Cemetery. The picture shows the group at the grave of one of the Confederate soldiers.

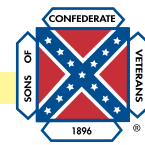


The **Burke Tiger Camp 2162**, Valdese, NC, Honor Guard are shown at the Cat Square Parade in Vale, NC.



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, member Justin Crews is pictured with a Battle Flag at the monument commemorating the Battle of Ocean Pond in Florida in February 1864.

Army of Tennessee



Members of the **General Lafayette McLaws Camp 79**, Fayetteville, GA, participated in the Fayette County Bicentennial Parade.



Emma Sansom Camp 253, Gadsden, AL, welcomes Mike Elrod to the camp by Commander Frank Leatherwood. He joined under his ancestor Arthur Holland Carter who served as a private in 41st Georgia Infantry.



Members of the **Longstreet Zollicoffer Camp 87**, Knoxville, TN, turned out for the Music in the Mountains Spring Parade in Pigeon Forge, TN.



Members of AL Division Northeast Central Brigade on return from trip to Elm Springs for the Reinterment of General and Mrs. Forrest. The trip was hosted by the **Emma Sansom Camp 253**, Gadsden, AL. Other camps present were **St. Clair 308**, Ashville, AL; **Savage-Stewart 522**, Piedmont, AL; **Confederate Gray Camp 523**, Ashland/Lineville, AL, and **Turkeytown Valley 1512**, Etowah County, AL.



Mr. Robert Charles Bender receives his SCV Membership Certificate from David C. Daniels, his son-in-law, and TN Division, Highland Brigade Genealogist. Private Joshua Brenton Painter, Compatriot Bender's Confederate ancestor, served honorably in Co. I, 33rd Regiment, VA Infantry, Stonewall Brigade. Mr. Bender entered the SCV as a member of the **Major General William D. McCain Camp 584**, Columbia, TN, and is currently a resident of Florida and Michigan and is the first in almost 500 years of his lineal family and most common recent ancestor of Pvt. Painter to be born in the US.



At the Confederate Memorial Day Service held by the **John C Breckinridge Camp 100**, Lexington, KY, at Lexington Cemetery, R. Burl McCoy, current Camp Lt. Commander, past Camp Commander, past Division Lt. Commander and former SCV National JAG, gave the address.

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



Sam Davis Camp 596, Biloxi, MS, inducted a new member into its ranks. Pictured from left, Hudson G. Wolfe III, Commander Ben Lamey, new member Martil L. Swords, and Chaplain Ron Wade.



John Hance O'Steen Camp 770, Trenton, FL, Commander Clement Lindsey welcomed two new transfer members from WV, Kevin Kaye and Paul Frederick, as members of the camp.



Habersham Guard Camp 716, Demorest, GA, Commander Wallace Lewallen presents a \$500 donation to Executive Director Linda Johnson, of the Family Resource Center which supports children, teens, and adults through providing Supervised Visitation, In-Home Visitation, Counseling Services, and Educational Training Classes.



Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville, FL, recently discovered the abandoned grave of a Jacksonville Police Lieutenant who was killed in the line of duty in 1897. Camp members worked to restore the grave by adding cribbing, filling it with marble rocks and resetting the headstone.



General Isham Garrott Camp 764, Marion, AL, Commander Gary Johnson, left, presented member Randle Boothe, center, an Army Veteran who served in Vietnam, with a War Service Award with assistance of 2nd Lieutenant Commander Doug Coleman.



McLeod Moring Camp 1386, Swainsboro, GA, along with the OCR Heritage Rose Chapter 15 of Emanuel County hosted a "Grave finding Adventure" to teach attendees how to find unmarked graves using dowsing rods. Dowsing is an ancient technique used by the Ancient Egyptians as well as the Chinese. Over the years, dowsing has been used to find coal deposits and water as well. Instruction was led by Historian David Love and adventure was put together by Jenny Williams.

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



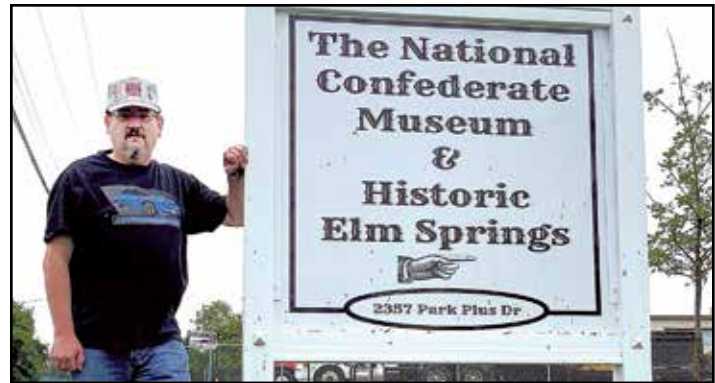
Tilghman Beauregard Camp 1460, Mayfield, KY, had a swearing in ceremony for new members Boyce Crowley, Thomas E. Cole and Donald Rodgers.



Members of the **DeKalb Rifles Camp 1824**, Sylvania, AL, participated in the annual Potato Festival Parade in Henagar, AL.



Commander Perry L. Russell (blue shirt behind check) and members of **Wigfall Greys Camp 1560**, Collierville, TN, with a check for \$5,000 for Gen. Forrest Funeral Fund. This was obtained by donations of camp members and others and two BBQ dinners prepared by Commander Russell.



Compatriot Geoff Walden of the **General Ben Hardin Helm Camp 1703**, Elizabethtown, KY, visited the National Headquarters and the National Museum. Geoff was honored to serve as an honor guard member for General Forrest as he laid in state during the reinterment events.



Dillard-Judd Camp 1828, Cookeville, TN, member Ed Butler designed, completed, donated and installed a five partition display case to the National Confederate Museum at Elm Springs. This is truly a piece of art from a master cabinet maker/carpenter. Several volunteers also donated their time assisting him.



Representing the **Major General Ambrose Ransom Wright Camp 1914**, Evans, GA, members Carl Tommy Miller and son Carl Tommy Miller, Jr., visited the Columbia County Confederate Monument in Evans, GA, and the grave site of Sergeant Oliver Hardy in Harlem, GA.



Army of Tennessee



The grounds of the Buckingham, FL, Cemetery, where 11 Confederate soldiers and sailors are buried, are maintained by Sean McFall and the Major William M. Footman Camp 1950, Ft. Myers, FL.



Charles H. Lee Camp 2305, Falmouth, KY, Commander Rick Brown swears in new member Marty Osborne.



Commander-in-Chief Larry McCluney, center, presented the Dr. B. H. Webster Award for the Best Scrapbook for camps less than 50 members, to camp officers Andy Strickland and Jeff Wolverton of the Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210, Tampa, FL.



CSS *Chattahoochee* Camp 2314, Donaldsonville, GA, placed a headstone in memory of Isaac Rich who died in Virginia.



The 3rd Mississippi Infantry participated in the commemoration of the Battle of Mobile Bay living history. Members representing these SCV Camps in the ranks: **Shieldsboro Rifles 2263**, Bay St. Louis, MS; **Gainesville Volunteers 373**, Picayune, MS; **Marion's Men 653**, Columbia, MS; **Live Oak Rifles Camp 2236**, Pascagoula, MS, and **Oxford Greys Camp 1803**, Oxford, MS. This group of Compatriots are living the charge as evident by staying in the fort all weekend and braving the 100 degree heat index by garrison and sentry duty throughout the day on Saturday.



Jim Pearce Camp 2527, Princeton KY, member Dalton Keen, left, presented a membership certificate to his cousin, John Christopher.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



From left are Guardsmen Tod Terry, **CA Division** UDC President Christina Hurst-Loeffler, Color Sergeant Greg Frazier, Guardsman Aaron Moore and Drummer Brian Claxton who received the prestigious Stonewall Jackson Award in honor of his memorable rescue and recovery of the last Jefferson Davis Highway marker from hostile territory. Brian headed the jack-hammer squad on the recovery team. The bronze monument is now safely in the hands of its owners and will be deployed elsewhere in the near future.



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



Members of the **R. E. Lee Camp 239**, Fort Worth, TX, provide the color guard for the TX Division Reunion in Waco, TX. Adjutant Chris Webb, 3rd Lt. Olen Allcock, 2nd Lt. Haggan Allcock, and Commander Festus Allcock chose to wear Confederate tartan kilts to honor the more than 50,000 men of Scottish descent who served the Confederacy.



Colonel Sydney Drake Jackman Camp 977, San Marcos, TX, Commander John Christensen, right, presents new member Dr. Bob Rawson, with his Membership Certificate. He joins on the record of his great grandfather, Private Stephen L. Stanley, Co. D, 7th Regiment, TX Mounted Volunteers.



Hood's Texas Brigade Camp 153, San Antonio, TX, fire the official shot from muskets to start the 8th Annual Run, The Alamo Marathon in San Antonio, working with the San Antonio Living History Association. From left, Camp 153 member George "Bubba" Cheek, TX Division Lt. Commander and Camp 153 Chaplain John McCammon, and Gary Luinstra, SALH member.



Members of the **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, the **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, the **Pvt. Nathan Terry Wanslee Camp 2096**, Safford, AZ, and the **Yuma Territorial Outpost Camp 2186**, Yuma, AZ, represented the SCV in the Fiesta de los Vaqueros Rodeo Parade in Tucson. Pictured from left, George McCormick, Rick McCormick, Ron Cross with his grandson, Roger Hiestand, Sam DiBianca, Ed Karnes and Mike Salonia.

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



Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275, Livingston, TX, swore in its 40th Compatriot, 16-year-old Charles Maddox, left, with Commander Mike Farrar.



Gen. George Blake Cosby Camp 1627, Sacramento CA, life members, F.D. Tad Smith and Preston Smith, held two Gillis Confederate flags on July 4th in front of the marker for the Grove of Trees, a WBTS memorial on the California state capitol grounds. This was done to recognize the 160th anniversary of the Gillis Flag being carried through the streets of Sacramento on July 4, 1861.



A few members of the **General Richard Taylor Camp 1308**, Shreveport, LA, sport their new General Lee's College caps. The caps were donated by The Generals' Redoubt, a Washington and Lee alumni group, who were successful in preserving Lee's name for the university. Past Commander-in-Chief Paul Gramling, Jr. is third from right. W&L 1960 grad John Pleasant is 5th from left.



The **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, inducted new member Neal Barnhill into the SCV. Neal's father, Camp 1710 Chaplain David Barnhill, administered the oath. Pictured from left, Adjutant Curt Tipton, Commander Donniss Davis, Compatriot Neal Barnhill and Chaplain David Barnhill.



Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525, Phoenix, AZ, Commander Steve Johnson, right, presented the camp's Golden Sabre award to Compatriot Avery Frantz for his outstanding work and support on behalf of the camp, the AZ Division and the SCV.



Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920, Johnson County, KS, Compatriots Walt Schley and Rick McPherson visited the museum at Elm Springs following the Forrest service.

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



The leadership of the MO Division joined the **Captain William T. Anderson Camp 1743**, Huntsville, MO, at the mass grave of those known killed during the Battle of Kirksville, MO, August 6, 1862. The camp, brigade and Division have been holding this event in the Forest/Llewellyn Cemetery each year since 2000. The "East" side of the monument list the POWs executed the next day and buried elsewhere. The "West" side list the names of men killed and died of wounds and buried at the site.



Because of Covid-19 the **W. W. Heartsill Camp 2042**, Marshall, TX, could not hold its monthly meetings in the restaurant. They held meetings outside in the two Historical Cemeteries in Marshall, where more than 200 Confederate veterans are buried. After conducting their meetings they would change out or mount flags on the graves of the local CSA soldiers. They did not miss a meeting, just met outdoors. Pictured is Daryl Ware mounting a new flag.



At a Confederate Memorial Day Celebration at Bethel Cemetery, Sanger, CA, at left, held by the **General Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804**, Fresno, CA, are pictured Janace Lee, wife of member Bill Lee, posing in front of Brigadier General Tyree Harris Bell's tombstone! Also pictured, at right, is Randy Dhindsa, our newest Friend of the Camp whose sons are a cadet and one is a member.



Cadet no more! Sheldon Fowler, center, is prayed in as the newest regular member of the **General Albert Sydney Johnston Camp 2048**, Tehachapi, CA. He is surrounded by his camp officers, including his father, Commander Jon Fowler. Division Chaplain David Pyle leads the prayer. Commander-in-Chief Larry McCluney and Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief Jason Boshers are in attendance.



William T. Bridwell Camp 2020, Canon City, CO, Chaplain Tim Grabin swears in their newest member, 15-year old Kenny Clemmons. Camp Commander Ed Williamson looks on. Commander Williamson with Kenny Clemmons holding up his certificate of membership. Kenny is the son of camp Adjutant Greg Clemmons.



The **Washington Rifles Camp 2211**, Franklinton, LA, recently showed their appreciation for local and parish law enforcement by cooking lunch for them.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



A color guard consisting of, from left, Chester Manning, Ed Karnes and Michael Salonia lead the SCV entry in the 91st annual Hell-dorado Days parade in Tombstone, AZ. Camps participating in the parade were **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers 1202**, Tucson, AZ; **Confederate Secret Service 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ; **Texas John Slaughter 2074**, Tombstone, AZ; **Pvt. Nathan Terry Wanslee 2096**, Safford, AZ, and **Yuma Territorial Outpost 2186**, Yuma, AZ.



In a recent meeting of the **Lieutenant Alexander Cameron Camp 2226**, Greenville, TX, Commander Mike Pierce presents Compatriot James Graham with the "Dixie Wrecker" Award for finding the most unique piece of trash during their regularly scheduled clean-up of the camp's two-mile section of US 69 Highway. He entered a wire chicken sculpture found by his wife who came and helped clean the highway.



Texas Division Commander John Mcammon, left, presents a Division Gold Service Medal to **Colonel John S. (Rip) Ford Camp 2216**, Harlingen, TX, Adjutant Bruce Kidd.



Medina Greys Camp 2254, Hondo, TX, recognizes and honors a real grandson.



Members of **Campbell's Company Camp 2252**, Republic, MO, spent the morning cleaning up their section of road for the Adopt-A-Highway program, and then had a great chili lunch at the home of compatriot Danny Landreth (far right). The camp's adopted highway section cuts through the Second Battle of Newtonia site.



Three members from the Pacific states traveled to Tennessee for the reinterment of Lt. General Nathan Bedford Forrest and his wife. From left are Steve Browning, Steve Brock and Greg Frazier who served as honor guardsmen and pallbearers at the Forrest Boyhood Home and Elm Springs. Colonel Browning and Major Frazier serve in **Albert Sydney Johnston Camp 2048**, Tehachapi, CA. 1st Lt. Brock serves in **Joseph Kenaka CSN Camp 2280**, Honolulu, Hawai'i.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

**JOHN RAYBURN
CAMP 452
GUNTERSVILLE**
McCARTY, KEVIN
RYAN
SMITH, COLE JAMES
SMITH, JACKSON
EVAN
SMITH, WILLIAM
REAGAN
WARREN, V. COLBY

**FIGHTING JOE
WHEELER CAMP 1372
BIRMINGHAM**
ARCHER, RICHARD
DALE
VICKERY, JR.,
NORMAN EDDIE

**THOMAS JEFFERSON
DENNEY CAMP 1442
CULLMAN**
DeSILVEY, DAVID
COLE

**WINSTON COUNTY
GRAYS CAMP 1788
HALEYVILLE**
STIDHAM, JERRETT
PAUL

**DEKALB RIFLES CAMP
1824
SYLVANIA**
BAILEY, JOHN DAVEN
BLACK, LESTER RAY
WILSON, JAMES
ARNOLD

**FORT BLAKELEY
CAMP 1864
BALDWIN COUNTY**
FAUST, GREGG TODD
METTS, RICHARD
MARVIN
PERKINS, MICHAEL
DIEHL
RICHBURG, JAMES
MICHAEL
WIGGINS, GEORGE
LEE

**THE TALLASSEE
ARMORY GUARDS
CAMP 1921
TALLASSEE**
COLEY, ROBERT
PATRICK
LOGAN, JOSEPH A.
MONEY, ROBERT
DALE
MOORE, FREDDIE
LANIER

**GEN. JOHN HERBERT
KELLY CAMP 1980
GORDO**
CROWE, JAMES
DUSTIN

**PVT. WILLIAM M.
CARNEY CAMP 2088
ATMORE**
DAY, JOSHUA
JEREMIAH

ARKANSAS

**GEN. ROBERT C.
NEWTON CAMP 197
LITTLE ROCK**
WOOTEN, FRANK
PAUL

**PVT. JOB S. NEILL
CAMP 286
BATESVILLE**
BAXTER, JAMES
EDWARD

**2nd LT. JOHN
CRAWFORD SMITH
CAMP 2302
CORNING**
HANNER, TARRY LEE

ARIZONA

**PVT. C. W. LUCAS -
FORREST'S ESCORT
CAMP 2316
PRESCOTT VALLEY**
TREADWELL,
WILLIAM M.

COLORADO

**STERLING PRICE
CAMP 676
DENVER**
BROWN, ANTHONY
REED, JEFFREY DALE

FLORIDA

**PVT. GEORGE W.
PERRY CAMP 471
MIAMI**
POPHAM, WILLIAM
LEE

**GENERAL JUBAL A.
EARLY CAMP 556
TAMPA**
VINCZ, JR., GEORGE
CASIMIR

**GENERAL JOSEPH
FINEGAN CAMP 745
YULEE**
SMITH, CLYDE LEROY
"LEE"

**WILLIAM WING
LORING CAMP 1316
ST. AUGUSTINE**
COYLE, II, RICHARD
NELSON

**1st LT THOMAS H.
GAINER CAMP 1319
PANAMA CITY**
BURGESS, ROBERT
WAYNE

**STONEWALL
JACKSON CAMP 1381
ST. PETERSBURG**
MICHAEL, JR.,
ANTHONY SCOTT
MICHAEL, JR., JAMES
LEONARD

**MAJ. WILLIAM M.
FOOTMAN CAMP 1950
FT. MYERS**
SHALLINE, JASON
ALAN

**CONFEDERATE COW
CAVALRY CAMP 2181
ARCADIA**
HALL, NATHANIEL
BLAKE

GEORGIA

**CLEMENT A. EVANS
CAMP 64
WAYCROSS**
CRUMBLY, DONALD
TALMADGE
HARRIS, BENJAMIN
CARTER
HICKOX, ANTHONY J.
HOWELL, BRADLEY L.

STEPHENS, GORDON
W.
THRIFT, GARY W.

**THOMSON GUARDS
CAMP 91
THOMSON**
KING, SHAWN D.
WREN, MARK

**CAPT. HARDY B.
SMITH CAMP 104
DUBLIN**
BRACEWELL, ALEX

**JOHN McINTOSH
KELL CAMP 107
GRIFFIN**
MADDOX, JR., JESSE
BRYAN

**STATE OF DADE CAMP
707
TRENTON**
WILLIAMS, MICHAEL
LEE
WOOD, JOSHUA
REUBEN

**WILLIAM THOMAS
OVERBY/COWETA
GUARDS CAMP 715
NEWNAN**
RUTLEDGE, ALAN
CONNALLY

**GENERAL STAND
WATIE CAMP 915
CALHOUN**
MILES, SR., ANTHONY
R.
TIMMS, ANDREW

**GEN. ROBERT A.
TOOMBS CAMP 932
VIDALIA**
WALKER, JONATHAN
S.

**THE SAVANNAH
MILITIA CAMP 1657
SAVANNAH**
NEWSOME, NICK V.

**SHARPSBURG
SHARPSHOOTERS
CAMP 1729
SHARPSBURG**
LEE, THOMAS
McKERSIE

**CALHOUN RIFLES
CAMP 1855
EDISON**
JORDAN, JOSEY M.
SINQUEFIELD, JR.,
TOMMY RUSSELL

**BLUE RIDGE RIFLES
CAMP 1860
DAHLONEGA**
WOODALL, CAREY
STEPHEN

**RABUN GAP
RIFLEMEN CAMP
1929
CLAYTON**
DOTSON, DYWANE
BRANDON

**BUCKHEAD-FORT
LAWTON BRIGADE
CAMP 2102
MILLEN**
FLEMING, LANTON
MASON
FLEMING, JR., LARRY
MITCHELL
FLEMING, LOGAN
MITCHELL

**GEORGIA DIVISION
HQ CAMP 2200
MOULTRIE**
BAGGETT, ETHAN
BEST, ERIC KAMERON
BINGHAM, STEPHEN
CASH, WILLIAM H.
CRANE, ELIJAH
CARTER
FARLEY, MICHAEL
FREEMAN, HARRY
STACEY
POUNCEY, MARK
ROBBINS, BLAINE
TAYLOR, JR., JAMES
TURNER, FRED
WILLIAMS, NOAH
MONROE
WRIGHT, GREGORY

**CSS CHATTAHOOCHEE
CAMP 2314
DONALSONVILLE**
WHITLEY, JR., JESSE
HADDEN "BUZ"

KANSAS

**SOUTH KANSAS
CAMP 2064
WICHITA**
RAGSDALE, ANTONIO
G.

KENTUCKY

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

**FORT HEIMAN CAMP
1834
MURRAY**
JACKSON, RONALD S.

LOUISIANA

**COL. CHARLES D.
DREUX CAMP 110
NEW ORLEANS**
ROE, CHAD DANIEL

**BEAUREGARD CAMP
130
NEW ORLEANS**
ESTEVEZ, JEROME
HUNTON, WILLIAM
MARTIN
WELLER, III, LUCIEN
WELLER, IV, LUCIEN

**HENRY WATKINS
ALLEN CAMP 133
BATON ROUGE**
ANDERSEN, ROBERT
B.
GAUTHIER, JOE RAY
GUTIERREZ, JAMES E.

**GEN. LEROY
AUGUSTUS
STAFFORD CAMP 358
ALEXANDRIA**
WARREN, NICHOLAS
TYLER

**CLAIBORNE
INVINCIBLES CAMP
797
CLAIBORNE PARISH**
FAY, FREDDIE A.
McMILLON, NORMAN
DOUGLAS

**GEN. RICHARD
TAYLOR CAMP 1308
SHREVEPORT**
HARDY, WALTON LEE

**CAPT. JAMES W.
BRYAN CAMP 1390
LAKE CHARLES**
BERRY, EDMUND
GLENN

**SABINE RIFLES CAMP
2057**

MANY
EZERNACK, VIRGIL
MARLOWE
MCCOMIC, DARREN
MORGAN, ETHAN
JAMES
PADDIE, RUSSELL

MISSOURI

**BRIG. GEN. JOHN T.
HUGHES CAMP 614
INDEPENDENCE**
FERGUSON, JOHN
SCOTT

**BRIG. GEN. MOSBY
MONROE PARSONS
CAMP 718
JEFFERSON CITY**
McNEW, DALLAS M.

**THE STODDARD
RANGERS CAMP 2290
DEXTER**
THOMPSON,
BRADLEY JOE

MISSISSIPPI

**COL. WILLIAM P.
ROGERS CAMP 321
CORINTH**
STEVENS, KEITH R.

**TIPPAH TIGERS CAMP
868
RIPLEY**
JACKSON, NICHOLAS
MAUNING, STANLEY

**WILLIAM D.
CAMERON CAMP 1221
MERIDIAN**
ROBERTS, WAYNE
GLENN

**MISSISSIPPI
COLLEGE RIFLES
CAMP 1636
CLINTON**
THORNTON, JAMES
NOLAN

**STOCKDALE
RANGERS CAMP 1681
SUMMIT**
WELCH, CLIFFORD
RAY

**9th MISSISSIPPI
CAVALRY CAMP 1748
LUCEDALE**
ARDOIN, ETHAN
RICHARD

**UNIVERSITY GREYS
CAMP 1803
OXFORD**
GIONFRIDDO, II,
MICHAEL AURELIO

**CALHOUN AVENGERS
CAMP 1969
CALHOUN CITY**
GOZA, ROBERT
MICHAEL

**THE RANKIN GREYS
CAMP 2278
FLORENCE**
CROTWELL, JR.,
JOHN W.
PERRY, JR., OLEY
EMERSON
WARD, BRIAN

NORTH CAROLINA

**GEORGE DAVIS CAMP
5
WILMINGTON**
PHILLIPS, MICHAEL

**MAJ. GEN. STEPHEN
DODSON RAMSEUR/
COL. REUBEN
CAMPBELL CAMP 387
STATESVILLE**
BEAM, JOHNNY
WAYNE

**ROWAN RIFLES CAMP
405
SALISBURY**
BURNETTE, MICHAEL
R.

**SMITHFIELD LIGHT
INFANTRY CAMP 1466
SMITHFIELD**
PARKER, JR., RICKEY
LLOYD
RAINS, JR., LYNWOOD

**COL. WILLIAM F.
MARTIN CAMP 1521
ELIZABETH CITY**
OSMENT, MICHAEL
WAYNE

**GASTON GUARDS
CAMP 1822
STANLEY**
BOSWORTH, GABRIEL
AARON

**GENERAL WILLIAM
DORSEY PENDER
CAMP 1916
WILSON**

WACHOWICZ,
JOSHUA ROAN
WACHOWICZ,
WILLIAM ROBERT

**JACKSON RANGERS
CAMP 1917
SYLVA**
MIDDLETON, ROBBY
JAMES
SWANSON, JR.,
MICHAEL H.
TURENTINE, THOMAS
WOODRING, JAMES
ADAM

**PETTIGREW'S
PARTISANS CAMP
2110
KINSTON**
STROUD, REXIE

**FORSYTHE RIFLES
CAMP 2245
WINSTON-SALEM**
HAUSER, KENNETH
WILLIAM

OHIO

**LT. GEN. JAMES
LONGSTREET CAMP
1658
TALLMADGE**
SMITH, LAWRENCE
JOSEPH

OKLAHOMA

**COL. JACKSON F.
McCURTAIN CAMP
513
MOORE**
LOFLIN, STEVEN
FREDERICK

**COL. DANIEL N.
McINTOSH CAMP
1378
TULSA**
McKEEL, JOHN
RUSSELL

**COL. WILLIAM PENN
ADAIR CAMP 2206
BARTLESVILLE**
HARDING, JR.,
RICHARD LEE
HOLT, RICHARD DEAN

**COLONEL TANDY
WALKER CAMP 2207
SHAWNEE**
SINOR, WADE
PATRICK

**MAJOR JAMES
McHENRY CAMP 2310
BROKEN ARROW**
NICHOLSON, DAVID
FAYDE
SHIELDS, BLAKE
DOUGLAS

**SHECOE'S
CHICKASAW
BATTALION MOUNTED
VOLUNTEERS CAMP
2331
ADA**
WOOD, BRANDON
RICHARD

SOUTH CAROLINA

**16th SOUTH
CAROLINA REGIMENT
CAMP 36
GREENVILLE**
SMITH, RANDY L.

**ADAM WASHINGTON
BALLENGER CAMP 68
SPARTANBURG**
MILLER, JOHN
MILTON

**GENERAL JOHN
BRATTON CAMP 1816
WINNSBORO**
RAY, JR., DAVID B.

**SC 17th REGIMENT
CAMP 2069
HILDA**
HOLCOMBE, RICKY
ARNOLD

TENNESSEE

**N. B. FORREST CAMP
3
CHATTANOOGA**
FRYE, BRIAN CLARK

**JAMES KEELING
CAMP 52
BRISTOL**
MACIONE, JR., JOE

**LONGSTREET-
ZOLLICOFFER CAMP
87**

KNOXVILLE
CHESNEY, BYRON
SPENCER
INGRAM, RONALD
EUGENE
LETNER, DALE JOE

**GENERAL JOHN C.
BROWN CAMP 112
PULASKI**
RUSSELL, JAMES
RANDALL

**OTHO FRENCH
STRAHL CAMP 176
UNION CITY**
BELT, ROGER ALAN

**MARSHALL RANGERS
CAMP 297
LEWISBURG**
SELF, JERRY G.
SELF, JOHN MATTHEW

**PVT. IKE STONE CAMP
564
HENDERSON**
PRESSON, DAVID
THOMASW

**MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM
D. McCain HQ CAMP
584
COLUMBIA**
CARTER, JR., ROBERT
VANCE

**DeWITT SMITH JOBE
CAMP 1637
BARTLETT**
REED, STEPHEN TY

**COL. W. M.
BRADFORD/COL. J. G.
ROSE CAMP 1638
MORRISTOWN**
MEAGER, JR.,
ROBERT C.

**BELL'S PARTISANS
CAMP 1821
TRIMBLE**
LAWRENCE, DAVID
RAINEY, JAMES GLYN
WARE, JAMES
TIMOTHY

**FORREST CROSSING
GUARDS CAMP 2332
CLIFTON**

ARNETT, JEFF
CHAMBERLAIN,
ZACHARY ADAM
COBB, CHARLES
ALLEN
DANIALS, THOMAS
PIGG, GARY
CHRISTOPHER
RENFROE, SETH
RANDELL
THRASHER, GREGORY
SHANE

**2nd LT. WILLIAM
MOORE BAIN CAMP
2333**

CLEVELAND
BAIN, BILLY DEWAYNE
DEVERELL, HOWARD
HARLAN
FURR, JR., GUILFORD
EARL
MORRISON, DAVID
NORWOOD, DONAVON
HENRY
NORWOOD, RONALD
STEVEN
PRITCHETT, JEDSEN
EDWARD

TEXAS

**ALBERT SIDNEY
JOHNSTON CAMP 67
HOUSTON**
GRAY, JR., FLETCHER
LAFAYETTE

**HOOD'S TEXAS
BRIGADE CAMP 153
SAN ANTONIO**
HUNNICUTT, LLOYD
SAM

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

LT. L. P. "PINK"
BROOKS CAMP 318"
GRAHAM
DOOLEY, JEFFERY
DEAN
HAMMOND, FREDDIE
JORDAN, TOMMY
JACK
LAND, CHAD
WHITELEY, LARRY
ALLEN

WILLIAMSON COUNTY
GRAYS CAMP 502
GEORGETOWN
TREVINO, JOSHUA
SUMPTER

TRINITY COUNTY
VOLUNTEERS CAMP
998
TRINITY
THORNTON, JR.,
GLENN RAY

MAJ. ROBERT M.
WHITE CAMP 1250
TEMPLE
SNYDER, CHRISTIAN
ALEXANDER

CAPTAIN IKE TURNER
CAMP 1275
LIVINGSTON
FEEST, IAM VAN

COL. THOMAS S.
LUBBOCK CAMP 1352
LUBBOCK
CAMPBELL, JAMES
RONALD
WORKMAN, CRAIG
MICHAEL

2nd TEXAS FRONTIER
DISTRICT CAMP 1904
DE LEON
CORBITT, CODY RYAN
GREEN, EDWIN DOCK
McCANNON,
ANTHONY HOWARD
STEEN, CHARLES
GLENN
TAYLOR, RUSTY LEE
WUEMLING, STEPHEN

TERRY'S TEXAS
RANGERS CAMP 1937
CLEBURNE
BOYTE, TIM
FAULK, DAVID ESTON
MILLER, JR., C.
GERARD
SMITH, RONNIE LYNN

W. W. HEARTSILL
CAMP 2042
MARSHALL

HUDSON, DAVID
OWEN
HUDSON, JOSEPH
HART

JOHN H. REAGAN
CAMP 2156
PALESTINE
HEITMAN, EDWARD
REN

PVT. KYLE GRUNDY
NEEDHAM CAMP 2171
PORTER
LONG, JEFFERY
FRANK

RED DIAMOND CAMP
2193
TEXARKANA
HODGES, RAY
KEEN, NATHAN KYLE

MEDINA GREYS CAMP
2254
HONDO
SOTO, SAMUEL

34th TEXAS CAVALRY
CAMP 2283
MINERAL WELLS
GREEN, ANTHONY
(TONY) JOSEPH

FORT McKAVETT CSA
CAMP 2326
MENARD
SEGROVES, ROBERT
A.

UTAH

WASATCH REBELS
CAMP 2306
SALT LAKE CITY
DOTSON, MICHAEL B.

VIRGINIA

COLONEL D. H. LEE
MARTZ CAMP 10
HARRISONBURG
SPECK, PAUL
GREGORY

A. P. HILL CAMP 167
COLONIAL HEIGHTS
HASTY, SCOTT A.

SUMMERS-KOONTZ
CAMP 490
LURAY
JENKINS, JACOB
WILLIAM
WILLIAMS, JOSHUA
DAVID

R. E. LEE CAMP 726
ALEXANDRIA
BOWERS, RONALD J.

POWHATAN TROOPS
CAMP 1382
POWHATAN
BOELT, WILLIAM
MAXEY

HIGH BRIDGE CAMP
1581
FARMVILLE
CAPPS, JR., BILLY R.

STUART'S HORSE
ARTILLERY CAMP
1784
FLOYD
POWELL, DERRICK
JUBAL

DEARING
BEAUREGARD CAMP
1813
COLONIAL HEIGHTS
MARTIN, AYDEN
DANIEL
MIDDLETON, NEIL A.

WEST VIRGINIA

LT. COL. ELIHU
HUTTON CAMP 569
BEVERLY
LEWIS, KEVIN GUY

*Welcome
to our newest
Life Members*



Name	Division	Camp
PAUL KENNEDY	NC	1290
DONNIE E. WIGGINS	NC	2152
ROBERT WEBB	MS	1666
ERNEST COSBY	VA	1589
TODD DANIEL	SC	4
JAMES W. GUNTER, II	CA	1627
TIMOTHY STROPE	FL	718
MAX R. TURNER	CO	175

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Your lasting gift can help save the South



Today, your generous contribution of time, energy, and influence is helping to preserve the vibrant Southern culture handed down to us from our forefathers. Your bequest to the Sons of Confederate Veterans can help preserve our Southern heritage for tomorrow.

Making a lasting contribution to the Sons of Confederate Veterans is not just for the wealthy. Our donors come from all walks of life. By remembering the Sons of Confederate Veterans in your will, you will be giving one of the most powerful gifts one can give—helping to ensure the future of America's oldest heritage defense organization for the next generation of Southerners.

For more information on how you can make a bequest to the SCV, contact Executive Director Adam Southern at 1-800-MY-DIXIE.

Sons of Confederate Veterans
P.O. Box 59 • Columbia, TN 38402
1-800-MY-DIXIE



Continued from page 14

The Last Roll

Col. Stephen Decatur Pool
Camp 1597

Beaufort, NC

David F. Burnette

10th NC Hvy Arty, Co. B Black
River Tigers Camp 2152

Coats, NC

John H. Turlington

Captain James J. McAlester
Camp 775

McAlester, OK

James Howard Skelton

Litchfield Camp 132

Conway, SC

Willie Edward Thompson

Gen. States Rights Gist Camp
1451

Bogansville, SC

Thomas Granville Casey

Murfreesboro Camp 33

Murfreesboro, TN

Ronald T. Clemmons

Jerry W. Hunter

Michael Dee Hunter, Sr.

Howard Steven Primm

R. W. Smotherman

Carl Theodore Stovall, Jr.

Maj. Gen. Benjamin F.

Cheatham Camp 72

Manchester, TN

Gerald L. Ewell, Sr.

Albert Sidney Johnston Camp
67

Houston, TX

Bryan Neill Fox

Captain Bob Lee Camp 2198

Bonham, TX

Douglas A. Garnett

The Old Brunswick Camp 512

Lawrenceville, VA

Randolph Alan Spence

Powhatan Troops Camp 1382

Powhatan, VA

Roy Judson Harrison, Jr.

Urquhart-Gillette Camp 1471

Franklin, VA

John Henry Smith

The Bedford Rifle Grays Camp
1475

Bedford, VA

Boyd W. Hubbard

Highlanders Camp 1530

Monterey, VA

Boyd W. Stephenson, Jr.

Walker-Terry Camp 1758

Wytheville, VA

William Andrew Dennison, Jr.



*Death, in its silent, sure march is fast gathering those who I have longest loved,
so that when he shall knock at my door, I will more willingly follow.*

— Robert E. Lee, 1869

**Please send all deceased notices to SCV General Headquarters
PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402
or e-mail membership@scv.org**

Estate Planning Professionals— Join the SCV Network!



Would you like to
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CFP, CLU or CTO
to work for the SCV?

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

You can be the difference!

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

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

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

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

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

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

SCV Development Office

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

NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Constitutional Amendments Deadline

The deadline for those wishing to submit proposed amendments to the SCV Constitution or the Standing Orders, to be considered at the national Reunion in July 2022, is March 1, 2022. Amendments must be submitted to Executive Director Adam Southern at General Headquarters (GHQ). They can be sent either by US Mail to Sons of Confederate Veterans, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402 or e-mail to exedir@scv.org. E-mail submissions must bear a date stamp on or before March 1, 2022 and those sent by US Mail must be postmarked no later than February 25, 2022.

Those submitting proposed amendments should include their name, camp name and number and complete contact information, including name, mailing address, e-mail address and telephone numbers. Please also send a brief statement as to the purpose of the amendment and the reasons it should be adopted. This will help camps and Compatriots understand the purpose and advantage of the proposed amendment. Executive Director Southern will acknowledge receipt of the amendment; however, it is the responsibility of the sender to confirm with Executive Director Southern that any amendment was received at GHQ. Please contact Executive Director Southern at the e-mail address listed above, or call 800-380-1896.

Special Census of Real Grandsons

Compatriots,

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

Deo Vindice!

Adam Southern

Executive Director

Shipping address for Elm Springs has changed

Compatriots,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you,
Executive Director
Adam Southern

Guidelines for submitting annual reports

Reports for the annual Book of Reports to be distributed to the delegates at the 2022 Cartersville 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, 2022. However, if there is a reason a report should be submitted later than April 1, 2022, 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, 2022.

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.

New MOS&B Scholarship now available

The Illinois Society, MOS&B are pleased to announce the establishment of the Holman Annual Scholarship of \$1,000, subject to the requirements as listed.

Award: \$1,000 has been set aside each year, which will be payable to the school. The Award may be divided amongst no more than two applicants.

Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue Deadline for submissions

May/June 2022 March 1

July/August 2022 May 1

September/October 2022 July 1

November/December 2022 Sept. 1

January/February 2023 Nov. 1

March/April 2023 January 1

This is a renewable scholarship for up to four years. The school must be accredited by the standard university/college accreditation authority.

Eligibility: Undergraduate or Graduate university/college students may apply upon submission of the below requested documents.

Documentation: Certified Transcript of last completed Semester. Financial need will not be a factor. A letter of application shall accompany this, setting forth the student's school and outside activities, interests, and affiliations. Two Letters of Recommendation shall be included from current MOS&B members.

Lineage Requirement: Applicants shall be current regular members of an MOS&B Chapter, or eligible for membership (such proofs would have to be provided). As such, it is open to the descendants of Southern heritage member organizations who meet the MOS&B requirements for membership.

Date: All Applications with documentation must be received by May 31st.

JAMES F. BARR, DCS, CDR; P ADJ GEN jim@tax-acct.net
3162 N BROADWAY -Ste 200 CHICAGO, IL 60657
(773-755-2748)

Military Order of the Stars and Bars



1861-1865

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

Military Order of the Stars and Bars

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

(757) 656-MOSB

Or via U.S. Mail at:

MOSB Membership Inquiry

P.O. Box 697

Nixa, MO 65714-0697

www.militaryorderofthestarsandbars.org

headquarters@militaryorderofthestarsandbars.org

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

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Garland, Texas 75046-1941

PURPLE HEART MEDAL

Was your ancestor wounded or killed by a Yankee soldier?



Now you can honor your ancestor with a beautiful medal and accompanying certificate.

These keepsakes are available to members and non-members alike who have ancestors who were wounded or killed in the War of Northern Aggression.

\$30.00 each, includes all shipping and handling.

Medal is standard 1 1/2 inch military style and suitable for engraving on the back (We can no longer do the engraving). Please contact us for details.

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

www.davidreynolds.org or by e-mail at

Joe.Reynolds@davidreynolds.org

1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Camp 2270, SCV

P. O. Box 1861

Mount Pleasant, TX 75456-1861

(903) 575-8791

Dispatches From the Front

eran magazine be devoted to informing the membership of the goal, function and services provided by the Museum. Include a lot of pictures, both exterior and interior showing how beautiful the building and the surrounding grounds are. Compatriots, this Museum is ours, let's support it and express our gratitude to all those (and us) who have made it possible.

*Pastor Charles A. Jennings
Major Fontaine R. Earle Camp 1453
Springdale, Ark*

What about the Arabs practicing slavery today?

To the Editor:

I find it very, very hypocritical the Muslim group CAIR is asking Alabama State Rep. Mike Holmes to resign as a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans because of slavery.

Rep. Holmes stated his family did not own slaves, which holds true for more than 97 percent of those who fought for the Confederacy. That 97 plus percent fought for Southern Independence as they were small farmers who could not afford slaves and never would.

Now, lets talk about the Arab/Muslim Slave Trade which continues to this very day. Of all the places an African slave could end up falling into their hands was the worst compared to the United States. The Caribbean was not much better than being sent east from Africa into Arab/Muslim hands.

Research Arab Slave Trade, it was/ is the most brutal. Slavery ended here 160 years ago, so ask the Arab/Muslims when they are going to stop dealing in the slave trade. Furthermore, any person or group of persons who have laws, customs and traditions which are anti-American are not supposed to be allowed in this country, much less serve in its government. Rep. Mike Holmes membership in SCV is not an

issue compared to Arabs/Muslims being in this country and serving in our government.

*Billy Price
General Isham-Garrot Camp 764
Ashville, Alabama*

Slavery still continued long after end of War

To the Editor:

The non-issue of slavery as a supplement to 'Slavery was clearly not the cause of the War' (Confederate Veteran, Dispatches From the Front, November/December 2021), I would suggest an excellent argument to slavery being a non-issue in the War Between the States can be evidenced by the hypocrisy of the Sultan Jamal ul-Kiram II — Bates Treaty signed 20 August 1899, whereby Article I, sovereignty over the Sultanate of Sulu and its dependencies was recognized and yet by Article X of the same treaty, in direct conflict with the amended United States Constitution which was supposed to apply to US territory, that slavery was acknowledged as a continued right in said US territory.

This little known piece of history I came across when reading an article by former CSA Lt. General 'Fighting Joe' Wheeler by then a US major general who served in the Philippine-American War after having served in the Spanish-American War.

The aforementioned embarrassing fact that the United States was allowing by treaty continued slavery led to on 02 March 1904, President Theodore Roosevelt declaring the Kiram-Bates Treaty null and void.

*Stan Vaughan
Silver State Greys Camp 1989
Las Vegas, Nevada*

Missouri definitely a Confederate state

To the Editor:

I would like to respectfully disagree with anyone who has problems with Missouri being a Confederate state.

On 28 October 1861, both chambers of the duly elected Missouri legislature

passed an ordinance of secession in extra session in Neosho, Missouri. The ordinance was signed by the duly elected governor three days later, on 31 October 1861. Missouri was officially accepted into the Confederate States of America by the Confederate Congress on 28 November 1861.

By the fall of 1861 we still held Southwest Missouri. After the Federal troops had been beaten back somewhat, Governor Jackson called a special session of the legislature to meet in Neosho to finally consider an ordinance of secession from the Union that the State of Missouri had already been fighting for months.

Legislators who had fled Jefferson City the previous June began arriving in Neosho, many staying at the Armstrong House Hotel, which was located on the corner of Main and Wood Street. The session began on October 21. The Senate convened at the Armstrong Hotel and the House members at the Masonic Hall, catty corner on the opposite corner of the Square, although it is thought the Hall may have actually been located one block further east, at Spring Street and Lafayette Street, and moved to the corner of the Square after the war. The Armstrong Hotel burned in the 1880s and the Masonic Hall was dismantled and moved again in about 1883 and later scrapped. At any rate, messengers were sent out to bring in absent legislators for the session. Both the House and Senate Journals survive, unbeknownst to many. If you read the journals the obvious conclusion is the numbers which have been counted are simply based on the legislators who actively participated in the proceedings, such as those making and seconding motions, and does not include back benchers. A roll call vote was not taken. After a week of deliberation, both chambers passed an ordinance of secession from the United States on 28 October 1861, declaring "the political ties heretofore existing between the State of Missouri and the United States of America are dissolved." There was just one dissenting vote.

After the ordinance was passed in Neosho, the legislature adjourned to Cassville, where Governor Jackson signed it on 31 October 1861. Missouri

was officially accepted into the Confederacy, by Congress, on 28 November 1861, and became the 12th Star on our Flag.

The rightful and duly elected Missouri State Legislature, meanwhile, established a government in exile in Marshall, Texas, always longing for the day when they could return to Missouri and establish their rightful governance. Governor Jackson died on 6 December 1862, in Little Rock, Arkansas and was succeeded by Lt. Governor Thomas C. Reynolds, who to this day still holds a place on the governor's portrait wall in the Missouri Capitol Building.

It is estimated 40,000 Missourians fought for the Confederacy. They are buried throughout the South, a great many in graves marked unknown, if marked at all. Missouri gave their best blood for the South — at Oak Hills, at Elkhorn Tavern, at Corinth, at Prairie Grove, at Vicksburg, at Helena, at Pleasant Hill, at Jenkins Ferry, at Atlanta, at Franklin, and at a great many other fights. It pains me when I see or hear our brother Southerners not include Missouri as a Confederate or a Southern State. There are 13 Stars on that Flag, and Missouri earned her star with blood!

Jeff Wolverton
Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210
Tampa, Florida

Those people will not be happy with any change

To the Editor:

I don't want to overwhelm the *Confederate Veteran* with letters, having had two published already, but I can't remain silent after reading the letter from Eric Farmer in the January/February 2022 issue. Mr. Farmer's premise is that by changing the SCV logo we can attract members who find the Battle Flag of the Army of Northern Virginia offensive. There's only one thing wrong with that theory — it's wrong.

People don't hate the Battle Flag for itself. They hate it because of what it represents. Just as I love looking at a picture of my wife because it's a picture of my wife, so the scalawags and yankees hate the Battle Flag because

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it's a representation of the Confederate States of America. And they will equally hate any other symbol of the Confederacy.

Do we really think a picture of Jefferson Davis or Robert E. Lee will be less offensive to the "woke," when those people have busied themselves vandalizing and tearing down memorials to President Davis and General Lee? Do we really believe substituting one or the other national flag will cause people to say, "Oh, it's a Confederate symbol, but it's not the Battle Flag, so I'll leave my hatred behind?" That simply makes no sense whatsoever.

It doesn't matter whether it's a hammer and sickle, a picture of Lenin, or a quotation from Marx — any symbol of communism offends me, and if the Communist Party of the United States of America alters its logo to something it thinks will be less likely to offend me, that logo will still offend me. The reason is what the symbol represents is what's offensive, not the color or the drawing. Let the CPUSA change its logo to what it will, I will still despise that logo, because of what it represents.

So it is with the logo of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Those who despise that logo despise it because it's our logo. If we alter it, and make it something supposedly innocuous, they'll hate the new logo — because it's our logo.

Mr. Farmer says, "This does not mean we abandon the Battle Flag. We should still fly them in our meetings, and reunions and other events. But we should use a less recognizable Confederate symbol ... as the focal point of our organization." This sounds suspiciously like the sentiment that "this isn't a hill to die on," which has led to more than one ignominious retreat from pride to defeat — defeat, because after a while of saying this, there aren't any more hills left. If we

remove the Battle Flag as our "focal point," what reason is there to have it anywhere? And if we're going to put the Battle Flag everywhere except the logo, what's the point of erasing it from the logo? This simply doesn't make sense; it's not straight thinking. It may have the most noble of motives behind it, but it is sloppy reasoning, and it is, de facto, surrender to those people — it is yielding to their demands, rather than standing up for our heritage and our symbols. Mr. Farmer protests he doesn't want to do away with that heritage and its symbols, but perhaps he protests too much. There is so much in his argument that is nothing but a call to do away with our heritage and symbols, or at least bury them so deep that those people won't see them, that one has to wonder.

Mr. Farmer also says, "we are seeking to give the truth to the public about what the War of Southern Independence was about, why it was fought with such dogged determination by our Southern forefathers." But where is Mr. Farmer's dogged determination? Is he standing up straight for the principles our fathers fought for? This statement sounds good, but it comes surrounded with the exact opposite of dogged determination. He is calling for surrender, while glorifying those who fought; he is advocating that we yield to bigotry, while professing to honor those who resisted bigotry. He says he wants us to stand firm — while calling on us to begin the process of turning to pudding. Again, methinks he protesteth too much.

I will never give up on the Battle Flag. I will surrender my SCV membership if the SCV yields to those people on this or any other point. I don't change to suit those people; if they don't like the symbols of my heritage, then they don't like my heritage, and switching symbols to appease them won't do any good. The problem is theirs; they are the bigots, they are the ones who overflow with the bile of hatred, and it is they who need to change. I won't, and the SCV shouldn't.

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



Books in Print

volume; however, the author never fully leaves the tender story of young Gresham. "Saw off my leg," was painfully reported by young Gresham three times in the diary.

At the ending of this saga, "He did not know he was terminally ill, although suspected as much when, on June 9, 1865, he dictated to his heart-broken mother, 'I am perhaps [dying],' his mother unable to write the final word or words. He finally learned he was dying the day before his death."

Publisher Theodore P. Savas added: "Now, you too have heard of LeRoy Wiley Gresham. I am confident you will think of him and of his terrible disease long after you finish this book."

Author: Dennis Rashbach, MD, FACS
Publisher: Savas Beatie LLC
El Dorado Hills, California
www.savasbeatie.com
Paperback \$14.95

Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall

Phantoms of the South Fork — Captain McNeill and His Rangers

Steve French, a former middle school history teacher turned writer, is the author of this book. With several War Between the States books under his belt, this was one of the first I've read.

Captain John Hanson McNeill is a mild mannered farmer turned soldier and like so many men of his time he gets caught up in the secession movement. When a man is just trying to make a living and the US president makes a call to send troops to your state to put down a rebellion, you will do what you have to do. John and his three sons form their own group and for the next four years will serve as Partisan Rangers in and around Virginia and Mary-

land. They wreaked havoc by ambushing Union troops, attacking wagon trains, and heavily damaging railroad property and rolling stock.

Captain McNeill was feared by the Union Army and Cavalry, and General Sheridan would refer to him as that Bushwhacker McNeil or Guerrilla McNeill. They were so brazen as to ride into a totally Union-occupied town in Maryland and do something so daring that a movie should be made about it.

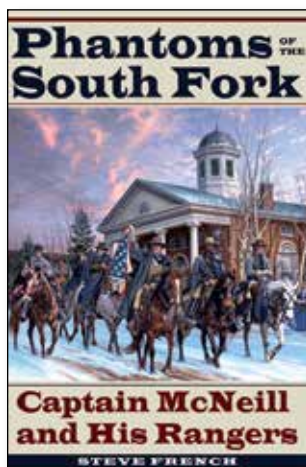
I like this book a lot. I'm not going to say more because I do not want to give it away.

Author: Steve French
Publisher: Kent State University Press
www.kentstateuniversitypress.com
Hardback \$39.95

Reviewed by Barney W. Roberts, III

Confederate Records from the Jefferson County, Georgia, Court of Ordinary

Michael A. Ports has done a tremendous service for people researching Confederate Ancestors in Jefferson County, Georgia. He has spent countless hours gleaning from the Court of Ordinary Records the items pertaining to the soldiers who enlisted from Jefferson County. There is included a Confederate Roster from 1861, List of Confederate soldiers from 1864 as well as the many applications and related correspondences for Confederate Pensions in the county. The detailed information in this little book will help both genealogists as well as those only interested in the war. While many of the Compiled Service Records held by the National Archives are incomplete, these records



will help supplement the missing information. Such things as company, regiment, date of enlistment, birth and death dates, names of widows, place of birth, etc. were taken from the original records and organized by Ports into an easy format in which to find ancestors. Part of the format also includes transcriptions of letters of proof and various correspondence generated by the application for pensions of both the veteran and the widow. These records help to fill in the gaps of lives of Jefferson County's Confederates since birth and death certificates did not begin there until 1919. For the student of the War Between the States, the information included can be used for research of how the War affected people of a specific county during the course of the War. This is a must have for the genealogist and lay person who may have ancestry in Jefferson County, Georgia.

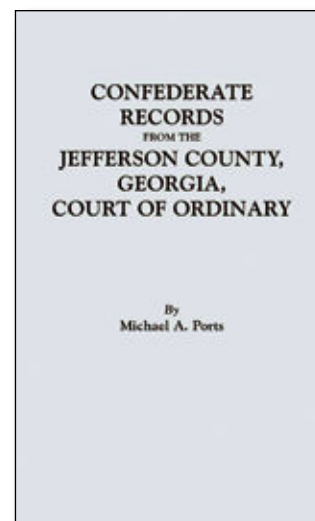
Author: Michael A. Ports
Publisher: Clearfield
www.amazon.com
Paperback \$22.00

Reviewed by Raymond V. King, III

Elmira Prison Camp Roster Volumes I, II, III

It was quite a surprise to receive a large heavy box in the mail recently. Upon opening the box, I found all three volumes of the *Elmira Prison Camp Roster* by Richard Triebe.

And what a find! Each volume is 8½ by 11 and more than 500 pages each. Volume I contains the listing for Confederate prisoners A-F, Volume II has the listings for prisoners G-N with



Volume III finishing up with listings for prisoners O-Z. This thoroughly researched set of books contains the names of 98 percent of the Confederate soldiers sent to Elmira Prison Camp. The lists contain the soldier's name, rank, his company and regiment, when and where he enlisted, where he was captured and his fate at the camp.

In addition to listings for prisoners A-F, Volume I contains articles covering the history and operations of Elmira Prison Camp until the end of the War. Even though I knew about Elmira Prison, and the fact the prisoners called it "Hellmira," I learned a lot from these articles.

After an introduction, the articles start with "Why Make a Roster of Confederate Soldiers at Elmira Prison Camp?" The obvious reason was for assisting research of relatives, but another important reason was to possibly identify the unknown graves in Woodlawn National Cemetery. There are other reasons, of course, you can read for yourself.

The next article is a history of Elmira Prison Camp: how it came about, how the location was chosen, construction of the various buildings and fences and how it was to be staffed. This was very informative.

"The Shohola Train Wreck" is the next topic covered. This is a tragic event in which two trains collided head on near the village of Shohola on July 15, 1864. At least 51 prisoners, 17 Union guards and three railroad employees died. The bodies were buried beside the train tracks until they were moved to Woodlawn Cemetery in 1911.

Next we have what was most disturbing to me, "Elmira's Observatories." Yankees never miss an opportunity to make a dollar and Elmira Prison Camp was no exception. Near the end of July, 1864, a local citizen purchased a parcel of land next to the prison and built an observation tower two stories high. He then hung a sign which read "an observation tower from which to view the prisoners — admission 15¢, refreshments served below." The tower paid for itself in two weeks. All the local newspapers lauded the tower with one stating "a man of genius!" A few

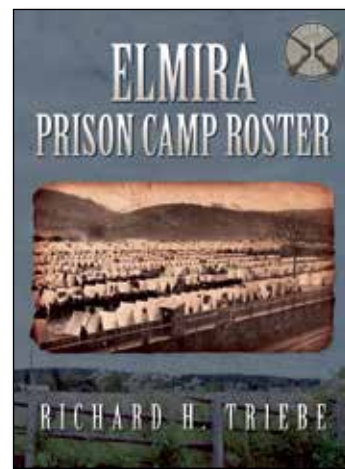
weeks later another tower was built just down the street from the first. Since it was further away, admission was only 10¢.

The next article is just as bad, "Ration Reduction." This tells of little or no clothing issued to the prisoners, even in the dead of winter. Food was rationed and constantly reduced because the prisoners were doing too well. And they wonder why we feel as we do.

This led to the next article "The New Prison Meat: Rats." The prison swarmed with rats and they were huge. After they were killed and cleaned they were grilled or fried. It is said they tasted like squirrel, sort of.

"Disease Becomes Epidemic" is next and we all heard stories of the disease which infested Elmira. Low rations, unclean water and no sanitary standards just contributed to the misery. "Introduction of Smallpox at Elmira Prison Camp" continues in this vein. The first deaths from smallpox were in December 1864 and it quickly spread throughout the camp. The victims were ignored by the medical staff and left to fend for themselves.

"Trades Flourished in Elmira Prison Camp" is next and tells how prisoners traded goods and services with each other at the prison market place. Some of the men did quite well and it helped pass the time.



All prisoners looked forward to hearing from home and the next article is "Prison Letters and Packages."

"Escapes From Elmira Prison Camp" is next. Only 17 men managed to escape from Elmira and their stories are told in this article.

Another tragic event is covered in "The Fort Fisher Prisoners." In late January 1865

1,128 new prisoners were added to the already overcrowded Elmira. In March of 1865, melting snow caused the "Elmira Prison Camp Flood" when the whole camp was covered in flood waters. The articles finish up with "Prisoner Exchanges Resume" and the closing of the prison after the end of the War.

Volume III includes an appendix which contains the names of the prisoners who have no grave in Woodlawn Cemetery, prisoners who died during exchange, a monthly graph of the number who died, number of sick plus a section on deadly diseases.

This new three-volume set is a valuable addition for researchers and libraries alike and I highly recommend it.

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Reviewed by Frank Powell



Please send all books to be reviewed
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REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF



General Robert E. Lee Memorial in Richmond, Virginia at sunset, 2015.

throughout history the nation wouldn't be where it is now.⁷

This is why we do what we do as an organization. Remember, memorials also serve as a permanent record for future generations and genealogy. Memorials allow family, friends and the community to know about their past generation and satisfies an immediate need in preserving our heritage. If not us, who? Who will stand up to preserve our history, because our history is "American History?" If not now, when? When will you stand with us and give to preserve our heritage for future generations? One thing you can do is give to the museum, the greatest testament our organization has created to memorialize our ancestors so the charge can be presented to future generations who will perpetuate our ancestors memory.

The future will no longer know about the history of the South or its way of life if we do not join together as true brothers of this organization and of the South to stand together against this po-

litical correctness. President Donald Trump once stated "Sad to see the history and culture of our great country being ripped apart with the removal of our beautiful statues and monuments. You can't change history, but you can learn from it."⁸ The United States went through some rough patches but in every journey there is good and bad, and the bad either makes or breaks you, but you will always remember it. To have the flag and monuments removed is not fair to the remembrance of all the Confederate soldiers who sacrificed their lives in order to the good of the country. Brophy contends the removal of Confederate monuments would "quite literally, erase an unsavory — but important — part of our nation's history." If we don't have the monuments eventually the memory of them will just fade away. The Confederate monuments should not be removed from public so we may preserve an important part of this nation's history."⁹ This is why those people hate us.

⁷ *Essay On Confederate Monuments* — 694 Words | Studymode, and essay on Confederate Monuments, September 1, 2017.

⁸ Greenwood, Max, "Trump defends 'beautiful' Confederate statues." *The Hill*, 17 August 2017.

⁹ "PRO AND CON: Should Confederate monuments be



State of Virginia Monument at Gettysburg.

If not for the South and its contributions there would not be a United States and they want that part of history erased and thus erasing our contributions as a people, taking away our national identity.

As April approaches, traditionally observed in many of our states as Confederate Heritage Month, let us take time out to not only remember our ancestors, but to give to this organization so future generations will continue those traditions of memorializing our ancestors. How can you help? You can give monetary donations which are tax exempt to National Headquarters, leave something to the SCV in your will (a great way

of memorializing your memory), give artifacts, properties, or stocks. We cannot fight future battles with guns and bullets, but we need your help and support financially. Look at our accomplishments thus far, and yet there is more to do. Please remember, *"If not us, Who? If not now, When?"* Now is the time to act before our heritage is erased completely leaving only our own memories and stories to pass down to future generations.

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

removed?" *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, 16 May 2017.



“Behold A Pale Horse”

Arms Company Maynard Patent Breech-Loading Carbines and various models of the Springfield Smoothbore Musket. Operating in his capacity as Chief of Vedettes, Major George W. Scott, commander of the Fifth Florida Cavalry Battalion, entrusted his prized subordinate, First Lieutenant Edwin A. Hart of C Company, to take twenty handpicked men equipped with Spencer M1860 Rifles and move forward in an ad hoc vanguard formation. During the process of implementing certain precautionary measures in the event of a security breach, Colonel Zachry delegated the responsibility of providing backup for Captain Stephens to Colonel (eventually Brigadier General) Robert H. Anderson from the Fifth Georgia Cavalry Regiment.

At nine o'clock that morning, Federal Colonel Guy V. Henry of the Fortieth Massachusetts Mounted Infantry Regiment also dispatched scouts from his Light Brigade, under the command of Major Atherton H. Stevens, Jr., out of Camp Mooney (near present-day Ellis Road and Interstate 10) on the Westside of town to ascertain the Southerners' true intentions. Accompanied by Second Lieutenant Michael Leahy with one US M1861 3-inch Ordnance Rifle from Captain Samuel S. Elder's Horse Battery B, First United States Artillery, Major Stevens' expeditionary party consisted of elements of his own Independent Battalion Massachusetts Cavalry (subsequently absorbed within the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry Regiment) and a squadron from the 40th Massachusetts Mounted Infantry Regiment. Major Stevens would unabashedly confess to his wife, Emily, in a private letter dated March 3, 1864, that he was directed “not to bring on a General Engagement but we opened a hornets nest I assure you.”

Venturing cautiously through the forest, well beyond Cedar Creek, Major Stevens had proceeded unmolested for about three miles before his skirmishers met with resistance from Lieutenant Hart's band of vedettes. Falling back before their opponents, the Floridians were vigorously pursued for roughly one mile and a

half before they united with a 5th Georgia Cavalry Regiment detachment and some gunners from Captain John F. Wheaton's Chatham (Georgia) Artillery unit outfitted with a section of M1857 12-Pounder Napoleon Smoothbore Cannons at the edge of a swamp near McGirt's Creek. With the veterans from both factions geared up and facing one another, the explosive collision occurred at approximately 10:00 a.m. Major Stevens recounted that volatile showdown with Captain Stephens and his Rangers: “we encountered Mr. Reb. in full force, seeing a squadron of Cavalry in advance I ordered a shell thrown, when we unmasked our gun and the two most splendid shots were fired by Lt. Leahy, the second dropping right in their midst and such a scattering of horses and riders and horses without riders I never before witnessed.” Lieutenant Leahy concurred, “I brought my piece into battery and opened with shell and case-shot, the enemy slowly driving our force.”

Trailing directly behind Captain Stephens' troop were the doughty horsemen of the 5th Georgia Cavalry Regiment. A native of Savannah and a proud member of the elite “Georgia Hussars” (Company A) from that unit, Orderly Sergeant John H. Ash II keenly remembered the warm reception he and his colleagues received at the hands of those Union artillerists: “Having advanced about two miles, our advance guard came up with the Yankee pickets. Soon a brisk fire began and I could see our men skirmishing with the enemy. We of the Cavalry were then marched to the right so as to present our left flank as we marched by twos to the enemy and not give them an opportunity of firing upon us with their cannon, while we were marching along the road. Very soon, and sure enough a fieldpiece opened fire upon our column. One or two shell were fired far over us and then a shot passed just over the heads of the Fla. Batt ahead of us. The next shot struck the ground about 5 ft in front of the head of our column and about 10 ft immediately in front of me.”

Startled by that barrage on the eastern front, Colonel Anderson expeditiously marshaled the

riflemen from the 27th Georgia Infantry Regiment together with Colonel F. Hay Gantt's Eleventh South Carolina Infantry Regiment and simultaneously they swept forward towards the action. Fearful of being overrun, Major Stevens instructed First Lieutenant Orson A. Baxter to dismount B Company from his battalion in tandem with another company contingent of the 40th Massachusetts to materially assist in the withdrawal. From his vantage point, Stevens soon discovered that Captain Stephens had rallied his chevaliers and they were now formidably arrayed and preparing to strike. The major later remembered summoning Captain Moses F. Webster with Company C and a platoon of Captain Lucius H. Morrill's D Company from his battalion to counter the Confederates' imminent thrust: "At one time their cavalry (apparently a full battalion) formed for a charge. I immediately got the remainder of the cavalry battalion (numbering not more than 50 men) ready to meet the charge. The enemy at the time were on a brisk trot, but they immediately slackened their pace and came to a halt."

At this critical juncture, Colonel Anderson and his cohorts emerged from the brush at a double-quick just as the Chatham Artillerists wheeled their existent armament of two Napoleon Cannons in position and unleashed a lethal cover fire. Reinforced by their infantry support team, Captain Stephens' horsemen drove the enemy back across Cedar Creek near present-day Lenox and Lane Avenues. While Major Stevens obstinately contested the Southerners' onslaught, a branch of his dismounted force collectively attempted to impede the pursuit by stripping the wooden planks from the bridge that spanned the inlet. Exploiting the natural defenses of the thick scrub pineland and the marshy terrain, the Northerners dug in and waited for the Confederates to make their appearance.

Riding magnificently like a mighty centaur, Captain Stephens forged ahead with his cavalry in columns of four. Accompanied by his brother, Swepston (who was serving as first sergeant in Company B of the 2nd Florida Cavalry Regiment), Captain Stephens swiftly negotiated the creek amid a blazing tempest of canister projectiles from Lieutenant Leahy's 3-inch Ordnance Rifle. Veering to the east of the stream, Stephens boldly led his



Winston Stephens' Confederate cavalry captain's uniform. Courtesy the Winston J. T. Stephens Collection. Museum of Florida History, Tallahassee.

warriors into the woods where the Union rear guard lay in ambush. A conspicuous figure astride his white charger, Captain Stephens paused briefly to adjust his troop formation only to be singled

out by a Federal sniper who then mortally shot him through the back. One of the captain's most staunch advocates, Private Jeremiah Griffis of the St. Johns Rangers, was also caught unawares and fatally shot down.

Seizing the reins of his powerful courser, "Joe," Major Scott nimbly threaded the needle between Heaven and Hell. On point, Major Scott released the following statement: "As I advanced into the Cedar Creek swamp the head of my column was met by a severe fire from the enemy who was in ambush just beyond the creek. I therefore turned to the right — dismounted my men crossed the creek and formed my line on the right of the Infantry which position I held. ..." Mindful of the fact that he "may be ushered into Eternity" at any given moment, Sergeant Ash gamely pushed ahead to the relief of Captain Stephens' Rangers. Consequently, he revealed the critical aspects of that desperate encounter with the Federal riflemen, "In the first of the firing Capt. [Richard F.] Akin Actg Aid to Col. Anderson was shot in the foot, he being about 20 yds in advance of where I was. Immediately after this occurred we were marched to the right and rear to give way for the fire of the Artillery. Our Regl color bearer, Sgt. [Russell F.] Walthour, had his coat on the pommel of his saddle shot through by a bullet. Several other bullets passed over our column, but did us no damage. The Fla. Cav. stood fire very well, having two men killed and several wounded. ..."

Although Captain Stephens' personal identity was unknown to his adversaries at that point in time, the familiar sight of his stalwart form on horseback in the line of fire had compelled Union Second Lieutenant Charles A. Currier from Company H of the 40th Massachusetts Mounted Infantry Regiment to respectfully concede that he was "the 'Sheridan' of the enemy's forces in Florida." Present when Stephens was slain, Lieutenant Currier expounded on the circumstances surrounding his demise: "Throughout the entire campaign, whenever a force of the enemy were encountered, there had always been seen dashing about among them, an officer who road a cream colored horse. He was a gallant fellow, and much ammunition had been expended in attempts to unseat him. During the action of March 1st, a soldier of Stevens' command was tumbled out of his saddle, whereupon his horse dashed over among the enemy, upon which they

set up their peculiar 'yell.' This riled his comrades, who, determined to have satisfaction, and shortly after, one of them succeeded in bringing down the rider of the cream colored horse: the shock of his death was so great, as to cause a temporary cessation of their fire, whereupon our men set up a wild cheer."

Momentarily taken aback by Captain Stephens' untimely demise, his troopers promptly recovered their equanimity and stormed through the timber. Gunfire erupted as the fighting soon became general. Alarmed at the uproar in the distance, Colonel Henry quickly forwarded additional men from Companies I and K of his regiment along with one more US M1861 3-inch Ordnance Rifle from Elder's Horse Battery to Major Stevens' relief so as to avert potential disaster. Shortly thereafter, Colonel Henry rode to the front and personally assumed control of his besieged battle group.

Subjected to the Southern dragoons' relentless ferocity, Colonel Henry struggled to maintain some semblance of stability. The colonel would subsequently report: "The enemy charged upon my command, but were bogged, losing a number of men and horses. They then dismounted and fought on foot. Their firing was very hot, and my men resisted every inch of ground with great bravery. The Fortieth were dismounted, the battalion of cavalry being mounted, forming a reserve." Confirming Colonel Henry's statement with regard to the Confederates' dogged resolve, First Sergeant Andrew J. Clement from Company D of the Independent Battalion Massachusetts Cavalry testified that "they really tried to force us back."

Bolstered by the sudden arrival of fresh auxiliaries from the Chatham Artillery with an extra M1857 12-Pounder Napoleon Smoothbore Cannon in tow, the officers and men of Colonel Anderson's task force fearlessly plunged over their hastily rebuilt bridge and through the entangling undergrowth to reach the combat zone. One illustrious member of that ensemble, Captain Joseph J. Wescoat, commanding Company B (St. Paul's Rifles) of the 11th South Carolina Infantry Regiment, had only recently been graciously entertained by the patriotic citizenry of Madison, Florida during a lull in the army's operations. Captain Wescoat vividly recalled assailing the opposition with his companions once they burst

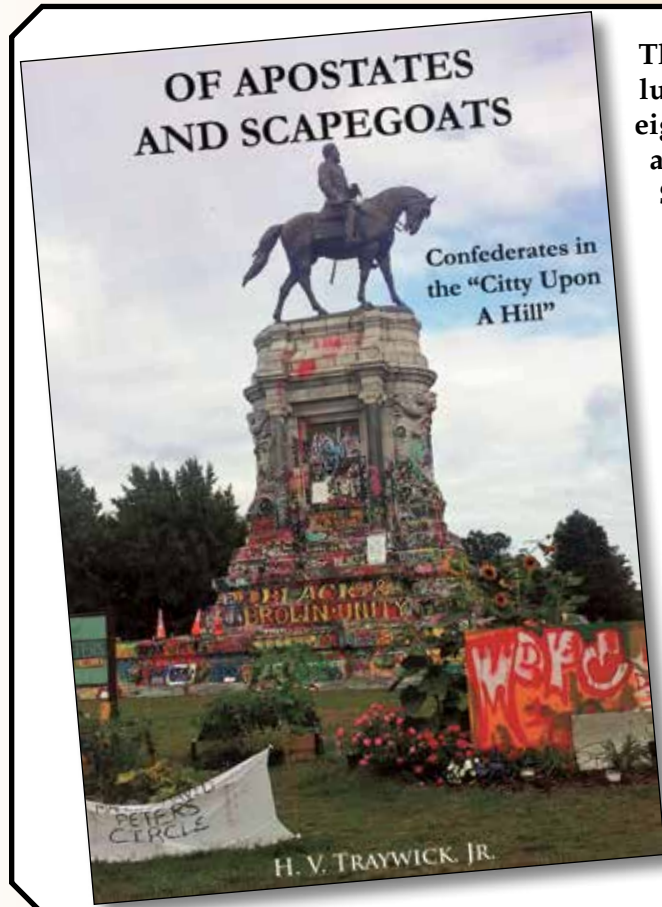
forth into the clearing, "Our Reg[iment] entered the field with 'The Ladies of Madison' as their battle cry." Within minutes, a number of Captain Wescoat's associates in the 11th South Carolina were mowed down by a hail of bullets. Amongst those ill-fated Carolinians who suffered grievous injuries were Third Sergeant Jonathan Platt (Company B), Privates William J. Carter, J. B. Fields and William S. Godley of K Company (Round O Guards) and Privates Daniel Hiott & John M. Simmons of Company I (Colleton Guard).

Fanning out, the Southern foot soldiers reactively leveled their muskets and poured a galling convergent fire into the Federals' ranks. While still reeling from that withering fusillade, Colonel Henry unexpectedly found himself in danger of being trampled underfoot as a team of redeployed 5th Georgia Cavalrymen stealthily enveloped his right flank. Recognizing the futility of any further resistance on his part, Colonel Henry ordered his troops to retire to their entrenched positions at Three-Mile Run (the waterway currently referred to as McCoys Creek). In an attempt to retrieve their horses and elude

their attackers, Third Sergeant John D. Sanford and Privates Edmund Crosby, Jonathan Gifford, Seth L. Randall & George W. Washburne, all from Company A of the 40th Massachusetts, were completely encircled by Confederate servicemen and taken prisoner.

Driving the enemy before him by a vigorous application of the spur, Confederate Surgeon, Major Horatio N. Hollifield, fought valiantly with the 5th Florida Cavalry Battalion during the clash. He fondly remembered: "I captured that day a yankee horse and got me a splendid McClellan Saddle with a good bridle halter and blanket. The horse was wounded and I think died from the wound. Joe Branch was with me and behaved very handsomely. He got a good pair of yankee boots, a Sharpe's Carbine and army pistol."

Defiant to the last, Major Stevens would later boast of a Northern triumph notwithstanding the collateral damage incurred on both sides, "their loss was heavy as we plainly saw a large number of their saddles emptied and many of their skirmishers fall — our casualties were — John C. Lamont of Co. B shot through the head — Sergt. L. R. Horn Co.



This booklet offers a series of essays illustrating the revolutionary transformation of the voluntary Union of sovereign States, founded in 1788, into a powerfully centralized and consolidated Union created by the War Between the States and the subsequent Reconstruction of the South between 1861 and 1877.

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B slight — Michael Powers Co. C slight — Henry Poor of 40th Mass through hips mortally — many others slightly and several horses wounded — three men of Elders Battery were slightly wounded — and many Officers and men having hair breadths escape. I rec'd a shot through the top of my old Kossuth Hat nearly taking the whole of the crown off and that is nearer than I want to have their in future as they are cussed careless with their shots."

By 3:00 p.m., the Confederates disengaged from the enemy and the contest was over. The Federals reported one man killed, four wounded and five captured. In direct contrast to the official statement issued by the United States Army, a correspondent with the Savannah (GA) Republican Newspaper circulated the following information in that publication's March 5, 1864 edition: "They abandoned their dead and wounded, who fell into the hands of the Confederates. About thirty Federal prisoners arrived at Lake City on Wednesday night last, and have been sent to Tallahassee."

Seven Southerners were killed and twelve wounded. Among those fatalities was Captain George J. Redmond who had been mortally shot through the bowels. A native Irishman and a former member of the celebrated First Maryland Infantry Regiment, Captain Redmond was, at that time, acting as Voluntary Aide-de-camp on the staff of Brigadier General William B. Taliaferro, commander of the Eastern District of Florida. Private Francis Marion Hail of the "Zachry Rangers" (Company H), 27th Georgia Infantry Regiment also fell before the Reaper's scythe. Three of Private Hail's colleagues in Company H — Privates George M. Chaffin, James W. Harper and Daniel R. Lewis all testified under oath that he "was Shot, Minnie ball entering the Side cutting through the cartridge belt and passing entirely through the body and coming out on the other side, killing him — almost instantly, he living only a few minutes after being shot." The Skirmish at Cedar Creek culminated as the bloodiest one-day action in Duval County throughout the course of the War Between the States.

Devastated by his personal misfortune, Sergeant Stephens subsequently wrote to his brother's widow and described the captain's final moments: "You know not the anguish of my heart when he was shot. We were side by side and tho' I

was not looking at him when the fatal ball pierced him I heard it and turned and asked him if he was hurt. He turned and looked the reply but could not speak and just at that time my spur was cut off and consequently he fell before I could reach him. I dismounted and took him up and sit him on my horse and got up behind him and took him out in that way leaning back against me. That look, the last look was full of love. His lips moved but no word escaped. I see that look now and ever will...."

In the aftermath of the Cedar Creek encounter, Davis H. Bryant escorted Captain Stephens' body as it was transported to the Lake City Cemetery for burial beside the Confederate casualties from the Olustee Battle. The older brother of Stephens' widow, Bryant had previously served under the captain as a private in B Company but by then he was holding the office of post sergeant major in the 2nd Florida Cavalry Regiment. Among the effects found on Captain Stephens' person was a notebook which contained his handwritten entry for March 1, 1864. It simply read "on picket."

Broken in spirit by the passing of their beloved chieftain, Stephens' loyal troopers nevertheless stayed true to the Cause and pressed on. Though Stephens was irreplaceable in the hearts of his countrymen, Lieutenant Gray, elevated to the rank of captain, proved to be a worthy successor as commander of the St. Johns Rangers for the duration of the conflict. With financial assistance from the state, Captain Stephens was reinterred in the Westview Cemetery in Palatka in 1888. Having never remarried, Octavia Stephens remained devoted to the memory of her husband until her death on September 6, 1908. During a private ceremony, Captain Stephens' earthly remains were deferentially moved to the Stephens family plot at Oakwood Cemetery in Welaka in the year 2000.

I left all misspellings and grammatical errors within quotation marks intact. I wanted the soldiers to speak from the heart with the words they chose at that time.

A longtime member of the SCV, William J. Stier is currently writing a book about Captain Winston Stephens and the St. Johns Rangers. Mr. Stier can be reached by e-mail at: kycavalier@att.net.



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LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF



The Florida Soldiers Monument located in the NEW Confederate Park built by members of the Kirby Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville, Florida.

ally I like the idea because I have several ancestors who fought but not all of them have been used for someone to join under and this would give me an opportunity to include the others. No certificate. Just included in the database. This is just in the idea phase but I love the idea. Cost would be minimum. The effort would be in the time to put names in the database. It would have to be approved by the General Executive Council but it is doable. Again, I want to thank David White and the members of Beauregard Camp 130 for hosting a great reunion this past year.

I have been told lately that I am too positive. I know the negative is out there. I hear it every day. It is in my e-mail box every day. I get phone calls every day about what is wrong and the SCV isn't doing anything. I have reasons to be positive because I also talk to positive people who have done positive things and come up with positive ideas. All of this hard work and these ideas come from

their hearts and minds. They know the negative as well but they chose to look past whatever the distraction might be and focus on doing the good things which dwell inside them. I talked to two today. I talk to several almost every day and they make my heart happy. We will deal with the negative but we cannot stop doing good things. I want to talk to and swap ideas with people who want to do great things.

Good people of the Southland, are we going to step up and not just keep on doing great things but find other great things to do? *If not us, who? If not now, when?* The opportunities are out there. For the record, I got permission from Calvin Hart and David White to speak about what we talked about. Also, I am again a few days late and thank you, Frank.

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



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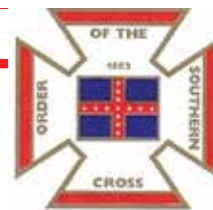
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Financial Assistance for Preservation Projects

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

The Order of the Southern Cross was re-established in 1979 as a philanthropic organization, dedicated to preserving our Southern Heritage through its Grants and Scholarship Programs. Since 1979, we have allocated more than \$1,000,000 to these endeavors.

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

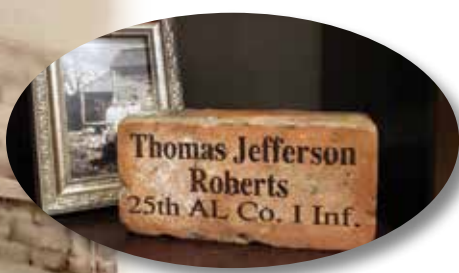
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History in Arkansas!



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



Camp 615
PO Box 2365
Conway, AR 72033

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

Forward the Colors

father, noted in his 1803 treatise on the Constitution, that each state of the Union was a sovereign state and had the right to enter or leave the Union at the will of the people of said state. In 1825, William Rawle of Pennsylvania published one of the first textbooks on the Constitution. The last chapter of his textbook is devoted to the right of a state to secede from the Union. According to Rawle, the right of secession is fundamental to free government and, "To deny this right would be inconsistent with the principle on which all our political systems are founded." Not only was Mr. Rawle's textbook used at West Point Military Academy but in a glowing review of his textbook the *North American Review* of Boston, Massachusetts, opined, "We recommend the treatise of Mr. Rawle as a safe and intelligent guide." Mr. Rawle was a close friend of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin and lived through the founding of this nation, long before Lincoln was born.

If secession was synonymous to treason, as Biden and Cotton suggest, did any of the five living presidents (Van Buren, Tyler, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan) at that time, condemn it as such? Van Buren was not enthusiastic about the War and suggested to Pierce that he call a meeting of the five former presidents to advocate peace. Tyler served in the Congress of the Confederate States of America. Fillmore, a Whig, refused to follow other Whigs going Republican and never joined the Republican Party. It was noted Fillmore opposed Lincoln throughout the War. Pierce was a strong States' Rights man and close friend of Jefferson Davis. He opposed the invasion of the Southern States by Lincoln and remained a close friend of Jefferson Davis even after the War. Although opposed to secession, Buchanan followed the Constitution and refused to order an attack upon seceded states because, as he noted, the Federal Government was never delegated that right. So here we see five former presidents, each in his own way, refusing to call Jefferson Davis and the South, "traitors." Perhaps, these men understood what Madison meant in Federalist No. 43 when he stated, "the safety and happiness of society are the objects at which all political institutions must be sacrificed." Also, they embraced Patrick Henry's view of the Union, "The first

thing I have at heart is American liberty, the second thing is American Union." As these two men noted, in a free society, liberty always trumps government.

Segregation: Neo-Marxists and their Republican allies love to condemn the South as being the home of American racism. It was not a Southern State nor the Confederate Supreme Court which made segregation the "law of the land." In 1898, the United States Supreme Court in *Plessy v Ferguson*, made segregation legal throughout the country. The only justice on the Supreme Court who voted against segregation was a Southerner. The court's decision was based on an 1849 Massachusetts law which segregated black and white school children. In 1831, the people of New Haven, Connecticut voted 700 to 4 against opening a school for African Americans. In 1857, Lincoln expressed his view on equality, "Negro equality. Fudge! How long ... shall there continue knaves to vend and fools to gulp, so low a piece of demagoguism as this?" In 1860, Senator James Harlan (R) Iowa, acknowledged "It would be impossible to carry a proposition in Iowa to educate the few colored children in that State in the same schools with white children." In 1866, Schuyler Colfax (R) Indiana and vice president in Grant's administration stated, "I never believed in Negro equality." Please note, the first founding father of these United States who advocated equal rights for African Americans was St. George Tucker, a Southerner, who believed in secession.

Senator Cotton, numerous fully documented books have been written touching on every point just presented. If you doubt me, please read *The South Was Right!* With more than 150,000 copies sold, this book will give you a well-rounded view of American and Southern history.

As members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, we need to get busy informing all Americans about the true history of our beloved Southland. Join and support the SCV's Confederate Legion, and help us tell the world the truth about Davis, Lee and our Confederate heroes. *If not now, when? If not us, who?*

Walter D. Kennedy
Chief of Heritage Operations



Confederate Classifieds

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

REBIRTHING LINCOLN, A BIOGRAPHY, by Howard Ray White destroys that president's credibility. Every SCV member **MUST READ** this! Amazon. \$15.17 each. 704-243-0022 Ten for \$100 delivered.

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CONFEDERATE AUDIO PODCASTS. We've discussed Forrest funeral and onto new subjects. "Podbean" and "scvcamp28" Please like and follow.

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Elm Springs

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2021 was a hard year for a lot of people so we would like start 2022 with a special promotion.

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



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All Proceeds go to the restoration and maintenance of the Home
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- Family Membership
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- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs
- 10% Gift Shop Discount

Susan Looney Level: \$250

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- Unlimited Tours of The Confederate Museum
- 10% Gift Shop Discount
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_____ Susan Looney Level

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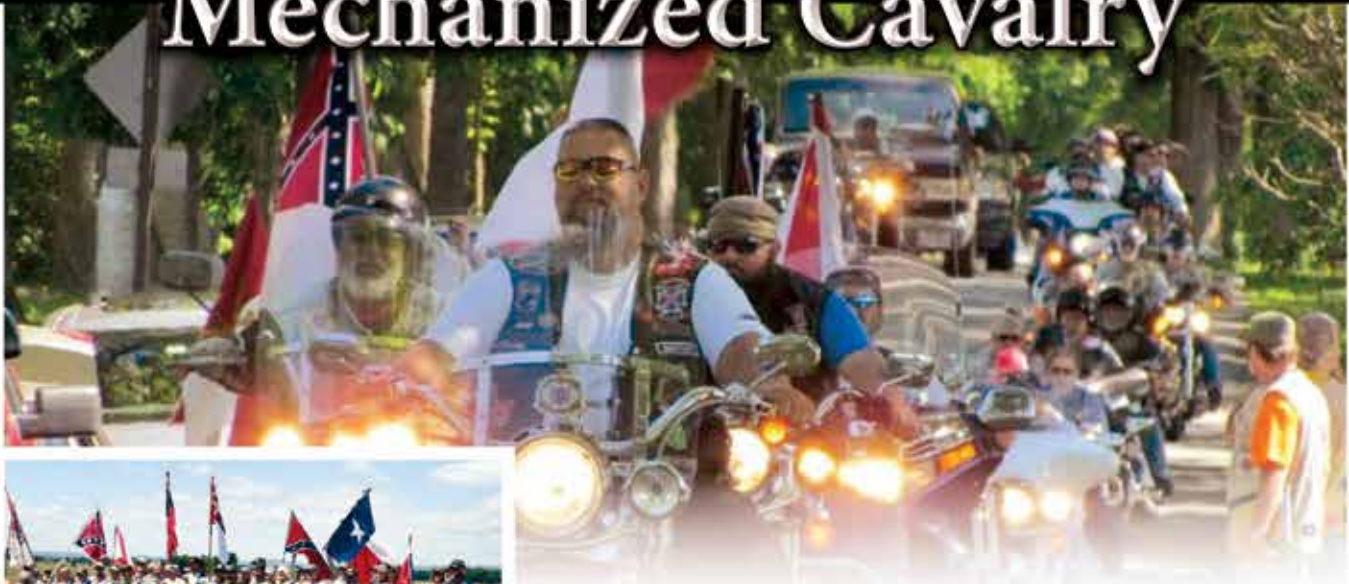
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See YOU on the "Front Lines"!

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

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



www.csascvmc.org

Kevin Stone Commanding: scvmchcav@hotmail.com

We are the Special Operations of the SCV!



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

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

_____ Is this a Corporate Membership?

Name: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Phone: _____

Email address: _____

Membership Levels & Benefits

Longstreet Level: \$25

- Membership for one
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs

Judah P. Benjamin Level: \$50

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs

Patrick Cleburne Level: \$100

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs
- 10% Gift Shop Discount

N. B. Forrest Level: \$250

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs
- Unlimited Tours of The Confederate Museum
- 10% Gift Shop Discount
- Free Elm Springs Hat or T-Shirt

Robert E. Lee Level: \$500

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

Jefferson Davis Level: \$1000

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

Please check the following membership level:

_____ Longstreet Level

_____ Judah P. Benjamin Level

_____ Patrick Cleburne Level

_____ N. B. Forrest Level

_____ Robert E. Lee Level

_____ Jefferson Davis Level

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

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