

Confederate Veteran.

March/April 2026



In This Issue ...

***Jefferson Davis ... Last President of the
Jeffersonian Republic— H. V. Traywick, Jr.***

By Other Means — Alan Ables

Monumental Fallacies — Ernest Everett Blevins

Sgt. John Mahoney — Dan Brooks

21st CENTURY CONFEDERATE HERO

Heroic Action is Needed to Vindicate Our Confederate Heroes



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Join in this effort and let us get started taking the fight to our enemy. More information is available on the Confederate Legion website: <https://scvconfederatelegion.com/> click on "21st Century Heroes."

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

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S. A. Cunningham

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Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

Jefferson Davis, Last President of the Jeffersonian Republic

.....16



By Other Means 20

Monumental Fallacies 22



Sgt. John Mahoney 24



To The Men of The Old South 30

Veteran's Grave Destroyed, Restored 62



DEPARTMENTS

From the Editor	3	Confederate Images	15
Commander-in-Chief.....	4	Books in Print.....	31
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
The Last Roll	14	Confederate Classifieds.....	69

ON THE COVER – The new Semmes Monument in Mobile dedicated Saturday, September 27th which was also Admiral Semmes birthday. It was erected by Semmes Camp 11 at Fort McDermott, which their camp owns. Photo by Joe Ringhoffer.



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FROM THE EDITOR

This is another feature packed issue. First, I would like to call your attention to the postcards attached in the middle. Please fill them out and mail them. This is very important and something everyone can do. Second, please look at the UDC ad on the opposite page. Please share it with your wives, daughters, granddaughters, nieces and friends. We are all in this together and must work together and help each other.



Photo by John Gregory

We welcome back H. V. (Bo) Traywick to our pages with his essay on *Jefferson Davis, Last president of the Jeffersonian Republic*. This is an excellent article everyone will enjoy and hopefully, learn from. Not only will you learn about Davis' life, but you will learn about the causes of the War.

Alan Ables joins us this issue with his essay titled *By Other Means*. This article focuses on the total war waged on Southern civilians in the last two years of the War which led to radical Reconstruction, still ongoing today.

Continuing with the ongoing Reconstruction theme, Ernest Everett Blevins shares with us his essay on Monumental Fallacies. For decades, the monument removers utilize fallacies to remove our memorials and the story of our ancestors' struggles. Hopefully, you will gain some information to help in your efforts.

Dan Brooks shares with us this issue his essay about the service of *Sgt. John Mahoney*, a member of the Kentucky Orphan Brigade. This is a great story everyone should enjoy.

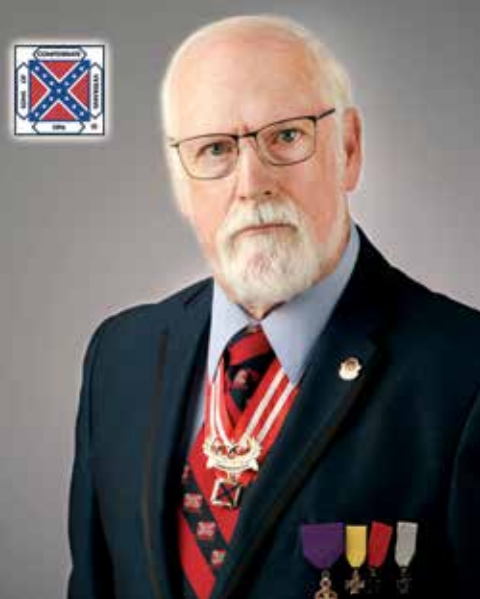
Finally, we have a story about a *Battle of Richmond, KY Veteran's Grave Destroyed; New Marker Placed in his Memory*. This is a happy ending story shared with us by Phillip Seyfrit, Curator of the Battle of Richmond Visitors Center.

For the last few issues, letters to the editor have seen a huge drop off. In 23 years, this has not happened before. I can't believe everyone is content with the way everything is going. Also, I have noticed the number of new members have decreased. Please step up your recruiting efforts. Thank you. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause.

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

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
WALTER D. (DONNIE) KENNEDY
CIC@SCV.ORG

Celebrating Independence and Overlooking the Obvious

As America nears the 250th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, great fanfare will surround this event. As members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, we have a grand opportunity to explain the true meaning of that document. As we have often stated, the South was right in 1861, because America was right in 1776. While members of the SCV understand this truth, most Americans are shocked when confronted with this reality. Accepting this reality places one in the position of acknowledging Lincoln and his blue-coated invaders as agents of Federal tyranny. To accept that reality places one as an individual who understands the South was the one upholding the essence and essential truth of the Declaration of Independence.

Conceding that the South defended the foundational values of America in 1776 is something no left-wing commentator will ever agree to acknowledge. But, as shall be demonstrated, conservative commentators are equally offended by the idea that the South, in 1861, was defending the values of 1776. Recently, an article on the Declaration of Independence was published in *Imprimis*, a journal published by Hillsdale College, a conservative college in Michigan. Hillsdale College was founded in 1844, was active in the abolition movement,

and played an important role in the founding of the Republican Party. Knowing this background, is it any wonder an article in *Imprimis* would only tell half of the story of who was responsible for the Declaration of Independence and what it actually declares? Granted, the article does a reasonable job explaining the importance of the Declaration of Independence. For example, the article correctly informs the reader that man's Rights originate from God, not from government. But when it comes to who authorized the Declaration of Independence, *Imprimis* uses the Story / Webster concept that "the people" rather than the people of sovereign states authorizing it. Yes, people did authorize the Declaration, but not as one collective mass. The Declaration of Independence was not authorized by a vote of the American people in some form of a national election or plebiscite. The delegates who voted for Independence were *NOT* voting for themselves, but were voting as they had been instructed by their *STATE* legislatures. This point is fundamental in correctly understanding the Declaration of 1776 and provides positive proof of the sovereign nature of the American States.

Hillsdale's article correctly announces the power to govern must be by the "consent of the governed." It is somewhat ironic this college,

which correctly proclaims the only legitimate government is based upon “consent,” proudly advertises the fact it supported Lincoln’s war against the South. Did the citizens of the Confederate States of America consent to be ruled by Lincoln’s Union? One must question the *Imprimis* author’s veracity in his belief in government by the consent of the governed if he is willing to use bloody bayonets to force millions of people in thirteen sovereign states to remain in a union they detest. The author of the *Imprimis* article informs us the government can only exercise the power it has been delegated. Very correct! But he completely overlooks the entity doing the “delegating.” The very first words of Article I, Section I of the Constitution inform us that “all powers herein delegated,” thereby informing us a superior grants certain powers to its agent. Who are these “superiors” delegating powers? Article 7 of the Constitution clearly proclaims it is a convention of the people of each state, acting on its own authority, that determines if their state will or will not accede to this new union. The delegates who voted for independence in 1776 were authorized to do so by their state governments, and the Constitution was ratified by each state, acting as free, sovereign, and independent states. This demonstrates that, in 1861, the conventions of each Southern State, as free, independent, and sovereign states, acted correctly in passing their ordinance of secession.

As a final note on the *Imprimis* article, it is stated “the powers of government must be divided, not concentrated.” We do not fault this statement; we fault how modern conservatives describe this division of power. It appears *Imprimis* would have us believe the “division of power” relates exclusively to dividing the power of the Federal Government into three separate and independent branches: executive, legislative, and judicial. What modern conservatives (neocons) avoid mentioning is the major and most important “division of power” is the delegation of small amounts of power from the states to the Federal government, with the overwhelming residual power retained by the sovereign states. Why is this so important? How can the Federal Government be prevented from abusing its delegated powers? As Calhoun noted, “Power can only be resisted by power — and tendency by tendency.” If the states are mere appendages of the Federal Government and therefore subservient to Federal authority, where is the check upon Federal abuse? With the defeat of the Confederate States of America and the forced reincorporation of those states into Lincoln’s new Union, the States (North and South) became nothing more than appendages, i.e., provinces, of the Federal Empire. Senator Joseph Lane of Oregon in 1861, warned Americans what would happen if the Federal Government waged war upon sovereign states: “A province of an empire, how much soever oppressed, is held by the oppressor as an integral part of his dominions. The yoke, once fastened on the neck of the subject, is expected ... to be worn with patience and entire submission to the tyrant’s will. This is the theory

Continued on page 64



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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Not surprised at the ignorance in article

To the Editor:

After reading the article by Commander-in-Chief Walter D. Kennedy I'm not really all that surprised by the ignorance of the better known persons mentioned in the article.

It's just one sample of the ignorance which has been infecting this country for the past number of years. I blame in part the home situation in which they were brought up, but also the education system which for years has been out of step with the rest of the facts.

People, for too many years, have failed to look at the other side of the coin. Of course you have those persons who refuse to look at both sides and thereby learn the truth.

And as to Lincoln's favorite pastor, well at first, surprised especially a man of the cloth. But then Lincoln himself was no lover of blacks, just go back to one of his earlier speeches The North, as a whole, may have wanted blacks free but they certainly didn't want them living next door, being equal nor voting.

All in all I found the article interesting as well as informative.

Deo Vindice,

Glenn W. McDonald

Gen. John A. Wharton, 8th TX Cavalry
Camp 2105

Wharton, Texas

Need to make sure we state the Charge correctly

To the Editor:

While I enjoy reading the article by Pastor John Weaver, "The Vindication of Captain Henry Wirz," in the September/October 2025 issue of the *Confederate Veteran*, I wanted to make a correction.

In quoting the *Charge* from Lt. Gen-

eral Stephen Dill Lee, he made a few errors. In the first sentence, he used the word "we submit." General Lee actually used "we will commit," not "we submit." The last part of the sentence he used, "... those principles he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish." What the general actually said was the following, "... those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish."

It is crucial every member learn and understand the true and correct *Charge* given to us by Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee. To change or alter the *Charge* for one's own purposes not only destroys the authenticity and meaning of the *Charge*, but also demeans our reputation as a Historical Honour Society, and I do not believe that was Pastor Weaver's intent; he just made a mistake.

Let us endeavour to always remember the *Charge* as given to us by Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee. "To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish."

Deo Vindice!

Charles Kelly Barrow
73rd Past Commander-in-Chief
2014-2016

Has additional information on States Rights

To the Editor:

I wish to offer some corrections to the States Rights article in the most recent issue. First, the writer said

Abraham Lincoln was the father of big government. I believe that title belongs to Alexander Hamilton. His ideological successor was Henry Clay, and Lincoln was Clay's. The Constitution itself was a series of compromises between State and Federal power with a constant tug of war between them since the Constitution took effect.

Second, the author indicated no one was called treasonous for advocating secession before the War Between the States. This likewise is incorrect. New Englanders were often called disloyal during the War of 1812. In the 1830s Andrew Jackson threatened to hang the governor of South Carolina for his State's threats of nullification and secession. Again, this reflects the constant pre-war debate.

Finally, he claimed in 1867 several Supreme Court justices opined that secession was legal and that's why charges against Jefferson Davis were dropped. Even in 1861 a majority of the Justices privately opined secession unconstitutional, while only Chief Justice Roger Taney and Justice John Archibald Campbell (who resigned from the Court to join the Confederate government) believed secession legal. After the war the Supreme Court ruled (incorrectly in my opinion) secession unconstitutional in *Texas v. White*. I assume the writer was alluding to a false quote often attributed to Taney's successor Salmon Chase (a Lincoln appointee) that Davis could not be tried as secession is not rebellion. Chief Justice Chase said no such thing. He said the opposite throughout his career and in *Texas v. White*. His actual statements reflected practical concerns with trying Davis, the real reason charges were ultimately dropped. If convicted Davis would have been a martyr. If acquitted, a very great possibility with a Virginia jury, the government would be embarrassed.

Our enemies may make false or

inaccurate statements about our side, but we should strive to present accurate information ourselves.

Sean Gravel

*Col. Samuel St. George Rogers Camp 1865
Ocala, Florida*

Hollywood Cemetery is the South's Arlington

To the Editor:

I read Mr. Andy Keller's article "Hollywood Cemetery Honoring the Dead." I like the style in which he wrote it.

I visited Hollywood Cemetery about 15 to 20 years ago and it was quiet, solemn, graceful and peaceful. The only thing I found very disgusting was a used urinal, how the politically correct would call a pre-owned condom. Many headstones were works of art. For instance, President Davis, General Fitzhugh Lee, and my ancestor President John Tyler's are beautiful. Another one was General John D. Imboden which has a beautifully etched Confederate Flag on it.

At one of the SCV events years ago I had the privilege to meet his great-great grandson and his lovely wife. During our conversation she was the very first person who had ever said to me "Thank you for your service." I had my disabled Air Force Veteran ball cap on so this was how she knew I served. Being no one had ever said that to me before, I was stunned and simply replied "you're welcome." Since then I have been graciously told that I now reply back "Thank you."

If we had won the War I believe Hollywood Cemetery would have been the South's Arlington National Cemetery. One site stated more than 11,000 CSA soldiers are buried there, but another site wrote about 18,000 are buried there. That is a very wide discrepancy. Also, I believe Hollywood is the cemetery which has the most Confederate generals and three presidents buried there.

It should be treated and kept like Arlington is. It should be considered the South's Arlington National Cemetery. All Confederate soldiers there should have a Battle Flag on each grave and I believe every Memorial Day and Veterans Day a parade should happen there. If it does now I thank all of you who makes that happen. Hollywood should receive the fame it deserves.

John Stober, Jr.

*Captain Vincent Camalier Camp 1359
Leonardtown, Maryland*

Challenge all of us to buy at least one subscription

To the Editor:

In the June 1906 *Confederate Veteran* magazine featuring an article "Who Will Send One More," founder and editor of the publication, Sumner A. Cunningham, reported on the History Committee of United Confederate Veterans work of the previous year, in which the *Confederate Veteran* was recognized as having been the official organ of not only that organization but of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, United Daughters of The Confederacy, and Confederate Memorial Association for many years prior. At the time of the report the circulation stood at roughly twenty-two thousand.

The committee further stated, "your committee believes that in consideration of its worth and of the broad area of its circulation, South and North, it deserves the united support of this body, and it would become of greater service to us if all Camps and Chapters would adopt measures to double its subscriptions."

Mr. Cunningham then went on to make a plea that each, then living, Veteran or friend of the cause purchase a subscription for a friend.

Fast forward to the article in the 2026 January/February edition of the *Confederate Veteran* by Chief of Heritage Operations Paul C. Graham, entitled

"Let's All Plant A Seed," in which he stated, "The more seeds we sow the closer we will come to changing hearts and minds of the Southern remnant and others who value truth over empire and slavery."

I would like to challenge each of us as individual members to purchase one (and additional if possible) one year subscription to the *Confederate Veteran* for friends or acquaintances. Even detractors of our heritage and history may benefit. Camps should likewise be active in contributing to this effort. For example, purchasing subscriptions for members of our local, city or county councils. Certainly, some of these seeds will fall on "stony ground" but others will fall in the soil of historical inquisitiveness and desire to know the truth. Make no mistake; seeds not planted cannot produce. It is up to each of us to become a historical farmer, plow the fields of ignorance and plant the seeds of fact. Many outside our ranks, sadly, do not even know of the existence of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine and it's high time we each take responsibility in changing that condition. Our bloodline obligation commands it as a duty to our ancestors, to those existing in the present and to future generations. Let us make the *Confederate Veteran* magazine a living, perpetual, written monument to the true history of the South.

John Fisher

*Litchfield Camp 132
Conway, South Carolina*

US forts belong to all citizens

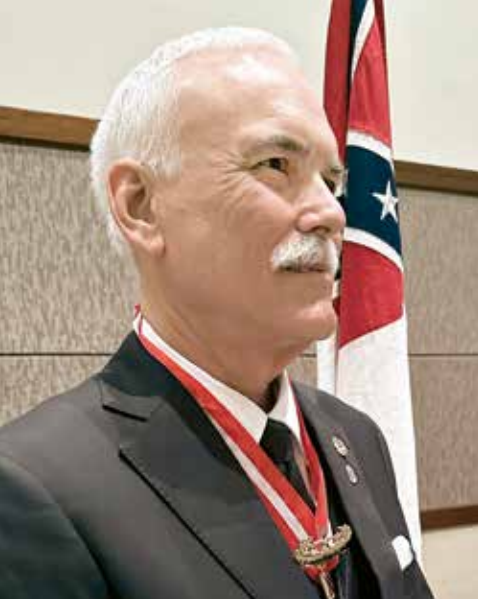
To the Editor:

This year I asked Mathew Miller of the Colonel D. H. Martz Camp 10 to search for forts built from 1794 through 1860. It is an eye opener.

It would reveal to anyone, the

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
ANTHONY M. GRIFFIN**

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

If they know, you will grow ...

I recently took the last half of December off and my wife and I went on vacation. Our many travels the last year and a half have almost all been on behalf of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and it was time for a reset. That being said, I could not completely ignore our organization for that amount of time.

While vacationing in South Carolina, my wife and I were in a store and struck up a conversation with a young man who was helping us. I have to admit; my wife is probably better at starting a conversation with strangers than I am. The young fellow was twenty-eight years old and his family had been in that area for generations. Annette told me to give him one of my SCV cards and we started to talk about his ancestry. He was very interested in our organization and I told him what we are all about.

The conversation led to me getting the names of his parents and grandparents. Having my phone with me loaded with my Ancestry app, I proceeded to research his ancestors and had a Confederate ancestor found in less than ten minutes. We exchanged numbers and I said I would contact the local camp and give them his information.

Later that evening, we attended the Christmas meeting of the local camp. The camp commander is also the Army of Northern Virginia Commander. I gave him the information on the potential

recruit and had a great time in fellowship with our fellow compatriots.

This just goes to show you can find potential recruits almost anywhere. You do not have to have a camp booth set up at a local festival or county fair to find people interested in our organization, you just need to talk to people you meet in everyday situations. You may not get all of them to join or even talk to you about it, but think what you could do for the growth of your camp if every member would actively recruit. Having the resources available to help with their genealogy is a definite plus. Using Ancestry or another service could swing things quickly if you can find a Confederate ancestor in a timely fashion for that person.

The second week of our trip we were in another coastal location in South Carolina. There had been a camp there in recent years but it has folded. This is unfortunately a troubling and all too often occurrence the last few years.

While exploring the local cemeteries for Confederate veterans, we came across a nice monument that camp had erected not long ago. Yes, even though we were on vacation, we still try to explore the places we go and find our veterans, monuments and battlefields in the area. The monument was dedicated to their camp's namesake unit and had all the members of that unit engraved on the monument. How does a

camp who can put up something like that just disappear shortly thereafter?

I have touched on this issue more than once and will continue to do so as it is vital to keep our organization strong and growing. The first half of this article is the key. Recruiting is important to keep the camp growing and flourishing. When you do not grow, you will eventually cease to exist from lack of retention and the passing of older members. You lose the ability to function as a strong camp as fewer members depletes the pool of those able or willing to serve as camp officers. It is a vicious cycle which has led to the folding of a number of camps, especially since 2020 and the restrictions during that time which were put on gatherings of organizations like ours.

What is the solution? I have written about many ways to help with recruiting and keeping camps viable in past articles. This is the beginning of a new year. Make it an explicit goal of your camp to increase your membership over what it was the year before. Keep getting good speakers for your meeting,

"This is the beginning of a new year. Make it an explicit goal of your camp to increase your membership over what it was the year before."

continue to work on camp projects in the community and always make time to recruit! Remember, if they know, you will grow.

I look forward to seeing many of you in the next few months as I will be attending several Division Reunions from March to June and speaking at several camps and events across the Confederation.

As Easter will be in early April, may the Resurrection of Our Lord Jesus Christ bring renewal to all those who honor their ancestors,

who cherish faith, family and duty and who seek to live with integrity amid the complexities of the past and the responsibilities of the present.

Deo Vindice,

**Tony
Anthony M. Griffin
Lt. Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans**



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Forward The Colors

**AN EDITORIAL FROM THE
CHIEF OF
HERITAGE OPERATIONS
PAUL C. GRAHAM
PCG.SCV2024@GMAIL.COM**

‘Remember who you are, where you come from’

As I write this column, I am already several days late on my deadline. The muse has been quiet and I have had no inspiration strike.¹ While it is true that she barely speaks, when she does it is LOUD and FAST. As I was struggling for a topic, this one came quietly and slowly: out of nowhere she struck and it took me a minute to untangle the message (or at least untangle it enough to get started). I remembered a picture I had in a photo album I had seen hundreds, if not thousands of times throughout my life. It was a picture of me as a wee lad with my great grandmother, Grandma Powell.

In this photo I am not yet walking, but was holding onto her leg to stand up — nothing groundbreaking or worth noticing — just another young’un in the family trying to walk and grasping at everything at my disposal, including my old and fragile great grandmother — and really nothing

much more than that ... until ... until you think about the details of two lives which intersected at that moment.

After all those years, I no longer think of her as mere kin, my great grandma, but a valuable and tangible link to the past — one which I remember enough to make it real.

She was selfless and loved by both her children and step-children. Her first husband, John Christopher Graham, was born shortly after the war. His father, John Powell Graham, with whom she had a special relationship, served in Company D of the South Carolina 4th Confederate Cavalry and was the only one of four sons who survived the war.

In a genealogy book published in 1942, she is quoted as calling John Powell Graham a “precious old gentleman.” She also is quoted describing his weekly commute to church:

“As I think back I see dear old Pa [John Powell Graham] as he ends his two-mile walk from his house to the churchyard, stop and break a pine branch and brush the dust from his shoes and trou-

¹ I don’t literally mean that I have a muse (at least I don’t think I do), but sometimes words come at a trickle and other times they come like a hurricane.

sers. The rest of the family rode but he preferred to walk. I wish you could have known this gentle, modest soul.”

She knew him. Not as an abstraction, but as a man.

I later learned her own father was in the war and her people were in Columbia, South Carolina, when Sherman and his “legion of devils” committed one of the greatest war crimes in modern history — certainly on American soil. Her grandfather and aunts escaped starvation by hiding some hams from the Union “foragers.”

I knew her and she knew me, as much as anyone could given our respective place we both occupied in the cycle of life. It hardly matters. She was a tangible person in my early life with direct contact and interaction with my Confederate sires. It was exciting to reflect upon what she knew — no different than the way I know the details of my own life and the people who have played a special role in it.

Examples such as this makes our desire to defend the good name of our fathers incomprehensible to “those people” who think in narrow ideological prisons. Our understanding is not political, it does not consider how things have changed in the world or implications, real or imagined, about the world they occupied. They did not have the ability to comprehend the never ending parade of the modern, Marxist and neo-Marxist assemblages of -isms and -ologies which are used to justify their condemnation of them. Those people believe they are justified in punishing the past and the relics of the past because they don’t like them. It has become a cultish ritual which our people and any public memorial to them must be sacrificed on the altar of “we know-better.” Their textbooks — whether of the old Yankee [Lincolnian] variety, or the new fangled DEI² variety — can only consider the past from an abstract point of view, with their explanation of the war being beyond dispute: Union good. Southern Confederacy bad.

This is what they say about my “dear old pa” and yours too.

The fact I knew my Grandma Powell and she knew much about at least two very close family members — her father and father-in-law — who wore the grey and fought against an aggressor who

had invaded their land and sought to rule over them — like the British Parliament in 1776 — in all things whatsoever.

I often hear our friends (the enemy) need a history lesson. They neither want one, nor need one. A history lesson is a book lesson and while we can gain much from such study, it is not why we are charged to defend the Confederate soldiers’ good name. We do it because of our Grandma Powells and other family members — most if not all of whom passed on, but provided a human face and a human context to the cardboard cut-out Confederate soldiers of nationalist textbooks who can only stereotype and enforce their views on a world about which they know nothing. It does no good to swap passages out of a book with those people or try to make them understand the complexities of the time and situation in which our ancestors found themselves, we need, rather to defend them as people — real people. People that, in many cases, the community felt it appropriate to memorialize.

It’s personal for the very reason our love and admiration for our people, especially those who gave their last full measure for our independence exceeds any political axiom or dogma. When we begin to look at this as personal, very personal, all the extraneous noise comes to nothing when we come to remember they are flesh and blood family — especially when you consider you carry a piece of them in you quite literally.

Gentleman, I have no desire to convince those people who hate us that we ain’t that bad or the issue was and remains complicated — I want those who are sons and daughters of the South to come home. This is only possible if we find ways to tell our family story and convince others it is perfectly acceptable, normal, and natural, to love your own — regardless of what any “expert” on the “subject” may say. Our story is not one of governments and battles, constitutions and the ruling of courts. Our story is about family.

If you do not have a reminder, a Grandma Powell, find it. A memory, a dream, a reflection, a story passed down, a photograph ... anything. When it becomes personal and we see to it that we occupy the moral high ground by defending our own “old pa” or a family member who could and should

Continued on page 13

2 “Diversity. Equity. Inclusion.

Chaplain's Comments

Rev. Dr. Tom Hiter
Chaplain-in-Chief

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"The first rule is ..."

I was involved in a disciplinary hearing, the other day where a man was accused of breaking the rules of his Division of the SCV. Which Division isn't important. What's important is a remark by another individual who was present concerning the accusation. The remark was "I always heard that the first rule is that there are no rules!" A couple of people snickered; one or two grinned. And, we moved on. But later, I thought about it. A lot. And it bothered me.

You see, there ARE rules, and we MUST obey them. If you don't believe that, then please resign from the SCV, today. You are a danger to yourself, the people around you and the SCV. May I explain?

We exist, as a nation, because we have a Constitution. That Constitution consists of a set of rules. In it are found rules about what government can do and cannot do, and what rights citizens of this nation have which cannot be infringed. The importance of the

Constitution can be no more succinctly realized than to remember the seven original Confederate states, five instructed their representatives to the Confederate Convention to vote for no other Constitution than that of the United States. It is a marvelous document and if the Lincoln government had followed it, there would have been no War for Southern Independence. From that set of rules descend every guarantee of liberty we have.

But, the Constitution is not the source of those rights and liberties! Almighty God is the source of the processes delineated in the U. S. Constitution. God did not spell out a form of government for his people (or any people) in HIS lists of rules for humanity. There are two such lists related to us in the document we, as Christian men honor, the Holy Bible. Indeed, in the Book of Judges, we're told after the Exodus, there was no king in Israel, and that every man did what was right in his own eyes. People were expected

to obey the Law of Moses, just as people before the Law of Moses were expected to follow the seven Noahide Laws as discussed in the Book of Genesis. The Law of Moses consisted of some 161 regulations derived from the 10 specific commandments of God, given by Him to Moses on Mount Sinai.

The Ten Commandments, then, as interpreted by the Law of Moses and passed down to succeeding generations inspired our Founders as they wrote the Constitution. That Constitution served as the model for all our state constitutions and indeed for every municipal and local government as well as *Robert's Rules of Order* which serve as the basis for the conduct of business by a plethora of non-governmental organizations, such as ours. So we have rules. Hundreds of them!

Rules are what make it possible for men to work together. They are the only thing enabling men to work together. The only other real alternatives are an-

archy (which means, literally, “nobody’s in charge” and monarchy (which means “one guy in charge”). We humans have experimented with both at great length, and neither is acceptable. We’ve come up with all sorts of names for both, but the fact remains, either everybody does their own thing or one guy seizes complete power and beats everybody else into submission. You might ask

the Jews how that worked out with them in Germany. Or the Ukrainians how it worked under Stalin. Or the Cambodians under Pol Pot. Or, for that matter, folks in Sicily whose experience was with the Mafia. Strong man rule is rarely pretty, but anarchy never is. How then, do we avoid either one? We make (and follow) Rules.

Of course, the truth is that what most of the people who say

“there are no rules” mean is “I’m not going to follow YOUR rules, so do what I say!” And we’re back to monarchy. So if you’re one of those people, someone who refuses to follow the rules and thinks you know better than everybody else, please leave. The rest of us are educated enough to understand the rules, and deeply grateful we have them.



Continued from page 11

Forward the Colors

have been and “old pa,” had they not been gunned down or worse by a government which sought their literal extermination then and the extermination of their memory now.

We have a job before us. Remember who you are, where you

come from, and that insulting and demonising “old pa” and his compatriots — most of whom never returned home — will no longer be insulted on our watch. We must make it personal. We must make it familial, or we lose more than our patrimony — we

lose our identity along with those who will follow us because we allowed it to happen.

Paul C. Graham
Chief of Heritage Operations
pcg.scv2024@gmail.com



The 2026 National Chaplain’s Conference
Hosted by Chaplain- in-Chief Dr. Tom Hiter
at
Elm Springs on the 28th of March, 2026
from 9:00 a.m. until 3:00 p.m.

Who can attend?

Any SCV Camp, Brigade, Division or Army Chaplain and/or Commander.
Cost: \$25.00 per attendee. Includes Chaplain’s Handbook and lunch on site.
Please send attendee name and contact info with fee to Eric Privetti at
National HQ, Elm Springs, ATTN: Chaplain’s Conference

The Last Roll

Gen. Robert E. Lee Camp 16
Auburn, AL
Robert Joseph Buice

Capt. John H. Turpin Camp 368
Greensboro, AL
Cecil R. Hinson, Jr.

E. A. O'Neal Camp 478
Florence, AL
Paul R. Parker

Capt. Thomas H. Hobbs Camp 768
Athens, AL
Joel M. Allaway

The Tallassee Armory Guards
Camp 1921
Tallassee, AL
James G. Eubanks, Jr.

Capt. William R. McAdory Camp
2114
Pleasant Grove, AL
Harlis Charles Holcomb

James M. Keller Camp 648
Hot Springs, AR
Phillip Daniel Robbins

27th Arkansas Infantry Camp 1519
Mountain Home, AR
Charles Wesley Sugg, Jr.

Jefferson Davis Camp 175
Colorado Springs, CO
Raymond Campbell, III

Kirby Smith Camp 1209
Jacksonville, FL
Ben H. Willingham

Finley's Brigade Camp 1614
Havana, FL
Herbert Lamar Cox

Brig. Gen. T. R. R. Cobb Camp 97
Athens, GA
Ernest Murray Hall, Jr.

Tattnall Invincibles Camp 154
Reidsville, GA
Lonnie Tom Hutto

Black Creek Volunteers Camp 549
Sylvania, GA
Donald Loy Mallard

Lt. James T. Woodward Camp 1399
Warner Robins, GA
James Pilcher Avrett, Jr.

Camp McDonald Camp 1552
Kennesaw, GA
Leland S. Hulsey

Calhoun Rifles Camp 1855
Edison, GA
Charles T. Swann

Maj. Gen. Ambrose Ransom
Wright Camp 1914
Evans, GA
Joseph Rufus Collins

CSS *Chattahoochee* Camp 2314
Donalsonville, GA
Doug Delaney

Forrest's Orphans Camp 1744
Calhoun, KY
Harry Dean Roberts, III

Brig. Gen. Mosby Monroe Parsons
Camp 718
Jefferson City, MO
Mark Stephen Schreiber

Col. William P. Rogers Camp 321
Corinth, MS
Larry L. Mangus

Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton Camp
1354
Vicksburg, MS
Larry Lowe



Mississippi College Rifles Camp
1636
Clinton, MS
Joseph Marion Orr

Captain C. B. Vance Camp 1669
Batesville, MS
Robert Holmes Dunlap

Water Valley Rifle Guards Camp
2360
Water Valley MS
Dr. Grady White

The McDowell Men Camp 379
Marion, NC
Donald Ray Buchanan

James B. Gordon Camp 810
Wilkesboro, NC
Gregory Phillip Luck

Maj. Charles Q. Petty Camp 872
Gastonia, NC
Sidney R. Reynolds

Dr. B. T. Person Camp 1517
Fremont-Pikeville, NC
Edward Leon Lewis
Richard A. Sasser, III

Hoke/McLaughlin Camp 1947
Raeford, NC
Bobby Lee Posey
Alvin Leigh Potts
Thomas Ellis Taylor

Col. William H. Thomas Camp 2231
Waynesville, NC
Billy Vernon Messer

Continued on page 53

Confederate Images

by C. E. Avery



State Home Guards

The Home Guard included all able-bodied males between 18-50 who were exempt from CS service. Eventually they replaced the militia which had been conscripted into service in the Confederate Army.

They defended the Confederate home front, usually their hometown or county, captured deserters, used as a last defense against invading forces, gathered information about invading forces and controlled Union sympathizers.

Home Guard units stayed at home and were only paid when ordered into service but were subject to mobilization into field armies. They could be called out for temporary service only, unlike State Militia units which were liable to service in any part of their state for months at a time.

As the war progressed, they were largely ignored by state and national governments. Besides their usual duties, in some instances they were used to guard bridges, rail lines, mail routes, or as scouts. Many times, the Home Guard were the ones who enforced the conscription laws. Despite the law on age limits or what sex the guard had to be for service in these units, many boys below the age of 17 were enlisted.



Young boys in homemade shell jackets served in the Home Guard, March 1865.

Close to the end of the war there were units comprised of all females in at least two states. Added to the mix were several black Home Guard units and Native American units. Company I of the 2nd Louisiana Reserve Corps was formed in 1864, composed of free black men with land holdings and slave owners themselves.

These units didn't receive any formal military training but many of these men were wounded soldiers who were recovering at home. By 1863 all Confederate states had formed Home Guard units and were commanded locally. Most units were poorly equipped, seldom had uniforms (unless homemade).

In Florida and other states,

the Home Guard replaced the state militia in 1863-64, they were composed of boys and old men (underage of 17 and men over the age of 50). But by late 1864 these units were under the umbrella of State Militia command, with the governor as commander-in-chief. As such, in Georgia the Home Guard was called out to help defend Macon against Gen. Sherman's advances. Not all, but many, guardsmen were sent off to do battle.

Lack of official records on the Home Guard units of the South makes it hard to determine the exact number of troops or their ages. What few records which did survive the war tells us children as young as 12 served in these units.

Jefferson Davis

Last President of the Jeffersonian Republic

By H. V. Traywick, Jr.

Ladies and gentlemen, and fellow compatriots, it is a privilege to be with you all here today, and with the ghosts of these thousands who rest here among us, men who gave their lives defending our land and our people from invasion, conquest, and coerced political allegiance, just as their fathers and grandfathers had done in the days of '76. I wish to thank Mr. Andrew Morehead for honoring me with the invitation to offer a presentation commemorating President Jefferson Davis, the only president of our Confederacy, and the last president of our Jeffersonian Republic.

Time is an interesting thing to contemplate, and when one is approaching middle age, as I am, one tends to think about it sometimes. In his book *Intruder in the Dust*, William Faulkner said "It's all now, you see: yesterday won't be over until tomorrow, and tomorrow began ten thousand years ago." For us, certainly, yesterday is not over. When I was a boy, Jefferson Davis, and the war these men who rest here fought in, was still within living memory. The last reunion of Confederate veterans was held when I was about five years old. And when these men were boys, the Revolutionary War and the subsequent founding of the Jeffersonian Republic of 1787 was still in living memory, for there were still some old veterans of that war alive when Lincoln invaded the Confederate States of America, the last remnant of that Republic.

From the beginning of that voluntary compact of sovereign States, the industrializing mercan-

tile North, with its growing sectional majorities, attempted to take over the central government, unconstitutionally increase its powers, and treat the agricultural Southern States as their colonies. Finally the Southern States, with the sanction of the Declaration of Independence, peacefully withdrew from the Union and formed the Confederate States of America in order to maintain for themselves the original Republic as it had been intended by the Founders. But the North would have none of it, and it all went down in a bloody cataclysm when Lincoln drove the Southern States back into the Union at the point of the bayonet, and transformed the old Republic into a coerced Yankee Empire.

From the beginning of the compact, there developed a struggle for the balance of power between the Northern and the Southern States. The two sections differed from the very beginning of their colonial settlements, with the gallant Cavaliers who followed the Stuarts in the English Civil War settling in the congenial latitudes of Virginia and the Chesapeake Bay, and with the Puritan Roundheads who followed Cromwell in that war settling in the flinty coasts of Massachusetts and New England. Thus the antagonistic division between the two sections was inscribed from the beginning, although they unified in their common struggle against England in the War for Independence. The geography of the two regions and the character of the two peoples determined the evolution of the respective cultures, with the Northern Colonies



The inauguration of President Jefferson Davis in Montgomery, Alabama.

evolving into a trading, seafaring, and mercantile economy, and the Southern Colonies evolving into a planting and agrarian economy. The wealth of the South — tobacco, rice, cotton and naval stores — eventually provided not only the raw materials for the North's manufacturing and shipping, but were the Union's primary exports to Europe. While the North's manufactures began to provide some of the finished goods for the South, much of the South's preferred finished goods were traditionally imported from Europe, and the modest duties on these imports supported the modest financial needs of the central government of the young Republic.

As time went by, populations moved westward and new States were formed and admitted into the Union. The New England migrants moved into western New York, northern Ohio, and the Great Lakes region. Southern farmers moved into Kentucky, Tennessee and the Ohio River Valley, and

planters into the new cotton lands of Alabama and Mississippi. In 1803, the Louisiana Purchase opened up the Trans-Mississippi, and President Thomas Jefferson sent Lewis and Clark up the Missouri River on their famous expedition to explore the region. In 1820 Missouri Territory applied for Statehood, and opened up the first major controversy over slavery in the Territories — a manifestation of the ongoing struggle between the North and the South concerning the political balance of power, and a controversy which alarmed Thomas Jefferson as “a fire-bell in the night.” It ended with the Missouri Compromise of 1820, but Jefferson rightly saw it to be “The knell of the Union.” He saw the mercantile North and the agrarian South had evolved to the point where their differences essentially made them two different countries under one government.

The government founded by the ratification of the Constitution in 1787 was a compact of

sovereign States which delegated certain limited and enumerated powers to a central government for the equal benefit of all, such as providing for the common defense against foreign aggression, or the regulation of interstate commerce, but the States retained unto themselves all other rights and powers not specifically enumerated. The Southern States stood firmly by this interpretation of the Constitution, expressed eloquently in Jefferson's "Kentucky Resolutions," Madison's "Virginia Resolutions," and John C. Calhoun's arguments in the Senate. The North, on the other hand, ever since the days of Alexander Hamilton at the Founding, was forever agitating for a loose interpretation of the Constitution which would give the central government more power — and, of course, put that power under the North's control. This evolved into Sen. Henry Clay's "American System," which called for a National Bank, an expansion of the "General Welfare" clause of the Constitution to allow the central government to build railroads and infrastructures for the benefit of the North (paid for by taxes from all), and to raise tariffs to not only pay for the government, but to subsidize Northern industries and crony capitalists at the expense of the South. The Southern argument against this was based on Art. I, sec. 8 of the Constitution, which required all taxes to be uniform among the States, and which certainly implied that the benefit of all taxes should be uniform as well. As John Randolph of Roanoke said:

"It eventuates in this: whether you, as a planter, will consent to be taxed in order to hire another man to go to work in a shoemaker's shop, or to set up a spinning jenny. For my part, I will not agree to it, even though they should by way of return agree to be taxed to help us to plant tobacco; much less will I agree to pay all and receive nothing for it. ... Sir, there should be none but an *ad valorem* duty on all articles which would prevent the possibility of one interest in the country being sacrificed to another by the management of taxation. ..."

John Randolph saw, as did Thomas Jefferson before him and John C. Calhoun after him — and Jefferson Davis after that — that the manufacturing North's economic desires and political policies involved sacrificing the interests of the agricultural

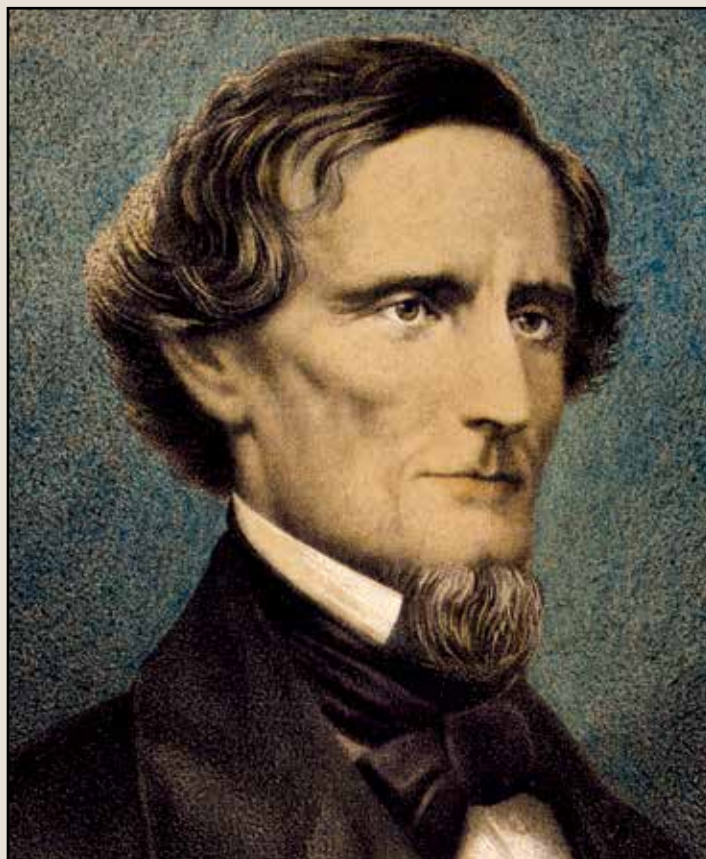
South to the interests of the manufacturing North by the management of taxation, duties, and tariffs. A prime example was the "Tariff of Abominations" in the 1830s, which almost led to the secession of South Carolina. This eventually got settled, but by 1860 a prominent economist named Thomas Prentiss Kettell, in his book entitled *Southern Wealth and Northern Profits*, noted the manufacturing and mercantile North had become to the agricultural South what England had been to the thirteen North American Colonies in 1776. And, as you may remember, we seceded from England over that matter.

Through their growing Congressional majorities, the manufacturing North was extracting profits from the wealth of the agricultural South through the manipulation and management of tariffs and taxation, but in order for the Northern interests to fully tip the political balance of power of the central government in their favor, they had to politically crush the Southern stumbling block and their troublesome Constitutional arguments. The issue they hit upon was slavery in the Territories. This would divide the Democrat Party in the agrarian West from the Democrat Party in the agrarian South — and one day deliver the political power to the Radical Republican Party of the mercantile North.

While the South's Constitutional struggle for slavery in the Territories was only one manifestation of her broader struggle to maintain the balance of power between the two sections which had been going on from the beginning, the North's struggle for political domination was now masked entirely as a righteous Abolitionist Crusade. This began with the Missouri Compromise of 1820 — which had alarmed Thomas Jefferson as "a fire-bell in the night." It continued through the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 and "bleeding Kansas," then on to John Brown's Raid, and ended with their success in the election of Abraham Lincoln and his strictly sectional Northern political party — which led to the secession of the Southern States. Thomas Jefferson was proved a prophet when he had said forty years earlier that the Missouri debates of 1820 were "the knell of the Union."

To hear their vitriol and hatred for the South, one would think the North would have been glad to see these Southern Apostates gone from polluting their Puritan "City upon a Hill," but beneath their loathing of the South ran a deep undercur-

rent of avariciousness. Cotton was “king” at the time, and with the “Cotton Kingdom” out of the Union and free trading with Europe, and no longer paying extortionate tariffs to support Northern industries and Yankee crony capitalists, the North’s “Mercantile Kingdom” would collapse into financial ruin and social anarchy, so Lincoln launched an armada against Charleston to provoke the South into firing the first shot, and got the war he wanted. He then called for troops to drive the “Cotton Kingdom” back into the Union at the point of the bayonet and put it under Northern control.



Jefferson Davis

Virginia, “The Mother of States and Statesmen,” had stood solidly for the Union she had sacrificed so much to create, but when she received Lincoln’s call for troops, she refused, seceded from the Union, and joined the Confederacy. Four more states (including occupied Missouri) followed her out, and the rest is history — the truth of which has been distorted ever since by “The Myth of the Righteous Cause,” which claims the “Civil War” (which it was not) was “about” slavery (which it was not) and the “righteous” North went to war against the “evil” South to free the slaves (which it did not). It was simply Lincoln’s war against the South’s secession. Slavery was just the smelly “red herring” which covered his tracks in “The Myth of the Righteous Cause.” As the French philosopher Voltaire once said, “History is the propaganda of the victorious.”

At the formation of the Confederate government, Jefferson Davis was elected president. He had been born in 1808 on a farm in southwestern Kentucky, was educated at West Point, and became a cotton planter in Mississippi. In the Mexican War, he commanded the 1st Mississippi Regiment with gallantry and effectiveness. He subsequently was

elected to the US Senate representing Mississippi. During his first term, he advocated extending the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific, but the proposal was voted down — mostly by Northern senators in order to limit the possibility of more “Slave States” entering the Union and diluting their political power. It also gave them the whole of California as another “Free State.” In his book *A Short History of the Confederate States of America*, Jefferson Davis said the Missouri Compromise, which had settled the question of slavery in the Territories for thirty years, was thus thrown

out of the window by the North, which opened up the Pandora’s Box of troubles which followed. It was during these controversies Senator John C. Calhoun passed away. Allen Tate, a noted biographer of Jefferson Davis, said Davis was “the ablest debater for Southern rights since Calhoun,” and he was to stand by his convictions to the end.

Davis was reelected to the Senate and began his second term in March of 1851. At his party’s request, he resigned his seat, ran for governor, and was narrowly defeated. However, during his campaign, he advocated for a meeting of the Southern States to see what could be done to alleviate the tension between the North and the South. Davis was a staunch Unionist who merely wanted to avoid postponing adjustments to the controversies before they devolved into greater evils, but his proposed meeting did not come about.

Davis retired from public life and returned to his life as a cotton planter on his plantation “Brierfield,” but it was not to last. Franklin Pierce was elected president in November of 1852, and he asked Jefferson Davis to join his cabinet as Secretary

Continued on page 56

By Other Means

By Alan Ables

President Abraham Lincoln knew human nature well. As Confederate armies began surrendering in the spring of 1865, he was aware Northern populations knew little of the war's horrors visited upon Southern citizens. He also knew these often-Draconian tactics, and worse, were encouraged by radicals in the Republican Congress. Soothing those passions would be a formidable task while healing the deep wounds of war. In his second inaugural he hoped the seceding Southern states could reenter the Union "... with malice toward none, with charity for all ..." He hoped the "better angels" of which he spoke in his first inaugural could dispel any lingering winds of war.

But the storms persisted. The worst instincts of punishment and revenge did not abate. Ironically, a single bullet, fired by a Virginia-born actor gripped by his twisted version of vengeance, destroyed that hope for all Southerners. Lincoln's fears about the years ahead were prescient. History proved him right. A stronger, more perfect Union for which so many had fought immediately disappeared as if in a mist. The wounds were deep, not only on old, bloody battlefields but also within the halls of Congress. Retribution flooded the land. By late 1865 the tide of reconstruction was high and rising.

President Lincoln did not live to see an occupying Union Army and the rapidly bloating ranks of Federal bureaucrats take revenge. But, his successor, President Andrew Johnson, did. He acted quickly to temper the passions of the radical Republicans. By December 1865 he created a conciliatory framework which inflicted almost no punishment on the South, one which would prevent the slow, legalized degradation and abuses of victor over vanquished. Congress would have none of it. Led by Representative Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania, his radical Republicans rationalized any injustice, insisting change was necessary in the name of reuniting a nation. The radicals seized the moment and kept President Hayes, a Southerner, in the dark.

Passage of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill and the Civil Rights Act brought a new kind of violence. They were the first salvos of revenge, volleys aimed at punishing Southern populations, courts and social institutions for years and — arguably — decades. President Johnson was impeached, the first casualty in that war by other means.

Lincoln's Political Brilliance

Lincoln had many talents, not the least of which was his skill as a brilliant politician. By 1862 the war was not going well for him or Congress. Public opinion was lagging. On January 1, 1863, he released Proclamation 95, the Emancipation Proclamation. It effectively elevated the abolition of slavery to the high moral justification for invading Union armies. It also dehumanized the enemy and obfuscated any legal argument for Southern secession. That worked well enough, but he still had another problem.

Northern knowledge of his commanders' misdeeds against non-combatant civilians was leaking. With the alacrity of modern public relations crisis managers, he acted quickly with a brilliant dodge. On April 14, 1863, two years prior to his April 14, 1865, assassination, he issued General Order No. 100. It was a nearly perfect trifecta: peremptorily defending his army against war crime charges, advancing his re-election campaign and ensuring his favorable legacy. Ironically, the order sanctioned even more violence by his field commanders and laid the foundation for political warfare by unelected office holders and bureaucrats, an operational paradigm which may well have inspired the 20th century Soviet apparatchiks dispatched to hold subjects at bay.

General Order 100 was as broad as the Emancipation Proclamation was specific. It adopted a document written almost a half century earlier by Franz Lieber, a German-American legal scholar and political philosopher. Known as the Lieber Code, it codified older attempts to establish rules of warfare. Most significantly, Lincoln's General Order 100



March to the sea.

Library of Congress

gave broad discretion and legal cover to field commanders. Specifically, it provided, should civilian resistance be encountered — something as small as a farmer burning his own hay stores to prevent their confiscation — the seizure and destruction of all the offender's private property, even that of neighboring communities, was authorized as just punishment. It was politically neat, a high platform for virtue signaling.

It worked. The code's loopholes were so broad that at war's end only two war crime trials were ever held to hold Union commanders accountable for their crimes against humanity.

Unintended Consequences

But, the result within the Union army was not what Lincoln had envisioned. One of his generals, perhaps more than any other, seized the license, the legal cover enabled by General Order 100, to justify his violent fetishes.

Those who remembered that disgraced cavalry officer thought little of him. He had resigned his commission at the end of the Mexican War and never returned north of the border. The army hierarchy thought even less of him. Believing he was insane, a sadistic lunatic not fit for service, they were happy to be rid of him.

But, early in the war, despite huge misgivings, the West Point graduate was returned to service, claiming to have recovered from a "nervous breakdown." Nowhere in the army hierarchy was the decision considered wise. It was made — personally — by Lincoln's Secretary of War Edwin Stanton, also an Ohioan. The decision was made without discussion and far above the heads of anyone grounded in reality.

The burden of reintroducing the — arguably — mental deficient to the army fell on Major General Henry Halleck, also an Academy graduate and at the time commander of the Department of Missouri. Highly respected and known as "Old Brains" by his military colleagues, Halleck knew the senior officer dumped on him was not capable of field command, or little else. He had no option but to comply with Stanton's decision.

The newly restored officer, William T. Sherman, saw General Order 100 as the way ahead to a vicious form of warfare: terrorism directed at Southern civilians.

Without reprimand, no criticism from higher command, he took the order even farther than its intent. In November 1864, as he prepared to step off on his Savannah campaign, "Sherman's March

Continued on page 61

Monumental Fallacies

By Ernest Everett Blevins, Past West Virginia Division Commander¹

In 1970, David Hackett Fischer wrote *Historian's Fallacies: Toward a Logical Historical Thought*, a term he created. This work is still well read, and often a required book in graduate studies. The work, when applied to Confederate monuments, combats many of the myths and fallacies frequently used as an excuse to remove the monuments.¹

Fischer defined the historian's fallacy which is based on William James' "psychologists' fallacy." It is noted as an "insidious form of error" where the historian fails to remember that at the time of the making of history, the participants could not and did not know what was coming next.² One can see in hindsight the march of time and history. For example, the Confederate loss at Gettysburg is cited as the highwater mark of the Confederacy. The participants could not predict the next two years of war and the eventual surrender in 1865. Likewise, the erection of a monument in a place and time does not foreshadow the future beliefs or politics of the site, protection of the monument, or future misinterpretation of the monument's intent. Thus, why monuments are bookmarks to the past — placed there by a group to memorialize their losses to the future. They are not intended to tell their part, not the whole story; but remind the viewer of it and seek out the history.

The case of the Arlington Reconciliation Monument brought an in-depth consideration of the fallacies used against Confederate Monuments and the assumption of reasons the monuments exist. Modern opponents of the monument cite reasons based on supremacy and race as the rationale for Confederate monuments emerging on the landscape, as embodied in the "Whose Heritage?" (2016) report from the Southern Poverty Law Center.

Ignored is the earlier, and more robust, rise of

Union monuments for remembering their losses. The monuments which emerged in the post-war years of the 1800s and early into the 1900s were part of the Monument Movement.³ Modern interpretations of motive based on race and suppression are laden with the pathetic fallacy.⁴ Although "Whose Heritage?" actively avoids this by inserting the wording "symbols" in the phrasing, it is common among monument removers.⁵ The pathetic fallacy it takes the form of anthropomorphism — attributing "human form and human feelings" are endowed on inanimate objects. Most common example is the battle flag and the monuments are "racist."⁶

"Whose Heritage?" presents one thesis and a fallacy of declarative questions: The Confederate monuments, memorials, and namesakes were erected during the "Jim Crow" era to vindicate white supremacy.⁷ Violating a rule of empirical question framing with an open-end question, and in this case without consideration of other factors. The "Whose Heritage?" report included the charting of monuments and namesakes used to allege the rise of Confederate monuments was attributed to "Jim Crow" racism with no source citations.⁸ With this, a fallacy of racism is committed with "a false prejudice, for or against any ... ethnic

3 The term "Monument Movement" was coined by Ernest Everett Blevins, mfa "Forever in Mourning: Union and Confederate Monuments 1860-1920," *Nineteenth Century Magazine*, Fall 2019, Volume 39, No. 2, 18-27.

4 David Hackett Fischer, *Historian's Fallacies*, 1970, New York: Harper Perennial, 190-191.

5 "Monument Removers" is a phrase coined to identify those who seek to remove or rename Confederate monuments, flags, names, and other iconography.

6 Fischer, *Historian's Fallacies*, 190-191.

7 Fischer, *Historian's Fallacies*, 24.

"Executive Summary," *Whose Heritage? Public Symbols of the Confederacy*, Montgomery, Alabama: Southern Poverty Law Center, 2016, 4 (www.splcenter.org/20190201/whose-heritage-public-symbols-confederacy#executive-summary accessed 1 June 2019)

8 "Executive Summary," Southern Poverty Law Center

1 The seed of this work was developed from the white paper submitted in defense of the Reconciliation Monument in Arlington.

2 David Hackett Fischer, *Historian's Fallacies*, 1970, New York: Harper Perennial, 209-210.

group of humans.”⁹ Southerners, Confederates, and their descendants are an ethnic group. The fallacy is easily refuted by a cursory examination of readily available contemporary source material, most importantly on the monuments themselves.

One can make a case — and many have — that Northern attitudes regarding blacks were harsher than Southerners who had nearly a three-hundred-year history of race relations. Jim Crow and racism were not isolated to a single region.¹⁰ Northern states passed Jim Crow laws, with New York considered the “Northern capital of Jim Crow.”¹¹

“Whose Heritage?” examines with a focus on Confederate monuments a reminder of “racism” ignoring the history of monument construction across the United States. Northern communities erected at least 33 monuments by 1867 when the first two Confederate monuments were dedicated in West Virginia and South Carolina.¹² Fifteen of



Detail of the Arlington Confederate Monument with the Mammy, infant, and soldier.

the documented pre-1867 Union monuments are in cemeteries, such as the first two Confederate monuments.¹³

Confederate monuments were erected decades after the war rather than during or at the end of the war as an attempt to speak to the accused racism of the monuments. Monument removers cite this as a reason for their perceived racist intent. However, the reality is a more straightforward explanation, “Occam’s razor” – if there are two competing theories, the simplest one is preferred. The purpose of Confederate monuments, as well as Union monuments, is the community’s memorial to the community’s losses.

Southern poverty under Reconstruction is well documented. It took years for Southerners, with little in discretionary funds in the post-war years to fund memorial association projects. These local associations raised the monuments before, and after, the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) was established in 1894. After the UDC was established, it took the lead on monument raising into the early 20th century, although the chapters remained

9 Fischer, *Historian’s Fallacies*, 232.

10 Blevins, “The Real Reason for ‘Civil War’ Monuments,” www.abbevilleinstitute.org/the-real-reason-for-civil-war-monuments/

11 Brian Purnell and Jeanne Theoharis, “How New York City became the capital of the Jim Crow North,” *The Washington Post* (washingtonpost.com), 23 August 2017.

Ernest Everett Blevins, “The Real Reason for ‘Civil War’ Monuments,” 7 November 2019, www.abbevilleinstitute.org/the-real-reason-for-civil-war-monuments/ (accessed 13 November 2022)

12 Blevins, “Forever in Mourning,” 18-27.

Ongoing research will only raise the number of Union monuments.

Blevins, “The Real Reason for ‘Civil War’ Monuments.” The SPLC lists 1,875 Confederate memorials of all types (physical, names, songs, license tags, etc.) were reduced to only monuments; there were 834 recorded. As of September 2024, there are now 882 Confederate monuments recorded which includes cemetery monuments not included in the “Whose History?” public areas — although cemeteries are often considered public and even government owned. The ongoing Union monument survey as of September 2024 lists 1,145 Union monuments as of September 2024 increasing numbers used in “Forever in Mourning: Union and Confed-

erate Monuments 1860-1920,” was published in *Nineteenth Century Magazine* in 2019.

Of these, more than 300 Confederate and more than 100 Union monuments to date are visited and photo documented by the author.

13 Blevins, Union Monument Survey to September 2024.

Continued on page 58

Sgt. John Mahoney

A Remarkable Service Record

By Dan Brooks

Kentucky's Governor Beriah Magoffin steadfastly refused newly elected President Abraham Lincoln's quota for four infantry regiments. Public and private sympathies aside, elected officials were consciously aware that Kentucky's populus remained deeply divided in its show of support, geographically located between its northern and southern neighbors. For political and economic reasons on Thursday, May 16, 1861, the state legislature passed a formal declaration of neutrality. Union or Confederate troops were not permitted to enter the state and violate the enacted legislation.

Able-bodied Kentuckians endeavoring to defend the Confederate cause would have to depart bluegrass soil for the last state to secede, Tennessee. The training areas of Camp Boone and Camp Burnett were established for the migrating recruits adjacent to the state line. The veterans of the largely pro-Southern Kentucky state guard would form the nucleus of what would become the largest Confederate unit recruited from a border state. With no time to waste, formal military training began to transition the Kentucky volunteers into an effective fighting force. General Simon Bolivar Buckner became tasked with command of the newly formed Kentucky Brigade.

Enlisting in Company G, known as the "Hamilton Guards" of the 2nd KY Infantry Regiment on July 19, 1861, was Irish native John Mahoney. Defying the average age of the War Between the States soldier, John was forty years of age at the beginning of the war. The Bourbon County, KY resident had embarked on a two hundred, ninety-mile journey to Camp Boone, TN, for a three-year enlistment. Quite an extensive journey by the standards of the nineteenth century, but relatively small as opposed to the distance between Ireland and any American port across the "pond." The 2nd KY mustered into service and integrated into the 1st KY Brigade, later

christened the famous "Orphan Brigade."

Spring and summer 1861 had passed, and these Kentucky volunteers transitioned from recruits to trained soldiers. Now accustomed to disease and privation, the Kentuckians eagerly returned to defend their native state. These troops formed a defensive position in the land of the Bluegrass. The homecoming was short lived as such an extensive amount of territory was difficult to defend with the number of soldiers at the Confederacy's disposal. Soon, the First Brigade received the order to withdraw from the Commonwealth. The surviving Kentuckians would not be able to return home until the end of the war.

For the soldiers of the 2nd Regiment, the battle at Fort Donelson would be the first significant action of the war. Private Mahoney became seriously wounded during the fighting and was evacuated to Nashville to receive critical medical care. While recovering in the hospital, the majority of his regiment defending the fort would be surrendered with the remaining defenders to Union General U. S. Grant. The men of the 2nd KY Infantry spent the following six months in northern captivity at Camp Chase, Ohio.

After a measurable recovery, John returned to active duty for the climactic battle of Shiloh, attached to Company H of the Fourth Kentucky Infantry under the command of General John C. Breckinridge, who served as fourteenth vice president of the United States prior to the war. Private Mahoney wasn't immune from another enemy bullet and was wounded again for the second time in two months. After sufficient recovery, John would fight at Vicksburg and would be wounded again at the August, 1862, Battle of Baton Rouge, though miraculously not as severe as the injuries sustained at Fort Donelson and Shiloh.

Autumn 1862 brought a glimmer of good news. A prisoner exchange released the soldiers of the



Photo by Frank Powell

An unsundered flag of the Orphan Brigade from a private collection.

2nd KY and John was able to return to his original regiment. The good fortune would not last long. That winter John would participate, along with a portion of the 2nd KY in the December 1862 Battle of Hartsville and with the First KY Brigade at the larger subsequent battle of Stones River. The January 2, 1863, assault across the Stones River ordered by General Bragg to seize a Union artillery position upon the high ground ended with disaster. The attack was doomed from the start. The soldiers of the 1st Brigade suffered heavy casualties from fifty-four pieces of union artillery with supporting infantry. General Breckinridge was reported to have cried

out "My poor Orphans, my poor Orphan Brigade, they have cut it to pieces." Brigadier General Roger Hanson fell mortally wounded commanding the brigade during the charge.

In May 1863 the Orphan Brigade elected to transfer from General Bragg's army to the unfolding campaign in Mississippi. After the battle of Jackson, and the fall of Vicksburg, the Orphans were ordered back to Chattanooga to reinforce the Army of Tennessee. Regarding the western theater, the ensuing battle of Chickamauga was the largest and most costly in terms of casualties on both sides.

Continued on page 48

SOUVENIR

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131st Sons of Confederate Veterans

National Reunion

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131st Annual Sons of Confederate Veterans NATIONAL REUNION JULY 15-19,2026



SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Sat.	July 11, 2026	All Day	"Welcome Home to Kentucky Good Ol' Southern BBQ", meal at 5:00 pm. Location: Bottoms House, Hays-Mays Road, Perryville, KY adjacent to the Perryville Battlefield State Historic Site 1825 Battlefield Road, Perryville, KY 40468
Mon.	July 13, 2026	10:00 am	Samuel Wilson Davis, Co E 7th Ky Cav, Headstone Dedication, Pewee Valley Confederate Cemetery, Maple Ave. Pewee Valley, KY
Tue.	July 14, 2026	Noon-5 pm	Early Registration
Tue.	July 14, 2026	6 pm	Battle of Richmond Dinner
Wed.	July 15, 2026	8 am-5 pm	Registration and Vendor Set up
Wed.	July 15, 2026	9 am-5 pm	Richmond Battlefield Tour (lunch included)
Thur.	July 16, 2026	6:45-7:45 am	Chaplain's Breakfast - Chaplain-in-Chief Tom Hiter - Kentucky's roll in the War Between the States
Thur.	July 16, 2026	8 am-8:45 am	Opening Ceremonies
Thur.	July 16, 2026	9 am-12	Business Session I
Thur.	July 16, 2026	12:15-1:30 pm	Heritage Luncheon - Chief of Heritage Operations, Paul C. Graham
Thur.	July 16, 2026	1:45 pm-6 pm	Kentucky Military Museum Tour & Bourbon Tour
Fri.	July 17, 2026	6:45-7:45 am	History Breakfast - The Kentucky Desert: How Kentucky Prolonged the Life of the Confederacy by Dr. Lucas Wilder
Fri.	July 17, 2026	8 am-12	Business Session II
Fri.	July 17, 2026	12:15-1:30 pm	SCV Awards Luncheon -Commander-in-Chief Walter D (Donnie) Kennedy
Fri.	July 17, 2026	2:30 pm	Memorial Service Last Roll Call
Fri.	July 17, 2026	8 pm-11 pm	Oratory Contest
Sat.	July 18, 2026	6:45-7:45 am	Mechanized Cavalry Breakfast - w/Tommy Rector
Sat.	July 18, 2026	8 am-9:15 am	Army Meetings
Sat.	July 18, 2026	9:30 am-12	Business Session III
Sat.	July 18, 2026	2 pm-4 pm	GEC Meeting
Sat.	July 18, 2026	6 pm-7 pm	CIC Reception
Sat.	July 18, 2026	7:15-11:30 pm	SCV Awards Banquet and Ball

131st Annual Sons of Confederate Veterans NATIONAL REUNION JULY 15-19, 2026



Kentucky BBQ July 11, 2026 2:00 P.M.

"Welcome Home to Kentucky" good ol' fashioned Southern BBQ
With the Royal Blues Bluegrass Band



Supper Served at 5:00 P.M.
The Squire Bottoms House
Perryville, Kentucky

Please register by June 30, 2026 so we can prepare enough food.
This will give folks who want to come in early and see Perryville Battlefield a chance to do so without rushing during reunion. Come spend the day exploring the town of Perryville and the Battlefield.
The Beaumont Inn



The Beaumont Inn, Harrodsburg, KY

Coming in early or for the BBQ?

The Beaumont Inn in Harrodsburg, KY has discounted rooms available. Reserve at 859-734-3381 and state that you are SCV.

Special rate applies to July 10, 11, 12, 2026. Available 1 night or 3, no minimum stay required.

\$150 for 2 people

\$125 for 1

Regardless of room type.

All rooms have 1 bed, either king or queen, with the exception of #52 and #57 have a queen bed and a Murphy bed.

131st Annual Sons of Confederate Veterans NATIONAL REUNION JULY 15-19, 2026



Griffin Gate Resort and Conference Center Lexington, Kentucky

REGISTRATION FORM

Name _____ Member # _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Email _____ Phone _____

SVC Camp Name _____ Camp # _____ State _____

Your Rank, Title or Position _____

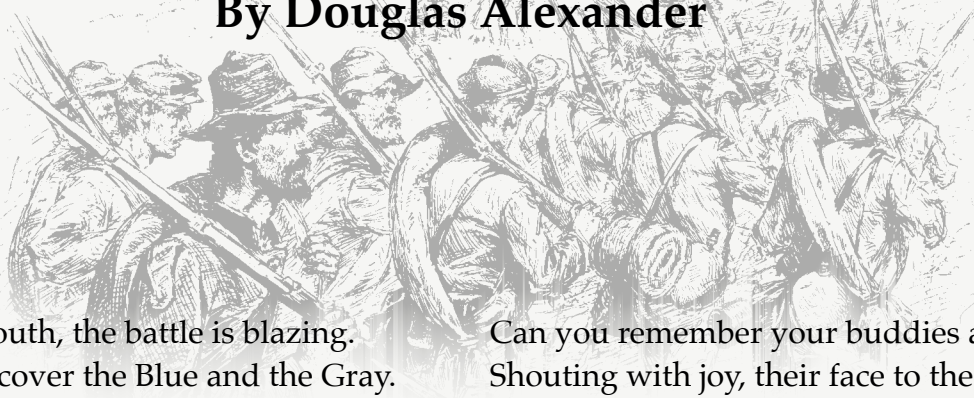
Spouse Name (for name badge) _____

DATE:	TIME:	EVENT:	PRICE	QTY	TOTAL
ALL		SCV Only Reunion Registration includes 1 Medal (All SCV Members must pay for Registration.) <i>Registration Ends June 20, 2026</i> Dinner Choice: ____ Chicken ____ Steak. Check one or enter a number for spouses.	\$110.		
Sat July 11, 2026	5:00 pm	"Welcome to Kentucky!" BBQ <i>No Charge</i> . Please check for attending/how many			
Turs July 14, 2026	6:00 pm	Dinner- Battle of Richmond - Phil Seyfrit	\$85.		
Wed July 15, 2026	9am-5pm	Richmond Battlefield Tour - Lunch included	\$90.		
Thurs July 16, 2026	6:45-7:45	Chaplain's Breakfast	\$55.		
Thurs July 16, 2026	12:30-1:30	Heritage Luncheon	\$65.		
Thurs July 16, 2026	1:45-6 pm	Kentucky Military Museum Tour and Bourbon Tour	\$85.		
Fri July 17, 2026	6:45-7:45	History Breakfast	\$55.		
Fri July 17, 2026	12:15-1:30	SCV Awards Luncheon	\$65.		
Fri July 17, 2026	6:45-7:45	Mechanized Cavalry Breakfast	\$55.		
Sat July 18, 2026	6-7 pm	SCV Awards Banquet and Ball	\$130.		
		EXTRA Ancestor Memorial Ad (1 free with registration) to submit extra ancestor use the back of this form or separate sheet	\$10.		
		EXTRA Reunion Medal (note: 1 medal is included with registration)	\$35.		
		2026 Numbered (1-25) Reunion Medal <i>(This medal is NOT included with registration)</i>	\$110.		
		FINAL TOTAL - Registration Only _____ PAID _____ CHECK _____			

Make Check Payable to : 2026 SCV Reunion
Mail to: Kentucky Bluegrass 2026 / Kris Hawkins
P.O. Box 122 Harrodsburg, KY 40330

To The Men of The Old South

By Douglas Alexander



Men of the Old South, the battle is blazing.
Islands of smoke cover the Blue and the Gray.
Brave hearts are kindled, even death not fazing
Pale faces of children ready to slay.
Ringed all around us proud Rebels are
screaming;
Fierce warriors in battle, their hearts on the farm.
Far, far away their loved ones are dreaming,
And praying their Rebel will know no great
harm.

Men of the Old South, you who have known it,
You in whose hearts its peace will yet live;
Can you turn from it? Can you disgrace it?
Can you not give it all you can give?
Where is the hardship? Where is the pain of it?
Lost in the light of the glory you got;
Only remains the sorrow for loss of it;
Joy of the battle, and God, how you fought!

You who survived, you fortunate faring,
Who walked through the leaden rain that was
hurled;
Can you forget those days of vast daring
When you and your brothers fought off the
whole world?
Nights when no peril could keep you awake on
Blankets you spread for your bed on the mud;
Are your feasts now as good as salt bacon
Eaten raw with the smell of death and of blood?

Can you remember your buddies all walking,
Shouting with joy, their face to the sun;
All in your youthful exuberance all talking
Of home and of girls, and toting your gun?
A Rebel; Your Homeland unravished and
gleaming;
The earth was your home, your legs were your
steed;
The sound of battle to rouse you from dreaming;
Following wherever Marse Robert might lead.

You who, like me, the Old South is luring
Unto her peacefulness, quietly sweet;
You who are ancient, remembering, enduring,
Fearless in danger and strong in defeat;
Honor the Old South forever and ever
Whether she honor or whether she slay;
Suffer her sorrow; cherish and love her-
He who would rule he must learn to obey.

Men of the Old South, her people still love you;
Proud tears will still flow when your spirits ride
by.
See the blue sky star crossed above you
Pledging its honor that yours will not die.
Children of warriors, scornful of death,
We who still love you honor your worth.
Children of warriors, while yet we have breath,
Scream out that yell that once roused the whole
Earth!

To The Men of The Old South

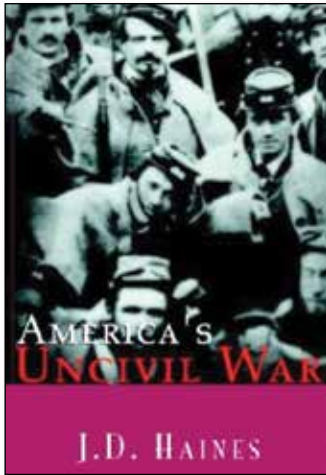
Douglas Alexander is a member of the General Horace Randal Camp 1533, Carthage, Texas.



Books in Print

America's Uncivil War

Today, Students, writers and historians of the War Between the States deal with specific politically correct rules which are strictly applied in many circles. Just to name a couple: The War must be called "Civil War"; slavery must be stated as the major cause (or the only cause) of the conflict. Tread lightly if you do not ad-



here to these "supposed undeniable" truths. The events of history seldom follow such shallow, simple assessments. Author Haines certainly strikes out against these enforced assumptions.

As suggested by the title, the introduction of this volume states its clear purpose. "... today there are troubling signs that the South, under attack from numerous quarters, is in danger of losing its heritage." Haines also writes, "The purpose is to educate those Southerners, particularly the younger ones, who have been taught their heritage is evil and shameful because of slavery. The goal is to shine the light of truth onto Southern heritage, and lift it up to the noble status it deserves."

17 chapters discuss facts as they relate to Southern history. First the nature of Southern culture is presented. Often the ancestry of many Southerners (Scotch-Irish) is used to explain a so-called violent history of the South. This assumption is addressed. Misunderstood aspects of slavery are frequently

reviewed. Slavery has existed for thousands of years and exists today. Why is the South held up "holding the bag" for slavery as if it created the institution and is the only location where it ever existed? Make certain, this author does not justify the evil of slavery, but honestly addresses it.

Not being a volume containing just facts and numbers, touching stories of the South are included. Not restricted to the WBTS, included is the story of Southerners from Bedford County, Virginia who gallantly fought during the Normandy Invasion of France in World War II. Of 35 Bedford men from Company A of the 116th, 21 died on Omaha Beach; the small town of Bedford that day suffered more losses than any other town in America. Haines states this unit was a "descendant of the famed Stonewall Brigade".

The end of Colonel Avery's life on the second day of Gettysburg is particularly moving. Published by the Atlanta Journal on April 12, 1931, the story is repeated here. "Shot from his horse and aware that he was dying far from his comrades, Colonel Avery's first thought was of his aged father, Isaac Erwin Avery, Sr. ..." "The soldier's right hand was paralyzed from his wound, but by using his left hand, he drew a scrap of coarse paper from this pocket. Plucking a twig from a nearby bush, he dipped it into his swiftly flowing blood, and scrawled his message." Avery wrote, "Tell my father I died with my face to the enemy."

The last two chapters are entitled, "Can the South Survive?" and "A Southern Manifesto." Haines answer to can we survive is left to this volume's readers; and it should be read. The manifesto is described by the author and, "... must be created to guide Southerners back to the principles our government has abandoned which are responsible for the problems faced today."

Haines strongly states, "This book is a literary call to arms." He further

challenges, "... Southerners must nonetheless carry on the fight bequeathed to them. The very best of American culture is Southern in origin."

This work contains very important information to use during today's discussions on The War.

Author: J. D. Haines

Publisher: Xlibris

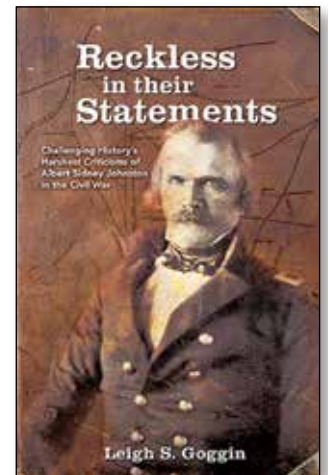
www.Xlibris.com

Paperback \$20.99

Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall

Reckless in their Statements: Challenging History's Harsh Criticisms of Albert Sidney Johnston in the Civil War

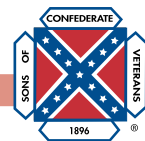
This book proposes an entirely new and-improved understanding of Albert Sidney Johnston and the Civil War in the West. The author's deep dive into the official records, contemporary accounts and memoirs masterfully exposes distortions which have unfortunately become enshrined as doctrine in the Western narrative. The untruths which many of us think we know can be traced back to the "reckless statements" of Thomas Connelly, whose acrimony taints his prodigious study of the Western theater and has clearly shaped historians' subsequent works.



To explain the calamities in the West

Continued on page 54

Army of Northern Virginia



George Davis Camp 5, Wilmington, NC, assisted with a Confederate Memorial Day Service in historic Oakdale Cemetery, Wilmington. Members Steven Zwally, Joe Newman and Commander Justin Ward served as Color Guard for Cape Fear 3 UDC at the Confederate Mound.



Members of the **John Thomas Ashley Camp 43**, Honea Path, SC, cleaned the long neglected grave site of Confederate Veteran James L. Brock, Co. E, 20th SC infantry, CSA.



Members of the **Tom Smith Camp 1702**, Suffolk, VA, Memorial Guard and Ladies from the Order of Confederate Rose, Dixie Belles Chapter 18, participated in the **Isle of Wight Avengers Camp 14** Memorial Day Service. Pictured from left, Jennifer Nelson, Mike Jones, Shane Reason, Jerry Talley, Wayne Taylor, David Carraway, Patrick Falci (Gen. A.P. Hill), Mike Armistead, Volpe Boykin, Jerri Reason and Benjie Nelson



Col. Joseph Norton Camp 45, Seneca, SC, hosted a Confederate Memorial Ceremony in Walhalla, SC. Supporters of the ceremony included the 2nd Regiment of Rifles (SC Volunteers) and members of the UDC. Pictured standing at the memorial is SC Division Heritage for Youth Chairman Henry Richardson, explaining the importance of honoring our Confederate heritage. Camp member Luther Lyle explained the sacred tradition of the roses at the monument.



Clinton Hatcher Camp 21, Leesburg, VA, members performed their Annual Spring Road Clean-up on Route 50, "John Mosby Highway," in Aldie, VA.



Members of **Summers-Koontz Camp 490**, Luray, Virginia, placed flags on more than 90 Confederate graves in Greenhill Cemetery in Luray in remembrance of Memorial Day.

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



The **Mechanized Cavalry HQ Camp 212**, Blacksburg, SC, met at Antioch Baptist Church cemetery to honor Confederate dead buried there for Confederate Memorial Day. Pictured from left, Robert Little, Mark Sheppard, Dexter Roberts, Tanner Bradford, Billy Cochran, Marty Farwell, Camp Commander Herb Carroll and Lamar Guest.



Columbus County Volunteers Camp 794, Whiteville, NC, Past Commander Mike Hollingsworth presented the *Hunley Award* to East Columbus High School JROTC student James Elroy Miller recently.



At a recent SC Division Reunion in Myrtle Beach, SC, **Captain Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, was represented by Chaplain Stephen Parker, who posted the colors.



Members of the **Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828**, Callands, VA, joined many others at the Lee Jackson Day in Lexington, VA.



An SCV Service Award was presented to a member of the 2nd Brigade, Upstate, SC, at their annual Brigade Picnic. **Adam Washington Ballenger Camp 68**, Spartanburg, SC, Historian Jim Crocker presented the award to Past Commander Bill Green recognizing his 31 years of service.



Members of the **Tom Smith Memorial Guard** participated in the **Norfolk County Grays Camp 1549**, Chesapeake, VA, Memorial Day Service held at Pleasant Grove Cemetery in Chesapeake, VA.

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



At the **Major Charles Q. Petty Camp 872**, Gastonia, NC, Confederate Flag Day, members welcomed family members of Compatriot Joe Harris, Jr., who passed away recently. Joe was former commander of the Gastonia VFW, commander of the Veterans Honor Guard and started the Gaston Guards SCV Camp in Stanley. From left, Randle Fancher, their granddaughter, and Melissa Fancher, daughter of Joe Harris, with Commander Eric Riley.



Members of **Prospect 10th Regiment Camp 1749**, Prospect, SC, installed a tombstone for Compatriot Julius Duke's great great grandfather, David McClary Duke, who is also an ancestral Uncle of David Manton McClary, in the McClary Cemetery southeast of Kingstree SC. Compatriot Julius Duke initiated this project and ordered the tombstones. Also present were Dr. Louis Drucker, Commander Joe Mims, Chaplain Tony De Vault, Adjutant Hal Eaddy, and associate member Bryan Compher.



Members of the **Tom Smith Camp 1702**, Suffolk, VA, Memorial Guard set up a living history at the annual Driver Days festival held in Driver, VA. Pictured from left, 1st Lt. Commander Benjie Nelson, and members Jim Mayo and Wayne Taylor.



Members of the **Lane-Armistead Camp 1772**, Mathews, VA, held their April meeting at the historic local Confederate Fort Roy in honor of Confederate History Month. Camp members are honored to help maintain the Fort!



Matthew Fontaine Maury Camp 1722, Fredericksburg, VA, member Robert Wood, dressed in Battle Colors, received a Lifetime membership certificate from Camp Commander Roy Perry. Another good day for the South!



The **Yadkin Gray Eagles Camp 1765**, Yadkinville, NC, held their Annual Lee Jackson Banquet, with Dr. Bill Partin as the speaker. Shown is Commander Charles Mathews swearing in the newest member Cameron Stephenson.



Army of Northern Virginia



Members of the **Roxboro Grays Camp 1932**, Roxboro, NC, held a marker dedication ceremony for Pvt. Coram Regan. Included are camp members and relatives after they found their third great grandfather buried on a mountain in Roxboro.



Rickie Long, left, the newest member of the **Beaufort Plowboys Camp 2128**, Washington, NC, is welcomed into the camp by Commander Jerry McRoy with Chaplain John Buck in the background.



Ms Aniston Chapman was awarded the 2025 Col. George Washington Flowers scholarship, given annually to a graduating senior at Alexander Central High School by the **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC.



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, members placed a commemorative brick at the Lee-Jackson Memorial Park in Lexington, VA. Shown are Commander Jeff Plummer, center, with members Tom Drummond, left, and John Sheets, right.

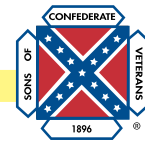


Mason-Dixon Guards Camp 2183, Ellendale, DE, members, from left, Commander Troy Sturgil, Lt. Commander Gary Sturgil, Quartermaster Jason Biggs, Sgt. Wayne Pappy Halsey, Chaplain Hamilton Snyder, Captain Mike Eldreth, Lt. Lester Testerman perform cemetery duty.



Members of **First in Secession/Chesterfield Camp 1963**, Chesterfield, SC, erected a new headstone for Private Pleasant Peter Key. The new marker reads "Pvt. Pleasant Peter Key, Co. K, 6th SC Cavalry, CSA, 1882." Family members in attendance from left, Ray Plyler, Pattie (Rays' daughter), George Plyler, Stephen Plyler, Roger Plyler and Mike Plyler

Army of Tennessee



Past **AL Division** Commander Ronnie Simmons was the master of ceremonies for the event celebrating the birthday of General Nathan Bedford Forrest and the Celebration of Life for Butch Godwin. The event was held at Fort Dixie near Selma, AL.



Three members of the **Brig. General T. R. Cobb Camp 97**, Athens, GA, executive committee made a pilgrimage to do an inspection and rededication of the Double-Barrel cannon on the Courthouse Square in Athens, GA. Pictured from left are 3rd Brigade Commander Eric Cleveland, Chaplain John Webb and Camp Commander Charlie Snelling. This unique monument is a one-of-a-kind example of experimental technology during the War Between the States.



The **KY Division Bluegrass Brigade** took 3rd place out of 39 entries in the 250th Harrodsburg Celebration Parade with a float featuring Brigade members and a full scale 1854 12-lb Napoleon gun. It was an honor and a privilege to be asked to participate, and to place 3rd in the parade contest. It just goes to show when you keep your standards high, people notice in a good way.



John C. Breckinridge Camp 100, Lexington, KY, Commander Sam Flora presents new member Kelly Goodwin with his membership certificate at the Confederate monument of Lexington Cemetery.



Sam Forrester, a member of **Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87**, Knoxville, TN, was awarded the United Daughters of the Confederacy National Defense Medal, by Knoxville Chapter 89.



Dr. Tom Hiter and his friend "Darth" led the way for the **Col. Alfred Johnston Camp 276**, Benton, KY during the Calvert City Ameribration Parade on the 4th of July in Calvert City, KY. The public loved the Confederate and American Revolution combination.

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



Members of the **Col. William P. Rogers Camp 321**, Corinth, MS, took a Saturday morning and cleaned the Mass Grave at Iuka, MS. From left, Dwight Johnson, Stan Howell, Michael Semmes, David Vuncannon, Buddy Ellis and Michael Dempsey.



General Robert H. Hatton Camp 723, Lebanon, TN, Commander Tom Wood welcomes new member James Wyatt.



General Jubal A. Early Camp 556, Tampa, FL, member Robert Snead presents his great niece, Caroline Paige Barnhill, at the 129th annual SCV Grand Ball Debutante Presentation. Caroline was sponsored by the Mechanized Cavalry, 3rd Battalion, Company D, Florida.



Cadet Marlon Sampson, Englewood High School, Jacksonville, FL, is presented the *H. L. Hunley* Medal by Commander Odeen L. Tyre, US Navy (Retired). The award was presented on behalf of **Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, by the former JROTC instructor and direct lineal descendant of eight Confederate soldiers.



Members of the **Sam Davis Camp 596**, Biloxi, MS, render honors at the Harrison County Courthouse Confederate Statue in Gulfport, MS for Confederate Memorial Day.



Members of the **General Ben Hardin Helm Camp 1703**, Elizabethtown, KY, set up a recruiting and sales tent at the Brandenburg reenactment, commemorating Gen. John Hunt Morgan's crossing of the Ohio River in July 1863.

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



At a recent meeting of the **Col. John H. Baker Camp 1705**, Zebulon, GA, Keith Edmonson and Chaplain Eddie Rainey both received Brigade Commander's Award presented by 10th Brigade Commander Al Medcalf, Jr. During this same meeting, the speaker was Hugh Daughtry speaking on his Confederate relative John Pitts, who was a black Confederate soldier.



Lt. Robert J. Tipton Camp 2083, Elizabethton, TN, Commander Jason Baker presented new Compatriot James Sage with his membership certificate and members William Hicks and Fred Edens with Certificates of Appreciation for their faithful service to the camp.



Twelve-year-old Caleb Gray from Section, AL, enjoys one of his favorite hobbies, reenacting as a Confederate soldier. Caleb, a member of the **DeKalb Rifles Camp 1824**, Sylvania, AL, is shown at the skirmish at Fort Harker in Stevenson, AL, during the annual event.



Col. Charles A. Wickliffe Camp 2337, Wickliffe, KY, Commander Rodney Dennis and Chaplain Lt. Black welcome three new members to the SCV.



Commander Ross Barnett and Past Commander Robert Gates of the **Maj. William M. Footman Camp 1950**, Ft. Myers FL, are shown with a C-140 Spectre Gunship at Eglin AFB, FL Air Force Museum.



Members of the **Major Nathaniel F. Cheairs Camp 2138**, Spring Hill, TN, installed three new CSA tombstones at the Spring Hill Cemetery. Members of the camp help to maintain the cemetery and numerous Confederate graves KIA from local battles. Pictured are Mike and Samuel (son) Hoover, Camp Commander Barrett Severance, David Cost, Will Pomeroy, and Jason Hay.



Army of Tennessee



Members of the **KY Division** pose on the steps of the Jefferson Davis Monument in Fairview, KY, for the 100th anniversary of the monument and birthday celebration of President Davis. Twelve Kentucky camps were on hand to participate.



The **Buckhead-Fort Lawton Brigade Camp 2102**, Millen, GA, held its annual Confederate Memorial Day Service at the Confederate Veterans monument on the Jenkins County Courthouse Square. The service included a wreath laying and reading of the names of 187 Confederate veterans from the area which is now Jenkins County. Pictured from left, Adjutant James Saxon, Judge Advocate Mike Scott, Chaplain Tommy Lane, Compatriot Dale Wiggins and Historian Steve Rathbun.



Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210, Tampa, FL, member William Holloway, back row, third from left, holds the camp flag, at the 21st Annual Confederate Memorial Day Service at Stone Mountain, GA.



The **2026 KY Reunion Committee** met with the Convention Planning Committee for planning the 2026 Reunion. Y'all come to Kentucky!

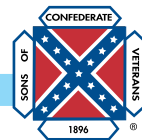


Jim Pearce Camp 2527, Princeton, KY, Commander Ethan Jones welcomes new member Ty Englebright to the camp.



Members of the Western Brigade of the **KY Division** pose following the Calvert City Ameribration Parade on July 4. Four camps with five floats participated in the parade.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



Gen. James H. McBride Camp 632, Springfield, MO, Commander Ron McBride presents Linda Brown with her Friends of the SCV certificate.



Hoods Texas Brigade Camp 153, San Antonio, TX, member James Woolums shows off his now favorite folding Confederate lawn chair which James won in a drawing at a recent camp meeting.



Beauregard Camp 130, New Orleans, LA, held its annual LA Confederate Memorial Day services at New Orleans' Historic Metairie Cemetery. Joining them were LA Division Commander Bobby Herring, members of the 7th LA Militia, 10th LA Militia, LA Tiger Rifles, Washington Artillery, **Henry Watkins Allen Camp 133**, Baton Rouge, and **Camp Moore Camp 1223**, Tangipahoa, LA.



Cadet Captain Kassandra Valle of the Arvin High School Army JROTC received the *H. L. Hunley* Award from Compatriot Russ Person, historian of the **CA Division**. Well done, Captain Valle!



MO Division Commander Jeff Futhey, right, presents the SCV Commendation Medal to **Sterling Price Camp 145**, St. Louis, MO, compatriot Chaplain Charles Knight for outstanding service to the camp, MO Division and the SCV.



The **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, members completed their Fall road cleanup. Pictured, from left, members Doug Redmon, Bill Styczkowski, Commander Ed Karnes, Dan Johnson, George Emerson and Dirk Byers.

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



Three *H. L. Hunley* Awards were presented to deserving JROTC Cadets recently for at the Jordan High School Annual Awards Ceremony by **Gen. John B. Hood Camp 1208**, Los Angeles, CA. Commander Robert Asa Crook is shown presenting the award to JROTC Cadet Yerbin Arias.



The **Gen. Richard Taylor Camp 1308**, Shreveport, LA, took part in the Annual Poke Salad Festival Parade in Blanchard, LA. At the same time other members were manning a recruiting booth at the festival grounds. Also joining were members of the **Sabine Rifles Camp 2057**, Many, LA, and the Shreveport Chapter 237, UDC.



The **Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275**, Livingston, TX, presented Zaira Hester a Friend of the SCV Certificate for her work in the Camp. Zaira, daughter of Camp Historian Charlie Hester, sets up the multimedia for members at meetings. Shown, from left, are Camp Commander Bill Maddox, Zaira Hester, Camp Historian Charlie Hester.



From left are Compatriot Ramon Evans, **Captain James I. Waddell Camp 1770**, Orange County, CA, Commander Farrell Cooley and Chaplain Scott Price showing awards brought home from the SCV National Reunion.



The **William H. L. Wells Camp 1588**, Plano, TX, received two awards recently: TX Division 100 Percent Retention Award and the 21st Century Confederate Heroes for the camp's generous donations.



Major James Morgan Utz Camp 1815, Florissant, MO, and **General Sterling Price Camp 145**, St. Louis, MO, celebrate Confederate Memorial Day at Fee Fee Cemetery with special guest, the Matthew Fontaine Maury Chapter UDC.

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



Members of the **Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920**, Johnson County, KS, participated in the Mine Creek Battlefield History Day event near Pleasanton, KS. They displayed their War weapons and artifacts and spoke with hundreds of visitors about the largest Cavalry battle fought west of the Mississippi on October 25, 1864.



Hill Country Camp 1938, Fredericksburg, TX, donated \$500 to the Center Point Volunteer Fire Department, which suffered fire station and equipment damage in the July 4, 2025, Kerr Co., Texas flood. From left are Rich Paces, CP VFD President Tye Turman, Camp Commander Dan Maxwell, Ella Jo Richards with Hill Country Rose, and Bob Walton.



Members of **Terry's Texas Rangers Camp 1937**, Cleburne, TX, participated in the Wreaths Across America event at Besthesda Cemetery in Burseson, TX. From left are Steve Willis, Doug Gulley, Ben Head, James Neeley, Steve Wells, Charlie Basket, Bob Rubel.



Pvt. Nathan T. Wanslee Camp 2096, Safford, AZ, compatriots Craig Saunders and Ronnie Glaspie cleaned a grave and installed a grave marker of a Confederate Soldier in Duncan, Greenlee County, AZ.



US Army JROTC Cadet Maryam Ramos of South High School in Bakersfield received the *H. L. Hunley* Award for her outstanding performance during the past year. Making the presentation was Compatriot Russell Pearson of the **Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 2048**, Tehachapi, CA.



Major Thomas R. Livingston Camp 2327, Carthage, MO, and **General James H. McBride Camp 632**, Springfield, MO, held a joint military headstone dedication ceremony for Pvt. Joseph Summers Leverett, Co. I, 12th TX Cavalry, at Galena Cemetery in Galena, MO. Private Leverett finally got a headstone 102 years after his death.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



Shecoe's Chickasaw Battalion, Mounted Volunteers Camp 2331, Ada, OK, Commander Michael Leddy mans a recruiting table at the Calvin, OK Fourth of July Festival recently.



A footstone placement at the grave of Capt. Bob Lee was recently conducted in the Lee family cemetery near Leonard, TX. The TX 4th Brigade joined with members representing the **William H. L. Wells Camp 1588**, Plano, TX; the **Lt. Alexander Cameron Camp 2226**, Greenville, TX, and the **Capt. Bob Lee Camp 2198**, Bonham, TX, in this dedication.



Members of **Walker's Greyhounds Camp 2338**, Tyler, TX, flagged the graves of 153 Confederate Veterans at historic Oakwood Cemetery in Tyler. Shown from left, Danny Dorsey, J. J. Hurley (mom of Compatriot Michael Hurley), Bill Hurley, Billy Pribble Sr., and Monty Williams.



Captain Moses J. Bradford Camp 2344, Rolla, MO, member Dave Cowell and wife Stacie of the Winnie Davis Chapter 628 UDC did a total refurbishment of the Black history exhibit in Rolla, MO. The exhibit was paid for and is sponsored by the SCV and UDC. Pictured are Charlene Turner, Katie Seale, Stacie Cowell, Rob Connery, Liam Cowell, Dave Cowell, and Herb Turner.



Brigadier General Chief Stand Watie Camp 2300, St. Charles County, MO, member Rick Morton placed three Southern Iron Crosses on the graves of his two cousins and a great-great grandfather at Black Jack Cemetery on a recent trip to Rockdale, TX.



KS Division Commander Lawson Rener, left, gives the oath of office to new Division Commander Rick McPherson, center, of the **Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920**, Johnson County, KS, and to Division Lt. Commander Michael Freund of the **Pvt. Riley Crawford Camp 2348**, Baxter Springs, KS. Both men are also serving as commanders of their home camps.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

**Private Calvin C. Gunter
Camp 444
Brooksville**
Harley Lester Marsh

**Captain John Rayburn
Camp 452
Guntersville**
Edward (Eddie) Anderson
Christopher James Mount
Kyle Sims

**Savage-Stewart Camp 522
Piedmont**
David Lee Anderson
Jessie Isaiah Smith

**Turkey Town Valley Camp
1512
Etowah County**
Carson Brody Davis
Steven Kimball Kellett

**The Prattville Dragoons
Camp 1524
Prattville**
Samuel S. Johnson

**Dekalb Rifles Camp 1824
Fyffe**
Lynn Keith Andrews
Doyle Stanley Blackwell

**Fort Blakeley Camp 1864
Baldwin County**
Jared Levi Hall
Stephen McIntyre

**The Tallassee Armory
Guards Camp 1921
Tallassee**
Roger Dale Reeves

**Gen. John Herbert Kelly
Camp 1980
Gordo**
James Leclerc Lear

**Ten Islands Camp 2678
Ohatchee**
Dustin C. Medders

ARKANSAS

**James M. Keller Camp 648
Hot Springs**
Bob Edwards
Jeremy Scott Singleton

**Col. Robert G. Shaver
Camp 1655
Jonesboro**
John Thomason Hays
David Steele Hurley

ARIZONA

**Pvt. Nathan Terry Wanslee
Camp 2096
Safford**
Carey S. White

CALIFORNIA

**Father A. J. Ryan-San
Diego Camp 302
San Diego**
Charles Bryce Norris

COLORADO

**William T. Bridwell Camp
2020
Canon City**
Wayne Gary Jackson

FLORIDA

**General Joseph Finegan
Camp 745
Yulee**
Mark Andrew Voitlein

**Kirby Smith Camp 1209
Jacksonville**
Richard J. Maylon

**Stephen Russell Mallory
Camp 1315
Pensacola**
Ryan Layton Fowler

**Capt. J. J. Dickison Camp
1387
Melbourne**
Charles Manley Clodfelter,
Jr.

**Major General John C.
Breckinridge Camp 1786
Oxford**
David Anthony Hinkle

**Confederate Cow Cavalry
Camp 2181
Arcadia**
Houston S. Ryals

GEORGIA

**Gen. Edward Dorr Tracy Jr.
Camp 18
Macon**
Matthew Griffin Morgan

**Alexander H. Stephens
Camp 78
Americus**
William Bryce Reid

**Thomson Guards Camp 91
Thomson**
Carter Seth Anderson
Benjamin C. Cranford

**Brig. Gen. E. Porter
Alexander Camp 158
Augusta**
Robert Lloyd Blackston

**Kennesaw Battlefield
Camp 700
Marietta**
William "Billy" McCurry

**Appling Grays Camp 918
Baxley**
Gary Victor Page

**Georgia Division HQ Camp
2200
Moultrie**
Samuel J. Edwards
William Lewis Evelyn, Jr.
Carroll Exley
Philip J. Swartz

**Franklin Rangers Camp
2334
Carnesville**
Mark Ray Adams
William Thomas Sears

KANSAS

**Maj. Thomas J. Key Camp
1920
Johnson County**
Jamie Todd McNiel

KENTUCKY

**Colonel Benjamin Caudill
Camp 1629
Whitesburg**
Lenny Darrell Holbrook
Rick King
Zachary Brian Lucas

**Gen. Roger W. Hanson
Camp 1844
Winchester**
Roger Earl Jaseph
Gavin Stone

**Jim Pearce Camp 2527
Princeton**
Brent Lee Polley

LOUISIANA

**Camp Moore Camp 1223
Tangipahoa**
Bryce Lee Morgan

**Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor
Camp 1308
Shreveport**
Daniel Watts Nichols

MARYLAND

**Pvt. Wallace Bowling
Camp 1400
La Plata**
Christopher Warren Swann

MISSOURI

**Elijah Gates Camp 570
Fulton**
Robert Alyn Dyke
Travis Foote, Jr.

**Brig. Gen. John T. Hughes
Camp 614
Independence**
Joseph D. Hilton

**Major Thomas R.
Livingston Camp 2327
Carthage**
Charles Barron Seiferd

**Private Bailey Brooks
Camp 2335
Cooter**
Michael Burch
Louis W. Parchman

MISSISSIPPI

**Jones County Rosin Heels
Camp 227
Laurel**
Cecil Lewis Foxworth

**Col. William P. Rogers
Camp 321
Corinth**
Rodney Callahan

**Tippah Tigers Camp 868
Ripley**
James Carl McCawley

**The Rankin Greys Camp
2278
Florence**
Terry L. Singleton

NORTH CAROLINA

**Zebulon Baird Vance
Camp 15
Asheville**
Terry Steven Ballard

**Lt. Col. Maurice T. Smith
Camp 171
Oxford**
Ollie Lee Bowling, III
Dalton Lane Huff

**Maj. Charles Q. Petty
Camp 872
Gastonia**
Bryan Scott Lovin

**Cherokee Guards, Co. A
29th NC Troops Camp 893
Murphy**
Keith Webster Denebeim

**CSS Ram Neuse Camp
1427
Kinston**
Jordan Andrew Brown

**Jackson Rangers Camp
1917
Sylva**
Charles Conner Flowers
Steven Clyde Flowers

**Catawba Rifles Camp 2357
Catawba**
Joshua Allen Amick

NEW MEXICO

**Gen. William R. Scurry
Camp 1385
Albuquerque**
Walker Simmons

OHIO

**Brig. Gen. Roswell S.
Ripley Camp 1535
Worthington**
Travis Pearson Hanna

OKLAHOMA

**Captain Clem Vann Rogers
Camp 481
Oklahoma City**
Michael Hart Beattie

**Brigadier General Douglas
Hancock Cooper Camp
2361
Clinton**
Kelly R. Kilhoffer

SOUTH CAROLINA

**Secession Camp 4
Charleston**
George Gardner Durst, III

**Palmetto Camp 22
Cayce**
Donald Wayne Beard
Augustus Ted Jennings
Julius Gamble Jones, IV

**General Richard H.
Anderson Camp 47
Beaufort**
Wayne Herbert Heath

**Adam Washington
Ballenger Camp 68
Spartanburg**
Samuel Eugene Johnson, III

**Col. Olin M. Dantzler Camp
73
Orangeburg**
Lawrence Taylor Garick, III
George H. Lanier, III

**Captain Moses Wood
Camp 125
Gaffney**
Carlton Alexander Free

**P.G.T. Beauregard Camp
1458
Sumter**
Stephen M. Craven

**Brig. Gen. Barnard E. Bee
Camp 1575
Aiken**
Bradley Edward Fowler
Owens
Jeffrey Franklin Sloan, Jr.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

TENNESSEE

**Simonton-Wilcox Camp
257**

Covington

Bobby Laman Anderson
Benjamin Duke Brasfield
Jonathan Kyler Stark

**Maj. Gen. William D.
McCain HQ Camp 584
Columbia**

Garland Pace Alldredge
Dana Glenn Andrews
Leland Norman Holland, Jr.

**Battle of Shiloh Camp 1454
Shiloh**

Donald Aaron Flatt
Dylan Dean Johnson
Cayden Wayne White

**Savage-Goodner Camp
1513**

Smithville

James Harrell Tolbert

**Col. Cyrus Sugg Camp
1792**

Adams

Charles Cofer
John Albert Coleman

**Lt. Robert J. Tipton Camp
2083**

Elizabethton

Monty Hale Odom
Patrick Chase Milner

**Rawdon-Spears Camp
2113**

Summertown

Hunter Vance Morton

TEXAS

**Brigadier General John
Creed Moore Camp 578
Gatesville**

Douglas Eldon Atchley

**William H. L. Wells Camp
1588**

Plano

Zachary Richard
Countryman
Patrick Marvin Martin

**General Tom Green Camp
1613**

San Angelo

Tommy Lynn White

**2nd Texas Frontier District
Camp 1904**

De Leon

Jeremiah Ryan Lively

**Terry's Texas Rangers
Camp 1937**

Cleburne

Larry L. Mitchell, Jr.

**Gen. John A. Wharton 8th
TX Cav. Camp 2105**

East Bernard

Richard J. Means, II

**Upshur County Patriots
Camp 2109**

Gilmer

Matthew Thomas Burkhart

VIRGINIA

**Thirteenth Virginia
Mechanized Cavalry Camp
9**

Norfolk

Wendell Scott Lynch

**The Old Brunswick Camp
512**

Lawrenceville

Harry Stuart Holman

R. E. Lee Camp 726

Alexandria

Westley Charles Kasper

**The Hanover Dragons
Camp 827**

Hanover

David Wells

**The Stonewall Brigade
Camp 1296**

Lexington

William A. Russell, Jr.

**Matthew Fontaine Maury
Camp 1722**

Fredericksburg

Timothy Baldwin

Henry Dale Hiner, Jr.

Patrick Sean Tipton

**Captain Jack Adams Camp
1951**

Edinburg

James Randall Fansler

WEST VIRGINIA

**McNeill's Rangers Camp
582**

Moorefield

William Paul Link



Welcome to our newest Life Members

Name	Division	Camp
Mark Buchanan	TN	1637
Brian C. George	MO	2327
Fred Hannon, Jr.	NC	872

HERITAGE SUPPORT TEAM MEMBERS

Cleburne Guild

Paul W. Harmon

Statesboro, GA

Platinum Level

Stephen Walker

Elkin, NC

Gold Level

Edgar Dugger
Gar Schulin

Woodland Park, CO
Warrenton, VA

21ST CENTURY CONFEDERATE HEROES

Ashby Bridges
Charles F. Mathews
Michael Bergeron

Michael Reither
Steve Mason
William Cather

CONFEDERATE MUSEUM DONATIONS

Barry Denard	\$2,500	Sugar Hill, GA	SCV Camp 125	\$150	Gaffney, SC
Robert Hester	\$2,000	Fairfield, NC	Lawrence Pratt	\$125	Anderson, AL
David Sharp	\$1,000	Sturgeon, MO	2nd Glance Photography	\$100	Hopewell, VA
Larry Hardee		Panama City, FL	Glenn Carroll		Ft. Worth, TX
SCV Camp 443		Jasper, AL	John Taylor		Jackson, MS
Stephen Baker		Santa Rosa, FL	Roy D. Thomas		Leicester, NC
Darin Chesley	\$500	Safford, AZ	SCV Camp 835	\$75	Bennetttsville, SC
Jack S. Jones		Gainesville, FL	Gary Wright	\$50	Durant, OK
James S. Hartley		Elizabethtown, KY	Frank Fryer		Naperville, IL
Richard Wills	\$250	Monkton, MD	<i>In Honor of Robert Jewellson</i>		
Paul Armstrong	\$245	Andalusia, AL	Jim Daniel		Saulsbury, TN
Paul Vaughn	\$200	Riverside, AL	Matthew Joyner		Charlotte, NC
Rouel Bennett		Macon, GA	Michael Fowler		Ft. Pierce, FL
			Richard Leaumont		Pasco, WA

STAND WATIE DONATIONS

SCV Camp 2278	\$500	Florence, MS	SCV Camp 835	\$75	Bennetttsville, SC
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"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."

Sgt. John Mahoney con't ...

The Orphan Brigade sustained heavy losses during the battle which resembled the disastrous assault at Stones River. The Orphans claimed the loss of a second brigade commander to combat. Brigadier General Benjamin H. Helm, brother-in-law of Abraham Lincoln, was killed during the fighting. Chickamauga would also claim John a severe casualty and warranted another hospital recovery. Pvt. Mahoney was promoted on the 1st of October to the rank of corporal.

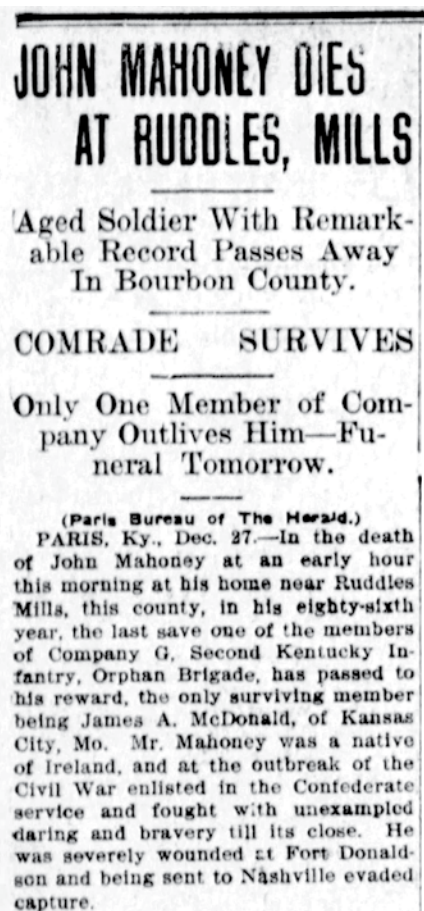
Never one to abstain from active service for long, and despite three hospital recoveries, John returned to the front lines to participate in the Atlanta campaign. After receiving another gunshot wound on the battlefield, Corporal Mahoney was promoted to the rank of sergeant on the 15th of May 1864. The battle of Jonesboro in a few months sealed the fate of Atlanta as the last remaining railroad line was cut. The battle claimed the lives of many Orphan Brigade soldiers. Shot in the hip severely, Sergeant Mahoney found himself hospitalized for the fourth time in Barnesville, Georgia.

The war of attrition had dwindled the Brigade in size to a fraction of what it had been three years prior. Under orders, the remaining Orphans arrived at Forsyth, Georgia. The Confederate government furnished as many horses possible to the Kentuckians to serve in the role of mounted infantry and were attached to General Joseph Wheeler's cavalry force. The Orphans, during the mounted engagements in the fall of 1864, did everything in its fighting strength to impede General William T. Sherman's march to the sea. Never outfought, Sergeant Mahoney along with the famed Orphan Brigade, surrendered in May 1865 in Washington, Georgia a full month after Appomattox. At last, with the exception of General

Breckinridge, the Orphans could at last return home to Kentucky the heroes history acknowledges.

Few records have surfaced to document the details of John's life post war. An 1870 census has him listed as a turnpike worker, living in Clark County, KY. In August 1906 Sergeant Mahoney traveled from his home outside Ruddles Mills to Paris, KY, for the purpose of paying his respects to his beloved regimental officer. Captain Edward F. Spears held John with the highest possible regard and bore testimony to his unfaltering devotion to the South. He once was quoted as saying John was "As good a soldier as ever shouldered a musket. Was hit with a bullet in every battle." Actions undoubtedly prove louder than words. Among the final requests of Captain E. F. Spears was an instruction to pay the entire expense of Mr. Mahoney's funeral, sparing no expense. Colonel A. T. Forsyth of the United Confederate Veterans implemented the funeral arrangements. Mr. Woodford Spears paid the funeral amount in honor of his father's wishes.

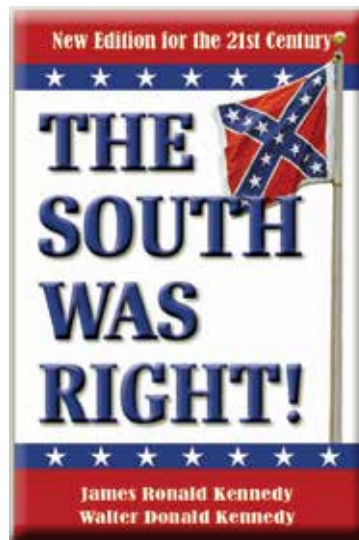
At the time of John's death in the early morning hours of December 27, 1908, he was 86 years old and was the second to the last surviving veteran of Company G, 2nd KY mounted infantry regiment. Fellow Confederate veterans of the UCV served as pall-bearers. The obituaries in the newspapers which told of Sergeant Mahoney's death stated his remarkable service produced more scars and battle wounds than perhaps any other soldier who fought in defense of the Southern cause. Always in the thick of the fighting, his unwavering commitment, valor, gallantry, determination, and perseverance stands out in a category all its own. May this warrior of the South get the recognition his service has earned and deserves.



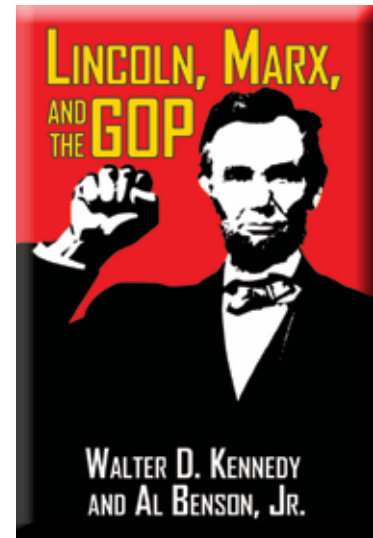
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NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Constitutional Amendments Deadline

The deadline for those wishing to submit proposed amendments to the SCV Constitution or the Standing Orders, to be considered at the national Reunion in July 2026, is March 1, 2026. Amendments must be submitted to Executive Director Adam Southern at General Headquarters (GHQ). They can be sent either by US Mail to Sons of Confederate Veterans, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402 or e-mail to exedir@scv.org. E-mail submissions must bear a date stamp on or before March 1, 2026 and those sent by US Mail must be postmarked no later than February 25, 2026.

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.

Guidelines for submitting annual reports

Reports for the annual Book of Reports to be distributed to the delegates at the 2026 Lexington, KY 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, 2026. However, if there is a reason a report should be submitted later than April 1, 2026, 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, 2026.

Reports should be submitted to Editor-in-Chief Frank Powell at fbpowell@bellsouth.net and Chief of Staff J. C. Hanna at jc1120@bellsouth.net.

Online training now available for commanders and adjutants

I'm excited to tell you about online training opportunities for ALL Commanders and Adjutants (Camp, Brigade, and Division levels).

National Membership Coordinator Eric Previti offers online training via Zoom. The training is extremely helpful for officers (especially adjutants) and covers how to use the Salesforce Community Login to download camp rosters and change member's information (addresses and e-mails). The training also covers how to pay National dues online and how to efficiently use the online discussion forum.

To attend one of the classes, send an e-mail to Eric Previti at membership@scv.org. Include your name, Membership ID, camp, and current office held. Classes are held monthly in the afternoon, or evening depending on need.

If there is enough interest, a morning class can be held for those who can't do afternoons, or evenings. Links to join the class via Zoom will be e-mailed the day before the class.

I encourage all of you to take advantage of this wonderful opportunity.

Deo Vindice!

Adam Southern
Executive Director

Confronting Ignorance

Gentlemen,

Please use the URL below to view the SCV's rebuttal to Bill O'Reilly's attack upon General Forrest. Also, it is very important you share this video on your social media platforms. A massive viewing of this video, along with the postcards which were placed in your *Confederate Veteran* magazine, is how we can put pressure on those who, through ignorance or intent, slander our Confederate and Southern history.

Do your part and share this video and mail those postcards.

Deo Vindice,

Walter D. (Donnie) Kennedy
Commander-in-Chief, SCV

[www.youtube.com/
watch?v=FU4scYlkpg8&t=339s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FU4scYlkpg8&t=339s)

SCV HQ to sell H. L. Hunley Medals

Greetings, Compatriots!

Many camps honor a JROTC cadet each year with the SCV's *H. L. Hunley* Medal (Award). In years past, this program was run through a coordinator, outside of HQ. This year, SCV Headquarters will be managing the distribution of the *Hunley* Medal. The medals are \$30 each (this includes shipping). If your Camp or Division buys medals in bulk, discounts will apply.

For more information or to purchase a *Hunley* Medal, please contact Sales Manager Jill MacDermot at (931)

380-1844, ext. 6, or by e-mail at sales@scv.org.

Deo Vindice!

Adam Southern
Executive Director

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

William D. McCain Research Library and Education Center

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

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

Our New Southern Heritage Center

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

At the recent GEC meeting, we did name the property, The Southern Heritage Center. The SCV owns approximately 80 acres of prime land in Columbia, TN, upon which sits Historic

Elm Springs, The National Confederate Museum, one family cemetery and the final resting place for General and Mrs. Forrest.

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

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

Museum artifact donations and Confederate images

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

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

Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue Deadline for submissions

May/June 2026 March 1

July/August 2026 May 1

September/October 2026 July 1

November/December 2026 .Sept. 1

January/February 2027 Nov. 1

March/April 2027 January 1

Estate Planning

Please consider placing the SCV in your will. Each state law is different so it is best to contact your lawyer or estate planner, but if you need assistance, please contact us at exedir@scv.org.

Shipping address for Elm Springs has changed

Compatriots,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you,
Adam Southern
Executive Director

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>



Continued from page 7

Dispatches From the Front

South's money was used to construct, maintain and supply these facilities for decades. Fort Sumter was there for the protection of Charleston and the state of South Carolina. I have asked many, "Are you not a taxpayer? Then are you not an owner?" So many have agreed. A socialist would not agree.

President Buchanan in his message to Congress said the South had not its share of the Federal revenue and had been shorted on coastal defenses!

Many today are afflicted with the same condition of Lincoln and his allies. They hear and do not listen.

*Robert Keller
Summers-Koontz Camp 490
Luray, Virginia*

JROTC Hunley Award losing favor

To the Editor:

I debated in the writing of this editorial. On the one hand I assumed it would accomplish nothing, yet I thought the subject should at least be aired for consideration. My frustration concerns the existing Hunley program and the future of that program. Our camp in Lebanon, Tennessee has participated in the Hunley program for many years. This program was once highly favored and endorsed by all high school JROTC units in our area including Army, Air Force, Navy and Marines. Unfortunately, their participation in this program has been terminated by a once unfriendly political administration. Even though these units want to continue their participation, they will no longer accept the Hunley medal in our Middle Tennessee area due to this prior administration edict.

I have personally spoken to the commanders of several units that, at one time, enjoyed and celebrated their involvement with us in the program. The reason they no longer participate in the program is the fact that a few years ago our medal was removed from the

approved listing of awards from the Pentagon which applied to all services. Being obedient and loyal service members, these unit commanders follow the edicts from headquarters and are no longer willing to participate in the program until once again approved by the Pentagon. They have each told me they love the program and would once again be excited to participate if the program was approved at headquarters level.

I see there are still many awards presented each year by camps across the nation. I'm not sure how this continues to happen with this edict from the Pentagon, but I am appreciative there continues to be some participation in the program. This program could be so much more than it is currently if approval could once more be achieved.

My frustration regarding this situation is, I don't even see us trying to regain acceptance of the program. Over the past several months I have spoken to several members of the GEC concerning this issue. All members seem to agree we need to do something, yet I see no action in any form. I have suggested one-click politics and other positive campaigns to at least try to re-institute the program with the military but so far to no avail. As a retired Air Force Officer, I personally wrote two letters to Secretary of War, Pete Hegseth, advocating for the renewal of this popular and valuable program for these outstanding cadets. I realized two letters would have absolutely no effect on the decision, but I wanted the satisfaction I had at least tried to do something. That letter was provided to GEC members as an example but again there was no response.

It seems to me the time for an all-hands-on board effort should be now

while we have a friendly administration to all things military. Now may be our best opportunity to try to revitalize this program and have a positive and working relationship with our military members and our youth.

*Tom Wood, Commander
General Robert H. Hatton Camp 723
Lebanon, Tennessee*

Editor's Note: I have spoken with the CIC about this issue and he agrees we need to work on this. Please find a postcard to send to Secretary of War Pete Hegseth in this issue and please mail it along with the others. If we all work together we can accomplish our goals!

Enjoying the playing cards from the TN Division

To the Editor:

I would like to compliment the Tennessee Division for the playing cards I just received from the SCV bookstore. The cards and pictures are of the highest quality and the Bio's are very informative and interesting. They are a great learning tool and I believe maybe a little fun for the youngsters to look at and read.

I don't know, but I assume there is a card for each camp in the Division. What a great idea. This might be an idea each Division could think about doing for themselves. They are also a card collector's dream.

Well done, Tennessee Division, well done.

*Tigner Blackman
Col. John Marshall Martin Camp 730
Ocala, Florida*



**Postcards are in the middle
of this issue.
Please fill out and mail
today!**

The Last Roll

Secession Camp 4
Charleston, SC
Capt. San Stiles Bee, Jr.

John M. Kinard Camp 35
Newberry, SC
John Frankie Grimsley

Brig. Gen. Samuel McGowan
Camp 40
Laurens, SC
Perry Hughes Simpson

Captain Moses Wood Camp 125
Gaffney, SC
Miles Elijah Gettys, III

Marlboro Camp 835
Bennetsville, SC
Rev. Paul M. Hubbard

Nathan Bedford Forrest Boyhood
Home Camp 37
Chapel Hill, TN
Bruce Wayne Davis
Lucas Reed Rininger

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain HQ
Camp 584
Columbia, TN
Cothran H. Shull, Jr.

Alamo City Guards Camp 1325
San Antonio, TX
Reese L. Harrison, Jr.

Terry's Texas Rangers Camp 1937
Cleburne, TX
John Michael Percifield, Sr.

John H. Reagan Camp 2156
Palestine, TX
Terry Lynn Franklin

Col. John S. (Rip) Ford Camp 2216
Harlingen, TX
Danny Myers Low
Fred C. Middleton

1st Lt. Jesse Page Camp 2351
Boerne, TX
Dale Dempsey Tidwell

Summers-Koontz Camp 490
Luray, VA
Samuel Winslow Heywood

The Stuart-Hairston Camp 515
Bassett, VA
Patrick Gary Spencer

The Bedford Rifle Grays Camp
1475
Bedford, VA
Marvin N. Suter

Stuart's Horse Artillery Camp 1784
Floyd, VA
James Gary Gray

This book comprises a series of essays

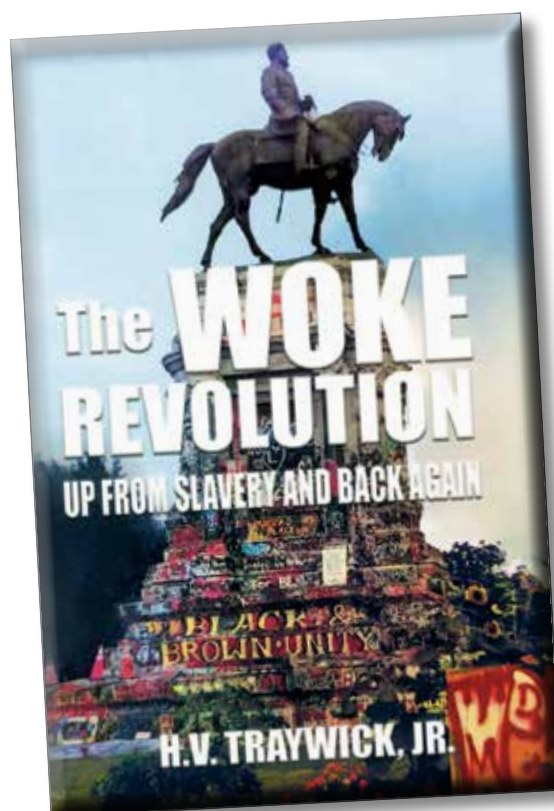
which examine the historical and cultural background of the "Woke Revolution" in the United States. Traywick draws connections between contemporary social justice movements and significant events from American history, with particular attention the War for Southern Independence, the Reconstruction era, and subsequent cultural developments.

Traywick underscores the recurring nature of historical patterns and cautions against the risks posed by radical ideologies and totalitarian tendencies.

The essays address a range of topics including the legacy of Lincoln, the concept of secession, the involvement of free Black slave owners, and the effects of Radical Reconstruction on Southern society.

The current "Woke Revolution" represents a continuation of earlier social and political struggles.

Available from Shotwell Publishing and Amazon



Books in Print

it is tempting just to go the easy way of pinning it on personalities, and Sidney Johnston (among others) has been a primary subject of this quick fix, especially since much was expected of him. For one held in such high esteem, how could he have fallen so short? To answer that query, the author gives a meticulous account of what happened at each turn, so that the reader gains a more accurate understanding of Johnston and the situation as it developed in the West. Goggin has a special gift for explaining complicated incidents, such as the command conflict at Ft. Donelson, setting it out in stark relief which effectively dispels confusion. I can say without exaggeration that, until you have read this book, you cannot grasp the essential truth of how and why things went wrong in this region of the War.

The author's writing flows with readability and his organization works well. Every chapter covers a single, overall focus and subtitles within chapters define each phase of his explanation. I was fascinated by Goggin's reexamination of the usual claims surrounding Johnston's death (for example, that he could not feel his fatal wound due to the earlier injury from a duel, and a tourniquet could have saved his life). This singular example demonstrates how this book challenges everything you thought you knew about Albert

Sidney Johnston!

It gradually occurred to me as I read this book that Johnston was so very much like Robert E. Lee. And then another realization followed, that the command conflicts of the Army of Tennessee would not have happened had Johnston lived! We naturally exclude Sidney Johnston from the big picture of the War because of his early death—but imagine the Western Confederate army with Johnston at the helm throughout the War and given the opportunity to grow into his command over time. It could have made all the difference in the outcome, or at least lessened the suffering of the common soldier at the hand of squabbling leaders.

For too long, the twisted interpretations of certain historians (with issues of their own, clearly) have gone unchallenged. We well know that this is particularly true when it comes to Southern generals. Thus we should all embrace this book, as it inspires the reader to consider anew the greatness of Albert Sidney Johnston.

Author: by Leigh S. Goggin
Publisher: Fontaine Press
www.fontaineypress.com
Paperback: \$42.95

Reviewed by Amanda Warren

Reflections on a Confederate Past: A Selection of Contemporary Essays

This wide-ranging collection of history and related thoughts are clearly presented. Separated into two parts: "Perspectives on History," "Confederate

Heroes," numerous topics are thoughtfully considered.

Chapter 1 "The Rewriting of History and the War for Southern Independence" stresses the need to know the definition of the "craft of history." Present-day philosopher Victor Davis Hanson contends, history "is a formal record of past events notable or

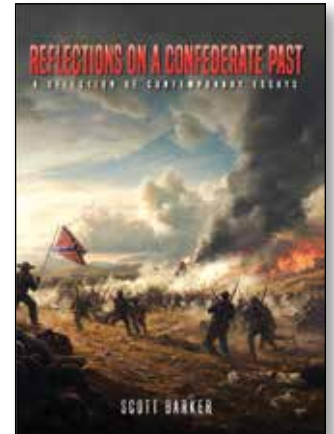
worthy of remembrance."

Further more, Harvard College recorded its written belief on history "as an ongoing argument or

debate over the unavoidable process of [the] selection and interpretations" of source material. Both sources listed may be questionable to some, but the foundation stated is solid. George Orwell quote from 1984 is included by this author and sums up the power of historical processes, "he who controls the past, controls the future. He who controls the present controls the past." Barker's conclusion, "The sagacity of these opinions on the importance of history to society and the necessity for guarding against its destruction serve as harbingers of the ever-growing threats that confront us." Readers will be challenged and well informed in this chapter and others in Part One.

Other chapters are given interesting, inquisitive titles such as: "The Pendulum of History," "The War on White Southern Heritage," "Lincoln's Legacy to the South." There are eight chapters in this section on historical perspectives.

Twelve chapters fall into Part Two – Confederate Heroes. Titles in this section include "General Robert Edward Lee: Acclaim and Betrayal," "John Cabell Breckinridge and His Escape from Arrest and Persecution," "John Hunt Morgan; The Thunderbolt of the Confederacy," and this reviewer's personal favorite, "John Tyler and Other Members of the Confederate Government."



Please send all books to be reviewed

to the editor-in-chief at Frank Powell

9701 Fonville Road, Wake Forest, NC 27587

A short biography of each Confederate is provided with discussion of events associated with them.

John Tyler was an antebellum political leader who was first elected Vice President and then assumed the Presidency after the death of President William Henry Harrison. Tyler attempted to avoid war with the Peace Conference in 1861; however, it was not to be. First unanimously chosen to be Virginia's representative in the provisional Confederate Congress, he was then elected to the Confederate States House of Representatives. Before he could be installed, Tyler died 18 January 1862. This volume is not relegated to just past events. Barker noted the 2020 removal of the portraits of John Tyler in the speaker's lobby, by none other than the likes of Nancy Pelosi (D-California). This author rightfully concluded, "We cannot rely on educational institutions, political leaders, mainstream news, or social media to present a fair perspective concerning their [Confederate heroes] motives." Undoubtedly, readers will have experienced this conduct in their local communities; it has happened everywhere.

The origin of this volume as stated by Barker, "I have endeavored to present a reasoned perspective on the war's continuing impact on the American people." His personal review of his collection is, "I have articulated as best as I can a scholarly perspective of modern-day events that impact the descendants of the Southern Confederacy." Mr. Barker, well done.

Author: Scott Barker
Publisher: Hampton Publishers
www.amazon.com
Paperback \$9.99

Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall

***Reconstruction in West
Alabama; the Memoirs
of John L. Hunnicutt***

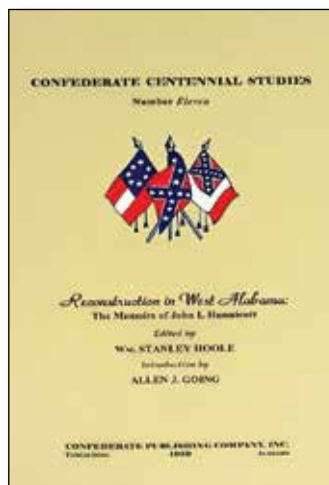
I just finished that book. I must say, it was very good and I learned a lot. It reads like an adventure story, not some dry history book. It's a memoir of life during

The War
A f t e r
The War,
or the
War of Re-
con-
struction
Struggle,
w h i c h
m o s t
f o l k s
n o w a-
days just
call The
Recon-
struction
Period (1865 to 1877).

Of course, that was no "reconstruction," it was a period of Yankee and scalawag tyranny, as anyone who has read Thomas Nelson Page or Hilary A. Herbert would know.

The author of this memoir was born in 1850, and the part that really gets going starts in 1865. He's just a young teenager serving in the militia for the great State of Alabama. He talks of the action he saw in the last days of the war, and he gets to know what a yankee is real well. He survives, and over the next one hundred or so pages—it's a short book—he speaks to living through that terrible time, what all happened, and the ups and downs of his life. It was a very inspiring story, hearing how Our People managed to endure and eventually take back their homeland.

It's a well-researched book, which



I appreciate. It has a bibliography that will point the way to much original source material. It comes with an informative introduction and preface and a useful index, too.

The only bad part is, as far as I can tell, the book is not available online. I had to hunt for it. I picked mine up from a used bookstore for \$12, and that seems to be right in line with Ebay prices.

The book is part of a series called the "Confederate Centennial Studies." This series was originally published in Alabama during the time of the War Between The States Centennial, back around 1961. The reprints you see on Ebay look to be an exact copy.

The editor of the series was a man named Dr. William Stanley Hoole (1903-1990). He was director of libraries at the University of Alabama for 27 years, as well as having many, many other accomplishments in life. And here's something curious: I looked it up, and the University of Alabama Special Collections Library is still named the "W. S. Hoole Special Collections Library" even to this day. It's good to see some things haven't been torn down by the modern-day Union League just yet.

Author: John L. Hunnicutt
Publisher: Confederate Pub. Company
Tuscaloosa, AL
www.ebay.com
Hardback \$12.00 – \$25.00

Reviewed by Daniel K. Campbell



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

Jefferson Davis ... Last president of the Jeffersonian Republic

of War, which he accepted. After serving the Pierce administration and strengthening the US military, he took a seat once more in the US Senate in 1857, a seat which he held until the secession of Mississippi from the Union. Mississippi seceded on January 9, 1861. As soon as Senator Davis received the official information, on January 21, he took formal leave of the Senate. In his farewell speech he said:

"I rise, Mr. President, for the purpose of announcing to the Senate that I have satisfactory evidence that the State of Mississippi, by a solemn ordinance of her people in convention assembled, has declared her separation from the United States. ... It is to be justified upon the basis that the States are sovereign. There was a time when none denied it. I hope the time may come again... [W]e but tread in the path of our fathers when we proclaim our independence. ..."

Jefferson Davis returned home with a commission as major general of Mississippi Troops. Although few in the South thought so at the time, he predicted a long and bitter struggle to come.

On February 4th, the seceded States met in Montgomery, Alabama, for the assembly of a Congress. On the 8th a Provisional Constitution was ratified. It was based on the US Constitution with only several modifications, such as giving the President a line-item veto, and limiting him to one six-year term of office. On the 9th, the Congress began voting for officers of the Provisional Government, and Jefferson Davis was elected president. He had not wanted the office, preferring to remain in command of the Mississippi troops, but he accepted it as his duty. On the 16th he arrived in Montgomery amid bonfires and cheering crowds. On the gallery of the Exchange Hotel, flanked by great men of the South, William Lowndes Yancey, with a graceful gesture towards Mr. Davis, said "The man and the hour have met."

After the firing on Ft. Sumter and Lincoln's call for troops, and with the secession of the States of the

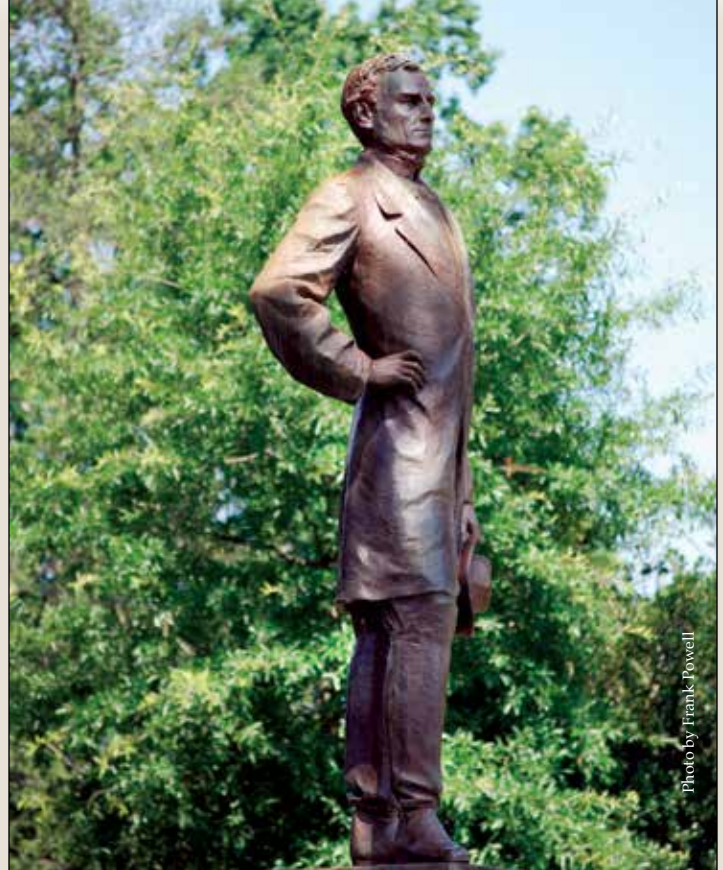
Upper South, the Confederate Capital was moved to Richmond, Virginia. The Confederacy was put on its war footing in a defensive posture. President Davis, as commander-in-chief, felt such a posture would show the world the South had no desire for conquest, but merely wished to be let alone, and recognition by Europe would soon follow. Lincoln was setting up a blockade of the Southern coast from Virginia to Texas, but it had not yet become effective. Nonetheless, the Confederacy's vast cotton crop was held in hopes that a "cotton famine" would urge Europe to recognize her. It was not to be, but as the war progressed, when it appeared the South was about to win her independence and Europe was about to recognize her and lift the blockade, Lincoln, in desperation, issued as a war measure his Emancipation Proclamation. This claimed to free only the slaves behind Confederate lines, but as for the rest of the slaves, both North and South, a plain reading of it showed slavery was just fine with "The Great Emancipator" as long as one were loyal to his government, proven six months later when he admitted West Virginia, a "Slave State," into the Union. However, this was enough to keep Europe from recognizing the Confederacy and lifting the blockade, and the isolated South was left to fight on alone.

Paul Kennedy, in his book *The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers*, lists in detail the disparity between the two countries. While the Confederacy's infrastructure was being systematically destroyed, the United States' industrial might was in full swing, building railroads and ships, and manufacturing guns and ammunition. While the US Navy's blockade of the Confederate coast was augmented and tightened, steam-powered ironclad gunboats were gaining control of the Southern Rivers. The US Army was twice the size of the Confederate Army, and while the Confederate Army was steadily dwindling away from four years of battle, the US Army was continually being replenished with runaway slaves

and mercenaries from the European ghettos recruited on the docks of Philadelphia and New York with liberal bounties. In the Overland Campaign of 1864, Grant lost 60,000 men from Spotsylvania to Cold Harbour, but when he laid siege to Richmond and Petersburg he had as many men in his army as when he had started. Abraham Lincoln waged total war against the Southern Confederacy with the raping, pillaging, burning and destruction of homes, farms, towns and cities from western Missouri to the Shenandoah Valley, from Mississippi to Georgia and South Carolina, and from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. General Sherman said the only way for America to conquer the Confederacy was to exterminate the Southern people. They are still working on that, it seems.

When the end came at last from “overwhelming numbers and resources,” Davis and the Confederate Government fled from Richmond in hopes of making it to the Trans-Mississippi to carry on the fight. But with the news of the surrenders one by one of the Confederate armies, the remnants of the government melted away, and President Davis was captured in Georgia and sent to prison in leg irons at Fortress Monroe. The North was in a fury over the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and they wanted to “hang Jeff Davis from a sour apple tree.” For two years he endured abuse in his prison cell, appealing all the while to be tried for the treason the Yankees were threatening to hang him for, but although the carpetbaggers empaneled a Grand Jury in Richmond for a trial, Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase called it off on a technicality. He knew Davis — and with him, the South — would be acquitted by the Constitution, and the Yankees would lose in court what they had won on the battlefield. So after two years, and after he had been made the Sacrificial Lamb for the Southern People to appease the Northern mobs, the president was finally released from his prison cell.

Lincoln’s War and the iron heel of Reconstruction was purely a revolution which transformed the Jeffersonian Republic of sovereign States into an Empire pinned together by bayonets. Chattel slavery was ended but it was merely replaced by the far more profitable “debt slavery,” where “Ole Marster” was merely replaced by a Wall Street banker who has enslaved us all, and all of our unborn generations, with the servicing of a thirty-six



trillion dollar national debt never to be repaid, and with all of the “hidden tax” of inflation and paper money that goes along with it.

Jefferson Davis never wavered from his Constitutional convictions of 1861. He never applied for a pardon. He said pardons were for criminals, and he had committed no crime. The Leader of The Lost Cause was “The President” to his people unto the end. He died in 1889 and was buried in New Orleans, but later, at the request of his widow, Varina, his remains were removed to Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, a fitting final resting place for the last president of the Jeffersonian Republic. But our president left us with this:

“The contest is not over: the strife is not ended. It has only entered on a new and enlarged arena. The champions of constitutional liberty must spring to the struggle ... until the Government of the United States is brought back to its constitutional limits, and the tyrant’s plea of “necessity” is bound in chains. ...”

As William Faulkner said, yesterday won’t be over until tomorrow, and so, you see, the Lost Cause is not yet lost. ...

This presentation commemorating Jefferson Davis was offered at Oakwood Cemetery in Richmond, VA on June 7, 2025.



Monumental Fallacies

local. Between fundraising and placing monuments at anniversaries such as the 40th, 45th, and 50th better explains the appearance of the memorials years after the war. By the 50th anniversary (1911-1915), organizations wanted to honor the aging veterans who were approaching or past 70 years old.

The late 1800s saw technological improvements for monument production and cost reduction. Much of this aided in the demand for mass production for government headstones, but applicable to other stone monuments. These improvements included sandblasting stone and mass production of soldiers and other figures frequently crowning the top of the monument.

Interestingly, no case of the “years since the end of the war” argument is directed to American Revolution monuments as they were dedicated years after the Treaty of Paris (1783); and until the centennial dedications, were few and far between. A notable early monument to the American Revolution is the Bunker Hill Monument (erected between 1825 and 1843), itself dedicated decades after the end of the American Revolution or the centennial installation of multiple monuments at Guilford Revolutionary Battle Ground, North Carolina.¹⁴ Some Spanish-American and World War I monuments were erected before the 10th anniversary of the wars, possibly attributed to the momentum of the Monument Movement raising Union and Confederate monuments in the proceeding decades. Other war monuments took longer to present, such as the 20 years between the end of the Vietnam Conflict and the national Vietnam monument and 98 years for a Congressional authorization for a national World War I monument, both in Washington, District of Columbia.

The monuments are meant to represent the people contemporary to the raising of Union and Confederate monuments. It is the message to the future of what they thought about their past and

their losses, be it 50 or 100, or more years from the placement of the monument. The messaging was not meant to be a message about nor representing the present 21st-century. This is a fallacy of presentism as a “narrative series is falsified by being defined or interpreted in terms of the consequent” or simply projecting present values that would be unknown to the past to people and objects of the past.¹⁵ Removing a monument is a message of the present — one unwilling to understand the past community history and losses.

The concept that monuments are considered offensive is a modern interpretation, and a fallacy of motivation.¹⁶ The meaning of the monuments is literally written in stone or cast in metal, and equally valid on both sides of the memorials resulting from the conflict. Statements of mourning and loss appear on monuments throughout the nation. Union monuments often are embossed with phrases such as “preservation of the union,” “defense of their country,” and “preservation of liberty” as common themes.¹⁷ Union monuments frequently have a celebration flair presented with the words of mourning. Confederate monuments fully embrace the mourning of the losses with the inclusion of variations of “Our Confederate Dead,” cut-off stumps or logs, and drapery over obelisks that are common funerary iconography. Union and Confederate monuments both invoke images of Greek goddesses or American forms of goddesses such as Columbia, Liberty, Justice, or one of the other sisters portrayed in contemporary poetry and cartoons of the 1800s. These figures are often holding a wreath of laurel symbolizing a triumph over death.¹⁸ Angels holding a wreath “stand for Memory and eternity,” letting the viewer know the person will not be forgotten.¹⁹ Laurel wreaths are a

14 “Building the Bunker Hill Monument,” National Parks Service, www.nps.gov/articles/000/building-the-bunker-hill-monument.htm (3 December 2022)

W.H. Mullins Company, *The Blue and the Gray*, Cleveland, Ohio: The Caxton Company, 1913, 44-47.

15 Fischer, *Historian's Fallacies*, 135-137.

16 Fischer, *Historian's Fallacies*, 187-215.

17 Ongoing research on Union monuments by Ernest Everett Blevins, mfa, in “Union Monument Database.”

18 Tui Snider, *Understanding Cemetery Symbols: A Field Guide for Historic Cemeteries*, Castle Azle Press, 2017, 148.

19 Ibid., 113.

universal symbology of mourning and loss.²⁰ The Reconciliation Monument in Arlington and “Fame” in North Carolina are well known examples. All of these represent mourning and loss, and clearly not celebration or glorification.

In the case of the Arlington Reconciliation monument, is an example of the fallacy of generalization where “statements of statistical regularity, a category which cuts across all others on the list. ... It explains what, how, when, where and who. It does not explain why.”²¹ Although enlisting black men as soldiers was not legal in the Confederate army until March 1865, the fact remains the realities of the battlefield were not necessarily the same as the law of the land.²² Blacks, free and slave, served in the Confederate forces as documented by the historical record. Research by archivist and historian Teresa Roane of Chesterfield, Virginia, regularly demonstrating in her research rooted in primary records, frequently posts copies of the records on Facebook of many free blacks who joined the Confederate cause in a variety of significant positions, including cooks, teamsters, musicians in the military, and armed soldiers.²³ In *A Carolinian Goes to War*, General Arthur Middleton Manigault, cites the instance of the 10th South Carolina band — an all-black band — almost captured by Sherman’s forces when nursing the wounded at the Battle of Resaca, Georgia, but retreated and escaped with the Confederates.²⁴

20 Ibid., 141.

D. A. Goodrich, *Cemetery Art and Symbolism in North America*, 2003, California: Author, 85.

21 Fischer, *Historian’s Fallacies*, 104.

22 Sam Smith, “Black Confederates: Truth and Legend,” American Battlefield Trust, www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/black-confederates-truth-and-legend (accessed 9 December 2022).

23 Sam Smith, “Black Confederates: Truth and Legend,” American Battlefield Trust, www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/black-confederates-truth-and-legend (accessed 9 December 2022).

Teresa Roane (www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100005692607123) regularly posts images on Facebook of original period documents illustrating the presence of black Confederates in the service.

Society for the Research of Black Confederates, <https://siegels1.wixsite.com/sfrbc> (accessed 9 January 2023).

24 Arthur Middleton Manigault, (edited by R. Lockwood Tower), *A Carolinian Goes to War: The Civil War Narrative of Arthur Middleton Manigault, Brigadier General, C.S.A., Co-*

Regarding the black woman, infant, and soldier portrayed in the Arlington Reconciliation frieze, it is easier to determine that she is likely enslaved. There appears to be some evidence supporting her status and potential identity. In the frieze, “on the statue include a slave woman depicted as ‘Mammy’ holding what is said to be the child of a white officer.”²⁵ In fact, a name may be possible to attach to the black woman. Among Ezekiel’s collection of drawings at the Virginia Military Institute is “Mammy Mary,” an Ezekiel family slave who bears some resemblance in features to the Mammy in the relief.²⁶ In 1850, Jacob Ezekiel, father of Moses Ezekiel, held five slaves, one of which was a 53-year-old black female, now identified as the likely “Mammy Mary” in Moses Ezekiel’s pen and ink drawing.^{27 28}

For decades, the monument removers utilize fallacies to remove cultural resources. Unfortunately, the fallacies are not identified, nor countered as such. Expanding knowledge to combat fallacies is one of the defenses that can challenge monument removers who seek to remove Confederate resources. This and becoming active in cultural resource management laws such as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act can aid in protection of the monuments.



lumbia, South Carolina: University of South Carolina Press, 1982: 5, 184.

25 Associated Press, “Panel Says Confederate Memorial at Arlington Cemetery Should be Dismantled,” www.theguardian.com/us-news/2022/sep/13/arlington-national-cemetery-confederate-memorial (accessed 19 November 2022).

26 Moses Ezekiel Papers, Manuscript 0010, Virginia Military Institute Archives. Mammy Mary, Ezekiel family slave. [pen and ink drawing] available at <http://digitalcollections.vmi.edu/digital/collection/p15821coll18/id/8/rec/38> (accessed 22 November 2022)

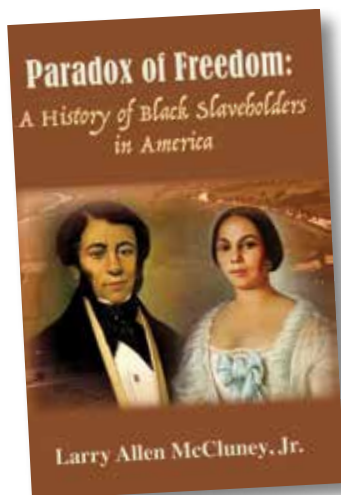
27 The National Archives in Washington DC; Washington, DC; NARA Microform Publication: M432; Title: Seventh Census of The United States, 1850; Record Group: Records of the Bureau of the Census; Record Group Number: 29.

28 “Descendants of Rebel Sculptor Remove Confederate Memorial from Arlington National Cemetery,” *Washington Post*, 18 August 2017, www.washingtonpost.com/rf/image_1484w/2010-2019/WashingtonPost/2017/08/18/Local-Politics/Images/ConfederateArlingtonKessler16.JPG?t=20170517 (accessed 3 December 2022)

Moses Ezekiel Papers, Manuscript 0010, Virginia Military Institute Archives. Mammy Mary, Ezekiel family slave. [pen and ink drawing]

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By Other Means

to the Sea,” he distributed his Special Field Orders No. 120. By then he felt bold enough to reveal his real intentions:

“In districts and neighborhoods where the army is unmolested no destruction of such property should be permitted; but should guerillas or bushwhackers molest our march, or should the inhabitants burn bridges, obstruct roads, or otherwise manifest local hostility, then army commanders should order and enforce a devastation more or less relentless according to the measure of such hostility.”

But, his pre-invasion report revealed his darkest thoughts about the new campaign. The report to General Halleck left nothing to the imagination: “The truth is the whole army is burning with an insatiable desire to wreak vengeance upon South Carolina. I almost tremble at her fate, but feel that she deserved all that seems in store for her.”

And, there was more. On October 19, 1864, he wrote General James H. Wilson from Summerville, Georgia: “I am going into the very bowels of the Confederacy, and propose to leave a trail that will be recognized fifty years hence.”

The Past Is Prologue

At war’s conclusion, the lust for victory was sated. Thaddeus Steven’s thirst for punishment and revenge was not. The hope for dignified reunion was buried with Lincoln and banished by Johnson’s impeachment. Contemporary Northern academics, editors and clerics showed little or no interest in accountability from those restoring their wayward brothers in the Union. It was game-on for a conqueror’s worst instincts.

While still in federal service, Sherman’s post-war letters and statements, in essence a “final solution” for the South, approached the disturbed. Saner minds rejected them and sent the general out west — out of sight and mind — to war on Native

Americans. But similar dark thoughts, unspoken in genteel society, colored Reconstruction’s virtuous indignation. A radical Congress twisted Lincoln’s higher ideals of reconciliation into righteous revenge.

With time, civil order returned to the South. Economic stability took much longer. But prejudicial attitudes still exist tacitly just beneath the surface. Today, 21st century judgment of the 19th century passions of those who fought what they believed was a “Second War of American Independence,” are alive and well, at least in some small but politically powerful quarters.

A hundred and sixty years ago armed conflict ended. Framed by popular beliefs about the war, Reconstruction began. For many, those years, those attitudes still have currency. For example, Congressional recognition of Confederate soldiers as pension-receiving US Veterans is conveniently ignored, the monuments raised in their honor are desecrated and destroyed. Most tellingly, the Confederate Monument dedicated in Arlington National Cemetery fifty years after the war, an expression of Reconstruction’s highest goal of reuniting a divided nation, has been removed. The suggestion of an unelected committee was all that was needed to justify its removal.

Without weighing what courts of law label as extenuating and mitigating circumstances, the judicial process is incomplete at best, unjust at worst. Judging past cultures by contemporary standards produces an inevitable result: the divisive prejudices, the distortions of identity politics. There may or may not be more to come from those who have succeeded at this for decades.

William Faulkner wrote that “The past is never dead. It’s not even past.” Has Reconstruction ended in the United States of America? The passions which gripped men like Stevens and Sherman and a vengeful 19th Century Congress may be prologue, but they need not be resurrected to continue as war by other means on our nation’s future. 

Battle of Richmond, KY Veteran's Grave Destroyed; New Marker Placed in his Memory

By Phillip Seyfrit, Curator, Battle of Richmond Visitors Center

A soldier who fought at the Battle of Richmond, KY, now has something he never had previously: a headstone. Colonel Thomas H. McCray, commander of Confederate Brig. General Thomas J. Churchill's 1st Brigade during the Battle of Richmond, was buried in the Cook County (IL) Cemetery (pauper's cemetery) in 1891, and his gravesite was lost.

But earlier this year, McCray was finally memorialized with a privately funded stone on the grounds of the Battle of Richmond Visitors Center. This is McCray's story:

Thomas Hamilton McCray was born near Jonesborough, Washington Co., Tennessee, in 1828. His family moved often in his younger years. Reaching adulthood, McCray operated a mill near Little Rock, Arkansas. He moved to Texas in the mid 1850s, dealing mainly in real estate.

With the outbreak of the War Between the States, McCray returned to Arkansas and was an officer in the 5th Arkansas Infantry. After raising more troops, he was named colonel of the 31st Arkansas Infantry.

McCray's unit was attached to Edmund Kirby Smith's Army of Kentucky (Churchill's division). At the Battle of Richmond on August 30, 1862, McCray commanded four Texas Dismounted Cavalry regiments and a few Arkansas troops during the Confederate assault from Churchill's Draw, crushing the Union right near the Mt. Zion Christian Church. By early afternoon, McCray's brigade attacked the exposed right flank of the Union line during the Duncannon Lane fight, again shattering the Federal force. His units were primarily held in reserve during the fight for the Richmond Cemetery late in the day.

McCray was passed over for promotion after the Battle of Richmond. It is suggested his promo-



Colonel Thomas McCray

tion was erroneously given to another officer with a similar name, Dandridge McCrae.

He returned to commanding the 31st Arkansas, but spent much of his time recruiting new cavalry units.

Attached to Kentucky native Joseph Shelby's command, McCray took part in the 1864 Confederate raids into Missouri under Sterling Price, fighting at the battle of Fort Davidson and Westport. His command basically dissolved due to heavy



Colonel McCray's memorial gravestone on the grounds of the Battle of Richmond Visitors Center.

desertions, and McCray was back in Arkansas by the end of the war.

Fearing prosecution as a traitor, McCray went to Mexico for several years, returning to the United States in 1870. He settled in Chicago, and became a representative for the McCormick Reaper Company.

Thomas McCray died on October 19, 1891, in Chicago and was buried without a gravestone.

But his story doesn't end there. The cemetery where McCray was buried, Cook Co. Cemetery (among other names), fell into disrepair and was eventually developed into a shopping and residential site. A small area now known as Reed-Dunning

Memorial Park now memorializes the more than 38,000 graves which were destroyed.

In January of this year, a memorial gravestone for Thomas McCray was installed on the grounds of the Battle of Richmond Visitors Center to remember the life of one of the Battle of Richmond's unsung heroes.

McCray had already been somewhat remembered in 2008 when a short access lane in Battlefield Place subdivision was named McCray Way. This road is near where McCray's brigade moved through to attack the Union right during the morning fight at the Battle of Richmond.

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REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

of despotism.” Senator Lane reminded his fellow senators that when the United States was founded, “our fathers fondly thought they had made a great improvement on the despotic systems of Europe. They saw infinite evil resulting from coercing the unwilling obedience of a subject to a Government which he abhorred and detested. A Government without consent they held to be a tyranny.”

Calhoun was correct; if you do not have a power sufficient to counter the aggressive acts of the Federal Government, you have Federal tyranny. Senator Lane was correct when he stated the use of coercion to force people into a government they dislike produces tyranny. Neo-conservatives, whether in the media or print, reject this discussion as if handed an angry rattlesnake. To confess the South was right in 1861 destroys their “Righteous Yankee” world-view. Without the acknowledged right of nullification and secession, States’ Rights is reduced to nothing more than States’ privileges. States are allowed the “privilege” to act in whatever manner the Federal Government approves.

Why is secession so important to a federal republic, that is, a compound republic? A compound republic is how James Madison referred to these United States. As John Locke noted in *Two Treatises of Government*, “Men can never be secure from Tyranny, if there be no means to escape it.” Secession is how a people in a federal republic (a compound republic) escape the tyranny of the federal government. Lincoln stated the Union created the states and therefore the Federal Government was sovereign, not the states. As already noted, Article Seven of the Constitution clearly states it is the act of the sovereign states which creates the new government, i.e., the Union. In 1644, Rev. Samuel Rutherford in his book *Lex Rex* noted “those who have power to make have power to unmake a King.” The term “King” as used here is a metaphor for government. America’s Founding Fathers cited both Locke and Rutherford when debating Independence and the adoption of the Constitution. Is it any wonder that in *Federalist Papers No. 43*, James Madison stated, “the safety and happiness of society are objects at which all political institutions must be sacrificed.”

The term “all political institutions must be sacrificed” includes the Union! Our Colonial Forefathers understood this concept when each colony broke its union with Great Britain, which was an act of secession. In 1861, a mere 85 years after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, our Confederate Forefathers, following the footsteps of their Colonial Forefathers, withdrew from a union which had become dangerous to their “safety and happiness.” Both our Colonial and Confederate Forefathers understood the proper relationship between liberty and union, i.e., between government and liberty. Southerners were following the wisdom of Patrick Henry, who stated, “The first thing I have at heart is American liberty, the second thing is American Union.” Southerners chose secession over submission to Federal tyranny. Our Confederate Forefathers understood what liberals reject, and neo-conservatives are afraid to admit, that is, in a free society, liberty always trumps government. Because of the rejection of REAL States’ Rights, Americans are now faced with an out-of-control central government created by Lincoln and the Radical Republican Party.

This should not be taken as an attack upon Hillsdale College. Hillsdale College is far better than the average higher education institution in these United States — mores the pity! Even so, like all others, they teach the victor’s concept of the War for Southern Independence and seldom, if ever, offer students the opportunity to hear “the rest of the story.” That is why it is so important the SCV use all means at our disposal to promote the correct view of Southern history. One simple and yet effective way of shining light into the darkness of anti-South bigotry is mailing the postcards inserted in this and every issue of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine. Other ways to help include joining the Chief of Heritage Operations’ effort, enlisting in the Keyboard Guerrillas campaign, and joining the Confederate Legion. Insist your Division and/or camp display a Confederate History Month billboard in April. Check with Lt. Commander-in-Chief Griffin for assistance with the billboard project. Always be sure your camp is sending information

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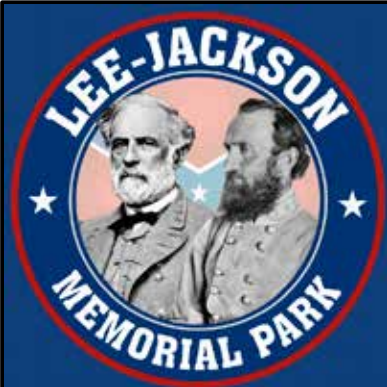
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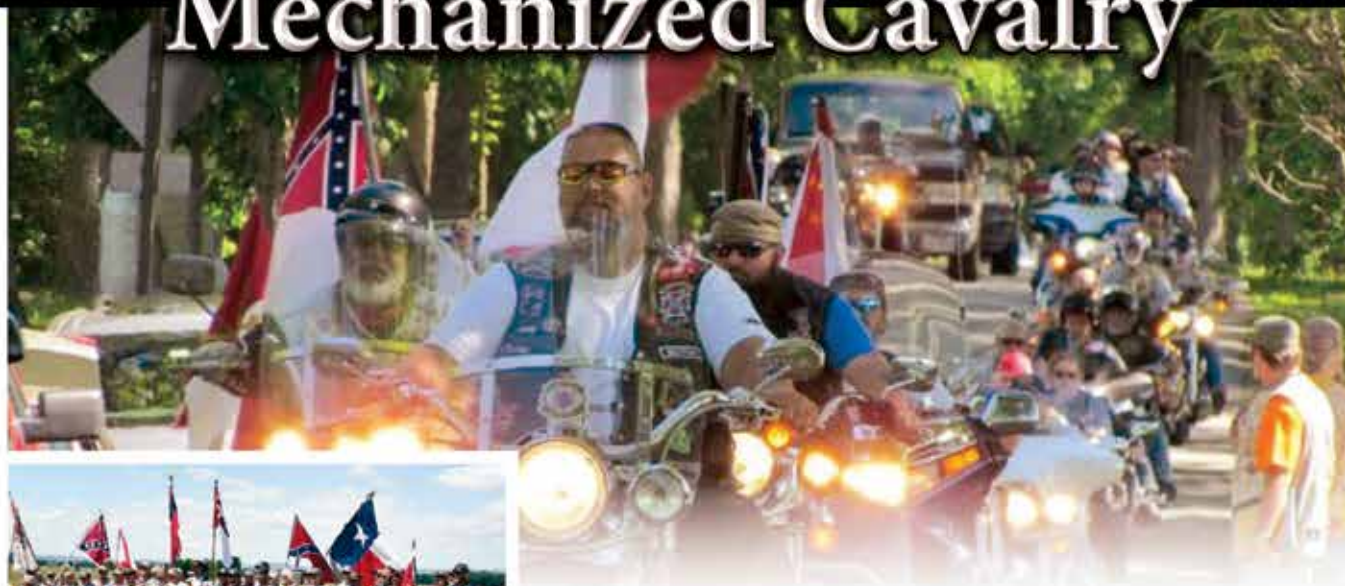
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☐ Yes! Round up my purchase to the nearest dollar and donate the difference to the SCV Heritage Defense Fund.

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\$20.01 – \$35.00	\$9.75	Add \$2.25 extra for every \$25 increment over \$100
\$35.01 – \$50.00	\$11.50	
\$50.01 – \$65.00	\$12.75	
\$65.01 – \$80.00	\$14.00	
\$80.01 – \$95.00	\$15.25	
\$95.01 – \$100.00	\$16.50	

Tennessee Residents add 9.75% Sales Tax



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

SCV
PO BOX 59
Columbia, TN 38402

Everyone now has the unique opportunity to sponsor the Confederate Battle Flag that flies proudly over SCV Headquarters and the National Confederate Museum at Historic Elm Springs. To sponsor a flag, send a check or money order for \$200 to SCV HQ along with this completed application. The flag purchased by your generous sponsorship will fly proudly over HQ for one month. At the end of the month, the flag and a certificate of thanks and authenticity will be mailed to you. Help "keep it flying" at HQ!

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

PHONE: _____

EMAIL: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

Flag sponsorships are taken in the order that they arrive at SCV HQ. We are not able to reserve specific months. When we receive your sponsorship, your name will be added to the list. It may be the following year before your flag is flown and returned to you. By signing this form, you acknowledge there is a lengthy wait period.

132ND NATIONAL REUNION

**JULY 15TH – 17TH 2027
MOBILE, ALABAMA**



HOSTED BY RAPHAEL SEMMES CAMP 11

Reunion Website: [SCV REUNION 2027](#)

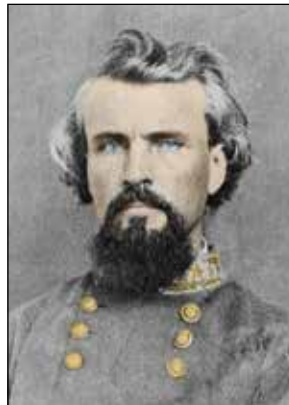
Sons of Confederate Veterans



Southern Heroes are American Heroes
Visit our National Headquarters
Columbia, Tennessee



1837 Antebellum Home
Open for tours
Weddings and showers
Special public events
www.visitelmsprings.com



Final resting place of
General Nathan B. Forrest
and Mrs. Forrest



National Confederate Museum
and SCV Headquarters
with Research Library.
Presenting our true history!

**Join the SCV and help us defend Traditional American Values, including
the truth about Southern heritage and history. Go to: www.scv.org**

Learn the truth about the War for Southern Independence — view our videos



Honoring America's Military Heroes



Monuments Matter

