

Confederate Veteran.

March/April 2023



In This Issue ...

Moses Jacob Ezekiel

— Richard Hines and Paul Gottfried

Daniel Pratt's Support of the Confederacy

— Prattville Dragoons Camp 1524

The South Carolina Signers Monument

— Robert B. Hayes

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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.*

Moses Jacob Ezekiel
Remembering a Great
Jewish-American..... 16



Daniel Pratt's Support
of the Confederacy 22



The South Carolina Signers
Monument 24



128th Annual Reunion
Hot Springs, AR 28

The Unknown Soldier of
Secession Hill 26



DEPARTMENTS

From the Editor	3	Confederate Images	15
Commander-in-Chief.....	4	Books in Print.....	27
Dispatches from the Front	6	Camp News	32-43
Lt. Commander-in-Chief.....	8	New Members	44-46
Forward The Colors.....	10	New Life Members	46
Chaplain's Comments	12	Notices	50-51
The Last Roll	14	Confederate Classifieds.....	69

ON THE COVER – The new statue of General Robert E. Lee on the grounds of the Confederate Museum at Elm Springs. *Photo by Frank Powell.*



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FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

I hope by the time you read this, signs of spring will be appearing where you are. As I get older, I find myself looking forward to warmer weather more intensely than in the past. I recently read some accounts of how our ancestors spend the winter months in the field and the hardships they endured. They were definitely better men than we are. But spring also brings the start of many events all across the Confederation. Memorial Day services, reenactments, etc., are just a few events which we all can look forward to and participate in.

The cultural Marxists continue their attacks on, not only Southern history but, all of our American history with the plans to destroy the Confederate Memorial at Arlington National Cemetery. They have not said, but I'm sure they also plan to dig up the graves and throw them in a landfill somewhere. In this issue we have an excellent article on Moses Jacob Ezekiel, who made the memorial and is buried at its base by Richard Hines and Paul Gottfried. Ezekiel was a student at VMI and participated in the Battle of New Market as a cadet. After the War he became one of the most famous Jewish artists in the world and his work is on display all over the world. I won't tell you more as you can read the article.

Next up is the story of Daniel Pratt, one of the foremost industrialists in the South, and one of the foremost supporters of the Confederate States of America. I had not heard his story before and I feel certain you will enjoy it.

We all know South Carolina was the first state to leave the Union and *The South Carolina Signers Monument on Secession Hill* tells the story of how this happened and the new monument which commemorates this history. Even in this *cancel culture* we live in today, new monuments are going up.

Our 128th Annual National Reunion in Hot Springs, AR, is fast approaching and registration information, events, and a schedule are included in this issue. It is never too early to sign up and reserve your space for our reunion. Hot Springs is a great place and I'm already looking forward to attending. I hope to see many of you there!

Until then, 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
JASON BOSHERS
CIC@SCV.ORG

Different Processes and Saving Arlington

In a previous article, I wrote about “The Shopping Cart Test.” It is said a person’s character can be determined through the simple choice of returning the shopping cart they were using. No reward for putting it in the cart return. No punishment for leaving it sitting in a parking space. While doing “Holiday Shopping,” I had to stop multiple times and move carts just to be able to pull into a space. I can safely say the character of some shoppers can be brought into question. This is important because the principle of self-government was the foundation on which our country was built. The simple act of taking care of your own business. The “Shopping Cart Test” is a piece called put it back from where you got it. You break it, you fix it. You are responsible for your own actions. Don’t make people clean up your messes. I did watch and see some people not only put their cart back, they put back other carts. Some people get it. Let’s strive to be the ones who understand. Put up your buggy.

Three words, RECRUITMENT and RETENTION. I have spoken about those many times and I will continue to preach those words because they are the lifeblood of this organization. New members are the lifeblood for any organization from The Church to The Rotary Club. Those words are used together but they are very different processes. I personally think it is the difference between getting a

girlfriend and keeping a girlfriend. First you have to recruit her. You have to get her attention and you do that by getting yourself out there and known. In our terms, that would be setting up a recruiting booth or other public forum. Then you have to convince her you are the right choice for her. In our terms, that would be showing the potential new member what the SCV has to offer and as a member of the local camp this is what we do. Make it inviting. Then you have to keep her. You do this by paying attention to the big things and the little things. After dating for a short while, you better know her birthday and what food she likes. If you start forgetting her birthday or don’t answer that call or text, the relationship isn’t going to last and guess what? She is going to talk bad to all her friends about you. That is the same with our organization. Pay attention to the members. If they want programs, give them programs. If they want to reenact, then help with reenactments. Our organization offers everything from a Stephen D. Lee symposium to memorial services. Encourage all these things and keep the relationship growing. I know we can’t be everything to everyone but don’t discourage camp activities because it is not something you want to do. This will require camps to change and evolve as new members come in. The only constant I know of is change. Remember, you have to be something

somebody wants before somebody wants you and you have to be worth keeping for someone to want to stay around.

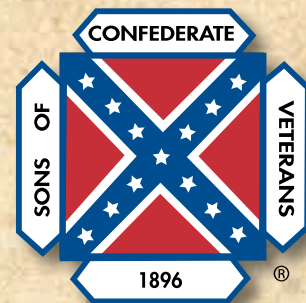
I appreciate the people who take the time to read the *Confederate Veteran* magazine. I know people do because I have received responses. The magazine is an important source of information. A great deal of time, effort and discussion goes into articles, ads and putting it together. As someone who struggles to write an article, I appreciate those who take a few moments to open the cover and do a little reading. It is an agonizing labor of love. If you want to know what is going on in The Confederation, look in The *Confederate Veteran*.

You received a Museum Donation Letter in the latest *Confederate Veteran*. You will be receiving a letter in future *Confederate Veteran* magazines as well. Eliminating the debt of the Confederate Museum is extremely important and a major priority. Debt keeps us from doing the things we need to do such as grow the museum by getting display cabinets and artifacts. Just like your house payment and car payment, what would you be able to do if you eliminated that debt? The Confederate Museum should become an integral part of the telling of the true and complete story. We need our members visiting the museum and supporting the museum. The timeline on the walls inside the museum is almost complete. I have watched as people stood and read panel after panel. They have taken pictures of panels. The story is there. We need to get this information out to the public by advertising the Confederate Museum and Elm Springs anywhere we can and get enough people coming through the front doors we turn them into revolving doors.

Also in the latest *Confederate Veteran* was a letter called Forrest Last Ride which is the fund which will be used to rebuild the Forrest Plaza as it was originally intended by Charles Henry Niehaus, who was the designer of the plaza and the sculptor of General Nathan Bedford Forrest astride King Phillip, and the family of General Forrest. Yes, General Forrest's family was involved in the design of the Forrest Plaza. The General Executive Council (GEC) has voted to rebuild the entire plaza as it was originally intended. The estimated cost will be \$150,000. We had funds left over from the Forrest Reinterment so we currently have approximately \$76,000 in that fund. Good people of the Southland we are already halfway. I'll answer the next question of when it will be built. That is going to depend on you. It will not be built until we have \$150,000 raised. No debt will be incurred for the rebuilding of the Forrest Plaza. The quicker the money is raised the quicker it will be rebuilt. The decision is yours.

Most of the remainder of this article is a rewrite. I had the article mostly done and then my dad took a turn for the worse. He crossed the river to rest in the shade of the trees about 5:15 on Friday morning December 30th. I want to thank everyone for the calls, cards and flowers. The outpouring of heartfelt emotions from everyone is a true testament to the beauty of the people from The Southland. I am proud to be a Southerner.

Continued on page 68



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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

SCV needs a tough legal team in place

To the Editor

The SCV needs a permanent, full-time, top flight legal division to handle our monument and other issues. We are in a struggle with Satanic forces who want to destroy us as a people, and we are steadily losing ground. Our lawyers need to be outstanding, tough, innovative, and dedicated to our cause, and to be deployed wherever needed most. Most of our legal work has been routine and we have not exhausted all the possibilities of countering the threats by legal proceedings. People will be willing to contribute for this.

Also, every camp needs a standing, active committee of three to deal with local officials. To politely, but with deadly seriousness, point out that treason will bring damage to them.

Clyde Wilson

*Col. Olan Dantzler Camp 73
Dutch Fork, South Carolina*

We have a duty to protect our Southern heritage

To the Editor:

I must strongly disagree with Mr. David Lohnes' letter in the November/December 2022 issue. As a totally disabled veteran with more than 34 service years to the USA, including decades as a federal employee, I feel my views may reflect that of most other veterans.

In my humble opinion, the government of the United States has eroded far from the Constitutional Republic that our Founding Fathers gave us to defend. This nation is now a governmental corporation that in no way resembles "the Constitution of these united states" (small letters intended and as originally written). Therefore, it is not the nation to whom Robert E. Lee

swore allegiance. It is a mere shell of the once proud nation to whom all veterans and federal employees have sworn our allegiance. Further, today's "Constitution of the United States" is far inferior to the Constitution of the Confederate States of America!

I, too, come from a long line of military veterans. As I served in Berlin, I often stood on the Wall and walked through the streets of East Berlin, observing the empty, lost, blank stares of beaten slaves of the Soviet Union. I now see the same faces in the streets of this nation. The leaders of this nation have destroyed its founding documents and are now slowly chipping away at what was once "the greatest nation on earth." Yet even now, it is still the best option in the world as evidenced by the invasion of the southern border. No sane person leaves this nation for a better one!

James Ron Kennedy's words confirm, and I support, the "us vs. them" mentality. Should we shrink from our duty to protect and defend the Heritage of the South and those valiant Ancestors, we would not deserve to be Compatriots of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. If the "SCV is a disloyal, secessionist organization," then I am more proud and determined to support that Cause! As it says in Revelation 3:16: "So then, because you are lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will vomit you out of My mouth."

Edgar "Buck" Dugger

Confederate-American

*Jefferson Davis Camp 175
Colorado Springs, Colorado*

War was about upholding Constitution

To the Editor:

I am writing in response to Mr. David Lohnes' letter published in the November/December 2022 issue of

Confederate Veteran. Mr. Lohnes takes issue with Mr. James Ron Kennedy's "militaristic" language. He then goes on to present, what seems to me, a dichotomy of conflicting thoughts in juxtaposition to one another. He also, I must say, does not present the full title of Mr. Kennedy's editorial, which is misleading and possibly suggests obfuscation.

Let me just say that I had no issue with Mr. Kennedy's editorial and I am a retired Army officer who has been to war. My father and his brother fought in Vietnam, another uncle in Korea, my grandfather in WWII, a great-uncle in WWI, and I have an ancestor with active militia service against the British. I would also say, just to keep a sense of perspective, that we do not live in the same country my grandfather fought for, or even my father, and I daresay perhaps not even myself.

The flags of the Confederacy are my flags because my kith and kin lived under them and fought for them. Mr. Lohnes speaks of "protecting and upholding the constitution of the United States and bearing true faith and allegiance to the same." This is exactly what the War Between the States was about. The constitution of 1787, a product of our Revolutionary War forebears, was archived in the dust bin of history in 1861, and there it has remained.

I commend Mr. Lohnes for being in the SCV and expressing his opinion. All of us who love the old South and honor our Confederate blood are bonded. We may squabble among ourselves sometimes but must stand together when it matters. I detest any man who would turn his back upon his blood and bone who only did what honor and duty demanded.

David E. West, Jr.

*Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp 273
Columbia, South Carolina*

Tax-free donations to our Confederate Museum

To the Editor:

Now that 2023 is here and tax season is upon us, this is a good time to give serious consideration of upping your donations to our Confederate Museum in Columbia, Tennessee. If you have not already donated to our museum now is the time to do so. Don't forget, your donations are tax deductible for the Sons of Confederate Veteran's Confederate Museum is a 501(c)3 not for profit institution.

One very good way to make a donation is by donating your 2023 IRA RMD "required minimum distribution." When you direct you RMD "directly" to the Confederate Museum, you do not pay income taxes on that otherwise taxable distribution. Take advantage of this tax rule and donate you RMD in 2023.

Support your heritage and donate to the Sons of Confederate Veteran's Confederate Museum, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402.

*Tom Fagart
Cabarrus Guards Camp 1837
Concord, North Carolina*

Lots of Confederate heritage in Midwest

To the Editor:

I am forty-two years old and have spent 39 of my years in Idaho, Montana, Washington, and Oregon. I married into a 4th generation Idaho, Montana family. I have spent my life surrounded by the cattle, lumber, and mining culture which constitutes the economic backbone of these States. I am familiar with this culture as I have participated in it as a cowboy on horseback in the sagebrush and as a timber cruiser on foot working in isolation through rugged mountain terrain. I am also a blacksmith and farrier by trade. A considerable amount of my time has been spent putting miles on an old truck traveling back roads and

working on horses for mountain people who very much resemble the pioneers of the past. I have worked for others who own multiple banks and large cattle ranches denominated not in acres but in sections or townships.

The previous five generations on both sides of my family have origins in the South and Midwest. My paternal grandfather, a Virginian still living in Maryland, instilled in me an interest for American history through his, and later my, involvement in NSSA competition shoots, War between the States reenactments, and visits to large battlefields in the area. He also introduced me to the SCV 17 years ago. I am greatly indebted to my grandfather and the SCV for a large portion of my WBTS historical perspective. Below are my observations of the Northwest's agrarian history and culture due to my personal association with many of its colorful third-sixth generation characters.

The early history of settlement in Idaho and Montana (a part of the Oregon territory), began in the 1860's. A large amount of immigration into this part of Oregon territory came from the south. Small mining towns not far from here with the names of Dixie or Leesburg, and are on our maps. The extinct mining town of Florence, elevation 6,000 feet, was a hotbed of violence and used its main street as a Mason-Dixon line to divide the Northern and Southern placer miners habitations. On July 4, 1863 blood shed was narrowly avoided as an ice sculpture of George Washington, which took many days to carve, was unveiled for the people to view. Committees representing members of both the northern and southern miners had planned ahead to successfully avoid bloodshed on this day by honoring a historical figure both sides respected, as ironically the battle of Gettysburg was in progress back east. Drainages with the names of "Seccesh" or "Confederate" creek testify to the origin of the people who lived here. It is likely many third-sixth generation Idahoans who are

interested in their family history have Confederate ancestors. During my lifetime through today it has not been unusual to see the ANV Confederate Battle Flag flying at individual residences or on pickup trucks on a trip through the back roads of these states.

Philosophically, 3rd generation natives of the rural Northwest hold a similar distrust of the central government which has locked away a high percentage of the states lands and resources into national forests. Sixty percent of Idaho is not allowed to be inhabited and thousands of acres of this "Land of No Use" burn every year because a lack of federal resources has led to a neglect in healthy forestry management practices.

Another large percentage of uninhabited land is owned by large timber companies who are descendants of the great Northern "Robber Barons." They have benefited indirectly from the large land grants given to the railroads by the central government which initially withdrew large amounts of public land away from the people to benefit monopolistic corporate interests. Today small amounts of this land are sometimes purchased by the state or sold to private purchasers and have slowly been inhabited. Mining rights are real property which can be bought or sold. Many homes and cabins have been burnt to the ground over the years as the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management have done their best to restrict the use or settlement of Idaho's land and resources by individuals.

Small cattleman such as Idahoan Tim Lowery have won victories in the courts (see *Joyce Livestock vs. US*) to preserve their real property grazing and water rights, which at times predate the creation of the Forest Service and BLM. Unfortunately this legal victory comes at a cost in legal expenses which puts landowners in danger of losing all they have managed to retain by their victory. Is it any wonder why Idahoans such as

Continued on page 52

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Changing Times and Correct History

Recently a friend gave me a copy of a 1990 issue of *Civil War Times*. While perusing the magazine, I was reminded just how much has changed in the past 33 years. Throughout the magazine one can find numerous Confederate flags, ads for pro-South books, paintings, and a full-page ad for a collector's issue "Historic Civil War Jefferson Davis Stamp" in mint condition. Within the pages of this magazine there is a full-page ad for subscription to the SCV's *Confederate Veteran* magazine as well as an ad for membership in the SCV. One featured article is titled, 'Six Guns Against The Fleet,' the story of the heroic defense of Sabine Pass by forty-six Irish Texas Confederates, commanded by Lt. Dick Dowling. Descending upon the Confederates at Sabine Pass were four Federal gunboats and transport vessels totaling 22 vessels, carrying 5,000 Yankee invaders. The article relates the story of how the Confederate commander, Lt. Dowling, took a Confederate flag and while waving it over his head proclaimed, "Dick Dowling is a dead man before this flag shall come down." The conduct of not only the heroic defenders of the Confederate fort but also the patriotic devotion demonstrated by the civilian population in the area, is not just heart-warming, it is a challenge to us today. This lop-sided Confederate victory became the incentive for one of the few medals issued by the Confederate Government. By the end of the war, Lt. Dowling

had risen to the rank of major.

Today, as opposed to 1990, it is difficult to find any national media outlet which will freely display a Confederate flag, allow ads for pro-South books, or honor any Confederate leader. But the SCV is busy developing various national outreach programs which can reach a larger audience. More significantly, there is a lesson to be learned from the story of the Battle of Sabine Pass. The lesson is more important today than it was just after Lt. Dowling's victory. The lesson for us is that, even in the face of great opposition, courage, audacity, and bold action can win even against tremendous odds. As Lt. Dowling's Texans proved, a small and determined group can defeat a larger, well-supplied enemy. Notice Lt. Dowling's message to his fellow Confederates that he would die "before this flag shall come down." Every modern Confederate must have the same conviction and display the same courage Lt. Dowling and the other defenders of Sabine Pass showed. If we do so, we too shall be victorious.

Early this year (2023), I heard Newt Gingrich, former US Speaker of the House of Representatives, declare how correct Lincoln was in preventing secession. Gingrich noted if secession was allowed, it would end up in the total destruction of society because even cities and townships would exercise that power. Using his "bully pulpit," Gingrich has taken

a shot at every Confederate Veteran. These are the men the SCV is dedicated to defend. I do not know if Lincoln ever made the argument that if a state is allowed to secede from the union, a county could therefore secede from a state, and a city could secede from a county — all of which would lead to social anarchy. Gingrich, a Republican, said Lincoln believed this to be the case and used it as evidence why no one should support the concept of secession as embraced by our Confederate forefathers. Here are the facts Mr. Gingrich and Lincoln ignored about the right of secession.

In the American context, secession is an act of a sovereign political body. From the time each colony expelled all Royal authority within the borders of their colony, that colony was then endowed with the Rights of a sovereign body, that is, a sovereign state. When the First Continental Congress was called, delegates from sovereign states took their seat. They were authorized by their state to vote only as their state permitted them to do so. Every state, regardless of size or population had one vote. Small states in landmass such as Rhode Island, Delaware, South Carolina, had the same vote as larger states such as New York or Virginia. States with large populations such as Pennsylvania and Massachusetts had the same votes as States with small populations such as Georgia and New Hampshire. This is in recognition of the fact that in councils of nations (states), all states have only one vote, regardless of size. The same is true throughout the early history of these United States where all states were recognized as sovereign states. Only a sovereign political body has the right to accede or secede from an association, i.e., a compact or union. This is fully acknowledged by James Madison in *Federalist Paper Number 43* when he announces “the safety and happiness of a society are the objects at which all political institutions must be sacrificed.” Notice big government is not the one to determine when an institution, such as a union, must be sacrificed but rather the “safety and happiness” of the society is the determining factor. According to Mr. Gingrich and Mr. Lincoln, it is the Federal Government which has the sole right to determine if “we the



Dick Dowling

people” are happy and secure. While debating the ratification of the Constitution, Patrick Henry identified the prime object of American government when he stated, “The first thing I have at heart is American liberty, the second is American union.”

As noted, only sovereign bodies can accede or secede from any compact, treaty, or union. As American history demonstrates, the States of these United States are sovereign States therefore they have the “unalienable” right to secede. A county, city, or other political entity drawing its existence from an act of a sovereign state, is not sovereign and therefore cannot secede — Mr. Gingrich and Mr. Lincoln’s argument is therefore an erroneous and ridiculous argument.

The exposing of Mr. Gingrich and Mr. Lincoln’s ludicrous and absurd insult to Confederate Veterans and those of us who hold to the truth of their cause, is necessary to “vindicate the Cause for which they fought.” This “vindication” does little good if it is only seen in the pages of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine. If the SCV only repeats what is almost common knowledge to its members, we will eventually

Continued on page 62



Forward The Colors

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

Reclaiming The North/South Reconciliation

In 1994, the Kennedy Twins upset quite a few pacified Southerners in the SCV when we warned there was an active campaign of “Yankee Cultural Genocide” waged against all things Southern. If, in 1994, “those people” (General Lee’s polite term for Yankees) conducting their slanderous anti-South campaign began removing monuments in Richmond, removing the “Reconciliation” monument in Arlington National Park, and renaming military bases named for Southern heroes, there would have been an immediate social and political uprising. But “those people” did their nefarious work gradually, while loyal Southerners held on to the illusion our local, state, and Federal Government, “will never do that!” The fact the United States Federal Government endorsed and is actively engaged in the “Woke” campaign of anti-South cultural genocide is proof the era of Reconciliation is over — at least for now.

The Era of Reconciliation — the Good Ole Days

During the Era of Reconciliation, the South was allowed the appearance of self-government, Southerners were allowed to raise monuments to their Confederate kinsmen, and the nation joined in the celebration of Confederate history by issuing

coins and stamps honoring Confederate heroes and by naming military tanks, ships, and military bases in honor of Confederate heroes. In exchange, the South accepted the new all-powerful Federal Government created by the Republican Party during Reconstruction. The South tactically agreed never again to attempt to secede from the all-powerful Federal Government. Southerners demonstrated their loyalty to America’s new form of government through an outpouring of Southern blood in every war since the end of active Reconstruction (circa 1877). Southerners fought under the Stars and Stripes, but in every war since 1877, you can find photographs of Southerners proudly flying the Confederate flag. Our Woke masters no longer permit such things — the Good Ole Days are over.

They thought they were free

Milton Mayer, in his book *They Thought They Were Free*, explains how Jews in Germany allowed themselves to be herded into concentration camps. During World War I, many Jews served honorably in the Imperial German Army and Navy. They felt themselves to be a part of Germany and never believed their German government would turn against them. It did not happen overnight; it hap-

pened gradually. Mayer explains, "You wait for one great shocking occasion thinking that others, when such a shock come, will join with you in resisting. ... But the one great shocking occasion, when tens or hundreds of thousands will join with you, never comes. ... If the last and worst act had come immediately after the first and smallest, thousands would have been sufficiently shocked ... but of course this isn't the way it happens. In between comes all the hundreds of little steps each of them preparing you not to be shocked by the next." The same can be said of Southerners. The era of Reconciliation convinced us that Southerners were an equal partner in this "One nation indivisible," but "those people" never accepted the South's moral and political conservative traditions. They merely tolerated it for a season — waiting for a more opportune time. That time is now!

Gradualism — tyranny one small step at a time

"Those people" actively attacked traditional values long before they began their active attack against our Southern heritage. They are infiltrating our educational system and actively indoctrinating American students on the virtues of extreme leftist ideology and the evil nature of America's founding. In 1944, Christian philosopher C. S. Lewis warned the enemies of Western Christian civilization were waging war against "all traditional values." And they are doing it not by a bold frontal attack but by way of gradualism. For example, in 1962, the Federal Supreme Court issued a decision which began the Federal Government's war against God and the Bible. Justice Potter Stewart wrote a dissenting opinion in which he noted the Federal Court established secularism as America's official religion. In 1962, most folks in the US were "church-going" citizens. We could have easily halted the Federal Government's attack on traditional Judeo-Christian values, but we did nothing. If, in 1962, the Federal Supreme Court ruled in favor of transgenderism or required states to recognize homosexual marriage, a revolt would have occurred. But by way of gradualism, apathetic Christians facilitated America's "slouch toward Gomorrah."

Parallel structures as a means of organized resistance

This is the first time non-Southern conservative

Americans live under an oppressive government. But it is not the first time for Southerners. Political oppression is, unfortunately, a common condition for humanity. There are numerous examples of how folks used non-violent methods to defeat their oppressors. Václav Havel, Czech statesman, author, poet, and former dissident who served as the last president of Czechoslovakia (1989-92), encouraged his fellow dissidents fighting against Communist tyranny, "One of the most important tasks of the 'dissident movement' ... is to support and develop parallel social structures ... to extricate itself radically from its involvement in the totalitarian system ... it would be quite wrong to understand the parallel structures and the parallel society as a retreat into a ghetto and an act of isolation. ... The ultimate phase of this process is the situation in which the official structures ... replaced by new structures that have evolved from below. ..." (From Havel's *The Power of the Powerless and Living in Truth*).

The point Havel makes is when a people find themselves in a situation where "their" government actively oppresses them and the people are "Powerless" regarding their ability to control or influence the government, then the people must develop parallel social and quasi-political structures. These social and quasi-political "structures" must be outside the traditional political system. They must be designed to influence the government, or, if necessary, they must be ready to assume control when the oppressive government collapses of its own weight. This is a form of irregular political warfare. Many people worldwide used these non-violent techniques to preserve their culture or gain independence. Five examples are noted in *Dixie Rising-Rules for Rebels*.

Reclaiming Reconciliation

How do we create a new era of Reconciliation? First, we must realize we cannot go back to the past. We must construct a new era of Reconciliation. One all Americans will acknowledge. The second thing to realize is we are not alone. Preserving traditional South-



Continued on page 66

Chaplain's Comments

Gary Carlyle
Chaplain-in-Chief



What is your testimony?

We the Sons of Confederate Veterans study, read, and share the testimony of our Confederate ancestors. But, do we share our testimony? A testimony of a person is telling of what influenced and directed their life. The Bible is a testimony of how God worked through people and orchestrated his influence and will. God declared the end before the beginning many times and still does today. We all have a testimony, but is it helpful to other? How can we have a worthy testimony? How can we help our young people of the South have a worthy testimony?

We must seek guidance from the Good Lord as Psalm 86: 11, "Teach me your way, O Lord: I will walk in your Truth. Untie my heart to fear Your name." The first place to start is at home with your wife and children, "Start children off on the way they should go, and

even when they are old they will not turn from it" (Proverbs 22:6 NIV).

The process begins at birth. There is a day coming when they leave home and go out into the world on their own. Our job? Prepare them for that moment. Make sure they have the tools they need to live a life worthy of the high calling of the One they serve. This includes all the spiritual training.

Who carried Jesus and his brothers and sisters to the synagogue? Who taught them the ways of God? Who taught them proper behavior? Who trained Jesus to be a carpenter?

Today, it also includes teaching them about balancing a checkbook and being able to look someone in the eye and shake their hand. It includes telling the truth, working responsibly, Proverbs 18:9, "He also is slack in his work is a brother to him who destroys."

It includes discipling a

child, do not hold back discipline from a child. It includes showing respect to seniors and other people. It includes showing them what being a husband looks like. It includes showing them what a real man looks like. It includes showing them to have compassion for others. It includes denying oneself.

When Robert E. Lee was older, a lady asked General Lee how to raise her son and his response was, "teach him to deny himself."

It includes learning about failure and disappointments and how to get up when you get knocked down.

It includes standing for what is right. It includes living as an example of what you teach. As Rev. Robin Scott said, "When Matt was a little boy we went somewhere to shop. When we got to the car after shopping, I realized the clerk had given me too much change. We went back in and returned

the money. The young lady was so appreciative, sharing that she could have gotten in trouble if she came up short at the end of the day. Matt never commented until years later in a sermon he preached. He said it was that day he knew I practiced what I taught them.

If we want these little ones to become what they need to become when they become the parents, we have to accept every day is part of the classroom of life." Our first responsibility to show and live a Godly testimony is our home and in public.

When Robert E. Lee was a young boy, people asked Ms. Lee how she raised such a find son. She stated, "I pray and whip, pray and whip."

Today many fall in the category described in Romans

1:28-32 And just as they did not see fit to acknowledge God any longer, God gave them over to a depraved mind, to do those things which are not proper, being filled with all unrighteousness, wickedness, greed, evil; full of envy, murder, strife, deceit, malice; they are gossips, slanderers, haters of God, insolent, arrogant, boastful, inventors of evil, disobedient to parents, without understanding, untrustworthy, unloving, unmerciful, and although they know the ordinance of God, that those who practice such things are worthy of death, they not only do the same, but also give hearty approval to those who practice them.

But remember, Psalm 127:3-5 "Behold, children are a gift of the Lord, the fruit of the womb is a reward. Like arrows

in the hand of a warrior, so are the children of one's youth. How blessed is the man whose quiver is full of them. ..." How about the young men in your camp, church, little league team, and so on, we should give them a testimony which is fitting of a Confederate, but more importantly a Christian.

As I grow older Proverbs 17:6 is so meaningful, not just for my blood grands but the ones I influenced; "Grandchildren are the crown of old men, And the glory of sons is their fathers."

The Good Lord has given us a great inheritance. Our forefathers lived up to their duty and obligations even after the war and hardships of being a Southerner; should we do less?



National Reunion 2023

Sons of Confederate Veterans Hot Springs, Arkansas

Teach them the Truth

It is their birthright. Theirs to carry on.

Reveille!

MUSTER ALL CADETS

All young men from the ages of 8-11 years old are asked to join the first Sons of Confederate Veterans Cadet program in Hot Springs, Arkansas:

Friday, July 21, 2023 | 1 pm

Arlington Hotel

2023SCVReunion.org

THIS EVENT IS FREE TO ALL WHO ATTEND!

Please join and participate in an event specifically for young Confederate descendants. This engagement will be fun and a learning experience for all. Register your cadet by email to:

bkt1965@hotmail.com with registration as the subject. Include the following

information for each young man:

name of boy(s), age(s), and name(s) of Adult(s) in attendance.

Each young man must be accompanied by a 2023 Reunion registered adult.

Questions? Contact, Brian Turner at (954) 401-0934

Special prizes for the Cadets for participation. | Cadet dress Confederate period suggested (not required).

The Last Roll

Raphael Semmes Camp 11
Moble, AL
David C. Mader

Savage-Stewart Camp 522
Piedmont, AL
Luther Clinton Canter

Col. Christopher C. Pegues Camp 62
Selma, AL
George Henry Taylor

Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710
Sierra Vista, AzZ
Daniel Clark Tuttle

Dixie Defenders Camp 1861
Cross City, FL
Claude Bowens

Finley's Brigade Camp 1614
Havana, FL
David R. Cline

General Stand Watie Camp 915
Calhoun, GA
Richard Troy Hobgood, Jr.

Gen. William Hardee Camp 1397
Dallas, GA
Carl John Gamel

John K. McNeill Camp 674
Moultrie, GA
Peter Boman Giddens

General Patrick R. Cleburne Camp 2209
Ringgold, GA
Michael Dewey Patterson

The Savannah Militia Camp 1657
Savannah, GA
Dana Grant Wells

Lt. Elijah H. Ward Camp 1971
Farmerville, LA
Billy Shane Canterbury

Capt. James I. Waddell CSN Camp 1608
Annapolis, MD
Christopher Louis Russell

Private Samuel A. Hughey Camp 1452
Hernando, MS
Paul H. Alford

Maj. Charles Q. Petty Camp 872
Gastonia, NC
Larry James Holbrook, Jr.

Cabarrus Rangers-Gen. Rufus C. Barringer Camp 2318
Midland, NC
Larry David Welch

Pvt. Lorenzo Dow Williams Camp 1456
Reidsville, NC
William Lee Ross

Smithfield Light Infantry Camp 1466
Smithfield, NC
Roland Keith Chestnut

Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948
Taylorsville, NC
Terry Joe Rose

Lt. Dixon-CSS *Hunley* Camp 2016
Las Vegas, NV
Lowell Howard Higley

Brig. Gen. Roswell S. Ripley Camp 1535
Worthington, OH
Monty M. Chase



General Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412
Batesburg-Leesville, SC
George Adam Steele, Sr.

Secession Camp 4
Charleston, SC
Jesse Campbell Bryant, Jr.
Timothy Allen Burnside
Leon R. Wilson, Jr.

Gen. Martin W. Gary Camp 1532
Edgefield, SC
Richard Wayne Smith

Captain P. D. Gilreath Camp 1987
Greer, SC
Robert Eugene Dobbins

General Ellison Capers Camp 1212
Moncks Corner, SC
J. Edgar Arnold

Prospect 10th Reg. Camp 1749
Prospect, SC
Charles T. Thompson

Colonel Joseph Norton Camp 45
Seneca, SC
Jimmy R. Gray

Dakota Territory Camp 2195
Sturgis, SD
Walter Allan Murray, Jr.

Sam Davis Camp 1293
Brentwood, TN
Billy L. Pugh, Sr.

Continued on page 48

Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



Palmetto Guard Militia Company (Co. I, 2nd SC Vol. Inf. Regt.)

This South Carolina militia company was formed in June 1851 in Charleston. It was part of the 17th Regiment, 4th Brigade and known as the Charleston Regiment. Most of the men of the 17th ranged in age from 45 to 60, which included several companies. As war loomed, the Palmetto Guards were accepted into state service on December 27, 1860.

On April 12, 1861, they were stationed at the Stephen's iron-clad battery and at Point Battery on Morris Island. The Iron Battery was made of heavy timbers overlaid with railroad tracks which were angled to 45 degrees. It was the world's first iron-clad armored artillery fortification manned with three Columbiad cannons. In addition, they manned a British rifled Blakely cannon along with three ten-inch mortars and two 42 pounders at Point Battery, Cummings Point.

Palmetto Guards, who were already uniformed and armed, could well be the first unit to be mustered in service for the war.

When stationed at Morris Island their duties included guard duty on the beach and watch duty in the lighthouse tower. Edmund Ruffin, the famous Virginian secessionist, was in Charleston when he was offered to serve with the Guards at the Iron Battery. He en-



SC Militia Man c. 1861

listed as a private but only for as long as the battle for Fort Sumter lasted. The captain of the detachment wanted him to fire the first shot at Fort Sumter, which he did and hit the south-west angle of the fort's parapet. He went on to fire all the cannon and mortars on Morris Island. After the surrender of Fort Sumter elements of the Palmetto Guard were the first Confederate troops of occupation to enter the fort.

The following month part of the Palmetto Guards were mustered into Confederate service at Camp Davis, VA, on May 22, when they became Co. I of the 2nd SC Volunteer Infantry Regiment. They numbered 102 men. The other part of the company became part of the Buist Light Artillery, Co. A, 18th Battalion, SC Artillery.

During the Battle of 1st Manassas, Co. I provided infantry support to the artillery. At the Battle of Malvern Hill the Guards lost their company commander. As part of Kershaw's Brigade the 2nd would play a distinguished part in all the operations from Manassas to Petersburg and at Bentonville, NC. The 2nd SC took heavy casualties during Gettysburg and the regiment never fully recovered from the battle. At Petersburg in 1864 the Guards lost two of its commanders in a three-week period.

In January 1865 the brigade was ordered to South Carolina to help stop Sherman's advance. The 2nd fought at Bentonville in North Carolina but only three men of the original Guards remained in the company.

On April 28, 1865, the regiment was surrendered, but during its lifetime the Palmetto Guards had fought in more than 32 engagements as Company I of the 2nd.



Moses Jacob Ezekiel

Remembering a Great Jewish-American Artist

By Richard Hines and Paul Gottfried

In 1914, when President Woodrow Wilson presided over the dedication ceremony of Moses Jacob Ezekiel's sweeping memorial, marking the graves of more than 400 Americans from the South who fought for the independence of their states, he characterized it as "an emblem of a reunited people." The *Washington Post*, on May 24th of the same year, reported, "It means, primarily, peace."

The process of reuniting America had leapt forward in 1898 at the conclusion of the Spanish-American War. Speaking at a ceremony in Philadelphia, President William McKinley announced, henceforth, Southern war dead would be honored in all cemeteries on Federal property, and, in particular, at Arlington National Cemetery. Two years later, in 1900, Congress passed legislation to create a Confederate section to be known as Jackson Circle.

The design for Jackson Circle was drawn up by the US Army Corps of Engineers. The center of the design was marked with an "M" to signify a place for a memorial. Moses Jacob Ezekiel, one of the great American sculptors of his day and the first Jewish-American artist to achieve international fame, was commissioned to create a sculpture to grace Jackson Circle and mark the graves of the American dead there. It became the most famous of all his works, and Ezekiel himself saw it as the pinnacle of his career. He asked to be buried beneath the memorial to his fellow comrades in arms. This work is now threatened with demolition as a result of recommendations by the Congressionally-mandated Naming Commission.

Problematically known as The Commission on the Naming of Items of the Department of De-

fense that Commemorate the Confederate States of America or Any Person Who Served Voluntarily with the Confederate States of America, The Naming Commission was created by a provision in the Defense Authorization Act of 2021 (Sec. 370). This bill was vetoed by President Trump but was overridden in the Senate on January 1st, 2021, by a vote of 81-13, with six senators declining to vote. Only five Republican senators from the Southern states voted to sustain President Trump's veto.

The Commission's reports amount, not just to a violation of traditions and law governing the US military for more than a century, but also to an abolition of history itself. Take, for example, the recommendation of the Commission to change the name of the naval ship, the USS *Chancellorsville*. Chancellorsville is a significant battle in American history, during which great heroism was displayed on both sides. In it, Union casualties exceeded Confederate casualties. Known as one of Lee's greatest victories, the battle nevertheless resulted in the death of Gen. Thomas Jonathon "Stonewall" Jackson from friendly fire. Any serious historian would agree that the absence of Jackson at Gettysburg was crucial to the Union victory at that decisive battle. However, the Naming Commission wants to efface this commemoration and our collective memory of that momentous event. Yet, few members of Congress, Republican or Democrat, stand against this abolition of history, culture, or tradition. Surely, the disinterment of the bodies of American soldiers from the South, who fought in America's War Between the States and who are in Federal cemeteries, cannot be far behind.

What a far cry from President McKinley's 1898



President Woodrow Wilson speaking at the dedication of the Confederate Memorial at Arlington Cemetery.

mandate to honor and decorate their graves! According to a Federal law passed in 1958, the US Department of Veterans Affairs to this day is legally mandated to furnish headstones for Confederate veterans as American veterans. The demolition of Moses Ezekiel's funerary masterpiece at Arlington Cemetery is an exercise of raw political power. It is the exercise of the radical 1960 slogan, "power from the barrel of a gun."

The commission's vice chairman and animating force, Brigadier General Ty Seidule, resembles a Soviet apparatchik from the old USSR. The problem with such ideologues in the military is that their fanaticism often obstructs sound military judgment and principles. A near majority of today's uniformed forces hail from the eleven states of the old Confederacy. Many are direct descendants of the veterans Seidule wants us to dishonor and whom he regards as "traitors."

Well-known for his Pavlovian animus against Robert E. Lee (Ezekiel's mentor and close friend) and anything Confederate, General Seidule has reported that the cost of the monument's removal,

and the renaming of nine military bases, two naval ships, and all memorials in Arlington National Cemetery of Confederate origin, among others, will cost \$62.5 million. Though Congress has not issued its formal approval, the monument has already been posted with demolition notices. Yet, the object of this politically-charged aggression is a Jewish artist of exceptional talent: the sculptor of the historic Arlington monument, Moses J. Ezekiel.

Moses Jacob Ezekiel, also known as Moses "Ritter von" Ezekiel (October 28, 1844-March 27, 1917) was born on October 28, 1844, to a family with Spanish-Jewish roots. Because his father suffered financial difficulties, he grew up primarily with his grandparents. Attending local schools in Richmond, he worked as a clerk and bookkeeper for his grandparents. However, he was always interested in painting and sketching and, at the age of thirteen, he produced his first sculpture — a clay bust of his father, Jacob.

With his mother's encouragement, he entered the Virginia Military Institute (VMI) in 1862; becoming the first cadet of Jewish descent. He had been

a cadet for little more than a year when, early on May 10, 1864, the cadets were summoned by the beating of a long roll. He said, "I think we all knew, when we heard those drums, what was coming." He continued, "The corps of cadets was being sent down the valley of Virginia to help General John C. Breckinridge drive back the invaders. A loud hurrah showed the willingness with which those boys, between fifteen and eighteen years of age, would leave their alma mater and march toward the battlefield."

He would recall on May 15, 1864, the day of the Battle of New Market:

"It was raining, and we marched through a field of mud, in which I lost my shoes. Our battalion was beautifully in line when we came to an open field. Halfway across this field, the Minié balls began to whistle around our ears, and artillery shells came toward us. We advanced in so perfect order, as if drawn up for dress parade, charging the enemy's battery, which had been firing its hellfire upon us and engaging in close quarter fighting with pistols and bayonets, before eventually hoisting the VMI flag on top of a captured Union cannon in victory."

After the war, Ezekiel began attending anatomy classes at the Virginia Medical College (now the University of Virginia), but soon afterwards re-joined his father, who had started a new business in Cincinnati. There he studied and produced, in 1868, a small clay sculpture, "Industry," which portrayed a girl knitting socks while studying lessons from a book in her lap. This work gained some attention in the local press after it was displayed to the public; it would pave the way for Ezekiel's artistic career.

In 1869, Ezekiel would move to Berlin, where Rudolf Siemering offered him a position in his studio and where he studied life-modeling under the tutelage of Albert Wolff. It was in Germany he developed his classical style of sculpture, and in 1873, his bas relief "Israel" would earn first place in the Prix de Rome, accompanied by a year's study in that city.

Later that year, Ezekiel became a member of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, which commissioned him to sculpt "Religious Liberty." On one side stands a woman, flanked by an enormous eagle crushing a serpent; on the other, a young boy holds

the Constitution and alongside it, brandishes an eternal flame. Ezekiel created this work in 1874, and it remains on permanent display at the Weitzman National Museum of American Jewish History, and its inscription reads: "Religious Liberty, Dedicated to the People of the United States by the Order of B'nai B'rith and the Israelites of America." Of this work, Ezekiel proclaimed, "I feel my inability to express myself fully on this expansive subject, and I must beg of you now to allow my work to speak for itself and for me."

Associating his personified Liberty with his own freedom of religion as a practicing Jew, Ezekiel would frequently exhibit his appreciation for his faith, his upbringing, his countrymen, and his training through his art. In 1877, he accepted a commission from American financier W.W. Corcoran, for the Corcoran Gallery of Art, to create eleven marbles of great artists through the ages, including Michelangelo and Leonardo Da Vinci.

In 1879, Ezekiel established a studio in Rome at the ancient Baths of Diocletian, where, amidst his works of art, he displayed a large Confederate Battle Flag for forty years. Among many visitors and admirers were President Ulysses S. Grant, the US Ambassador to Italy, native Virginian Thomas Nelson Page, the composer Franz Liszt, and Gustave Adolf, Cardinal Prince of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, both of whom he would later memorialize through his art.

The Cardinal Prince introduced Ezekiel to Liszt, with whom Ezekiel shared the title "Ritter Von" and who became one of Ezekiel's closest friends. The Cardinal Prince arranged for Ezekiel to stay at his villa (the Villa D'Este) in Tivoli, where Liszt would visit to sit for Ezekiel. During Ezekiel's stay, Liszt would visit daily; of him, Ezekiel would write, "[he] was particularly kind to me at all times." He would also recall, in his memoirs, a charming anecdote of Liszt's humor during their portrait sittings. To any visitor who would visit them during these sittings, Liszt would merrily remark, "Yes, you may come in, but we want no criticism! An artist must be left alone to do himself what he wants, without any suggestions. After the work is done, there is time enough to talk." When Liszt died in August of 1886, Ezekiel would recall, "this was a sudden and terrible blow to me. I could hardly realize the truth and lay awake thinking about the Master and the many



The dedication of the Arlington Confederate Memorial in 1914.

years of happy communion I had enjoyed with him." Ezekiel would personally arrange a commemoration at the Villa D'Este, sending telegrams to all of the composer's friends in Rome to mourn the Master, who claimed Ezekiel as one of his dear friends and warmly supported his artistic pursuits.

In line with his German training, Ezekiel's sculptures exhibited a distinct romantic style consonant with the burgeoning school of German Romanticism. Though this style incorporated classical figures and themes, these figures often portrayed powerful emotions, embodied by richly-ornamented, often iconographic figures. Ezekiel would often create sculptures of present figures employing these themes, as illustrated by his bust of Rabbi Isaac Mayer Wise, one of the profound influences on Reformed Judaism in America.

In 1899, Ezekiel would expand upon these themes further with a bronze of Thomas Jefferson reading the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson is surrounded by the personified forms of "Liberty, Equality, Justice, and the Brotherhood of Man." This

was a commission by the City of Louisville, Kentucky, later replicated at The University of Virginia.

These sculptures represent only a few of his more than two hundred works, which also include the bronze statue of Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson in Charleston, West Virginia, a statue of Edgar Allan Poe, and the monument "Southern." "Southern" was commissioned for yet another Federal cemetery to Confederate prisoners of war who died at Johnson's Island, Ohio. In 1900, he donated "Virginia Mourning Her Dead" to his alma mater, VMI, in honor of the cadets who served with him at the Battle of New Market in 1864. The remains of six cadets, one of whom (Thomas Garland Jefferson) died in Ezekiel's arms, are set in a copper box in the foundation of the monument. Ezekiel had produced the cast of this sculpture in 1869 to commemorate his fallen comrades and, when VMI commissioned it in bronze, he wrote:

"It was ... one of the most sacred duties of my life to remodel my bronze statue ... to be placed on

the parade grounds of the VMI, overlooking the graves of my dead comrades so that their memory may go on in imperishable bronze, sounding their heroism and Virginia's memory down through all ages and forever."

Fourteen years after the unveiling of "Virginia Mourning Her Dead," Ezekiel would receive his last and greatest commission. As a result of fundraising by private groups, including the United Daughters of the Confederacy, several organizations of Union veterans, and direct contributions from a number of former Union officers, Ezekiel produced the monument he called "New South," to overlook the graves of fallen Southern soldiers at Arlington National Cemetery. In 1914, the monument was dedicated and accepted as a memorial for the Southern war dead, on behalf of the US government, by President Woodrow Wilson.

Ezekiel lies buried at the foot of his masterwork, a thirty-two-foot-high bronze monument surrounded by hundreds of graves of American veterans who fought for their States. He would call this work the "crowning achievement of my career." Beneath the monument, Ezekiel's modest plaque reads, "Moses J. Ezekiel, Sergeant of Company C., Battalion of Cadets of the Virginia Military Institute."

Ezekiel's funeral ceremony, held in 1921, was the first held in the new amphitheater at Arlington; it was presided over by US Secretary of War John W. Weeks. Ezekiel had died in 1917 in Rome, but the first World War had delayed the return of his body to Virginia. To honor Ezekiel's return to his native soil, the US Marine band played a composition, *Love's Dream*, by his close friend, the composer Franz Liszt. President Warren G. Harding conveyed a message, describing Ezekiel as "a great Virginian, a great artist, a great American, and a great citizen of mankind." Another eulogist, Sampson D. Oppenheim would write of him, "the exigencies of his art made it necessary for Moses Ezekiel to reside far from his native land, but he never forgot he was a Virginian, an American, a Jew."

More than twenty years ago, I had the honor to chair the annual memorial services held at Jackson Circle the first Sunday of every June. At that time, the cemetery's superintendent informed me the Ezekiel monument was in a fragile state due to cor-

rosion caused by acid rain and aging. The cemetery was lacking in funds to restore the monument. A number of friends in heritage organizations joined me in raising the \$40,000 necessary to prevent the memorial from collapsing. Should the recommendation to remove the memorial from Arlington be followed, there would be a high likelihood of its destruction.

It is this majestic memorial to American war dead from the South that the Naming Commission now proposes to remove. To do so would not only efface a great work of art but would also efface the memory of America's first internationally-acclaimed Jewish artist. Encouraged to make a name for himself and for his people by Robert E. Lee, Ezekiel would write:

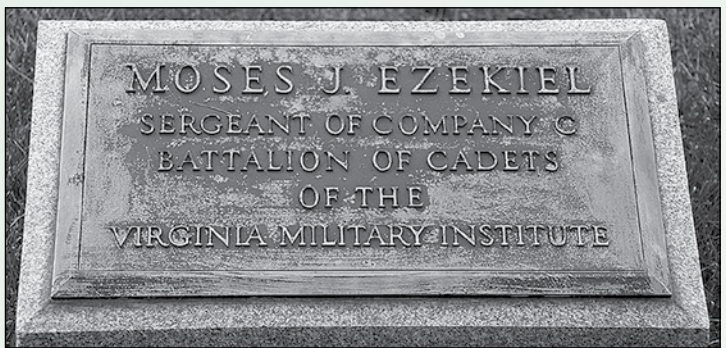
"The race to which I belong had been oppressed and looked down upon through so many ages, I felt that I had a mission to perform. That mission was to show that, as the only Jew born in America up to that time who had dedicated himself to sculpture, I owed it to myself to succeed in doing something worthy in spite of all the difficulties and trials to which I was subjected."

Six American presidents — Ulysses S. Grant, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson, and Warren G. Harding — honored Ezekiel and the Southern war dead. They recognized him as one of America's greatest artists, honored his memory, and proclaimed him a great American. Until very recently, every president since 1914 has sent a wreath to Ezekiel's monument in honor of the valor of Southern soldiers buried at Arlington and in honor of the man who memorialized them.

Ezekiel would write of the cause for which he fought, "In reality, no one in the South would have raised an arm to fight for slavery. It was an evil we had inherited and wanted to get rid of. Our struggle was simply a constitutional one, based upon state's rights, and especially on free trade, and no tariff."

Ignorant of Ezekiel's words and accomplishments, Seidule and the Naming Commission have now chosen to denigrate his memory by removing the memorial that marks the climax of his achievements. By doing so, they claim great Jewish-Americans like Moses Ezekiel and the millions of

Americans who are descendants of Confederate veterans are un-American. Just as President Biden characterized Trump supporters as un-American “riotous mob, insurrectionists, [and] domestic terrorists,” so too have Seidule and the Naming Commission justified the removal of Ezekiel’s monument by claiming it honors nothing more than insurrectionists, unworthy of name or any place in “American” society. They have subsumed Ezekiel, his proud Jewish and Southern heritage, and his accomplishments to the fervor of their own fetid dissent for any opinion or value dissonant with their own.



Ezekiel’s Confederate monument at Arlington, conceived as a funerary tribute to American Southern war dead and their service to their states, is the guardian of the graveyard at Jackson Circle, which includes six cadets, who served at the Virginia Military Institute as cadet captains. Two other VMI cadets are buried nearby, including future Marine Commandant, Randolph McCall Pate, himself a descendant of a Confederate veteran. Nearly 100 million Americans are descended from ancestors who served the Confederacy. If not all, a vast majority of these Americans are proud of their kinship and the courage of their ancestors. By what moral authority do today’s “woke” military and Congress threaten to remove the memorial which honors their graves? Has this elite of leftist usurpers taken unto itself the right to determine who is and who is not an American? Is this a question to be determined by political litmus test? Are we not all Americans?

Seidule and his fellow members on the Naming Commission propose to strip from both Ezekiel and millions of Americans the ability to honor their comrades and ancestors. In ancient Greece and Rome, desecrating the monuments, graves, and bodies of the dead was considered a crime punishable by death. In *The Suppliants* by Euripides, Aethra, the mother of Theseus, begs her son to retrieve the bodies of the dead sons of mothers from Argos. These men stood against the Athenians and Creon, who invaded Thebes and who now disallows their burial. Yet, Creon’s defiance arouses the ire of Theseus, who brings the Athenians to the gates of Thebes and threatens war lest the bodies of the dead are returned to their families. As Theseus’s noble act reveals, heroism and the universal importance

of honoring the dead are more important than political allegiances. Washing the bodies of strangers, some even his enemies, Theseus represents the man whose virtue guides his politics, rather than the reverse.

Dedicated to eradicating the memories of those whose values do not align with their own, men like Seidule seek to strip those unlike them of their humanity. It is not enough to drag the names of their perceived enemies through the mud, nor is it enough to kill them. Instead, echoing the words of the great French classicist J.P. Vernant, men like Seidule wish to “disfigur[e] and debas[e] ... the dead opponen[t], so as to deny him access to the memory of men to come. [W]hat is most important is not to kill one’s enemy but to deprive him of a beautiful death.” Even in his futile quest for vengeance against Hector, the warrior Achilles honored the father of Hector’s wife Andromache. He honored the body and built a tomb over its ashes. Yet, Seidule and the Naming Commission wish to remove from future generations the ability to know and honor their forebears in the name of a leftist ideological fanaticism. Removing the man from the work he loved most is their idea of “conciliation,” and the climax of their hatred for the military history and traditions they have inherited. Moses Ezekiel and his masterwork at Arlington National Cemetery deserve a better fate from their fellow Americans.

Richard T. Hines is a former member of the House of Representatives in South Carolina (1972-1976), the Eastern, Southern, and Midwestern Director of the Intercollegiate Studies Institute (ISI), and presidential appointee to the General Services Administration under Ronald Reagan. He is also the founder of Save Southern Heritage, which focuses on monument protection and preservation. Paul Gottfried is editor-in-chief of Chronicles magazine.



Daniel Pratt's Support of the Confederacy

Courtesy of Prattville Dragoons Camp 1524, Prattville, Alabama

At the main intersection in Prattville, Alabama, where Prattville's Main Street crosses US Highway 31, there is a historical marker with the title "Pratt Gin Factory." The last sentence on the marker states, "Pratt's many industries were of great aid to Confederacy during Northern blockade." Daniel Pratt was indeed, besides being one of the foremost industrialists in the South, one of the foremost supporters of the Confederate States of America. This article explains why this is so.

Pratt's Early Life

Daniel Pratt was born in 1799 and grew up in Temple, New Hampshire. He received only a grade-school education but was, according to his father, a "mechanical genius." For this reason, when Pratt was 16 years old his father apprenticed him to Aaron Putnam, a house carpenter in the nearby town of Wilton. Apparently, Pratt was the genius his father estimated him to be, because after four years as a carpenter apprentice, he came south to Savannah, Georgia, at the age of 20 in 1819, and became a well-known and sought-after builder of houses there. Some of the homes he built can still be seen today.

Gin Manufacturer

While in Georgia, Pratt met and was employed by cotton gin manufacturer Samuel Griswold, became his partner, and then undertook the manufacture of gins on his own. Just as he had done as a builder of homes, Pratt achieved both fame and fortune as a manufacturer of cotton gins. By the 1850s, he had moved to Alabama, to the present site of Prattville, and had the largest gin

factory in the world, shipping gins to all the industrialized areas of the world, from Europe to Latin America, in addition to large sales within the United States. Then came the War Between The States.

Pratt's Views On Important Topics Of His Time

Like Jefferson Davis, Pratt was not in favor of immediate secession, though he had no doubt it was permissible under the Constitution. In fact, if we look at the principal leaders within the Confederate government we see most were moderates who did not believe immediate secession was wise and, in fact, could lead to disaster for the South. Pratt thought the South should spend a decade building up its industrial infrastructure before asserting its constitutional right to secede. In his view, the South would be fighting the only kind of war sanctioned by Christianity: a war of self-defense. But it required preparation. ...

Pratt's plan for the South before the War, as he described it in a letter to the American Cotton Planter in 1859, was "the South ought to maintain her rights at all hazards," but that "I would pursue a somewhat different course from that of our politicians." He believed the South should spend ten years building up her manufacturing and other commercial enterprises, stop making "flaming fiery speeches and threats," and instead "to go quietly and peaceably to work, and make ourselves less dependent on those who abuse and would gladly ruin us."

In September 1863, while a state legislator trying to encourage his fellow citizens following the losses at Gettysburg and Vicksburg, Pratt wrote a letter in the *Autauga Citizen*, asking Alabamians, "Are you willing

to live under a government you can have no control over, and be taxed to the last dollar to pay for the loss of all that was near and dear to you?" This is what surrender meant, and Pratt knew it.

Regarding slavery, Pratt believed there were three reasons for slavery — two practical and one religious. 1) The South's economy would have collapsed without slavery to gather and ship cotton, a joint enterprise between the North which provided the slaves and the South which used them. 2) Slavery improved the lives of black people, from a primitive one to a more civilized one. He believed this is why the American Colonization Society, which Abraham Lincoln supported, did not achieve its goal of repatriating the Africans; the slaves saw the benefits they had received and did not wish to return to their native lands. 3) Slavery was not prohibited by God's law, in Pratt's view. He saw slavery as God's way of Christianizing Africans and bettering their lot in life. He asserted the Bible tells the servant to be faithful to his master, and nowhere does it condemn slavery, neither in the Old Testament nor the New. Pratt understood too that originally slavery was legal in all states, including his home state of New Hampshire; it was only those states which found it unprofitable that eventually outlawed it.

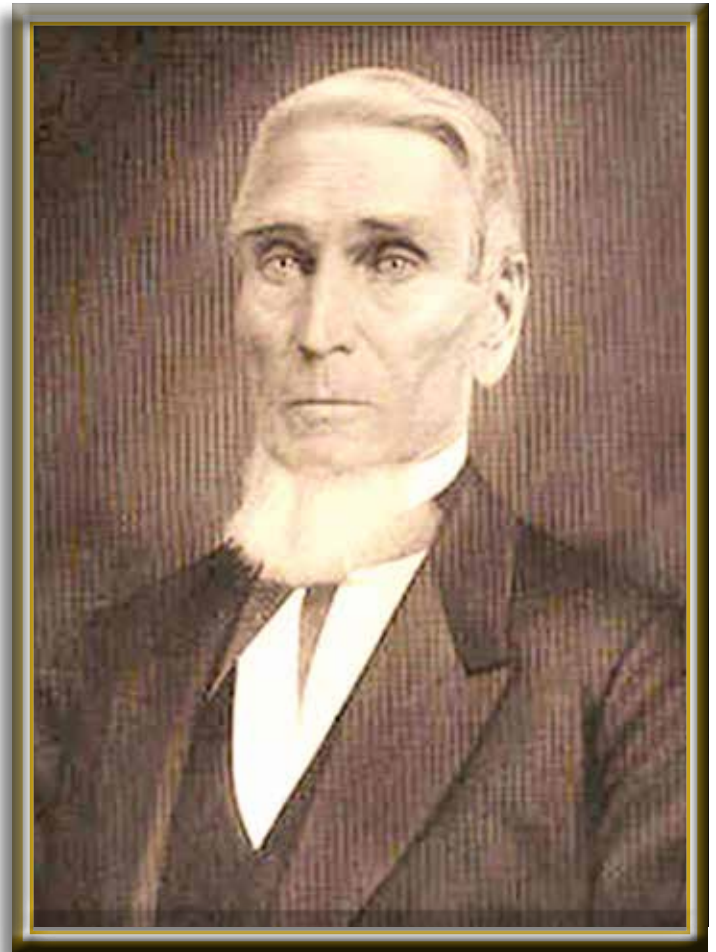
Regarding Reconstruction, Pratt was entirely opposed to it, to the end of his days. Before all else, he was a practical man. To give the vote to ex-slaves, many of whom were unable to read and write, while at the same time disenfranchising all men who had served in the Confederacy in any capacity, which would mean almost all white men in the defeated states, was simply not a practical or just thing to do, in his view.

Political Life

Pratt did not care for politics, but once he realized he was recognized as a leader in industrial and political matters and was urged by men he respected to do so, he ran for office at the local and state level. He was elected by a large majority to serve as representative for Autauga County in the Alabama Legislature from 1861 to 1863. He was also proposed as candidate for governor in 1870 but lost to a younger candidate (Lindsay). He was elected Intendant (mayor) of Prattville in 1866 and held that office until his death in 1873. Aside from his political life, Pratt has also been credited with providing the design for the Alabama State Capitol Building constructed in 1850-1851, the central building of the Capitol we see in Montgomery today.

War Between the States

When secession was voted on and approved by the people of the State of Alabama, Pratt joined the effort



wholeheartedly, helping to recruit and outfit the first Confederate unit to leave Autauga County, the Prattville Dragoons. He spoke at meetings around Autauga County, offering all support possible to men who volunteered to fight for the Confederacy. His help in outfitting the Prattville Dragoons included providing them horses, equipment, and fine black uniforms which sometimes caused Dragoons to be mistaken for officers. Pratt also provided funds for outfitting other Autauga County units, and his wife Esther was president of the Ladies' Aid Society in Prattville, which made clothing for soldiers.

With respect to his business, the departure of working men to fight the war was a setback. He lost twelve employees when the Dragoons mustered and rode away to war, and fifteen more when his nephew Merrill formed Company K of the 1st Alabama Regiment and went away to defend the Confederate States. A year later, he managed to get some of these men transferred back home by sending a request to Governor John Gill Shorter. Governor Shorter requested General Braxton Bragg transfer some of Pratt's workers back to Prattville, stating the Prattville Manufacturing Compa-

Continued on page 60

The South Carolina Signers Monument on Secession Hill

By Robert B. Hayes, Olde Abbeville Camp 39, Abbeville, SC

In 2018 when many Confederate monuments across our Southland were being removed, damaged or defaced, one was being placed on a piece of historical ground in Abbeville, South Carolina.

Before this information is provided to the reader, perhaps a very brief history of South Carolina will lay the groundwork for an understanding of those not familiar with this small Southern state and the mindset of her people.

Origin of the South Carolina Colony

In 1665 King Charles II of England gave the colony to eight men of royalty — earls, dukes, lords, etc. They were referred to as the Lord Proprietors. The colony was settled in 1670 at Charles Town, now Charleston. The proprietors, not the king, appointed the governors of the colony. The first settlers included some Barbadians, who had been only marginally governed by the king. Within ten years a large number of Huguenots came to the colony. Both groups were strongly independently minded people and had some influence on other settlers. From almost the beginning of the colony there was conflict between the settlers and the proprietors and there were faults on both sides. In 1715 the Yemassee Indians attacked the colonists and came very close to eliminating the colony. There was also the problem with pirate attacks. Colonists did not believe the proprietors had provided them with

sufficient protection. Governor Robert Johnson was a relatively respected young man, but the colonists informed him in December of 1719 they would no longer take orders from him and had appealed to the king to make South Carolina a royal colony. He did what a good employee would do, protect the interest of his employers, the proprietors and he ordered the militia to disband. When they pointed their muskets at him, he thought it best to return to his plantation. It took the king ten years to buy out all the proprietors and he then appointed his first royal governor, Robert Johnson. Therefore, Johnson was the last proprietary and the first royal governor. Though it was a peaceful transfer of, historians designate this action of the colonists as a revolution, because it changed their form of government. Just forty-nine years after her creation, South Carolina was the first colony to have a revolution! It's in our DNA!

A Sovereign State and Secession

In 1832, the South Carolina legislature passed the Ordinance of Nullification of the Tariff of Abomination. Congress, at the urging of President Jackson, passed the Force Bill which would force South Carolina to pay the unfair and unconstitutional tariff. South Carolina was faced with submission or secession. Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun worked out a compromise which would diminish the tariff incrementally over a ten year period; therefore, the state legislature repealed the

ordinance of nullification of the tariff, but then passed a bill nullifying the Force Bill. It's in our DNA!

Certainly most, if not all, readers know South Carolina was the first state to pass an Ordinance of Secession. The South Carolina legislature was in session when word came Lincoln had been elected on 6 November 1860. They had already discussed what they should do if he was elected. Lincoln had campaigned on high tariffs and internal improvements, which Southerners understood to be primarily for Northern interest, but financed by Southern taxes. It is not surprising South Carolinians clearly saw the writing on the wall. The SC legislature created a secession committee, which sent word to the 25 districts (They were designated as counties in 1868.) to select delegates to meet in convention in the state capital, Columbia, on 17 December 1860, to decide the fate of the state. Would she stay in the union or would she exercise her sovereignty and constitutional right to secede and govern herself?

Decision on Magazine Hill

Chesterfield District, the home of the SCV First In Secession Camp 1963, held the first secession meeting 19 November to select delegates for the state's secession convention. But Abbeville District claims to have held the first "mass" meeting to select delegates. On Wednesday 14 November at the Abbeville courthouse, 21 men of prominence — plantation owners, doctors, lawyers, businessmen, etc., who referred to themselves as the Committee of Twenty-one — had posters made and distributed across the district announcing a mass meeting to be held on Thursday 22 November. The committee selected a location at the bottom of Magazine Hill, so named because the powder magazine many years prior had been located about an eighth of a mile higher up the hill. The magazine had not been in existence for many years, but the name Magazine Hill still persists to this day and Magazine Street



will take you to the site of the old magazine. The branch depot of the Columbia-Greenville railroad ended and was located just across the road from the meeting place, convenient for those coming in on the train and is probably the reason the committee selected the site. The committee invited many prominent men from the state such as Judge Magrath of Charleston, James Chestnut, later military advisor to President Davis, and even US Sen. Robert Toombs of Georgia, though he could not attend. The poster informed the public that a band of music had been engaged to perform during the day and also that night. The committee also had a speaker's platform constructed on the site. On

Continued on page 56

The Unknown Soldier of Secession Hill

By Robert B. Hayes

Here lies a very special noble soul
His many sacrifices never told
This war to him, a very bitter pill
To his beloved homeland of Alabama
He pledged his loyalty without a stammer
The Unknown Soldier of Secession Hill

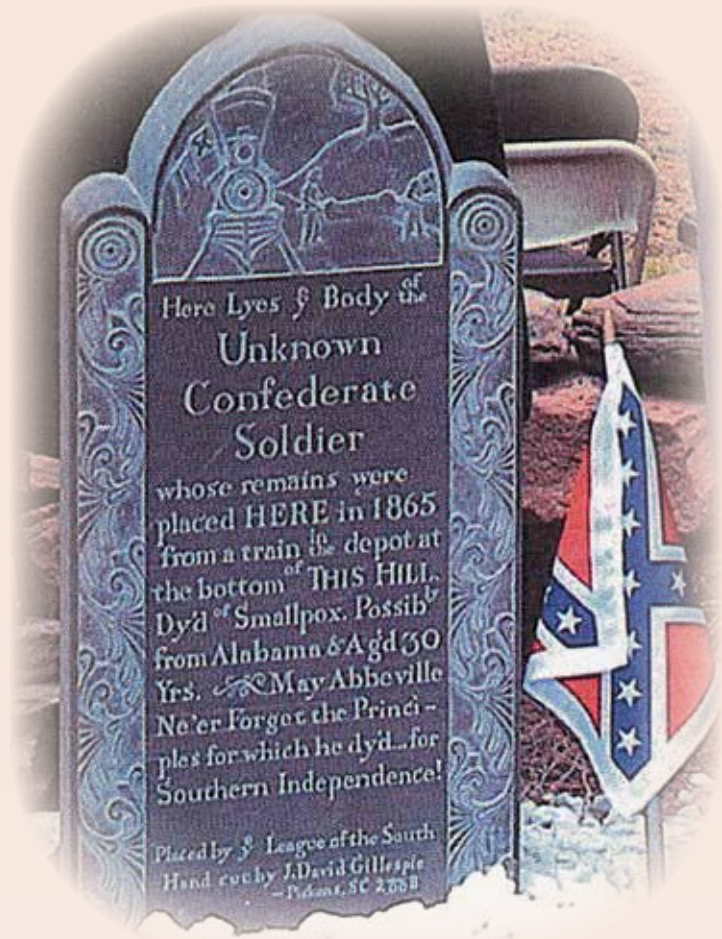
To defend his dear state, off to war he went
And obeyed all orders without descent
He had volunteered with free-will
And fought with Jackson, Hampton and Lee
And suffered many hardships in order to be free
The Unknown Soldier of Secession Hill

Of his loved ones at home he often thought
It was for them and his Southland he fought
Yankee hoards who wished to force their will
Upon the Southern people they despised
Not dominion of man, but the Lord his prize
The Unknown Soldier of Secession Hill

This young man from Alabama did his best
To do his duty, he could not do less
He pledged his life and would do so still
But fate had deemed that freedom was lost
He tried to return to his family, no matter the cost
The Unknown Soldier of Secession Hill

No Yankee bullet ever found him
But his life's light was growing dim
He was homeward bound in this town of Abbeville
But he would soon lose grip of life's cord
And go home to meet his Lord
The Unknown Soldier of Secession Hill

*Robert B. Hayes is president of the Secession Hill Memorial Trust, Inc.
and a member of the Olde Abbeville Camp 39, Abbeville, South Carolina.*





Books in Print

The Petersburg Regiment in the Civil War: A History of the 12th Virginia Infantry from John Brown's Hanging to Appomattox, 1859-1865

A regiment is the backbone of a military organization. A soldier was mustered into a regiment, regiments formed brigades, did picket duty, and fought in battles. John Horn takes a fresh look at the 12th Virginia Infantry in *The Petersburg Regiment in the Civil War*.

While known as the Petersburg Regiment, not all of the regiment's companies came from the Cockade City. They were, however, from the surrounding areas, like Dinwiddie and Norfolk. The regi-

ment was formed in May 1861 in Norfolk, although portions of the regiment came from pre-war militia companies, some of which had witnessed the execution of John Brown. After formation, the regiment was attached to the brigade of William Mahone, later under the command of David A. Weisiger after Mahone's promotion to division command. For almost four years, the 12th Virginia saw action in numerous battles, including Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, Second Manassas, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Overland Campaign, and various battles of the Petersburg campaign, like Jerusalem Plank Road, the Crater, Globe Tavern, and Burgess Mill. At Appomattox,

the regiment surrendered 201 men and officers.

Horn tackles the history of the 12th Virginia in a very readable style, covering each battle and the role the regiment played in the battle in detail. A plethora of expertly crafted maps accompany each battle, showing where the regiment was located at the time of the action. There are also several war-time photographs of soldiers who served in the regiment. Good footnotes are a welcome addition, although Horn only seems to cite direct quotations. A bibliography and index round out the tome.

Overall, *The Petersburg Regiment in the Civil War* is recommended.

Author: John Horn
Publisher: Savas Beatie
www.savasbeatie.com
Hardback \$34.95

Reviewed by Michael Hardy

The Last Words: The Farewell Addresses of Union and Confederate Commanders To Their Men At The End of the War Between The States

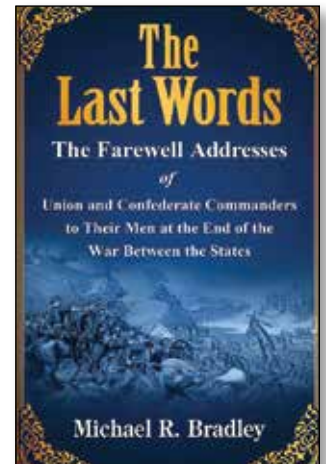
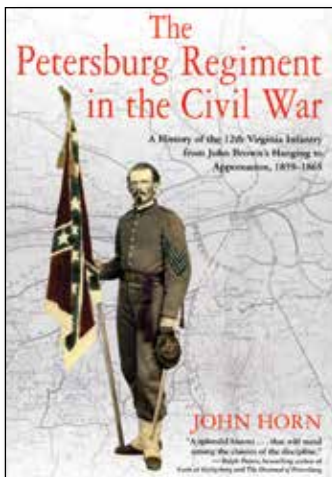
Dr. Bradley continues to produce outstanding books on the War Between the States. This is another in a series of superlative works and serves a number of purposes. While many commanders of note on both sides gave farewell addresses, only a few survived in written form. As is pointed-out in the book, the demobilization of the armies, particularly the Confederate Army in short order after the end of hostilities, meant many men were dispersed without hearing their commanders farewell them. In the rush to demobilize, not many thought to record the addresses to the men, especially if the commanders spoke extemporaneously. That said, locating extant copies of farewells is limited to key commanders whose words

were recorded for posterity. This book gives the addresses of seventeen commanders. Nine are US and eight are CS commanders.

The Prologue by Gene Kizer is an attention-getter. Every Southerner should arm themselves with the facts in this excellent lead-in to the commanders' addresses. In light of current "cancel culture" events, this Prologue concisely illuminates the facts of why Southerners fought. It is not what is taught in the PC school curriculums across our country. It is hard-hitting and focused on what we need to counter the arguments constantly posited by "those people."

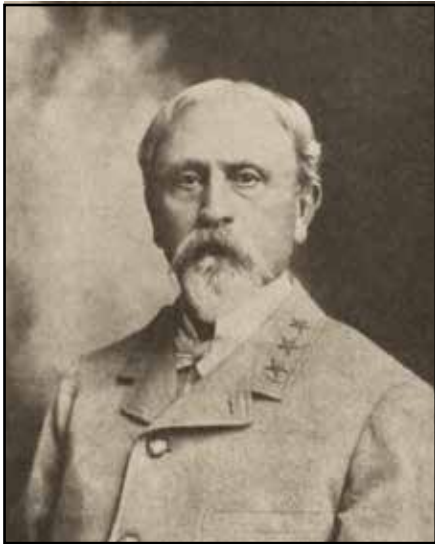
What the commanders on both sides almost unanimously do is thank their soldiers for their service. A common theme is recounting the mutual hardships experienced and wishing the soldiers well in their future endeavors. What is not discussed are politics. In fact, Lt. General Nathan Forrest encourages his soldiers to bury their animosities and become good citizens of the reunited country in order to engender "magnanimous" treatment. Of course this was written prior to the institution of "Reconstruction" by the radical Republicans. Major General George Meade wrote of "devotion to ... country, ... patience and cheerfulness under all the privations and sacrifices." Additionally, he spoke of why the war was fought — and it was not about slavery. In fact, only one US commander even mentioned slavery.

Continued on page 54





Sons of Confederate Veterans 128th Annual Reunion



**at the historic
Arlington Resort
Hotel and Spa
Hot Springs, Arkansas**

July 19-22, 2023

Hosted by

James M Keller Camp 648

www.2023scvreunion.org



**Spend a few extra days in the
only urban National Park to
see a few of the many sites
and activities available.**



128th SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

2023 REUNION



Please Print Clearly

NAME: _____		
TITLE/POSITION: _____		
SCV CAMP NAME: _____	NUMBER: _____	
PERSONAL ADDRESS: _____		
City: _____	State: _____	Zip: _____
Email Address: _____	Phone: (____) _____	
SPOUSE'S NAME (for badge): _____		
GUEST NAME: _____	GUEST NAME: _____	

Please don't mail registration forms after July 15, 2023

Event/Date	Price per ticket	Quantity	Total
Registration Fee (through May 31, 2023 - includes Reunion Medal & Program)	\$70.00		
Late Registration Fee (June 1 through July 15, 2023 - \$100.00 at the door)	\$80.00		
Extra Reunion Medals	\$25.00		
Limited-Edition Reunion Medals (Numbered 1-50)	\$50.00		
Ancestor Memorial (Each @ 2 Lines per Memorial - see Ancestor Memorial form)	\$10.00		
Chaplain's Prayer Breakfast - Thursday, July 20, 6:30 am	\$45.00		
Heritage Defense Luncheon - Thursday, July 20, 12:30 pm	\$50.00		
Trial of Abraham Lincoln Play - Thursday, July 20, 7:00 pm	\$20.00		
H.K. Edgerton Breakfast - Friday, July 21, 7:00 am	\$45.00		
SCV Awards Luncheon - Friday, July 21, 12:30 pm	\$50.00		
John Wilkes Booth Lecture & Buffet - Friday, July 21, 6:00 pm	\$60.00		
Mechanized Calvary Breakfast - Saturday, July 22, 6:30 am	\$45.00		
SCV Banquet, Debutante Ceremony & Grand Ball - Saturday, July 22, 6:00 pm (Note: Dress/Attire is Coat & Tie or Period Uniform/Civilian)	\$75.00		
TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED:			

Late registered and walk-ins are **NOT** guaranteed a name badge, a convention medal or a convention program.
This applies to events and meals also.

Contact Information: Loy Mauch at 501-538-3326 or dlmcsa@yahoo.com
or Gary Slate at 479-970-1470

Make checks or money orders payable to: 2023 National Reunion

Mail checks to: James M. Keller 648
P.O. Box 21701
Hot Springs, Arkansas 71903



Confederate Ancestor Memorial

Honor your Confederate Ancestor by including his name in a special Remembrance section of the official program book; two lines of 45 characters.

Example:

Pvt. John Doe

Co. A, 1st Arkansas Infantry

Line 1: _____

Line 2: _____

Line 1: _____

Line 2: _____

Line 1: _____

Line 2: _____

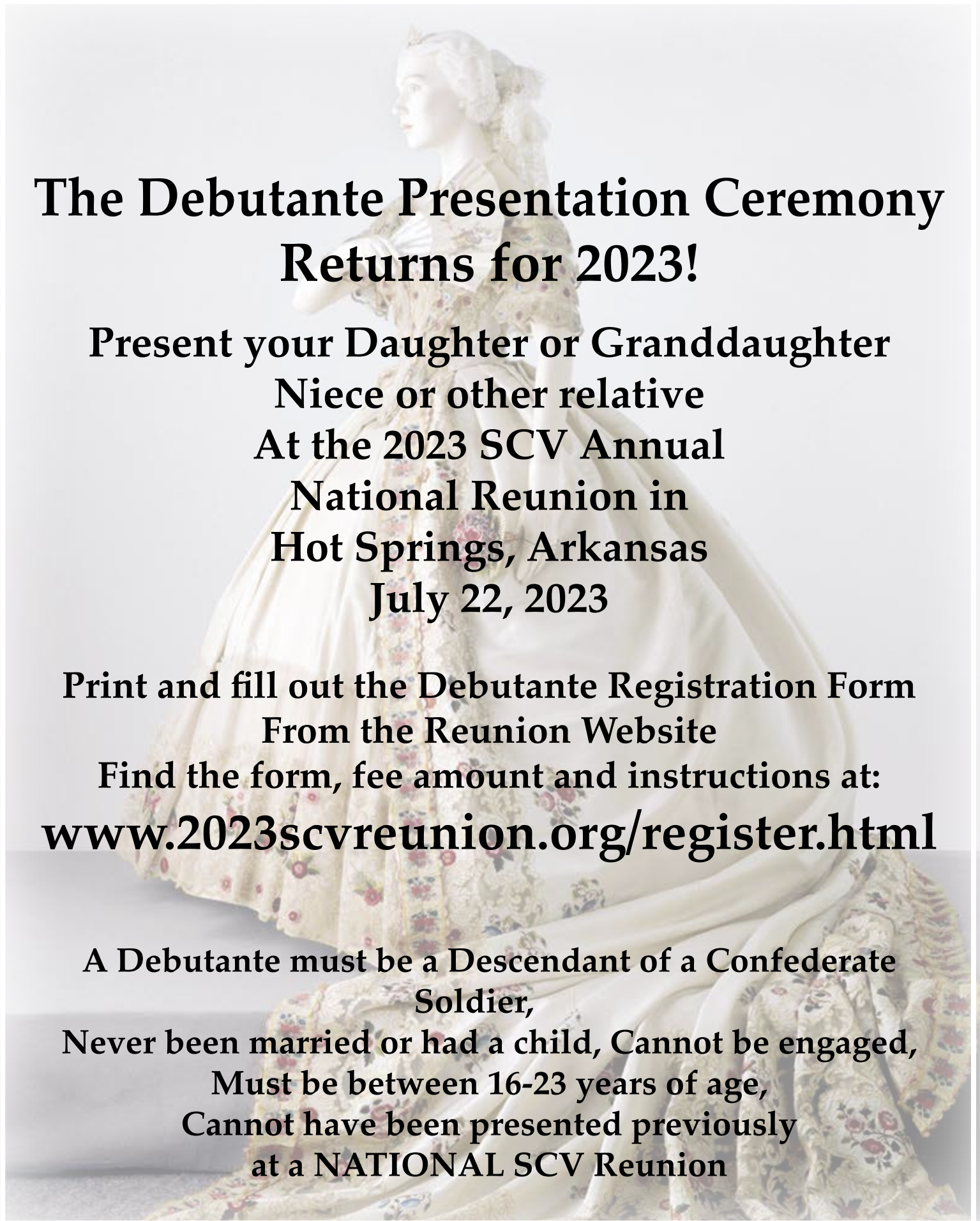
Line 1: _____

Line 2: _____

Line 1: _____

Line 2: _____

**Send this form with Reunion Registration Form Prior to June 1, 2023
(\$10.00 Per Ancestor)**



The Debutante Presentation Ceremony Returns for 2023!

**Present your Daughter or Granddaughter
Niece or other relative
At the 2023 SCV Annual
National Reunion in
Hot Springs, Arkansas
July 22, 2023**

**Print and fill out the Debutante Registration Form
From the Reunion Website**

Find the form, fee amount and instructions at:

www.2023scvreunion.org/register.html

**A Debutante must be a Descendant of a Confederate
Soldier,**

**Never been married or had a child, Cannot be engaged,
Must be between 16-23 years of age,
Cannot have been presented previously
at a NATIONAL SCV Reunion**

Army of Northern Virginia



Three past commanders of the **Litchfield Camp 132**, Conway, SC, attended a recent South Carolina Division Reunion in Charleston, SC. Shown are Johnny Sessions, Jamie Graham and Frank Barnhill.



Thirteenth Virginia Mechanized Cavalry Camp 9, Norfolk, VA, welcomes new lifetime members Phillip Sumerell, Jr., Ricky Turner and George Willoughby.



Members of the **McNeill's Rangers Camp 582**, Moorefield, WV, and the Maryland Color Guard attended the rededication of the Confederate monument in Rose Hill Cemetery in Cumberland, MD. This has been dedicated through the Cumberland Historic Cemetery Organization which honors all veterans of the War Between the States and veterans of all wars.



Shown are **Captain Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, Compatriot Cecil Goforth and Ace Hardware Store owner Charles Patton as part of the eight heater donation the camp made recently to Peach City Ministries.



On a field trip to Charleston, SC, the **James Miller Camp 2116**, Monroe-Marshville, NC, visited the *Hunley* Submarine Museum. Camp members stand behind the third crew of the *Hunley*. They also visited the graves of Confederate Brigadier Generals Micah Jenkins and Roswell Ripley and Confederate Secretary of the Treasury George A. Trenholm.



Members of the 1st and 10th Brigades, VA Division were the Honor Guard at the funeral of Compatriot Charles Lee Collier, Sr., who was a member of the **Col. Stephen Decatur Pool Camp 1597**, Beaufort, NC. Shown from left, Jason Hernholm, **Stonewall Camp 380**, Portsmouth, VA; Jim Mayo, **Tom Smith Camp 1702**, Suffolk, VA; Mark Miller, FOSCV Camp 380; Anthony Dimick, FOSCV and Peter Helms, **Urquhart-Gillette Camp 1471**, Franklin, VA; Scott Carraway and Bob Shirley, **Norfolk County Grays Camp 1549**, Chesapeake, VA; **Volpe Boykin Camp 1471**; Compatriot Collier's Grandson, Bobby Scott, III, Camp 380, is front, center.

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



The joint efforts of the **Kemper-Fry-Strother Camp 19**, Madison, VA, and the **Gordonsville Grays Camp 2301**, Gordonsville, VA, at the Somerset Steam & Gas Pasture Party for three days put a giant step forward for the Sons of Confederate Veterans.



The **Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828**, Callands, VA, was at the Lee-Jackson Ceremony in Lexington, VA. From left, Commander Ricky Pritchett, Adjutant Steve Shields, Frank Harvey, Charlie Boothe, Keith Watlington and Wayne Phipps. It was a great turn out with about 250 or more people attending.



Hanover Dragoons Camp 827, Hanover, VA, assisted the VA Division by manning booths at the VA State Fair held in Doswell, VA. Pictured from left, Larry Mason, Glenn Ballos, Doug Pitts, Edwin Ray, (VA State Fair Committee Chairman from **J.E.B. Stuart Camp 1343**, Henrico, VA) and Ray Walton.



The **Columbus County Volunteers Camp 794**, Whiteville, NC, welcomes new member, Compatriot Zachary Spivey to the camp and look forward to a long and fruitful camaraderie. Shown from left. William Thompson, Zachary Spivey and Mike Hollingsworth.



The **R. E. Lee Camp 726**, Alexandria, VA, completes its quarterly Adopt-a-Block cleanup in historic Alexandria.

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



School students of Smyth County, VA, visited an historic farm to learn the aspects of a farm. Members of the 6th Brigade, VA Division and the **Captain John F. McElhenny Camp 840**, Lebanon, VA, manned stations demonstrating fire arms, farm tools, medicine, weaving and cooking. 358 students asked questions and enjoyed the hands-on event.



Horry Rough and Readys Camp 1026, Myrtle Beach, SC, Commander John Fisher presents a check for \$500 to Scott Dulebohn of the Veterans Welcome Home and Resource Center of Little River, SC, which assists honorably discharged veterans with their various needs including homelessness.



Major Charles Q. Petty Camp 872, Gastonia, NC, Adjutant Chuck Clements, left, and 1st Lieutenant Commander Eric Riley are shown accepting the Lt. Col. Tazewell Lee Hargrove Distinguished Camp Award. They also received the Private Silas Matkins Website Award for the best camp website, for the second year in a row!



Private Wallace Bowling Camp 1400, La Plata, MD, members and wives and church members after setting a headstone for Thomas Arnold who had never had a stone.



The Cherokee Guards, Co. A, 29th NC Troops Camp 893, Murphy, NC, Commander Rory Byers, left, welcome new member and County Commissioner Ben Adams with Chaplain Russell Stockton. Their County Commissioner, Dr. Dan Eichenbaum, is also a Friend of the SCV.



At a regular meeting of the **Bedford Rifle Grays Camp 1475**, Bedford, VA, at the Bedford War Between the States Museum in Bedford, Commander Billy Kennedy presents the membership certificate to new member Jason Tuck.



Army of Northern Virginia



Tom Smith Camp 1702, Suffolk, VA, members made a field trip to the Crater Battlefield in Petersburg, VA, on the day of the 158th anniversary and are standing in front of the Mahone Monument.



The Langley Cemetery and the Thompson Cemetery, both located near Elm City, NC, were cleaned by members of the **General William Dorsey Pender Camp 1916**, and the **Capt. Jesse S. Barnes Camp 771**, both of Wilson, NC, and neighbors of the area. This clean-up was performed in honor of Sergeant William H. Langley, a native of Nash County, and Pvt. Franklin Thompson, a native of Wilson County who both served NC in the War Between the States.



The **Dearing Beauregard Camp 1813**, Colonial Heights, VA, honored Lt. Winfield Scott Gee, 41st VA Infantry, with a grave marker dedication prior to the start of our formal Memorial Day service at the Historic Blandford Cemetery, Petersburg, VA. Pictured are Chaplain Donald Ponton, 2nd Lt. Commander Mike Wright, Commander Kenny Bage, Judge Advocate Bragg Simmons, and Sergeant At Arms Skeeter Reelitz. Lt. Gee was killed on July 30, 1864, during the Battle of the Crater, while fighting less than ¼ mile from his home



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, welcomes new member John Sheets whose ancestor is Private John H. Sheets, 14th VA Cavalry. Shown with John (center) is camp member Tom Drummond and Commander Jeff Plummer.

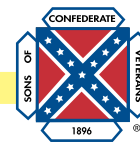


Colonel John B. Palmer Camp 1946, Burnsville, NC, recently participated at the Old Tyme Day festival in Burnsville, NC.



Burke Tigers Camp 2162, Morganton, NC, set up a display at a tractor show at Catawba Meadows Park in Morganton.

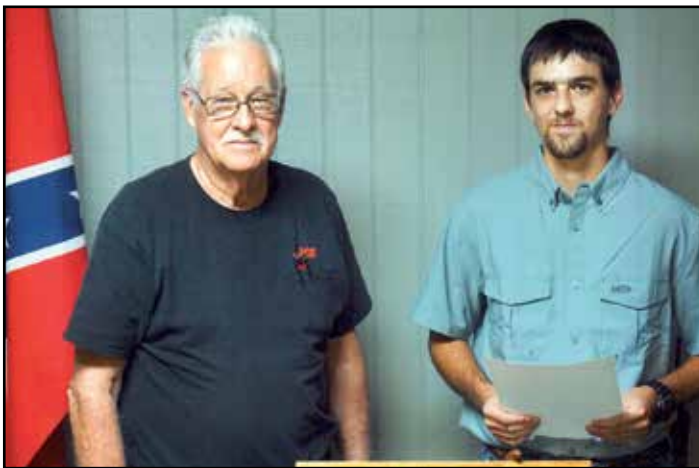
Army of Tennessee



At the **N. B. Forrest Camp 215**, Memphis, TN, annual Christmas party, Santa and Mrs. Claus (camp members Dave Eason and Barry Appling) handed out gifts to all the good ole Confederates. Our Confederate Santa is from the South Pole!



General Stand Watie Camp 915, Calhoun, GA, Commander John Biddy, right, welcomes new members Ron Eppich, Tony Timms and Terry Timms into the camp.



Lt. Lovett Allen Tully Camp 2071, Colquitt, GA, Commander Nicholas Henley inducts their newest member, David Lovering, into the camp.



Camp Davis Camp 2073, Guyton, GA, Commander John Adams presented the *Hunley Award* to Cadet Gabriel Tarham of South Effingham High School, Guyton, GA.



Major General William D. McCain HQ Camp 584, Columbia, TN, member Anthony Trent, and daughter Katelyn, searched the overgrown Old Methodist Cemetery in New Market, TN, in a search for Confederate soldiers in Jefferson County, TN.



Hohenwald, TN, Mayor Danny McKnight, seated center, and Lewis County, TN, Mayor Jonah Keltner, seated right, signed a Confederate History and Heritage Month Proclamation as Senator Hensley observed. Shown, standing from left, UDC Chapter President Joyce Hildenbrandt, **Rawdon-Spears Camp 2113**, Summertown, TN, member Don Bowden, **Roderick, Forrest's War Horse Camp 2072**, Spring Hill, TN, member Gene Medford and UDC Chapter Historian Darlene Johns.

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



Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87, Knoxville, TN, welcomed a new member into its ranks. Pictured from left, SCV Judge Advocate-in-Chief Scott Hall and new member Nathan D. Rowell.



Members of KY Camps-Col. **Alfred Johnston Camp 276**, Benton, KY; **Jefferson Davis Birthplace Camp 1675**, Fairview, KY; **Kentucky Secession Site Camp 2125**, Russellville, KY; and **Jim Pearce Camp 2527**, Princeton, KY, gathered at the Jefferson Davis State Historic Site, Fairview KY, on June 4th to celebrate our president's birthday and do some public outreach.



Flanked by American Legion, Legion Riders at the Paris, TN Memorial, SCV Mechanized Cavalry member Wesley Frank, retired USAF, of the **Isham G. Harris Camp 109**, Paris, TN, proudly displays his SCV colors.



Commander in Chief Larry McCluney spoke to members of **Marshall Rangers Camp 297**, Lewisburg, TN, about his new book *In General Beauregard's Defense*.



Cadets Alyssa Rhea and Preston Sheldon were presented the *H. L. Hunley* JROTC certificate and medal from **Capt. William H. McCauley Camp 260**, Dickson County, TN. Pictured from left, Cadet Sheldon, 2nd Lt. Commander Carl Garrett, Cadet Rhea and Commander Jim Davis.



Colonel William P. Rogers Camp 321, Corinth, MS; Brig. Gen. Mark Perrin Lower Chapter 313 MOS&B; and ladies of the Col. W. P. Rogers Chapter 25 OCR all set up at the Jacinto Independence Day Festival.

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



Lieutenant Keary O'Flaherty, USN (ret) and Lieutenant Colonel John T. Coffindaffer, USAF (ret), of the **Captain John Rayburn Camp 452**, Guntersville, AL, proudly presented the *H.L. Hunley* Award to Cadet Captain Kyran Snell, Marshall County Technical School JROTC Spartan Battalion, for distinguishing himself above all his peers in upholding the highest regard for the JROTC Core Values of Honor, Courage, and Commitment.



George Dorrill, center, of the **Attala Yellowjackets Camp 663**, Kosciusko, MS, gave a program to the **William D. Cameron Camp 1221**, Meridian, MS, on Colonel Heros von Borcke, Jeb Stuart's Prussian Chief of Staff. At left is Meridian Adjutant Knox Poole, and at right is Kosciusko Commander Jimmy Atwood.



Sam Davis Camp 596, Biloxi, MS, welcomes new member Allan H. Teague, sworn in by Commander Ben Lamey and Chaplain Ron Wade.



Aubrey Morris, center, was inducted as the newest member of the **Maj. William M. Footman Camp 1950**, Fort Myers FL. From left, Adjutant Gerald Shell, Morris and Camp Commander Ross Barnett.



Members of **Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, were honored to install three headstones on the unmarked graves of Confederate Veterans at Decoy Baptist Church in Green Cove Springs, FL.



Lieutenant Francis Calvin Morgan Boggess Camp 2150, Everglades City, FL, did a 4th July parade in Everglades City.



Army of Tennessee



Lieutenant General Stephen D. Lee's Caledonia Rifles Camp 2140, Caledonia, MS, Compatriot James Storie received his MS Division Life Membership Certificate. He is also a National Life Member.



CSS Chattahoochee Camp 2314, Donalsonville, GA, inducted two more members. They were able to do this near the foot of the flagpole raised almost 160 years ago as the men signed up into Company G, of the 13th GA Infantry Regiment known as the "Early Guards."



Major Nathaniel F. Cheairs Camp 2138, Spring Hill, TN, members cleaned CSA tombstones in historic Spring Hill Cemetery for Memorial Day 2022. Pictured from left, Camp Adjutant Will Pomeroy holding son, Barrett, Camp Commander Barrett Severance, Tim Westbrook, Mike Hoover and David Cost.



Brigadier General John Hunt Morgan Camp 2325, Old Washington, Ohio, hosted a picnic at the battle site where three unknown Confederates are buried. OH Division Commander John Anson, Camp 2325 Commander James Schaeffer, Ohio camps were well represented.

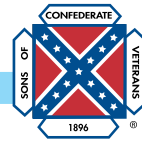


Newly chartered Kentucky camp, **Colonel Charles A Wickliffe Camp 2337**, Wickliffe, KY, received their charter certificate. Pictured from left, KY Division Adjutant Ed Georgen, Lieutenant Commander Mike Rhoden, Joe R. Ford, Lance Black, Chaplain L. T. Black, Adjutant Mitch Davis, Commander Joe Ford and KY Division Commander Kyle Thompson.



Compatriots gathered around the Jefferson Davis Statue in front of the Presidential Library at Beauvoir, Biloxi, MS, for President Jefferson Davis's Birthday Celebration. Camps represented were: **Shieldsboro Rifles Camp 2263**, Bay St. Louis, MS; **Live Oak Rifles Camp 2236**, Pascagoula, MS; **Gainesville Volunteers Camp 373**, Picayune, MS; **Sam Davis Camp 596**, Biloxi, MS; and **Samuel H. Powe Camp 255**, Waynesboro, MS.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



The Commander's Award for Excellence is awarded to CA Division Adjutant Dr. Vern Padgett by Division Commander Mike Climo. Dr. Padgett has been in service to the **CA Division** in this capacity since the mid 1990s! It can be said Vern is the "glue" holding the division together. Nearly every member of the division has been assisted by this man. This honor is truly deserved and long overdue!!



General James H. McBride
Camp 632, Springfield, MO,
new member Troy Stith received his membership certificate.



Beauregard Camp 130, New Orleans, LA, celebrates LA Confederate Memorial Day and were joined by members from **Henry Watkins Allen Camp 133**, Baton Rouge, LA; **Camp Moore Camp 1223**, Tangipahoa, LA; **Gen. Nathan B. Forrest Camp 1931**, Covington, LA; LA SE Brigade Commander and **Marion's Men Camp 653**, Columbia, MS and many guests.



Compatriots Alan Strope and Danny Creason from the **Brigadier General Mosby M. Parsons Camp 718**, Jefferson City, MO and Samuel Hildebrand Chapter 314 installed two Southern Iron Crosses and a new 1st National Flag at the recently re-discovered memorial for two MO Confederate soldiers who were executed at a Union Cavalry outpost on the east side of Rolla, MO, off Hwy 72



Commander-in-Chief Larry McCluney, Jr., **General Sterling Price Camp 145**, St. Louis, MO, member Ray Cobb, and Lt. Commander-in-Chief Jason Boshers led the crowd in singing *Dixie* at the conclusion of the MO Division Reunion in Palmyra, MO. Also present were Executive Director Adam Southern, Chief of Heritage Operations Donnie Kennedy, and Chief of Staff Darrell Maples.



Members of **Capt. Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, held their Confederate Memorial Day Observance at Evergreen Cemetery in Tucson. From left, Compatriot George McCormick, Color Sergeant Grady Tipler, Past Commander Rich Montgomery, Compatriot Don Britt, Chaplain Ron Cross, Compatriot Roger Hiestand, Commander Ed Karnes.

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



General John B. Hood Camp 1208, Los Angeles, CA, Commander Robert Crook presented the *H. L. Hunley* JROTC Award to Command Sergeant Major Brian Pham, a senior at the high school, during the JROTC awards ceremony held at Abraham Lincoln High School in Los Angeles.



Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710, Sierra Vista, AZ, Adjutant Curt Tipton presented the SCV *H.L. Hunley* Award to C/SFC Jayden May. Jayden is also a member of the "Yellowjackets" Battalion Color Guard.



Members of the **Gen. Richard Taylor Camp 1308**, Shreveport, LA; **Lt. Elijah Ward Camp 1791**, Farmerville, LA; and the **Sergeant James W. Nicholson Camp 1478**, Ruston, LA, gathered at the Confederate Section of Greenwood Cemetery in Shreveport in commemoration of Confederate Memorial Day.



Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525, Phoenix, AZ, held their annual Lee Jackson Day luncheon with members from across the AZ Division attending. Other camps present included **Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708**, Scottsdale, AZ; **Texas John H. Slaughter Camp 2074**, Tombstone, AZ; **Capt. Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, and UDC Chapters Dixie and Thunderbird.



The **Captain James Iredell Waddell Camp 1770**, Orange County, CA, posted the colors, both US and CS Battle Flag, along with all other Veteran groups, at a Memorial Day Observance at Santa Ana Cemetery, CA. From left, Compatriot Ed Freeman, UDC CA Division President Chris Hurst-Loeffler, Commander Farrell Cooley and Compatriot Sean Winkler.



Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708, Scottsdale, AZ, Compatriot Leon Garlinghouse of Globe, AZ, repaired and repainted the IOOF Cemetery sign after someone ran into the entrance. It is more than 100 years old. After four weeks of attempts in contacting the city, Leon Garlinghouse took it into his own hands, and contacted Frank Dalmolin with 5D Construction. They placed it back up and painted it to the original colors.

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



Rebels on the Rio Grande Camp 1826, Las Cruces, NM, members Scott and Roy Chandler of Deming, NM, have been hauling hay and other supplies to fellow ranchers who have lost everything due to the Black Fire which burned more than 200,000 acres of NM land.



Seven new members of **Red Diamond Camp 2193**, Texarkana, TX, are sworn in by Camp Commander Phil Maynard at a recent meeting. An eighth member was sworn in by Zoom.



Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920, Johnson County, KS, Compatriot Lane Smith portrayed General Lee and others in the greater Kansas City area. He is shown with the United Daughters of the Confederacy chapter in Lenexa, KS. Lane had presented "The Trial of Jefferson Davis" to the group.



Members of the **Lt. Alexander Cameron Camp 2226**, Greenville, TX, held a ceremony at the gravesite of the camp's namesake to celebrate his 188th birthday.



Campbell's Company Camp 2252, Republic, MO, dedicated a military headstone for Surgeon Joseph Bogle, 3rd MS Infantry, at Cherokee City Cemetery, Cherokee, KS.



The first reenactment near the Los Angeles area in three years took place at Historic Ft. Tejon recently. Public sentiment has sure taken a turn as folks from all over Southern California turned out to wave their Confederate flags and root for the good guys! The men of **General Albert Sydney Johnston Camp 2048**, Tehachapi, CA, were swamped with questions and requests to speak at schools. This young man has his request for a photo with us fulfilled. It was an awesome experience!



Army of Trans-Mississippi



Judge Roy Bean Camp 2298, Iraan, TX, along with 2nd, 3rd and 4th Brigades of the TX Division held a Marker Dedication for William Moses Sparkman II, 2nd Lt., Co. D, 13th TX Volunteers at Chalk Mountain Cemetery, Chalk Mountain, TX. Shown, bottom left is 2nd Lt. Arlie Sparkman; top left, TX Division Commander John McGammon; top right, Judge Roy Bean Adjutant Bob Hazelwood.



The first annual Broken Arrow Pow Wow was attended by Lt. Commander Jeff Paulk of the **Major James McHenry Camp 2310**, Broken Arrow, OK, and Pastor Charles Jennings of the **Colonel John Jumper Camp 900**, Claremore, OK. These compatriots braved the heat in their efforts to recruit new members to the SCV.



Brice Francis, Gavin Hopkins, and Mathew Francis are sworn in to the **Surgeon John Cravens Camp 2276**, Gallatin, MO. The Francis brothers are being sworn in by their father, Lyndon Francis, Cravens Camp Chaplain. Gavin Hopkins is the son of Ernie Hopkins, Cravens Camp Adjutant.



The **Private C. W. Lucas-Forrest's Escort Camp 2316**, Prescott Valley, AZ, marched in the annual Memorial Day procession at Citizens Cemetery. The camp displayed the First and Third Confederate flag and the mission of their organization was read to the public. Graves for Confederate Veterans in the cemetery were decorated by the AZ Division Historian who is a member of **Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ.



2nd Lieutenant John Crawford Smith Camp 2302, Corning, AR, Commander Mark Locke, right, swore in new member Gary Hart on the record of his ancestor, Private Charles McNary Spencer of Company A, 15th MO Cavalry of Ripley County, MO.



The **Grimes County Greys Camp 924** recently participated at the 13th annual Grimes County Gun Show in Navasota, TX. Camp members set up a display of personal period items and the camp display included free give away items for the kids and merchandise for sale in order to raise funds for the camp. During the two-day event they signed up seven potential new candidates to join the SCV.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

EMMA SANSOM CAMP 253 GADSDEN

STANLEY M. JERABEK
HARRISON HANDLEY
MILLANDER
JACKSON PAUL
MILLANDER
PAUL STEVEN
MILLANDER

THOMAS GOODE JONES CAMP 259 MONTGOMERY

ADAM FLINT BATTEN
JOHN PATRICK
MALONE

CAPTAIN JOHN RAYBURN CAMP 452 GUNTERSVILLE MACKENZIE SINCLAIR O'FLAHERTY

SAVAGE-STEWART CAMP 522 PIEDMONT

TERRY LEE
McCLELLAN

GEN. ISHAM GARROTT CAMP 764 MARION

ERNEST CLAYTON
KENDRICK, JR.
JOSEPH H. PEARSON

COL. WILLIAM A. JOHNSON CAMP 898 TUSCUMBIA PAUL EVERETT JONES, III

FIGHTING JOE WHEELER CAMP 1372 BIRMINGHAM SEAN THOMAS DENSON JASON A. HEDKE

THE PRATTVILLE DRAGOONS CAMP 1524 PRATTVILLE CHARLES TODD ROGERS

DEKALB RIFLES CAMP 1824 SYLVANIA JOHNNY E. JOHNSON

THE TALLASSEE ARMORY GUARDS CAMP 1921 TALLASSEE CALEB JOSEPH CONRAD WOODS JAMES NORMAN WOODS

ARKANSAS

JAMES H. BERRY CAMP 468 BENTONVILLE AUSTIN WHITLEY

27th ARKANSAS INFANTRY CAMP 1519 MOUNTAIN HOME CHARLES WESLEY SUGG, JR. MATTHEW LAYNE WALLIS

2nd LT. JOHN CRAWFORD SMITH CAMP 2302 CORNING JAMES CARL LARUE

CALIFORNIA

GEN. TYREE HARRIS BELL CAMP 1804 FRESNO JACOB TIDWELL

FLORIDA

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY CAMP 556 TAMPA BRANDON PAUL KENT

KIRBY SMITH CAMP 1209 JACKSONVILLE SAMUEL L. CHAPPELL GUY H. FISHER, JR. WILLIAM LINDSEY LEGLER GARY EDWARD YOUNG

1st. LT. THOMAS H. GAINER CAMP 1319 PANAMA CITY BENJAMIN GARRISON BURNHAM, JR. CHRISTOPHER DAVID BYRD DAVID EARL BYRD JAMES DENT MELTON RENO SMITH, JR.

THEOPHILUS WEST M.D. CAMP 1346 MARIANNA LARRY GLYNN WILSON

GEN. JAMES PATTON ANDERSON CAMP 1599 WEST PALM BEACH GREGORY SCOTT GARRISON JAMES MICHAEL GARRISON WILLIAM SCOTT GARRISON

FINLEY'S BRIGADE CAMP 1614 HAVANA MICHAEL "MIKE" CRAIG BROWNE PHILLIP THOMAS DENMARK

CONFEDERATE COW CAVALRY CAMP 2181 ARCADIA PAUL E. MEADOR STEVEN MICHAEL MEADOR

CAPT. LUKE LOTT'S CALHOUN GUARDS CAMP 2212 ALTHA MATTHEW "CALEB" AYERS

GEORGIA

BRIG. GEN. E. PORTER ALEXANDER CAMP 158 AUGUSTA REUBEN PAUL CARVER SAMUAL ADAM RAY

THE CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL CAMP 1432 STONE MOUNTAIN WALTER RANDOLPH BISHOP

THE SAVANNAH MILITIA CAMP 1657 SAVANNAH JODY LEE MONROE

RABUN GAP RIFLEMEN CAMP 1929 CLAYTON WILLIAM W. HINES, JR.

GENERAL A. H. COLQUITT FIRE EATERS CAMP 1958 NEWTON JERRY FRANK DAVIS DAWSON JORDAN KENNETH ALLEN NOLF

CAPT. JAMES KNOX "SEABOARD GUARDS" CAMP 2022 WAYNESVILLE KEVIN W. PEACOCK

PINE BARRENS VOLUNTEERS CAMP 2039 EASTMAN RICHARD PEACOCK

CONCORD RANGERS CAMP 2135 DAWSONVILLE CARL E. KENDRIX, II

GEORGIA DIVISION HQ CAMP 2200 MOULTRIE DONALD ATKINSON RICHARD FITZGERALD BERNAL MICHAEL BIRRENBACH-LYTLE TIM BROCK JASON REUBEN DOVE CHARLES ALAN JAMES JORDEN W. LESTER WILLIAM EDWARD ARTHUR MANEY

GENERAL PATRICK R. CLEBURNE CAMP 2209 RINGGOLD JAMES ALLEN MARSHALL

THE CAMP OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER CAMP 2218 JONES COUNTY ALLEN FRANKLIN WILLIAMS, JR.

ILLINOIS

LT. GEORGE E. DIXON CAMP 1962 BELLEVILLE MATTHEW W. SANDERS

GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN CAMP 1495 PADUCAH RICHARD A.(TONY) FRANKLIN SHAWN IRVINE

COL. CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE CAMP 2337 WICKLIFFE QUINT DUPOYSTER SHILOH MORGAN ELLIOT CLAUDE V. KINSLOW, III FRANKY JAMES LANGHAM

LOUISIANA

COL. CHARLES D. DREUX CAMP 110 NEW ORLEANS RALPH GERARD BREAUX CHAD WILLIAM MILLET

COL. JAMES HAMILTON BEARD CAMP 1856 LOGANSPOUT SCOTTIE RAY ELLIOT

SABINE RIFLES CAMP 2057 MANY FRANK MARTIN LOPEZ, JR.

MARYLAND

COL. HARRY W. GILMOR CAMP 1388 BALTIMORE HOWARD EDWARD MORGAN "TED" STICK

BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG CAMP 1582 SHARPSBURG ROBERT R. SPRECHER

MICHIGAN

ADM. RAPHAEL SEMMES CAMP 1321 DEARBORN STEVEN MICHAEL WASHBURN

MISSOURI

COL. JOHN T. COFFEE CAMP 1934 OSCEOLA ROBERT M. DINES

CAMPBELL'S COMPANY CAMP 2252 REPUBLIC ROBERT LEE JONES, JR.

PRIVATE BAILEY BROOKS CAMP 2335 COOTER GREGORY GENE BOONE GREGORY SCOTT BOONE LARRY DEWAYNE BOONE DALE COLBERT WAYNE MURPHY STONEY ALLEN TAYLOR

MISSISSIPPI

COL. WILLIAM P. ROGERS CAMP 321 CORINTH MITCHELL W. KEY

PRENTISS S. KYLE
CODY SARGENT
MICHAEL D. SARGENT

**JEFFERSON DAVIS
CAMP 635
JACKSON**
DOUGLAS CLINTON
LANE
ROBERT CLINTON
LANE

**HARRISBURG CAMP
645
TUPELO**
DANNY F. SHEFFIELD

**ATTALA YELLOW
JACKETS CAMP 663
KOSCIUSKO**
MORRIS MASSEY
ROBERT T. MCCOOL,
JR.
MICHAEL C. STEELE

**CAPTAIN FRANCIS
MARION ROGERS
CAMP 873
AMORY**
NEWMAN DUDLEY
YOUNG, JR.

**7th MISS. INFANTRY
BATT CAMP 1490
PURVIS**
NICHOLAS MATTHEW
MILES
DANIEL KAYNE SLADE
PEYTON L. WINFIELD

**THE RANKIN GREYS
CAMP 2278
FLORENCE**
DYLAN PAUL DUPRE
JUSTIN HARGON
CHARLES DUANE
LACEY

NORTH CAROLINA

**FAYETTEVILLE
ARSENAL CAMP 168
FAYETTEVILLE**
JOEL BENJAMIN
DAMIN

**MAJ. GEN. STEPHEN
DODSON RAMSEUR/
COL REUBEN
CAMPBELL CAMP 387
STATESVILLE**
BILLY DAUGHTON
PARKER, JR.
BRIAN SUMMERS

**ROWAN RIFLES CAMP
405
SALISBURY**
CODY JEAN CAUBLE

**COLUMBUS COUNTY
VOLUNTEERS CAMP
794
WHITEVILLE**
RONALD VANCE GORE

**MAJ. CHARLES Q.
PETTY CAMP 872
GASTONIA**
MICHAEL THOMAS
COOK

**CSS RAM NEUSE
CAMP 1427
KINSTON**
JOHN DOUGLAS
BLIZZARD, JR.
LEVI TRISTEN
MARTIN

**SMITHFIELD LIGHT
INFANTRY CAMP 1466
SMITHFIELD**
FRED JOHNSON DEES

**J.E.B. STUART CAMP
1598
MT. AIRY**
BARRY WILFRED
CLEMENT

**GEN. ROBERT F.
HOKE/WM. J. HOKE
CAMP 1616
LINCOLNTON**
PHILIP NATHANIEL
LEONARD

**YADKIN GRAY EAGLES
CAMP 1765
YADKINVILLE**
JACKIE PRESTON
HENDERSON

**FIRST FARTHEST &
LAST CAMP 1966
RANDOLPH COUNTY**
WILLIAM ANDREW
JARMAN, JR.

OHIO

**LT. JONATHAN
BRESSLER CAMP
1536
CINCINNATI**
DENNIS WALTER
LUTHLE

OKLAHOMA

**CAPTAIN CLEM VANN
ROGERS CAMP 481
OKLAHOMA CITY**
NATHANIEL GARREN
SCOTT WESTER

**COLONEL TANDY
WALKER CAMP 2207
SHAWNEE**
JIMMY D. BROWN

**LI'L DIXIE
CONFEDERATES
CAMP 2259
COALGATE**
DAVID BRUCE GINDEN
DONNIE LEE, III

**THE GRAY RIDERS
CAMP 2340
HOLDENVILLE**
GARRY LLOYD
SOLOMON, JR.
LLOYD CHESTLY
SOLOMON, II

SOUTH CAROLINA

**SECESSION CAMP 4
CHARLESTON**
WILLIAM PERRY
FILYAW, JR.

**JEFFERSON DAVIS 4th
REGIMENT SC VOL
CAMP 7
EASLEY**
CHARLES LEWIS
DAVIDSON

**OLDE ABBEVILLE
CAMP 39
IVA**
MICHAEL KEITH
RICHARDSON

**2nd SC REGIMENT
PICKENS CAMP 71
PICKENS**
WILLIAM DOUGLAS
TINSLEY

**LITCHFIELD CAMP
132
CONWAY**
JACK HAYDEN HELMS

**GENERAL JOE
WHEELER CAMP 1245
AIKEN**
CHAD EDWARD HETT

**FORT SUMTER CAMP
1269
CHARLESTON**
DONALD BEW ALLEN
ALFRED GILCHRIST
DAWSON, SR.
WILLIAM BENJAMIN
SEABROOK, III

**PEE DEE RIFLES
CAMP 1419
FLORENCE
DARLINGTON**
MATTHEW KELLY
JEFFORDS
JOSEPH AUSTIN
LEWIS
TOMMY ALLEN
RHODES

**GEN. STATES RIGHTS
GIST CAMP 1451
BOGANSVILLE**
RONALD NATHAN
FLEMING

**BRIG. GEN. BARNARD
E. BEE CAMP 1575
AIKEN**
JASON ROBERT
HARTLEY
JOEL ANDREW
REASON

**PROSPECT 10th REG.
CAMP 1749
PROSPECT**
ANTHONY W. DE
VAULT

**SC 17th REGIMENT
CAMP 2069
HILDA**
MARION J. CROFT

TENNESSEE

**JAMES KEELING
CAMP 52
BRISTOL**
JOSHUA DEAN
LANCASTER
JOSEPH D. TEDDER

**JOHN R. MASSEY
CAMP 152
FAYETTEVILLE/
LINCOLN CO.**
WILLIAM BUFORD
SIMMONS, III

**MARSHALL RANGERS
CAMP 297
LEWISBURG**
JOSEPH DALTON
ERVIN
ERIC HENRY

**MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM
D. McCain HQ CAMP
584
COLUMBIA**
HERMAN WILSON
BARNETT, JR.
ETHAN PAUL
CRECRAFT
HARRISON LEE
DANSIE
RANDALL CLAUDE
DAY
ZACHARY SETH
McCARY
JAMES RANDY
MERRITT
WILLIAM PEALER

**GEN. GEORGE GIBBS
DIBRELL CAMP 875
SPARTA**
NATHAN HAWKINS
WILL F. NEAL

**COL JOHN
SINGLETON MOSBY
CAMP 1409
KINGSPORT**
MICHAEL LEN
COLEMAN, II
CHRISTIAN DANIEL
HOLT

**JIM DAVIS CAMP
1425
LAFAYETTE**
JOSHUA MORRIS

**WIGFALL GREYS
CAMP 1560
COLLIERVILLE**
SCOTT DUNNING

**COL. W. M.
BRADFORD/COL. J. G.
ROSE CAMP 1638
MORRISTOWN**
RICHARD CLARK
CRINO

**BELL'S PARTISANS
CAMP 1821
TRIMBLE**
JOSHUA CLINT
HOPPER

**LT. ROBERT J. TIPTON
CAMP 2083
ELIZABETHTON**
RICKY GLENN
HARDING, JR.

**RAWDON-SPEARS
CAMP 2113
SUMMERTOWN**
RAY ALLEN
GALLOWAY, II
TIMOTHY ALLEN TANK

**PRIVATE WILEY L.
STEAKLEY CAMP 2307
SPENCER**
WILLIAM COLE
WATSON

**FORREST CROSSING
GUARDS CAMP 2332
CLIFTON**
DAVID LYNN CARVER

TEXAS

**GEN. FELIX H.
ROBERTSON CAMP
129
WACO**
COOPER ELIJAH
CARMICHAEL
PEYTON CULLUM RAY

**HOOD'S TEXAS
BRIGADE CAMP 153
SAN ANTONIO**
CHARLES CORNELIUS
HAND, IV
DALTON CONNOR
HAND
CHARLES DAVID
TOWERY

**LT. L. P. "PINK"
BROOKS CAMP 318"
GRAHAM**
KEITH WELCH

**13th TEXAS INFANTRY
CAMP 1565
ANGLETON**
JOHN DANIEL WILKES

**WALTER P. LANE
CAMP 1745
ORANGE**
CLINT H. PROCELL

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

LEE-BOURLAND CAMP 1848

GAINESVILLE

KELLY DEWAYNE
WILLIAMSON
TRISTAN BRIDGER
WILLIAMSON

2nd TEXAS FRONTIER DISTRICT CAMP 1904 DE LEON

STEVEN WILLIAM
BONDY

TEXAS DIVISION HEADQUARTERS CAMP 1936 WACO

JACKIE DALE CROWL

TERRY'S TEXAS RANGERS CAMP 1937 CLEBURNE

CODY MATTOCK
RHODES

HILL COUNTRY CAMP 1938

FREDERICKSBURG
BRENT ALAN REICH

CAPTAIN WALTER T. SAXON CAMP 1982

HICO

BANDY WAYNE
KANNON

WAUL'S TEXAS LEGION CAMP 2103 KATY

LOVETTE LEE HILL,
JR.

MAJ. GEN. PATRICK CLEBURNE'S 7th TX INFANTRY CAMP 2182 THE WOODLANDS

E. ALLEN FEW

LT. ALEXANDER CAMERON CAMP 2226

GREENVILLE

DUSTIN WAYNE
DURRETT
TIMOTHY WAYNE
DURRETT

MAJ. JAMES INNES RANDOLPH JR. CAMP 2255

WILLOW PARK
JAMES M. CALHOUN,
III

LEVI ROSS REDDING

SIDNEY SHERMAN CAMP 2256 STRATFORD

LUCIO L. L. TARANGO

JUDGE ROY BEAN CAMP 2298

IRAAN

THOMAS SEAN
FORTNER

VIRGINIA

MAGRUDER-EWELL CAMP 99

NEWPORT NEWS
THOMAS J. ARNOLD

THE OLD BRUNSWICK CAMP 512

LAWRENCEVILLE

A. L. BAIRD, JR.
CHRISTOPHER LLOYD
DENNIS
JEREMY RAY
EDMONDS
JESSE WAYNE
EDMONDS
CHARLES F.
HAMMACK

HENRY EDWARD
SPROUSE, JR.

GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET CAMP 1247

RICHMOND

MONTANA GRAY
McCALLISTER

J. E. B. STUART CAMP 1343 HENRICO

RONALD D. WINSTON

POWHATAN TROOPS CAMP 1382

POWHATAN

TROY S. EANES
JIMMY EDWARD
(BO) WEAVER

THE BEDFORD RIFLE

GRAYS CAMP 1475

BEDFORD

DANIEL SPENCER
HEADLEY
ISAAC OWEN

CHESTER STATION CAMP 1503

CHESTER

BRIAN CARTER
BERGER

MATTHEW FONTAINE MAURY CAMP 1722 FREDERICKSBURG

NICHOLAS TYLER
MENA
"WILLIA" SCOTT
STEPHENS

APPOMATTOX RANGERS COURT HOUSE CAMP 1733 APPOMATTOX

JOSEPH LINVILLE

DEARING BEAUREGARD CAMP 1813

COLONIAL HEIGHTS
WILHELM G. PERRY

BRANDY RIFLES CO. E CAMP 1918

CULPEPER

PAUL D. GARDNER

CAPTAIN JACK ADAMS CAMP 1951

EDINBURG

RICKY LEE
ARMENTROUT

SALTVILLE HOME GUARD CAMP 2098 SALTVILLE

DANIEL ELIAS
PARKER
TROY ALAN PARKER
MICHAEL HOGAN
WAMPLER

WEST VIRGINIA

A. G. JENKINS CAMP 628

GUYANDOTTE

JOSEPH LEE
BUCHANAN
LUKE ALEXANDER
CANFIELD



Welcome to our newest Life Members

Name	Division	Camp	Name	Division	Camp
RICHARD R. ROBERTS	MD	1836	GEORGE PLUMMER, III	DE	2068
PHILIP THOMPSON	AR	1453	RODNEY NEVILLE	MO	2335
DANIEL DREWRY	MO	2252	CLINT ANDERSON	OK	1378
RICHARD DAVIS	SC	584	ROBERT CAMPBELL, JR.	VA	99
MARK A. CHAMBERS	TN	1638	THOMAS ARNOLD	VA	99
CULLEN WATTS	MS	2297	TOM HAAKE	VA	1581

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

FORREST'S LAST RIDE



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

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

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

To pay by check:

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

SCV
P. O. Box 59
Columbia, TN 38402

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

To pay online:

<https://scv.org/paypal-donations/>



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

The Last Roll

Samuel R. Watkins Camp 29
Columbia, TN
Jackie Ray Boshers, Sr.

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain HQ
Camp 584
Columbia, TN
Michael H. Cumbie
Roger Dale Street
Stanley Clarke Wyllie

Sgt. William A. Hamby Camp 1750
Crossville, TN
John Van Shanks
Dempsey Fred Wilson, Jr.

Gen. Alfred E. Jackson Camp 2159
Jonesborough, TN
Kenneth Randolph Gilliam

Myers-Zollicoffer Camp 1990
Knoxville, TN
Bobby Harris

John Hunt Morgan Camp 270
Springfield-Greenbrier, TN
John L. Rogers

Rawdon-Spears Camp 2113
Summertown, TN
Jeffrey D. Kelsey

Maj. George W. Littlefield Camp 59
Austin, TX
William Mark Day, Jr.

Col. A. M. Hobby Camp 713
Corpus Christi, TX
Peter Bolin Mahaffey, Jr.

Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 67
Houston, TX
Raleigh W. Johnson, Jr.

General John Gregg Camp 958
Longview, TX
Charles Edwin Middleton

Col. Sydney Drake Jackman Camp 977
San Marcos, TX
Robert Newton Warren

Maj. Robert M. White Camp 1250
Temple, TX
Gary Kent Brinegar

Charlotte County Grays Camp 1964

Charlotte Court House, VA
George J. Pettee, III

Colonel D. H. Lee Martz Camp 10
Harrisonburg, VA
Larry Russell Derrer

Clinton Hatcher Camp 21
Leesburg, VA
Charles Gallagher Flinn

Kemper-Fry-Strother Camp 19
Madison, VA
William Nicholas Mutziger

Capt. William Latane' Camp 1690
Mechanicsville, VA
Charles Richmond Lewis, III

John M. Jordan Camp 581
South Boston, VA
Rayburn Gene Smith

Beirne Chapman Camp 148
Union, WV
Ian Beirne Dransfield



THE SOCIETY OF THE ORDER OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS

Financial Assistance for Preservation Projects

The Order of the Southern Cross, founded in 1863 by Maj. Gen. Patrick Cleburne, Lt. Gen. Leonidas Polk, and Rev. Charles Quintard, was originally created to foster brotherhood and to provide financial assistance to the families of soldiers who had lost their lives in the service of the Confederacy.

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

If your SCV Camp or 501(c)3 organization is seeking financial assistance to help fund a Confederate preservation project, we encourage you to contact the Chairman of our Grants Committee, Richard Smoot, at resp1n@flash.net or visit our website for more information.

Deo Vindice

www.orderofsoutherncross.com



Today & Tomorrow

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



NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Guidelines for submitting annual reports

Reports for the annual Book of Reports to be distributed to the delegates at the 2023 Hot Springs 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, 2023. However, if there is a reason a report should be submitted later than April 1, 2023, 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, 2023.

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.

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 2023, is March 1, 2023. 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, Co-

lumbia, TN 38402 or e-mail to exedir@scv.org. E-mail submissions must bear a date stamp on or before March 1, 2023 and those sent by US Mail must be postmarked no later than February 25, 2023.

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.

No longer pursuing General Van Dorn's sword

After much consideration, the museum has decided not to pursue the presentation sword of General Earl Van Dorn. If you donated toward the purchase of the sword and would like a refund, please let me know. Otherwise, your donations will be used to create the new Museum Acquisitions Fund.

If you would like to donate to the Acquisitions Fund, you can mail donations to:

Museum Acquisitions
PO Box 59
Columbia, TN 38402

You can also donate online by visiting our website, <https://scv.org/paypal-donations/>

Deo Vindice!

Adam Southern
Executive Director

Changes for annual awards

The following changes in the awards process for 2023 have been approved by the General Executive Council.

1. We are currently giving awards in the scrapbook and newsletter categories according to camp size, more than 50 members or less than 50 members.

a) This past year we had five camps submit scrapbooks, two from camps with less than 50 members and three from camps with more than 50 members. We presented two awards. I propose we present one scrapbook award next year for all camps with no membership designation.

b) This past year we had six camps submit newsletters. Five with less than 50 members and one with more than 50 members. We presented two awards. I propose that we present one camp newsletter award next year for all camps with no membership designation.

2. Some awards we need to modify;

a) Lt. General S.D. Lee Award consists of marble statuette and certificate. We can do away with certificate.

b) *H. L. Hunley* Award consists of a certificate. I suggest we present an engraved plaque or a certificate on a plaque.

c) Dixie Defender Award consists of a certificate. I suggest we present an engraved plaque or a certificate on a plaque.

d) Rev. J. W. Jones Christian Leadership Award consists of a medal and a certificate. I suggest we present a medal and an engraved plaque or certificate on a plaque.

e) Hoover Law and Order Award consists of a medal and an engraved plaque. We presented a medal and a certificate this year. Need to do away with the medal when supply runs out.

3. An additional award to recognize the subdivision of the SCV making the largest donation to retire the museum debt.

Christopher G. Memminger Award
Purpose: To recognize the camp,

brigade, Division or army making the largest monetary donation during the fiscal year to the SCV National Confederate Museum.

Eligibility: Any subdivision of the SCV.

Selection Process: Winner of this award will be determined by the records kept at GHQ.

Form of Award: An embroidered streamer and a certificate on a plaque to be presented annually at the National Reunion.

Named for: Christopher Gustavus Memminger who was born January 9, 1803 in Germany and immigrated to Charleston, South Carolina with his mother after his father died. He graduated South Carolina College in 1819, studied law and became an attorney. Elected to the SC State legislature in 1836 and served as a delegate to the SC Secession Convention in 1860. Memminger was appointed first Secretary of the Confederate Treasury by President Jefferson Davis and served from 1861-1864.

Heritage Defense Medal Purpose

The purpose of the Heritage Defense Medal is to recognize an SCV camp member who has worked "above and beyond" to promote a positive image of Southern History and Heritage. Each SCV Camp may nominate one member from their camp. Any camp exceeding 50 members may nominate one additional member; any camp exceeding 100 members may nominate a total of three (3) members. Camps shall forward to their Division Commander their nominee for his approval, and he shall forward said nominations to the Chief of Heritage Operations no later than April 15. To receive this award the nominee must meet the criteria as listed on the Heritage Defense Award form.

A total of five (5) out of fourteen (14) points must be attained. The camp must forward nomination(s) to their Division Commander for his approval. Division Commander will e-mail all approved nominations to Chief of Heritage Operations at: cleigion@reagan.com PLEASE write "Heritage Award" in the subject line of your e-mail. If you send Heritage Award info via US mail, please mail nomination info to: James Ron Kennedy, LA Hwy 22, PMB 600, Mandeville, Louisiana, 70471.

Special recognition: The Chief of Heritage Operations will nominate one individual from each Army for special recognition of their efforts promoting a positive view of Southern Heritage. Each camp's nominees as well as those of the Chief of Heritage Defense will be subject to review and approval by the Heritage Defense Award Committee. Said committee shall be composed of the Chief of Heritage Operations, Assistant Chief of Heritage Operations, and one member appointed by the Commander-In-Chief.

This award consists of two items: (1) A medal and (2) Certificate. Repeat Awards: The 3/16-inch star device will be used to designate repeat awards.

Heritage Defense Award form to be completed by the camp can be found at: <https://scv.org/forms-and-documents/> Click on Award Form: Heritage Defense Award Nomination.

Museum artifact donations and Confederate images

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

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

Headquarters needs more e-mail addresses

All, this is a request from membership at HQ. Of the 30,000 members in our database, we only have 15,000 e-mail addresses. In order to reach as many as possible with this format, I need everyone's correct e-mail address.

I'm asking all camps get e-mail addresses for all members. We understand not everyone has an e-mail address, but most do. Once they have, please e-mail the list to membership@scv.org. Doing this will help HQ serve everyone better. I thank you all for your service.

Eric Previti

National Membership Coordinator

New system for contacting US Congress members

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

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

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

Thanks,

Ron Kennedy

Chief of Heritage Operations

Notify General Headquarters of any leadership changes

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

Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue Deadline for submissions

May/June 2023 March 1

July/August 2023 May 1

September/October 2023 July 1

November/December 2023 . Sept. 1

January/February 2024 Nov. 1

March/April 2024 January 1

Continued from page 7

Dispatches From the Front

Ammon Bundy have felt compelled to speak up and protest against the colonization of the West by a central government?

The introduction of a non-native species of wolves by the central government into the Idaho wilderness has financially destroyed the outfitters, hunting guides, and packers as the wild canines in one decade nearly consumed all of the 20,000 elk in this part of Central Idaho. These actions have destroyed the local culture. It used to be common most men in the Northwest had the knowledge to throw a diamond hitch on a mule, rope and brand calves, along with experiences in logging, placer mining, carpentry, etc.

So it is safe to say a third generation Idaho or Montana native or any individual in the Northwest who actually derives their existence from the land and its resources feels a kinship with the plight of the Southerner.

Here in the Northwest I unflinchingly continue to defend the same principles of self-government and State Sovereignty which compelled the South in their fight against centralism. Many of the new arrivals to our area have fled here for the same underlying reasons. They are open to an alternative historical perspective in regard to the WBTS.

In closing, do not give ground on the Battle Flag for it will not bring a peaceful resolution. Never! Never! Surrender any symbol of the South's history to the Orwellian "Ministry of Truth" which seeks to destroy all remnants of the past which will weaken its "cause" in establishing centralized, globalized, totalitarianism.

Christopher Law

*General William D. McCain Camp 584
Kamiah, Idaho*

Has ideas for our country's future

To the editor:

Quoting President Davis, "The principle for which we contend is bound

to reassert itself, though it may be at another time and in another form."

It is clear to anybody paying attention the North and South have once again drifted apart to the point of appearing as different countries. The larger population of the North allows them to railroad unjust and unconstitutional laws on the South, inflict never-ending government overreach, and impose reckless spending which is destroying the economy. Government overreach is among the worst threats to our rights and liberty. I still believe in the right of secession, but to do so would be far more complicated than it was in 1861 even if it was done peacefully. Most of the goals of secession might be accomplished by a partial secession, that is, the formation of a special administrative region with a relationship with the North similar to what existed between Hong Kong and mainland China before the CCP violated it.

Thus, a Confederate States Special Administrative Region would remain part of the United Socialist States, but we would be free to make our own laws, collect our own taxes, and manage our own money. Social security money owed to retirees would be handled by a negotiated agreement, as would be the disposition of oil and oil revenues from Texas and Louisiana. The latter could give us substantial leverage in negotiations. Most likely, we would save enough on reckless spending taxes (by the North) to take over social security and medicare/medicaid payments which are already owed, while transitioning young people to our own retirement system, perhaps based on Singapore's model.

We might share a common currency and a common military as part of the commonwealth agreement, and we should offer to pay our proportionate share of the national debt incurred through 2020. The Yankees are on their own for the results of their subsequent reckless spending.

There would be free trade and free travel between the regions, except criminals and troublemakers (BLM, ANTIFA, etc.) would be turned back at the border. Federal government agencies would have no authority in the SAR unless specifically authorized by the SAR or the states within. This would prevent the IRS from snooping into Southern bank

accounts, the EPA from taking a farmer's land as a "wetland" because of a mud puddle; abuses by the FBI, etc.

The "Patriot Act" would be effectively nullified in the South. We would also be free to run Dixie as a Christian nation, while respecting the right to worship by other religions. We would not be forced to legalize "recreational" drugs, or tolerate sodomy and other sinful behavior. As a Christian nation we might escape the coming wrath of God which has been earned by the North. Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing; and I will receive you. 2 Corinthians 6:17

Deo Vindice.

Lawrence M. Pratt

Friend of the SCV

Capt. Thomas H. Hobbs Camp 768

Athens, Alabama

We can work to recruit new younger members

To the Editor:

I became a member of the SCV a few years ago, and I'm excited to continue membership. I understand across the board, many organizations and institutions are struggling to find members, especially younger members. There can and probably are many opinions and ideas on gaining new members for the SCV cause. I wish to chip in my young and novice opinion with all due respect.

As I look around, one of the greatest needs in our country, and for the Sons of Confederate Veterans, is to form and shape faithful men. We should not only do this for the good of our respective state, our Southern way of life, and our country but also for our fellow man and future children. Suppose the SCV invested in a program or a means to instruct, inspire, and build up virtuous young southern men. In that case, you would find a new avenue of potential recruits: men looking for someone to guide them into being honorable men.

I understand many outside resources, programs, and websites exist to equip men, regardless of age, to be honorable men. Yet, this shouldn't prevent us from doing our bit. We should be adventurous and not outsource our men to those resources alone when we can be in a

position also to help them ourselves. I hope and pray the SCV will not only hop on this bandwagon but help drive it! Was not the South once known for regarding honor in high esteem? Did not our beloved native land produce such faithful men as Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Audie Murphy, and Alvin York? Do we not sell their busts as Southern heroes as a source of inspiration? Therefore, should we not just point to the heroes but also help our men be like those heroes?

There is a great need within our native land to preserve our Southern culture by producing fine men. The SCV should step up and help our men, of whom I count myself. If the SCV could pull its collective wisdom together, we can be a service and a means of saving our southern men before it's too late.

We can do this by being more attentive to our Southern culture and history regarding Southern masculinity, honor, and virtue. We can acknowledge its shortcomings while pointing out its strength. Suppose we can provide resources and directions for our camps. In that case, they can provide mentorship and guidance for young SCV men across the country. The SCV could challenge our branches by encouraging physical fitness, knowledge in a particular skill or study, or something else entirely. We can find our niche in the growing renaissance of what it means to be a man if we pull our minds together as the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

I urge the honorable men of SCV, and you, dear editor, to consider this matter. With patience, diligence, and the calling of young Southern men, our numbers, Lord willing, will grow.

Dakota Monday
Dr. J. B. Cowan Camp 155
Tullahoma, Tennessee

Will always defend the Southern flag

To the Editor:

In "Dispatches From the Front" November/December 2022, Mr. David Lohnes writes in support for the USA pledge of allegiance. This was a pledge started by a Marxist minister named Bellamy.

He was run out of the pulpit but his pledge survived.

Jefferson would have disagreed on the part about indivisible and as Mr Kennedy advocates a forceful approach to saving Southern heritage, the question remains whether legal force or physical force. I'm a bit of a moderate but will defend the Southern flag even if it means secession again as in #texit. A national divorce is needed.

Gary Price
Jefferson Davis Camp 175
Colorado Springs Colorado

Is in favor of both organizations

To the Editor:

I would like to respond to Mr. Howard Tally, III's letter that was in the most recent issue of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine. He is hoping all organizations which support and honor all things Southern will work together. First I wish to assure Mr. Tally I was alive and well during those years. I am still striving to do my part to support the SCV. Last year, with the assistance of some camp members, we built the largest display cabinet which has been donated to our museum. When other projects are completed, I am committed to building another display unit which has been asked for by some of the museum staff. I suspect there are many more members who could use their "God Given" talents and abilities to help the SCV! I have always believed, "the greatest warrior to ever straddle a horse" always led from the front! I believe all worthwhile leaders should "lead from the front." My Dad, was born in 1897 and lived with one of our "Forrest Veterans" for three and a half years after his mother died. He lived almost ninety-eight years and often talked about our three Forrest Veterans and many other Confederate Veterans he had known. I was raised a "proud Confederate American!"

Now about that "bad blood." I am very much in favor of again working with the MOS&B to defend all things Southern and appreciate our CIC and Lt. CIC having the courage to initiate that action. It is my humble opinion that a few members of the MOS&B, with higher than normal ambitions and intentions, were responsible for many

of those troubles. My only advice to our leaders is to be alert for a "Flank Attack." Mr. Forrest was the master of using surprise flank attacks against his foes. Both organizations should reserve that maneuver for use on our real antagonists but not against each other! If we can work together, I might even reconsider joining the MOS&B.

Mr. Tally, I sincerely hope my words serve to "steel" you and other members determination and desire to serve our organization. There is usually a place for all who desire to serve. I must tell you that when I served in leadership positions, we always had members who survived on their inflated ego and supposed importance. It seems they either had to have their way or the highway! I spent too many agonizing hours as a peacemaker, a soother of ruffled feelings and heated passions, a judge, a jury, a coach, a cheerleader, and ultimately a believer in the frailty of mankind. God did not make us perfect, just human! Please overlook any perceived bias I may have exhibited as I did what I thought was right and just at the time. And, I still pay my dues!

You and others may think I am older than some oak trees or even some rocks. That is absolutely not true! Next April I will be the youngest eighty year old man around! My memory may not be what it once was but is still very clear concerning those troubled years. I love God, my family, and the SCV, in that order, and still enjoy church activities, family get-to-gathers, speaking to various groups, reading about our noble ancestors, trying to grow a garden, and woodworking. I am very thankful God gave me that "long life gene" he gave my "Dear Ole Dad!"

Are you familiar with the old comedy routine about "Who?" Sometimes, we all wonder if "Who" is in charge, when actually, "Who" might be on first base and trying like the dickens to "run the bases!"

Hang in there! See you in Hot Springs!

Edward McNatt (Ed) Butler
Dillard-Judd Camp 1828
Cookeville, Tennessee



Books in Print

None of the Confederates mentioned it as a reason for fighting. The common theme with the US commanders was the war was about "union." Major General Hoke (CS) spoke of fighting to rid the South of centralized, federal power. This was not uncommon. The reasons the soldiers fought were largely divorced from the political reasons of the war however.

Each commanders' address is given with an analysis by Dr. Bradley. The seventeen authors of the addresses are discussed with a brief overview of their military service and the perspective from which they wrote their farewells. "The Epilogue: Why did they fight?" is an articulate and short discussion on why the soldiers themselves say they fought. This goes hand-in-hand with Dr. James McPherson's findings in his extensive study recorded in *For Cause and Comrade*. McPherson reiterates that for the Northerners it was "union." For the Southerners, he said it was "liberty." Bradley largely reinforces this finding by McPherson. Appendices add pertinent context information about the six Union slave states and the ordinances of secession for Arkansas and Alabama with short extracts of each.

This is an exemplary book which not only informs but gives basis for more detailed study for true students of the war. It is a great resource. I always contend there is more to learn, even for those of us who have studied this topic for years. Dr. Bradley shows again that his work adds significantly to our body of knowledge of the war and we owe him a debt of gratitude for continuing to publish scholarly studies such as *The Last Words*.

Author: Michael R. Bradley
Publisher: Charleston Athenaeum Press
www.charlestonathenaeumpress.com
Hardback \$29.95 Paperback \$24.95

Reviewed by Lt. Colonel (ret) Edwin L. Kennedy, Jr.

Calhoun, A Statesman for the 21st Century

John Calhoun so often glowers out at us from History, a cadaverous "cast iron man" with a shock of unkempt white hair who was architect of Nullification. The fact is Calhoun (properly pronounced "Culhoun") is one of the most important political figures in the US for 40 years, serving as Representative, Senator, and Secretary of both War and State at different times. Calhoun holds an almost unique distinction: He serves as Vice President of the United States under two presidents, John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson. Dr. Clyde Wilson's newest work, *Calhoun: A Statesman For the 21st Century*, gives us a vibrant and furthermore relevant Calhoun for the 21st Century. Taken from Dr. Wilson's lectures and essays, this is a compelling overview of the only truly original political thinker of the Second Generation. Wilson, probably the most-read living human being on Calhoun, as publisher of the *John Calhoun Papers*, is uniquely qualified to give us this relevant Calhoun.

Rather than being the "cast iron man" the Conventional Wisdom portrays him as, Wilson gives us a Calhoun who opines on many of the important political subjects of the day and who also plays an important role in crafting sustainable policy. For example, he spends a great deal of the 1830s and 40s involved in the great economic debates of the era, taking a distinct and Jeffersonian view of the role of a central bank in the American economy. He plays a key role in the chartering of the Second Bank of the United States and accurately predicts the Panic of 1837. Then the so-called "cast iron man" allies with the Democrat Party and plays a role in cre-

ating the Independent Treasury which lasted until 1913.

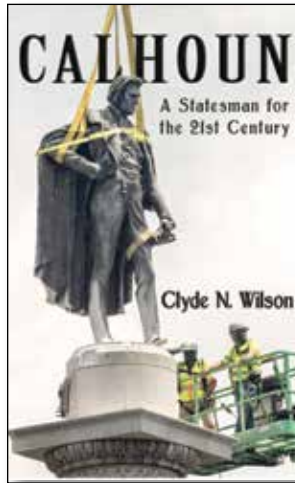
His views on this and other subjects are unique and consider equal benefit to all sections of the 'confederation,' as he calls the US. Dr. Wilson's thesis is Calhoun is fully aware after the 1832 Interposition Crisis he would never be president, and this understanding explains many unpopular stances Calhoun took, including his nuanced economic philosophy and principled pushback on the War with Mexico. He intentionally makes himself prominent in American political discourse and feels liberty to take principled stands his contemporaries don't take, for whatever reasons they decide to not take them.

His commentary on the 1837 "positive good" speech is a fresh and unique perspective. Dr. Wilson makes a compelling case that Whig and Democrat leadership in Congress agreed to not seriously discuss slavery and abolition in the 1830s and 40s. Calhoun therefore stakes out the slavery side of the slavery/abolition debate in stark language because he believes the discussion should not be suppressed. He therefore clearly defines the choices before the American body politic.

Calhoun approaches political thought from a blank piece of paper and considers societies or communities to be the primary building blocks of government; for him, the role of government is to preserve pre-existing society. He turns "no man is an island" into a methodical and comprehensive political philosophy. "States Rights" is a phrase often used to marginalize the 'Southern' view of the Constitution. Really, a more descriptive term for the view is Jeffersonian, as many across what H. L. Mencken referred to as These States in Calhoun's day support the limited view where most powers are reserved by the States.

Senator Calhoun sees his theory of the Concurrent Majority as another check against what he considered the tyranny of the simple majority. He sees the Concurrent Majority as a majority of interests and societies, a way to facilitate government controlled by the virtuous people, not a simple mathematical majority.

I cordially suggest study of Cal-



houn as essential to understanding the principles which drove our Confederate ancestors to fight. This book is a *VERY* good starting point for a study of Calhoun's political philosophy.

Author: Dr. Clyde N. Wilson
Publisher: Shotwell Publishing
www.shotwellpublishing.com
Paperback \$20.00

Reviewed by David Pope

***How Radical Republican
Antislavery Rhetoric and
Violence Precipitated Secession,
October 1859 – April 1861,
McClellanville, SC***

D. Jonathan White has given us a well researched look at how violence, the threat of violence and antislavery rhetoric caused the states of the deep South to move more and more towards secession as a response to the growth of Republican power in the 18 months between the Harper's Ferry raid and the crisis at Ft. Sumter. The shock of the violence some abolitionists were prepared to perpetrate caught the South by surprise. This book is a great resource for those seeking to understand the perspective of the many different groups representing diverse segments of the population in both the North and South.

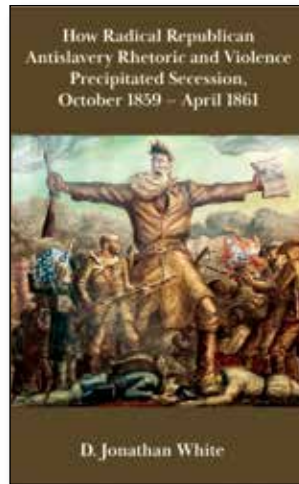
Immediately after Harpers Ferry, the division in the country was made clear. Many in the North seemed to welcome the violence, while the South began the process of improving state and local readiness for any such future acts of terrorism. It is fascinating to read differing editorials, speeches and letters, the thoughts of men and women during those stressful times. Rumors and false reports in newspapers only made the situation more tense.

Republican support of antislavery violence and terrorism threatened the union. Many in the South saw the fate of the union resting on the ability of conservative Northern Democrats to defeat Black Republicans at the polls. Short of a decisive rejection of these politicians who either supported or tolerated the more radical and violent

abolitionists, they saw no hope for the union. Frustration had mounted as these radicals gained more power and refused to enforce laws and provisions of the Constitution with which they disagreed.

Though the majority in the South did not own slaves, they nevertheless saw Northern rejection of the law of the land as a dangerous precedent. Failure to stop the radical Republicans was, in the view of many, tantamount to the North forcing the South to secede.

This book has hundreds of quotes, citations from newspapers, speeches, letters, pamphlets and broadsides which well illustrate the opposing views of many of the groups examined. Unionists, secessionists, abolitionists, Democrats, Constitutional Unionists, Republicans and Black Republicans (referring to their radical nature) all had differing views, not only on slavery, but the use of violence rather than legal means to end it. Political rhetoric was inflaming the passions of many in both the North and the South. It is fascinating to see the changes in attitudes as events unfolded in those months between Harpers Ferry and the formation of the Confederate States of America. Politicians were not adverse to using hyperbole to arouse their supporters and persuade those unsure of the proper course. Mr. White does a very



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

good job in marshaling a vast amount of information into a very readable work, giving the reader a good sense of the attitudes and responses of people, both the North and South, to the threat of terrorism.

It is worth noting, in almost every state, there were groups with different opinions on events during this time period and on what policies governments should pursue. This gave the politicians and newspaper editors audiences eager for the latest news. The fact there had been some attempts at causing a bloody uprising of slaves in the South, which would have affected all the people in the land, as well as rumors of such actions, weighed heavily on the people of the South. Newspapers either fanned the flames of fear or cautioned against the radical act of secession. Often a citizen's opinion of secession not only depended on his devotion to the idea of union, but also to his perception of the threat of a servile insurrection in his state.

It is well known that seven states seceded, yet many Southern states opted to remain in the union. It was not until Lincoln called, unconstitutionally, for troops to invade the seceded states that these states resorted to secession. This shows there was not unanimity in the views of the Southern states on the need for secession until the Federal government's actions removed all doubt. The South quickly rallied to the principles of American self-government.

A list of references at the end of the book should prove useful for those seeking more information on this interesting subject. I highly recommend this book for those who have not taken a detailed look at this aspect of the secession of the South. It will give the reader a better understanding of the atmosphere of that heated time which led the South to seek independence.

Author: D. Jonathan White
Publisher: Abbeville Institute Press
www.abbevilleinstitute.org
Paperback \$19.95

Reviewed by Brett Moffatt



The SC Signers Monument

the poster is this statement: "Resolved, That we recommend for the purpose of securing unanimity in the District, that the nomination of Delegates to the Convention should be made by the people of the District; and that in our opinion, the 22d Inst., the day of the Mass Meeting of the citizens, will the best time to make such nominations."

People started coming into town the day before the meeting and by mid-morning of the 22nd it was estimated about three thousand people had gathered at the meeting place. There were five or more militia units from across the district. Speeches were made and intermittent music was provided. It was a serious, but also festive event. At some point, the committee retired across the road to the railroad depot to select delegates to represent the Abbeville District. While they were gone, speeches and music were still provided for the multitude. When the committee returned, they announced six men who they had selected to represent the Abbeville District. They were John Alfred Calhoun, a relative of John C. Calhoun, Edward Noble, Thomas Chiles Perrin, Thomas Tomason, David Lewis Wardlaw and John Harris Wilson. The people in attendance demanded that each of the selected delegates stand on the speaker's platform and declare they would vote to secede before they would accept them as their delegates. DNA!

Abbeville's six delegates and one hundred sixty three others across the state gathered at the First Baptist Church in Columbia on 17 December. Thus, the convention would decide South Carolina's path. They selected David F. Jamison, a delegate from the Barnwell District, as president of the convention, but because they received word of a smallpox outbreak in the city they voted to adjourn and move the convention to Charleston. They got on a train the morning of the 18th and reconvened in Charleston about mid-day. On 20 December they voted for the severance of South Carolina from the union. South Carolina secession convention was the only one to vote unanimously on the first vote to secede and the only Southern state not to provide an organized body of troops to the US. Again folks, it's in

the DNA. The convention decided to let delegates sign the Ordinance of Secession alphabetically by district; thus, Abbeville's six delegates were the first delegation to sign the ordinance. The origin of the "First in Secession" claim.

Within a few years, the approximate two acres of Magazine Hill where the secession meeting took place became known as Secession Hill and Secession Avenue is adjacent to the property.

Here is an interesting note: After South Carolina seceded and before the Confederacy was formed, David F. Jamison was selected as the Secretary of War for the Republic of South Carolina, the only state to have that public office, though it only lasted a couple of months.

Purchase of Secession Hill

The author moved to Abbeville in July of 2001 to open and manage the Southern Patriot Shop. The merchandise would be politically incorrect, since we would be selling Confederate flags, Confederate shirts and a variety of other Confederate items. We selected this town, because of its claim to the "Cradle and grave of the Confederacy." The "grave," because on 2 May 1865 President Davis held his last council of war in Abbeville. (Neither claim is 100 percent entirely accurate, but good for the chamber of commerce.) We opened in September and in October the author met the owner of Secession Hill and immediately inquired about purchasing the property. The owner never said no, but would not say yes. It required three and a half years of persistent urging and a complicated negotiation. We actually had to buy an antebellum house about a half block up the street and make a trade for the Hill. But finally the owner agreed to make the trade for the two acre piece of property. James Layden, provided the funding and we created the Southern Cultural Center, Inc., which purpose was to promote Southern culture and save historical property such as Secession Hill. We closed on the property Thursday 22 April 2004. The Hill was grossly overgrown by trees, brushes, briars, bamboo, etc. and there was a fairly large dilapidated

1893 house and a small out-building which had to be cleared. The author took on the task and in about fifteen years the Hill has only about thirty selected trees left on the property and no dilapidated houses. The author must give credit to the Olde Abbeville camp members for providing many work days helping him on the Hill.

The Unknown Confederate Soldier

At the bottom northwest corner of this historical piece of land is a circle of rocks, which encircles the grave of an unknown Confederate soldier. A 1939 article in *Abbeville Press and Banner* had recorded the soldier coming to Abbeville, on his way home, on the branch railroad. He was very sick with smallpox and the only information provided before he died was that he was from Alabama and probably in his mid-thirties. He would have had time to reach Abbeville if he had surrendered with Lee or Johnston. He was buried at the bottom of what is now Secession Hill by two blacks who had survived smallpox, thus had immunity. The day the author found the grave, he made a promise to himself. One day he would have placed on the soldier's grave a tombstone. The author later learned Mrs. Grace Rodgers, who owned the property for a few years, had the circle of rocks (thirteen feet diameter) placed around the soldier's grave. A young man, David Gillaspie, was asked to hand-carve a slate tombstone for the unknown soldier. David used slate from the Buckingham quarry in Virginia, which is considered to be some of the best slate on earth and had been used on Tuckahoe Plantation, the boyhood home of Thomas Jefferson, the Smithsonian Institution, the University of Virginia and Ford's Theater, to name just a few. David's great-great grandfather, Andrew McComb, carved the tombstone for Catherine Calhoun, who was John C. Calhoun's grandmother. (John C. Calhoun was born in the Abbeville District.)

On Saturday 16 May 2015, approximate sesquicentennial of his death, more than a hundred people and re-enactors attended the dedication and unveiling of the beautiful hand-carved tombstone on the grave of the unknown Confederate soldier. There were ladies in black who unveiled the tombstone and placed a wreath on his grave, a cannon and twenty-one gun salutes, a bagpiper, a bugler who played *Tattoo*, ladies singing and the passing of

the canteen ceremony were parts of the dedication. Also present were President Jefferson Davis, Generals Robert E. Lee, Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, James Longstreet and James E. B. "JEB" Stuart. Reporters were present who reported on the event. It is believed no unknown Confederate soldier has such a beautiful tombstone nor a dedication such as the unknown soldier on Secession Hill. May he rest in peace!

There have been two poems written about Secession Hill and two written about the unknown Alabama soldier, one of which was put to music, *It's a Long, Long Way to Alabama*.

The SC Signers Monument

About 1970, Compatriot Albert Jackson, great grandson of signer Stephen Jackson, decided he would try to locate the graves of the one hundred seventy South Carolinians who signed the Ordinance of Secession. (There were only one hundred sixty-nine at the convention, because one could not attend, but was later allowed to sign.) Albert has visited or has pictures of all but five of the signers graves and they are buried in SC, GA, AL, NC, FL, MS, LA, VA, TX, MD, CA, Canada and England. About one hundred fifty are buried in SC.

Other members of the South Carolina SCV Division, such as Frank Berry, Dennis Todd and Robert Roper joined Albert with a desire to recognize these honorable men. Frank Berry suggested placing a marker on their graves designating them as signers and started raising funds for the markers, but it was soon realized that only the few who visited those graves would know they were signers of the SC Ordinance of Secession. Some of these graves are in remote woods owned by various entities, including the US Forest Service. Albert Jackson originated the idea of a monument to honor these noble men. Albert presented the proposal to the SC SCV Division Executive Council in 2009. It was approved and the South Carolina Signers Monument Committee was created with Mr. Jackson as chairman.

The committee had several decisions to make, such as the design of the monument, where to place it and how to finance it. The easiest decision was where to place it: Charleston, because that is where the Ordinance of Secession was signed. They had at least three different locations in the Charleston area, but came face to face with that evil entity, *political*

correctness. Some officials had approved having the monument placed on public property in their jurisdictions, until PC reared its ugly, evil head and the cowards sought shelter. One location approved by the *Hunley* Commission was the future CSS *Hunley* Museum, but when the committee realized it would be years before the site would be available, the committee decided to look elsewhere. It was a good decision, because the *Hunley* is still not ready to be displayed fully restored, even though it has been more than twenty years since the *Hunley* was brought home. To state a long drawn-out process of years in a few words, at least nine locations were considered across the state of South Carolina, but they were all on public property. They made progress on several sites, only to later be denied. The committee then realized they would have to find a private entity with land or purchase land for a location to place the monument.

In summer of 2016 the author received a call from Robert Roper, past commander of the SC SCV Division, whom the author knew. Mr. Roper requested a meeting with him and Albert Jackson. The meeting took place at the Dutch Oven, a restaurant, across the street of the Southern Patriot Shop. He was introduced to Mr. Jackson, chairman of the Signers Monument Committee.

The author was aware of the committee, because his Olde Abbeville camp had bought one of the limited forty-eight 8" x 8" paver for a \$1,000, when the site for the monument appeared to be Charleston. Albert and Robert stated the difficulty they were having with political correctness in finding a location to place the signers monument and if they could not find a place near a larger city, would the author consider placing the monument on historically relevant Secession Hill. The author stated that the monument belonged, first in Charleston and second in Columbia; however, if those places could not be obtained, he would be delighted and honored to have it placed on Secession Hill.

In 2017 The Secession Hill Memorial Trust, Inc. was created as a 501(c)3 organization and later the state designated the property as a historical site. (No property taxes.) Secession Hill is now in a trust and hopefully saved for perpetuity.

At a Signers Monument committee meeting on 30 July 2017 it was decided that the monument would be placed on Secession Hill. A topographic

survey, soil testing and the hiring of a general contractor occurred. Keith Rearden, an engineer and member of the Olde Abbeville Camp, designed the foundation and grading of the site began early in 2018 with a bulldozer, operated by a SCV compatriot, flying four 12" X 18" Confederate flags. No "politically correctness" on Secession Hill!

The South Carolina Signers Monument is fairly unique in that it has pictures set in stone on three of its sides. On the front side of the monument is a copy of the original Ordinance of Secession with the signatures of the 170 delegates. The monument was designed by compatriots Albert Jackson and Stephan Douglas with input of the owner of the monument company.

The county and city of Abbeville placed no obstacles in our way, but cooperated in every way they could. The author and some of the committee members met with the city manager and police chief on two occasions and they were very supportive. It took almost a year to prepare the site and have the monument installed, but finally after much planning at all levels, the dedication of the monument was on Saturday 10 November 2018. A speaker's platform was built, there was a parade though the town to the Hill (most in period dress carrying Confederate flags), and there were speakers, music and several cannon salutes. The actual desk, owned by the Union County Historical Society, on which the SC delegates signed the Ordinance of Secession was on site, and the monument was unveiled with about a thousand people in attendance, which included many direct descendants of the signers. It was a glorious success!

From the time the decision was made to place a monument somewhere in SC until the monument was placed on Secession Hill took ten long, arduous, anxious years in which time four commanders served our division. And from the time that Albert Jackson determined to honor the one hundred seventy men who gave their all for the freedom and self-government of South Carolina was about fifty years; however, none involved would surrender and victory, sweet victory, was achieved. We do, indeed, have some of our ancestor's DNA! A very beautiful and unique South Carolina Signers Monument is forever on the sacred ground of Secession Hill in Abbeville, South Carolina CSA. Come visit us!



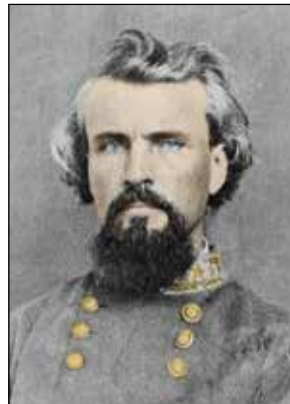
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Honoring America's Military Heroes



Monuments Matter

Daniel Pratt's Support

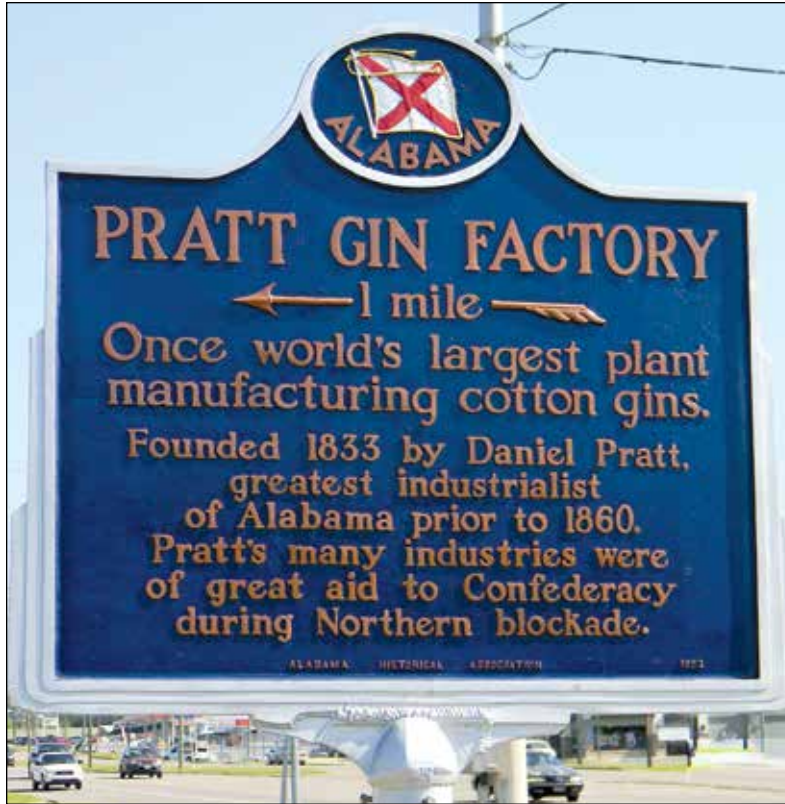
ny (Pratt's cotton mill) was "worth a regiment of men to the Confederacy" due to its production of fabric for uniforms at a low price. Pratt's other industries also produced knapsacks, skillets, wooden buttons, and horse brushes for the Confederacy.

During and after the War, Pratt actively sought in various ways to relieve the suffering of the poor in Autauga County, providing jobs to workers or charity in those cases where it was needed. Col J. H. Livingston, one of Pratt's eulogists, said the following: "Born and reared in poverty, (Daniel Pratt) well knew how to appreciate the wants of the needy. Strangers he clothed and fed, and to the sick he administered comfort. He considered the poor of every creed, and bestowed his charities with a lavish hand". While serving as a state representative in 1862, Pratt sponsored a bill to authorize an Autauga County tax to support families of soldiers away at war; it was enacted into law and this relieved some of the suffering of families in Autauga County.

After the War, Pratt gave a lot and two-story building to the black people of Prattville, to use as a church and school. This became known as Ward's Chapel, and to this day there is a black church with that name on Fourth Street in Prattville.

Pratt's Final Days

The War Between The States ended badly for Pratt, though. With his Northern connections, he was able to obtain a pardon rather soon and get back to recovering his losses, which were calculated by his business associate and Autauga County historian Shadrach Mims at



more than half a million dollars in the money of the time. Notwithstanding that loss, by the end of his life in 1873, Daniel Pratt had recovered enough wealth to leave a respectable inheritance to his nephew Merrill and his daughter Ellen. Ellen's husband, Henry Fairchild DeBardeleben, took her inheritance and became a principal figure in the coal and iron industry in Birmingham. One of his undertakings was one Pratt had begun during the War, the Red Mountain Company, which built the Oxmoor furnaces.

A month after his death, the citizens of Prattville, in an official town meeting, assembled "to pay public tribute to the memory of our belated friend and fellow-citizen, the Honorable Daniel Pratt, deceased." Five of Prattville's leading men came to the podium and honored the founder of the town of Prattville with abundant praise and admiration.

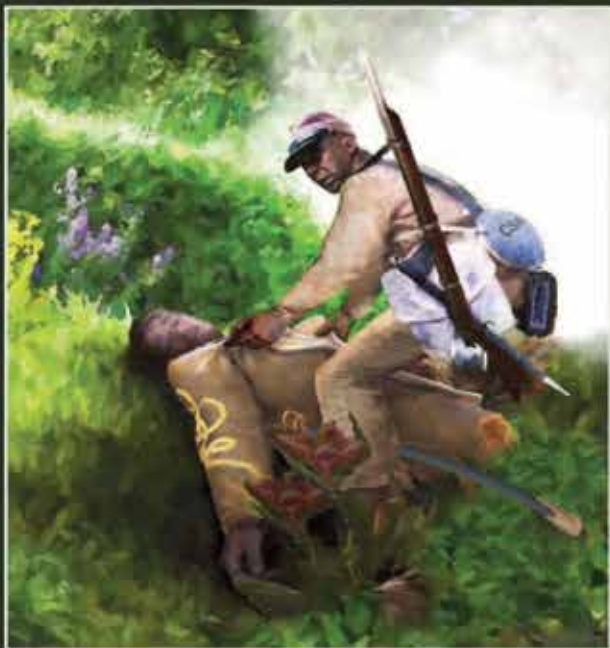
Shadrach Mims, the aforementioned Autauga County historian and Pratt's business partner, wrote this about Pratt, which describes his life and philosophy fairly well: "(Daniel Pratt) seemed to think that really money had no other value than to subserve a valuable purpose. He regarded himself only as a steward."

Sources

1. Evans, Curt. *The Conquest of Labor*. Louisiana State University Press, 2001.
2. Tarrant, S.F.H., ed. *The Honorable Daniel Pratt: A Biography, with Eulogies on His Life and Character*. Richmond, VA: Whittet & Shepperson, 1904.
3. *Prattville Progress*, 8 September 1983, pp. 1 and 11, "Pratt's design was Capitol idea." 

The Confederate army was not all white!

Heroes by Force



A list directory of African-Americans who served the Civil War Confederacy

Gregory G. Newson

"The Scout" is the title of this painting.



The original oil painting and Giclee canvas prints are available.

It was made of people from across the South. However, the Northern army tradition of burning down Southern court houses of innumerable Confederate papers about the integrated Southern army was a unified policy.

But all is not lost from the 16,000 plus American African confederates we have retrieved about 5,000 listed in this search directory.

This book 'Heroes by Force' is compiled with National, State archives, Confederate pensions, service records, Confederate land grants, slave narratives, books, old newspaper articles, muster rolls, and prisoner of war documents are all used to compile this collection of records by:

- (1) Person's full name.
- (2) The Company the person served in.
- (3) Unit or ship the person served in.
- (4) The Rank achieved by the person in the unit or job title.
- (5) Whether the person was a Slave or a Free Man of Color are included.
- (6) If person received a pension and other miscellaneous information found.

Britannica definition of a military unit:

A group having a prescribed size and a specific combat or support role within a larger military organization.

What You Were Taught: There was no such thing as a "Black Confederate soldier. The phrase is an oxymoron.

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LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

lose the support of our fellow citizens. Remember, our fellow citizens heard what Gingrich stated. The continuous micro-messaging of the anti-Confederate narrative will cause the bulk of Americans to reject any positive feeling for our Confederate ancestors. As our SCV-sponsored, national poll demonstrated, 60 percent of Americans (not just Southerners) support maintaining monuments to Confederate veterans. This type of support is a rich source for gaining new members as well as inspiring current members to retain their membership. What will happen to gaining new members and retaining current members if the SCV allows only the anti-Confederate narrative to be heard?

With the formation of the Confederate Legion and its promoting of a positive view of the South, the SCV has begun to get our pro-Confederate message out to the general public. Most of the work of promoting a positive Confederate narrative is done via the local camps with the assistance of the

Confederate Legion. Currently, the National SCV is looking into using various national media sources to get our message out to the general public. In February of this year the SCV will begin running ads for six months promoting the National Confederate Museum and the SCV on Rick Revel's History Highway. History Highway is seen on Roku's AME-TV channel. Mr. Revel will be showing a 30-to-60-minute program about the National Confederate Museum, Elm Springs, and the SCV on his program, 'History Highway.' This will hopefully be the beginning of many such ads to be seen on other nationally broadcasted programs. The national SCV is also looking into means of using our museum as a way to promote the message about the SCV and correct Southern history. With local SCV camps working with the Confederate Legion and the National SCV promoting our Cause on a national stage, we will "vindicate the Cause."

As has been demonstrated numerous times, the



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vast majority of Southerners, 65 to 75 percent, have a positive view of Southern history and desire the correct history be taught. In 2017 a nation-wide poll proved that 54 percent of Americans viewed Southern history in a positive light. As mentioned, our SCV nationwide poll proved 60 percent of Americans (not just Southerners) approved of maintaining Confederate monuments and history. A 2022 state-wide poll in Louisiana of registered Republican voters came back with a shocking 99 percent favorable response to keeping Confederate monuments safe and secure. The simple fact is, we Southerners have the general public on our side at this time. To keep the public on the correct side of Southern heritage, we must do more at the camp level working with the Confederate Legion. And from the national level, the SCV must continue working on nation-wide ads. If we as an organization do these two things, we will be telling the world why we love the South and the political establishment will take note! By correctly promoting a positive narrative about the Confederate States of America, we can win this battle.



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Meggett, SC

\$200
Gaffney, SC
Tuscumbia, AL
Tyler, TX
Maggie Valley, NC
Catawba, NC
Bloomington, IN
Bloomington, IN
Georgetown, SC
Owings Mills, MD

\$170
Laurens, SC

\$162
Simpsonville, SC
Ft. Payne, AL
Owasso, OK
Wichita, KS
Brigham City, UT
Gordonsville, VA
St. Petersburg, FL
Concord, NC

James Patterson	Taft, TN	Thomas Renick	Mobile, AL
Frank Overbey, Jr.	Montpelier, VA	Daryll Samples	Fripp Island, SC
Timothy Adams	Macon, GA	Rev. Lloyd Gross	Seven Hills, OH
Arthur Chapman	Waleska, GA	Emerson Wadlington	Akron, OH
	\$150	William Ziebold	Chesterfield, MO
Robert McMillan	Stockton, AL	A.M. Calhoun	Greenwood, SC
Mark Olden	Georgetown, LA	Gerald Cornelius	Vestavia Hills, AL
Lawrence Kasten	Cape Girardeau, MO	R. Gordon Terry, Jr.	Jacksonville, NC
Roger Mills	Conway, AR	Lewis Bruce, Jr.	Lumberton, SC
Raymond Boykin, Jr.	Montgomery City, AL	Rex Brotherton	Hickory Valley, TN
	\$123	Charles Jefferson	Saint Charles, MO
Dr. David Ritter	North Wilkesboro, NC	James Jones	Jacksonville, FL
	\$110	Steven Pond	Disputanta, VA
Stephen Shields	Danville, VA	Richard Martin	New Orleans, LA
	\$102	Michael Evans	Flagler Beach, FL
Adam Morrill	Davis, CA	William McLean	Lumberton, NC
	\$100	James Sale, III	Madison, FL
Rouel Bennett	Macon, GA	James Starbird	Van Buren, AR
George Opie	Naples, ME	J. B. Angelo Crowe	Helena, GA
James Edwards	Kansas City, MO	Harold Grooms	Deatsville, AL
Scott Aiken	Fredericksburg, VA	Robert Johnson	Pocatello, ID
Lawrence Pratt	Stratford, CT	Jacob Johnson	Corinth, MS
Olin Grady Franklin	Metter, GA	James Ray	Norfolk, VA
Joseph Sauve	Tryon, NC	Walter Hayes	Houston, TX
Brian Motts	Pacolet Mills, SC		\$77
Senator John Courson	Columbia, SC	The Auto Club Group	
Jeffrey Plummer, Sr.	Rehoboth Beach, DE	c/o Charles Bennett	Circle Pines, MN
Ray Harvey, Jr.	Nashville, TN		\$75
Jeffrey Marlow	Gainesville, FL	Christopher Cray	Mechanicsville, VA
Adam Blackmore	Summerville, SC	Gene Larson	Hot Springs, AR
Seth MacKenzie	Kingman, AZ		\$60
Lawrence Pratt	Stratford, CT	Darwin Clark	Trinity, AL
Edgar Dugger	Woodland Park, CO		\$55
Thomas Wood	Lebanon, TN	Rufus Owen, III	Alton, VA
John McAden, Jr.	Washington, NC		\$50
Joseph Cook	Jasper, AL	Tommy Fore, Jr.	Broadway, NC
Will Burns	Salvisa, KY	Raymond Copelan	Greensboro, GA
William Sloan	Hoover, AL	Stephen Wells	Grandview, TX
William Berry	Easley, SC	George Andrews	Stroud, OK
Francis McNeil	Pawleys Island, SC	Frank Fryer	Naperville, IL
Clinton Ratliff	Dunnellon, FL	Robert Coker	Murphy, NC
Jimmy Weathers	Baton Rouge, LA	Charlie Alston	La Grange, NC
James Hutcheson	Missoula, MT	Edward Adams	Hinsdale, MA
Clinton Sharp, III	Slidell, LA	Richard Leaumont	Pasco, WA
Richard Lee	Palm Bay, FL	Gerald Dunklin	Chriesman, TX
James Mitchell	Point Clear, AL	George Andrews	Stroud, OK
Darrell Geisler	Brinkley, AR	Kenneth Chamblee	Milton, NC
Ted Brook	Cumming, GA	David Tyler	Virginia Beach, VA
Joe Bostwick	Martindale, TX	Michael Leopold	Beaverton, OR
Jerry Patterson	Austin, TX	Andrew England	Schertz, TX



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

All donors receive a receipt for every donation for this purpose."

Forward the Colors

ern heritage is but one element in this struggle. Christians who desire to maintain traditional moral values are part of this fight, as well as folks defending our Second Amendment rights and folks who struggle against high taxes and inflation.

SCV members, camps, Divisions and National must be actively involved in establishing our narrative about the War, its causes, and the terrible impact on the South and America's original constitutional Republic of Sovereign States. Southerners are still 60 to 70 percent in favor of preserving our Southern heritage. Our responsibility is to inform "our" people about the truth and encourage them to join us as we defend our traditional Southern heritage. We can create our parallel society by acting locally to educate and activate our fellow Southerners. We create our parallel society by sending information to local agents of influence — civic clubs, veterans' groups, religious leaders and local politicians. I urge every camp to elect an individual

to serve as the camp's Heritage Promotion Officer. Have Heritage Promotion on every camp meeting's agenda. "Those people" have been working diligently against us for generations — shall we do less?

Confederate Legion website under construction

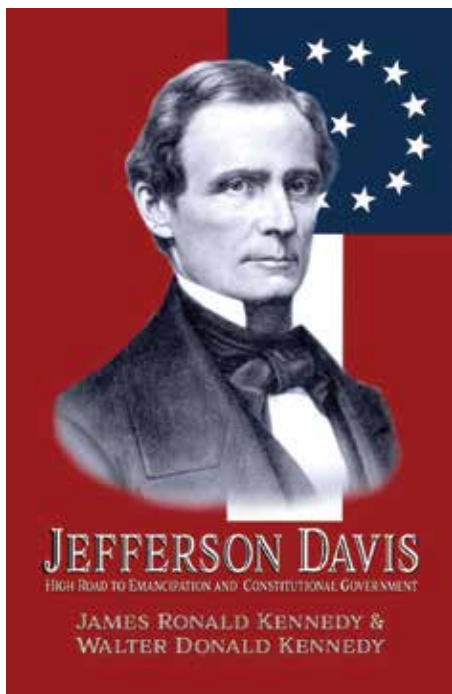
Commander-in-Chief Boshers, Headquarters and I are working on getting our new Confederate Legion website up and running. I appreciate your patience as we work to get it up and running. We are seeking a volunteer to serve as the Confederate Legion webmaster. Please contact me if you know how to upload and remove data from a website and are interested in volunteering your services. Contact me at: clegion@reagan.com

Deo Vindice

James Ron Kennedy
Chief of Heritage Operations



Jefferson Davis: High Road to Emancipation and Constitutional Government



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

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

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

www.kennedytwins.com



Estate Planning Professionals— Join the SCV Network!



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

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

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

REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

The delay in sending the article to our Editor-in-Chief Frank Powell caused something to go from being talked about to actually happening and that is the Reconciliation Memorial located in Arlington National Cemetery. At the time of the initial writing, I was talking with an attorney about how we could combat what was headed our way. We both talked about a defensive strategy and also heavily about an offensive strategy. Part of the discussion was about National SCV entering into the lawsuit and we needed permission from the General Executive Council (GEC) to do this. From the initial writing to this update, the GEC voted to enter into the lawsuit. I want to personally thank the members of the GEC for voting to enter into this lawsuit. It is a huge undertaking and all these men know the work and the road ahead and they are willing to step between evil and their ancestors just like their ancestors stepped between an invading army and their homes. I am not someone who believes in diving into lawsuits because we are judged negatively. Even if we are right and legal, we are denied our rights because of who we are. The battle will be uphill however it must be made. Yes, your help will be needed. We will need each of you to contact your representatives and we will be using one-click politics to make contact. Another will be to donate what you can to the Heritage Defense Fund.

Yes, I understand you are being asked to give and give often. Please remember this one simple thing, NO ONE IS GOING TO DO THIS EXCEPT US. IF NOT US ... WHO? IF NOT NOW ... WHEN? The SCV is stepping into the gap to secure and hold the line. I have heard the Kennedy Twins say

modern day dollars are bullets. This is what will be used as ammunition during these lawsuits to the rebuild of the Forrest Plaza. You can go on the scv.org website and set up a monthly donation to whatever cause you wish to fight for. No donation is too small. We get hung up on big numbers but consistent numbers are just as critical because they compound over time. Don't be discouraged. The fight is here. Have a plan and be prepared.

I again wish to thank our Editor-in-Chief Frank Powell for his willingness to allow me the extra time to turn in this article. It was generous of him and it provided very up-to-date information.

I again thank you for your kind words, thoughts and prayers during the loss of my father. I am very humbled and very proud. I am the Son of a Confederate as are you.

R. S. Jason Boshers
Commander-in-Chief



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

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

Confederate Classifieds

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

LET'S ALL LEARN TRUTHFUL SOUTHERN HISTORY. Learn by reading some of historian and author Howard Ray White's 13 books. Call 704-242-0022.

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

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

JOIN THE ALAMO CITY GUARDS CAMP 1325, San Antonio, TX. alamocityguards.com

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

Subscribe to the *Confederate Veteran*.

One year, six issues, delivered to your home for \$35.00. Overseas, \$50.00. Mail this form and your check, made payable to Sons of Confederate Veterans, to *Confederate Veteran* Subscription Department, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402-0059

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Confederate Gifts from GHQ

NEW ITEM! S002 Customized SCV Logo

10' x 10' Pop Up Canopy

Customized with your camp name/number. Gray with color SCV logo on the front and white 1896 logo on the sides. Perfect for recruiting events! **\$499.00 + shipping** (calculated at time of purchase). These are made to order so please allow 4 weeks for delivery. Prices subject to increase so please inquire before ordering. Call (931) 380-1844 (press option 6) to order.

*member only purchase



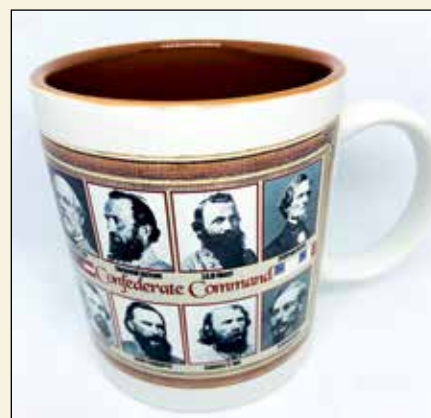
NEW ITEM! S3500 Southern Cross of Honor Medal. \$40.00

*member only purchase

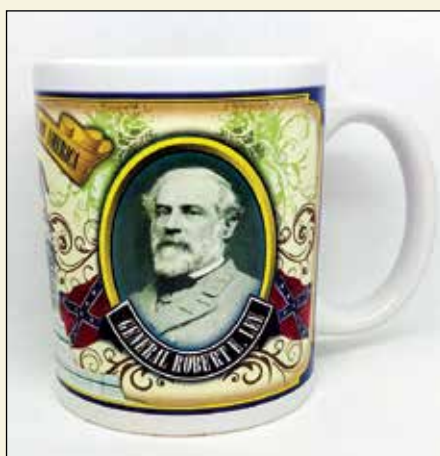


NEW ITEM! S236 SCV Color Logo

Coffee Mug (16 oz.) \$12.99 *member only purchase



NEW ITEM! 1348 SCV 1896 Gray/Red Coffee Mug (16 oz.) \$12.99

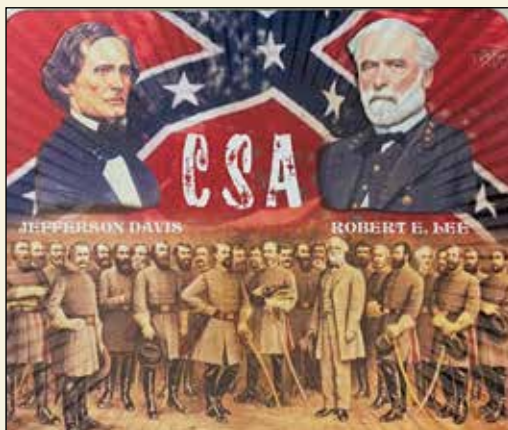


NEW ITEM! 1354 Confederate Command Coffee Mug (12 oz.) \$10.99



NEW ITEM! 1368 Lee - Confederate States of America Mug (12 oz.) \$9.99

NEW ITEM! 1370 Lee-Confederate States of America Shot Glass \$5.99



NEW ITEM! 392 CSA Mousepad
\$10.99



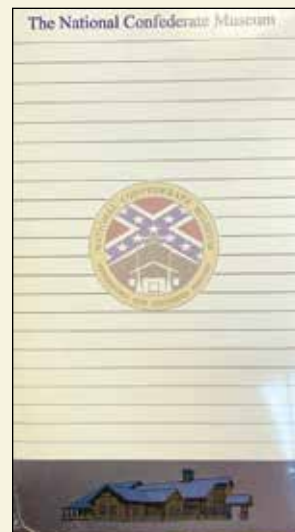
CM100
National Confederate
Museum Pin \$10.00

S006 Logo Pens \$1.99



NEW ITEM! 1358 Battle Flag
Bandanna \$5.99

NEW ITEM! 1358 Battle Flag
Bandanna \$5.99



Mini Notepads (5-Pack). Choose either Elm Springs
(1281) or National Confederate Museum (CM001).
Each pad measures 7" x 4". \$8.00

Sons of Confederate Veterans Order Form

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

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Daytime Phone _____

SCV ID _____ Camp _____

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

Personal Check ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard ☐ AMEX ☐

Card Number: _____ Exp: _____

Signature: _____ Security Code: _____

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

Shipping Chart: Minimum Charge		\$9.75	
\$20.01 - \$35.00	\$11.50	Add \$2.25 extra for every \$25 increment over \$100	
\$35.01 - \$50.00	\$12.75		
\$50.01 - \$65.00	\$14.00		
\$65.01 - \$80.00	\$15.25		
\$80.01 - \$95.00	\$16.50		
\$95.01 - \$100.00	\$17.75		
		Tennessee Residents add 9.75% Sales Tax	



Friends of Elm Springs

Annual Membership Application

All Proceeds go to the restoration and maintenance of the Home
Elm Springs built in 1837

All Memberships are tax-deductible and include the E-Newsletter

_____ Yes, I want to join the Friends of Elm Springs

_____ Is this a Corporate Membership?

Name: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Phone: _____

Email address: _____

Membership Levels & Benefits

Elm Tree Level: \$25

- Membership for one
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs

Cool Spring Level: \$50

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs

Todd Family Level: \$100

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

Susan Looney 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

Abram Looney Level: \$500

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

Frank Armstrong 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:

_____ Elm Tree Level

_____ Cool Spring Level

_____ Todd Family Level

_____ Susan Looney Level

_____ Abram Looney Level

_____ Frank Armstrong Level

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

Sons of Confederate Veterans, P. O. Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402

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

20th Annual National Confederate Memorial Day Service

Service will be held on the Memorial Plaza
in front of the Carvings at Stone Mountain
Confederate Memorial Park

Saturday, April 29, 2023 at 12:00 noon

★ **Keynote Speaker - Pastor John Weaver** ★



*Sponsored by: Georgia Division,
Sons of Confederate Veterans*



MEMORIAL SERVICE AGENDA:

Arrive at 10:30 am. parking on (Old Hwy 78 E.) to enjoy a cook-out provided by the Division and then start to assemble at 11:45 am on the memorial lawn where the service will begin at 12:00 noon, the Cannon and Honor Guard Salute immediately following.

National Confederate Memorial Day Service at Stone Mountain Park in front of the world's largest monument to the Confederate soldier. Be sure to bring family & friends and enjoy the park after the service.

Needed Cannon & Honor Guard Reenactors

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

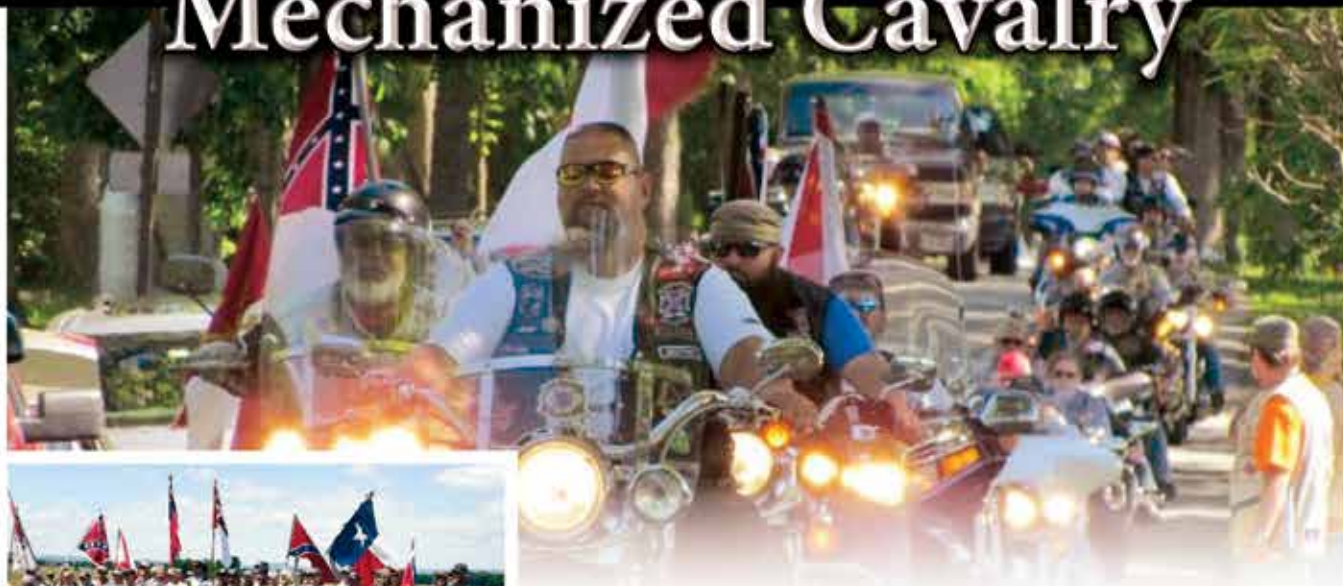
Contact: George Crawford at brogeoti@gmail.com or 678.360.9667

* Date subject to change until final approval of permit, by SMMA



BE A MAN AMONG MEN!

Join the Sons of Confederate Veterans Mechanized Cavalry



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

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

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



www.csascvmc.org

Kevin Stone Commanding: scvmchcav@hotmail.com

We are the Special Operations of the SCV!