

Confederate Veteran.

May/June 2018



In This Issue ...

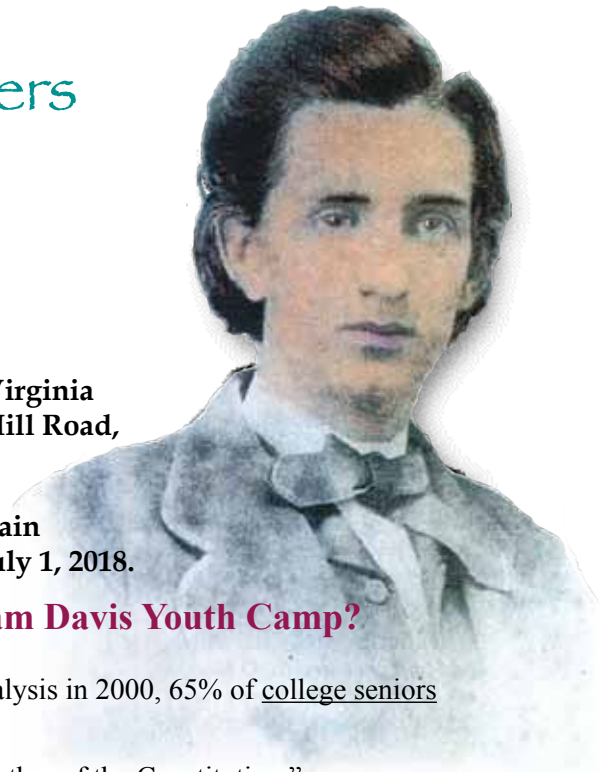
Northern Hate Masquerading as Virtue — Part One

— James Ronald Kennedy

We are in a Political Fight ... and not a History Debate

— Gene Kizer, Jr.

Calling All Sons and Daughters to the 16th Annual Sam Davis Youth Camps



Virginia Camp: Sunday, June 17 to Saturday, June 22 at the SW Virginia Woodmen of the World Family Activity Center, 1336 Simmons Mill Road, Thaxton, VA. The deadline for applications is June 10, 2018.

Texas Camp: Sunday, July 8 to Saturday, July 14 at Three Mountain Retreat, located at Clifton, TX. The deadline for applications is July 1, 2018.

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

In a survey conducted by the Center for Survey Research and Analysis in 2000, 65% of college seniors **failed** to pass a high school equivalent American history test:

- Only 23% correctly identified James Madison as the “Father of the Constitution.”
 - Yet, 98% knew that “Snoop Doggy Dog” is a rapper.
- Just more than half, 52% knew that George Washington’s Farewell Address warned against establishing permanent alliances with foreign governments.
 - Yet, 99% correctly identified Beavis & Butthead.

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 sixteenth year the Sons of Confederate Veterans has offered such a wonderful event for our sons and grandsons, and the thirteenth 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.

Need more details? Interested in becoming a counselor? Please contact:

Jack E. Marlar, Director Virginia Camp
E-mail: marlars3@bellsouth.net **(864) 616-0042**

Mark Brown, Director Texas Camp
E-mail: SDYC_Texas@yahoo.com **(972) 479-9341**

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

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

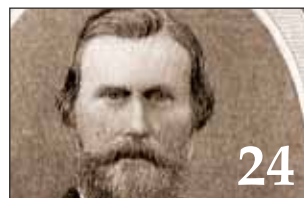
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ON THE COVER — The newest SCV mega flag in North Carolina on I-40 in Burke County dedicated to General Nathan Bedford Forrest. Photo by Sara N. Powell.

Confederate Soldiers *are also* United States Veterans!



Through the following Congressional acts, Confederate Veterans were recognized by the United States Government as equivalents to Union Veterans.

Congressional Appropriations Act, FY 1901, signed 6 June 1900

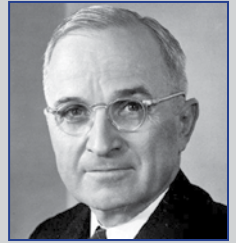
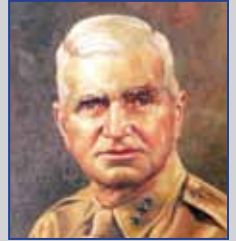
Congressional Act of 9 March 1906

U.S. Public Law 810, Approved by 71st Congress 26 February 1929

U.S. Public Law 85-425: Sec. 410 Approved 23 May 1958

Did you know these famous Americans were also descendants of Confederate Veterans?

- 13th Commandant of the Marine Corps General John A. Lejeune's father was Confederate Captain Ovide Lejeune.
- Marine Lt. General Lewis "Chesty" Puller's grandfather was Confederate Major John Puller, 5th VA Cavalry killed in 1863.
- Army General George S. Patton's grandfather, Confederate Colonel George Patton, was killed at Winchester, VA in 1864.
- Army Lieutenant General Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr. was killed on Okinawa in 1945 as the Commander of the US 10th Army. His father was Confederate General Simon Bolivar Buckner.
- US Army Air Corps Brigadier General Nathan Bedford Forrest, III was shot down and killed over Germany in 1943. His great grandfather was Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest.
- President Theodore Roosevelt's uncle was Georgian Confederate chief foreign agent Captain James Dunwoody Bulloch, CSN.
- President Woodrow Wilson's father, Reverend Dr. Joseph Ruggles Wilson, was a chaplain in the Confederate Army.
- President Harry S. Truman was a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans on the record of William Young, a trooper in Upton Hayes Company of Missouri Partisan Rangers.
- More than 70 million Americans are descended from these men, many of whom have served honorably in our armed forces.
- Confederate Generals Joe Wheeler, Fitzhugh Lee, Thomas Rosser and Matthew Calbraith Butler, Colonel William Oates and Captain William Washington Gordon II all served our nation after the war as generals in the Spanish-American War in 1898.



After the War, Union and Confederate Soldiers, Sailors and Marines came together in a national spirit of unity and reconciliation. If the men who fought against each other came together in reconciliation, then why can't we honor all American veterans? If we don't honor all veterans today, then we will set the precedence to dishonor our veterans tomorrow. Help the Sons of Confederate Veterans honor them, their monuments, their symbols, and their memories.



Sons of Confederate Veterans

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FROM THE EDITOR



This is our last issue with information on our upcoming National Reunion in Franklin, Tennessee, later this summer. If you are planning on attending, please send in your registration as soon as you can. As you can see, there are a lot of events at this reunion including an opportunity to visit our National Headquarters, Elm Springs, and our new Confederate Museum. I hope to see many of you there!.

We welcome back one of our sesquicentennial authors, James Ronald Kennedy, with part one of his excellent essay on *Northern Hate Masquerading as Virtue*. This essay points out and explains hate towards the South from the North — before, during and after our fight for independence and up to present day! Part two this essay will conclude in our July/August issue.

Gene Kizer, Jr., shares with us in this issue his hard-hitting essay on *We are in a Political Fight ... and not a History Debate*. Our enemies today are political and history does not matter to them. In fact, history has not been taught for decades, just propaganda, and the enemies of our history and culture are using this against us on a daily basis. Please give it a read and I think you will agree and perhaps learn something about what we are all facing today.

Time is also running out to sign up your youth for the upcoming Sam Davis Youth Camps. Information is included in the ad on the inside front cover of this issue.

As required by our constitution and bylaws, all proposed amendments to these documents are to be distributed to all camps in this issue. There is only one this year and it is printed on page 72 of this issue.

Thanks for continuing to send in photos of your camp activities. There is a backlog because of the number of photos received, so please be patient. Your photos will be printed in the future. Also, keep sending in your letters to the editor, both pro and con.

Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
THOS. V. STRAIN, JR.
CIC@SCV.ORG

New museum progressing

Compatriots,
It is that time of year once again when Division Reunions are going on all across the Confederation. These Reunions are not only a chance to see friends both old and new but are also a chance to learn what is going on in other areas of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. If you haven't made plans on attending your Division Reunion, I highly encourage you to attend and don't forget Franklin and the National Reunion is just around the corner. This year in Franklin we will be rolling out some exciting and new procedures which will be bringing the SCV into the 21st Century. While many of these procedures will be a "buy in" by the camps and Divisions initially, they will become a standard procedure in the future. We on the General Executive Council are very excited about this and really believe that as we move forward they will assist the SCV with our recruiting new and younger members.

We on the General Executive Council had our Spring board meeting at Elm Springs last month and one of the hot topics was the recent victories we have had in Virginia and Tennessee. In Virginia a judge ordered the tarps be removed from the statues of Robert E. Lee and Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson. The city of Charlottesville had a time frame set by the judge and followed suit by re-

moving them. We have also been told at Oakwood Cemetery in Richmond that the Veterans Administration has approved markers for those buried there. This is a huge victory and I commend all of those involved in seeing this long battle through. I know it has been a long, hard-fought struggle and their persistence has payed off.

In July at the annual reunion we will be holding a dedication at the National Confederate Museum at Elm Springs for the museum. Due to all of the inclement weather we have been having for months in southern Middle Tennessee the building will not be completed by then as we had all optimistically hoped. The general contractor will be present to give a report and also to answer any questions you may have. We are planning this event for Friday the 20th between the hours of 2 PM to 4 PM. This will allow you to have plenty of time to travel the short distance from Franklin to Columbia. Please make plans to attend and see the museum you are building to tell the true story of the Confederate soldier and the real reasons the War of Northern Aggression was fought.

As the reunion nears it also means it is time to get your nominations in for awards and please be aware there have been some changes to the Awards Manual this year. Please go to www.scv.org and download the new manual before you



A view in March, 2018 of the construction site of the new SCV Confederate Museum at Elm Springs.

send in your nominations. It also means it is time to be getting your reports in for the Book of Reports we produce each year and have available at the reunion. These reports are very important because they document what each officer, committee chair and Divisions have accomplished over the prior year and then becomes part of the "Official" history of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Chief of Staff Charles Lauret will be sending out notice to these reports and other items in the forthcoming weeks.

In closing, I look forward to seeing many of you at either your Division reunion or the National reunion to be held in Franklin this July. The men who are putting the reunion on have worked long and hard on it thus far and assured the General Executive Council that it will be one of the best we have had in recent years. If you haven't already registered to attend please consider coming because, as I said earlier in this article, we plan on rolling out new procedures which will benefit the Sons for years to come.

Thos. V. Strain Jr.
75th Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans
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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Takeover of Hawai'i and the South similar

To the Editor:

Walter D. Kennedy hit a home run in his *Confederate Veteran* article, "The Confederate State of Hawai'i." Outside of our 50th state, very few Americans know the true story about how the independent nation, The Republic of Hawai'i, became US territory. What the United States did to Hawaii is very similar to what Russia did in Crimea. Our illegal confiscation of this independent nation was a disgrace. In ways similar to Southerners, who are fighting to protect their heritage, Native Hawaiians continue in their cause to show the world how their Kingdom was annexed by the US Government without any input from their people.

For the past three decades I have taught my college students about the overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom and they are always shocked by the actions of the US. On the other hand, we readers of *Confederate Veteran* are not shocked.

Richard A. Marksbury, Ph.D.
Camp Beauregard 130
New Orleans

Every Southerner should fly the flag

To the Editor:

I wanted to respond to Tom Jantz's letter "An eye opening trip around the South." First of all Mr. Jantz I couldn't agree with you more. I live in Northwest Georgia and we have the Confederate Flag on display in Tunnel Hill at the Western Atlantic Railroad Museum. There is tons of Confederate history in the city of Ringgold, Georgia. There are Confederate Flags in every cemetery, from the tall standing flag pole to all the small ones placed on individual

graves. We have the Patrick Cleburne building and lots of Confederate street names. In Dalton we have a mural of Joseph E. Johnston and a statue and a Confederate Flag flying high above the cemetery. I know there are lots of other towns across the South the same and others not so much.

I guess my point is if a Yankee from Michigan (Mr. Jantz) can take pride in coming to the South and seeing our Confederate pride (which brought a tear to my eye reading his article) then every born Southerner should have a Confederate Flag flying from their property to show the world how proud we are of our Confederate Heritage. We do not have an excuse not to. Just imagine how pretty that would be.

To our Yankee friend from Michigan, Mr. Jantz, no offense. You wrote a great article and when you get the chance we would love to have you come visit Northwest Georgia.

Jeremy Ray Teems
Joseph E. Johnston Camp 671
Dalton, Georgia

Clarification of essay in last issue

To the Editor:

Thank you for running my essay "A Monumental Spin" in the March/April 2018 issue. As we of the SCV are dedicated to the truth of history that has been so badly distorted by our detractors, I feel there is a point of clarification that needs to be made about the mortality of ex-slaves that I expressed in the essay. Rather than stating "a million ex-slaves, or one quarter of the population, died" of disease, starvation and neglect under their "liberators" between 1862 and 1870, it would be more accurate for me to have said "perhaps as many as a million ex-slaves died." I am earnest in my desire this be corrected for the sake

of the truth.

In closely reviewing Jim Downs' book *Sick from Freedom: African-American Illness and Suffering During the Civil War and Reconstruction*, I found in footnote number 18 from his Introduction (found in the notes on page 182) the following:

"The calculation that one million freed people received medical aid is a modest estimate. As I explain in other sections of the book, the number of freed people who required medical aid far exceeded the number of people who received it. Moreover, the national tallies of sick freed people often failed to accurately count all those in need; this system of accounting proved inadequate to capture the medical aid that doctors provided at the local and state level. ... Some Bureau doctors also explained there was no system which counted the number of sick or dead freed people."

In his book, Downs notes the high sickness and mortality rates of the freed people justified Southern editorials which claimed the population was better off, if not under slavery, at least that emancipation should be a gradual process as it had been elsewhere. Examples of freed peoples' suffering in Northern contraband camps along the Mississippi River, given by Northern accounts, were quoted by Edward A. Pollard, editor of the *Richmond Examiner*. He quotes a letter to a Massachusetts newspaper as saying:

"Last winter, during the months of February, March and April, I buried, at Memphis, out of an average of about four thousand, twelve hundred of these people, or twelve a day."

After the fall of Vicksburg, and fearful that a pestilence should break out, the Union army issued orders that all of the freed people not employed in the camp should be removed across the river, whether sick or well, male or female, regardless of age. A Northern correspondent who was evidently in

some position of authority reported a lieutenant who was carrying out the order for removal said some days he found as many as twenty dead, and:

"In one house he found six dead bodies, with living ones sitting and lying around them, apparently unconscious of their situation. Holes were dug on the river's bank and the dead buried. The searching out and removal of these negroes consumed about fifteen or twenty days. About three hundred were thus removed to the low grounds opposite Vicksburg, and there left in the weeds without any shelter, under the care of a man who was appointed to organize them into a camp, and separate smallpox cases from the rest. The chaplain told me that these negroes had suffered and were still suffering untold want and wretchedness; that nearly four hundred had died since he had taken charge of them; that from sixteen to twenty died daily. Sometimes they would crawl off into the woods and die, where their bodies would be found only by the stench which arose from their decay. ..."

These accounts may be found in Edward A. Pollard's two-volume *Southern History of the War*, and reprinted in my book *Virginia Iliad* under the chapter entitled "The Year of Jubilee." Other accounts may be found in *The Diary of Edmund Ruffin* for those interested in further research.

Thank you for printing this correction and clarification of my essay.

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

Update and more information

To the Editor:

This is a reply to a letter from Tom A. Taylor, Colonel Middleton Tate Johnson Camp 1648, Arlington, Texas from the January-February issue of *Confederate Veteran*. Mr. Taylor, regarding your

question about reading info on States' Rights, please consider the following three books for a start:

1. St. George Tucker, *View of the Constitution of the United States: With Selected Writings*, the first comprehensive commentary on the Constitution from an exceptional legal scholar and staunch republican.

2. John Taylor, *New Views of the Constitution*, written by a man considered to be more Jeffersonian than Jefferson himself, this is the best defense of the compact fact of the Constitution. Taylor was perhaps the greatest political thinker of the early antebellum period.

3. Alexander H. Stephens, *A Constitutional View of the War Between the States*, a classic two-volume study of the Constitution by the late vice-president of the Confederate States, one of the important post-bellum commentaries on the Constitution.

Here's a link for other books also.
www.abbevilleinstitute.org/recommended/books/states-rights-and-the-original-constitution/

Jeff Wolverton
Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210
Tampa, Florida

Leaving collection of Veterans to Scotland

To the Editor:

During a trip to Scotland, I met a young man who had just graduated from the University of Edinburgh with a degree in American History. An intense conversation took place regarding the course study, American War Between the States, 1861-1865. As you can imagine, his studies were very slanted toward the victors due to the school library's limited resources. However, he had managed to find more accurate information through online research.

After returning to the States, I made some inquiries regarding my supply of *Confederate Veteran* magazines. I have included in my will that my collection

of 35 years, and counting forward, of magazines are to be donated to the library of the University of Edinburgh's Department of History as research materials.

I would suggest that if any of you compatriots who have CV magazines with articles regarding specific, local geographical (battles/skirmishes) and/or individuals that would be of interest to local libraries, Historical Societies, museums, etc., that you donate to them.

Ronnie S. Roach, Commander
Army of Northern Virginia Department
Colonel Charles F. Fisher Camp 813
Graham, North Carolina

Upset with change to Dollywood show

To the Editor:

Country music legend Dolly Parton has made multiple fortunes singing about her Appalachian heritage and promoting it at her "Dixie Stampede" locations in Pigeon Forge, Tennessee and Branson, Missouri. She apparently is now ashamed of her region of birth and has surrendered to political correctness by changing the name of "Dixie Stampede" to "Dolly's Stampede." Looks like another Southerner selling out for the almighty dollar. Our Confederate ancestors called them scalawags!

Greg C. White
David W. Payne Camp 1633
Blairsville, Georgia

All states should have 'states' rights'

To the Editor:

Thank you greatly for continuing to send me the *Confederate Veteran* magazine, despite the fact I have no Southern Confederate ancestors. Always much appreciated — although I read it with different eyes, mind-set and philosophy than do those who are

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
PAUL C. GRAMLING, JR.**

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

‘Do not let apathy take hold of your camp’

Recently, I was doing some research in some past *Confederate Veteran* magazines. (I still have every copy dating back to the late 1980s.) I came across an article written by Denne Sweeney when he served as Lt. commander-in-chief. This article ran more than fourteen years ago and since there have been literally thousands of new members join the SCV since that time, I felt it fitting to share some of that article here.

Overcoming Member Apathy

“There was this small camp in Texas. It was the Christmas meeting and the camp commander started off the meeting by calling the Camp Roll. At that time, the camp had 25 members. Twenty-three of them answered the roll. The camp commander then asked where the other two members were. Two members rose and explained that Compatriot X had to work that evening and Compatriot Y was sick in the hospital. I was immediately struck by the feeling the members felt that they had to be at the meeting or submit a darn good reason for their absence!

The camp commander then went down the roster and assigned a job to each and every member. No one refused him until he got to one young fellow who tried to beg off on the assignment given him. The camp commander explained gently but firmly that the job was important and the young member's services were vitally needed. The young man finally accepted the assignment. I did not learn until later that he wasn't even a member yet! He was finally sworn in later in the evening (with many handshakes and pats on the back) and gracefully went off to take

up his new duties.

Less than 100 miles away, another camp of approximately the same size recently had to disband because none of the members would take any positions of responsibility.

One camp with almost total involvement and one camp of almost total apathy, less than 100 miles apart — why the difference? Most camps are somewhere in between, but to be a really effective organization, we need a lot more of the total involvement kind of camps.

What Others Say

Not surprisingly, member apathy is a common problem in all volunteer organizations. In an era when members have so many things competing for their attention, apathy is not a problem that will be easily defeated. A study group at Vanderbilt University recently identified the following reasons why students do not get more involved in various organizations:

- Group members do not feel their needs coincide with the Mission/Purpose of their organization.
- Students have conflicting commitments and as a result are often unable to expend the levels of time and energy called for by the organizations they belong to.
- Members feel they do not play a significant role in the processes that drive their organization.

With a few minor changes in wording, these points could well explain the reasons for the widespread apathy in SCV camps.

Characteristics of the Active Camp

I have discovered there are many total involvement camps in the SCV, but sadly they are the exception rather than the rule. So what is it these camps have that others do not? With the help of several other longtime SCV members, I analyzed it and came up with the following characteristics of a non-apatetic camp:

- The camp is active on many different levels.
- All camp members have a camp job.
- Leadership is strong and proactive.
- All members are made to feel important and they have a stake in the success of the camp.

More than anything else, leadership is the key. In the non-apatetic camp, all the camp leaders — even the ones who do not currently hold an office — are active in pulling members together. They form telephone committees and call members before each meeting. They offer rides to camp meetings and other events for elderly members or those who cannot drive. They make sure other like-minded organizations, such as the UDC and OCR, are involved in key activities. For camp leaders the monthly meeting is only a small part of their involvement in the camp.

A Starting Point

Moving a camp from an apathetic state to an active one is not an easy task. Starting a new camp offers one major advantage in this area; the new leadership can take an active role in interviewing each new member and make it perfectly clear to him the new camp will be a force to be reckoned with and his participation is vital. A few new members will be lost by this action, but most new members are eager to participate and if they are started off with enthusiasm and a positive frame of mind, they will respond in kind. But what of the existing camp? I firmly believe any camp can be moved to a more active state with the application of several basic principles.

- **Leadership:** I have already discussed this, but one thing deserves repeating — the camp leaders' jobs do not begin and end with the camp meeting. They must be involved with every member. This applies to higher levels as well. Brigade commanders, for example, should visit their camps often and they should be well acquainted with the problems and opportunities presented by each camp.

- **Publish a Newsletter:** Every aspect of camp activity should be published in detail. Most important is a report on new members. This should include a photo of the new member being sworn in by the camp commander. "Thank you's" should also be a key part of every newsletter.

- **Form Committees:** Committees should be formed to get the various jobs done. This not only involves more camp members, but provides vital leadership training. It also insures the current leaders do not get spread too thin.

- **Give Every Member a Job:** Every member should have something they must do for the camp, even if it just involves calling other members to remind them of meetings. Another activity which will keep members busy — locating good speakers for camp meetings. Be sure every active member is thanked publicly and profusely for his participation.

- **Keep Camp Active:** At the beginning of each year, camp leaders should plan a series of activities for the camp. Never run out of activities which must be planned, executed, reported on, etc.

- **Do Not Ask for Volunteers:** It is pretty common for camp commanders to ask for volunteers when some job needs to be done. It seldom works and in the apathetic camp the job usually either does not get done or the overworked leaders end up doing it themselves. Target someone you think can do the job and call him or meet with him personally. Tell him you need him to do this job and why it is important. You will still get a fair number of rejections, but you will be surprised at how many members will take up the challenge.

What Not to Do

A letter was received from a member which illustrates the problem in many camps. Here is an excerpt from his letter, where he describes his first encounters with his camp.

"My initial treatment was not how a prospective member should be treated. I attended the meeting and was totally ignored. Nonetheless, I picked up the application and returned it the next month. I was informed it would be sent to national. Again, I was ignored. It appeared that if you were not a reenactor, they did not want to

Continued on page 61



Forward The Colors

AN EDITORIAL FROM
THE CHIEF OF
HERITAGE OPERATIONS

Knowledge is key to Heritage Defense'

Many are fond of perpetuating the idea that the Confederate Constitution was a near copy of the US Constitution, with only trivial things such as spelling, punctuation and changes in style being implemented. If one studies the history of the formation of both documents, a clearer picture emerges and the differences are glaring.

One of the most profound, and heated, arguments in the US Constitution's post-ratification years centered around who ratified the document — the States, or "the people." The US Constitution's preamble read as such "We the people of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union." Patrick Henry in the Virginia Convention objected to the use of "the people" as ratifiers because no singular "American people" existed, but rather "the people" of each individual State. Henry asked "why not We the States?" Proponents of the Constitution explained that, taken in proper context, "We the people of the United States" meant precisely that — the people of each State — and thus, there was no singular nation being created, as Henry and other

opponents feared. The United States is a plural, not a singular term. Article III of the US Constitution notes this fact as, in its definition of treason, it refers to the United States as "them" and "their," rather than "it" or "its."

In the post-ratification years, and as such distinctions became more blurry Hamiltonians, and later Lincolnians, would use this misapplication of original intent to their advantage in an effort at forwarding the false notion of diminished State sovereignty, implied powers and centralization. The Confederate Constitution remedied this oversight by the American framers as it stated "WE, the People of the *Confederated States, each State acting in its sovereign and independent character.*" See the distinction between the language of each? The Confederate Constitution clarified what the US Constitution had fully intended but left, perhaps intentionally, vague.

Other changes likewise corrected problems which had arisen under the vagaries in language within the US Constitution. The Confederate ratifiers, for instance, omitted the term "general welfare,"

which Patrick Henry had referred to as a “sweeping clause” and Hamiltonians used to expand the jurisdiction of the new “general” government. The Confederates also expressly prohibited federal funding of internal improvements, ended the importation of slaves from foreign countries outright, and put a much stronger emphasis on the sovereignty of the States.

I've heard one well known pseudo-historian on the air with a nationally renowned talk show host forward the blatant lie that “only slave States were allowed to enter the Confederacy.” A simple study of the debates which formed the Confederate Constitution would dispel such falsities as when such a proposal was made in committee it was shot down unanimously. Our “expert” was apparently unaware of this little fact.

The Confederate Constitution used the US version as a foundation, but sought to remedy the propensities of many to misinterpret and misapply the intentions of its framers and ratifiers. Jefferson had said of the US Constitution that “the several states composing the United States of America, are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their General Government; but that by compact under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States and of amendments thereto, they constituted a General Government for special purposes, delegated to that Government certain definite powers, reserving each state to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self Government; and that whensoever the General Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative,

void, and of no force.”

What the US Constitution had intended, the Confederate Constitution put into place and left no room for misinterpretation. And therein lies the point of my message — these changes tell us what our Confederate ancestors were really fighting for. They contended, not for the purpose of “protecting slavery,” but for the right of each State to govern its own affairs within the voluntary union of a confederated “general” government. Their purpose was no different from that of the original thirteen colonies in their 1776 exit from beneath the English Crown.

As Sons of Confederate Veterans it is incumbent on each of us to study, learn, know and understand these things so such knowledge may be passed along to future generations. There’s much more to our mission than cleaning headstones, erecting monuments and performing graveside services. Important as those things are, they must go hand-in-hand with our larger mission to educate those around us who are willing to learn. Our monuments stand as reminders of these principles and we must remain continually aware of this if we are to vindicate the Cause and emulate the virtues of our Southern forebears. The truth is on our side and knowledge is key to “Heritage Defense.”

Deo Vindice,

Carl Jones
Chief of Heritage Operations
Sons of Confederate Veterans



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Chaplain's Comments

Dr. Ray L. Parker
Chaplain-in-Chief



‘This Capitol Building is a Monument to Freedom’

(President Donald Trump, State of the Union, January 30, 2018)

Many, I am sure, listened to our president's state of the union address from the US Capitol building on Tuesday evening, January 30, 2018. The speech, in my opinion, was a masterpiece of conservative philosophy and action wedded to patriotism and love of country. The points made were clear. The plans presented were bold. The patriotism illustrated was powerful. The positions taken were basically conservative with a call for unified action by the Democrats and the Republicans. The persons introduced by the president were American patriots, each with a story picturing America as the place with a heart of love for country and a spine of steel to endure. The president reminded us "The American people are making America great again." He also reminded us that our trust is in God.

In the speech, the president stated the US Capitol building is a monument to freedom. He spoke of the Statue of Freedom standing upon the dome overlooking the city for all to see. I certainly understand that presidential statement and concur that in the midst of our current world of terrorism and dictatorships the US Capitol building symbolizes the greatest experiment in democracy ever enacted in human history.

Early History

But let us go back to the 1700s and 1800s. This period of history as it relates to the US Capitol building is rarely mentioned or discussed in detail. Most who view or visit the Capitol Building are not familiar with the slave labor utilized to construct the structure. The contemporary, politically correct conversation always points the accusatory finger to the

South when slavery is discussed. It is conveniently forgotten that the North also participated in the institution of slave labor — and did so during the War Against the States — a War so easily designated as "the war to free the slaves." The institution of slavery was not a Southern problem, it was an American problem.

Construction of the Capitol Building began in 1793. At that time Washington was a Capital City "in name only." The area was basically rural with a few dirt roads. There were limited accommodations and even fewer boarding houses. Finding labor for Capitol Building construction proved to be a mounting problem. The Federal Government began to "rent" slave laborers from their owners for Capitol construction. This need for workers was intensified by the Congressional deadline for completion. The

Congress planned to move from Philadelphia to Washington in 1800. A marker placed at the US Capitol building on February 28, 2012, proclaimed "This sandstone ... was quarried by ... enslaved African Americans, and commemorates their important role in building the capitol."

Records indicate that engineers and architects were secured from many different areas and brought to Washington for the Capitol project. The majority of the manual labor force was comprised of African American slaves. They quarried the stones, sawed the wood, made and placed the brick, and performed the work of carpenters as they constructed the roof and placed the singles.

Later History

Following initial construc-

tion, the Capitol building went through several periods of reconstruction and renovation. By the 1850s, the original Capitol dome, completed in 1824, proved to be too small for the expanded Capitol Building and a new dome was proposed. The new dome would be crowned with a 16 feet 9 inches tall statue identified as "The Statue of Freedom." However, when the statue was unveiled by Thomas Crawford, it was 19 feet six inches tall. Thus the dome was modified for the larger image.

A problem arose with the statue for the dome when the Italian sculptor who originated the statue refused to dismantle the model for delivery to the foundry unless he was given a raise. This brings us to the most famous slave laborer involved in the construction of the US Capitol build-

ing. Philip Reid was purchased by Clark Mills in Charleston, South Carolina. When Mills moved to Washington in the late 1840s, he brought Reid with him. Reid concluded that by using a pulley and tackle apparatus he could separate the five sections of the image for delivery. This system worked and the statue was taken to the foundry for casting. The last piece of "The Statue of Freedom" was placed on the Capitol Dome, December 2, 1863.

Additional History

Some could perhaps ask, "What is the point of this discussion?" — And I think that is a valid question. The point is this: It is historically incorrect to say the institution of slavery is to

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2018 SCV CHAPLAINS' CONFERENCE

May 17: 7 PM



May 18: 9 AM to 3:30 PM



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The Tallassee Armory Guards
Camp 1921
Tallassee, AL
Thomas Floyd Coram, Sr.

Gen. John Herbert Kelly Camp
1980
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Delaware Grays Camp 2068
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97
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Carter Camp 207
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Edward Pierce Eaves

Gen. Nathan B. Forrest Camp
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Ernest Carl Anthony
Charles Calvin Parkinson
Ralph Franklin Treadaway
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Gen. William J. Hardee Camp
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Dallas, GA
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The Roswell Mills Camp 1547
Roswell, GA
Don Crawford McClanahan



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1759
Des Moines, IA
Bruce E. Peterson

Cpl. William Mink Camp 2244
Nampa, ID
Jim Reedy

Lt. George E. Dixon Camp 1962
Belleville, IL
Reagan Harris Young, Jr.

Cols. Lewis & Harrison Camp
1854
Topeka, KS
Kyle Elmer Erickson

John C. Breckinridge Camp 100
Lexington, KY
Ward Sykes Allen
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Capt. James W. Bryan Camp
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Nathan Curtis
James H. Fontenot

Sabine Rifles Camp 2057
Many, LA
Huey Paul Cordova

Pvt. Wallace Bowling Camp
1400
La Plata, MD
Edward Samuel Epes, Jr.

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REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Greetings, Compatriots and Heirs to the Old South!

I hope spring and the rebirth of our land is fresh in everyone's psyche. It is during these times we remind ourselves that after the dead of the winter, there is always rebirth, especially now that Easter is just behind us and the Good News of Christ's salvation for each of us is fresh in our minds.

I recently enjoyed seeing many of our members at the Stephen D. Lee Institute in Shreveport. These are great opportunities for us to come together as members to discuss important topics on the war. As a young man, I studied the generals and the battles — and I still do, but the older I get, the more I am interested in the social, political, economic, and (most importantly) the constitutional aspects of the war. The more I read about these issues, the more I am convinced that our ancestors were right! And if you are on the fence or unsure of yourself on this issue, I ask you to attend one of these institutes to educate yourself. After all, we have an educational crisis on our hands and most of the issues we face would evaporate with some good ole education of the truth.

Like many of you, I tend to get caught up in the ankle biting issues of our time. Our office at Elm Springs is full of the daily issues which our organization faces. It is easy to get caught up in the issues of our institution and forget about our primary purpose.

I recently visited the Vicksburg Battlefield and walked in the trenches of my ancestor's unit. I have to admit that it reinforced the love I have for our ancestors and reminded me of the purpose of our noble institution, which is increasingly the last real bastion of Jeffersonian principles of limited government and dedicated to the men who fought to preserve those principles. I am reminded that the daily business of the SCV is to support these men and their principles. Do we stray from this focus sometimes? Of course we do, but united in the faith of our patriarchs' mission, we must carry on their crusade and their cause: freedom.

In eleven short weeks, we will meet as an organization and elect our leadership for the coming term. It shows to be an important time in our organization and I hope everyone comes to Franklin to share in the responsibilities of our institution and the camaraderie of our membership. We will also have a ceremony for our new museum and I hope everyone comes to celebrate our accomplishments towards this end. We are doing all we can to bring to fruition the dream of having our own museum, but we need members to step forward and give generously towards our goal. With 30,000 plus members, there is no reason we can't fund this project with cash, but we are woefully behind in the financing of our museum in this manner. If each member would

donate \$150 towards this goal, we would meet it. I am very proud of

our membership and the faithful who have so generously donated to this point. Many camps have reached the Stonewall Jackson Founders level and many have exceeded this to the Robert E. Lee and Confederate Cabinet levels. I know of one camp which has held fundraiser after fundraiser in a depressed area of Tennessee and managed to give more than \$4,000 to this cause. Have you dug deep to support this endeavor? If education is the critical capability for the SCV in the coming century, how can we educate without the means to do so? The truth is on our side and we must sharpen the blades of truth and strike with this mighty weapon and, therefore, clear the path for the future. What does the future of our great republic hold and what are we willing to sacrifice to see that our posterity is given the means to continue this organization into the future? What are you willing to give today for the future of our movement? Please dig deep today!

In one short month we will be in the renewal phase of our fiscal year. 1 June opens the window for our membership to be able to

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Northern Hate Masquerading as Virtue — Part 1

By James Ronald Kennedy

Hate is one of man's most powerful emotions. It takes very little effort to arouse the emotion of hate against a real or perceived enemy. In the hands of a skillful politician, such as Hitler, Stalin, or Lincoln, hatred can produce a servile population marching in lock-step towards the leader's evil goals. Tyrants skillfully combine hatred and fear to arouse their followers to action and to intimidate their opponents into silence. For hatred to do its work the skillful tyrant must present hatred as being a social good — hatred, in the political world, seldom presents its ugly face but always masquerades as a virtuous undertaking. This "false virtue" promoted by devious political and social leaders eventually arouses hatred and encourages evil acts by men who translate their hatred into justification for their evil actions. Political hatred becomes a catalyst for evil action by socially maladjusted and warped individuals. Skillful politicians know how to take advantage of the evil acts initiated by depraved and hate-filled individuals. Scheming politicians never let a good crisis go to waste.

A Christian church is a place where God's love is proclaimed. But on a Sunday morning in June of 2015 hate entered a church in Charleston, South Carolina. One individual's hate resulted in the mass murder of nine Christians. One individual's hate gave scheming politicians¹ and so-called "social justice warriors" an opportunity to use a tragic event for political purposes and thereby initiated the current round of anti-Southern heritage cultural genocide. One act of hatred allowed other immoral and opportunistic people to slander, for political purposes, innocent Southerners as "White Supremacists" merely because they honor their black and white ancestors who wore the gray in the War for Southern Independence. Politicians and their left wing followers "never let a good crisis go to waste."² But as subsequent events have demonstrated hate knows no color line. Hate is not segregated by race. The virus of Northern racial hatred³ has spread and now contaminates some blacks as well as some whites.

One morning in November 2017 a white woman took a seat on a public conveyance but was soon

accosted by a black man who forcefully invaded her space. When she politely asked him to move over he replied, "B—ch, you ain't nothing! I've raped white b—ches like you, f—ing c—t! You ain't nothing, you f—ing b—ch!"⁴ In the prior month a disabled white man was assaulted by a black man who spit in the white man's face and claimed that the white man owed him because whites had made his grandmother a slave.⁵ In Louisiana a black man was arrested when he threatened to "kill all white people."⁶ Recently a video was released showing black nurses laughing at a white World War II veteran in a nursing home as he dies while begging for help.⁷ What is the source of such hatred? As Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn noted, "The line separating good and evil passes not through states, nor between classes, nor between political parties either — but right through every human heart."⁸ As Christians we are taught evil resides within the heart of all people, such evil can be remedied only by a spiritual healing. But too often "our" government works against such spiritual remedy. In our "modern" politically correct



times it seems progressives, liberals and secular humanists who control society are working to increase hatred while playing a major role in justifying and encouraging evil.⁹ The current epidemic of hatred in the United States did not suddenly spring forth out of nothing but has long, bloody and evil historical roots. Historically, hatred in America has both social and political roots — roots which extend deep into the cold, rocky soil of New England. Unfortunately, the people of the South have been and today continue to be the primary target for much of the hatred created for political purposes in “modern” day politically correct America.

Pre-War Northern Justification for Hatred

The South has been on the receiving end of Northern hatred from the

beginning of these United States. But this Northern hatred has always presented itself as “good.” In the post-Colonial Era, Northern leaders insisted on high tariffs in order to advance American commercial standing — something they claimed would be good for America. But in reality, they were coveting Southern riches. Emerging Northern crony capitalists wanted to use the force of the newly created Federal government as a vehicle to loot wealth from the people of the South.¹⁰ The South’s resistance to Northern commercial schemes such as high tariffs, federal banks and federally funded internal improvements ignited a burning hatred for the South in the hearts of money-worshiping Northern leaders and business people.

The South’s political power in the Pre-War Congress, although in the minority, when allied with Jef-

fersonian Democrats in Northern states presented a major barrier to the greed of Northern crony capitalists (during the War these “States’ Rights” Northerners were disparagingly referred to as “Copperheads”). Promoting protective tariffs, national banks and federally funded internal improvements became a major political aim of early Northern crony capitalists. These schemes were promoted politically by the North’s fledgling crony capitalists first as Federalists, then as Whigs and eventually as Republicans. Such schemes allowed the commercial North to “legally” seize wealth from the agricultural South. Patrick Henry, a leading anti-Federalist, opposed the ratification of the Constitution because he knew it would place taxation in the hands of the Northern majority. Taxation in the time before Lincoln introduced the

first income tax consisted primarily of tariffs. Patrick Henry described the dangers to the people of the South inherent in the proposed Federal government as being “horrid, wretched and dreadful.”

*“The [proposed] government subjects everything to the Northern majority ... How can the Southern members prevent the adoption of the most oppressive mode of taxation in the Southern states, as there is a majority in favor of the Northern States? Sir, this is a picture so horrid, so wretched, so dreadful, that I need no longer to dwell upon it.”*¹¹

Slavery became a political issue because it was viewed as a social issue which could be turned into a political weapon the North could use against the South. When a Pre-War Northern Congressman was asked what was the real reason they were encouraging abolitionist petitions in Congress he replied, “The real reason is the South will not let us have a tariff and we touch them where they will feel it.”¹² When greed, envy, and covetousness emerge as primary motivating political principles, then hatred directed toward the opposing group arises. This manufactured hatred is viewed as being justifiable when directed toward those who stand in the way of greed — although crony capitalists replace the word “greed” with smooth sounding rhetoric such as “legitimate profits,” “social good,” “general welfare,” or “internal improvements.” As noted previously the ugly face of hate is never presented to the public but devious political and social leaders make sure hate masquerades as some form of “good.”

From the beginning of the Union under the Constitution of 1787 up to 1860 the South, against its will, served as the Milch Cow of the Union — the cash cow or an ATM (Automatic Teller Machine) from which Northern crony capitalists endlessly withdrew Southern wealth. During this time a continuous stream of wealth flowed from the South to the North. In 1828 Senator Thomas Benton of Missouri declared that upwards of 75 percent of all revenue collected by the Federal government was collected from the South. He declared, “This is the reason wealth disappears from the South and rises up in the North...taking from the South, and returning nothing to it.”¹³ This had been a major fear expressed by Southern anti-Federalists while debating whether the South should accede to the new Union proposed by the Constitution of 1787. By 1860 Patrick Henry’s fearful prophecy of Yankee greed, exploitation, and eventual domination of the South had become harsh Southern reality.

Northern hatred of Southerners — as a people — was created by skillful radical abolitionists in conjunction with radical Republicans and their crony capitalists allies. Radical abolitionists used the Northern press and pulpit to (1) brand all Southerners — both slaveholders and non-slaveholders alike — as evil “sub-humans”¹⁴

and (2) to encourage a massive slave uprising which would exterminate “subhuman” Southerners. Radical Republicans were delighted to see their Southern political enemies exhausting Southern energy fighting the slanderous attacks of radical abolitionists. Radical Republicans were agents of crony capitalists who were crusading for protective tariffs, national banks, and federal money spent on internal improvements — said improvements generally benefited the commercial North. Hatred of the South was the key element in gaining Northern public support for the extermination of the white and black South if possible but at a minimum the extermination of the South’s political power.¹⁵

One historian observed that William Lloyd Garrison of Massachusetts, one of New England’s leading radical abolitionists, hated slavery and the slaveholder, “the slaveholder became indistinguishable from the Southerner.”¹⁶ Moving on to Wendell Phillips of Massachusetts the same historian noted “the image of the South which Phillips labored to evoke in the Northern mind embodied deformities that were designed to call up repugnance, anger and fear.”¹⁷ John Greenleaf Whittier of Massachusetts provides another example of Northern hatred of the South. As a radical abolitionist he demonstrated his hatred of all things Southern by describing the South as a “fallen woman” residing in a “brothel,”¹⁸ and he inferred that Southerners were “agents of Satan.”¹⁹ In 1830 Whittier supported high tariffs and Whig Party candidate Henry Clay for president. He later became involved in the formation of the Republican Party.²⁰ Ralph Waldo Emerson of Massachusetts did his part to stigmatize Southerners by describing the South as a place where “man is an animal ... Such people live for the moment, they have properly no future.” One can only assume that a people scheduled for extermination would certainly “have no future.”²¹ The general hatred for the South held by radical abolitionists and radical Republicans is best summed up by Emerson when he declared, *“If it costs ten years, and ten to recover the general prosperity, the destruction of the South is worth so much.”*²² [Emphasis added].

The radical abolitionist movement was centered in New England and was based on hatred — a hypocritical hatred for slavery down South and all who were in any way associated with Southern society. The New England Yankee’s hypocrisy is demonstrated by the fact that New England was a major player in the nefarious international African slave trade. Much of the capital used for the establishing of Northern industry and commerce was obtained from New England’s active involvement in the nefarious slave trade. The great-grandfather of the outspoken radical abolitionist, Ralph Waldo Emerson, had been a wealthy Massachusetts slave-trader.²³ New England’s radical abolitionists’ hatred for slavery was

translated into hate for not only slaveholding Southerners but for all Southerners including the 80 percent of white Southerners who were not slaveholders. From a social point-of-view, radical abolitionists taught the Pre-War North to hate the South because of the “sin” of slavery. Meanwhile crony capitalists of the Whig/Republican political school taught the North to hate Southern political power because Southern political power hindered the North’s desire for protective tariffs, national banking and federally funded internal improvements — all paid for, either directly or indirectly, by the people of the South. The North’s political demands for high tariffs, national banking and federal dollars for internal improvements was championed first by the Federalist Party, then the Whig Party and eventually by the Republican Party. The founding of the Republican Party in the 1850s was an ideological merging of radical abolitionists and crony capitalists — a wedding of hatred and greed with the South as their mutual enemy.

Prior to the War for Southern Independence radical Yankee “propaganda” worked for the “psychological conditioning”²⁴ of the North for an aggressive war of extermination against an evil, sinful,²⁵ subhuman²⁶ South. It had the effect of *de-humanizing* all people in the South and thereby making it acceptable for an aggressive and self-righteous North to use whatever force was necessary to remove Southern vermin from Yankee America. The *New York Tribune* expressed the general feeling of Northern radicals when it encouraged the Federal government to send troops to Richmond, Virginia to “...burn out the rats there.”²⁷ A New York military unit demonstrated the Yankee’s unmitigated hatred of all Southerners by making the following public oath prior to leaving to participate in the invasion of the South, “You do solemnly swear to cut off the head of every damn Secessionist you meet during the war.” The unit on bended knee all answered “We swear.” This oath was proudly reported in New York newspapers.²⁸

Years of hateful and slanderous anti-South Yankee propaganda had produced a Northern population filled with hate for the South and ripe for a genocidal war against their former countrymen. Such radical “psychological conditioning” gave Lincoln and his co-conspirators “reasonable” cover or justification for carrying out their “vigorous” war policies — policies which were intended to punish the South for resisting the embrace of Yankee imperialism.²⁹ Post-War it worked to psychologically justify the violent invasion of a democratically elected republic — the Confederate States of America — and the Federal government’s continuing occupation and exploitation of its newly conquered territory and people. Hate was and is a

key element used by the North to justify war, invasion, conquest, exploitation and continuing occupation of the once free and prosperous South.

Hate for a subhuman population is typically used by empires to justify the use of its military against the formerly free people. Hate causes an otherwise peaceful population to turn into a nationwide lynch-mob determined to use its military to destroy or *exterminate* the subhuman enemy. After all, there is no embarrassment or sense of guilt when you are forced to exterminate evil, sinful, sub-humans who all moral men know “have no future.” Such was the picture of all Southerners created by Northern radicals. It was then and continues today to be an image of the Southern people based upon Yankee hate for all things Southern but this Yankee hate always masquerades as social virtue.

Northern Hatred Creates a Southern Holocaust

During its war to prevent Southern independence the North introduced to the Western World the barbaric concept of viewing civilians as legitimate military targets.³⁰ Lincoln and his co-conspirators euphemistically referred to it as a “vigorous” war policy. Confederate Lt. General T. H. Holmes in January of 1862 noted that the Yankee invaders had “adopted” and were conducting “a war of extermination.”³¹ The shelling of civilian populations, the intentional starvation of civilian populations, the internment of “freed slaves” in concentration camps referred to as “contraband camps”³² in which families were separated and thousands died, the battle losses plus the Post-War Reconstruction era deaths due to starvation, the resultant death due to malnutrition and otherwise “normal” diseases has never been accurately counted but would certainly be at least a million black and white Southerners. It was not until the carpet and nuclear bombings of World War II that civilian populations would once again become legitimate military targets — as opposed to accidental victims — in war.³³ Many of the South’s cities, towns, and villages were turned into “Chimneyvilles” as a result of the burnings instigated by Yankee invaders. Some have estimated there were 200,000 homeless Southerners by the end of the War.³⁴ Others have stated that in late 1865 there were at least 500,000 Southerners “without the necessities of life” in the three Confederate States of Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi.³⁵ The death rate (deaths per capita) of black and white Southern civilians during the War for Southern Independence — deaths caused by the political and military leadership of the United States of America — would be greater than the death rates of most European nations during World War II. The Yankee Empire’s invasion of the democratically elected,

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We are in a Political Fight ...

... and not a history debate

By Gene Kizer, Jr.

Since the 1960s, the interpretation of Southern history and the War Between the States put forth by most of the news media and academia is largely a fraud. It is driven by the racist identity politics of the Democrat Party and not historical truth.

If Southern history was interpreted objectively as it was before 1960, instead of with liberal political hate as it is today, nobody would dare remove a monument to soldiers in a war in which 800,000 were killed and more than a million wounded,¹ half of which were Confederate soldiers who were always hungry, ragged, outnumbered and outgunned, but exhibited valor such as the world had never seen.

Drew Gilpin Faust in her excellent book, *This Republic of Suffering, Death and the American Civil War*, uses the earlier statistics of 620,000 total deaths compiled by William F. Fox, and she writes those deaths were “approximately equal to the total American fatalities in the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, and the Korean War combined.”² If you use Hacker’s statistics, you’d have to add Vietnam, both Gulf Wars, Afghanistan and the war on terror; in other words, deaths in the War Between the States were higher than all other American wars combined, with room to spare.

Faust says the rate of death “in comparison with the size of the American population, was six

times that of World War II. A similar rate, about two percent, in the United States today would mean six million fatalities.”³

Confederate soldiers “died at a rate three times that of their Yankee counterparts; one in five white Southern men of military age did not survive the War.”⁴

She quotes James McPherson who writes “the overall mortality rate for the South exceeded that of any country in World War I and that of all but the region between the Rhine and the Volga in World War II.”⁵

To personalize some of those statistics, Confederate Colonel George E. Purvis was quoted in *Confederate Veteran* magazine, March, 1897, from an article he had written about Union General Henry Van Ness Boynton and the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. General Boynton, with great respect for the courage of the Confederates he faced, wanted to make it a sacred memorial, not just to Union valor, but American valor.

Colonel Purvis writes that General Boynton and a friend had visited the Chickamauga battlefield on a quiet Sunday morning in the summer of 1888 and heard singing in a church nearby. The general’s thoughts went from those sweet sounds to the hellish and “fearful horrors of that other Sunday, when the very demons of hell seemed abroad, armed and equipped for the annihilation of mankind” almost a quarter of a century earlier.⁶



Cannonball monument remembering the work of Confederate General Simon Boliver Buckner and his troops at the Chickamauga portion of the Chickamauga & Chattanooga National Military Park.

They saw again the charging squadrons, like great waves of the sea, dashed and broken in pieces against lines and positions that would not yield to their assaults. They saw again Baird's, Johnson's, Palmer's, and Reynolds's immovable lines around the Kelley farm, and Wood on the spurs of Snodgrass Hill; Brannan, Grosvenor, Steedman, and Granger on the now famous Horseshoe; once more was brought back to their minds' eye, "the unequaled fighting of that thin and contracted line of heroes and the magnificent Confederate assaults," which swept in again and again ceaselessly as that stormy service of all the gods of battle was prolonged through those other Sunday hours.

Their eyes traveled over the ground again where Forrest's and Walker's men had dashed into the smoke of the Union musketry and the very flame of the Federal batteries, and saw their ranks melt as snowflakes dissolve and disappear in the heat of conflagration.

They stood on Baird's line, where Helms's Brigade went to pieces, but not until three men out of four — mark that, ye coming heroes! — Not until three men out of every four were either wounded or dead, eclipsing the historic charge at Balaklava and the bloody losses in the great battles of modern times.

They saw Longstreet's men sweep over the difficult and almost inaccessible slopes of the Horseshoe,

"dash wildly, and break there, like angry waves, and recede, only to sweep on again and again with almost the regularity of ocean surges, ever marking a higher tide."

They looked down again on those slopes, slippery with blood and strewn thick as leaves with all the horrible wreck of battle, over which and in spite of repeated failures these assaulting Confederate columns still formed and reformed, charging again and again with undaunted and undying courage.

In the "Balaklava" reference above, General Boynton is noting Confederate valor far in excess of the famous "Charge of the Light Brigade" of the British cavalry against Russian forces in the Battle of Balaclava, October 25, 1854, in the Crimean War.

The unfounded bigotry against the South in history today is liberal politics and not history. Every Confederate monument which has been removed, was removed from a college campus or by a liberal Democrat starting with Mitch Landrieu in New Orleans, despite widespread support for the monuments in New Orleans and nationwide (more than 60 percent of Americans in polls say to leave Confederate monuments alone). Michael Signer in Charlottesville couldn't remove his monuments so he covered them with tarps which are constantly removed by outraged citizens.

These cultural Marxists are more like ISIS when

ISIS destroyed the monuments in Palmyra, “a first-century Roman city in Syria whose classical architecture was an inspiration for the facade of the US Capitol.”⁷ Mitch Landrieu had to remove the New Orleans monuments at night with snipers in bulletproof vests standing guard.

ISIS destroys the monuments and culture of anybody who does not agree with them. Sound familiar?

There is a rot in history in this day and age. Keith Windschuttle, in *The Killing of History*, brings up a 1987 book by Allan Bloom, *The Closing of the American Mind*, in which Bloom argues persuasively that radical theory in academia had changed things so much that

*Humanities and social science departments within universities [where History resides] had abandoned objectivity and truth and become hopelessly politicized.*⁸

If you doubt academia and the news media are overwhelmingly liberal (with all that means for truth), consider that in the 2016 election, the 33 wealthiest colleges in the United States gave \$1,560,000 to Hillary Clinton. They gave Donald Trump \$3,000.⁹

Around 96 percent of money donated by journalists went to Hillary Clinton. In numbers of journalists giving, 50 gave to Republican Donald J. Trump, while 430 gave to Clinton. That means 10 percent of journalists donated to Republican Trump, and 90 percent to Democrat Clinton.¹⁰

Windschuttle writes: “Most young people today were taught to scorn the traditional values of Western culture — equality, freedom, democracy, human rights — as hollow rhetoric used to mask the self-interest of the wealthy and powerful. This teaching, Bloom argued, had bred a cynical, amoral, self-centered younger generation who lacked any sense of inherited wisdom from the past.”

It is worse that just the politicization of history. Windschuttle points out for 2,400 years history has ranked “with philosophy and mathematics as among the most profound and enduring contributions ancient Greece made, not only to European civilization, but to the human species as a whole.” History’s “essence” has been to “tell the truth, to describe as best as possible what really happened.”¹¹

Unfortunately today, “these assumptions are

widely rejected.”¹²

Many in the humanities and social sciences “assert it is impossible to tell the truth about the past” because “we can only see the past through the perspective of our own culture and, hence, what we see in history are our own interests and concerns reflected back at us.” Because of this, supposedly, the entire point of history is no longer valid therefore “there is no fundamental distinction any more between history and myth” (Nietzsche had the same view more than a hundred years ago) or between “fiction and non-fiction.”¹³ In other words, nothing exists except what liberals tell us exists.

Perhaps academics are right because it is certainly fiction that slavery caused the War Between the States. As Shelby Foote said, slavery was an element in the drama but not the cause of the war. More than 94 percent of Southerners in more than 80 percent of Southern families did not own slaves according to the 1860 census. Men do not charge into “the smoke of the Union musketry and the very flame of the Federal batteries” as Colonel Purvis noted, so somebody else can own slaves; but they do so enthusiastically for independence, especially if their country is invaded, and especially because their sires were the patriots who won American independence in 1776.

Windschuttle reveals the outrageousness (almost to the point of stupidity) of the liberal academic mindset. This would be funny if it wasn’t so pathetic:

One of the reasons the humanities and social sciences have been taken over so quickly by the sophistry described in this book is because too few of those who might have been expected to resist the putsch understood what its instigators were saying. The uninitiated reader who opens a typical book on postmodernism, hermeneutics, poststructuralism *et al* must think he or she has stumbled onto a new foreign language, so obscure and dense is the prose. Now, this happens to be a very effective tactic to adopt in academic circles where there is always an expectation that things are never simple and anyone who writes clearly is thereby being shallow. Obscurity is assumed to equal profundity, a quality that signals a superiority over the thinking of the uneducated herd.¹⁴

Like Big Brother said:

War is peace.
Freedom is slavery.
Ignorance is strength.

And now academia says:

Clarity is shallowness.
Obscurity is profundity.

God help us.

David Harlan points out more academic gobble-dygook and liberal hate in his book, *The Degradation of American History*. He says, starting in the 1960s with the Civil Rights Movement, leftist historians began criticizing American history as elitist. They said it “focused our attention on great white men at the expense of women and minorities, that it ignored the racial and ethnic diversity of national life, that it obscured the reality of class conflict.” They wanted to expose the complicity of white men “in the violence and brutality that now seemed to be the most important truth about American history.” They “feel no need to say what is good in American history.”¹⁵

Eugene D. Genovese, one of American’s greatest historians before his death in 2012, wrote this in 1994:

*Rarely, these days, even on Southern campuses, is it possible to acknowledge the achievements of the white people of the South. The history of the Old South is now often taught at leading universities, when it is taught at all, as a prolonged guilt-trip, not to say a prologue to the history of Nazi Germany. ...To speak positively about any part of this Southern tradition is to invite charges of being a racist and an apologist for slavery and segregation. We are witnessing a cultural and political atrocity.*¹⁶

Dr. Genovese goes on to say this cultural and political atrocity is being forced on us by “the media and an academic elite.”¹⁷

I could go on and on, and I do in longer works which will be out later this year, so let me wrap up this article by pointing out the monuments and memorials of both sides that went up in the early twentieth century were hugely symbolic for our reunited nation and the healing from a war which

had killed 800,000 and wounded more than a million. Drew Gilpin Faust writes:

*At war’s end this shared suffering would override persisting differences about the meanings of race, citizenship, and nationhood to establish sacrifice and its memorialization as the ground on which North and South would ultimately reunite. Even in our own time this fundamental elegiac understanding of the Civil War retains a powerful hold.”*¹⁸

The original *Confederate Veteran* magazine was established and ran from 1893 to 1932. It includes the definitive account of the War Between the States and the monuments that went up to honor Southern valor and sacrifice. It was written by Confederates who participated; soldiers, generals, women and politicians. You can not find a single angry or hateful word in the entire 40-year run, nothing but the most sincere outpouring of love and respect and the memorialization of Southern — indeed American — honor, valor and sacrifice. Today’s *Confederate Veteran* has the same standard of truth and excellence and has since the SCV took it over decades ago.

The portrayal of the Confederacy by the fake-news media and hateful liberal academia is overwhelmingly a fraud. The American Historical Association is a national embarrassment and should change its name to the American Ahistorical Association.

Monuments in the South were paid for by pennies from children and an impoverished region which had been destroyed 35 years earlier, but it found money, a little here and there over the years, to honor its warriors, leaders and their families, and courage such as the world had never seen before. As Union General Boynton said, he looked down again on those slopes, slippery with blood and strewn thick as leaves with all the horrible wreck of battle, over which, and in spite of repeated failures, these assaulting Confederate columns still formed and reformed, charging again and again with undaunted and undying courage.

We are in a political fight and not a history debate. We need to look at it from that standpoint and develop creative comprehensive strategies to take on and defeat our enemies. The highest priority is to develop political influence.

Continued on page 62

Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



CS Navy Lieutenant John M. Stribling

Little is known of this naval officer except that he was born in South Carolina and served in the US Navy prior to the war. At the outbreak of the war he joined the Confederate Navy and was assigned to the raider *CSS Sumter* in May 1861.

Originally built at Philadelphia as the merchant steamship *Habana*, it was purchased at New Orleans in April 1861 by the Confederate Government. Placed under the command of Raphael Semmes, it was converted to a cruiser and armed with an 8-inch shell gun and four 32-pounders. She was renamed the *Sumter*, sailing from the mouth of the Mississippi River while chased by the USS *Brooklyn*.

Early in July they captured eight US merchant ships off the coast of Cuba. From here they sailed to the South American coast where another two vessels were captured. In September and October, 2 more ships fell prey to the *Sumter*. On November 13 the *Sumter* anchored at St.



Lieutenant John M. Stribling

Pierre, Martinique, where the USS *Iroquois* blockaded her for nine days. However, on the 23rd they escaped, crossed the Atlantic to Cadiz after taking several prizes on the way.

Not being allowed to restock their coal bins they proceeded to Gibraltar, arriving on January 19, 1862.

They were again blockaded by US vessels while in port. Unable to get the needed repairs to the ship done, the ship was laid up in April for the rest of the war. It remained inactive and watched throughout the year by a succession of US Navy warships.

Semmes and many of his officers were reassigned to the new cruiser, *CSS Alabama*. However, Stribling was reassigned to the *CSS Florida*, commanded by Captain Maffitt. The *Florida* was the first of the English-made raiders to be built. Arriving at Nassau on April 28 it was fitted out and the crew assembled. Their first stop was Cuba. While here, yellow fever broke out aboard ship. Maffitt ran his ship past blockading vessels and headed for Mobile, Alabama. On September 4, 1862, they anchored under the cannons of Fort Morgan.

Just eight days later, Lt. Stribling died of yellow fever and was buried at Melrose, Alabama.



Lest We Forget

By Donnie Hatley

LEST WE FORGET ... Fort Sumter Spring of 1861 — Where Dixie began — They thought it would be easy, but quickly learned — We were going to fight for our Southland!

LEST WE FORGET ... First and Second Manassas — Where the Yanks knew they were in for a war — We were not going away.

LEST WE FORGET ... Shiloh, Sharpsburg, Chancellorsville and Vicksburg — Where so many paid the ultimate price — When all they wanted was to live a free and sovereign life!

LEST WE FORGET ... Gettysburg, where so many good men fell — Lasting out three days of pure Northern hell!

LEST WE FORGET ... That terrorist named Sherman, and his infamous March to the Sea — killing, robbing, stealing, and burning — Not adhering to not one Southern plea!

LEST WE FORGET ... That tyrant named Lincoln — Such a power hungry, tall and ugly man — Who had nothing better to do than invade our Blessed Dixieland!

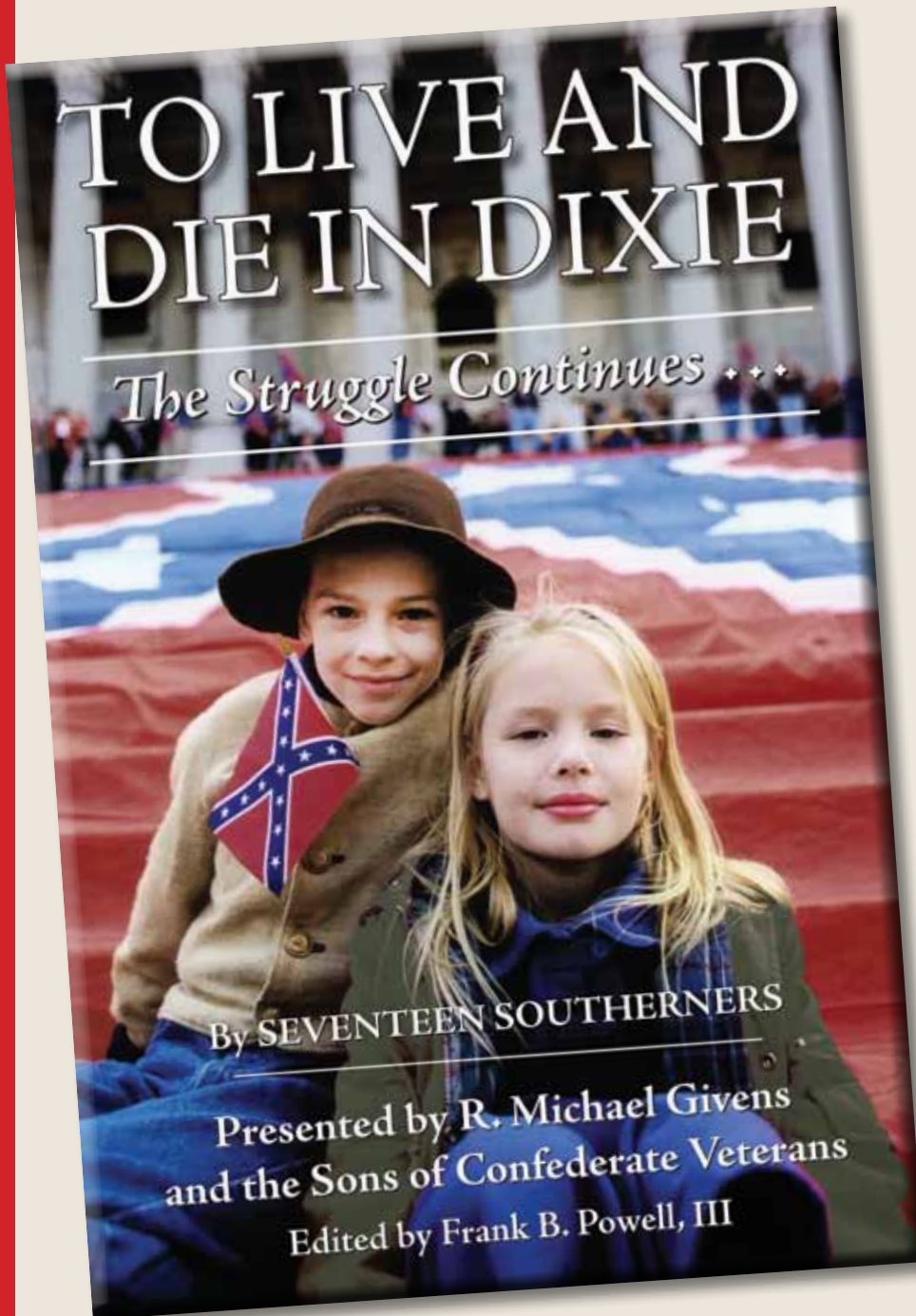
LEST WE FORGET ... Our President, Jefferson Davis — His ideas, beliefs and goals — Always to be remembered as one of Dixie's finest souls!

LEST WE FORGET ... Lee and Jackson, Stuart and Longstreet, Johnston and Cleburne, and Forrest and Wheeler, and all our Heroes who wore the Gray.

Let us honor them on this special day during the month of May — For it is their spirit — *Lest We Forget* — Which makes us who we are today.

*Lt. Commander Donnie Hatley is a member of the James-Younger Camp 2065,
Locust, North Carolina.*

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Books in Print

A Southern Soldier Boy – The Diary of Sergeant Beaufort Simpson Buzhardt, 1838-1862

This diary was first published in 1916 by Carrie Buzhardt Traywick, sister of the diary writer. The time period runs from secession to The Seven Days Battles in front of Richmond, where Sergeant Buzhardt died from wounds he received on the battlefield.

H. V. Traywick, Jr., our author, is also related to the original author, and his work is enhanced by this connection. Outside of elements of everyday army life, Traywick has added pertinent sections from D. Augustus Dickert's *History of Kershaw's Brigade* which aids the reader in understanding the diary entries. Added also are several sketches, photographs and maps to flesh out the story told in the original diary.

This reviewer learned facts concerning the Conscription Act and how that legislation was received by soldiers and officers. Conscription caused confusion and altered the commitment of service given when the war first began. Some of Buzhardt's compatriots re-enlisted and received furlough for a short trip home as a reward. A furlough trip was documented from Virginia through Raleigh, Charlotte and Columbia. Although furloughs were given whenever possible, the specifics of this trip were interesting and revealing.

One day on the Virginia Peninsula,

a barrel of supposed whiskey floated to the shore. Questions about the origin of this barrel and its possible poisoning by Yankees, delayed enjoyment, until a North Carolina man stepped up and volunteered as a "canary in the mine." The Tarheel survived and a treat was enjoyed by many Confederate soldiers.

As was the nature of most wars, fighting was surrounded by long periods of camp life. Food, shelter, camaraderie, accidents, discouraging weather, railroads, and marching are all described in such a manner that anyone interested in the total Southern soldier's experience will value. The status of black mess cooks is included with a surprising, but realistic slant. It was a fact these invaluable cooks had more freedom than regular soldiers, some of whom may have been their masters.

Communication between soldiers and their home is clearly shown by Buzhardt's diary. Soldier's day-to-day life was relieved by both letters and supplies sent to the front from home. This special aspect of army life is described many times by this journal's author.

The reader gets to know Sergeant Buzhardt on a personal level. We are able to hear him tell his story in his own words until he falls silent outside of Richmond. Traywick movingly writes:

"Sergeant Beauford Simpson Buzhardt, Company E, Third Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, was one who did not answer to the roll call that night. His friends found him, wrapped him in his army blanket, buried him near the field, marked the spot, and sent word home to his family. The simple story told around the family dinner tables thereafter was his father, with another man, drove a team and wagon with a lead-lined coffin up to Virginia to get his boy and bring him back home."

Another similarly moving account states: "The parental affection of a father sought him out in his soldier grave on Virginia's blood-stained soil, where he

had been placed and the spot carefully marked by his comrades in arms; with the knapsack for a pillow and his blanket for a winding sheer, and the Bible, that treasured book near his heart, his remains have been deposited in the quiet village graveyard at Newberry, there to await the Master's call at the resurrection morn."

This is another valuable aid in understanding what our Southern soldiers experienced and ultimately gave for the cause.

Author: H. V. Traywick, Jr.

Publisher: Dementi Milestone Publishing, Inc.

www.dementimilestonepublishing.com

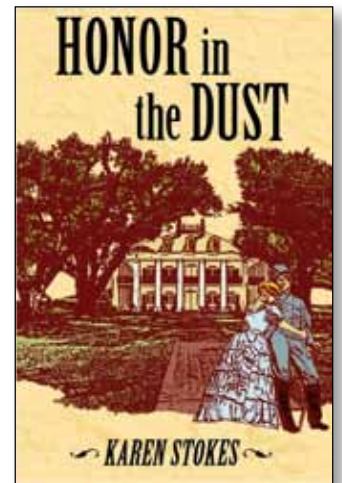
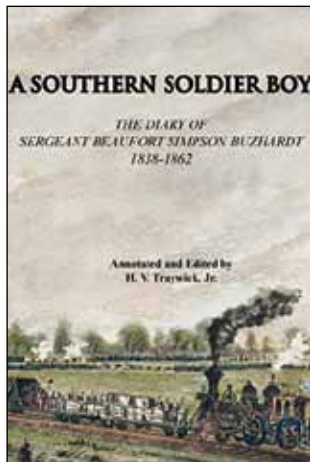
Hardback: \$25.00

Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall

Honor in the Dust

Honor in the Dust by Karen Stokes is historical fiction set in South Carolina from April 1865 to October 1865. It centers on the life of Captain John Hutchinson, who returns to Belle Ville Plantation, his family estate, at the end of the War Between the States.

Upon his first night of returning to the neighborhood of his birth and raising, he is taken in by Miss Emma DuBose and her aunt, Mrs. Screven, who share what little they have to eat with him as a returning



Continued on page 54

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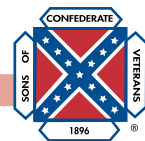
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Army of Northern Virginia



Members of the **Stonewall Jackson Camp 23**, Charlotte, NC, and the **Major Charles Q. Petty Camp 872**, Gastonia, NC, held a joint cemetery clean-up, gravestone reset and placed a Southern Iron Cross for Corporal William N. Alexander, Co. F, 63rd Regiment NC Troops (5th Regiment NC Cavalry) "The Mecklenburg Rangers."



The **Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168**, Fayetteville, NC, sent a large group of nine campers to the Sam Davis Youth Camp in Thaxton, VA. All had a great time and send a big thank you to the organizers for another successful year!



From left are Sen. Mike Gambrell; **John Thomas Ashley Camp 43**, Honea Path, SC; Commander Allen Ashley, SC Division CofC President Allison Bolt; Joseph Evan Davis, CofC President Jake Fitzgerald and Representative Jay West who attended a recent Camp 43 meeting which focused on Confederate Heritage issues in the South Carolina Legislature and the future of heritage preservation.



Richard and Karen Imboden at the **Berkeley Border Guards Camp 199**, Martinsburg, WV, recruiting and sales table at the roundhouse in Martinsburg for the 2nd Annual Jacksons Great Raid event. It was Richard's great-great grandfather General John Imboden, who burned the original roundhouse next door.



Camp Moses Wood 125, Gaffney, SC, Compatriots cleaned the Confederate Monument before their upcoming Confederate Memorial Day Service. From left, Mark Sheppard, Richard Thomas, Commander Randon Thomas and Patrick Phillips.



McDowell Men Camp 379, Marion, NC, member Jim Fisher pays respects at the grave site of Major Isaac Elija Morris, 22nd NC Infantry, Pettigrew's Brigade, in the Mount Vernon Cemetery in Atchinson, KS. Jim and wife Donna are from Wamego, KS, and placed the headstone for the major.

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



The **Lieutenant F. C. Frazier Camp 668**, High Point, NC, was honored to observe Law Enforcement Appreciation Day of the SCV. Our thanks to Lt. Commander Damon Webb and Compatriots Alex and Hal Swaim for personally delivering and presenting our packages.



Mr. and Mrs. John P. Coleman, representing Woodmen of the World, Chapter 130, Chadbourn, NC, presented a cash donation to **Columbus County Volunteers Camp 794**, Whiteville, NC, Commander Mike Hollingsworth recently with a note to "continue teaching the true history of the South." Mr. Coleman, seated, is a Real Grandson and a member of Camp 794. Camp Chaplain Russel Long, far left, looks on.



Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828, Callands, VA, member Ricky Pritchett proudly presented the *H. L. Hunley* JROTC Award to Cadet Captain Brea Jarrell at Tunstall High School.



The descendants of James Andrew Mock and the **Captain John F. McElhenny Camp 840**, Lebanon, VA, held a memorial stone dedication for James Andrew Mock, 52nd NC Infantry.



A Southern Iron Cross dedication for Corporal John A. Underwood, Co. H, 30th NC Infantry Regiment, was conducted by members of **Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 803**, and Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest OCR Chapter 53, both of Sanford, NC. Pictured from left, Adjutant Christopher M. Nance, Compatriot Gary Thomas (descendant), Lady Pamela Kimmons and Lieutenant Commander Douglas Rainey.



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, honored Delaware Confederate soldiers at the Delaware Confederate Veterans Monument in Georgetown, DE.

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



Polk Volunteers Camp 919, Columbus, NC, initiated two new members recently. Marcus Edmundson, left, joins on the record of his great-great grandfather Sergeant Joseph W. Wilson of the 34th NC Infantry Regiment Company K, Rutherford County. Joel Raines, right, joins on the record of his great-great grandfather Private Robert C. Raines of the 25th Infantry Regiment, Company E, Transylvania County.



The **Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD, swore in their newest member recently. Mr. Scott P. Nesmith joined upon the verification of his ancestor, Private James Catlett who served in Company H, 31st VA Militia. Pictured from left, Commander Michael Wasiljov, Scott P. Nesmith and Chaplain Steve DeFreytas.



Recent activities for the members of the **Highlanders Camp 1530**, Monterey, VA, included visiting the site of Camp Allegheny in Pocahontas Co., WV, with guest speaker Michael Virts, 5th Brigade Commander of the VA Division, and guests of the members and maintaining the Confederate Cemetery in Monterey, VA, which consists of more than 100 Confederate graves.



Members of **Major General Fitzhugh Lee Camp 1805**, Spotsylvania, VA, visited the Stafford CW Park in Stafford County, VA. Pictured from left, Adjutant Kenneth Everly, Treasurer Michael Virts, and new member Troy A. Keller on a gun emplacement.



Two new members were welcomed into **General Robert F. Hoke/William J. Hoke Camp 1616**, Lincolnton, NC. From left, Michael Houser, Keith Williams, Commander Tim Willis and Chaplain Darrel Setzer. Welcome, brothers, to our camp!



Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948, Taylorsville, NC, held a service to remember the more than 1,000 men from Alexander County, NC, who served to defend against the Northern invasion 1861-1865. Approximately 380 of this number were either killed or died from illness during the War.



Army of Northern Virginia



James-Younger Camp 2065, Locust, NC, Lieutenant Commander Donnie 'Porkchop' Hatley and Chaplain Braden Harwood presented Law Enforcement Appreciation Certificates, along with a beautifully prepared baked spaghetti, pizza dinner. The Albemarle City Police and the Stanly County Sheriff Department were also formerly invited to further celebrate, along with all of their respective officers for a spaghetti buffet in their honor.



AR Division Commander, Robert A. Edwards presented the first *H. L. Hunley* Envoy pin to 1st Lt. Commander, A. C. 'Trip' Wilson during the Division Executive Council meeting. Commander Wilson is the father of the *H. L. Hunley* JROTC award. He promoted the idea while a member of the **SC Division**, and once accepted, he has chaired the award program for the past 11 years. It only seemed appropriate that the "Father" of the award would be the first recipient of the Envoy pin for those who present the award.



The Color Guard of the **Brigadier General W. C. Wickham Camp 2250**, Mechanicsville, VA, with Commander Darryl Starnes is shown at the Virginia Monument at Gettysburg where they participated in ceremonies.



Captain David Williams/Holly Shelter Volunteers Camp 2267, Burgaw, NC, Commander Kenny Ramsey met with NC Senator Bill Rabon during "Legislative Heritage Day" at the NC State Legislative building in Raleigh.

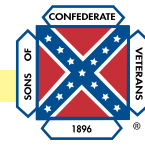


Colonel William Holland Thomas Camp 2231, Waynesville, NC, members Billy Messer, Commander Ron Green, and Jeff Greer met with State Representative Michelle Presnell in her office in Raleigh on Confederate Flag Day.



WV Division Treasurer Randy Taylor and Keynote speaker Miss Teresa Roane at the WV Confederate Flag Day event in Martinsburg, WV.

Army of Tennessee



Commander Scott D. Hall, right, welcomes new members to **Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87**, Knoxville, TN, during a recent meeting at the historic Bleak House (Confederate Memorial Hall) in Knoxville. From left, Jerry Wilson, Robert Vann, Ray Hall, David Hallbrooks, Lynn Fox, Patrick Werner and Commander Scott D. Hall. The Bleak House served as General Longstreet's headquarters during his stay in Knoxville.



During the Sam Watkins Brigade Christmas celebration, the **Marshall Rangers Camp 297**, Lewisburg, TN, presented a \$4,200 check for the Confederate Museum at Elm Springs. Pictured, front row, AOT Councilman Jason Boshers and Wes Pullen; rear, Richard Lamb, Tim Uzzell, David Osborne, Donnie Moses, Robin Minor, Michael Bass, Joe Loyd Turner, J. D. Mealer, Chris Osborne and Kevin Hill.



The **Brigadier General John C. Carter Camp 207**, Waynesboro, GA, held its annual Lee-Jackson Supper at the American Legion Building in Waynesboro. The speaker was their own Chaplain Bill Tinley. Chaplain Tinley's talk was entitled "Lee-Jackson and Other Tidbits of Historical Information."



Forrest Hicks, left, of the **Colonel Snodgrass Camp 232**, Stevenson, AL, and Roman Shields, right, of the **John Rayburn Camp 452**, Guntersville, AL, unveil a historic marker at the ceremony for Colonel William Newton Estes. The colonel was the highest ranking Confederate officer from DeKalb County, AL, and was killed at the Battle of Chickamauga. The members of the **DeKalb Rifles Camp 1824**, Sylvania, AL, and DeKalb Chapter UDC raised funds for a proper marker. Several camps participated in the dedication ceremony.



Emma Sansom Camp 253, Gadsden, AL, Commander Bryan Crowder, on the right, receives his Brigade Certificate of Appreciation from Northeast Central Brigade Commander Frank Leatherwood.



Pictured are new member Josh Cochran, left and Speaker / Author / Professor Stephen Davis, right, from the **Colonel William H. Stiles / Warren Akin Camp 670**, Cartersville, GA.

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



Compatriot David Lee of the **Habersham Guard Camp 716**, Demorest, GA, presents Executive Director Mike Landree a \$1,000 donation for the new museum to be built at Elm Springs. The camp raised the money at its Fall Turkey Shoot.



Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville, FL, donated funds collected at their annual Christmas dinner to the children's home society in Jacksonville. This camp tradition goes back 10 years. Camp 1209 is dedicated to helping make their community a better place.



John Hance O'Steen Camp 770, Trenton, FL, installed new members. Pictured from left, Commander Clement Lindsey, Chaplain Arnold O'Steen, Klay Foust, Noah Bull, Jacob Hague and Adjutant Archie Matthews.



Jacob Summerlin Camp 1516, Kissimmee, FL, Chaplain Greg O'Neal administers the Pledge of the Sons of Confederate Veterans to new member Ben Massey, middle, with Commander Al Massey, far right. Ben is Commander Al's son.



The **Capt. Henry C. Semple Camp 2002**, Montgomery, AL hosted its annual Lee-Jackson Dinner honoring two heroes of the South. Compatriots from the **Thomas Goode Jones Camp 259**, Montgomery, AL; **Prattville Dragoons Camp 1524**, Prattville, AL; and **Tallassee Armory Guards Camp 1921**, Tallassee, AL, attended. From left, Semple Camp Commander John H. Land, Prattville Dragoons Commander Stuart Waldo, Tallassee Armory Guards Commander Randall Hughey, AL Division Commander Jimmy Hill, and AL Division Adjutant Lee Hattabaugh. They are shown with the last flags to fly over the Confederate Memorial at the Capitol in Montgomery.



The **David W. Payne Camp 1633**, Blairsville, GA, held its first Lee/Jackson Dinner at Brother's At Willow Ranch in Young Harris. Camp Commander David Junghans, left, awarded a Certificate of Appreciation to former Georgia House Representative Stephen Allison of District 8. A graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, Allison spoke on Confederate Generals Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson.

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



Battle of Shiloh Camp 1454, Shiloh, TN, was honored to have Commander-in-Chief Tom Strain attend a meeting. Commander Strain talked about his vision for the SCV, as well as other initiatives and events.



Captain Pat McMurry of the SCV Mechanized Cavalry presents the flag which covered the new monument to Clay Stevens, the 3rd great grandson of Colonel William Newton Estes, the highest ranking Confederate officer from DeKalb County, AL. Estes was killed at the Battle of Chickamauga. Members of the **DeKalb Rifles Camp 1824**, Sylvania, AL, and DeKalb UDC Chapter 1456 raised funds for a proper marker. Stevens traveled from Abilene, Texas to attend the event.



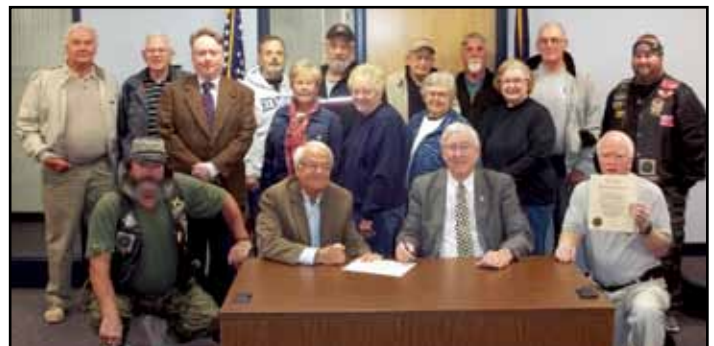
Members of the **General Ben Hardin Helm Camp 1703**, Elizabethtown, KY, manned a recruitment booth at the Ancestral Trails Historical Society book fair. Pictured from left, Commander Tim Bowman, Jimmie Robinson, Rondo Jackson and Lt. Commander Daryl Nottingham.



The **Major Nathaniel F. Cheairs Camp 2138**, Thompson's Station, TN, hosted a Lee-Jackson Banquet at the historic Athenaeum in Columbia, TN. The speaker for the event was Thomas Cartwright.



Colonel Pickney D. Bowles Camp 1840, Evergreen, AL, member Keith Lanford, right, recently purchased this Third National Confederate Flag for use during future camp programs and activities. Lanford displays the flag, which is also known as the "Blood Stained Banner," for Camp Commander Luke Anthony during a camp meeting.



Members of the **Fort Heiman Camp 1834**, Murray, KY, along with UDC members and members of the Mechanized Cavalry attend the proclamation signing of Confederate History Month in Murray and Calloway County, Kentucky.



Army of Tennessee



The **Major General Patrick Ronayne Cleburne Camp 2257**, Grand Rapids, MI, held their annual Lee-Jackson Dinner in Six Lakes, MI.



The **Camp of the Unknown Soldier 2218**, Jones County, GA, participated in the Annual Old Soldiers Day memorial service hosted by Ervin and Barbara Garnto, near Scott, GA. This Memorial Service has been held for many years for those from the SCV, reenactor, historical community who have passed on. The Garntos served an afternoon meal for all who attended.



The **Major General Ambrose R. Wright Camp 1914**, Evans, GA, held a Memorial Service at the Old Union Baptist Church in Columbia, County, near Harlem, GA. The Wright Camp was assisted by the **E. Porter Alexander Camp 158**, Augusta, GA, with their Camp Honor Guard. Many thanks to Major Ron Udell and Camp 158 and the Honor Guard. Also thanks to Mrs. Marie Powell for being in widows dress for this occasion. More than 49 members of the Brown family were in attendance.



At the **N. B. Forrest Camp 215**, Memphis, TN, annual Christmas party, the guest of honor was Confederate Santa, just in from the SOUTH Pole! Past Commander Dave Eason has played Santa for a number of years and came with a sack full of presents for all good Confederates!



Major General William D. McCain HQ Camp 584, Columbia, TN, member Tony Trent recently visited the Tennessee Capitol in Nashville to see the bust of General Nathan Bedford Forrest.



Captain C. B. Vance Camp 1669, Batesville, MS, members at Forrest Birthday in Memphis, TN. Shown are Commander Jamie Johnson, Donald Wright, Jr., Mike Griffis, Kevin Woods and Ricky Beard.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



Members of the **Capt. Jessie Amason Camp 282**, Center, TX, were joined by members of the **Stone Fort Camp 1944**, Nacogdoches, TX, and the **General Horace Randal Camp 1533**, Carthage, TX, to celebrate the unveiling of a "Historic Texas Cemetery" at the Hutto Cemetery in Shelby County, TX. The Hutto Cemetery is the resting place of George Solomon Hutto, Pvt., Co. K, 28 Texas Cavalry, great grandfather of Gene Hutto, newest member of Camp 282.



Colonel Isaac William Smith Camp 458, Portland, OR, hosted a Memorial service for fallen Confederates in the Lincoln Memorial Cemetery. After conquering the many Yankees in the area we pushed forward to honor several Confederates who not only served in the fight for Southern Independence, some as officers ranging from lieutenant to captain but would later go to Oregon to rebuild. These men would take major roles among their communities as lawyers, judges, congressman, and business owners.



The **O. M. Roberts Camp 178**, Waxahachie, TX, had the honor to induct Compatriot Gary Milton Maclin into the camp on the Confederate service of his 2nd great grandfather, Private William Chapman, Co. C, 5th TX Cavalry. Compatriot Maclin was recruited by his brother, Steve Maclin, shown to the left of Gary.



Governor Samuel W. T. Lanham Camp 586, Weatherford, TX, Commander Larry Martin, left, had the pleasure of swearing in Joshua Rothis, center, a Weatherford High School student, and is shown with Adjutant Vaughn Oliver. Joshua is the seventh young man recruited within the last year.



Following a year of planning, **Hood's Texas Brigade Camp 153**, San Antonio, TX, held a dedication honoring 72 veterans which included four Union veterans at the Stockdale Cemetery in Stockade, TX.



Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202, Tucson, AZ, Chaplain Rev. Ron Cross administers the membership oath to new Compatriot Michael Goodwin at a recent meeting. Compatriot Goodwin is descended from Private Dred Cearcey, Co K, 22nd MS Infantry Regiment.

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



Cadet Gunnery Sergeant Steven Boos of Amite High School MCJROTC was presented the *H. L. Hunley* award by **Camp Moore Camp 1223**, Tangipahoa, LA. Pictured from left, Chaplain William Karr, Cadet GYSGT Steven Boos and Lt. Col. Timothy Hoehn. This award is given to the cadet who has most demonstrated the core values of honor, courage and commitment throughout the school year.



Sul Ross Camp 1457, Bryan, TX was honored to host Real Grandson Tom Awbrey Foster and his daughter Jill, 2nd VP, UDC Chapter 2143, Houston, TX) recently. Tom's grandfather, Benjamin Young Awbrey, was a private in Co D, 26th TX Cavalry, Debray's Regiment, Davis' Mounted Battalion. Tom was accepted for SCV membership during the meeting.



Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275, Livingston, TX, had historian Fred Adolphus to speak on equine in the war. Shown from left, Scott Jefferies, Rex Hendrix, Bill Maddox, David Walters, Mike Farrar, Stephen Daughdrill, Garrett Glover, Wase Nail, James Fox and Fred Adolphus.



AZ Division Commander Dr. Robert Massey received the **Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, Member of the Year award, presented at the Arizona Division Lee-Jackson celebration.



Pictured from left are Jim Evetts, Rodney Seiler, Kenny Wright, Dave Kunz and Bill Manuel of the **Alamo City Guards Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX. Compatriot Manuel had just presented certificates for completing the requirements to become qualified cannon crew members.



Members of the **Captain James Iredell Waddell Camp 1770**, Orange County, CA, held a Confederate Memorial Day service at Santa Ana Cemetery.

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



At a recent meeting, the **Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708**, Scottsdale, AZ, elected and installed new officers. Pictured from left, Lieutenant Commander Larry Hammack, Commander Matthew Flood and Adjutant John Rogers.



The **Cross of Saint Andrew Camp 2009**, Alto, TX, held their annual Confederate Heroes Day ceremony this year at Mt. Zion Cemetery, located between Rusk and Alto, where 18 CSA veterans were honored with a roll call and musket volley followed by the Saint Andrew Southern Belles laying flowers on their graves and everyone singing *Dixie* loud and proud to conclude the sacred Southern event.



A Confederate soldier from North Carolina, who migrated to California and settled on a ranch near Fresno, CA, following the War, Joseph L. Prather, was honored by the **General Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804**, Fresno, CA, at Mountain View Cemetery.



West coast flagger Kevin Street was recently sworn into the Mechanized Cavalry, 1st Battalion, Company I, by his compatriots from the **Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 2048**, Tehachapi, CA.



The **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, celebrated the 21st anniversary of its charter with a special meeting and buffet supper at Ricardo's Restaurant. Joining in the celebration were members of the **Borderland Veterans Camp 2201**, Douglas, AZ, and the ladies. Pictured, seated from left, Priscilla Davis, Rosemary Middleton, Janet Grams and Lesley Griffin. Standing, from left, Joe Lowery, Ivy Griffin, Donnis Davis, Dwaine Bright, Ben Middleton, JO Sober, JR Sober, John Mangum, Jim Sober, Curt Tipton and Silas Griffin.



Medina Greys Camp 2254, Hondo, TX, Adjutant David L. Bohmfalk, presents the *H. L. Hunley* Medal and new national and TX Division medals to cadets of AFJROTC Detachment TX-20009 at Medina Valley High School in Castroville, TX.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



Members of the **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, and the **Texas John Slaughter Camp 2074**, Tombstone, AZ, took part in the annual Fort Lowell Days in Tucson. Fort Lowell was an Army installation established in Tucson following the War for Southern Independence. Pictured from left, Bruce Kent, Priscilla Davis, Glenn Meek, Larry Bowman and Tom Rodkey.



The **Red Diamond Camp 2193**, Texarkana, TX, set up a living history for more than 500 Boy Scouts in Texarkana. Shown are Robert Murphy and James Holley by the cannon, James Murphy, Jeremy Shaver and Heath Meador in the background.



Joseph A. J. Sheffield Camp 2153, Kirbyville, TX, had a recruiting booth at the Kirbyville Magnolia Festival. Compatriots from several different camps came to help. From left, John Evans from **Co. D, Spaight's Battalion Camp 2241**, Silsbee, TX; Sid Holt from **Colonel Phillip A. Work Camp 1790**, Woodville, TX; George Haley, Scott Lewis from Camp 2241; Josiah Boyd, James Stutzenberg from Camp 1790; Gregory Isbell from Camp 2241; Bill Maddox from **Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275**, Livingston, TX and Mike McKay.



Members of the **Colonel Thomas Green Camp 2251**, Apache Junction, AZ, who are also members of the 5th Texas Infantry Regiment reenactment unit, took part in CW Days at the Old Tucson Studios in Tucson, AZ. Old Tucson has been the site of many western movies.



Lone Star Defenders Camp 2234, Lufkin, TX, Commander Thomas Anderson received the Texas Division Silver Cross and Certificate from 2nd Lieutenant Commander Hal Davis.



Rev. Philip Mulkey Camp 2273, Eugene, OR, and friends of the Pioneer cemetery placed a marker honoring William Cummins, who served in Company I, 3rd MO Infantry and became a prisoner of war at Vicksburg. Mr. Cummins great-great grandson from Salem, OR, was in attendance and brought a picture of him in his Confederate uniform.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

RAPHAEL SEMMES CAMP 11
MOBILE
HINDS, MICHAEL T.
THOMPSON, FLETCHER
SLATON

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE CAMP 16
AUBURN
MOSELEY, STEPHEN KYLE
ABBOTT, STEPHEN G.

COL. CHRISTOPHER C. PEGUES CAMP 62
SELMA
ROE, LARRY C.

GEN. ROBERT E. RODES CAMP 262
TUSCALOOSA
ANDREASEN, PAUL
SAMUEL FRYE

ST. CLAIR CAMP 308
ASHVILLE
NORRED, JR., LARRY
NORMAN
WILLIAMS, JOSHUA
ALEXANDER
PHILLIPS, VINCENT PAUL
PHILLIPS, JAXON PAUL

LIBERTY CAMP 329
OXFORD
HOUSTON, JAMESON
TUCKER

JOHN RAYBURN CAMP 452
GUNTERSVILLE
JONES, ERIC EDMUND

BIBB RIFLES CAMP 455
WEST BLOCKTON
KELLY, II, LOUIS MOLTON
KELLY, II, LOUIS MOLTON
CAPPS, TIMOTHY ETHAN

E. A. O'NEAL CAMP 478
FLORENCE
HYDE, DEREK HOWARD

DECATUR SONS OF LIBERTY CAMP 580
DECATUR
RAINEY, RICHARD ALLAN

COL. WILLIAM A. JOHNSON CAMP 898
TUSCUMBIA
ROBINSON, SETH
EDWARD

FIGHTING JOE WHEELER CAMP 1372
BIRMINGHAM
RICE, JR., HAROLD

THOMAS JEFFERSON DENNEY CAMP 1442
CULLMAN
BELL, MATTHEW BRUCE

COVINGTON RIFLES CAMP 1586
ANDALUSIA
MILLER, RONALD MAX

WEST-SCOTT-BAKER-ALABAMA DIVISION CAMP 1622
RIVERSIDE
FANNING, JASON ROBERT
LANE, MICHAEL STUART
SIMMONS, MICHAEL C.

WINSTON COUNTY GRAYS CAMP 1788
HALEYVILLE
TAYLOR, MICHAEL
NOBLET, JOHN DAVID

DEKALB RIFLES CAMP 1824
SYLVANIA
WALKER, CARL
RANDOLPH
SIMMONS, JR., JOHN
EADY
BENEFIELD, ELI MALACHI
BENEFIELD, SETH
DANIELL

FORT BLAKELEY CAMP 1864
BALDWIN COUNTY
ANDREWS, MICHAEL
GEORGE
THOMAS, JASON ERIC

THE TALLASSEE ARMORY GUARDS CAMP 1921
TALLASSEE
MEADOWS, BRYAN
EARNEST
OLIVER, EDWARD BANKS

GEN. JOHN HERBERT KELLY CAMP 1980
GORDO
DRIVER, RONNY DALE

PVT. WILLIAM M. CARNEY CAMP 2088
ATMORE
WATSON, ADAM
BRANSON
WEAVER, ELLIOT VONN

ARKANSAS

PVT. JOB S. NEILL CAMP 286
BATESVILLE
WHITE, JR., CHARLES
WILLIAM

JAMES H. BERRY CAMP 468
BENTONVILLE
PATTERSON, NORM A.
BUTTERWORTH, DON
WAYNE

GEN. RICHARD M. GANO CAMP 561
FORT SMITH
ALLISON, LAYNE E.

JAMES M. KELLER CAMP 648
HOT SPRINGS
SLATE, GARY H.
MONROE, RICHARD L.
PHILLIPS, JOHN DANIEL

9th ARKANSAS INFANTRY CAMP 652
STAR CITY
THOMPSON,
CHRISTOPHER
CHANDLER

MAJ. FONTAINE R. EARLE CAMP 1453
FAYETTEVILLE
COX, JR., ROBERT
STOLZ, SR., MARK

ARIZONA

PVT. NATHAN TERRY WANSLEE CAMP 2096
SAFFORD
ZIEGLER, CHRISTIAN
HENRY

CALIFORNIA

GEN. GEORGE BLAKE COSBY CAMP 1627
SACRAMENTO
CANTU, JUAN A.

INLAND EMPIRE CAMP 1742
INLAND EMPIRE
CARDWELL, HAROLD
ODELL "HAL"

GEN. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON CAMP 2048
TEHACHAPI
EDWARDS, HAROLD
LELAND
EDWARDS, GLEN VERNON

COLORADO

JEFFERSON DAVIS CAMP 175
COLORADO SPRINGS
FOSHEE, RANDAL LEE
LATHAM, JAMES WARREN
MONTROYA, LUKE RENNIE

DELAWARE

MASON DIXON GUARDS CAMP 2183
ELLENDALE
WINGATE, ALBERT
WENDELL

FLORIDA

A. LIVINGSTON CAMP 746
MADISON
SIZEMORE, DAVID A.

KIRBY SMITH CAMP 1209
JACKSONVILLE
PERRY, COLE DAVIS
JOHNSON, JAMES R.
ROBERTS, RICHARD
EUGENE
TARKINGTON, NEAL

STEPHEN RUSSELL MALLORY CAMP 1315
PENSACOLA
DREW, JOHN ALLEN

1LT THOMAS H. GAINER CAMP 1319
PANAMA CITY
PLATT, SHERMAN
MICHAEL
PLATT, III, WILLIAM
QUINTON

MAJ. PICKENS BIRD CAMP 1327
MONTICELLO
MCKOWN, DANIEL
THOMAS

STONEWALL JACKSON CAMP 1381
ST. PETERSBURG
PINKSTON, DARIN D.
REED, MITCHELL BURNS

WILLIAM LUNDY CAMP 1699
CRESTVIEW
HUTCHESON, JOHN DALE

DIXIE DEFENDERS CAMP 2086
CROSS CITY
BARBER, JR., LEON
CHAMPION

CONFEDERATE COW CAVALRY CAMP 2181
ARCADIA
GANTT, MAXWELL
THOMAS

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN CAMP 2210
TAMPA
LANNOM, JR., HAROLD
REED
BROWNING, RONALD LEE
WATERS, JUSTIN JAMES
DAVIS, MICHAEL
SCOTT, RODNEY
NORMAN, ROBERT

5th FLORIDA INFANTRY BLACKHEART RIFLES CAMP 2291
ST. MARKS
HAMILTON, MICHAEL

GEORGIA

THOMSON GUARDS CAMP 91
THOMSON
CRAWLEY, JAMES
HERSHEL

FRANCIS S. BARTOW CAMP 93
SAVANNAH
REDDICK, PAUL DOUGLAS

COL. CHARLES T. ZACHRY CAMP 108
McDONOUGH
HAGLER, JEREMY RAY
O'KEEFE, DAVID PATRICK
CRANK, NICHOLAS
MARRON

LT. COL. THOMAS M. NELSON CAMP 141
ALBANY
EDWARDS, LARRY G.

McDANIEL-CURTIS CAMP 165
CARROLLTON
SHADINGER, JERRY
HERMAN

CAPTAIN MAX VAN DEN CORPUT'S BATTERY CAMP 669
CAVE SPRING
WILLIAMS, JR., BRIAN
LEE
FRENCH, BRIAN WILLIAM

COL. WILLIAM H. STILES-WARREN AKIN CAMP 670
CARTERSVILLE
COSTLOW, JR., THOMAS
W.

HARALSON INVINCIBLES CAMP 673
WACO
HANSARD, STEPHEN J.

STATE OF DADE CAMP 707
TRENTON
WATKINS, PAUL ROGER

WILLIAM THOMAS OVERBY/COWETA GUARDS CAMP 715
NEWMAN
BROCKINGTON, WILLIAM
JOHN

GENERAL STAND WATIE CAMP 915
CALHOUN
BIDDY, JOSEPH MICHAEL

APPLING GRAYS CAMP 918
BAXLEY
PEACOCK, SAMMIE

GEN. WILLIAM J. HARDEE CAMP 1397
DALLAS
SHEPARD, DANIEL
MICHAEL

LT. JAMES T. WOODWARD CAMP 1399
WARNER ROBINS
FUSSELL, CHRISTOPHER
M.

THE CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL CAMP 1432
STONE MOUNTAIN
JONES, CHANDLER
HOLDER

JOHN B. GORDON MEMORIAL CAMP 1449
THOMASTON
CARRINGTON, CLINTON
COLIN
JONES, ROBBIE ALAN

COL. HIRAM PARKS BELL CAMP 1642
CUMMING
KIMBRELL, THOMAS

COL. JOSEPH McCONNELL CAMP 1859
RINGGOLD
HOPE, JESSE RAY
MULKEY, DONNIE LEE
REED, JESSE SETH

HEARD RANGERS CAMP 1996
FRANKLIN
McCLUNG, BRUCE A.

BUCKHEAD - FORT LAWTON BRIGADE CAMP 2102
MILLEN
WEATHERFORD, BARRY
LEE
CHANCE, JR., WAYNE LEO
GRAHAM, JOHNNY
BENJAMIN

GEORGIA DIVISION HQ CAMP 2200
MOULTRIE
MILLER, MARK KEVIN
HAMILTON, JUSTIN
MICHAEL
REVELLE, BRUCE ALLAN
WIGGINS, THOMAS JAY
WIGGINS, BENJAMIN
CARL

THE CAMP OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER CAMP 2218 JONES COUNTY
SMITH, SR., STEVEN LeROY
HARRIS, GREGORY MORRIS
DREHER, CHARLES 'BUBBE' HERBERT

IMMORTAL SIX HUNDRED CAMP 2600 RICHMOND HILL
BURNSSED, TY MONROE

INDIANA

DIXIE GRAYS CAMP 2155 LADOGA
HOBBS, TRAVIS STEVEN

SENATOR JESSE D. BRIGHT CAMP 2158 MADISON
MOLLOY, JR., SAMUEL WILLARD

KANSAS

COLS. LEWIS & HARRISON CAMP 1854 TOPEKA
ROSENBERGER, GREGORY ALAN
BASS, SANFORD BAUM
WHITE, DUSTIN E.

BRIG. GENERALS BUCKNER & CHILTON CAMP 2227 DODGE CITY
ROSENBAUM, TRENT SCOT

KENTUCKY

TILGHMAN-BEAUREGARD CAMP 1460 MAYFIELD
BYNUM, ALLEN T.

GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN CAMP 1495 PADUCAH
SCHMIDT, TONY
HANSEN, LEE H.
DENSON, WILLIAM I.
OAKLEY, MIKE JAMES

COLONEL BENJAMIN CAUDILL CAMP 1629 WHITESBURG
SPURGEON, ROBERT MICHAEL

GEN. BEN HARDIN HELM CAMP 1703 ELIZABETHTOWN
SHEROAN, SHANNON D.
DANNER, DALE R.

EDWARD FLETCHER ARTHUR CAMP 1783 CORBIN
WARREN, DAVID
SWECKER, JEFFREY L.

FORT HEIMAN CAMP 1834 MURRAY
BUCY, SCOTT LAX

LOUISIANA

HENRY WATKINS ALLEN CAMP 133 BATON ROUGE
GILMORE, TIM A.
ROBINSON, MARK COLEMAN

CLAIBORNE INVINCIBLES CAMP 797 CLAIBORNE PARISH
VOLLMER, THOMAS DARREL
WHITTINGTON, RICHARD WESLEY
LEUBNER, JUSTIN ERIC
RAMSEY, PHILIP HARVEY

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR CAMP 1308 SHREVEPORT
COKER, BILLY J.
FINLEY, CHARLES

SGT. JAMES W. NICHOLSON CAMP 1478 RUSTON
THOMPSON, COADY MYRON

SABINE RIFLES CAMP 2057 MANY
BRANDON, REEZEN
LAWRENCE
MANASCO, CRAETON A.

LT. J. Y. SANDERS CAMP 2092 MORGAN CITY
STIEN, HARRIS P.
TROSCLAIR, CALVIN JOHN

WASHINGTON RIFLES CAMP 2211 FRANKLINTON
STOGNER, RODNEY OSCAR
HAM, MITCHELL BOYD
HAM, PHILIP RYAN

MARYLAND

CAPTAIN VINCENT CAMALIER CSA CAMP 1359 LUSBY
RYE, STEVEN BRYAN

COL. HARRY W. GILMOR CAMP 1388 BALTIMORE
GOODRICH, IV, GEORGE DEWEY

PVT. WALLACE BOWLING CAMP 1400 LA PLATA
SPALDING, DAVID SAMUEL

MARYLAND LINE CSA CAMP 1741 BOWIE
WINTER, DANA KING

MAJ. GEN. ISAAC RIDGEWAY TRIMBLE CAMP 1836 ELLICOTT CITY
FISHER, WILLIAM SCOTT

MAJOR GENERAL ARNOLD ELZEY CAMP 1940 SALISBURY
BEAUCHAMP, LARRY JAY
WALTERS, JR., CLYDE WILSON

BORDER STATE RANGERS MECH. CAV. CAMP 2202 WESTMINSTER
GRAVES, ROBERT BRADLEY
TRAVERS, III, LEE CLAYTON
THOMPSON, BRIAN KEITH
HAMM, RONALD LEE

MISSOURI

MAJ. GEN. J. O. SHELBY CAMP 191 WARRENSBURG
HARDWICK, ROBERT ALLEN

BRIG. GEN. JOHN T. HUGHES CAMP 614 INDEPENDENCE
MORROW, CALVIN RANDY
BURKHART, LARRY WAYNE
PURKAPLE, J.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM T. ANDERSON CAMP 1743 HUNTSVILLE
RIPPLE, MATTHEW S.

MAJOR JAMES MORGAN UTZ CAMP 1815 FLORISSANT
KAUFMAN, JOSEPH DAVID
KRUEGER, RICHARD WILLIAM
O'CONNOR, MICHAEL LIB
PHELPS, JONATHAN RAY
MEYER, JR., VICTOR HERBERT

CAMPBELL'S COMPANY CAMP 2252 REPUBLIC
PEASE, WAYNE FREDRICK

MISSISSIPPI

BROOKHAVEN LIGHT ARTILLERY CAMP 235 BROOKHAVEN
FERNANDEZ, JR., RAMON D.

RANKIN ROUGH AND READY'S CAMP 265 BRANDON
HARTZOG, ALVIN WYLIE
SHORES, III, RAYMOND
HAMILTON
SPARKS, II, HENRY GRADY

COL. WILLIAM P. ROGERS CAMP 321 CORINTH
HODGE, GLENN ALEXANDER
ROGERS, ROBERT COLLIN
ROGERS, ROBERT COLLIN
SPENCER, MICHAEL JASON
MAYHALL, KENNETH LEE
CARROLL, BRIAN JERNIGAN

MARION'S MEN CAMP 653 COLUMBIA
SIMMONS, THOMAS RAE
HENDERSON, JOHN MATTHEW
KNOPP, KENNETH R.
MCNEASE, KENNETH RANDAL
MCNEASE, JERRY WAYNE
BERGERON, LANCE J.
COSPER, JOE ALLEN
BAKER, RANDELL
BLACKMON, ROGER D.
LOFTON, BILLIE JOE
LOFTON, WILLIAM JOEL

CRYSTAL SPRINGS SOUTHERN RIGHTS CAMP 712 CRYSTAL SPRINGS
JONES, JOHN CAMERON
JONES, THOMAS SCOTT

TIPPAH TIGERS CAMP 868 RIPLEY
KELLEY, JOHN J.
KELLEY, RICHARD E.
MARCUM, JAMES RAY
MARCUM, CHARLES RAY
CAPPLEMAN, CASEY
RAINEY, JOSH
RAINEY, DRENDEN
SMITH, STEPHEN KIEFFER

CAPTAIN FRANCIS MARION ROGERS CAMP 873 AMORY
WHITE, III, CHARLIE LEVI

LT. GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST CAMP 1353 HATTIESBURG
ALLEN, ROGER W.

CHRISTOPHER (KIT) MOTT CAMP 1379 HOLLY SPRINGS
POWERS, RAYMOND ALAN

BRIG. GEN. BENJAMIN G. HUMPHREYS CAMP 1625 INDIANOLA
KIMBELL, RICHARD K.

STOCKDALE RANGERS CAMP 1681 SUMMIT
BIGNER, RONALD KEVIN

LOWRY RIFLES CAMP 1740 RANKIN COUNTY
BATTON, NICHOLAS WAYNE

9th MISSISSIPPI CAVALRY CAMP 1748 LUCEDALE
NEWSUM, RUSSELL KEITH
DUEITT, JOHN WILLIAM

UNIVERSITY GREYS CAMP 1803 OXFORD
RUSSELL, REYNOLDS WILLIAM

SHIELDSBORO RIFLES CAMP 2263 BAY ST. LOUIS
BOYKIN, JASON V.
SHAW, JR., PHILLIP W.

COL. J. A. ORR CAMP 2271 PONTOTOC
WILSON, JOSHUA LEE

THE RANKIN GREYS CAMP 2278 FLORENCE
RICHBURG, JASON L.
PURSLEY, RONALD

FRANKLIN RIFLES CAMP 2297 BUDE
BINNING, FRANCIS WAYNE
JOHNSTON, RICHARD DALTON
SULLIVAN, THOMAS L.
PICKETT, THOMAS JEFFERSON

NORTH CAROLINA

GEORGE DAVIS CAMP 5 WILMINGTON
KIENAST, FRANKLIN HUNTER
SMITH, ERIC C
WHITEHURST, ARTHUR JAMES
WHITEHURST, CHRISTOPHER BRYAN

ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE CAMP 15 ASHEVILLE
SHIPMAN, JOHN MICHAEL
BURRELL, DANNY KEITH

STONEWALL JACKSON CAMP 23 CHARLOTTE
WALLACE, STEPHEN BROOKS, DON I.

47th REGIMENT NC TROOPS CAMP 166 WAKE FOREST
YOUNG, DAVID SCOTT

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL CAMP 168 FAYETTEVILLE
SHIRLEY, JEFFREY WADE

THE THOMASVILLE RIFLES CAMP 172 THOMASVILLE
SINK, LONDON JEFFREY

MAJ. GEN. STEPHEN DODSON RAMSEUR/ COL. REUBEN CAMPBELL CAMP 387 STATESVILLE
HAUSER, CHARLES ALLEN

LT. F. C. FRAZIER CAMP 668 HIGH POINT
ROGERS, TIMOTHY WAYNE
BULLARD, SAMUEL WYATT

ISAAC NEWTON GIFFEN CAMP 758 BLACK MOUNTAIN
MORGAN, WILLIAM
STERLING PRICE
BILLINGS, CHARLES KELSO

COLUMBUS COUNTY VOLUNTEERS CAMP 794 WHITEVILLE
ROGERS, JIMMY GRAY
HENIFORD, DONNIE STEWART
WATTS, ADAM
CHRISTOPHER LONG, JEFFERY CALEB

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

**COL. CHARLES F. FISHER
CAMP 813
GRAHAM**
ALBAUGH, DANIEL DEAN

**CAPT. CHARLES F.
CONNOR CAMP 849
HICKORY**
CURTIS, DALE VENARD
BENFIELD, JOHN DARRYL
HOTT, BRENT ALLEN

**MAJ. CHARLES Q. PETTY
CAMP 872
GASTONIA**
PAYSEUR, JR., JAMES LEE
MOCK, TIMOTHY DALE

**CHEROKEE GUARDS CO.
A 29th NC TROOPS CAMP
893
MURPHY**
MURRAY, FRANK DANIEL

**SMITHFIELD LIGHT
INFANTRY CAMP 1466
SMITHFIELD**
MAREK, MATTHEW SCOTT

**DR. B. T. PERSON CAMP
1517
FREMONT-PIKEVILLE**
CRIBBS, JR., GEORGE
BONNIE

**COL. WILLIAM F. MARTIN
CAMP 1521
ELIZABETH CITY**
CUNNINGHAM, HENRY
CARRINGTON
LONG, DAVID P.

**GEN. ROBERT F. HOKE/
WM. J. HOKE CAMP 1616
LINCOLNTON**
ALEXANDER, MARK
STEVEN
CARR, DAVID ROLAND
NIDIFFER, TIMOTHY
ADAM
SNEED, CHRISTOPHER
DALE

**THE CSA UNKNOWN
SOLDIER CAMP 1753
LANES CREEK TOWNSHIP**
KINNELL, JOHN DALE
EDGIN, LUCKY JIMMIE
HANCOCK, III, OROS LEO
'BUDDY' III
MULLIS, TRACY LEE

**YADKIN GRAY EAGLES
CAMP 1765
YADKINVILLE**
BROWN, RANDALL DEVIN
BOWEN, STANLEY ROGER

**COL. JOHN B. PALMER
CAMP 1946
BURNSVILLE**
CROSBY, JACOB LEE

**ROCKY FACE RANGERS
CAMP 1948
TAYLORSVILLE**
RABY, TERRY LEE

**FIRST FARTHEST & LAST
CAMP 1966
RANDOLPH CO.**
FARGIS, WILLIAM KEITH

**JAMES M. MILLER CAMP
2116
MARSHVILLE**
HAYWOOD, SABASTION
BRENT

**10th NC HVY ARTY CO.
B BLACK RIVER TIGERS
CAMP 2152
COATS**
SEALEY, ERIC MARSHALL
COTTEN, MATTHEW
DAVID
TURNER, JR., RAYMOND
DALE

**COL. WILLIAM H.
THOMAS CAMP 2231
WAYNESVILLE**
WILLIAMS, ZACHARY
MARK

**FORSYTHE RIFLES CAMP
2245
WINSTON-SALEM**
DYLES, RANDY CLINTON
FINNEY, JOHNATHON
DAVID

**CABARRUS RANGERS-
GEN. RUFUS C.
BARRINGER CAMP 2318
MIDLAND**
WELCH, EARL EUGENE
CARTWRIGHT, MICHAEL

NEW JERSEY

**PVT. MEREDITH POOL
CAMP 1505
HAMMONTON**
LEWIS, JR., WILLIAM A.

NEW MEXICO

**BRIG. GEN. HENRY
HOPKINS SIBLEY CAMP
2075
ALBUQUERQUE**
NOEL, DARIUS JOSEPH

NEVADA

**LT. DIXON-CSS HUNLEY
CAMP 2016
SPARKS**
MURDOCH, JR., GENE
MARCOS
SMOTHERS, JAMES R.

OHIO

**LT. JONATHAN BRESSLER
CAMP 1536
CINCINNATI**
DUNCAN, JOSEPH L.

**LT. L. J. McNEILL CAMP
2317
FRANKLIN**
STONE, ARTHUR LLOYD
STONE, MICHAEL JOSEPH

OKLAHOMA

**BRIGADIER GEN. STAND
WATIE CAMP 149
ARDMORE**
HOLT, SYDNEY CLINTON

**CAPTAIN JAMES J.
McALESTER CAMP 775
McALESTER**
NIX, DAVID WESLEY

**PVT. DRURY WARREN
CAMP 2180
PONCA CITY**
BAILEY, CLARENCE F.
McGINLEY, KURT A.
RHODES, RANDALL G.

**COLONEL TANDY WALKER
CAMP 2207
SHAWNEE**
REEVES, WADE ANTHONY
YATER, III, JOHN MILTON
DABNEY, EMERSON
DEWAYNE
DABNEY, TIMOTHY KEVIN
WHITAKER, JIM L.
LEISTER, RONALD E.

SOUTH CAROLINA

**16th SOUTH CAROLINA
REGIMENT CAMP 36
GREENVILLE**
BOGGS, ALEXANDER
VERNON
PROCTER, DONNELL
HUNDLEY

**COL. DONALD R. BARTON
CAMP 121
BRANCHVILLE**
ROBINSON, BENJAMIN
OWEN

**LT. GEN. WADE HAMPTON
CAMP 273
COLUMBIA**
PITTMAN, BRYAN NEIL
JOHNSON, NYAL WILLIS

**STAR OF THE WEST CAMP
1253
CHARLESTON**
BUCKLES, GABRIEL PAUL

**PEE DEE RIFLES CAMP
1419
FLORENCE DARLINGTON**
MAY, VAL DOUGLAS

**GENERAL JOHN BRATTON
CAMP 1816
WINNSBORO**
MURRAY, JR., THOMAS L.

**CAPTAIN P. D. GILREATH
CAMP 1987
GREER**
BECHTOLD, THOMAS
BRADLEY

**PARISH MOUNTED
RANGERS CAMP 2222
GOOSE CREEK**
LINK, JEFFREY

TENNESSEE

**N. B. FORREST CAMP 3
CHATTANOOGA**
STIPANOV, BENJAMIN
BEARD, DUSTIN ADAM

**GEN. JOSEPH E.
JOHNSTON CAMP 28
NASHVILLE**
HARRIS, RODNEY

**MURFREESBORO CAMP
33
MURFREESBORO**
SHIPMAN, DAVID ROSCOE

**LONGSTREET-
ZOLLICOFFER CAMP 87
KNOXVILLE**
DAVIS, JUSTIN CHARLES
HICKS, JR., DAVID LYNN

**JOHN R. MASSEY CAMP
152
FAYETTEVILLE / LINCOLN
CO.**
DELAP, JERRY RANDAL

**NATHAN BEDFORD
FORREST CAMP 215
MEMPHIS**
GREEN, MARK F.
GREEN, MARK F.
ROSS, SABIN LEE
OXFORD, WILLIAM
CHRISTOPHER

**CAPT. JOHN W. MEBANE
CAMP 319
SOMERVILLE**
HOWELL, RYAN SHAWN
MOORE, ALAN EVERETT

**COL. JACK MOORE CAMP
559
CENTERVILLE**
RODMAN, JAMES ALLEN

**MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM D.
McCAIN HQ CAMP 584
COLUMBIA**
SMITH, LONNIE J.
CHEVALIER, BILL C.
SMITH, BRANDON P.
ATKINSON, DONNIE C.
HEMPHILL, MICHAEL W.
BUTLER, JR., WALTER
BURNS
CLIPPER, RAYBURN
MURL
SUIT, LANCE V.
RATLIFF, JOHN MICHAEL
ROLLINS, JR., JOHN
MARSHALL
ROLLINS, JOHN WILLIAM
ALEXANDER
BACK, RAY D.
GALLOWAY, ROBERT
EDWARD DAVIS
NORMAN, JR., JAMES
WALLACE
OPIE, GEORGE MASON L.
HALL, JR., LINVELL
DEWEY
SHEAF, JOHN T.
BREUNIG, PRESTON
TYREE

**GEN. ROBERT H. HATTON
CAMP 723
LEBANON**
NEELY, SR., LARRY
DOUGLAS
TOMLINSON, EDDIE LINN
COLE, MARK EDWARD
TOWSON, ROBERT
HATTON

**COL JOHN SINGLETON
MOSBY CAMP 1409
KINGSFORT**
PIGG, JERROLD CURTIS
PIGG, JERROLD CURTIS
PIGG, JERROLD CURTIS

**COL JOHN SINGLETON
MOSBY CAMP 1409
KINGSFORT**
PIGG, JERROLD CURTIS
PIGG, JERROLD CURTIS
PIGG, JERROLD CURTIS

**WIGFALL GREYS CAMP
1560
COLLIERVILLE**
RUSSELL, PERRY
LAMONT FAULKNER

**COL. RANDAL W.
McGAVOCK CAMP 1713
HERMITAGE**
COLLINS, BRYAN
DARRELL
NICKS, LAWRENCE
BRADEN

**SGT. WILLIAM A. HAMBY
CAMP 1750
CROSSVILLE**
EAGEN, JAMES
FREDERICK
EAGEN, JAMES
FREDERICK

**BELL'S PARTISANS CAMP
1821
TRIMBLE**
WISENER, DAVID BRUCE
ROBERSON, JR., THOMAS
J.
WINSTEAD, STEVEN
JAMES
BAGGETT, JACKIE

**MAJ. GEN. JOHN HUNT
MORGAN CAMP 2053
GREENEVILLE**
BLANKS, GEORGE
ANTHONY

**GEN. ALFRED E.
JACKSON CAMP 2159
JONESBOROUGH**
MANNING, PAUL
ANTHONY

**8th TN CAVALRY CSA
CAMP 2296
BAXTER**
CLINTON, NATHAN
MAULDIN, LESLEY SCOTT

**PVT. ANDREW JACKSON
BROWN CAMP 2293
COTTONTOWN**
BANDY, KEVIN DOUGLAS
BANDY, KENNY D.

TEXAS

**COL. A. H. BELO CAMP 49
DALLAS**
WYLY, ANDREW DAVID

**MAJ. GEORGE W.
LITTLEFIELD CAMP 59
AUSTIN**
TARLTON, GUY DUKE

**CAPT. JAMES P.
DOUGLAS CAMP 124
TYLER**
ROBERTS, JOHN
HARLAND
ROBERTS, WALTER LENN

**GEN. FELIX H.
ROBERTSON CAMP 129
WACO**
WILLIAMS, JOHNEY LEE
FERGUSON, KENT

**R. E. LEE CAMP 239
FORT WORTH**
GUNTER, STEVEN DAVID

**COL. REEVES 11th TEXAS
CAVALRY CAMP 349
SHERMAN**
GRIFFIN, MARK BRANDON

**J. L. HALBERT CAMP 359
CORSICANA**
O'TOOLE, ROBERT
FRANKLIN

**BRIG. GEN. JOHN SAYLES
CAMP 366
ABILENE**
HERD, MICHAEL JACK

**COL. A. M. HOBBY CAMP
713
CORPUS CHRISTI**
MURPHEY, KEVIN
DE LA GARZA, DAVID
JOSEPH

**GRIMES COUNTY GREYS
CAMP 924
ANDERSON**
LAWRY, ROBERT NEAL

**GENERAL JOHN GREGG
CAMP 958
LONGVIEW**
PARKER, THOMAS WAYNE

**COL. SYDNEY DRAKE
JACKMAN CAMP 977
SAN MARCOS**
DAHLSTROM, TY

**ALAMO CITY GUARDS
CAMP 1325
SAN ANTONIO**
JORGENSEN, KEATON

**SUL ROSS CAMP 1457
BRYAN**
HILLIARD, DANIEL SEAY

**13th TEXAS INFANTRY
CAMP 1565
ANGLETON**
HAGEMEIER, DAN HEATH
SHARBENO, RICHARD L.
BUBENDORF, JR.,
GILBERT WILLIAM

**WILLIAM H. L. WELLS
CAMP 1588
PLANO**
ORTUNO, JAMES
ANDREW

**GENERAL TOM GREEN
CAMP 1613
SAN ANGELO**
THERIOT, HARRY A.
LEWIS, MATTHEW TODD
WHITEHEAD, DONALD
DEAUNE
FIVEASH, ROY ELBERT
FIVEASH, CHRISTOPHER
WILLIAM

**TERRY'S TEXAS
RANGERS CAMP 1937
CLEBURNE**
BUTLER, JARED ALAN
JOHNSON, TIMOTHY
WAYNE

**STONE FORT CAMP 1944
NACOGDOCHES**
HARRISON, RUSSELL
ATHEY, FRED D.
ATHEY, FRED D.

**PVT. KYLE GRUNDY
NEEDHAM CAMP 2171
PORTER**
LONG, TODD WAYNE

**MAJ. GEN. PATRICK
CLEBURNE'S 7th TX
INFANTRY CAMP 2182
THE WOODLANDS**
GILLIAM, EDDIE

**RED DIAMOND CAMP
2193
TEXARKANA**
DAVIS, ROGER D.
GRIGG, JAMIE RAY

**ROCKWALL CAVALRY
CAMP 2203
ROCKWALL**
LAMB, JONATHAN CURTIS
WALLACE, PAUL DEAN

**COL. JOHN S. (RIP) FORD
CAMP 2216
HARLINGEN**
WALKER, STEPHEN PAUL

**LT. ALEXANDER
CAMERON CAMP 2226
GREENVILLE**
RUSSI, HAROLD JOSEF

**1st LT. DAVID RICHARD
REYNOLDS CAMP 2270
MOUNT PLEASANT**
YOUNG, AUSTIN
GREGORY

**CO. C 2ND TEXAS
INFANTRY BAYLAND
GUARDS CAMP 2295
BAYTOWN**
WILKINSON, HAYDEN
GLYNN
WILKINSON, ROGER
GLYNN
HOUSTON, MARSHALL
WINFORD

VIRGINIA

**LEE-JACKSON CAMP 1
RICHMOND**
OSWALD, STEPHEN M.
ADAMSON, JR., VINCENT
CASSEL

**THIRTEENTH VIRGINIA
MECHANIZED CAVALRY
CAMP 9**

NORFOLK
SMITH, RONNY LEE

**COLONEL D. H. LEE
MARTZ CAMP 10
HARRISONBURG**
MOORE, TERRY W.

**KEMPER-FRY-STROTHER
CAMP 19
MADISON**
WILSON, CRAIG LEE
FRENCH, KOPEY JARED

**CLINTON HATCHER CAMP
21
LEESBURG**
PIEDMONT, JOHN
PATRICK
HAYES, JR., JOHN RIVES

**STONEWALL CAMP 380
VIRGINIA BEACH**
DOZIER, CARL M.

**SUMMERS-KOONTZ
CAMP 490
LURAY**
BEDORTHA, LUKE

**R. E. LEE CAMP 726
ALEXANDRIA**
FARLEY, JR., VIRGIL
CARNETT
WALKER, CHARLES
DOUGLAS
LEE, CHRISTOPHER
EDWARD

**ARMISTEAD-HILL-GOODE
CAMP 749
CHASE CITY**
CARTER, CHAD LEE

**BLACK HORSE CAMP 780
WARRENTON**
EDWARDS, GEORGE
CHRISTOPHER

**FRANK STRINGFELLOW
CAMP 822
FAIRFAX**
LOVE, MICHAEL WILLIAM

**J. E. B. STUART CAMP
1343
HENRICO**
THOMAS, JOSEPH CAREY

**POWHTAN TROOPS
CAMP 1382
POWHTAN**
BARLOW, JR., ROBERT
DALE

**URQUHART-GILLETTE
CAMP 1471
FRANKLIN**
McALISTER, LARRY
JOSHUA

**19th VIRGINIA INFANTRY
CAMP 1493
CHARLOTTESVILLE**
BARKSDALE, PATRICK
BRADY
BARKSDALE,
CHRISTOPHER RICE
CLARK, JOHN DOUGLAS
HADEN, MATTHEW
DOUGLAS
HADEN, JR., DOUGLAS
CLAYTON
HADEN, SR., DOUGLAS
CLAYTON

**NORFOLK COUNTY
GRAYS CAMP 1549
CHESAPEAKE**
LARGE, MICHAEL
FAIRFIELD

**TURNER ASHBY CAMP
1567
WINCHESTER**
YOUNT, PHILIP RALPH

**BROWN HARMAN
NIGHTHAWKS CAMP 1573
TAZEWELL**
WHITED, II, RODNEY
DEAN

**HIGH BRIDGE CAMP 1581
FARMVILLE**
BARNARD, KENNY FORD

**GEN. ROBERT E. LEE
CAMP 1589
MIDLOTHIAN**
BODSFORD, DAVID EARL

**CAPT. WILLIAM LATANÉ
CAMP 1690
MECHANICSVILLE**
SPAULDING, CHRISTIAN

**LANE-ARMISTEAD CAMP
1772**

MATHEWS
FARMER, ALLEN SCOTT
WROTEN, JR., JOHN
WESLEY
HURST, WILLIAM MARK
FARMER, III, ROY LEE

**SCOTT COUNTY'S CLINCH
MOUNTAIN RANGERS
CAMP 1858
GATE CITY**
BRAY, JASON WILLIAM

**CARPENTERS BATTERY
CAMP 1927
COVINGTON**
LITTLETON, JOHN
BERKLEY

**CAPTAIN JACK ADAMS
CAMP 1951
EDINBURG**
MOOMAW, ASHBY
RICHARD
MOOMAW, DAVID
SAMUEL

**JAMES CITY CAVALRY
CAMP 2095
WILLIAMSBURG**
SLIGH, JR., WALTER
LAWRENCE
SLIGH, WESLEY KYLE

**THE CAMPBELL GUARDS
CAMP 2117
EVINGTON**
THOMAS, KEVIN BRIAN

**57th VA INF. FRANKLIN
CO. FIRE EATERS CAMP
2258
ROCKY MOUNT**
PARKS, STEVEN JOSEPH

WASHINGTON

**WASHINGTON ARTILLERY
CAMP 2178
PASCO**
WHITING, DENNIS IRVIN

WEST VIRGINIA

**McNEILL'S RANGERS
CAMP 582
MOOREFIELD**
STRAWDERMAN, HUNTER
JAY

**CULLERS, JASON SHAWN
HEDRICK, RICKY MARTIN
SHOCKEY, JASON DAVID
PARKER, JIMMY LEE
MOYERS, ADAM LEE
EYE, JEREMY KENDALL
SHERMAN, SHAWN
PATRICK
PAUGH, KRISTOFOR
EDWARD**

**A. G. JENKINS CAMP 628
GUYANDOTTE**
LONG, JR., ROBERT
STACY
JOHNSON, CHRISTOPHER
WYATT

**ROBERT S. GARNETT
CAMP 1470
CHARLESTON/
HUNTINGTON METRO
REGION**
COOPER, III, RICKY LYNN
BLAIR, JOHN TODD
NOLAWSKI, DAVID ALAN

**BRIG. GEN. JAMES
BOGGS CAMP 1706
FRANKLIN**
WHETZEL, JARED
AUSTEN

**MOUNTAINEER PARTISAN
RANGERS CAMP 2249
PAW PAW**
DEAN, JR., ERNEST LEE
GANO, JR., JOHN
RICHARD

Welcome to our newest Life Members



Name	Division	Camp
ROBERT B. KELLY	GA	2039
GARTH MCKINNEY	WA	2178
BOBBY L. SMITH	SC	412
GARY L. CLEMENT	WI	516
DR. ROGER A. SHEWMAKE	TX	584
WARREN C. CROOK, III	TN	584
DONALD T. ANDREWS	NC	15
ROBERT J. BUICE	AL	16
MILTON C. LINDSAY, JR.	MO	145
LAWRENCE P. GRAHAM, JR.	SC	82
AUSTIN B. FUTRELL	SC	1026

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

renew their membership online. The link is on our webpage www.scv.org under "Membership." Sign into the membership portal and pay your dues. It's that easy! For camp adjutants, you can collect your dues the traditional way and still pay each member's national dues en mass. It's very easy and painless. To ensure renewals go smoothly, we are asking camp adjutants or commanders to go onto the system and update membership information (e-mail, phone numbers, and addresses). In addition, if the leadership of a camp, brigade, division, etc. changes and it's wrong on the system or your camp or division dues change, contact us at Membership@scv.org and we'll update that quickly

to prevent hiccups in the system and the process.

I hope you are as excited as I am about the great progress we are making in the SCV! We've been working very hard to modernize our processes, become more efficient, bring more diverse merchandise to our membership, and build a museum we can all be proud of. The SCV is changing and getting better and my hope is that you, our members and leadership, are using these tools to make our organization more agile and adaptable to the challenges of our times. If you aren't comfortable with the new system or technology, find a younger or more agile person to run it for you. It's not weakness to not know or be com-

fortable, it's strength to recognize the right person and place him in a position to better support the camp. I guarantee, if you find the right person, your camp will reap great dividends!

Let us come together in a spirit of brotherhood, support each other, and defend our good organization against those who try to do us harm. Do one thing positive each day! If I can help you, please let me know! May God bless each and every one of you for all you do for our organization and our ancestors!

Lt. Col. Mike Landree
USMC, Retired
exedir@scv.org



CONFEDERATE MUSEUM

*Owned and operated by the Charleston Chapter 4
United Daughters of the Confederacy*



Built 1841 • Corner of Meeting and Market Streets
PO Box 20997 • Charleston, SC 29413
(843) 723-1541

Open All Year Tuesday-Saturday except Holidays
11 AM – 3:30 PM

Admission: \$5 for Adults, 6-12 yrs \$3, 6 & under free
Group Tours, Handicap Accessible
Research Library Available

CHARLESTON SOUTH CAROLINA



THE SOCIETY OF THE ORDER OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS

Financial Assistance for Preservation Projects

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

The Order of the Southern Cross was re-established in 1979 as a philanthropic organization, dedicated to preserving our Southern Heritage through its Grants and Scholarship Programs. Since 1979, we have allocated more than \$500,000 to these endeavors.

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

Deo Vindice!



Advance the Flag of Dixie!

While some “people” are trying to destroy our monuments, the SCV is not only defending them; we are commissioning new ones! Engrave your name on this larger than life monument in front of The National Confederate Museum and also receive a smaller, numbered monument for your home/office. Sculpted and hand-cast by renowned sculptor Greg Marra, this is the first in a series of these monuments to our heroes! 18 inch hand-cast and finished solid bronze sculpture on a 4 inch maple base; total 22 inches high. Call to order your limited edition monument today!

Number 1

No Longer Available

Numbers 2-10 \$5,000

All other numbers \$3,000

(800) 380-1896

or www.scv.org

ADVANCE THE FLAG OF DIXIE
SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS
Monument 1 Number 1

NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Guidelines for submitting annual reports

Reports for the annual Book of Reports to be distributed to the delegates at the 2018 Franklin 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 a 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, 2018. However, if there is a reason a report should be submitted later than April 1, 2018, 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, 2018.

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

Annual Jefferson Davis Service scheduled for June 2

The Jefferson Davis Memorial Committee will conduct the annual service at Hollywood Cemetery, 412 South Cherry Street, Richmond, Virginia, on Saturday, June 2, 2018, beginning at 9 AM. Our keynote speaker is Beauvoir Executive Director Dr. Thomas Payne. Beauvoir was Davis' final home in Biloxi, MS.

The Memorial Service is a family event complete with music and song.

There will be a marching bagpipe band, honor guard and musket salute. Period dress is encouraged, but is not required. The ceremonial flags, which have flown on the president's flag pole will be available along with a certificate of authenticity.

This ceremony remembers and honors a Southern gentleman who served with the US Army during the Black Hawk War, and who is also a hero of the war with Mexico. In addition to serving as president of the Confederate States, Davis also served as a US Representative, US Senator and US Secretary of War.

The event is free and open to the public, a great opportunity to enjoy Southern Heritage. This is a Virginia Division SCV sponsored event

For further information, contact Jim Cochrane, jimmyc825@aol.com or 804-356-8868.

Forrest Homecoming and Southern Heritage Festival

The 16th Annual N. B. Forrest Homecoming and Southern Heritage Festival will be held Saturday, June 16, 2018 at the Nathan Bedford Forrest Home. The event will feature Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry Reenactors, Confederate silent auction, historical demonstrations, women of the Confederacy, music, childrens' games, Southern Sutters, lectures and much more.

This event is a fundraiser for the Forrest Home and is sponsored by the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The home is located at 4435 Pyles Road, Chapel Hill, TN 37034.

Membership proration

Bottom line up front — proration **only** applies to new members. Delinquent members are not eligible.

This is the way the prorated dues system works:

The SCV operates on a fiscal year (not calendar) beginning August 1st of one year and going through July 31st of

the following year. The current fiscal year, August 1, 2017 through July 31, 2018, is shown as status 2017 on your roster, and it means the member's dues are paid through July 31, 2018. Additionally, there is now a 1 month grace period from August 1st through September 1st when members are still current while camps work to collect the annual dues for the next fiscal year. Dues submissions postmarked after September 1st of each year are now subject to a \$5 late fee in addition to the normal \$30 annual dues. This extra \$5 fee also applies to all delinquent/former members wishing to reinstate but cannot be prorated anymore.

If someone joins as a new member in February, March, or April 2018 (which is technically the 3rd quarter of our fiscal year) he can pay his \$30 yearly dues and the \$5 processing fee, and he has the option to pay an additional \$15 for a total of \$50 to join for both the current fiscal year as well as the next fiscal year as status 2018, meaning his dues will be advanced & paid through July 31, 2019.

If someone joins as a new member in May, June, or July 2018 (which is technically the 4th quarter of our fiscal year) he can pay his \$30 yearly dues and the \$5 processing fee, and he has the option to pay an additional \$7.50 for a total of \$42.50 to join for both the current fiscal year as well as the next fiscal year as status 2018, meaning his dues will be advanced & paid through July 31, 2019.

***** IMPORTANT NEW NOTICE: CHANGE OF PRORATION POLICY! *****

Please remember that the shortened grace period to pay dues without a \$5 late fee beginning Aug. 1st is now only 1 month ending each Sept. 1st & this prorated dues option is now only available for brand new members joining in the 3rd or 4th quarter. Proration of reinstatements/delinquents is not an option anymore as passed by the GEC at the 2017 Spring meeting. There is not an option to pay only the partial dues for remainder of the current fiscal year.

This prorated dues policy, originally adopted at the 2005 Nashville Convention, is a great improvement over the past practice when men who joined during the last six months of the fiscal year had only one option which was to pay the entire \$35 for the remaining months in the fiscal year only to get hit up for dues again when the new fiscal year begins each Aug. 1st. The proration period does not begin until February 1st of each fiscal year & cannot be prorated until then.

*****PLEASE DO NOT JUST
SEND THE PARTIAL PRORATED
DUES AMOUNT WITHOUT
INCLUDING A FULL YEAR'S
DUES WITH IT*****

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.

Federal Employees — Please support the SCV through CFC

If you are a federal employee, please consider the SCV when donating — use code 10116. With so many charitable options for giving, we hope you will not only support the SCV, but ask your fellow federal employees to support the defense of the Confederate soldier.

If your employer has a charity donation system, send us information on adding the SCV to their opportunities. Send information to the executive director at exedir@scv.org.

Museum contractors

If you would like to submit a bid as a sub-contractor on the new museum, please contact our general contractor, Brindley Construction LLC, 747 West College Street, Pulaski, Tennessee 38478 or (931)363-4544. Individual points of contact are either Kathy Pigg, kpigg@brindleyco.com (931) 424-2455 or Robbie Masucci, rmasucci@brindleyco.com (931) 424-2464.

History of the spiritual revival in the Confederate Army

Artifacts needed for SCV Museum Display: The History of the Spiritual Revival in the Confederate Army.

Requesting items such as period Bibles, hymn books, sermon notes of army chaplains, letters giving accounts of religious activities, diaries, pictures, etc. We will accept items as donations, loans or photocopied material. Contact Executive Director Mike Landree at exedir@scv.org.

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 Executive Director Landree at exedir@scv.org.

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.

Amazon Smile Actions

Amazon Smile is a great opportunity for members and non-members to support the SCV with their donations by just shopping on Amazon. While Amazon doesn't carry Confederate merchandise, they still provide support indirectly to the SCV through Amazon Smile. However, the SCV as a whole has more than 650 accounts — most of

which are titled "Sons of Confederate Veterans." Only a few identify themselves by camp name. Some are only distinguishable by the location, while some camps have Columbia, TN, as their location — making it impossible for people to donate to the organization they desire. This has become an administrative nightmare since many camps are indistinguishable from others, members who wish to give to a certain camp or national cannot distinguish between accounts, and many camps have not followed through with the financial information with Amazon to close the financial loop. All camp leaders with Amazon Smile accounts need to go into their accounts and place their camp name and number in their description so we can distinguish them from the national organization and also to ensure that all the administrative actions have been completed so the camps can actually receive these donations designated for them.

Please remember the SCV

If you are getting out of reenacting and would like to donate your weapon and/or gear, please contact Executive Director Mike Landree about this, along with your tax write-off. Also, please consider giving to the SCV when writing your will or buying an Insurance policy.



Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue Deadline for submissions

July/August 2018 May 1

September/October 2018 July 1

November/December 2018 ...Sept. 1

January/February 2019 Nov. 1

March/April 2019 January 1

May/June 2019 March 1

Dispatches From the Front

genuine Southerners.

I want to tell you I appreciate the letters of Joe Jordan, Edward Campbell and Shane Hubbard in the "Dispatches From the Front" section of the latest edition of *Confederate Veteran* magazine. Lack of education is indeed the reason for bigotry against the South and Southerners. Also, I like and agree with Tom Taylor in his letter about states' rights. I continue to push for Maryland to join an Article V Convention of states. Also, under the US Constitution Tenth Amendment, state governors do have authority to nullify, for their state, any federal measure which oversteps US Constitution legal parameters.

Question: Why should states' rights be exclusively a Southern passion? All fifty states should want them.

I only wish *Confederate Veteran* magazine were not for Southerners only, insofar as Southerners would like to educate the American populace-at-large, about correct Southern history. The slavery issue is particularly pivotal, in deciding Northern attitude towards Southerners. AGAIN I SAY: Today, we are all tax slaves, as we are forced to pay taxes for items not listed in the US Constitution Article I, section 8! The recent ballyhooed tax cuts of President Donald Trump STILL do not meet the Constitutional standard of Article I, Section 8.

I continue to point out that not all Northerners agreed with President Abraham Lincoln, and supported his war on the South. My ancestors did not do so. Mr. Lincoln summarily jailed many Northerners and closed down Northern newspapers, just for criticizing his war policy. Mr. Lincoln was a Republican, my Northern ancestors were Democrats.

As a Christian, justice is the name of my game. One of the Ten Commandments is, thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor. So, I do not want to bear false witness against my Southern neighbors, I want the truth about the South and Southerners. Quite right, many things I read in *Confederate*

Veteran, I have read only in that publication.

I do not believe any section of our country has a monopoly on either virtue or vice. Had I been living at the time of the War for Southern Independence, my choice to fight for North or South would have hinged on the cultural moves of the society-at-large. Politics and economics alone would not have decided my mind on this question. I defend virtue against vice, true against false, God against Satan! Several of my 19th-century ancestors were Christian church preachers. Ephesians 6:11-12, II Corinthians 6:14-18.

I have a set of 14 DVDs on the War, one of the DVDs is devoted to Abraham Lincoln. From it, I have the strong impression that Abraham Lincoln was deeply depressed, not all "with it" upstairs in his mind. If true, he never should have been president, too mentally unstable for that.

Lawrence K. Marsh
Friends of the SCV
Gaithersburg, Maryland

Wants *Veteran* magazine uncovered

To the Editor:

Like most members of our sorely needed organization I am proud of my Confederate ancestors and honor them for the cause for which they fought; the ideals of freedom and self-determination they espoused; their love of their homeland and their eagerness to defend it and their families from a malicious and unwarranted invasion by armies spurred on by a tyrant; and, their endurance of tremendous hardships in an epic struggle for what they deemed to be right. Therefore, you might imagine my consternation and perplexity upon receipt of the March/April 2018 issue of *Confederate Veteran* in an opaque plastic cover which hid a magnificent cover depicting the Third National flag in its glory, this occurring, no less, on today, March 5, 2018, the very day after Confederate Flag Day caused me further consternation.

I am disappointed this organization is not putting its publications on display but hiding it as if it were *Hustler* magazine or some other pornographic

material. Is there any compelling reason that we cannot use clear plastic? I think not and I would suggest we convert to a clear plastic cover and show our true colors. Are we proud of our organization or not? Are we proud of our ancestors and their cause or not? Do we want to publicize our organization or not? Would Sumner A. Cunningham be proud of us?

On page 48 of the above referenced issue I noted carefully the remarks of Executive Director Michael Landree, to wit, "The eradication from every day view of our Confederate symbols is part of the plan to redefine and reinterpret our ancestors." I could not agree more. Are we to be helpful idiots eradicating from everyday view our Confederate symbols and our very own publication and abetting the goals of our enemies? I sincerely hope not. And I hope to proudly receive future issues of *Confederate Veteran* undisguised.

Larry Morphis
Sumner A. Cunningham Camp 620
Shelbyville, TN

Editor's Note: The March/April issue was not the first issue mailed in a protective bag. In past issues I have explained the reasons and so has Executive Director Michael Landree in our respective columns.

In the past year we had a large problem with magazines not being delivered at all, or they arrived torn and almost destroyed. For at least two issues entire Divisions did not receive their magazines. We had to send boxes of magazines to these Divisions and mail replacement copies in envelopes with first class postage to others.

General Headquarters made the decision to mail magazines in plastic bags to save money and make sure our members received their magazines, which they pay for with their dues. We have limited resources and must make good use of our funds. ❏

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

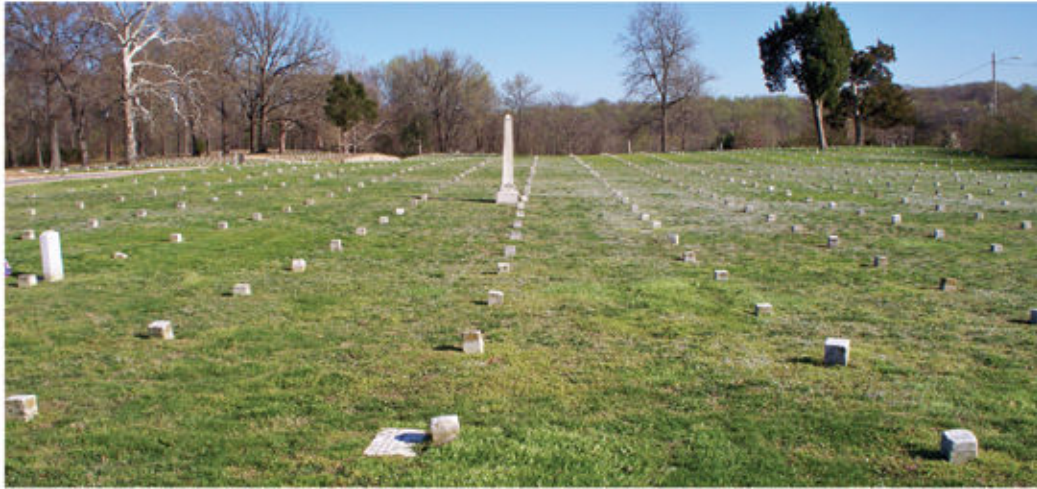


Help Preserve Our Confederate Soldiers' Final Resting Place!

16,128 Confederate Soldiers Deserve to be Honored!

Will you be one of those to take part in this effort?

OAKWOOD CEMETERY RICHMOND, VIRGINIA



The remains of 16,128 confederate soldiers makes Oakwood Cemetery the second largest confederate cemetery in America. Soldiers buried in Oakwood were largely the casualties of the major battles fought to defend the Capital of the Confederacy from the northern invasion beginning in the summer of 1862. These battles included the Seven Day Campaign, Gaines Mill, Cold Harbor, Malvern Hill, Mechanicsville, Savage's Station, Beaver Dam Creek, and many others. Many were patients that failed to recover in the military hospitals in the Richmond area; Chimborazo, Howard's Grove, and Windsor. Although the cemetery lies in Virginia, even thou Virginians are not the majority layed to rest here. The fact is there are heroes from every Confederate State with the exception of Missouri. Confederate Soldiers at Oakwood Cemetery, deserve and will be honored with the highest standard befitting a National Military Cemetery.

Many improvements and restoration projects have been completed at the cemetery;

Lt. D. C. Stafford's Burial Site, Private J. T. Young's Monument, Unknown Southern Soldiers Monument, restoration of the Confederate Soldiers' Monument, cemetery street signage, a new Confederate Veterans flagpole and a new memorial speakers podium are some of the committee's accomplishments thus far. Oakwood Cemetery has been added to the Virginia Civil War Trail registry which led the committee to enhance the entranceway.

These are two goals which we are hoping to achieve in the near future; upright headstones for each Confederate Soldier and maintain the Oakwood Cemetery as a Confederate Military Cemetery forever!

Please get involved and help us honor our brave soldiers buried at Oakwood. We welcome your support through membership in the Friends and/or Descendants program. General membership is \$25.00 per year.

Please make checks payable to:
Oakwood Restoration
P. O. Box 605
Orange, Virginia 22963

Your donation may be tax deductible please contact your tax advisor or consultant.



Friends or Descendants
Medals are available for \$25.00 each

For more information email Oakwood Chairman Johnny Neville at: johnntneville61@icloud.com

Books in Print

Confederate soldier. The DuBose place has been ravished by the invading forces of Union General William T. Sherman. The outbuildings and farming tools all destroyed, furniture chopped up, and anything of value robbed. Miss Emma DuBose becomes Captain John's love interest. He balances his personal affairs with returning to the family plantation, which has fared much better than any of the neighbors and trying to rebuild. The former people of the plantation all agree to stay to work for wages as Freedmen. As Captain John begins to rebuild the family estate, Belle Ville becomes the place of refuge for his family. His brother, Elias Hutchinson, a young soldier who enlisted on his 18th birthday, will be escorted home to die from wounds to his body inflicted at the Battle of Bentonville in North Carolina, and to his psyche in that he never wanted to outlive the Confederacy. Captain John's sister's family lost everything and find their way back to the family homeplace. Captain John will eventually turn Belle Ville over to his sister's husband, marry Emma DuBose and relocate to rebuild his uncle's business and his fortunes in Charleston, South Carolina. Thus the chronicles of Captain John end with his marriage and return to Charleston.

The book is written from the perspective of the upper class of South Carolina. While there is contact with a small farmer's family, slaves, and the overseer, it mostly centers around the landed aristocracy and their loss of control over themselves, their livelihoods, their county and state governments.

The book is a fast and easy read that I would recommend to be tossed into a bag for reading at the pool, beach, or easy chair for the summer. The characters are presented in typical circumstances of the South between surrender and the beginning of Reconstruction. They are not sure what to expect from the conquerors or the Radical Republi-

cans in Washington, DC. The book does a good job in pointing out the lack of justice that will be afforded the South for the crimes committed by Union soldiers. There are several grammatical errors in the text that tends to throw the reader off course for a few seconds.

Author: Karen Stokes
Publisher: Ring of Fire Publishing
www.ringoffirebooks.com
Paperback \$14.99

Reviewed by Raymond V. King, III

Dismantling the Republic

The boys at Shotwell have brought us another gem. This outstanding work explains how the republic of the Founding Fathers was destroyed and replaced by consolidated government "sure to be aggressive a broad and despotic at home," as an astute Robert E. Lee predicted. This story, while familiar to many readers, is told in a very fluid style that is easy to read and offers some fresh perspectives.

The author reaches back into British history to show how the founding of the American colonies was influenced by the strife in politics and religion during that period. History is recounted with enough detail to better understand our founding, but with an economy of words which keeps the narrative flowing smoothly. This work not only tells the true history, it also shows how 'mainline' historians pick and choose facts and quotes to advance their agenda.

Many quotes are used to enhance the text, and for a better understanding of the thoughts of those important

personages involved. Though some quotes are familiar, here they are often more complete, offering new insights into their context. Notes at the end of each chapter make it easy to find the sources. Works by Ronald and Donald Kennedy, as well as Thomas DiLorenzo are quoted. Add quotes by Locke, Jefferson, Madison, Rawle, Calhoun, Davis, Lee, Macaulay, and Lord Acton to help sustain the narrative, and you have a book which will not disappoint.

The last chapter gives hope to those who wish a return to Constitutional government. It is not through the federal government, but state government, that change must come. The flow of power has been to Washington for far too long. We must recapture true states rights to regain liberty.

Appendix A compares portions of the United States Constitution to the related portion of the Confederate States Constitution. Appendix B contains the ordinances of secession of the several Southern states. Both of these are useful tools to counter the arguments of many pseudo historians.

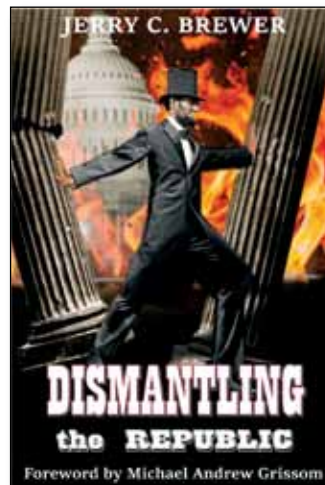
Though I've read much on this subject, there is new content to be gleaned from this work. This book distills much information into a very useful tool. I highly recommend it to those who wish to learn more about how our republic was destroyed, through politics and war. You will not be disappointed.

Author: Jerry C. Brewer
Publisher: Shotwell Publishing
PO Box 2592, Columbia SC 29202
www.shotwellpublishing.com
Paperback \$14.95

Reviewed by Brett Moffatt

Who Really Saved Savannah? The Surprising Paradox

Jack C. Wray works from the central question of, who saved Savannah — really? in his book titled the same *Who Really Saved Savannah? The Surprising Paradox* Wray seeks to answer this question by presenting several possible candidates and their motives at the time. The time period under question coincides with the arrival of William

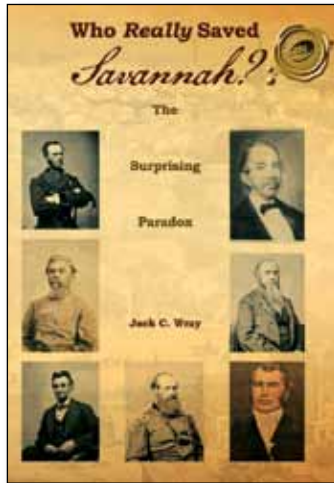


T. Sherman's 62,000 Union troops who have marched across Georgia leaving a darkened landscape void of the basics of life as they brought total war to bear upon the inhabitants from Atlanta to Savannah. Among the notables of the day chosen to share in the list of saviors of Savannah are Union General William T. Sherman, Confederate General William J. Hardee, General John G. Foster, Confederate General Pierre G.T. Beauregard, Mayor Richard D. Arnold, Union General John

Geary, a n d b u s i n e s s m a n Charles Green. All of these men are present when the crucial decision will be made as to

whether Savannah will suffer the same fate as the previous ground over which Sherman's Horde has transversed. I will not reveal the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Wray and instead will leave it to the reader's discretion as to their agreement with the author or not.

Who Really Saved Savannah? The Surprising Paradox is written from a tour guides perspective, which is the business currently engaged in by Mr. Wray. It is written in a brochure format but does take advantage of book format to use historical and modern photographs and maps. Mr. Wray points out that Savannah is one of the ten most sought travel destinations in the United States and from abroad. If one is going to visit Savannah, I would recommend this as a great beginning point to understand the complexities which existed for that city while it was under both Confederate and Union control. For the tourist who only wants to visit and then move on to another topic, it will work for you. For the serious student of the War Between the States, you will be disappointed with the lack of depth written into the pages.



Author: Jack C. Wray
Publisher: Trafford Publishing
www.trafford.com
888-232-4444
Paperback \$19.39

Reviewed by Raymond V. King, III

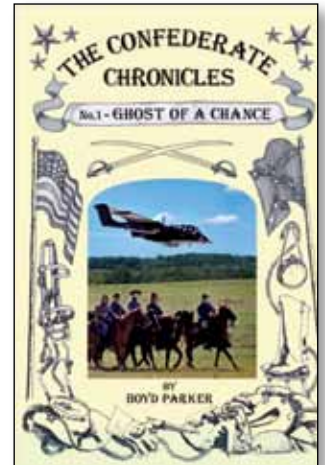
The Confederate Chronicles No. 1 — Ghost of a Chance

The government of the Confederate States of America did not cease to exist in the spring of 1865. It has continued to operate underground benevolently with the intent of helping Southerners, both black and white, to start businesses, gain scholarships to college, all while continuing to have presidents, vice presidents, and department secretaries. They are also currently concerned about the Islamic terrorists attacking the United States and thus reveal themselves to reenactment groups in case of the need of a paramilitary organization. This is the historical fictional writing of Mr. Boyd Parker in *The Confederate Chronicles No. 1 — Ghost of a Chance*.

The surviving Confederate Government has financial resources through major investments and foundations, such as the Virginia Dare Foundation from which to draw funds for those anonymous gifts which appear in mail boxes across the South. Everything goes awry when the government orders reenactment guns which become automatic weapons via the terrorist cell hacking computers, which alerts Homeland Security, which brings in the ATF, and FBI, who are all convinced that a group of reenactors portraying Mosby's Rangers are a group of homegrown terrorists. Hence, the reenactors discover, while they are being pursued and killed by the

various government agencies, that there is a plot by Islamic terrorists to detonate a nuclear device at Georgetown by using the once necessary canal system which is now a green space. The terrorists have no remorse as they kill innocent people to bring their plot to fruition. Little do they know that Captain Barnes and his Rangers are on to them and will stop at nothing to keep this disaster from occurring. It is modern problems with a 19th Century solution.

Parker's plot is fast paced almost to the point of needing to take notes in order to keep each plot line separated. The book has no chapters, only sections, that jump between the plot lines of the Confederate Government, United States Government, Islamic terrorists, and Mosby's Rangers Reenactors which all come together in the very end. It is rather choppy and at times hard to keep up with. His true historical facts are a little off as presented in the book and the fictional facts speak for themselves. He did include a glossary of terms and references for those not familiar with the language of reenactors or who do not have a background knowledge of Mosby's Rangers and their role in the War Between the States. If you choose to read this book, it will take a few sections in the beginning before your interest is captured enough to continue reading.



Author: Boyd Parker
Publisher: Lulu Publishing Services
www.lulu.com/shop
Paperback \$15.00

Reviewed by Raymond V. King, III

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



Northern Hate Masquerading

peaceful nation — the Confederate States of America — became a Yankee initiated Southern holocaust.³⁶

If the total number of Southern deaths caused by Yankee invasion and occupation was normalized to the South's 2010 population, the total number of Southern deaths would be equal to 3.5 million deaths.³⁷ Compare Southern deaths caused by Yankee invasion to European and Japanese death rates caused by war that resulted from German and Japanese invasions during World War II: Approximately 572,000 French people died,³⁸ 451,000 English people died,³⁹ 2.9 million Japanese died,⁴⁰ 5 million Poles died,⁴¹ while the United States suffered 419,000 mostly military deaths.⁴² If the United States had suffered the same casualty rate during the Revolutionary War as the South suffered during the so called "Civil War" instead of suffering 12,000 casualties the Thirteen American Colonies would have lost 94,000 men. But an even more dramatic contrast is that if the United States had suffered the same causality rate during World War II as the South suffered during the War for Southern Independence, the American casualties instead of being 419,000 deaths in World War II — would have been approximately 6 million deaths!⁴³ Very few nations in the world have sacrificed a higher percentage of its population in an effort to maintain its freedom — yet slanderous Yankee propaganda continues to claim that Southerners were fighting for slavery! And pacified Southerners willingly accept the insult.

Pennsylvania's Republican Congressman Thaddeus Stevens declared that the North's Generals had a "sword in one hand and shackles

in the other."⁴⁴ Such was the hatred directed toward the South by the leaders of the North. In Northern eyes, Southerners were subhuman vermin who had to be exterminated or at least forcefully re-educated into good, loyal, "one nation indivisible," pacified Southern subjects of the newly emerging Yankee Empire.

During and immediately after Reconstruction it was a good political tactic for Southerners to pretend to accept the new political order in the Post "Civil War" United States. The best way for the defenseless and occupied people of the South to convince the victorious North to remove Yankee troops from the South was to demonstrate that the Southern people were pacified and had willingly accepted the new American political order established by Lincoln and the Republican Party. Convincing the North to remove Yankee troops from the South and thereby ending active Reconstruction⁴⁵ was an important Southern political victory. But it must be remembered that the ending of active Reconstruction was a *tactical* political victory NOT a *strategic* political victory for the conquered South. Unfortunately, after the end of active Reconstruction successive generations of Southerners actually accepted the South's new status as a second rate, politically and economically impoverished section of the United States. The pacified South never put forth a vigorous effort to convince rising Southern generations and the people of the world that the "Civil War" was fought by the South for its freedom while the North fought to establish a commercial and political empire. Pacified Southerners unwittingly became the key element in the establishment and maintaining of a supreme

Federal government that eventually morphed into a global empire. As General Lee warned, the loss of real States' Rights would result in the United States becoming "aggressive abroad and despotic at home."⁴⁶

Post-War Northern Justification for Hatred

In 1875, ten years after the surrender of the Confederate military, Massachusetts historian Charles Bancroft admitted that money, profits and greed were the true motives for the North's war against the South when he declared:

*While so gigantic a war was an immense evil; to allow the right of peaceable secession would have been ruin to the enterprise and thrift of the industrious laborer, and keen-eyed businessman of the North. It would have been the greatest calamity of the age. War was less to be feared.*⁴⁷

Note this Yankee's major concern was not the death, destruction and impoverishment wrought upon innocent black and white Southern civilians — old men, women, children, and infants — by the invading Yankees but his concern was the possible loss of Yankee profits if the North were to allow "peaceful secession." "Peaceful secession" would have allowed the people of the South to establish a legitimate government⁴⁸ based upon the American principle of the "consent of the governed" as declared in the Declaration of Independence. But this great American principle, this right of a people to form a government which protects their rights as announced by America's Founding Fathers, was jettisoned by the North as soon as they realized their profits would be harmed. As Admi-

ral Raphael Semmes, CSN, noted, profit, regardless of how crooked the pathway to said profit may be, is the only enduring principle for “the Yankee.”⁴⁹ Anyone or anything which stood in the way of Yankee greed engendered hatred in the hearts of Northern money-worshipers. Hatred propelled Yankee money-worshipers into a war frenzy in order to protect their profits. This sad fact was noted by Congressman Vallandigham (Democrat from Ohio) in a speech delivered in the United States House of Representatives in which he declared:

*Threatened thus with the loss of both political power and wealth...both New England — and Pennsylvania...demanded, now, coercion and civil war, with all its horrors...The subjugation of the South, and the closing up of her ports — first, by force, in war, and afterward, by tariff laws, in peace, was deliberately resolved upon by the East.*⁵⁰

It was no secret that Southern wealth had been looted by greedy Northern politicians working on behalf of their crony capitalist allies. A month after Lincoln’s election the December 10, 1860, issue of the *Daily Chicago Times* confessed:

*The South has furnished near three-fourths of the entire exports of the country ... we have a tariff that protects our [Northern] manufacturers from thirty to fifty percent, and enables us to consume large quantities of Southern cotton, and to compete in our whole home market with the skilled labor of Europe. This operates to compel the South to pay an indirect bounty to our skilled labor, of millions annually.*⁵¹ [Emphasis added]

A resident of Charleston, South Carolina, of English birth wrote back to her family in England explaining how the Northern political and commercial elites were exploiting the people of the South:

*Millions upon millions have the South unjustly paid under the Northern protective tariff system. With secession, this tribute payment ceases. There is no wonder that the Northerners are union men, and denounce the impropriety of secession. It occasions them pecuniary loss.*⁵² [Emphasis added].

The money-worshipers of the North were determined to keep their Southern cash-cow or ATM under their control. They hated the thought of losing their ability to loot Southern wealth and therefore hated Southerners who were so audacious as to think Southerners could withdraw from the North’s Union. War, death, the destruction and impoverishment of the South was incubated by the heat of Northern hatred for all things Southern. Northern hatred and greed encouraged the North to begin looking upon “their” Union as an empire. As noted by a Southern historian Francis Butler Simkins, “Northern capitalism was eagerly imperialistic ... its success was creating a nation of dollar-worshipers ... who regarded themselves as the lords of creation.”⁵³ Northern hatred and greed allowed the social and political leaders of the North to demonize its Southern opponents thereby making the Southern people an acceptable target for continued exploitation and eventual extermination. This is demonstrated by the ease in which a major Northern newspaper tacitly acknowledged the North’s desire to continue the looting of Southern wealth when it declared, “Let the South adopt the free-trade system [Northern] commerce must be reduced to less than half what it is now.”⁵⁴ A Boston, Massachusetts newspaper was more direct in demanding war to prevent the North’s loss of Southern wealth, “The government would be false to its obligations if this state of things were not provided against.”⁵⁵ Another Northern newspaper had no

inhibitions in its demands to keep the South as part of “their” Union, “It is very clear that the South gains by this process [secession], and we lose. No — we **MUST NOT** let the South go.”⁵⁶ [Emphasis in the original]. When the *New York Times* realized the potential financial loss that would result if the South were allowed to secede they openly demonstrated the extent of their greed and hatred by announcing to the world, “Better to kill every last man, woman and child in the South than let them get away with this.”⁵⁷ It requires an extreme amount of hatred to rouse the public to “cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war.” Radical abolitionists, Radical Republicans and crony capitalists were filled with hate for anyone who stood in the way of their hearts’ desire and the South, standing upon the American principle of the “consent of the governed” stood in their way.

Hatred as a social and political tool *did not* die at Appomattox. It continued as a major tool to justify the growth of the Post-War supreme Federal government. A supreme Federal government which was slowly morphing into the worldwide Yankee Empire. A government that, in 1861, had become the sole judge of its constitutional powers — in other words, the Federal government was henceforth free to do anything its ruling elites in Washington and Wall Street wanted to do. Where once we the people of the Sovereign State(s) controlled the Federal government; now the Federal government controls we the people of once sovereign states. After Lincoln’s revolution, American “states” are now “states” in name only. Today American “states” are mere provinces of the supreme Federal government. States’ Rights exercised by Sovereign States have been replaced with states’ privileges exercised by provinces and said privileges are exercised only at the discretion of

the central authority in Washington, DC. The Constitutional Republic as established by the Founding Fathers and clearly espoused by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolves of 1798⁵⁸ was destroyed and replaced with a supreme Federal government. This supreme Federal government established itself first as an indivisible North American empire and by 1900 it had morphed into a worldwide Yankee Empire — an Empire built upon the ashes of the Confederate States of America and held together by hate. The results of hatred in modern America can be seen in headlines and news reports virtually every day. Today, as in the past, our constitutionally conservative, Bible-believing, Southern society is a major target for this hate.

Continued in our next issue

Endnotes

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Stone Fort Camp 1944
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REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

talk to you. I asked questions and tried to learn what the SCV was about; however, I was not made to feel welcome. I did notice that when someone else's application had come in from national he was brought up front, introduced and sworn in. After a couple of months, after a meeting I asked about my application. The camp commander looked through some papers and said, 'Oh, yeah, here it is.' He then gave me my certificate and turned away to talk to someone else. That was my last meeting. I have maintained my membership through the mail, but have never gone back. To this day, I have only received one membership card. I do not know if they still issue them."

In one small example, we have a perfect illustration of how poor camp leadership can negatively affect retention and member apathy. Do not let this happen to your camp. Get involved and stay involved!"

Here is what a couple of members had to say about apathy at the time this article was written

- ... in discussing what can be done to address apathy, the place to start is the mirror. I did this some years ago and found much fault and constantly pray that I be given the strength and wisdom which

I found lacking prior to that time. Want to address apathy? The only way to do so is to lead down the road and be more active.

— Mike Crane, Georgia Division

- ... The overcoming of member apathy must begin within the leadership and how membership is perceived. How we make them feel all of the time and not just when we want their vote or influence is paramount in this struggle. If we are to win the members and excite them, we must encourage them and give them the importance they deserve and need.

— Kevin Spargur, Florida Division

In closing, as I stated earlier this was part of an article more than fourteen years ago. As you can see, not much has changed, if you look around at some of our camps, except for the fact, the attacks are greater now more than ever.

Please ... do not let apathy take hold of your camp.

Paul C Gramling, Jr.

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Continued from page 13

Chaplain's Comments

be blamed on the South and the Federal actions against the South in the 1860s were totally for the purpose of freeing slaves. All one must do is look to the US Capitol building to be reminded that as Federal troops entered the South in the beginning days of the War, slave labor was hard at work on the US Capitol.

Another interesting historical side note: West Virginia was admitted to the Union in 1863 as a slave state. This act was in the middle of Federal action against the Southern States. Also of note is the fact the Emancipation Proclamation issued in 1863 only applied to the "states in rebellion" (that is, the Confederate States) and did not apply to any of the

states which remained in the Union. These historic facts do not add credence to the "so well known myth," that the War was about Federal forces seeking to "free the slaves." That myth, perhaps, creates a "nice sounding" narrative but it is skewed history.

The Southern States, under the Providence of God, sought to defend independence, freedom, self-determination, and Constitutional government. The actions of the Confederacy were defensive in nature. The Southern Armies reacted to massive armed forces practicing total war against the Southern population. The Confederacy had no view of territorial expansion. The States merely desired to be left alone.



We are in a Political Fight ...

Observe how business people and politicians brand and market successfully. The NRA is a great example and they are under attack all the time as we are.

The SCV, UDC, reenactors and every historical organization should push for, or support efforts, to put laws on the books protecting monuments in every state where there is no law. This goes back to political influence. Our Heritage Act in South Carolina has been effective though it is constantly under attack.

Camps should make it a high priority to construct roadside Battle Flag memorials on private property in highly visible

places. We should put ten up for every monument that has been removed. New Orleans and Charlottesville, Baltimore, and other places should be awash with Battle Flags, then we should write, publish and speak constantly, and tell what those flags stand for.

Learn. Read books and increase your historical knowledge. Read my book: *Slavery Was Not the Cause of the War Between the States, The Irrefutable Argument*, that's on www.BonnieBluePublishing.com and Amazon. My book has 218 footnotes and 207 sources in the bibliography so it is full of documentation you can use.

Join the Abbeville Institute

and the Society of Independent Southern Historians and participate.

Update Wikipedia articles when you see historical prejudice against the South. Review local school texts and refute them when necessary. Write letters-to-the-editor of newspapers.

Do whatever you can. Give money. Speak. Write. Share information.

We are going to have to do all this ourselves, but in the age of the Internet and social media, we have enormous power at our fingertips, and it goes along nicely with historical truth.

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Gene Kizer, Jr. graduated magna cum laude from the College of Charleston in 2000 with History Departmental Honors and the Outstanding Student Award for the History Department. He is author of *Slavery Was Not the Cause of the War Between the States, The Irrefutable Argument.; The Elements of Academic Success, How to Graduate Magna Cum Laude from College; Charles W. Ramsdell, Dean of Southern Historians; Charleston, SC Short Stories, Book One: Six Tales of Courage, Love, the War Between the States, Satire, Ghosts and Horror from the Holy City.* There are sample pages of all his books on www.bonniebluepublishing.com.

Endnotes

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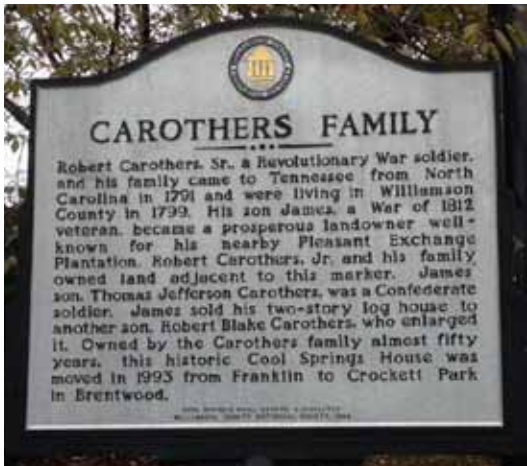
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Ladies' Tour of Belle Meade Plantation (Thursday morning) Qty _____ x \$ 45.00 = \$ _____

Battle of Franklin Tour (Thursday afternoon) Qty _____ x \$ 40.00 = \$ _____ (\$40/\$75)

Ladies' Franklin Square Shopping Tour (Friday morning) Qty _____ x \$ 15.00 = \$ _____

Hood's 1864 Nashville Campaign: Maury County Tour (Friday) Qty _____ x \$ 40.00 = \$ _____ (\$40/\$75)

Sam Davis' Home Tour (Saturday afternoon) Qty _____ x \$ 40.00 = \$ _____

Ancestor Memorial (Recognition in Reunion Program) Qty _____ x \$ 10.00 = \$ _____

(Please complete Ancestor Memorial form and include it with your registration. Deadline is 15 May 2018)

Late fee for each meals/tours not received by GHQ by 1 June 2018 Qty _____ x \$ 5.00 = \$ _____

GRANT TOTAL \$ _____

Payment: __ personal check __ **PayPal __ Visa __ Mastercard __ Amex __ Discover

Credit card # _____ Exp Date _____ Security Code _____

(**3% fee will be added for PayPal and credit card payments) (PayPal/credit card payments will be accepted online or at the door. Cash accepted at the door. Checks will NOT be accepted at the door.) In the unlikely occurrence that an event is cancelled your cost will be refunded.

· Medals are available while supplies last. Each registrant receives one medal. The purchase price of extra Reunion medals will be refunded if supplies run out. *Special Edition Medals are numbered 1-200 and numbers will be assigned on a first-come first served basis, as long as supplies last. If you would like a specific number(s), please make a note on your registration form.

· **Meals, tours and numbered Special Edition medals will be available for at-the-door registration on a space-available basis. Once tours and meals reach maximum capacity, they will be no longer available for purchase.**

· **To guarantee meal tickets and tours, registration MUST be received by 1 June 2018.**

Hotel reservations: Visit our website: www.scv.org/new/reunion2018 or call Franklin Marriott Cool Springs reservations at (866)238-4218. Rooms are \$129 per night if you ask for the SCV Reunion Special Rate. All prices subject to state and local taxes.

Make Check payable to: Sons of Confederate Veterans and mail to:
SCV, 2018 Reunion, P. O. Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402-0059

123rd Annual Reunion of the Sons of Confederate Veterans
1896 Franklin/Columbia, Tennessee 2018

Ancestor Memorial Honor Form

Name _____ **Deadline 15 May 2018**

SCV Camp & number _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Home phone _____ Cell _____

Email _____

1. Name: _____ Rank: _____

Unit: _____

2. Name: _____ Rank: _____

Unit: _____

3. Name: _____ Rank: _____

Unit: _____

4. Name: _____ Rank: _____

Unit: _____

5. Name: _____ Rank: _____

Unit: _____

Ancestor Registration Quantity _____ **x \$ 10.00 = \$** _____ (3% fee will be added for PayPal and credit card payments)

Vendor Registration

Name _____ Company _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Home phone _____ Cell _____

Email _____

Vendor Registration

Registration (one time fee) Qty 1 x \$ 25.00 = \$ 25.00

Tables (each table is for the entire reunion and NOT a daily cost) Qty _____ x \$ 50.00 = \$ _____

Electricity (Daily cost per line) Qty _____ x \$ 25.00 x # days _____ = \$ _____

Wifi (limited availability) # Days _____ x \$ 20.00 = \$ _____

Total \$ _____

Payment: ___ personal check ___ PayPal ___ Visa ___ Mastercard ___ Amex ___ Discover

Credit card # _____ **Exp Date** _____ **Security Code** _____

Name as it appears on the card: _____

(3% fee will be added for PayPal and credit card payments)

Make Check payable to: Sons of Confederate Veterans and mail to:
SCV, 2018 Reunion, P. O. Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402-0059

123rd Annual Reunion of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

1896 Franklin/Columbia, Tennessee 2018

** All events (other than tours) to be held at the Cool Springs Marriott in Franklin

* All times subject to change * buses are provided for all tours and excursions

Wednesday, July 18

8:00a-8:00p	Vendor setup
10:00-11:00a	Grand opening of The National Confederate Museum – Elm Springs, Columbia, TN
1:30-3:30p	GEC meeting
2:00-8:00p	Registration Opens
6:00-10:00p	Reception

Thursday, July 19

7:00a-5:00p	Registration
7:00-08:00a	Chaplain's Prayer Breakfast
8:00a-2:00p	Credentials Open
8:00a-5:00p	Vendor Area Open
8:15-08:45a	Opening Ceremony
9:00a-12:00p	SCV Business Session I
9:00-11:30a	LADIES' TOUR – BELLEMEADE PLANTATION
12:15-1:45p	Heritage Luncheon
2:30-5:00p	BATTLE OF FRANKLIN TOUR

Friday, July 20

7:00a-5:00p	Registration
7:00a-8:00a	General George Washington Gordon Breakfast (for The National Confederate Museum)
8:00a-2:00p	Credentials Open
8:00a-5:00p	Vendor Area Open
8:00a-12:00p	OCR officers meeting
8:30a-12:00p	SCV Business Session II
9:00-11:00a	LADIES' TOUR – DOWNTOWN FRANKLIN SHOPPING
12:15-1:30p	Awards Luncheon
2:00-5:00p	HOOD'S 1864 NASHVILLE CAMPAIGN: MAURY COUNTY TOUR
4:00-5:00p	Memorial Service
8:00p-	Oratory Contest

Saturday, July 21

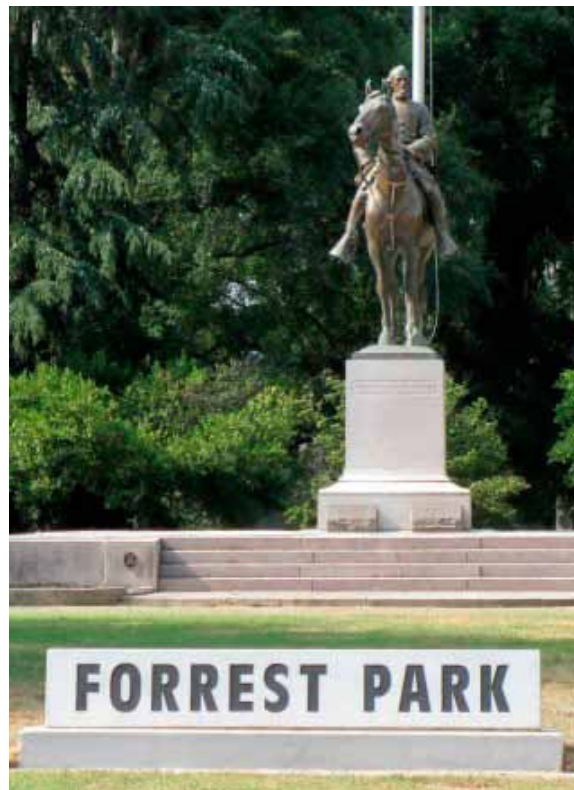
6:45-8:00a	Mechanized Cavalry Breakfast
8:00a-12:00p	Registration
8:00a-12:00p	Election Room Open / Credentials
8:00a-2:00p	Vendor Area Open
8:00-9:15a	Army meetings (ATM, AOT, ANV)
8:00a-12:00p	OCR General Meeting
9:30a-12:00p	SCV Business Session III
2:30-4:00p	GEC meeting
1:00-4:00p	SAM DAVIS HOME TOUR – SMYRNA, TENNESSEE
6:00-6:45p	Commander-in-Chief Reception
7:00-11:00p	Grand Banquet and Ball

18 Oct 2017

Make Check payable to: Sons of Confederate Veterans and mail to:
SCV, 2018 Reunion, P. O. Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402-0059

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Help Save General Forrest



The Memphis City Council has passed a resolution to remove the Forrest Equestrian Statue from Forrest Park and to dig up the graves of General Forrest and his wife MaryAnn from beneath the statue.

The N B Forrest Camp 215 SCV and the Forrest family descendants must raise money to fight the city in this second attack on General Forrest. We need your help.

Help us to save the graves and monument of General Forrest

Can you, or your camp or Division donate \$100, \$500 or \$1000 to the defense ?

Please sign me up as a supporter. No membership fee.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Email: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Contribute through PayPal at our ally at : www.citizenstosaveourparks.org

Please donate to our cause: Amount \$ _____ check number _____

Forrest Park Defense Fund

PO Box 241875, Memphis, TN 38124

Confederate Classifieds

THE CIVIL WAR NEWS: Monthly current events newspaper. Preservation, Civil War heritage, reenactments, books, calendar, firearms, letters, columns, display, and classified ads. For free sample, call 800-777-1862. www.civilwarnews.com

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.

OLD GLORY PRINTS: Your source for Civil War, Aviation and Military art prints. If we don't have it we will try and locate it for you. We accept all major credit cards. Call us at 800-731-0060. Visit our website at www.oldgloryprints.com Life member of Terry's Texas Rangers Camp 1937, SCV.

RALEIGH, NC. June 2-3, Civil War & Military Collectors Show, North Carolina State Fairgrounds, 1025 Blue Ridge Rd., Arms & Memorabilia — Civil War, Indian Wars, WWI, WWII, etc. Info: Carolina Trader Promotions. 704-282-1339.

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

WEBCHURCH — Ordination available. Post all Christian fellowship issues on Bulletin Board. www.revandrewangel.com.

SCV MECHANIZED CAVALRY: Twenty Years on the Road! Hardback \$24 postpaid. Rowfant Press, 2401 W. 27th N., Wichita, KS 67204.

Need an EDITOR, PROOFREADER or GHOSTWRITER for your book? Contact Donna Mitcham at donnamitcham4@gmail.com. Editor and/or Proofreader for major authors for 31 years. Editor for the Kennedy Twins, including their upcoming book, *The Yankee Empire*. Proofreads and edits blogs, articles, and books, including Military History.

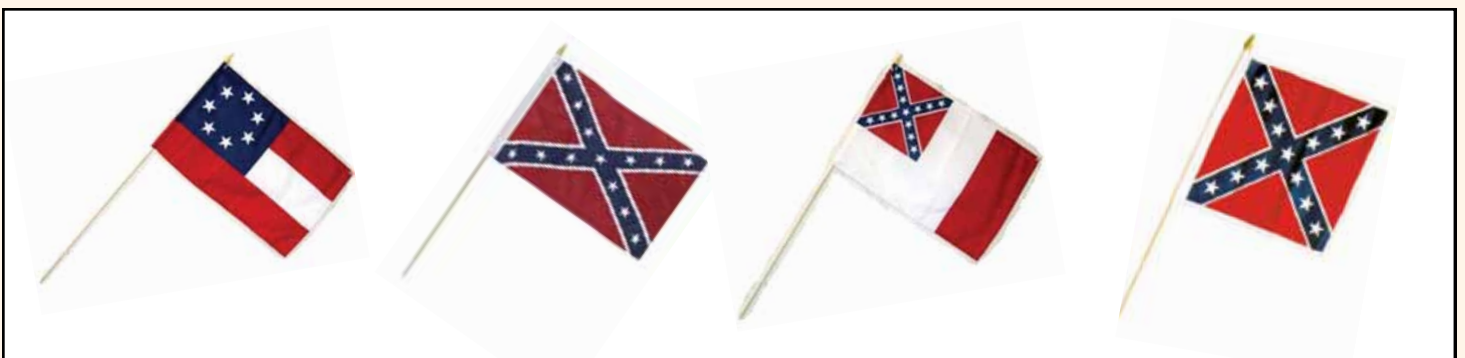
FRANK STRINGFELLOW CAMP 822, Fairfax, Virginia, will hold a Civil War Book and Memorabilia Show on Sunday, June 10 from 11 AM-6PM at the Arlington-Fairfax Elks Club. Contact Camp Commander Bud Mayo for vendor requirements and sale information, mayo5304@cox.net

ATLANTA, GA. July 13-14, Atlanta Antique Gun & International Military Show, IAMAW, 709 Union Hall, 1032 S. Marietta Parkway, Marietta, GA., Arms & Memorabilia — Civil War, Indian Wars, WWI, WWII, etc. Info: Carolina Trader Promotions. 704-282-1339.

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.**

Confederate Gifts from GHQ

Grave Marker Stick Flags. The Sons of Confederate Veterans is the premier supplier of Confederate Flags in the United States. We carry the 12" x 18" 1st National and 3rd National, the 12" x 12" ANV Battle Grave Marking Flags on a 30" Stick and the 4" x 6" AOT Battle Flag on an 11" Stick. All are perfect for marking graves, monuments, or adorning displays for Confederate Flag Day, Confederate Memorial Day, Lee/Jackson Day, Jefferson Davis' Birthday, or any number of other memorial purposes. 430



12 x 18 1st and 3rd National
144 or More

\$2.50 Each
\$1.00 Each

12 x 12 ANV Battle
144 or More

\$2.50 Each
\$1.00 Each

4 x 6 AOT Battle
144 or More

\$1.00 Each
\$0.35 Each

SCV Sunglasses Case.
S974 \$4.50



SCV Coozie. Coozie for your 12 oz. bottles or cans of your favorite beverage. Great for sporting events, outdoor parties, or just relaxing at home while you show off your pride in the SCV.

S966 Bottle \$3.00

S972 Can \$1.00



Call 1-800-My-Dixie or fax order to 1-931-381-6712



SCV Travel Blanket. Light black fleece travel blanket great for vehicles and campouts when you need a light blanket. Easily zips up into itself with two outside pockets and an integrated carry handle. Large 51" x 63" polyester fleece blanket with embroidered SCV logo. **S964 \$17.50**



Dual Compartment Cooler Bag. Adjustable/detachable padded shoulder strap and comfortable plastic grip carrying handle. Mesh divider for separate compartments. Two side and two front pockets. Holds up to 12 cans. **S970 \$20.00**



SCV Recruiting Tools. These items are great for handing out at parades and recruiting new members.

R100	Matchbooks-Box of 50	\$7.50
R105	Lip Balm-Pack of 10	\$10.00
R110	Highlighter-Pack of 25	\$17.50
R115	Ink Pens-Pack of 50	\$15.00
R120	#2 Pencils-Box of 100	\$13.00
R125	Pocket Notebook-Pack of 12	\$6.00



Sons of Confederate Veterans Order Form

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

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Daytime Phone _____

SCV ID _____ Camp _____

Quantity	Title	Price

Personal Check ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard ☐ AMEX ☐

Card Number: _____ Exp: _____

Signature: _____ Security Code: _____

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

Shipping Chart: Minimum Charge	
\$20.01 – \$35.00	\$7.25
\$35.01 – \$50.00	\$9.00
\$50.01 – \$65.00	\$10.25
\$65.01 – \$80.00	\$11.75
\$80.01 – \$95.00	\$12.75
\$95.01 – \$100.00	\$14.00

Add \$2.25 extra for every \$25 increment over \$100

Tennessee Residents add 9.25% Sales Tax

2018 Proposed Constitutional Amendment

3. Membership

ADD

3.9 A member may belong to more than one Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp as a full voting member. The original camp shall henceforth be known as the “parent” camp and the other camp(s) shall be known as the “plural camp.”

Rationale:

1. At the present time, members can belong to only one SCV camp. In some areas, it is permissible to be an Associate Member in more than one camp, although, as an Associate Member, they have no voting rights and cannot hold office. There is also no benefit to the Division or General Headquarters. Following the footsteps of the Ancient Free & Accepted Masons and other fraternal organizations, it is proposed that a member in good standing be allowed to join another camp and have all of the rights and privileges as any other member. It is recommended that the only exception is that he may not hold the office of Camp Commander in more than one camp at a time.
2. Plural members will pay all Camp, Division, and National dues in both camps; however, they will be identified by General Headquarters and will only receive the SCV magazine as a member of their parent camp.
3. Plural Membership benefits the SCV by:
 - a. Additional income without the additional expense of the SCV magazine.
 - b. A camp that is about to go under because of loss of membership, could remain alive by receiving plural members.
 - c. A member may wish to remain a member in their past camp and join a new camp when moving to a new location.
 - d. A member may want to join a camp named after an ancestor or a camp in the location their ancestor lived or fought.
 - e. If a man is a “snowbird,” and spends six months a year in New Hampshire, and the winters in Florida, he would be able to join camps in both states?
 - f. If a compatriot is in the Military and get reassigned, he would be able to join the camp in the new location, as a full member, and keep his home membership as well.

Required Documentation and Forms

1. Required certificate of good standing (SCV Certificate of Good Standing) from “Parent Camp” of membership attesting that the member is current on dues and is not under any charges or disciplinary action at the “parent camp.”
2. The certificate must be voted on and approved by the Parent camp and signed the date of the approval.
3. The certificate must be presented to the proposed camp within 60 days from the signed date of the approval by the originating camp. The receiving camp must assign an investigating team at the option of the receiving camp in which the report must be received by the receiving camp by the next regularly scheduled meeting and then read in open camp and voted on the night it is read in the receiving camp.
4. The camp must approve membership by a majority vote.
5. The plural camp must complete the bottom of the Certificate of good Standing and return to the parent camp within 30 days of approving the members approval in the plural camp.
6. All paperwork notifying all appropriate levels should be accomplished with 30 days and submitted.

Submitted by Larry Joe Reynolds, Past Commander, 1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Camp 2270, Mount Pleasant, Texas.

Be A Man Among Men

Join the Sons Of Confederate Veterans
Mechanized Cavalry



Group Rides



**Southern Cross
Dedications**

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 Membership 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.



Visiting Ft. Fisher



<http://www.csascvmc.org>

Kevin Stone Commanding :scvmechcav@hotmail.com

We are The Special Operations of the SCV!

Friends of Beauvoir

Beauvoir, a Mississippi Historic Landmark and a National Historic Landmark, strives to preserve and promote the history of this beautiful property. With its mansion, garden, Confederate cemetery, and Presidential Library all set on 52 acres of land, we rely on our members to help sustain us so we can further educate and commemorate patrons on the life and times of Jefferson Davis and the Confederate Soldier. The institution also houses a substantial collection of military artifacts, furniture, art, and textiles, many of which belonged to the Davis family. Annual membership is more important now than ever before. As a Friend of Beauvoir, you will have tremendous pride knowing you are helping Beauvoir continue its mission. We thank you for supporting our beautiful Beauvoir!



Membership Categories

Individual.....	\$25.00
Family	\$50.00
Patron	\$100.00 - \$249.00
Sustaining ...	\$250.00 - \$499.00
Benefactor ...	\$500.00 - \$999.00
Sponsor	\$1,000.00 - \$4,999.00
President's Cabinet ..	\$5,000.00+
Corporate Membership	\$500.00 +
_____ Amount	

GENERAL AND CONTRIBUTING MEMBERSHIP

NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____

(CITY, STATE, ZIP) _____

TELEPHONE (HOME) _____
(BUSINESS) _____

Beauvoir Mansion photo taken on April 30, 2014 by Don Green. Categories & prices are listed above. Membership form to fill out.

Bricks for Beauvoir

Honor your Confederate Heritage by purchasing a Memorial Brick for \$50.00 each for the Memorial Plaza to connect the reconstructed UDC Arch to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Confederate Cemetery at Beauvoir. Each brick that you purchase can be engraved with your ancestor's rank, name, unit, company or Confederate event or icon. Beauvoir is still recovering from Hurricane Katrina and needs your support. This is a great opportunity to help the Last Home & Presidential Library of the Honorable Jefferson Davis and to permanently honor your Confederate Ancestor. The project is underway and there is no limit to the amount of bricks you can purchase. Order your brick today.



The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Cemetery at Beauvoir.

Copy & Clip the order form below and send to the address listed to order your bricks. Order one for your ancestor today!

Ancestral Brick Order Form

Instructions: Use the lines as laid out or come up with your own layout but no more than three lines of text and no more than 15 spaces per line. You may use abbreviations when necessary. (See Sample Below)

Line 1: _____
(First and Last Name)

Line 2: _____
(Rank)

Line 3: _____
(Unit)

ORDER YOUR ANCESTOR'S BRICK TODAY!

Make checks out for \$50.00 per brick to: Bricks for Beauvoir
Mail to: Beauvoir Property
2244 Beach Blvd.
Biloxi, Mississippi 39531

Or Visit our Gift Shop where you can pay by Cash or Credit Card!

Example
Pvt. JAMES W. McCLUNEY
8th MS CAV, CO. F

Bricks for Beauvoir order form can be filled out and mailed today.