

Confederate Veteran.

May/June 2020

In This Issue ...

Nathan Bedford Forrest Keeps A Promise

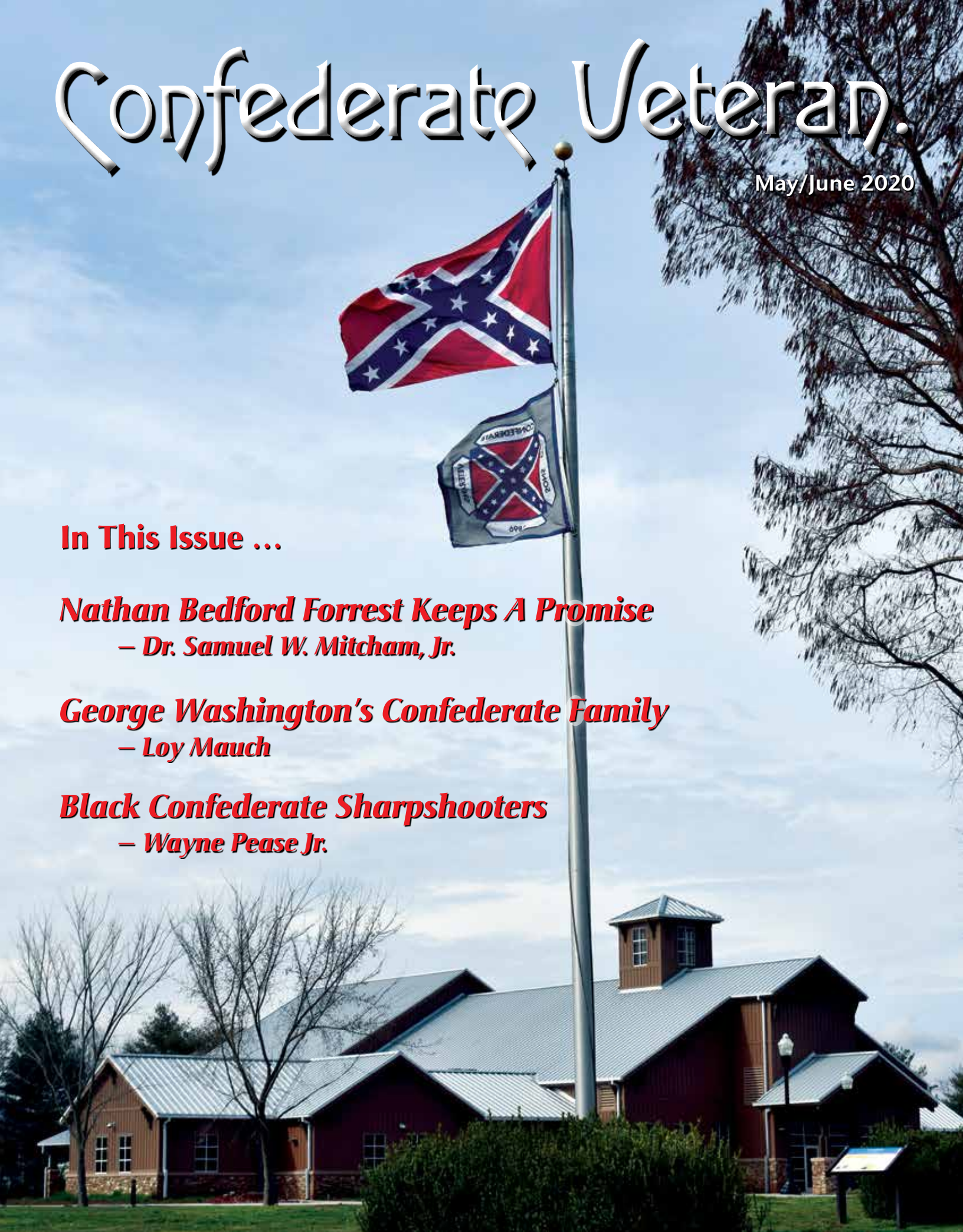
– Dr. Samuel W. Mitcham, Jr.

George Washington's Confederate Family

– Loy Mauch

Black Confederate Sharpshooters

– Wayne Pease Jr.



Sons of Confederate Veterans “Form Your Battalions” The Southern Victory Campaign



“A good defense is necessary but to win we must go on the offense! Instead of waiting for the enemy to attack us we intend to take the attack to the enemy. Our greatest strength as Southerners is that the vast majority of Southerners do not want to see the destruction of our Confederate monuments. Our enemies conduct themselves like barbarians; they have demonstrated their truly vulgar nature. Our people look to us to respond with truth and civility. Together we shall respond!”

Commander-in-Chief Paul Gramling, Jr.

Forward! Into the Line of Battle!

Our Goal is the Vindication of the Cause For Which Our Confederate Ancestors Fought

- Our Confederate ancestors were fighting for the same principles our Colonial ancestors fought for — Freedom!
- They fought for the right to live under a government based upon their free and unfettered “consent of the governed.”
- They fought to maintain the essence of a true American Republic of Sovereign States. A country with a federal government limited by a Constitution enforced by Sovereign States.
- “Honor thy Father and Mother,” defending our ancestors is a Biblical theme.
- Our fellow Southerners must understand this fight is more than a flag fight, all that is truly great about America is under attack.

The Tools We Shall Use to Win this Battle

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

**Our Southern Homeland is Under Attack — It is Time for All of Us to Take Our Stand!
Together we shall Make Dixie Great Again!**

To join this effort, go to our new Heritage Operations website: www.makedixiegreatagain.org

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

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S. A. Cunningham

May/June 2020

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Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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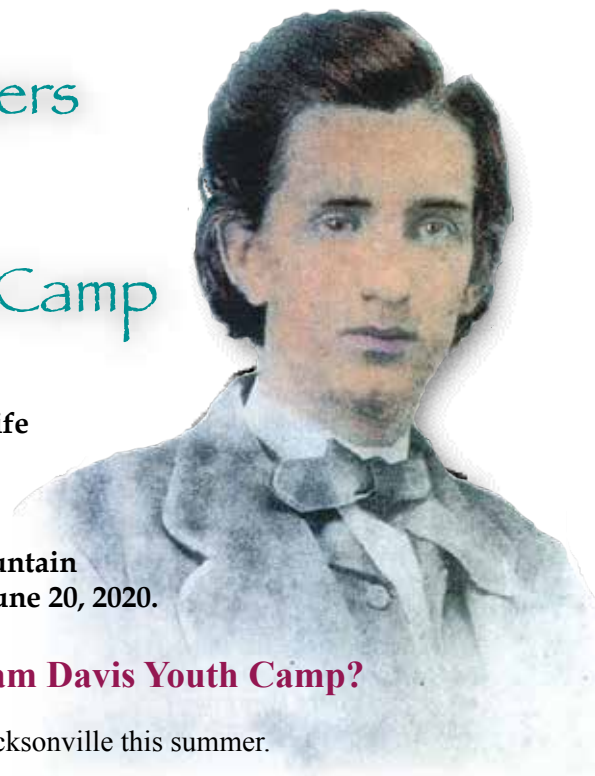


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ON THE COVER — Our banners fly in the spring breeze at Elm Springs with the new Confederate Museum in the background. *Photo by Frank Powell*

Calling All Sons and Daughters to the 18th Annual Sam Davis Christian Youth Camp



Eastern Camp: Sunday, June 21 to Saturday, June 26 at the Wildlife Actions Camp, Mullins, SC.

The deadline for applications is June 8, 2020.

Western Camp: Sunday, July 5 to Saturday, July 11 at Three Mountain Retreat, located at Clifton, TX. The deadline for applications is June 20, 2020.

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

Plan to attend the SDCYC annual meeting during the SCV Reunion in Jacksonville this summer. Time and place to be announced.

The Board of Directors is considering making the Sam Davis Christian Youth Camp, Inc a membership organization. If you support this idea and would consider joining, send your name and contact information to our address below.

e-mail staff@sdyc.org or call 864-616-0042
or write: SDCYC Inc, PO Box 589, Decatur, TX 76234

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

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

This summer, you can help turn the tide. For two weeks, our Southern young men and ladies (ages 12-18) will gather to hear the truths about the War for Southern Independence. The camps (named for the great young Confederate Sam Davis) will combine fun and recreation with thoughtful instruction in Southern history, the War for Southern Independence, the theology of the South during the War, lessons on Southern heroes, examples of great men of the Faith, and special programs and sessions for our Southern ladies!

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

Please go to the www.samdavisChristian.org for details

Jack E. Marlar, Director

E-mail: marlars3@bellsouth.net

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Confederate Veteran.

ESTABLISHED 1893

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FROM THE EDITOR



By the time you read this I hope the panic over the virus will have abated somewhat and we will be on the road to normalcy. Many camps have not been able to hold their monthly meetings and memorial services; even Division Reunions are being postponed or cancelled. As you will read in Commander Gramling's column, the Forrest reinterment and the opening of our new museum had to be postponed to a later date. I know it's not the same, but conditions in North Carolina have given us a small taste of what the end of the War must have been like for our ancestors.

Speaking of General Forrest, we welcome back Dr. Samuel Mitcham to our pages with his article, "Nathan Bedford Forrest Keeps A Promise." This is an excerpt from his book, *Bust Hell Wide Open: The Life of Nathan Bedford Forrest*. This article is so good, I look forward to reading the entire book in the near future. A must read for all of you Forrest fans!

Also returning to our pages is Loy Mauch with his article, "George Washington's Confederate Family." Little known facts about President Washington's descendants who served the Confederacy are presented to us and I found it fascinating and informative as I'm sure you will too.

Another little known story is the contributions of "Black Confederate Sharpshooters." Wayne Pease, Jr. shares stories of these men with his essay on this subject. Some of these accounts come from Yankees who witnessed their actions and wrote about it in their letters home and official reports. Next time someone tells you there were no Black Confederate soldiers, show them these eyewitness accounts.

This is the last issue which includes updated information about our 125th Annual Reunion in Jacksonville, FL, on pages 28-31. This includes a schedule and registration form. It is never too early to send in your registration and make your plans to attend!

Proposed amendments to our constitution and standing rules are included on pages 69-71. These will be considered in Jacksonville in July.

Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
PAUL C. GRAMLING, JR.

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Forrest Reinterment Postponed

Compatriots,

In the last issue of the *Confederate Veteran*, you read about our plans for the reinterment of General Nathan B. Forrest and Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest on the property of SCV Headquarters. Due to unforeseen legal issues, partly stemming from the COVID-19 scare, the reinterment of General and Mrs. Forrest, scheduled for May 23, 2020, has been postponed and a future date allowing time for planning will be set.

As a reminder, the afternoon of May 23rd ribbon cutting ceremony for our National Confederate Museum has also been postponed. We have more than ten years in the planning and building of this second-to-none museum. Even though we will not have all the displays and artifacts in place,



I believe you will be impressed with the building and our plans for the facility. The stained glass logo window on the back wall

will be a special sight for you to behold. A future date will be announced with enough notice for plans to be made.

For several camps and Divisions, the year 2020 is election year. I realize some elections have already taken place, but for those which have not,

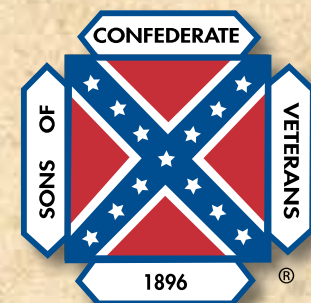


the SCV, on every level needs young men to step up and get involved with leading the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Our young men need to be mentored and encouraged to fill our positions of leadership. This is where our future lies. However, for the men who are willing to become leaders, with all due respect, do not approach the position as if you know everything — because you do not — believe me, I know. I have served in most positions in this organization and I am still learning. My advice is to listen and take council with those with experience and knowledge of the SCV. Our future is in your hands.

In the November/December issue of the *Confederate Veteran*, I talked about communication being the key to everything we do. If you are not in tune with what we are doing — how do you know what to do — or not do? In that issue, I made a request. I asked you to send me a message stating, “I read it.” With approximately 30,000 members, I was prepared to be bombarded with messages. After several months, I have received 269 messages. That is less than one percent of our membership. I will just leave that right there, while you let it sink in.

I have included a few pictures with my article this issue. Remember the old saying. “A picture is worth a thousand words.” Well, here ya go — A sunset picture of Elm Springs/National Confederate Museum. The stained glass logo window on the back wall and a pencil etching of General and Mrs. Nathan B. Forrest.

Paul C. Gramling, Jr.
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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Slavery false issue on cause of War

To the Editor:

Three topics regarding articles in the March/April 2020 edition.

(1) Regarding the Julia Ward Howe article, she composed and published a beautiful *Ode to General Robert E. Lee* upon his death. I'd suggest we publish it in a future issue. As for the article itself, I presented copies to my church's pastor and music director, giving due credit, of course. Perhaps if everyone did so we might get the *Battle Hymn* removed from future editions of hymnals.

(2) Our Chief of Heritage Operation's article references a PhD degree application which derides General R. E. Lee, but does not tell us whether or not the applicant was awarded the degree with this farce. It'd be interesting to know.

(3) In his arguments against a war fought over slavery, Dr. Marksbury's 'Dispatch From The Front' points out the state of Virginia outlawed importation of slaves in 1787. He may have added that Virginia's legislation came within a single vote of abolishing slavery altogether during their 1860 session, and may have done so with a second vote. We came that close to having a "free" state in the CSA because slavery was not among the reasons Virginia left the Union. Today's "war over slavery" revisionists would then be seeking some other false reason for the war.

Bob Arnold

Major James Morgan Utz Camp 1815
Florissant, Missouri

Howe wrote admiring poem about Lee

To the Editor:

Very interesting account of Julia Howe's life, non-Christian religion,

"northern viewpoints" during the War, and how others made her poem into a song which became a "northern propaganda" tool then and up to today. But maybe she wasn't quite as dark and evil a person as the impression with which the reader is left. She was also an admirer of Robert E. Lee and wrote the following poem after his death in 1870.

Robert E. Lee

*A gallant foeman in the fight,
A brother when the fight was o'er,
The hand that led the host with might
The blessed torch of learning bore.*

*Though may the minds of men divide,
Love makes the heart of nations one,
And so thy soldier grave beside,
We honor thee, Virginia's son.*

Civil War Poetry – An Anthology, P.
Negri Editor, Dover Publications, Inc.,
p. 2, 1997.

And that is "the way it was" all over America, until the late 20th Century!

John S. "Jack" Gibson
J. P. Douglas Camp 124
Tyler, Texas

Robert E. Lee — A Great American

To the Editor:

January 19, 2020, was the 213th birthday of Confederate General Robert E. Lee who was born in 1807 at Stratford, Westmoreland County, Virginia. He was the son of Revolutionary War hero "Light Horse" Harry Lee and Ann Carter Lee. Young Robert's role model was George Washington.

Lee was a devout Christian and his greatness can best be judged by the positive statements made by Northerners who were his former enemies and later US presidents and foreign digni-

ties. He has always been considered the epitome of a Southern gentleman. In 1880, E. Benjamin Andrews, president of Brown University, and a former Union Veteran stated "Any father when asked who he would want his son to emulate would have to answer Robert E. Lee if he were wise." US President Theodore Roosevelt considered Lee the greatest of the great captains the English speaking people have brought forth. Franklin D. Roosevelt noted Lee was not only a great general but one of the greatest American Christians. In a letter dated Aug. 9, 1960, President Dwight D. Eisenhower said Lee was one of the supremely gifted men America has produced and a nation of men of Lee's caliber would be unconquerable in spirit and soul and modern day American youth should emulate his qualities.

British Army field Marshall G. Joseph Wolseley met Lee during the war. He stated "I judged Lee to be from a different mold and of finer and superior metal than other men. British Prime Minister Winston Churchill said Lee was one of the noblest Americans ever. When the Confederate army went into Pennsylvania, Lee refused to commit atrocities in retaliation for what Yankees had done in the Southern states saying, "we only make war against armed men and not women and children." After the war at a time when Lee desperately needed money a Northern insurance company offered him \$50,000 for the use of his name. He declined saying, "my name and heritage is about all I have left and it is not for sale."

Georgia war-era senator Benjamin Harvey Hill expressed a lasting Lee tribute. "He possessed every virtue of other great commanders without their vices. He was a foe without hate, a friend without treachery, a victor without oppression, and a victim without

murmuring. He was a public officer without vices, a private citizen without reproach, a Christian without hypocrisy, and a man without guile. He was a Caesar without his ambition, Frederick without his tyranny, Napoleon without his selfishness, and Washington without his reward. He was obedient in authority as a servant and loyal in authority as a true King. He was as gentle as a woman in life, modest and pure as a virgin in thought, watchful as a Roman Vidal in duty, submissive to law as Socrates, and as grand in battle as Achilles."

Lee opposed slavery and fought for Southern Independence from Northern tyranny, despotism, and dictatorship and to preserve the US Constitution and Bill of Rights which were written by America's founding fathers who were primarily Southern gentlemen from Virginia.

After the failed 1848 Socialist revolution in Europe Karl Marx had sent about 2,000 European Socialists to New York City. They had joined with American Socialists to form the Republican Party which was similar to the modern Socialist Democratic Party. The *New York Tribune* newspaper had published 487 of Marx's articles including the *Communist Manifesto*. Lincoln was a member of this radical fanatical party. The federal government had been taken over by radicals, fanatics, zealots, and criminals and the South refused to voluntarily be ruled by this class of corrupt criminal Northern politicians and industrialists. Slavery was already a dying institution but Northern abolitionists demanded instant abolition as opposed to the gradual orderly emancipation that was already taking place. Sixty-eight of 117 Republicans signed a resolution advocating violence and terrorism against the South and this along with the upcoming Morrill tariff tax of 47 to 50 percent was forcing the South into a dependent colonial condition almost as abject as the Roman provinces 2,000 years ago under their

pro-councils. Altogether there were 10 causes of Southern secession. Contact me jklingantiquearms@bellsouth.net for an e-mail copy of my article "The 10 Causes of Southern Secession."

James W. King
Lt. Col. Thomas M. Nelsons Rangers
Camp 141
Albany, Georgia

Slavery issue deliberate falsification of facts

To The Editor:

Several letters published in the March/April 2020 edition of the *Confederate Veteran* were in justifiable response to the deliberate falsification of history having been indoctrinated to students in American classrooms by teachers and professors who were themselves indoctrinated through the use of historical omissions and selective presentations of "facts."

While there may have been a (very) few secondary, but minor reasons for the War for Southern Independence to have occurred, the issue of slavery was not among them as your published letters make perfectly clear.

One of the most comprehensive publications I have reviewed concerning this issue which puts to bed the ridiculous accusation that slavery was a motivating factor in Lincoln's decision to militarily invade sovereign Southern States is a book by noted tax historian Charles Adams: *When in The Course of Human Events* (Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc.) Adams' dedication of this informative book says it all, "To the memory of hundreds of thousands of teenage boys and young men whose lives were snuffed out in the Civil War, a war that was caused by societies enamored of war and unwilling to settle their fiscal conflicts by civilized means."

Perry Beasley
Captain John H. Turpin Camp 368
Greensboro, Alabama

Question about Robert E. Lee article

To the Editor:

I enjoyed Compatriot Walter Kennedy's article, "Robert E. Lee: Traitor and Defender of Slavery?" I was surprised and confused about his comment "wealthy plantation owners were more likely to be members of the Whig Party." I am under the impression one major issue of Henry Clay and the Whigs was high tariffs. I would not think plantation owners would be in favor of high tariffs. Could Compatriot Kennedy please enlighten me on this issue?

Jack C. Bolen
Jubal A. Early Camp 556
Tampa, Florida

'Throw the truth back into our attackers' faces'

To the Editor:

In the January/February *Confederate Veteran* issue, Dr. White mentioned an outsider editor of a local newspaper who believed the north right and the South wrong.

I came across an observation which should serve us all well to commit to memory. Perhaps we could then be prepared to throw the scalding truth back into our attackers' faces.

Outsiders who attack Southern culture(s) with preconceived (prejudiced) notions are bigots masquerading as sophisticated advocates, often under the guise of 'social justice.' Folks who do so diminish the past, and are neither social or just, especially when they compel others to adopt their biases.

Charles Hickman
Dixie Defenders Camp 2086
Cross City, Florida

Continued on page 52

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

**LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
LARRY ALLEN MCCLUNEY, JR.**

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Recruiting and Retaining Members

The Spring and Summer Campaigns are upon us and after attending several workshops, one of the biggest questions which arose was “How to recruit or retain new members?” Since I am an educator, I am constantly bombarded with articles from various college campuses and schools. One of these articles I came across, I thought, would fit our needs in the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The article is titled “Recruiting and Retaining New Members,” from the Student Activities and Leadership Center on College Campuses.¹

Whether it is the beginning of the year or the middle of the year, now is the time to recruit! A camp can always use new ideas and energy!

Before Beginning The Recruitment Process

Before beginning the recruitment process, your camp must identify the needs of the people you are trying to recruit and identify why those people might want to join. (One way to do this is by asking current members why they joined.) Keep in mind what current group members need while you attempt to earn the loyalty, commitment and energy of new members. Your camp also needs to look at what type of people your organization

needs and begin recruiting people who will help the camp be the best it can be.²

Camp Members Need:

- To have a sense of belonging — the feeling they are sincerely welcome and needed.
- To share in planning the camp’s objectives.
- To know the goals are obtainable and make sense.
- To feel what they are doing has real purpose and contributes to a greater good.
- To feel the organization is making a difference.
- To feel the value of their contributions extends beyond personal gain and the group itself.
- To see progress is being made toward goals.
- To share in making the ground rules by which the group can live and work toward its goals.
- To know what is expected of them and to be kept informed.
- To have some responsibilities which challenge and contribute toward reaching the goals.
- To have confidence in the organization leaders to lead the organization well, treat members consistently and fairly, recognize member accomplishments and trust the members.³

1 “Recruiting and Retaining New Members,” Student Activities and Leadership Center on College Campuses.

2 Ibid, 1.

3 Ibid, 1.

Reasons Why People Get Involved

An important component of a camp is to understand why their members or possible members will want to join their group. There are four main reasons why people volunteer.

Growth

- Learning new skills in leadership management, programming and interpersonal relations
- Accepting responsibility

Recognition

- Special benefits and privileges
- Recognition from others
- Personal satisfaction achievement
- Seeing the achievement of a goal
- Developing personally
- Building a strong resume
- Satisfaction of having impact on the environment

Participation

- Applying new skills
- Managing groups
- Being involved in program production

Enjoyment

- New friends
- Fun
- For a job well done
- Having satisfaction in serving others

The only way an organization can get good understanding of what draws people to their groups is to ask current and former members. By doing some research, an organization can find the most effective methods of promoting their group.⁴

Benefits And Opportunities

Make a list of the benefits and opportunities new members will receive for their involvement (i.e., input in bringing entertainment to the camp, free admission to your camp's events, meeting people, skill enhancement in

areas of publicity and advertising, etc.)⁵

Define The Kind Of Member You Want To Recruit

List the qualifications you are looking for in the new blood of your organization. For example: enthusiasm, skills, ability, motivation, commitment to the organization, interest in the organization's goals and objectives. After you have decided all of this, you are ready to begin your recruitment campaign! This involves everyone in your organization!⁶

Why Recruitment Plans Fail

- Assume the only motivation is food/money
- Assume you know what motivates your members
- Not following through
- Lack of training or tools
- Expecting immediate results

Recruitment Techniques

Personal Contact / Word of Mouth

People are much more likely to get involved if a friend or neighbor personally asks them to get involved. Introduce yourself and describe your organization and its goals. Answer questions about the organization. Have a list of the benefits and a sample of what your organization does. Attach the date and time of your next meeting and invite them. Get their names and phone numbers so you can call and remind them of the meeting. Offer to walk with them to the next meeting. Announcements get the word out! Send information to your target population with a tear-off on the bottom to send back with their names and phone numbers. Include the purpose of your organization, goals, upcoming events, benefits of joining and your meeting date, time and location. Use posters, radio announcements and campus newspaper classified ads.⁷

Continued on page 63

⁴ Ibid, 1.

⁵ Ibid, 2.

⁶ Ibid, 2.

⁷ Ibid, 3.



Forward The Colors

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

Anti South Bigotry Continues

I am sure the readers of this magazine are not shocked by the fact the false narrative about the South is continuing. What is shocking is the ability of these anti-South bigots to proclaim the most absurd falsehoods without ever being questioned of their validity. For example, recently the Stephen D. Lee Institute Symposium in Raleigh, NC, was condemned by radical leftists as being a “white-supremists” gathering. This false narrative was picked up and published by the *Huffington Post*, thereby furthering the “hate the South” agenda of the radical left and p.c. society.

In a truly free and open society, news reporters and commentators would engage in a fair and complete investigation of the Symposium to determine the validity of the “white-supremist” charge. An impartial investigation would have shown there were five lectures on Southern history, culture, and government without any “white-supremist” statement being made. All five speakers were Ph.d., level individuals with hundreds of academic articles and books published by these men. Simply put, no-one on the left cares to tell our side of the story.

To add insult to injury, recently the Commandant of the Marine Corps, General David B. Berger, stated all Confederate Flags would be prohibited

on any Marine Base or area. In response to his anti-Confederate action, I wrote General Berger the following letter:

March 15, 2020

General David H. Berger
Commandant of the Marine Corps
Headquarters, US Marine Corps
3000 Marine Corps, Pentagon
Washington, DC 20350-3000

Dear Sir,

As the father of a US Marine and the great-grandson of a Confederate veteran, I am very distressed with your recent attack upon my family’s heritage. I am hopeful that said attack was unintentional but unintentional or not, I am greatly offended. My son’s maternal grandfather was a WWII Marine who witnessed the famous raising of the flag on Mt. Suribachi and he, too, was a descendant of a Confederate veteran.

On a more personal note, I recently took part in the funeral of my elder brother, Alton Kennedy. Draped over his casket was a US Flag. Alton was a member of the famous 31st US Army Infantry Division, AKA, the Dixie Division. My brother’s grave is located not 30 feet from the grave of John

Wesley Kennedy, Co. F, 38th Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, CSA; our great-grandfather. Please understand that for a very large number of Southerners, when you attack the Confederate Flag, you are attacking our family. You recently stated your anti-Confederate action was an effort to remove "Things that divide us." How can insulting the families of thousands of patriotic Americans promote this effort? May I remind you, Southerners are much more likely to serve our nation than Northerners. While the South is over-represented in the military by 20 percent, people from the Northeast are under-represented by 20 percent. I am sure those Southerners who hit the black sands of Iwo Jima were not doing so in order for their family to be insulted and defamed by the very Marine Corps and nation they were serving.

The misuse of symbols is disheartening but the misuse of the symbol and not the symbol is what should come under examination and correction. I have attached a photo of a large KKK rally held in Washington, DC. Please note this photo is full of white-robed Klansmen carrying not Confederate Flags, but United States Flags. The most common flag associated with any Klan rally is the United States Flag and not the Confederate Flag. With that fact in mind, why are you displaying such contempt for the Confederate Flag? I have also attached a photo of the slave ship, *Nightingale*. Please note, as in the case of most American slave ships, there is a US Flag and not a Confederate Flag flying from the slave ship. Once again, I must point out it is the misuse of symbols and not the symbols which is at fault. Again, I will ask, why do you choose to attack the Confederate Flag? Honorable Southerners are equally insulted when hate-groups use our flags, US or Confederate, to promote bigotry but please, "don't throw out the baby with the bathwater!" It is the misuse that must be corrected — censoring flags, US or Confederate, is not the answer.

When viewing actions such as yours, many people question if Southerners are now being treated as conquered people who no longer possess the right to have pride in their family. Are Southerners now officially recognized as second-class citizens in America? What other group of American citizens are denied the right to express



The Nightingale, pride of America's slave-trade fleet. Built in Maine, bought by a Massachusetts company, commanded by a New Yorker. Notice the flag at the stern of ship is NOT a Confederate Flag but a United States Flag. It was against Confederate law to engage in the African slave-trade.

pride in their heritage? Sadly, sir, the answer is that only the children of the conquered nation, the Confederate States of America, are treated thusly. And yet, it is from the Confederate veterans which some of America's most famous military leaders (many of who were Marines) have descended.

I am a proud member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) and hold the office of Chief of Heritage Operations. The gentleman who preceded me in this office was a Marine and on the General Executive Council of the SCV, which is the governing body of the SCV, is composed of no less than three Marines, 20 percent of the Council. All other branches of US military service are also represented and those without military service have children and/or grandchildren in America's military service. The SCV is a patriotic, benevolent, and historical organization and as such, respectfully requests you remove not the symbol but the misuse of the symbol of our Confederate Veterans. Please note our organization fully embraces the diversity of the South and the Confederate military. We are proud of the service of all Southerners during the War for Southern Independence and therefore our membership reflects all ethnic groups in the South — Black, Red, Brown, and White as well as all religious groups of the South. The SCV

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Chaplain's Comments

Dr. W. Herman White
Chaplain-in-Chief



Let This Mind Be In You

Philippians 2:3 to 5 and Matthew 28:6

It seems like we just celebrated the birth of Jesus and by the time you get this issue the Easter celebration of Jesus' sacrificial death, burial, and resurrection will already have occurred. The war on the truth about our Confederate ancestors is not new. The devil has been fighting against the truth since Adam and Eve in Eden. The spirit of anti-Christ has been fighting against the truth relative to the great plan of salvation ever since a Saviour was promised to Adam and Eve in Genesis 3:15.

From the time Jesus' body was in the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea the devil's crowd have been working to discredit this great truth. Why? Because the very foundation of the Gospel of Jesus Christ was, and is, the truth of the bodily resurrection of Jesus of Nazareth. This jihad upon this great truth began

shortly after Jesus' burial (Matthew 27:62 to 66), and has continued down through the history of the Church. However that war against the truth has reached a fevered pitch in recent history, and will only grow worse as the coming of the Lord for the Church gets even closer. This war is closely related to the jihad against everything Southern, (especially Confederate). Why? Because the very bedrock of the Southern culture was that the Bible was indeed the infallible word of the god that created the heavens, the earth, and all that is therein; and that Jesus Christ is the only means of redemption.

So then what should be our attitude relative to our responsibility to honor the Lord God and our Confederate ancestors too? The answer can be found in the text and the title of the message, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." Jesus is the example after which we should pattern our every day

lives, and that can be summed up in the fact Jesus always did the will of the Father. It should never be about us, but about doing the will of the Lord whether the work of the Lord, or carrying out the *Charge*.

Paul wrote to the Philippian Church, by the Holy Ghost, "Let nothing be done through strife or vainglory." (Phil. 2:3a). He goes on to insist they were to follow Jesus' pattern for us, which was that the Lord "Made himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant," (Phil. 2:7a). Jesus sought no glory for himself, but always sought to glorify his Father by always doing that which the Father sent him to do. It was because he fully obeyed the will of the Father that Jesus has been exalted above all.

The Apostle Paul was always urging the Church to seek the welfare of the whole body of believers. For Paul knew there was the threat of the devil mov-

ing some individual(s) to endeavor to lord it over others. In Romans 12:3 – 8 the Holy Ghost moves Paul to adjure individuals “Not to think of himself more highly than he ought to think,” (Romans 12:3a). There were individuals back then who sought to honor themselves and not the Lord Jesus. They would try to stir up the people against those who filled offices in the churches. Why would they do this? Because they esteemed themselves much more qualified to serve than those the church had installed. For it was never really about what the will of the Lord Jesus was, but it was totally about what they desired.

As Jesus was going about proclaiming that which the Father sent Him to do, He too had to contend with those who slipped around among the people to stir up strife. They claimed to be believers, but their works betrayed them as being motivated by the devil. Jesus said of them “But all their works they do for to be seen of men,” (Matthew 23:5a). And in John 8:44a we read, “Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts (desires) of your father ye will do.” And Jesus goes on to say in John 8:47, “He that is of God heareth God’s words; ye therefore hear them not, because ye are not of God.” Matthew Henry, speaking of hypocrisy said, “What a good face they put upon a bad heart.”

Before I began pastoring I preached revivals from Murphy, NC, in the west to Plymouth, NC, in the east. One thing I learned was those in the west,

and those in the piedmont, and those in the eastern sections of North Carolina were very different. Whether it involved the worship services, funerals, or different types of programs, their ways and methods were different. What worked in one of these sections might not in another section. But as long as they were working to glorify the Lord Jesus Christ what difference did it make? That is easy to answer, absolutely none. What really mattered was these saints of God were faithfully abiding in the word of God, and working together for the good of the church in carrying out its mission.

Yet there have been times when someone who moved into a different section of the state would try to force their views on how the church should be doing the work, which only brought about strife and division. If they were able to get their way everything was simply great. But if their idea(s) were rejected they would immediately set about to slander and undermine the motives of those faithfully working and serving God. It did not matter to them if they hurt the church, for they would tear the church apart in the effort to get their way. An imbecile could understand the motives of such an individual were not of God. And those folks who are honest about their lost condition are turned away as they feel the church had nothing to offer them but trouble. As one man answered another when being invited to his church, “I can’t hear what you

are saying for seeing what you are.”

It is sad, but true, we have members in the Sons of Confederate Veterans organization who are guilty of the same wrongs as those in the previous paragraph. As long as a person is sincere in his belief of what he is trying to accomplish is good for the organization that is fine. But when it is about stroking their ego and is about them and not the organization it is not hard to spot.

The sure cure for all this, whether in churches or the SCV, is really very simple. First, as already cited in Romans, none of us should “think of himself more highly than he ought to think.” The second is verse 5 of our text: “Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus.” And we find in I Corinthians 6:20 the following: “For ye are bought with a price; therefore glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God’s.” And what an awful death Jesus died to purchase us, therefore we should always desire to do the Lord’s will. The following quote is found numbers of times in God’s word, but in Revelation 3:6 it reads, “He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches.”

In Christ, and

For Their Memory and Cause!

**W. Herman White,
Chaplain-in-Chief**



The Last Roll

St. Clair Camp 308
Ashville, AL
Kevin O'Neal Hobson

Capt. Thomas H. Hobbs Camp 768
Athens, AL
Richard Bradley Estes
William Michael Totten

The Prattville Dragoons Camp 1524
Prattville, AL
James Wesley Willis

27th Arkansas Infantry Camp 1519
Mountain Home, AR
Joey Don Payne

Capt. Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202
Tucson, AZ
Gregory D. Bova

Gen. Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804
Fresno, CA
Paul David Ames

Kirby Smith Camp 1209
Jacksonville, FL
Richard Earl Carson

Brig. Gen. E. Porter Alexander Camp 158
Augusta, GA
William Thomas Edwards
Henry Lawrence Gilmer

McDaniel-Curtis Camp 165
Carrollton, GA
Milburn G. Lamb, Jr.

Thomas Marsh Forman Camp 485
Brunswick, GA
Robert Milton Brown, Jr.

Gen. Henry Lewis Benning Camp 517
Columbus, GA
Larry E. Vinson

Lt. Lovett Allen Tully Camp 2071
Colquitt, GA
William R. Cox, Jr.

Montgomery Sharpshooters Camp 2164
Mt. Vernon, GA
James Andrew Kea

Maj. Thomas J. Key Camp 1920
Johnson County, KS
Merle Eugene Leech, Jr.

Gen. Lloyd Tilghman Camp 1495
Paducah, KY
James Marion McNeill

Fort Heiman Camp 1834
Murray, KY
James Edward Grider

Washington Rifles Camp 2211
Franklinton, LA
Edward John Anderson

Col. William Norris Camp 1398
Darnestown, MD
Joseph Francis Bach

Maryland Line CSA Camp 1741
Bowie, MD
Joel Jolly Duvall
Ronald Irvin Poling

Campbell's Company Camp 2252
Republic, MO
Stephen Christopher Van Hook

Rankin Rough And Ready's Camp 265
Brandon, MS
Clarence Lee Robbins

Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton Camp 1354
Vicksburg, MS
Linn Hart

Maj. Charles Q. Petty Camp 872
Gastonia, NC
Fredrick McCall

Maj. Egbert A. Ross Camp 1423
Charlotte & Mecklenburg County, NC
Philip M. Van Hoy

Col. John B. Palmer Camp 1946
Burnsville, NC
Mikael Lynn Vickers

Adam Washington Ballenger Camp 68
Spartanburg, SC
Charles Wesley Hunt, Jr.



3rd SC Cavalry Co. I of Edisto Camp 131
Edisto Island, SC
Dalton Laverne Mattox

Col. Henry Laurens Benbow Camp 859
Manning, SC
Waldo McRee Beck, III
Robert Samuel Eagerton, Sr.

P. G. T. Beauregard Camp 1458
Sumter, SC
Mark L. Moseley, Jr.

Sgt. Berry Benson Camp 1672
North Augusta, SC
Henry P. Reese, Jr.

Prospect 10th Reg. Camp 1749
Prospect, SC
Ryan Mark Powell

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston Camp 28
Nashville, TN
Oliver Hubert Dale

Simonton-Wilcox Camp 257
Covington, TN
James Allen Smith

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain HQ Camp 584
Columbia, TN
John Kenneth Adcock
Nicholas E. Saunders, Jr.

Col. Cyrus Sugg Camp 1792
Adams, TN
Thomas Ray Eden
Tom Lawrence
James R. Tate

Capt. James P. Douglas Camp 124
Tyler, TX
Archie G. Anderson
David Newton White, Jr.

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Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



George W. Johnson, 1st Confederate Governor of Kentucky and Private, Co. E, 4th KY Infantry

Born May 27, 1811, near Georgetown in Scott Co., Kentucky, George was the son of Major Johnson who had fought in the War of 1812. However, his father died soon after the close of the war and George was raised by his stepfather, John Allen.

Johnson received three degrees from Transylvania University from 1829 to 1833. Soon afterwards he married and the couple had 10 children (only seven lived to adulthood) together.

Born into wealth, he briefly practiced law in Georgetown, but preferred farming on his 300 acre farm near Georgetown and his 1,000 acre plantation in Arkansas. Despite this, he was elected in 1838 to the Kentucky House of Representatives, and again in 1852 and 1860.

Although a Unionist, he did not like abolitionists. In August 1845 he headed the committee of sixty which seized an abolitionist's printing press.

In 1860 he supported John C. Breckinridge for president but as the Confederate States of America were formed he lost hope for Kentucky to stay in the Union. Thereafter he advocated for Kentucky to join the Confederacy. Following the elections of 1861 he and Breck-



*Governor George W. Johnson
of Kentucky*

inridge and others fled to Virginia when General Nelson established a camp for Union recruiting in Kentucky, threatening to arrest Southern sympathizers.

Returning to Kentucky via Tennessee, he volunteered as an aid to General Simon Buckner. But on October 29, 1861, he and a group of Kentuckians met at Russellville to form a Confederate government, believing the Union government in Frankfort didn't represent the will of the citizens. On November 18 they convened with 116 delegates

to establish a shadow government with Bowling Green as its capital. Johnson was chosen as governor and Kentucky was admitted to the Confederacy on December 10, 1861.

The jurisdiction of the shadow government extended only as far as what the Confederate Army controlled. Woefully, Johnson came short of raising troops, levying taxes and compelling citizens to turn over their guns to the shadow state government.

When in February 1862, General Albert S. Johnston was forced to withdraw his troops from Bowling Green, the shadow government moved with the army to Tennessee. During this time George served as an aide to General Breckinridge.

During the Battle of Shiloh, Johnson had his horse killed from under him but he fought on foot with the 4th Kentucky Infantry Regiment, Company E, as a private in that company. The following day he was mortally wounded and captured. Taken to a Union hospital ship, he died on April 8. His body was shipped to Georgetown by his friends in the Union Army.

He was the only sitting governor, from either side, to be killed in battle during the war.



Nathan Bedford Forrest Keeps A Promise

By Dr. Samuel W. Mitcham, Jr., Major Thomas McGuire Camp 1774

(From Chapter V of his book, *Bust Hell Wide Open: The Life of Nathan Bedford Forrest*)

Colonel Nathan Bedford Forrest, the commander of the 3rd Tennessee Cavalry Regiment, was seriously wounded at the Battle of Fallen Timbers on April 8, 1862, during the retreat from Shiloh. After two operations, he returned to active duty about the time General Beauregard finished his brilliant retreat to and evacuation of Corinth. The "Little Creole" was at Tupelo in early June when Colonel James C. Saunders, a prominent north Alabamian, turned up at his headquarters and asked that Forrest be named commander of the Confederate cavalry in the Chattanooga district, which was commanded by Major General Edmund Kirby Smith. (Saunders, who was more than 60, was too old to do the job himself.) Beauregard thought highly of Forrest and was reluctant to transfer him but, in the end, relented. He allowed Forrest to keep his staff and 20 scouts under the command of his brother, Bill Forrest. The colonel said good-

bye to his regiment and headed for the gateway city. He arrived on June 19, and began forming a brigade of cavalry.

There were problems in the beginning. Forrest's men had no faith in their new commander or in themselves. Also, two of Forrest's new colonels were senior to him. Wharton of the 8th Texas — a fine cavalry commander in his own right — presented no difficulties. Colonel John S. Scott of the 1st Louisiana Cavalry Regiment was headstrong and not willing to subordinate himself to a junior officer, so Kirby Smith transferred his command to an infantry division. Then the 1st Kentucky Cavalry virtually dissolved itself. Its men enlisted for 12 months in 1861, and now their enlistments were up. Their state had been overrun by the invaders, and now they understandably wanted to go home, and most of them did. The strength of the 1st Kentucky plummeted to 120 men. All totaled, Forrest had around 1,000 horsemen by July 9. In June 1862, while Beauregard held off the Yankees north of Tupelo, Don Carlos Buell drove on Chattanooga with 30,000 men. Kir-

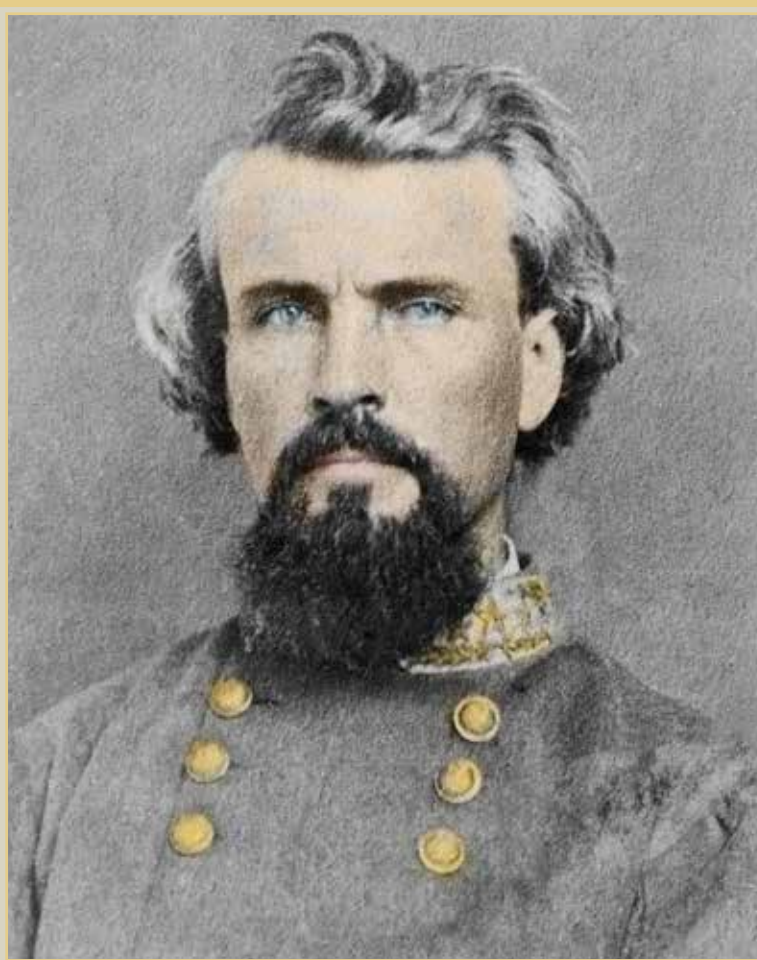
by Smith delayed his advance but did not have enough men to defeat him. The loss of Chattanooga, with its east to west railroad connections, would be a major body blow to the South, whose spirit was already lagging following the fall of Forts Henry and Donelson, the bloodbath at Shiloh, the loss of Nashville, Corinth, New Orleans and Memphis, and the Union drive up the Virginia peninsula to within a few miles of Richmond. But an army does not have to be defeated in the field to be forced back. If its supply lines are severed and it has no food except what is with the line regiments, it will retreat on its own accord to avoid starving, even if there is little resistance in front of it. This is what Forrest had in mind on July 9, when he left Chattanooga for the Union rear. On July 10, he reached Altamont, near the summit of the Cumberland Mountains. As always, he had sent out scouts, spies and partisan rangers in all directions, and by now had picked his target: Murfreesboro. It was Buell's main supply depot and the railroad from Nashville to Chattanooga ran right through it.

Prior to moving his main body into the mountains, Forrest had sent Colonel James J. Morrison (1st Georgia Cavalry), Major Baxter Smith (7th Tennessee Cavalry Battalion) and their men forward to reconnoiter. They joined Forrest northeast of Sparta, Tennessee, on the 11th, bringing his strength to almost 1,400 men. They also brought to him important information on where the Federals were and, more importantly, where they were not. Forrest now knew the route he needed to take to reach Murfreesboro undetected. He made his final preparations and conducted his usual inspection, making sure every man and beast was ready.

Early that afternoon, Forrest began his last march to Murfreesboro, which was 46 miles away. He intended to ride all night and be there by dawn.

Forrest kept his new command's ranks well closed up and, about 11 p.m. rode into Woodbury, 19 miles from Murfreesboro. Here he found the women of the town out in full force and "moving about like mad hornets," as Andrew Lytle wrote later. That afternoon, Captain Oliver Cromwell Rounds, the US Army's provost marshal in Murfreesboro, had taken away all of their men and boys because a Union soldier had been killed nearby. They were now locked in the Murfreesboro jailhouse, and Rounds was planning to hang six of them in the morning. Among those singled out for death was Rev. William Owens, the local Baptist preacher and a much beloved and very pious man. In addition, the remaining people were not allowed to assemble in groups larger than three. Even church services were forbidden. The ladies were almost hysterical as they pleaded for help, while their crying children looked on.

As always happened when women and children were suffering — physically or emotionally — For-



Nathan Bedford Forrest

rest's heart went out to them. Any abused woman who needed Bedford Forrest's help was sure to get it, if it was at all possible. He promised them their husbands and sons would be back with them by sundown the following day. The women, now fearful, grateful, and hopeful, all at once, brought out hams and chicken, black-eyed peas and cornbread, cakes and pies. They had cooked these feasts for their families' Sunday dinners, but now they gave them to the hungry riders, who gobbled them down with profuse thanks. (This was not exactly standard army fare!) Forrest gave his boys just enough time to eat and rest and wa-

ter their horses. Then the

angry colonel applied the spurs to his steed and was off into the night, followed by his entire command. He had a promise to keep!

The Murfreesboro garrison consisted of the 9th Michigan Infantry Regiment (Colonel William Duffield), the 3rd Minnesota (Colonel Henry C. Lester), Battery B, Kentucky Light Artillery and a squadron from the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry — 1,500 men and four guns in all. But it was a divided command. The Michiganders and Minnesotans could not get along, so the 9th (plus the Pennsylvania cavalry) was posted ½ mile east of the town, while the 3rd Minnesota and the artillerymen camped on the Stone River, just off the Nashville Turnpike, 1½ miles northwest of the courthouse. Murfreesboro itself was held by one company of Michigan infantry, various provost and supply units, and the staff of Brigadier General Thomas T. Crittenden. He had just arrived and was not slated to take command until later that morning.

Forrest knew all about the flawed Union dispositions from his scouts. He ordered them to eliminate all 15 Federal pickets without firing a shot. A second party would storm the courthouse and the jailhouse, while a

third dealt with the Yankees in the rest of the town. A fourth would attack the Michigan regiment outside of the town.

At 4:30 a.m. on July 13, Rev. Owens was on his knees, praying for deliverance from the hands of the Philistines (i.e., the Yankees), when he heard the low rumble of thunder. But it didn't stop; in fact, it grew in volume. It was the sound of the horses' hooves. God (via Bedford Forrest) had answered his prayer — the Confederate Army had arrived! The Yankees fled, but not before one of them set the jail on fire and took the keys with him. Forrest and his men, however, broke down the cell doors and freed the prisoners.

The Northerners who fled the jailhouse didn't get far. The rebel cavalry met them right outside the rear exit and took them back, but now the roles were reversed. Now they were the prisoners. One of the freed Southerners was Captain William Richardson of Alabama, a spy who had been captured behind Union lines and one of the two men in the jailhouse the Yankees had every right to hang. (His colleague was also a spy.) Forrest asked Richardson if any of the Lincolmites had abused or mistreated them. Only one, Richardson replied: the same jailer who set the jailhouse on fire and tried to roast them alive. Richardson noticed that Forrest's face turn red and his eyes "flashed like fire" at this news, but he said nothing.

While Forrest dealt with the jailhouse, Colonel Wharton and part of his Texans charged right through the town, into the Michigan camp and right over their tents. The dashing and gallant Wharton personally shot and seriously wounded Colonel Duffield, but was himself wounded a few moments later. Duffield's second-in-command, Lieutenant Colonel John G. Parkhurst, bravely rallied the regiment, which fought well, despite having been rudely awakened. Because half of the 8th Texas had veered off into the town (in violation of the plan), Wharton had only 200 men with him and was not able to destroy the Michigan regiment, which created a strong position amid baggage wagons and forage bales. The Texans and Michiganders continued to snipe at each other all morning, but there were no more major charges.

Meanwhile, the 2nd Georgia and the errant Texans cleaned up the town. They were spurred on by the ladies of Murfreesboro, who ignored enemy fire to greet and cheer on the boys in gray, so happy were they to be liberated. An infantry company from the 9th Michigan defended the courthouse and turned back two uncoordinated Confederate attacks. Forrest then took personal command. He ordered Colonel Morrison and his Georgians to attack the rear of the courthouse while he and a mixed bag of Texans and Georgians dealt with

the front door. "Long live the women!" The cavaliers cried as they battered down the door and carried the position after some hand-to-hand fighting. As was the case in the jailhouse, they found dozens of civilians hostages. More than 150 citizens were freed from the two places, including the men from Woodbury.

Despite being more than 60 years of age and not being subject to military service, Colonel Saunders joined Forrest as a volunteer aide and took part in the fighting for the courthouse. A Union bullet struck him in the chest, passed through his right lung and out his back. Everyone thought he was mortally wounded, but the tough old bird made a full recovery, rejoined the Confederate Army, and did not die until 1898.

Meanwhile, detachments of rebels were looking for Crittenden and Rounds. They found the general hiding in a private apartment behind a saloon. They treated him with the dignity befitting his rank. The captain was another matter.

Oliver Cromwell Rounds did not duplicate the celibate behavior of his namesake. When one of the ladies learned who Forrest was looking for, she gleefully told the general and his entourage that Rounds stayed in the house of a woman of doubtful morality. She gave the cavalymen the exact location of the house, which was only a couple of blocks away. "And don't stop at her bedroom door!" She cackled as a group of gray-coats headed off in the direction she indicated.

Forrest's detachment found the captain hiding under the bed of the whore. They pulled him out but reportedly would not let him put on his uniform. According to one cavalier, the miserable officer was unceremoniously plopped on a horse and spirited off in his nightshirt.

Now that the town was secure, phase two began: destroying 9th Michigan and 3rd Minnesota. Colonel Lawton's 2nd Georgia blocked the front of the Minnesota regiment, while Forrest sent six companies of Kentucky and Tennessee troops to attack the wagon trains in their rear. The Yankees repulsed them twice. Forrest was furious. (General Patton had nothing on Nathan Bedford Forrest when it came to cursing.) He reformed his companies and gave them a fierce dressing down. So vicious and harsh were his highly profane remarks that none of the survivors ever forgot what, for many, was the worst cursing out of their lives. But they now understood that Bedford Forrest would not tolerate their leaving the field in the face of the enemy. Forrest personally led the next charge, which carried the position.

During the fighting amongst the wagons, a black (probably a teamster) picked up a pistol and shot at Forrest five times. He missed. The colonel turned his

horse and, from 30 paces, fired a single shot into the African-American, killing him instantly.

With the 3rd Minnesota hurt and temporarily capable of nothing except defensive operations, Forrest left Colonel Lawton with his seven companies to watch them and turned on the 9th Michigan with most of his command. Some of Forrest's officers, however, were worried. It was a cinch that the large Union garrisons along the railroad (10 regiments of them!) had been alerted about what was happening at Murfreesboro and were likely sending relief columns this way. They called upon Forrest to be content with a partial victory and to pull out while he still could. "I didn't come here to make a half job of it," he snapped. "I'm going to have them all!"

When he had his troops in position, Forrest raised a flag of truce and sent a message to Duffield. It read:

COLONEL: I must demand an unconditional surrender of your force as prisoners of war or I will have every man put to the sword. You are aware of the overpowering force I have at my command, and this demand is made to prevent the effusion of blood.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. Forrest

Brigadier-General of Cavalry, C. S. Army

Forrest deliberately overstated his rank to impress the Yankees and perhaps help intimidate them into surrendering. He would not officially be promoted for another eight days.

Lieutenant Colonel Parkhurst passed this note to Duffield, who was in bed in a nearby residence, but the wounded commander left the decision to him. By now, half of Parkhurst's command had been killed, wounded or captured, and there was no evidence help was coming anytime soon. Besides he, Duffield et al, had been very hard on the citizens of middle Tennessee. It was easy for them to believe Rebel horsemen would be delighted to put them to the sword. He surrendered about noon.

Forrest now turned his full attention to Colonel Lester. Another flag of truce went up. Lester wanted to speak with Duffield, and Forrest readily acceded to his request. After their conference, he surrendered also. Forrest had bagged virtually the entire garrison. He had 1,200 Yankee prisoners, including a general, 300 mules, 150 horses, arms and equipment of all kinds, and four pieces of artillery — three 6-pounder brass smooth bores and one 10-pounder Parrot. Forrest estimated he lost about 25 killed and 40 to 60 wounded,

which was probably low.

A surprising number of Forrest's soldiers were African-American. In his after action report on the Battle of Murfreesboro, US Lieutenant Colonel John G. Parkhurst reported he was attacked by Wharton's regiment, Morrison's 1st Georgia, and a large number of Rutherford County civilians. He wrote: "There were also quite a number of negroes attached to the Texas and Georgia troops, who were armed and equipped, and took part in several engagements with my forces during the day."

The Yankees lost 20 killed and 170 wounded. And the men of Westbury returned to their wives and mothers before nightfall.

In the town square after the battle, a sergeant called the roll of prisoners. Captain Richardson recalled only one was missing. The sergeant called the name again.

"Pass on. It's alright," Colonel Forrest ordered.

The missing man was the Union jailer who abused the prisoners and set the jailhouse on fire. No one ever saw him again.

The Southerners loaded all the supplies they could in the captured wagons and burned everything else. They expanded outside the town and the supply depot and burned bridges, ripped up railroad tracks and did all the damage they could. Meanwhile, the staff and some of the men held a quick birthday party at a local plantation manor. July 13 was Forrest's 41st birthday!

They left Murfreesboro about 6 p.m. and traveled nine miles toward McMinnville. In the last 30 hours, they had ridden about 60 miles and had fought a 12-hour battle.

Bedford Forrest had celebrated his birthday by capturing almost as many prisoners as he had men. There were, in fact, so many captured wagons he could not carry them all off. So he segregated the Northern officers from the enlisted men. He told the EM his problem and offered them a deal: if enough of them volunteered to drive the wagons to McMinnville, he would parole all of them once they got there and let them go home. One Yankee shouted: "Three cheers for General Forrest!" The Union POWs cheered lustily. It was almost a unique occurrence in the War — Yankee soldiers cheering for a Southern general.

Bedford's men captured or burned 150,000 rations and knocked the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad out of commission for two weeks. Buell could not feed his army, which he immediately put on half rations. He had no choice but to withdraw. The Federal drive on Chattanooga was over, at least for the time being.

The affair at Murfreesboro was more than a bril-

Continued on page 56

George Washington's Confederate Family

By Loy Mauch

It has been the subject matter of various War Between the States magazines, newsletters, blogs, etc. that if George Washington had lived during 1861-65, he would have unquestionably fought on the side of the North in order to save the Union he helped establish and would not allow it to be torn asunder. Also, these periodicals allege that since Abraham Lincoln idolized George Washington, even making a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon during his one term in Congress, then surely Washington would have approved of his spiritual protégé. I personally consider this logic as fictitious Yankee propaganda! Let us consider some undeniable facts.

During the American Revolution, General George Washington fought for “disunion” with the British and exerted the God-given right of self-determination after the former colonies declared their independence and factually became sovereign States. Of equal importance in Thomas Jefferson’s Decla-

ration of Independence, it is stated: “That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.” George Washington’s home State of Virginia acted precisely in this manner in 1776 and again in 1861. Please note there is no expiration date nor exceptions in this Declaration of Independence which was factually the legal argument of the colonists for their secession from the British Empire.

Virginia was not just some boat aimlessly set adrift in the political ocean without sail nor rudder because its statesmen adopted their State Constitution June 29, 1776 which was five days before the Continental Congress approved the Declaration of Independence, thereby making it the very first American self-governing document

and declaring it to be the first free and independent State. Virginia knew precisely the political course to take!

In 1781 the sovereign States became confederated by adopting The Articles of Confederation which lasted until 1787 when delegates from each state convened in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for the sole and express purpose of revising those Articles. Instead they created and adopted a totally new document called the US Constitution. Thus the stage was set for pitting those in favor of a strong central government (Federalists) against those in favor of a weak central government (Anti-Federalists). Future president Martin Van Buren later would refer to the writing of the Constitution as “an heroic and lawless act.”¹ Regardless of the presumed legalities of this Convention, the delegates unanimously elected

¹ Catherine Drinker Bowen, *Miracle at Philadelphia*, (Boston-Toronto, Little, Brown, and Co., 1966) p. 62



George Washington on the twenty-fifth of May as its president who, by the way, was a staunch Federalist.

Several plans were submitted to the delegates for their approval and one which was proposed and eventually accepted to be the blueprint for the US Constitution was the Virginia Plan. This plan was sponsored by Virginia Governor

Edmund Randolph but was mostly written by James Madison, a protégé of Thomas Jefferson. There was an extremely important clause in this plan which was unanimously rejected by the Committee of the Whole on May 31, 1787. It had a direct connection to the events which unfolded in 1860-61. The last clause of Resolve 6 reads: "And to call

forth the force of the Union against any member of the Union failing to fulfil its duty under the Articles thereof."² That clause was written in plain and intelligible language

² Edward J. Larson and Michael P. Winship, *The Constitutional Convention*, (New York, Random House Inc. 2005) p. 180

and the delegates had complete comprehension of its intent.

Mr. Madison observed in his written notes that the more he reflected on the use of force, the more he doubted the practicability, the justice, and the efficacy of it when applied to people collectively and not individually. "A union of States containing such an ingredient seemed to provide for its own destruction. The use of force against a State, would look more like a declaration of war, than an infliction of punishment, and would probably be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might be bound." He hoped that such a system would be framed as might render this course unnecessary, and moved that the clause be postponed. This motion was agreed to *nem. con.*³

The system which was framed as might render this course unnecessary is found in Article III, Section 3 which was later added to the body of the Constitution and it reads: "Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort." Please note the plural pronouns, them and their, meaning the individual States who signed on to this Constitution. This country was not a united State, but instead, States united. That is a very big difference which brings us to this: if this newly created federal government was not delegated the power to coerce a State nor to make war on any or part of them, then doesn't the term "Civil War" make it a crime of the highest magnitude? Absolutely it does and a crime George Washington would not have committed!

Mr. Washington was in attendance during the entire day when

that clause was proposed then later rejected, and would any serious scholar of the US Constitution believe he would "call forth the force of the Union" against his home State of Virginia, knowing this power was denied to the newly created Federal Government on May 31, 1787? It takes a delusional mind to believe Washington would blatantly usurp the very document being created while he presided as president during the proceedings of the convention in Philadelphia!

Even if that rejection of the clause had somehow slipped Washington's mind, had he lived during this time, President James Buchanan would have conveniently reminded him when he gave his last address to Congress on December 4, 1860, in which he stated: "The question fairly stated is: Has the Constitution delegated to Congress the power to coerce a State into submission which is attempting to withdraw or has actually withdrawn from the Union? If answered in the affirmative, it must be on the principle that the power has been conferred upon Congress to declare and to make war against a State. After much serious reflection I have arrived at the conclusion that no such power has been delegated to Congress nor to any other department of the Federal Government. It is manifest, upon an inspection of the Constitution, that this is not among the specific and enumerated powers granted to Congress; and it is equally apparent that its exercise is not 'necessary and proper for carrying into execution' any one of those powers. So far from this power having been delegated to Congress, it was expressly refused by the Convention which framed the Constitution. It appears from the proceedings of that body, that on the 31st May, 1787, when the clause 'authorizing an exertion of force of the whole against a delin-

quent State' came up for consideration, Mr. Madison opposed it in a brief but powerful speech. ... Upon his motion the clause was unanimously postponed, and was never, I believe, again presented. Soon afterwards on the 8th of June, 1787, which incidentally adverting to the subject, he said: 'Any Government for the United States, formed on the practicability of using force against the unconstitutional proceedings of the States, would prove as visionary and fallacious as the government of Congress,' evidently meaning the then existing Congress of the old Confederation."⁴ Madison's choice of words on June 8 meant even if the States acted in an unconstitutional manner, the Federal government was denied the authority to use coercive measures against them due to the rejection of the previously mentioned clause. Again, George Washington was in attendance when Mr. Madison stated this passage.

Nor was this rejected clause lost on the Virginia Secession Conventions during 1861. On April 4, Virginia's first debated secession was turned down by a vote of 45 yeas to 89 nays. This governing body stated: "The people of Virginia recognize the American principle, that government is founded in the consent of the governed ... and they will never consent that the Federal power, which is in part of their power, shall be exerted for the purpose of subjugating the people of such states (the seceded States) to the Federal authority."⁵

Even though the initial secession vote failed, a warning was given that unless satisfactory assur-

³ www.constitution.org/dfc/dfc_0531.htm

⁴ Edward McPherson, *History of the Rebellion 1860-1865*, (Washington, D.C.: Philp & Solomons, 1865) p. 49-50

⁵ Beverly B. Mumford, *Virginia's Attitude Toward Slavery & Secession*, (Dahlonga, Georgia: Confederate Reprint Co., 1909) p. 273

ances were forthcoming, Virginia would feel compelled to resume the powers reserved to her under the Constitution; meaning she would secede. Time and time again the report declares "any action of the Federal Government tending to produce a collision of forces," or any such action on the part of the seceded or confederated States, would be deemed offensive to the State, and greatly to be deplored.⁶ Of course that would because it was their very own Virginia Plan which fashioned the Constitution and they would NOT knowingly ignore which part was rejected on May 31, 1787.

The Virginia Secession Convention was of grave concern to President Abraham Lincoln because he knew the perfidy he had already committed by surreptitiously ordering the re-supplying of Forts Sumter and Pickens on March 12 which violated the existing armistice between South Carolina, Florida, and the US Government authorities which was a treacherous act of war. On April 4, 1861, Colonel John B. Baldwin, the leading Union man at that convention, arrived in Washington, DC, at Lincoln's behest to discuss the Peace Conference then in session in that State. According to Baldwin's sworn testimony in 1866, Lincoln's words to him during the ensuing meeting were as follows: "Why do you not adjourn the Virginia convention? It is a standing menace to me, which embarrasses me very much."⁷ I would say embarrassed only because he had already covertly initiated an act of war on the sovereign States of South Carolina and Florida which was unbeknownst to Congress, and declaring war is a power which is strictly delegated to Congress and

Congress only per Article I, Section 8!

Also during this meeting, Colonel Baldwin urged upon Mr. Lincoln the wisdom and necessity of proclaiming to the world the Federal Government had no intention of coercing the Cotton States: "Only give this assurance," said Mr. Baldwin, "to the country in a proclamation of five lines, and we pledge ourselves that Virginia will stand by you as though you were our Washington."⁸ How ironic Colonel Baldwin would place Lincoln on an equal level with George Washington of Virginia during that State's Secession Convention, not knowing Lincoln had already secretly plotted a premeditated collision of forces at Forts Sumter and Pickens, an act which was unanimously rejected in 1787 with Mr. Washington in attendance.

This next pertinent question is how would George Washington view this Virginia Secession Convention, as well as the other State Secession Conventions during 1860-61? Would he deem it as a lawless political body committing treason and promoting anarchy? The answer is a resounding NO and look no further than what the 1788 Virginia Ratification Convention freely expressed upon adopting the Federal Constitution: "... the powers granted under the Constitution being derived from the people of the United States may be resumed by them whensoever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression."⁹ There were no vehement remonstrances emanating from the lips of Mr. Washington (the Father of Our Country) charg-

ing this secession clause as unlawful, treasonous, or promoting anarchy! Nor were there any objections expressed by Thomas Jefferson (author of the Declaration of Independence), Edmund Randolph (sponsor of the Virginia Plan), James Madison (Virginia Plan author and Father of the Constitution), George Mason (author of the Bill of Rights), Richard Henry Lee (responsible for the Tenth Amendment), and most certainly no words of sedition expressed by staunch Federalist John Marshall who was also a delegate to this convention and a future US Supreme Court Chief Justice! Had Washington denounced the Virginia Secession vote as unlawful in 1861 after his validation of it in 1788, it would have been an act of abject duplicity committed by him who went down in history as a man who never told a lie.

Further scrutiny involves Mr. Washington's family, or that is, his Confederate family. True, he and his wife had no children but he did indeed have brothers and half-brothers. To put it succinctly, George Washington had at least sixteen family descendants who fought or served with the Confederate States of America, eight of whom died in battle; none fought in Lincoln's Army!

John Augustine Washington III was a Confederate lieutenant colonel, the last private owner of Mt. Vernon, and aide-de-camp to Robert E. Lee. He was the great-grandson of George's brother John and was killed at the Battle of Cheat Mountain.

Richard "Dick" Washington, the brother of John, also served in the Confederate Army as a private but was discharged after John's death for health reasons. He was then told to go home by Robert E. Lee and tend to his and brother

6 Ibid. p.

7 Greg Loren Durand, *America's Caesar*, (Dahlonge, Georgia, Crown Rights Book Co., 2001) p. 125

8 Beverly B. Mumford, *Virginia's Attitude Toward Slavery & Secession*, (Dahlonge, Georgia: Confederate Reprint Co., 1909) p. 270

9 Thomas J. DiLorenzo, *The Real Lincoln*, (Roseville, California, Prima Publishing, 2002) p. 91

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Black Confederate Sharpshooters

By Wayne Pease Jr.

Back in late 2014 when I started to get interested in the War for Southern Independence I began reading memoirs, diaries, etc., and saw in accounts, North and South, at times they would mention blacks serving in military roles for the Confederacy. I found this a bit odd considering the only thing at that time I knew about the War was what I had learned in the classroom and television, which stated white Southerners were fighting for no other purpose than to preserve slavery and the North, white and later black soldiers, were fighting to free the slaves. I have come to learn since then this is one whopper of a lie.

But one of the things which stood out to me was when I would come across a black man serving as a sharpshooter for the Confederacy. As I have delved more deeply into the subject of minority Confederates, of which there are thousands from various ethnicities, particularly black folk, I have never read something about black Rebel sharpshooters. In my personal research I have come across eighteen accounts of black Confederate sharpshooters and they are all Union accounts.

I found at least three black Confederate sharpshooters here at the Siege of Yorktown, VA, which took place between April-May 1862. The first sharpshooter is mentioned in an account by a Captain C.A. Stevens, who was a member of Berdan's First US Sharpshooters. In the regimental history he wrote,

*"For a considerable time during the siege the enemy had a negro rifle shooter in their front who kept up a close fire on our men, and, although the distance was great, yet he caused more or less annoyance by his persistent shooting. On one occasion while at the advanced posts with a detail, the writer with his squad had an opportunity to note the skill of this determined darky with his well aimed rifle."*¹

He continues on to say they cornered him in a "chimney top" and he was taken out by a Sgt. Andrews.

The second sharpshooter was reported in the Wood

County Reporter from Grand Rapids, Wisconsin on May 31, 1862. It states,

"The best work of the morning was reducing to a state of perfect inutility in this mundane sphere, a rebel negro rifleman, who has, through his skill as a marksman, done more injury to our men than any dozen of his white compeers, in the attempted labor of reducing the complement of our sharpshooters. Our men have known him a long time, have kept an eye on him, have lain in wait for him."

This article states he perched himself up "in big tree, and keeping himself hid behind the body. ..." Before he was taken out it tells of how a Union sharpshooter called out to him:

'I say, big n____r,' called out one of the Union soldiers, 'you better come down from there.'

'What for?' returned the big n____r.

'I want you as a prisoner.'

'Not as this chile knows of,' replied the concealed Ethiope.

'Well, just as you say,' replied our sharpshooter.

An hour after this the Union sharpshooter shot the black Confederate sharpshooter through the head. This account was also published in 1866 in a book by Frazer Kirkland.² A more condensed version of this is in a book by Joseph T. Wilson.³

A third sharpshooter is mentioned in the *The Caledonian* of St. Johnsbury, VT, May 9, 1862:

"A tall rebel had frequently shown himself on the enemy's works, braving the fire of the sharpshooters. The other day he came outside as usual, waving his hat, when two balls went whizzing toward him, but fell short. The rebel continued his observations. Meanwhile a messenger dispatched for a telescopic target rifle known to be in the hands of a sharpshooter, and Col. Berdan and one of his officers, accompanied by two of his men, walked out to see the result as one would go to a bear hunt. Arrived at the point designated, the seven-footer was still there, when the owner of the rifle drew up at arm's length, and the moment the muzzle fell so as to cover his heart the hair-trigger was touched and the taunting foe

fell without a struggle. A skirmish ensued, our sharpshooters trying to prevent the rebels from recovering the body, and it was finally left outside until nightfall."

This story is later corroborated by Private Alfred Bellard of the 5th New Jersey Volunteers who wrote his memoirs for his children about 1880 and states that sharpshooter was a black man.⁴

Then there is the matter of "California Joe," a.k.a. Truman Head. One of the things he is famous for is taking out a black Confederate sharpshooter, and it could have been the second or third sharpshooter discussed above. The *New York Herald* for May 4, 1862, states "We have three thousand such sharpshooters in the field now, and the people read with avidity the tales of such men as California Joe [Truman Head], who brought down the rebel negro rifleman..." and then there is the account from *The Burlington Weekly Hawk-Eye* of Burlington, Iowa, on May 10, 1862, states,

"... for the enemy is by no means without good marksmen, some of whom have a skill that rivals 'Old California Joe,' and would try the skill of Colonel Berdan himself. One of these was a stalwart negro, whose accurate firing made him the dread as well as the admiration of our own crack marksmen."

Just more than a year later you had a Herman Clarke of the 117th New York Volunteers in a letter dated June 23, 1863, to his father, states,

*"... The big hollow cottonwood tree where the n____r Rebbie sharpshooter was secreted is a sight. I went to it. It is cut down. I stood straight in the hollow as much as 10 feet from the ground. The shell is about a foot thick. I found the pit from which California Joe shot the n____r and where he lay when [he] held the Rebs' 200-pounder gun for two days. That was an awful gun. It lies now just outside the fort. ..."*⁵

Then two days later on June 25 George Hupman with the 85th New York Volunteers stated in a letter to his parents, "I have a ring made from the Tree Californy Joe shot the Rebel sharpshooter Niger out of."⁶ Ervin L. Jordan, Jr. states, "The casualness of his reference seems to indicate Hupman and his comrades frequently encountered black male Virginians employed in this manner."⁷

Then you have George Alfred Townsend, a Union Correspondent, stating,

"...many negroes also escaped the vigilance of their taskmasters, and remained to welcome the victors. The fine works of Yorktown are monuments to negro labor, for they were the hewers and the diggers. Every slave-owner in Eastern Virginia was obliged to send one half of his male servants between the ages of sixteen and fifty to the Confederate camps, and they were organized into gangs and set to work. In some cases they were put to military service and made

*excellent sharpshooters. The last gun discharged from the town was said to have been fired by a negro."*⁸

Other Black Confederate Sharpshooters

On September 2, 1862, *The Nashville Daily Union*, a Union newspaper, out of Nashville, TN, stated,

"It has been known for months that the rebel army, at Richmond, have employed negroes as sharpshooters to kill our pickets, and numbers of them have been shot by our soldiers. In the late battles on the Rappahannock, quite a number of negroes were killed in the rebel ranks. It seems that the rebels have no objection to their armies being composed of whites and blacks "incongruously" mixed together."

Then on September 17, 1862, *The Nashville Daily Union* states, "In Virginia negro sharp-shooters were a strong arm of the rebels, and many of Berdan's Sharp-shooters were killed and wounded by these slaves." This same paper on February 7, 1863, states, "Negro Sharpshooters have for months been destroying our soldiers in Virginia."

On January 15, 1863 *The New York Herald* states this concerning the Siege of Vicksburg, MS,

"On our right a negro sharpshooter has been observed whose exploits are deserving of notice. He mounts a breast-work regardless of all danger, and getting sight of a federal soldier, draws up his musket at arm's length and fires, never failing in hitting his mark. It is said that Colonel Wyman was shot by a negro; but this lacks confirmation. It is certain that negroes are fighting here, though probably only as sharpshooters."

The Winchester Journal out of Winchester, IN, on May 1, 1863 published a letter from Pvt. James G. Brice to his father, which was written from Suffolk, VA, on April 17, 1863, and states,

"I can assure you, of a certainty, that the rebels have negro soldiers in their army. One of their best sharp shooters, and the boldest of them all here, is a negro. He dug himself a rifle-pit last night just across the river, and has been annoying our pickets opposite him very much today. You can see him plain enough with the naked eye occasionally to make sure that he is a "woolyhead," and with a spy-glass there is no mistaking him."

Then you have an account from Union General George H. Gordon stating, "On the 24th of August [1863] ... there was sharp picket firing from Wagner [South Carolina], in which many men from my command were killed, and strange stories were bruited about of the fatal precision of the fire of a negro marksman, a Rebel."⁹ This "negro marksman" may or may not have been John Wilson Buckner.¹⁰

Then Frank Moore states in *The Civil War in Song*

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This, Too, Is An American Flag

By Major Shelby K. Little

For independence and right, how proudly you flew,
Emblazoned with stars and colors red, white, and blue.
Like your forebears of old, your cause just and true,
You symbolized freedom from tyranny's rule.

No stripes do you show, but broad red and white bars,
Or the cross of Saint Andrew with thirteen bright stars.
On fields from your homeland to seas 'round the world,
You gained honor and glory wherever unfurled.

Bloodstained by heroes and tried in the fire,
Your crimson folds torn, but always last to retire.
You meant more than life to those who would hold you,
With strong arms and convictions and hearts that remained true.

With Stuart and Johnson, Jackson and Lee,
You stood by their side to make the South free.
And if men such as these, held dear what you stood for,
So few and so proud, could any ask more?

With honor and courage, you've fought many battles,
And though the guns have gone silent and no musketry rattles.
You still face the foe, who's still angry, still legion,
But your pride serves you well, your new weapon is reason.

Old Glory has earned the right to be known,
As America's Flag, we can all call our own.
But, lest we forget, our Confederate banners,
Are American, too, and worthy of honors.

Major Shelby K. Little is a member of the General C.J. De Polignac Camp 1648, Arlington, Texas



Books in Print

American Secession The Looming Threat of a National Breakup

The United States is ripe for secession." This is not an 1860 pronouncement by a fire-eating Southern radical. This statement was made by a Canadian-born, United States citizen who is looking at American society in 2020. In his thought-provoking book, *American Secession: The Looming Threat of a National Breakup*, F. H. Buckley contends America is less united today than it was in 1861. As he observes, "Countries threaten to split apart when their people seem hopelessly divided." Buckley is correct, we are a divided nation because we were never intended to be "one nation indivisible." As St. George Tucker, William Rawle, John C. Calhoun, and the vast majority of America's Founding Fathers noted, these United States are a compound republic, i.e., a republic of republics. The very nature of a real "federal" system is a plurality or multitude of small republics — nations, joining together for their mutual benefit. Each republic within the compound republic maintains its unique society and cultural differences whereas, in a "one nation indivisible" only the indivisible nation's customs and ideas are permissible.

In *American Secession*, Buckley points out that the modern concept of a large government and nation is the root cause of the rise of modern-day secession movements. As he notes, the larger a nation becomes the more "trust in government" is lost. A recent Pew Research Poll exposed that only 17 percent of Americans have trust in the Federal government. One major reason for distrust is size. The main way Americans can speak to and impact the Federal government is via their Federal Congressman. Originally the Constitution placed the number of citizens to congressmen at one congressman

for every 30,000 citizens. Today that number is one congressman for every 500,000 citizens. When petitioning congress, and therefore the Federal government, for "redress of grievances" most citizens do not feel like they "count" if they are one out of a half million petitioners. Another issue driving the call for secession is the inordinate influence of lobbyists for big business and large corporations. For example, there are twice as many lobbyists for the military-industrial-complex than there are congressmen. Now multiply this number of paid professional lobbyists for every other agency and department in Washington and one begins to understand why "bigness" is the enemy of a free society and a stimulant to secession ideology.

To his credit, Buckley explains he is not a secessionist. But as any knowledgeable Southerner can tell you, neither was Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, and the vast majority of Southerners. Buckley's book ends with how "lesser cures" than secession are possible for a fractious divided nation. Much of what he offers is akin to what Southerners demanded 150 years ago; a Federal government that is limited by the Constitution, home-rule as opposed to a one-size-fits-all unitary-state rule, and the ability of the local (state) people to force the Federal government to respect their rights—secession as an alternative is one way to force the Feder-

al government to respect States' Rights.

For those desiring a better understanding of the reemergence of the idea of secession worldwide, this book is good start. But this recommendation comes with a strong Southern caveat. Buckley is from Canada and his American and his Southern history is decisively bent in the direction of the Yankee Myth of History. It is painfully clear Buckley views slavery and Jim Crow as something almost unique to the South. He proclaims Southern secession was caused by "the issue of slavery." He alleges Lincoln said slavery was the issue of the War. Unfortunately, Mr. Buckley overlooks the fact that with the Southern representatives no longer in Congress the first bill passed by the Republican Congress was not the freeing of slaves but a gigantic increase in tariffs. He never points out the Republican Party's 1860 platform defended the right of slavery "where it now exists." Buckley also overlooks the fact Lincoln promised the South slavery would be as safe during his administration as in George Washington's administration. His Canadian education obviously did not teach that Jim Crow laws were the invention of Yankees and not Southerners. He should be informed that it was the FEDERAL Supreme Court in 1896, which made Jim Crow laws the law of the land, not a Confederate or Southern court; also, he should be informed the only Supreme Court Justice voting AGAINST Jim Crow laws in America was a justice from a Southern State — no Yankee Supreme Court Justice opposed Jim Crow laws in 1896. Nevertheless, it's all the South's fault!

Even with the foibles just mentioned, I found much to appreciate in this book. Free government as envisioned by America's Founding Fathers cannot live in a nation that refuses to look at issues Mr. Buckley is bringing

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125 YEARS LATER THE HERITAGE CONTINUES



2020 SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS REUNION



***Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville Florida looks forward to
Welcoming our Sons of Confederate Veterans Compatriots to the 2020 Reunion.***



In many ways, Florida remains the forgotten state of the Confederacy. Although the third state to secede, Florida's small population and scarce industrial resources made the state of little strategic importance to either side. Despite being overlooked, Florida's cattle ranges provided much needed beef to the Southern Armies, particularly during the late stages of the war. The peninsula's coastline also proved invaluable for the production of salt, made by boiling sea water in large kettles and importation of weapons by blockade runners. [Florida did provide over 15,000 troops for the Confederacy, it's percentage of enlistment to population was the highest of any Confederate State. Florida units fought in most of the major battles of the war, all the while overcoming a serious shortage of replacements for most of the violent struggle.

Florida has a great deal to offer and Kirby-Smith Camp 1209 is making every effort to host our Reunion in an unparalleled sense, befitting the respect and unbending principles of our American Confederate Ancestors.



Vote as if the S.C.V. future depends on it....because it does!



125th National Reunion – Sons of Confederate Veterans
Hosted by Kirby-Smith Camp #1209
Jacksonville Florida
July 15 - 18, 2020 Schedule of Events



Wednesday, July 15, 2020

Vendor Setup and Sales – Legends Ballroom	8:00 am - 5:00 pm
Registration (S.C.V.) – Convention Registration Desk	2:00 pm - 5:00 pm
Credentials (S.C.V.)-- Royal Melbourne	2:00 pm - 5:00 pm
GEC Meeting – St. Augustine E	2:00 pm - 4:00 pm

Thursday, July 16, 2020

Registration – Convention Registration Desk	7:00 am - 6:00 pm
Credentials – Royal Melbourne	8:00 am – 2:00 pm
Vendor Sales – Legends Ballroom	8:00 am - 6:00 pm
Opening Ceremonies – St. Augustine ABC	8:00 am – 8:30 am
*Business Session #1 – St. Augustine ABC	8:45 am – 12:00 pm
Heritage Luncheon – St. Augustine G - <i>Topic: 1914 United Confederate Reunion in Jacksonville</i>	12:30 pm – 1:30pm
Tour – Guided Trolley Tour of Historical St. Augustine – <i>The Oldest City in the United States</i>	2:00 pm – 5:00 pm

Friday, July 17, 2020

Registration – Convention Registration Desk	7:00 am - 6:00 pm
Chaplain's Breakfast – Troon Rm (Speaker: T B A)	7:00 am – 8:00 am
Credentials – Royal Melbourne	8:00 am – 2:00 pm
Vendor Sales - Legends Ballroom	8:00 am - 6:00 pm
*Business Session #2 – St. Augustine ABC	9:00 am – 12:00 pm
Awards Luncheon – St. Augustine D, E, F, G	12:15 pm - 1:45 pm
Tour – Guided Tour of the Confederate -Historical Locations in St. Augustine Florida	2:00 pm – 5:30 pm
Memorial Service – St. Augustine A,B,C	5:00 pm -5:30 pm
Oratory Contest – St. Augustine A,B,C	7:30 pm - 9:00 pm
Kirby-Smith World Famous Southern Soiree Room 237 & 238	8:00 pm - TBD

Saturday, July 18, 2020

Voting Area - Royal Melbourne	
S.C.V. Mechanized Cavalry Breakfast – Troon Rm and Wentworth Rm	7:00 am - 8:00 am
Registration – Convention Registration Desk	7:00 am – 9:00 am
Credentials - Royal Melbourne	8:00 am – 12:00 pm
Vendor Sales - Legends Ballroom	8:00 am – 4:00 pm
*Army Meetings - (ANV- St. Augustine E , AOT - St. Augustine ABC , ATM - St. Augustine G)	8:00 am - 9:15 am
*Business Session 3 – St. Augustine ABC	9:30 am – 12:00 pm
Tour – St. Augustine Lighthouse & Maritime Museum	1:45 pm - 5:00 pm
GEC Meeting - St. Augustine E	2:00 pm – 4:00 pm
Commander-in-Chief's Reception – St. Augustine PreCon (Entrance Area to Ball)	6:00 pm – 6:45 pm
Banquet and Grand Ball – St. Augustine A, B, C, D	7:00 pm - 11:00 pm

**** Only SCV members are allowed to attend the business sessions***



~ Sons of Confederate Veterans 2020 Reunion ~

Official Registration Form (Page 1 of 2)

Florida * July 15 ~ 18, 2020
Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, SCV
www.scv2020reunion.com

NAME (Print): _____

SCV CAMP NAME & NUMBER: _____

TITLE/POSITION: _____

PERSONAL ADDRESS: _____

Zip: _____

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

EMAIL ADDRESS: _____

~ Tickets Purchased ~

Event / Date	Price \$	Quantity	\$
Registration for 2020 SCV National Reunion = \$60 (Received After May 1, 2020 = \$70)	60		
2020 SCV Reunion Sponsored Events			
S.C.V. Heritage Luncheon Thursday, July 16, 2020 @ 12:30 P.M.	45		
S.C.V. Reunion Sponsored St. Augustine Guided Trolley Tour Thursday, July 16, 2020 @ 2:00 P.M.	65		
Chaplain Breakfast Friday, July 17, 2020 @ 7:00 A.M.	35		
SCV Awards Luncheon Friday, July 17, 2020 @ 12:00 P.M.	45		
St. Augustine Confederate Historical Locations Guided Tour Friday, July 17, 2020 @ 2:00 P.M.	60		
SCV Mechanized Cavalry Breakfast Saturday, July 18, 2020 @ 7:00 A.M.	35		
St. Augustine Lighthouse and Maritime Museum Tour Saturday, July 18, 2020 @ 2:00 P.M.	65		
SCV Banquet & Grand Ball NOTE: Minimal Dress/Attire is Coat & Tie or Period Uniform Saturday, July 18, 2020 @ 7:00 P.M. Must Check: Chicken _____ or Pork _____	75		
Ancestor Memorial ~ Each @ 2 Lines per Memorial (See below)	10		
Limited Edition Number 125th Reunion Medal and Presentation Box Nearly Sold Out	75		

Subtotal -->>

REGISTRATION INCLUDES BADGE, REUNION MEDAL AND PROGRAM ~ ADDITIONAL BADGES AND PROGRAMS WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE AT CONVENTION CHECK IN



Official Registration Form (Page 2 of 2)

~ Sons of Confederate Veterans 2020 Reunion ~

Florida * July 15 ~ 18, 2020 *
Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, SCV

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



Sub Total ~ Price of Tickets & Memorials Page 1

Reunion Program Inclusions/Advertising Option Rates

FULL PAGE \$160.00 HALF PAGE \$90.00
QUARTER PAGE \$ 50.00

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



~ **MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO ~**

~ SCV 2020 REUNION ~

~ **MAIL BOTH PAGES & PAYMENT TO ~**

SCV 2020 REUNION
4884 Victoria Chase Ct.
Jacksonville, FL 32257



Host Hotel: World Golf Village Renaissance St. Augustine Resort

500 S Legacy Trail St. Augustine, FL 32092

Reservation Desk: 1-800-468-3571 - if you are told that host hotel is sold out call 904-940-8631 and leave your contact information and a reservation specialist will call you back to assure your place at host hotel

Call in Code: SCVSCVA

Best way to book hotel reservations are from the link on Official Web-site: www.scv2020reunion.com

Circle selected *Inclusions/Advertising Option* on the Form Above, Include Payment, and Attach Information to be placed in the Reunion Program. Orders and Information for *Ancestor Memorial & Inclusions/Advertising Options* must be received by **May 1, 2020** at the:

Victoria Chase Ct. STREET MAIL ADDRESS above to be Included in Reunion Program.

Army of Northern Virginia



Roxboro Grays Camp 1932, Roxboro, NC, member Thomas Long Sr., had four ancestors from Person Co. who fought in Co. H, 24th NC Infantry. 1st Lt. Alexander M. Long, Private William H. Long, Sergeant Joseph P. Long and Sergeant Reuben Long; also 16-year-old Zachariah T. Long in the NC Junior Reserves and their cousin George Ira Preston Whitfield, 4th Battalion NC Junior Reserves.



The **Captain Vincent Camalier Camp 1359**, Lusby, MD, and members of the MD Division regularly participate in Maryland's largest Veterans Day Parade in Southern Maryland. During the march the Color Guard presents arms to honor Confederate soldiers buried in the local cemetery in Leonardtown, MD. The Color Guard receives enthusiastic cheers from the crowd as they march through town.



General States Rights Gist Camp 1451, Bogansville, SC, was joined by members of the **Adam Washington Ballenger Camp 68**, Spartanburg, SC, and **Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, along with other city and county dignitaries to dedicate a new stone marker placed in front of the existing Confederate Veterans Memorial.



McDowell Men Camp 379, Marion, NC, new members Josh Parker, left, Sam Gibson hold the Muster Roll of the 22nd NC, Co. K, dated June 30, 1863. Camp 379 discovered this document and purchased it to return it to McDowell County.



The **Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, purchased and donated ten box fans for the Peachtree Ministries to distribute to the needy. From right, Loretta Inman who is manager of Buford Street Ace Hardware, Camp Commander Randon Thomas, Richard Thomas, Joe Joe Fowler and Adjutant Robert Little.



The **Bedford Rifle Grays Camp 1475**, Bedford, VA, held their Memorial Day Observance on the Courthouse steps, next to the Confederate monument in Bedford, VA. A 92-year-old WWII veteran was one of the keynote speakers.

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



Byron E. Brady, center, and Gary Lee Hall, left, shown with Commander Mike Hollingsworth, were guest speakers at a meeting of the **Columbus County Volunteers Camp 794**, Whiteville, NC. Together they presented 'The Return of the CSS *Shenandoah* to Liverpool, England.' Amidst many fascinating facts, they explained how this extraordinary ship and crew finally concluded its war many months after General Lee surrendered his sword at Appomattox.



Members of the **Major Egbert A. Ross Camp 1423**, Charlotte, NC, as well as NC UDC members, attended the Dedication of the Monument to North Carolina Troops at the Battle of Cedar Creek on the weekend of the 155th Anniversary of the Battle.



Private Wallace Bowling Camp 1400, LaPlata, MD, Past Commander Richard Bergren kneels at the VA headstone he recently installed for Major Thomas Fielder Bowie, ANV, in his family cemetery near Upper Marlboro, MD. The cemetery dates back to the 1700s

and was very overgrown with trees and brush, but was recently cleaned up through the efforts of Mr. Jerry Sweeney.



The **Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD, is proud to announce their first Cadet Member, Mason Edward McCarthy. He was inducted into the camp upon the verification of his ancestor, Colonel John Lackland Harding, Jr., who served in Company D, 9th MO Cavalry. Pictured from left, father Phil Reed, Mason McCarthy and Camp Commander Michael Wasiljov.



Members of the **Rains Brothers Camp 1370**, New Bern, NC, and the Mechanized Cavalry, 1st Platoon, Company B, 2nd Batt, rode in the annual Warsaw, NC, Veterans Day Parade. Warsaw has one of the oldest Veterans Day parades in the entire country. Kneeling, from left, Paul Bluejeans Brooks and Shane Stringbean Elder. Standing, from left, are Monte Uzzell, Joey Cuddington and Danny Kennedy.



General Robert F. Hoke/Colonel William J. Hoke Camp 1616, Lincolnton, NC, members and families took their Saturday morning to clean their designated cemetery.

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



New members were inducted into the **Sergeant Ivy Ritchie Camp 1734**, Albemarle, NC. Welcome to Hunter Heglar, left, and his father Scottie Heglar, right.



Two new members sworn in the **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC, are, from left, Jeff Raby, and Erne St (Junie) Cranford.



From left are **Maryland Line CSA Camp 1741**, Bowie, MD, Commander Dave Barber, proud grandpa Mike Hinton, Jaelyn West (granddaughter) and 1st Lt. Commander Tom Dale presenting Jaelyn a certificate of recognition for speaking up in her class about the real cause of the War Between the States, sharing the knowledge her grandpa has taught her!



Ken McNeely and brother Ray McNeely placed a Southern Iron Cross on Confederate E. T. Norwood's grave in Polaski Town Oak Grove Cemetery. Ray McNeely is a member of the **Captain P. D. Gilreath Camp 1987**, Greer, SC.



Colonel John B. Palmer Camp 1946, Burnsville, NC, members picked up trash for the Adopt-A-Highway program in Mitchell County.



Commander Bob Dolenger welcomed new member Tony Carrier and swore him in to the **Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Archer Camp 2013**, Havre de Grace, MD.



Army of Northern Virginia



Mechanized Cavalry was well represented at the Warsaw, NC, Annual Veterans Day Parade. The **Confederate States Armory-Kenansville Camp 2157**, Kenansville, NC, pulled their own veterans tribute for the parade.



Benjamin Jones received his membership certificate from **Davidson Guards Camp 1851**, Davidson County, NC, Commander Michael Scott and 1st Lieutenant Commander Derek Bowers.



Members of the **General John R. Chambliss Camp 1779**, Emporia, VA, set up camp in Emporia Veterans Park during the Virginia Peanut Festival. The railroad bridge behind was defended by General Wade Hampton of the ANV Cavalry during the Hicksford Raid on December 9, 1864.



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, Color Guard marched in Sussex County's biennial Return Day Parade in Georgetown, DE.

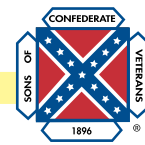


The **Cumberland Ploughboys Camp 2187**, Stedman, NC, welcomed their newest member Michael Coley. From left, Camp Commander Tom Taylor, new member Michael Coley and Camp Chaplain Reverend Justin Hall.



On a recent field trip to Florence, SC, members of the **James M. Miller Camp 2116**, Marshville, NC, visited the remains of the Confederate Stockade located there. The namesake of the camp, James M. Miller, was a guard assigned there. On a trip home on furlough, James Miller was captured and executed in retaliation ordered by William T. Sherman. Shown from left, Gerald Maxwell, Worth Barbee, Jackie Parker, Cole Marsh, John Ellis, Lt. Commander Mick Aderholt and Ed Collins. Standing behind is Commander Brian Mattox.

Army of Tennessee



The *H. L. Hunley* JROTC award was recently presented to Cadet Haden Ward of Bradley Central High School by **N.B. Forrest Camp 3**, Chattanooga, TN, Adjutant Donnie Ashley. From left, Cadet Haden Ward, Adjutant Donnie Ashley and last year's winner Cadet David Malone.



Members of the **Samuel H. Powe Camp 255**, Waynesboro, MS, recently voted to create a college scholarship to be awarded each year to a deserving, college-bound area student. Shown is Camp Commander Forrest S. Daws presenting last year's certificate to the first winner, Harrison Daws.



Shown are members of the **Raphael Semmes Camp 11**, Mobile, AL, who achieved national awards as well as the camp's William D. McCain Camp of the Year award. Congratulations men!



The **Henry L. Benning Camp 517**, Columbus, GA, held a get-together at the home of Chaplain Dewey G. Burnham in Talbot County, GA. Several camp members took a ride behind Dewey's Central of Georgia Diesel including Timothy Pilgrim, GA Division Commander, second from right.



Longstreet Zollicoffer Camp 87, Knoxville, TN, member Rod O'Barr received an award from the United Daughters of the Confederacy Chapter 89 for his efforts in organizing the cleaning and protection of the Fort Sanders Confederate monument, erected in 1914 by the UDC which had been vandalized numerous times. Pictured from left, Carlene Johnson with UDC Chapter 89, presenting Rod O'Barr with the Award and TN UDC Division President Brenda Hall McDonald.



William Henry Harris Camp 1395, Fort Lauderdale, FL, Adjutant and Awards Chairman Joseph Motes proudly presented the *H. L. Hunley* JROTC Award to Cadet Emily Saris at West Broward High School.

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



The annual Confederate Decoration Day Ceremony was held at Munford Cemetery, Covington, TN. Approximately 40 members and guests of the **Simonton-Wilcox Camp 257**, Covington, TN, and the Mariah Baker Lemmon Chapter OCR attended. Members placed Confederate flags on the graves of 200 Southern soldiers, had a roll call of names of the veterans honored, and volleys of cannon and musketry thundered. The singing of *Dixie* and placing of flowers on the graves closed the service.



To ensure our local Confederate heroes are honored for their service, **Habersham Guard Camp 716**, Demorest, GA, has begun a program to place or replace 21 Southern Iron Crosses in Clarkesville Memorial Cemetery. Many of the graves have no recognition of service. Every veteran will receive a new cross. Old crosses still serviceable will be reconditioned and used in future cemetery projects. Commander Michael Dale, Wall Lewallen, left, and Matt Waller, right, have finished installing the second five crosses.



Captain William H. McCauley Camp 260, Dickson County, TN, Commander Shannon Hafner held an induction ceremony of new members Kevin Cunningham and his 14-year-old son John.



John Hance O'Steen Camp 770, Trenton, FL, Commander Clement Lindsey and Adjutant Archie Matthews placed a wreath before the Confederate monument at the Veteran's Park in Trenton on Memorial Day.



Compatriot Bucky D. Harris of the **Major General William D. McCain HQ Camp 584**, Columbia, TN, took the family to Gettysburg and paid respects at the High Water Mark. All the children are descendants of Valentine Low, 29th VA Infantry and Joshua Hobbs, 64th VA Cavalry.



Confederate cannon crew portraying the Washington Artillery, 5th Company, participated at the 175th Marion County, FL, Birthday Celebration in Ocala, FL. From left, Andrew Nichols, Daniel Wildman; **Private William Riley Milton Camp 741**, Tavares, FL, member and gun owner Tarry Beasley; Jonathan Yonce and FL 8th Brigade Commander Jerry Peacock on far right. This Confederate cannon was produced in Rome, GA, during the war and is one of only two left of this type. It's still fired regularly.

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



When the **Appling Grays Camp 918**, Baxley, GA, representative attempted to place a flag on the grave of Confederate Private John C. McClelland, Co. F, 47th GA Regiment, they discovered the cemetery had been obliterated by heavy equipment. All that remained were three hardwood trees, no sign of the fifteen graves there except one 6" x 6" stone. The camp started a restoration project with a new marker being installed and a decorative fence surrounding the cemetery site. On John C. McClelland's 200th birthday a grave marking ceremony was held. Member Charles McCrae was the spearhead and speaker.



The **Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, donated \$300 to the Children's Home Society of Jacksonville. The donation is part of the camp's ongoing community outreach program and is timed to coincide with the Christmas Holiday. Pictured from left, Chris Eland, Commander Calvin Hart, Joshua Eland and John Carson.



Members of the **Lieutenant James T. Woodward Camp 1399**, Warner Robins, GA, were present at the April meeting of the Byron City council to receive the Confederate History and Heritage Month Proclamation presented by Mayor Larry Collins and council members.



Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton Camp 1354, Vicksburg, MS, Commander Edward Campbell presents the *H. L. Hunley* Award to Markayla Taylor, a 9th grade JROTC student at Rosa Scott School in Madison, MS.



Jacob Summerlin Camp 1516, Kissimmee, FL, life member and grandson of a black Confederate soldier, Nelson Winbush, left, celebrates his 90th birthday with fellow Compatriot John Holmes.



General Leonidas Polk Camp 1446, Smyrna, GA, Commander Garry Daniell, right, presents membership certificate to new member, Austin Ables.



Army of Tennessee



Abigail Tijmsa, a 6th grade student at Fyffe School, was the winner of the essay contest sponsored by the **DeKalb Rifles Camp 1824**, Sylvania, AL. She was presented with a \$100 bill by 2nd Lt. Commander Dale Crawford. The contest is sponsored each year as part of Confederate History Month.



The **Dixie Defenders Camp 2086**, Cross City, FL, held a Headstone Dedication Service in Honor of Lieutenant Lewis Frazier, Company A, 10th GA Infantry. The service was held in the Frazier Family Cemetery, located in Lafayette State Forest, just south of Hatchbend, FL. From left, Camp 2086 Commander Daryl E. Ratterree; **John Hance O'Steen Camp 770**, Trenton, FL, Lieutenant Commander Noah Parrish; **Madison Starke Perry Camp 1424**, Gainesville, FL, Lt. Commander Terry Durden.



Major General Ambrose Ransom Wright Camp 1914, Evans, GA, members Carl Thomas Miller Jr., Greg Murphy, Carl Tommy Miller and Jim Davis are shown at the Augusta Confederate Memorial Day service.



Charles H. Lee Camp 2305, Falmouth KY, recently presented two *H. L. Hunley* Awards, one at Dixie High School to Cadet Alex Schieber and another to Cadet Isaac Conrad of Pendleton County High School.



Members of the **Major William M. Footman Camp 1950**, Ft. Myers, FL, and members of the "Keep Lee in Lee" group guard the monument of General Lee against repeated threats calling for its removal.



Members of the **Mississippi Division** gathered for their 2019 Division Reunion.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



Members of the **Captain James P. Douglas Camp 124**, Tyler, TX, held a ceremony to honor Confederate soldiers buried at Oakwood Cemetery in Tyler. Members presented the Colors at the grave of the camp namesake.



The **Governor Samuel W. T. Lanham Camp 586**, Weatherford, TX, held a recruiting booth at ChicoFest in Chico, TX. From left are Wyatt Savage, Adjutant Jeff Western, Scott Gates, Commander Larry Martin, George Henry and John McKee.



California's two Brigades joined forces for a long overdue headstone placement and dedication in the city of Bakersfield. **Upper South, Shelby's Brigade** and **Lower South, Drury's Brigade** along with the California UDC placed and dedicated a headstone for Sergeant William H. Pearson of Company H, 50th NC Infantry. Sgt. Pearson has been resting in an unmarked grave since 1933. He was given full military honors and a prayer service. Yet another lost Confederate soldier is now found and will not be forgotten.



Colonel Allen R. Witt Camp 615, Conway, AR, Commander John Ross Bryan presented his son, Sean Reagan Bryan, with a certificate and inducted him as the camp's first ever Cadet member.



Shown from left are **Hood's Texas Brigade Camp 153**, San Antonio, TX, members Sanford Reed, TX Division Lieutenant Commander John McCammon, Lieutenant Commander George Foulds, 2nd Lieutenant Commander Mike Reynolds and Dave Sweeney at the grave of P. L. Buquor.



Stonewall Jackson Camp 901, Denton, TX, Commander Allen Harrison and Adjutant Scott Peterson recently presented the Lee and Hunley awards to JROTC cadets at Guyer High School, Denton, TX, and The Colony High School, The Colony, TX.

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



Members of the **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, participated in the Tucson Veterans Day parade honoring all Pima County veterans.



Members of the **Alamo City Guards Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX, along with the Alamo Rose Chapter 4, join in the annual toast to General Robert E. Lee.



Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275, Livingston, TX, Commander Mike Farrar swore in Compatriot Dale Alvarez, with acting Camp Chaplain Wade Nail. Welcome Dale!



The **Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708**, Scottsdale, AZ, held a memorial ceremony honoring the camp's namesake. Captain Oury served as an officer in the Arizona Brigade and was the Arizona Territory's representative in the Confederate Congress. He also served in the US Congress after the war, thus becoming the only person to have served in both CS and US legislative branches.



A member of the **Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, achieved the milestone of completing a historically significant Eagle Scout project. Jonas Johnson, aged 14, finished the requirement for Scouting's highest award with a massive pathway renewal project at Pioneer and Military Memorial Park. Jonas Johnson and his father, Steve Johnson stand on the completed pathway.



The **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, took part in the Federal Memorial Day ceremony held at the Southern Arizona Veterans Memorial Cemetery. The camp was represented by Chaplain David Barnhill who carried the SCV colors in the presentation of veterans organizations' colors. Pictured from left, the Fort Huachuca Sergeants Major Association, the Southwest Association of Buffalo Soldiers, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Disabled American Veterans and Chaplain Barnhill with the SCV colors. The bugler from Fort Huachuca is preparing to play *Taps*.

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



Shown, from left, are **General Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804**, Fresno, CA, Compatriots **Tim Desmond**, **Chuck Norred**, and **Richard Kline** at their Confederate Memorial in Mountain View Cemetery in Fresno.



The **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, assisted by the **Texas John Slaughter Camp 2074**, Tombstone, AZ; the **Borderland Veterans Camp 2201**, Douglas, AZ; and **Dixie Chapter 1679**, UDC, hosted the AZ Division's annual memorial ceremony commemorating the 5 May 1862 Battle of Dragoon Springs where the only Confederate soldiers killed in action in Arizona fell in battle with Chiricahua Apache warriors.



The **Silver State Greys Camp 1989**, Las Vegas, NV, Lieutenant Commander **Stan Vaughan** proudly presented the **H. L. Hunley JROTC** award to the Clark High School JROTC cadet award winner.



The **Private Nathan Terry Wanslee Camp 2096**, Safford, AZ, Commander **Logan Hawkins**, left, presented three \$500 scholarships to graduating seniors at Duncan High School. The recipients are **Delanie Claridge**, **Peyton Damron** and **Michael McGrath**.



General Albert Sydney Johnston Camp 2048, Teahachapi, CA, **Hunley Envoy Greg Frazier** presented the **H. L. Hunley Award** to AF-JROTC Cadet **Dylan Meyer** of Rosamond High School in the Mojave Desert. Congratulations Cadet Meyer!



Colonel Tandy Walker Camp 2207, Shawnee, OK, held a Confederate Marker Dedication for Captain **Donald C. Smart**, Co. E, 1st TN Cavalry (Carter's). The ceremony was held in Shawnee's Fairview Cemetery. Dr. **George Andrews**, life member of Camp 2207, gave the biography and military records concerning Captain Smart.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



Representatives of **Yuma Territorial Outpost Camp 2186**, Yuma, AZ, and **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, participated in Yuma's Military Appreciation Day, hosted by the Yuma Chamber of Commerce, Military Affairs Committee. Pictured are Mrs. Priscilla Davis, Camp 2186 Commander Sam DiBianca, Camp 1710 Commander Donnis Davis and members of the Arizona Buffalo Soldiers of Mesa, AZ.



Members of the **Joseph Kanaka CSN Camp 2288**, Honolulu, HI, gather after presenting the War Service Medal for Desert Storm to Colonel Jeb Stewart. From left are Tom Smith, Colonel Arthur Tulak, Colonel Stewart and Steve Brock.



Campbell's Company Camp 2252, Republic, MO, dedicated a VA military headstone and an original Southern Iron Cross, respectively, for twin brothers Sergeant Wilson Leighton Hollis, Co F, 3rd MO Cavalry Battalion, and Private John Harmon Hollis, Co A, Wood's MO Cavalry Battalion, at Marlin Cemetery in Webster County, MO.



2nd Lieutenant John Crawford Smith Camp 2302, Corning, AR, members traveled to Lieutenant Smith's grave site in honor of his birthday and placed a Southern Iron Cross, purchased from the Batesville, AR, Camp. Shown are Donald Groning, Glenn Veatch, and Ronald Pence.



At the **Private C. W. Lucas-Forrest's Escort Camp 2316**, Prescott Valley, AZ, Confederate Luncheon, shown from left, Bob Johnson, George Gremillion, Bob Anderson, Ray Saulnier, Chris Donahue, Melissa Ruffner and Guy Coates.



Commander-in-Chief Paul Gramling joins fellow **LA Division** members to celebrate Louisiana Confederate Memorial Day at Historic Metairie Cemetery. Behind them is the Tumulus of the Army of Tennessee, LA Division which contains the remains of 175 Confederate soldiers including General P. G. T. Beauregard.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

**RAPHAEL SEMMES
CAMP 11
MOBILE**
CORNELSON, JR., JESSE
LEON
DENEFFE, IV, ROBERT E.
DENNIS, WALTER B.
GREEN, BRENT JOHN
THORNTON, JR.,
JOHNNY RAY

**CAPT. MORTIMER
JORDAN CAMP 84
GARDENDALE**
CLAYTON, HUBERT R.

**WOODALL BRIDGE
CAMP 296
HARTSELLE**
WALKER, PAUL M.

**EGBERT J. JONES CAMP
357
HUNTSVILLE**
TUTEN, GUERRY
BRADLEE

**JOHN RAYBURN CAMP
452
GUNTERSVILLE**
NOBLITT, JACOB TODD

**BIBB RIFLES CAMP 455
WEST BLOCKTON**
GREEN, GARY MARLON

**GEN. EDMUND W.
PETTUS CAMP 574
ALEXANDER CITY**
MORRIS, WILLIE
GEORGE

**COL. WILLIAM A.
JOHNSON CAMP 898
TUSCUMBIA**
ADAMS, VIRGIL
DOUGLAS
LASHLEY, SR., JERRY
WAYNE

**CAPT. WILLIAM
HOUSTON SHELBY
CAMP 1537
COLUMBIANA**
RICE, CHARLES VICTOR

**DEKALB RIFLES CAMP
1824
SYLVANIA**
IVEY, CASEY LAMAR

**FORT BLAKELEY CAMP
1864
BALDWIN COUNTY**
CANADY, NATHANIEL
JOSEPH "GAGE"
TUGGLE, JR., BOBBY
GENE

**THE TALLASSEE
ARMORY GUARDS CAMP
1921
TALLASSEE**
McGHAR, CLIFTON R.
SWINK, JR., ROSS C.

ARKANSAS

**GEN. ROBERT C.
NEWTON CAMP 197
LITTLE ROCK**
WARD, GARY W.

**3rd REGIMENT
ARKANSAS INFANTRY
CAMP 246
EL DORADO**
MITCHELL, PHILLIP
DAVID

**GEN. THOMAS DOCKERY
CAMP 1577
MAGNOLIA**
NASH, WILLIAM T.

ARIZONA

**COL. SHEROD HUNTER
CAMP 1525
PHOENIX**
FRANTZ, AVERY DAVID

**PVT. NATHAN TERRY
WANSLEE CAMP 2096
SAFFORD**
ELY, SEAN

**BORDERLAND
VETERANS CAMP 2201
DOUGLAS**
MANGUM, CARTER
MANGUM,
CHRISTOPHER W.
MANGUM, CLAYTON
HEATH
MANGUM, RALPH HEATH

CALIFORNIA

**GEN. JOHN B. HOOD
CAMP 1208
LOS ANGELES**
McGEE, TIMOTHY
MICHAEL

**THE STAINLESS BANNER
CAMP 1440
SAN JOSE**
BARGER, JOSHUA
JAMES JOSEPH MITCHEL

**GEN. GEORGE BLAKE
COSBY CAMP 1627
SACRAMENTO**
GILMOUR, JOHN
GAYLORD
MAGANA, ANTONIA
CHRISTOPHER
SNARR, JR., GARY NEAL

**CAPT. JAMES IREDELL
WADDELL CAMP 1770
ORANGE COUNTY**
ALLEN, MATTHEW
SCOTT

**GEN. TYREE HARRIS
BELL CAMP 1804
FRESNO**
SEPPI, LANCE G.

**GEN. ALBERT SIDNEY
JOHNSTON CAMP 2048
TEHACHAPI**
ADAMS, KERRY ALLEN

FLORIDA

**GENERAL JUBAL A.
EARLY CAMP 556
TAMPA**
KNIPP, CHARLES
"CHARLIE" DAVID
NONNENBERG, RICK
EDWARD

**WAKULLA GUARDS
CAMP 742
CRAWFORDVILLE**
GANNEY, B. MICHAEL
"MIKE"

**KIRBY SMITH CAMP
1209
JACKSONVILLE**
JONES, DON
McHUGH, JR., ROBERT
CHRISTOPHER

**STEPHEN RUSSELL
MALLORY CAMP 1315
PENSACOLA**
BRYANT, CHRISTOPHER
COLE
PARKER, JARED

**THEOPHILUS WEST M.
D. CAMP 1346
MARIANNA**
PATE, MASON

**PVT. GEORGE W.
THOMAS CAMP 1595
FT. PIERCE**
McMAHON, ARTHUR
LAWRENCE

**FINLEY'S BRIGADE
CAMP 1614
HAVANA**
ROBERTS, EUGENE
NORWOOD

**MAJ. WILLIAM M.
FOOTMAN CAMP 1950
FT. MYERS**
MEERPHOL, ANTHONY
JIM

GEORGIA

**CLEMENT A. EVANS
CAMP 64
WAYCROSS**
OLIVER, BRIAN ERIC

**ALEXANDER H.
STEPHENS CAMP 78
AMERICUS**
LOGAN, ROBERT F.

**BRIG. GEN. T. R. R.
COBB CAMP 97
ATHENS**
FIELDS, DONALD
EUGENE
GENTRY, DANIEL
EUGENE

**BRIG. GEN. E. PORTER
ALEXANDER CAMP 158
AUGUSTA**
MORGAN, COLBY JAMES

**GEN. HENRY LEWIS
BENNING CAMP 517
COLUMBUS**
WEIERICK, JR., THOMAS
A.

**BLACK CREEK
VOLUNTEERS CAMP 549
SYLVANIA**
MARCHANT, KALEB
BLAKKE

**WILLIAM THOMAS
OVERBY/COWETA
GUARDS CAMP 715
NEWNAN**
FLOURNOY, FRANK
STEPHENS

**HABERSHAM GUARD
CAMP 716
DEMOREST**
LEWALLEN, LARRY

**GEN. ROBERT A.
TOOMBS CAMP 932
VIDALIA**
MORRIS, JONATHAN
ALEXANDER

**LT. COL. THOMAS COKE
GLOVER CAMP 943
DOUGLASVILLE**
WYNN, JACKSON
CHRISTOPHER

**THE ROSWELL MILLS
CAMP 1547
ROSWELL**
KENDALL, STEPHEN W.

**PINE BARRENS
VOLUNTEERS CAMP
2039
EASTMAN**
ALLEN, TIMOTHY FELTON

**LT. LOVETT ALLEN TULLY
CAMP 2071
COLQUITT**
SMITH, JR., WILLIAM I.

**BUCKHEAD-FORT
LAWTON BRIGADE CAMP
2102
MILLEN**
BURKE, HENRY ROBERT
GREEN-JACKSON,
ZACHERY DALTON
JACKSON, JOEY EDWIN
McCORMICK, AUSTIN
"HUNTER"
MILLER, WALTER E.

**BRIG. GEN. HENRY KENT
McCAY CAMP 2172
JESUP**
MALLARD, CARL E.
MALLARD, PRESTON D.

**GEORGIA DIVISION HQ
CAMP 2200
MOULTRIE**
CARTER, TOMMY
HARPER, KENNETH
TERRELL
HINSHAW, MILTON
CREEDE
JACKSON, VINCENT
PREWETT, STEPHEN
RINGO, JESSE LEE
SANDERS, ROBERT
STEVENS, ALBERT
CAREY

IOWA

**BOWENS MOUNTED
RIFLES CAMP 1759
DES MOINES**
WAGGONER, LARRY
GEORGE

**COLS. LEWIS &
HARRISON CAMP 1854
TOPEKA**
ESTERLINE, CURTIS RAY

**SOUTH KANSAS CAMP
2064
WICHITA**
HERRING, DAVID
HARRISON

KENTUCKY

**CHARLES H. LEE CAMP
2305
FALMOUTH**
BLAIR, BRAD
BLAIR, JR., ROBERT
ECKLAR, STEPHEN EARL

**JIM PEARCE CAMP 2527
PRINCETON**
HYDE, JAMES JUSTIN

LOUISIANA

**COL. CHARLES D.
DREUX CAMP 110
NEW ORLEANS**
GIBSON, CHARLES
MICHAEL
WHITE, JR., GEORGE E.

**GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR
CAMP 1308
SHREVEPORT**
MOORE, JOHN MICHAEL
WOOD, SR., MICHAEL R.

**CAPT. THOMAS O.
BENTON CAMP 1444
MONROE**
CLARK, JAMES PAUL
GOWAN, GARRETT
EVERETT

**GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD
FORREST CAMP 1931
COVINGTON**
GUIDRY, PAUL HOWARD

**SABINE RIFLES CAMP
2057
MANY**
BUTLER, JOSHUA DON
GARZA, ROBERT GENE
MESHELL, JOSEPH
KEITH
SIMMONS, RODGER
SHUNDALE
WILLIAMS, HAROLD
FRANCIS

**LT. J. Y. SANDERS CAMP
2092
MORGAN CITY**
BRACEWELL, STEPHEN

**WASHINGTON RIFLES
CAMP 2211
FRANKLINTON**
MULINA, MICHAEL A.

MARYLAND

**PVT. WALLACE BOWLING
CAMP 1400
LA PLATA**
EICHELBERGER, KEVIN
A.
GILROY, JOSHUA
MATTHEW

**MAJ. GEN. ISAAC
RIDGWAY TRIMBLE
CAMP 1836
ELLCOTT CITY**
WOODS, JR., CLARENCE
W.

MISSOURI

BRIG. GEN. JOHN T. HUGHES CAMP 614 INDEPENDENCE
ANDERSON, KENNETH JOSEPH

BRIG. GEN. MOSBY MONROE PARSONS CAMP 718
JEFFERSON CITY
HAM, BRIAN FORREST JONES, MICHAEL LEE SCHRAER, LARRY ALVIN

CAMPBELL'S COMPANY CAMP 2252
REPUBLIC
HARRISON, CLIFFORD

MISSISSIPPI

JONES COUNTY ROSIN HEELS CAMP 227
LAUREL
POWELL, TIMOTHY LANE STRICKLAND, JOHN LENNER

BROOKHAVEN LIGHT ARTILLERY CAMP 235
BROOKHAVEN
LAIRD, SR., ROBERT HUGH
LAIRD, TONY A.

COL. WILLIAM P. ROGERS CAMP 321
CORINTH
DALTON, GREGORY SCOTT
ODUM, ROBERT CLINTON
SMART, K. C.

GEN. CHARLES CLARK CAMP 856
CLEVELAND
CALDERON, ARTHUR HUGO
ELLIS, JOSEPH G.
GOURLAY, WILLIAM POWELL
HARLOW, WILLIAM MICHAEL
HICKS, FRANKLIN TODD
MURPHY, JR., LAWRENCE E.
MURPHY, PENDLETON BOND
PELTAN, HAROLD LEE
SLEDGE, HOWARD WILSON
VINSON, FORREST WELLINGTON
VINSON, MARCUS WYNN
WILSON, WILLIAM ROBERTS

TIPPAH TIGERS CAMP 868
RIPLEY
JOHNSON, DAVID BRADLEY
MURLEY, KELVIS E. J.

AUGUSTA GREYS CAMP 1956
NEW AUGUSTA
STUART, CURTIS RAY

THE RANKIN GREYS CAMP 2278
FLORENCE
SPRAYBERRY, CHRISTOPHER BROCK

TALLAHATCHIE RIFLES CAMP 2287
TALLAHATCHIE COUNTY
COKER, III, WILBURN WESSON
JONES, JAMES L.
MORRIS, ROGER STEPHENSON, TROY KEITH
WOLFE, JAKE H.

NORTH CAROLINA

GEORGE DAVIS CAMP 5
WILMINGTON
DUNN, JULIAN LAMAR

ROWAN RIFLES CAMP 405
SALISBURY
FREEMAN, ALEXANDER H.

GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST CAMP 803
SANFORD
SHEETS, ADAM MICHAEL

COL. CHARLES F. FISHER CAMP 813
GRAHAM
SIMMONS, JOHN EDWARD

CAPT. CHARLES F. CONNOR CAMP 849
HICKORY
LOGAN, JOE NEIL

MAJ. CHARLES Q. PETTY CAMP 872
GASTONIA
EMORY, JOHNATHAN THOMAS

CHEROKEE GUARDS CO. A 29th NC TROOPS CAMP 893
MURPHY
EDWARDS, DUSTIN JAMES CALEB
HACKLEY, STEVEN

PVT. HENRY L. WYATT CAMP 1297
RALEIGH
NIX, MICHAEL SHANE

LEWIS A. ARMISTEAD CAMP 1302
JACKSONVILLE
HUTCHENS, STACY ALLEN

THE RAINS BROTHERS CAMP 1370
NEW BERN
BROOKS, III, PAUL BRUCE
ELLIS, LESLIE ROGERS

BRIG. GEN. J. JOHNSTON PETTIGREW CAMP 1401
LENOIR
ALLEN, SHAWN DAVID

CSS RAM NEUSE CAMP 1427
KINSTON
MARTIN, CHARLES ELLIOTT

SGT. JOHN A. LISK CAMP 1502
TROY
FIELDS, GARY RAY

GEN. ROBERT F. HOKE/WM. J. HOKE CAMP 1616
LINCOLNTON
HEAFNER, TIMOTHY ALLEN

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM W. KIRKLAND CAMP 1692
CHAPEL HILL
MARTIN, MICHAEL CHAD

33rd REG. NC TROOPS CO. F CAMP 1695
BELHAVEN
KEECH, TONY W.
YOUNG, ERIC CHARLES

JACKSON RANGERS CAMP 1917
SYLVA
APPERSON, CRAIG D.
HAYSTIN, KELLY

THE ROXBORO GRAYS CAMP 1932
ROXBORO
SUITT, BRADLEY DARRELL
WILSON, JARED BRANDON

ROCKY FACE RANGERS CAMP 1948
TAYLORSVILLE
MIZE, REV. GAVEN M.
SMITH, JOHNNY MACK

CONFEDERATE STATES ARMORY-KENANSVILLE CAMP 2157
KENANSVILLE
HATCHER, JR., DAVID RAY

NEW JERSEY

PVT. MEREDITH POOL CAMP 1505
HAMMONTON
YAVORSKY, JAMES A.

NEW MEXICO

GEN. WILLIAM R. SCURRY CAMP 1385
ALBUQUERQUE
SCHNEIDER, PHOENIX

NEW YORK

GEN. ARCHIBALD GRACIE CAMP 985
NEW YORK
BENOIT, DANIEL EDWIN

OHIO

LT. JONATHAN BRESSLER CAMP 1536
CINCINNATI
PRITCHARD, RICHARD HAROLD
ROWELL, JAMES SAMUEL

LT. GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET CAMP 1658
TALLMADGE
COFFMAN, ROBERT CLAYTON

QUANTRILL'S RAIDERS CAMP 2087
MAYFIELD HEIGHTS
BROWN, ANDREW JARET
BROWN, WILLIAM LEE
DAVIDSON, MICHAEL R.
DUKE, JR., CHARLES L.

OKLAHOMA

CAPTAIN JAMES J. McALESTER CAMP 775
McALESTER
NIX, WESLEY TROT

COL. JOHN W. JORDAN CAMP 817
MANNFORD
CUNNINGHAM, ALEX RUSCO, JUSTIN LEE

PVT. DRURY WARREN CAMP 2180
PONCA CITY
SCOTT, TREYE DALE

COLONEL TANDY WALKER CAMP 2207
SHAWNEE
GRIFFIN, KEVIN LEE
HOPPER, CLARENCE D.
KERR, JEREMY LESTER
SMITH, DALE CLYDE
TAYLOR, II, CHARLES C.
WILBURN, JOHN

LI'L DIXIE CONFEDERATES CAMP 2259
COALGATE
McTEE, JOSEPH K.
TATTERSHELL, DANNY

MEN IN GRAY CAMP 2309
LAWTON
WOLVERTON, RONALD

MAJOR JAMES McHENRY CAMP 2310
BROKEN ARROW
PAULK, FREDERICK MICHAEL
PAULK, JEFFREY HEATH
PAULK, JEFFREY LOGAN
ROBERTS, BARRY STEVEN DC
TOLBERT, STEVEN WARD, LEVI
WARD, LOGAN

SOUTH CAROLINA

ADAM WASHINGTON BALLENGER CAMP 68
SPARTANBURG
BAILEY, DENNIS RAY
LYNCH, MARK STEVEN

JOSEPH B. KERSHAW CAMP 82
CAMDEN
KELLEY, JR., ROBERT L.

CAPTAIN MOSES WOOD CAMP 125
GAFFNEY
JOLLY, GRAYSON MITCHELL

MARLBORO CAMP 835
BENNETTSVILLE
COLLINS, COBY LONDON

PEE DEE RIFLES CAMP 1419
FLORENCE DARLINGTON
BRAFFORD, ZACHARY
DUKE, JR., THOMAS LARRY
GADDY, JEFFERY WILLIAM

BRIG. GEN. MICAH JENKINS CAMP 1569
ROCK HILL
GREGORY, JR., JACK POWELL

McFADDEN, DAVID GLENN

COL. E. T. STACKHOUSE CAMP 1576
LATTA
WEBSTER, JR., MARNOLD RAY

REBELS IN GREY CAMP 2027
WESTMINSTER
PITTARD, KARL FREDRICK

TENNESSEE

LONGSTREET-ZOLICOFFER CAMP 87
KNOXVILLE
EMMETT, III, THOMAS DAVIES
EPPERSON, JAMES MICHAEL
FOX, LYNN CARTER

COL. R.M. RUSSELL CAMP 209
HUMBOLDT
BLANKENSHIP, COLTON CHARLES
COX, BRENT ALAN

NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST CAMP 215
MEMPHIS
BISHOP, ANDY LEE
BISHOP, GLENN RAY

FRANK P. GRACEY CAMP 225
CLARKSVILLE
ABERNATHY, CHARLES ANDREW

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM D. McCain HQ CAMP 584
COLUMBIA
ASHWOOD, RICHARD EDWARD
CANNON, JR., ALLEN DALE
CANNON, JOHN WESLEY
CANNON, KYLE CULLEN
ELLIS, CECIL RAY
FOSTER, MICHAEL THEODORE
GENTIL, RICHARD JAMES
GILCHRIST, DAVID RAY
HAYES, JEFFREY TYLER
HAZELGROVE, SHAWN THOMAS
HENDRIX, JEFFREY MITCHELL
HERRING, MICHAEL HUDSON, III, KARL GRIER
KING, BRIAN CLEVELAND
McKINNEY, DANIEL D.
PAUL, DANIEL SANDERS, TIMOTHY S.

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SHEW, JASON WALTER
SILVA, MIGUEL
ANTHONY
SMITH, DANIEL PAUL
SMITH, JACK MICHAEL
ULMER, JR., DONALD J.
WILLIAMS, MICHAEL
HENRY

**WHEELER-LONG CAMP
709
DUNLAP**
CARROLL, JAMES DAVID

**GEN. GEORGE GIBBS
DIBRELL CAMP 875
SPARTA**
McCORMICK, ALAN
MITCHELL

**GEN. A. P. STEWART
CAMP 1411
WINCHESTER**
PHILLIPS, MICHAEL V.

**WIGFALL GREYS CAMP
1560
COLLIERVILLE**
DACUS, JR., JAMES
THOMAS

**GAINESBORO
INVINCIBLES CAMP 1685
GAINESBORO**
LANHAM, RICKY JOE

**MYERS-ZOLICOFFER
CAMP 1990
LIVINGSTON**
DANIELS, CLINTON
STRODE, JAMES
GILBERT
STRODE, JOSEPH LEE
STRODE, LOGAN
GILBERT
WHITE, LUCAS GRANT

**RAWDON-SPEARS CAMP
2113
SUMMERTOWN**
BOYETTE, JOSEPH L.
FRANCES, JOHNNIE
JETT, CARTER JAMES
MASHBURN, RANDY
GLENN
O'NEAL, MICHAEL B.
RICKS, BROCK
TURNER, THOMAS M.

**GEN ALFRED E JACKSON
CAMP 2159
JONESBOROUGH**
PERRY, JR., ROGER
JESSE

TEXAS

**MAJ. GEORGE W.
LITTLEFIELD CAMP 59
AUSTIN**
HALL, JERRY LEE

**CAPT. JAMES P.
DOUGLAS CAMP 124
TYLER**
HORTON, JIMMIE
WALTERS, ROBERT
BRUCE

**GEN. FELIX H.
ROBERTSON CAMP 129
WACO**
CHRISTENSEN, III,
HENRY JAMES
GRANT, AUSTIN TAYLOR

**HOOD'S TEXAS BRIGADE
CAMP 153
SAN ANTONIO**
TAUBERT, ROY ALLEN

**O. M. ROBERTS CAMP
178
WAXAHACHIE**
RUSSELL, RONALD
ALLEN
SCHIER, WAYNE LEE
WILLBANKS, ROBERT
LYNN

**J. L. HALBERT CAMP
359
CORSICANA**
BODINE, JR., JOSEPH
PAUL

**WILLIAMSON COUNTY
GRAYS CAMP 502
GEORGETOWN**
REA, III, JAY BRADFORD

**MAJ. ROBERT M. WHITE
CAMP 1250
TEMPLE**
SNYDER, BARRETT
TRAVIS

**CAPTAIN IKE TURNER
CAMP 1275
LIVINGSTON**
STEWART, JOHN PAUL

**DUNN-HOLT-MIDKIFF
CAMP 1441**

MIDLAND
JAMES, CARSON DUKE
JAMES, KYLE B.

**13th TEXAS INFANTRY
CAMP 1565
ANGLETON**
SAWYER, CASS

**WILLIAM H. L. WELLS
CAMP 1588
PLANO**
McCULLOCH, CAMDEN
LOCH

**2nd TEXAS FRONTIER
DISTRICT CAMP 1904
DE LEON**
DAVIS, SR., D. W.
TOOMAN, NORMAN L.

**HILL COUNTRY CAMP
1938
FREDERICKSBURG**
COX, FREDDIE MOURICE
PICKARD, KEVIN

**STONE FORT CAMP 1944
NACOGDOCHES**
CONNELLY, KEVIN

**NEW SALEM
INVINCIBLES CAMP 2107
PONTA**
SMITH, MICHAEL TODD
SMITH, TRENT C.

**LT. ALEXANDER
CAMERON CAMP 2226
GREENVILLE**
CUMMINGS, DAVID LANE

**CO. D SPAIGHT'S
BATTALION CAMP 2241
SILSBEE**
JAMES, GLENN D.
JAMES, LLOYD WESLEY

**34th TEXAS CAVALRY
CAMP 2283
MINERAL**
WELLS GRAGG, AARON

**JUDGE ROY BEAN CAMP
2298
IRAAN**
KEITH, TERRY
WOODWARD, ERNEST

UTAH

**WASATCH REBELS CAMP
2306
SALT LAKE CITY**
BOLICK, ROBERT L.

VIRGINIA

**LEE-JACKSON CAMP 1
RICHMOND**
ORANGE, JAMES ALLEN
TAYLOR, JR., HARRY
JAMES

**THE BEDFORD RIFLE
GRAYS CAMP 1475
BEDFORD**
KIRBY, IVAN KARL

**CHESTER STATION CAMP
1503
CHESTER**
LOCKE, HEATH D.

**TURNER ASHBY CAMP
1567
WINCHESTER**
RICHERT, AARON JOHN
SHOREMOUNT, JOSEPH
E.

**APPOMATTOX RANGERS
COURT HOUSE CAMP
1733
APPOMATTOX**
SELZ, LANNIS NEIL

**LANE-ARMISTEAD CAMP
1772
MATHEWS**
FARMER, JAMES
FRANKLIN
FOWLER, TREVOR
AUSTIN

HARRISON, EDWARD
LOUIS
SMITH, AUBREY WAYNE
WOESSNER, DAVID
ALLEN

**BRIG. GEN. W. C.
WICKHAM CAMP 2250
MECHANICSVILLE**
HARDEN, CHARLES
RICHARD
HARDEN, JR., JOSEPH
THOMPSON

**GORDONSVILLE GRAYS
CAMP 2301
GORDONSVILLE**
DAWSON, B. J.
ELMORE, ALAN WADE

WEST VIRGINIA

**BEIRNE CHAPMAN CAMP
148
UNION**
HEAVENER, ERIC LEE

**McNEILL'S RANGERS
CAMP 582
MOOREFIELD**
JONES, MORGAN WARD
LARUE, TERRELL SHANE

**A. G. JENKINS CAMP 628
GUYANDOTTE**
CASEY, BRENT
CASEY, BRYAN
COCHRANE, WILLIAM E.
FOSTER, ROBERT
EDWARD
HUFFSTUTLER, BARRY
AMBUS
STEPHENS, MATTHEW
SHAWN

Welcome to our newest Life Members



Name	Division	Camp
JAMES L. BAGGETT	GA	1859
JOHN E. RUFF	FL	1209
THOMAS E VINSON	CA	4
RANDALL W. CROOKE	FL	1315
LEONARD F. PICKLE, JR.	AR	1655
MARK TYLER WRIGHT	IN	1508
NOAH L. JEWELL, JR.	OH	2317
KARL F. PITTARD	SC	2027
NEIL R. KUMAR	SC	273
DAVID S. YOUNG	NC	166
ALAN D. MARTIN	VA	1549

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1861-1865

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The Last Roll

J. M. "Matt" Barton Camp 441
Sulphur Springs, TX
William Perry Simonds

Upshur County Patriots Camp 2109
Gilmer, TX
Billy Charles McBride
Tommy Lee Mitchell

Stonewall Camp 380
Portsmouth, VA
James Andrew Nagle

Garland-Rodes Camp 409
Lynchburg, VA
Harry Winston Mead, Jr.

The Old Brunswick Camp 512
Lawrenceville, VA
Curtis Leroy Griffin

R. E. Lee Camp 726
Alexandria, VA
Hon. Richard Bender Abell

Gen. James Longstreet Camp 1247
Richmond, VA
John Courtlandt Maxwell, Jr.

R. E. Lee Camp 587
Seattle, WA
Ronald Vincent Taylor



Forward the Colors

promotes real diversity and tolerance. Our hope is that this policy will be followed by the United States Marine Corps — by showing tolerance for Confederate heritage.

Walter D. Kennedy
Chief of Heritage Operations, SCV

cc: Louisiana Congressional and Senatorial
delegation
President Donald Trump
Mark Esper, Secretary of Defense

We Southerners can be proud of the spirit of our forefathers who courageously stood up to those who would trample our Rights. That spirit lives today. For example, the Southern city of Fayetteville, NC, population of 205,000, provides twice the number of military servicemen as Manhattan, NY, population of 1.6 million! The truth of the matter is, the US military speaks with a Southern accent.

As pointed out in the beginning of this article, no one will give our side of this story. Therefore, we must make every effort to tell the truth about our history and heritage or surely that "little upon which we now barely exist will be taken from us." Please notice that I cc'd a copy of my letter to my Louisiana delegation in Washington as well as to



Ku Klux Klan march on Washington, DC. Note NO Confederate Flags were displayed!

the president and secretary of defense. You can do the same and let's put the pressure on the liberal establishment. Also, join us by enlisting in the Confederate Legion. Visit us at: makedixiegreat-again.com

Deo Vindice,

Walter D. (Donnie) Kennedy
Chief of Heritage Operations



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The Descendants of Mexican War Veterans

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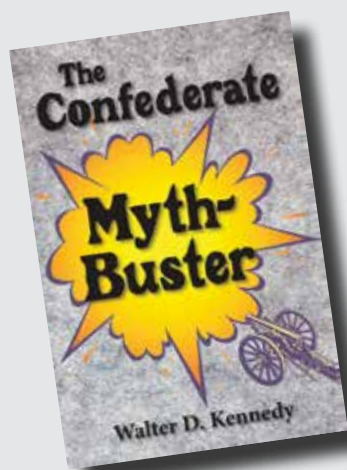
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NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Annual Jefferson Davis Birthday Service

The Jefferson Davis Committee was chartered by the Virginia Division in 1994 and is sponsored by National Sons of Confederate Veterans. The committee was given the responsibility of improving and maintaining Davis circle at Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, Virginia. The site is home to the final resting place of the Confederacy's only President, Jefferson F. Davis, and his family.

The committee has worked hard to restore the Davis Family Circle into a place all Southerners would be pleased and proud of. We encourage you to visit Davis Circle and hope you will be pleased and honored with its new look. Your donation will ensure the site will be maintained as a beautiful sanctuary which reflects the pride and respect we have for our Southern ancestors and leaders.

Each year at the Cemetery a memorial service is held to honor Jefferson F. Davis. The service is held on the first Saturday in June, commemorating Davis' birthday, June 3, 1808. This year's program is June 6, 2020, with actor and historian Patrick Falci portraying A. P. Hill. The event is free and open to the public.

The ceremony remembers and honors a Southern gentleman who served with the United States Army during the Black Hawk War and is also a hero of the Mexican War. In addition to serving as the Commander in Chief of the Confederate Army and Navy, Jefferson F. Davis had served as a US Congressman, US Senator, and Secretary of War. We encourage you to join the Davis Committee and become a part of this worthwhile event. You can also assist us if you know of any group or member who would like to participate in the annual Memorial Service.

Donations help honor Southern ancestors and their leaders, as well as help save a piece of Southern heritage.

The Jefferson Davis Memorial Committee is an entity of the Virginia Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. All funds are restricted and used only towards the Davis Circle at Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia.

Please Send Donations to:
Jefferson F. Davis Memorial Fund
PO Box 605
Orange, Virginia 22960

18th Nathan Bedford Forrest Boyhood Home Festival

The 18th Annual Forrest Homecoming and Southern Heritage Festival is scheduled for Saturday, June 20, 2020, from 9 AM to 4 PM. This event is held at the Nathan Bedford Forrest Boyhood Home located at 4435 Pyles Road, Chapel Hill, TN.

Activities include historical speakers, musical entertainment, women's program, Southern sutlers, food vendors and much more.

Admission is \$10 per person, with children under 12 free. This is a fundraiser for the Forrest Boyhood Home, sponsored by the SCV.

Guidelines for submitting annual reports

Reports for the annual Book of Reports to be distributed to the delegates at the 2020 Jacksonville 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, 2020. However, if there is a reason a report should be submitted later than April 1, 2020, 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, 2020.

Reports should be submitted to Editor-in-Chief Frank Powell at fbpowell@bellsouth.net and Chief of Staff Charles Lauret at patriot1861@yahoo.com.

Dues and fees increased at 2019 Reunion in Mobile

Two measures were approved at the 2019 Reunion in Mobile, Alabama which will impact dues and charter fees.

During the business session, a motion to raise dues by \$5 was made and seconded from the floor. The motion specified that \$3 of this increase will be used for the Confederate Museum, with the remaining \$2 appropriated for General Headquarters. This motion was approved by the delegates and will go into effect August 1, 2020.

Also at Reunion, the General Executive Committee voted to increase camp charter fees from \$20 to \$50 effective immediately.

Thanks,
Adam Southern
Executive Director

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.

Corrections

In our March/April 2020 issue we found two errors in the article "Major General James Patton Anderson." On page 23 it should be General Beauregard not General Bragg who withdrew from Corinth.

On page 24 General Breckinridge's name was misspelled.

We regret the errors.

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. We currently do not have room to store them, but we would like to have an idea of what to expect and plan for its display once the museum is open.

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.

Notify General Headquarters of any leadership changes

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

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 ad-

resses 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

Please, no monuments or statues at Elm Springs

It has come to my attention, there are several camps who are raising money to purchase monuments/statues to send to Elm Springs, SCV HQ. Although I understand and appreciate the sentiment, it was determined Elm Springs would not become a graveyard for/of Confederate monuments and statues. It is my hope camps will be able to purchase monuments/statues and place them in their local areas and highways. If a monument is removed, we erect two or more to take its place.

Paul Gramling, Jr.
Commander-in-Chief

ANNOUNCING!

The 125th SCV Anniversary Book

We will feature the history of the SCV, member's ancestor memorials, our new museum and more all in an 8.5 x 11 inch hardback book printed in full color inside and out!

Each submission should be no more than 200 words and you can have two photos, one of your ancestor and one of you, or two ancestors.

All entries must be e-mailed, no hard copies. Don't send original photos, only copies. Digital photos must be 300 dpi. Deadline for member submissions is November 1, 2020. Books will be ready for our 126th Reunion in Metairie, LA, July 21-24, 2021.

Please e-mail all submissions to 125th@scv.org



Dispatches From the Front

Don't let our ancestors' sacrifices be for naught

To the Editor:

Although I am a new member of the SCV, I have for many years studied the numerous factors which brought about the War Between the States.

Make no mistake, America-hating radicals who hold prominent positions within our educational and political systems will not rest until they have rewritten our history and silenced those who dare hold dear their heritage.

The means by which these organized individuals intend to achieve their goal is diabolically simple. They seek to destroy our will. A person without will is little more than a sheep waiting to become a meal of the predator. If you can destroy the validity of history, you will eventually destroy one's desire to seek the enlightenment of truth. When one's desire to learn is rendered inert, the person becomes comfortably apathetic. When this STD (Socially Transmitted Disease of the mind) engulfs one's spirit, the person, and then people progressively, can easily be manipulated and controlled, and this is the eventual goal of Marxism. Control begets power, and power begets wealth, and wealth begets more power. The cycle never ends.

Those who hate America will never defeat Baby Boomers such as myself, and they know this — so they do not expend their resources attacking us. Instead, they seek to poison the apple while it's still fresh on the tree: our youth. The inherent nature of youth is such that children are the most vulnerable members of society. Why do you think schools teach children WHAT to think instead of HOW to think? A well-known communist leader once said he knew America could not be destroyed militarily, but he would do so by destroying our young generations. If we remain vigilant and help our youth identify and understand the leftist propaganda seeking to destroy their intellect, we can prevail. Conversely, if we

lose our will and succumb to the evil of apathy, they will win.

Are you willing to allow the sacrifices of your forebearers to be flushed into the sewer of oblivion? I know of none who are. Together, each of us can make a positive impact upon the lives of everyone around us by offering the unvarnished truth, which is the one thing which frightens the leftists more than anything else. Let us remain steadfast, united and strong.

K. Hutchison

General JO Shelby Camp 1414
Harrison, Arkansas

Our state Divisions serve a useful purpose

To the Editor:

I read in the March/April 2020 edition in the "Dispatches From the Front" section, Mr. Robert Wisniewski's letter titled "Streamline SCV Organization." In his write-up, he states the "Division level is outdated and no longer needed" because he believes this antiquated form of military command structure is no longer effective, and therefore dues which are earmarked to fund these Divisions unnecessarily siphons away money which can be better utilized at the National level to facilitate their various projects.

I believe, as I'm sure anyone would feel who has ever served in the military, that this is a very risky practice Mr. Wisniewski endorses. As with military organizational structure, having an effective chain of command is extremely valuable for a variety of reasons. What I understand from his letter is he would feel the proper way to address various concerns is for a camp to go directly to the National Headquarters without working the issue with the "middle man."

In my experience, the Army has attempted such a thing before when it eliminated the Division Artillery (DIVARTY) Headquarters. When this headquarters was removed from each Division, artillery units at lower echelons no longer had an advocate beyond the Brigade level to fight for critical artillery concerns. Eventually the Army realized the error of its ways and re-instituted the DIVARTY, which in turn

proved once again to better facilitate at all echelons highly successful artillery operations with much greater efficiency.

Currently, the National Headquarters is not staffed to properly address all 875 SCV Camp concerns, much less have the ability to mobilize and execute valuable resources to address these concerns in a way which would be remotely adequate to the camps' satisfaction. Case in point, the Virginia Division is doing a fabulous job in battling city councils and state legislative bodies to ensure current monument laws remain in place, or at least if rewritten to provide the best outcome for the survival of these sacred pieces. If there was no Virginia Division, and the much necessary resources to fund their efforts, this courageous effort would not have been possible. I have never had the opportunity to witness the National Headquarters at work, but I do not think, even if all the funds which are currently supporting the various Divisions were to be sent to the National Headquarters, but I doubt they would not have been able to do what the Virginia Division was able to do, and with the dedication they conducted themselves in doing it.

I understand everyone in the SCV and other heritage organizations has a strong vested interest to ensure our nation's monuments are preserved, but if we want to maintain an efficient organization with a solid structure to conduct operations such as fighting for causes we believe in at the state and local areas, eliminating a proven military chain of command is NOT the way to effectively run an organization. As with military chains of commands, for both units and soldiers, for example, at the company level (which is what I would classify the camp as being), it is extremely rare (although it does happen based on certain command relationships) to report directly, for instance to the division headquarters (or three levels up the chain, which in this case is what I would classify the National Headquarters as being). Lower echelons of command are there for a reason, and in this case they are there to prioritize area events in order to determine where it is best to place their limited resources. As I said earlier, at

present, if the National Headquarters was given this level of responsibility to perform, their staffs would have to increase greatly, as well as be organized in a fashion to accommodate this process of managing functions that previously fell under the Divisions. This, to me, is not a wise choice, and should not be considered as being a method of reporting and coordination based on economies of scale.

Who does Mr. Wisniewski believe would conduct such an operation at a state/Division or regional/Brigade level if the Divisions and/or Brigades were done away with? Just because this level in the organization is indeed eliminated, as appears to be the ill-informed desire of Mr. Wisniewski, does *NOT* mean that its requirement is also eliminated. There will always be an occasion when a Division or Brigade level event will need to take place. Without that structure in place (and again the resources needed to fund it), when a need does arise, and trust me, it will, it will take considerable time to build a task force *ad hoc*. This waste of time in doing so could have been better spent fixing the issue at hand instead of building a team that should already have been in place to begin with.

I know Mr. Wisniewski has the best of intentions in the proposals he has made. However, if he has not had experience with, or witnessed any, successful operations at the Florida Division as he suggests (which I'm hopeful is the exception rather than the rule when looking at other SCV Divisions), then I would hope he would run for an office in his Division to change the tone in how that organization is run, and the causes in which it feels it should take up. However, advocating the elimination of the SCV Divisions does not *create* a solution. Experience has shown that it *causes* a huge problem.

Shane Hubbard
Lee-Jackson Camp 1
Richmond, Virginia

Speaking truth to power

To the Editor:

Let us drop the sanctimonious posturings concerning Confederate monuments and review some facts of history.

Follow the "Yankee dollar" — wealth originating with New England's African slave trade and the North's manufacture and shipping of slave-picked cotton:

After the Revolution, the United States were constituted as a voluntary union of sovereign states. But with Abraham Lincoln came a Northern political party which would twist this union into a centralized power under Northern control, and turn the South into its "cash cow" Colonies — just as England had done. As a result, seven Southern States withdrew from the Union. But with the "Cotton Kingdom" out of the Union, the North's "Mercantile Kingdom" would collapse, so Lincoln launched an armada against South Carolina to provoke her into firing the first shot and get the war he wanted. South Carolina responded just as Massachusetts had responded to George III's provocation at Lexington and Concord, when the thirteen slaveholding Colonies seceded from the British Empire.

Virginia stood for the Union until Lincoln called for her troops to help subjugate the Southern Confederacy, at which point she refused, immediately seceded, and indicted Lincoln for "choosing to inaugurate civil war." Four other states followed her out. Virginia's decision makes clear what that war was truly about.

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address — claiming his war of invasion, conquest, and coerced political allegiance against the Confederacy was to save government "of the people, by the people, for the people" — is pure Orwellian "doublespeak," while his Emancipation Proclamation plainly stated slavery was all right as long as one was loyal to his government. But that exposes "The Myth of American History" as a "red herring" masking a murderous usurpation of power.

Confederate monuments speak Truth to this Power. No wonder its "woke" social justice vandals and other "useful idiots" are tearing them down.

H. V. Traywick, Jr.
Garland-Rodes Camp 409
Lynchburg, Virginia

Our shared legacy is the greatest gift

To the Editor:

Around the world, I've noticed and seen our Confederate Battle Flags used in opposition to governments who would rather think people existed to provide them with position rather than protect their basic human liberties. We see them used in places where people have a desire to leave a country they no longer feel relevant in, if they ever did to begin with. Our symbols, under fire more so in our own country than anywhere else, have taken on a meaning throughout the world that in many ways mirrors the causes that motivated our ancestors to march off to war, with too many, far too many, never returning again. "The principle for which we contend is bound to reassert itself, though it may be at another time and in another form." — *Jefferson Davis*.

Of course, that isn't their only legacy. When I was growing up (and to this day) my parents would tell their children, all five sons, that we were the greatest gift they had ever been given. As I read and learn about our shared Confederate heritage, and their fight to protect their homes and loved ones, I realized that, in a way, these soldiers were successful. "Home is where the heart is", and heart is always with family. Houses can be rebuilt, crops can be resown, property replaced, but family, once extinguished, is truly gone. We, as their descendants, are the accumulation of their hopes and dreams, one of their most lasting legacies. The person reading this, right now, no matter what's going on in life, can always think back to this. You are your ancestor's pride and joy, a gift from on high, and the promise they will be remembered kindly and with clarity. And, even should our ideas and beliefs of our Confederate ancestors fade into the background, their cause and ideas of self-government will never perish.

Eric Farmer
Jefferson Davis Camp 175
Colorado Springs, Colorado



Continued from page 27

Books in Print

to light.

Author: F. H. Buckley
Publisher: Encounter Books
www.encounterbooks.com
800-343-4499
Hardback: \$23.99

Reviewed by William "Donnie" Kennedy

Jefferson Davis' Final Campaign: Confederate Nationalism and the Fight to Arm Slaves

Before the first Southern state seceded, many considered why such an action should be taken. One of the widespread, customary weaknesses of this discussion is the failure of present day "combatants" to consider a mere fact, the issue is complicated. Often one side uses a couple of quotes to support slavery was the cause, and slavery was the only cause of secession and the resulting War. To be fair, a couple of quotes are also used by the other side of the debate.

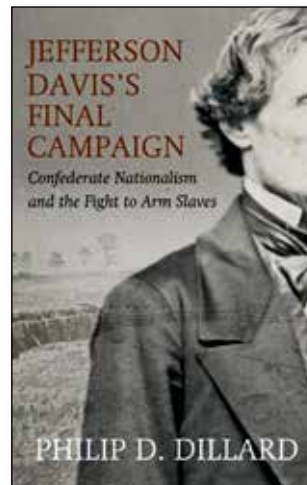
Philip Dillard's volume is a thorough exploration of a fact which clouds "the only cause" position. In 1864/1865, when defeat was a real possibility if not a certainty, officials pondered if the South should arm slaves and therefore increase the number of soldiers in the Confederate Army. "... Many citizens wondered if the military situation now demanded the enlistment of slaves. With few exceptions,

Virginians proclaimed their preference for black troops over military defeat, ..." The crux of the question was, which is more important, maintenance of slavery, or independence of the Confederacy?

It would be dishonest to submit the South was uniform in their consideration of the subject. Dillard does not advance that dishonest argument but presents a chronicle of the thoughts of political leaders, military officers, and newspaper editors. Again, it is complicated and interesting.

This author writes of our Southern army, specifically Lee's army: "They had always been outnumbered; the situation had always appeared desperate just before Lee saved the day. Unfortunately for the faithful, the Confederate army was a mere shadow of its former self, having lost key commanders and many veteran troops in the year since Gettysburg. Manpower shortfalls and a relentless foe restricted the initiative by a bold maneuver and turn the tables of his opponents, as he had done so often before." The question of the time, should slaves be armed and granted freedom after the War was won?

This volume devotes chapters to the question in several Confederate states, most thoroughly the situation in Virginia, Georgia, and Texas. Each state, and even each section of a given state, viewed the arming of slaves



"based on local circumstances."

Chapter Eight details three options to save the Confederacy in the waning months. First, arming slaves. Second, appeals to European powers to emancipate slaves for formal recognition of the Confederacy. Third, the Hampton Roads Peace Conference to negotiate with Union representatives concerning possible terms to allow independence of the South. "None of the three initiatives had born fruit. Yet, one of the three remained if the president could reenergize the discussion concerning arming slaves." As stated in the title, "Davis's final campaign."

Highly recommended by this reviewer, Dillard's work is well written and clear in addressing a central question the South faced, do you "sacrifice slavery for independence." Required reading for anyone interested in a complete understanding of the War for Southern Independence. Although most readers will be basically familiar with the possibility of arming slaves as the War ended, after reading this book they will better understand. It's complicated, as is the debate on cause(s) of the War.

Author: Philip D. Dillard
Publisher: Mercer University Press
Macon, Georgia
www.mupress.org
Hardback \$35.00

Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall

The Adventures of Tommy the Drummer Boy

Mr. Alan Losure wrote *The Adventures of Tommy the Drummer Boy* to "help educate our youth on their Confederate history." He does a wonderful job with this children's book.

Tommy begins his journey as a normal farm boy who lives with his father in northern Kentucky. The war has been going on for a year, but life has continued on their family farm even after the loss of his mother. Enter the Yankees and Tommy's life changes in an instant. He eventually joins the 5th Kentucky Infantry, CSA as an 11-year-old drummer boy. The book follows

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

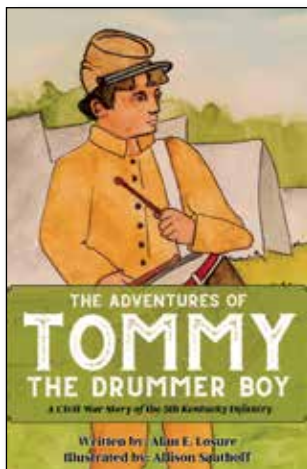
his adventures during the years with the regiment and the friends he makes along the way, including a four legged friend, Rex. The book does an excellent job of naming the expectations and type chores required of a drummer boy. It does not go into detail about the horrors of battle, which is a good thing in a children's book.

The illustrations by Allison Saathoff are extremely well done and are big enough that reading the story and then showing the pictures to your audience is very feasible. If this book had been written while I was teaching US history, I would have used it as an introduction to the war. Even my middle schoolers liked to gather around and have a book read to them. It could easily lead to the students branching out and researching "milk disease," Captain Martin Van Buren Bates, the battles named in the book, and the roll of hot air balloons during the war.

To find out what happens to Tommy and his friends during the war and after, I would suggest buying Mr. Losure's book and reading it to your children or grandchildren. It is written simply enough for elementary children to read in the middle to upper grades. Some middle school students who are still working on their reading skills would also find this book enjoyable.

Author: Alan Losure
 Illustrated by Allison Saathoff
 Publisher: Yorkshire Publishing
 918-394-2665
www.yorkshirepublishing.com
 Paperback \$12.99

Reviewed by Cathy Hanford West



Confederate Monuments, Why Everyone Should Honor Confederate Soldiers and Their Memorials

The opening page of *Confederate Monuments, Why Everyone Should Honor Confederate Soldiers and Their Memorials* by Lochlainn Seabrook has a most appropriate quote from Confederate President Jefferson Davis. "It is the duty we owe to the dead, the dead who died for us, but whose memories can never die. It is a duty we owe to posterity to see that our children shall know the virtues and rise worthy of their sires."

It would appear the political left is targeting Confederate Memorials for removal and destruction because of ignorance, social spite and political expediency. If you are seeking the truth and want to know why Confederate memorials should be treated as national treasures, you owe it to yourself to read this deeply researched book.

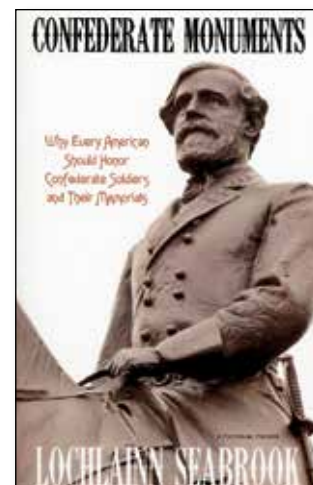
This well researched volume is divided into three easy sections. The first section offers many instances which debunks the fabricated history concealing facts. Included are many facts of the conflict, the early tradition of nationwide support for Confederate soldiers, origins of Southern Patriotism, the legal rights of the Confederate dead and the many hard and fast preservation laws surrounding the memorials.

The second section provides a pictorial sampling of thousands of Confederate memorials dotting the American landscape, arranged alphabetically by state and city.

The last section is a grouping of appendices gathering 19th Century speeches, articles, addresses and lists relating to the Confederacy and her awe-inspiring landmarks.

Mr. Seabrook has given readers additional images from the Victorian era, as well as dozens of poems, quotes and inscriptions from Confederate monuments, all of which give educational value to combat yankee myths and liberal lies. This book is a must read for all Americans who treasure our history and culture.

Colonel Lochlainn Seabrook, a Jefferson Davis Historical Gold Medal recipient, has produced many books sharing a wealth of Confederate truths. Some of his other publications include *Confederate Flag Facts*, *Women in Gray*, *Carnton Plantation Ghost Stories* as well as *All We Ask Is To Be Let Alone*. *Confederate Monuments* should be read by Southerners and others as well so we will be well armed to dispute the lies spewed daily by those who have no clue what it means to honor our ancestors.



Author: Lochlainn Seabrook
 Publisher: Sea Raven Press
 Nashville, TN
www.searavenpress.com
 Paperback \$21.99

Reviewed by Sara N. Powell



Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue Deadline for submissions

July/August 2020 May 1

September/October 2020 July 1

November/December 2020 . Sept. 1

January/February 2021 Nov. 1

March/April 2021 January 1

May/June 2021 March 1

Nathan Bedford Forrest Keeps A Promise

liantly successful cavalry raid: it completely upset the strategic balance of power in middle Tennessee and Kentucky. When it occurred, Braxton Bragg (who replaced Beauregard on June 17), was in the process of moving his army east from Tupelo to Chattanooga. Now he and Kirby Smith came up with a brilliant strategic plan: outflank Buell and invade Kentucky. It would be August, however, before the operation could begin.

There was additional fallout from the Murfreesboro victory. Forrest's reputation spread like wildfire, both nationally and internationally. Emperor Napoleon III was so excited when he heard the story that he sent Forrest a fine pair of binoculars, which he carried with him for the rest of the war. Also, the women of the southwest now felt they had a knight and protector in General Forrest. (He was officially promoted on July 21.) They would actually threaten Union officers who acted improperly with him, saying things like "I'll tell General Forrest on you!" or "O! Forrest will get you for that!" Soon many Yankees believed it too. He became sort of a boogeyman to Northern soldiers. Much like German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, the "Desert Fox" in World War II, he became a psychological threat to the Federal troops on the Western Front. Like the Desert Fox, the enemy soldiers developed a begrudging respect for him, which sometimes crossed the line into outright admiration. Several of the enemy generals, on the other hand, hated him as they hated no one else on earth. "His methods were not calculated to impress his foes with admiration," Judge Young wrote later. "The many reverses they had suffered at his hands, the wholesale fear of his presence, his desperate courage, boundless resources [resourcefulness], rapidity of movement, rapidity of onslaught, recklessness in facing death, and insensibility to fatigue made failure practically unknown in his campaigns, and he became a terror to his foes and a tower of strength to his comrades."

Unlike the Desert Fox — who had an almost American sense of public relations — Forrest never lifted a finger to advance his own reputation, publicize himself or court a journalist. His reputation grew with amazing speed and spread throughout the southwestern Confederacy, which desperately needed a hero. The ladies loved him, the enemy feared him, and his own troops did both. None of this affected Bedford one bit. He never sought promotion. Had Tennessee Governor

Isham G. Harris not called upon him to raise a battalion at the beginning of the war, he would have been content to remain a private in the ranks. There was no green-eyed monster in him. He never paid anyone the compliment of being jealous of them.

Forrest's fame and reputation extended down to his men, who were extremely proud to be part of Forrest's cavalry.

Early in the War, the harshest detractors of the Confederate cavalry were, without a doubt, the Confederate infantrymen. They poked fun at them to their faces, usually with one-liners, like "Whoever saw a dead cavalryman?" or "Dead men don't wear spurs." A popular joke went like this:

INFANTRYMAN: Have you ever seen a dead Yankee?

CAVALRYMAN (impatiently): Yes!

INFANTRYMAN: Did you stop and look at him?

CAVALRYMAN: Yes!

INFANTRYMAN: What was the matter? Did your horse fall down or was your spurs broken?

But when the infantry found out a particular horse soldier rode with Forrest, the tone instantly changed to one of respect. They wanted to know all about the "Old Man," who was called "the Wizard of the Saddle" far and wide, what raids had the cavalryman had ridden on, was he with Forrest at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Fallen Timbers, Nashville, Murfreesboro, etc. There were no more jokes.

Murfreesboro did not end Forrest's operations in middle Tennessee. He wanted to neutralize Buell until Bragg completed his move to Chattanooga, and Buell wanted to run Forrest down and kill or capture him.

Union forces were marching in all directions. They thought Forrest might have as many as 7,000 men. Buell sent an entire division under Brigadier General William "Bull" Nelson to suppress the Wizard of the Saddle, along with 1,200 cavalrymen. Confederate Brigadier General John Hunt Morgan was off on a very successful raid in Kentucky, and much of the Union cavalry was trying in vain to run him to earth. Forrest definitely benefited from this.

Running Forrest down with infantry was like trying to nail gelatin to a wall. He captured Lebanon on July 20 (the garrison escaped the night before) and was

the guest of honor at a huge party thrown by the jubilant citizens. The boys left with three days' supplies of homemade provisions. The next day, Forrest and his men visited the Hermitage, only a few miles from Nashville. This plantation was the home of President Andrew Jackson, a man Forrest greatly admired.¹ They had a lot in common. Both were Southerners with little formal education who grew up on the frontier. Both were hot tempered, daring and fearless. It was the first anniversary of the Confederate victory at Manassas and a good number of the prominent citizens of Nashville were celebrating at the Hermitage, so the rebels got to attend another party. That afternoon, Forrest rode down the Lebanon Pike to within sight of the capitol building, causing nervous anxiety among the Yankees, but doing no damage, other than capturing a few prisoners. Nelson chased him, but Forrest doubled back to the railroad, which the Yankees had been repairing for two weeks, and did another two weeks' worth of damage. Since Murfreesboro, he had taken 100 prisoners without the loss of a single man. Forrest then disappeared again.

From Washington, DC, Henry "Old Brains" Halleck, the general-in-chief of the Union Army, telegraphed to express his displeasure that Forrest had not been apprehended. Nelson signaled back that "to chase Morgan and Forrest, they mounted on race horses, with infantry in this hot weather is a hopeless task." Several Union columns tried to run him down but they could not even accurately locate him. He rode around, through and occasionally over the Army of the Ohio, capturing pickets and patrols, burning bridges and tearing up railroad tracks. "Our guards are gathered up by the enemy as easily as he would herd cattle," General Buell moaned. Forrest marched and counter-marched between Nashville and Murfreesboro three times and burned up to three bridges a day.

Buell reinforced Nelson with two more infantry brigades but without success. Meanwhile, John Hunt Morgan conducted another raid between Nashville and Louisville. Nelson was sent north of the Cumberland to chase Morgan and George H. Thomas took command of the troops chasing Forrest. Although he was one of the best generals in the War, Thomas initially had no success, either. Forrest doubled back behind him and destroyed his wagon train.

Meanwhile, a rift began to develop between Bedford Forrest and Braxton Bragg. Bragg suggested Forrest use his cavalry as an observation force and retire to the Sequatchie Valley (i.e., to the east) if pressed. For-

rest decided the best way to check Buell was to operate in his rear. Bragg was a very jealous and insecure man. Even though events proved Forrest right, Bragg sent him a mild letter of reprimand. Apparently Forrest was supposed to obey Bragg's suggestions as well as his orders.

Thomas, meanwhile, converged on Forrest with four columns. The Wizard was isolated in a mountainous area with few roads. It appeared as if the Yankees had finally trapped Forrest. General Thomas prematurely reported Forrest had been captured, along with 800 of his men. Forrest, however, eluded Thomas, just like all the others. He led his men into a dry creek bed at the base of a mountain and watched the Union infantry march past. After night fell, the men silently led their horses past the Federal picket line, which was only 600 yards away. They then took the road to McMinnville, which was 15 miles to the west. About halfway there, they found the road blocked by a strong infantry detachment. Forrest's men shouted and galloped around it. The startled Yankees fired a few shots, but apparently no one was hurt on either side. Forrest's total losses in the entire operation were a few mules and one spring wagon.

After operating behind Union lines for two months, Forrest linked up with the Army of Tennessee (formerly the Army of Mississippi) on September 3. Bragg now had two choices: drive west into middle Tennessee or northwest into Kentucky. He chose the second option. Kirby Smith had already crushed and routed Nelson's forces at Richmond, Kentucky, on August 30, killing or capturing 5,194 out of the 6,500 Yankees engaged. Kirby Smith lost less than 500.

Early in September, Bragg ordered Forrest to delay Buell's retreat by harassing and attacking his rear. To help accomplish this task, he allowed Bedford to keep the four cannons he captured at Murfreesboro, and reinforced him with four companies of Alabama cavalry from his old regiment. Forrest succeeded brilliantly. He hung very close to Buell's rear and forced him to deploy several times to save his wagon trains, while Bragg's hard marching infantry raced ahead of the Union vanguards. On September 14, Bragg attached Forrest's brigade to Bishop Polk's corps. That same day, Forrest invested Munfordville, Kentucky, where the Louisville & Nashville Railroad crossed the Green River, and isolated the garrison. Polk's infantry joined him shortly thereafter, and the garrison surrendered on September 17. More than 4,000 prisoners were taken, and Buell's main route of retreat was in Southern hands.

During the Union retreat, Forrest met Captain (later Major) Charles W. Anderson, who later became

¹ His grandson, Colonel Andrew Jackson III (1834-1906), was commander of the 1st Tennessee Heavy Artillery Regiment at Vicksburg. He is buried at the Hermitage.

his chief of staff. A resident of Nashville, he was a merchant in Cincinnati and later an officer with the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. He started the war as a member of the Confederate transportation department, but he first distinguished himself shortly after the fall of Fort Donelson. After the fort fell, Nashville was doomed. To prevent their being captured, about 1,200 sick and wounded soldiers had to be evacuated from the Tennessee capital to Chattanooga, but there was not a single military hospital in that city. Sidney Johnston delegated the task of setting them up to Anderson. With the help of the citizens of Chattanooga, he took over three large buildings and converted them into well supplied and clean hospitals overnight. Mrs. Benjamin Hardin Helm, Abraham Lincoln's sister-in-law, oversaw dozens of women who sewed sacks stuffed for mattresses, while Anderson saw to the building of bed frames, the acquiring of medical supplies and the construction of mess halls. Thanks to Anderson, Helm and the lady volunteers, the hospitals were fully operational within a week.²

Shortly thereafter, Anderson had to return home to tend to his wife, who was seriously ill. His home was within Union lines. He was soon reported, captured, and sent to a Union jail. He was, however, a prewar friend of Andrew Johnson, the US governor of Tennessee and future president of the United States. Johnson ordered Anderson be released on parole. But Anderson was soon in the path of the war again. He recalled:

"The day Buell passed my home myself and family were

² Mrs. Helm was the former Emilie Todd, half-sister to Mary Todd Lincoln. Abraham Lincoln was very fond of her husband, Ben Helm, whom he offered the job of paymaster of the Union Army in 1861. Helm, however, formed the 1st Kentucky Cavalry for the Confederacy. Later a brigadier general, he was killed at Chickamauga. Lincoln said that day was the worst day of the war for him.



Charles W. Anderson, Forrest's de facto chief of staff. This photograph was taken in 1865, after his promotion to major.

on a visit to a neighbor some four miles away. McCook's cavalry formed in front of my house, and soon every building as well as my residence was in flames. They took my portraits out, of which I had two, smashed the frames, tacked the canvas to trees, and jabbed their sabers through the eyes. They drove my negroes out of their houses and fired the buildings. ..."

As his house burned and the Yankees retreated, Anderson saw Forrest, right on their heels. Anderson rode up to him and asked to join his command. When the poorly educated Forrest discovered Anderson could compose orders in a clear and exacting manner, he assigned him to his staff. In addition to other duties, Anderson became Forrest's private secretary.

Being a member of Forrest's staff was not an easy job. He was a hard taskmaster and sometimes a harsh one. All staff officers carried guns and were expected to join in the fighting. There was little turnover, however; they were proud to ride with Forrest, and most of them stayed with him until the end of the war.

Meanwhile, Bedford's fame was causing trouble at home.

Memphis fell on June 6. A few weeks later, a Union non-commissioned officer (the master's mate on the gunboat *Carondelet*) and a detachment of men showed up at Bedford's mother's house, a few miles northeast of the city. The officer insulted Mrs. Luxton (nee Forrest) and spoke rudely and abusively to her. All her sons except John were in the army, so she went to see him the next day.

John was the second oldest Forrest boy (Bedford was the oldest.) He joined Colonel Jefferson Davis' Mississippi Rifles and fought in the Mexican War, where an enemy bullet scattered his spine and left him permanently paralyzed from the waist down, but he could walk with crutches. A few days later after offending Mrs. Luxton, the NCO and his men turned up at the boarding house where John lived. John reprimanded him for his behavior toward his mother. The

man was unrepentant and quickly became verbally abusive to John, who threatened to break his crutches over the sailor's head if he did not desist. He wouldn't let up and began lambasting the entire Forrest family, whereupon John arose and attempted to strike him, but a Yankee kicked the other crutch out from under him and he fell. Apparently it amused the Federals to see a crippled man on the floor, struggling to recover his crutches. But John shared Bedford's temper and he wasn't struggling for his crutches; he was reaching for his Derringer. A moment later there were two men on the floor, and the abusive sailor was in a coma.

John Forrest shot to kill and almost succeeded. The bluecoat was hospitalized for months and for several weeks it was unclear whether he would live or die, but he finally pulled through. The paralyzed veteran was taken to a gunboat, where he was placed in chains and in solitary confinement.

Word of John's plight soon reached General Forrest, who immediately wrote the Union commandant of Memphis, demanding the Yankees release his brother, or at least give him humane treatment and grant him a speedy trial and a fair one, or they would wish they had. The implication was clear: Yankees were not the only ones who could abuse prisoners if provoked, and General Forrest was taking a lot more prisoners than were they. Since John posed no flight risk, he was released immediately. He was eventually tried by a group of Federal officers who did not think kicking the crutches from under a disabled war hero was at all amusing, and he was acquitted.³

Braxton Bragg had won the race. His army was between Buell and his supply base at Louisville. He was in a position to destroy the Army of the Ohio. There was panic in Louisville, and Cincinnati, where the citizens blocked roads, fortified businesses and stores, and prepared for an all-around defense. Meanwhile, following his crushing victory at Second Manassas, Robert E. Lee swept northward into Maryland. The Confederacy had reached what some consider its high water mark. At no other point in the war did the Confederacy launch two invasions of what was arguably Union territory at the same time.

But, as was frequently the case, Braxton Bragg lost his nerve. He stepped aside and allowed Buell to retreat through Munfordville to Louisville.

Unlike other generals who held their tongues, Forrest was openly disgusted this great opportunity had

been wasted, and he said so in outspoken and often profane terms. Forrest's own health may have had something to do with this. Out on patrol, his exhausted horse collapsed. Taken by surprise, Forrest was not able to get off in time. The animal landed on him and then rolled over him. Although not seriously injured, he still hurt — and he was not a good patient. His physical ailments affected his temper.

Bragg had promised to make Forrest chief of cavalry for the army, but Bragg wanted a yes man. He picked the wrong man in Forrest. Bedford was loyal to the Confederate States of America and the cause — not to Bragg personally. This fact was now evident to Bragg. As a result, on September 25, the same day Buell reached Louisville, Bragg summoned Forrest to army headquarters at Bardstown and relieved him of his command. He ordered the Wizard to return to middle Tennessee and raise a brigade of six new regiments — four infantry and two cavalry. He was allowed to keep his four Alabama companies, his Escort Company, and his staff. Bragg selected Major General Joseph Wheeler of Georgia as his chief of cavalry. A 26-year-old West Point graduate, he was more pliable than a tough frontiersman like Forrest. On the other hand, Wheeler was energetic, gallant, courteous, likeable, friendly, selfless, devoted to duty and the cause, and unquestionably brave. He was never the cavalry commander Forrest was, however, and he came to realize it. In 1864, as the war entered its decisive stage, he recommended Forrest be placed in charge of all the cavalry on the Western Front — i.e., he recommended that he (Wheeler) be demoted in favor of Forrest. He was willing to voluntarily waive his seniority and serve under Forrest himself.

Bragg continued to maneuver against Buell until October 8, when the Army of the Ohio won a less than overwhelming victory at Perryville over the Army of Tennessee. Bragg retreated back to middle Tennessee. Lee's attempt to capture Maryland, meanwhile, came to a bloody end at the Battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam) on September 17, and he fell back into Virginia.

In the meantime, Forrest rode 165 miles in five days. As soon as he arrived in Murfreesboro, which was now again in Confederate hands, he began recruiting. Instead of four infantry and two cavalry regiments, however, he formed four cavalry regiments and 10 unregimented cavalry companies — the equivalent of another regiment without a regimental headquarters. Excited by the opportunity to serve under Forrest, volunteers flocked to his banner. This was especially true of young men. He soon had 2,000 men and more.

³ John died in 1867. He is buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Memphis, Tennessee, where Nathan Bedford Forrest was interred in 1877.



Washington's Confederate Family

John's family who left seven children orphaned. During the next year, while a civilian he was taken prisoner by Yankee cavalry and his cousin, George Washington, wrote a letter to a Confederate Congressman in an effort to secure his release.

John Augustine Washington IV, the son of Richard Washington, suffered from Pott's disease which was caused by tuberculosis, was arrested by Union troops as he was herding cattle and incarcerated in the Old Capitol Prison, a place for Confederate spies. His grandmother, Louisa Washington, personally interceded with President Lincoln himself and secured the boy's release.

Major Lewis William Washington was a great-grandson of George's older half-brother Augustine. He was taken hostage by John Brown at Harper's Ferry in 1859 and sided with the Confederacy at the outset of the war. He was later pardoned by President Andrew Johnson.

Private Lloyd Washington was also the great-grandson of Augustine and served in the VMI Cadet Battalion, Company B.

Lt. James Barroll Washington was aide-de-camp to General Joseph E. Johnston, captured at the Battle of Seven Pines, later exchanged and survived the war. He was the son of Major Lewis William Washington.

Charles Armistead Alexander was a Confederate physician, cap-

tured and imprisoned at Fort Delaware. Suffering from what was considered the Washington family curse, tuberculosis, he was sent home where he died. He was the nephew of Dick Washington.

Bushrod Corbin Washington was also a descendant of George's brother John and served as a 2nd Lieutenant in the 12th Virginia Cavalry. He was taken prisoner of war to Camp Delaware where he was later exchanged.

George Washington was the brother of Bushrod Corbin Washington, a sergeant in the 12th Virginia Cavalry. It was he who wrote the letter for a prisoner exchange for Dick Washington and was later killed at Brownsburg, Virginia, on June 30, 1863.

James Washington rode with brothers Bushrod and George in the 12th Virginia Cavalry, serving as a private, and later rode with Colonel John Singleton Mosby's Partisan Rangers. He was captured trying to blow up a railroad bridge and sent to Ft. McHenry where he died during the last stages of the war in 1865.

William Fontaine Alexander served as a private in the 2nd Virginia Regiment and was discharged from the Confederate army in 1864.

Herbert Lee Alexander, whose mother was Hannah Lee Washington, served as a private in the 12th Virginia Cavalry and was captured with his cousin, James Washington, when they were trying to blow up the railroad bridge. He was also

imprisoned at Ft. McHenry but survived the war. He died of tuberculosis in 1866.

Thomas Blackburn Alexander, whose family were first cousins to the Washingtons, was a corporal in the 2nd Virginia Infantry and died of wounds in Staunton, Virginia, 1862.

William Fontaine Alexander, brother to Thomas Blackburn Alexander, served in the Confederate Army as a physician.

Colonel William Orton Williams and Lt. Walter G. Peters, two cousins of Martha Washington, served in the Confederacy and were caught behind Union lines near Franklin, Tennessee, dressed as officers in the Union army, were tried, convicted, and hanged as Confederate spies. Orton's father was US Captain William G. Williams who was killed in 1846 at the Battle of Monterey during the Mexican War.

The surviving Confederate family descendants of George Washington suffered their property seized, family heirlooms stolen, and were left practically destitute after this highly unconstitutional war. To stop here would adequately suffice but the rest of the story, which will include the other prominent families of Virginia who were vital in the founding of this country, will dovetail with the Washingtons and their Confederate services.

The youngest grandson of Thomas Jefferson, George Wyeth Randolph, was a Confederate

general and who later served as Secretary of War on Jefferson Davis' Cabinet. He was also related to former Virginia Governor Edmund Randolph who sponsored the aforementioned Virginia Plan in Philadelphia and served as Secretary of State and Attorney General on George Washington's Cabinet. Thomas Jefferson Randolph was the oldest grandson of Mr. Jefferson and served as a colonel in the Confederate States army. He also served in the Virginia House of Delegates and was rector of the University of Virginia which was founded by his famous grandfather. Private Thomas Garland Jefferson served in the VMI Cadet Battalion, Company B. He was mortally wounded at the Battle of New Market on August 1, 1863 and was the great-grand nephew of Thomas Jefferson.

Beverly Randolph Mason, the great-grandson of George Mason who was the author of the Virginia Bill of Rights and which later became the model of the national Bill of Rights that is worded into the US Constitution, entered the Confederate Army as a private in the Black Horse Cavalry of Fauquier, Virginia. He later gained a captain's commission in the 4th Virginia Cavalry and eventually the rank of major in Fitzhugh Lee's Division. Other brothers were William Pinckney Mason who resigned from the US Navy on April 19, 1861 when a midshipman and later enlisted in the Confederate States Navy where he became a midshipman June 11, 1861. He was later made a 2nd Lieutenant on June 2, 1864, and served as commander of the CSS *Beaufort* and CSS *Virginia II*. Privts. Landon Randolph and Rev. John Stevens Mason, served in Co. A, 17th Virginia Infantry and 43rd Virginia Cavalry (Mosby's Partisan Rangers). John was wounded at 2nd Manassas. Dr. Randolph Fitzhugh Mason was a US Navy Surgeon

who resigned his commission and enlisted as a Confederate Surgeon in the Confederate Navy.

James Murray Mason was the grandson of George Mason and also served as a US Senator from Virginia (1847-1861), holding the office of President *pro tempore* of the Senate in 1857. He resigned from the Senate in 1861 and served as Confederate Envoy to Britain and France. While traveling on the British mail steamer RMS *Trent* with fellow envoy John Slidell, who was also a former US Senator from Louisiana, they were intercepted by the USS *San Jacinto* and taken as prisoners to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor. This became known as the Trent Affair and touched off a wild celebration in the North. However, British and Confederate authorities were not amused.

In *The War Between The States* by John J. Dwyer, it states: "The British demanded an explanation and the freeing of the diplomats. And they sent troops to Canada and formed battle plans to hurl their navy, the greatest the world had ever seen, against the Federals. Lincoln faced a dilemma. He did not want to cower in the face of a situation which had provided a needed spark to the North. But he also had all the war on his hands he could manage without the world's preeminent empire wading into the fray against him. Secretary of State Seward did not apologize, but he did release Mason and Slidell, and he denied responsibility for the *San Jacinto's* activity." In reality, Lincoln and his henchmen thought this was to be a short war, knowing the South had no formidable army or navy, and chose the path of least resistance in this incident to help achieve his treacherous usurpation.

The histories of the colonial families of the Lees, Richard Henry, Frances Lightfoot, Henry "Light Horse Harry," *et al.* are well-docu-

mented which would also be a voluminous essay in itself. Therefore, I will briefly mention only their backgrounds. They intermarried quite frequently with the founding families of Virginia, namely the Washingtons, Randolphs, Carters, and Fitzhughs, contributed immensely to this nation's founding documents, and served faithfully and greatly to pre-1861 United States as well as the numerous capacities in the Confederate States military and government.

Just like George Washington, James Madison, drafter of the Virginia Plan and Father of the US Constitution, had no children either, but did have six brothers and sisters; Ambrose, Francis, William, Nelly, Sarah, and Frances. Their Confederate descendants consisted of the following: Dr. Robert S. Baldwin, Confederate surgeon; Private Reuben Conway Macon, 13th Virginia Infantry; Sergeant James Madison Macon, 25th Battalion, Virginia Infantry; Colonel John Willis received a personal pardon from President Andrew Johnson; Colonel John Hancock Lee, 13th Virginia Infantry; Dr. Robert Lewis Madison, colonel and surgeon; Sergeant Edgar Barbour Macon, 6th Virginia Infantry; Major Walton Francis Shepherd, 82nd Regiment, Virginia Militia; Brigadier General James Edwin Slaughter, Assistant Inspector General under Albert Sidney Johnston and Chief of Artillery under John Bankhead Magruder; Brigadier General Samuel Garland Jr., 11th Virginia Infantry who was mortally wounded at the Battle of Sharpsburg, Maryland, on September 14, 1862.

But I regress. Insinuating that George Washington would have been the odd-man out from his Virginia contemporaries would be blind, wishful thinking on the part of northern-leaning historians. It would have been a deceitful act of

betrayal for all he fought and stood for and he would in no way or manner have waged an unconstitutional war against his own State of Virginia which would have stripped it of its sovereignty and ultimately subjugated it to the Federal Government. We must remind ourselves the States created that federal entity to be their agent and most certainly not their lord and master to dominate and tyrannize them.

William Seward, who was Abraham Lincoln's Secretary of State, said these incredulous words to Union General Donn Piatt of Ohio during this illegal war: "We are bound to the tail of a paper kite called the Constitution. A written Constitution is dangerous to us in the North. The South is using it as a shield."¹⁰

It takes a juvenile mind, nay, a mind prone to hallucinations, to believe George Washington would likewise agree with Seward's irrational statement due to the fact he was the presiding officer during the convention which created the Constitution and agreed to its adoption at Philadelphia and urged its passage at the Virginia State Ratification Convention in Richmond, even though he was not in attendance. No, he would not have sided with the purely sectional and

radical Republican Party which was pledged against the South, nor would he have drawn his sword against his fellow Virginians, much less his very own family. More than likely, he would have disemboweled William Seward with his sword and then ridden his horse directly to the White House to give Abraham Lincoln the identical treatment!

Lastly, the Great Seal of the Confederate States prominently features the equestrian Statue of Washington in Richmond with the date 22 February 1862. This date reflects the day when the federal government was permanently established under the new Confederate Constitution when Jefferson Davis was inaugurated as the first Confederate President on Washington's birthday. After weighing the previously discussed evidence, let us consider two critical questions. Which political faction embodied the US Constitution in spirit and deed by promoting the principles of limited government that was idealized by Virginia Statesmen? Which political faction opposed the US Constitution in spirit and deed by usurping the principles of limited government by way of a lawless federal invasion of sovereign States? To insinuate that George Washington would have allied with the latter is truly an absolute falsification and a contradiction to 1776 and 1787!

10 George Edmonds, *Facts and Falsehoods Concerning the War on the South* (Memphis, Tenn., A.R. Taylor & Co., 1904) p. 23



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LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Announcements

Get the word out! Send information to your target population with a tear-off on the bottom to send back with their names and phone numbers. Include the purpose of your organization, goals, upcoming events, benefits of joining and your meeting date, time and location. Use posters, radio announcements and campus newspaper classified ads.

Have an information table with a sign-up sheet for potential members. Have someone there to answer questions.⁸

Recruit Within the Publicity of Your Event

On the advertisement for your event, recruit new members with a simple "If you are interested in helping plan our next event call ..."

Interactive Technology

Use your web page, and other social media platforms to provide information about your organization and how to join.

Work With Other Groups

One of the great ways to get your camp's name out is to co-sponsor events with other groups. Not only can your combined resources lead to a more successful event, but members from both groups will work together and allow for a better understanding of each other. Students will often belong to more than one student organization, so it can only help your group to recruit members of other groups.

Be Available

One of the most important things to make sure of whenever you're looking to recruit new members is to be available to answer questions or help new members join. All your publicity may be ineffective if interested individuals are unable to contact someone from your organization. You

may even create the position of Head Recruiter or create a recruitment committee to facilitate making sure new members can get in touch with your organization.⁹

New Member Orientation

Once you have recruited new members, a solid orientation is the first step in keeping them!

Training Topics

- Constitution and bylaws
- Organizational structure
- Budget
- Organization files and office space
- Past successes of the camp

Methods

- Training from veteran members
- Icebreakers/socials for all members
- A "meet the new members" meeting
- A list of their names in a newsletter or minutes of a meeting
- Invitation to a board/executive council meeting¹⁰

I hope the information I have provided has enlightened you and you will put some of these ideas to good use. We live in an age where many organizations are scrambling for new members and trying new ideas to recruit and retain those members. Maybe these ideas will help.

I hope I get to see you as I travel to various Division Conventions and maybe you will want to discuss these ideas with me. Until then, remember to keep it fun and remember our *Charge*!

Living the Charge,

Larry McCluney

Lt. Commander-in-Chief

confederate@suddenlink.net



⁸ Ibid, 2.

⁹ Ibid, 3.

¹⁰ Ibid, 4.

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Black Confederate Sharpshooters

and Story, 1860-1865,

"Major Winthrop, killed at Great Bethel, was shot by a negro." The writer says: "I have it from a member of the Wythe Rifles, of Hampton, Virginia, who was present at the fight, and saw Winthrop fall, that he was shot by a negro at the suggestion and command of the captain of the Rifles, who said to him substantially: 'These Yankees will take you to Cuba, and sell you. If you wish to stay with your wife and children, drive them out of Virginia.' The negro fired and unconsciously to him, there fell one of the earliest and best friends of the race to which he belonged." ¹¹

Some here may argue this black sharpshooter was coerced into firing because of fearing he might be sold to Cuba. This was not an unfounded concern. Union General John Beatty states in his diary for July 27, 1861, "I came from the quarters of Brigadier-General Schleich a few minutes ago ... Schleich said that slaves who accompanied their masters to the field, when captured, should be sent to Cuba and sold to pay the expenses of the war." ¹² Beatty thought it better to send them to Canada and free them and stated if the Government did start to sell slaves to pay for the War he would resign.

The evidence these men served, in my opinion, is overwhelming yet there are some out there who would deny these men's service because it does not fit with the modern narrative of the War. But overall we should realize there is more to this conflict than what is being told. It is up to us to help keep the memory of these valiant black Confederate sharpshooters and other minority Confederates alive because they are literally being written out of history and we must stand up for them, because if we do not who will?

Endnotes

- 1 *Berdan's United States Sharpshooters in the Army of the Potomac, 1861-1865*, Capt. C.A. Stevens, (St. Paul, MN, 1892,) p. 55-56
- 2 *The Pictorial Book of Anecdotes and Incidents of the War of the Rebellion, Civil, Military, Naval and Domestic*, Frazar Kirkland, (Hartford Publishing Co., Hartford, Conn., 1866), p. 319
- 3 *The Black Phalanx: A History of the Negro Soldiers of the United States in the wars of 1775-1812, 1861-'65*, Joseph T. Wilson, (American Publishing Company, Hartford, Conn., 1890), p. 498
- 4 *Gone for a Soldier: The Civil War Memoirs of Private*

Alfred Bellard, David Herbert Donald, editor, (Little, Brown, and Company, 1975), p. 56-57 — "On each of our posts was stationed one of Berdan's sharp shooters, who were always on the look out for game, and woe to the rebel who put himself in their way. One of them who was armed with a telescope rifle had placed a negro picket "Hors de Combat" the day before. In front of our line stood a large hollow tree, having loop holes cut into it so that a rifle could be run through and discharged at our men without danger to the negro who fired it. On this occasion our sharp shooter had fired twice at the black without hitting him, but in the afternoon he left the tree and was taking a walk for the benefit of his legs, when he was suddenly flopped on his face before he had six steps. Two white men who were with him tried to haul him back, but a few doses of leaden pills being thrown that way, he was left alone until darkness gave them a chance to take him away."

- 5 *Back Home in Oneida: Hermon Clarke and His Letters*, Harry F. Jackson, Thomas F. O'Donnell, editors, (Syracuse University Press, Syracuse, N.Y., 1965), p. 87; *Black Confederates and Afro-Yankees in Civil War Virginia*, Ervin L. Jordan, Jr., University Press of Virginia, 1995), p. 223
- 6 *Black Confederates and Afro-Yankees in Civil War Virginia*, Ervin L. Jordan, Jr., University Press of Virginia, 1995), p. 223
- 7 *Ibid.*
- 8 *Campaigns of a Non-Combatant, and Romaunt abroad during the War*, George Alfred Townsend, (Blelock & Company, N.Y., 1866), p. 70
- 9 *A War Diary of Events in the War of the Great Rebellion, 1863-1865*, George H. Gordon, (James R. Osgood and Company, Boston, MA, 1882), p. 194
- 10 *Black Masters: A Free Family of Color in the Old South*, Michael P. Johnson and James L. Roark, (W.W. Norton & Company, New York, N.Y., 1984), p. 307
- 11 *The Civil War in Song and Story, 1860-1865*, Frank Moore, (P.F. Collier, 1889), p. 481
- 12 *The Citizen Soldier; or, Memoirs of a Volunteer*, John Beatty, (Wilstach, Baldwin & CO., Cincinnati, OH, 1879), p. 35

Wayne Pease Jr. has a BA in Preaching and lives in Joplin, MO, with his wife and is a Confederate reenactor and member of Campbell's Company Camp 2252, Republic, MO.



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\$35.01 – \$50.00	\$9.00	Add \$2.25 extra for every \$25 increment over \$100
\$50.01 – \$65.00	\$11.75	
\$65.01 – \$80.00	\$12.75	
\$80.01 – \$95.00	\$14.00	Tennessee Residents add 9.25% Sales Tax
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IF YOU LIVE THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES, you should read *The Courier*, your monthly newspaper for our Civil War heritage, reenactments, preservation, calendar of events, book reviews, features, display and classified ads for goods and services. **Free sample copy.** *The Civil War Courier*, PO Box 625, Morristown, Tennessee 37814. 1-800-624-0281. E-mail: cwc1861@lcs.net or www.civilwarcourier.com

SPECIALIZING IN CONFEDERATE AND UNION autographs, letters, diaries, documents, postal history, currency, and photos. Contact Brian & Maria Green, Inc., PO Box 1816, Kernersville, NC 27285-1816; Phone: 336-993-5100. bmgcivilwar.com On-line store shop.bmgcivilwar.net. Member SCV & MOSB.

JOIN THE CONFEDERATE LEGION (CL). Our goal is to begin with a thousand members in each Army. Each CL member will donate a minimum of \$50 per year. Money raised will finance a South-wide network of Talk and Country radio station

ads — Radio Free Dixie. See our new Heritage Operations website to join this effort: www.make-dixiegreatagain.org Donations to the Confederate Legion is not limited to SCV members. 90 percent of CL donations will be used for direct, public, pro-South advertising. Targeted Internet ads will be purchased to appeal to a younger audience. YouTube videos ads giving our side of the story with Southern Media Resources to identify fair/friendly media outlets to promote our Cause.

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

NATIONAL ORDER OF THE BLUE AND GRAY. A lineage society with membership available to men and women who descend from either side in the Civil War. Information from: NOBG 3912 Wisteria Lane, Haltom City, TX 76137-5820 E-mail: dianeaddyess@gmail.com Website: www.nobg.org

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

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Proposed Constitutional Amendments

Proposed Amendment To Conform Constitution To Texas Law

BE IT ENACTED: That Article 7, Section 10, of the SCV Constitution shall be amended to read if and when adopted:

7.1. Meetings may be held by teleconference or ~~other electronic means so long as the opportunity to hear and participate is available to all eligible members of the General Executive Council~~ similar communications equipment, or another suitable electronic communications system, including videoconferencing technology or the Internet, or any combination, if the telephone or other equipment or system permits each person participating in the meeting to communicate concurrently with all other persons participating in the meeting.

Proponent: Past Commander-in-Chief Christopher M. Sullivan, Camp 36, Greenville, South Carolina

Explanation: Recently there has been some confusion over the interpretation of this section. Texas state law, however, requires that all voting members of a board of directors such as the GEC must be able to simultaneously hear and be heard for a meeting to be legally valid. To remove any misinterpretation, the language of this amendment is taken verbatim from the Texas Code of Laws.

Proposed Amendment To Specify A Procedure For Altering Per Capita Dues

BE IT ENACTED: That Article 11, Section 1, paragraph 1 in of the SCV Constitution shall be amended to read if and when adopted:

11.1.1. Yearly per capita dues shall be paid by each Camp for every active member in good standing. The amount of such per capita dues ~~and~~ and/or fees shall be determined by the convention. No motion to increase the amount of dues and/or fees shall be in order unless previous notice has been given to all Camps in good standing at least thirty (30) days and not more than ninety (90) prior to the convention. No amendment or substitute motion shall be accepted to the proposed amount of dues increase that is for a dollar amount greater than that contained in the previous notice.

Proponent: Past Commander-in-Chief Christopher M. Sullivan, Camp 36, Greenville, South Carolina

Explanation: As a matter of parliamentary law, a dues increase is a Motion to Amend Something Previously Adopted; that is, the amount of dues was fixed at some previous meeting and are now going to be changed again. Since members have a right to know, before they get to the convention that a dues increase will be voted on, this amendment will simply regularize the procedure and make it consistent with Art. 11, Sec. 1, para 3.

Proposed Amendment To Require The GEC To Obtain Membership Approval Before Going To Debt

BE IT ENACTED: That Article 11 of the SCV Constitution shall be amended so as to read if and when adopted:

Article 11, Section [# next in order] No long-term debts shall be contracted or other evidences of indebtedness issued on behalf of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, except upon recommendation of the General Executive Council and approval by the convention, provided that at least thirty (30) days but no more than ninety (90) days prior notice has been given. This limitation shall not apply to accounts payables incurred in the normal course of business.

Proponent: Past Commander-in-Chief Christopher M. Sullivan, Camp 36, Greenville, South Carolina

Explanation: This amendment simply requires the GEC to obtain convention approval before undertaking any substantial debt. This is a similar process used for approving the annual budget, dues increases, and other financial matters.

Proposed Amendment To Cadet Membership

Existing language

3.8. Cadets

3.8.2. Eligibility: Male descendants from birth to twelve (12) years of age shall be eligible for membership as a Cadet. Participation requirements shall be identical to those of traditional membership, with the following exceptions: Cadets will not hold voting rights, Cadets will not be considered when determining Camp delegates or voting strength, Cadets cannot represent their respective Camp as a delegate at convention, for the purpose of casting votes or determining business, Cadets will not receive a subscription to the *Confederate Veteran* with their paid membership. A separate subscription may be purchased if so desired.

3.8.3. Dues: Cadet dues shall be ten dollars (\$10.00) annually. Cadets shall receive a certificate of membership once requisite dues have been paid. No other rights or privileges shall be bestowed or otherwise construed as being associated with Cadet Membership.

New language with changes in **BOLD**

3.8. Cadets

3.8.2. Eligibility: Male descendants from birth through **eleven (11)** years of age shall be eligible for membership as a Cadet. **Cadet membership shall expire upon reaching twelve years of age.(at that point being eligible for regular membership)** Participation requirements shall be identical to those of traditional membership, with the following exceptions: Cadets will not hold voting rights, Cadets will not be considered when determining Camp delegates or voting strength, Cadets cannot represent their respective Camp as a delegate at convention, for the purpose of casting votes or determining business, Cadets will not receive a subscription to the *Confederate Veteran* with their paid membership. A separate subscription may be purchased if so desired.

3.8.3. Dues: Cadet dues shall be **a one time assessment of ten dollars (\$10.00)** to be paid upon acceptance as a Cadet . Cadets shall receive a certificate of membership once requisite dues have been paid. No other rights or privileges shall be bestowed or otherwise construed as being associated with Cadet Membership.

Proponent: The General Executive Council

Proposed Amendments to the Standing Orders

A proposed Amendment to the Standing Orders.

Section 6.11 of The Standing Orders of the Sons of Confederate Veterans currently states:

"The committee shall also recommend sites & hosts for future conventions and Reunions whose commencement shall be neither before the tenth (10) of July nor after the twenty-fifth (25) of July each year; and perform such other duties as may be assigned to it."

It is proposed that the new wording, with previous wording to be removed struck-thru and new wording shown in italics and bold face be:

"The committee shall also recommend sites & hosts for future conventions and Reunions whose commencement shall be neither before the ~~tenth (10) of July~~ **twenty-sixth (26) of June** nor after the ~~twenty-fifth (25) of July~~ **eighth (8) of August** each year; and perform such other duties as may be assigned to it."

If the proposed date changes are adopted the new wording will be:

"The committee shall also recommend sites & hosts for future conventions and Reunions whose commencement shall be neither before the twenty-sixth (26) of June nor after eighth (8) of August each year; and perform such other duties as may be assigned to it."

Rational: The Convention Planning Committee has noted that potential reunion host hotels are becoming more difficult to secure due to them being booked farther in advance. With the current date range by which reunions must start (July 10 to July 25), this provides only two possible weekends for a reunion and limits potential reunion host committees from having a greater selection of hotels which may have availability outside the current date range.

Having limited weekends also limits the ability of reunion host committees of placing possible host hotels in a position where they have to compete for the reunion business of the Sons of Confederate Veterans as the host may not have another hotel available in their area due to the current must commence by date range.

This amendment is intended to provide greater flexibility to potential reunion hosts in locating hotels which can host a reunion and having hotels potentially compete, which may lower the cost of reunions.

The adjusted dates move the current must commence dates 14 days earlier and 14 days later respectively than currently stated dates so there are six weekends allowed to schedule a reunion as opposed to only two weekends now in the current date range.

It is intended that the proposed change of dates would not take place until after the 2021 Reunion.

This proposed amendment to the Standing Orders is presented by Joe Ringhoffer, Chairman of the Convention Planning Committee, and Chuck Rand, Chief of Protocol.

An Amendment To The Standing Orders To Delist The Stephen D. Lee Institute

~~Standing Orders 6.14~~

~~The Stephen D. Lee Institute Committee shall consist of a chairman to be styled as “Dean” and five (5) members. The Committee shall have charge of all matters relating to the operation of the Stephen D. Lee Institute for the purpose of organizing educational programs and seminars throughout the Confederation. Terms shall be for two (2) years, with no one person serving more than three (3) consecutive terms. Committee members shall serve until their successors are elected. Upon adoption the Commander-in-Chief shall initially appoint all six members of the committee and specify the initial terms of their service, so as to allow two (2) members to be appointed or reappointed each year thereafter.~~

Submitted by: Christopher M. Sullivan, Past Commander-in-Chief, Camp 36, Greenville, South Carolina.

Rationale: When originally established, the SDLI was intended to be more of an academic think-tank. While it is an effective tool for spreading the truth about Southern history, as a practical matter, the SDLI is a directive of the GEC and does not function well as a standing committee.

An Amendment To The Standing Orders To Further Protect SCV’s Investment Assets From Unauthorized Disbursement

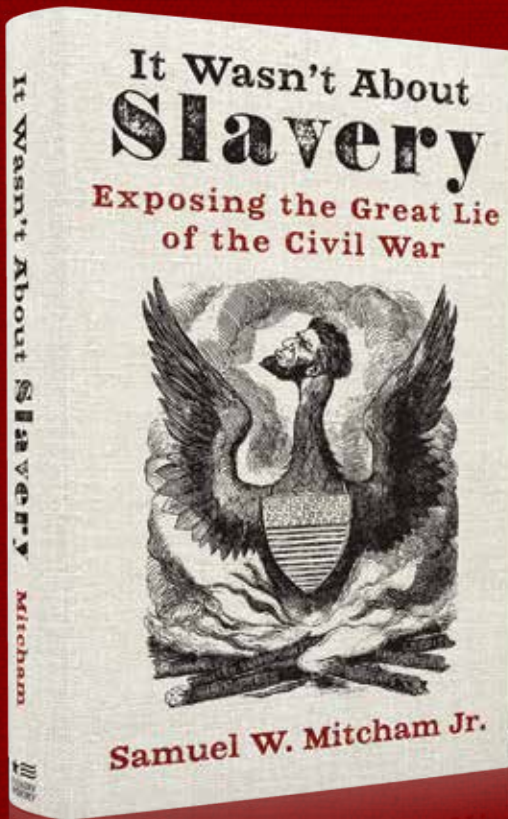
Be it enacted: That Article 6.13 of the Standing Orders be amended to add an additional Section numbered next in order, so as to read if and when adopted:

6.13.xx

No assets for which the Investment Committee is responsible may be sold, exchanged, monetized, obligated, or otherwise converted to cash and no cash may be disbursed from those accounts for any purpose without the express written consent of the Investment Committee.

Proponent: Christopher M. Sullivan, Past Commander-in-Chief, Camp 36, Greenville, South Carolina.

Rationale: The SCV has gone to great pains to confer on the Investment Committee significant responsibility for managing the Confederation’s endowments in a responsible manner. This section makes it clear the Investment Committee must approve any disbursements of funds under management.



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

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



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

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

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

Name: _____

Address: _____ City: _____

State: _____ Zip code: _____

Phone : _____ Email: _____

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

Make a note that your donation is for FORREST HALL.

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



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

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

We have “Back Patches” that you may wear, if you wish, at appropriate places and times. Had the motorcycle been in existence during the War Between the States, our ancestors would certainly have utilized that mode of transportation. We are then the present day mechanized cavalry, Confederate States of America, on-going. There is a one-time application fee of \$100.00 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.



<http://www.csascvmc.org>

Kevin Stone Commanding: scvmchcav@hotmail.com

We are the Special Operations of the SCV!