

Confederate Veteran.

May/June 2026

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Confederate Memorials and Monuments
— Scott Barker

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— Joe D. Haines

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TWO HUNDRED
PERFECTLY THE MARCH,
OF THOSE WHO
THOSE TO THE HISTORY OF THEIR BIRTH,
FAITHFUL IN THE TEACHINGS OF THEIR FATHERS,
CONSTANT IN THEIR LOVE FOR THE STATE,
WIDEN IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTY,
AND WHO
HAVE OBLIVION A FALLEN GAVE
BY THE SIMPLE MARCHING OF THEIR LIVES,
THE PATIENT ENDURANCE OF SUFFERING,
AND THE RESOLVE OF DEATH,
AND WHO
IN THE DARK HOURS OF DISPARAGEMENT,
IN THE HOSPITALS OF THE HOSPITAL,
IN THE SHORT, BRAGGADRY OF THE FIELD,
FOUND SUPPORT AND CONSOLATION
IN THE BELIEF
THAT AT HOME THEY WOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN.

UNVEILED
MAY 15, 1879



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

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S. A. Cunningham

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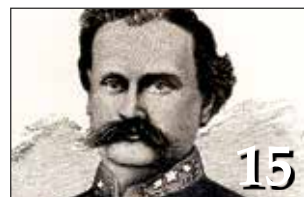
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Wake Forest, NC 27587



Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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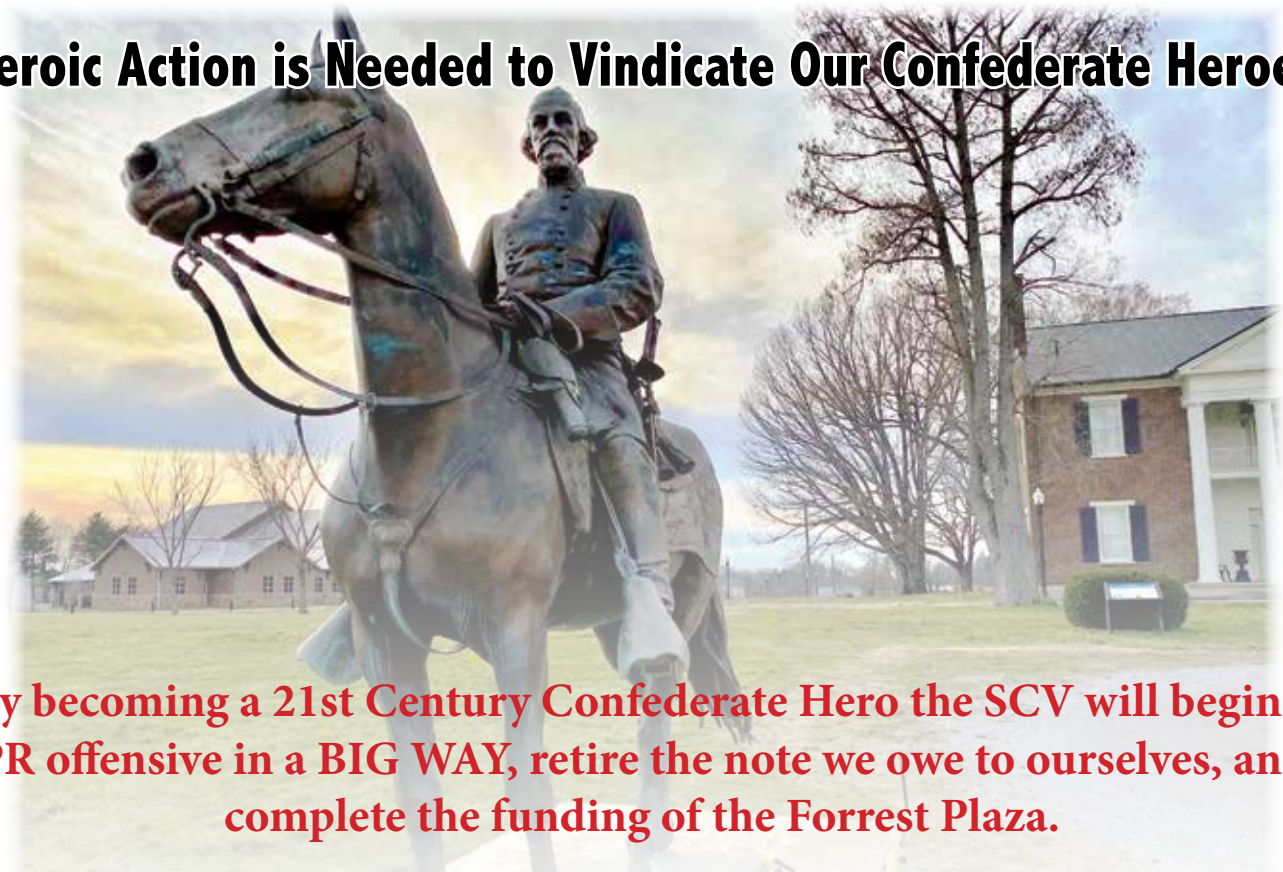
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ON THE COVER – Confederate Monument, silhouetted by the morning sun, on the Statehouse grounds in Columbia, South Carolina.
Photo by Shane Miller, Past Commander, Robert E. Lee Camp 1640, Memphis, TN.

21st CENTURY CONFEDERATE HERO

Heroic Action is Needed to Vindicate Our Confederate Heroes



By becoming a 21st Century Confederate Hero the SCV will begin a PR offensive in a BIG WAY, retire the note we owe to ourselves, and complete the funding of the Forrest Plaza.

In August of this year, the SCV will dedicate much of the funds once going to pay the bank note to begin a massive pro-South PR campaign. By joining now, we can payback the Brooks Fund and add to the pro-South PR campaign. The SCV is offering 1,500 Southerners the opportunity to be designated as a 21st Century Confederate Hero by donating \$1,000. Funds received will be used to retire the mortgage and fund the restoration of the Forrest Plaza.

Those donating will receive:

- 21st Century Confederate Hero neck ribbon,
- Placement in SCV's Book of 21st Century Confederate Heroes and receive a personal copy of this book,
- Paver on the 'Walkway of Confederate Heroes,' with the information provided by the donor,
- Option of having his name or his ancestor's name displayed on large screen TV in our museum and their names noted at the Forrest Plaza.

Payment may be made in full or in installments over 18 months.

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."

ESTABLISHED 1893
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FOUNDER

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FROM THE EDITOR

You will find an insert in this issue with the proposed amendments to our constitution to be considered at our National Reunion in July. Look them over and bring them with you if you are attending our Reunion. Speaking of Reunion, this is the last issue which will contain registration information. Don't delay, go ahead and send in your reregistration. It's gong to be a great Reunion.



Photo by John Gregory

I'm sure you've heard of the mis-information about General Forrest in Bill O'Reilly's latest book. Compatriot Samuel Mitcham returns to our pages with an excellent article pointing out all the falsehoods and providing the truth. Please read and use this information when talking with those who don't know the truth.

Compatriot Scott Barker returns this issue with his essay on *Confederate Memorials and Monuments*. The war on Confederate monuments and memorials and the memory of our ancestors continues today and Scott gives us a great overview of the history of the erection of our memorials and their destruction.

Did you know of the SCV's role in the raising of the General Nathan Bedford Forrest monument in Memphis? Compatriot Lee Millar shares with us the role of the SCV and others in the erection of the Forrest Monument in Memphis, which now resides at Elm Springs.

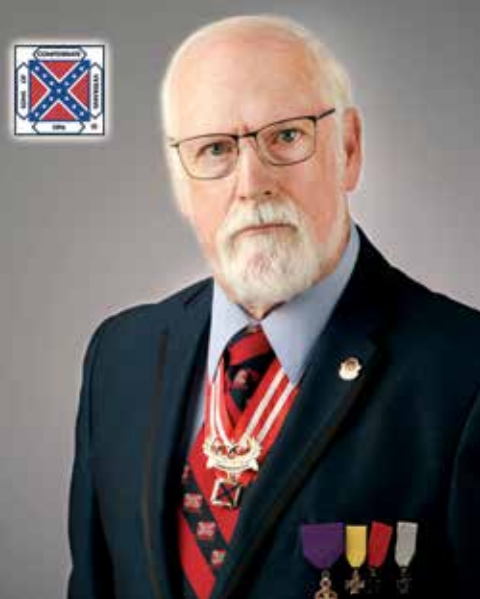
The Faith of Stonewall Jackson is the subject of Compatriot Joe Haines' essay. Jackson's faith was uncompromising. One cannot understand the life of Jackson without learning about his faith. I think this is what made Lee and Jackson such a great team, their faith in God.

I want to thank our members for continuing to send in photos of their camp activities. Make sure to send in photos at actual and/or original size, don't reduce! I'm still receiving photos which are too small. Of course, letters to the editor are always welcome. This is your magazine, so your opinions are always welcome. We have more letters this issue. Thanks! Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Frank B. Powell, III". The signature is stylized with a large, looping "F" and a trailing flourish.

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

HK, In Memory and Gratitude

This past January, the South lost one of its most vigorous and dynamic warriors, HK Edgerton. From his historic "March Across Dixie" to the last event he attended (and such events were numbered in the thousands), HK courageously sought to "vindicate the Cause for which they fought." As we mourn the loss of our dear friend and fellow compatriot, we do so because we knew him and loved him. Also, we loved the joy and courage he brought to all of us. This statement may baffle those who hate the South, but HK was a strong defender of Southern Rights and Civil Rights. HK understood and lived the joy of a man who would risk criticism and even death to defend the rights of those he loved. HK brought joy to the hearts of his friends, courage to the downtrodden, and knowledge to those blinded by hate.

HK's joyous nature was evident whenever my twin brother, Ron, and I shared a platform with HK. With that big HK smile across his face, he would tell the audience that we were not the Kennedy Twins but the Kennedy triplets! If Ron was not with me, HK would inquire about our other brother. The truth be told, HK's love for our mutually shared Southern history and heritage was indeed identical to that of the Kennedy Twins.

During his famous "March Across Dixie," in 2002-03, the boys from Louisiana joined HK as he walked across Louisiana from the Mississippi River to the Red River at the Texas border. At that time,

none of us knew that HK was being accompanied by three future Commanders-in-Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Marching with HK and many other Louisianians were future C-i-Cs Chuck McMichael (2008-10), Paul Gramling (2018-20), and Donnie Kennedy (2024-26). HK's walk across Dixie had a very positive impact on all of us. HK's life was lived marching toward the sound of battle. Such commitment as his should inspire all Southerners to bold action promoting and defending our Rights as Southerners.

In honor of HK's devotion to the Cause of the South, the SCV is placing a memorial bench honoring HK near the restored Forrest Plaza. The bench will display a photo of HK in his Confederate uniform and holding the Confederate flag. It is our desire that future generations of Americans, in general, and Southerners, in particular, hear and understand his story. After all, his life was lived in defense of the Cause of the South is our story. We, of this generation and those coming after us, owe a debt of gratitude to the men and the women who were willing to meet and defeat the enemies of real American liberty. As we celebrate America's 250 years of secession from Great Britain, HK's legacy and our continued efforts prove to the world the South was Right in 1861 because America was Right in 1776.

Please take the time to go to our website, www.scv.org, under the Donation tab, and donate to

the HK Memorial Fund. Your donations will fund HK's bench and enrollment into the 21st Century Confederate Heroes project. Any funds raised above the amount needed will be divided between the Forrest Plaza Restoration effort and the Museum/Elm Springs fund. Those donating will be listed in our 21st Century Confederate Heroes book as HK's donors. We pray God will keep HK's memory alive as we continue the fight HK fought so well. God bless America, and God Save the South!

CELEBRATING 250 YEARS OF SECESSION

As America continues to celebrate the 250th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, those of us who love true American history are amazed by the total lack of knowledge on display by "recognized" historians and commentators as they discuss that document. Yet this "lack of knowledge" being displayed offers Southerners a grand opportunity to set the record straight. The juxtaposition of what America's Founding Fathers proclaimed in 1776 and Lincoln's ridiculous rhetoric in 1861 must be exposed. Exposing the false history and rhetoric of Lincoln is not merely an academic exercise. Lincoln's false history as it relates to the founding of these United States was the excuse he and Radical Republicans used to invade, conquer, and destroy thirteen sovereign states. Lincoln's ridiculous rhetoric was responsible for the death of a million Americans during and after the War. Also, Lincoln's ridiculous rhetoric destroyed the Union as given to us by America's Founding Fathers. As has often been noted, Washington, Jefferson, and company were the Founding Fathers of the original Union of sovereign states, whereas Lincoln and the Radical Republicans of the 1860s were the Founding Fathers of the Federal Empire. Where America's original Union was a union based upon consent, Lincoln's Union is based upon coercion enforced by bloody bayonets.

In Lincoln's Inaugural Address and his July 1861 Address to Congress, he proclaimed that the Constitution is older than the states and that the Union is older than the states. In his first Inaugural Address in March 1861, Lincoln opined: "The Union is much older than the Constitution. ... It follows from these views that no state, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union." The very first words of Article One inform the world that "all powers herein granted." If the Constitution is older than the Union, who pray tell, is this "granting" agent bequeathing a portion of its powers to create the Constitution? We don't have to search far to discover the agency "granting" this power. We simply read Article Seven of the Constitution: "The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same." It is not the Union granting this authority, but individual, i.e., sovereign, states acting to form the new government under the Constitution. Notice also that if the

Continued on page 64



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Paul C. Gramling, Jr.



Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Well done article

To the Editor:

Kudos to Ernest Everett Blevins for his fine article in the March-April *Confederate Veteran*. The piece is well researched, well written and on target. No finer argument could be made to show how misguided the monument wreckers are. Well done.

Gould B. Hagler, Jr.
John B. Gordon Camp 46
Atlanta, Georgia

Really appreciates article by Lt. Commander

To the Editor:

I want to express my appreciation for the recent Report of the Lt. Commander-in-Chief in the March/April 2026 issue. His message struck a chord with me because it speaks to something deeper than administrative goals or membership numbers. It reminds us the strength of our organization has always come from the individual member who chooses, day after day, to keep the flame of remembrance alive and who understands that recruiting new men is part of honoring it.

The Lt. Commander-in-Chief's emphasis on personal responsibility, mentorship, and steady leadership is exactly the kind of guidance our camps need as we move into a new year. His words acknowledge a truth we all recognize: growth does not happen by accident. It happens when each of us takes ownership of our role, reaches out to the men around us, and invests in the next generation with patience and sincerity. Recruitment is not merely a task assigned to officers or committees; it is the shared responsibility of every member who believes in the mission of our organization.

Across the Confederation, many

of our most successful camps have discovered the most effective recruiting tool is simple, personal engagement. When we take the time to speak with friends, neighbors, family members, and members of our communities about the purpose of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, we open the door for others to learn about their own heritage and the opportunity to participate in preserving it. A handshake, a sincere conversation, and a personal invitation often accomplish more than any brochure or advertisement ever could.

I was especially encouraged by the reminder that our work is not merely organizational — it is generational. Every new member we welcome, every young man we mentor, and every family we encourage strengthens the chain of memory connecting us to our ancestors. When we approach recruitment with humility and purpose, we ensure the story of our Confederate forefathers continues to be remembered and studied by future generations. In that sense, recruitment itself becomes an act of historical preservation.

The report also reflects a tone of unity which is deeply needed. In a time when many organizations struggle with division or distraction, it is refreshing to hear a call centered on cooperation, shared purpose, and the simple act of showing up for one another. When camps work together, share ideas, and support one another's outreach efforts, recruitment becomes stronger and more sustainable across the Confederation.

Thank you for publishing this thoughtful and timely report. It serves as a welcome encouragement to begin the year with renewed energy and a clear sense of direction. I believe many members will find in it a reminder that the future of the organization depends not only on remembering the past, but also on our willingness today to recruit, mentor, and welcome the next genera-

tion of compatriots who will carry that responsibility forward.

"Duty is Ours; Consequences are God's."

— Stonewall Jackson

Richard Garcia
1st Lt. Commander, TN Division
Commander, Gainesboro Invincibles 1685

Salmon Chase did make statement about secession

To the Editor:

I beg to differ with the Compatriot who wrote in the March/April 2026 issue stating Salmon P. Chase never made the statement Jefferson Davis could not be brought to trial because "secession is not rebellion." I'm sure I have this in more than the four examples which I am listing here, but these were the easiest to find. In *Union At All Costs*, by John M. Taylor, on page 305, we read, "US Chief Justice Chase told Stanton: 'If you bring these leaders to trial, it will condemn the North, for by the Constitution, secession is not rebellion.'"

In *Truths of History*, by Mildred Lewis Rutherford, on page 58, it says, "Chief Justice Chase: If Jefferson Davis be brought to trial it will convict the North and exonerate the South." And in *The War Between The States, America's Uncivil War*, by John W. Dwyer, on page 603, it says, "If you bring these leaders to trial it will condemn the North," said Republican Supreme Court Chief Justice Salmon Chase, "for by the Constitution secession is not rebellion."

Also, in an article entitled "Secession Wasn't Treason," by the late Al Benson, Jr., who was a superb researcher, he states the following:

"Try as they might, the radical Republicans in Washington couldn't quite bring it off." Burke Davis notes, on page 204 of his book, a quote by Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, telling Stanton "If you

bring these leaders to trial, it will condemn the North, for by the Constitution, secession is not rebellion. ... His [Jeff Davis'] capture was a mistake. His trial will be a greater one. We cannot convict him of treason. Secession is settled. Let it stay settled."

I have read this numerous times in various books and find it difficult to believe it is not true. Yes, Chase did rule in *White vs. Texas* against secession. That case was actually about Texas selling US bonds during the war and the US said what Texas did was illegal. The government's ruling was that Texas had never left the Union, which, in its opinion, meant there was no secession. But how would you expect the US government to rule in such a case? It had just fought a war to prevent secession. The US government is not going to admit it was wrong. But like the politician he was, and like Lincoln, Chase recognized the legality of secession before he was against it.

*Jeff Paulk, OK Division Commander
Major James McHenry Camp 2310
Broken Arrow, Oklahoma*

Ending slavery not cause of war for either side

To the Editor:

Unfortunately, I feel compelled to write again about a letter in the "Dispatches From the Front" section of the *Confederate Veteran*. The letter is from a member of Camp 2105 in the March/April 2026 edition. For some unknown reason, he appears to be a proponent the war was fought to free the slaves version of history. Odd, since there is no historical evidence to prove this theory.

In his letter, he states in the next to last paragraph, "... The North, as a whole, may have wanted blacks free but they certainly didn't want them living next door, being equal nor voting. ..." He then cites no documents to substantiate this pseudo-historical theory. If the

war was fought to free the slaves, why did no one at the time think the war was fought to free the slaves? Why were there slaves in the Yankee Land states of New Jersey and Delaware after the war ended? Why were there slaves in the Border states of Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri after the war ended?

Lincoln ran on a pro-slavery platform. All four of the candidates in the 1860 presidential election ran on a pro-slavery platform. Lincoln stated many times in his campaign for president that he was pro-slavery. In his first Inaugural Address, Lincoln stated he was pro-slavery and he would do nothing to slavery where it existed. The Joint Resolution of Congress in July, 1861 stated the war was not to end slavery. In Lincoln's letter to Horace Greeley in August, 1862, Lincoln stated he was not fighting the war to end slavery.

In Lincoln's comments in the Lincoln-Douglas Debates, Lincoln stated the black race was inferior to the white race, and he never met a white man, woman, or child who believed the white race and the black race should be equal. Cite: Lincoln-Douglas Debates, September 18, 1858.

Juneteenth is not the last date slaves were freed in America. It was the date the last slaves were freed in Galveston, Texas.

Like I stated before, if the war was fought to free the slaves, why were there still slaves after the war was over?

*Mike Schooling, PBC, PCC, PCA, LM
Father A. J. Ryan-Camp 302
San Diego, California*

Wants Hunley Award reinstated in JROTC

To the Editor:

I am writing to show agreement with Tom Wood, Commander of General Robert H. Hatton Camp 723, in regard to his letter in the March/April 2026 issue of *Confederate Veteran* magazine.

I, too, have run into a wall about the *H. L. Hunley Award*. Before the end of 2025 I contacted the JROTC instructor at a Henderson County, NC, high school. He informed me that due to Department of Defense instructions, he had to decline to participate in the program. I let the subject lie where it was, not wanting to have hard feelings to take hold.

Naturally, my camp would love for the discriminatory instructions to be corrected. Hopefully, the post cards from the last magazine will have some effect.

*Tom Vernon, Commander
Zebulon Baird Vance Camp 15
Asheville, North Carolina*

Grateful for the SCV and its superb leadership

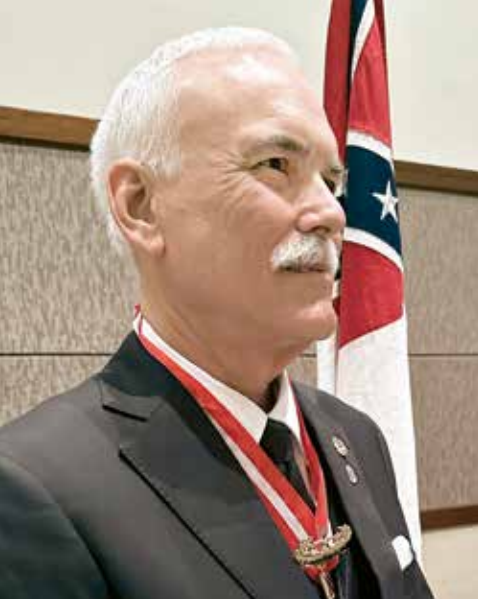
To the Editor:

I have been struck recently by the realization that we SCV members are experiencing a golden era. Our leadership is exceptional. We have a completely paid for museum to defend our heritage. We are the proud members of a unique organization quite unlike any other of which I am aware. This organization has not watered down its message nor changed its course to fit today's political environment. It is perhaps our last hope in preserving what made America great.

The SCV is essentially a lone clog in the gigantic propaganda machinery of a progressive Nationalism which propels us towards globalism and a new world order of corporate slavery. So what made America Great? The original American dream established in 1776. This dream combined the elements of traditional family relationships, local representative government, and small business. The American Dream began with the ability of the individual common man to directly access land resources and recognized the inherent

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
ANTHONY M. GRIFFIN

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

What Is Your Mindset? A Reflection for the Membership of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

I was recently asked about doing an article on the mindset of our organization. This will have some repetition as I have covered recruiting and retention issues quite a bit. It is always an important issue and relevant to the discussion.

What is your mindset as a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans? That question is more than a passing thought; it is a measure of our commitment to the *Charge* and to one another. Organizations rise or fall not merely on bylaws or budgets, but on the spirit and disposition of their members. If we are to be effective custodians of our Confederate ancestors' legacy, our mindset must be deliberate, disciplined, and forward-looking.

The Individual: The Foundation of Strength
Every great structure rests upon a firm foundation. In the SCV, that foundation is the individual member. Before we evaluate Camps, Divisions, or National leadership, we must look inward. My mindset begins with personal responsibility. Am I attending meetings regularly? Am I volunteering when help is needed? Am I supporting my camp financially and with my time? It is easy to critique from the sidelines; it is far more productive to engage from within.

A proper mindset also includes humility and brotherhood. Each member brings different talents; genealogical research, public speaking, event planning, historical interpretation, administration, or quiet, steady service. No one man does it all. A spirit of cooperation strengthens us; pride and ego weaken us. Finally, as individuals, our mindset must be one of honor. In public settings and especially in today's digital arena, our words and conduct reflect upon the entire organization. Dignity, restraint, and courtesy are not signs of weakness; they are marks of character.

The Camp: Where Brotherhood Lives
The camp is the heartbeat of our organization. It is where fellowship is formed, business is conducted, and the mission becomes tangible. If the camp thrives, the organization thrives. A healthy camp mindset is active, not passive. Meetings should be purposeful and efficient, but they should also be enriched by meaningful programs such as historical presentations, guest speakers, memorial services, grave markings, and educational outreach. Fellowship beyond the business session could include family picnics, battlefield tours and service projects which build

bonds that sustain long-term commitment. Recruitment must be intentional. We cannot assume interested men will simply appear. Camps should consider hosting genealogy workshops, participating in community events, and building relationships with local historical societies. When a prospective member makes contact, follow-up should be prompt and welcoming. First impressions matter! Retention deserves equal attention. A new member who feels overlooked may quietly drift away. Mentorship, committee involvement, and simple gestures of inclusion make a big difference. Every camp should cultivate future leaders by sharing responsibilities and encouraging participation. Infighting at the camp level is especially destructive. Differences of opinion are inevitable; disrespect is not. Parliamentary procedure provides structure, but brotherhood provides tone. When disagreements arise, the mission must take precedence over personalities. Unity does not require uniformity but it does require maturity. Apathy may be our greatest adversary. It seldom announces itself; it simply settles in. The antidote is initiative. If attendance declines, plan an engaging program. If morale dips, organize a fellowship activity. Energy inspires energy.

The Division: Strength Through Coordination At the Division level, mindset becomes broader in scope. Divisions exist to support and strengthen camps. Communication is essential, regular newsletters, officer training, and shared best practices ensure no camp feels isolated. Division-wide events foster camaraderie and reinforce identity. Conventions, educational seminars, and living history activities remind members they are part of something larger than their local gathering. When challenges arise, whether internal disputes or public controversies, the Division should provide steady leadership and clear guidance. Calm, informed responses are far more effective than reactionary ones. Leadership at this level sets the tone for the entire Division. Transparency and fairness in elections and decision-making build confidence. Members who trust their leadership are more likely to

remain engaged and supportive.

Heritage Defense: Resolve with Wisdom Heritage defense remains central to our mission. Yet the mindset with which we approach it is crucial. Passion for our ancestors must be guided by strategy and discipline. Research, documentation, and lawful engagement are essential. Education should be at the forefront. When we present accurate history through lectures, publications, partnerships, and respectful dialogue, we elevate the conversation and strengthen our credibility. Heritage defense is not solely about monuments; it is about memory and understanding. It requires persistence, preparation, and a steadfast commitment to lawful and honorable conduct.

The General Executive Council: A Call for Vision and Unity From the General Executive Council, the membership looks for clarity, communication, and consistency. Clear goals and transparent decision-making foster confidence throughout the organization. Leadership development should be a priority. Camps and Divisions are only as strong as their officers. Providing training resources, guidance, and support equips leaders to serve effectively. Proactive communication in matters of public relations is also vital. In an age of rapid information literally in the palm of your hand, preparedness and professionalism are a necessity. A unified message strengthens our collective voice. Above all, the General Executive Council should continually reinforce unity of purpose. Differences of opinion will exist, but our shared mission must remain paramount. When national leadership displays respect and cooperation, it sets a standard for all.

Conclusion: A Mindset Which Shapes the Future. "What is your mindset? It is a question every member should answer honestly. Is it one of participation or passivity? Of unity or division? Of action or apathy? Our ancestors endured hardship with resilience and determination. While our challenges differ, our duty remains. If each member adopts a mindset of responsibility, brotherhood, disci-

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Forward The Colors

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

The Stakes are High, Higher than we Realize

From the beginning of my brief tenure I have tried to focus on the fact the Confederate soldier, whose name we are to protect and whose cause we are to vindicate were and are family members. The word “Sons” in our organization’s name means something. It does not mean the offspring of a ancient “birthing parent” or progeny of persons who “identify” as one of the many genders our betters invented out of thin air. We have real fathers and mothers, real brothers and sisters, and real sons and daughters for generations untold. Our families predate both the War for American Independence and the War for Southern Independence, although those generations have a special place in our hearts. Being sons of Confederate veterans is not how we “identify,” it is who we are — not in some abstract neo-Marxist fantasy, but in flesh and blood reality.

Confederates, each and every one of them, was someone from somewhere and knew who they were, where they came from, and what they were doing. That knowledge was their superpower. I have no other explanation for their four year strug-

gle against such overwhelming odds. We need that superpower if we are going to weather the storms that are gathering about us. Knowing who we are, where we come from, and what we are doing gives us roots — the deeper the roots, the more stability. Lose the roots and people sooner or later fall for the falsehoods regarding America in general and the South in particular. Our “betters” want our roots torn from the ground. Why else attack reminders of our dead? They know we cannot be controlled easily if we know our history.

It appears that far too many Americans have forgotten, and the South is not far behind. Our colonial fathers did not forget their roots when the British Parliament began testing their resolve which eventually evolved into the first war for American Independence. The sons of those veterans of the heroes of the so-called “revolution,” at least in the South, were Confederates. Davis and Lee, for example, were both sons of patriots who fought for American independence. Confederates, like their fathers, would not simply submit to an

all-powerful, top-down government which was the exact opposite of the federal union of sovereign States established by the consent of the people of the States openly and honestly.

In this clown world, Southerners are punished for being Southern in the South. The issues in Virginia being the latest of a long train of abuses. To “those people” we have always been and will always be “less than,” or in the words of Dr. Clyde Wilson, “America’s redheaded stepchild.”

Unlike many of our people today, our fathers who participated in both wars for independence knew their inherited rights, how they came about, and paid a great price in blood and treasure to defend them. They had no intention to sign-on voluntarily to some new arrangement which was (to paraphrase the Declaration) foreign to their constitutions, and unacknowledged by their laws without serious resistance.

In the case of the colonist, it was the abuse of power by the King, but more especially the parliament who were in their estimation a foreign governing body in which they were not represented and to whom they never gave their allegiance.

For the Confederates, it was the election of a man who they believe (and believed correctly) would use the reins of government to trample the terms of the constitutional compact to which their fathers gave consent. It is a bitter pill to swallow, but the South was the defender of the Constitution as ratified, not the Lincoln regime. They were not interested in a revolution designed to destroy the Federal Union and out of its ruins create a centralized regime — one and indivisible — as Lincoln and the Republicans did. This form of government was rejected by the union of States when they adopted the Articles of Confederation in 1781 and then the Constitution of 1787.

We are not, nor have we ever been, a nation — at least a legal one. We were, however, made one by force if that counts.

In the case regarding the two wars for independence, the participants were not fighting for some new form of government. No sir. They fought to preserve the rights and privileges as well as the burdens and benefits of self-government — something they had long enjoyed before and after British America’s separation from the mother country.

Our Confederate forefathers saw the consoli-

dation of the American States in a similar fashion, but they remembered. They knew what they were and where they came from and had no intention of allowing the creation of a consolidated governing apparatus without firm and principled opposition. Such a government went against everything they agreed to when signing on to the aforementioned compacts.

We have the original documents, easily available, which tell the truth about what the States were (and still are — legally speaking), what they agreed to and what they emphatically did not.

Those who remember will see the fraud for what it is. Those who forget will fall prey to it. It’s just that simple.

“Those people” want us to forget. They need us to forget. They have been trying to strip us of what is left of our traditional and cultural institutions and “Constitutionally protected” rights for more than a century and a half. I can’t help but believe these people are in the process of creating a new kind of government, a government, once again, foreign to our constitutions (both State and federal), and unacknowledged by our laws. They call it progress. I call it usurpation.

We are not engaged in an academic exercise or an argument where there are winners and losers, ours is the history of a real people — human beings existed just as truly and fully as we do today — that are still constantly demonized and persecuted, even as they lay in their graves.

This is not coming from people who know, but people who don’t. This does not come from people with roots, but from people who lack them. Their hatred for our Confederate fathers is not because they were guilty of some great evil. Rather, it is an attempt to make us forget our forebearers who knew how to say “NO!” when their hard won independence was threatened from within.

I don’t care (and neither should you) what governments, media outlets, mobs on social media, or (even worse) “experts” who cannot tell the truth and keep their jobs think or say about our Confederate fathers. They are on a shaky foundation based on blatant falsehoods which cannot maintain their position forever. The truth, sooner or later, always surfaces. That could ruin their plans for us. Hence,

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Chaplain's Comments

Rev. Dr. Tom Hiter
Chaplain-in-Chief

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Traditions of the Chaplain Corps

As the War for Southern Independence got underway, no more than about 34-35 percent of white Americans, north or south, were active Christians. Among blacks, the number was even lower, probably about 15 percent. Most of those numbers reflected membership among free blacks, for, while slaves on plantations might attend church with their masters, few could be called “active” congregants. Both of these numbers changed dramatically by the end of the War, based primarily on the revival that swept through the camps of, especially, the Southern armies in 1862 and 63. Both armies had difficulty finding enough chaplains early, and both had some considerable difficulty in figuring out how to use them, once they had them. This resulted in a most interesting degree of latitudinarianism in the armies, themselves. Latitudinarianism, according to Wikipedia, “was a 17th-century Anglican movement advocating for a broad, moderate

approach to Protestantism that minimized strict doctrinal conformity in favor of reason, morality, and unity. These “latitude men” (or Broad Churchmen) sought to reduce religious conflict by promoting tolerance and focusing on essential Christian beliefs rather than rigid, narrow dogmas or ritualistic practices.” That is exactly what both armies, to a certain extent, but especially the Southern, came to practice, to the extent that it still, today, is the general practice in the Modern US Army. But simply put, it didn’t seem to matter very much to Confederate soldiers what belief system a Chaplain held; if he preached Jesus Christ, he was welcome. Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, usually white but sometimes black (look up “Uncle Lewis” Nelson, sometime) more than one Roman Catholic and at least one Episcopal (Anglican) Bishop (General Polk!) were equally welcome. Of course, two of the great dividers in American (including Southern) religious

belief were only starting when the War started, and they didn’t really get their steam up until well after it ended.

Landmarkism began in the 1850s, but didn’t really get traction until later in the century, among some Baptist churches in the South, arguing that local, independent Baptist churches are the only true churches authorized by Jesus. It emphasizes church succession (direct lineage to the Apostles), strict believer’s baptism by immersion, and refusal to recognize other denominations as true churches. Dispensationalism is a theological framework for interpreting the Bible which maintains that history is divided into multiple ages called dispensations in which God interacts with his chosen people in different ways. The term “dispensationalism” itself is generally attributed to one Philip Mauro, a critic of the system, in his 1928 book on the subject, but the ideas had been being developed for a very long time before that. Dispensational-

ists profess a literal interpretation of the Bible and believe divine revelation unfolds throughout its narrative. They maintain beliefs in premillennialism, Christian Zionism, and a rapture of Christians before the expected Second Coming of Jesus Christ.

Both of these “isms” reinforced an already-established Southern tradition established during the Second Great Awakening at the beginning of the 19th Century called “the Restoration Movement” wherein the kind of ecumenism displayed in the camps was rare to the point of invisibility by the last quarter of the century. Few Restoration preachers appeared in the Chap-

lain Corps until late in the 20th Century, primarily because the founders of that movement had been pacifists, and until the draft changed American ideas about serving, tried to remain so.

So it had become, by the dawn of the Twentieth Century that the religious landscape of the South sometimes resembled a war zone on Sunday mornings, with every county seat and indeed almost every crossroad sporting a cluster of near-identical little white clapboard Churches preaching near-identical doctrines out of identical KJV Bibles to near-identical congregations. Today, those little white wooden Churches have by and large been replaced

by somewhat larger brick affairs, but they’re still out there. The only difference is often the “ism” professed by the preacher.

But, once in the armed forces, or on a police force or river boat or in a fire company, the old Chaplain tradition seems to have reasserted itself to the extent that many young men have served, even in combat in WW I, WW II, Korea, Viet Nam and various other hellholes without ever knowing or ever caring what the Chaplain’s source of ordination was. Or, is. That is very much the tradition the SCV Chaplain’s Corps has always held to, and it is a fine tradition indeed. May it always be so.



Continued from page 11

Forward the Colors

remove the reminders, the markers, and the monuments.

We should do all in our power to help Americans, but especially Southerners, remember who they are. Help them remember where they came from, and why it matters. I once heard it put this

way: “If they know, we will grow.” This includes not only growth as an organization, but as a true counterweight to the enemies of the Constitution as ratified by the people of the several States, and defend it against all enemies both foreign and domestic.

The stakes are high, compatriots. Higher than most of us can currently imagine. We must, therefore, remember and see that future generations have the ability to do the same.



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Benjamin Earl Evans

Dekalb Rifles Camp 1824
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Noah Truman Gilbreath, Jr.

Holland M. Bell Camp 1997
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John Edwin Smith

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Confederate Images

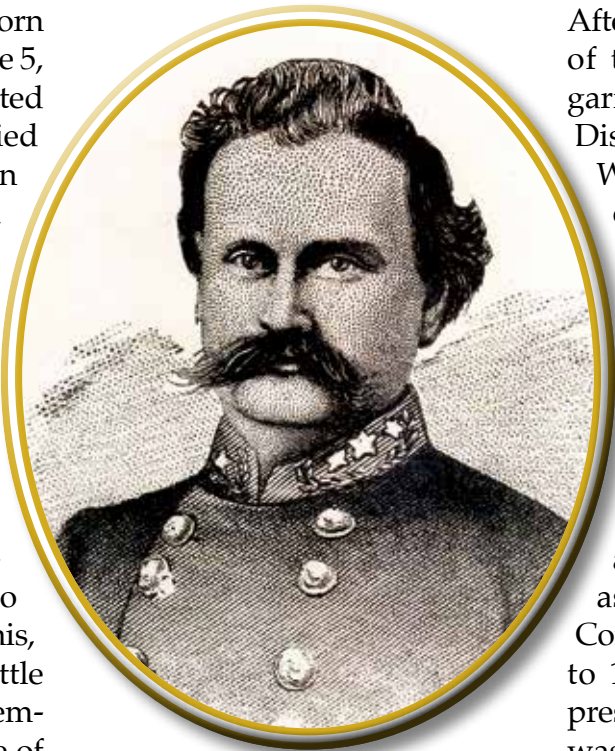
by C. E. Avery



General Marcus J. Wright

Marcus J. Wright was born at Purdy, TN, on June 5, 1831 and was educated at a local academy. He studied law after which he settled in Memphis and served as a court clerk. Becoming active in the state militia, he was a Lt. Colonel of the 154th TN when the war started. They were renamed the 154th Senior TN Infantry when they entered Confederate service.

Wright became the acting military governor of Columbus, Kentucky until forced to evacuate that city. Following this, he led the 154th during the Battle of Belmont, Missouri on November 7, 1861. Later, at the Battle of Shiloh he was wounded in April 1862 while leading his men. After recuperating from his wounds he served on the staff of General Cheatham during Braggs' invasion of Kentucky in September and October. Again he commanded his troops at the Battle of Perryville. After this, Marcus was



promoted to brigadier general on December 20, 1862 to hold line command with a brigade of Tennessee veterans.

With his brigade, they fought in the Chickamauga and Chattanooga campaigns during 1863. At Chickamauga his brigade lost 27 percent of the men in action.

After this, he was given command of the District of Atlanta; the garrison at Macon, GA, and the District of North Mississippi and West Tennessee. His military career ended under General Richard Taylor and he was paroled at Grenada, Mississippi on May 19, 1865.

Returning to Memphis he resumed his legal practice. In 1878 he acted as assistant purser of the US Navy Yards at Memphis for awhile, and then was selected as agent for the collection of Confederate archives. From 1878 to 1917 he devoted himself to preserving records of the war. He was a main compiler of the *War of the Rebellion Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, the 128 volume work. In 1911 he also had published his book, *General Officers of the Confederate Army*.

He died in Washington, DC, on December 27, 1922 and was buried at Arlington National Cemetery. 

Truth crushed to the ground is truth still, and like a seed will rise again.

— President Jefferson Davis, CSA

Confronting Bad History

Nathan Bedford Forrest vs. Bill O'Reilly

By Dr. Samuel W. Mitcham, Jr.

Recently, well-known commentator Bill O'Reilly produced a book, *Confronting Evil*, which is reportedly selling very well. It contained a great many falsehoods about Confederate Lieutenant General Nathan Bedford Forrest. Walter D. Kennedy, the commander-in-chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, honored me by asking if I would write a rebuttal. I had no idea what I was getting myself into. Since O'Reilly is a sanctimonious New Yorker (he suffers from what General Scales called Sanctimonious Delusion Disorder or SDD), I expected some mistakes.¹ I did not expect fifty of them, great and small; an astute and well-informed reader could probably identify a few more.²

Of the evil people O'Reilly mentions, Nathan Bedford Forrest is the subject of Chapter 5. Although he did a fairly good job on some of his earlier books, including *Killing Lincoln* and *Killing Patton*, O'Reilly's chapter on Forrest proves no work is entirely useless; it can always serve as a bad example to others. A partial list of his mistakes

is shown below.

Let's begin with O'Reilly's first sentence, "The terrified [Union] soldiers are surrounded." *No, they were not terrified.* Actually, they were drunk, or at least a good many of them were. They taunted the Confederate soldiers, dared them to attack, and declared they would take no prisoners if they did. This is not a recommended procedure for troops who are both outnumbered and surrounded.

According to O'Reilly, they are well armed with Springfield rifles, field cannons, and sidearm pistols but are out of ammunition and have not slept for two days. In reality, many of the Federals (especially the African Americans) are poorly armed. They include a badly under strength heavy artillery regiment, which should have eighteen to thirty heavy guns. It had a total of four light field pieces. Many of the men are armed with clubs — a pretty ineffective weapon against veteran Rebel soldiers armed with six-shooters (called "Navy Sixes").

They [the Yankees] have not slept in two days. *No, there is no evidence they have missed any sleep at all.* The first Rebel soldiers arrived at Fort Pillow on April 12, 1861, and Forrest captured the fort the same day.

The Union soldiers are from the Sixth US Artillery Regiment. *No, actually, they are from the Sixth Regiment, United States Colored Troops*

1 I call it Noble Cause Delusion Disorder (NCDD), but it is the same thing.

2 This leads me to question if O'Reilly wrote this chapter himself or used a ghostwriter. I suspect the latter — although I am fairly certain he allowed the publisher to put his name on the book; thereafter, he must bear the brunt of the criticism.

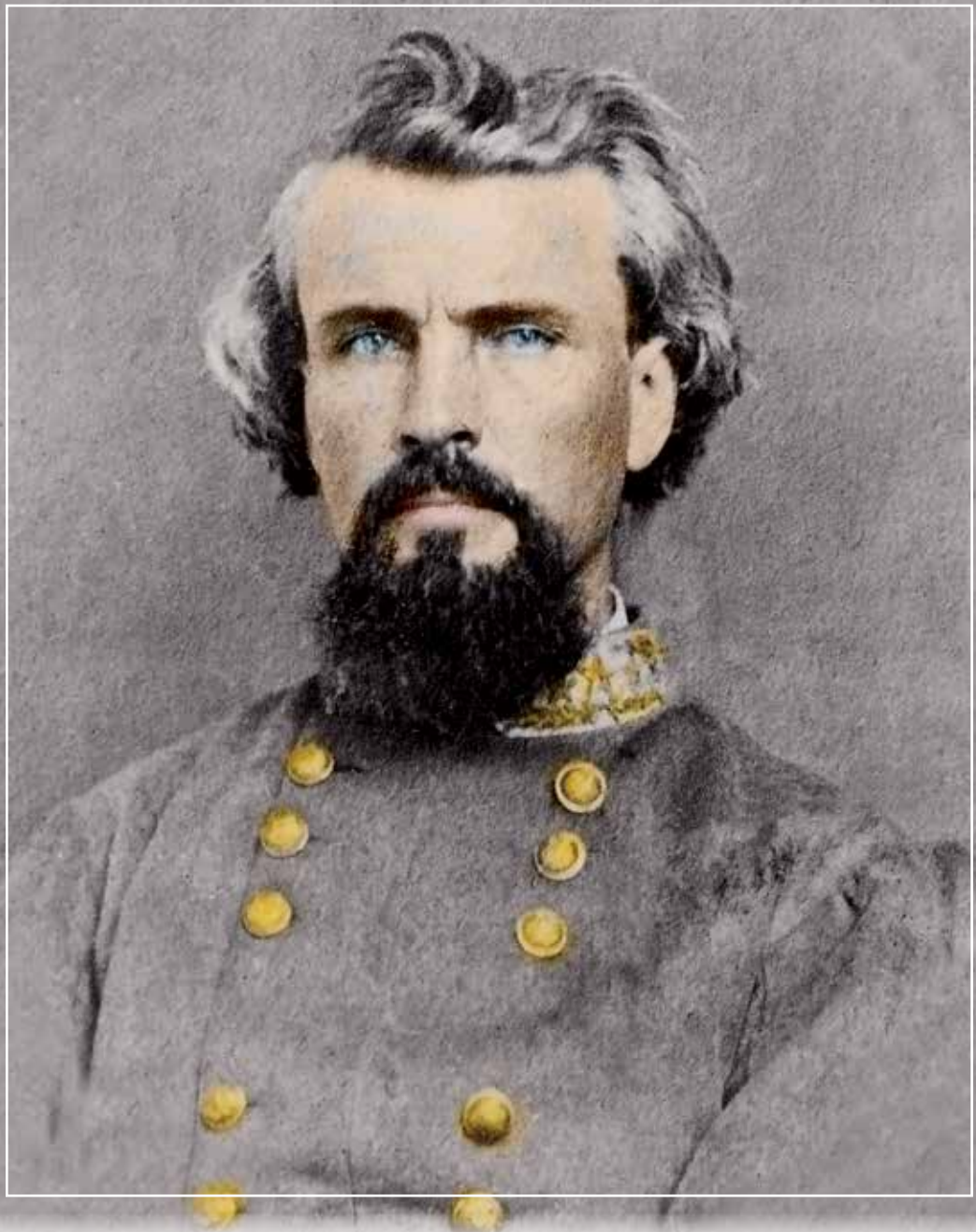
Artillery Regiment, which is sometimes abbreviated as the 6th USCT Artillery Regiment.³ “Sixth US Artillery” would indicate it was a Regular Army white unit.

The Union troops are starving. *No, actually, they were not.* There is no evidence they ever missed a meal.

The Union soldiers looked down on the Rebels from a one-hundred-foot wall. Wrong again. O'Reilly (or whoever wrote this chapter) is looking the wrong direction. In 1864, at this point, the Mississippi River flowed north to south.⁴ The bluff Fort Pillow defended was eighty feet high and faced the river. The wall overlooking the trench was called the Redan. It was eight feet high. The bluff faced west. The wall overlooking the Confederates faced east, the direction from which Forrest and his men came.

Thousands of rats scurry among the corpses. *Wrong again.* O'Reilly has the Union troops eating rats, who were fat because they feasted on dead bodies. This did not occur.

For the last thirty days, Confederate forces have bombarded Fort Pillow. *That is pure fiction.* Whoever wrote this had no idea what the true military situation was in west Tennessee at this time. In 1864, no Confederate forces were anywhere near Fort Pillow until early on April 12, when Colonel Black Bob McCulloch arrived with his brigade, which was part of Forrest's cavalry.



“Fort Pillow is a one-acre facility ...” No, Fort Pillow is a 1,642-acre facility, according to the park service. It was built by Confederate Colonel (later Major General) Patrick Cleburne in 1861. It had three lines of trenches (called rifle pits in those days) and was initially designed for a garrison of 20,000 men. The trenches have been somewhat filled in by erosion in the 160-plus years since the battle, but they are still clearly visible, indicating O'Reilly or his ghostwriter, never bothered to visit Fort Pillow. The Redan, which I suppose O'Reilly refers to, was about one acre in size. It was the Federals' final defensive position.

O'Reilly discussed the strategic importance of

3 Some sources list the 6th USCTA as a battalion.

4 Later, the Mississippi moved two miles to the west into Arkansas.

Fort Pillow. It seems to escape his attention that it had no importance after the Confederates lost control of the river when Vicksburg fell in 1863. General Sherman, the overall Union commander of this sector, obviously thought it had no military significance. In January 1864, he ordered it abandoned.

The Union commander in the Memphis sector, Major General Stephen A. Hurlbut, obeyed Sherman's order to abandon the fort, but he reoccupied it a month later without informing Sherman. Hurlbut was one of the more corrupt Union generals, and he wanted to use it so cotton buyers could secretly transport the product north. To do this, they had to get a permit from General Hurlbut — and that cost them. But the cotton speculators didn't mind paying a bribe. The price of "White Gold" had increased from \$.06 a pound in 1860 to \$1.09 in 1864, with spikes as high as \$1.90. The value of Fort Pillow to the Yankees was economic, not military. O'Reilly should have investigated this as well, but he did not. This is a mistake of omission, but it is, in my opinion, still a mistake a journalist with Mr. O'Reilly's reputation should not have made.⁵ (That ends the list of errors Mr. O'Reilly made on the first page of this chapter, which includes only half a page of text. Now let's turn to the second page.)

... the federal soldiers are outnumbered four to one. However, surrender is not an option. Actually, surrender was an option (as O'Reilly admits on page 88) and the only viable one at that. Twice, General Forrest called upon them to surrender. He hated to waste lives, and he knew he would capture the fort, but he also knew men would be killed if he were forced to attack. He called upon the Union commander to surrender to prevent the useless effusion of blood, but the Federal would not do so.

"... rebels do not usually capture integrated forces. They kill them." First of all, the garrison at Fort Pillow was integrated, but the forces were not. They consisted of the 6th USCT Artillery Regiment (African Americans), the 2nd USCT Artillery Regi-

ment (African American), and the 13th Tennessee Cavalry, a Union regiment made up of "Tennessee Tories" or "home-grown Yankees." Its men were mainly outlaws, renegades, Confederate deserters, rapists, looters, plunderers, and other desperados. It was white. Incidentally, it did not fight as well as the USCTs. Also, when the battle ended, three hundred Yankees (a third of them African Americans) were huddled together with their backs to the Mississippi River.⁶ Forrest could have killed them all if he had he wanted to. He just didn't want to.

Mr. O'Reilly is vague about the actual numbers of men inside the fort at various times during the battle. He should have consulted John Cimprich and Robert C. Mainfort, Jr.'s, book, *Fort Pillow*, which is quite specific *vis-à-vis* these numbers. It is pretty obvious he lacks familiarity with the literature on this subject.

One should be familiar with the literature on a particular subject before writing about it. I do not believe Mr. O'Reilly — or whoever wrote this chapter — did this.

Mr. O'Reilly has Forrest smoking "Cheroots," his favorite cigar. No other source I am aware of ever mentioned Bedford Forrest smoking. Thinking I might have missed something, I contacted John R. Scales, a retired brigadier general in the Special Forces and the author of several books, including two on General Forrest and his campaigns. General Scales never misses anything. He told me he had never heard of Forrest smoking but suggested O'Reilly might have been thinking of Sherman, who smoked Cheroots. I concluded that, in a short chapter, O'Reilly attributed three vices to Forrest he did not have — drinking, whoring, and smoking. ***This suggests that O'Reilly did not understand Nathan Bedford Forrest at all.***

The Southern lawmakers, according to O'Reilly, passed a new law in 1864 stating any black person captured in battle would not be taken prisoner. ***This is simply not true.*** They did pass a law providing that captured African Americans would be returned to slavery. The Confederate Congress also passed a law stating that white officers who led black troops were guilty of fermenting servile insurrection and could be summarily executed.

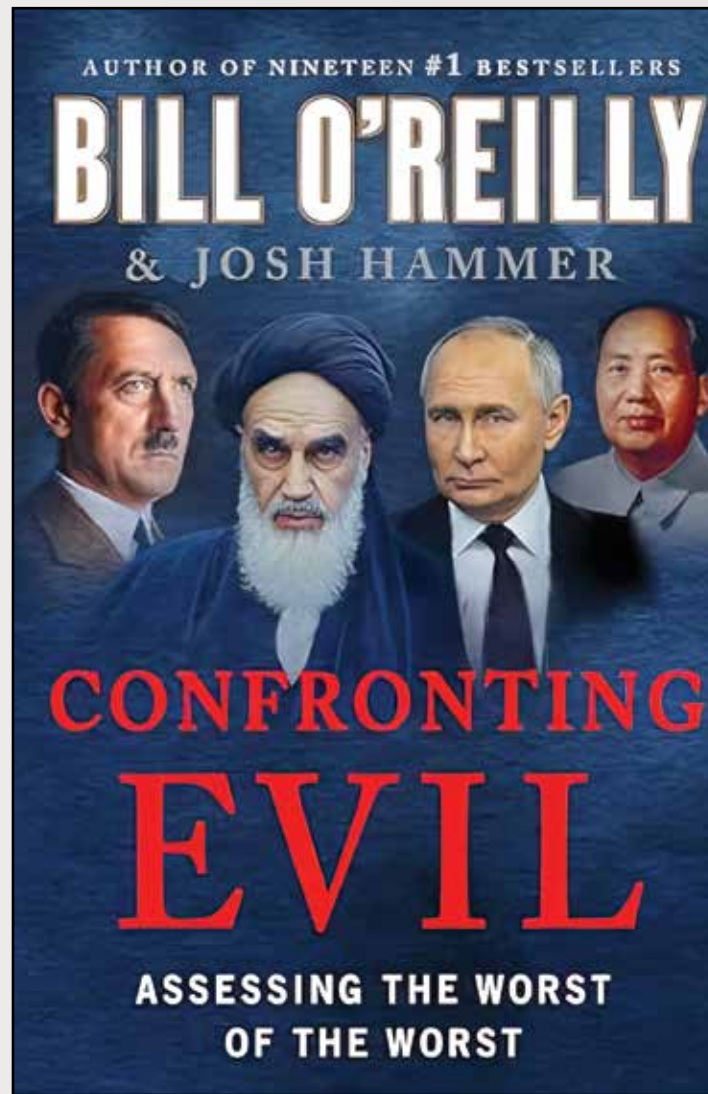
5 Hurlbut was a native of South Carolina but fled that state to avoid debtors' prison. He ended up in Springfield, Illinois, where he became good friends with Abraham Lincoln. He distinguished himself in the Battle of Shiloh, after which he was given command of the XVI Corps and the district of Memphis. He was a notorious anti-Semitic and tossed rich Jews into a dungeon called Fort Putnam. They remained there until their families could pay Hurlbut to release them.

6 Between twenty and thirty Federals reached a nearby swamp and escaped. We do not know their racial composition.

In March 1864, the Rebels launched a campaign to reclaim control of the Mississippi River. *No, they did not.* O'Reilly writes: "Now on the defensive, the rebels launch a campaign to reclaim control of the Mississippi River." How does one reclaim the Mississippi while on the defensive? Obviously, recapturing the river requires offensive operations. Mr. O'Reilly has, in my opinion, managed to contradict himself in one sentence.

Now we have reached the top of page 88, the third page of the chapter. The author flips back in time to 1861 and denounces Forrest as a "brutal" slave trader, but he does not elaborate — possibly because he can't. Actually, Forrest was considered the best of a bad lot in the 1850s. He never beat his slaves, refused to separate families when he sold them, and kept a list of people who actually were brutal slave traders — and he would not do business with them. (Refusing to beat slaves was not altogether altruistic. If a potential buyer saw that a slave had been beaten, it signaled to him this was a troublesome slave. The last thing a master wanted was an unruly slave, so he would lower the offering price, if he didn't cancel the sale altogether.) If Forrest bought a slave who was already separated from his family, he tried to purchase them as well to reunite the family. Forrest did have a heart, although if the reader has only this chapter to go by, they probably wouldn't think so.

Now O'Reilly flips back to April 5, 1864. Forrest receives word from President Davis that he was to lead the final assault on Fort Pillow. *No such order was ever issued.* Even if Davis wanted to issue the order, Forrest was on his Third West Tennessee



raid and was far behind enemy lines. There is no way the president could have contacted Forrest to order him to finish a siege that never took place.

Historic sins of omission are still historic sins. So, what did O'Reilly miss? If Forrest did not respond to an order from President Davis, why did he attack Fort Pillow? The answer can be given in one word: chivalry. I know people suffering from NCDD will bristle at this, but the evidence is pretty straightforward. Forrest was returning from his Third West Tennessee Raid when he halted at Eaton. Here, several ladies begged him to take Fort Pillow. Members of the garrison, they declared, were former slaves who were

now terrorizing the families of their former masters, committed several robberies, made a special point of insulting the wives, sisters, widows, and orphans of Confederate soldiers, and vented upon the women "the most opprobrious and obscene epithets." Some women were even raped. General Forrest, who was always the self-ordained protector of Southern womanhood, immediately descended into a cold rage. "You may go home and rest assured that I will take the fort if it costs me my life," he snapped. Other delegations of women would relate similar stories to Forrest as he wrapped up his raid, but from the Eaton meeting, Fort Pillow was doomed.

According to the author, Forrest made his fortune selling slaves and harvesting cotton. Actually, that is only part of the story. He was a successful horse trader and a highly successful gambler, but he also made a great deal of money as a land

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Confederate Memorials and Monuments

By Scott Barker

The assault on Confederate monuments, memorials, and statues has led to the vandalism of all commemorative works, regardless of subject matter or depiction. Posing under the pretext of community protesters, our antagonists in conjunction with anarchists and other groups such as Black Lives Matter, created a chaotic atmosphere of riotous behavior, clamored for the removal of Confederate monuments, and generally flaunted the rule of law. Americans can now only watch as criminal behavior overtakes our cities as law enforcement is compelled to stand-down. Today, we look on with contempt as criminals desecrate the statues of our founding fathers and memorials to the memory of our military services in America's wars, our country's founding fathers, and our nation's heroes.

Brief History of Monuments and Memorials

All Western civilizations establish monuments and memorials to honor great political leaders, people of the arts and sciences, military leaders, and notable historical events. Still, they are also used to consecrate the hallowed grounds of battlefields. The desire to preserve and honor the memory and accomplishments of our forebearers is not based on whimsical notions or fancies but on thoughtful and respectful appreciation of the actions of individuals or note-worthy events. Today, our Confederate monuments and memorials constitute some of the most revered treasures of our Confederate past. Creating these monuments required talented artists and durable and appropriate construction materials to ensure their perpetuity. Of course, diverse views interpret human history, which should be considered within a contextual perspective of the period they represent.

Throughout America's history, many public and

private organizations have erected and dedicated monuments and memorials, with the responsibility for their protection and preservation dispersed over various governmental and private entities. In the case of monuments and memorials located on federal property, preserving and safeguarding is the responsibility of the National Park Service; otherwise, monuments fall under the purview of State and local governments. Still, the protection of cultural heritage varies by government jurisdiction and political party.

The founding of the American Republic is significant for establishing our freedoms and proliferating monuments on the North American continent. In the aftermath of gaining independence from the superpower of the day, the people of the United States were exuberant in their victory and lionized their leaders. Of course, in their penury state, building monuments and memorials would necessarily come later. Still, the desire to celebrate American exceptionalism and exalt the heroes of the American Revolution was overwhelming. Today, the memory of those revered heroes is ubiquitously preserved through the many memorial monuments spread across the United States.

Establishing Confederate Monuments

In the tradition and spirit of the American Revolution, memorials were dedicated throughout the South to the gallantry and sacrifice of America's Confederate heroes. Establishing Confederate memorials resulted from local initiatives and was accomplished with funds raised by private citizen groups, especially organizations of Southern women. In April 1866, for example, when a joint congressional resolution excluded Confederate dead from the national cemetery system, an outraged response by Southerners was reported through



Cross Creek Confederate Memorial, Fayetteville, NC

an editorial appearing in the *Richmond Examiner*, Richmond, Virginia, which stated, "To think that the Confederate was the less a hero because he failed," was wrong on the part of Northerners. The paper then called upon the churchwomen of Richmond to assume responsibility for the Confederate war dead. Historian and author Drew Gilpin Faust later wrote, "The newspaper had underscored the irony of defining southerners as outside a nation with which they had been forcibly reunited."¹ If the Confederate soldier, according to the *Richmond Examiner*, "does not fall into the category of the 'Nations Dead,' he is ours — and shame is to us if we do not care for his ashes."²

Southern women then took up the call. They managed the collection of soldiers' bodies for burial, as well as the maintenance of cemeteries and the establishment of memorial monuments dedicated to the Confederate dead. An early pattern for the Confederate program is the Confederate monument erected at the Cross Creek Cemetery

in Fayetteville, North Carolina, with funds raised by local women and dedicated on December 30, 1868.³ The organization of Southern women in the war's aftermath ensured proper and honorable treatment of the Confederate dead. Chief among these organizations was the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC). The UDC was founded in 1894 and proved instrumental in raising funds for memorials and monuments and providing care for the graves of Confederate dead. In addition to the UDC, the Ladies Memorial Association in Fredericksburg, Virginia, for whom Father Abram Joseph Ryan, a former Catholic chaplain in the Confederate army and author of the "Conquered Banner," had composed the poem offering encouragement to the women for the establishment of a cemetery for slain Confederate soldiers from the Fredericksburg battlefield, and the collection and burial of bodies. The poem reads:

1 Drew Gilpin Faust. *This Republic of Suffering: Death and the American Civil War*. (New York: Vintage Books). 2008. 245.

2 Ibid.

3 Belle Alder Calhoun Emerson. *Historic Southern Monuments*. (Washington, DC: Neale Publishing Company, 1911). 241.

Continued on page 61

The Forrest Monument: Courtesy of the SCV

By Lee Millar

The great General Nathan Bedford Forrest passed away on October 29, 1877. All of Memphis, TN was in mourning. Attendance at the funeral and burial of Forrest was the largest ever for the city, even surpassing that of Elvis Presley.

Almost immediately, the veterans of Forrest's famed Cavalry Corps, and other Confederate veterans, suggested the idea of a monument to Forrest – one of the most notable and successful leaders in Tennessee, America, and world history. A fitting tribute to the legendary general and his men needed to be erected.

By 1887, those veterans had formed the Forrest Monument Association (FMA), and began collecting funds for a statue and monument. Donations came in slowly, however, due to the continued devastation and wrecked economy of the South as a result of the war.

Soon after, the old veterans established UCV Bivouac 28 of the United Confederate Veterans and wholeheartedly joined in the monument effort. As these men aged, they invited their sons to join, and the young men in Memphis signed on by the score (to the temporary detriment of the soon-to-be SCV). They all lent a hand contributing money, and were joined by United Daughters of the Confederacy chapters all across the country.

In 1891 the FMA was officially incorporated with great fanfare and publicity, sparking wide-ranging interest in the proposed Forrest Monument. Fundraising efforts picked up quite a bit: Fire-hall drill teams competed against each other for cash prizes to go to the fund. Events such as bake sales, dances, concerts, plays, rifle shoots, and quilting bees, to name just a few, were held to help contribute. In 1899 the FMA convinced the Memphis government

to designate, by city ordinance, a vacant 10-acre plot on the east side of town as Bedford Forrest Park.

In 1900, the N. B. Forrest Camp 215 SCV was organized, with membership eventually rising to 700. The camp helped sponsor the May 1901 national UCV Reunion in Memphis, and the camp charter was officially presented to the camp at the reunion. Camp 215 Sons, and other camps, raised a great deal of money for the monument account.

Significantly, also by 1901, sufficient funds had been raised to justify an FMA contract with a renowned sculptor to create the Bedford Forrest Statue and supporting monument. The FMA Minute Book was bulging with the names of hundreds of men, women, and groups who contributed their quarters and dollars towards the monument to one of the greatest American leaders in national history. The Who's Who of Memphis were on the list, as well as their sons of the SCV. Of the more than \$32,000 (\$1,240,000 today) collected for the monument, the SCV contributed about \$10,000 of the funds.

In 1904, with the permission of the General's son, Captain William Forrest, and other family members, the graves of General and Mrs. Forrest were moved from Elmwood Cemetery to Bedford Forrest Park. When the monument arrived in early 1905 from Paris, France, it was erected in the center of Forrest Park, over the Forrest graves. The monument-unveiling and dedication was held on May 16, 1905, conducted by the FMA, with members of the UCV and SCV in assistance. When the shroud was pulled down by the granddaughter of General Forrest, the more than 20,000 people in attendance let out a Rebel yell, "and Professor Arnold's Band burst forth with *Dixie*" (*Daily Appeal*). The undefeated Bedford Forrest rode again.



Forrest Monument in Memphis, TN.

As a modern sidenote to this, a current libbocrat author, whom I shall not name nor promote, recently wrote a book castigating all white Southerners as racists — nothing new from the left. He also wrote at length chastising all Confederate veterans (and wives, sons, and daughters) and others for erecting monuments to the Confederate soldier, and especially to Bedford Forrest — who he ridiculously deemed the supreme evil. In this author's lame attempt to criticize the Forrest Monument Association for their fine work, he also unknowingly made an important point in favor of the FMA. He said "fully one-third of the FMA members were sons of the veterans," implying this was disingenuous of the FMA to include members who were not veterans. But in actuality, and conversely to that author, this inclusion shows that all people of the South,

especially the sons (and daughters), were getting involved in erecting monuments to their Confederate dead, their heroes, just as it should be. The Sons of Confederate Veterans were there — and still are.

ABOUT the author: Lee Millar, recently retired from the Shelby County Sheriff's Office (Memphis) after 27 years, is a Vietnam Veteran, having served as an infantry captain in the US Army. He is a 40-year Life Member of the SCV, author, battlefield guide, and a Forrest Family descendent. Lee was the "tip of the spear" with others, in fighting the City of Memphis and in saving General Forrest. He is currently an SCV brigade commander, and on the SCV's "Forrest's Last Ride" monument and event committee. Lee lives in Columbia, TN, with his wife Jennifer.



The Faith of Stonewall Jackson

And the Confederate High Command

By Joe D. Haines, MD

If there was one distinguishing feature in the life of Stonewall Jackson, it was his uncompromising Christian faith. Verses like Proverbs, Chapter 2, verses 10-11 and Chapter 3, verses 5-6 were his guiding lights,”

When wisdom entereth thine hear,
And knowledge is pleasant unto thy soul;
Discretion shall preserve thee,
Understanding shall keep thee

Trust in the Lord with all thine heart
And lean not unto thy own understanding
In all thy ways acknowledge him,
And He shall direct thy path

During the War for Southern Independence, or Northern Aggression, if you prefer, Stonewall Jackson wrote that peace should not be the chief objective of prayer. He believed prayer should more specifically implore God’s forgiveness of our sins, praying he would make the people of the South a Holy people. Jackson wrote to his wife, Anna, that, “If we are but his, all things shall work together for the good of our country and no good thing will be withheld from it.”

In October, 1862, he also wrote, “Let us all unite in imploring God’s aid in fighting our battles for us, and give us victory after victory until our independence shall be established, that He will make our nation that people whose God is the Lord is my earnest and often repeated prayer. Whilst we place so much importance from being freed from temporal bondage, we must attack far more to be being free from the bondage of sin.”

It is impossible to appreciate Jackson without

considering his devout faith in God. He was a true spiritual warrior. Jackson perfectly exemplified General JEB Stuart’s advice to his men that if they feared the Lord, they would have no fear of the enemy. Jackson’s remarkable career and life were marked by a singular lack of fear of any foe.

Christian faith defined the lives of Lee, Jackson, Stuart and many Southerners. Jackson was aware of the danger of a central government dominated by Northern radicals seeking to deny the South her God-given sovereign rights. In Jackson’s view the side which had the purest religious convictions would prevail in the war. And that’s how he conducted himself.

As historian James Robertson has written, “Jackson went into the field to fight with Old Testament fury in order to obtain New Testament faith. Hence his views of war and its necessities were as stern as those of Joshua, David and Gideon of old. Early in the struggle, Jackson told his surgeon [Dr. Hunter McGuire] ‘War means fighting. To fight is the duty of a soldier. March swiftly, strike the foe with all your strength, and take away from him everything you can. Injure him in every possible way, and do it quickly.’”

There are so many wonderful anecdotes about Jackson that it is impossible to tell them all here. In order to have a mental picture of the man, one of the best descriptions is from Dr. McGuire:

“In person Jackson was a tall man, six feet high, angular, strong, with rather large hands and feet. He rather strided along as he walked, taking long steps and swinging his body a little. There was something firm and decided, however, even in his gait. His eyes were dark blue, large and piercing. He looked straight at you and through you almost



as he talked. His nose was aquiline, his nostrils thin and mobile. His mouth was broad, his lips very thin. Generally they were compressed. He spoke in terse, short sentences, always to the point. ... His hair was brown and inclined to auburn. ... His beard was brown. He was as gentle and as kind as a woman to those he loved. There was sometimes

a softness and tenderness about him that was very striking. Under every and all circumstances he never forgot that he was a Christian and acted on his Christian faith unswervingly, and yet he was not a bigoted denominationalist."

Continued on page 48

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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 TOUR IS FULL
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>	\$110.		
Sat July 11, 2026	5:00 pm	"Welcome to Kentucky!" BBQ <i>No Charge</i> . Please check for attending/how many	N/C		
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 TOUR IS FULL			
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 Dinner Choice: ____ Chicken ____ Steak. <i>Check one or enter a number for spouses.</i>	\$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

“Ode to the Brave”

By Roy B. Perry Jr.

Carefully, tenderly, we lay on their graves, tapestries
Of wildflowers, shimmering colors that display all of
Nature’s glorious beauty

For all to behold ...

Entwined with our heartache, flowing
Deep through our soul.



Embrace and

Remember, all of those that were lost!

Adorn them with markers from
Their strife’s final cost ... that is

Etched by their being



Caress all and care! Then

Embolden those around them so their
Memory is shared.

Exalt the mass suffering ... and

Their war’s through

Each loss, while

Remembering those left hollow ... with the
Years that were lost.

This piece is crafted as an acrostic: the first letters of each line spell out “CONFEDERATE CEMETERY,” A silent dedication to those who are interred at all Confederate cemeteries.

*Roy B. Perry, Jr. is commander of the Matthew Fontaine Maury Camp 1722,
Fredericksburg, Virginia*



Books in Print

Gunboats, Rivers, Bayous, and Railroads

“Early Attempts to take Vicksburg (May 1862 – April 1862)” is the subtitle and clearly states the scope of this work.

Some have stated the loss of Vicksburg was more detrimental to the Confederacy than the more famous Battle of Gettysburg.

This volume begins with research and thoughts about why Vicksburg was so important. General P. G. T. Beauregard is quoted, “If defeated here we will lose the Mississippi Valley and probably our cause ... and our independence;” and so, it came to be.

An interesting story is the tale of the CSS *Arkansas*. Built in five weeks, the position of the *Arkansas* was determined by the changing level of the Yazoo River. Hastily built soon a problem arose, escaping steam from the ironclad’s boiler made her gunpowder unusable in present condition. This resulted in the crew drying the powder by sunlight on the riverbank. Union commander Farragut had learned of the presence of the *Arkansas* and he sent three vessels up the Yazoo to attack. The USS *Tyler*, ram USS *Queen of the West*, and ironclad USS *Carondelet* found the Confederate vessel. This confrontation resulted in the *Carondelet* being stranded in shallow water, and the other vessels fleeing before the *Arkansas*. Later the rusty *Arkansas* lay in wait below the Vicksburg banks (and

Confederate guns); her rust blended in with the night’s dark providing additional protection from Union assault. Details of the *Arkansas*’ attempt to reach Baton Rouge await the reader.

McCluney’s writing then centers on the land struggle at Corinth and the possible land “backdoor” to Vicksburg. Union General William Henry Halleck stated, “Richmond and Corinth are now the great strategic points of the war, and our success at these points should be insured at all hazards.”

25 October 1862, Grant took command of the Department of the Tennessee and with the use of area railroads his land approach toward Vicksburg was begun. Eyewitness accounts, and official reports are included to tell the story of the Federal army’s route across this section of Mississippi.

Grant tried several attempts at managing the bayous to capture Vicksburg. Interestingly, during these efforts, “The workers were disturbed by fewer insects than expected but venomous snakes falling from overhanging branches on the soldier’s rafts remained an issue.” McCluney writes, “... Grant abandoned the canals and started planning anew.” “A plan was formulating in his (Grant’s) head that would change the entire outcome of this campaign over the next few months.”

Brief histories of Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, Major General Earl Van Dorn, and others provide background information. Numerous photographs, maps, and drawings are included to aid the reader. Well researched and documented, this tale about “The Gibraltar of the Confederacy” is a necessary read to understand a major part of The War; highly recommended.

Author: Larry Allen McCluney, Jr.
Publisher: The Scuppernon Press
<https://booksbylarry.com>
Paperback \$20.00 Hardback \$30.00

Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall

The Woke Revolution: Up from Slavery and Back Again

A revised old saying, “The introduction itself is worth the price of admission.” The rest is additional and valuable “icing on the cake.” Oddly, this historical volume is quite timely for the issues we face today in the South, and in Western Civilization.

A quote by Admiral Raphael Semmes, CSN begins the introduction, “Live asses will kick at dead lions ...”

Chapter 1. “Blame Abraham Lincoln” gives the reader three flash cards to consider.

Card #1: The War was fought over slavery.

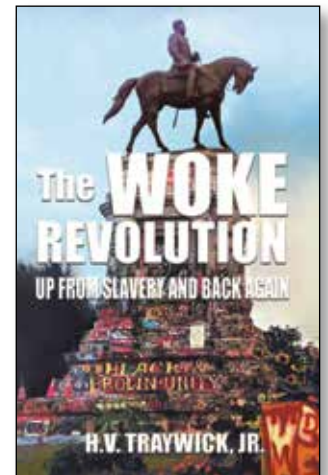
Card #2: Lincoln freed the slaves.

Card #3: End of Story – Any Questions?

The author adds, “Well, yes.” There are questions, and the answers destroy these flash cards of woke history.

Chapter 2. “Virginia’s Decision in 1861.”

Many have long disputed slavery was the one and only cause of the conflict. Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas did not secede and apparently were willing to remain an even smaller minority in the Old Union, until the North made plans to invade the seven-state Confederacy. These four states believed a state could secede without an invasion; a point of honor. This chapter provides documentation



Continued on page 54

Army of Northern Virginia



On the day recognized as “New Market Day,” members of **Clinton Hatcher Camp 21**, Leesburg, VA, assembled at the grave of VMI Cadet Henry J. Mead in Leesburg to commemorate “The VMI Cadets and their gallant charge at the Battle of New Market in defense of their native state on 15 May 1864.”



Members of the **Capt. Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, attended a Cross of Honor Dedication at the Nazareth Presbyterian Church Cemetery in Moore, SC. From left, Commander Lamar Guest, Andrew Parker, Adjutant Robert Little, Allen Mosley, Steve Parker, Lt. Commander Cecil Goforth and Jordan Dill.



John Thomas Ashley Camp 43, Honea Path, SC welcomes their newest member **Chad McAlister**.



Lt. Col. Maurice T. Smith Camp 171, Oxford, NC, gave a full scholarship so **Nathaniel Brooks** could attend the Sam Davis Christian Youth Camp in Mullins, SC. Nathaniel won the most prestigious award of the camp, the 2025 Rev. Alan Farley award. His parents, Rev. and Mrs. Gene Brooks, are missionaries to Liberia.



A service award was presented to members of the 2nd Brigade, Upstate SC, at the annual 2nd Brigade Picnic. **Adam Washington Ballenger Camp 68**, Spartanburg, SC, Historian **Jim Crocker** honored **Bob Kinard** for his 25 years of service to the SCV.



The “Ringgold Battery,” with members of four SCV Camps provided cannon exhibitions at the South Boston, VA, Buy, Sell & Trade show. The camps were the **Pittsylvania Vindicators 828**, Callands, VA; the **Stuart-Hairston Camp 515**, Bassett, VA; **Wharton-Stuart Camp 1832**, Stuart, VA, and the **Charlotte County Grays Camp 1964**, Charlotte Court House, VA. There were three cannons firing 2-3 rounds every hour for crowds between 40-60 watching.

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



Members of the **Goldsboro Rifles Camp 760**, Goldsboro, NC, and the **Dr. B. T. Person Camp 1517**, Fremont-Pikeville, NC, joined together for a Confederate Memorial Service at Willowdale Cemetery in Goldsboro.



Members of the **Colonel William Norris Camp 1398**, Darnestown, MD, toured the Monterrey Pass Battlefield, a key phase of the Battle of Gettysburg. Monterrey Pass historian Darwin Seiler is second from left.



Members of the **Stonewall Brigade Camp 1296**, Lexington, VA, attended the Lee/Jackson Park Dedication. From left, **Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828**, Callands, VA, Commander Ricky E. Pritchett; 7th Brigade Lt. Commander Frank Harvey, Past CIC Jason Boschers, Lt. Clarence Stowe, 8th Platoon Mechanized Cavalry, Sgt. Steve Shields 8th Platoon Mechanized Cavalry and seated, Pittsylvania Vindicators 2nd Lt. Commander Ed Clark, all staying busy here "Following Our Charge."



At the **Palmetto Sharp Shooters Camp 1428**, Anderson, SC, meeting recently, Mr. David Crowe received his 25 year SCV service award. Congratulations Mr. Crowe!!



Private Wallace Bowling Camp 1400, La Plata, MD, members at the Charles County Fair, La Plata. From left, Jimmy Leapley, Frank Swann, Cole Buchanan, Dennis Spears, Garth Bowling, Jim Dunbar, Jay Elliott and Don Bowie.



Compatriots from the **Urquhart-Gillette Camp 1471**, Franklin, VA, manned a table at the Franklin/Southampton Fair. Front row, from left, Ed Rainey and Karl Hozbach; back row, from left, David Cuthbertson and Peter Helms.

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



Members of the **Sgt. John A. Lisk Camp 1502**, Troy, NC, keep the name "Sons of Confederate Veterans" on an Adopt-A-Highway sign near the County Courthouse in Troy.



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



Prospect 10th Reg. Camp 1749, Prospect, SC, member John Cooper poses with the tombstone on his Confederate Ancestor's grave in the Old Landing Cemetery, Florence County, SC. John ensures there are Confederate flags on the veterans' graves and has been a speaker at Memorials, helped repair Confederate Tombstones, prepared meals for many visiting Compatriots, and so much more. John is the definition of a devoted Compatriot.



Members of the **Col. E. T. Stackhouse Camp 1576**, Latta, SC, recently cleaned a wilderness cemetery where Pvt. Samuel Bailey is laid to rest. A total of 18 Bailey family members were laid to rest here. Forgotten no more.



Members of the **Tom Smith Camp 1702**, Suffolk, VA, Memorial Guard hosted a Turkey Shoot fundraiser at Deerwood Outdoors, LLC in Courtland, VA. The event was well attended and our food vendor, Bonehead's Smokin' Kitchen, sold all 200-lb of their BBQ. From left, David Carraway, Benjie Nelson, Jerry Talley, and Doug Freeman. Not pictured is Jennifer Nelson, whose services were greatly appreciated with running our merchandise table.



Three new members were sworn into the **Roxboro Grays Camp 1932**, Roxboro, NC. From left are Charlie Palmer, Russell Pratt, Dwayne Butler, Wayne Floyd, Johnny Harris and David Tribble



Army of Northern Virginia



Ms Madison Brashear is awarded the 2025 *H. L. Hunley* Scholarship by **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC, Commander Harold Dagenhart. This scholarship is presented annually to a graduating senior at Alexander Central High School, Taylorsville.



The **33rd Regiment Camp 1695**, Belhaven, NC, with assistance from the **Beaufort Plowboys Camp 2128**, Washington, NC, and the Pamlico UDC Chapter 43, held the 1st annual Jefferson Davis and Varina Davis Banquet. Reenactor Sam Winkler traveled from Virginia to portray President Davis. Shown is Camp 2128 Adjutant Victor Griffin thanking President Davis for his appearance.



The SCV held a Recruitment Stand at the 162nd Gettysburg Reenactment at the Daniel Lady Farm. The following camps from Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland participated in the event: **Lt. Col. Robert H. Archer Camp 2013**, Havre De Grace, MD; **Mason Dixon Guards Camp 2183**, Ellendale, DE; **Col. Harry W. Gilmore Camp 1388**, Baltimore, MD; **Border State Rangers Camp 2202**, Westminster, MD, and the **Private John Wesley Culp Camp 1961**, Gettysburg, PA.



Mason Dixon Guards Camp 2183, Ellendale, DE, Commander Troy Sturgill and Compatriot Jason Biggs manned the info booth at the annual Harrington Heritage Day.

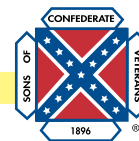


Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, Compatriot John Sheets is shown Flagging the South Carolina Monument at Cedar Creek



Gordonsville Grays Camp 2301, Gordonsville, VA, Commander Luke McDonald presents Doug Hurst with his membership certificate.

Army of Tennessee



Maj. Gen. William D. McCain Camp 584, Columbia, TN, member Anthony Trent recently cleaned the gravemarker for Jerome B. McCanless and placed a miniature Jake Donelson. Jake the Rooster was given a military burial in 1864 in Cornersville, TN. Lt. McCanless is buried in Westview Cemetery, Jefferson City, TN.



Camp Davis Camp 2073, Guyton, GA, Commander John Adams presented the *H. L. Hunley Award* to Haley L. Hill of Effingham County High School, home of the Rebels, in Springfield, GA.



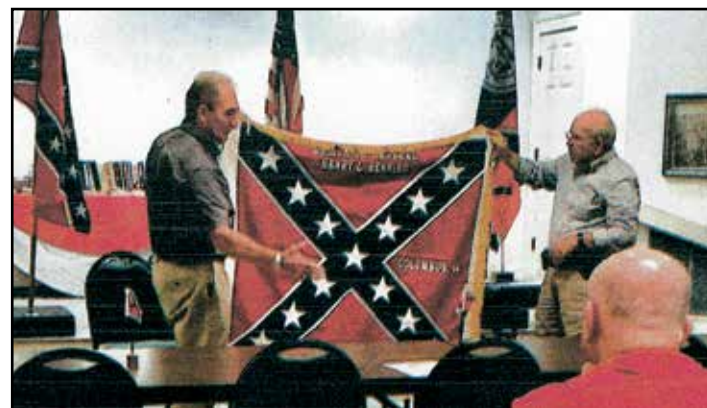
Members of the **James F. Hull Camp 1347**, Daytona Beach, FL, held a Confederate Memorial Day Service at Pilgrims Rest Cemetery in Ormond Beach, FL. Three plaques on the right, which were removed from their original location, were placed there permanently with permission from the owner.



At a recent meeting of the **N. B. Forrest Camp 215**, Memphis, TN, camp member and University of Memphis Professor of History Charles Crawford spoke about his War Between the States ancestors. Following the program, SCV and UDC members who were students of Dr. Crawford more than 50 years ago posed for the photo!



General Stand Watie Camp 915, Calhoun, GA, Commander Brandon Banks presents Russell Miller his membership certificate.



General Henry L. Benning Camp 517, Columbus GA, Lieutenant Commander Dave Jones, left, aided by Adjutant Chris Gemes, right, made and presented this Battle Flag to the camp recently.

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



Members of **Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87**, Knoxville, TN, helped place flags for Decoration Day at Old Gray Cemetery in Knoxville with members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy Chapter 89.



Sam Davis Camp 596, Biloxi, MS, Commander Gerald Nelson, left and Chaplain Ron Wade, center, swore in Compatriot Thomas Woods, right, at the Fall Muster at Beauvoir.



John C. Breckinridge Camp 100, Lexington, KY, and the Bluegrass Brigade, represented the KY Division during the Harrodsburg 250th Anniversary Parade.



The **General Robert H. Hatton Camp 723**, Lebanon, TN, initiates three new members. Commander Tom Wood welcomes his three grandsons into the camp. Pictured from right, Commander Wood, with grandsons Tayte Reynolds, Ryan Franklin and Marshall Apple.



Congratulations to **Col. William P. Rogers Camp 321**, Corinth, MS, member and 2nd Brigade Councilman Sammy Mardis and 321 Adjutant Dwight Johnson who were awarded the SCV Commendation Medal and the SCV Distinguished Service Medal, respectively, recently at a National Reunion.



Appling Grays Camp 918, Baxley, GA, met at Hazlehurst-Jeff Davis Museum. Lt. Commander Lamar Deen loaned the print, *The Last Meeting*, by Everett B. D. Julio, to the museum. Sergeant-at-Arms Steve Land accepted it for the museum.

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



Cadet Mirah Flores, left, is awarded the *Horace L. Hunley* Medal at the Golden Eagles Battalion Awards assembly. The medal and certificate were presented on behalf of **Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, by Commander Odeen L. Tyre, right, US Navy (Retired) a former JROTC instructor, and direct lineal descendant of eight Confederate soldiers



Compatriots portrayed Confederate Marines at the 160th Anniversary of Mobile Bay at Fort Gaines on Dauphin Island. The CMSC fired artillery at the fort on each hour. Camps represented were **Gen. Dabney H. Maury Camp 1754**, Grand Bay, AL; **Gainesville Volunteers Camp 373**, Picayune, MS, and **Sam Davis Camp 596**, Biloxi, MS.



Two new members joined the **Col. John H. Baker, Camp 1705**, Zebulon, GA. From left are Mr. Alton Shackelford and Mr. Joseph Melton, who were sworn in by Lt. Commander (10th Brigade Commander) Joseph "Al" Medcalf, Jr.



Members of the **Major W. M. Footman Camp 1950**, Ft. Myers, FL, cleaned and placed an iron cross for Pvt. Daughtery in an overgrown field.



Peter the Patriot was the keynote speaker at a recent meeting of the **DeKalb Rifles Camp 1824**, Sylvania, AL. Peter spoke on the founding fathers and the faith which was the bedrock of our country.



Lt. Robert J. Tipton Camp 2083, Elizabethton, TN, Commander Jason Baker presented Compatriot William Hicks with an appreciation award for his faithful service to the camp.



Army of Tennessee



The **Buckhead-Fort Lawton Brigade Camp 2102**, Millen, GA, members recently provided refreshments for Jenkins County Elementary School students participating in Millen's annual 5th Grade Historic Tour of the city's Historic District. As part of the tour, Compatriot Phil Brinson led student discussions on the camp's US Model 1841 12- Pounder Field Howitzer. Pictured from left serving refreshments on the city's Train Watching Platform, Larry Fleming, Dale Wiggins, Tommy Lane, Steve Rathbun and James Saxon.



The **Ten Islands Camp 2678**, Gadsden, AL, meets at Janney Furnace in Ohatchee, AL. Commander Allan Trotter presented a program on the nefarious acts of Union General Benjamin 'Beast' Butler, a political appointee in the Union Army. Much of the program dealt with his occupation of New Orleans and how he enriched himself there and particular attention was paid to his confiscation of church bells. Commander Trotter finished his program by reading a poem from an article in the *Confederate Veteran* titled: "Beauregard's Ap- peal" by P. H. Hayne.



The new members of the **Mississippi Greys Camp 2354**, Monticello, MS, celebrated their Chartering Ceremony. MS Division Commander Dennis Brown, 5th Brigade Commander Jesse Sanford and 3rd Brigade Commander Aubrey Everett were in attendance.



The **Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210**, Tampa, FL participated in a Fourth of July parade in Temple Terrace, FL. Standing, from left, Commander David McCallister, William Holloway, and Jeff Wolverton. The ladies are UDC members, two of them from the Augusta Jane Evans Wilson Chapter 2640, Tampa, FL.

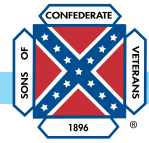


The **Shieldsboro Rifles Camp 2263**, Bay St. Louis, MS, had members fall in with the 38th MS Infantry at historic Fort Morgan for the Com- memoration of the 160th Anniversary of the Battle of Mobile Bay.



KY Division "Mascot" Norah Thompson recently visited Ft. Donelson National Battlefield with her uncle, Division Commander Thompson, and retraced the footsteps of their Confederate ancestor, Pvt. Andrew Jackson Hicks.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



Cadet Captain Maria Castaneda of South High School in Bakersfield, CA, received the *H. L. Hunley Award* in recognition of her excellent performance in the Army JROTC program from Compatriot Russell Person, historian of the CA Division.



Susan Johnson, left, Regent of the Texas Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, presented Judge Ed Butler with the Hanna White Arnette Silver Medal of Distinction at DAR District VIII meeting in Bulverde, TX. He is a life member of the SCV, having served two terms as commander of **Hood's Texas Brigade Camp 153**, San Antonio, TX.



Five members of **Beauregard Camp 130**, New Orleans, LA, travelled to Houston, TX, for the 130th National Reunion.



Compatriot George Gremillion of the **Brig. Gen. J. J. Alfred A. Mouton Camp 778**, Opelousas, LA, made it to Creede, CO, along with Compatriot Preston Furlow's 3rd National flag.



Sterling Price Camp 145, St. Louis, MO, Commander Jim England, left, presents a new member certificate to John Walker.



Stonewall Jackson Camp 901, Denton, TX, was honored to have special guest speaker Lt. Col. Allen West visit the camp. After giving an inspirational speech, he was presented with an original Confederate art print by Camp Commander Bobby Samuel.

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



Colonel Sydney Drake Jackman Camp 977, San Marcos, TX, Texas Division 6th Brigade Commander Charles Thacker presented Com-patriot Bobby Moore with the SCV Meritorious Service Award.



Members of Beauregard Camp 130, New Orleans, LA; Henry Watkins Allen Camp 133, Baton Rouge, LA, and Camp Moore Camp 1223, Tangipahoa, LA, members of 5th Company Washington Artillery, travelled to Mobile, AL for the Semmes Camp 11's dedication of the new Admiral Semmes monument at Fort McDermott. It was a Glorious day to erect a Southern Hero's statue. The original 5th Company Washington Artillery from New Orleans ended the war in Mobile.



Capt. Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202, Tucson, AZ, is prepared for the gun show. People stop to look, talk and tell stories. The gun shows have been a positive event to find new members and meet new friends.



General Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804, Fresno, CA, recruited and shared California Confederate History at the Porterville, CA, Pioneer Days Bar-B-Que.



Members of the Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor Camp 1308, Shreveport, LA, attended the Louisiana Division Reunion.



The Captain James Iredell Waddell Camp 1770, Orange County, CA, held an initiation for new member Dylan Blackwell. From left, Jon Crum, Commander Farrell Cooley, Dylan Blackwell, his wife Lindsey and new baby Berdi, and Chaplain Scott Price who blessed the meeting.

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



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



The CA Division Color Guard stopped for a photo with some of their biggest supporters before the opening ceremony of the Randsburg Old West Day event. Supporting the effort this year were members from **CSS Virginia Camp 2062**, Ventura County, CA; **Fr. A. J. Ryan Camp 302**, San Diego, CA, and **Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston Camp 2048**, Tehachapi, CA.



Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920, Johnson County, KS, Compatriot Lane Smith, right, was recognized as the recipient of the Key Battery Award. Past honoree's present included Rick McPherson, Jim Thornton, Eric Martinez, Lawson Rener, Paul Allen, Matt Sewell, Jim Tucker and Walt Schley.



Representing the 4th Brigade of the TX Division, the mechanized cavalry, and the **Capt. Bob Lee Camp 2198**, Bonham, TX, from right to left, are Lt. Commander Tim Auld, Doug Bucy and Commander David Routh at Willow Wild Cemetery in Bonham for a gravesite memorial for Capt. William Rayburn, 2nd TN Cavalry (CSA). Capt. Rayburn was the father of former US Speaker of the House, Sam Rayburn.



After resting in an unmarked grave for 112 years, Private John W. Stewart, Company A, 27th VA Infantry, received a new headstone. The men of the **Albert Sydney Johnston Camp 2048**, Tehachapi, CA, dedicated the marker with full military honors, assisted by the CA Division UDC. The location is a small rural cemetery near the Town of Porterville, CA.



Private Nathan T. Wanslee Camp 2096, Safford, AZ, members participated in the Graham County Fair Parade as a Mounted Unit winning that entry for six years in a row. Members front, Jimmy Line; in back from left, Doug Roden, Clyde England and Bart Stauffer.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



Members of the **Major James Innes Randolph Jr. Camp 2255**, Willow Park, TX, were joined by the **R. E. Lee Camp 239**, Fort Worth, for the annual Veterans Day Parade in Weatherford, the spectators were very Confederate friendly.



Michael Liam Franklin, age 12, was sworn into the **Major Thomas R. Livingston Camp 2327**, Carthage, MO, under the honorable service of his great-great-great-grandfather, Private Thomas Henry Clay, Co. H, 12th TX Cavalry. Pictured with him is his dad and fellow SCV member, Wesley Thomas Franklin.



The **Moses J. Bradford Camp 2344**, Rolla, MO, dedicated the monument to Confederate Soldiers who died at Fort Wyman and are buried in Rolla Cemetery. Pictured are Rick Havens, Rob Connery, Herbert Turner, Dave Cowell and Danny Creason.



OK Division Commander Jeff Paulk, center, installed officers and presented the Camp Charter for the **Brig. Gen. Douglas Hancock Cooper Camp 2361**, Clinton, OK, to Lt. Commander Gabe Dodgen, left, and Commander Silas Dodgen, right.



The **Col. Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, placed an Iron Cross on the grave of Percy Wilson, 1st Frontier Regiment, TX State Troops. Percy served 22 days and protected Confederate citizens from Indians hostile to the Confederacy. The cross was placed by Compatriot Avery Frantz. This Iron Cross was approved for placement by the highest officer of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, President General Julie Hardaway.



TX Division Commander Michael Hurley is surrounded by the ladies of the Rebel Joan of Arc Chapter 2421 UDC, The Woodlands, TX.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

Gen. Robert E. Lee Camp 16
Auburn
David L. Bell

Woodall Bridge Camp 296
Hartselle
Matthew Wyatt McGough

Egbert J. Jones Camp 357
Huntsville
Ricky Dale Osborne

Maj. John C. Hutto Camp 443
Jasper
Thomas Foster

West-Scott-Baker-Alabama
Division Camp 1622
Riverside
Brandon K. Manous

The Tallassee Armory Guards
Camp 1921
Tallassee
Scotty Earl Blankenship
Daniel Wesley Chase Burcham
Richard Selwyn Collier
Danny Lee Hughes
Terry Lynn Jones

ARKANSAS

James H. Berry Camp 468
Bentonville
Luke Douglas Apple
Scott William Apple
William Elijah Apple

COLORADO

Jefferson Davis Camp 175
Colorado Springs
Edward George Duffett

FLORIDA

General Jubal A. Early Camp
556
Tampa
Jimmie E. Ballard, Jr.

Col. John Marshall Martin Camp
730
Ocala
Wyatt Sherard Spence
Beau Hamilton Spence
Joseph Hunter Spence

Kirby Smith Camp 1209
Jacksonville
George Simonton Locke
Christopher Alan Nixon
David W. Register
Winston B. Streeter

William Wing Loring Camp 1316
St. Augustine
David Kinhart
Kenneth Roy Tallman

Maj. Pickens Bird Camp 1327
Monticello
Byron Jay Arceneaux

St. Johns Rangers Camp 1360
Deland
Austin Davis

Battle of Olustee Camp 1463
Lake City
John Samuel Lynch, Jr.

Col. Samuel St. George Rogers
Camp 1865
Ocala
William Guy Hardee

Confederate Cow Cavalry Camp
2181
Arcadia
Ralph Laverne Pennington
Michael Shane Stephenson

GEORGIA

Gen. Edward Dorr Tracy Jr.
Camp 18
Macon
Charles Neal Garnett

Alexander H. Stephens Camp 78
Americus
Daniel R. Madden

Thomson Guards Camp 91
Thomson
Gary Moore

Gen. Nathan B. Forrest Camp
469
Rome
Clair Wesley Winkelman

Kennesaw Battlefield Camp 700
Marietta
Ralph Wayde Kivette

General Stand Watie Camp 915
Calhoun
John Lee Mullins

Stewart-Webster Camp 1607
Richland
Kale Talin Usher

Decatur Grays Camp 1689
Bainbridge
Eugene Lee Trulock

Georgia Division HQ Camp 2200
Moultrie
Timothy Moore Grant

The Camp of the Unknown
Soldier Camp 2218
Jones County
Michael Adrian Pillow

ILLINOIS

Brigadier General Chief Stand
Watie Camp 2300
St. Charles County
Michael Earl Bragg

KANSAS

Cols. Lewis & Harrison Camp
1854
Topeka
Stephen O. Sims, Jr.

KENTUCKY

John C. Breckinridge Camp 100
Lexington
Peter Anthony Coats
David B. Emmitt

Gen. Ben Hardin Helm Camp
1703
Elizabethtown
Samuel Thomas Brothers
Lucas Clark Brothers

Lt. Robert J. Tipton Camp 2083
Elizabethtown
Terry Ray Gentry

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New Orleans
Jacques Doak Walker

Beauregard Camp 130
New Orleans
Walter G. Reuther

Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest
Camp 1931
Covington
Victor Carlton Voss

Anacoco Rangers Camp 1995
Leesville
John Howell Guy, Jr.

MARYLAND

Maryland Line CSA Camp 1741
Bowie
John Williams

MISSOURI

7th Division Missouri State
Guard Camp 190
Houston
Jace Lamonte Parsons
Montana Collin Lee Stinson

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Batesburg-Leesville
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Gen. Charles Clark Camp 856
Cleveland
Gene Carter Bishop

Brice's Crossroads Camp 1430
Baldwin
David Bryson

Calhoun Avengers Camp 1969
Calhoun City
Marvin Horton

Mississippi Greys Camp 2354
Monticello
Anthony Reid

Water Valley Rifle Guards Camp
2360
Water Valley
John Clay Ashford
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Camp 387
Statesville
Aaron Scott Belk

Rowan Rifles Camp 405
Salisbury
Charles Thomas Dean, III

Pvt. Charles Frederick Harget
Camp 706
New Bern
Matthew Ian Conard

Col. Charles F. Fisher Camp 813
Graham
Charles Gregory Clapp

Maj. Charles Q. Petty Camp 872
Gastonia
Jeremy Scott Barker
Michael Scott Deese
Daniel Reid Gamble
Vance Allen Kirby
Billy Dean Moore
Charles Randall Parnell

The Rains Brothers Camp 1370
New Bern
Toby Lewis Hare

Maj. Egbert A. Ross Camp 1423
Charlotte & Mecklenburg
County
Eric Todd Withers

Cumberland Plough Boys Camp
2187
Stedman
Billy Carr Lockamy

25th NC Transylvania Vol. Camp
2363
Rosman
Daniel Steven Floyd Brissey
James William Cash
Zebulun U. Landreth
Franklin Lee Sims

NEW YORK

Gen. Archibald Gracie Camp
985
New York
John M. Kiseli

OHIO

Brig. Gen. Roswell S. Ripley
Camp 1535
Worthington
Brad Bowden

Cleburne/Stuart Camp 2352
Toledo
Elijah Howard

OKLAHOMA

Captain Clem Vann Rogers
Camp 481
Oklahoma City
Ronald Miles Reber

Colonel Tandy Walker Camp
2207
Shawnee
Wesley Early
John Jenkins
Randy Maston

PENNSYLVANIA

Brigadier General Lewis A.
Armistead Camp 1960
Pittsburgh
Brendan Kenneth "Jones Beaver"
Pa

Pvt. John Wesley Culp Memorial
Camp 1961
Gettysburg
Robert Brady Cooke

SOUTH CAROLINA

16th South Carolina Regiment
Camp 36
Greenville
Lundy Brownlow Holbrook, III
Ralph Calhoun May, Jr.

Olde Abbeville Camp 39
Iva
Kevin Anderson Erwin
Mark Eugene Mitchell
Robert E. Mitchum, Jr.
Martin Russell Thompson

Colonel Joseph Norton Camp
45
Seneca
John B. Lee, IV

General Richard H. Anderson
Camp 47
Beaufort
Frederick Joseph Riddle, Jr.

Col. Olin M. Dantzler Camp 73
Orangeburg
Edward M. Rast, Jr.

Litchfield Camp 132
Conway
Steve Howell

Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp
273
Columbia
Adam Lee Bailey
Robert Dawson Griffin, Sr.

General Ellison Capers Camp
1212
Moncks Corner
Jeremiah D. Cordle

General Joe Wheeler Camp
1245
Aiken
Fred B. Sanders

Pee Dee Rifles Camp 1419
Florence Darlington
Stewart Hucks
James Wayne Matthews
Paul Griffin Phillips
Dewells Q. Phillips, Jr.

TENNESSEE

Gen. William B. Bate Camp 34
Gallatin
Jerry Michael Loftis

Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87
Knoxville
Jakub Evan Newcomb

Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp
215
Memphis
Steven M. Romano

Fort Donelson Camp 249
Dover
Carl Eugene Wickline

John Hunt Morgan Camp 270
Springfield-Greenbrier
Micah Paul Reed

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain HQ
Camp 584
Columbia
Alexander Scott Ellis
Jeffrey Engel Knight
Donny Ray Miller
William L. Traughber

Gen. George Gibbs Dibrell
Camp 875
Sparta
Kevin Webb

Sam Davis Camp 1293
Brentwood
Ryan Michael Le Bard

Wigfall Greys Camp 1560
Collierville
Jason F. Green

Dewitt Smith Jobe Camp 1637
Bartlett
Drew J. Joyner

Col. W. M. Bradford/Col. J. G.
Rose Camp 1638
Morristown
Lawrence Lee Bell

Col. Cyrus Sugg Camp 1792
Adams
Jesse Nathaniel McKee

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

Maj. James T. Huff Camp 2243
Newport
 R. Keith Bartlett

Surgeon John Cravens Camp 2276
Gallatin
 Steven W. Fawks
 Edmond Duane Fawks

Huddleston-Poore Camp 2359
Byrdstown
 James Parker Perry

TEXAS

John B. Hood Camp 50
Galveston
 Collin Scott Pruett

W. W. Heartsill Camp 314
Marshall
 Brian Allan Morrow

Maj. Robert M. White Camp 1250
Temple
 Timothy Wayne Forrest
 Steven Giles Sanders

Alamo City Guards Camp 1325
San Antonio
 Zackry Thomas Meggs

Colonel Middleton Tate Johnson Camp 1648
Arlington
 Terry Rogers

Col. Gustav Hoffmann Camp 1838
New Braunfels
 Devan James Brandalick

Terry's Texas Rangers Camp 1937
Cleburne
 Richard Allen Haines

Lt. Alexander Cameron Camp 2226
Greenville
 Keith Northcutt

34th Texas Cavalry Camp 2283
Mineral Wells
 Steve Stewart

4th Texas Field Battery Camp 2358
Tomball
 James Ryan Englert
 Ethan Ryan Englert

VIRGINIA

Lee-Jackson Camp 1
Richmond
 Harold R. Gielon

A. P. Hill Camp 167
Colonial Heights
 Michael Dean McCray, Sr.

Princess Anne Camp 484
Virginia Beach
 James Michael Castner

The Old Brunswick Camp 512
Lawrenceville
 Ernest James Miles

R. E. Lee Camp 726
Alexandria
 Donald Joseph Mahony
 Branden Edward Thomas
 McDermott

J. E. B. Stuart Camp 1343
Henrico
 Raleigh Chapin Burger
 Christopher Carl Devore

Powhatan Troops Camp 1382
Powhatan
 Kenneth Wayne Hilliard

The Bedford Rifle Grays Camp 1475
Bedford
 Jeffrey Stuart Tolley

Gen. Robert E. Lee Camp 1589
Midlothian
 Noah Christian Mazuch
 William E. Seaton, III

Matthew Fontaine Maury Camp 1722
Fredericksburg
 Gabriel Brooks
 Richard Massey Stott

Dearing Beauregard Camp 1813
Colonial Heights
 Sieg Thomas Felty



Welcome to our newest Life Members

Name	Division	Camp
Charles Roydhouse, II	TN	723
Dennis Draper	KY	1703
Matthew Johnson	TN	1844
John C. Revelle, Jr.	CO	175
Brandon Manous	AL	1622

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Walter Carr	\$1,000	Meggett, SC	Hugh Pritchett	Tuscumbia, AL
			MS Division	Booneville, MS
UDC Chapter 2363	\$500	Columbia, TN	<i>In Memory of Mike Keeton</i>	
Richard Wills	\$250	Monkton, MD	Paul Jones, III	Leighton, AL
			Terry Worley	Hixon, TN
John T. Taylor	\$200	Jackson, MS	William White	Tuscumbia, AL
K. G. Watson		Maggie Valley, NC		
Paul Vaughn		Riverside, AL	Scott Cunningham	\$70
Robert Gunn		Dublin, VA		
Don Taylor	\$100	Harper, TX	Annie Darracott UDC 791	\$50
<i>In Memory of Johnnie Lee Holley, Jr.</i>			Gary Wright	Kathleen, FL
Gary Wright		Durant, OK	James Ellis	Durant, OK
Hubert Wooten		Raeford, NC	Matthew Joyner	Temple, TX
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All donors receive a receipt for every donation for this purpose."

The Faith of Jackson con't ...

In just two years, Jackson established a military record so outstanding that he will forever be remembered as one of history's most famous generals. Jackson and Robert E. Lee formed the greatest partnership of the war. Anna, his wife recalled her husband took no pleasure in his many victories. Jackson, Lee, Stuart and so many other men gave up comfortable lives and their families to fight to preserve liberty for their descendants.

Today, our liberty is threatened like never before. Great Confederate leaders were willing to lose everything to preserve their republican form of government and constitutional principles their ancestors fought for in the Revolutionary War. Americans must constantly be reminded of why our ancestors fought and died for their beliefs. We must also denounce the ingratitude of some of our fellow Southerners who are embarrassed over the customs, flags, and culture of the South.

In the 1830s, that great observer of America, Frenchman Alexis de Toqueville, warned that the US had a tyrannical government which had convinced its citizens they were the freest people the world had ever seen. This of course is the dream of every tyrant — to enslave the people and then receive their thanks for preserving their liberty.

When the state assigns itself the role of divinity, by granting God-given freedoms, then the state inevitably soon demands absolute sovereignty over all things. Today "liberty" is measured as how much freedom of activity the state will allow us to exercise.

Not surprisingly, both Lee and Jackson predicted tyranny if the north was victorious. Following the War for Southern Independence, Lee wrote to Lord Acton in Britain that the Confederacy had stood for the principles of the American Revolution. As Americans had declared independence from a tyrannical British government, so the eleven Confederate states declared their independence from a tyrannical United States.

Lee and Jackson believed in the Constitution. They knew that states' rights were essential to the balance of our system and the continuance of free

government. They feared the consolidation of the states into one vast republic would result in a country sure to be aggressive abroad and despotic at home — all to the detriment of freedom. Is there any doubt today that Lee and Jackson were mistaken?

The South simply fought for the supremacy of the Constitution and its laws. And due to the greater religiosity of the South, they understood there could be no separation between public and private morality. A democratic society can only survive if its citizens have a shared set of moral and political values. These values of the Confederate States are different than those of the United States. The Confederate values were worth fighting for then and are worth upholding today.

While honoring the memory of men like Lee and Jackson, we should remember that a true test of a free society is its ability to produce leaders of ability, vision and moral character. During its brief existence there's no question that the Confederacy passed these tests with flying colors.

Following the great victory at Chancellorsville, Lee was considered in Europe as one of history's four great commanders, alongside Julius Caesar, Alexander the Great and Napoleon. Jackson was Lee's greatest field commander, whose place was never filled after his death following Chancellorsville.

Jackson once supposedly said he would follow General Lee anywhere blind-folded. An Englishman said of Jackson in 1862, "If the South had done nothing more in this revolution than give the world a character as Jackson, she would need no further vindication in her noble struggle for independence."

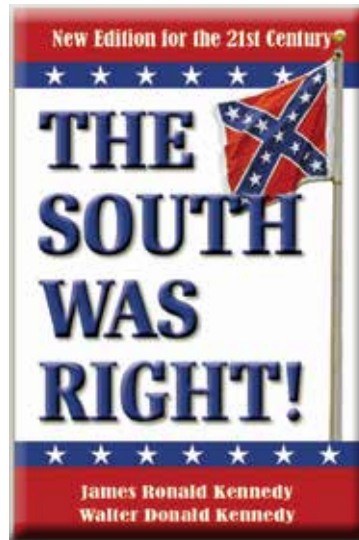
One of the books found in Jackson's library was a biography of Andrew Jackson. Stonewall marked one passage in the book which most ably sums up his own life, "He lived a hero, and died a Christian. He is gone from a world where he was recognized as among the greatest of men, to an immortal companionship with the greatest and purest of all the ages."



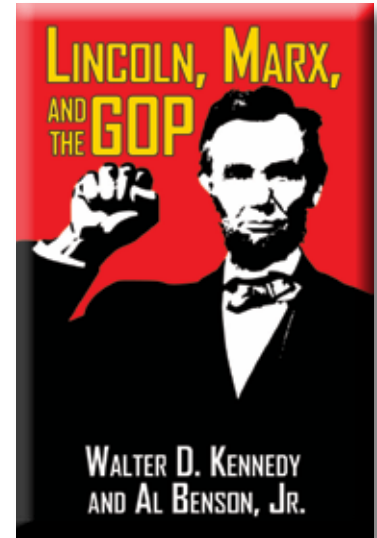
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Lincoln, Marx, and the GOP.
Communists and socialists were key in the formation of Lincoln's Republican Party and support for his War Against Southern Independence.

Other books by the Kennedy Twins: *Punished with Poverty* the War did not end slavery it only morphed it into sharecropping; *Jefferson Davis: High Road to Emancipation and Constitutional Government*, radical abolitionists destroyed the South's high road to emancipation and our original legitimate Republic; *Yankee Empire: Aggressive Abroad and Despotism at Home*, the Yankee Empire turned the South into a colony of the North and then used similar techniques to expand its commercial empire worldwide.



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NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Guidelines for submitting annual reports

Reports for the annual Book of Reports to be distributed to the delegates at the 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.

2026 Oratory Contest Announced

The Oratory Contest is held every year at the National reunion, therefore this year it will be in Lexington, Ky.. Please take note of rule number 11, one per Division. If you wish to participate, you will need to check with your Division Commander to find out who will be representing your Division and how

that will be determined.

The deadline for entry is noon Friday at the Reunion, but it is very helpful if we are given advance notice to the e-mail listed below.

The topic of the 2025 John C Calhoun Oratory contest is:

"The South has won the war. Lincoln and his cohorts are on trial. You are the prosecutor, give your closing argument"

The following rules, as are typical, will apply.

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

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

P.S. It would be helpful if we knew each Division's entry in advance. E-mail to oratory@mcmichael-la.com

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 help-

ful 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

Change of Address Needed

Any change in your mailing address needs to be sent to Headquarters immediately. *Confederate Veteran* magazines not forwarded and are thrown away by the post office. Please help us limit the number of wasted magazines.

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 Con-

federate 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.

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>



Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue Deadline for submissions

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

May/June 2027 March 1

Dispatches From the Front

truth in John Locke's writings about the vital importance of property ownership.

Contrast this with the Northern industrialist's revised version of the American Dream now scaled up to fit a global model. It has created the mass exodus of people from their land, fragmented families, unleashed economies of scale to smother local small business, and left us with a diluted apparition of representative government located conveniently (for them) far away from its constituents. It is a re-colonization of the American people at an individual level. It is the antithesis of early American values which found its last resistance in the War Between the States. Its successful conquest opened the door to Marxist and Progressive ideology.

Our Commander-in-Chief of the SCV was spot on in his critique of Hillsdale College's journal *Imprimis*. I have been a subscriber myself for the last ten years and read many times with disappointment as Judge Story's viewpoint of the Union of State's is upheld along with the deification of Abraham Lincoln. During my time as a subscriber to this publication which is sent out to more than 7,500,000 readers, *Imprimis* has taken jabs at the South, its cause, and its leadership. I heartily agree with our Commander-in-Chief. Do not be mislead. Hillsdale College's American dream is different than the early American dream.

Lincoln drew upon Story's argument to support his incorrect view of the Union predating and creating the States rather than the States creating the Union and reserving for them and the people Sovereign powers not expressly delegated to the federal government. Our current situation exists because Story's view was established through force and finance from the Northern industrialists with the support from Hillsdale College founded in 1844. Its role in founding the Republican Party which chose Lincoln for its presidential candidate eventually crushed local self-autonomy and redefined the American Dream.

The "Anti-federalists" saw this com-

ing in 1787 in the debate over the adoption of the new Constitution. With the passage of time, great Southern minds retained the early American vigilance to this threat and attempted to keep the central government with its predicted power grab contained in a box, by articulating the "Compact between the States" theory. Their argument, though bullet proof, did not capture the average American mind so much as the easily understood idea of grandeur and wealth linked to the power of an indivisible Union spoon-fed to them by men such as Daniel Webster.

If power, wealth, and grandeur can be flanked and separated from the current American dream. If they can be overwhelmed and subdued by honor, duty, and hard work along with the components which resided in the Earlier American dream, then the SCV can remain relevant today by portraying itself not only as a defender of our Confederate ancestors but as a defender of the original American dream our ancestors fought to keep in 1861, and first established in 1776.

Now, 250 years after the Declaration of Independence enunciated the right of secession, written by a brilliant Southerner from Virginia, a man who envisioned the early American dream of an agrarian nature of self-government, an organization exists today to promote and safeguard this: Our historical perspective of what made America great.

Thank you to the SCV and its leadership for staying true to purpose.

*Christopher Law
Corporal William Mink Camp 2244
Kamiah, Idaho*

"When are you going to 'just do something?'"

To the Editor:

For much of my life, only God and family, were more important than the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

I was fortunate to get a ride to the Lee & Jackson celebration hosted by Camp 87 in Knoxville, Tennessee on 7 February, 2026. As usual, the members of the largest camp in Tennessee, did an excellent job hosting this event and invited "the world" to attend! And, they had asked one of the two most

well known men in our organization to give the keynote address. Both of these two men are medical doctors! They have more degrees, certifications, and desire to help others than most of our members! Why or how can I make such a statement? Because they show their desire by doing something!

I once had a very good friend who was a medical doctor. He was very dedicated to his profession and was also chairman of the deacons where we attended church and was involved in several other endeavors. He was interested in other people and their well-being. Everyone who knew him realized that! He actually "just did something"!

The gentleman who gave the keynote address on the night of 7 February in Knoxville is also concerned with the well being of other people! His words were not just for SCV members and their families! He is concerned about every citizen of this wonderful nation and even the world! That is common in doctors who manage to put aside their once chosen profession and concentrate on helping more people in other ways! We should all be glad that two good ole country boys from rural north Louisiana spent the time, effort, energy, and money to become doctors! They also read the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. Later they realized there are other ways to help many more people! We are fortunate they decided to "just do something!" Are you the SCV member who is willing to "just do something" or are you hoping someone else will do their part and yours?

The old saying, "birds of a feather flock together" was never more applicable than in the SCV! Even without the requirement of having one or more Confederate ancestors, I believe men of this caliber would flock together to support a common cause. Many times, when speaking to a group of SCV members, I asked how many read the latest edition of our magazine? Well, how many read an article written by any of our leaders? Finally, how many read anything in our magazine? I am glad I did not keep records, they might be depressing!

We are indeed blessed with some very devoted leaders! I often wonder what or who "lit their fire!" Oh-h-h, how I wish we could identify what caused it, we could then put a bright colored bow

on it, paint it red, can it, box it up, wrap it up, somehow multiply it, and give a dose or maybe even a double dose to our members! These men are responsible with the operation of our organization between our national reunions. But, they have one asset that way too many of our members do not have! That asset cannot be bought with a handful of coins or a fistful of greenbacks, it can only be earned! They decided years ago to "just do something! Thus, they have experience! When are you going to "just do something?"

*Ed Butler
Dillard-Judd Camp 1828
Cookeville, Tennessee*

The Bicentennial will be here in 34 years

To the Editor:

In 34 years the SCV will be getting ready for Bicentennial Events. I recommend National Headquarters or the National Confederate Museum accept photographs and memorabilia from the Sesquicentennial Events of 2010 through 2015 for display or at least to be archived. These exhibits could provide inspiration to anyone seeking to produce a Bicentennial Event. I would think they would make a welcome addition to the museum as well.

The first photo is of a sailboat heading south in rough weather on the Intracoastal Waterway in Florida recre-



ating the flight to freedom of Secretary of War John Breckinridge in 1865. This was the last Sesquicentennial Event in Florida in 2015.

The other photo was taken on the steps of the State Capitol in Tallahassee, Florida of the reenactors who recreated the Convention of the People who voted for the State of Florida to secede from

the Union in 1861. This was the first Sesquicentennial Event in Florida in 2011.

It would be a shame to see these lost to history.

*Kim Cullars
Pvt. George W. Thomas Camp 1595
Ft. Pierce, Florida.*



Continued from page 14

The Last Roll

Maj. Robert M. White Camp 1250
Temple, TX
Michael E. Miller

Col. Thomas S. Lubbock Camp
1352
Lubbock, TX
Kaydien Chain Putman

Alexander L. Hensley
(VA Division HQ) Camp 530
Richmond, VA
William Lee Hildebrandt

19th Virginia Infantry Camp 1493
Charlottesville, VA
George R. St. John

High Bridge Camp 1581
Farmville, VA
Alton Ray Hill

The Wharton - Stuart Camp 1832
Stuart, VA
David Allen Sheley

Captain Jack Adams Camp 1951
Edinburg, VA
Timothy Clark Todaro

Dixie Camp 2362
Charleston, SC
Conrad Dean Hodges



Continued from page 31

Books in Print

of this sentiment as related to the Old Dominion.

Chapter 3 asks, "Is Secession Treason?" Chapters 4 and 6 juxtapose "The 'Myth' of the Lost Cause" against "The Myth of the Righteous Cause." Remaining chapters address with detail other issues of The War and its aftermath.

Dedicated to the memory of Edmund Ruffin (Planter, Soil Scientist, and Old Virginia Fire-Eater); with quotes from Shakespeare, Voltaire, and John Randolph of Roanoke, author Traywick has provided a substantial debate. Any student of history will enjoy *The Woke Revolution*.

Back to the introduction, Author Traywick writes, "... Sir Winston Churchill, summed it up by saying Lee was one of the noblest Americans who ever lived and one of the greatest captains in the annals of war.

But the Lee Monument in Richmond was vandalized and desecrated by mobs of rioting 'wokelings,' and taken down by the groveling scalawag Governor Ralph Northam, who, loving his office more than his honor, said Lee no longer represented the values of Virginia. Judging by filthy graffiti which desecrated the Lee Monument, before it was taken down to the cheers of the mob, I would say no truer words have ever been spoken. What remained was an empty traffic circle full of trash and

drug paraphernalia as a monument to the moral depravity of this Age without a Name."

Well stated Mr. Traywick.

Author: H. V. Traywick, Jr.
Shotwell Publishing LLC
www.ShotwellPublishing.com
Paperback \$17.95

Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall

Tar Heel Civil War Flags The Collection of the North Carolina Museum of History

I have always been fascinated with flags, especially Confederate Flags. This is an excellent book about North Carolina Confederate Flags in the collection of the North Carolina Museum of History.

At my first SCV meeting as a new member in 1986, the author Tom Belton, spoke about North Carolina Confederate Flags. It was a great program and I learned a lot I didn't know. Belton spent 33 years as a curator of military history at the North Carolina Museum of History in Raleigh, North Carolina. After retiring in 2011, he worked on this book until it was published in early 2026.

The North Carolina Museum of History has the second largest collection of Confederate Flags in the world at 112 and this volume spotlights them all.

The book starts with an early history of the formation of the museum and the people who worked to found it. By the late 1800s and early 1900s flags were being returned from up north and private ownership to the museum for preservation and safekeeping.

Seven chapters divide it up starting with 14 NC State Flags, 28 company flags, 12 First National Flags, 11 Second National Flags, 47 Battle Flags, all carried by North Carolina troops.

It finishes with a chapter on the seven US Flags in the collection and seven postwar and/or reunion items and flags.

Added addition I really like is the inclusion of photos of Confederate Veterans who served under each flag.

Also included are copies of letters and other documents which were included when the flags were presented to the museum. Great information to see how flags were donated, as well as entries describing the acquisition of this important collection.

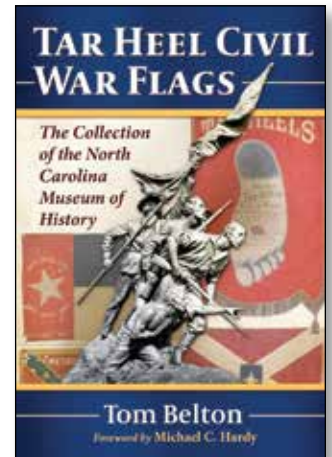
Most of the pictures are in full color which lets the reader see just how the flags looked and how they were made.

Looking at the pictures one can really see the variations in flag design and understand how soldiers felt about their flags. There was not really a single Confederate Flag, but hundreds of Confederate Flags.

This is a great resource for any student of the War for Southern Independence, especially if you had an ancestor who was in a North Carolina regiment and the flag he served under is included. I highly recommend this volume for all libraries and collections.

Author: Tom Belton
Publisher: McFarland
mcfarlandbooks.com
Paperback: \$ 49.95

Reviewed by Frank Powell



Please send all books to be reviewed

to the editor-in-chief at Frank Powell

9701 Fonville Road, Wake Forest, NC 27587

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Join the Gallant Guards of the Order of the Steel Magnolias



The Order of the Steel Magnolias, a 50 I (c)(3) lineage society, honors the forgotten casualties of the War Between the States, the women who survived this devastating tragedy. For nearly half a century, during and after the War Between the States, it was the Southern mothers, wives, sweethearts, and sisters who, with steel in their spines, cared for broken husbands and sons, who were just a shell of the men who left. These brave women became Steel Magnolias.

The Membership of the Order shall be limited to men and women who are 18 years of age or older, and are lineal or collateral descendants of those female family members (mothers, sisters, wives, daughters, aunts, sweethearts, and fiances) who supported the Confederate Soldiers during the War Between the States. Approved male members join the ranks of the Gallant Guard. Membership inquiries are welcome by visiting our website:

orderofthesteelemagnolias.weebly.com/membership.html
Patricia Gallagher, President, ideltadawn@aol.com

Sam Davis Christian Youth Camp – East

Sunday, July 26 to Saturday, August 1, 2026

**Hat Creek Camp
Brookneal, Virginia**

samdavischristian.org



**Are your children thirsty for history?
Do you want your ancestors to be remembered?**

Then consider sending your children, grandchildren, nieces/nephews or any youngsters that you know, ages 12 to 17, to the 2026 session of the Sam Davis Christian Youth Camp in **Brookneal, Virginia**. Here they will experience an entire week of dynamic presentations, the truthful version, about our ancestors and forefathers. From Patrick Henry & James Madison, to Lee, Jackson, and the many others whose efforts paved the way for the many freedoms we enjoy today. These children will learn the truth about such people and about their devout Christian faith.

Don't Wait Enroll Today!
Deadline for applications is **July 16th, 2026**
Applications and details can be found at
samdavischristian.org

For More Information, Please Contact
Danny Blackwell, Director **Tracy Clary, Director**
864-320-3692 **434-774-4341**
blackwell4277@msn.com brunswickreb@gmail.com

Nathan Bedford Forrest vs. Bill O'Reilly

speculator. For a time, he ran a mercantile business, operated a stage line, owned a brickyard, and (post-bellum) owned a railroad. Forrest was an entrepreneur — and yes, that did include slave trading — but it wasn't limited to slave trading and producing cotton.

Flipping back to 1864, Forrest arrives at Fort Pillow on a white stallion named King Phillip. *Probably not*. After arriving at the fort, Forrest made a personal reconnaissance. The horse he was on was shot and killed, so it was obviously not King Phillip. He mounted another. It was also shot and killed. He mounted a third. It was shot but only wounded. Forrest had twenty-nine horses shot out from under him during the war. Eighteen of them died. King Phillip did not die until after the war.

The most egregious mistake occurs at the end of the third page. Forrest earned the moniker "Wizard of the Saddle" after his victory at the Battle of Fort Sanders near Knoxville in November 1863. *That is so untrue it hurts*. Forrest was in northern Mississippi when the Battle of Fort Sanders was fought. It is located in East Tennessee — nowhere near Forrest's location. Most seriously, Fort Sanders was not a Confederate victory — not even close. This is common knowledge. The South, in fact, suffered 813 casualties at Sanders, as opposed to thirteen for the Federals. That is a 62.5 to 1 casualty ratio in favor of the North. It was one of the most lopsided Union victories of the war.

After the bluecoats surrender, the Rebels open fire on them. "Nearly all the Union soldiers are dead. Just a handful manage to escape. Actually, about half of them became prisoners of war. Cimprih and Mainfort place the number of Federal troops in the garrison at 585 to 605, of whom 277 to 297 were killed. Sixty-four percent of the African American troops were killed as opposed to 31 to 34 percent of the whites. This means the total USCT killed fell just short of 200.

It is true that some of the USCT were shot while trying to surrender. This might be labeled an atrocity, not a massacre, unless one has a peculiar definition of "massacre." (For purposes of his article, a massacre is a battle in which all or nearly all the men on the defeated side are put to death, such as the Alamo, Little Bighorn, or Thermopylae.) It is true, however, that several men were shot who should not have been. The Rebels were insulted and furious. They were seized by what the Romans called *insanitas belli* (the fury of battle) and what the Germans called *Blutrausch* (a fury of the blood). Forrest, however, did not order these acts and, in fact, rode between some African Americans who surrendered and a group of his men who were about to shoot them. He also plopped several of his men on their backs with the flat part of his sword to prevent them from shooting prisoners. Some of these Rebels were drunk. They had taken advantage of the barrels of whiskey, beer, and ale made available to them by the Union commander.

O'Reilly does not mention what happened to the Confederate deserters, but he should have. Of the sixty-four known deserters in the fort, only seventeen survived. One of the attacking forces was Colonel Tyree Bell's West Tennessee Cavalry Brigade. His men knew these prisoners, identified them as deserters, forced them to their knees after they surrendered, and shot them down like dogs. A higher percentage of deserters were shot than African Americans — *another sin of omission*.

According to O'Reilly, the Rebels brought in slave-tracking dogs to bite African American soldiers while the Confederates cheered. *There is no credible evidence that ever happened*. This is not to say some of the Rebels wouldn't have been pleased by such a development. It was just not practical for a cavalry unit to carry the dogs with them — or hundred foot scaling ladders, for that matter (see # 6).

On page 90, Forrest oversees the Confederate

forces in the west, while Robert E. Lee controls the east. This would come as quite a surprise to General Joseph E. Johnston, who actually did command the Department of the West. It would also come as a shock to Lieutenant General Bishop Leonidas Polk, the commander of the Army of Mississippi and Forrest's immediate superior. There were, in fact, more than a dozen generals senior to Forrest on the Western Front.

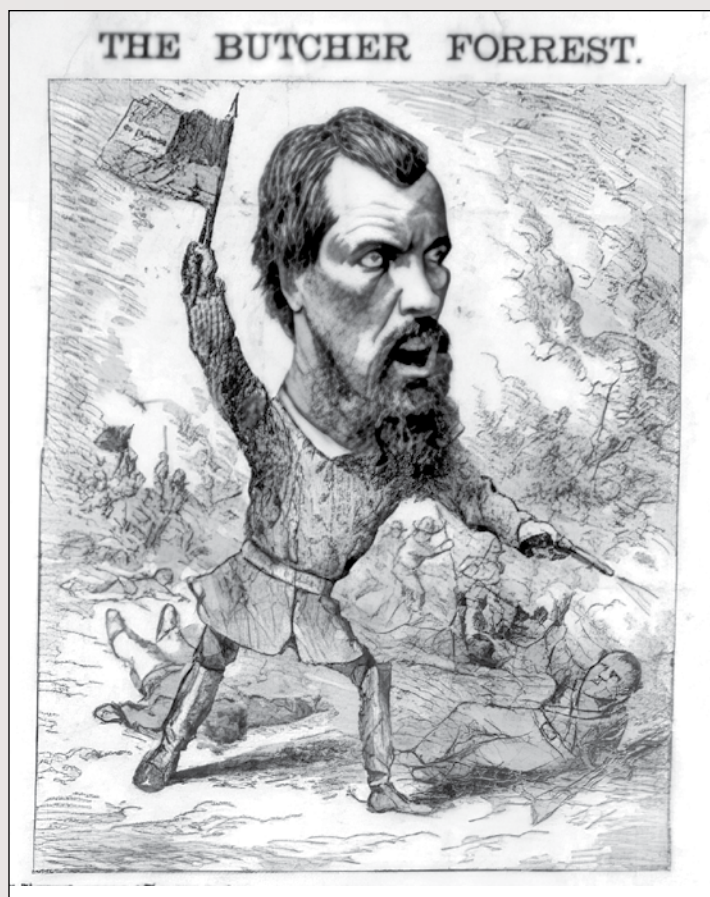
On page 90, O'Reilly seems outraged the Confederates would burn Fort Pillow after they captured it. Really? It sounds like a prudent move to me. Let me get this straight. Burning Fort Pillow — a Union military installation — is a horrible thing, but it is okay to burn Atlanta and dozens of other Southern towns and cities?

Because of the Fort Pillow Massacre, Lincoln's War Cabinet ceases all prisoner exchange with the Confederacy. *Not true again.* Lincoln ended the prisoner exchange on July 30, 1863, when he issued General Order 252. In April 1864, General Grant did use the Fort Pillow "Massacre" as an excuse to order US General Ben Butler to break off prisoner exchange negotiations he was having with the Confederates, but this was a pretext, rather than a cause.

O'Reilly omitted the fact Lincoln ordered an investigation of Fort Pillow and it was fundamentally flawed. At least two of his "eyewitnesses" were in Memphis on April 12. I do not consider a letter to the editor of the *New York Times* a particularly credible witness, although O'Reilly quotes it in full. Sherman suspected the Lincoln regime's investigation was bogus, so he ordered his own investigation. When it was finished, he did nothing. Sherman was not the kind of man who was afraid to order a reprisal if he thought it was called for. One must conclude he didn't think retribution in this case was called for. *Another sin of omission? I think so,* but the readers must draw their own conclusions.

On page 92 (the 7th page of the chapter), we are suddenly back to 1851, and Forrest wins his first plantation in a poker game. Except he didn't.

Mr. O'Reilly asserts Forrest's favorite adult libation was Barbados Rum and water. The problem here is that Forrest never tasted Barbados Rum. He drank one time. As a teenager, he wondered what it was like to be drunk, so he went into the woods alone with a jug of whiskey. He drank and woke up



Typical cartoon showing Forrest at Fort Pillow.

the next morning with a hangover — and typhoid fever. Many people in those days died of this disease, and Forrest came close. He promised God if He let him live, he would never drink again — and he didn't. The only exception to this rule occurred in 1863, when he was wounded. The physicians had no chloroform, so they used whiskey as an anesthetic.

On page 93, O'Reilly has Forrest consorting with women at the Gayoso Hotel in Memphis, part of which is a brothel. He implies Forrest had sexual liaisons with prostitutes, although he avoids saying so directly. Let me be more direct — *nothing could be further from the truth.* Nathan Bedford Forrest had his share of weaknesses, but drinking and cheating on his wife were not among them. (His weaknesses were a fierce temper, cursing, and gambling.) He was a one-woman man his entire life. Forrest, in fact, placed women on a pedestal. He would not allow profanity or dirty jokes to be told in the presence of a woman. Once, he cashiered one of his best friends for having sex with a woman

outside of marriage. "I will not have in my army any man who would do that to a woman!" he declared.

Mr. O'Reilly gives Bedford and his wife, Mary Ann Forrest, four children. They actually had two: Francis Ann "Fanny" Forrest, who died when she was five,⁷ and Captain William M. "Willie" Forrest (1845-1908).

Mary Ann and her four children did not prepare Forrest's slaves to be sold, as O'Reilly states. First of all, Mary Ann had only two children (see above). Secondly, they never prepared slaves for market. The job of preparing slaves to be sold belonged to Jerry, one of Forrest's overseers. Jerry was African American.

Forrest did not liquidate his assets when the war began, as O'Reilly asserts. In fact, he offered his slaves a deal. If they went to war with him and the South won, he would free them. If the North won, they would be free anyway. Forty-three slaves took him up on his offer. One deserted, but the rest joined Forrest and served throughout the war. "Those boys stayed with me ..." Forrest recalled. "Better Confederates never lived."

According to O'Reilly, "Forrest believes it is his sacred duty to defend the institution of slavery." Actually, Forrest was a Union man, but he also believed in states' rights. He was a Constitutional conservative and a practical businessman. One of Lincoln's first acts as president was to increase the tariff from twenty-four to forty-seven percent, which would bankrupt many Southern plantations and businesses. Forrest had more than one reason for going to war, but O'Reilly seems to be part of the "it was all about slavery" crowd. It wasn't. Those people mistake results for causation. Freeing the slaves was a result of the war, not the cause. Oh, sure, it was an issue, but it wasn't the only issue. Mr. O'Reilly's NCDD seems to be acting up again. Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on September 22, 1862, it took effect on January 1, 1863, and (with Lincoln's support) West Virginia was admitted to the Union on June 20, 1863, as a slave state. If it were all about slavery, why would he have admitted West Virginia to the Union as a slave state? ANSWER: He would not have. But I digress.

According to O'Reilly, "Forrest's philosophy is to be as cruel as possible to Union forces." But it

wasn't. He treated his prisoners humanely. Even after Fort Pillow, he saw to it that seventeen badly wounded African American prisoners were turned over to the US Navy, so they could receive medical care, which he (as the commander of a rapidly moving cavalry formation) was unable to provide.

According to O'Reilly, Robert E. Lee took a personal interest in seeing that Forrest is promoted rapidly. ... But he didn't. Lee did not become general-in-chief of the Confederate Army until February 1865 — just before the end of the conflict. He never took an active interest in the internal affairs of Confederate generals on the Western Front. Forrest was not under Lee's command until 1865, and even then, it was nominal, although Lee did admire Forrest's successes as a commander. After the war, a newspaper correspondent asked Lee who the best general was in the Civil War. "It was a man I never met," Lee responded. "His name is Forrest." The two never did meet.

Lee, according to O'Reilly (p. 94), surrendered 8,000 men at Appomattox. The actual total was 26,765.

Mr. O'Reilly's errors, great and small, continue from page 94 on, when he begins to talk about the Ku Klux Klan, although I grow weary of pointing them out. The errors after 1865 are not as easy to document because the KKK was a secret organization which didn't keep a detailed set of written records, for obvious reasons. It appears that Forrest joined the Klan in April 1866 and became its "Grand Wizard" (i.e., its leader) late that year.⁸ Meanwhile, O'Reilly demotes Captains John Morton and James Crowe to lieutenants.

The focus of the rest of the chapter is on the Colfax Massacre of 1873. The fact that Forrest essentially ordered the Klan disbanded in early 1869 is not mentioned. Unfortunately, elements of the

8 See John Calhoun Lester and D. L. Wilson, *Ku Klux Klan: Its Origin, Growth and Disbandment*, Dr. Walter L. Fleming, Ph.D. (New York and Washington: 1905), p. 25ff. Rev. Wilson was not a member of the Klan. Captain Lester was one of the six original founders of the Klan. He distinguished himself as a member of the 3rd Tennessee Infantry Regiment prior to that. He was assisted in preparation of this book by James Richard Crowe, another of the six original founders. Lester wrote his book almost forty years after the fact and some of his dates appear to be slightly off. Anyone interested in this book should search "Lester, Ku Klux Klan" and they can download a copy of this book free of charge.

7 One source stated she died when she was seven.

Klan did not disband, but Forrest was not personally involved in KKK activities after early 1869.

O'Reilly links Forrest to the million-man Klan of the 1920s, even though he had been dead for forty years by that time. That would be like linking AOC and Chuck Schumer to Jefferson Davis. They are/were all Democrats, after all.

And Colfax, Louisiana, is 390 miles from Memphis — not 600 miles, as averred by O'Reilly.

O'Reilly got the date of Forrest's death wrong. It was not October 31, 1877, Halloween. He actually died on October 29. He was buried on October 31. Twenty thousand people attended his funeral. At least three thousand were African American. They were all very respectful.

O'Reilly (or his ghostwriter) got Forrest's last words wrong as well. In his last moments, Forrest's thoughts turned to the person who had loved and supported him through it all. "Call my wife," he said to Colonel Meriwether, and then he closed his eyes forever.

The author finds it incredible there are still twenty-nine public monuments dedicated to Nathan Bedford Forrest. I think there will be a lot more than that if we ever find a cure for NCDD or SDD. Just before Forrest died, Colonel Meriwether took his young son to visit him. "As we walked away from that house," the youngster recalled, "my father's eyes dimmed with tears as he said to me, 'Lee, the man you saw dying will never die. He will live in the memory of men who love patriotism and who admire genius and daring.'" He spoke for a lot of Southerners of his day. He speaks for a lot of us now.

This article lacks perspective by including Forrest in the same category as Chairman Mao, Stalin, or Hitler, who killed people by the millions. Even if Forrest had killed every black person in Fort Pillow — which he did not — the total number of dead would not have reached three hundred.

Finally, in my view, *O'Reilly commits a sin of mis-selection*. If we were talking about evil, I think he should have replaced Forrest with the Yankee flesh peddler. The slave fleets did not operate out of New Orleans or Savannah. They operated out of Boston, Massachusetts, and Providence, Rhode Island, which were later joined by New York City and Portland, Maine. They unloaded the vast majority of the 24,000,000 to 25,000,000 slaves taken from Africa and shipped to the New World. Of

these, 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 died en route (the so-called "Middle Passage").⁹ This is less than those who perished in the Holocaust, but at least it is in the same ballpark, which Fort Pillow clearly is not. Incidentally, the Yankee flesh peddler continued to operate until twenty years after Appomattox.¹⁰ He did not cease his human trafficking until 1885, when Brazil became the last nation in the New World to outlaw the slave trade.

In *Confronting Evil*, we again see the truth of Confederate General Daniel Harvey Hill's remark about the "meddling Yankee," who, as Hill said, "Repents of everybody's sins except his own." Mr. O'Reilly is from New York State which, along with its New England brothers, were responsible for the deaths of at least three million Africans¹¹ because it cost too much to feed and properly take care of them but cries bitter literary tears when a handful of Southern soldiers in Tennessee get out of control and commit a minor atrocity, and condemns the Confederate general who tried to stop it, using the flimsiest evidence available — which is largely manufactured. I recommend Mr. O'Reilly (or whoever he hired to write this chapter) turn in their Bible to Matthew 7:3, which reads: "Why do you look at the speck of sawdust in your brother's eye and pay no attention to the plank in your own eye? ... You hypocrite!"

About the Author

Dr. Mitcham is a retired university professor. He is the author of *Bust Hell Wide Open: The Life of Nathan Bedford Forrest* and forty-eight other books dealing with the German Wehrmacht or the War for Southern Independence. He holds the Jefferson Davis Gold Medal for Excellence in the Research and Writing of Southern History from the United Daughters of the Confederacy; the Heritage Defense Medal from the SCV; the John Estes Cooke Literary Prize from the Military Order of the Stars and Bars; and other awards.



⁹ Estimates of the number of slaves crated off to the New World, and the number who died en route, vary considerably.

¹⁰ Brazil finally outlawed slavery in 1888.

¹¹ This is a conservative estimate.

Confederate Memorials and Monuments

Gather the corpses strewn
O'er many a battle plain;
From many a grave that lies so lone,
Without a name, without a stone,
Gather the Southern slain.⁴

War on Confederate Monuments and Symbols

Although our antagonists have made many calls to remove Confederate monuments and memorials, others, such as Keith Hardison, director of North Carolina Historic Sites and Properties for the Department of Cultural Resources, support their continued display. In his commentary on the calls for their removal, Hardison argued instead for more monuments, not less, asserting "Southerners were determined they were going to leave their history, their version of their history — if you will — in bronze and stone and granite. But where are the other monuments?" According to Hardison, who supports the establishment of monuments for civil rights leaders and others, adding such monuments would create dialogue and complement those honoring the Confederates.⁵

With their cause for independence irreversibly lost, Southerners struggled to come to terms with the loss. The defeat resulted in the rule of a bitter and spiteful foe; nonetheless, the people were infused with the same unquenchable admiration, reverence, and respect for the leaders and fallen martyrs of their cause, such as had symbolized the American people in the aftermath of the Revolution. In acknowledging the failure, general-in-chief of the Confederate Army, Robert E. Lee, had offered these words to his countrymen, "We have fought this fight as long, and as well as we know how. We

have been defeated. For us as Christians, there is now but one course to pursue; we must accept the situation."⁶ While acceptance of the outcome was met with great difficulty, to be sure, disparagement to the honor of our ancestors had not been an accepted term of surrender and would not be tolerated. In the intervening years, following measured resistance to martial law and the policies of Reconstruction, a tacit acceptance of the outcome would take hold. A spirit of reconciliation gradually arose among the former combatants in recognition of having experienced many shared hardships. It was in this vein that in 1898, President James A. McKinley expressed the belief that "the time has now come in the evolution of sentiment and feeling under the providence of God when in the spirit of fraternity we should share with you in the care of the graves of Confederate soldiers."⁷

In 1905, President Theodore Roosevelt, whose uncles had served in the Confederate navy, one of whom saw service on the CSS *Alabama* and another as the chief Confederate agent in Great Britain, traveled through the Southern states. At the various stop-overs, he addressed the people assembled there. At Roswell, Georgia, he said, "Whether they wore the gray or the blue? All Americans worthy of the name feel an equal pride in the courage of those who fought on one side or the other, provided only that each did with all his might and soul and strength mind his duty as it was given him to see his duty."⁸

Eight years later, on July 1, 1913, at the fiftieth anniversary of the Gettysburg battle, President Woodrow Wilson, himself born a Georgian in

4 Faust. 245

5 WRAL NEWS. Local News. "Debate in NC over Confederate monuments, not flag." July 6, 2015. www.wral.com.

6 Great Quotes. "Robert E. Lee Quotes." www.great-quotes.com.

7 Faust, 269.

8 Confederate Digest. "Theodore Roosevelt Speaks Out." accessed March 14, 2017. www.confederatedigest.com.

1862 and the son of a Confederate chaplain, spoke to a reunion of the fifty-four thousand veterans gathered there. In his speech, he said to the former adversaries, "We have found one another again as brothers and comrades in arms, enemies no longer, generous friends rather ... our battles long past."⁹

Removal and Destruction of Our Monuments

Today, because of the unwarranted and callous incivilities directed towards Southern heritage and the iconoclastic climate of political correctness, our Confederate memorials and monuments are in constant and grave jeopardy. In many cases, the clamor for their removal has been thwarted. Still, even so, disingenuous protestations succeeded in bringing about the shameful relocation or destruction of Confederate monuments, memorials, and statues. This betrayal of American Confederate war veterans and war dead attests to our continued need for vigilance in heritage protection efforts.

A newspaper editor writing in *The Lexington Observer and Reporter* in 1866 reflected on the post-war status of Kentucky when he acknowledged that "Kentucky had many brave sons in the Confederate army," he then speculated that "when the bitterness, hatred, and anger of the contest of the day are gone, and with them, the generation which acted and witnessed all this have passed away, the new generation will read with equal interest and admiration of those who shed glory upon her name, whether they fought in grey, or wore the blue." Unfortunately, the prophecy of the Lexington newspaper editor has not been borne out.

9 James Robertson. *After the Civil War: The Heroes, Villains, Soldiers, and Civilians Who Changed America*. (Washington, D. C.: National Geographic, 2015). 380.



The betrayal of Confederate veterans, to whom the government of the United States had given recognition in 1958 as United States Military Veterans, through the removal and desecration of their memorial monuments is nothing less than a repudiation of the improved feelings which had taken place in the past 150-plus years. Thus, the amelioration of the hostile feelings developed between the former combatants of the War for Southern Independence and those of their descendants is worsening because of political correctness.

Moreover, even the word "Confederate," in and of itself, has become anathema to our antagonists, as notably demonstrated in Nashville, Tennessee, where Vanderbilt University's decision to deface Confederate Memorial Hall through the deletion of the word from the building's edifice. Since the UDC had contributed fifty-thousand dollars for the hall's construction in 1935, it would cost the university 1.2 million dollars in inflation-adjusted currency to repay the donation to remove the word "Confederate" from the dormitory hall.

As a further insult, the bronze statue of General Robert E. Lee, sculpted by Edward Viginus Valentine and installed in the crypt of the United States Capitol as part of the National Statuary

Hall Collection and gifted by the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1909, was removed December, 20, 2020, at the recommendation of former governor of Virginia, Ralph Northam. Of course, these are but two examples of the more than one hundred sixty Confederate monuments removed or destroyed since 2015.¹⁰

The epitome of the shameful removal of memorial monuments is that of the Confederate Memorial from Arlington National Cemetery, which stands as the most egregious and despicable act of betrayal by the federal government since Reconstruction. The Naming Commission, established by the Democrat-controlled Congress in 2021, had proposed the removal of the memorial located in the Confederate section of the cemetery. The federal government had sanctioned the Confederate Memorial through Congressional legislation and the efforts of three current and former US presidents, William McKinley, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson. The memorial, "New South," sculpted by Moses Jacob Ezekiel, was created especially for the national cemetery. Moreover, the memorial's purpose was twofold: first, to recognize American soldiers who had died on American soil, and second, to reunify the nation symbolically.¹¹

In 1912, during a speech delivered before members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, who had successfully lobbied for and borne the cost of the memorial, at the laying of the memorial's cornerstone, Taft said, "I rejoice in the steps I have been able to take to heal the wounds of sectionalism and to convey to the Southern people, as far as I could, my earnest desire to make this country one." Later, in 1914, at the unveiling ceremony, Wilson reflected on the passing of sectional animosities as he accepted the memorial on behalf of the government when he described it as "an emblem of a reunited Country" and stated, "This chapter in the history of the United States is closed [and] we now face and admire one another."¹²

Not only was the Confederate Memorial at Arlington National Cemetery removed, but so too are the battlefield monuments under the control of the National Park Service in jeopardy. The website for National Parks Traveler reports, "Democratic lawmakers in the fiscal 2021 spending package included language requiring the National Park Service to remove Confederate monuments from all National Park System sites within six months."¹³ That language did not make it into the final bill but will likely be reintroduced.

Likewise, all vestiges of references made to the Confederacy and officers and men who served its cause were banished from American naval ships and military facilities. Still, Stone Mountain Memorial Park is under assault, with proposed Georgia legislation that allows for the changing of names within the park that is associated with the Confederacy. Of course, the ultimate goal is the destruction of the park's iconic carving depicting President Jefferson F. Davis and Generals Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson on horseback. The carving was started by the famed sculptor Gutzon Borglum, who also sculpted Mount Rushmore, and completed by Augustus Lukeman and Walker Kirkland Hancock.¹⁴

Conclusions

The war on Confederate monuments and memorials and the memory of our ancestors continues. If it had been the position of the descendants of the Confederacy to adopt reciprocal attacks on the monuments, memorials, and statues of the Union, there would be more than ample fodder available. Consider, for example, the number of memorials, monuments, streets and highways, buildings, and other namesakes dedicated to Abraham Lincoln, not to mention using his likeness on our national currency. Does not the use of the most conspicuous enemy of the Southern people serve as a cause for anguish among the descendants of former Confederates? Moreover, the portrayal of

10 Wikipedia 2024. "Removal of Confederate Monuments and Memorials." Wikimedia Foundation. Last modified May 21, 2024. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Removal_of_Confederate_monuments_and_memorials.

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13 Kim O'Connell. National Parks Traveller. "The Future of Confederate Monuments." www.nationalparkstraveller.org.

14 Richard Elliot. "Bill could remove Confederate images from Stone Mountain, but leave iconic carving alone." March 21, 2023. www.wsbtv.com.

Abraham Lincoln, his cabinet, his military leaders, the Republican Party of that era, and the criminal element of the Union Army as anything other than the scourge of the South is a false depiction. Yet, we find an overabundance of memorials, monuments, and statues in the Northern states dedicated to their memory, especially in Washington, DC. Has it been our position to demand their removal? No, it has not, nor should it be, for we appreciate the irony of our antagonists celebrating the past leadership of a criminal enterprise responsible for cruelty to the Southern people and unfathomable death and destruction as being worthy of respect.

About the Author

Scott Barker, a member of Major General William D. McCain HQ Camp 584, Columbia, Tennessee, is a freelance writer on the War for Southern Independence and the American Revolution.

Selected Bibliography

This bibliography is a partial record of all the resources I have consulted. It indicates the substance and range of reading upon which I have formed my ideas. I intend it for the convenience of those who wish to study the destruction of Confederate monuments.

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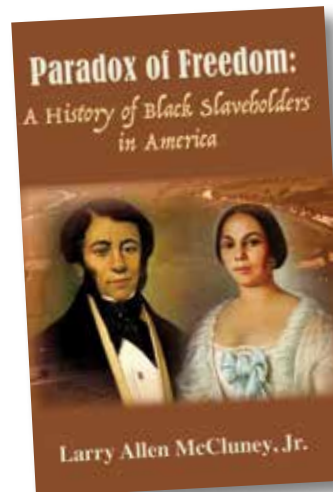
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REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Union is the agent creating the Constitution, why are only nine states needed to create the Constitution, leaving three states outside of the Union? Did the “Union” suggest a war should be waged upon the states refusing to remain in Lincoln’s mystical Union? As sovereign states, only the people of those states were responsible for determining how they should be governed.

Lincoln even goes further with his “ridiculous rhetoric” when, in July of 1861, in his message to Congress, he proclaims: “The Union is older than the States and, in fact, created them as States. The Union, and not themselves separately, procured their independence and their liberty. [T]he Union threw off their old dependence for them and made them States, such as they are.” The evidence of this glaring falsehood is so great that one is left perplexed as to which evidence to use first to point out this ignorance. Again, remember this is not just an academic issue, it is the very foundation, i.e., excuse, that Lincoln and the Radical Republican Party used for their attack upon America’s original Union of sovereign states. If the Union created the States, why was this fact left out of the oath of office every United States officer took in October 1776? Lincoln and the Radical Republicans never read or, worse still, chose to ignore, that on October 21, 1776, the Continental Congress ordered the officers of the United States military to take the following oath: “I acknowledge the thirteen United States of America, namely: [each state, beginning with New Hampshire and ending with Georgia, is individually named] to be free, independent and sovereign States.”¹ Lincoln was wrong; our Colonial and Confederate forefathers were right! Lincoln’s mystical “Union” is nowhere to be found in this oath, the Declaration of Independence, or any of the Inaugural addresses or first message to Congress of the preceding Presidents of these United States. Grounded upon his ridiculous rhetoric, Lincoln and Radical Republicans waged a genocidal war upon

the people of the Confederate States of America. Worse still is the fact that current neo-conservative talking heads and authors glory in Lincoln’s blood-stained new Union.

Lincoln’s blood-stained Union is a union absent the consent of the governed; it is a union established at the point of a bloody bayonet, whereas the original Union was based upon the consent of the governed. In March of 1861, Senator Joseph Lane of Oregon² warned America what would happen if the Federal Government forced states and the people thereof to remain in a government they detested. Sen. Lane noted: “Who must judge whether such a right [secession] exists, and when it should be exercised? According to the theory of every despotic Government, of ancient and modern times, there is no such right. 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 of despotism.”

Oregon’s Sen. Lane makes two very important points: (1), Empires do not recognize the right of secession because provinces of an empire exist for the benefit of the empire; (2), empires demand complete submission to the tyrant’s will, and this act is the fulfillment of the theory of despotism. Addressing the issue of the reaction of empires to an act of secession, Lane noted, “that to acknowledge the right of secession would strike a fatal blow at the integrity of the empire, which could be maintained only by enforcing the perfect obedience of each and every part. ... When our Government was formed, our fathers fondly thought they had made a great improvement on the despotic systems of modern Europe. They saw the infinite evil resulting from coercing the unwilling obedience of a subject to a Government which he abhorred and detested. They accordingly declared the great truth, never enunciated until then, that ‘Governments derive all their

1 Journals of Continental Congress, 1774-1789; https://archive.org/details/us_congress_continental/11jc006/page/892/mode/2up accessed, 2-14-26; as cited in Upsher, 93.

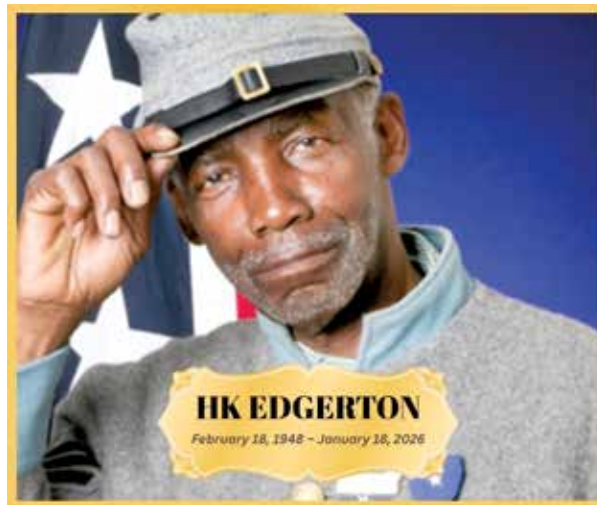
2 Senator Lane of Oregon is of no relation to the infamous Red-Leg demon from Kansas, Senator James Henry Lane.

just powers from the consent of the governed.' A Government without such consent they held to be a tyranny."

On the floor of the United States Senate in 1861, Senator Lane announced what was going to happen to these United States if free people in sovereign states were coerced into a government they opposed. As he noted, America's founding fathers believed that forcing people into "A Government without such consent they [Americans of 1776] held to be a tyranny."

By rejecting the fundamentals of 1776, Lincoln and the Radical Republican Party set these United States on the road toward Federal tyranny. For the first 85 years of the independence of these United States, sovereign states, exercising real States' Rights, provided a check upon the abuse of Federal power. The only real way to check the abuse of power by the Federal Government is through the actions of sovereign States using the reserved powers, i.e., Real States' Rights.

When the Federal Government no longer respects the unalienable right of a people to live in a government by their consent, when it will not recognize the unalienable right of a people to alter or abolish any government they feel is dangerous to their safety and happiness, and when it does not accept the unalienable right of a people to establish a new government they respect, the words and



spirit of the Declaration of Independence is dead. Jesus condemns those who put on a show of righteousness, but their heart and actions are far removed from righteousness. Jesus condemned such people as being "whited sepulchers, beautiful and clean on the outside, but inside full of dead men's bones." Unfortunately, as we Confederates recognize, the Declaration of Independence

is beautiful to read and behold, but as Appomattox proved, it is now "full of dead men's bones." The key word in the Declaration of Independence is CONSENT. When coercion replaces consent, the Declaration of Independence becomes a "whited sepulcher." In General Lee's famous letter to Lord Acton, Lee noted with the accumulation of all powers which once belonged to the sovereign States into the hands of the Federal Government, America would become "aggressive abroad and despotic at home." Time and current events have proven both General Lee and Senator Lane to be correct. But what is most important is the question, "What will I do to correct this problem?"

Deo Vindice

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



Continued from page 9

REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

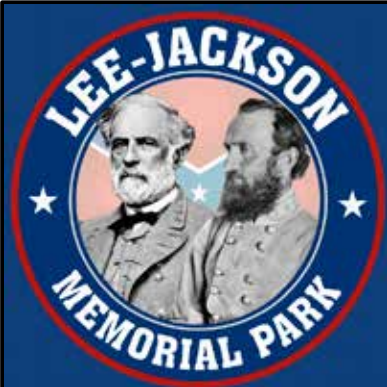
pline, and purposeful action, the Sons of Confederate Veterans will not merely endure, it will thrive. Mindset shapes culture and culture shapes destiny. The future of our organization rests not only in constitutions and councils, but in the daily attitudes and actions of its members. Let us choose a mindset worthy of the *Charge* and worthy of the men we honor.

Deo Vindice,

Tony

Anthony M. Griffin
Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief





Lee-Jackson Memorial Park presents Hunter vs. McCausland May 30~31, 2026



LJMP is preparing to hold its first ever Living History Reenactment program including an artillery school, demonstrations, camp life, etc. The program will recreate the delaying actions taken under Confederate General John 'Tiger' McCausland against the arsonist Union General 'Black Dave' Hunter as the Confederates fought to slow the Union advance through the Shenandoah Valley on its way to burn VMI and sack Lexington before attempting to take Lynchburg and being ultimately defeated by Jubal Early. If your unit would be interested in participating or you would like to help sponsor the program please let us know! Visit us and Donate at leejacksonpark.com



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Deo Vindice

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**Member only purchase..*



NEW ITEM! SCV Logo Mesh Caps. Adjustable mesh caps available in the following colors:

Khaki Tonal Camo - Khaki tonal camo structured crown and visor. Khaki stitching and charcoal gray mesh. Logo laser engraved leatherette patch. Thin honor flag embroidered on the back. Made by Dri-Duck. This is a really nice hat! #S1679 \$38.00



Black & Camo - Distressed black unstructured crown with camo visor. Tan stitching and mesh. Full color embroidered SCV logo. Made by Legacy. #S233 CAMO \$30.00



Light Gray & Royal Blue - Light gray structured crown and visor. Royal blue stitching and mesh. Full color embroidered SCV logo. Made by Port Authority. #S233 GRAY/BLUE \$24.00

**Member only purchase.*



NEW ITEM! National Life Member Mesh Caps. Adjustable mesh caps with Life Member logo laser engraved leatherette patch available in the following colors:

Light Gray & Royal Blue - Light gray structured crown and visor. Royal blue stitching and mesh. Made by Port Authority. #LM104-GRAY \$24.00

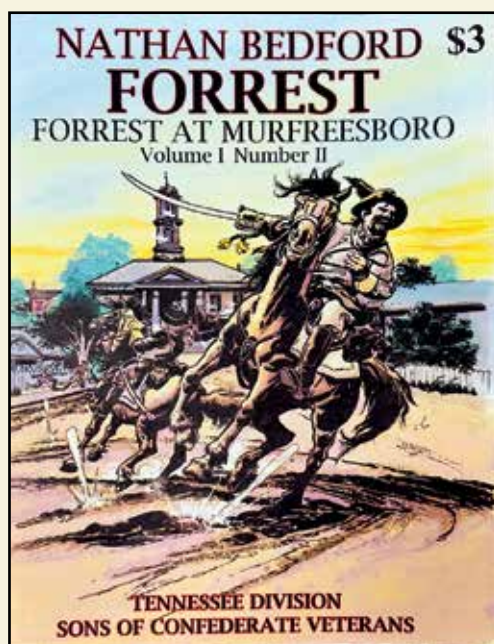
Black & Camo - Distressed black unstructured crown with camo visor. Tan stitching and mesh. Made by Legacy. #LM104-CAMO \$30.00

**National Life Member only purchase.*





NEW ITEM! National Life Member Patch – MADE IN USA. This beautiful iron-on patch is woven (not embroidered) which results in a better quality patch with exquisite detail. Measures 2.5" x 2.5" and has a black satin stitch border. #S231-USA \$9.75
* National Life Member only purchase.



Forrest Collectible Comic Book. A small box of vintage 2012 Forrest comic books has recently arrived at SCV headquarters! This collectible comic was originally part of a set of three which was produced by the TN Division. We have a limited supply of these and once they are gone that's it. **\$25.00** per comic



NEW ITEM! Reproduction Clay Smoking Pipes - MADE IN THE USA. Made in the USA by Missouri Meerschaum, these clay smoking pipes are faithful recreations of early American forms. No varnish, no filler or filter. They are fashioned from non-toxic, commercially produced clay, and bisque fired, as were the originals. Two styles to choose from: The Jamestowne #1296C-J and The Dutchman #1296C-D. **\$30.99** each.

Sons of Confederate Veterans Order Form

PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402 • 800-693-4943 • www.scv.org

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Daytime Phone _____

SCV ID _____ Camp _____

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

Personal Check ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard ☐ AMEX ☐

Card Number: _____ Exp: _____

Signature: _____ Security Code: _____

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

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



Join the Cavalry!

Join the Sons of Confederate Veterans **Mechanized Cavalry**



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

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

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



www.csascvmmc.org

Colonel Tim Hawkins • thawkins427@gmail.com • 478-951-2628

Ride with the SCV Mech Cav!

132ND NATIONAL REUNION

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



HOSTED BY RAPHAEL SEMMES CAMP 11

Reunion Website: [SCV REUNION 2027](https://www.scvreunion2027.com)

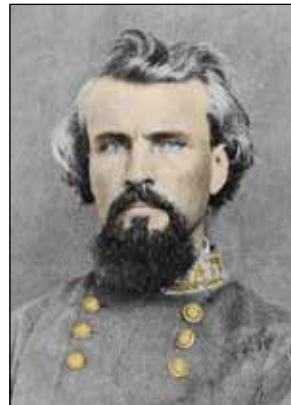
Sons of Confederate Veterans



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

